Annotations, Paper Claiming and ORCID

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IVOA
New Technologies Session
13 May 2013



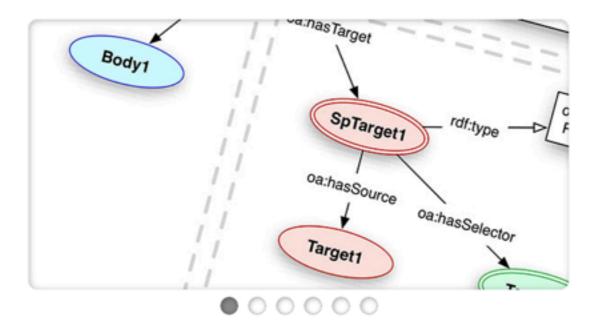




Annotations are Back!

I ANNOTO ERGO SUM

April 10-12, 2013, San Francisco, CA



BUILDING A COMMUNITY TO ENABLE THE ANNOTATION OF THE WORLD'S KNOWLEDGE

http://iannotate.org

A Brief History

1993: Annotation capability added and removed from Mosaic

2001:W3C starts work on Annotea

2009: Google introduces Sidewiki (discontinued in 2011)

2009: Open Annotation Collaboration (OAC) created

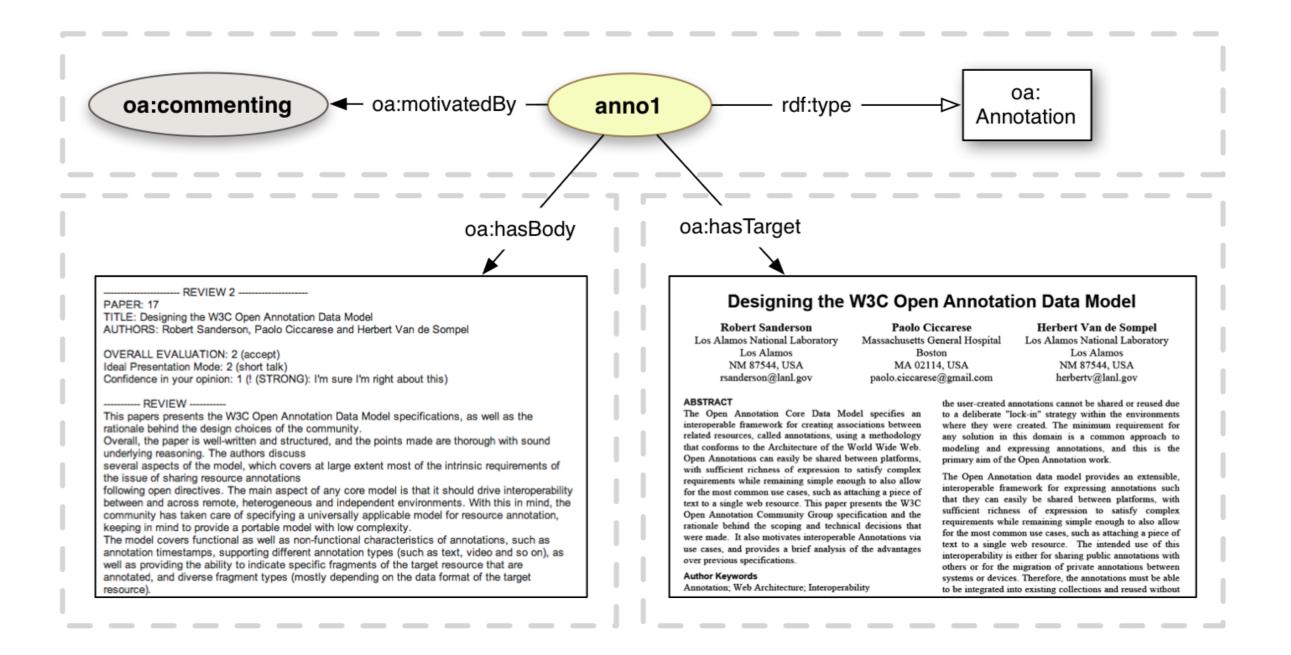
2009: Annotation Ontology (AO) published

2011:W3C Open Annotation Community Group established

2012: First draft of Open Annotation Data Model

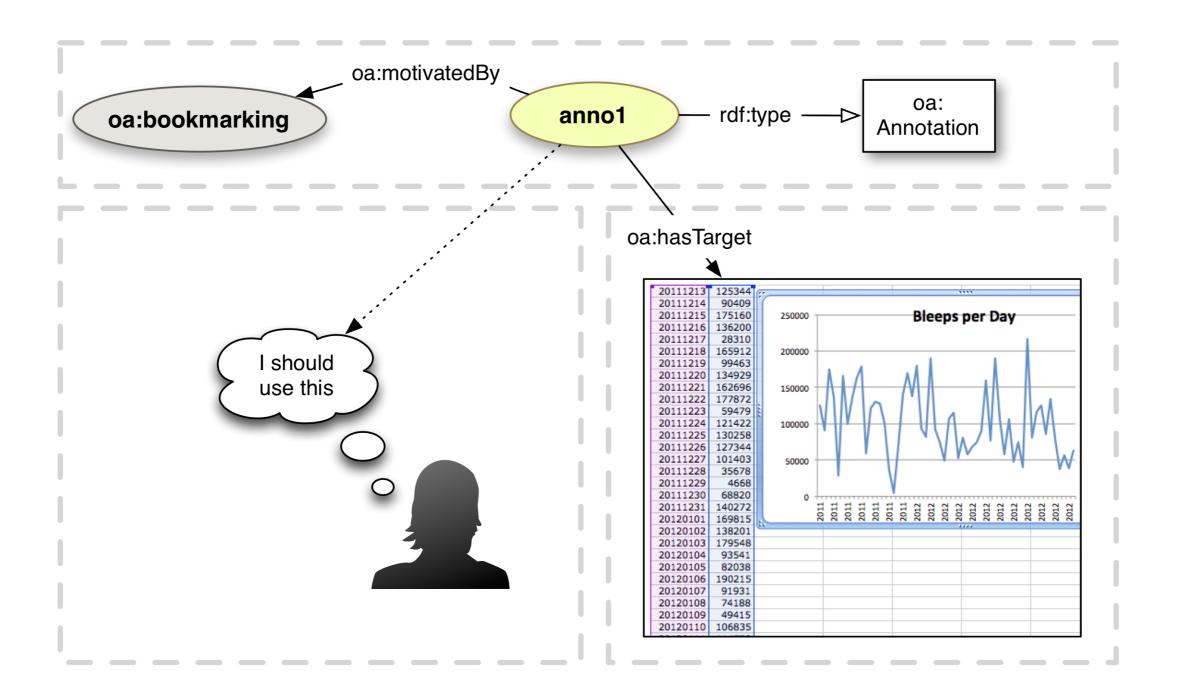
2013: Second Draft, community days in Boston, SF, Manchester

Use Case: Commenting/Refereeing



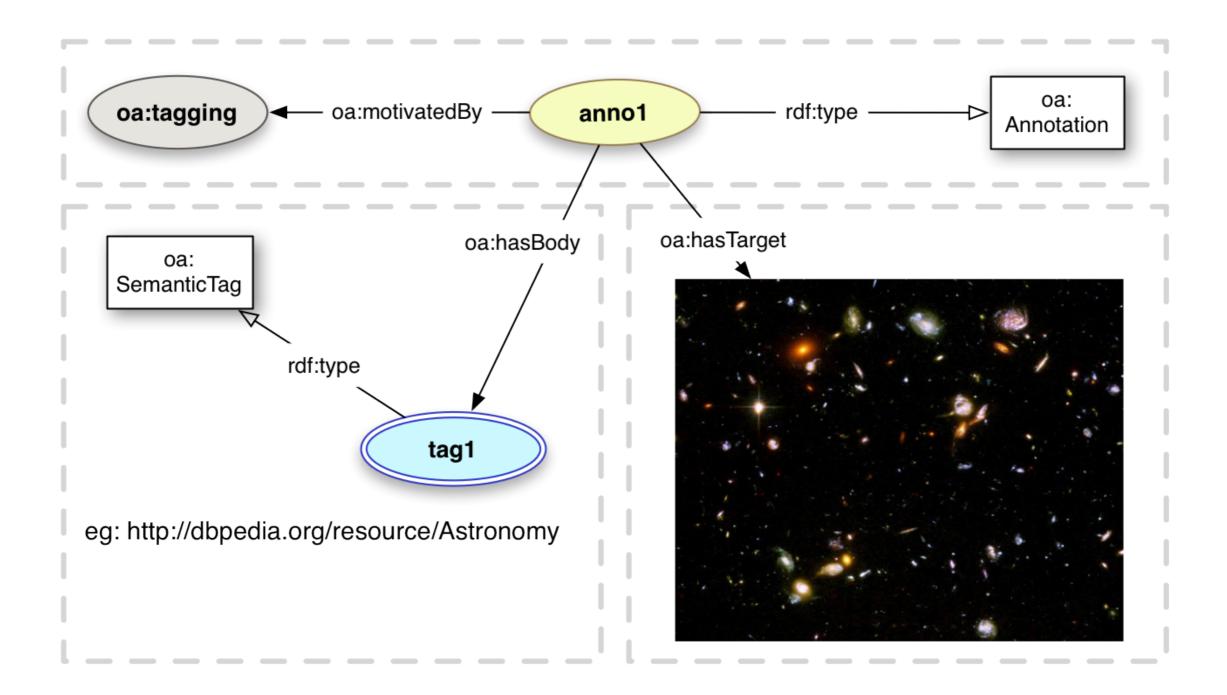
Rob Sanderson, "Open Annotation Community Group" iAnnotate workshop, 10-12 April 2013

Use Case: Bookmarking



Rob Sanderson, "Open Annotation Community Group" iAnnotate workshop, 10-12 April 2013

Use Case: Tagging



Rob Sperson, "Open Annotation Community Group" iAnnotate workshop, 10-12 April 2013

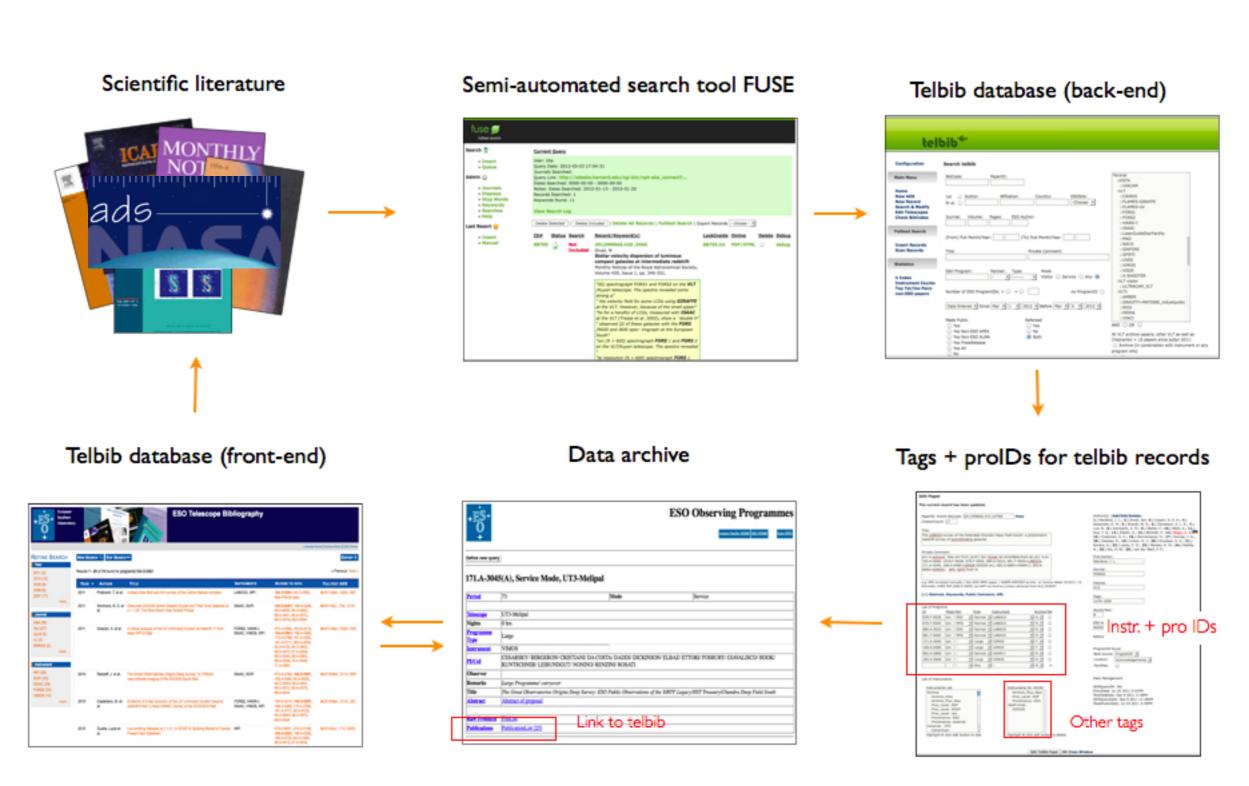
Astronomy Curation and Annotation

- Literature is printed by publishers, curated and enriched by ADS; bibliographies are created by users, institutions, projects, data archives using ADS as a discovery platform
- Astronomical databases and archives curate and maintain datasets, catalogs, measurements for astronomical objects
- Connections between resources are established and shared across all of the above both **pre**- and **post**-publication by publishers, archivists, users, librarians, e.g.
 - this article claims the redshift of Abell 1689 is 0.1828
 - this article analyzes data from Chandra Obsid #234
 - this article reviews multi-wavelength studies of interstellar medium

Problems

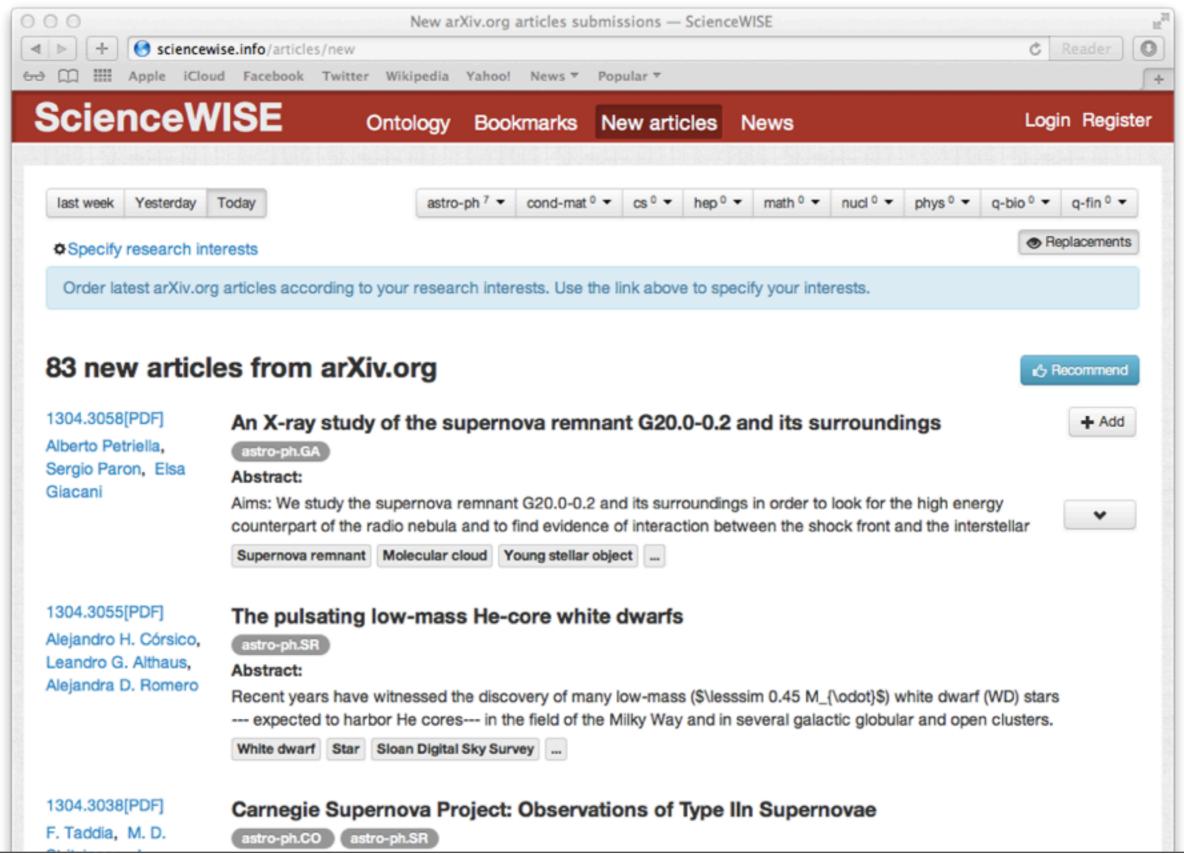
- Many of curation workflows, technologies used have been developed over a decade ago; librarians lack the skills to refresh the stack
- Typically, curation happens in closed environments, knowledge is stored in silos and little of it is exposed
- As a result, there is no holistic view of paper, data, entities, claims (no real LOD)
- ADS mediates the problem by aggregating a partial view of the curated bibliography, but most of the information gathered during the process is locked away or lost

Sample bibliography workflow

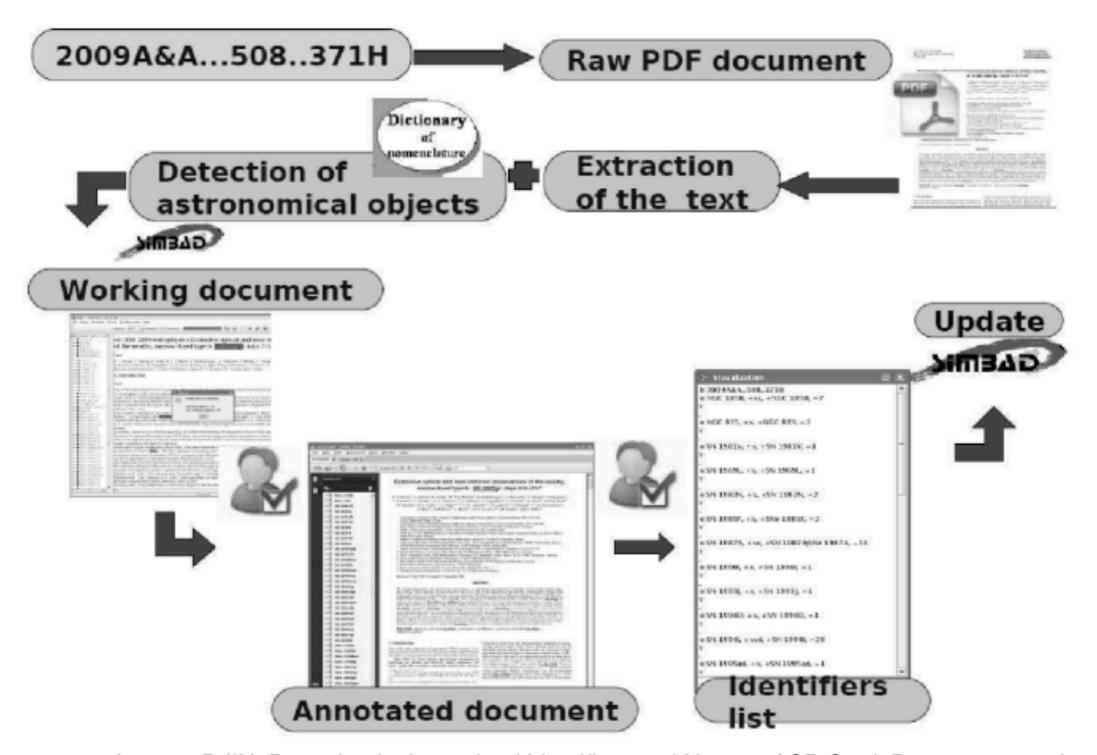


Meakins & Grothkopf, 2011: Linking Publications and Observations: The ESO Telescope Bibliography. ASP Conf. Proc. 461, 767 http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2012ASPC..461..767M

Semantic Tagging of arXiv



Astronomical Object Extraction



Lesteven et al, 2010: DJIN: Detection in Journals of Identifiers and Names. ASP Conf. Proc. 433, 317 http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2010ASPC..433..317L

We could do better...

- Provide the technology and platform to facilitate the curation efforts already taking place, using the open annotation framework
- Web-based portal supporting the creation of user profiles and curatorial roles (scientist, librarian)
- Advanced discovery tools supporting curatorsupplied terms to allow targeted search, finegrained annotations, review and validation of results
- API to support private and public sharing of annotations, integration in third party platforms (publishers websites, other collaborators)

Don't forget the Data!

- John Kunze (CDL): research data are ripe for crowd-sourced annotations
- On the one hand, do we really have crowds eager to annotate astronomy datasets?
- However, it's true that (heterogeneous datasets) are hard to describe and find, hence annotations provide a good vehicle for exposing metadata
- What can we learn from SIMBAD and AstroDAbis annotation experiences with objects and catalogs?

Researcher ID & Paper Claiming

- With an increasing body of literature being published on a regular basis, author name ambiguity is becoming a serious problem
- Over 24,000 papers by "Wang,Y" in ADS alone. How many individuals does that represent?
- Paper claiming is the process that allows a researcher to assert authorship of an article
- arXiv has been doing this since 2009; Thomson-Reuters's ResearcherID 2008; all publishers want in
- This can fit nicely in an Annotation-based system



- ORCID = Open Researcher and Contributor ID
- Non-profit organization (similar to Crossref)
- Goal: create unique identity system and framework for its dissemination and use
- Broad support from publishers, institutions, funding agencies
- Go get yours at http://orcid.org; I am 0000-0002-4110-3511
- Use it when you write papers, apply for grants, publish data, share software

How will it work?

- "Soon" publishers will start asking for ORCIDs upon paper submission
- Right after that, funding agencies will ask to enter ORCIDs when submitting proposals
- Some systems (ADS included) will be ORCID aware so that you can search for orcid:XXXX
- A service for claiming papers is already available in ORCID (still clunky), claims will be exported to ADS, etc.
- Result: an unambiguous list of {papers | grants | datasets | code | metrics} for unambiguous people
- Stay tuned for updates; full deployment probably ~ I yr away

For Data Providers

- Consider implementing ORCID authentication via Auth2
- Look at ORCID's API if you plan to manage researcher-based profiles
- Participate in discussions to shape ORCID's policies and technical services

http://orcid.org/about/community