Enlighten:
An Embedded Repository Case Study

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EIFL Webinar

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- Founded in 1451
- 2nd oldest University in Scotland (4th UK)
- 6,000+ Staff
  - 2000 Researchers
- 25,000 Students
  - 16,000 Undergraduates
  - 5,000 Postgraduates
  - 5,000 Adult learners
- In the top 1% of universities in the world
- In the UK's top 10 earners for research
- Publications Policy 2008
- Top 100 World Universities
A further institutional equation – 3 P’s

Publications Policy
Approved by Senate on 3 June 2008.

Introduction:
The University’s ambition as stated in its strategic plan, “Building on Excellence” and Research Strategy 2006-2010 is to be one of the world’s Top 50 research intensive universities.

In 2006 the Government announced its intention to replace the existing RAE with the Research Excellence Framework (REF), an assessment based on metrics, including bibliometrics in the form of citations to papers. HEFCE states that:

“The REF will consist of a single unified framework for the funding and assessment of research across all subjects. It will make greater use of quantitative indicators in the assessment of research quality than the present system, while taking account of key differences between the different disciplines. Assessment will combine quantitative indicators - including bibliometric indicators wherever these are appropriate - and light-touch expert review. Which of these elements are employed, and the balance between them, will vary as appropriate to each subject.” [1]

Following a recent consultation HEFCE have decided that future assessments will include some form of metrics-based assessment, including bibliometrics, as well as peer review for all (not just STEM) subjects.
Institutional Repository Silos
Juggling Agendas
Browse by Research Funder Name

Please select a value to browse from the list below.

- Centre for Applied Research at NHH (1)
- AFOSR (5)
- AHRC (2)
- Adam Smith Research Foundation (seedcorn 2010-11) (1)
- Angelini I Santa Palomba Research and Enterprise (ACRAF) (1)
- Arthritis Research UK (ARC) (9)
- Arthritis Research UK (ARUK) (3)
- Arts and Humanities Research Board (AHRB) (35)
- Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) (267)
- Association Francaise Contre Les Myopathies (AFM) (2)
- Association for International Cancer Research (AICR) (2)
- Astrium Ltd (EADS-ASTR) (1)
- Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC) (416)
- Blueshell Mussels Limited (BLUESHELL) (1)
- British Academy (1)
- British Academy (BRIT-ACAD) (55)
- British Academy Research Grant (1)
- British Council (BRCOUNCIL) (1)
- British Heart Foundation (BHF) (172)
- British Skin Foundation (BSF) (3)
- Burgons of Eyemouth Ltd. (BURGONS) (1)
- Canadian Institutes of Health Research (3)
- Cancer Research UK (CAN-RES-UK) (24)
- Carnegie (1)
- Carnegie Trust (1)
- Carnegie UK Trust (CARNEGIE) (25)
- Chancellor's Fund (1)
- Chest, Heart & Stroke, Scotland (CHSS) (2)
- Chinese Scholarship Council (1)
- Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) (1)
- Communities Scotland (COM-SCOT) (1)
Number of items: 35.


Brewster's Millionth for Enlighten

Enlighten, the University's publications database and open access repository, has recorded its one millionth download of Glasgow research.

The one millionth download was a 2004 conference paper by Professor Stephen Brewster entitled "Tactons: structured tactile messages for non-visual information display" eprints.gla.ac.uk/3443/. There have been over 12,300 downloads of Professor Brewster's papers in Enlighten since January 2009.

Susan Ashworth, Deputy Director of Library Services, was delighted to present Professor Brewster with a bottle of champagne and said: "Downloads and access to Enlighten continue to go from strength, demonstrating the importance of making the University's research freely available".

A download statistics dashboard eprints.gla.ac.uk/cgi/stats/report has been added to Enlighten which enables staff to see the overall downloads as well as their own download totals or those of their school or College. A similar dashboard has been added to the Glasgow Theses service theses.gla.ac.uk/cgi/stats/report and there are now over 60,000 theses downloads per month, which is over 600% increase on last year.
Selected publications | View all publications


All publications | View selected publications

List by: Type | Date

Number of items: 86.

Articles


Direct measurement of a 27-dimensional orbital-angular-momentum state vector


Full text not currently available from Enlighten.

Publisher's URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/ncomms4115

Abstract

The measurement of a quantum state poses a unique challenge for experimentalists. Recently, the technique of ‘direct measurement’ was proposed for characterizing a quantum state in situ through sequential weak and strong measurements. While this method has been used for measuring polarization states, its real potential lies in the measurement of states with a large dimensionality. Here we show the practical direct measurement of a high-dimensional state vector in the discrete basis of orbital angular momentum. Through weak measurements of orbital angular momentum and strong measurements of angular position, we measure the complex probability amplitudes of a pure state with a dimensionality, d=27. Further, we use our method to directly observe the relationship between rotations of a state vector and the relative phase between its orbital-angular-momentum components. Our technique has important applications in high-dimensional classical and quantum information systems and can be extended to characterize other types of large quantum states.

Item Type: Article

Authors: Malik, M., Mirhosseini, M., Lavery, M.P.J., Leach, J., Padgett, M.J., and Boyd, R.W.

College/School: College of Science and Engineering > School of Physics and Astronomy

Journal Name: Nature Communications

Publisher: Nature Publishing Group

ISSN: 2041-1723

University Staff: Request a correction | Enlighten Editors: Update this record

Altmetric

Tweeted by 6
Blogged by 1
Mentioned in 2 Google+ posts
Picked up by 12 news outlets
On 1 Facebook pages

17 readers on Mendeley
0 readers on Connotea
0 readers on CiteULike

View details on Altmetric's website

Funder and Project Information

<table>
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<th>Project Code</th>
<th>Award No</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Principal Investigator</th>
<th>Funder's Name</th>
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<td>54987</td>
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<td>Challenges in Orbital Angular Momentum</td>
<td>Miles Padgett</td>
<td>Engineering &amp; Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)</td>
<td>EP/012451/1</td>
<td>P&amp;A - PHYSICS &amp; ASTRONOMY</td>
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Policy Guide
Open access research

Overview  Policy  What is open access?  Monographs

In brief

Open access refers to unrestricted, online access to the published findings of research. In our role as a national funding body for research, we are committed to supporting successful approaches to open-access publishing and increasing public access to research findings.

What is HEFCE's position?

We believe that all research arising from HEFCE funding should be as widely and freely accessible as the available channels for dissemination will allow.

We believe this will:

- enable the prompt and widespread dissemination of research findings
- benefit both the efficiency of the research process and economic growth driven by publicly funded research
- increase public understanding of research.

We have developed an approach to open access as part of the work that we do with the other UK funding bodies to assess the quality of research at UK higher education institutions. It is now a requirement that certain research outputs submitted to any research assessment exercise after 2014 be made as widely accessible as possible.

Open access and research assessment

Following extensive consultation, the four UK higher education funding bodies have introduced an open-access requirement in the post-2014 Research Excellence Framework.

The core of the policy is that journal articles and conference proceedings must be available in an open-access form to be eligible for the post-2014 REF. In practice, this means that these outputs must be uploaded to an institutional or subject repository at the point of acceptance for publication.

See full details of the policy

More on open access

"Open access" aims to make the findings of academic research available electronically, immediately, without charge and free from most copyright or licensing restrictions.

Governments and research funders - nationally and internationally - have recently encouraged a move towards open access.

This has developed from a view that the freedom to access and use research outputs has considerable benefits for authors, researchers, funding bodies and the wider higher education sector.

This has led to discussion about how to make this happen and what effect it might have. But the principle of open access has wide support.

Related content

- Government response to Finch report?
- Finch report?
- RCUK Open Access policy?
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3. USE YOUR ORCID ID  Include your ORCID in any reference for your work.
Less Hoops, More Value

Through Here!!!
CRISs, IRs and their interoperability: an opportunity for improving Open Access implementation

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System interoperability (beyond CRIS/IR): the key concept

University of St Andrews CRIS (Pure)

Publications
- WoS, arXiv, PubMed, Scopus...
- Bibtex, Refman

Activities
- Award / recognition
- Dissemination / Engagement

Impact
- Indicators
- Measures
- Case Studies

University Structure [HR]

Staff Records [HR]

Student Records [Registry]

Projects, Grants, KT [Finance]

Manual Input

Full Text Repository
Open Access

Research data sets (multiple locations and formats)

Fed Out

Entered

Enter

Pulled In

Linked

Link

Industry / SME’s Interface

HEI – Strategic Planning, Benchmarking

REF, RCUK SFC, HESA

Public, Media Recognition / Impact

Collaborations Research Pools
COAR Repository Observatory release (Oct'14): "7 things you should know about CRISs, IRs and their interoperability"

Scenario

1. What are the main differences between CRISs and IRs?
   1. Wide research activity vs Research outputs
   2. Reporting vs Dissemination
   3. Internal- vs Externally-oriented
   4. Research Office vs Library.
   5. Metadata vs Full-text
   6. CERIF vs Dublin Core
   7. Commercial vs Open Source Platforms
   8. Open vs Closed

2. Are CRISs and IRs incompatible? Why are then CRISs replacing IRs?

3. Are all CRISs commercial products?

4. So how can a repository "play a CRIS role"? Are there any examples for that already?

5. The expression CRIS/IR interoperability is very often heard these days, but what exactly does it mean?

6. Is then the CRIS + IR use case the best one for institutional system architecture?

7. Are there further areas where CRIS/IR interoperability might be applicable?
Welcome to the PASTEUR4OA website!

PASTEUR4OA (Open Access Policy Alignment Strategies for European Union Research) aims to support the European Commission’s Recommendation to Member States of July 2012 that they develop and implement policies to ensure Open Access to all outputs from publicly-funded research.

PASTEUR4OA will help develop and/or reinforce open access strategies and policies at the national level and facilitate their coordination among all Member States. It will build a network of centres of expertise in Member States that will develop a coordinated and collaborative programme of activities in support of policymaking at the national level under the direction of project partners.
PASTEUR4OA National Case Studies

Case Study: Open Access in Hungary

Hungary Case Study.pdf
Hungarian OA landscape, policies, challenges are reviewed. There are a few mandates, and a few declarations or policy documents which have relevance for Open Access. The role of the Hungarian Scientific Bibliography Database (MTMT) is discussed – as it can be used for monitoring OA mandate compliance. From infrastructural point of view, the OA status is considered fairly good, from the policy side much further efforts are needed, though the mandate of the Academy of Sciences is elaborate and seems to be effective.

Case Study: Education, Research and Open Access in Norway

Norway Case Study.pdf
Norway is a small country with a quite centralised research infrastructure. Building good services for Open Access infrastructure is simplified by having one major research funder, one national CRIS and one key provider of repository services. Politically the

Case Study: UK Open Access Policy Landscape

UK Case Study.pdf
Recent Open Access (OA) policy developments in the United Kingdom (UK) have caused stakeholders such as universities and academic libraries to have to consider how to adapt to distinct funders OA policies and to ensure compliance with those policies. Following an independent study on

Case Study: Portugal Open Access Policy Landscape

Portugal Case Study.pdf
This case study includes a brief description of the Portuguese higher education and research systems, followed by a short history of the development of Open Access policies in the country, including all aspects of implementation and supported infrastructures. It concludes listing
Summary

This report presents a European-wide case study for assessing EU Member’s readiness for Open Access (OA) policy implementation – and specifically for the European Commission H2020 policy. Aspects like the availability of OA infrastructure, the awareness of OA and the availability of harmonised working procedures and coordination mechanisms are analysed, providing the means to assess the situation of specific countries.
“PASTEUR4OA European-Wide Case Study

Introduction

1. A best practice approach to OA policy implementation

2. Some relevant factors for an effective OA policy implementation
   I. Availability of an Open Access repository network
   II. The Green and Gold Routes to Open Access
   III. Availability of Local Open Access Journal Portfolios

3. Readiness for Open Access policy implementation
   3.1. Classification
   3.2. Factors that establish the degree of readiness for OA policy implementation
   3.3. Use case analysis

4. Brief case studies
   4.1. Germany
   4.2. France
   4.3. Austria
   4.4. Spain
   4.5. Italy
   4.6. Czech Republic
   4.7. Estonia

Conclusion
Useful links

1. Availability of a well-designed, well-maintained and well-populated Open Access repository network
2. Cohesion of national repository networks
3. Number and relevance of national and/or regional Open Access conferences and events
Some statistics about national repository networks: not just about IR numbers
CRIS/IR interoperability at national level a potential game-changer for OA implementation

Title: From a national CRIS along the road to Green Open Access – and back again: Building infrastructure from CRISTin to Institutional Repositories in Norway

Authors: Wenaas, Lars Karlström, Nina Vatnan, Tore

Issue Date: 9-Jun-2012

Publisher: euroCRIS

Citation: Keith G. Jeffery, Jan Dvořák (eds.), "e-Infrastructures for Research and Innovation Linking Information Systems to Improve Scientific Knowledge Production": Proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Current Research Information Systems (2012), p. 289-294


Abstract: In Norway the institutional repositories are seen as the most important piece of the Open Access infrastructure puzzle. The Norwegian national CRIS is the single point of entry for all Norwegian research, and this can be used to increase the number of Open Access publications in the institutional repositories. The CRIS is used as a delivering-portal for full-text, and there is a great potential in identifying the large portion of Norwegian research results that are candidates for self-archiving, but for some reason do not end up in the repositories today. The infrastructure is strengthened through three steps; building an easy route for data from the CRIS to the repositories, identify the portion of candidates for self-archiving, and finally, distribute the content of the repositories to the rest of the world.


URI: http://hdl.handle.net/11366/116


Appears in Collections: CRIS2012 Conference: Papers

http://dspacecris.eurocris.org/handle/11366/116
CRIS/IR interoperability *at national level* the Norwegian way

This strategy is divided into three parts;

1. **Step 1:** Make sure it is easy for the researcher to upload a copy of the article, and transfer it to the author’s institutional repository.
2. **Step 2:** Identify the (quite large) portion of articles registered in the CRIS, where the publisher allows for depositing in an institutional repository.
3. **Step 3:** Distribute and showcase the content of Norwegian institutional repositories to external services.

*Figure 1: The principles of the infrastructure*
What if...

... Open Access to full-text publications could be directly offered from the National CRIS where the repository network is not sufficiently strong?

Czech Republic - 8,222 OA publications in 3 repositories (Jun 19, 2014)
Slovakia - 0 OA publications in 0 repositories (Jun 18, 2014)
Hungary - 2,470 OA publications in 5 repositories (Jun 18, 2014)
Estonia - 27,360 OA publications in 1 repositories (Jun 18, 2014)
Norway - 23,729 OA publications in 4 repositories (Jun 18, 2014)

... the same interoperability concept could be applied to research data?

Research data meets research information management: Two case studies using (a) Pure CERIF-CRIS and (b) EPrints repository platform with CERIF extensions

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\textsuperscript{a}University of St. Andrews, UK
\textsuperscript{b}University of Glasgow, UK
Take-home message

There need to be better communication and collaboration opportunities between the Open Access and the Research Information Management communities in order to exploit the synergies.

Best practices are already taking place and can be learnt from.
Thanks!

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