

PIDs4SOM

Persistence of Scholarly Content on the Social Web

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Background

- increasing importance of research blogs for scientific discourses
- problem: no persistent identifiers for scholarly blog posts

20. Opsahl, T. Why Anchorage is not (that) important: binary ties and sample selection (published August 12, 2011; accessed December 16, 2012). URL <http://toreopsahl.com/2011/08/12/>.

[in: Della Rossa, F. et al. (2013): Profiling core-periphery network structure by random walkers, Scientific Reports 3 (1467), doi:10.1038/srep01467]



If you use any of the information in this post, please cite: Opsahl, T., 2013. Triadic closure in two-mode networks: Redefining the global and local clustering coefficients. Social Networks 35, doi: 10.1016/j.socnet.2011.07.001.

[<http://toreopsahl.com/2011/12/21/article-triadic-closure-in-two-mode-networks-redefining-the-global-and-local-clustering-coefficients/>]

Goals

- making scholarly content on the social web available as persistent, citable objects
- increasing the acceptance of scientific discourses taking place on the social web
- contributing to methods for indexing scientific content on the social web

Research Issues

- What are reliable models and architectures to ensure persistence and unique referencing of scholarly content on the social web?
- How can mechanisms for quality assurance and impact measurement of scientific content on the social web look like?
- How can non-standardized content from the social web be linked to highly standardized metadata of the "1.0 Science" world?
- What are appropriate models for semantic annotation of scientific content on the social web?
- What are reliable methods to identify and index scholarly content on the social web?

Stakeholder



WISSENSCHAFTLICHE BLOGS

[<http://de.hypotheses.org/>]



[<http://www.scilogs.de/>]

Project Partners

- GESIS - Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences (GESIS, Cologne)
- Georg Eckert Institute for International Textbook Research (GEI, Braunschweig)
- Herder Institute for Historical Research on East Central Europe (HI, Marburg)
- IPN - Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education (IPN, Kiel)
- German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB, Hannover)
- University- and National Library Darmstadt (ULB, Darmstadt)

