Archiving and collecting Arctic datasets: Open Arctic Research Index **UiT** Tamer Abu-Alam, Karl Magnus Nilsen, Obiajulu Odu, Stein Høydalsvik THE ARCTIC UiT The Arctic University of Norway karl.magnus.nilsen@uit.no UNIVERSITY **OF NORWAY** First stage: Filter out none relevant journals and source institutes Second stage: Filter out the broken records (e.g. records missing links, text, irrelevant, etc.) Third stage: Compare the records in the temporary database with those that we have in the final database (from the previous filtration process). Remove the duplications and keep only the most updated version. Five stages of filtration Fourth stage: Approve the records from certain sources (e.g. from Collecting data from major collaborators institutes concerning with polar data or published and metadata providers (e.g. BASE, Filtering the in journals related to polar issues) Polar Data Catalogue, Norwegian Polar temporary database Institute, etc). Fifth stage: Check for certain keywords to find the relevant This option will be used if the metadata records provider allow using OAI-PMH service Custom-made harvesting of different / Abstract databases after a permission from the metadata providers. Semi final The number of digital repositories containing publications and datasets on the Arctic This option will be used if the database region are increasing enormously. Users want relevant information according to their metadata provider does not allow Harvesting all the using OAI-PMH service **Temporary** query with minimum interval of time. Scholars are compelled to search the individual databases and the database Normalizing metadata existing records on and checking the quality repositories to get their desired documents. (automatic/manual work to the Arctic and the Antarctic (as many reduce the error) Open Arctic Research Index (Open ARI), a planned service at UiT - The Arctic as we can) University of Norway, aims to collect and index all the openly available Arctic-related publications and datasets in a single open access metadata index. By providing a Getting feedback and suggestions/ modifications for new records or simple search dialog box to the index, users can search all these repositories and existing records from the end-users. archives in a single operation. These suggestions will not be The project investigates how such a service can support researchers in their added to the database before approval from the admin of research by making results from Arctic research more visible and better retrievable Open ARI. Final database based on a standardized, interdisciplinary metadata set. The project started by clarifying the need for a new technical solution to collect all the published material using algorithms that allow the best way of filtering relevant records. We have defined 115 possible national and international collaborators who can feed the Open ARI with content. The team will analyze the success opportunities and the challenges in order of planning a full-scale management model. Show search results as timeline Search by multiple keywords - Use different social media channels - Increase the audience by distributing announcements in journals, newsletters Posting these data and websites of different organizations Outreach activities to an easy searchable and associations dealing with polar science to broaden our audience front end website with and getting feedback - Distribute flyers in well attended conferences different interesting Search by geographic location options and meetings

To take the OpenARI to the next level - which is not

only hosting metadata, but to be a platform to define

research gaps and create new forefront knowledge,

we may prepare a web application where scientists

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The OpenARI will be an extended version of the High North Research Documents,

according to the family name).

which is an existing service at UiT.

can discuss, collaborate and use different databases.

/ Classification of metadata providers

The Metadata providers can be classified into three categories based on their relation with Bielefeld Academic Search Engine (BASE) which is our main metadata provider.

1. Metadata providers not included in BASE

The Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland Swedish National Data Service

OBIS - Ocean Biogeographic Information System KNB Data Repository Global Biodiversity Information Facility

UK Polar Data Centre

Arctic Data archive System

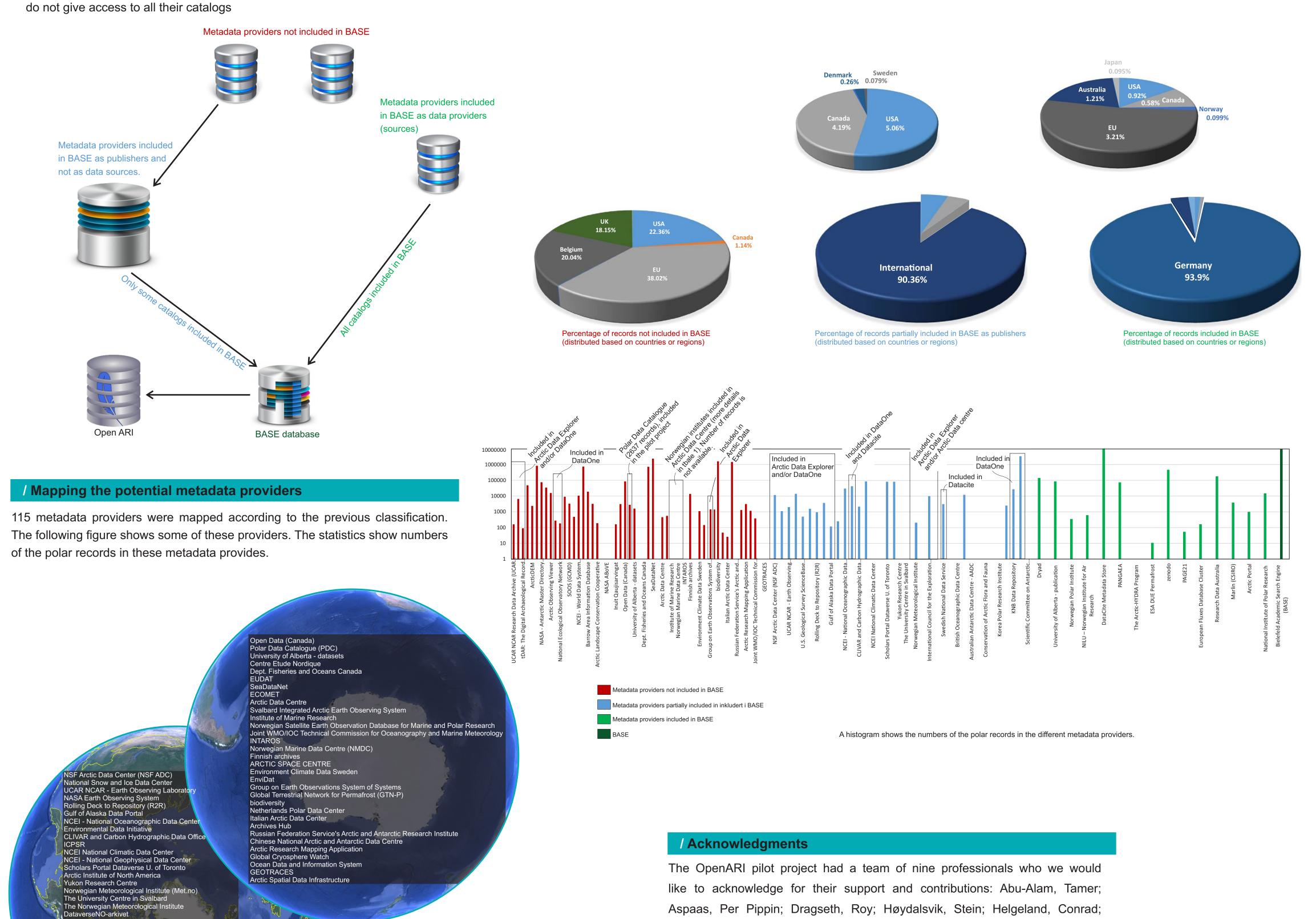
Korea Polar Research Institute

British Oceanographic Data Centre Australian Ocean Data Network

Australian Antarctic Data Centre - AADC

Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Polar Research Institute of China

- 2. Metadata providers included in BASE
- 3. Metadata providers included (partially as publisher) in BASE. These providers



/ Mapping the needs and solutions toward a better service

In order to provide the end users with the best service that will help them in their research and study, we have prioritized fifteen requirements that will be included in the OpenARI.

Some of these requirements are:

- Add locations value for each record (e.g. latitudes and longitudes)
- Search using a map

Show search results on map

- Show search results on a map
- A proper map projection centered around the North and the South Pole
- Show search results as a timeline
- Use autocomplete search words algorithm.
- Multilingual user interface
- Social media sharing of records
- Increase the number of the records in the database by adding more records from other metadata providers.

/ Progress and time frame

The first stage of the Open ARI project was a six month pilot project, running from Sep. 2018 to Feb. 2019. The main goal of the pilot project was to assess the possibilites to build a metadata index for publications and datasets related to the Arctic, and to estimate the resources needed. The recommendations from the final report of the pilot project suggest that such a service will be of great value, because a large part of the relevant publications and datasets can only be found through their own repositories. The report also strongly recommends to extend the scope of the project to include the Antarctic region in addition to the Arctic. From here on the scope will be the Polar regions. Based on the recommendations from the report it has been decided to go forward with a full scale project. This project will start up some time in the fall of 2019.

