

§10. Construction of an Institutional Repository of NIFS

Namba, C., Chikaraishi, H., Mito, T., Kohmoto, Y., Hashimoto, K.

In the Annual plan for FY 2008 of the Medium-term plan of NIFS, it was decided to establish an institutional repository (IR) of NIFS. Research Information Office (RIO) was nominated as an operating organization for the repository. After intensive work done at RIO, an IR of NIFS, named NIFS-Repository, was opened by the end of March 2009 (<http://nifs-repository.nifs.ac.jp>).

IR is defined as; “a university-based institutional repository is a set of services that a university offers to the members of its community for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution and its community members”¹⁾. In other words, for the case of NIFS, the IR is required to meet the social accountability of the Institute that is carrying out a large-scale project of nuclear fusion research and development.

Here we introduce NIFS-repository, and describe its specific features.

1) NIFS is an Inter-University Research Institute and serves as Center of Excellence, organizing collaborative researches in the field of fusion science nationwide and abroad. Therefore our repository, that includes research products by our own staff and those by our collaborators as well, chances to be ranked as “Research Field Repository” in fusion science.

2) RIO has developed “NIFS Article Information System (NAIS)” for constructing the so-called research activity database, where the data of research papers and annals are almost automatically collected and stored. At the same time RIO publishes research reports of the institute. This makes researchers free from extra load for registering their research papers in our IR.

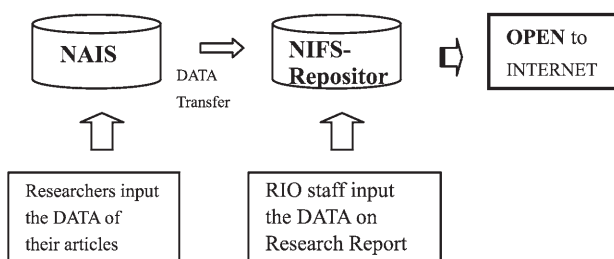


Fig. 1 How to collect the contents of NIFS-Repository.

3) NIFS-Repository will contain articles published in scientific journals, Research Reports published by NIFS, Annual Reports of NIFS, Presentations at International Conferences, and Others. The copyright policy of journals, to which scientific papers from NIFS are frequently submitted (top 22), is surveyed. The result shows around

80% of all the NIFS papers are submitted to Super Green or Green journals. Here, “Super Green journal”(■) means a journal, the copyright policy of which allows to post the published version of the article on IR, and “Green journal” (□) mean that allows posting the final author’s manuscript.

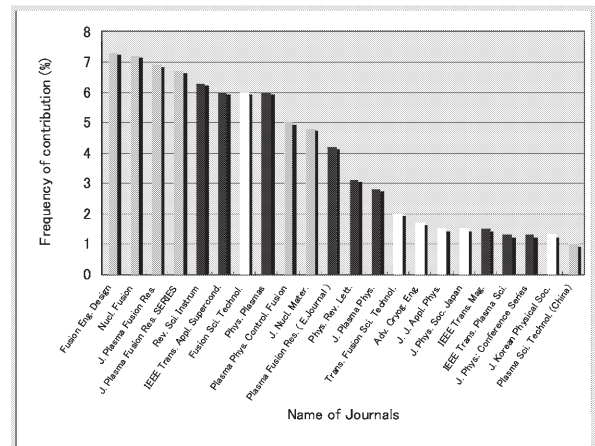


Fig. 2 Summary of the copyright policy of journals, to which scientific papers from NIFS are frequently submitted.

4) The DSpace institutional repository system, created by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in collaboration with the Hewlett Packard Corporation, is utilized for NIFS-Repository system with some ancillary tools.



Fig. 3 View of the top page of NIFS-Repository.

In order to exchange the information on organizing and constructing the IR at inter-university research institutes like NIFS, a mini-workshop was held at NIFS on January 20, 2009 with participation from inter-university institutes such as National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, National Institute for Physiological Sciences, Institute for Molecular Science, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization (KEK), and Tohoku Univ. and Nagoya Univ.

1) Lynch, Clifford A. “Institutional Repositories: Essential Infrastructure for Scholarship in the Digital Age” ARL, No. 226 (February 2003) [<http://www.arl.org/newsltr/226/ir.html>]

This work was conducted under NIFS Collaborative Research Program (NIFS08KVXA001).