eResearch: librarians pushing technology to perform

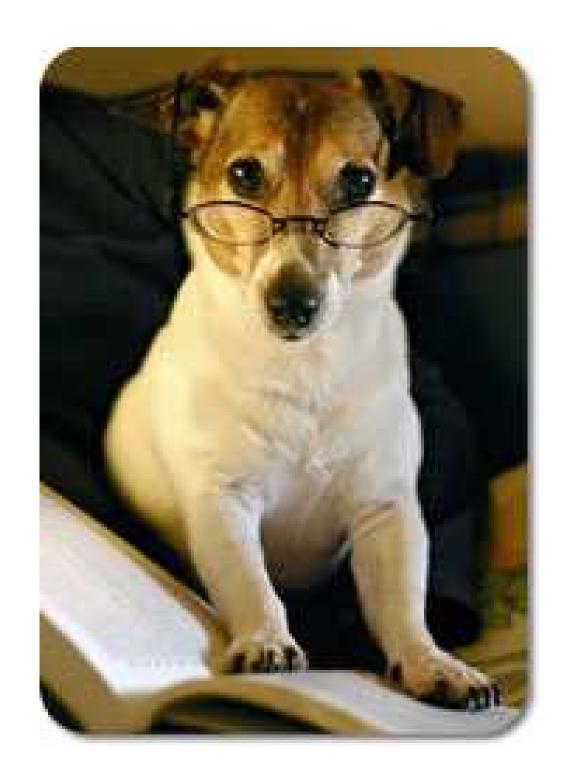
Martie van Deventer
Portfolio Manager
CSIR Information Services

IUG Directors' meeting

Port Elizabeth 12 November 2008



our future through science





Changes in Traditional Research

Visualisation

Cyber infrastructure

Global Collaboration

Personalisation

Big science

e-Research

Previously impossible research

VRE

Opportunities

New technologies

South Africa

Threats

HPC

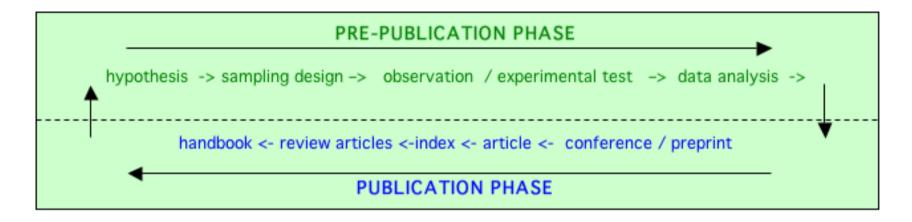
International

Multidisciplinary



Definitions

Research is changing



(Gold, 2007, Part 1)

Today much of the work of scientists is **internet-based**. From their desks scientists access special hardware, software, data and applications as parts of distributed systems. Typically access to them has to be made explicit by keying in specific data. **Cooperation** with other scientists (e.g. the **exchange of interim or final results** of research for annotation and further use) typically takes place via the internet. (Osswald, 2007: 517)

Even if publications are still the currency of tenure, data is the currency of science, (Gold, 2007) ...!

Ready for eResearch?

- My research involves working with researchers from other organisations in South Africa/ Africa and/or overseas ...
- Data and/or equipment that would be useful to me are located elsewhere ...
- I have data and/or equipment that other researchers would like to access ...
- I need to send/receive <u>large quantities of data</u> (e.g. audio, video, datasets) ...
- I am aware of international research initiatives in my area and would like to participate in them ...



Ready for eResearch?

- I do not collaborate with other researchers in other organisations but I would like to in future
- I organise / attend meetings regularly with other researchers
- I have data and/or equipment that other researchers would like to access
- I use software programs to analyse data it is very complex / takes a long time but produces a graphic that I can interpret
- I often email/phone colleagues elsewhere in South Africa/ Africa and overseas to discuss research projects and common research interests

eResearch: challenges for the librarian

- Most librarians are much <u>less familiar with the data-</u> <u>generating research phases</u> of the scientific research cycle than with post-research
- <u>Data science</u> and data management are an <u>awkward fit</u> with the <u>text</u>-oriented constructs and systems that still dominate library relationships with science communication and publishing
- <u>Becoming literate</u> in cyberinfrastructure means understanding cyberinfrastructure, eResearch, collaboratories, collaboration science, computational and grid science, data curation, the Semantic Web, open data, data archiving, digital preservation, and data management, and how they relate to each other
- Phases of reporting, communication and publication are <u>less</u> distinct
- When used in discussions of eResearch, a <u>vocabulary</u> familiar to librarians (archival, curation, stewardship, provenance) takes on new or specialized meaning ... major cause of <u>confusion</u>



What is currently the same

- Having to adapt to change
- Researchers currently still regard libraries as trusted service providers ... but for how long?

What's Different

- Collaboration ... science has to become big and multidisciplinary to solve the really big challenges
- Research often relies on visualisation
- Researchers need partners in research rather than just suppliers and support staff
- Expanded skill sets need to learn to do different tasks



What is eResearch?

- eResearch is research done faster, to
- a better quality, or
- by different methods, using
- advanced digital tools and
- services that enable diverse research expertise to be
- assembled in global teams focused on
- very specific research problems

Hine, 2008, http://www.mcs.vuw.ac.nz/twiki/pub/EResearch/Resources/symposium_hine.pdf



Components of eResearch

Digital Curation & **eScience** Access to einformation Preservation. Tools & Primary Data Commercial Open Access Data transfer & Computation applications Sharing Publishing Publishing by definition this is Contribution to & Science Software that Making Active management Contribution to & research data employing allows: of databases use of published use of published transfer and manipulation. available to including promotion resources resources where: sharing of large modeling and other of effective and requiring content is analysis of widespread use of payment by regarded as volumes of data researchers readers the datasets for 'free' data their scientific & scholarly useful life which requires Access to Access to Accessible Preservation & Affordable Serviceable repositories & licenses for remotely held models. curation infrastructure for large datasets & quick. repositories & publication and source code: researcher

access

mechanisms,

infrastructure

archival skills &

access &

discovery

mechanisms

access

Researcher Requires: Perpetual access, Curation, Training, Marketing Supplier must ensure: Security - Access, Authorization, Authentication

reference

and open

standards

high performance

computing via

bandwidth

affordable high



Examples of eResearch: Serious Disease Genes Revealed

- Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium
- 50 research groups
- 200 scientists
- DNA from 17,000 patients
- 15,000 polymorphic markers
- Learned more in 12 months than last 15 years

http://www.mcs.vuw.ac.nz/eresearch





Functional MRI (fMRI) Data Centre

- Online repository of neuroimaging data
- Typical study comprises:
 - 3 groups
 - 20 subjects/group
 - 5 runs per subject
 - 300 volumes per run
 - 90,000 volumes,
 - 60GB raw data
 - 1.2 million files processed
- 100s of such studies



Collaboration, co-ordination & communication





Video-conferencing

Twitter: 21st century telegraph



Visualisation



Tools: proprietary eg Mathlab but open source is rapidly gaining market share

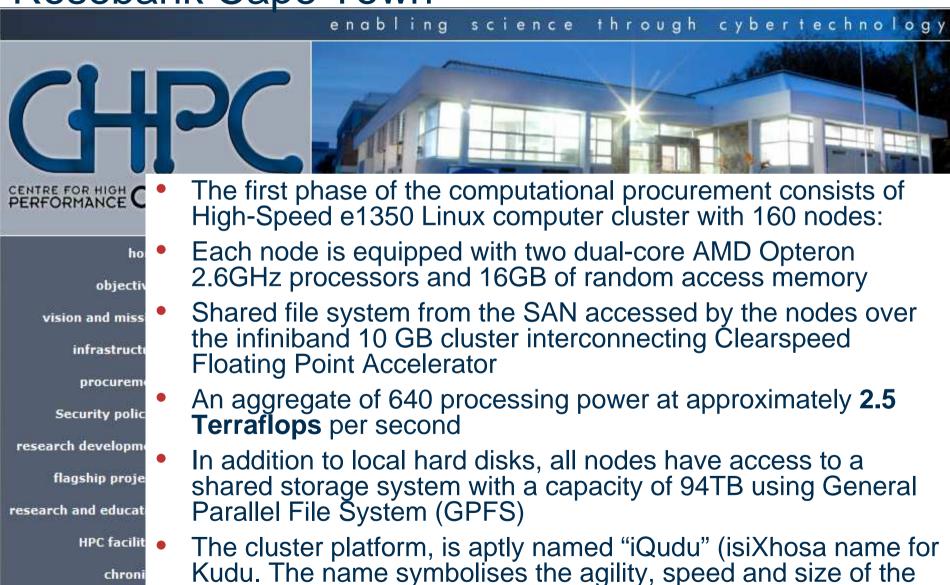
http://www.mcs.vuw.ac.nz/EResearch/Symposium



Working in multidisciplinary teams



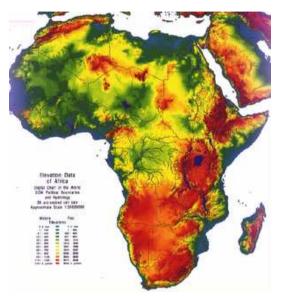
Centre for High Performance Computing – Rosebank Cape Town



cluster). Cluster: iQudu

releva

Examples of what will CHPC be doing



Develop new regionally specific climate change scenarios for 2025; resource planning in the Western Cape based on models developed from quantifying rainfall vulnerability coupled with impact of increased population growth in the region.

Speed up the development of vaccines by studying fragments of 'foreign' proteins that have been shown to trigger a response by the immune system; search for common patterns in the sequences or structures of those proteins and use that information to create a theoretical model of the features that cause the fragments to trigger the immune response. These methods are specifically applicable to the <u>AIDS</u> and <u>malaria vaccine</u> projects.



What are eResearchers worried about?

- How do we describe & catalogue the artefacts, resources, experiments & knowledge we have so that others can find, use, and understand these things?
 - What are effective carriers of meaning (between researchers) in our field?
 - Can these carriers be represented / emulated in systems? How?
 - How much do we need to rely on top-down imposition of meaning?
 And how much on bottom-up?
 - Can we reason across geological settings?
- How do we fit knowledge computing into current work practices?
 - How do we engineer <u>knowledge capture</u> so that it is as <u>unobtrusive</u> as possible?
 - How do we maximize utility of captured knowledge in future work?
 - Governance: who gets to make the rules?

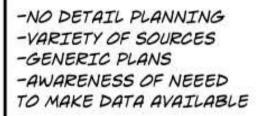


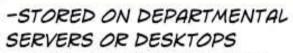
Further challenges facing eResearchers

- Preserving digital content and even understanding what "preservation" means
- The <u>absence of practices</u> for refreshing and migrating <u>both data</u> and relevant retrieval software
- Capture (archiving) and selection, as well as providing sufficient metadata or other descriptive or administrative information to ensure adequate (as well as legal) access and retrieval over the long term to electronic content created
- Insufficient knowledge of the software applied and an inability to find relevant information
- Missing or ignoring <u>standards</u> as well as obstacles related to licensing and accountability
- Bottom line: without 'librarian'-skills (adapted to the eResearch environment) researchers will not be able to benefit fully from their own past – they do not wish to be librarians

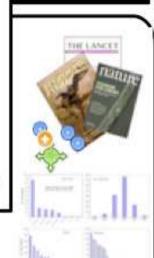


FUNDING DATA COLLECTION PROCESSING PUBLICATION

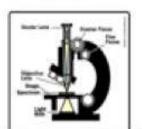




- SOME HORROR STORIES
- -POOR ANNOTATION
- -SHARING BY EMAIL OR PORTABLE MEDIA
- STORAGE AND SHARING PROBLEMS WITH BIG DATASETS









-VARIED ORIGINS, FORMATS, SIZES, USEFULNESS TO OTHERS

- DATA COLLECTION FROM PRINTED - FEW DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL ARCHIVES

-PUBLICATION ON THE WEB

- USEFULNESS OF LINKING DATA AND PUBLICATIONS





SUPPORT

-LITTLE AND MAINLY FROM IT OFFICERS

When asked, Oxford scientists requested:

 Advice on practical issues related to managing data across their life cycle. This help would range from assistance in producing a data management/sharing plan; advice on best formats for data creation and options for storing and sharing data securely; to guidance on publishing and preserving these research data.



Luis Martinez Uribe
Digital Repositories
Research Co-ordinator

- A secure and user-friendly solution that allows storage
 of large volume of data and sharing of these in a controlled fashion
 way allowing fine grain access control mechanisms.
- A sustainable infrastructure that allows publication and long-term preservation of research <u>data</u> for those disciplines not currently served by domain specific services such as the UK Data Archive, NERC Data Centres, European Bioinformatics Institute and others.
- Funding that could help address some of the departmental challenges to manage the research <u>data</u> that are being produced.

SAMI VRE components

Repositories: research results; experiments; literature & documents Web/wiki/blog: search engines, databases; researchers & topics; funders, portals, communication, projects Red: none Orange: some Yellow: all

Identification of research area

Literature review & indexing

Internal shared database of indexed articles

Skype, smart board, video conferences Dissemination & artifacts

Real time communication

Identification of collaborators

Proposal writing

Document management system

E-learning system for researchers Training / mentoring etc

Identification of funding sources

Generic software e.g. MS / Open Office

(Collaborative) Electronic Lab book

Integrated data management system Scientific workflow

Project management

Servers with data files

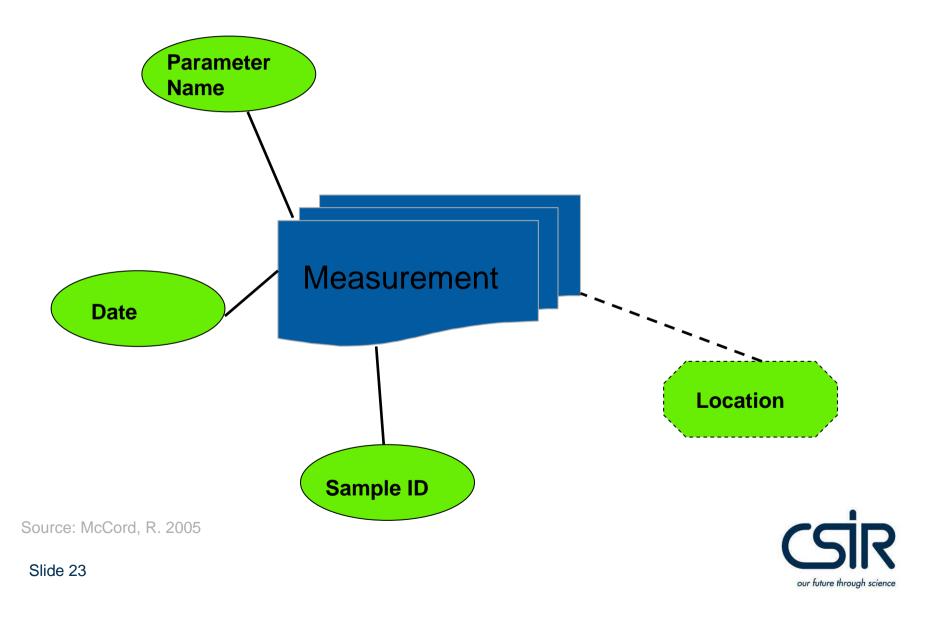
Sophisticated instruments that generate digital information and data

Mathematical modelling tools; numerical algorithm tools; simulation software; in silico experiments Access to research networks & super computers; access to labs with in silico screening +

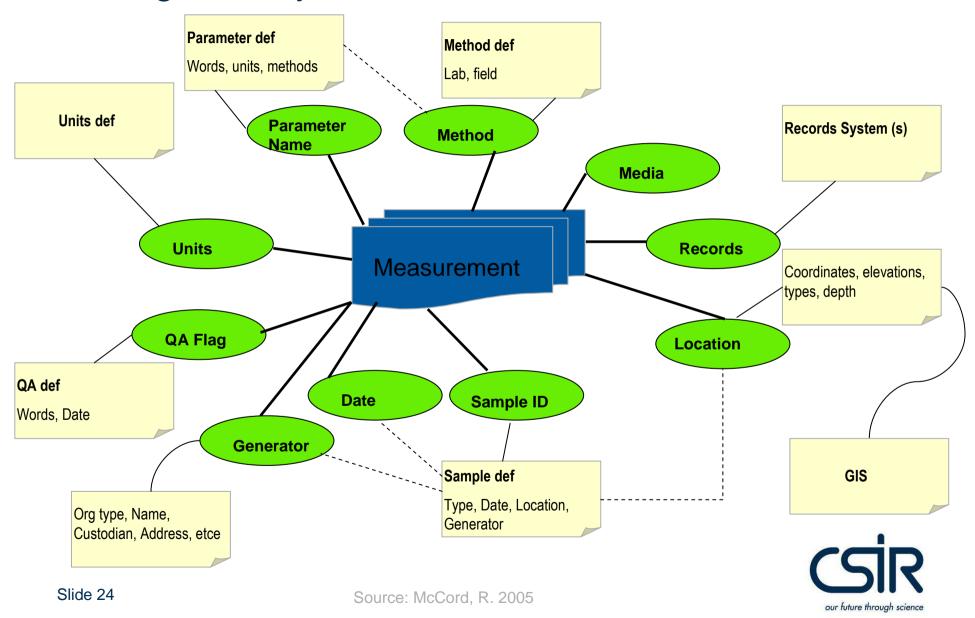
Project management system

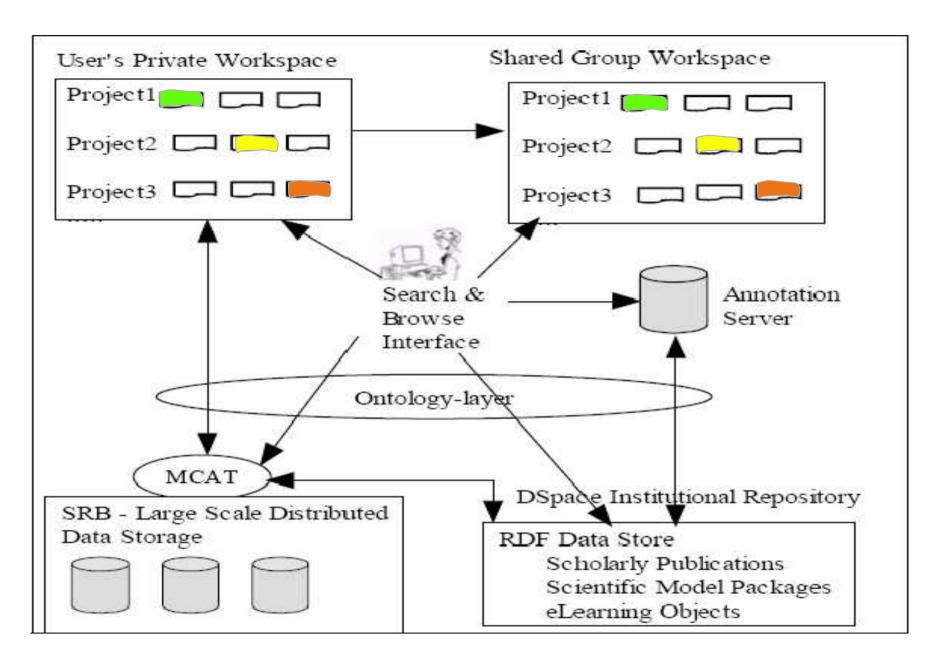
> (Free) Data analysis software

Single experiment view of data

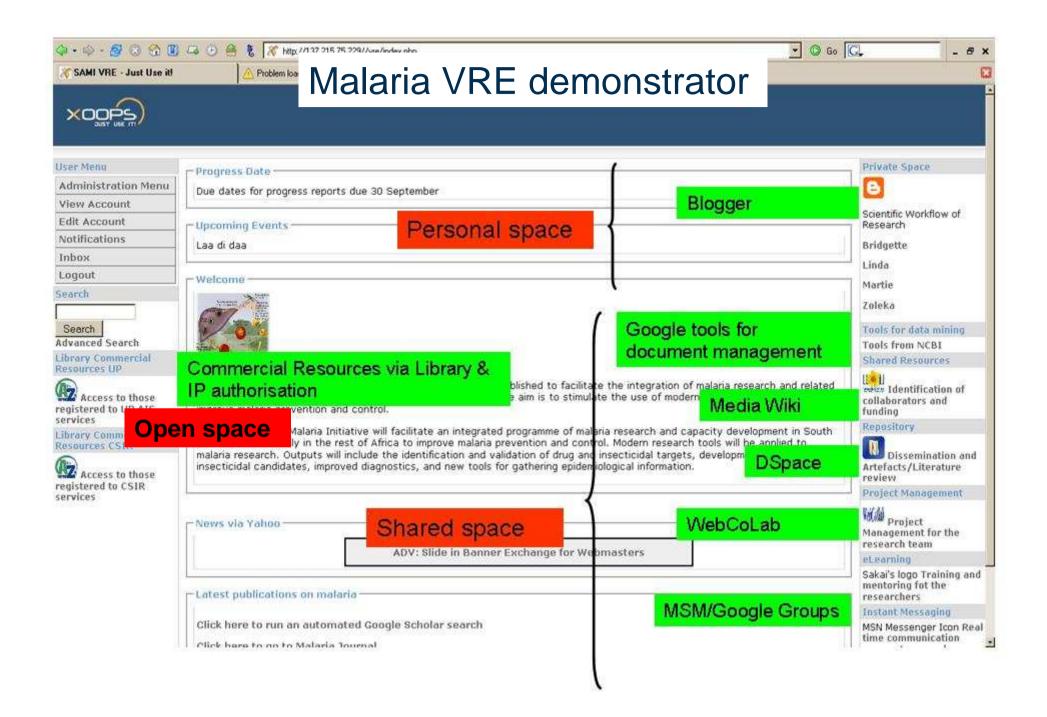


Integrated System & Curation View





Different storage areas envisaged in an scientist's ideal environment, and the relationships between them (Hunter)



What can librarians do? ... Traditional ...

- Select, acquire, and license data and data sets;
- Create metadata (or metadata standards) for discovery and description of data sets ... but <u>at</u> <u>eResearch</u> scale
- Creating and/or organize documentation related to data
- Offering preservation services for digital data
- Advise on the appraisal and selection of what data to keep for the long term

What can librarians do? ... Traditional 2 ...

- Assist users with finding data relevant to their research, using third-party high level directories and <u>data discovery sources</u>
- Develop data publication standards and systems
- Publishing workflows, global identifier schemes, linking schemes, standards for data clean-up and normalization, and also standards for providing credit and recognition to data authors
- Develop <u>practices for rights management</u> (how do you site data sets?)
- Offer long-term repositories of scholarly output

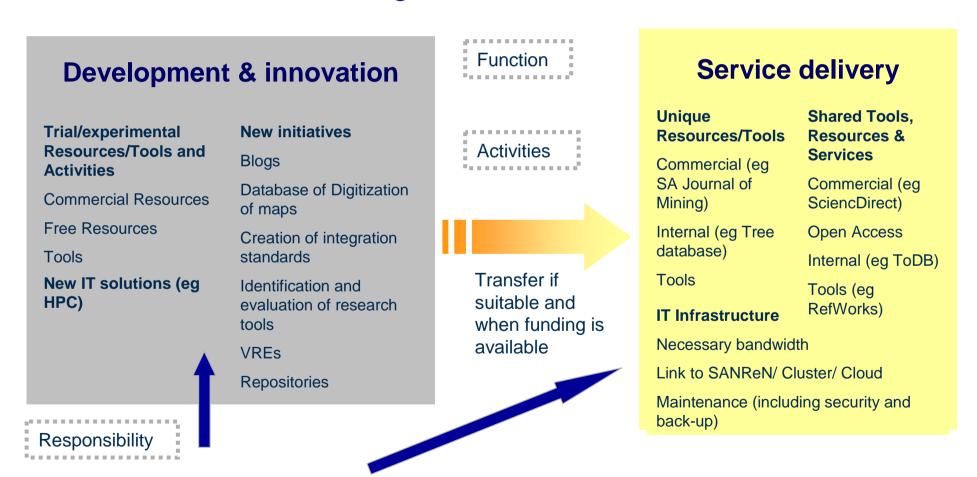
What can librarians do? ... New

- Position themselves as partners in research embedding themselves
- Create more dynamic repositories that support pre-publication workflows
- Learn to practice eResearch themselves!

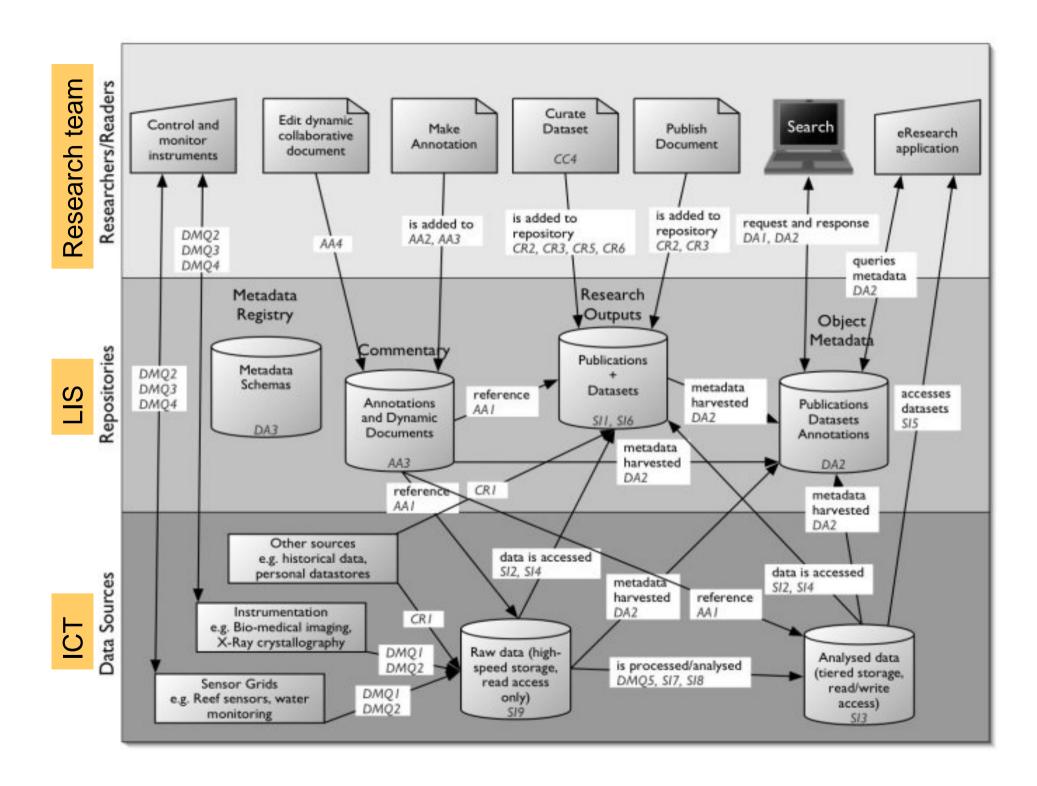
eResearch Support Framework

Accountability

Senior Management



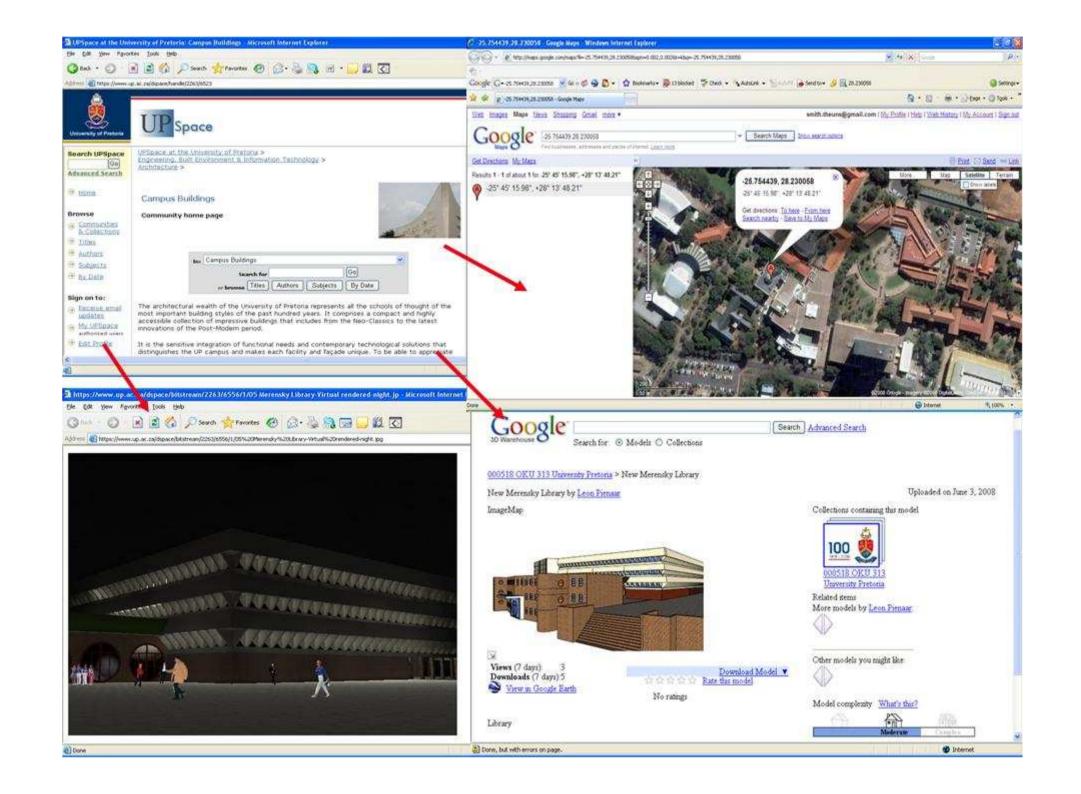
Lead User/ Researcher's Forum



Learn to visualise (eg find out more about our users)







Learn to collaborate and cocreate

Participation SIX Degrees Usabilit Pagerank Social Software Recommendation Sim Perpetual Beta Collaboration Videocasting Podcasting Audio Video Web 2.0 Convergence **UMTS** Mobility Atom SVG XHTML

RSS **OpenAPIs**

Semantic

Web Standards SEO

Remixability DataDriven

Accessibility

SOAP Modularity

REST Standardization

Microformats Syndication

My Diigo Tags projects 🗭 data-curation @ data-management @ article 🖓 data-repositories Q e-research metadata open-data data-preservation Q interoperability @ data-sharing of project of library C data-publication C data-legal-framework data-centre Ch fedora Cir

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Web_2.0_Map.svg



13, 23, 43 Things: Create. Share. Network

- Blogging
- Photos & Images Flickr & mashups
- RSS & Newsreaders
- Social Tagging del.icio.us, Connotea
- Social Networking Facebook, Linkedin
- Tagging, Folksonomies & Technorati
- Wikis
- Online Applications & Tools online office/ design
- Podcasts, Video & Downloadable Audio youTube
- Next Generation OPACs



Next generation OPACs

 As times have changed, our OPACs have not kept up. End-users want more from their library catalogs. They want the ability to create mash-ups with other services (e.g., LibraryThing), save catalog data in new and different ways (e.g., Zotero), and much, much easier findability (e.g., through faceted browsing.)





What's on your bookshelf? Over thirty million books on members' bookshelves.



 "If you love books, and love people who love books, LibraryThing is for you. Start by using the service to catalog your book collection: Tag your books by topic, share your catalog with others, and then endlessly browse the titles that they have on their shelves. The utterly book obsessed can add the LibraryThing widget to a blog to show visitors what they have been reading lately." PCWorld (February 2006)



zotero

The next-generation research tool.



- Storage of PDFs, files, images, links, and whole web pages
- Fast, as-you-type search through your materials
- Platform for new forms of digital research that can be extended with other web tools and services
- Formatted citation export (over 1100 styles and growing)
- Integration with Microsoft Word and OpenOffice
- W Integration with WordPress and other blogging software



Librarian 2.0

- Recognises that the Library is <u>human</u>
- Plans for the users: breaks down barriers and <u>allow users access</u> <u>wherever they are</u>: home, work, commuting, school, or at the library.
- Embraces Web 2.0 tools recognizing how services might be enhanced by the Read/Write web and how new services might be born in a climate of collaboration.
- Controls techno-lust does not buy/use technology for the sake of technology.



See: http://www.oclc.org/nextspace/002/3.htm

Web 2.0 Librarian cont

- Makes good, yet fast decisions: comfortable with perpetual beta & redesigns for ease of use, user involvement and easily added/re-configured pieces
- Trendspotter :
 - seeks out information and news that may impact future services
 - reads outside the profession and
 - watches for the impact of technology on users and new thinking on business
- Knows how to get content understands that the future of libraries will be guided by how users access, consume and create content
- <u>Listens</u> to staff and users when planning, tells the stories of successes and failures, learns from both, celebrates those successes, allows staff time to play and learn, and <u>never stops</u> <u>dreaming</u> about the best library services

In the Job Jar of Oxford's Digital Repositories Research Co-ordinator

- Capture and <u>document researcher's</u> <u>requirements</u> for digital repositories services to handle research data
- Participate actively in the development of an interoperability framework for the <u>federated</u> <u>digital repository</u> at Oxford
- Make recommendations to improve and coordinate the provision of digital <u>repository services for</u> research data



In the Job Jar of Oxford's Digital Repositories Research Co-ordinator 2

- Initiate and develop collaborations with the different repository activities already occurring to ensure that communication takes place in between them
- Raise awareness at Oxford of the importance and advantages of the <u>active management of</u> research data
- Communicate significant national and international developments in repositories to relevant Oxford stakeholders, in order to stimulate the <u>adoption of best practices</u>



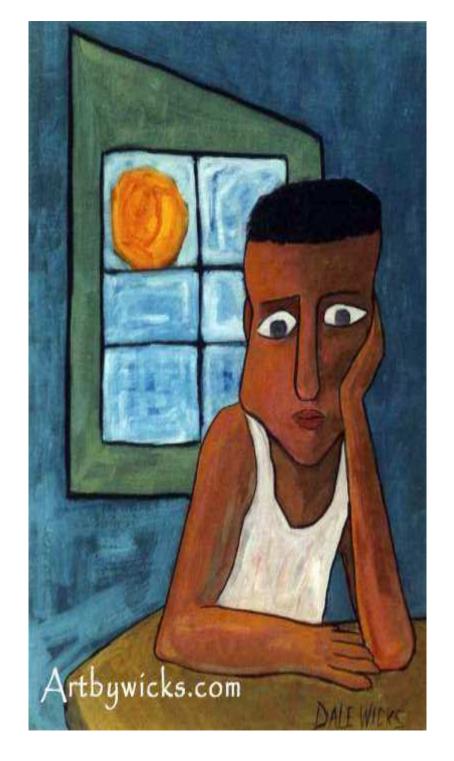
Key question: do you manage a ...

 Paper based library which also gives access to electronic resources?









"The world we have created today has problems which cannot be solved by thinking the way we thought when we created them."

-Albert Einstein

... also applicable to librarians





Scientific progress
depends on speedy and
open access to the full
spectra of scientific data
and derived products

(Hunter, 2006)

... remember ...







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