Engaging Faculty in Your Scholarly Communication Program

SHERPA/RoMEO and Web of Science to the Rescue

Sue Kunda
OSU Libraries & Press

Deanne Bruner
OSU Libraries & Press

ALCTS Virtual Preconference, June 12, 2014
Webinar Goals

1. Understand SHERPA/RoMEO’s place in a scholarly communication program.

2. Search SHERPA/RoMEO to determine publisher copyright and self-archiving policies.

3. Design a Web of Science search to identify publications authored by faculty at your respective institution.
Proportion of Repositories by Continent - Worldwide

- Europe: 45.9%
- North America: 20%
- Asia: 17.9%
- South America: 8.9%
- Africa: 5%
- Australasia: 4%
- Caribbean: 2%
- Other: 0.1%

Total = 2663 repositories

OpenDOAR - 25-May-2014
Extrinsic Benefits

- Accessibility
- Increased Publicity
- Trustworthiness
- Recognition
- Academic Reward

(Cullen and Chawner, 2011)
Intrinsic Benefits

- Altruism
- Self-Interest

(Cullen and Chawner, 2011)
Barriers to Self-Archiving

- Copyright
- Accessibility a Non-Issue
- Time

(Covey, 2011)
“I don’t think the publisher will allow this.”

“I don’t have time.”

“The current system of scholarly publishing is working just fine.”

“I can’t find my accepted manuscript.”

“My publisher told me not to put it in an IR because it will dilute my downloads.”

“My article is already Open Access on the publisher’s website.”

“My co-authors won’t agree to this.”
SHERPA/RoMEO to the Rescue!
How familiar are you with SHERPA/RoMEO?

- I’ve never heard of it before.
- I’ve heard about/seen it but haven’t really used it.
- I’m a novice user.
- I’m somewhere between a novice and expert user.
- I’m an expert user.
http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/
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*Author's original submission (before peer review)*

*Author's accepted manuscript (after peer review, before copyediting)*

*Version of record*

More on colours and restrictions
SHERPA/RoMEO Search Box
Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

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- Journal titles or ISSN
- Publisher names

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Cobordism invariance of the homotopy type of the space of positive scalar curvature metrics

Mark Walsh

Abstract: Let $X$ and $Y$ be a pair of smooth manifolds, each obtainable from the other by surgery in codimension at least three. We show that the corresponding spaces $\text{Riem}^+(X)$ and $\text{Riem}^+(Y)$, respectively consisting of Riemannian metrics of positive scalar curvature on $X$ and $Y$, are homotopy equivalent. This result is originally due to V. Chernysh but remains unpublished.

1. Introduction

This paper concerns the space of metrics of positive scalar curvature (psc-metrics) on a smooth manifold $X$. Denoted $\text{Riem}^+(X)$, this space is an open subspace of the space of all Riemannian metrics on $X$, equipped with its standard smooth topology. In general, little is known about the topology of $\text{Riem}^+(X)$, although some results have been obtained at the level of $0$ and $1$-connectivity; see $\cite{1}$ for a survey. This is in contrast to the problem of whether or not $X$ admits a psc-metric, of which a great deal is known; see $\cite{2}$. We are interested in the homotopy type of $\text{Riem}^+(X)$ and how it is affected by surgery on the underlying manifold.

Our main result, Theorem 1.1, is as follows.

Main Theorem. Let $X$ be a smooth compact manifold of dimension $n$. Suppose $Y$ is obtained from $X$ by surgery on a sphere $i:S^{n-1}\to X$ with $p+q=n+1$ and $p, q \geq 2$. Then the spaces $\text{Riem}^+(X)$ and $\text{Riem}^+(Y)$ are homotopy equivalent.

A consequence of this, Corollary 1.2, is that in the case of simply connected spin manifolds of dimension at least five, the homotopy type of the space of psc-metrics is spin-cobordism invariant. The main result of this paper is originally due to V. Chernysh in $\cite{2}$, although it remains unpublished. Our proof is much shorter and makes use of work done in $\cite{3}$.

The main idea behind the proof of Theorem 1.1 is to exhibit a homotopy equivalence between the space $\text{Riem}^+(X)$ and a certain subspace $\text{Riem}^+_0(X)$: This subspace consists of metrics which are "standard" near an embedded surgery sphere. If $Y$ is obtained from $X$ by surgery on this sphere, then $X$ is obtained from $Y$ by a complementary surgery. In turn, $\text{Riem}^+(Y)$ is homotopy equivalent to a subspace $\text{Riem}^+_0(Y)$ of metrics which are standard near this complementary surgery sphere. The space $\text{Riem}^+_0(Y)$ is demonstrably homotopy equivalent to $\text{Riem}^+_0(X)$.
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With your permission, we’d like to submit (with a 6 month embargo), “Toward a formal definition of water scarcity in natural-human systems” to ScholarsArchive@OSU.

Best,
Sue Kunda
Digital Scholarship Librarian
Toward a formal definition of water scarcity in natural-human systems


Abstract:
Water scarcity may appear to be a simple concept, but it can be difficult to apply to complex natural-human systems. While aggregate scarcity indices are straightforward to compute, they do not adequately represent the spatial and temporal variations in water scarcity that arise from complex systems interactions. The uncertain effects of future climate change on water scarcity add to the need for clarity on the concept of water scarcity. Starting with a simple but robust definition—the marginal value of a unit of water—we highlight key aspects of water scarcity and illustrate its many biophysical and socioeconomic determinants. We make four central observations. First, water scarcity varies greatly across location, time, and a multitude of uses that are valued either directly or indirectly by society. Second, water scarcity is fundamentally a normative, anthropocentric concept and, thus, can and should be distinguished from the related, purely descriptive notion of water deficit. While such an anthropocentric perspective may seem limiting, it has the potential to encompass the vast range of interests that society has in water. Third, our ability to understand and anticipate changes in water scarcity requires distinguishing between the factors that affect the value or benefits of water from those affecting the costs of transforming water in space, time and form. Finally, this robust and rigorous definition of water scarcity will facilitate better communication and understanding for both policymakers and scientists.

Engaging Faculty

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EDUCATION
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, MA
Ph.D., Food Engineering, 1994
Sc.M., Food Microbiology, 1978
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, SANTIAGO, CHILE
B.S., Industrial and Chemical Engineering, 1972
B.S., Mathematics, 1979

PUBLICATIONS – TOTAL = 132

• BOOK CHAPTERS


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<th>Journal</th>
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Effect of Moderate Pressure Treatments on Microstructure, Texture, and Sensory Properties of Stirred-Curd Cheddar Shreds

Serrano, J.; Velazquez, G.; Lopetcharat, K.; Ramírez, J. A.; Torres, J. A.

Abstract:
A moderate high-pressure processing (HPP) treatment is proposed to accelerate the shreadability of Cheddar cheese. High pressure processing (345 and 483 MPa for 3 and 7 min) applied to unripened (1 d old) stirred-curd Cheddar cheese yielded microstructure changes that differed with pressure level and processing time. Untreated and pressure-treated cheese shredded at d 27 and 1, respectively, shared similar visual and tactile sensory properties. The moderate (345 MPa) and the higher (483 MPa) pressure treatments reduced the presence of crumbs, increased mean shredded particle length, improved length uniformity, and enhanced surface smoothness in shreds produced from unripened cheese. High-pressure processing treatments did not affect the mechanical properties of ripened cheese or the proteolytic susceptibility of milk protein. It was concluded that a moderate HPP treatment could allow processors to shred Cheddar cheese immediately after blocking cooling, reducing refrigerated storage costs, with expected savings of over 15 US$/10

File Name: TorresJA_EffectModeratePressureTreatments.pdf
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URL: http://hdl.handle.net/1957/19920
Date: 2004

ABSTRACT
A moderate high-pressure processing (HPP) treatment is proposed to accelerate the shreadability of Cheddar cheese. High pressure processing (345 and 483 MPa for 3 and 7 min) applied to unripened (1 d old) stirred-curd Cheddar cheese yielded microstructure changes that differed with pressure level and processing time. Untreated and pressure-treated cheese shredded at d 27 and 1, respectively, shared similar visual and tactile sensory properties. The moderate (345 MPa) and the higher (483 MPa) pressure treatments reduced the presence of crumbs, increased mean shredded particle length, improved length uniformity, and enhanced surface smoothness in shreds produced from unripened cheese. High-pressure processing treatments did not affect the mechanical properties of ripened cheese or the proteolytic susceptibility of milk protein. It was concluded that a moderate HPP treatment could allow processors to shred Cheddar cheese immediately after blocking cooling, reducing refrigerated storage costs, with expected savings of over 15 US$/10

Key words: Cheddar cheeses, high-pressure processing, microstructure, shreadability

Abbreviation key: HPP = high-pressure processing, PNPN = protein nitrogen; SN = scanning electron microscopy, TNA = total nitrogen, TFA = texture profile analysis, WSN = water-soluble nitrogen.

INTRODUCTION
Cheddar is the most widely consumed cheese in the United States. It is a multifunctional ingredient, with shreaded being used by cheese manufacturers to market a valued-added product. The same interest in shreaded cheese has been observed elsewhere in the world. Shreded Cheddar cheese and other natural cheeses are widely eaten, including pizza, salads, and many other recipes. The high cheese production volumes and low prices currently observed in the United States have forced dairy producers to seek avenues to reduce the cost of shredded Cheddar cheese, while at the same time improving quality. Many cheese could be shreded commercially, but cold-storage costs for cheese can be shreded are often an economic barrier for further market growth. Cheddar cheese requires about 50 d of ripening before shreading; adding refrigerated storage and handling costs to the product. Key attributes improved by ripening include the reduction of crumbs and improvements in surface smoothness, shred mean length, and size uniformity. Other desirable attributes improved by ripening are shreded piece aesthetic, visual perception of stiffness, and tactile stiffness after shred handling (McMahan, personal communication, 2001).

Two manufacturing technologies are used in Cheddar cheese production. In traditional or mill cheese technology, blocks of about 25 cm on height are piled on top of each other, allowed to rest for about 15 min, and then turned over. This procedure (shredding) is repeated 2 or 3 times to reach the desired curd acid level. In the more recently developed stirred-curd approach, curd is not shredded; instead, shreaded curd is agitated continuously to reach the desired acid level. The constant agitation of the curd does not allow maturing of curd, but the Cheddar cheese obtained has similar composition and properties. Stirred-curd technology is similar to mechanic than the traditional method (Williams, 1997).

This microstructure of Cheddar cheese can be described as a continuous protein matrix, creating a po.
Effects of homosynaptic depression on spectral properties of H-reflex recordings

Kipp, Kristof; Johnson, Samuel T.; Hoffman, Mark A.

Abstract:
The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of homosynaptic depression (HD) on spectral properties of the soleus (SOL) H-reflex. Paired stimulations, separated by 100 ms, were used to elicit an unconditioned and conditioned H-reflex in the SOL muscle of 20 participants during quiet standing. Wavelet and principal component analyses were used to analyze features of the time-varying spectral properties of the unconditioned and conditioned H-reflex. The effects of HD on spectral properties of the H-reflex signal were quantified by comparing extracted principal component scores. The analysis extracted two principal components: one associated with the intensity of the spectra and one associated with its frequency. The scores for both principal components were smaller for the conditioned H-reflex. HD decreases the spectral intensity and changes the spectral frequency of H-reflexes. These results suggest that HD changes the recruitment pattern of the motor units evoked during H-reflex stimulations, in that it not only decreases the intensity, but also changes the types of motor units that contribute to the H-reflex signal.

Keywords: H-reflex, wavelet, motor unit, frequency

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Keywords: H-reflex, wavelet, motor unit, frequency

Running title: Spectral properties and homo-synaptic depression
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Football analysis leads to advance in artificial intelligence

08/18/2011

The study this story is based on is available online: http://hdl.handle.net/1957/22700

CORVALLIS, Ore. – Computer scientists in the field of artificial intelligence have made an important advance that blends computer vision, machine learning and automated planning, and created a new system that may improve everything from factory efficiency to airport operation or nursing care.

And it’s based on watching the Oregon State University Beavers play football.

The idea is for a computer to observe a complex operation, learn how to do it, and then optimize those operations or accomplish other related tasks. In this project, the goal is for the computer to watch video of football plays, learn from them, and then design plays and control players in a football simulation or video game.

As it turns out, football is very complex, and computers struggle to see and understand plays a coach or even an average fan would find routine.

The findings of the new study were just published in AI Magazine, a professional journal of the Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence.

“This is one of the first attempts to put several systems together and let a computer see something in the visual world, study it and then learn how to control it,” said Alan Fern, an associate professor of computer science at OSU.

“Football actually makes a pretty good test bed, because it’s much more complicated that you might think both visually and strategically, but also takes place in a structured setting,” he said. “This makes it quite analogous to other potential applications.”

OSU Press Release
Computer scientists in the field of artificial intelligence have made an important advance that blends computer vision, machine learning and automated planning, and created a new system that may improve everything from factory efficiency to airport operation or nursing care.

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An Application of Transfer to American Football: From Observation of Raw Video to Control in a Simulated Environment

Stracuzzi, David J.; Fern, Alan; Ali, Kamal; Hess, Robin; Pinto, Jervis; Li, Nan; Konik, Tolga; Shapiro, Dan

File Name: aimag11-transfer.pdf
Size: 1.972Mb
Format: PDF
Description: Accepted Manuscript

URI: http://hdl.handle.net/1957/22700
Date: 2011

Abstract:
Automatic transfer of learned knowledge from one task or domain to another offers great potential to simplify and expedite the construction and deployment of intelligent systems. In practice however, there are many barriers to achieving this goal. In this article, we present a prototype system for the real-world context of transferring knowledge of American football from video observation to control in a game simulator. We trace an example play from the raw video through execution and adaptation in the simulator, highlighting the system’s component algorithms along with issues of complexity, generality, and scale. We then conclude with a discussion of the implications of this work for other applications, along with several possible improvements.

Description:
NEWS COVERAGE: A news release based on this journal publication, which is written for a lay audience and has been approved by an author of the study, is available online: http://bit.ly/pny705

Keyword: Artificial intelligence
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Writing magnetic patterns with surface acoustic waves

Li, Weiyang; Buford, Benjamin; Jander, Albrecht; et al.

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Title: Writing magnetic patterns with surface acoustic waves
Author(s): Li, Weiyang; Buford, Benjamin; Jander, Albrecht; et al.
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Fuzzy Logic for Improved Dilemma Zone Identification: Driving Simulator Study

By: Moore, D (Moore, Derek)[1], Hurwitz, DS (Hurwitz, David S)[1]

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH RECORD
Issue: 2384 Pages: 25-34
DOI: 10.3141/2384-04
Published: 2013
View Journal Information

Abstract
A Type H dilemma zone (DZ) is the segment of roadway on the approach to an intersection at which drivers have difficulty deciding whether to stop or proceed at the onset of the circular yellow (CY) indication. The safety of signalized intersections is improved when DZs are correctly identified and steps are taken to reduce the likelihood that vehicles will be caught in such zones. This research purports that using driving simulators as a means of collecting driver response data at the onset of the CY indication is a valid methodology for augmenting analysis of decisions and reactions made within the DZ. The data obtained were compared with data from previous experiments documented in the literature, and the evidence suggested that driving simulation was valid for describing driver behavior under the given conditions. After the data were validated, fuzzy logic was proposed as a tool for modeling driver behavior in the DZ, and three models were developed to describe driver behavior as it relates to the speed and position of the vehicle. These models were shown to be consistent with previous research on this subject and were able to predict driver behavior with up to 90% accuracy.

Keywords
KeyWords Plus: SPEED SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS; DRIVER BEHAVIOR

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Fuzzy Logic for Improved Dilemma Zone Identification: A Driving Simulator Study
Moore, Derek; Hurwitz, David S.

Abstract:
Type-II dilemma zones are the segment of roadway approaching an intersection where drivers have difficulty deciding to stop or proceed at the onset of the circular yellow (CY) indication. Signalized intersection safety is improved when dilemma zones are correctly identified and steps are taken to reduce the likelihood that vehicles are caught in such zones. This research purports that using driving simulators as a means to collect driver response data at the onset of the CY indication is a valid methodology to augment our analysis of decisions and reactions made within the dilemma zone. The data obtained was compared against that from previous experiments documented in the literature and the evidence suggests that driving simulation is valid for describing driver behavior under the given conditions. After validating the data, fuzzy logic was proposed as a tool to model driver behavior in the dilemma zone, and three models were developed to describe driver behavior as it relates to the speed and position of the vehicle. These models were shown to be consistent with previous research on this subject and were able to predict driver behavior with up to 90% accuracy.

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Best regards,
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Accelerating moderately stiff chemical kinetics in reactive-flow simulations using GPUs
Kyle H. Nayar1,2, Chih-Jen Sung3

1Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850, USA
2Department of Chemical Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850, USA
3Department of Mechanical Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850, USA

Abstract
The chemical kinematics on GPUs arising from operator-split reactive-flow simulations were solved on GPUs using explicit integration algorithms. bombers of the reaction kinetics of a hydrogen oxidation mechanism (9 species and 38 irreversible reactions) were computed using the explicit fifth-order Runge-Kutta-Chebyshev (RKC) method, and the GPU-accelerated version performed faster than single- and dual-core CPU versions by factors of 1.26 and 1.25, respectively. For 32,000 species, the GPU version performed much faster than the single- and dual-core CPU versions by a factor of 1.26 and 1.25, respectively. The GPU-accelerated version performed faster than the single- and dual-core CPU versions by factors of 1.26 and 1.25, respectively.

1. Introduction
The progress is made of high-speed computational fluid-dynamics (CFD) simulators, caused by the grid resolution and time step size in addition to complex physical phenomena.

1. Marine species invasions in estuaries and harbors
John C. Briggs*
Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97333, USA.

KEYWORDS: Marine invasions, Human introductions, Biodiversity, Trophic levels, Transplantation, Conservation.

6*Present address: 43939 Spaghetti Pl, Indio, California 92201. Email: clingfishes@yahoo.com
7Email: clingfishes@yahoo.com

INTRODUCTION
In regard to species that migrate or are introduced from one locality to another, there has been
and still is an unfortunate disconnect between biogeography and ecology, for many years
biogeographers have recognized the existence of continuous invasions or migrations among the
world’s regions and provinces (Briggs 1974). More recently, marine ecologists have been
interested in examining the contemporary effects of invasive species at the community level
(Ricklefs 1987, Witman et al. 2004, Karlson et al. 2003). The biogeographic and ecological studies
agree in three respects: (1) there is a continuous movement of species among areas and
communities, (2) such movements almost always involve migrations from locations that are
relatively species rich to those that are relatively poor, and (3) species that colonize new
communities are generally accommodated by the native species that occupy the appropriate
habitats. The term “accommodation” refers to a proposed rule which states that, if an exotic
species colonizes a native ecosystem, it is permitted to do so by an accommodation on the part of
the native species that occupies appropriate habitat (Briggs 2010). Accommodation means the
yield of living space or the provision of support to the invader as the result of competitive
pressure, including special relationships described as niche compression, niche sharing, facilitation,
or mutualism. When such special relationships are not identified, it would seem prudent to use
accommodation as an inclusive term. The ultimate goal of restoration ecology should be the
introduction or reintroduction of large-size, apex-level predators. Despite the numerous ongoing
restoration projects, there are no indications of improvements to the extent that this goal can be

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Fuzzy Logic for Improved Dilemma Zone Identification: A Driving Simulator Study
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Abstract:
Type-II dilemma zones are the segment of roadway approaching an intersection where drivers have difficulty deciding to stop or proceed at the onset of the circular yellow (CY) indication. Signalized intersection safety is improved when dilemma zones are correctly identified and steps are taken to reduce the likelihood that vehicles are caught in such zones. This research purports that using driving simulators as a means to collect driver response data at the onset of the CY indication is a valid methodology to augment our analysis of decisions and reactions made within the dilemma zone. The data obtained was compared against that from previous experiments documented in the literature and the evidence suggests that driving simulation is valid for describing driver behavior under the given conditions. After validating the data, fuzzy logic was proposed as a tool to model driver behavior in the dilemma zone, and three models were developed to describe driver behavior as it relates to the speed and position of the vehicle. These models were shown to be consistent with previous research on this subject and were able to predict driver behavior with up to 90% accuracy.

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