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Inria**

**PEER End of Project Results
Conference, Brussels, 29 May 2012**

The PEER Observatory

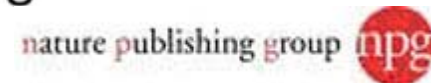
 **Supported by the EC eContent*plus* programme**

PEER Observatory

- The Observatory consists of
 - Publisher platforms (usage data & access to authors)
 - PEER Depot
 - PEER Repositories
- The PEER Depot
 - Acts as a „Clearing House“ - is a Dark Archive!
 - Processes deposits and distributes content to participating repositories
- The PEER Repositories
 - Provide the usage data (= log files) needed by our research partner CIBER
- Content inflow
 - 241 journals from four broad areas (Life Sciences, Medicine, Physical Sciences, Social Sciences & Humanities)
 - 2 ways of articles deposit: publisher deposit / author self-archiving

Participating Publishers

- BMJ Publishing Group
- Cambridge University Press
- EDP Sciences
- Elsevier
- IOP Publishing
- Nature Publishing Group
- Oxford University Press
- Portland Press
- Sage Publications
- Springer
- Taylor & Francis Group
- Wiley-Blackwell



Participating repositories

- eSciDoc.PubMan.PEER, Max Planck Digital Library (MPDL), Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e. V. (MPG)



- HAL, CNRS & Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique (Inria)



- Göttingen State and University Library (UGOE)



- SSOAR – Social Sciences Open Access repository (GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)



Social Science Open Access Repository

- TARA – Trinity College Dublin (TCD)



- University Library of Debrecen (ULD)

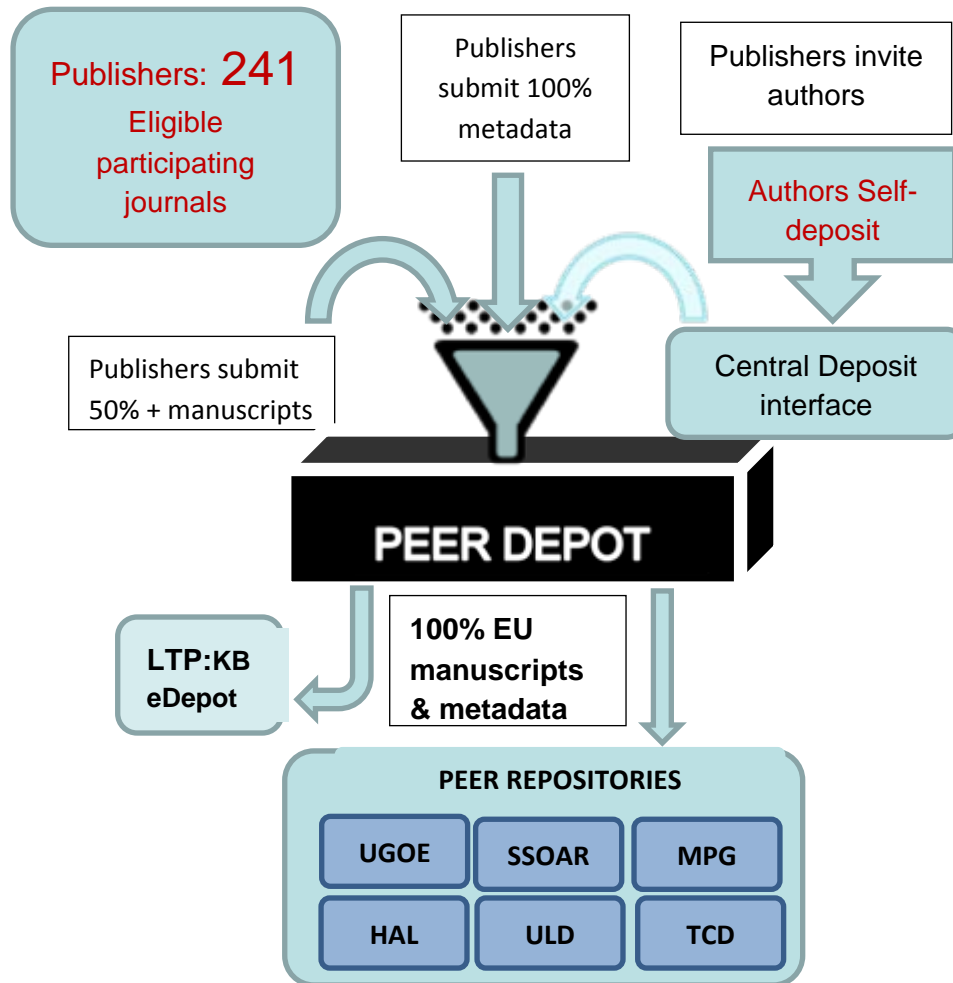


- *Long term preservation archive*: e-depot, Koninklijke Bibliotheek



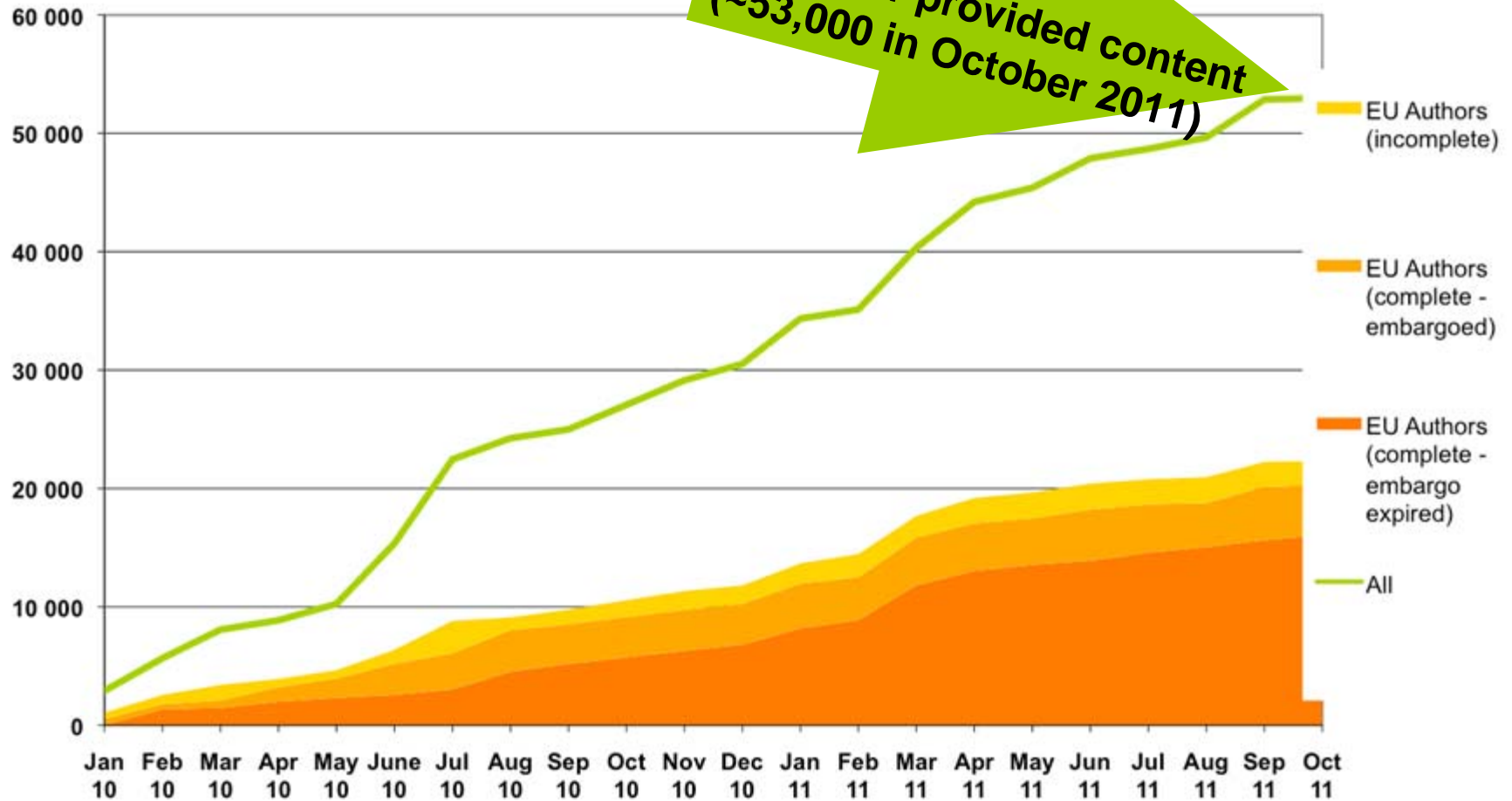
KB Koninklijke Bibliotheek
Nationale bibliotheek van Nederland

The PEER Observatory – content flow

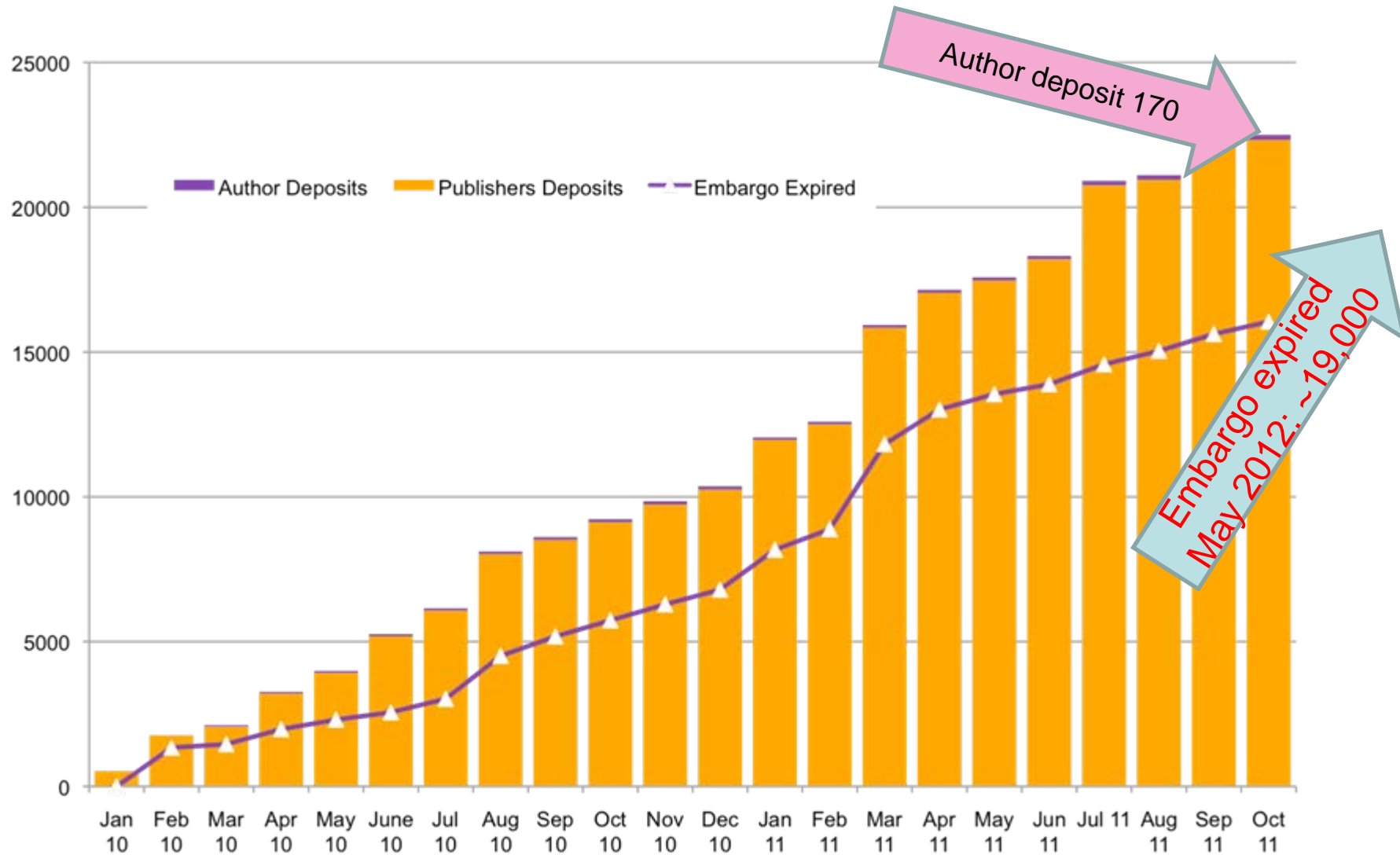


“Observatory”
developed to monitor
the impact of
systematically
depositing stage-two
outputs on a large scale

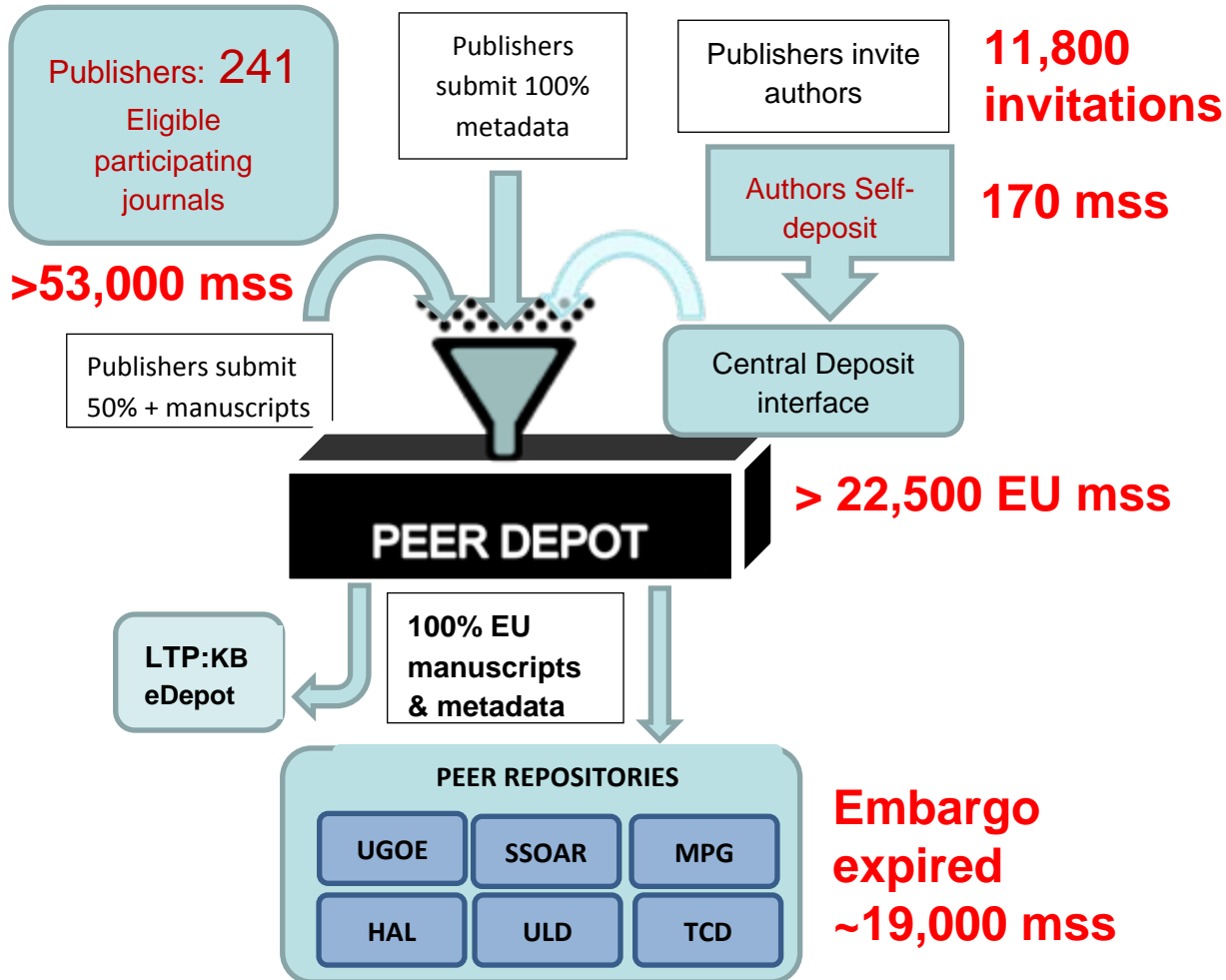
Publisher deposits (cumulated)



EU-Deposits processed (cumulated)



The PEER Observatory – content levels



PEER Challenges and Solutions (1)

PUBLISHER CHALLENGES

- **Stage two (accepted manuscripts) not standard extraction point**
- **Author accepted manuscripts in a variety of file formats**
- **All article types submitted**
- **Metadata delivery in several batches**
 - Article metadata are incomplete at acceptance time; Publication date unknown, DOI not attributed
 - Extraction of only „EU“ authored manuscripts not possible at acceptance stage
- **Different metadata formats**
 - NLM2.x, NLM 3.0, ScholarOne, proprietary
- **Some Metadata elements delivered within PDF document**

PUBLISHER / PEER DEPOT SOLUTIONS

- **Change Process at Publishers**
- **Only one file format allowed – PDF**
- **Checking mechanisms: journal/article**
 - ISSN check
 - article type check
- **Article kept until metadata completion**
 - Metadata are accepted in either one step (on publication) or two passes (on acceptance and on publication)
 - EU author filter done at PEER Depot
- **Mapped onto single TEI structure**
- **Extraction done at PEER Depot (GroBID) in order to increase content**

PEER Challenges and Solutions (2)

REPOSITORY CHALLENGES

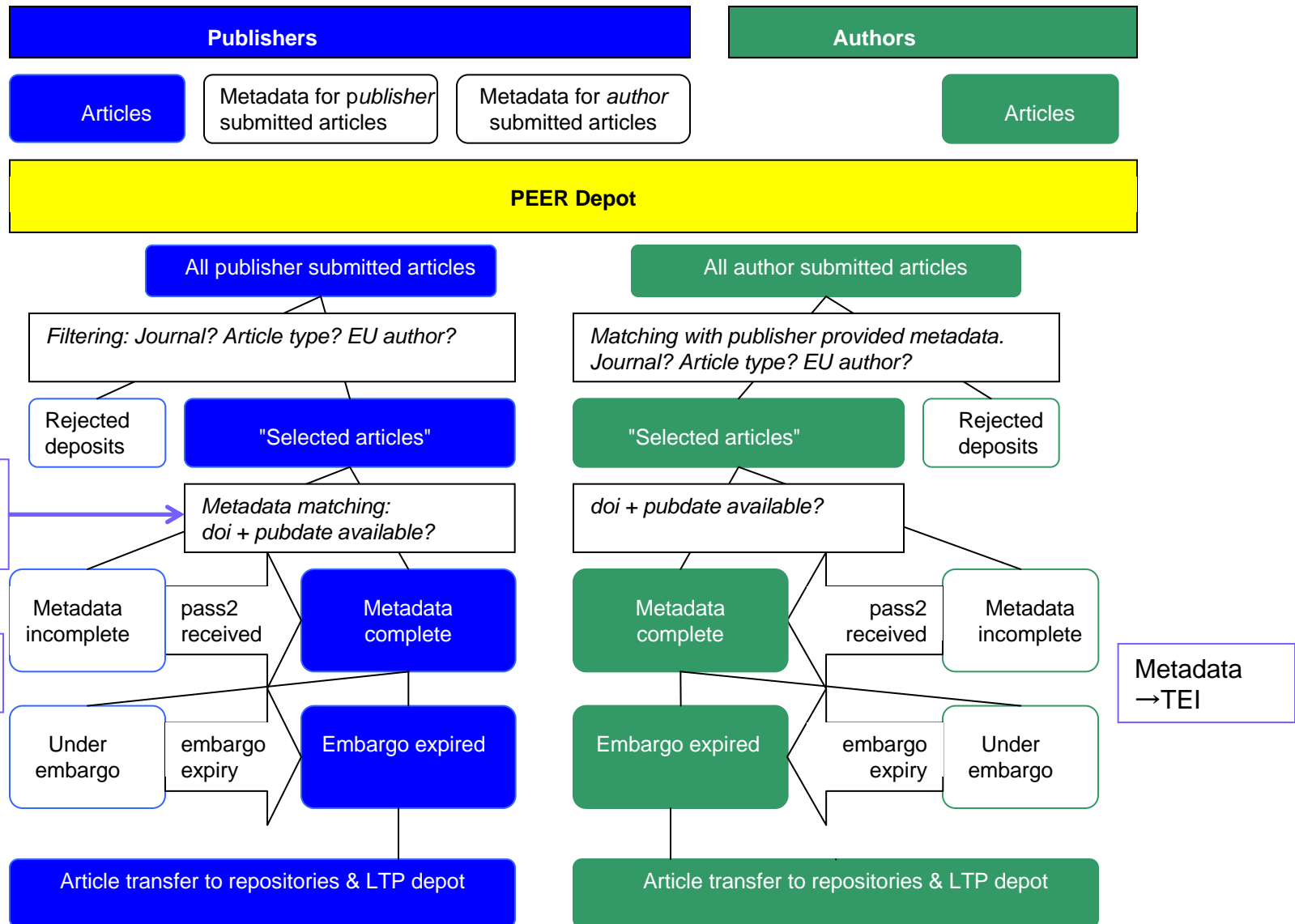
- Varying metadata requirements
- Varying ingestion processes
- Hosting PEER content
- Not configured for accurate embargo management
- Author authentication
- Logfile provision

REPOSITORY / PEER DEPOT SOLUTIONS

- Convert TEI metadata into internally used metadata standard
- Implement SWORD protocol for transfer between Depot & repositories
- Build dedicated PEER Repository within framework of home institution
- Embargo management undertaken at PEER Depot (0 - 36 months)
- Central deposit interface at MPDL then transfer to PEER Depot
- Set up anonymisation process plus automated transfer to Usage team

Other issues: Format and content problems with legacy manuscripts; Technical & financial challenges for repository participation (non PEER Partner repositories)

PEER Depot Workflow (what goes on in the black box)



And when no meta-data is available

- **Automatic extraction of metadata from PDF**
 - Typical use-case: IOP backfiles: Stage 3 documents used as input
- **Grobid: GeneRation Of Bibliographic Data**
 - Machine learning environment for extracting metadata (and full text) from scholarly articles
 - Conditional Random Fields – plus some clever features
 - Precise identification of
 - Authors (naming structure: first name(s), last name(s))
 - Affiliations (laboratory, department, institution)
 - Publication details (volume, issue, DOI)
 - Keywords, abstract
 - Consolidation with CROSSREF
 - Specific training per collection
 - Generation of standardized TEI format
- **Reusable component (e.g. in publication repositories)**

PEER Observatory - Achievements

- **Enormous efforts made and results obtained**
 - Getting 6 heterogeneous repositories working in harmony on one project
 - Building the PEER Depot and creating infrastructural processes and protocols
 - Getting 12 very different publishers to contribute 241 test and over 200 control journals
 - Getting feeds for 241 heterogeneous journal systems to comply with PEER Depot requirements
 - Getting >53,000 mss processed the PEER Depot with uniform metadata
 - Ensuring that after EU filtering, each embargo group and subject has a statistically significant sample set of mss
 - Appointing and managing 3 leading research teams to work on the Observatory

PEER Observatory - Achievements

- **Functioning collaborative infrastructure**
 - Linking repositories and publishers
 - Organising the transformation and flow of content
 - Metadata curation (quality control, embargo management etc.)
 - Usage data collected from repositories and publishers
- **Substantial quantities of content visible in repositories:
~19,000 EU deposits made publicly available (May 2012)**
 - **A working large-scale Observatory which has delivered results!**

The PEER Observatory & Research

