

CERN workshop on Innovations in Scholarly Communication (OAI6)



Report of Contributions

Contribution ID: 7

Type: **not specified**

Overview of the OAI-ORE interoperability framework

Wednesday 17 June 2009 13:15 (25 minutes)

<http://www.slideshare.net/hvdsomp/the-oaiore-interoperability-framework>

Summary

The Object Reuse and Exchange (OAI-ORE) specifications are the result of a two year effort of a group of international experts from the publishing, web, library, repository, and eScience communities aimed at developing an approach for the identification and description of aggregations of Web resources. The specifications provide a foundation for applications and services that can visualize, preserve, transfer, summarize, and improve access to the aggregations that people use in their daily Web interaction, including multiple page Web documents, multiple format documents in institutional repositories, enhanced publications, scholarly data sets, and online photo and music collections. The OAI-ORE standards leverage the core Web architecture and concepts emerging from related efforts including the semantic web, linked data, and Atom syndication. As a result, they integrate both with the emerging machine-readable Web, Web 2.0, and the future evolution of networked information. This presentation provides an overview of the ORE solution to handle aggregations of Web resources.

[View HVDS's profile](#)

Presenter: Dr VAN DE SOMPEL, Herbert (LANL)

Session Classification: Plenary 1: Compound objects

Contribution ID: 8

Type: **not specified**

Visualizing JSTOR: Exploring OAI-ORE for Information Topology Navigation

Wednesday 17 June 2009 13:40 (25 minutes)

Summary

The Open Archives Initiative has produced a specification called Object Re-use and Exchange (ORE) for describing collections, called “aggregations”, of web resources. In order to evaluate and demonstrate the appropriateness of the ORE specifications for scholarly communication, a series of large scale experiments was performed with the holdings of the JSTOR Digital Library including both representing the collection as ORE Resource Maps and then visualizing the information topology in a browser-based client which uses AJAX to retrieve the resource maps as needed and Dynamic SVG to animate the graph parsed from RDF/XML. The technology was also extended to the Flickr website to further demonstrate the scope of the ORE specifications.

 [View Robert Sanderson's profile](#)

Presenter: Dr SANDERSON, Robert (University of Liverpool)

Session Classification: Plenary 1: Compound objects

Contribution ID: 9

Type: **not specified**

Using OAI-ORE to Simplify Data Publishing Workflows

Wednesday 17 June 2009 14:30 (25 minutes)

Summary

One of the most fundamental aspects of scientific scholarly communication is the ability to access and examine cited data. Without this ability, the very essence of the scientific method, with its requirement of validating results, becomes compromised. The National Virtual Observatory (NVO, <http://us-vo.org>) project is playing a leadership role in building services for the astronomy community to access and analyze astronomical data. However, thus far the scope of the NVO has deliberately not included long-term data curation, focusing instead on data location and data access standards and protocols. Our project –a collaboration of astronomers, a scholarly society, its publishing production partner, and research libraries –has among its goals the capture of related data during the article submission process.

One of the most interesting challenges of the project thus far has been the management of the article submission workflow. The challenges are several:

- Gather more metadata and datasets from authors without significantly increasing their workload.
- Simplify deposit process for authors and publishers.
- Enable article/dataset links without significant impact on publisher systems.

To accomplish these goals, we have chosen Open Archives Initiative Object Reuse and Exchange (OAI-ORE)[5] and Simple Web-service Offering Repository Deposit (SWORD)[6] as enabling technologies.

[View Tim DiLauro's profile](#)

Presenter: Mr DILAURO, Tim (John Hopkins Univ.)

Session Classification: Plenary 1: Compound objects

Contribution ID: 10

Type: **not specified**

Economic implications of alternative publishing models: Self-archiving and repositories

Wednesday 17 June 2009 15:25 (25 minutes)

Summary

Drawing on a recent study for the UK Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), John Houghton will describe the approach used to explore the Economic Implications of Alternative Publishing Models and summarise the studies main findings, with an emphasis on self-archiving and repositories. The JISC study explored three alternative open access publishing models: (i) open access publishing using the 'author-pays' model, (ii) 'Green' open access self-archiving in parallel with subscription publishing, and (iii) the 'deconstructed' or 'overlay journals' model of self-archiving supplemented by overlay peer-review and production services. Preliminary analysis suggests that both the self-archiving and repositories models (i.e. 'Green OA' and 'overlay journals') may be more cost-effective than 'author-pays' publishing.

Presenter: Mr HOUGHTON, John

Session Classification: Plenary 2: Mandates and preservation

Contribution ID: 11

Type: **not specified**

Mandates: an Australian example at the Queensland University of Technology

Wednesday 17 June 2009 15:50 (25 minutes)

Summary

The Queensland University of Technology in Australia has had a whole-of-institution mandate for the deposit of its research outputs, particularly the refereed research literature, in place since late 2003. This presentation traces this development from the initial debates in committee, through the establishment and growth of the institutional repository under the mandate, to the present day embedding of depositing practices in the every day activities of researchers. This includes its increasing embrace in sometimes surprising ways by the academic community, without reference to the repository managers.

[View Tom Cochrane's profile](#)

Presenter: Mr COCHRANE, Tom (Queensland Univ. of Tech.)

Session Classification: Plenary 2: Mandates and preservation

Contribution ID: 12

Type: **not specified**

Example 3 : Alliance for Permanent Access

Wednesday 17 June 2009 16:15 (25 minutes)

Presenter: Mr SPEK, Wouter (Alliance for Permanent Access)

Session Classification: Plenary 2: Mandates and preservation

Contribution ID: 13

Type: **not specified**

The Preservation Planning Workflow: From institutional requirements via experimental evidence to accountable preservation plans

Wednesday 17 June 2009 16:40 (25 minutes)

Summary

The rapid technological changes in today's information landscape have turned the preservation of digital information into a pressing challenge. Many different strategies, i.e. preservation actions such as for example migration or emulation in a variety of flavours, have been proposed to tackle this challenge. However, the decision which strategy to choose, and subsequently which tools and parameter settings to select to implement it, poses a significant challenge.

Preservation planning aids in this decision making process to find the best preservation strategy considering the specific institution's requirements, the planning context and possible actions applicable to the digital objects contained in the repository. This talk will present the Planets Preservation Planning workflow that takes planners through the various stages of requirements elicitation, experimental evaluation and analysis, to the creation of a well-informed and accountable preservation plan. The process fits into the OAIS reference model as well as into current audit and certification initiatives such as the TRAC checklist or the nestor criteria catalogue for trustworthy repositories. The talk will further introduce Plato, a Web-based application that implements this workflow, guiding the experts involved in the planning process, automating evaluation of preservation actions and collecting experimental evidence on the way.

[View Andreas Rauber's profile](#)

Presenter: Prof. RAUBER, Andreas (University of Vienna)

Session Classification: Plenary 2: Mandates and preservation

Contribution ID: 14

Type: **not specified**

Copyright: perspectives from the repository coalface

Thursday 18 June 2009 09:00 (30 minutes)

Summary

This paper will review the impact publisher copyright agreements have had on the development of institutional repositories over the past six years from the perspective of a repository manager. Over this period there has been a significant shift in publisher attitudes and what they are prepared to permit authors to do with their work. At the same time there have also been shifts in the concerns authors are raising to repository managers –less about copyright agreements, and more about the versions of papers they are permitted to put online and how these versions will be cited. The paper will also cover issues relating to copyright and material such as book chapters, the impact of institutional mandates and an assessment of the latest copyright related challenges faced by repository managers.

[View Morag Greig's profile](#)

Presenter: Ms GREIG, Morag (University of Glasgow)

Session Classification: Plenary 3: Use and re-use

Contribution ID: 15

Type: **not specified**

Alternative routes to the reuse of copyrighted journal content

Thursday 18 June 2009 09:30 (30 minutes)

Summary

NPG believes scientific communication will always be best served by a varied mix of business and publishing models, providing the flexibility required from a varied author base. We also recognise that gold open access publishing models are particularly suited to otherwise low-circulation, low-impact journals, whereas high circulation journals, with very high rejection rates, are best served by subscriptions models, where cost can be spread across a much higher number of readers than authors. Further, most research funder mandates specify archiving as the key requirement, subject to various embargoes. This leads to a complex information landscape of open and toll access, with various licensed reuse rights. Despite this complexity, NPG is committed to find ways to facilitate new science, including reuse for text-mining, regardless of business model, and is working with funders and repositories to make this happen. Various approaches will be reviewed.

 [View David Hoole's profile](#)

Presenter: Mr HOOLE, David (Nature Publishing Group)

Session Classification: Plenary 3: Use and re-use

Contribution ID: 16

Type: **not specified**

Adding value to scholarly communications through text mining

Thursday 18 June 2009 10:00 (30 minutes)

Summary

With an overwhelming amount of publications, it is not surprising that there is so much interest in techniques which can identify, extract, manage, integrate and exploit the knowledge in them. Numerous large-scale repositories storing a huge amount of papers in electronic form are available to the researcher. But in order to unleash the knowledge hidden in these repositories, we need techniques which go beyond the traditional meaning of metadata: we need to analyze the content of the papers stored in the repositories using text mining techniques. These techniques are data driven and provide automatically semantic metadata which allow us to perform semantic searching. The National Centre for Text Mining is using techniques based on natural language processing to analyze not only abstracts but also full texts, such as term identification, semantic tagging, automatic summarization, fact extraction, disambiguation, association mining. These techniques enrich the vast literature with meaning and in turn allow the development of customized and personalized systems for scholarly communication.

[View Sophia Ananiadou's profile](#)

Presenter: Dr ANANIADOU, Sophia (National Centre of Text Mining)

Session Classification: Plenary 3: Use and re-use

Contribution ID: 17

Type: **not specified**

Data deposition as a measure to prevent and to detect scientific misconduct

Thursday 18 June 2009 10:30 (30 minutes)

Summary

A group of researchers from the Medical University Vienna published data in 2005 and 2008 which showed that electromagnetic fields from mobile phones severely damaged DNA molecules of human cells. These publications caused intense debates about the safety of mobile phones, and politicians, physicians as well as the general public were extremely concerned. When looking at the data, however, first calculations led to the conclusion that they were “too good to be true” since the standard deviations of the mean values were already lower than the pure stochastic noise of the method. Later it turned out that one person who actually performed the experiments knew the blinding code of the exposure system so that data fabrication was easy. In addition, an electronic document from the group in Vienna, submitted as an abstract for a conference, contained hidden data which also proved that the published data were fabricated. An investigation by the University came to the conclusion that these publications contained fabricated data and should be retracted. So far, this did not happen. These cases highlight the need for deposition of original data when a manuscript is submitted in order to make investigations possible if suspicions about the scientific integrity of submitted or published articles arise.

[View Alexander Lerchl's profile](#)

Presenter: Prof. LERCHL, Alexander (Univ. Bremen)

Session Classification: Plenary 3: Use and re-use

Contribution ID: 18

Type: **not specified**

Embedding into the work environment of a researcher or research group: the library on the move

Thursday 18 June 2009 14:00 (35 minutes)

Summary

Utrecht University Library is making a fundamental change from being a traditional library to becoming an innovative Partner in Science.

In addition to being a place to store and find knowledge, we now support the workflows of the actual production and presentation of scientific knowledge products. Our means is the Virtual Knowledge Center. A virtual knowledge center offers a multitude of tools for communication, collaboration, access to the professional network of experts and scientists and a gateway to a wide range of relevant information, scientific resources and data storage facilities in one single, secured environment.

Keywords are Communication, Collaboration and Repository. For each scientific community the library creates a unique, tailor-made working environment. The community members subsequently choose who to invite, what to publish, what to present and what to share. This is a bottom-up process.

Researchers also want to have their scientific output at hand. Therefore, the repository infrastructure is being used to provide access to the community's scientific output. Currently we are extending this to include not only the full-text open access publications, but all of the community's output, past present and future.

[View Martin Van Luijt's profile](#)

Presenter: Mr VAN LUIJT, Martin (Univ. Utrecht)

Session Classification: Plenary 4: Embedding

Contribution ID: 19

Type: **not specified**

UK about embedding into the learning environment: JORUM

Thursday 18 June 2009 14:35 (35 minutes)

Summary

The role of Jorum as the UK national repository for online learning and teaching materials is changing with the introduction of JorumOpen to support sharing of open educational resources (OER) in the UK.

Jorum began as a support activity for a JISC Innovations Programme, a 'keep-safe' for materials after project teams disbanded. Developed jointly by EDINA and Mimas, the two JISC national academic data centres (at the Universities of Edinburgh and Manchester, respectively), Jorum then launched facilities for online deposit and download during 2005/06 as means for institutions to share their learning and teaching resources. Support for IMS Content Packaging helped 'embedding' as materials could be played in different Virtual Learning Environments (VLEs), and by February 2009, over 400 institutions had signed Jorum User Licences and about 100 had signed Jorum Depositor Licences. At that stage the Higher Education Funding Councils opted to require prior institutional authorisation.

This presentation will report on how JorumOpen is being geared to support sharing of content under three licensing regimes, including the free-to-the-Web Creative Commons licences. Perhaps more importantly, there may be opportunity to report on how (from April 2009 onwards) funding from the HEFCE OER Programme, managed by JISC and the HE Academy, will enable and encourage UK universities and colleges to share in new and exciting ways. Jorum aims to play its part.

[View Peter Burnhill's profile](#)

Presenter: Mr BURNHILL, Peter (EDINA)

Session Classification: Plenary 4: Embedding

Contribution ID: 20

Type: **not specified**

Giving researchers what they want: SPIRES, High-energy physics and subject repositories

Thursday 18 June 2009 15:10 (35 minutes)

Summary

SPIRES began as a system of preprint dissemination among colleagues at large institutions and labs and has evolved over time to become a comprehensive database of literature metadata and associated information. SPIRES' success has been due to its focus on the needs of a single user-community, unifying its content in a way that makes sense to the users: by subject. Modern technologies can now provide this functionality in a more effective manner and create services that are even more user focused. A new service, INSPIRE, will utilize SPIRES' experience and position as a subject repository combined with the modern Invenio digital library platform to enable user-generated content and further encourage community knowledge building.

[View Travis Brooks' profile](#)

Presenter: Mr BROOKS, Travis (SLAC Library)

Session Classification: Plenary 4: Embedding

Contribution ID: 21

Type: **not specified**

The Impact of Open Access in Europe's Universities

Friday 19 June 2009 12:00 (45 minutes)

Presenter: Dr AYRIS, Paul (UCL and LIBER)

Session Classification: Keynote

Contribution ID: 22

Type: **not specified**

Studying scientific activity from large-scale usage data

Friday 19 June 2009 11:00 (30 minutes)

Summary

Science is of significant importance to our society, but we understand very little of the processes that lead to scientific innovation. In this presentation I will provide an overview of our work on large-scale usage data as an early indicator of scientific activity. The MESUR project has in the past 2 years aggregated a large-scale collection of the usage data recorded by some of the world's most significant publishers, aggregators and institutional consortia. The resulting data set has been analyzed to reveal the structural properties of scientific activity in real-time. I will highlight some of our recent work on producing detailed maps of science that reveal how scientists navigate between online scholarly resources. The results indicate that it may be possible to detect or predict the emergence of innovation from temporal changes in the structure of scientific activity. This work underpins efforts to arrive at a more accurate, pro-active evaluation of scientific impact.

[View Johan Bollen's profile](#)

Presenter: Dr BOLLEN, Johan (LANL)

Session Classification: Plenary 6: Quality assurance

Contribution ID: 23

Type: **not specified**

Open peer review and interactive open access publishing: the effectiveness of transparency and self-regulation in scientific quality assurance

Friday 19 June 2009 11:30 (30 minutes)

Summary

The traditional forms of closed peer review and publication are insufficient for quality assurance in today's highly diverse and rapidly evolving world of science. They need to be complemented by interactive, transparent, and well-documented forms of review, publication, and discussion, which are open to the scientific community and to the public (open peer review).

Open access is instrumental for improving scientific quality assurance. It enables collaborative peer review; it gives reviewers more information to work with; and it facilitates the development of improved metrics to assess the impact and quality of scientific publications.

The advantages of open access and open peer review can be efficiently and flexibly combined with the strengths of traditional publishing and peer review. Among the initiatives pursuing this approach and proving its viability, are the interactive open access journal Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics (ACP, www.atmos-chem-phys.net) and a growing number of sister journals published by the European Geosciences Union (EGU, www.egu.eu) and the scientific service provider Copernicus (www.copernicus.org).

These journals are practicing a two-stage publication process with public peer review and interactive discussion, which effectively resolves the dilemma between rapid scientific exchange and thorough quality assurance. The same or similar concepts have recently also been adopted in other disciplines, including the life sciences and economics. The principles and achievements of interactive open access publishing (top quality & impact, high efficiency, low cost) will be outlined and discussed.

Pöschl, U., Interactive journal concept for improved scientific publishing and quality assurance, *Learned Publishing*, 17, 105-113, 2004.

www.atmospheric-chemistry-and-physics.net/general_information/public_relations_and_background_information.html

[View Ulrich Poeschl's profile](#)

Presenter: Dr POESCHL, Ulrich (MPG)

Session Classification: Plenary 6: Quality assurance

Contribution ID: 24

Type: **not specified**

How to engage authors into an open bibliography initiative, the RePEc Author Service

Friday 19 June 2009 09:00 (30 minutes)

Summary

Open bibliographies, and by extension open access, only become self-sustained if there is a critical mass of material and of users. Quite obviously, there is a chicken and egg problem here. With the example of RePEc, we show that it is critical to engage authors using their self-interest to create usage and critical mass simultaneously. Thus, it is not sufficient to create many institutional repositories if there is no motivation for authors to participate in them. This talk will show how to motivate them, taking as an example the RePEc Author Service.

 [View Christian Zimmermann's profile](#)

Presenter: Dr ZIMMERMANN, Christian (University of Connecticut)

Session Classification: Plenary 5: Community building

Contribution ID: 25

Type: **not specified**

The ResearcherID Project: Unlocking Scholarly Identity to Support Research Communities

Friday 19 June 2009 09:30 (30 minutes)

Summary

Identity in Web communities is often self-created and fluid. It balances anonymity with self-expression and constantly changes to meet new tactical needs. Professional identity in scholarly communications has traditionally been stable and formulaic, defined by the allocation of credit in scholarly collaboration, academic reward, and publication. Thomson Reuters has created www.researcherid.com as an environment for exploring the relationship between open Web environments and professional academic identity. It enables researchers to create stable, persistent professional profiles with personal publication records that can easily be shared, integrated and embedded into research communities. This presentation reports on our experience to date and proposes lessons for the future.

[View James Pringle's profile](#)

Presenter: Mr PRINGLE, James (Thomson ISI)

Session Classification: Plenary 5: Community building

Contribution ID: 26

Type: **not specified**

Author Identification in the Bibliographic Knowledge Network

Friday 19 June 2009 10:00 (30 minutes)

Summary

The Bibliographic Knowledge Network Project is developing software and data formats to encourage decentralized creation and maintenance of open stores of bibliographic information by individuals and virtual organizations. It is hoped to encourage distributed maintainers of author identity services, such as the RePec Author Service, Krichel's AuthorClaim, and the Thomson Reuters ResearcherID, to support stable public author identifiers which can be exchanged in bulk, using OAI-PMH or similar. The purpose is to allow curators of bibliographic data to quickly identify authors in a local data store with authors in other stores the curator may respect or find useful. Exposure of bibliographic data enhanced by such identifications, through suitable web services, should systematically improve the quality of author identification in an open semantic network of bibliographic information.

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[View Jim Pitman's profile](#)**Presenter:** Mr PITMAN, Jim (Berkeley)**Session Classification:** Plenary 5: Community building

Contribution ID: 27

Type: **not specified**

6 to 8 groups on different topics - details follow

Contribution ID: 29

Type: **not specified**

The Expansion and Redevelopment of the RoMEO Service

This poster will cover recent, ongoing and planned developments in the RoMEO service.

RoMEO provides a searchable database of publishers' copyright transfer agreements as they relate to OA archiving and is aimed at authors and repository administrators.

RoMEO aims to provide and maintain a web-accessible database that records publishers' copyright transfer agreements. It categorises the agreements according to the permissions given by the publishers for authors to self-archive material in OA digital repositories. The service represents this information in a searchable format giving guidance on specific publishers' archiving policies. By using different colours to highlight publishers' archiving policies, users can differentiate between the four categories of archiving rights.

RoMEO continues to extend the dataset upon which it is based through updates and appropriate suggestions from the user community. Suggestions are received through individual contributions and through formal agreements between RoMEO and interested groups.

Recent developments have seen the addition of two new lists:

- Publishers Allowing use of their PDFs in Repositories
- Publishers with Paid Options for Open Access

These lists enable repository staff to deposit a large volume of work directly into repositories even if the author has not retained their own final draft, whether this is by the use of the Publishers PDF or through payment of an Open Access fee. We hope that this information will help repository administrators to encourage deposit into their repositories.

SHERPA is currently working on the standardisation of phrases used in RoMEO; these entries have development in complexity since RoMEO was started. As a result many similar phrases have been used that can be better described with a single term. We will also be introducing new terms for different versions of articles.

SHERPA plans to further improve RoMEO, by increasing the journal coverage to include non-English titles, and to provide non-English Language interfaces.

SHERPA plans to provide policy information at the journal level, where this differs from the Publishers' general policy, this is particularly relevant for publishers who publish on behalf of societies who use their own policies.

In response to user demand we are also planning to provide the option of viewing historical versions of each entry, after any changes have been made, although this is unlikely to be retrospective.

On a technical side, we will be providing a fully supported Application Programmers Interface.

<http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo>

Authors: Mr HUBBARD, Bill (SHERPA); Ms SMITH, Jane (SHERPA)

Presenter: Ms SMITH, Jane (SHERPA)

Contribution ID: 30

Type: **not specified**

Lithuanian Electronic Academic Library (eLABa)

eLABa is an open access national repository in which Lithuanian science and studies e-documents are collected, stored for long period and presented to the users. It is owned by the Ministry of Education and Science of Lithuanian Republic, and managed by Kaunas University of Technology. All Lithuanian science and study institutions have possibility to store the documents of their researchers, academics and students in the eLABa. eLABa cover five collections: books, journals and articles, master and doctoral thesis and dissertations, scientific reports, papers for scientific or methodical conferences, seminars and other science and study events. The poster describes the eLABa collections, its regulations, rules, documents and application software together with recommendations for future activities.

Author: Dr TAUTKEVICIENE, Gintare (Lithuanian Research Library Consortium, Kaunas University of Technology)

Co-authors: Mr STREIMIKIS, Antanas (Kaunas University of Technology); Mr KUCIUKAS, Vilius (Kaunas University of Technology)

Presenter: Dr TAUTKEVICIENE, Gintare (Lithuanian Research Library Consortium, Kaunas University of Technology)

Contribution ID: 31

Type: **not specified**

The open access information platform

The poster presents open-access.net, the information platform on open access funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG). The open-access.net platform provides comprehensive information on the subject of Open Access (OA) and offers practical implementation advice. Developed cooperatively by the Freie Universitaet Berlin and the Universities of Goettingen, Konstanz and Bielefeld, open-access.net went online at the beginning of May 2007. The platform's target groups include the members of the scientific community (especially scientists themselves), university and research-facility managers, infrastructure service providers such as libraries and data-processing centres, as well as funding agencies and political decision makers.

Open-access.net provides easy one-stop access to OA concepts and gives an insight into the legal, organisational and technical framework of OA and concrete implementation experiences. It also offers information on OA initiatives, services, service providers and policy documents. In addition, the platform offers practical implementation advice and answers frequently-asked questions concerning OA. The target-group orientated and discipline-specific way in which the information is presented enables users to access relevant themes quickly and efficiently.

Round 2 of the project started in May 2008. Apart from the optimisation and expansion of existing information, a key goal of the second round is to continue increasing awareness of Open Access in the various scientific sectors and to strengthen the Open Access community –especially with regard to its influence on science policy. The internationalisation of open-access.net is a major goal. The translation of the platform into English is completed. We also intend to expand our existing cooperation with partners in Austria and Switzerland in order to offer Austrian and Swiss national pages and also find new partners to expand open-access.net even further.

Author: OBERLÄNDER, Anja (University of Konstanz)

Presenter: OBERLÄNDER, Anja (University of Konstanz)

Contribution ID: 32

Type: **not specified**

An open archive for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: disseminating enriched metadata and full text documents

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) maintains a number of heterogeneous document and document metadata repositories. The FAO Online Catalogue (FAOBIB) is the online catalogue for documents and publications produced by FAO since 1945, non-FAO material added to the library since 1976, and serials held in the FAO library. FAOBIB catalogues and indexes both electronic and printed documents. The three FAOBIB collections are managed by three different subsystems: FAODOC, for FAO material; FAOLIB for non-FAO material acquired by the Library and SERIALS for serials records. All FAOBIB records have been created by information management specialists (cataloguers) and contain high quality descriptive metadata. The FAO Corporate Document Repository (CDR) contains full-text publications produced by FAO technical departments. The CDR disseminates full text documents and a minimal set of metadata. The CDR uses a workflow system based on Electronic Information Management System (EIMS) to collect metadata through the course of publications production process. The objective of EIMS is to have authors or producers of documents delivering the necessary administrative and descriptive metadata.

There is a lack of integration within the different bibliographical metadata repositories and the overlapping at content level implies some inconsistencies that may affect the proper dissemination of the FAO publications. In addition, the organization duplicates efforts in cataloguing and maintaining technically different systems. This poster describes the process of merging CDR and FAODOC together with the creation of an open archive compliant to international standards for cataloguing and management of bibliographic records. The result will be one sustainable digital repository offering a solid foundation for the collection, management, maintenance and timely dissemination of material published by FAO. To improve the effectiveness of the proposed repository it will be necessary to streamline the current workflow and to integrate current functions into new modules. With the establishment of this digital repository FAO will take an important step in promoting the Open Access Publishing model within the food and agriculture community.

Authors: NICOLAI, Claudia (FAO of the United Nations); SUBIRATS, Imma (FAO of the United Nations); KATZ, Steve (FAO of the United Nations)

Presenter: SUBIRATS, Imma (FAO of the United Nations)

Contribution ID: 33

Type: **not specified**

The International Effort Towards the Creation of an International Repository for Library and Information Science: Breaking Barriers in the Access to Scientific Research

Established in 2003, E-LIS (<http://eprints.rclis.org>) is an international Open Archive for Library and Information Science (LIS). Over 9,000 papers have been archived to date. It is freely accessible, aligned with the Open Access movement and is a voluntary enterprise. E-LIS has grown to include a team of volunteer editors from 60 countries and support for 22 languages. It accepts published or unpublished documents in scientific or technical areas; authors can self-archive and a proxy service supports depositors. Metadata are set for each document type and are checked in accordance with editorial guidelines set by an international editorial committee and there are agreements with institutions and library associations in various countries. In few years, E-LIS has been established as the largest international open repository in the field of library and information science.

Searching or browsing E-LIS is a kind of multilingual, multicultural experience, an example of what could be accomplished through open access archives to bring the peoples of the world together. Because librarians are so involved in open access advocacy, E-LIS is a key to encouraging open access for all repositories, by giving librarians the experience they need to speak with confidence when talking with researchers and open access archives, and the experience to provide the best possible assistance to self-archiving faculty.

The mission of E-LIS is to remain international and world-wide: a place where people from all over the world can deposit their documents and contribute to the world-wide dissemination of knowledge:

- to improve knowledge of the building and management of open archives working practically in the field within the framework of Open Digital Libraries;
- not only to promote open archives in various disciplinary environments, but also to create a valid and credible model in LIS discipline for the building of a world Library and Information Science archive;
- to establish a base for communal work between librarians information technology professionals, and to enhance the Open Access movement.

The development of an international LIS network has been stimulated by the extension of the Open Access concept to LIS works and facilitated by the dissemination of material within the LIS community. These are some of the reasons for the success of E-LIS as an organizational model, which has been developed within a framework in compliance with OAI, and, exactly for this reason, it can be regarded as a tool for disseminating the OA philosophy.

The invisibility of scholarship from countries so-called developing countries, such as African countries or India, was regarded as a fait accompli in the pre-Internet era. Nowadays, the discussion concerning the digital divide, scholars from these countries may disseminate their work via the networked services of digital repositories, such as E-LIS. Thanks to these projects, authors who contribute to an e-print archive are participating in a global effort by universities, researchers, libraries, publishers, editors, and readers to redefine the mechanisms of scholarly research. This e-print archive makes LIS research more visible, available, and relevant, which in turn increases its visibility, status, and public value. In E-LIS papers from 82 countries are currently deposited in 36 languages: Afrikaans, Basque, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Catalan, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Kannada, Malay, Malayalam, Maori, Nepali, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Sinhala, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Ukrainian.

Authors: DE ROBBIO, Antonella (University of Padova); PESET, Fernanda (Polytechnic University of Valencia); SUBIRATS, Imma (FAO of the United Nations); TAJOLI, Zeno (Cilea)

Presenters: DE ROBBIO, Antonella (University of Padova); PESET, Fernanda (Polytechnic University of Valencia); SUBIRATS, Imma (FAO of the United Nations); TAJOLI, Zeno (Cilea)

Contribution ID: 34

Type: **not specified**

Tutorial 1. In-depth overview of the OAI-ORE specifications

Wednesday 17 June 2009 09:00 (2h 30m)

Slides: <http://www.slideshare.net/hvdsomp/an-overview-of-the-oai-object-reuse-and-exchange-interoperability-framework>

Summary

Digital objects used in scholarship and education are typically compound. For example the multi-part “virtual data” objects envisioned by the National Virtual Observatory Project, the “datuments” described in the chemistry community, the enhanced publications of DARE 2, and the learning objects implemented by NSDL share the property that their components are distributed over multiple databases, web servers, databases, and the like. In order to make such compound objects fully functional on the Web (both Web 2.0 and Web 3.0), the OAI Object Reuse and Exchange (OAI-ORE) specifications proposes an approach to deal with aggregations of Web resources, that is fully aligned with the Web Architecture. It specifies a resource-centric interoperability framework that recasts the repository-centric notion of digital objects to that of a bounded, URI-identified aggregation of Web resources. In this manner, compound digital objects become more integrated with the Web, and thereby more accessible to standard Web applications and clients. This tutorial will give an overview of the OAI-ORE interoperability framework, including: Motivation & Foundation, Data Model, Serializations (Atom, RDF/XML), HTTP Guidelines, and Discovery approaches.

See <http://www.openarchives.org/ore/toc>

[View HVDS's profile](#)

[View Robert Sanderson's profile](#)

Authors: Dr VAN DE SOMPEL, Herbert (LANL); Dr SANDERSON, Robert (University of Liverpool)

Contribution ID: 35

Type: **not specified**

Tutorial 2. Content recruitment strategies

Wednesday 17 June 2009 09:00 (2h 30m)

Summary

This session will firstly look at some of the findings of a research study into how to better stimulate the population of repositories based on selected good practices. Critical success factors and inhibitors will be discussed concentrating on organisational, policy, management, legal and advocacy issues. Ten key principles will be presented and discussed which can serve as a check-list to follow when either setting up a new repository or when having challenges in filling it. For example, know your researchers, their disciplines and workflows and look at how to act upon these aspects, or aim to connect with existing information infrastructures and look at ways of doing this in the session. The audience is encouraged to share their own experiences in the session, which will add to lessons learnt.

The second part of the session will look at the potentials and possible pitfalls when using Web 2.0 to populate a repository by looking at some of the current tools adapted for repositories and thinking about other potential ones.

 View Vanessa Proudman's profile

Author: Ms PROUDMAN, Vanessa (Tilburg University Library)

Contribution ID: 36

Type: **not specified**

Tutorial 3. Intellectual property rights

Wednesday 17 June 2009 09:00 (2h 30m)

Summary

The workshop on intellectual property rights will address some basic terms of copyright related to acts carried out by repository managers. As access and re-use of material stored in the repository is very important, the workshop will focus on exceptions and limitations in copyright law and on licences which permit a broad use of works in a repository. Not only Creative Commons licences will be explained also other open content licences will be discussed. Unique will be the participation and contribution of WIPO, the World Intellectual Property Organisation. WIPO recently issued a report on exceptions and limitations that will be represented.

Another topic that WIPO will touch on is digital preservation which is requisite for permanent access to information in repositories. Furthermore the workshop refers to and explains examples of initiatives, documents, references to web sites, guidelines, and other solutions to help repository managers making works in the repository available. Participants of the workshop will be asked in advance to send burning questions that need to be solved to the speaker of the tutorial. They will be answered (if possible) during the workshop.

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[View Wilma Mossink's profile](#)

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[View Geidy Lung's profile](#)

Authors: Ms LUNG, Geidy (WIPO); Ms MOSSINK, Wilma (SURFfoundation)

Contribution ID: 37

Type: **not specified**

Tutorial 4. Repositories and Web2.0

Wednesday 17 June 2009 09:00 (2h 30m)

Summary

More and more content gets published on the net. On the one hand, there is a growing number of institutional and subject repositories are created by the open access movement and, on the other hand, a lot of Web 2.0 services allow publishing of different material like videos, music, photos, but also documents and presentations. Many of these services are getting used by a lot of people, so they are very successful.

Libraries sometimes report a hard job to motivate scientists to deposit their publications in repositories. In the workshop we will look at three Web 2.0 repositories: Flickr (pictures), Slideshare (presentations) and Scribd (documents) and compare them with the E-LIS repository. We will compare features and discuss where the repository from the librarians has features that should be kept and where we should start to work to get a better user experience and how we make it more easy for scientists to use our repositories.

Links

<http://www.flickr.com>

<http://www.slideshare.net>

<http://www.scribd.com>

</br>

</br>[View Patrick Danowski's profile](#)

Author: Mr DANOWSKI, Patrick

Contribution ID: 38

Type: **not specified**

Tutorial 5. Repository platforms: DSpace, EPrints, Fedora, Microsoft, CDS-Invenio

Wednesday 17 June 2009 09:00 (2h 30m)

Summary

This tutorial will be given by key developers from four of the main repository platforms, DSpace, EPrints, Fedora, Microsoft Research Output and CDS-Invenio Repository Platform. It will offer an opportunity to see how to get started with each package, an orientation around the package and its main features, and a chance to ask questions of the key developers / architects. Those attending should leave with a clear overview of these four packages and how they might meet their needs. The tutorial is intended for developers and those responsible for decisions about technical infrastructure.

[View Alex Wade's profile](#)

[View Eddie Shin's profile](#)

[View Bram Luyten's profile](#)

Authors: Mr WADE, Alex (Microsoft); Mr LUYTEN, Bram (@mire); Mr SHIN, Edwin (Fedora Commons); Mr TRIGGS, Graham (BioMedCentral); Mr CAFFARO, Jérôme (CERN); Dr CARR, Leslie (University of Southampton); Mr KAPLUN, Samuele (CERN)

Contribution ID: 39

Type: **not specified**

Tutorial 6. Hosted repository solutions: BePress, OpenRepository, EPrints, etc.

Wednesday 17 June 2009 09:00 (2h 30m)

Summary

Those attending this tutorial will have the chance to hear from four of the leading hosted repository solutions on offer today, namely ContentDM from OCLC, ExLibris Rosetta, E-Prints Services, and OpenRepository from BioMed Central. Representatives of each will introduce what's on offer, both technologically and in terms of the services provided as part of the hosting arrangement. Participants will have the chance to question each representative.

 [View Axel Kaschte's profile](#)

[View Greg Zick's profile](#)

[View Claire Bundy's profile](#)

Authors: Dr KASCHTE, Alex (Ex Libris); Ms BUNDY, Claire (BioMedCentral); Mr ZICK, Greg (OCLC); Dr CARR, Leslie (University of Southampton)

Contribution ID: 40

Type: **not specified**

Tutorial 7. DRIVER tutorial

Wednesday 17 June 2009 09:00 (2h 30m)

Summary

The EU-funded DRIVER II project builds on the work of DRIVER I and sets out to further organize and build a virtual, European-scale network of institutional repositories including high quality metadata and compound objects.

The tutorial will introduce participants to DRIVER and the DRIVER Confederation and will explain how they can participate in this growing community. The tutorial will present the latest version of the DRIVER Guidelines as well as the DRIVER Infrastructure and DRIVER services, software and tools such as the mentor service, search service, D-NET, repository registration and the validation tool.

The DRIVER tutorial will be of relevance to all involved in research, Open Access and repository development in Europe and will be of particular interest to repository managers, national aggregators, service providers and researchers or those involved in supporting researchers.

As one of the largest initiatives of its kind in Europe DRIVER is a key figure in the development of OA and repositories both in Europe and globally. The tutorial will take the form of presentations and demonstrations but participants will be asked to contribute to discussions which will be a key ingredient of the tutorial. This tutorial will offer participants the opportunity to learn more about DRIVER, how it can benefit them and will enable the community to give their comments and feedback to DRIVER.

 [View Mary Robinson's profile](#)

 [View Paolo Manghi's profile](#)

 [View Wolfram Horstmann's profile](#)

 [View Dale Peter's profile](#)

[View Natalia Manola's profile](#)

Authors: Dr PETERS, Dale (DRIVER); Mr SUMMANN, Friedrich; Ms ROBINSON, Mary (SHERPA, University of Nottingham); Ms MANOLA, Natalia; Dr MANGHI, Paolo (ISTI - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche); Dr HORSTMANN, Wolfram (Bielefeld University)

Contribution ID: 41

Type: **not specified**

The impact of Internet on the scientific publishing field: among new business models and collaborative reserach initiatives

In the last decade, the Internet has extensively shaped several dimensions of the social and business sectors. From an historical point of view, this revolution might be divided in two main phases. In the first phase, the rapid evolution of various innovative Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) permitted to cut the costs of sending information and raising efficiency. The second phase has seen a burgeoning number of initiatives using the most innovative features offered by the so called Web 2.0. This latter offers a collaborative and open way of generating, organizing, and managing knowledge. As a matter of fact, there is a growing empirical evidence which seems to support the idea that the “open and collaborative” trend, has started to represent a major shift of the business setting.

This revolution has affected the scientific knowledge production and dissemination sector as well. While ICT permitted the whole sector to shift from a paper-based to a digital-based medium, now several Web 2.0 initiatives are exploring innovative ways of scientific knowledge production and dissemination. These initiatives might be divided in four main areas. First, several internationally recognized journals have adopted an open and collaborative process of evaluating scientific papers. To cite but a few, these most famous journals are arXiv (e-print archive), Nature (pre-print archive), Plos One. Second, other initiatives permit social bookmarking and tagging of Web resources. The most used social bookmarking tools are Connotea, CiteULike, Del.icio.us, BibSonomy and 2collab. Third, several services allow researchers to create and maintain blogs, wikis and to build social networks. Among others the most famous are ResearchBlogging, ScienceBlog, and Nature Network. Four, several initiatives such as the European project LiquidPub started to explore the potentials benefits and weaknesses of collaborative writing within the scientific publishing sector.

While this burgeoning number of initiatives indicates that the potentials benefits of using the Web 2.0 gathered attention from the actors of the whole sector, the diversity, number, inconsistencies among these initiatives show that the field is still a “work in progress” and no common understanding on what a Science 2.0 should be has been achieved. Furthermore, there are many threats affecting the use of these tools. First, hitherto there is no common and well accepted evaluation procedure that permits research institutes and universities to judge the “goodness” of those researchers that work on and contribute to these tools and initiatives. Second, the content which is created and maintained thanks to these initiatives might raise copyright issues as effective authorship policies of such contributions are still being explored.

Starting from these considerations, the research I will show is concerned with an in-dept analysis of the services as offered by the aforementioned initiatives. To understand the potential benefits and weaknesses of such initiatives we analyze them by comparing their services with those offered by most of the traditional scientific publishers. Considering that currently the whole sector (from the point of view of the main actors i.e. researchers, universities and libraries) is relying on the services provided by traditional publishers, this parallel allow to highlight where and how innovative services might compete with the traditional ones, whether innovative services are not covering all the traditional services and whether they are offering more than the traditional ones.

Author: Dr PONTE, Diego (Università di Trento)

Co-authors: Dr ROSSI, Alessandro (Università di Trento); Dr CUEL, Roberta (Università di Trento)

Presenter: Dr PONTE, Diego (Università di Trento)

Contribution ID: 42

Type: **not specified**

Introducing NECOBELAC, a network of collaboration to improve scientific writing and open access in Europe and Latin America

NECOBELAC stands for a “Network of Collaboration Between Europe and Latin American Caribbean (LAC) countries”. NECOBELAC is a three year project funded by the EC under 7th Framework Programme and launched in February 2009 (<http://www.necobelac.eu>).

The central aim of NECOBELAC is to develop a network of collaboration to improve scientific writing and the dissemination, access, retrieval and use of health information in European and Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries.

NECOLBELAC partners include Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS) from Italy, coordinator of the project, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) from Spain, the University of Nottingham (SHERPA) from the UK, BIREME from Brazil, the Instituto de Salud Pública (ISP) from Columbia, and the Universidade do Minho from Portugal.

Partners bring to the project a wealth of experience in scientific writing, Open Access and in the provision of Health Information. Partners are closely involved in related initiatives such as the DRIVER project (<http://www.driver-community.eu>) and the Virtual Health Library (<http://www.bireme.br/>).

NECOBELAC will use and build on this knowledge and experience to analyse the different socio-cultural landscapes in Europe and the LAC countries with regard to health information. NECOBELAC will identify the specific health information needs of the areas involved and the best strategies to address those needs.

NECOBELAC will create a network of institutions closely collaborating in ad hoc training programs; the first steps will regard the necessity to develop and exchange know-how in information production and diffusion (including technical and ethical issues) among all stakeholders. Specific communication infrastructures will be developed to promote cultural change.

The countries involved will benefit from contacts with leaders in the field of scientific writing and open access development and will be able to share their experiences. Through this work networks of collaboration will be strengthened and developed with mutual advantages: - Europe will be able to benefit by increased access to the research outputs of Latin American and Caribbean countries (LAC) and by the wider adoption of open access methods - LAC countries will be able to benefit from sharing quality programs in launching and operating open access initiatives and strengthen their existing networks and collections in the health sciences. This will contribute to the continued development of the Virtual Health Library and Scientific Electronic Library Online both launched 10 years ago and achieving progressively sustainable operation since then.

NECOBELAC is a unique and exciting project and will strengthen the coordination, development and effectiveness of existing health related information infrastructures in Europe and Latin American and Caribbean countries. In so doing NECOBELAC will achieve a wider scale uptake of community engagement, embedding the use of open access methods within accepted working practices.

Summary

This poster will introduce NECOBELAC to the community by outlining the aims of the project, the partners involved, and how it will enhance the European and global Open Access and repository community.

Authors: Mr HUBBARD, Bill (SHERPA, University of Nottingham); Ms ROBINSON, Mary (SHERPA, University of Nottingham); Dr DE CASTRO, Paola (Istituto Superiore di Sanità)

Presenter: Ms ROBINSON, Mary (SHERPA, University of Nottingham)

Contribution ID: 43

Type: **not specified**

Intute Repository Search: Easy Access to Academic and Research Content

Researchers are increasingly making their work freely available on the internet, by depositing their research output into institutional repositories. Intute Repository Search (www.intute.ac.uk/irs): is a JISC-funded beta search service which helps the academic community search over 95 UK HEI repositories in one go, thus providing a free and easy access to a wealth of academic, educational and research outputs from a wide range of institutions in the UK. At present, Intute Repository Search serves as a showcase for UK research output. It is a project led by the University of Manchester (Mimas), with the University of Bath (UKOLN) and the University of Nottingham (SHERPA).

This poster will show that Intute Repository Search has identified and successfully carried out specific development paths: simple metadata search, full-text indexing of documents, text-mining of full-text documents, automatic subject classification, clustering of results and browsing/visualisation of the search results. Screenshots will visually display the advanced discovery and retrieval features that IRS provides including automated document clustering and classification based on terminology; personalisation of searching; and concept visualisation from automated clustering.

This poster will be of interest to delegates of OAI6 and is relevant to the conference themes. The benefits that this search service provides are threefold: for the research community it means that IRS provides a more effective contextual search facility; for the institutions themselves it means that their research output attracts a global audience; and for society as a whole, it means that publicly funded research is not only made easily reached through Open Access but that it is also more clearly identifiable for the person or organisation who searches for a particular study.

Summary

Intute Repository Search service (www.intute.ac.uk/irs):

A collaborative project to showcase UK research output through advanced discovery and retrieval facilities

Author: Ms JONES, Sophia (University of Nottingham)

Co-author: LYTE, Vic (Mimas, The University of Manchester)

Presenters: Ms JONES, Sophia (University of Nottingham); LYTE, Vic (Mimas, The University of Manchester)

Contribution ID: 44

Type: **not specified**

Mets in Biblos-e Archivo

The use of Mets in the University Autonoma of Madrid Institutional Repository.

Summary

Biblos-e Archivo is the name of the University Autonoma of Madrid Institutional Repository. Digitool is the Exlibris software used since 2006. From 2008 it has been generalized the use of Mets (Metadata Encoding & Transmission Standard) documents which allow to express the names, locations and structure of the digital objects, and manage several types of metadata (administrative, descriptive and structural). Digitool uses Mets standards in order to describe parent child relationships between objects, and show a structured (multi-hierarchical) map in the “Resource Discovery” . It is expressed using an XML schema generated by a program developed to create automatically met files. The content file may be in any format, text, video, audio and image are loaded in Biblos-e Archivo. Due to the nature of the University material and the software capabilities it has been chosen to avoid losing information about the relations between objects.

Author: Mrs PEREZ ALIENDE, Maria Luisa (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid)

Presenter: Mrs PEREZ ALIENDE, Maria Luisa (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid)

Contribution ID: 45

Type: **not specified**

OA repositories and research e-infrastructure

In nearest years many OA repositories (OARs) owners in Europe will be involved into connecting their isolated repositories with a universal research e-infrastructure (e.g. as a part of European Research Area activities). In the Socionet project (<http://socionet.ru/>, started 10 years ago as a RePEc mirror in Russia) we are integrating local institutional OARs (at metadata level) into common information space and designing research e-infrastructure as supplementary tools and services to produce an added value from integrated OARs' metadata.

Building the Socionet based research e-infrastructure we focused on following challenges:

- (1) How should we construct, in form and function, a system for sharing research results from local OARs so as to provide maximal usage?
- (2) How can a model of scientific citation be upgraded so that electronic deposit tools at OARs and analysis tools at e-infrastructure can generate maximally comprehensive and accurate data on the uptake, usage and impact of research results?
- (3) How should the research e-infrastructure generate new online metrics sufficient for research assessment of higher quality, sensitivity, breadth, accuracy, reliability, and validity than current metrics?

Suggested poster will show current concept and first results in achieving listed challenges by the Socionet project.

Author: PARINOV, Sergey (CEMI RAS)

Presenter: PARINOV, Sergey (CEMI RAS)

Contribution ID: 46

Type: **not specified**

Enhanced Scientific Communication by Aggregated Publications Environments (ESCAPE)

The ESCAPE-project aims at extending the existing infrastructure of repositories of scientific publications in such a way that it will be possible to identify, describe, preserve and present aggregations of related objects (documents, videos, datasets, etc.), not necessarily produced by an individual author or group of authors.

To this end a repository for OAI-ORE resource maps will be developed as well as an editor for creating and changing resource maps. The repository will be based on Fedora 3.1, reusing its built-in RDF support.

In order to be useful to the end-users, the system needs to be able to describe various types of relations. For this purpose we investigate whether the existing vocabularies are suitable or new vocabularies need to be developed. Use of existing vocabularies is preferred in order to maximize compatibility with other systems.

Another topic is the discovery of resource maps from the individual objects. OAI ORE describes a few possible methods to realize resource map discovery; in this project we test the feasibility of these suggested methods.

Summary

Scientific communication not only concerns documents published by the official scientific publishers but also related information published by media aimed at other target groups like policy makers, companies and the general public. This information often has another form than the 'traditional' scientific publication, but its content is clearly related to it. In many cases it concerns application oriented publications, policy documents, guidelines, comments/reviews, but also non-specialist or newspaper documents, visual material, etc. This material is often made by non-scientists and is not published by scientific publishers.

In order to meet the above mentioned need for 'enhanced' scientific communication the aim of the ESCAPE-project is to extend the existing infrastructure of repositories of scientific publications in such a way that it will be possible to identify, describe, preserve and present aggregations of related objects (documents, videos, datasets, etc.), not necessarily produced by an individual author or group of authors. The applications developed, the aggregated publications environments, can be seen as elements in the service layer of the OAI data/services model, without requiring complex changes in the mode of operation of traditional repositories to deliver objects as an item in an aggregation with other objects.

Resource maps define a group of objects and determine the nature of the relations that exist between them. Additionally, resource maps offer access to these objects and can be edited by specified library personnel or scientists themselves. To realize the potentials we are developing a repository for OAI-ORE resource maps and an editor for creating and changing resource maps. The repository will be based on Fedora 3.1, reusing its built-in RDF support. In order to be useful to the end-users, the system needs to be able to describe various types of relations. For this purpose we investigate whether the existing vocabularies are suitable or new vocabularies need to be developed. Use of existing vocabularies is preferred in order to maximize compatibility with other systems.

Another topic is the discovery of resource maps from the individual objects. OAI ORE describes a few possible methods to realize resource map discovery; in this project we test the feasibility of these suggested methods.

Considerable attention is given to the dissemination of the acquired expertise and knowledge about the application of the tools developed in this project. Guidelines will be devised that make it easy for repository managers to make known if, and how, their holdings are part of a resource map. At the end of 2009 a working prototype will be delivered, which can be used in a wide variety of contexts and will be in use by the three research groups participating in this project.

ESCAPE is a collaboration of libraries, in their role of data and service provider, and scientific research groups as the demanding parties in this project. The participants of this project are two Dutch university libraries (University of Groningen and University of Twente), three research groups (Psychology and Physics of Fluids both from University of Twente and Law/University of Groningen) and the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Author: VAN BENTUM, Maarten (University of Twente)

Co-author: VIERKANT, Dennis (University of Twente)

Presenters: VIERKANT, Dennis (University of Twente); VAN BENTUM, Maarten (University of Twente)

Contribution ID: 47

Type: **not specified**

Evening at CERN : official welcome-buffet and drink sharing

Contribution ID: 48

Type: **not specified**

Evening at CERN. Official welcome-buffet offered by JISC and drink sharing. A bus transfer is organized from Uni Mail to CERN and back.

Wednesday 17 June 2009 18:30 (5h 29m)

Contribution ID: 49

Type: **not specified**

Aperitif offered by Microsoft on the roof of Uni Mail

Thursday 18 June 2009 18:15 (1h 15m)

Contribution ID: **50**

Type: **not specified**

Individual visits (see the social events page)

Friday 19 June 2009 15:00 (1 minute)

Contribution ID: 51

Type: **not specified**

national repository portals with DRIVER: easy as ABC! Best practices and scenarios for creating a collaborative national website and repository portal with DRIVER software

Although scientific publications know no national boundaries, it can still be useful to set up a national or subject-specific repository portal to serve local communities' needs. For example, funding schemes and research assessments are often executed on a national level, or national universities might want to collaborate to boost the country's international visibility. National repository portals can serve as a presentation of the country's scientific OA output and can act as a collaborative space for the repository and Open Access community in that country. DRIVER has published a Best Practice report (http://www.driver-support.eu/documents/Best_practice_for_national_IR_websites.pdf) for setting up this kind of portal, with scenarios for different sizes and budgets that countries might have. The DRIVER software, D-Net, can also be used to harvest and aggregate repositories. The repository community on the national level (National Consortium) can then choose how independent the portal needs to be from the DRIVER Information Space, or whether it wants to reuse the harvested data. The DRIVER Best Practice report describes both the suggested best practices for collaboration on a national level, as well as viable scenarios for national repository portals. These best practices include: timing and budget suggestions; interactive tools; communication; language choices; branding; participation and involvement; advocacy and usage.

The scenarios for repository portals on the local level include:

- 1) DRIVER sets up a portal at minimal cost to interact with the DRIVER Information Space;
- 2) the National Consortium builds its own portal but interacts with the DRIVER Information Space;
- 3) the National Consortium acts as the main gateway to the national repositories;
- 4) the National Consortium becomes independent from the DRIVER Information Space.

Author: Ms VAN GODTSENHOVEN, Karen (University Library Ghent)

Co-author: Mrs VAN NIEUWERBURGH, Inge (University Library Ghent)

Presenter: Mrs VAN NIEUWERBURGH, Inge (University Library Ghent)

Contribution ID: 52

Type: **not specified**

Federated regional and institutional digital libraries in Poland as a part of European data infrastructure

Since 1999 Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center (PSNC) has been developing the dLibra framework which aims to allow easy creation of distributed digital libraries in Poland (<http://dlibra.psnc.pl/>). In 2001 this software became a part of the Polish Optical Internet PIONIER programme. In October 2002, the first dLibra-based regional digital library, the Digital Library of the Wielkopolska, was made publicly available (<http://www.wbc.poznan.pl>). Currently it holds about 80 000 digital objects and is the largest digital library in Poland. It was the beginning of the Polish platform of distributed digital libraries in the PIONIER network. In Poland there are now more than 36 regional and institutional publicly available digital libraries which are OAI-PMH-compliant. Together they give access to over 200 000 digital objects.

In June 2007 PSNC started a new service based on distributed digital libraries in Poland: PIONIER Network Digital Libraries Federation (PIONIER DLF), which may be accessed at <http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/>.

The mission of this service is to:

- facilitate the use of resources of Polish digital libraries and repositories,
- increase the visibility of Polish digital resources in the Internet,
- give Internet users access to new, advanced network services based on the resources of Polish digital libraries and repositories.

This mission is realized by constant development of the PIONIER DLF functionality, by its popularization and cooperation with international projects like EuropeanaLocal. As a part of the project, digital publications aggregated in PIONIER DLF will be made available in Europeana. The plans for the nearest future also include the cooperation with initiatives focused on scholarly content, like ScientificCommons, Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations or DRIVER search portal.

The poster presents the PIONIER DLF service with a focus on its functionality, architecture and methods of cooperation with other service providers.

Summary

The poster presents the PIONIER DLF service with a focus on its functionality, architecture and methods of cooperation with other service providers. The service aggregates majority of OAI-PMH-compliant regional and institutional digital libraries in Poland.

Authors: Mr DUDCZAK, Adam (Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center, Poznan, Poland); Ms LEWANDOWSKA, Agnieszka (Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center, Poznan, Poland); Mr WERLA, Marcin (Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center, Poznan, Poland)

Presenters: Mr DUDCZAK, Adam (Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center, Poznan, Poland); Ms LEWANDOWSKA, Agnieszka (Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center, Poznan, Poland)

Contribution ID: 53

Type: **not specified**

Current status of Spanish institutional open access repositories

DRIVER I project drew up a detailed report of European repositories based on data gathered in a survey in which Spain's participation was very low. Of the 12 institutional repositories registered in the Directory of Open Access Repositories (OpenDOAR) in the sample period (June 2006 to February 2007), only three responded. This meant that Spain presented a completely false image of the implementation of repositories. It was therefore necessary to carry out a detailed national study with a high response rate offering comparable data to those obtained from the DRIVER I project. Following the model of this project, the present report wishes to show the current situation of repositories created by Spanish institutions and to fill the gap left by previous studies. The data were gathered through a web survey for which the link was communicated by e-mail to directors of universities libraries and directors of information and documentation services of research centres. The survey was sent to a total of 104 institutions. The first messages were sent in July 2008. The questions contained in the survey were the same as those used in the DRIVER I study, translated into Spanish, with a few modifications in the response options. The questionnaire was divided into the 6 sections: A: Information on the documents deposited in the repositories B: Technical infrastructure and technical issues C: Institutional policies regarding the digital repositories D: Services created on top of the digital repositories E: Stimulants and inhibitors for establishing, filling and maintaining repositories F: The institution and its digital repository

Summary

Following the 6 sections of the survey the most relevant results and statements were as follows:

Information on the documents deposited in the repositories

- The majority of the materials deposited were research articles and doctoral theses.
- The number of research articles and doctoral theses deposited increased four-fold from 2007 to 2008
- In the case of journal articles the published or post-print versions were deposited in 73% of the cases.
- In order of importance, the thematic areas were social sciences, life sciences, engineering, natural sciences and plastic arts.
- Most materials were available in open access immediately or after an embargo.
- The materials deposited were far from including the whole scientific production of the institutions.
- In most cases the materials were deposited by specialized staff.

Technical infrastructure and technical issues

- The software most used was Dspace, followed by Eprints
- More than 90% of the IRs used persistent identifiers for the documents
- Preservation was a subject of concern and was taken into account in the management of the institutional repositories
- Over 80% of the IRs had statistics on usage and access
- The metadata standard most used was qualified and unqualified Dublin Core
- There was no agreement on whether to use controlled vocabularies or lists of subjects for indexing, or on which to use
- The use of unique author identifiers was not yet widespread (approximately 30% used it)

Institutional policies regarding the digital repositories

- There were no clear institutional policies, and depositing was generally voluntary
- Special interest tended to be given to open-access awareness-raising campaigns and integration in larger platforms

Services created on top of the digital repositories

- The IRs were generally included in the main directories and harvesters.
- There were as yet few repository services. The only generalized one was that of statistics.

Stimulants and inhibitors for establishing, filling and maintaining repositories

1. Most important stimulants for the development of institutional repositories:

- Our easy and simple way of using the repository.
- The increase in visibility and citations.
- The interest of decision-makers.
- Integration of the digital repository with other systems.
- Search services.

1. Most important inhibitors for the development of institutional repositories:

- Lack of institutional policies or mandates
- Lack of an institutional accountability policy.
- Lack of commitment to depositing by Spanish research financing bodies
- Lack of integration/linking of the digital repositories with other systems
- Lack of economic support from national programmes
- Lack of coordination of digital deposits by a national body

1. Most important priorities for services created on top of the digital repositories:

- Advisory services (promotion of open access)
- Citation index services
- Personalized services for authors
- Preservation services.
- Research assessment/evaluation services
- Usage statistics services

1. Priority list for the development of digital repositories at national and European level:

- Open access mandate
- Quality control and standards
- Clear institutional open-access policies
- Funding

Author: Dr MELERO, Reme (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC))

Co-authors: Prof. ERNEST, Abadal (Departament de Biblioteconomia i Documentació, Universitat de Barcelona); Prof. ABAD, Francisca (Departamento de Historia de la Ciencia y Documentación, Facultad de Medicina, Universitat de València); Prof. RODRÍGUEZ-GAIRÍN, Josep Manel (Departament de Biblioteconomia i Documentació, Universitat de Barcelona)

Presenter: Dr MELERO, Reme (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC))

Contribution ID: 54

Type: **not specified**

Ivy Academic Search, veterinary Science & Medicine. A subject repository for veterinarians.

Utrecht University Library has developed an open access subject repository for veterinarians: Ivy Academic Search, veterinary Science & Medicine. This mainly open access repository collects data from relevant repositories in this field, using OAI-PMH as the harvest-protocol. The repository does not store publications, it is not intended to be used for self publication and archiving. Ivy Academic should become *the* place to go to for veterinarians.

Utrecht has developed Ivy Academic Search in such a way that it scales to multiple subject repositories for other fields of expertise in the future.

We have chosen to base our solution on the PKP Harvester 2 product, initially because of our good experiences with PKP's Open Journal Systems (OJS). This decision has since been supported by thorough research of the software and our experiences during that research.

Difficulties:

There are three main difficulties we faced and for which we tried and will continue to find solutions:

1. We aim to exclusively collect records that offer open access full text but not all institutional repositories store their data freely available yet. We have to recognize and only show these items so our users will not be unpleasantly surprised. Until so far we have not succeeded here and we have accepted a "pollution" of 10%.
2. We discovered that the metadata quality is still poor and each repository uses different standards (even though they all work with Dublin Core and can be harvested with OAI-PMH). We will have to normalize the harvested metadata in order to offer a good user experience for the veterinarians.
3. Besides quality, quantity is a big issue. Initially we aimed to focus on the 5 most relevant repositories in this veterinary field but even together they offer only a small amount of data. That is why we decided to harvest all known repositories in the veterinary field including sets of - amongst others- PubMed and DOAJ. Besides this shift to collecting as many records as possible, we will start to focus on partnership with relevant universities.

Current state:

Ivy Academic Search was unofficially launched in March 2009 and in the upcoming 6 months we will focus on quality of usage. Different user groups (academics, vets and students) will be asked to test Ivy Academic for veterinarians. Depending on the outcome the service will be officially launched later in 2009.

The poster presentation is of interest to

- technical developers, who want to share our experiences
- content providers, f.e. universities, university libraries, research institutes, OA publishers etcetera who want to connect their (veterinarian) repository to Ivy Academic Search or want to make their (veterinarian) content available in Ivy Academic Search.

We will keep focussed on new repository developments and connect new relevant repositories where possible.

The service is available at : <http://www.ivyacademicsearch.org>

More information: a.vanwesenbeeck@uu.nl

Summary

Utrecht University Library has developed an open access subject repository for veterinarians: Ivy Academic Search, veterinary Science & Medicine, as start of an overall library service on subject repositories.

The poster presentation gives insight to the scope of the project, the technology we used and the difficulties we met.

Authors: WESENBEECK, VAN, Astrid (Utrecht University Library); LUIJT, VAN, Martin (Utrecht University Library); FRANKEN, Saskia (Utrecht University Library)

Presenters: LUIJT, VAN, Martin (Utrecht University Library); FRANKEN, Saskia (Utrecht University Library)

Contribution ID: 55

Type: **not specified**

Citation Builder: Dynamic display of publication lists on academic webpages

The Citation Builder application enables the display of dynamic lists of publications on academic webpages, based on data from a Fedora repository. Developed at the University Library, University of New South Wales in 2008, Citation Builder was funded within the ARROW (Australian Research Repositories Online to the World) Project.

Open access Institutional Repositories (IRs) are storing increasing quantities of publication metadata. By enabling the repurposing of this information, Citation Builder reduces the time and effort involved in data-entry and maintenance of publication lists. Once bibliographic details have been added to the IR, citations can be automatically created and displayed on external websites, such as an academic's personal homepage or a faculty publications webpage.

The initial version of Citation Builder software was written using PHP technology. The Java-based Version 2 is Open Source and available via Google Code: <http://code.google.com/p/unswlibrary/downloads/list>

When embedded in an external webpage, Citation Builder uses the latest data in the repository to dynamically generate formatted citations. The application can be readily implemented by web administrators, and does not require any knowledge of programming. At the client side, two files are uploaded and a few lines inserted into the HTML. Editing this HTML enables publications to be selected for display based on specific criteria, for example, all publications by a particular author, or all PhD theses completed within a particular department of the University. There are two display options: the Publications List and the Search Script. The former generates a list of matching publications. The Search Script displays query boxes which enable searches within the specified set of publications, with results displayed as formatted citations. In both display options, publication titles can be hyperlinked to matching objects in the repository.

Citation Builder has been designed to be highly configurable. For example, other Fedora repositories could configure the application to fetch the relevant descriptive metadata from Fedora (e.g. Dublin Core; MODS). While Harvard is the default citation style, the XSL could also be modified to display citations in other styles.

By integrating an institutionally-managed repository service with school and faculty-based websites, Citation Builder directly supports existing scholarly communication practices of the University research community.

Summary

The Citation Builder application enables the display of dynamic lists of publications on academic webpages, based on data from a Fedora repository. By integrating an institutionally-managed repository service with school and faculty-based websites, Citation Builder directly supports existing scholarly communication practices of the University research community.

Author: Ms CROUCHER, Joanne L (University Library, University of New South Wales)

Co-authors: Mr SIDHUNATA, Harry R (University Library, University of New South Wales); Ms FRANCES, Maude (University Library, University of New South Wales); Mr CHEN, Ruozhuo (University Library, University of New South Wales)

Presenter: Ms FRANCES, Maude (University Library, University of New South Wales)

Contribution ID: 56

Type: **not specified**

Ranking the Open Access-ibility of Universities

University rankings and league tables, although controversial, always attract much attention from the institutions themselves and those affiliated, as well as other stakeholders. There has been criticism that the Shanghai Jiaotong ARWU ranking and the Times Higher Education Supplement rankings promote a certain vision of the university to the detriment of all others, but they are far from the only one. Given the amount of attention and possible impact such rankings can create, there has been a number of attempts at creating rankings that promote certain causes, whether it is environmental friendliness, most wired campus or most vegan friendly. This project aimed to explore whether it would be feasible to create a ranking of universities in terms of their Open Access-ibility.

The project surveyed the literature pertaining to existing rankings - both comprehensive rankings, and those promoting a specific cause - to understand the criticisms that are often raised against the ranking methodology, and assembled a list of factors that would have to be considered when attempting to produce a formula for ranking OA-ibility of universities. It then proposed a simple approach that avoids many of the pitfalls of existing rankings, but also lists a number of choices that could be made to make the rankings more complex, but possibly also less reliable and accurate. Finally, it discussed how feasible it would be to automatically generate rankings of universities. We believe that such rankings could make an important contribution to OA advocacy, by exploiting the universities' desire for self-promotion and improvement.

Author: Mr HAKLEV, Stian (OISE/University of Toronto)

Presenter: Mr HAKLEV, Stian (OISE/University of Toronto)

Contribution ID: 57

Type: **not specified**

MemRE: An integrated research environment for multidisciplinary collaboration

This poster details the motivations and rationale for the design and implementation of the Membrane Research Environment (MemRE), a component infrastructure project of the Australian national collaborative Advanced Membrane Technologies for Water Treatment Research Cluster. The research cluster brings together a multidisciplinary group of researchers including computational and physical chemists, physicists, material scientists, and chemical and mechanical engineers. The primary goal of the cluster is to develop novel membrane materials in order to reduce the energy associated with desalination by 40%.

Common hurdles in multidisciplinary research projects include: lack of consolidation of existing information relevant to the research of all the participating fields; absence of information infrastructure to facilitate comparison of experimental results; and the need for a common language to better enable project participants to communicate. MemRE has been designed and implemented as a solution to these hurdles, to provide an integrated research development tool and learning environment.

MemRE was developed with three independent, though inter-related components: a repository of publications, including reports and conference proceedings not previously available in digital formats; a repository of membrane material data relating to their properties, characteristics and function; and a wiki for online collaborative research and exchange of information on membrane properties, their characterisation and visualisation methods. The materials and publications components comprise a web-based search and discovery interface based on a Fedora repository. The materials repository uses the MatML metadata schema. The wiki was built on the mediaWiki platform.

Functionality of the submission process for the publications repository includes a direct link to materials in the materials repository, and the submission process for the materials repository includes retrieval of data from the wiki. Access to MemRE, via a single sign-on to all three components, is currently restricted to cluster members, however, at the conclusion of the project in May 2010, content will be made freely and publicly available online.

The poster will outline the planning, design and implementation phases of MemRE as well as additional functionality currently being developed for the project. Developments include functionality for capturing and recording the research process to facilitate the reuse and exchange of data.

Summary

MemRE is a component infrastructure project of the Advanced Membrane Technologies for Water Treatment Research Cluster, funded under the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) flagship Water for a Healthy Country. It was developed to support collaborative multidisciplinary research of Cluster members across nine Australian universities. The poster outlines the planning, design and implementation phases of MemRE as well as additional functionality currently being developed for the project.

Author: Dr COX, Shane (UNESCO Centre for Membrane Science and Technology, School of Chemical Sciences and Engineering, University of New South Wales)

Co-authors: Prof. LESLIE, Greg (UNESCO Centre for Membrane Science and Technology, School of Chemical Sciences and Engineering, University of New South Wales); Mr SIDHUNATA, Harry R (University Library, University of New South Wales); Ms CROUCHER, Joanne L (University Library, University of New South Wales); Ms FRANCES, Maude (University Library, University of New South Wales)

Presenter: Ms FRANCES, Maude (University Library, University of New South Wales)

Contribution ID: 58

Type: **not specified**

Nereus and its NEEO project. A library consortium serving a specific subject-community can use its strengths to make progress in repository and corresponding service development

Nereus is an international consortium of academic research libraries with strengths in economics. Nereus has members from over 10 countries, and they include LSE and the universities of Tilburg, Toulouse, and Oxford. Nereus believes that library collaboration in a subject domain using distributed digital library expertise can stimulate repository growth and bring faster and more cost-effective added value services. The Consortium's EU project, NEEO, and its Economists Online service is proof of this.

Economists Online is a unique subject repository in bringing together leading institutions in the area of economics who are focussing on making more high-quality content on economics available open access. NEEO is thereby aiming to raise the profile of research records for the benefit of the international community of academics, students, policy-makers and economists in the public and private sectors. Economists Online is bringing that content into an international context by providing a new international search service for economists. It is also aiming to ensure IR deposit visibility by maximising access to that content by other online generic and economics-specific information services to ensure that research can be found where researchers explore and discover. Economists Online is striving to bring something new to the economics information community. It is collaborating with researchers and their Deans and Vice-Deans to 1) bring more content online open access, 2) to showcase leading research, and 3) to develop a new search service. By bringing quality research results into an international network of leading economics players, participating libraries are getting to know their faculty and senior managers better and vice-versa.

In the middle of the project, thousands of bibliographic records and full text material are being made available in several languages. The first version of the portal is online with over 600,000 records including both records from the 6 partners (offering new content open access) and RePEc data. Anecdotal evidence has shown that Economists Online is providing more open access full texts and bibliographic records of participating leading researchers than any of the current online generic or economics-specific search services.

The final service will provide access to the research results of over 800 leading economists from 20 leading academic institutions by the turn of 2010. It will allow searching in 4 European languages, will provide linking between publications and its corresponding data and other services such as statistics on downloads.

The Economists Online service is sustained by using an innovative organisational model. Libraries serve as the backbone to the service, conducting quality control on the metadata it provides for example. Institutions work collaboratively and are focussed on increasing efficiency by co-operating on managerial, technical and administrative tasks. They are developing skill sets in the repository and economics information communities which no one institution could hope to acquire on its own. Economists Online is partly funded by the EU until early 2010, and partly through partner annual membership fees. Economists Online will live on supported by Nereus membership fees in the future. We are developing a sustainable business model that could be replicated in other disciplines to enhance community-building amongst subject areas by using repositories as infrastructures.

Author: Ms PROUDMAN, Vanessa (Tilburg University Library)

Presenter: Ms PROUDMAN, Vanessa (Tilburg University Library)

Contribution ID: 59

Type: **not specified**

Populating semantic oriented CMS using OAI

Semantic interoperability among heterogeneous and autonomous systems is expected to strongly rely on an effective of the ontologies. Where an ontology is an enriched representation of metadata schema so that they could simplify the interpretation process of not aligned vocabulary and conceptual representations. However, an effective deployment of this ontological approach demand for an efficient processing both on exchanging the metadata schema and the corresponding document instances and to activate the correct cooperation to interpret the heterogeneous schema. Clearly the use of standard metadata exchange protocol may simplify the whole process. In this poster the usage of the OAI protocol to exploit the cooperation among heterogeneous Content Management Systems to disseminate cultural heritage knowledge (www.campaniabenculturali.it) is illustrated. The cooperation cloud cover the region of Campania in Italy, and the cooperation circuit adheres to the European project Michael (<http://www.michael-culture.eu>).

The main service offered by this infrastructure is the dynamic scouting of cultural heritage knowledge driven by domain ontologies, where each document repository system may manage its specific domain ontologies. Furthermore, the knowledge repository populating process significantly use the OAI protocol to automatize the knowledge harvesting and uploading. The current experimental set-up is also shortly illustrated.

Author: Dr ESPOSITO, Alessio (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - CNR (Naples, Italy))

Co-author: Dr NOVIELLO, Carmine Ivan Delio (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - CNR (Naples, Italy))

Presenter: Dr ESPOSITO, Alessio (Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - CNR (Naples, Italy))

Contribution ID: **60**Type: **not specified**

The Repositories Support Project (RSP)

The RSP supports the development of the UK repository infrastructure, dealing with: cultural change for academic users to fully adopt repository use; the complexities of expanding the types of material held in repositories; integration with other university information systems; forms of publication, and academic workflows. We will provide an overview of our work and an updates on the latest developments in the OpenDOAR, SHERPA Juliet and SHERPA RoMEO projects.

Author: Mr TATE, Dominic (University of Nottingham)

Presenter: Mr TATE, Dominic (University of Nottingham)

Contribution ID: 61

Type: **not specified**

The SIAR Project

The SIAR (Sistema Informativo Archivistico Regionale) is a project which aim is to develop a distributed Digital Library System (DLS) for sharing archive metadata; these are maintained in several archives spread across the Italian Veneto Region. The Veneto Region archives belong to different kinds of institutions and in this context, we have to satisfy a strong requirement for cooperation and interoperability: the autonomy of all these institutions has to be preserved as well as their way of managing and organizing the archives. Furthermore, we have take into consideration the structure of the archives that is strongly hierarchical; throughout this structure it is possible to infer the context information of the archival documents and the meaningful relationships between the documents. In the digital environment the archives and their components are described by the use of metadata; these need to be able to express and maintain such structure and relationships. The standard format of metadata for representing the complex hierarchical structure of the archive is Encoded Archival Description (EAD), which reflects the archival structure and holds relations between documents in the archive. On the other hand to maintain all this information an EAD file turns out to be a very large XML file with a deep hierarchical internal structure. Thus, accessing, searching and sharing individual items in the EAD might be difficult without taking into consideration the whole hierarchy. On the other hand, users are often interested in the information described at the item level, which is typically buried very deeply in the hierarchy and might be difficult to reach.

We have considered each of these requirements and issues to design the SIAR system. On one side we have guaranteed the local bodies management autonomy of their archives and we have built-up a regional coordination so that we can have an integrated global vision of the local archives that participate to SIAR. On the other side we have designed a methodology to overcome the issues concerning the exchange of metadata with a large hierarchical structure, such as the EAD metadata format. The main tool we adopted to share archival metadata is the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH); by the means of OAI-PMH local archives, acting as Data Providers, can export their metadata in any XML formats without any change in their internal organization and the Veneto Region, acting as a Service Provider, harvests these metadata providing advanced services such as a public access and a full-text search over them.

Throughout OAI-PMH we have also addressed the issues related to the access and exchange of EAD files. We have proposed the “NEsted SeT for Object hieRarchies”(NESTOR) framework defining two set data models based on organizations of nested sets, which enable representations of hierarchical data structures alternative to the tree. This framework used in conjunction with the set organization of OAI-PMH permits to manage and share archival metadata adding new functionalities to the protocol without any change to its basic functioning. With the couple OAI-PMH and NESTOR, we can set a hierarchical structure of items as a well-defined nested set organization that maintains the relationships between the items just as a tree data structure does and moreover we can exploit the flexibility of the sets exchanging a specific information subset while maintaining the integrity of sthe data. In this way we are able to decompose the EAD files or any other complex metadata formats into an organization of nested sets containing small and shareable metadata files, such as the Dublin Core; consequently we can enable the exchange of archive metadata throughout OAI-PMH, without taking into consideration the whole hierarchy and at the same time maintaining their full informational power.

Author: Mr SILVELLO, Gianmaria (University of Padua)

Presenter: Mr SILVELLO, Gianmaria (University of Padua)

Contribution ID: 62

Type: **not specified**

A workflow for easier repository deposit using SWORD - the EM-Loader

It can be hard to motivate researchers to spend the necessary time to fill out forms containing the bibliographic metadata for their papers in order to submit material to an open access repository. However, most academics can see the need for maintaining a professional personal web page listing their publications.

The EM-Loader project (<http://publicationslist.org/em-loader>) reduces the effort required for a researcher to submit all their papers to a repository to just a few clicks by linking a system designed for maintaining a personal publications list on a web page (<http://publicationslist.org>) to a repository, in this case the Depot (<http://depot.edina.ac.uk>, based on ePrints), using automated interfaces including SWORD.

The approach is not restricted to particular repository systems or publications list front ends, and offers the potential for substantially more research being submitted to repositories by removing much of the effort and giving an immediate reward, in the form of an easily maintained academic web page.

Summary

This poster will outline the outcomes of the EM-Loader project, the benefits to both researchers and repository managers and plans for future development.

Authors: Mr HOWELL, Fred (Textensor Limited); Mr STUART, Ian (Edina); Ms ROBINSON, Mary (SHERPA, University of Nottingham); Mr ANDREW, Theo (Edina)

Presenter: Ms ROBINSON, Mary (SHERPA, University of Nottingham)

Contribution ID: 63

Type: **not specified**

Efficacy and benefits of web services for metadata acquisition: an overview based on Swiss institutional repositories

In Switzerland, institutional repositories (IRs) have largely spread in academic and research organisations, where they provide services to faculty, researchers, and administrators by bringing together and archiving the intellectual output of their institutions.

In many ways, the Swiss IRs are heterogeneous : some are precursors (« Infoscience » at Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale Lausanne), others are latecomers (« Serval » at the University of Lausanne or « Archive Ouverte » UNIGE at the University of Geneva), they are on different platforms (CDS Invenio, Fedora), have different growth policies. However, they all share a common goal : to implement efficient tools to assist the submission process and ensure a high level of metadata quality.

Administrators and developers of different institutions are now teaming up to thoroughly investigate the use of web services to enhance metadata creation through transfers from authoritative sources : external bibliographic databases, catalogs, controlled lists and repertories.

Web services provide a standard means of interoperating between different software applications over the networks. With the use of web services, repositories can evolve to operate in an extended environment by communicating with any third-party provider in order, for example, to search and retrieve metadata in a machine-processable format like XML.

The poster will review the main providers offering web services for metadata population :

- Bibliographic databases for articles : Pubmed, Web of Science, Scopus, Crossref
- Catalogs for book records : RERO, Library of Congress, Worldcat, National Library of Medicine
- Repertories for identifiers : doi, issn, isbn and authors unique ids

The poster will also give an overview of the implementation of the above services in a selection of Swiss IRs and analyse how they can be combined in order to excute value-added operations in order to :

- improve the usability of metadata entry tools.
- assist the process of capturing content from external sources
- build automated workflows

Authors: Mrs DE KAENEL, Isabelle (Medical Library, University Hospital - Lausanne); Mr IRIARTE, Pablo (Medical Library, University Hospital - Lausanne)

Presenters: Mrs DE KAENEL, Isabelle (Medical Library, University Hospital - Lausanne); Mr IRIARTE, Pablo (Medical Library, University Hospital - Lausanne)

Contribution ID: 64

Type: **not specified**

A demonstrator of enhanced publications using OAI-ORE

Wednesday 17 June 2009 14:05 (25 minutes)

Summary

Researchers have discovered the new possibilities of the Internet and want to provide readers of their publications with additional online resources such as research data or visualizations. They are able to do so by adding hyperlinks to their text, footnotes and references. Because these additional resources help interpret and verify their results and improve the discovery and reuse of their research data these additional resources should be provided in a standardized and durable manner. That will encourage the development of services for better access, presentation, discovery and preservation. Data Archiving & Networked Services (DANS), SURFfoundation and DRIVER II have identified this concept called enhanced publications as an important next step in scholarly communication.

Although enhanced publications are not new, they are rather unknown. Researchers are not interested in them if they don't get rewarded for the extra efforts and the repository community has many challenges before standardized and durable enhanced publications can be supported. DANS and the department of Research Information from the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) have built a demonstrator to support discussion about the opportunities and the challenges. It is built using Open Standards such as OAI-ORE, RDF, URN, DAI (digital author identifier), INFO-URI and XSLT. The result demonstrates that these components can be easily combined to create the technical basis for permanent access to enhanced publications. It also shows the need for additional well-defined transparent policies regarding the implementation of enhanced publications and the durability of (access to) scientific resources. This presentation will give a technical perspective on the demonstrator, the opportunities and the challenges.

 [View Maarten Hoogerwerf's profile](#)

Presenter: Mr HOOGERWERF, Maarten

Session Classification: Plenary 1: Compound objects

Contribution ID: 65

Type: **not specified**

Anubis: Long-Term Preservation of Digital OER

Digital Open Educational Resources we create are assets (full texts, rich media, learning objects, etc.) with values that can persist far into the future. Without ongoing maintenance, these assets will fall into disrepair. The Swiss academic community has so far eluded such OER long-term archival issues. Accumulating digital resources and assigning them persistent identifiers (URN) without thinking on how to preserve them could lead to unreasonable choices and unmeasured risks. Provisioning secure storage systems, refreshing aging media, fixity checks and replication in multiple systems, format migration, and other techniques to keep information safe and accessible over time are however complex operations. Preservation, irrespective of time scales, does not however restrict to technology, but must take account of end-user needs, which in turn are constantly evolving, expanding and diversifying. Anubis, presented in this poster, represents a prospective Switch-AAA project focusing on all these issues.

Author: Dr BURGI, Pierre-Yves (University of Geneva)

Co-author: Mrs HADENGUE, Véronique (University of Geneva)

Presenter: Dr BURGI, Pierre-Yves (University of Geneva)

Contribution ID: 66

Type: **not specified**

Open-Access-Statistics

Open Access publishers and authors - once a minor phenomenon - play a more significant role in scholarly communications nowadays. Having matured the discussion focuses on new topics: Sustainability, Acceptance, Coverage, Cost-Benefit-Relations, Adoption Speed and many more.

The absence of valid usage reports is a fundamental flaw that complicates the interaction with economically oriented entities like universities and commercial publishers which have a strong tradition of using quantitative data for quality assurance.

As requests to repositories can be measured easily because of web servers storing most of the necessary pieces of information for internal purposes the Open Access Community should adapt as fast as possible.

Scientific Publications cover a wide variety of publishers, hosts, business models, usage models, publication stages, logical, judicial and technical concepts. Therefore it is important to learn which portions of the publication space can be and which agents want to be included in the sampling. For those willing to participate only three aspects are relevant:

 What data needs to be gathered? How can it be transferred to the statistics provider? Which metrics should be employed?

Open-Access-Statistics (OA-S) is a joint project addressing these questions. Since July 2008 an infrastructure for the standardised accumulation of heterogeneous web log data with an emphasis on institutional repositories has been planned and built.

Project Partners of OA-S are Georg-August Universitaet Goettingen (State- and University Library), Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin (Computer- and Mediaservice), Saarland University (Saarland University and State Library), and the University Stuttgart (University Library).

The actions undertaken are linked with national and international cooperations among others Digital Repository Infrastructure Vision for European Research (DRIVER), Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche (LIBER), and the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC).

From the perspective of the central service/statistics provider, various data providers are sources for access data. During implementation these will be the participating repositories (Berlin, Goettingen, Saarbruecken and Stuttgart), and in the next stage of expansion all DINI-certified repositories (http://www.dini.de/no_cache/service/dini-zertifikat/zertifizierte-server/).

The infrastructure will be open for national and international repository providers to join in and benefit from the data aggregating and processing services provided by the central service provider. The aggregates derived by the statistics provider from the access data generated locally will be hosted on a central server. Local repositories

will be able to create their own services or can use external added value services, e.g. the ones provided by OA-N (Open Access Network), by integrating statistics into the documents' index pages. Another example (described by Bollen and Van de Sompel) would be a recommender system based on click stream analysis. An empirical study will be carried out in 2009 to investigate additional services for repositories.

Author: Mr MITTELSDORF, Björn (Saarland University and State Library)

Co-author: Dr METJE, Daniel

Presenter: Mr MITTELSDORF, Björn (Saarland University and State Library)

Contribution ID: 67

Type: **not specified**

Breakout group 1. The future of scholarly communication: Enhanced Publications

Thursday 18 June 2009 16:15 (2 hours)

Summary

The number of digital scholarly objects on the internet is growing rapidly. To keep scholarly publishing efficient, and to keep control over published materials, we need an integration of all components that make up the scientific information (for instance, article and supplementary materials). One way to integrate scientific information are Enhanced Publications (EP). A publication can be enhanced with (i) evidence of the research (like data sets), (ii) illustrations or clarifications (like multimedia materials) and (iii) post-publication data (like blogs, commentaries, ranking). An EP gives explicit links between the related objects, in order to directly show and support the relations between the objects. This link pattern of EPs will help to structure the environment of scholarly publishing, and should therefore make scholarly publishing much more efficient.

After a brief introduction, we will discuss the following issues:

- Are EPs the best way to solve the problems described? Are there alternatives?
- What should be the added value of an EP?
- How can an EP be created? And by whom?
- What are the boundaries of an EP? Can an EP develop in time? If so, we need a model that will be able to continually add related objects, also in a later stage.
- How can credits (citations/roles) be organized and (parts of) an enhanced publications be cited?
- How can EPs be preserved?
- The role of structural metadata schemes and ontologies which can express the way the object is structured and how it relates to its (descriptive) metadata:
 - If we use OAI-ORE, how can we improve resource map discovery?
 - What can POWDER do in the context of EP?

Participants are encouraged to suggest additional subjects for discussion.

In the breakout session we will try to find solutions to some of the above challenges by brainstorming in smaller groups.

Literature:

DRIVER II reports

- <http://www.driver-repository.eu/Enhanced-Publications.html>
- Enhanced Publications: state-of-the-art
- Enhanced Publications: Object Models and Functionalities
- <http://www.driver-repository.be/media/docs/D43.pdf>
- Technology watch

View Saskia Woutersen-Windhouwer's profile

Author: WOUTERSEN, Saskia (University of Amsterdam)

Contribution ID: 68

Type: **not specified**

Breakout group 2. OA Repositories and Research Management Systems

Thursday 18 June 2009 16:15 (2 hours)

Summary

Research Management Systems (also sometimes referred to as CRIS Current Research Information Systems) are becoming a popular infrastructure component of universities and research labs as well as of national funding bodies. Such RMS often entail very detailed, structured and accurate descriptions of organisations, projects, researchers, their economy and their publications and other forms of output. The RMS on the one hand focus the needs of research administrators, funders and managers (input versus output, etc.) and on the other hand facilitate the administrative tasks of researchers by providing a high quality metadata pool that may be reused in project proposals, CVs, Personal profile pages, reference lists etc.

Open Access Repositories primarily focus the deposit, preservation and dissemination of publications as nodes in a new scholarly information system taking full advantage of the Internet. Focus is on building interconnected full text collections rather than obtaining highly detailed metadata descriptions. Most often these are in the form of Institutional Repositories and thus addressing the same researcher constituencies as the Institutional RMS.

Thus there is an interest in establishing an optimal synergy between these two types of systems (1). This may entail:

- metadata interoperability - see for example the Knowledge Exchange CRIS-OAR metadata interoperability project (2)

- full integration of RMS and repository systems, by for example:
 - adding a repository module to a RMS - as we typically see in the Danish systems (3)
 - reconfiguring an OA repository system to work with a RMS-oriented metadata format such as CERIF - as we see with Fedora (4) and ePrints (5) or the UK R4R project (6)

Just to name two aspects. It is hoped that the breakout session participants will shared their views on the key challenges in this area as well as their experiences with addressing these.

Time permitting, there might be an opportunity to take a look at the current Danish experiences of building a national system for research assessment based on metadata harvested from the universities. This could touch upon the challenges involved in deducing research quality/performance indicators from decentrally produced metadata and the potential Open Access aspect and impact of such a system.

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Links:

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(1) <http://www.knowledge-exchange.info/Default.aspx?ID=293> </br>

(2) <https://infoshare.dtu.dk/twiki/bin/view/KeCrisOar/WebHome> </br>

(3) <http://orbit.dtu.dk/app> </br>

Commercial <http://atira.dk/en/> </br>

(4) <https://or09.library.gatech.edu/fedora89.php> </br>

(5) <https://or09.library.gatech.edu/eprints205.php> </br>

(6) <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/iss/cerch/projects/portfolio/r4r.html> </br>

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[View Mogens Sandfaer's profile](#)

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[View Mikael Elbæk's profile](#)

Authors: Mr ELBÆK, Mikael Karstensen (Technical University of Denmark (DTU)); Mr MOGENS, Sandfær (Technical University of Denmark, DTU)

Contribution ID: 69

Type: **not specified**

Breakout group 3. OAI technology for the Virtual Research Environment (VRE)

Thursday 18 June 2009 16:15 (2 hours)

Summary

TITLE: The extensible infrastructure and data model of the NEEO project.

NEEO is an EU funded project in the eContentPlus programme, aiming at aggregating the economics content, including publications and datasets, from repositories of about 20 institutions with a high reputation in the field of economics research, and other important information sources in economics, such as RePEc. NEEO wants to bring this information to the user community through various added-value services, including, amongst others, a feature-rich portal system, which permits searching on metadata and full-text of the publications, with links to the publication texts in the repositories and on the publisher sites, possibilities for exporting metadata in multiple bibliographic reference formats, present dynamically built publication lists per author. NEEO also addresses the problem of automated enrichment of the original metadata with entries from the JEL classification system and with well-structured metadata for the bibliographic references included in the publication. Building these services for the researcher requires that the metadata of the publications has a higher level of granularity. This presentation will give an overview of the services that we have already built and will build in the remaining project time, the general technical infrastructure and the extensible data model that we use, our implementation of this model as DIDL/MODS formatted complex objects, and the possibilities of applicability of this model in an OAI-ORE setting. We believe that our NEEO model can be an example for other networks of data and service providers, that wish to bring services to the user community that surpass the classic information discovery service typically built on repositories of DC structured metadata.

At Leiden University in the Netherlands, a project has begun that aims to develop a web-based collaborative environment for historical research. This paper discusses two questions that will be investigated in the course of the project. Firstly, it will explore the factors that contribute to a successful online collaboration, focusing in particular on issues that are relevant in the field of the humanities. In the project, attention will be devoted to the development of work processes, and to the organisation of collaborative authorship. A second question that will be addressed focuses on the role of libraries. The aim is to place the collaboratory with the wider infrastructure of the institution's digital library, and to link it logically to distributed repositories, so that scholars can easily access data from a wide variety of sources.

Authors: PAUWELS, Benoit (ULB, Brussels); VERHAAR, Peter (University of Leiden); COCHRANE, Tom (Brisbane Univ.)

Contribution ID: 70

Type: **not specified**

Breakout group 4. Speculations on the future of Open Access and Scientific Publications

Thursday 18 June 2009 16:15 (2 hours)

Summary

The immediate goal of the open access movement is to ensure that all interested readers have access to the 2.5 million scholarly papers published each year. Some have argued that until that point is reached, any speculation on future modes of scholarly communication is at best premature and at worst counter-productive. However, speculation has been an intrinsic element in human nature for millennia and this breakout session will look to sate our need to wonder about the future.

Topics to be discussed in the breakout session will include:

* New modes of peer review. Does open access allow for more innovative peer review processes? What is peer-review for - is it an intrinsic measure of quality or part of a journal's branding? Should peer review be pre- or post- 'publication'? In an electronic environment whose responsibility is peer-review?

* Currently quality metrics tend to look at the journal level - e.g., the impact factor. With new metrics being developed are we moving to the paper level? Is the concept of the journal as a brand obsolete in the online, open environment, or are meta-brands still required? If so, should we be looking to creating new brands (at the institutional level, subject-based branding -e.g. arXiv - etc.)?

* What are the transition mechanisms to bring these new modes about? Should we be directive or reactive, creating an open environment in which new models can evolve?

The terms of this breakout session will be limited only by the imaginations of the participants -who will be expected to come to the session with views that they are will to share with the group.

Author: PROSSER, David (SPARC Europe)

Contribution ID: 71

Type: **not specified**

Breakout group 5. Joining up repositories.

Thursday 18 June 2009 16:15 (2 hours)

Summary

Truly effective networking of repositories across the world has not yet been fully realised. The Repository Infrastructure Project has examined the components necessary for this, identified those that are missing and, as a product of an international workshop of experts held in March, crystallised a set of four action plans to take forward work that will help to provide the missing components. The action plan topics are: citation services, repository handshake (deposit systems), interoperable identifier infrastructure (unambiguous identifiers), and repository organisation (international support organisation for repositories). The plans are now being developed into formal project proposals to be put to interested funders.

This exercise has been a distillation process and inevitably many good ideas about missing components have had to be left behind along the way. We would like to capture more of them. The breakout session will therefore do two things:

- revisit the original proposition, inviting new discussion about what is needed to network repositories together most effectively
- present a review of the progress described above and invite further discussion by participants around all or some of the action plan themes

People interested in attending this session can find the action plans and background briefing materials, which continue to be updated to give as complete a picture of the repository scene as possible, on the project wiki at: <http://repinf.pbworks.com>

View Alma Swan's profile

View Neil Jacobs profile

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Contribution ID: 72

Type: **not specified**

Breakout group 6. Access Data Mining: A new foundation for Added-value services in full text repositories.

Thursday 18 June 2009 16:15 (2 hours)

Summary

Users have many different needs and interests. Sometimes they are exploring the unknown at other times they would like to revisit some document vaguely remembered. Bibliographies, compilations of highly frequented works, lending records and many other methods were and will be employed to guide researchers towards the publications sought after.

In the realm of electronic publications user behaviour can be observed in new ways. For example it is possible to track the browsing path of a visitor, a user's history is no longer confined to objects actually lent.

Furthermore metadata describing and identifying the documents is obtainable just as easily. Many people are convinced that the combination of these types of data can yield great results, simplifying library searches, shedding light on the shadows of the deep web, or more generally speaking: Giving the user what he really needs. Two of the most outstanding applications of this paradigm are Amazon Recommendations and Google Search String Recommendations. Both are implemented to some extent in some repository solutions, but there is no doubt, that there are other services of which no one has thought before.

The breakout will be divided into four sections:

 Free production (brain storming) of -preferably data based- possible Added-value Services Integration of brainstorming results with ideas gathered in advance by the moderator Estimation of the utility of the elements in the combined set of possibilities Critical evaluation of the possibilities

The results of the breakout group is part of an array of empirical investigations addressing the issue.

Readings:

 Miller, P. (2005) Web 2.0: Building the New Library. Ariadne 45, October 2005. [fulltext]

 Bollen, J., Nelson, M., Geisler, G. Araujo, R. (2007) Usage derived recommendations for a video digital library. Journal of Network and Computer Applications. 30(3), 1059-1083. DOI: doi:10.1016/j.jnca.2005.12.009 [fulltext]

 Montaner, M., López, B. de la Rosa, J. (2003) A Taxonomy of Recommender Agents on the Internet. Artificial Intelligence Review. 19(4), 285-330. DOI: 10.1023/A:1022850703159 [fulltext]

Authors: Mr MITTELSDORF, Björn (Saarland University and State Library); Mr HERB, Ulrich (Saarland University and State Library)

Contribution ID: 73

Type: **not specified**

Breakout group 7. Scanning and addition of older items.

Thursday 18 June 2009 16:15 (2 hours)

Summary

Are your library services matching the expectations of your community? Is the comprehensive documentation they need offered at their fingertips? ...most likely the answer is no, but how to move forward about it? As more and more users simply ignore all material that they cannot read online, providing digital access has become a core service for most of the library managers. Would the most reasonable strategy be to start converting an entire library collection into electronic formats? How easy/difficult is it to apply such a strategy? Or could such a migration be done with some more intelligence, step by step?

The first stumbling block we hit into is the copyright issue, but we should not despair –copyright agreements are negotiable, and the copyright holders might have interest in putting the content online, while they might not have sufficient interest to make the required resources available for digitizing old resources.

Another challenge for librarians is to select which collections are worth scanning; should a demand-driven strategy be conducted to ensure that the converted material is useful, or would a just-in-case strategy be more appropriate and less expensive?

Then, how can a library trigger such a conversion? Could the process take place in-house or should it be outsourced to a professional company? What are the advantages/disadvantages of each option, expected costs and required expertise?

And last but not least: which end result should be expected from the whole process? How to run it so that it will finally properly address the end users wishes? In addition to read access, are there additional functionalities that can be offered once the conversion is over? Initial questions like the scanning resolution, the character encoding, the files formats, the OCR choice, the metadata extraction, etc can be answered better with a clear vision of the users expectations. Finally, the integration and exploitation of the scanned files by both the Institutional Repositories and by general web search engines such as Gallica, Google Books etc. should be well understood.

The breakout group is intended for those who would like to share their experiences and for those who simply would like to come along and learn before starting their own projects. The conveners will describe their recent experience in this domain and how the CDS-Invenio software has been used to facilitate some of these processes.

Authors: LE MEUR, Jean-Yves (CERN); VIGEN, Jens (CERN)