CERN workshop on Innovations in Scholarly Communication (OAI5)

18-20 April 2007
CERN, Geneva

Posters guide

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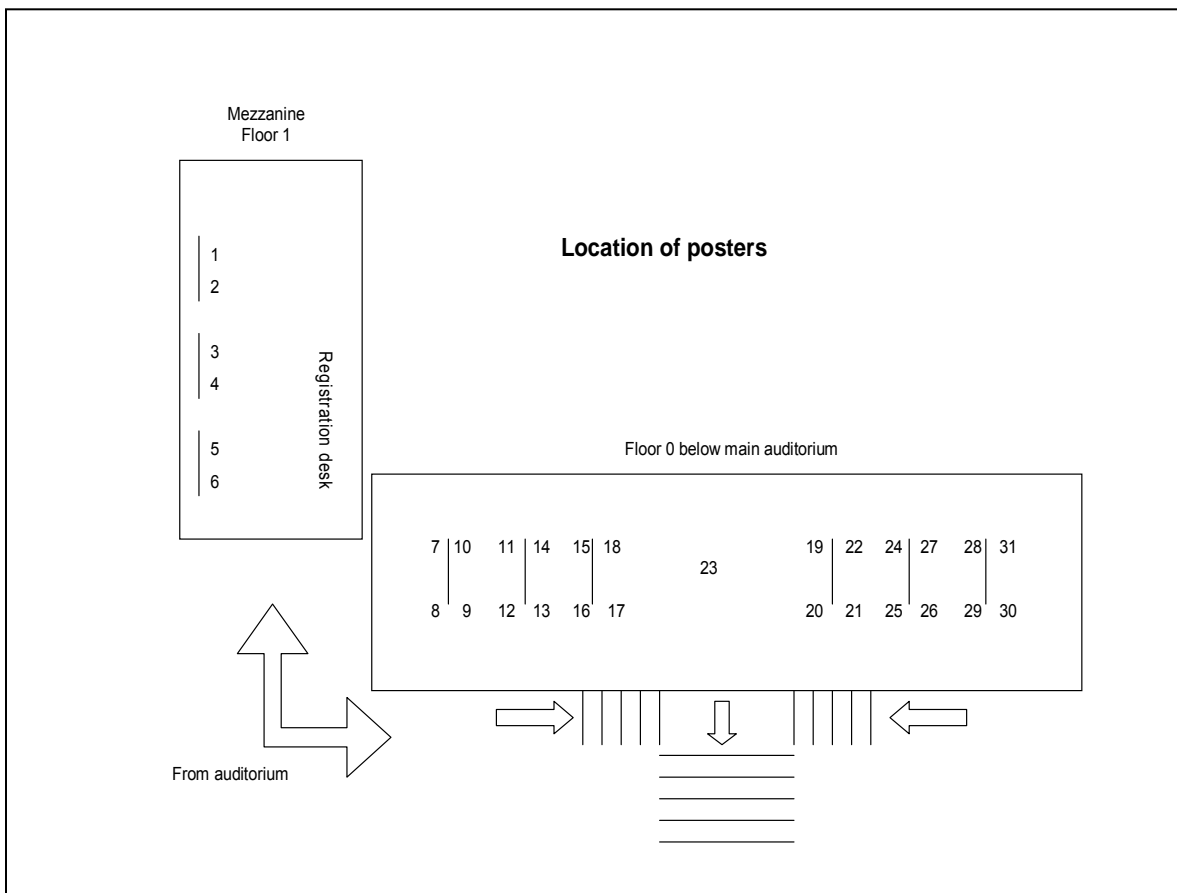Ms. Kat HAGEDORN

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From auditorium

Abstract ID : 1
VERSIONS Project – an update

Key results will be presented from a user study conducted by the VERSIONS Project into the attitudes and experiences of authors, readers and other users of open access research papers in the subject discipline of economics.

Regarding creation and storage of different versions of papers, the study discovered that an encouraging 91% of authors say they do retain the final accepted author manuscript version of their articles. However, there are practical problems for authors in accessing their own papers after any significant interval of time. The difficulties include: moving to a new institution, not obtaining the latest version from the lead author, loss or damage to the computer, dispersal of versions among different storage devices, failure to identify different versions adequately from the outset. These findings confirm the need for repository managers to secure the deposit of papers as soon as possible after their creation.

81% of survey respondents stated that they would provide a copy of their final author versions of papers for deposit in an open access repository, if invited. More detailed questions about authors' intentions revealed that they were not generally concerned that the process would be time consuming, but did have some uncertainties about the copyright position and about potential loss of citations.

The experience of readers revealed the need for clear signposting: 93% reported having come across multiple versions of the same paper online. 41% of all respondents reported that it was not quick and easy to establish which version they needed to read. Readers were particularly interested in solutions which would help them to identify the latest version, the published version if any, and the date of completion of the manuscript.

The poster will present the guidelines and recommendations proposed by the project for authors, repository managers and other stakeholders. These relate to the retention of specific versions of papers by authors, simple version identification measures that could be adopted by authors, and metadata guidelines for repository managers and software developers.

Authors :   Ms. SHIPSEY, Frances (London School of Economics and Political
               Science)
Presenter :   Ms. SHIPSEY, Frances (London School of Economics and Political
               Science)

Abstract ID : 2
The eScholarship Repository: Supporting Scholarly Communication at the University of California

In existence since 2002, the eScholarship Repository provides a full spectrum publishing platform for pre-prints, post-prints, peer-reviewed articles, edited volumes and peer-reviewed journals. It has enjoyed an impressively high adoption rate, with over 200 UC academic units and departments on 10 campuses, labs and the Office of the President submitting over 15,000 papers. Usage now exceeds 55,000 full-text downloads a week on average, with over 4.5 million total documents accessed to date. In light of recent changes in the University of California's policy on faculty copyright and rapid changes in academic publishing modalities, it has become apparent that the Repository is ready for major changes in purpose, content, and functionality. Some of the projects now being considered are a close collaboration with the University of California Press, unification of current services, replacement of the user interface with XTF (and OpenSource, OAI compliant publishing architecture), and a major effort to expand both our pool

of contributors and the types of publishing activates we support (e.g. Electronic Theses & Dissertations).

Authors :   Mr. KIRK, Hastings (University of California: California Digital Library)
Presenter :   Mr. KIRK, Hastings (University of California: California Digital Library)

Abstract ID : 3
Who archives who ?

Filling the open archives remains the most pressing social engineering issue in scholarly communication. The poster shows the "who archives who" graph of a moderately large archive: HAL-SHS, an institutional national open archive focused on humanities and social sciences in France. In this graph, each dot is a person and each arrow shows which contributor archived which author, persons from the same lab having the same colour. This allows to see the various ways in which authors get their documents open-archived. Statistical analysis of the social network complemented with face-to-face ethnographic fieldwork, enables to define a few user archetypes: Agent, Power archiver, Solo, Contributed and Tester. We conclude that
1/ Self archiving is about as important as proxy archiving.
2/ Contamination from user to user is almost nil (the graph is disconnected, lots of isolates, short paths, low reciprocity).
3/ Diffusion relies mostly on intradisciplinary personal affinity networks rather than institutional academic incitations or lab strategies.

Authors : Dr. HA-DUONG, Minh (CIRED, CNRS) ; Mrs. DAPHY, Eliane (CNRS)

Presenter :   Dr. HA-DUONG, Minh (CIRED, CNRS) ;
                   Mrs. DAPHY, Eliane (CNRS)

Abstract ID : 4
But wait! There's more! : Using your eprint repository to advance multiple institutional objectives while protecting (and advancing) your open access objectives

Now that an increasing number of researchers are depositing copies of their publications in their institutional repository, "function creep" is almost inevitable. In recent years, it has become obvious to researchers, university administrators and even governments that these repositories could be used to fulfill other functions and to advance objectives other than open access. On the whole, this is a good thing as it is much easier to make business case for a multi-functional institutional repository. A repository that addresses multiple needs and is integrated into the academic workspace at various points is also more likely to achieve a high uptake level - reaching beyond the enthusiastic "early adopters". However, if care is not taken, there is a danger that the open access agenda could get swamped or even lost. This poster will examine the various ways in which the eprint repository at Queensland University of Technology in Brisbane (Australia) is being used and the strategies in place to not only protect, but to advance, the open access agenda along the way.

Authors :   Ms. CALLAN, Paula (Queensland University of Technology)
Presenter :   Ms. CALLAN, Paula (Queensland University of Technology)

Abstract ID : 5
An Earth Science Data Publishing Journal - New Incentive to give Open Access to a Valuable Resource for Science

A growing number of researchers, making use of technical capabilities and infrastructures with exponentially growing data output rates, produce a correspondingly growing avalanche of datasets and derived information. It is a challenge central to the advancement of science that this avalanche is not underutilised at present and not lost for future generations.

However, in many disciplines of the Earth Sciences, researchers are reluctant to allow use or re-use of data they collected. There are many plausible reasons for this attitude. The most forceful argument encountered appears to be that others could profit from the arduous work done, without giving back due credit to the creator of data. The technical availability of means to refer to the data, and their creator, even by persistent digital identifiers, does not eliminate the concern that this would simply not be done. This, of course, is due to the non-existence of "universally" accepted standards for the publication and citation of data, which would be regarded as part of good scientific practise. The lack of this standard also leads to the question of the evaluation of individuals and organisations: Publication of data, however valuable, in most cases does not lead to recognition in evaluations and rankings.

A solution to this situation will be provided by founding a new, Open Access journal for peer reviewed publication of data from Earth Science disciplines. Given any adherence to rules of good scientific conduct, it should not be too difficult to achieve a significant impact factor and thus a better formal basis for recognition. It is to be expected that this recognition will lead to a much improved - and open - access to data.

Structure and rules of this data publishing journal will be outlined.

Authors : Dr. PFEIFFENBERGER, Hans (Alfred Wegener Institut) ; Dr. RICHTER, Arne (Copernicus Gesellschaft)

Presenter :   Dr. RICHTER, Arne (Copernicus Gesellschaft)

Abstract ID : 6
The route of a homeless Digital Object from 'Closeland' to 'Openland'

Once upon a time, as a result of a research project, a digital object was born in a toll access world, it grew up and it could not find a place where it could be free - visible, accessible and free of barriers. That is how it started its journey from 'closeland' to 'openland'. During the journey it discovered a whole landscape of new concepts and forms which helped it be open to the scientific world. This is the summary of the story of a homeless digital object, which became an open access resource, improving its chances of availability and preservation. The aim of this presentation is to illustrate some concepts within the process of archiving digital objects in repositories to make them clear, following the story of digital object from its birth to its deposit in a repository, and beyond, to its discovery and use by more scientists, freely building relationships between the object and other objects to create new knowledge, but respecting the rights of the object's original owner – the author. The story is told by different cartoon scenes in which the characters and the scenarios are related to the open access movement, open archives, repositories and archiving. As in any other classical tale the story begins by "once upon a time". Definitions of ideas like open archives, OAI-PMH, self-archiving, curation, preservation, workflow, sets, bitstream, among others, will be represented throughout cartoon pictures in the panels.

Authors : Dr. MELERO, Reme (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, CSIC) ; Mr. PRATS, Jordi (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya)

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

Abstract ID : 7
The Helmholtz Open Access Project: Status and Perspectives

The Helmholtz Association of National Research Centres was one of the first signatories of the 'Berlin declaration'. To support the member research centres to implement Open Access in practice, the Helmholtz Open Access Project was launched in October 2005. Since then, major progress was made in creating awareness for Open Access among the 10.000 scientists within the Helmholtz Association and to make Open Access part of the scientific practice in all 15 independent Helmholtz research centres.

In particular, after the first year of the project, most Helmholtz centres run institutional repositories, and a number of centres formulated explicit Open Access policies. Repository contents grow due to targeted information events for authors and decision makers. Helmholtz-authors experiment with annexes to publishers copyright-agreements in order to retain certain rights. Work currently focuses on Open Access Journal Editors within the Helmholtz association: their experience and commitment is used to foster Open Access in individual centres. Some research centres are actively involved in the CERN - SCOAP3 initiative.

With the publication of data, the project enters a new terrain. Shortly after the 'Berlin Declaration' was published it was recognised that Open Access should extend all the way from data to knowledge. Although Helmholtz Centres are the home to World Data Centres, the publication of data as part of standard scientific practice is still in its early stages.

Authors : HUEBNER, Andreas (GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam) ; BOETTCHER, Ines (Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar- und Meeresforschung, Bremerhaven)

Presenter :   HUEBNER, Andreas (GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam)

Abstract ID : 8
OpenDOAR: Tools and Community

OpenDOAR is being presented as part of the conference. This poster is to give delegates the chance to discuss the progress made with the Directory and the developing features that it holds.

OpenDOAR is more than an authoritative directory of high quality open access repositories around the globe. Unlike many repository directories, every single site listed in OpenDOAR has been visited by a project staff member gathering information. In this way a level of quality assurance is conferred upon the site.

Using this high-quality information other services and facilities can be built on top. OpenDOAR is a powerful tool for discovery of repository sites and with the recently introduced Google Custom search offers a level of simple content query across all compliant sites, as this poster will illustrate.

http://www.opendoar.org/

Community Enhancement
Whilst OpenDOAR continues to expand its listings through interaction with the global Open Access community the site offers a range of other tools and services. The contact information we

hold and present enables the repository community to come together more easily through listing contacts harvested from the world's repositories. We are introducing a community contact tool, as a mediated narrowcast facility allowing suppliers, researchers and fellow repository workers to contact a select proportion of the site's listed, limited by region or language. Through facilitating this kind of contact is hoped that OpenDOAR will act as an agent for change and support throughout the global community.

Raising Visibility
Other tools include the invaluable Policies Tool where all repository managers are able to make use of the same tools as the OpenDOAR team to define or refine their repository's policies. Clearer defined policies has been shown to enhance search service providers location of deposited items and thus increase the visibility of research. Through the simple point-and-click interface OpenDOAR is able to output policy data suitable for immediate uploading and enhancement of repository sites free of charge.

Application Programmers Interface
Finally, OpenDOAR is developing a m2m API allowing applications to query the database via HTTP requests and return XML results. In this way other open access projects and developing services will be able to make use of the clean, authoritative and accurate dataset that OpenDOAR provides.

http://www.opendoar.org/

Authors :   Mr. HUBBARD, Bill (University of Nottingham, SHERPA)
Presenter :   Mr. HUBBARD, Bill (University of Nottingham, SHERPA)

Abstract ID : 9
Developments with RoMEO & JULIET

This poster will cover recent developments in the services RoMEO and JULIET provided by SHERPA.

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

RoMEO aims to provide and maintain a web-accessible database that records a selection of publishers' copyright transfer agreements. It categorises the agreements according to the permissions given by the publishers for authors to self-archive material. The service represents this information in a queryable 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, both through individual contributions and through formal agreements with interested groups.

Recent developments have seen the incorporation of data about the "Paid-Access" options being offered by some publishers. In addition, the service is linked with JULIET to show the compliance of publishers' policies with different funders' mandates. The situation has developed in complexity over the time RoMEO has been in use. Now, it is possible for a publisher to have "Green" policies and yet not comply with funders' mandates for open access archiving. Equally, it is possible for a "White" publisher to comply with a archiving mandate.

RoMEO gives a summary of the differing archiving rights and compliance of different publishers to try and help authors and repository administrators make sense of this sometimes complex and rapidly changing environment.

JULIET is a complement to the RoMEO service, providing a database of summaries of mandates given by various research funding agencies as part of their grant awards. It follows the basic structure of listing, analysis, summary and classification.

JULIET aims to support the development of funders' mandates by allowing comparison between different policies and classification of their terms. In providing this classification it also offers a simple "ideal" funding mandate for open access.

JULIET also supports compliance with funders' mandates by authors and by repository administrators, by giving an easy reference to the terms which have to be followed. Links to the policies and relevant sites are also given.

www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo
www.sherpa.ac.uk/juliet

Authors :   Mr. HUBBARD, Bill (University of Nottingham, SHERPA)
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Abstract ID : 10
The JISC Repositories Support Project (RSP)

This poster will look at the work and national strategy of the Repositories Support Project (RSP). RSP aims to co-ordinate and deliver good practice and practical advice to English and Welsh Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) to enable the implementation, management and development of digital institutional repositories.

The RSP has been funded by JISC as a high profile national service to support repository development with a remit across over 160 Higher Education Institutions. Its work and aims are integrated with other national initiatives in this area to provide a supportive environment for repository establishment, use and development within the UK HE sector.

RSP builds on the successful work of previous JISC funding programmes and the work of repository and open access projects and provides a model of high-level national support which may be of interest for other countries.

The mission of RSP is to contribute to building repository capacity, knowledge and skills within institutions. Through providing guidance and advice it will benefit the whole of the UK sector resulting in the wider take-up and development of institutional repositories in HEIs.
RSP aims to progress the vision of a deployed net work of inter-working repositories for academic papers, learning materials and research data across the UK. Whilst fulfilling the business requirements of HEIs to manage their assets, showcase research outputs, and share learning materials, such a network of populated repositories will be a major step forward in the provision of open access materials.

The project is being led by SHERPA, University of Nottingham, with core partners, the University of Wales Aberystwyth, and UKOLN at the University of Bath. Other funded partners are the University of Southampton and the Digital Curation Centre. All partners represent key centres of expertise regarding repositories, and the project will build on their previous national and international activity across the repositories landscape.

www.rsp.ac.uk

Authors :   Mr. HUBBARD, Bill (University of Nottingham, SHERPA)
Presenter :   Mr. HUBBARD, Bill (University of Nottingham, SHERPA)

Abstract ID : 11
SHERPA Plus: Experience with expanding the UK Repository Network

SHERPA Plus is the extension of the ground breaking and well-known SHERPA Project, taking its work of repository establishment and growth into new areas. Where the original SHERPA Project strove to develop repositories in a number of major research universities, SHERPA Plus has been addressing the practical tasks of achieving successful cultural change through advocacy on a national scale.

Practitioner Research
The majority of research-led institutions have established repositories. Other institutions now looking at repository establishment have a different set of drivers and interests in repository use. The project has looked at the issues generated by the extension of repository use to a variety of new content-types - datasets, learning objects, multimedia, etc. It has examined the requirements of institutional stakeholders in the establishment of new repositories and in the further population of existing archives.

Building on Success
Building on the shared experience and wealth of knowledge contained across the SHERPA Partner & Affiliate Institutions SHERPA Plus has supported the identification and dissemination of good practice across the UK Higher Educational institutional networks through outreach, lobbying and the maintenance of information services such as RoMEO and JULIET.

Invaluable Lessons
The lessons learned through this work have been many. Prime among them has been the realisation the strategies employed for success have been as varied as the institutions that employ them; there is no single panacea for embedding a repository within a institution. This poster will expand on this and number of key messages from the SHERPA Partner institutional experiences.

A consequential benefit of this work has been the sharing of this experience and information within the SHERPA suite of projects including DRIVER, OpenDOAR and PROSPERO.

Authors :   Mr. HUBBARD, Bill (University of Nottingham, SHERPA)
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Abstract ID : 12
DRIVER: Supporting Institutional Repositories in Europe

The SHERPA project is internationally recognised as a leader and advocate for the development of open access institutional repositories and associated services. SHERPA is collaborating in the major project, DRIVER (Digital Repository Infrastructure Vision for European Research). This is a high profile, major European project with 10 international partners, funded by the European Commission and it reflects the international enthusiasm surrounding the Open Access movement. A recent study of scientific publication markets in Europe funded by the European Commission 1 strongly recommends the development of a European policy mandating open access to EC-

funded research. In addition, it recommends an exploration of interoperability issues and how open access repositories can be implemented Europe-wide.

DRIVER sets out to build a testbed for a future knowledge infrastructure of the European Research Area. It aims to deliver any form of scientific output, including scientific/technical reports, working papers, pre-prints, articles and original research data to the various user groups. The testbed is based on existing nationally organized digital repository infrastructures. Other work includes the support of new European repositories.

The five objectives of DRIVER are:
1. To organise and build a virtual, European scale network of existing institutional repositories
2. To assess and implement state-of-the-art technology, which manages the physically distributed repositories as one large scale virtual content resource
3. To assess and implement a number of fundamental user services
4. To identify, implement and promote a relevant set of standards
5. To prepare the future expansion and upgrade of the DR infrastructure across Europe and to ensure widest possible involvement and exploitation by users

DRIVER is composed of eight work packages – each focusing on different aspects of the project. The project started in June 2006 and the SHERPA partner is based at the University of Nottingham. Thus far it has developed the infrastructure middleware and has conducted focused research studies to facilitate the iterative development of DRIVER and help develop the roadmap for EU-wide expansion. The project is now actively advocating repository development - creating an informed and active environment for repository infrastructure development in EU countries with focused activities, information and contextualized support.

This poster will explain the vision behind DRIVER and will describe how the various aspects of the project tie in together to form the knowledge infrastructure of the European Research Area. DRIVER is an ambitious and important project that will yield valuable results for individual researchers, the publishing community, funding agencies and the European Research Community as a whole.

Authors : Mrs. JONES, Sophia (University of Nottingham) ; Ms. ROBINSON, Mary (University of Nottingham) ; Mr. HUBBARD, Bill (University ofNottingham)

Presenter :   Mrs. JONES, Sophia (University of Nottingham) ;
                 Ms. ROBINSON, Mary (University of Nottingham) ;
                 Mr. HUBBARD, Bill (University of Nottingham)

Abstract ID : 13
A DRIVER for OA in Belgium

The University library Ghent is a partner in the European DRIVER project, which sets out to build the testbed for a future knowledge infrastructure of the European Research Area. 8 countries are involved.

Several countries can build upon an existing national network of scientific communities and repositories, others don't. Belgium, or even Flanders or the French community, did not have a network, nor was the attention for Open Access very big, until recently. DRIVER created a momentum in Belgium to unite scientific institutions in a non-official network on Open Access and to make the universities sign the Berlin declaration and to promote Open Access in their universities.

On Feb. 13 a DRIVER workshop will take place in Brussels. On that occasion signed copies of the Berlin declaration of all Belgian universities will be handed over to Dr. Romary of the Max Planck institute. The ministers of scientific research of the Flemish community and the French community will declare their support for Open Access too.

Authors : Ms. VAN PETEGHEM, Sylvia (University library Ghent, Belgium) ; VAN NIEUWERBURGH, Inge (University library Ghent, Belgium) ; VAN GODTSENHOVEN, Karen (University library Ghent, Belgium)

Presenter :   Ms. VAN PETEGHEM, Sylvia (University library Ghent, Belgium)

Abstract ID : 14
An easy and cost-effective solution for setting up institutional repositories

Open access repositories are fast becoming a must-have for institutions, in part because of recent funders' policies but also because institutions have seen the benefit of having an electronic archive and showcase of their academic output.

Building and hosting an institutional repository can be a major operational challenge for an institution, and can lead to a significant financial commitment. For institutions looking for a simple way to set up their own digital repository, BioMed Central has launched Open Repository (www.openrepository.com), a hosted institutional repository service.

Open Repository allows organizations to quickly set up and run an industry-standard DSpace repository with minimal effort and investment in manpower and cost. With Open Repository, BioMed Central takes care of building, hosting and maintaining the institutional repository, allowing the institution to focus on the most important task of managing the content within the repository. BioMed Central's in-house team provides a complete service, making Open Repository a very convenient way for the customer to establish and run a personalized institutional archive.

Open Repository has been designed to be flexible and cost-effective, the poster will discuss the benefits of opting for a hosted solution, as well as highlighting the range of features that the service offers.

Authors :   Ms. CALDER, Carrie (BioMed Central)
Presenter :   Ms. CALDER, Carrie (BioMed Central)

Abstract ID : 15
Managing an Institutional Repository with CDS Invenio

CERN has long been committed to the free dissemination of scientific research results and theories. Towards this end, CERN's own institutional repository, the CERN Document Server (CDS) offers access to CERN works and to all related scholarly literature in the HEP domain. Hosting over 500 document collections containing more than 900,000 records, CDS provides access to anything from preprints and articles, to multimedia information such as photographs, movies, posters and brochures. The software that powers this service, CDS Invenio, is distributed freely under the GNU GPL and is currently used in approximately 15 institutions worldwide.

In this poster session, we explain the use of CDS Invenio to manage a repository of scientific literature. We outline some of the issues faced during the lifecycle of a document from

acquisition, processing and indexing to dissemination. In particular, we focus on the features and technology developed to meet the complexities of managing scientific information in the LHC era of large international collaborations each of which has its own distinct needs and requests.

Authors : SIMKO, Tibor (CERN) ; ROBINSON, Nicholas (CERN) ; BERKOVITS, Diane (CERN) ; LE MEUR, Jean-yves (CERN)

Presenter :   SIMKO, Tibor (CERN) ;
                 ROBINSON, Nicholas (CERN) ;
                 BERKOVITS, Diane (CERN) ;
                 LE MEUR, Jean-yves (CERN)

Abstract ID : 16
Complutense Library, the digital collections in open access

The Library of the Complutense University of Madrid (www.ucm.es/bucm) began to work in projects of digital preservation since the mid – 1990's. The first project that started up was the "Biblioteca Digital Dioscórides", in collaboration with the Foundation Sciences of the Health and the GlaxoSmithKline laboratories. The main objective was to offer public access to an historical collection, of great value for the history of science and the humanities. It is an open project and we continued digitizing book. The image that appears below describes the digital collections of the Complutense Library in open access in Internet: the "Biblioteca Digital Dioscórides" with 2,670 books from 16th century to 19th century and 40,000 engravings; the "Archivo Institucional E-prints Complutense", institutional repository, according to OAI-PMH standards, contains 4,296 eprints. Most of them are theses from the university. Finally, we have digitized all articles of the collection of the scientific journals published by the Complutense University (65 serials), that can be consulted in the "Portal de revistas científicas Complutenses". Most of the articles, more of 22,000, are available in open access. Only some journals have an embargo of the last issue.

In September 2006 the Complutense University signed an agreement to Google to digitize our books that are in the public domain and no longer under copyright. The project will dramatically increase Internet access to the holdings of Complutense University Library, from the Google Book Search and from the Library Web.

Authors : Mrs. PALAFOX, Manuela (Head of Digital Edition and the Library Web of Complutense University Library) ; Mr. TARDON, Eugenio (Vicedirector of Information Systems) ; Mr. MORENO, Antonio (Library Web Development)

Presenter :   Mrs. PALAFOX, Manuela (Head of Digital Edition and the Library Web of
                 Complutense University Library)

Abstract ID : 17
Distributed Digital Libraries Platform in the PIONIER Network

The national programme "PIONIER - Polish Optical Internet –Advanced Applications, Services and Technologies for the Information Society" was started in Poland in 2001. One of its main objectives was to enrich the contentbased services in Polish NREN. In order to reach this goal a platform composed of several digital library installations have been started up. PIONIER digital libraries use the OAI-PMH protocol to perform periodic metadata synchronization. As a result each digital library has full information about all the metadata from all other digital libraries. Each digital library uses the metadata to provide its users with advanced content and metadata based services such as distributed metadata search and virtual dynamic collections. Digital library users

perform distributed metadata search to examine harvested resources from the whole platform. List of search results contains both local and remote resources which matched user query. Virtual dynamic collections are collections containing elements from different digital libraries across the platform. Those collections are defined by users as conditions/queries that should be met by digital objects metadata. When a new digital object is published in the platform, it propagates through all digital libraries and all defined virtual collections. The virtual dynamic collections mechanism is based on RSS feeds, allowing to access it from various user-selected external applications, portals and services. Such approach significantly increases the visibility of digital objects in the PIONIER network. Digital libraries platform uses the OAI identifier syntax to provide fully automated platform-level system of unique resource identifiers. Currently, PIONIER digital libraries platform is composed of 15 digital libraries which preserve over 50 000 digital objects.

Authors : Mr. WERLA, Marcin (Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center) ; Mr. PARKOŁA, Tomasz (Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center) ; Dr. MAZUREK, Cezary (Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center)

Presenter :   Mr. PARKOŁA, Tomasz (Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Center)

Abstract ID : 18
A multi-layered approach to OAI protocol in multiple metadata environment

We developed, at "Istituto di Cibernetica 'E.Caianiello' - Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (Italy)" an OAI Data Provider Harvester - Gateway, connected to OAI official site for OAI Server's indexing and update, and an experimental OAI server. Finally, we tested our DSpace extensions (registered and validated as OAI Data Provider from OAI official site) loading and managing about 15.000 elements, describing cultural heritage goods located in Naples, in . All these components can communicate between them via OAI streams. Our repository manages ICCD, Michael and Dublin Core metadata standards, and makes a mapping between semantically equivalent fields, gaining a homogeneous view of all contents.

Our researches were focused on managing metadata-based information in the context of the semantic web oriented arena. We are pursuing this goal extending the CIMI (Consortium for the Computer Interchange of Museum Information) approach assigning a meaning to the various usages of the DC element sets using an ontology describing the cultural heritage goods. We are applying this digital contents characterization to the ReMuNa architecture (www.napolibeniculturali.it): a knowledge based infrastructure, developed with the financial support of the Italian ministry of university, research and technology (MIUR), and currently adopted by the ministry of cultural heritage and activities (MIBAC) in Campania.

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Presenter :   Dr. CESARANO, Marco (CNR- Istituto di Cibernetica)

Abstract ID : 19
Portal da Informacao, An Integrated Multi Media Open Digital Library

The solution adopted by Universidade Federal do Parana integrates in the same Portal (Portal da Informacao) 32 electronic magazines, over 2.000 thesis and dissertations, 500 hours of Educational video made by University' s Television and the conventional catalog (over 400.000 Titles).

The electronic magazines are implemented in OJS (Open Journal System), The Image and Thesis Digital Library uses Dspace and the conventional catalog is using Virtua, with his open source OAI compliant distribution, Vortex.

All those softwares are integrated to insures a centralized search engine. Some extensions to Dspace Software have been made to reach a total integration with Virtua.

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Abstract ID : 20
The DART-Europe Programme

DART-Europe is an academic consortium of university partners, who are undertaking work on E-Theses. The DART-Europe founding partners are:
- UCL (University College London)
- Oxford University
- Trinity College Dublin
- Dartington College of Arts

DART-Europe has a number of partners in other European E-Theses consortia:
- DiVA (Digitala Vetenskapliga Arkivet) (Nordic Countries)
- CBUC (Consorci de Biblioteques Universitàries de Catalunya)

Further discussions with European partners are currently under way.

The DART-Europe Programme members wish to work in an Open Access environment, which is fully in accord with the Berlin Declaration on Open Access.

Between July 2005 and December 2006, DART-Europe created a demonstrator European portal which is harvesting metadata and creating an interface for the retrieval of European research theses at http://www.dart-europe.eu/deep/. Theses reside in institutional or consortial repositories. The metadata is harvested and made available to the DART-Europe portal for users to search. The aim of the DART-Europe portal is to provide a one-stop shop for the retrieval of European research theses.

During 2007, the DART-Europe offering will be further developed. This will consist of value-added services, which will include:
- a deposit tool for e-theses
- a hosted repository service
- further value-added services
- a sustainable business model
- Europe-wide dissemination of the DART-Europe outputs
- possible retro-digitisation of paper research theses

The value-added features of the DART-Europe offering will be charged services, and members can choose whether to buy into these services or not. The DARTEurope Programme is working with a commercial partner, ProQuest Information and Learning, to develop and sustain the DART-Europe portfolio.

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Presenter :   Mr. MARTIN, Moyle (UCL (University College London))

Abstract ID : 21
What National Repository Infrastructure can do for Global Harvesting

The IRIScotland project ('Institutional Repository Infrastructure for Scotland') is a pilot project for the National Library of Scotland and the Scottish Consortium of University Research Libraries, exploring the practicality of making the whole range of published research output of Scotland visible worldwide via Open Access;
a. By talking directly to repository administrators the IRIScotland project can ensure quality metadata records are created at source by providing recommended standards and cataloguing guidelines.
b. Metadata from existing repositories in Scotland will be harvested centrally. Smaller institutions without the resources to develop a repository will be offered the virtual space in a hosted repository based at the National Library of Scotland.
c. In turn the entire superset of metadata from Scotland will be made available to the proposed UK national OAI-service to be run by Intute.
d. These quality-assured records can then be reused and repurposed by other OAI-service providers; for example, the European DRIVER project or potentially OAIster.

Authors : HUNTER, Philip (IRIScotland Project) ; ANDREW, Theo (IRIScotland Project)

Presenter :   HUNTER, Philip (IRIScotland Project)

Abstract ID : 22
Put it in the Depot: Bridging the gaps in OA repository provision for UK academic researchers

The purpose of the Depot as a national facility is to enable all UK academics to share in the benefits of open access exposure for their research outputs. It is a facility to support the policies of institutions and national funding agencies towards Open Access, aiding policy development in advance of a comprehensive institutional archive network.

In 2006 JISC funded the EDINA national data centre and SHERPA – a network of institutional repositories (IRs) – to work together to scope provision for a short to medium term repository service to take deposit of peer-reviewed research outputs from any UK academic author without access to an IR at their own university. In 2007 the partners were asked by JISC to provide the proposed facility for deposit of post-prints and to work with the Repositories Support Project on promotion and advocacy to would-be depositors and institutions considering setting up their own IRs.

The facility is based on E-Prints software and is OAI-compliant. Like other UK repositories, its contents will be harvested and searched through the Intute Repository Search project. It offers a redirect service, nicknamed UK Repository Junction, to ensure that content that comes within the remit of an extant repository is correctly placed there instead of in the Depot. Additionally, as IRs are created, the Depot will offer a transfer service for content deposited by authors based at those universities, to help populate the new IRs. The Depot will therefore act as a 'keepsafe' until a repository of choice becomes available for deposited scholarly content. In this way, the Depot

will avoid competing with extant and emerging IRs while bridging gaps in the overall repository landscape and encouraging more open access deposits.

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Presenter :   Ms. RICE, Robin (EDINA)

Abstract ID : 23
Economists Online.18 leading European university libraries serving one subject community with their IRs

The current Nereus consortium consists of 18 leading economics academic libraries from ten European countries plus one in Australia. One of its key services is Economists Online (EO) which showcases the work of prominent European economics researchers. Building on a pilot of 6 partners, EO is expanding to 17 partners including Oxford University, Carlos III, and Toulouse, where we are starting to display the complete academic output of leading economists as well as our newest research. As part of such a growing consortium of university and national libraries we are in a better position to be able to aggregate value-added high-quality content to achieve over time a critical mass necessary for a meaningful IR service for our scientific community. Our heads of research also firmly endorse EO.

By collectively carrying out user surveys (Versions international partners) and bringing librarians, information specialists and IR staff together on an international level, EO has developed:
(a) a gateway for searching EO publications
(b) an institutional window on leading researchers and corresponding automised publication lists
(c) archiving of academic output (some in the long term)

All to make EO content visible in search services of importance to the research community in order to increase access but above all its use. Future services will include a full-text search service, RSS feeds, and statistical reports designed specially with the economics researcher in mind.

EO is not based on a central repository model, but encourages the establishment and population of local IRs. The EO repository then harvests content from the partners' IRs to provide its information services. In this way EO is much more sustainable in the longer term.

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Abstract ID : 24
The Cascading Citations Analysis Project (C-CAP)

The Cascading Citations Analysis Project (C-CAP) aims at increasing the granularity of the citation indexing paradigm in order to facilitate more detailed analysis. Each one target (article, author) pair is ranked for the scientific/research impact it represents by considering not only the direct but also the indirect citations received, up to a pre-specified 'depth' value k. In this respect, not only direct (1-gen), but also indirect (2-, 3-, …, k-gen) citations are accounted for. Also, the concept of the chord is introduced to the citation analysis paradigm; a chord is an instance whereby a k¬-gen citation is paired with an 1-gen citation involving the same source, i.e. citing article, and target, i.e. cited (article, author) pair. The existence of a chord is taken to comprise an

indication of increased value for the target, since it is cited both indirectly and directly by the corresponding source article.

To operate the cascading citations scheme, each one author need be uniquely identified. In this respect, the C-CAP deliverables include a pilot universal author identifier (UAI) implementation. The system is web based and enables each one author to register/update his/her own metadata, plus acquire a unique identifier (UAI code), ensuring name disambiguation. Care is taken so that the UAI system comprises more than just a database for storing and handling author identifiers. Provision is taken for the system to incorporate web services facilitating communication with third party applications, thus expanding the possibilities for web based co-functionality. Last but not least, the system supports role-based access and management (i.e. different user roles for authors, librarians, publishers, and administrators) for efficient and effective information dissemination and management, promoting research and collaboration.

C-CAP is funded by the Research Committees of the Alexander Technology Educational Institute (ATEI), and the University of Macedonia in Thessaloniki, Greece. ISI Thomson Scientific (http://www.isinet.com/) has made available its complete 1990-2005 citations database for the needs of the project.

For further information:
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2. Dervos D., Samaras N., Evangelidis G., and T. Folias, "A New Framework for the Citation Indexing Paradigm", Proceedings, 2006 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Information Science and Technology (ASIS&T), Austin, Texas, USA, 11/2006. Available from: http://eprints.rclis.org/archive/00008405/
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Abstract ID : 25
Authority records for author´s names in Library and Information Science

The correct form for the authors' names becomes crucial for the academic individuals who base their personal recognition on the citations to their scientific production. The standardization of authors' names is an important aspect for the information retrieval on the Web, and especially for

the repositories where the authors archive their scientific papers. As an example we will show the case of Spain and the Latin American countries. Unlike Anglo-Saxon, Portuguese, Nordic or Slavic countries, the names are composed by first the father's surname and second the mother's surname. Moreover, many of them use a compound given first name and sometimes even the surnames. The authors who sign with their "official" names, very often find the unpleasant surprise that their works published in journals appear indexed in the bibliographical databases, OAI repositories or any citation, in different forms which most of the times are based on "the surname is always the last element of the all name".

The IraLIS Service, created thanks to the collaboration between the E-LIS (http://eprints.rclis.org/), open archive for Library and Information Science, and EXIT (http://www.directorioexit.info/), directory of professionals in Information Science, aims to link professionals-authors with their research output firstly in open access repositories and secondly offering an authority files service harvestable by any repository or service. This means:

1. Creating a registry of names of authors in Library and Information Sciences, that locates the different variants. IraLIS records become authority files, containing the variants used by an author, as well as those interpreted by producers, aggregators, search engines, etc., of the diverse sources of information.
2. Promoting awareness among authors of the necessity to sign their scientific outputs in a unique form related the use of the references to their works in the international databases, OAI repositories or catalogues. As an example in the Western world languages, the signature with a single family name is already a de facto standard –practically irreversible, specially because of the English influence on the science communication patterns and on the information world, viz. Science Citation Index, Scopus, Chemical Abstracts, Medline or Inspec.
3. Using the IraLIS records will allow authors' names to be interpreted by any source of information, and be distinguished of the homonyms.

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Abstract ID : 26
SERVAL – Serveur Académique Lausannois

Jeannette Frey, Project Manager, Leire Urcelay, Software Engineer UNIL/BCU/CHUV, Switzerland

The aim of SERVAL project is to integrate in an Institutional Repository the results of the scientific research of the three main partners of the project: UNIL (University of Lausanne), BCU (The Cantonal and University Library) and CHUV (University Hospital Center of Vaud).

It is also intended to collaborate with RERO (Library Network of Western Switzerland) and the National Library of Switzerland as well as with other national and international repositories.

UNIL, BCU and CHUV provide already a Web access for a high number of their publications (theses and journal articles). For this reason, the main purpose of SERVAL is not only to put in place a new repository, but to provide a solution that integrates the distinctive features of the involved institutions.

Main features can be summarized as follows:
- Multiple and heterogonous user types: researchers, librarians, professors, students etc.
- Different and heterogonous publication types: theses, articles, journals, books, photographic collections, music recordings, etc.
- Diversity of content types: medical, social, history etc.; abstracts, reports, data sets, presentations, publications.
- Multiple user interfaces: submission, validation, classification, (advanced) search, navigation, etc.
- Multiple metadata formats: Dublin Core, Bibtex, Marc21, etc.
- Multiple and heterogonous storing systems for storing metadata and publications: internal and external databases, internal and external document servers, etc.

These characteristics require having a Flexible object model and architecture.
Therefore, FEDORA (Flexible Extensible Digital Object Repository Architecture) is in test as base repository system for SERVAL project.
The poster will represent the technical architecture of SERVAL repository as well as the main internal and external interfaces. It will also present the roadmap of the project, which main milestones are the following:
- Functional and Technical Specification (April 2007)
- Implementation (July 2007)
- Launch (2008)

Website of the project: www.unil.ch/serval

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Presenter :   Mrs. FREY, Jeannette (BCU Lausanne)

Abstract ID : 27
PRESERV: Preservation Services for OAI-Compliant Repositories

The OAI-PMH has become the de-facto standard for exposing metadata from repositories.
In the PRESERV project (1) we have explored new models for enabling long-term access to content in Institutional Repositories (IRs). We envision preservation being achieved through simple preservation services working with standards-based, interoperable repositories. As support for OAI-PMH matures so repositories are providing more robust mechanisms to access their content through OAI, e.g. stricter use of Dublin Core or support for METS. We have developed an exemplar File Format Profiling tool in the Registry of Open Access Repositories (ROAR), utilizing PRONOM DROID (2) and OAI-PMH, which enables the first step to preserving digital content: to simplify content file format management for IR Managers through providing file format profiles and alerts.

1. PRESERV (Preservation Eprint SERVices) is a JISC-funded project led by the University of Southampton with partners at the British Library, Oxford University and The National Archives.
2. PRONOM DROID is a file-format identification tool developed by The National Archives, UK, a partner in the PRESERV project.

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Presenter :   Dr. HEY, Jessie (University of Southampton)

Abstract ID : 28
UPCommons: Global Access to UPC Knowledge

Institutional Repositories give the opportunity to faculties and researchers from universities and research institutes to freely publish and facilitate open access to their publicly funded research activities results.

Publishing Sci Tech Information into Institutional Repositories is also a good chance for Scholars and Research Communities to highly increase their visibility in the world and their impact factor and for university libraries is the opportunity to document, organize and preserve the intellectual heritage of the institution at the time it increase its prestige.

Since 2001, UPC libraries have developed different repositories: some by their own (DSpace.E-prints UPC, etc...) and one (Theses and dissertations Online) with the Consortium of Academic Libraries of Catalonia, all with thesame aim: to offer to the university community a tool to publish academic works in open access.

But one of the most important aspects of all UPC repositories is the fact that are integrated with other information systems of the university: the scientific output information system, the digital campus, etc.

The use of OAI-MHP or SOAP and other open sources tools have been very useful for the development of these repositories. In fact, they have also made possible the creation of UPCommons (http://upcommons.upc.edu) wich offers all the UPC documents (thesis, e-prints, articles of UPC publications, etc.) published in open access.

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Abstract ID : 29
Enhancing Search and Browse for Scholarly Discovery: Automated Clustering of OAI Metadata

Having uniform, consistent and enriched subject metadata allows scholars to more easily discover (search and browse) and share digital materials. Virtual collections of metadata harvested from disparate and diverse sources (such as OAIster) contain uneven, unreliable and variable quality subject metadata. The University of Michigan, in conjunction with the University of California Irvine, conducted experiments using statistical topic models to enrich this heterogeneous metadata with enhanced subjects, and prototype the enriched metadata in a collection portal. This poster will describe the topic model experiments (involving automation and manual intervention), the process for enrichment in the production environment, and the resulting search interface to the enriched metadata. The poster will also discuss the ramifications of enhanced subject metadata for scholarly communication.

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Abstract ID : 30
Exposing agricultural metadata from CDS/ISIS databases to OAI framework

CDS/ISIS is a system, which is widely used, especially in developing countries. In both Africa and Latin America there are hundreds of application systems. Those systems are mainly used for managing bibliographical metadata including also links from metadata to the full text of the publications online. They ensure high quality content, based on common standards: AGRIS AP compliant metadata in all required formats: XML, HTML, tag/delimited etc., using built-in authority files, AGROVOC, AGRIS Subject categories etc.

This poster shows the work that has been done by FAO in collaboration with DBA (Associazione per la documentazione le biblioteche e gli archivi, Italy) for dynamically exposing metadata repositories content from the CDS/ISIS users community to the OAI framework for achieving interoperability and improving visibility and access to the metadata and full text agricultural resources. It includes the introduction, objectives, methodology used, problems, installation, and technical adaptation to the users' needs issues, impact and future use within OAI framework.

In more detail it covers:
1. Introduction about:
- CDS/ISIS software system as metadata management systems and its easy adaptation to new platform, systems and standards. FAO applications based on CDS/ISIS in FAO (FAOBIB, ASFA, LEGAL office system) and AGRIS Network (WEBAGRIS). Statistics
- New technologies and standards (Open access and OAI, DC and AGRIS AP standards)
2. Objectives: to expose metadata (using different schemas and standards for representation) with associated full text links from CDS/ISIS database for harvesting over Internet using OAI-PMH protocol, followed by further implementation of a harvester to accumulate harvested data in a file system or service providers services.
3. Technical details: Development of software layer (ISISOAI) as intermediator between accessible on Internet CDS/ISIS database (at data provider) and Harvester (usually at the Service provider site), using OAI-PMH.
4. Presentation of the workflow of the harvesting process
5. Summary of results and demo which reflects the Harvester requests (Identify, List Metadata Formats, List Sets, List Identifier, List Records, Get Record) working with the following CDS/ISIS applications at the data provider site.
- WWW/ISIS:
- FAO on-line catalogue (FAOBIB) with more than 200 000 records
- AGRIS network (WEBAGRIS) applications data exposed for harvesting to the central AGRIS repository or to other harvesters and service providers
- WXIS
- SIDALC members CDS/ISIS based applications
- Dba applications
In this experiment we kept both possible standard representations of metadata: Simple DC and AGRIS AP syntax for exploring the more complex structure of the original metadata for further integration in value added services.

6. Conclusions and impact of this work to the whole AGRIS Network and OAI community
7. Next steps: Further developments and implementation in some AGRIS centres (SIDALC, Kenya) for the exposing of xml format metadata from CDS/ISIS databases to the central AGRIS repository or to other service providers.

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Abstract ID : 31
An OAI-PMH Based Thumbnail Capture and Delivery Service

In recent years OAI-PMH service providers and other digital library researchers have established the efficacy and benefit of incorporating thumbnails as part of short record search result displays. Thumbnails help end-users more quickly identify and select relevant resources. OAI-PMH based image aggregations (e.g., PictureAustralia [http://www.pictureaustralia.org/]) have used thumbnails from the beginning; recently OAI-PMH aggregations containing more heterogeneous types of materials (e.g., the Digital Library Federation Aquifer Portal [http://www.hti.umich.edu/a/aquifer/] and the CIC Metadata Portal [http://cicharvest.grainger.uiuc.edu/]) have reported success using thumbnails. However, many OAI-PMH data providers do not maintain thumbnails of resources held in their repositories or do not include thumbnail URLs in the metadata they disseminate. The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC) has developed software to capture and deliver thumbnails for resources described by metadata records harvested using OAI-PMH. Capture of thumbnails can be requested interactively by providing OAI metadata record identifiers to a REST-based Web service. OAI identifiers are resolved using the UIUC OAI-PMH Data Provider Registry (described during the OAI-PMH Community breakout session at the OAI3 Conference in 2004).

Thumbnails can also be generated in batch mode for larger sets of harvested metadata records. Generated thumbnails are then available for delivery to requesting applications via an allied REST-based Web Service, again using the OAI metadata record identifier as the request parameter. HTML <img> tags referencing this Web service can be embedded directly in displays of metadata aggregation search results.

If a thumbnail is not available for a particular OAI identifier, the service returns a single transparent pixel, so as not to disrupt the search result display. The UIUC thumbnail delivery service has been used to support the CIC Metadata Portal and the DLF Aquifer Asset Action experiment. The proposed poster will describe the services as implemented, their practical use in OAI-PMH based portals, and the dependence of the thumbnail capture service on the UIUC OAI-PMH Data Provider Registry.

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