



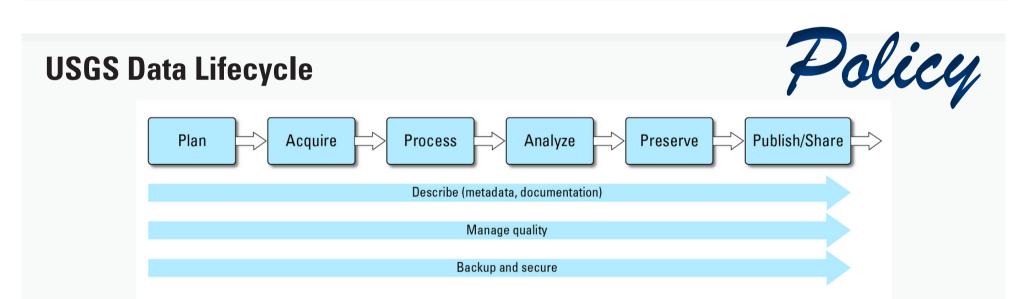
Digital Object Identifiers (DOI) usage and adoption in U. S. Geological Survey

Background

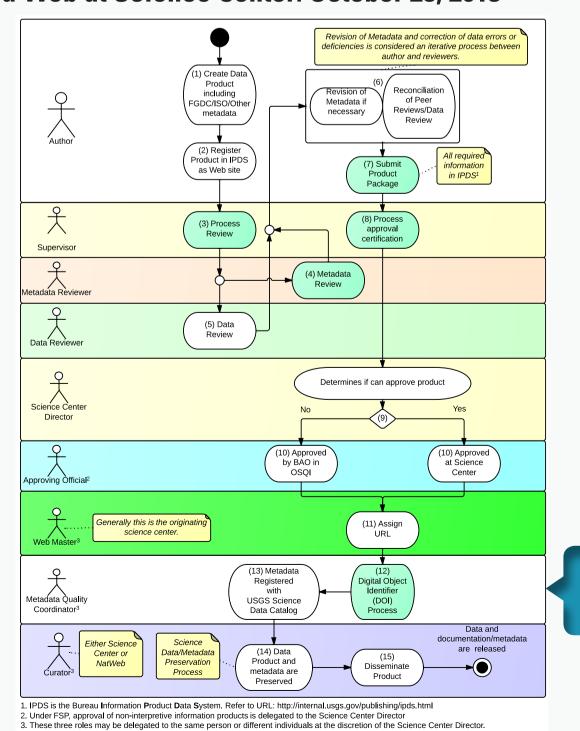
Addressing grand environmental science challenges requires unprecedented access to easily understood data that cross the breadth of temporal, spatial, and thematic scales. From a scientist's perspective, the big challenges lie in discovering the relevant data, dealing with extreme data heterogeneity, large data volumes, and converting data to information and knowledge. Historical linkages between derived products, such as publications and associated datasets, have not existed in the earth science community.

The US Geological Survey's (USGS) Core Science Analytics and Synthesis (CSAS), in collaboration with Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Mercury Consortium (funded by NASA, USGS and DOE), established a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) service for USGS data, metadata, and other media. This service is offered in partnership through the University of California Digital Library EZID service.

USGS scientists, data managers, and other professionals can generate globally unique, persistent and resolvable identifiers for any kind of digital objects. Additional efforts to assign DOIs to historical data and publications are also underway. New policies will require DOIs in metadata records such that the data used in the research can be better identified. USGS is using DOI identifiers to cite data in journal articles, web-accessible datasets, and other media for distribution, integration, and in support of improved data management practices.

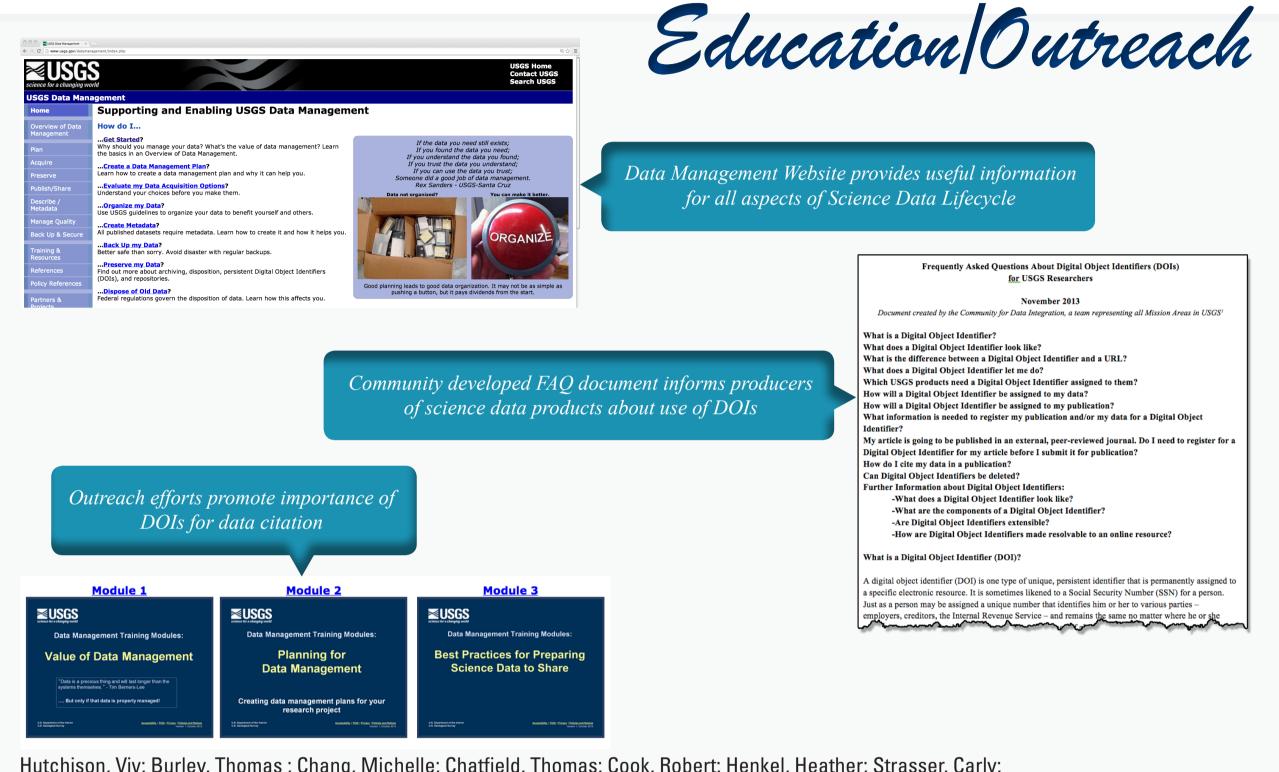


Release Data via Web at Science Center: October 28, 2013

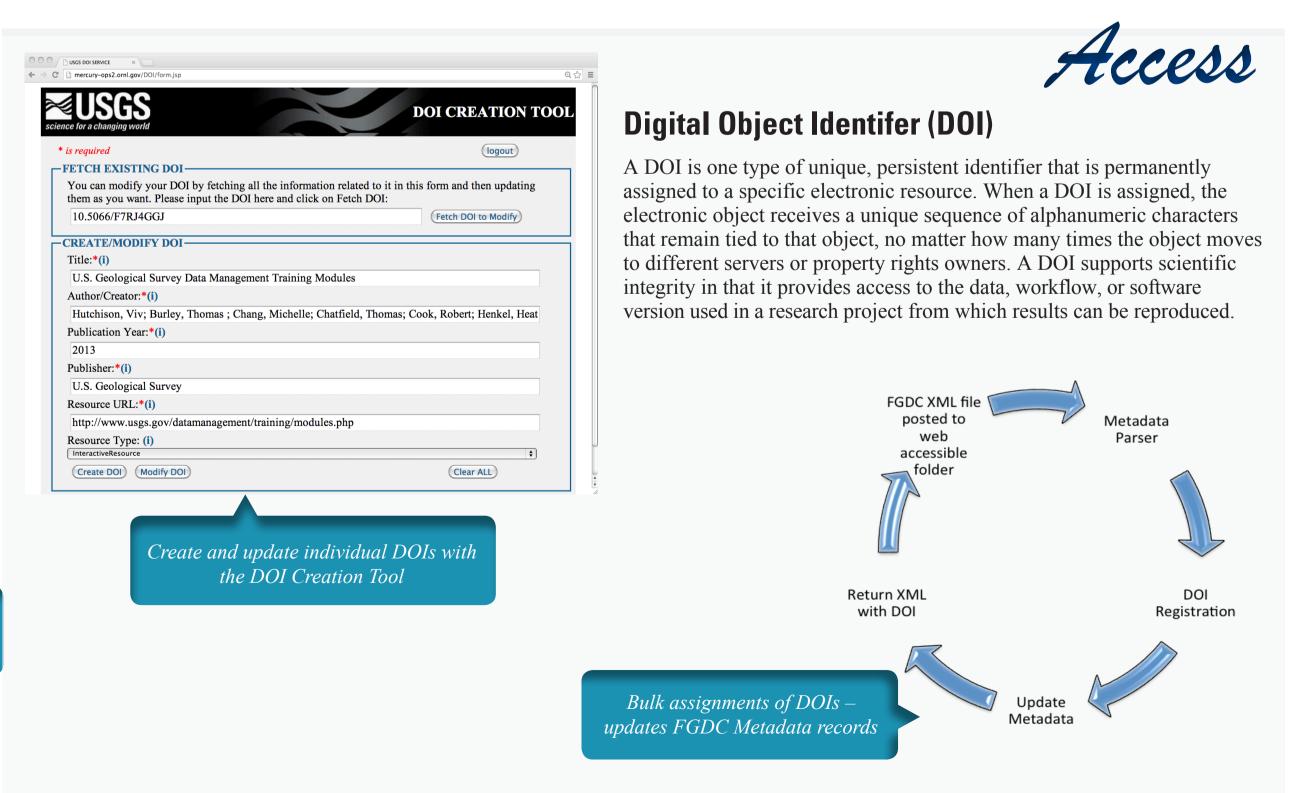


Ipdated policies include

a DOI Requirement



Hutchison, Viv; Burley, Thomas; Chang, Michelle; Chatfield, Thomas; Cook, Robert; Henkel, Heather; Strasser, Carly; Zolly, Lisa; (0000): USGS Data Management Training Modules; 2013. http://dx.doi.org/10.5066/F7RJ4GGJ

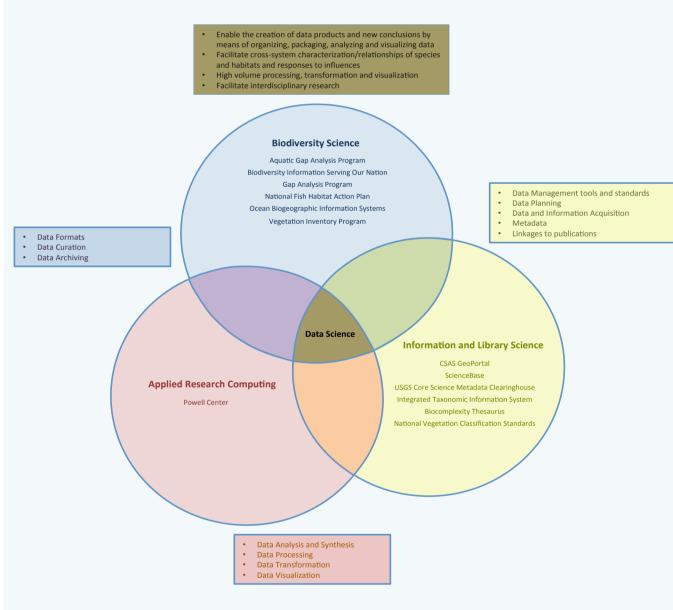


Who We Are

CSAS combines fundamental and applied research, and integrates scientific data with information analysis and synthesis. We do this by conducting biological occurrence data acquisition, biological taxonomic analysis and interpretation, performing computational analytics, and informational synthesis.

The USGS Science Strategy emphasizes applied Earth systems information research with a focus on data integration and new methods of investigation. CSAS works closely with other mission areas to leverage expertise and apply it to the computing and information needs of science research projects. To help respond to complex and sometimes perplexing science questions, CSAS collaborates with other USGS Mission Areas, and partners with institutions, programmers, modelers, application developers, and others.

How We Accomplish Our Mission



Collaborators and Partners







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