

CANARIE Research Software Conference 29 MAY 2019

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ORCID in Canada

- Consortia lead: Canadian Research Knowledge Network
- Governance: Governing Committee & Advisory Committee
- Reduced license fee to ORCID Premium API
- Support from the Community Manager ORCID-CA
- 35 ORCID-CA member institutions



ORCID-CA origins: Implementation Group 2016-17

A multistakeholder working group with representation from across the research ecosystem



Réseau canadien de documentation pour la recherche



Spend more time making contributions and less time managing them



Enter Once | Reuse Often

Solve the namedisambiguation problem:

John Smith != John Smith



Just a number?

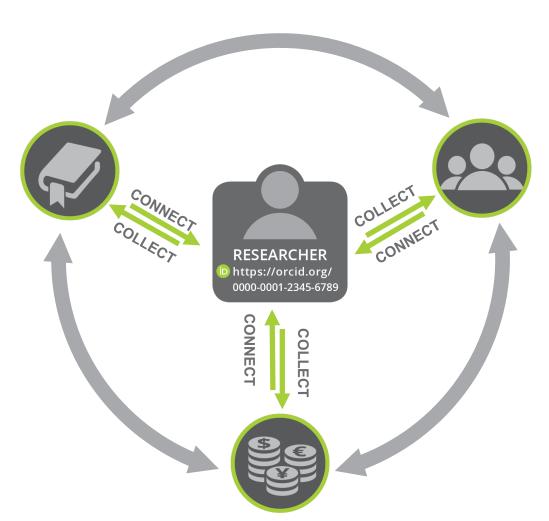




Not just a number

PUBLISHER & REPOSITORY

Assert authorship & data contributions

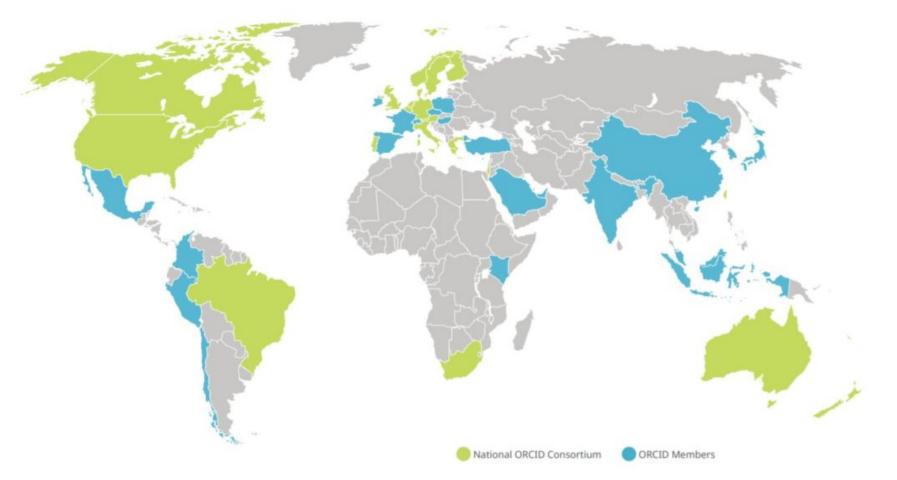


EMPLOYER

Assert faculty or staff affiliation



ORCID around the world



1000+ organizational members in 47 countries



The global ORCID system

- An open, not-for-profit organization that serves the research community.
- A two-way API connecting researchers to their affiliations and activities
- An ecosystem of connections ("integrations"):
 - grant application and reporting
 - facilities requests
 - manuscript submission
 - human resources
 - CRIS systems



Integrations by system

- PeopleSoft
 - Boston College
- Current Research Information Systems (CRIS)
 - PURE [Waterloo]
 - Faculty180 [Queen's; Calgary]
 - Symplectic Elements [McMaster]
- ScholarOne [publishing]
 - Canadian Science Publishing



Advantages of integration

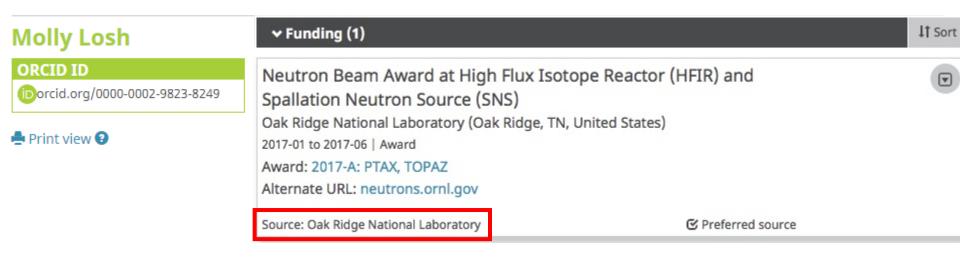
- Auto-fill forms by pulling information from ORCID
 - Grant applications
 - Populate CRIS
- No manual entry by researcher = accurate data
- Efficient application & administration workflows
- Push info to profiles ("assert")
 - Recognize your reviewers (journals)
 - Show who has submitted datasets to your repository
- Better research management



Assert use of research systems

Push metadata to an ORCID profile on usage of specialized equipment / software.

- Provenance is listed
- Trusted research activity





Privacy and workflow

The ORCID record lists information that the researcher has **chosen** to connect to their iD. The researcher **owns** the record, and **decides** how (or if) it is shared.

As they interact with *research systems*, researchers *add* their iD using an electronic "handshake".

Then iD is **embedded** in the local research system, creating a **provenanced connection** between the system and the researcher.



Members of ORCID-CA

Brock University

Carleton University

Concordia University

Dalhousie University

Lakehead University

MacEwan University

Memorial University of

Newfoundland

McGill University

McMaster University

Mount Royal University

National Research Council

Ottawa Hospital Research Institute

Queen's University

Ryerson University

Simon Fraser University

University of Alberta

University of British Columbia

University of Calgary

University of Guelph

University Health Network

Université Laval

University of Manitoba

University of New Brunswick

University of Ottawa

University of Prince Edward Island

University of Saskatchewan

University of Regina

University of Toronto

University of Waterloo

University of Windsor

University of Victoria

Western University

Wilfrid Laurier University

York University



Science is changing

- Little Science : 19th century
 - Individuals
 - Driver = Philosophy
- Big Science : 20th century
 - Hierarchies [corporate / military]
 - Oriver = \$ + bureaucracy
- Open Science : 21st century
 - Communities [online / virtual]
 - Driver = Networks + connections

Derek J. de Solla Price 1963



Open Science needs identifiers







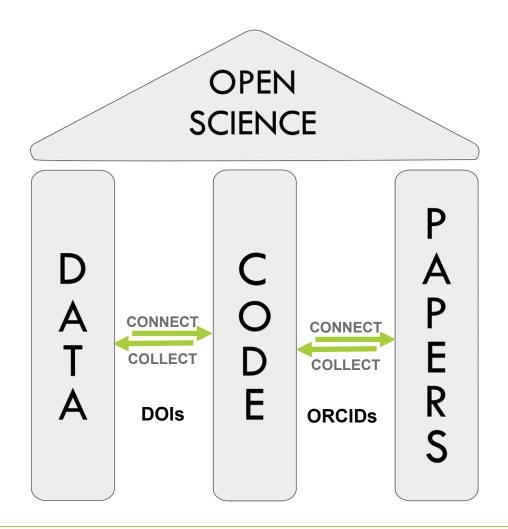




RESEARCHERID

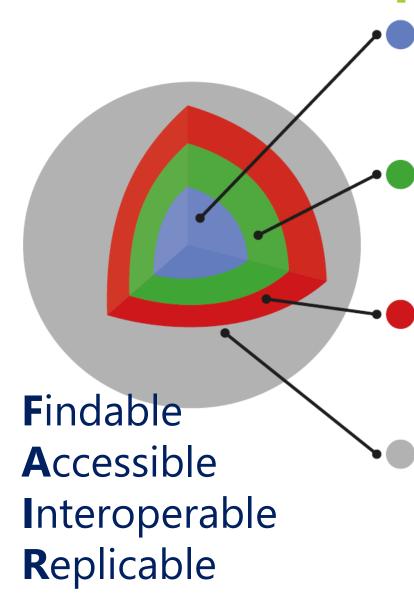


Open Science





FAIR data encapsulation



DIGITAL OBJECT

Data, code and other research outputs

At its most basic level, data or code is a bitstream or binary sequence. For this to have meaning and to be FAIR, it needs to be represented in standard formats and be accompanied by Persistent Identifiers (PIDs), metadata and documentation. These layers of meaning enrich the object and enable reuse.

IDENTIFIERS

Persistent and unique (PIDs)

Digital Objects should be assigned a unique and persistent identifier such as a DOI or URN. This enables stable links to the object and supports citation and reuse to be tracked. Identifiers should also be applied to other related concepts such as the data authors (ORCIDs), projects (RAIDs), funders and associated research resources (RRIDs).

STANDARDS & CODE

Open, documented formats

Digital Objects should be represented in common and ideally open file formats. This enables others to reuse them as the format is in widespread use and software is available to read the files. Open and well-documented formats are easier to preserve. Data also need to be accompanied by the code use to process and analyse the data.

METADATA

Contextual documentation

In order for Digital Objects to be assessable and reusable, they should be accompanied by sufficient metadata and documentation.

Basic metadata will enable data discovery, but much richer information and provenance is required to understand how, why, when and by whom the objects were created. To enable the broadest reuse, they should be accompanied by a plurality of relevant attributes and a clear and accessible usage license.

Take the next step

1. Sign up for an ORCID iD

- It's FREE!
- Use it when publishing [datasets too!]

2. Add an ORCID login to your research system

To prove who is using your system.

3. Reach out

- <u>support.orcid.org</u> Community ideas & questions
- members.orcid.org API user group
- Contact me for examples & connections around the world



Thank you!

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