

Open Soure Geospatial Research Software in 2024

Assessing service quality with technology readiness levels

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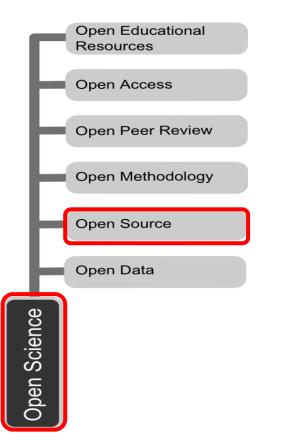
PICO | Friday, 19 Apr, 10:53–10:55 (CEST) PICO spot 4





- Hello Everbody
- My name is Peter Löwe, I work for the Berlin Social Science Centre.
- Today I am reporting about the emerging practice of applied software citation for open source research software and due scientific credit.

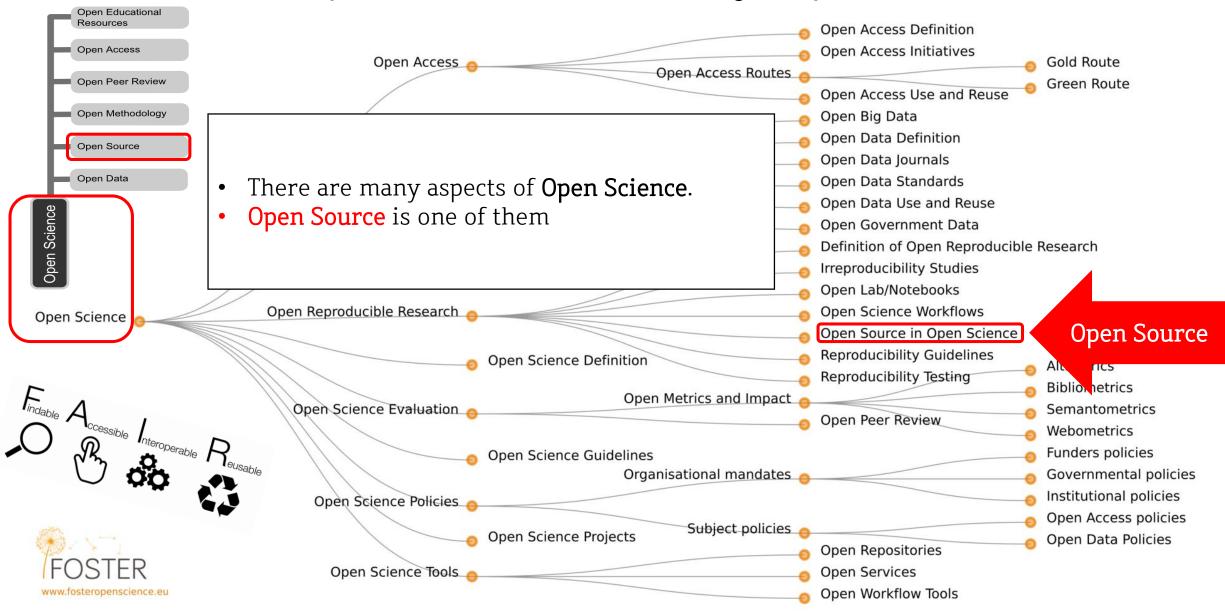
Open Source is part of Open Science.





- SLIDE 1
- The current paradigm for science is open science.
- It rests on several pillars, one of them is open source, another is open access

Open Science has many aspects



• [SLIDE 2]

Digital Persistent Identifier (PID) 101

DOI and ORCID are machine actionable: e.g. Webbrowsers "eat them", so do databases

Flavours of Digital Object Identifiers

- Publications (journal articles, books)
- doi Data
 - Concept (Software project name)
 - doiVersion (a software release)

Open Researcher and Collaborator ID







<- my own



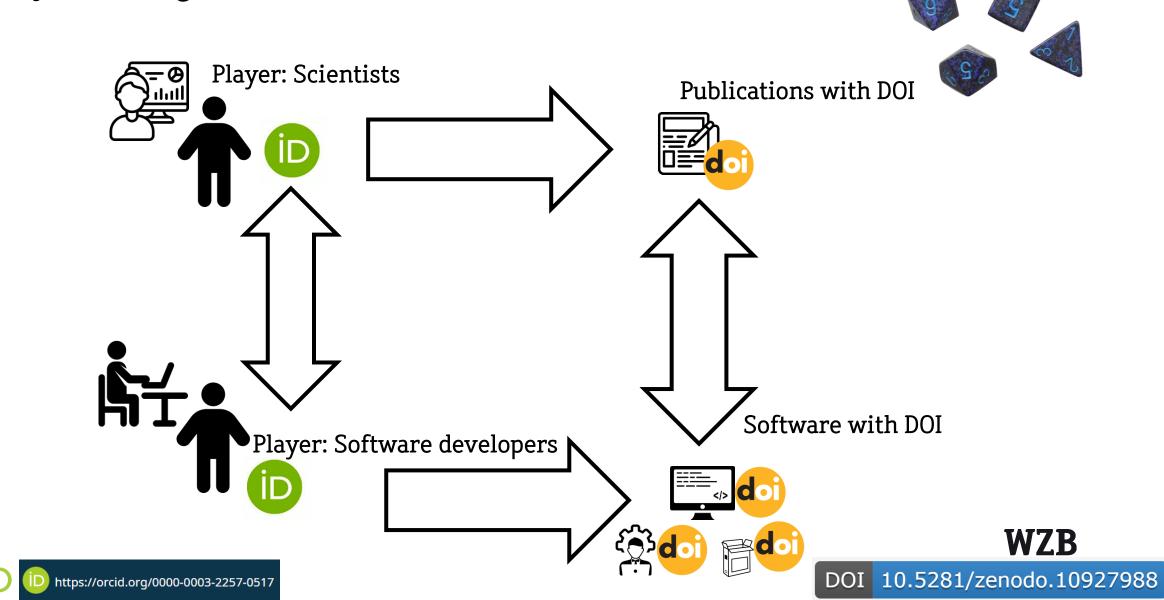
ORCID!

SLIDE 3

- Digital persistent identifiers are key enablers for Open Science, such as
- DOI identifiers, can be applied to both publications and software, and also
- ORCID Identifiers for individual persons.



Open Source in Open Science: Players and game tokens



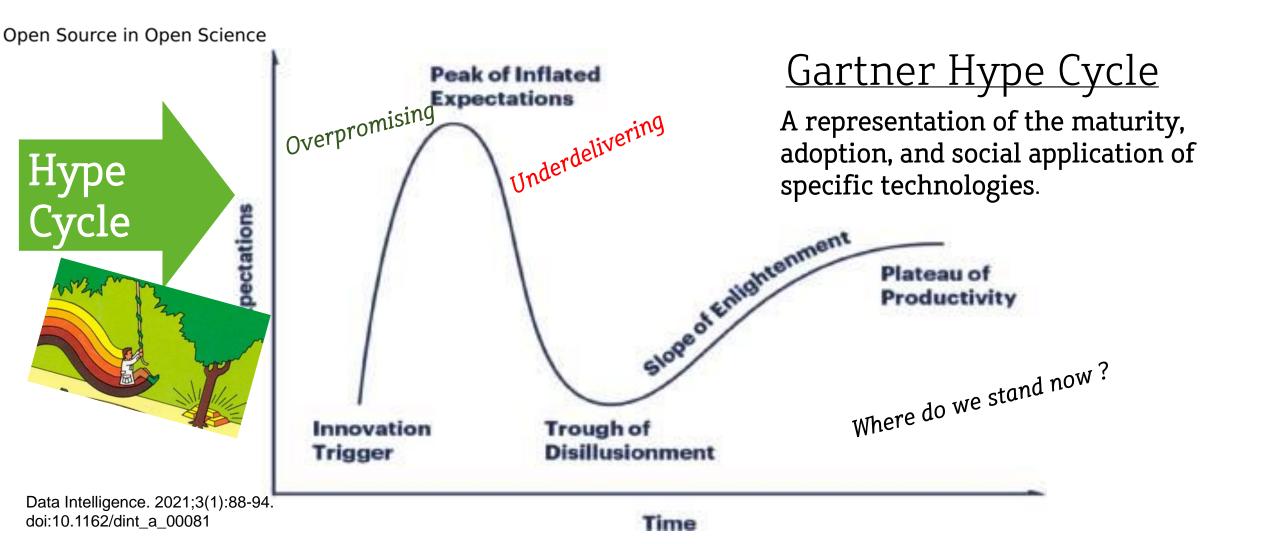
SLIDE 4

The citation of research software can be understood as a social game, with scientists and software developers as separate teams, using ORCID and DOI as game tokens.

To understand, how this software citation game currently works, technology management concepts, namely the Gartner Hype Cycle and Techology Readiness Levels were applied.



Open Source in Open Science Mastering the game



• [SLIDE 5]

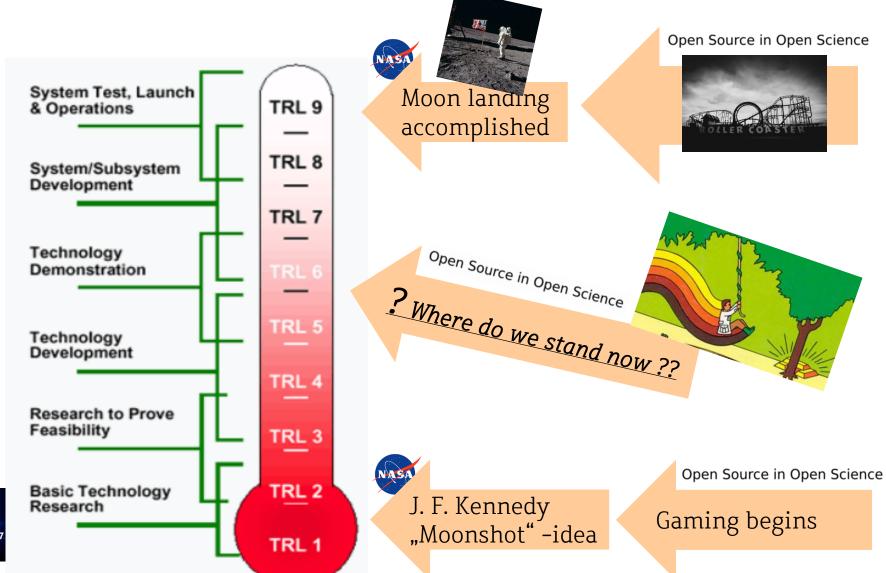
Service Quality Technology Readiness Levels (TRL)

Technology Readiness Levels (TRL)

TRLs are method for estimating the maturity of technologies during the acquisition phase of a program.

TRLs enable consistent and uniform discussions of technical maturity across different types of technology.





• [SLIDE 6]

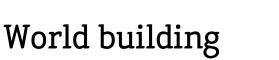


Open Source in Open Science Game Levels and Missions



Overview

Level 1

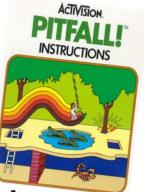


- Develop basic infrastructure skills
- Implement basic building blocks
- Create a critical mass for Level 2



Exploration

- Explore the maze
- Chart the maze
- Identify and remove roadblocks

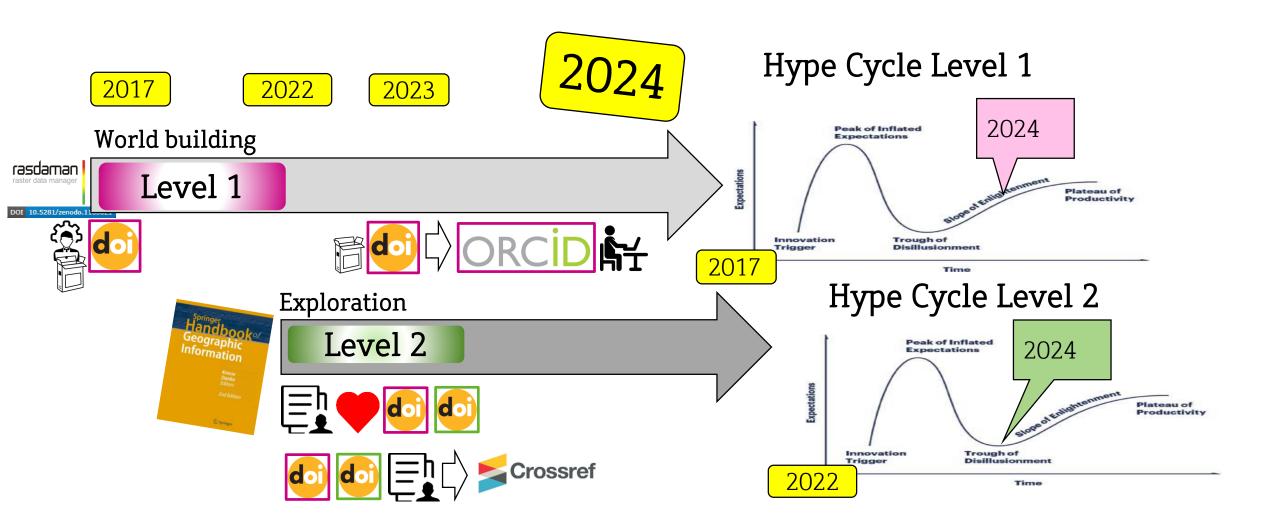


SLIDE 7

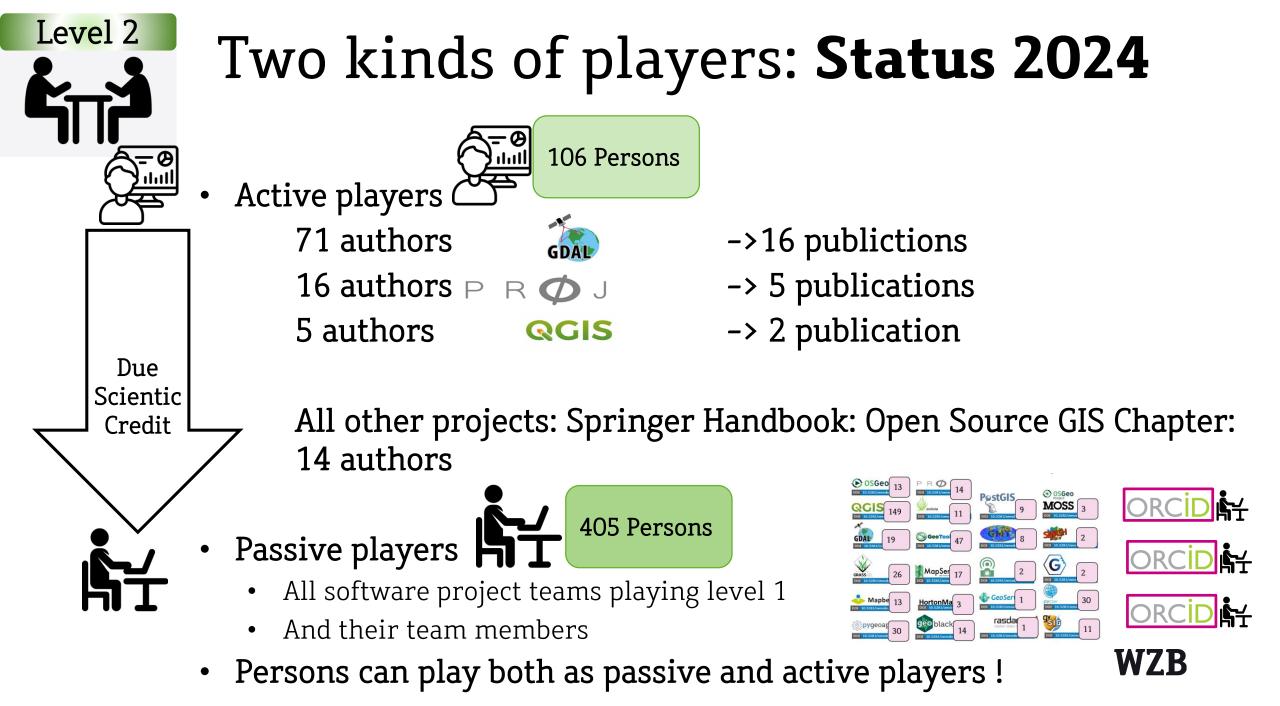
Software citation can be understood as a two stage multiplayer game, where both game levels are interlinked.

When did the game start? Where are we now?





• [SLIDE 8]

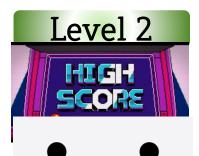


[Slide 10]



SLIDE 9

A test group of over 20 software projects, was monitored for two years, based on records from the CrossRef database to map out the current state of the game.



Publication **Top Scores** (thanks to the active players / authors !)

Approach:

QGIS

Ρ

Query CrossRef for Software DOI, locate related publication DOI, analyse metadata

<u>16</u> publictions by 71 authors -> credit for 101 developers

 $\underline{2}$ publication by 5 authors -> credit for 149 developers

Compiling Publishers and Journals Navigation Charts for Publication Planning

- Results from publication analysis
 - **"Greenlist"** of journals with proven software citation by DOI
 - **"Whitelist"** of journals with <u>similar practices</u> as greenlisted journals
 - **"Greylist"** of journals, where software DOI references are not honored yet "It does not work (yet)"
- Guided by this, scientists can plot "paths to success" for strategic publications in journals which honor software DOI citation



"Proven to work"









Slide 11

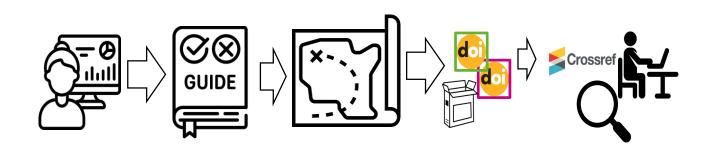
Based on this, guidance information for prospective authors was compiled. This is work in progress and incomplete.

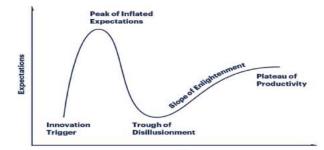
The preliminary results show three groups of Journals and Publishers.

One group, where DOI-based software citation is fully implemented by today's standards, with correct references in the CrossRef database.

A second group, where similar results can be expected, due to identical publication standards as in the first group.

A third group of Journals and Publishers was identified by trial and error, where software citation can be practiced, but does not yet result in due credit

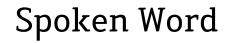








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Slide 12

This information can be used by prospective authors as indicators to plan their publications in regard to software citation.

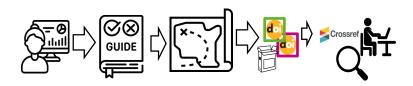




Berlin Social Science Center

Thank you for your attention

May you play well



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