From Cosmos to Connectomes: The Evolution of Data-Intensive Science

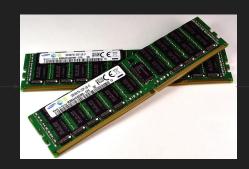
By Randal Burns, Joshua T. Vogelstein, and Alexander S. Szalay

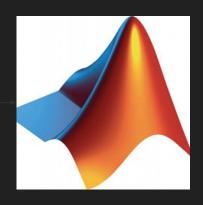
Presented by Ryan Marren

Summary: Moving past 'Single Use Science'









- Worked quite well in the latter quarter of the 20th century.
- Cosmology stressed this paradigm, followed by Genetics
- Now Neuroscience is facing the same problem

Opportunity: Other fields have already overcome



- The Sloan Digital Sky Survey
- The first big open science initiative
- Inherently spatial data at large scales (~132 TB)
- User freedom to design queries (like Apple allowing external developers in App store)

- The Institute for Data-Intensive Engineering & Science
- Originators of SDSS
- Have launched ~20 open science initiatives since, expanding on SDSS (~10PB of data)



Challenges: ...but the brain is much different...



The Curse of Dimensionality:

 SDSS is inherently 2D, while connectomics data is at least 3D (multispectral, multi-resolution, time)

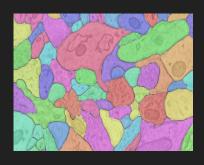
Scale

- SDSS ~132TB
- OCP already had multiple 100TB projects, 1PB expected in near future

Computer Vision

- 2D easier (simple stitching, color correction)
- 3D harder (3D stitching, tracking objects across layers)

Other Challenges



Write Intensive

- Many ways to represent and annotate connectomics data
- Analysis dependent on user input (read-write versus read only pipeline)

Heterogeneous Computation



- Many processes are computation specific (GPU acceleration for image processing, for example)
- "bring the computation to the data"
- data center + super computer

Actions: The Open Connectome Project



- Descendent of the SDSS
- "take raw, large, interesting neuroscience data sets and make them ready for wide-ranging analysis by anybody with interest (and internet)."

Results: Lessons Learned



Re-use is key!!

- Communities thrive when in the mindset of re-use from the outset
- Allows experts to jump in at any point in the pipeline

Smart data storage

- Store data in a way that makes scientific inquiry easy
- e.g. spatial data storage in OCP and SDSS
- Ingest many file types



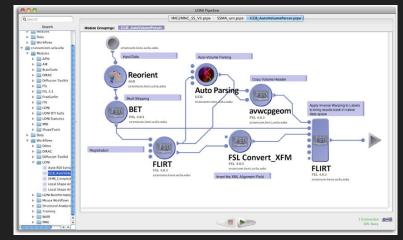
Results Continued...



Write modular, multi-use code

- Automatic, robust, scalable
- Most importantly: interoperable and gracefully failing

If you do this, we can make cool things like the LONI pipeline



Future Challanges



Social Challanges

- Earning the trust of the connectomics community
- Good start (many field leaders contributing)

Technical Challenges

- Only a handful of researchers using data to fullest extent
- Many people just viewing a few images (no stress test)
- Data analysis is currently primative





Discussion

Pros

- Great argument for Open Science
- Historical perspective
- Why connectomics is possible, but why it is still difficult

Cons

- Few technical details
- Early in OCP life