

Problem: Storage

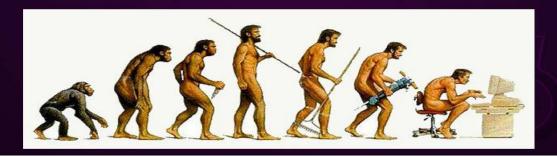
- Kryder's Law: Storage medium density is increasing faster than that of integrated circuits predicted by Moore
- Data growth is outpacing storage growth
 - Many researchers do not have sufficient local storage and/or computational resources



Niagara Fall

Problem: Bandwidth

- No longer feasible to move ALL the data to the researcher
 - 2009 example of homing pigeon outpacing internet data transfer
 - http://hothardware.com/News/Homing-Pigeon-Faster-Than-Internet-in-Data-Transfer/
 - The time for the pigeon included detaching the memory card and downloading to a computer.



Problem: Data Analysis

- Requires expertise across domains to understand data and know what questions may be asked
- Requires extensive computational resources –processes can take days even with parallel processing systems
- Volume and complexity make it difficult to visualize data
- Difficult to combine data across domains

Neuroimaging Study Size (Typical)

Year	Size	Equivalent to
1998	54MB	20 copies of War and Peace
2005	67MB	24 copies of War and Peace
2012	531MB	193 copies of War and Peace

Image Data Expansion

Each neuroimaging scan can spawn many derived image leading to exponential growth

Typical Example:

One 22MB structural scan →

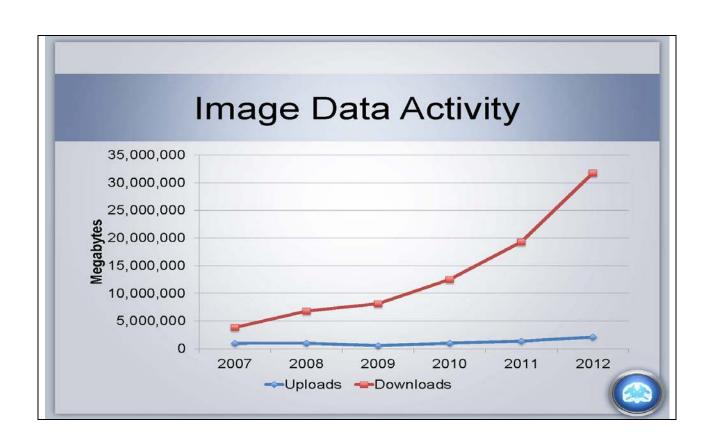
Five preprocessed images (176 MB) \rightarrow

Eleven postprocessed images (222 MB)

22MB of raw data produces 420MB data for one scan

Genetic Data

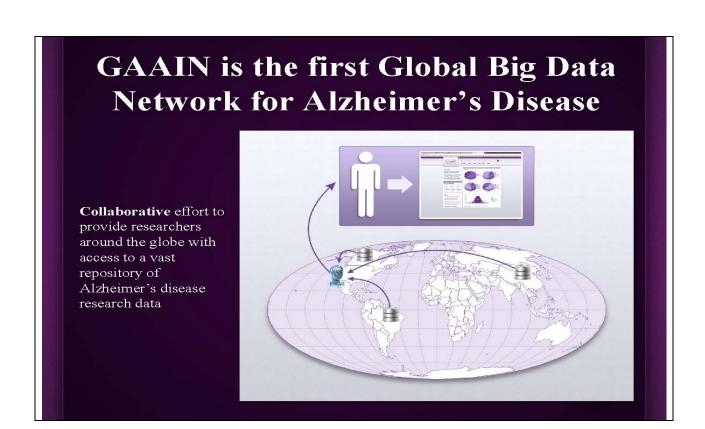
- Circa 2010 GWAS Data (per sample)
 - 620,000+ rows of data
 - ~81MB
- 2012: Whole Genome Sequencing (per sample)
 - Standard output from Illumina multiple files and formats
 - ~250GB per sample
- Example
 - 800 subjects x 250GB = 195TB
 - Time to transfer 195TB:
 - High speed internet (90 Mbit/s): 26 days
 - DSL (45 Mbit/s): 59 days
 - Dial-up (56 kbit/s): 100+ years!

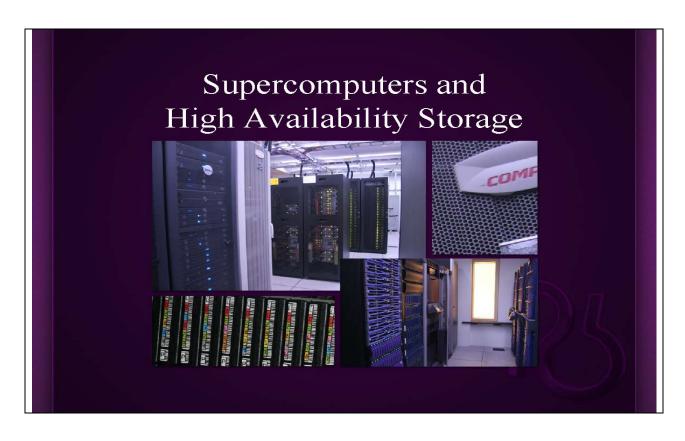


Research efforts in Alzheimer's disease

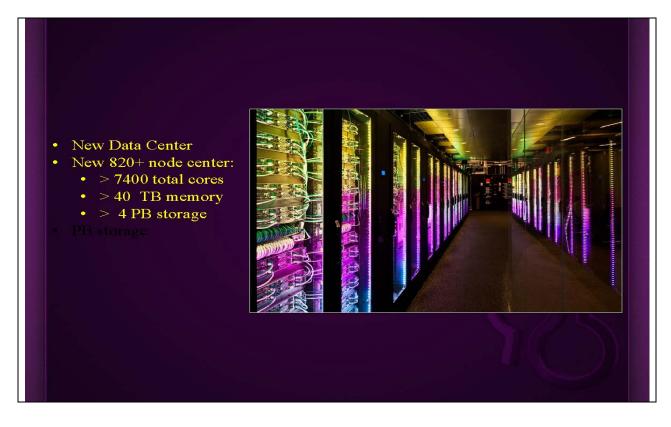


Research efforts could be vastly expanded in scope and capabilities if data were linked to a global infrastructure that would enable scientists to access and utilize vast, interlinked repositories of data on thousands of subjects at risk for or already suffering from the ravages of Alzheimer's disease.









Aggregating accounts into one hub

- A single location to obtain data from a variety of sources and accounts
- Users can apply to partnering consortiums via GAAIN after surfing through meta-data
- Users' active accounts with partnering consortiums are also active through the GAAIN portal









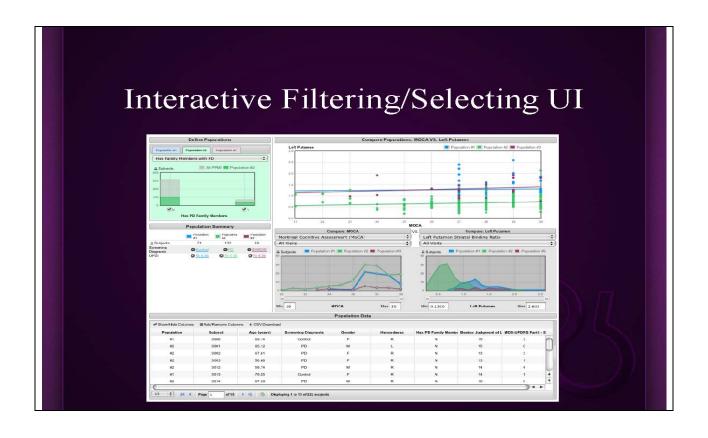






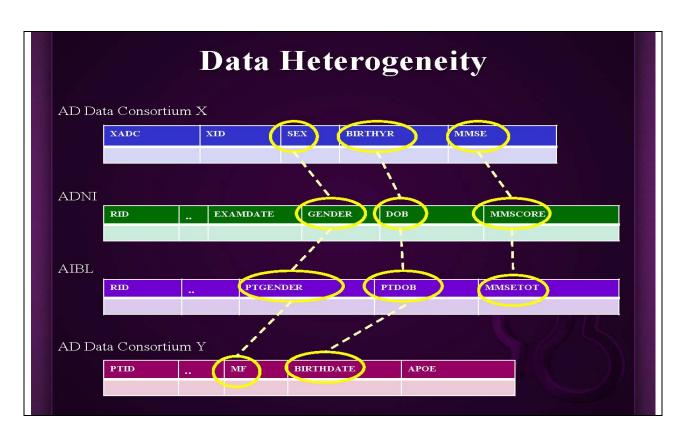


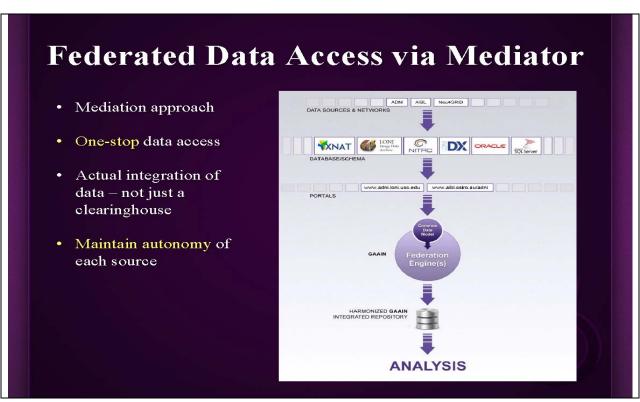




GAAIN Global Federation Version 1.0

- Provide *federated* integrated access to multiple distributed Alzheimer's disease datasets
 - Stepwise model development
 - Phase I: Similar or identical data models
 - Phase II: Different data models but with same representation
 - Such as (all) relational
 - Phase III: Heterogeneous models
 - Relational versus XML ...
 - Integration of data in varying data models
 - "Syntactic and Semantic Heterogeneity"
 - Simply put data sources differ in how they represent the same thing!
- Mediator technology to combine these data
- Common Data Model based on and linked to CDISC





A big solution for big data

- GAAIN serves as a benchmark for large data research efforts
- Provides seamless connections of a users' existing Alzheimer's disease consortium data accounts
- Allows researchers to narrow down a study population that relates to their work across multiple partner consortiums
- Provides tools capable of analyzing clinical, imaging and genetic data types via the LONI Pipeline





Common Representation Across Partner Data

- CDISC-CPATH Alzheimer's Therapeutic Area Standard
 - Domain Model
 - Common Data Elements
- CADRO* Ontology
 - Categories, Topics, Themes
 - Common Data Model linked to CDISC standards and CADRO

**Common Alzheimer Disease Research Ontology (CADRO) is a collaborative effort between the National Institute on Aging (NIA) and the Alzheimer's Association (AA)

Current Status

- Mediator operational at GAAIN
- Integration of ADNI, AIBL and NACC data
 - Integrated domain ("global") model developed
 - Mappings created
 - Global model and source
- Successful federated querying across data sources
- Identification of necessary analytical tools for meaningful discovery of clinical, imaging and genetic data types