Scholarly Communication UnBoxed Activity (SCUBA)



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http://bit.ly/SCUBApresentation



Data management

Mapping & spatial data













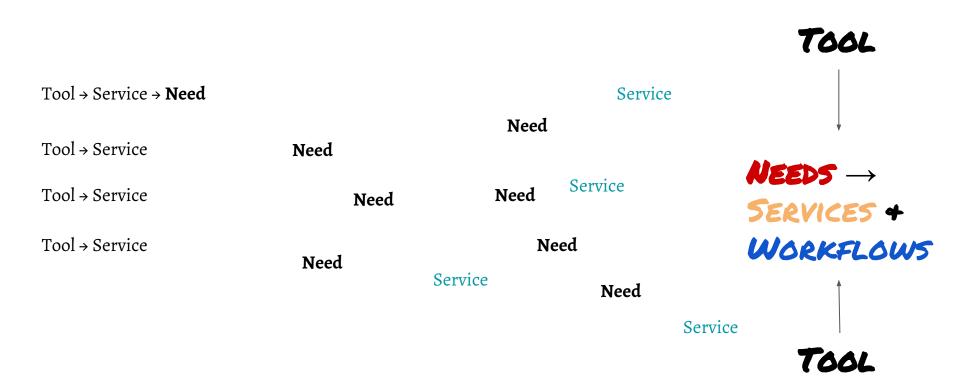




Scholarly communication

Digital Humanities

Changing approaches to the IR



Elsevier acquires bepress, a leading service provider used by academic institutions to showcase their research

Bepress to benefit from Elsevier's technology and analytics to expand offerings to more institutions, while helping Elsevier drive further adoption of its research data management tools

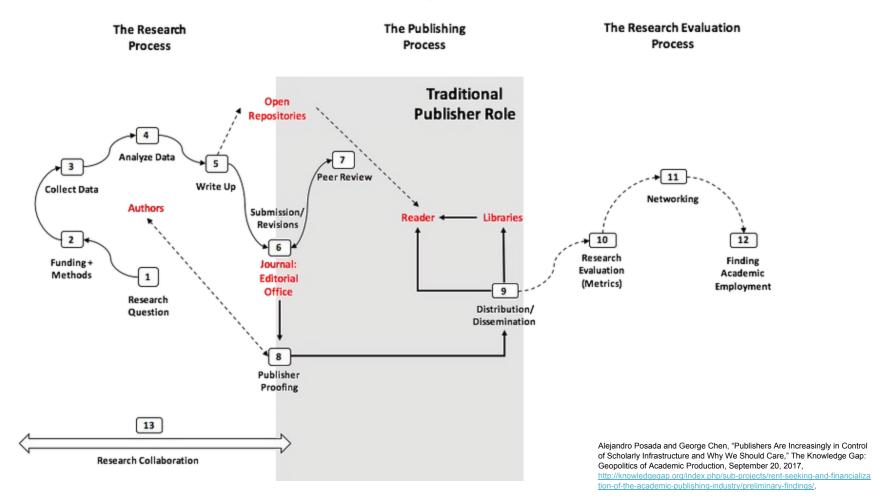
New York, August 2, 2017

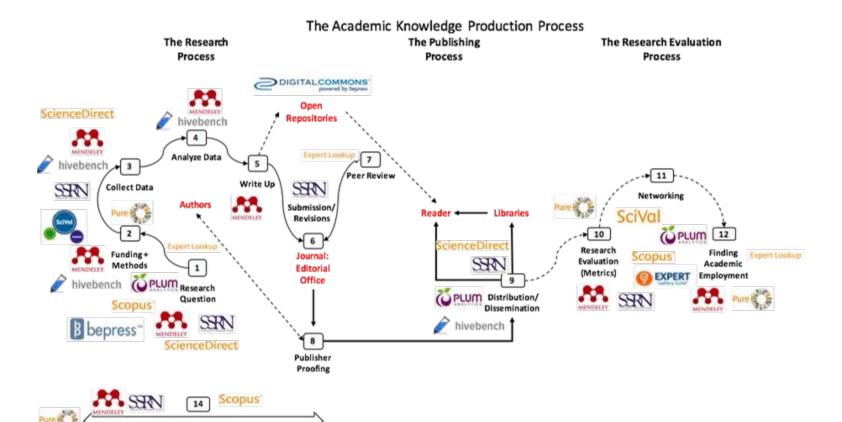
Elsevier, the global information analytics business specializing in science and health, today acquired bepress \nearrow , a Berkeley, California-based business that helps academic libraries showcase and share their institutions' research for maximum impact. Founded by three University of California, Berkeley professors in 1999, bepress allows institutions to collect, organize, preserve and disseminate their intellectual output, including preprints, working papers, journals or specific articles, dissertations, theses, conference proceedings and a wide variety of other data.

"Academic institutions want to help researchers share their work, showcase their capabilities and measure how well they're performing," said Jean-Gabriel Bankier, bepress CEO. "Now with Elsevier we'll be stronger and better by applying more technologies and data and analytics capabilities to help more institutions achieve their research goals."

Showcasing research is critical as competition increases among institutions to secure funding and attract faculty and students. By joining Elsevier, bepress will be better able to address institutions' promotional needs, such as attracting students, faculty and grants, and preserving research data and outputs. Elsevier's suite of research

The Academic Knowledge Production Process

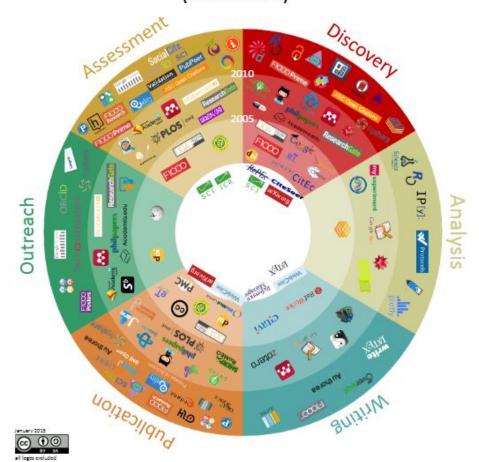




hivebench Research Collaboration

Alejandro Posada and George Chen, "Publishers Are Increasingly in Control of Scholarly Infrastructure and Why We Should Care," The Knowledge Gap: Geopolitics of Academic Production, September 20, 2017,

101 Innovative tools and sites in 6 research workflow phases (< 2000 - 2015)



Most important developments in 6 research workflow phases

	Discovery		Writing	Publication	Outreach	Assessment
Trends	social discovery tools	datadriven & providapureed science	collaborative online wedne	Open Access & data publication	scholarly social modia	article level (alt)metries
Expectations	growing importance of data discovery	more online enelysis tools	mare integration with publication & assessment tools	more use of "publish first, judge later"	use of altmetries for monitoring outreach	more open and post- publication peer review
Uncertainties	support for full-text sperch and text mining	willingness to share in analysis phase	acceptance of collaborative online wnting	offeet of journal/publisher status	requirements of funders & institutions	who pays for costly qualitative assessment?
Opportunities	discovery based on aggregated Q4 full test	opon lebnotos	sementic tagging while writing/oiling	reader-side paper formatting	using repositories for institutional visibility	using author-, publication- and affiliation-IOs
Challenges	real semantic search (concepts & relations)	reproducibility	safety/privacy of online wnting	globalization of publishing/access standards	making outroach a Isso-way discussion	quality of measuring tools
Most important long- term development	multidisoplinary + otation-ordanicoli databasco	collaboration + data- driven	online writing platforms	Open Access	more & better connected researcher profiles	importance of societal relevance 4 non- publication contributions
Potentially most isouptive development	somentic/concept search - contextuel/social recommendations	open science	collaborative writing + integration with oublishing	circumscribing traditional publishers	public access to research findings, also for agenda setting	moving siley from simple quantitative indicators

Typical workflow examples







Why do this?

- 1. **The Big Thinking Reason:** To broaden the conversation about the role of libraries in scholarly communication and the technologies we use; to dream up as many great ideas as possible for how we might tackle a set of sticky problems
- 2. *The Practical Reason:* Most institutions are offering scholarly communications services, platforms, and tools, though the specifics are quite variable. Our needs overlap, but we often differ in our approaches and priorities. This is an opportune time to learn from one another.

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION UNBOXED

A Conference in a Box

Designed to spark conversation across your community about an institutional repository is, what scholarly outputs have been and could be collected by the library, and what it means to collect this scholarship.

1. Define Your Goals

Before starting the conference, think about your goals for the conference. What are some outcomes you want to leave with?

3. Select Presentations

Based on your goals and audience, choose video presentations that will get you all in the right frame of mind for the event.

5. Closing Activity

Chose or design a closing activity to aid in reflection, discussion, and action planning. Report back for future participants.



2. Pick Your People

Decide who will help you meet your goals and plan to invite them. Do you want only librarians, or also faculty? Just your institution or others as well?

4. Select Activities

Select activities that will help you reach your goals and be appropriate for you audience.

How to do a SCUBA

- Step 1: Determine the scope who should be involved? What do you hope to accomplish?
- Step 2: Identify which videos you'll show and which activities you'll do
- Step 3: Plan and hold the event and collect feedback
- Step 4: Refine feedback and report back to the larger community
- Step 5: Repeat as needed

