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Emergence of a scientific collaboration: DataONE case study.

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Emergence of a scientific collaboration: DataONE

August 28, 2010 Tokyo Arsev Umur Aydinoglu



- Introduction
- Background
- Methods
 - DataONE
- (Preliminary) results

Introduction

Tougher problems (global warming, energy demand, space research, financial crisis etc.)

□ Big science

Iarge-scale research projects that needs vast resources funded by national governments or groups of national governments. (Weingberg, 1961)

Collaborative research

Research question

How do multidisciplinary, multinational, and multiinstitutional scientific collaborations emerge?

Scientific Collaborations

- Historical background
- Studies on scientific collaborations
- 🗆 Gaps
 - The impact of new developments in ICT
 - Complexity theory perspective

Complexity Theory

- Non-linear systems
- Chaos theory
- Complexity theory
 - Critically interacting components self-organize to form potentially evolving structures exhibiting a hierarchy of emergent system. (self-organizing systems discussion group, 2008).
 - Multiple agents + interactions
 - Applications in biology, computer science, philosophy, organizational studies, communication, economics, international relations.

Complex Adaptive System



Complexity Theory

- □ Systems are potentially chaotic (complex).
- Systems move from one dynamic state to the other through a discrete bifurcation process.
- Forecasting is impossible, especially at a global scale and in the long term.
- When in a chaotic state:
 - systems are "attracted" to an identifiable configuration;
 - systems, generally, have a fractal form.
- Similar actions taken by systems in a complex state will never lead to the same result.



□ Three waves of General System Theory (Sawyer, 2004)

Parson's Structural Functionalism

General Systems Theory

Complex Adaptive Systems

Emergence

Lower lever – higher level



Ex: SMS Language or Slang





Emergent behavior



Methods

Case study

- "research strategy which focuses on understanding the dynamics present within single settings" (Eisenhardt, 1989, 534)
- Deep understanding through rich data
- Multiple techniques and sources in data gathering
- Suitable for longitudinal studies



- □ Information oriented sampling (Flyberg, 2006)
 - Selecting a case that has the potential to provide the richest data
- Data Collection
 - Semi-structured interviews w/ leadership team & cyberinfrastructure team (14)
 - Natural observation (2 grand meetings + daily work)
 - Online survey

Historical background

Office of Cyberinfrastructure

- Supercomputer centers program (1980s)
- High performance computing and communications (1990s)
- Cyberinfrastructure (2000s)
 - "the coordinated aggregation of software, hardware and other technologies as well as human expertise to support current and future discoveries in science and engineering and to integrate relevant and often disparate resources to provide a useful, usable and enabling computational and data framework characterized by broad access." (NSF Cyberinfrastructure Workshop, 2006)
 - Involved in tackling 'grand challenges'.

NSF's DataNet Vision

- Provide the means to meet critical data needs
- Create a structure that has a comprehensive range of expertise and ensures active participation.
- □ Achieve long term sustainability
- Provide for the full data management life cycle (creation, dissemination, & preservation), facilitate research, develop new tools and develop new capabilities for learning
- Work with other DataNet Partners

The DataNet program: \$100 Million for 5 DataNet Partners over 5 years (\$20M each)

The First Two Funded Projects: DataONE and the Data Conservancy



(Observation Network for Earth)

Universal access about to life on earth and the environment that sustains it.

- Goals:
- To enable science



- Create sustainable & secure infrastructure
- Encourage broad and active community engagement
- Be useful to researchers, decision-makers, educators, students



The challenges of global change



Smith, Knapp, Collins. In press.

Human impacts on land-based ecosystems



Scientific challenges and data needs

- Global change is a complex scientific and societal challenge
- Community needs good data

Good data...

- build good science
- make possible wise management
- enable sound decisions
- Good data need...
 - solid technical infrastructure
 - sound organization
 - community engagement multiple disciplines

Nature of the collaboration

<u>Unidisciplinary</u> - researchers from a single discipline work together to address a common problem

- <u>Multidisciplinary</u> researchers from different disciplines work independently or sequentially, each from his or her own disciplinary-specific perspective, to address a common problem
- **Interdisciplinary** researchers from different disciplines work jointly to address a common problem and although some integration of their diverse perspectives occurs, participants remain anchored in their own fields
- <u>Transdisciplinary</u> researchers from different disciplines work jointly to create a shared conceptual framework that integrates and moves beyond discipline-specific theories, concepts, and approaches, to address a common problem

(Rosenfield, 1992)

DataONE



Rationale for selecting DataONE

Timing

- Potential for emergent behavior
 - Interaction among networks
 - Systems functions cannot be localized
 - Interaction w/ complex & sophisticated language

Convenience

Preliminary Results 1/7

Non-linear relations (institutional & individual level)



Preliminary Results 2/7

Counteracting forces (individual level)

Different goals:

- "Fits to my research interest."
- "For my tenure I need to be involved in such projects."
- "I was called."
- "It was my job to facilitate."

Preliminary Results 3/7

Strange attractors 1/2

NSF Solicitation = funding



Preliminary Results 4/7

Strange Attractor 2/2

 Severity of the problem
'Climate Change'



Preliminary Results 5/7

No forecasting

Developing the cyberinfrastructure

Know what to develop but not how to, which steps to follow, it is evolving by itself

Preliminary Results 6/7

Interaction

Frequent and continuous communication

- **f**2f
- Email
- Skype
- Collaboration website

Preliminary Results 7/7

- Notes from fieldwork
 - Constant recreation of working groups (higher level)
 - Loose leadership style
 - Emergence of an in-group language (e.g. acronym list)
 - 🗖 Waves (?)

Future Research

Online survey (fractals)

DataONE & scientific collaborations

- Longitudinal study
- Community engagement

Interdisciplinarity & the role of Information Science
Cyberinfrastructure

Complexity theory