

Digital Scholarship & the role of the university library

University of Botswana and Digital Scholarship conference 12-13 December 2007, Gaborone, Botswana

Dr Heila Pienaar, Deputy Director:
e-Information Strategy & e-Research Enablement
Library Services



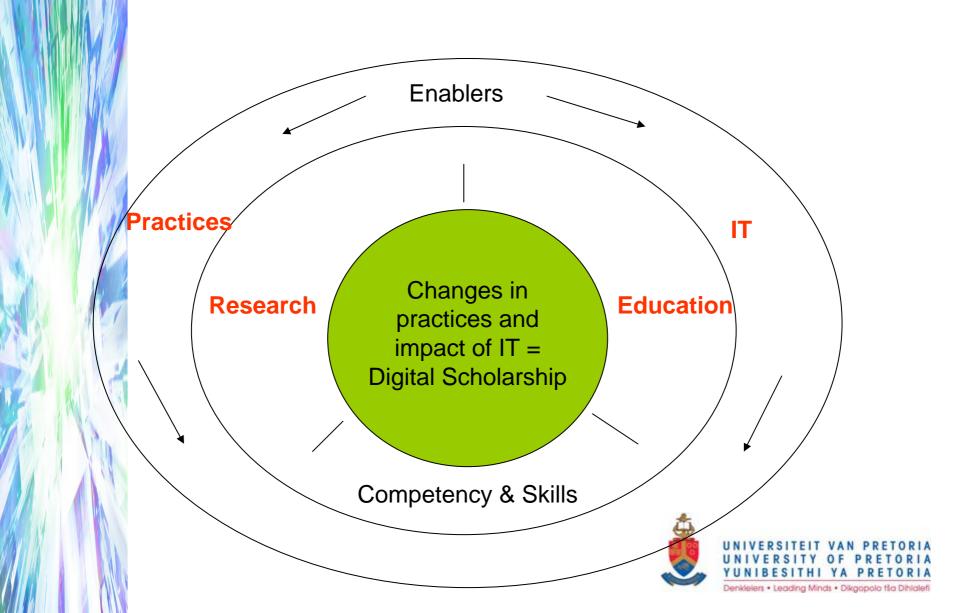


Content

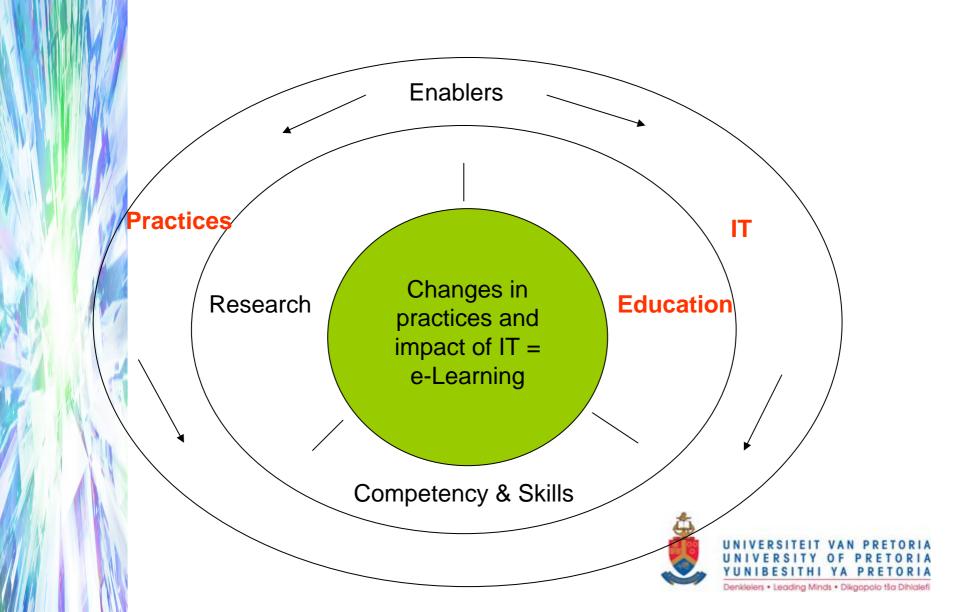
- Changes in practices and impact of IT = Digital Scholarship (DS)
 - e-Learning
 - e-Research
- How the university library can enable Digital Scholarship:
 - e-Research
 - e-Learning
 - e-Resources
 - Open Scholarship
 - Digitisation
 - Web / Library 2
 - Repositories
 - Library Web



Changes in practices and impact of IT = Digital Scholarship (DS)



Changes in practices and impact of IT = e-Learning



Example of changes in education practices: Behaviourism & Constructivism

- Behaviourism:
- Operates on overt behaviour
- The goal is behavioural change,
 performance
- Well-defined domains
- Recipients are students
- World view is objective, universal reality – to be imparted to learner

- Constructivism:
- Operates on performance of authentic tasks
 - The goal is meaning interpreted from experience
- Domain: ill-defined, real-word situations
- Recipients are learners
- World view is personal, subjective interpretation of reality; social negotiation of meaning in a collaborative environment.

http://upetd.up.ac.za/thesis/available/etd-02212003-

180121/unrestricted/04chapter4.pdf



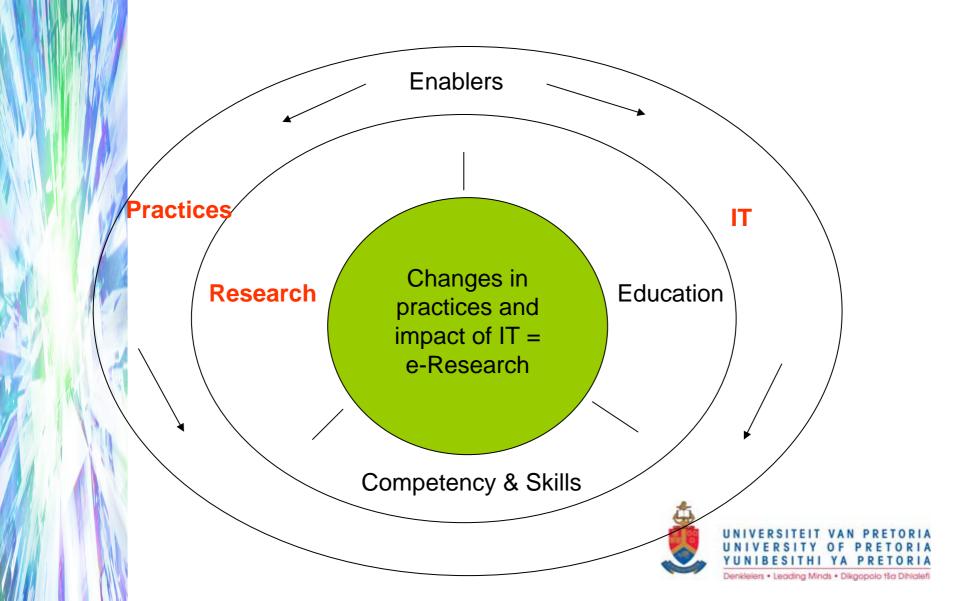
Examples of impact of IT on education

- Earliest applications involve the enhancement of traditional courses
- The most dramatic impacts on university education are yet to come when learning experiences are re-conceptualised to capture the power of IT:
 - Interactive, collaborative learning in a media-rich environment
 - Web communities (living-learning paradigm)
 - Consultant and coach rather than teacher "faculty may come to interact with undergraduates in ways that resemble how they interact with their doctoral students today"
 - Students may co-create learning environments

http://books.nap.edu/books/030908640X/html/index.html



Changes in practices and impact of IT = e-Research



Example of changes in research practices: Mode 1 & Mode 2 knowledge production

- Mode 1 is:
- Discipline based
- Carries a distinction between pure (or fundamental) and applied
- Normally produced by individuals
- Produced in universities or traditional research centres
- Subject to quality control by peer review
- Is inherently local or localised

- Mode 2 is:
- Trans-disciplinary
- Produced in the context of application
- Heterogeneous in terms of the skills and experience brought to it
- Produced in diverse sites
- Characterised by the production in teams
- Subject to social accountability and reflexivity
- Subject to the quality control of market acceptability as well as peer review
- Global or non-localised.

http://www.aare.edu.au/01pap/hea01582.htm





Examples of impact of IT on research

- IT is changing the nature of research
- Previously unsolvable problems can be tackled: customdesigning new organic modules; analyzing the complex dynamics of the global climate etc
- A fourth modality of research has been created: simulation of natural phenomena (in silico research)
- New types of research organizations, such as "collaboratories" (far-flung <u>networks</u> of researchers and laboratories)
- Humanities, social sciences and the arts: some of the most powerful IT applications
 - Virtual reality simulations of remote sites are developed by archeologists
 - Analyzing of massive data sets (social scientists)
 - Multi-media: creation of new art forms





Case study: Integrative Biology (in silico cancer & heart research) - Virtual Research Environment (IB VRE)

- The IB research consortium is a globally-distributed, inter-disciplinary team engaged in constructing computer models in order to further understand heart disease & cancer
- VRE project aims to provide a single, integrated environment supporting the entire research process from experimental and simulated data generation, acquisition, analysis and curation, through access to experimental resources, to project management, administration, and learning and teaching support tools (http://www.jisc.aq.uk/index.cfm?name=ibvre&src=alpha)









Event Management

Collaborative/communication

Matchmaking

Lab book



Resource discovery



App. or it.

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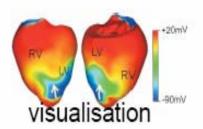
Getting Funding



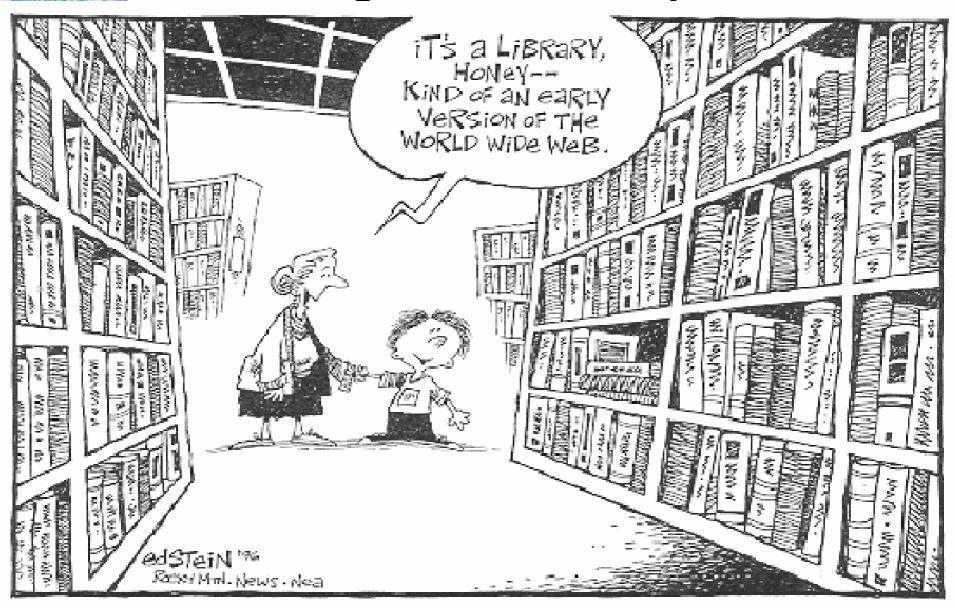
Dissemination



In-silico experiments

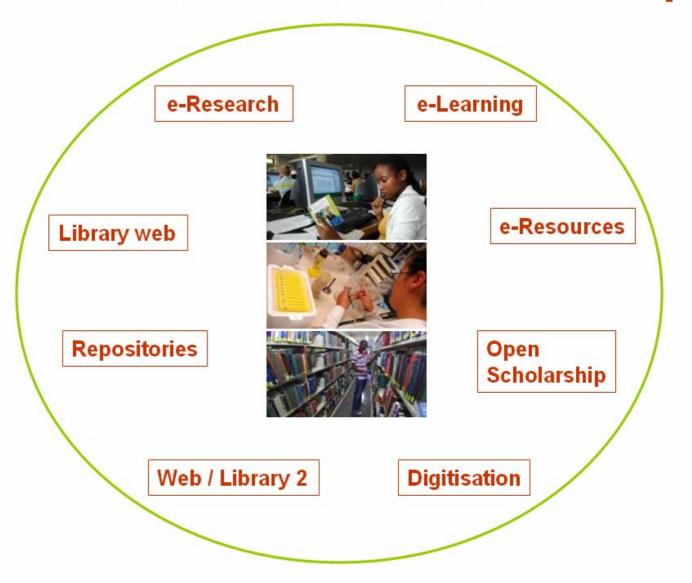


How the university library can enable Digital Scholarship





e-Environment for Scholarship



e-Research



Experimental Science

- description of natural phenomena
- Last few hundred years:

Theoretical Science

- Newton's Laws, Maxwell's Equations ...

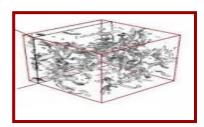


Computational Science

- simulation of complex phenomena
- Today:
 - e-Science or Data-centric Science
 - unify theory, experiment, and simulation
 - using data exploration and data mining
 - Data captured by instruments
 - Data generated by simulations
 - Data generated by sensor networks
 - Scientist analyzes databases/files

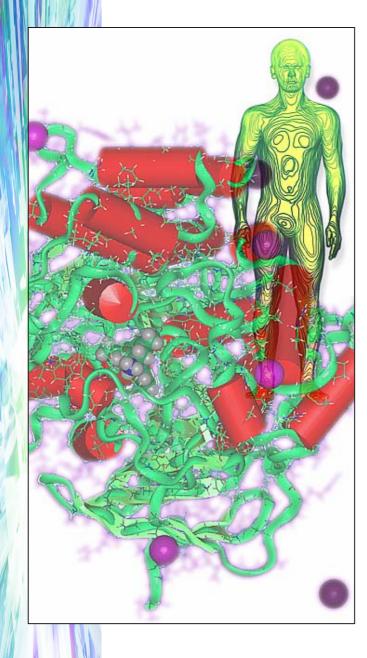


$$\left(\frac{a}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{4\pi G\rho}{3} - K\frac{c^2}{a^2}$$

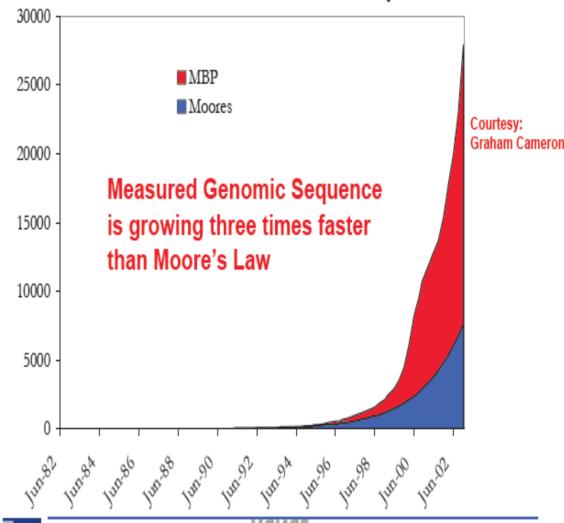


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The Genomic Data Explosion

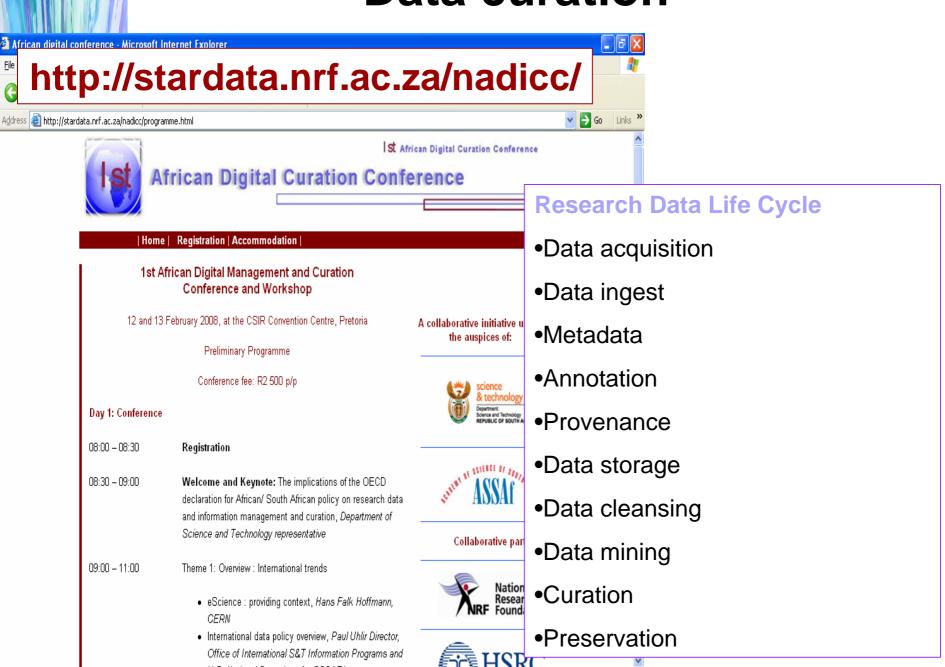




Chris Jones Sciences on the GRID February 2006

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Data curation





Virtual Research Environment (VRE) for Malaria research in SA

The purpose of a VRE is to help researchers in all disciplines manage the increasingly complex range of tasks involved in carrying out research. A VRE will provide a framework of resources to support the underlying processes of research on both small and large scales.

http://www.jisc.ac.uk/whatwedo/programmes/programme vre.aspx#VRE





- The Malaria VRE initiative is a combined UP / CSIR project
- During 2007 several interviews were held with malaria researchers from UP, CSIR, UCT, US and MRC.
- The interviews focussed on "a day in the life" of a malaria researcher and also established if researchers are aware of future technology needs that will improve their efficiency & creativity.
- The project leaders, dr Heila Pienaar (UP Library) and dr Martie van Deventer (CSIR Library) created a conceptual model of the systems, tools, processes, workflows, etc that need to be integrated to improve efficiency & creativity in malaria research.
- These findings were validated by building a demonstrator of the proposed Malaria VRE.
- The next step will be to develop a VRE system for use by die SA Malaria Initiative (SAMI), an initiative of the African Centre for Gene Technology (ACGT) and a quotation for this development has already been received.

Malaria 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

Identification of collaborators

Document management system

Real time communication

Servers with

data files

Proposal writing

E-learning system for researchers

Training / mentoring etc

Identification of funding sources

Project management

Access to

research

Generic software e.g. MS / Open Office

(Collaborative) Electronic Lab book

Integrated data management system Scientific workflow

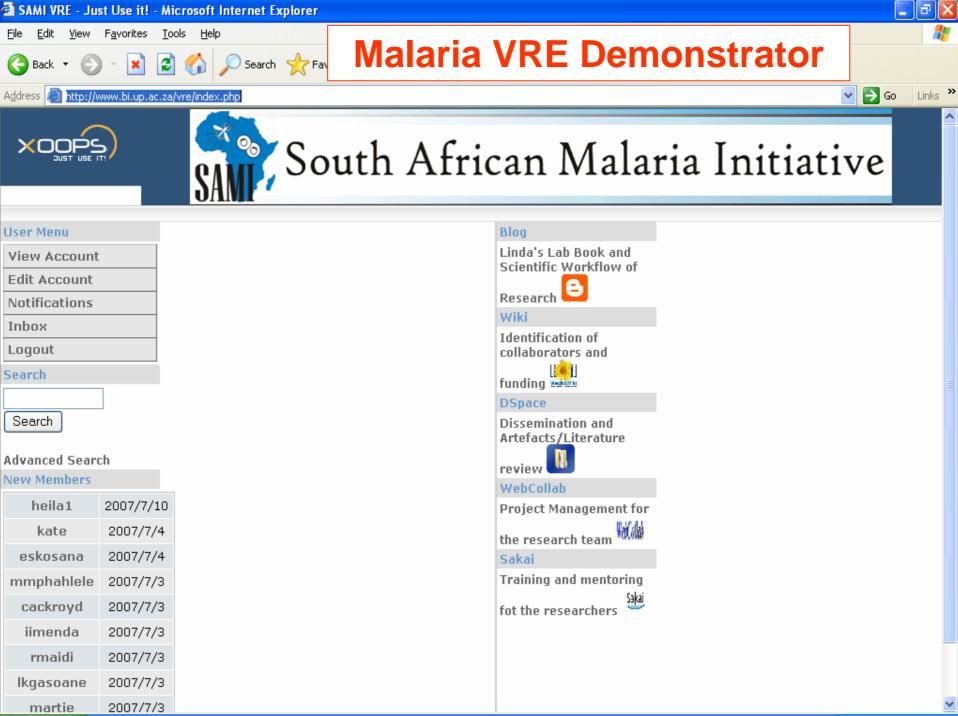
Sophisticated instruments that generate digital information and data

networks & super computers; access to labs with in silico screening +

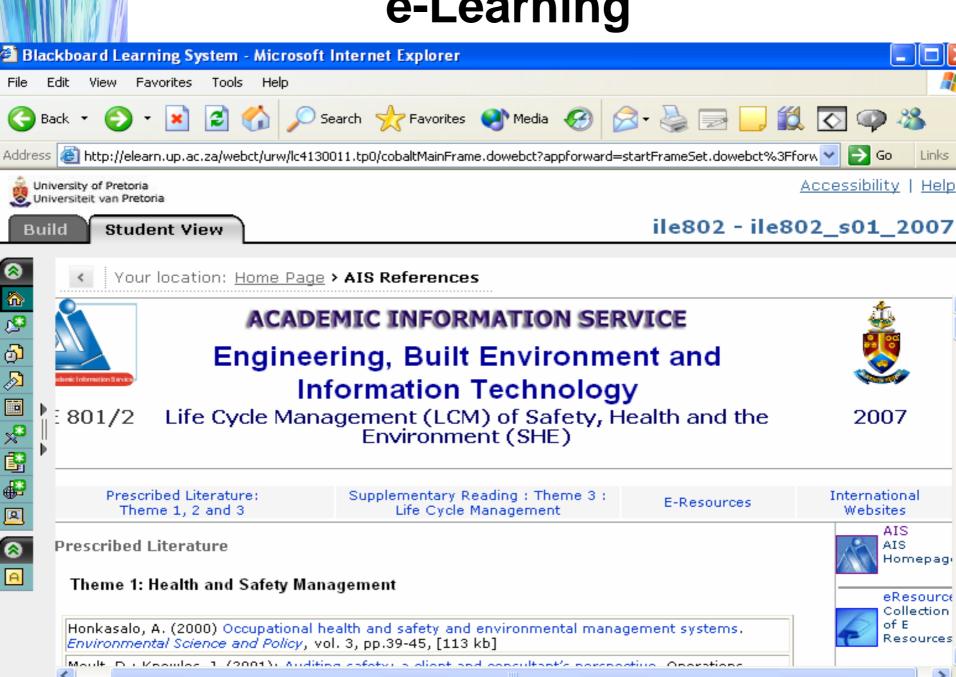
Project management system

Mathematical modelling tools; numerical algorithm tools; simulation software; in silico experiments

(Free) Data analysis software



e-Learning



e-Resources

Web 2 content

Impact of open access movement

Open catalogues

Interactive journals

Digitisation

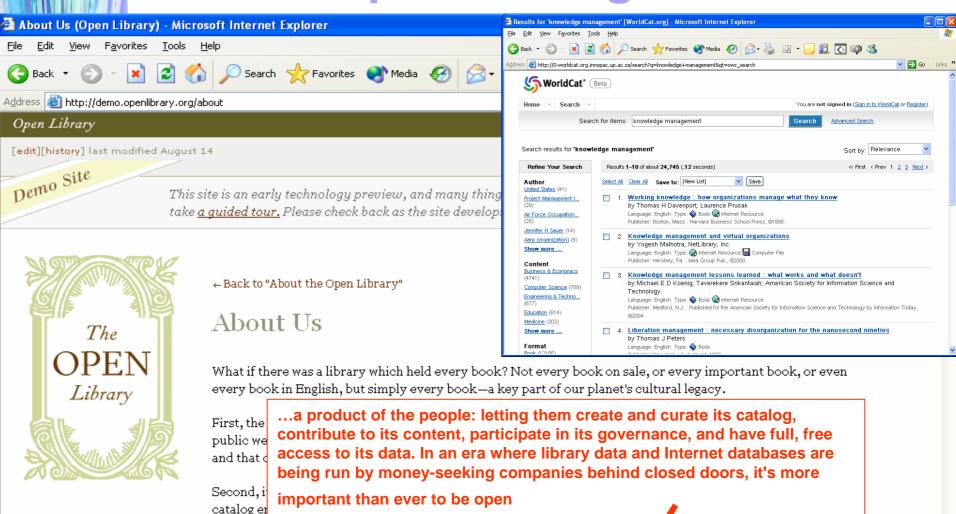
Sophisticated search engines

Data curation and manipulation



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Open catalogues



would link to places where each book could be bought, borrowed, or downloaded. It would collect reviews and references and discussions and every other piece of data about the book it could get its hands on.

But most importantly, such a library must be fully open. Not simply "free to the people," as the graph banner across the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh proclaims, but a product of the people: letting them create and curate its catalog, contribute to its content, participate in its governance, and have full, free access to its data. In an era where library data and Internet databases are being run by money-seeking companies behind closed doors, it's more important than ever to be open.

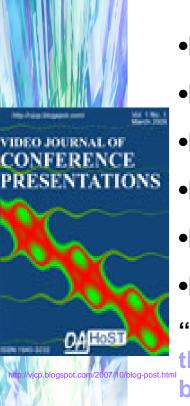
Sophisticated search engines

Proponents of AI techniques

say that one day people will be able to search for the plot of a novel, or list all the politicians who said something negative about the environment in the last five years, or find out where to buy an umbrella just spotted on the street. Techniques in Al such as **natural** language, object recognition and statistical machine learning will begin to stoke the imagination of Web searchers once again.

http://www.news.com/Spying-an-intelligentsearch-engine/2100-1032_3-6107048.html

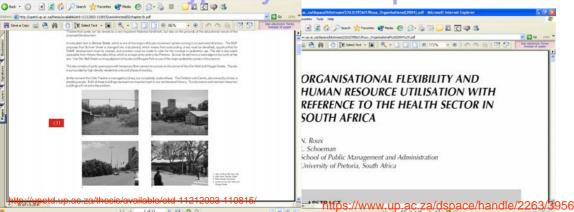




Open Scholarship

- Libraries Can Provide Enhanced Access to OA Works
- Libraries Can Be Digital Publishers of OA Works
- Libraries Can Build Specialized OA Systems
- Libraries Can Digitize OA Versions of Out-of-Copyright Works
- Libraries Can Preserve OA Materials
- Libraries Can Subsidize Author Fees

"The identification of desirable OA materials is more challenging than the identification of conventional electronic materials because there are a large number of potential suppliers, not a limited number of commercial vendors, and these suppliers typically have no special relationship to the library."



Open Access & Libraries
http://www.escholarlypub.com/cwb/OALibraries2.pdf



Digitisation



CDS. 94





Web 2.0





Web 2 examples

Web 2.0

- Users build networks (professional, recreational etc.)
- People are the content of sites (O'Reilly)
- Emphasize online sharing and collaboration

2.0-style Service Examples

- Google Scholar & Scholar SFX
- User tagging, ratings & comments
- Mashups, Wikis, Blogs, RSS-feeds
- Community citation (CiteULike), photo and book services
- Websites with 2.0 characteristics: Flickr, eBay, De.licio.us (social bookmarking), MySpace, MyTube, LibraryThing



Library 1.0 vs Library 2.0

- Closed collections
- Collection development
- Pre-organized catalogue
- Walk-in services
- "Read-only" catalogue
- Print newsletter mailed
- Easy = Dumb users
- Limited service options
- Focus on bringing them in
- Catalogue is core operation (Schneider 2007)

- Open collections
- Library suggestion box
- User tagging
- Globally available services
- Amazon-style comments
- Team-built blog
- Easy = Smart systems
- Broad range of options
- Focus on finding the user
- User services are core



Library 2.0 Service Model

Library

that fits that suggests that learns that gathers that combines that organizes Enable (e) Research

Library is a framework for integrating change into all levels of library operations

STAFF

Creation of an Emerging Technology Committee

Integration with (e) learning environment

Library that LETS

The library invites participation

OPAC

- Federated search
- RSS for cataloging records & search results
- Records tagging
- User review s

1. User-centricity

- 2. Technology-savvy environment
- 3. Reaching of the patrons long tail
- 4. Content for more than one device
- 5. Component-based software, not monolithic ILS
- 6. Constant change
- 7. Use of Web 2.0 apps and services
- 8. Open standards

The library has no barriers

The library is human

Social computing apps to meet users' need when, where and howthey need it.

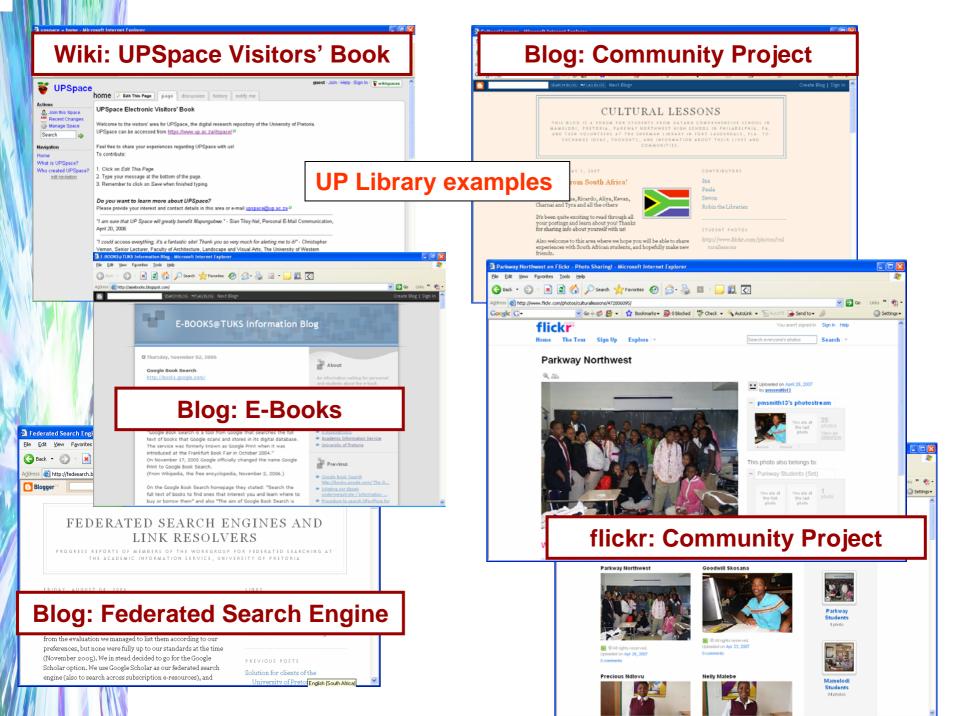
THE PHYSICAL LIBRARY

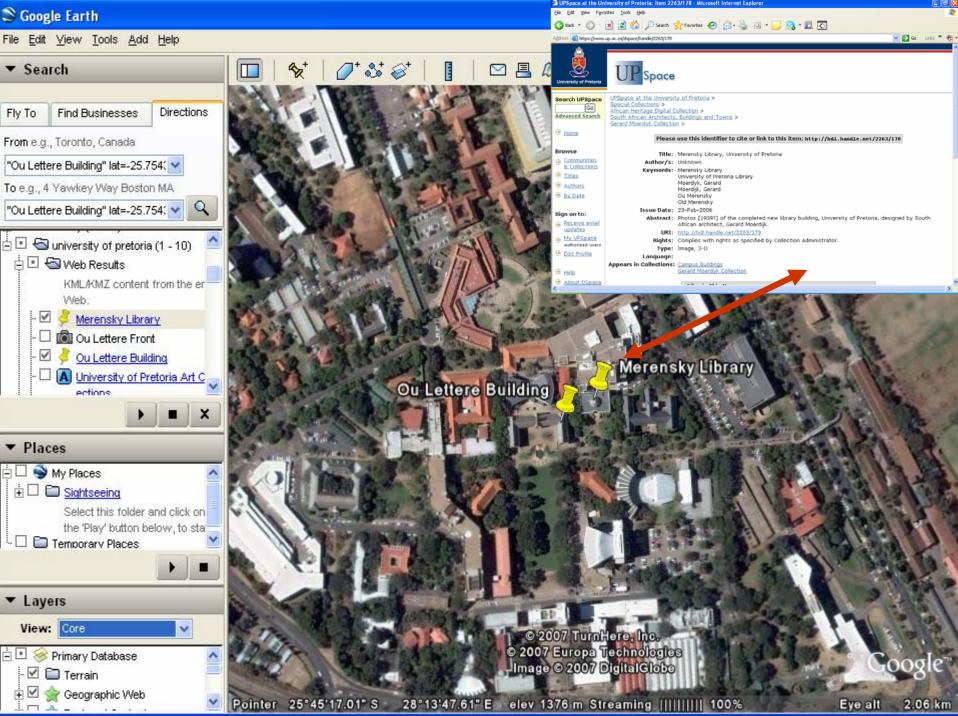
Loud spaces for collaboration & conversation Mobile devices for users

The library is everywhere

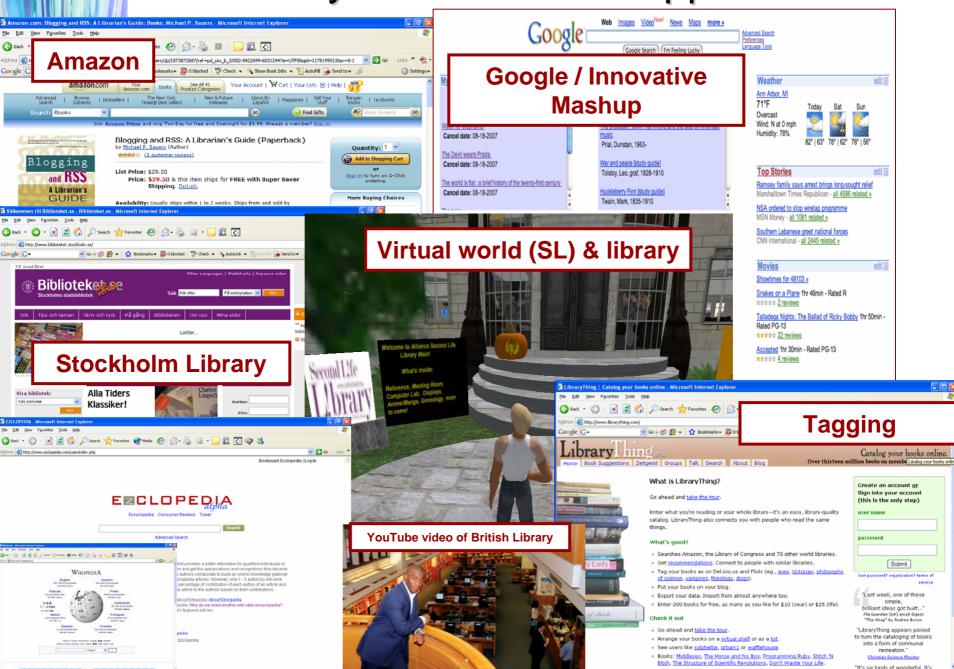
The library uses flexible, best-of-breed systems

Patron 2.0 = from content consumer to content creator

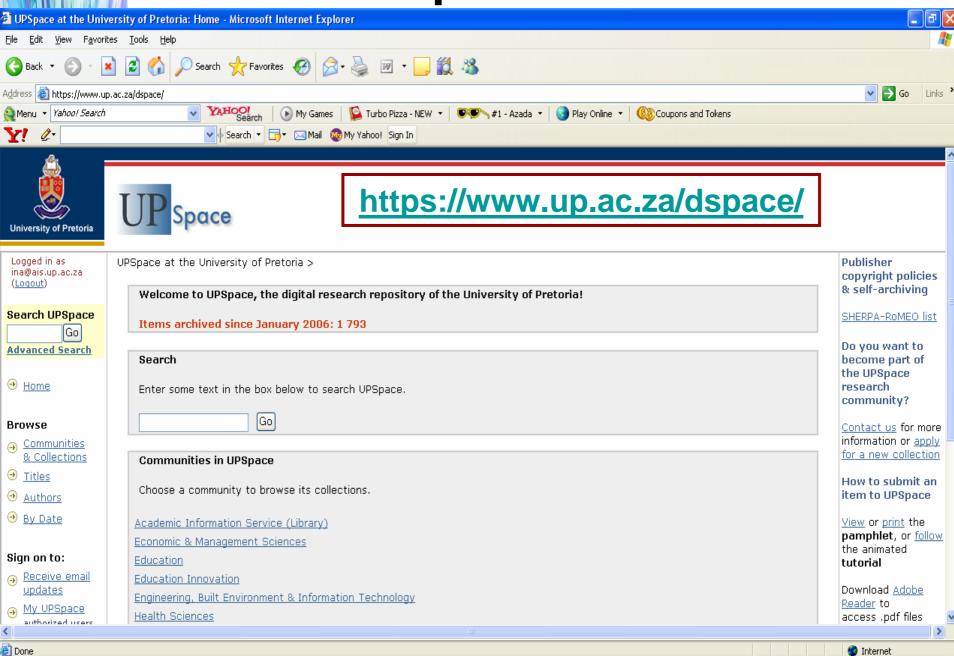




Web / Library 2 international applications



Repositories



Examples UPSpace Content









ence of high energy proton bor ical and defect properties of sir

FD Auret¹, SA Goodman¹, M Hayes¹, M J Legod and D-C Look²

Physics Department, University of Protoria, Protoria 0002, Souti Somiconductor Research Center, Weight State University, Doyte detends and Manufacturing Depoterate, Air Force Research Lab

Received 6 June 2001 Published 20 September 2001

Online at stacks.iop.org/JPhysCM/13/8989

Abstract

We report on the electrical and defect characterizatii formed on single-crystal ZnO, before and ofter im 1.8 MeV) protone. Prior to benchmarkers we obsert raps (E3–E4), with energies between 0.10 and 0.37 band, are present in the ZnO. High-energy proton two electron traps (Ep1 and Ep2), with extremely 1 of 2.4 and 1.9 cm⁻¹, respectively. Schoolky burnise were leakage current deteriorated from 1×10^{-9} A 1×10^{-9} A after bornharding it with a dose of 4 Campared to GaN we found that ZnO is remarkably nector bornhardment.

c semiconductor material with a high hand gap, is to 11 finds application in phosphors, points, piezoeles i conducting films, the latter being important for i a recent services, where the properties of ZnO are a used for several other, more sophisticated, electro-op ZnO has an experimental direct band gap of 3.4 eV blue and ultra-violet (UV) light entiting devices, suc

ell as daylight-blind UV delectors, as is the case for such your assummer came, the large band gap of ZnO renders it suitable for the fabrication of solar and as a substrate or buffer layer for the group III nitride based devices. For one, these devices often have to opened as elevated temperatures, typically a harsh radiation conditions comprising energicit particles. Further practical

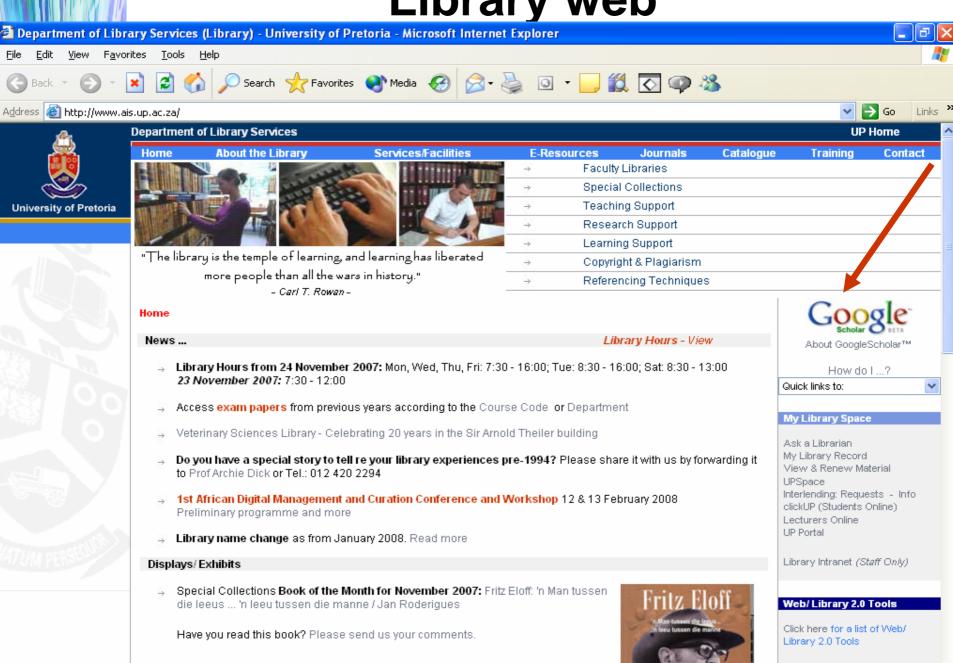
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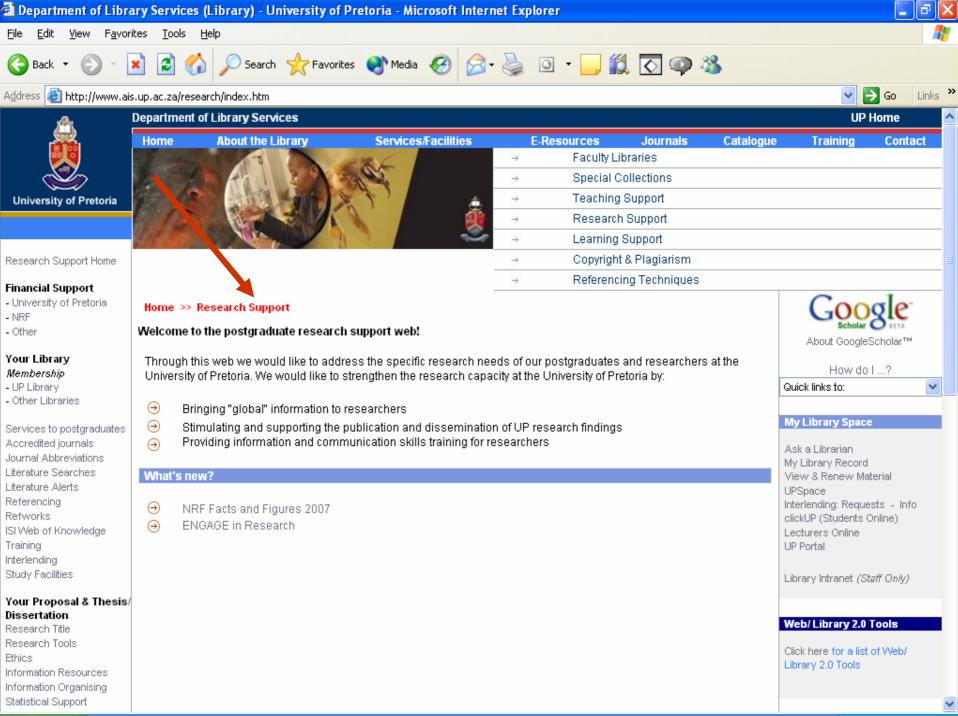


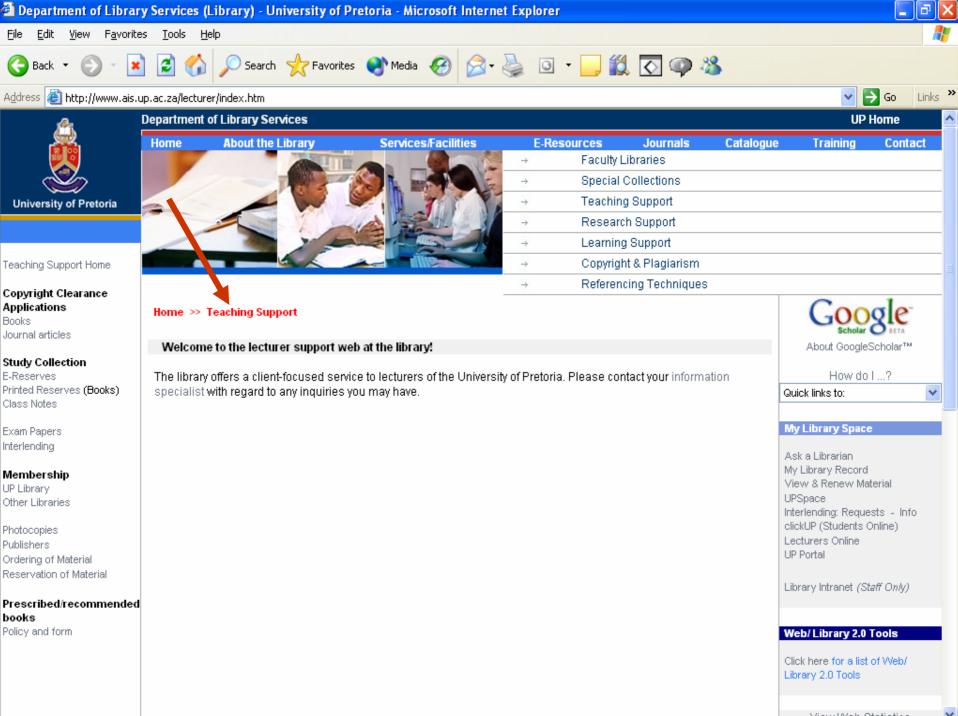
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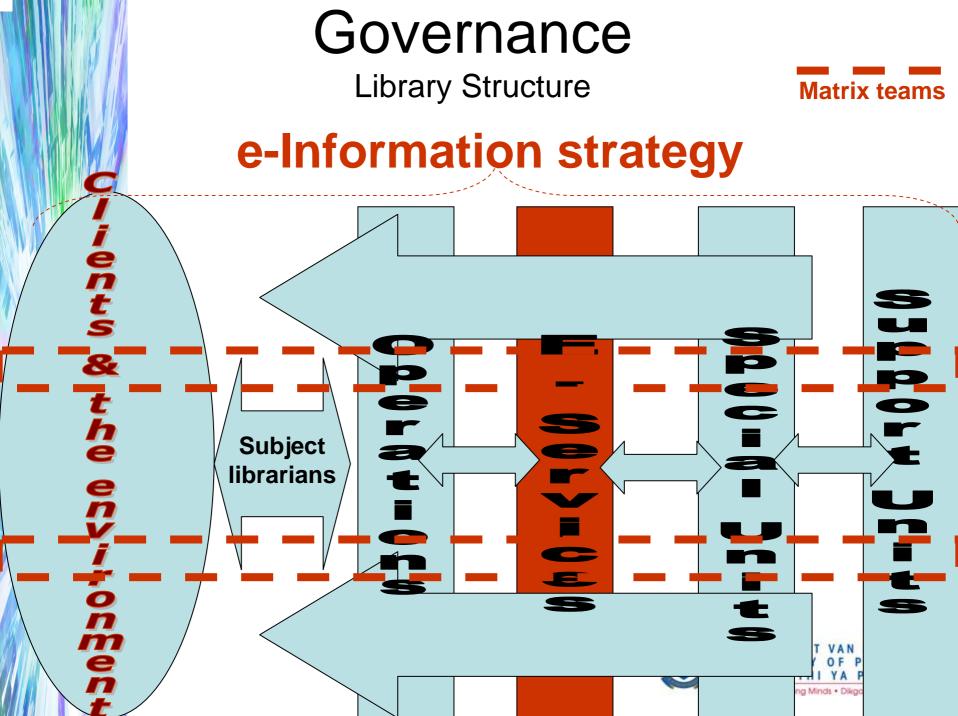
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Library web











Governance

- Deputy-director: e-Information Strategy & e-Research Enablement is responsible for the strategy
- e-Service unit is responsible for the research, development, implementation & maintenance of eproducts & services that support the strategy
- e-Steering committees (matrix teams) are responsible for co-ordination and development of their respective areas





- Library e-Service steering committee: Heila Pienaar
- e-Research steering committee: Heila Pienaar
- e-Learning steering committee: Ina Smith
- Digitisation steering committee: Ria Groenewald
- Open Scholarship steering committee: Monica Hammes
- Repositories steering committee: Ina Smith
- Library web steering committee: Monica Hammes
- Web / Library 2 steering committee: Heila Pienaar
- e-Resources steering committee: Soekie Swanepoel





- Chairs are responsible for the establishment of their steering committees
- Steering committees are responsible for their own strategic & implementation plans
- Steering committees to co-ordinate with one another
- Steering committees to discuss progress etc with the e-Service steering committee on a regular basis
- Steering committees are responsible for good communication and interfaces between line and project perspectives







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