



# National Research Infrastructure

*Maximising the Benefits*

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Head of Research Infrastructure

ANSTO

Science. Ingenuity. Sustainability.

# Acknowledgement



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Education and Training**



+ other Publicly  
Funded Research  
Agencies



**Australian Government**  
**Department of Industry,  
Innovation and Science**

Colleagues from NCRIS funded facilities

# ANSTO | Home to landmark and national research infrastructure

Operating safely for  
over 60 years

Leaders in nuclear  
science and  
technology



## Lucas Heights | NSW



Main campus

## Clayton | VIC



Australian Synchrotron

## Camperdown | NSW



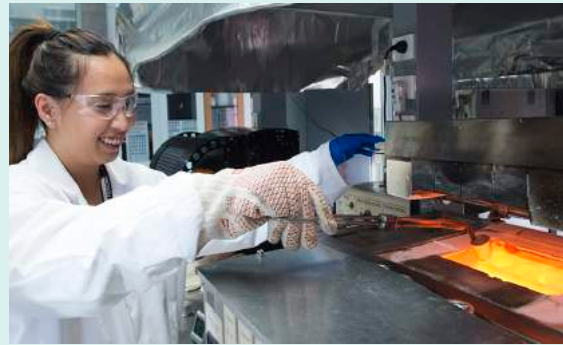
Cyclotron

# Business solutions

## Nuclear medicine production



## Minerals consulting



## Irradiation services



## Nuclear waste solutions



## Radiation protection services



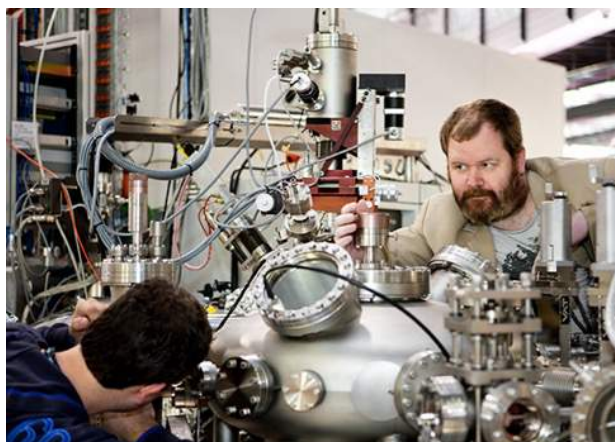
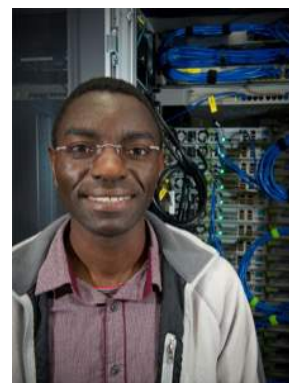
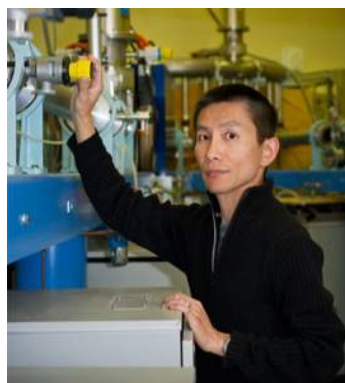


# World class research and user facilities



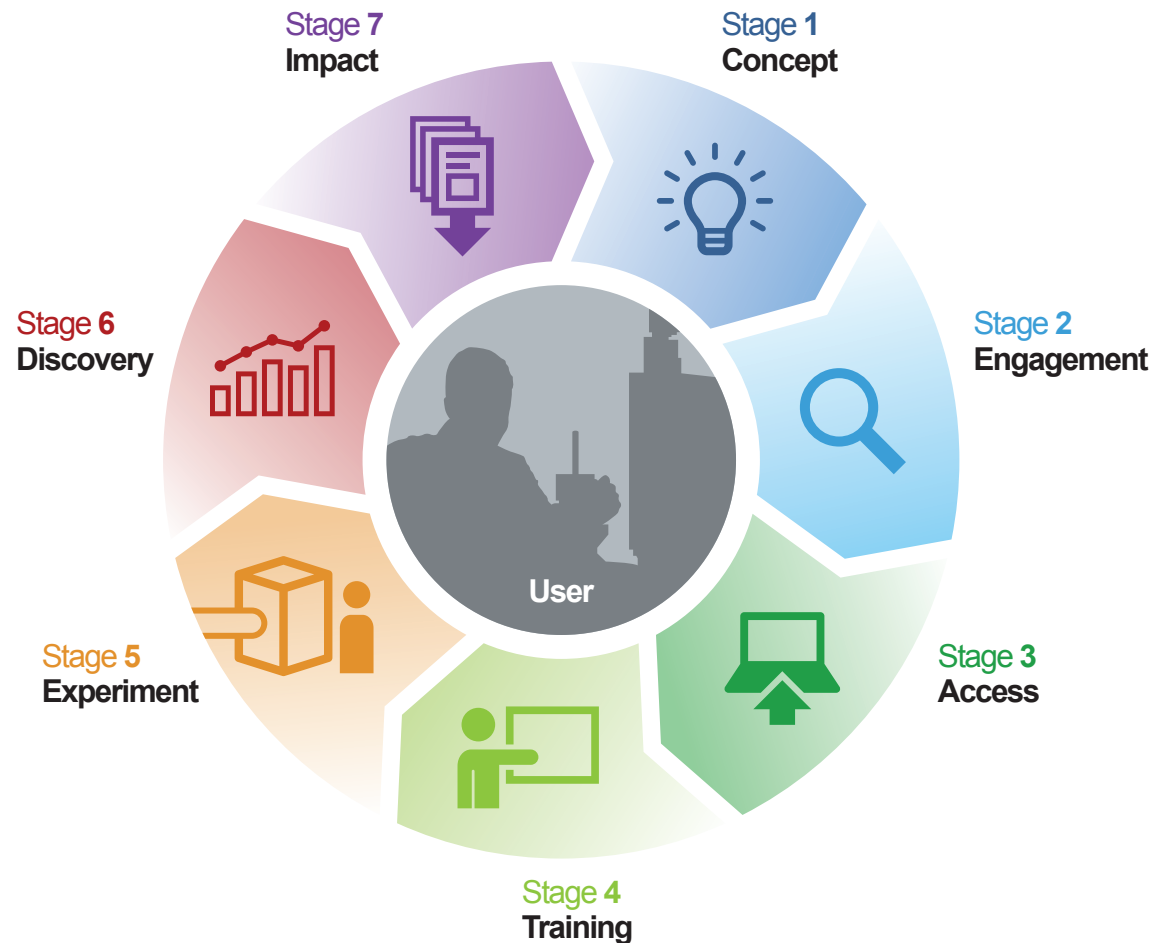


# Equipment and people



# User centric experience

World-class infrastructure enabling world-class research



# ANSTO research infrastructure

## Landmark

OPAL  
Multipurpose Reactor

Australian Centre for  
Neutron Scattering

Australian  
Synchrotron

## National

National  
Deuteration Facility

Centre for  
Accelerator Science

Medical research cyclotron  
and node of National  
Imaging Facility (NIF)

## Institutional

Local but national impact

Isotope Tracing and Dating

Nuclear Forensics

Activity Standards

Neutron Activation and  
irradiations

Radioisotopes,  
Radiochemistry and  
Bioimaging

Materials Characterisation

**Merit based and commercial access** | **Solutions to industry** | **Researcher focused**



# Supporting research priorities

## Australia's national science and research priorities



Cyber security



Advanced manufacturing



Transport



Energy



Soil and water



Environmental change and health



Food



Resources



## ANSTO's platforms



Isotope tracing in natural systems

Nuclear stewardship

National Deuterium Facility

## Landmark research infrastructure



OPAL multi-purpose reactor  
Australian Centre for Neutron Scattering  
Australian Synchrotron  
Centre for Accelerator Science

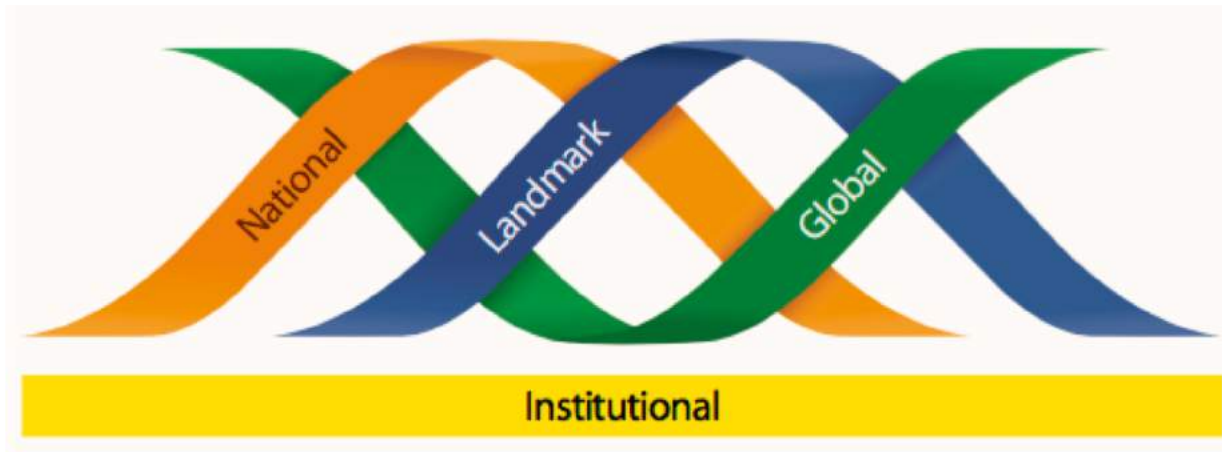
Nuclear materials development and characterisation

Radiobiology and bioimaging

Radioisotopes and radiotracers

Minerals processing

# Australia's Research Infrastructure System



- **Institutional**– foundation layer
- **National** – facilities at scale
- **Landmark** – single sited
- **Global**– multinational



# National Research Infrastructure Goals



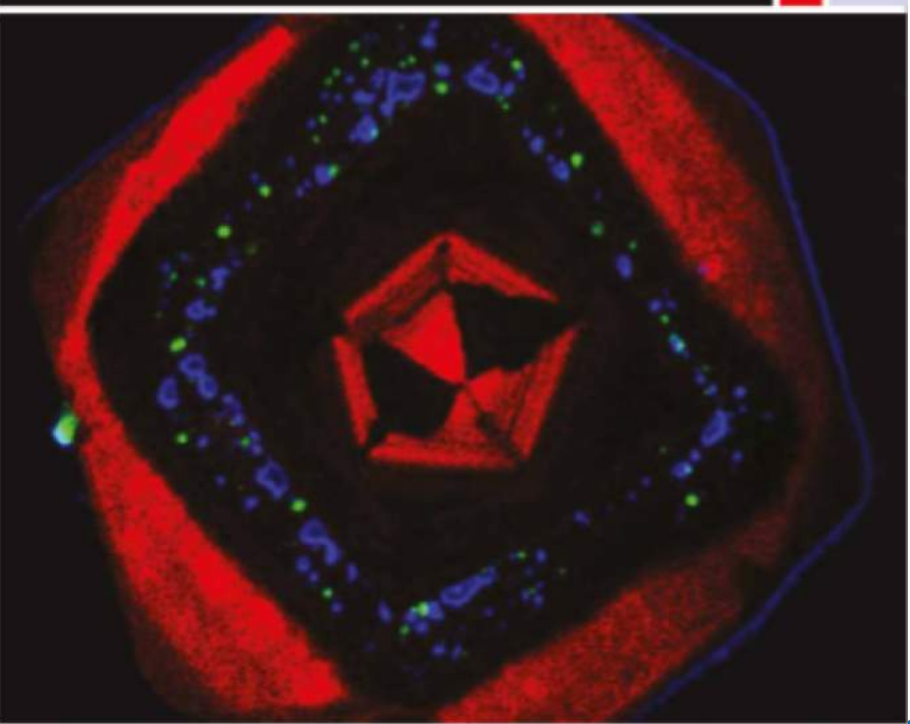
- Enable world-class research
- Enable access to global and international research infrastructure
- Establish nationally significant data streams
- Ensure merit access is prioritized
- Target infrastructure investments to research strengths



# Strategic Planning



2016 NATIONAL RESEARCH  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
ROADMAP



# Categories of Research Infrastructure

\$0.5 - \$20M  
annually at  
institution



\$30M p.a.  
national  
competitive  
process



~\$150M p.a. +  
leverage  
national strategic



>\$100M capital  
exceptional  
landmark  
facilities



## Categories of Research Infrastructure and examples of relevant programs

**Institution or  
local level**  
e.g. RIBG

**Project**  
e.g. ARC LIEF

**Integrated  
national  
facilities**  
e.g. NCRIS

**Systemic or  
Strategic  
Infrastructure**  
e.g. NCRIS

**Landmark  
Infrastructure**  
e.g. Australian  
Synchrotron

- ▶ More Collaborative Governance and Access Regimes
- ▶ Increased Need for Collaborative Engagement, Nationally and Internationally
- ▶ Increasing International Significance
- ▶ Increasing Level of Funding and Commitment

Strategic Roadmap for Australian Research Infrastructure  
DIISR, August 2008

# National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy (NCRIS) *ca 2004*

- embrace a new, **strategic and planned** approach to funding research infrastructure intended to link infrastructure to Australia's National Research Priorities;
- encourage **greater collaboration** in research and in the development of research infrastructure;
- establish **priorities** for government investment in world class research facilities, networks and infrastructure;
- be **driven by principles** to allow a focus on outcomes and to accommodate and value the diversity of the research infrastructure landscape; and
- incorporate a **process of consultation** in the development of the mechanisms for establishing priorities and investment strategies.



# NCRIS Principles

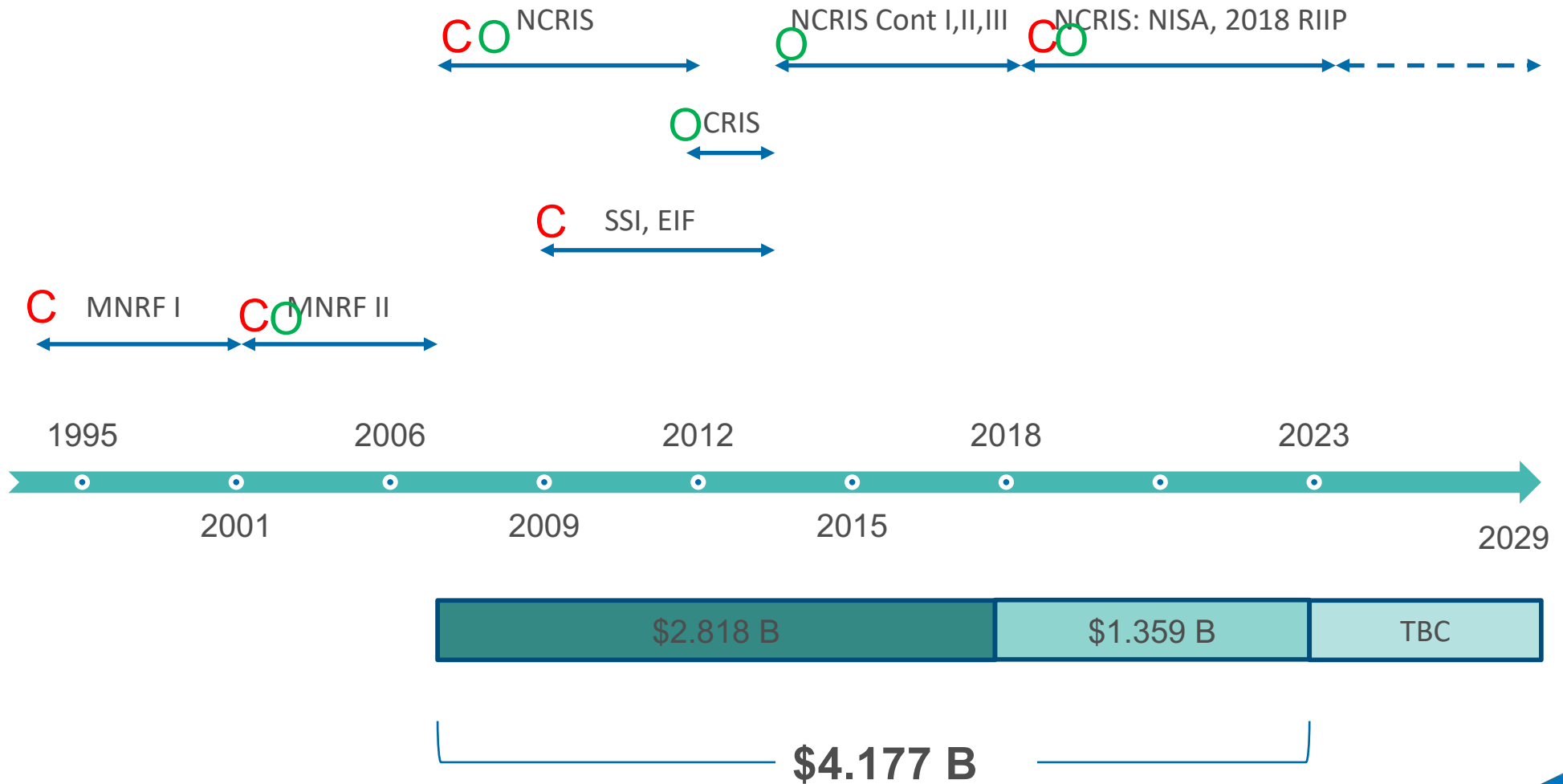
- Who benefits
- Planning
- Investment
- Operations
- World-class
- Industry and innovation
- Data

## Appendix A: NCRIS Principles

The key principles underpinning NCRIS are that:

- Australia's investment in research infrastructure should be planned and developed with the aim of maximising the contributions of the research and development system to foster innovation, economic development, national security, social wellbeing and environmental sustainability
- infrastructure resources should be focussed in areas where Australia is, or has the potential to be, world-class (in both discovery and application driven research) and provide international leadership
- major infrastructure should be developed on a collaborative, national, nonexclusive basis. Infrastructure funded through NCRIS should serve the research and innovation system broadly, not just the host/funded institutions. Funding and eligibility rules should encourage collaboration and co-investment. It should not be the function of NCRIS to support institutional level (or even small-scale collaborative) infrastructure
- access is a critical issue in the drive to optimise Australia's research infrastructure. In terms of NCRIS funding there should be as few barriers as possible to accessing major infrastructure for those undertaking meritorious research, including the use of preferential arrangements for meritorious researchers
- due regard be given to the whole-of-life costs of major infrastructure, with funding available for operational costs where appropriate
- NCRIS should seek to enable the fuller participation of Australian researchers in the international research system
- NCRIS should enable Government initiatives which seek to maximise opportunities for industry and international engagement and commercialisation of research
- data generated, created, captured or stored by NCRIS funded projects will be made available to the wider research community based on the F.A.I.R. principles, appropriate implemented for individual research communities. Data must be stored to an appropriate level of security
- new projects, and additional investment in existing projects, should be based on a business case.

# Strategic National Investment



# Leveraging Co-investment



From 2015-18 every \$1.00 of government investment yields



\$1.00

\$0.30 in cash and \$0.99 in-kind investment from other sources



\$0.30 + \$0.99

A total of \$1.29



= \$1.29

*National Research Infrastructure Census 2019*

*National Collaborative Research Infrastructure Strategy  
Evaluation Report June 2010*



# NCRIS Today – National facilities

- Collaborative networks (universities, PFRA's)
- Equipment and instruments
- Data streams and networked collections
- Digital infrastructure – storage, HPC, tools, access
- People
- Access (national and global)

23

Research infrastructure projects

8

Scoping studies (planning new RI projects)

1

Membership of a global research organisation



# NCRIS Today – focus areas

Complement the National Science and Research Priorities and the Industry Growth Centres, MRFF & BTF

## Role of Government

- Digital Data and eResearch Platforms
- Platforms for Humanities, Arts and Social Science
- Characterisation
- Advanced Fabrication and Manufacturing
- Advanced Physics and Astronomy
- Earth and Environmental Systems
- Biosecurity
- Complex Biology
- Therapeutic Development.



# Realising return on investment

- Extending research impact
- Boosting productivity
- Human capital
- Integration into global networks
- Impact and Benefit Frameworks

## What the NRIP is delivering – Return on Investment to Australia

Australia's NRIP has matured to the point that it is now generating significant dividends, including world-class research performance and a steady stream of triple bottom line benefits to Australia. At the highest level, these include:

- *Extending the impact of research* by expanding the scale and scope on which research can be conducted and enabling 'big science' on a collaborative scale to address complex national (and global) challenges.
- *Boosting productivity* by delivering an increasingly greater research output from investment and supporting industry and other end-users to implement more efficient and value-adding operations.
- *Developing human capital* by attracting and training research and technical talent essential for optimising the NRIP investment.
- *Integrating Australia into global knowledge networks* by attracting and supporting collaborative partnerships and knowledge exchange across national and regional boundaries.

*Submission by PFRA's to Research Infrastructure Review May 2015*



# Key Findings FY2016 to FY2018

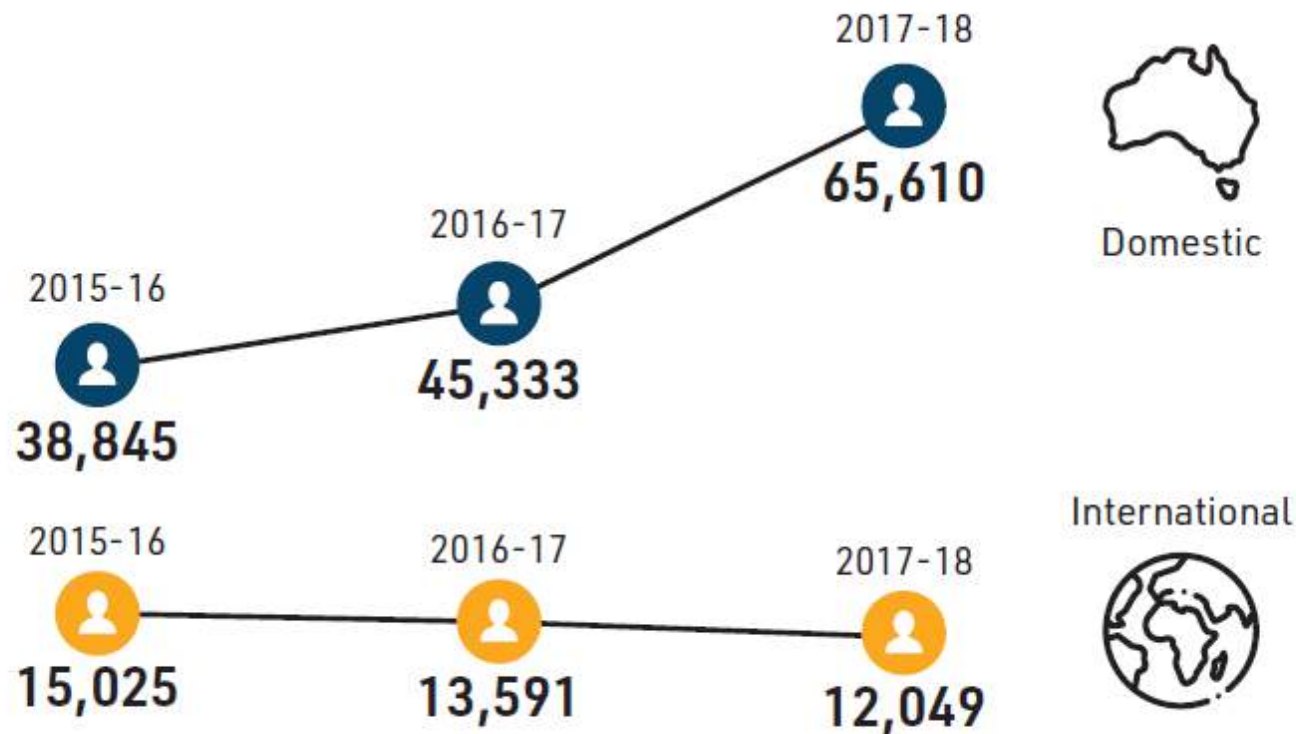
- Program level data collected from individual facilities
- Metrics collection processing evolving – annual census
- Impact and Benefit also being addressed



# Access – Total Users

## RESEARCH USER NUMBERS

*Excludes Government department and unaffiliated users*



# Access – User categories

Largest category is University

User Source	Domestic	International
Researchers from within Universities	45,763	10,710
Researchers from within Publicly Funded Research Agencies (PFRA)	2,113	257
Researchers from within Medical Research Institutes (MRI)	1,418	73
Researchers from International organisations	268	330
Researchers from industry / commercial organisations	14,440	661
Researchers from within other organisations (please specify)	1,608	18
Users from government departments (incl. local government)	20,222	1,228
Unaffiliated users	174,039	87,463
Other (specify) / (further) disaggregation unavailable	25,307	22,326
<b>Total Users</b>	<b>285,178</b>	<b>123,066</b>

Most unaffiliated users are using *Atlas of Living Australia*

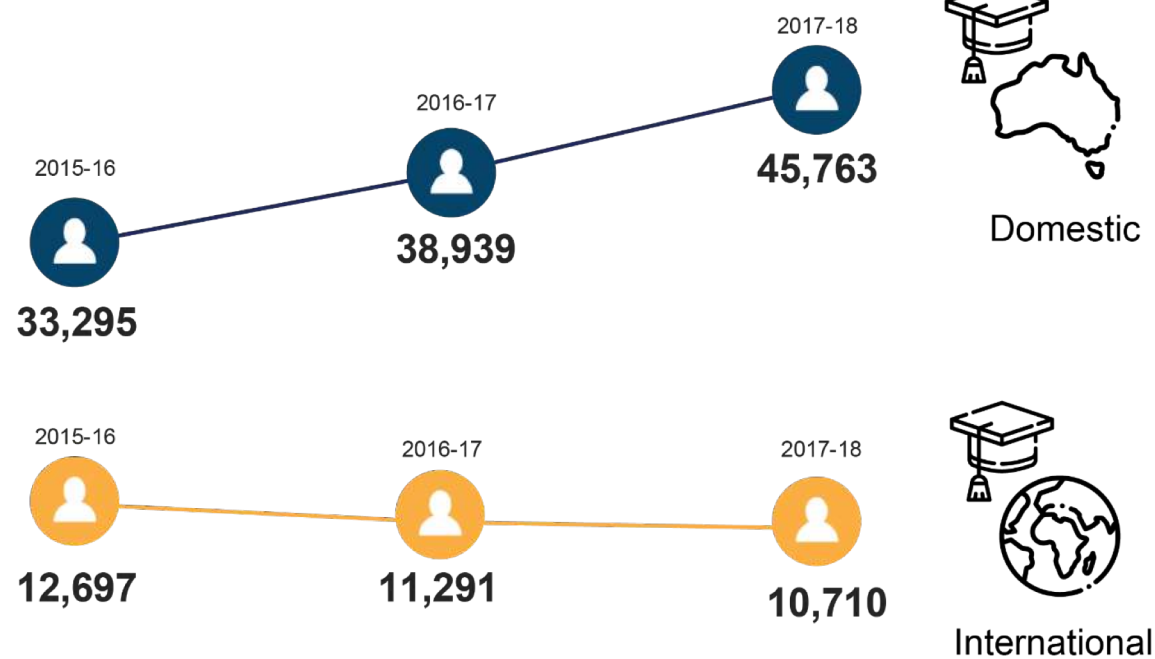




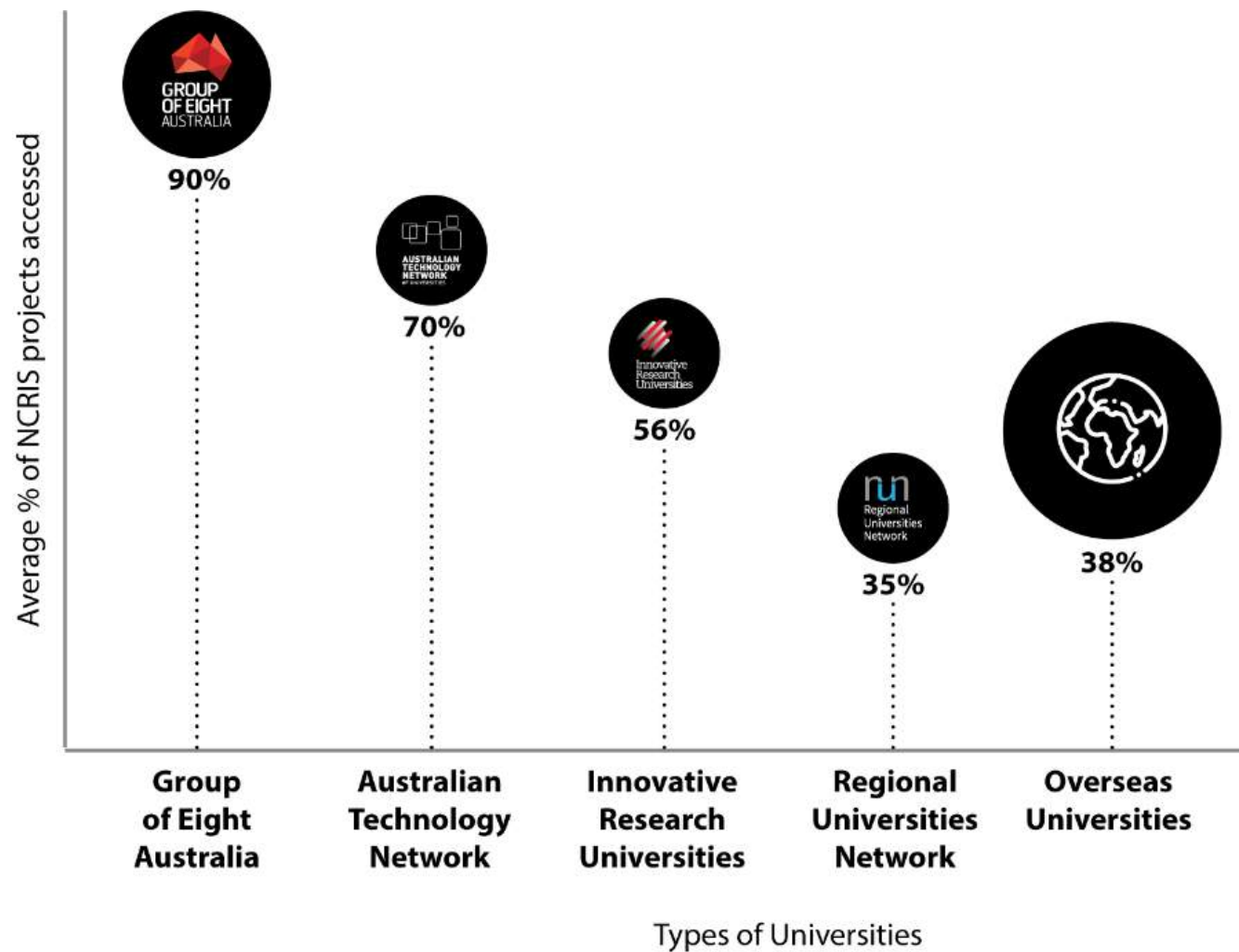
# Access – University Users

## USAGE OF NCRIS FACILITIES

*Universities*



# Types of university users

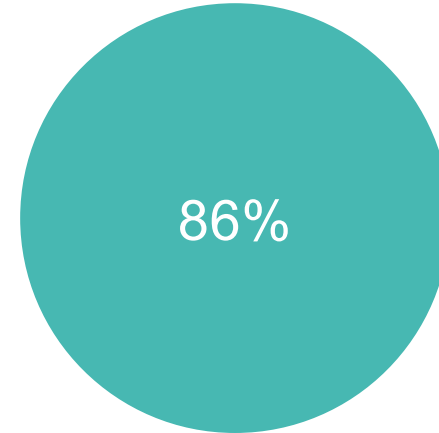


# Enabling research



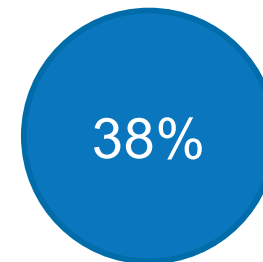
**Australian Government**  
**Australian Research Council**

Proportion of NCRIS facilities supporting an ARC Project



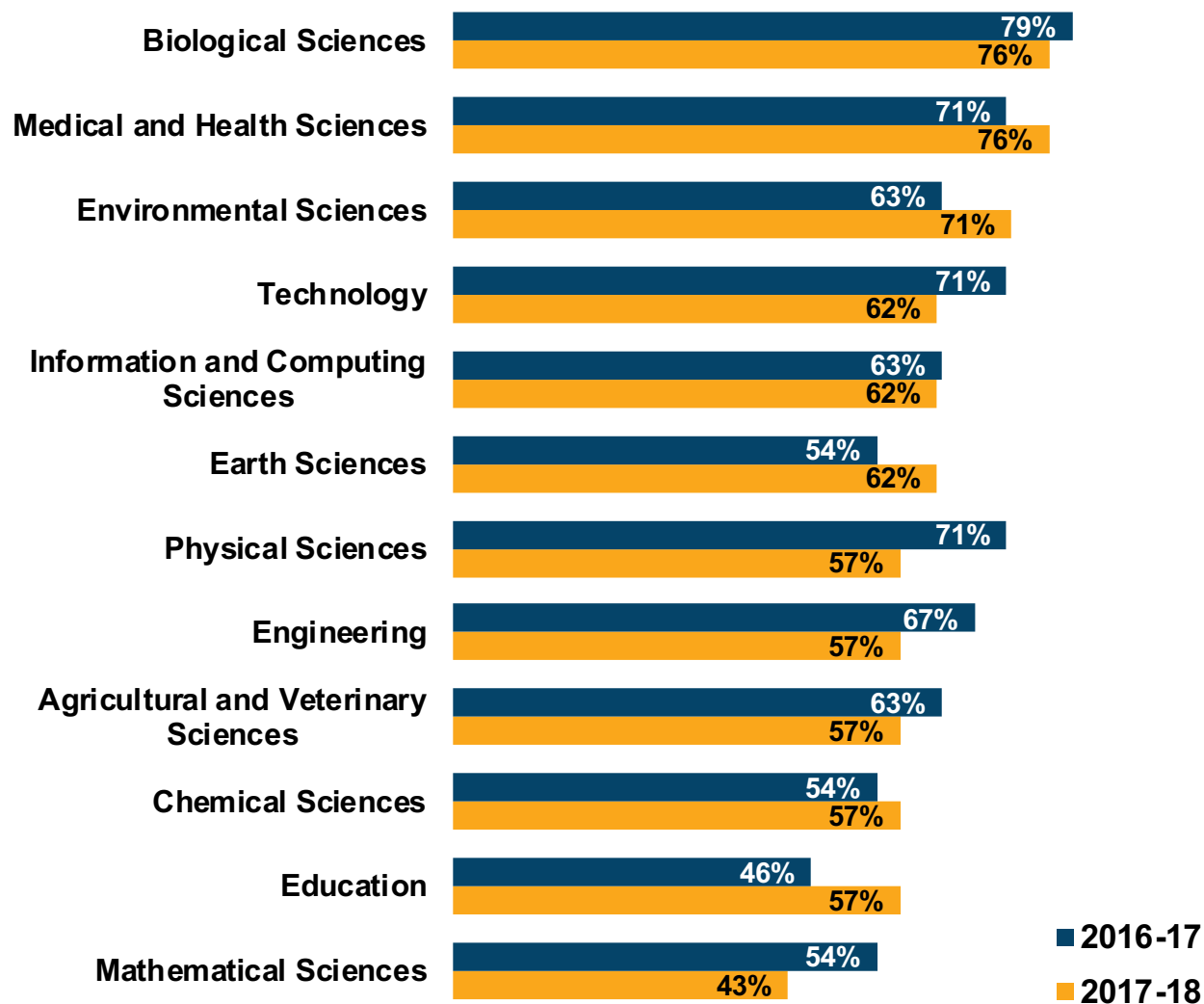
**Australian Government**  
**National Health and Medical Research Council**

Proportion of NCRIS facilities supporting an NHMRC Project



# Fields of Research

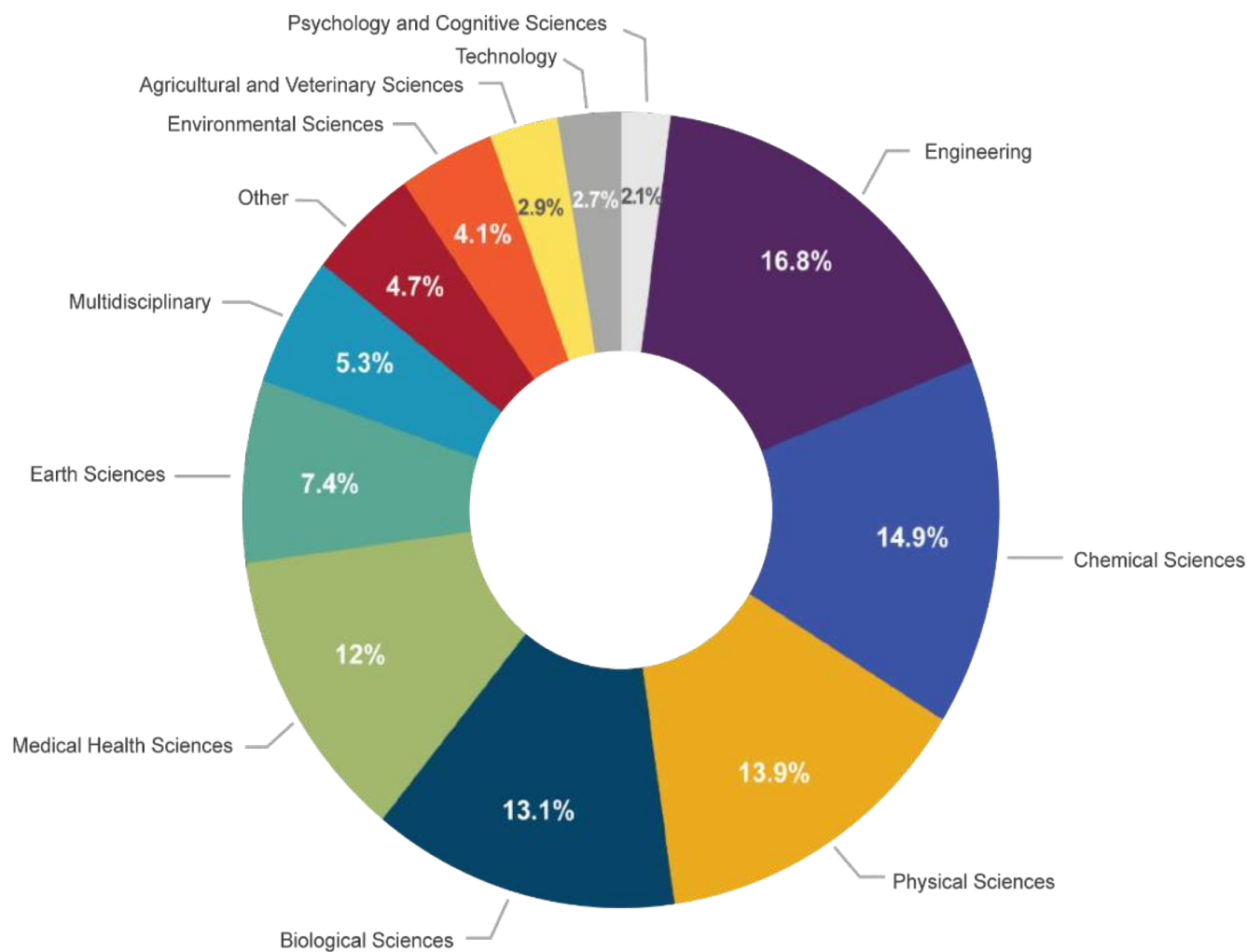
Proportion of facilities providing services to key fields of research





# Enabling publications

Engineering was the most common field for NCRIS enabled publications, followed by Chemical Sciences and Physical Sciences.



# Enabling publications

NCRIS-enabled publications are twice as likely to be cited as similar publications

Field-weighted citation impact, by year



All projects reported Field-Weighted Citation Impacts above 1.0.

On average, NCRIS projects >25 % of outputs rating in the top 10 citation percentile.

# Commercial Outputs

## IMPACT

Number of patents  
granted:



2015-16



2016-17



2017-18



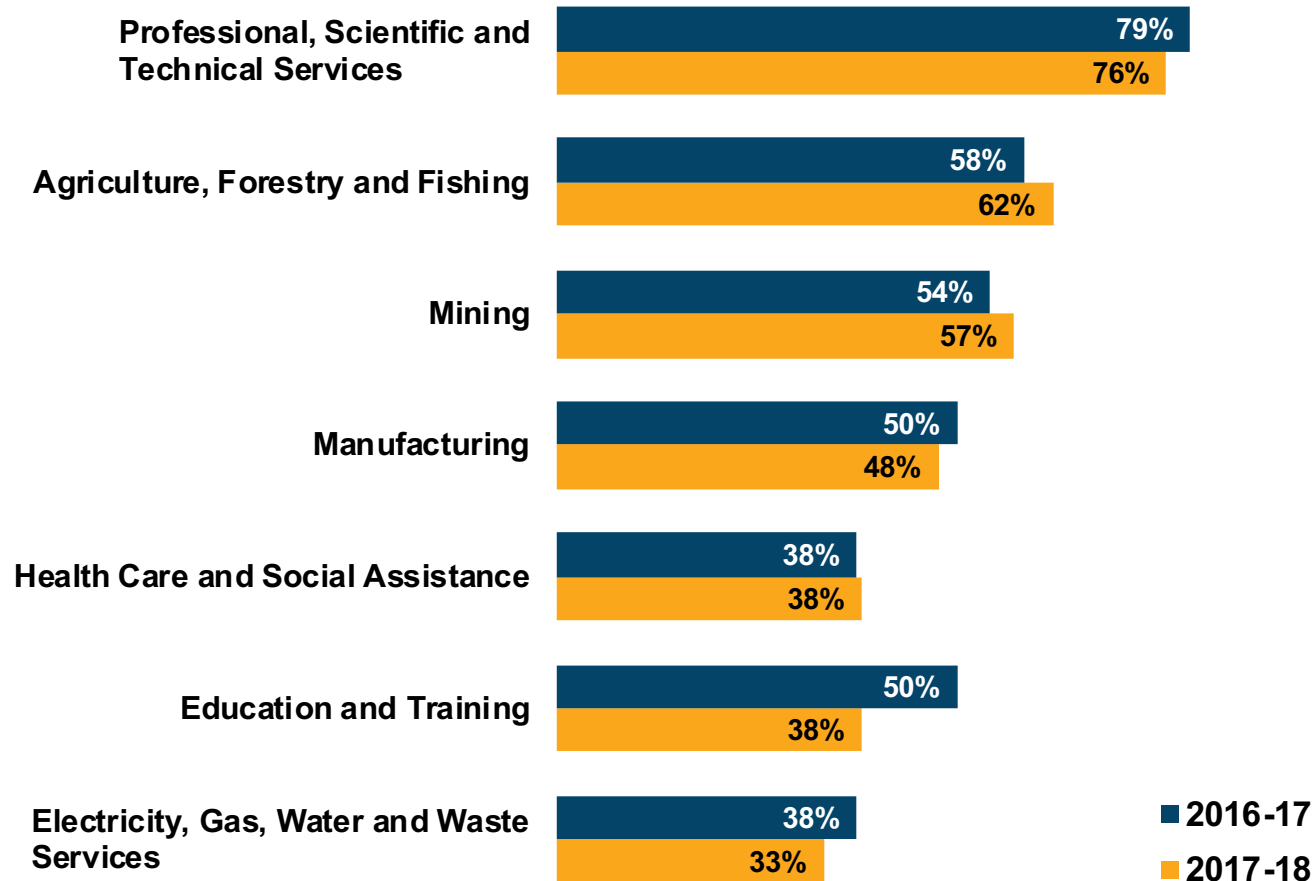
Products  
introduced to  
markets in  
2015-18

- Process Improvements
- Invention disclosure
- New enterprises



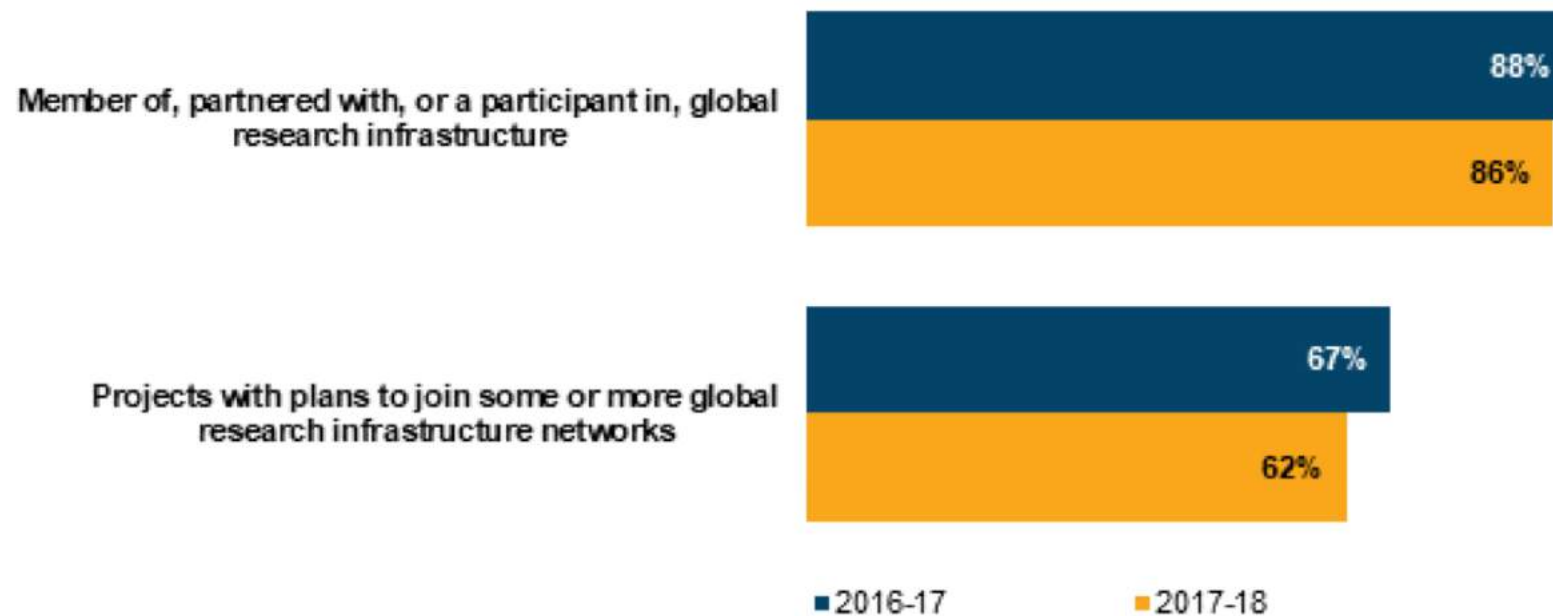
# Industry Sectors

Proportion of facilities providing services to key industries





# Global Research Infrastructure



# Global Research Infrastructure

# ture

Framework for Global Research Infrastructures

Group of Senior Officials on Global Research Infrastructures

Framework for a coherent and coordinated development and operation of global research infrastructures

Group of Senior Officials on Global Research Infrastructures  
Progress Report 2015

Meeting of the G7 Science Ministers  
8-9 October 2015

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## Context

Research infrastructures (RI) are recognised as key elements in boosting scientific knowledge generation, for accelerating technological and social innovation, and for providing advanced services to scientists and science managers. Furthermore, it provides an environment for researchers to improve their performance and knowledge and innovation.

In some cases, their complexity as well as high development, cost and the global nature of the scientific challenge addressed makes it difficult for a single country to build and operate these facilities. In such cases it becomes necessary to build and operate these facilities at **the international level** for the realisation of "global research infrastructures". "global research infrastructure" relies on its capacity to attract and coordinate scientific communities by combining the best available knowledge and resources in a specific scientific area with multi-source funding.

The potential for increased international cooperation on research infrastructures has been recognised during international high-level meetings since 2007. At the first G8 Ministerial meeting, held in 2007, the G8 leaders agreed to form a **Group of Senior Officials (GSO)**<sup>1</sup> to take stock of global research infrastructures. This document reflects the main observations of the GSO. This document provides a framework for the GSO's continued consideration of global research infrastructures.

The GSO recognises the vital role of global research infrastructures in addressing S&T challenges and the benefits of coordinating and fully using the available resources and fully r...



# G7 GERMANY 2015

# Integrating Globally





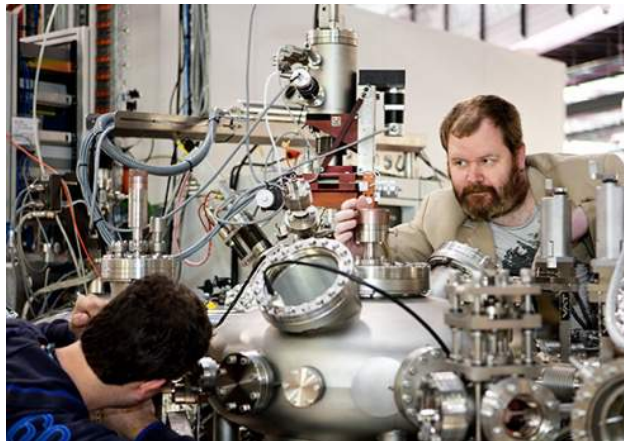
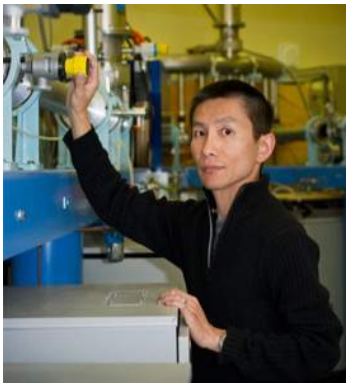
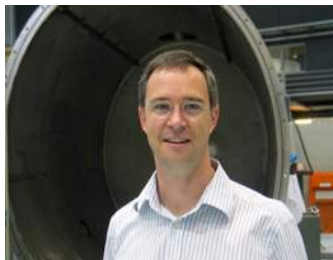
# Impact and Benefit

Research Impact Pathway				
Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research income</li> <li>• Staff</li> <li>• Background IP</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Collections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research Work and Training</li> <li>• Workshop/Conference Organising</li> <li>• Facility Use</li> <li>• Membership of Learned Societies and Academies</li> <li>• Community and Stakeholder Engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publications including E-Publications</li> <li>• Additions to National Collections</li> <li>• New IP: Patents and Inventions</li> <li>• Policy Briefings</li> <li>• Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial Products, Licences and Revenue</li> <li>• New Companies – Spin offs, Start Ups or Joint Ventures</li> <li>• Job Creation</li> <li>• Implementation of Programs and Policy</li> <li>• Citations</li> <li>• Integration into Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic</li> <li>• Social</li> <li>• Environmental</li> <li>• National Quality</li> <li>• Public Services</li> <li>• Higher Quality Workforce</li> <li>• Job Creation</li> <li>• Risk Reduction Decision Making</li> </ul>





# People



# People

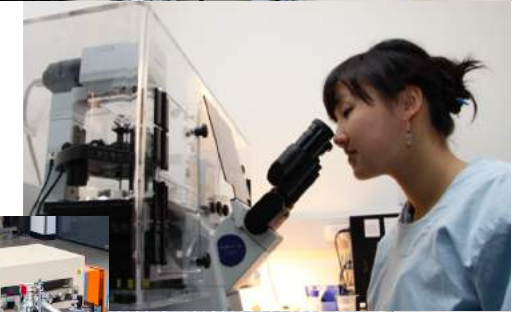
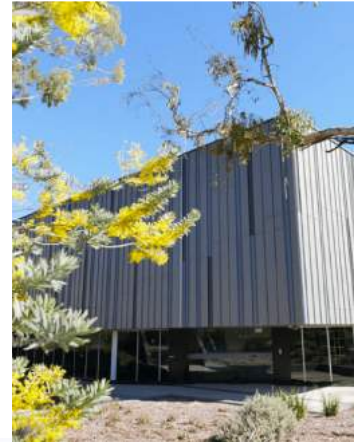
- Developing human capital – research and technical competencies
- Maximising (optimizing) utilisation
- Raising outcomes and impact
- Training
- Career pathways





# Summary and Outlook

- Have a National Research Infrastructure system
  - NCRIS is a part (niche) national and merit based
    - Networks of RI at scale
    - Institutional – National - Global
  - Planning and collaboration within NCRIS DNA
  - Opportunities to enter or change position
  - Impact and Benefit
- 
- Outlook - TBC
    - 2018 RIIP Deliver capital and opex plans (now)
    - 2018 RIIP Scoping Studies
    - 2020 RIIP validated previous plan (now)
    - 2021 next version of NRIR
    - 2022 new RIIP capital and opex





Australian Government

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**Thank you.**

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**Questions**

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