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Curating academic publications - a perspective for research libraries

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Curating academic publications *a perspective for research libraries*

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Why this talk?

- Background
 - Involvement in scientific information management in several major European research institution
 - CNRS, MPS, INRIA
 - Specific interest in content management and standards
 - TEI, ISO TC 37/SC 4
- General objective (bias)
 - Accompanying/anticipating the evolution of the publishing landscape – from the point of view of research institutions
- Issue
 - Is there a place for research libraries?...

Word of caution

- Research libraries come in many different forms
 - Heterogeneity across disciplines
 - The more libraries you see the less you may want to generalize
- Some research libraries have taken the lead in developing new technologies at the service of science
- Librarians come with a wide variety of profiles: information science, scientific background, computing

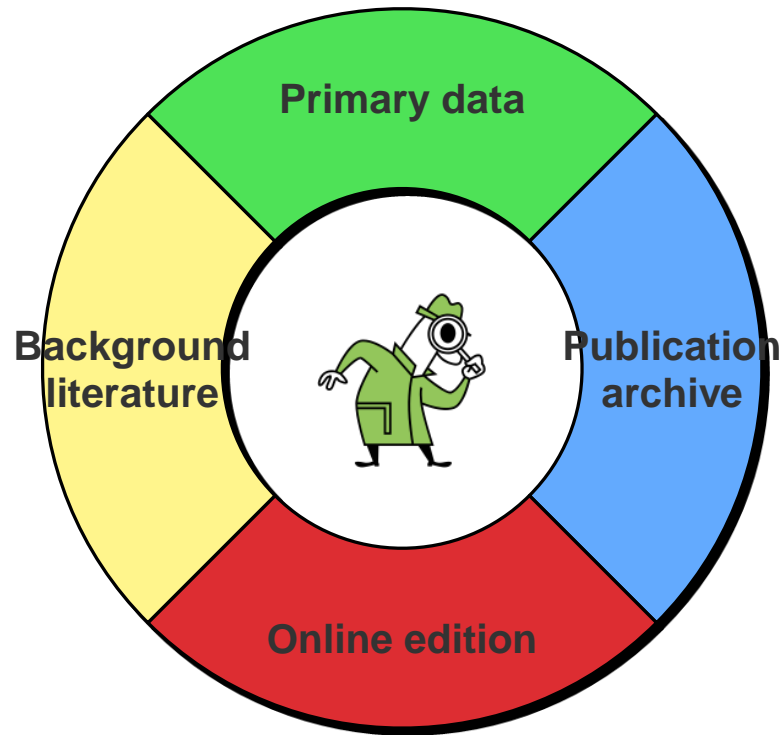
The good old library - missions

- Acquiring
 - Intermediary between academics and publishers
 - *But, not in the loop on the publishing side*
- Cataloguing
 - Managing, complementing meta-data
 - *But, not necessarily considered as an interlocutor by academics to retrieve information*
- Making available
 - Filing books and journals on shelves
 - *But, empty libraries (with a contrast between natural vs. human sciences)*

The library in the digital world

- Most assets have become digital
 - E.g.: subscriptions to scholarly publications, eBooks catalogues, databases etc.
- Business as usual
 - Acquiring
 - But still not in the loop of the publishing workflow
 - Cataloguing
 - But researchers use Google
 - Making available...
 - Online access is transparent to the reader
- Issues
 - Very little insight in the actual content
 - The academics have also become digital

The Scientist's (digital) ecology



Scientific information workflow

Working with research data

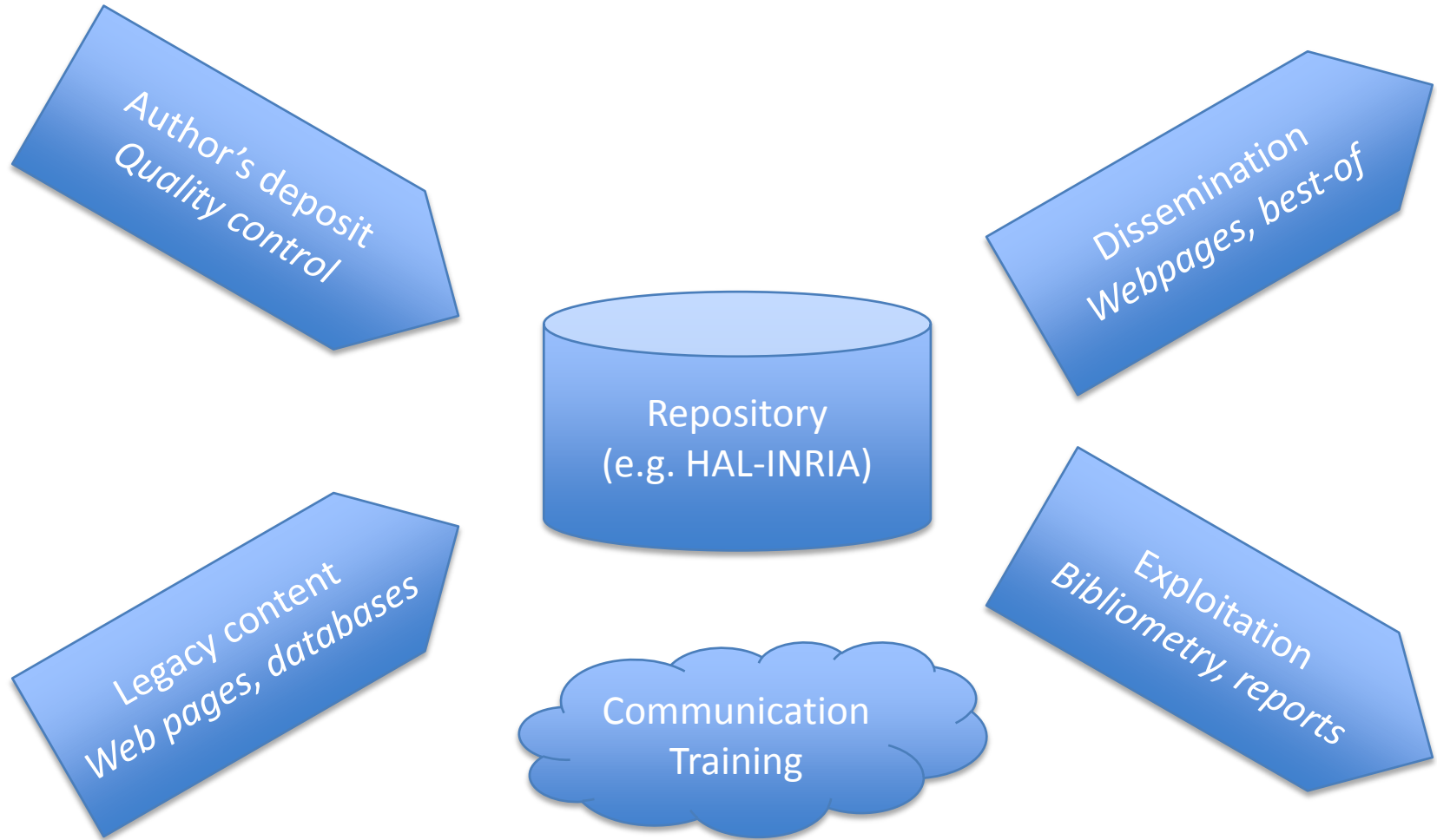
- Wide variety and complexity
 - High Energy Physics
 - Particle accelerators / colliders
 - Meteorology
 - Computer simulations
 - Astrophysics
 - Observations, stellar object descriptions
 - Biology
 - Spectrographic representations
 - Linguistics
 - Corpora, grammars, lexical databases
- What should be the role of research libraries?
 - Maintaining the link with publications?
 - Are research data too complex for them?

Consequence for the library

- Academics cannot master all this
 - Even if they think they can
- New needs are piling up
 - Open access
 - Putting together and managing publication repositories
 - Digitizing existing assets
 - Participating in the creation of content
 - Managing born digital documents
 - Digital publishing platforms, digital laboratory reports
 - Managing research data and primary sources?
- Not just metadata, management of content

Publication repositories

the editorial touch



The need for a more coherent infrastructure

- An old story – the MaxPlanck Society-Springer agreement (2008-2009)
 - Full open access scheme at publication time
 - Upload of Publisher's version onto the MPS repository
- Où les difficultés commencent...
 - Mapping the Springer and MPS technical platforms
 - Two evolving and at times incompatible digital environments

Why is it so difficult?

- Great heterogeneity of format within publishers
 - Meta data (and full-text)
 - Proprietary, ScholarOne, NLM 2.0, NLM 3.0, ...
- Various issues
 - Affiliations
 - Publication date information
 - ISO 639 codes (countries)
 - Bibliographical references
 - Proprietary metadata fields

The information chaos

- Article title
 - article-title/title | ArticleTitle | article-title | ce:title | art_title | article_title | nihms-submit/title | ArticleTitle/Title | ChapterTitle
- Journal title
 - j-title | JournalTitle | full_journal_title | jrn_title | journal-title
- ISSN (print)
 - JournalPrintISSN | issn[@issn_type='print'] | issn[@pub-type='ppub'] | PrintISSN | issn-paper
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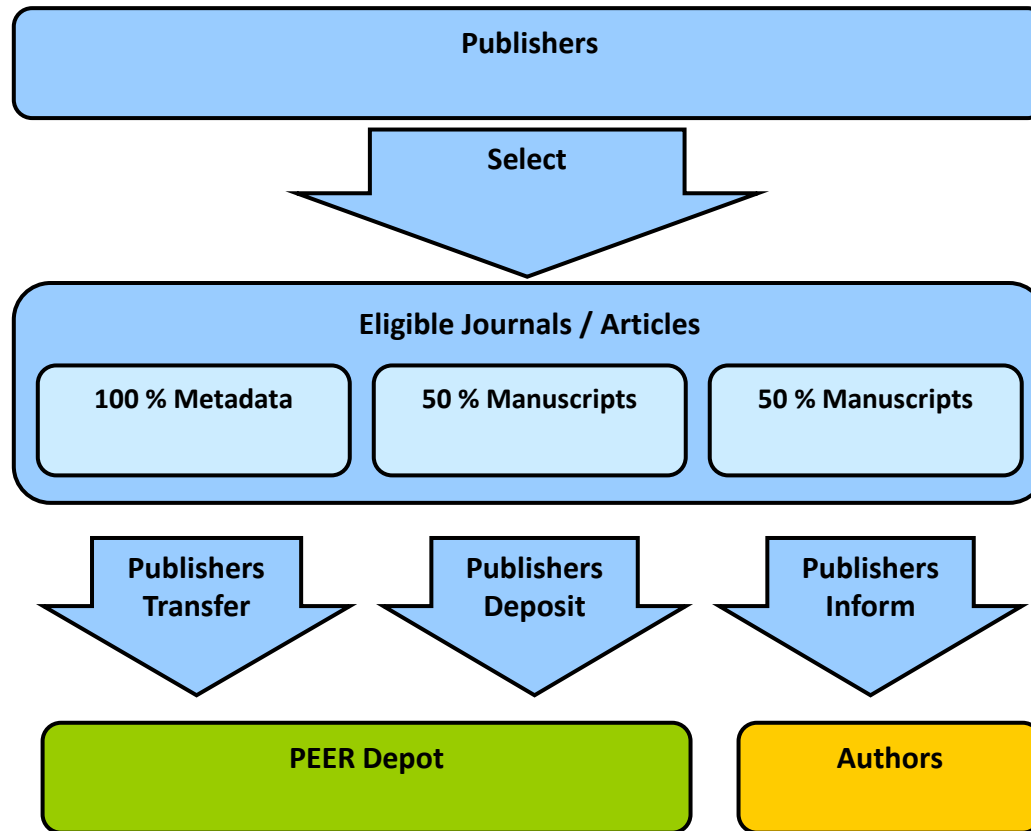
Sorting this out

- Defining a coherent infrastructure to facilitate
 - The long-term management of scholarly content in research institutions
 - Smooth interaction between publishers and research institutions
 - Better understanding of what each of us can provide
- On-going experimental setting: the EU PEER project

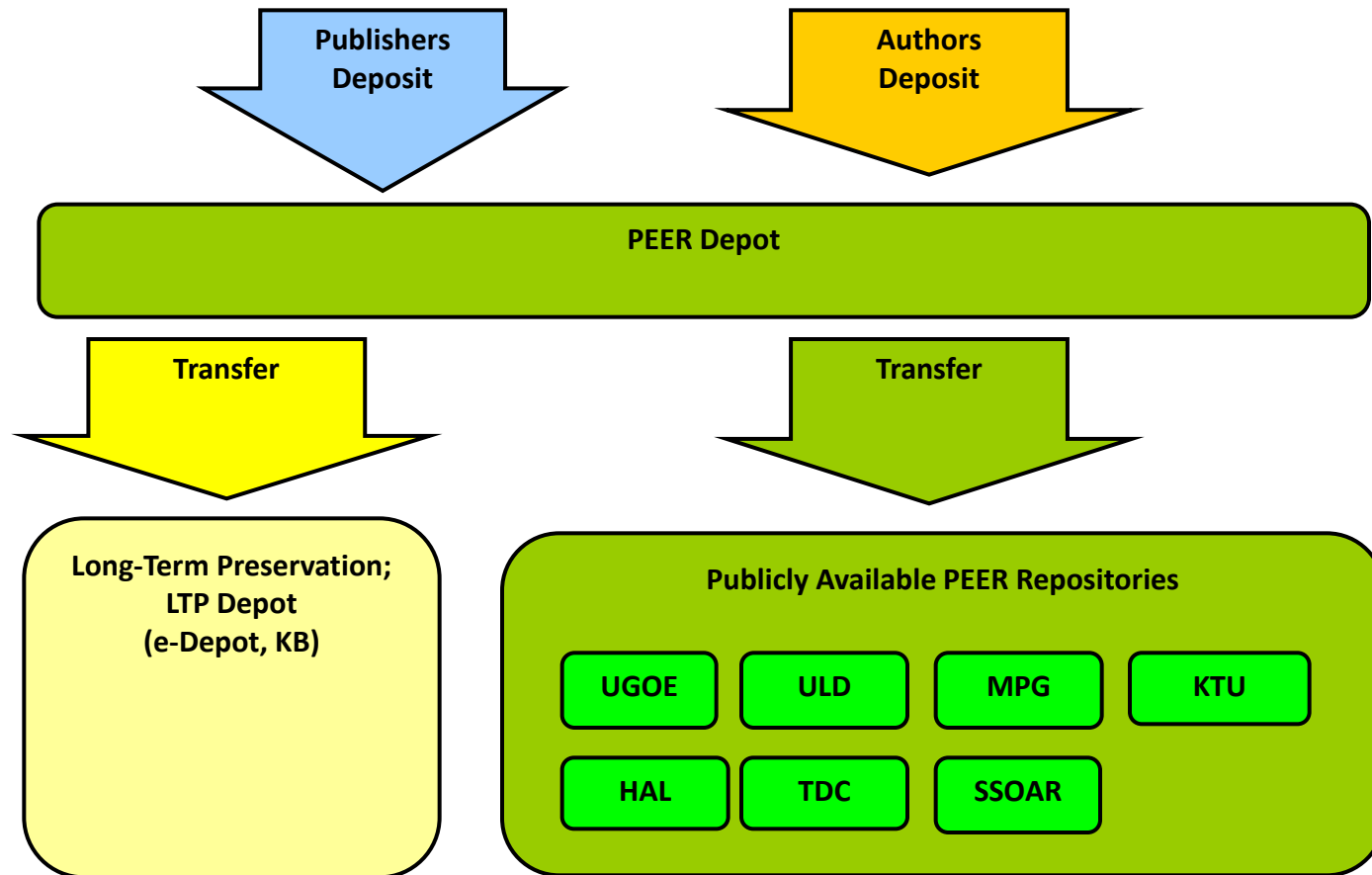
The PEER project

- Initiated by the EU commission (DG INFSO)
- Objective: study the impact of systematically archiving stage-two outputs in “institutional repositories” (cf. Romary & Armbruster 2010)
 - on journals and business models
 - on wider ecology of scientific research
- Consortium
 - STM, European Science Foundation (ESF), Goettingen State and University Library (UGOE), Max Planck Gesellschaft (MPG), INRIA

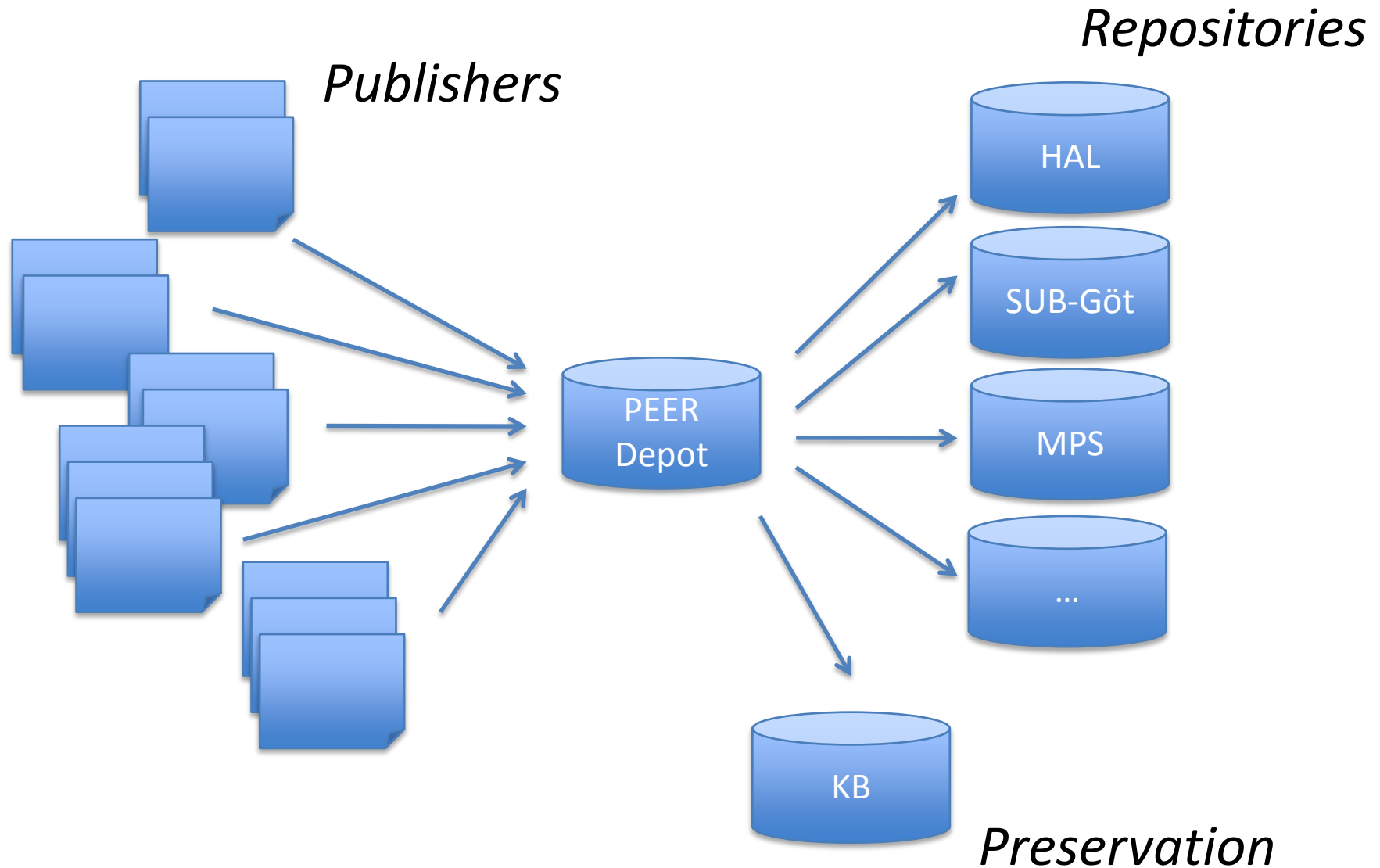
Content submission - publishers



Content submission – to repositories & LTP archive



The PEER deposit workflow



Consequence of the PEER experiments

- Strong involvement of librarians at INRIA
 - Defining workflows
 - Defining an optimal target format
 - Quality control (affiliations)
 - Perspective for full-text archiving
- Importance of a well-defined standardization strategy
 - TEI – Text Encoding Initiative
 - Well documented and stable initiative
 - Clear maintenance strategy
 - Systemic view of digital documents
 - Articles, books, primary sources
 - Large community of practice
 - Scholarly publishing
- A continuity with existing research library skills

Conclusion

- New profiles
 - Digital curators
 - Combining old skills with new technologies
 - Describing digital sources: meta-data
 - Understanding and representing the structure of digital sources
 - Enriching (annotations, links), versioning, disseminating
 - Proximity to researchers
 - Higher profiles – understanding scholarly work
 - Flexibility
 - Need to adapt to scenarios which are not yet anticipated
- New roles – articulating research and publishing
 - Cf. PEER
 - Management of (“gold”) OA deals
 - Long term preservation
 - Support for scientific data management
 - Contribution to the evolution of scholarly communication

Further readings

- BIJSTERBOSCH, M., BRÉTEL, F., BULATOVIC, N., PETERS, D., VANDER-FEESTEN, M., WALLACE, J., PEER. D3.1. Guidelines for Publishers and Repository Managers on Deposit, Assisted Deposit and Self-Archiving, 2009.
http://www.peerproject.eu/fileadmin/media/reports/D3_1_Guidelines_v8.3_20090528.Final.pdf
- HOLMES, M., ROMARY, L., “Encoding models for scholarly literature”, in KAPIDAKIS, S. (dir.), *Publishing and Digital Libraries: Legal and Organizational Issues*, 2009.
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