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Introducing PRIME: Publisher, Repository and Institutional Metadata Exchange

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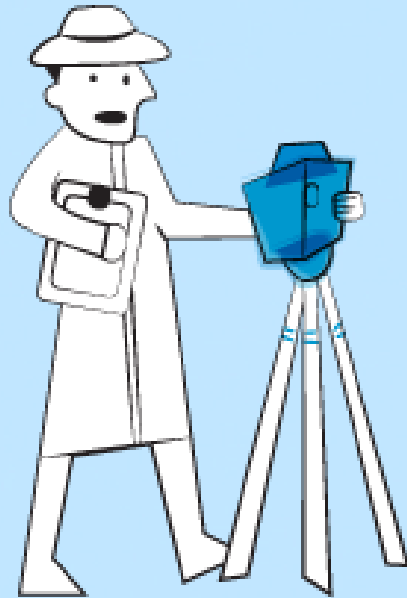
OpenAire Interoperability Workshop, Braga, 8 February 2013



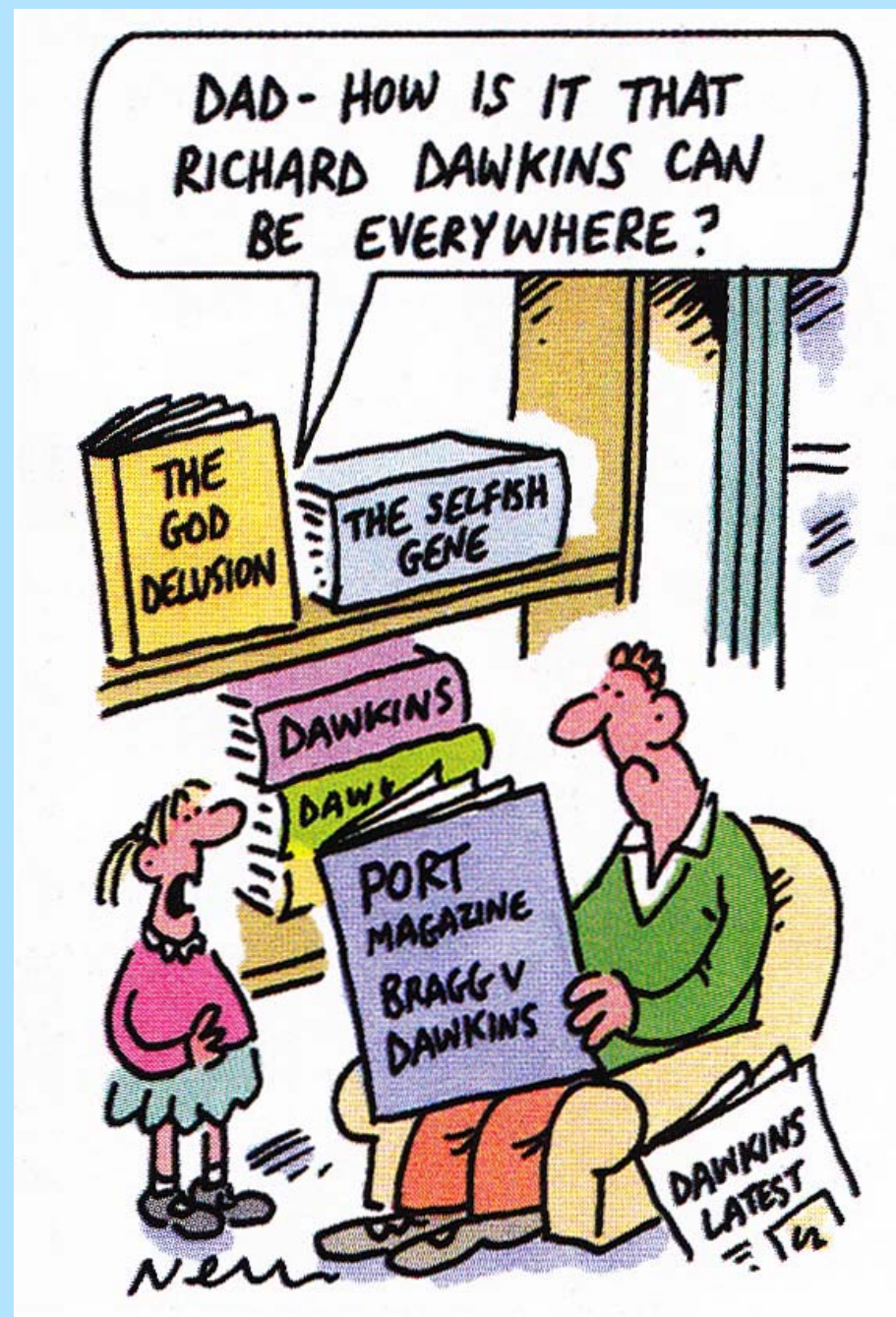
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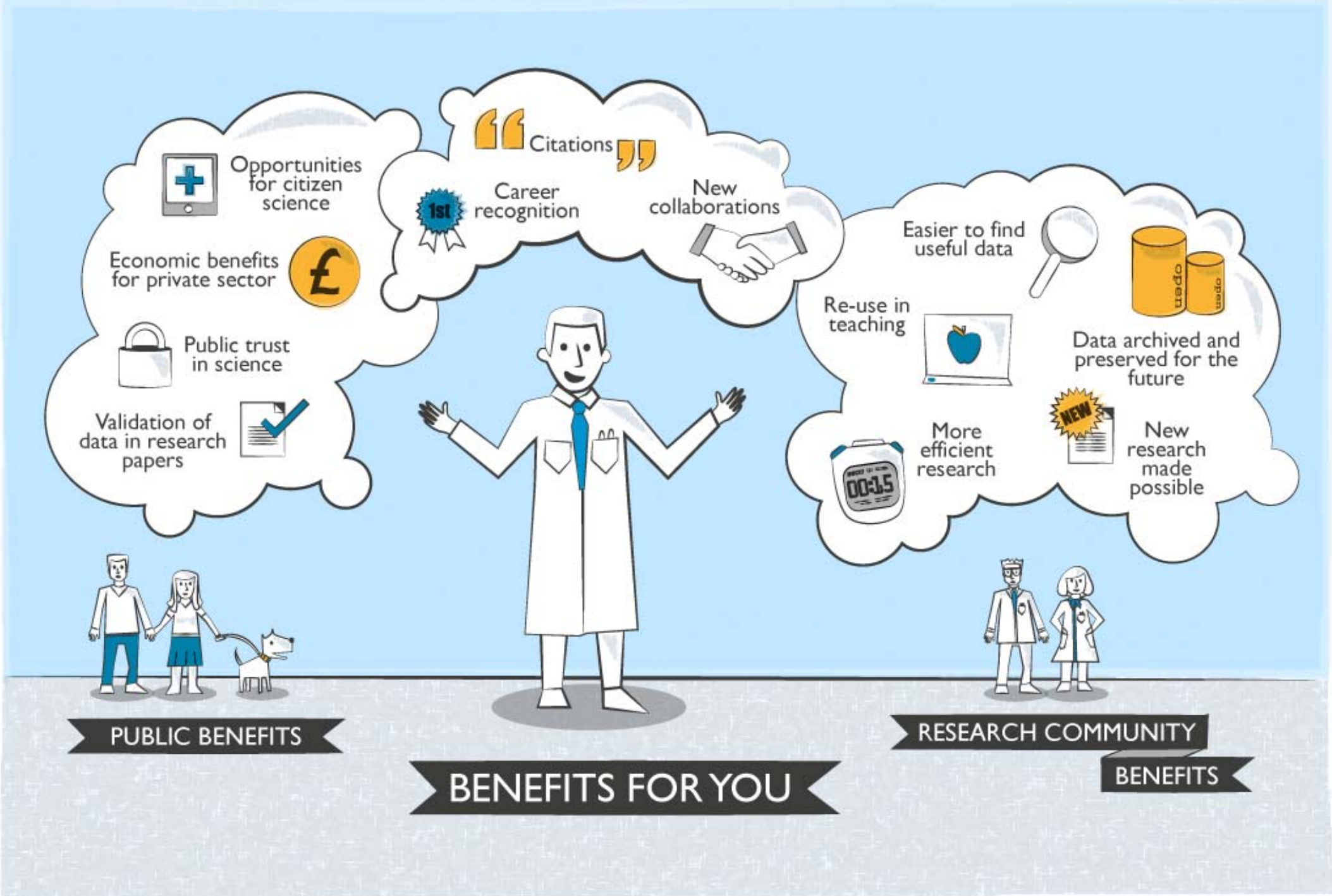
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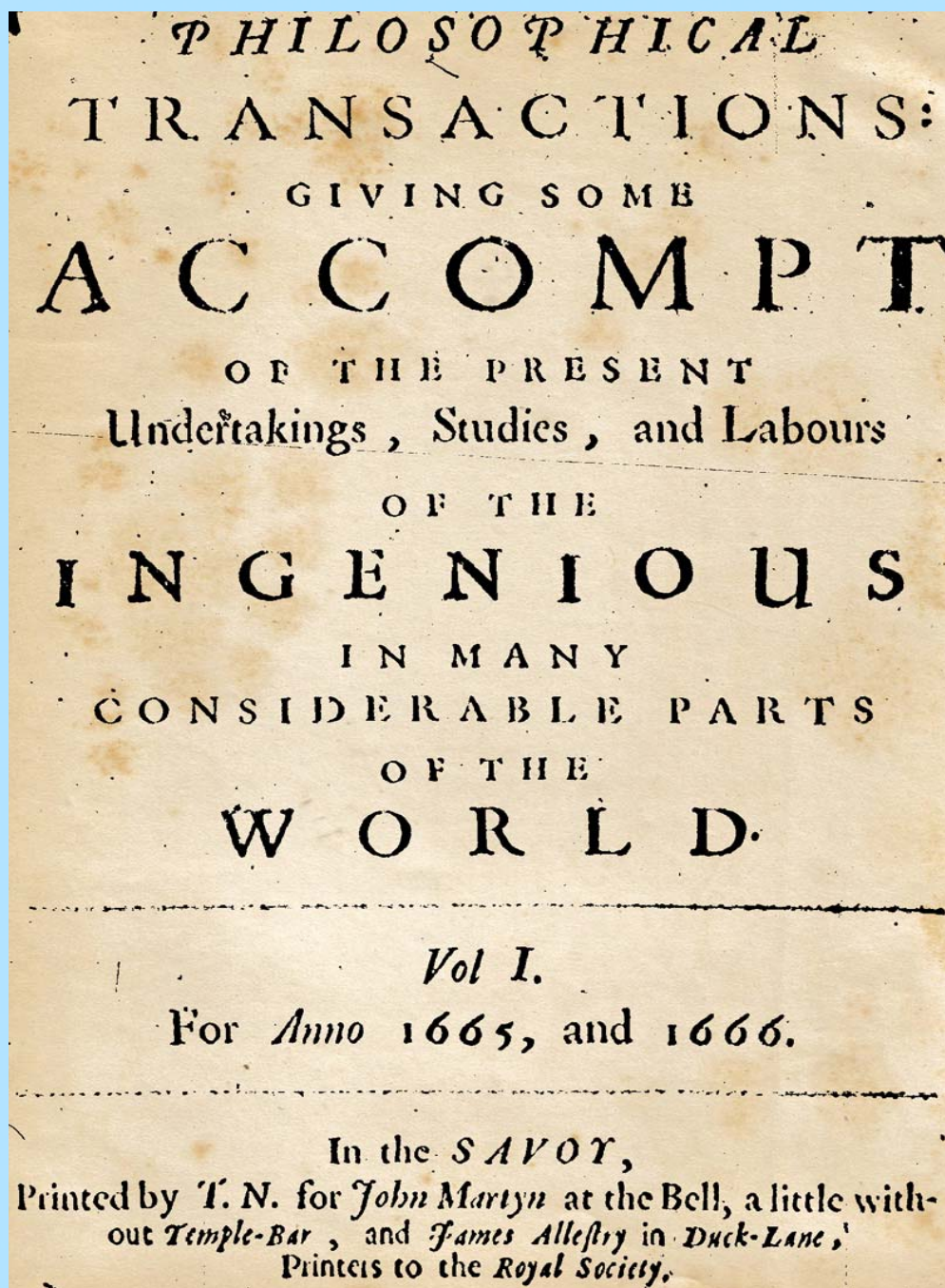
Overview: why, where, how



1. **Why** exchange metadata?
2. **Where** to enable and incentivise deposit:
Data journals
3. **How** to disseminate the data:
the PRIME project







The Social Contract of Science

- Research requires an effective, efficient distribution model
- Research funders are now demanding this – it will become the main model

Repositories



Data journals

Data paper impact metrics:



16 citations



3 Wikipedia mentions



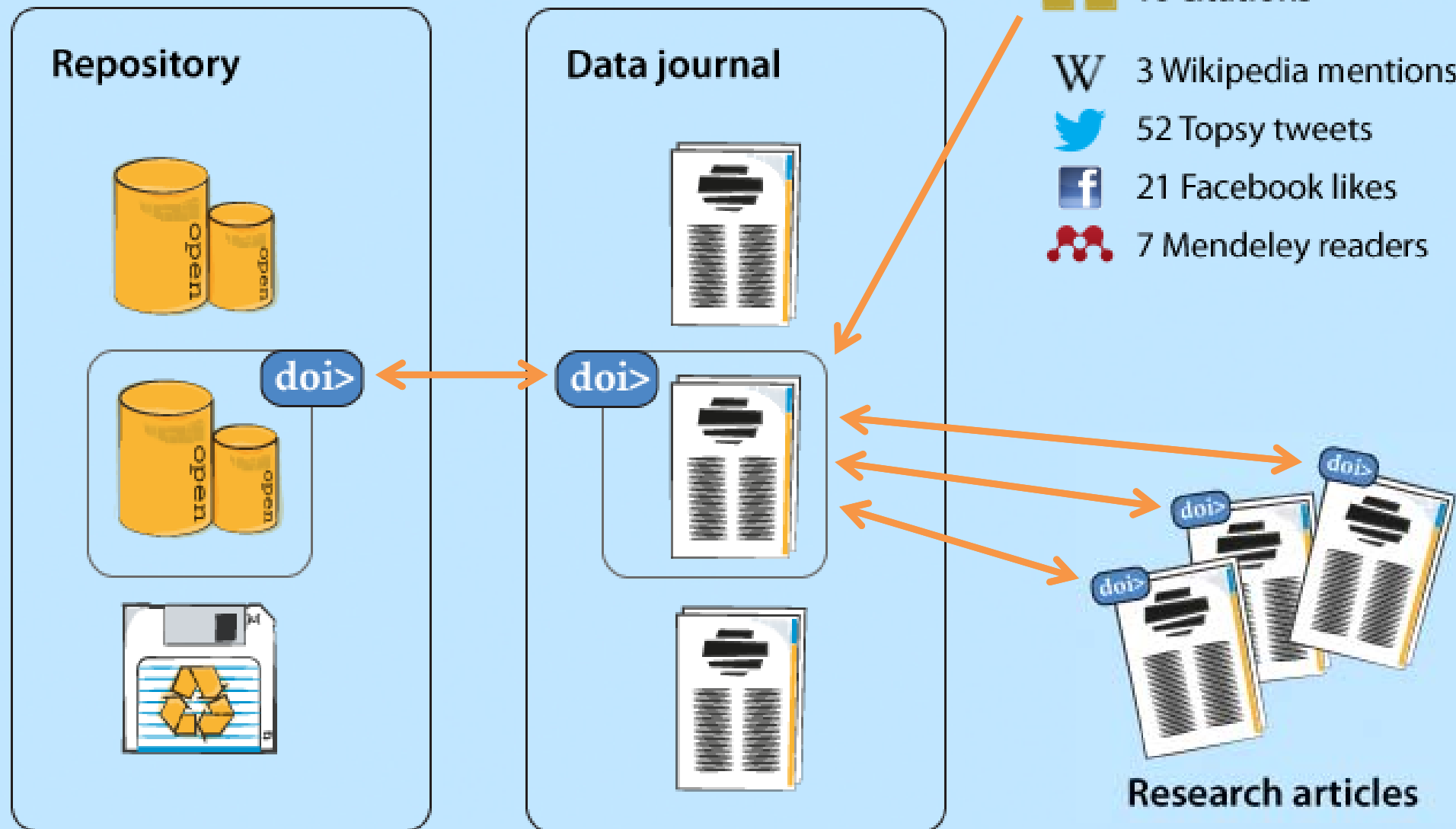
52 Topsy tweets



21 Facebook likes



7 Mendeley readers



Data journals



- Data is already citable (e.g. with DataCite DOIs) but this is not something researchers are familiar with doing.
- Even when used, DataCite DOIs cannot currently be used for citation tracking.

What is a data paper?



A data paper...

- ... describes the methodology with which a dataset was created.
- ... describes the dataset itself.
- ... details the reuse potential of the data.
- ... is often authored by a data scientist.
- ... is citable, enabling reuse to be tracked.

A data paper is not...

- ... a research paper. A data paper only describes a dataset. But it will reference research papers that are based on the data.
- ... simply replication of the information in a data repository.

Peer review

1. The paper contents

- a. The methods section of the paper must provide sufficient detail that a reader can understand how the resource was created.
- b. The resource must be correctly described.
- c. The reuse section must provide concrete and useful suggestions for reuse of the resource.

2. The deposited resource

- a. The repository must be suitable for resource and have a sustainability model.
- b. Open license permits unrestricted access (e.g. CC0).
- c. A version in an open, non-proprietary format.
- d. Labeled in such a way that a 3rd party can make sense of it.
- e. Must be actionable.





Software
Sustainability
Institute



Journal of
open research software ^{beta}

Share
Reuse



Cite
Reward

User: Password:
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PRIME

Publisher, Repository and Institutional Metadata Exchange

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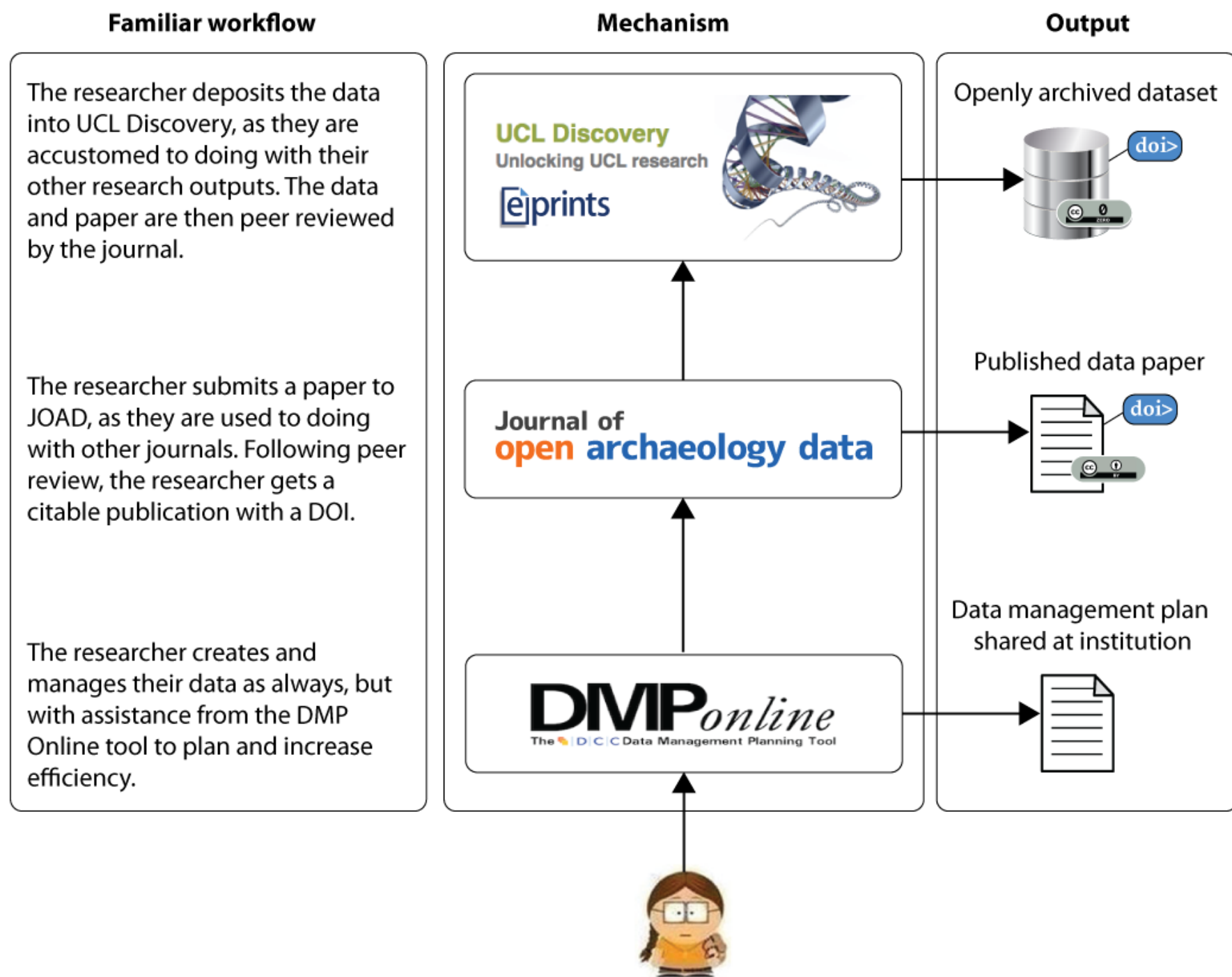
PRIME: Project focus

- Developing a system to exchange metadata between:
 - the UCL Discovery EPrints institutional repository
 - the Archaeology Data Service subject repository
 - the Journal of Open Archaeology Data (JOAD)
- Focusing on archaeology data only to pilot the system
- Building on other successful JISC projects:
 - DryadUK
 - REWARD
 - SWORD-ARM

The **REWARD** Project

Researchers using **E**xisting **W**orkflows to **A**rchive **R**esearch **D**ata

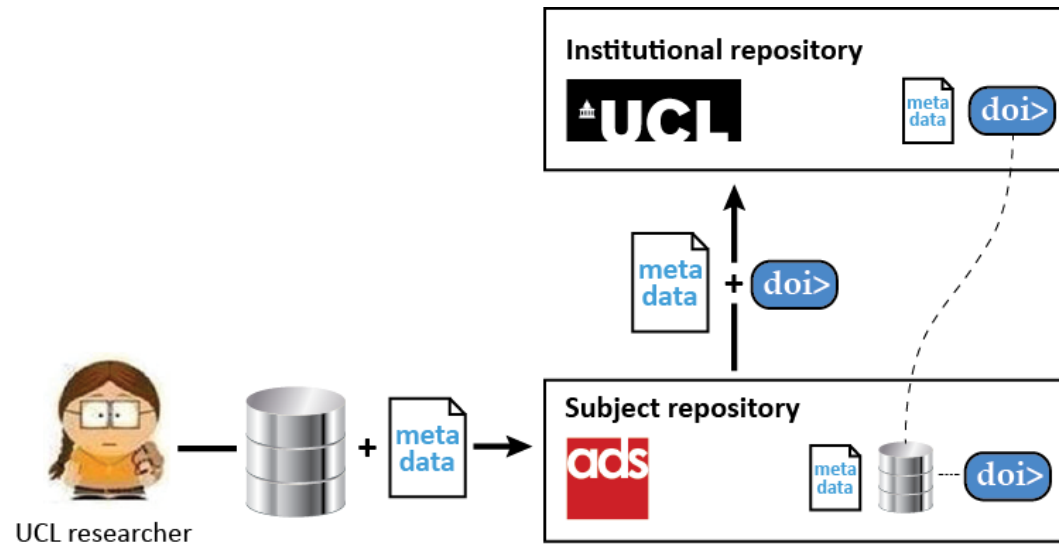
- Precursor to PRIME
- A 6-month JISC-funded pilot project to introduce RDM to the UCL Institute of Archaeology
- Tested whether using familiar workflows and tools makes archiving data less burdensome
 - Preparing a data management plan
 - Use of an institutional repository
 - Publishing a data paper



Where is the data?

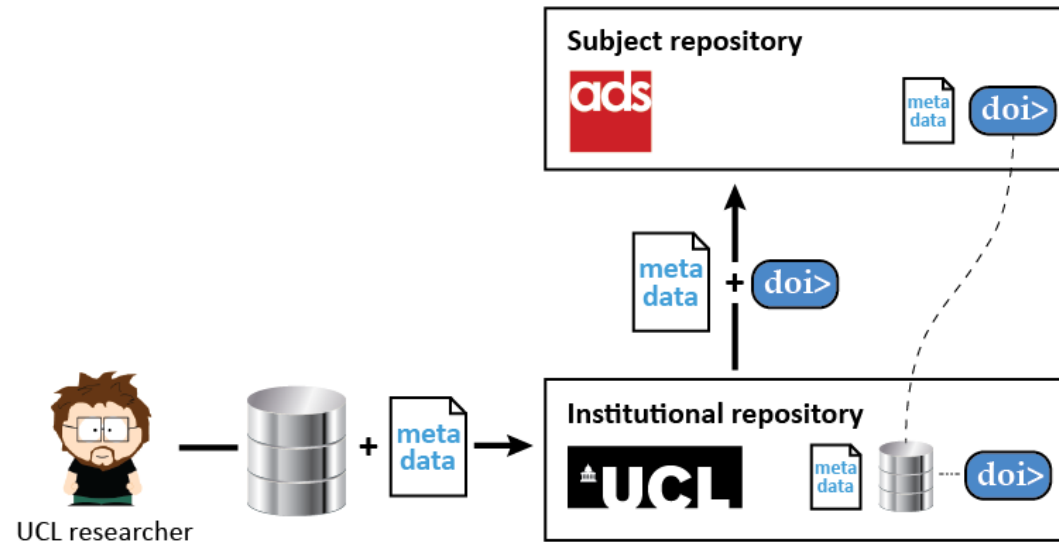


PRIME: Use Case #1



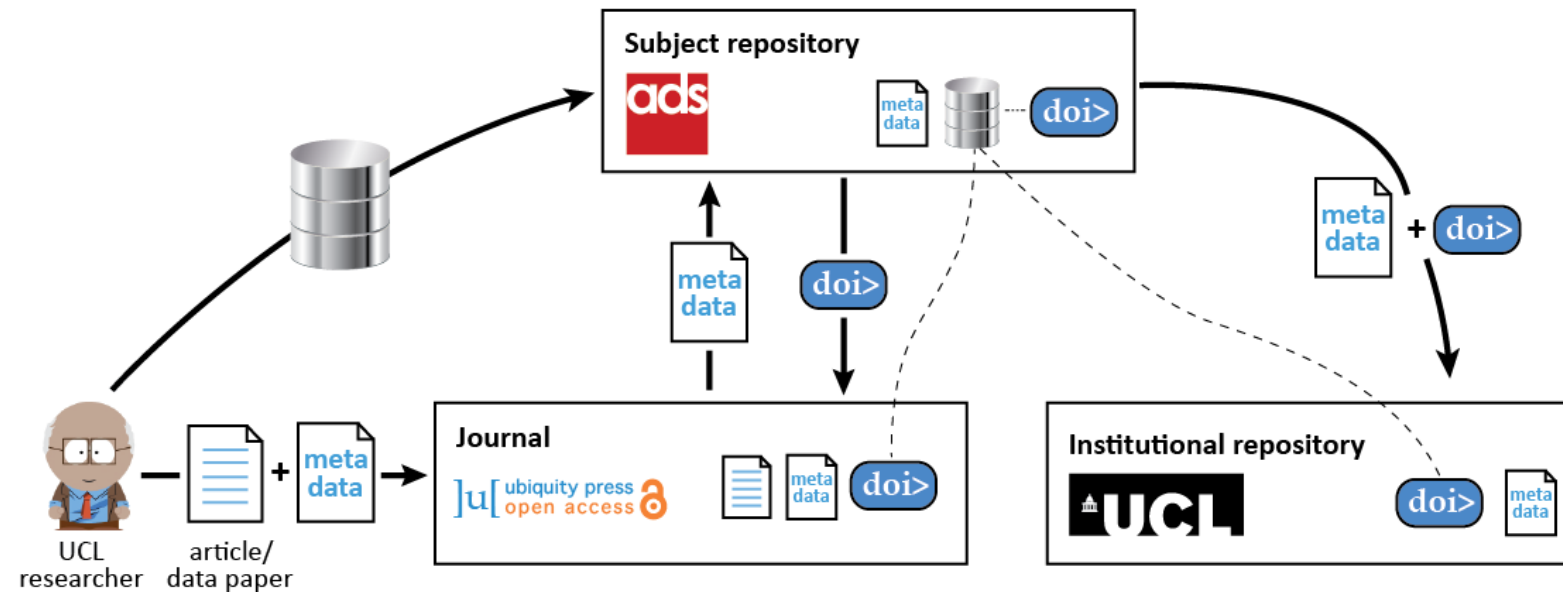
- A UCL Researcher deposits data in an external subject repository.
- The subject repository sends the metadata and DOI of the data to the UCL institutional repository so that it has a record of the output.

PRIME: Use Case #2



- A UCL Researcher deposits data in their institutional repository.
- The institutional repository sends the metadata and DOI of the data to the appropriate subject repository so that it has a record of the output.

PRIME: Use Case #3



- A UCL Researcher submits an article to a journal, and is asked to archive the data as a precondition of publication.
- The journal sends the metadata to the subject repository so that the author does not have to re-enter it.
- The subject repository sends the metadata and DOI of the data to the institutional repository so that it has a record of the output, and the DOI back to the journal to link the article with the data.

Methodology

1. Metadata profile:

- Simple at first (DataCite)

2. Metadata exchange:

- Symplectic Elements (e.g. UCL)
 - Harvesting by Symplectic
 - User is asked to acknowledge ownership
- Pure Eprints (e.g. University of Southampton)
 - EPrints harvests from others
 - User initiates harvesting

3. Case studies



FINISH

Questions?

Links

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/prime>

<http://www.openarchaeologydata.metajnl.com>

<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/reward>

<http://www.metajnl.com>

