

Redirecting Web service for ORCID to scholarly systems via the Researcher Name Resolver

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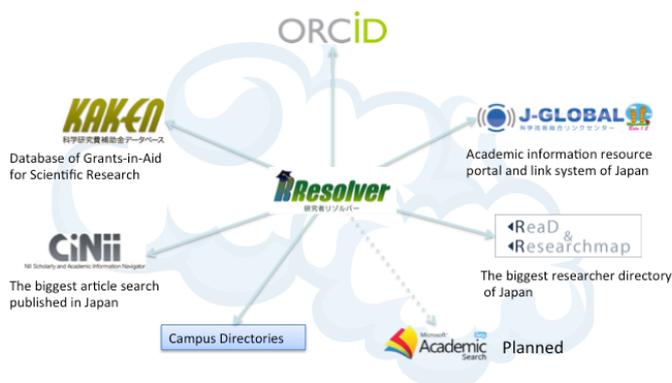
We built a researcher identifier management system called the Researcher Name Resolver (RNR) to assist with the name disambiguation of authors in digital libraries on the Web [1]. RNR, which is designed to cover all researchers in Japan, is a Web-oriented service that can be openly connected with external scholastic systems*. We expect it to be widely used for enriched scholarly communications.

Here, we assume that researcher identifiers would be assigned on the basis of database maintenance boundaries, which could be local, national, and international. Local maintenance corresponds to institutions, national maintenance corresponds to government agencies, and international maintenance corresponds to international agencies. RNR assigns researcher identifiers on the national level in Japan and provides linkage between institutional identifiers and national identifiers. The linkage between international identifiers and national identifiers remains to be done. ORCID† is the most promising international agency to provide researcher identifiers, so that RNR should be interlinked with ORCID.

ORCID provides API to access researcher profiles and publication-claims, so that privileged external systems can read a user's ORCID identifier and add external identifiers to the user's record via OAuth. We have implemented prototypical web application for researchers to make linkages between their own ORCID pages and RNR pages. A researcher page of ORCID has a link to the corresponding researcher page of RNR, and vice versa. The web application activity diagram on the scenario is depicted in Appendix A. As a result, RNR have a connection with ORCID, and can provide a redirecting service from/to ORCID among connected scholarly systems, which is illustrated in Fig. 1.

This could provide a seamless information surfing functionality via authors of scholarly knowledge on the Web. Users will be able to go through authors integrated with different levels of identifiers and hop to various types of scholarly information services connected to those authors.

Fig. 1
Web resource links
for researchers



References

- [1] Kei Kurakawa, Hideaki Takeda, Masao Takaku, and Akiko Aizawa. Researcher Name Resolver: A framework for researcher identification in Japan. 5th International Conference on Open Repositories, 2010, <http://or2010.fecyt.es/Resources/documentos/GSabstracts/or2010-kurakawa-v1.pdf> (accessed 2013-03-02).

* See the help of RNR: http://rns.nii.ac.jp/html_us/help_en.html

† <http://www.orcid.org>

Appendix. A

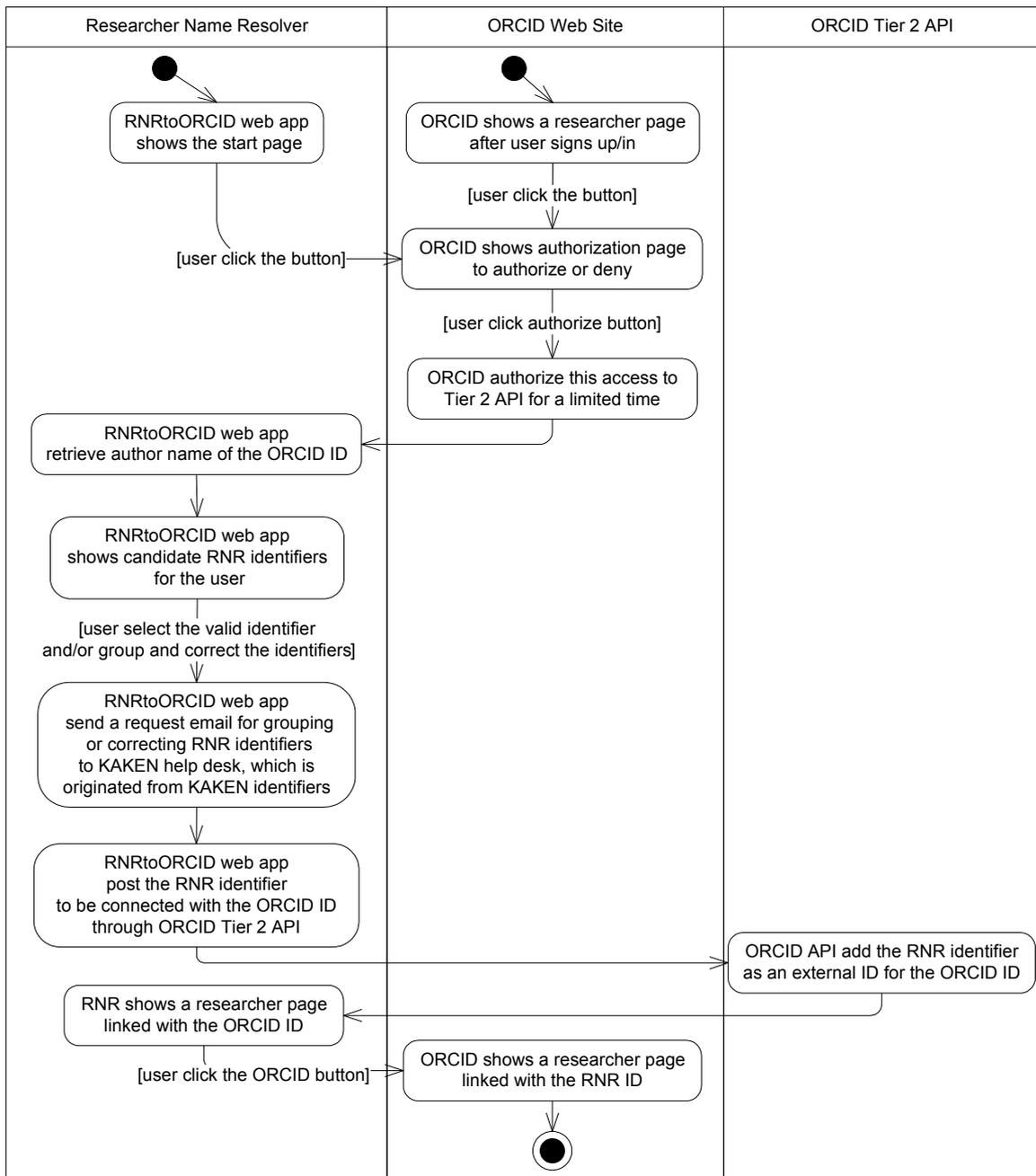


Fig. 2 Activity diagram on the researcher identifier exchange scenario