# OAI3 - CERN The Breakout Sessions -

"Implementation: the FAIR and DARE Experience"
The SHERPA Project

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#### SHERPA -

- ∆ Securing a Hybrid Environment for Research Preservation and Access
- △ funding: JISC (FAIR programme) and CURL
- △ duration: 3 years, November 2002 November 2005





### SHERPA

#### △ development partner institutions

Nottingham (lead), Leeds, Sheffield, York, Edinburgh,
 Glasgow, Oxford, British Library and AHDS

#### ∆ associate partner institutions

 Birkbeck College, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Imperial College, Kings College, Newcastle, Royal Holloway, School of Oriental and African Studies, University College London



### Institutional repositories

- $\Delta$  e-prints as research outputs
- △ part of information service and strategy
- △ long-term existence



### Implementation issues

- △ Collection policies
- ∆ Deposit licences
- △ Preservation standards
- $\Delta$  IPR



### Repository structures

- △ One institution: one repository
- △ One institution: multiple repositories
- △ Multiple institutions: one repository
- ∆ Search services
  - institutional
  - consortial
  - national
  - world-wide



### Institutional integration

- △ academic's working practices
- ∆ information service
- building and populating
- ∆ legal issues
- ∆ public-facing issues
- ∆ advocacy



### SHERPA - progress

- △ repositories set up in each partner institution
- ∆ test papers being added
- ∆ negotiations with publishers
- ∆ discussions on preservation of eprints
- △ work on IPR and deposit licences
- △ advocacy campaigns starting
- ∆ sharing experiences and formulating strategies









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## why "institutional"?

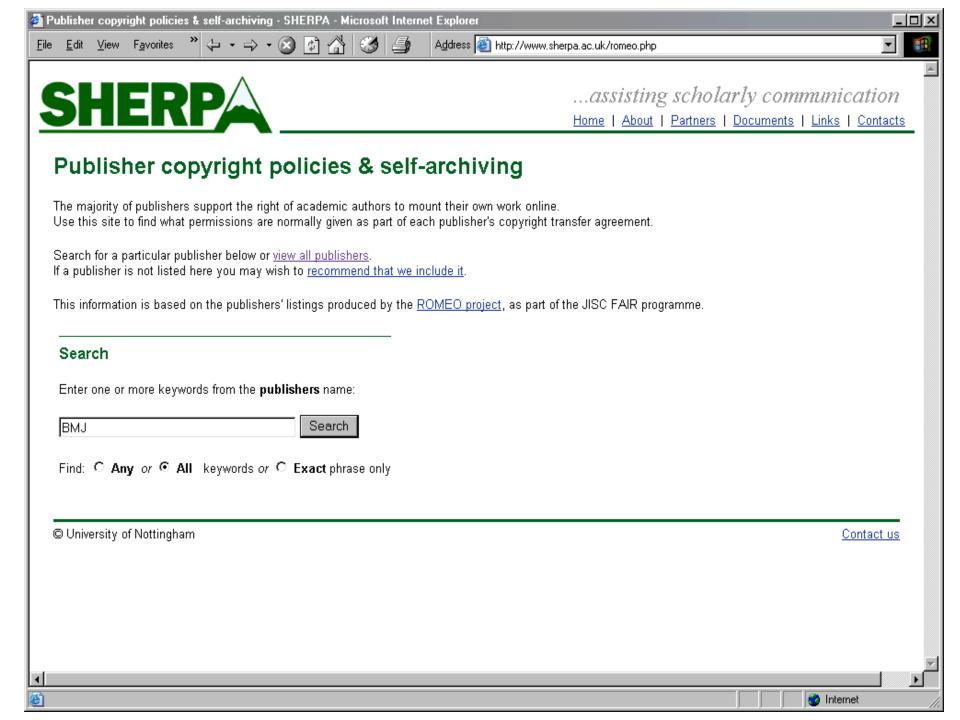
#### △ institutions have centralised resources:

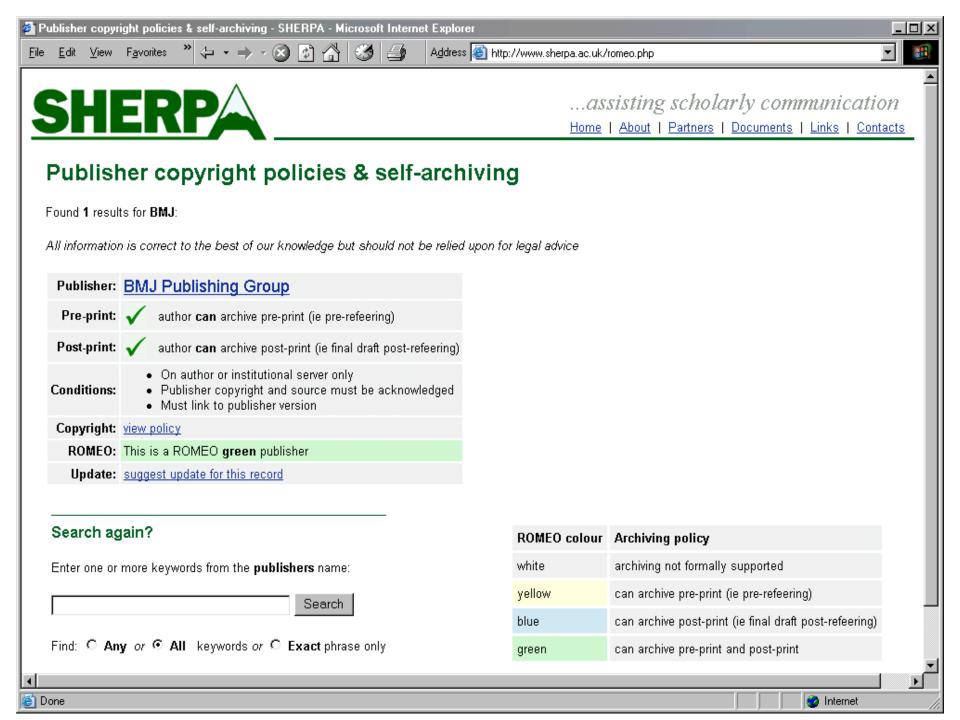
- to subsidise repository start up
- to support repositories with technical / organisational infrastructures
- to deal effectively with preservation issues over the long term

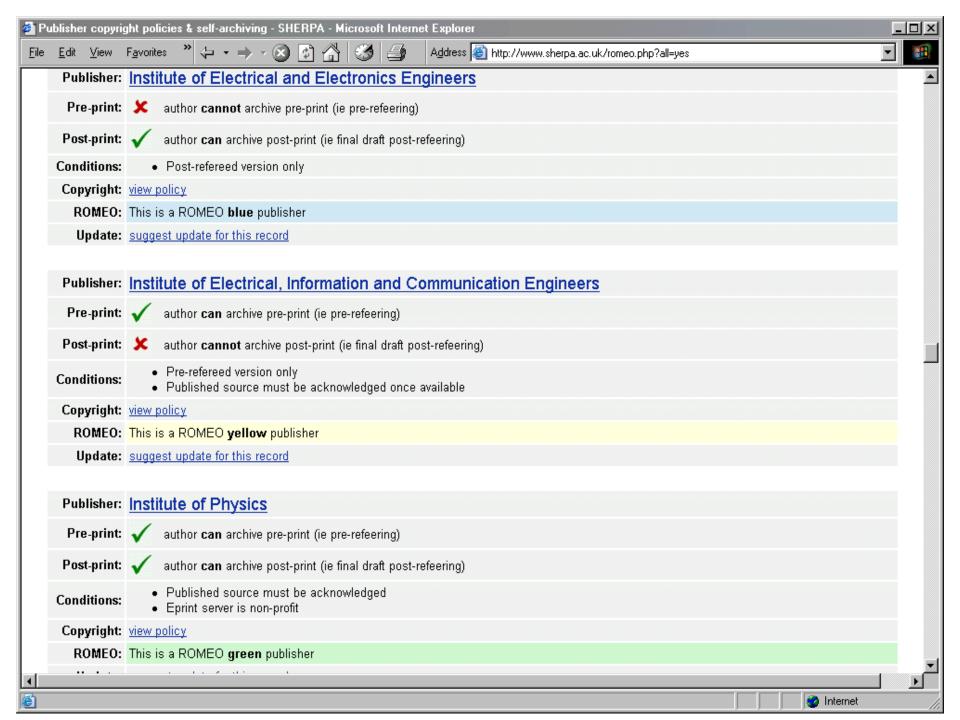
#### △ institutions get benefits:

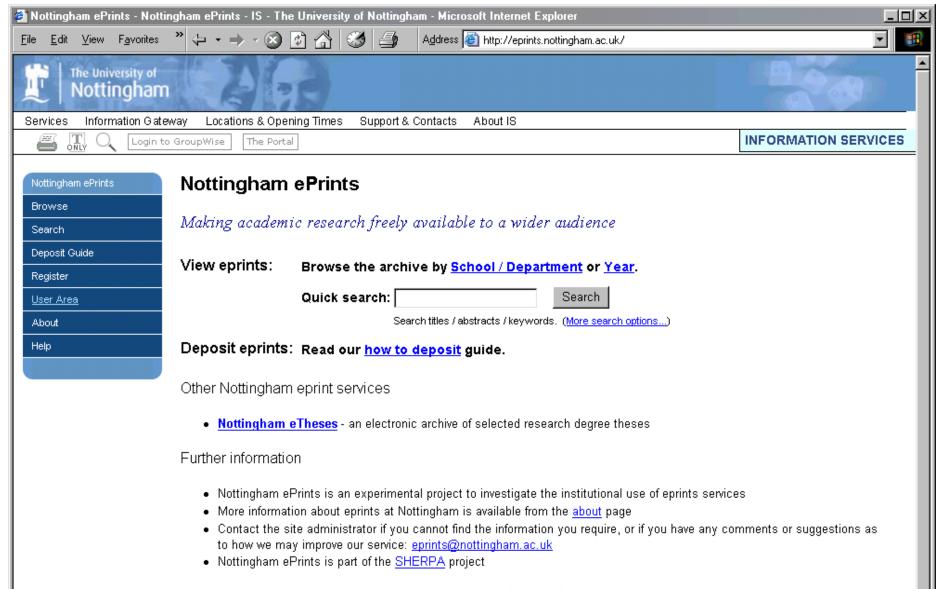
- raising profile and prestige of institution
- managing institutional information assets
- encourages an institutional identity in intellectual output







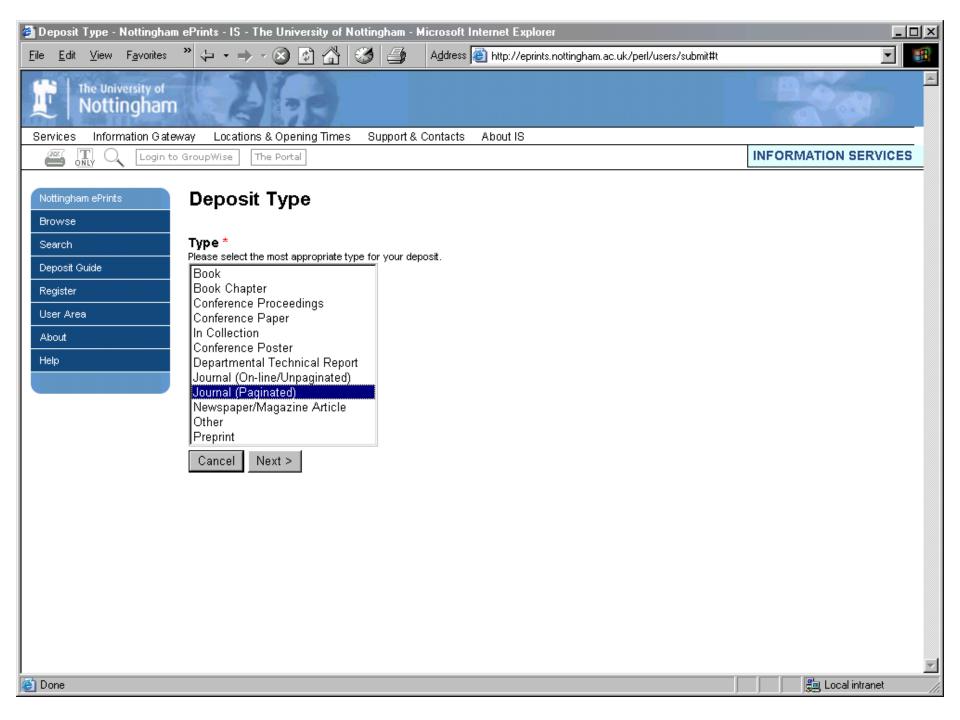


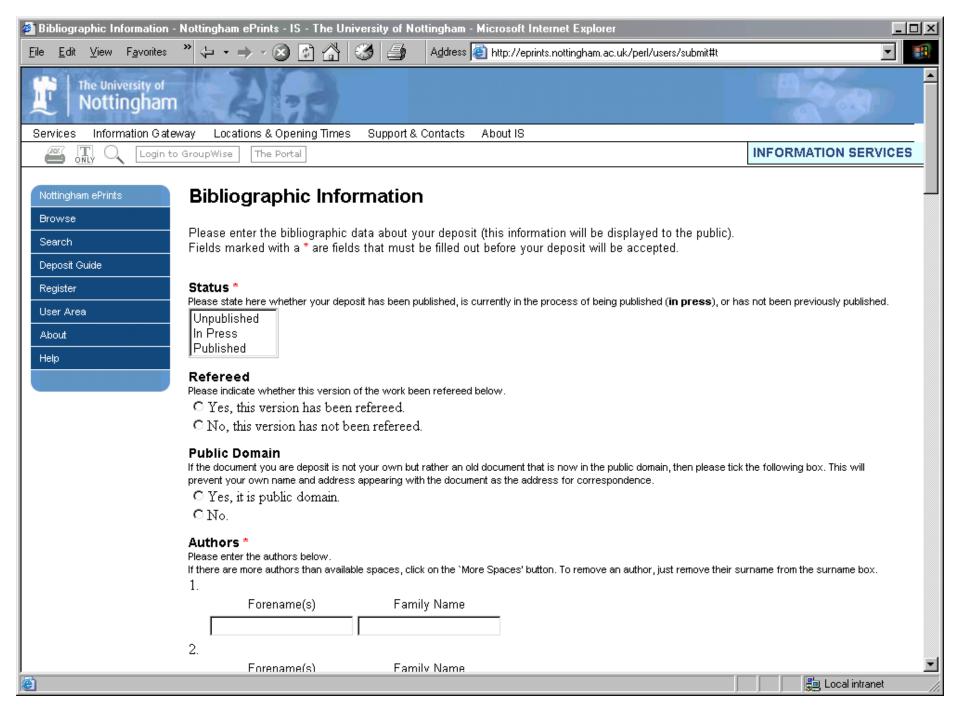


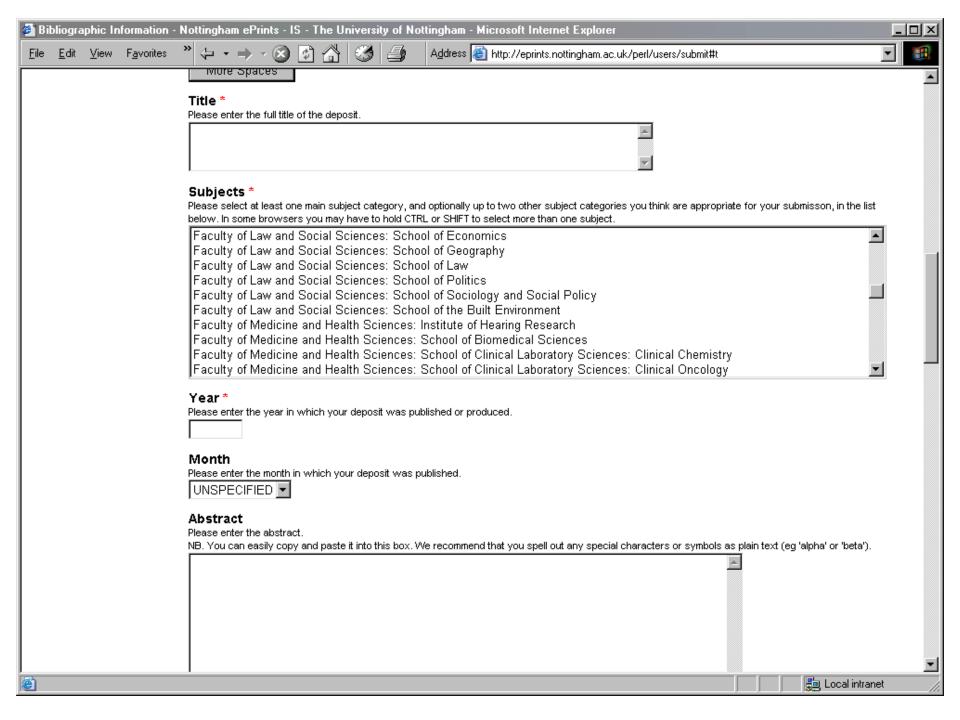


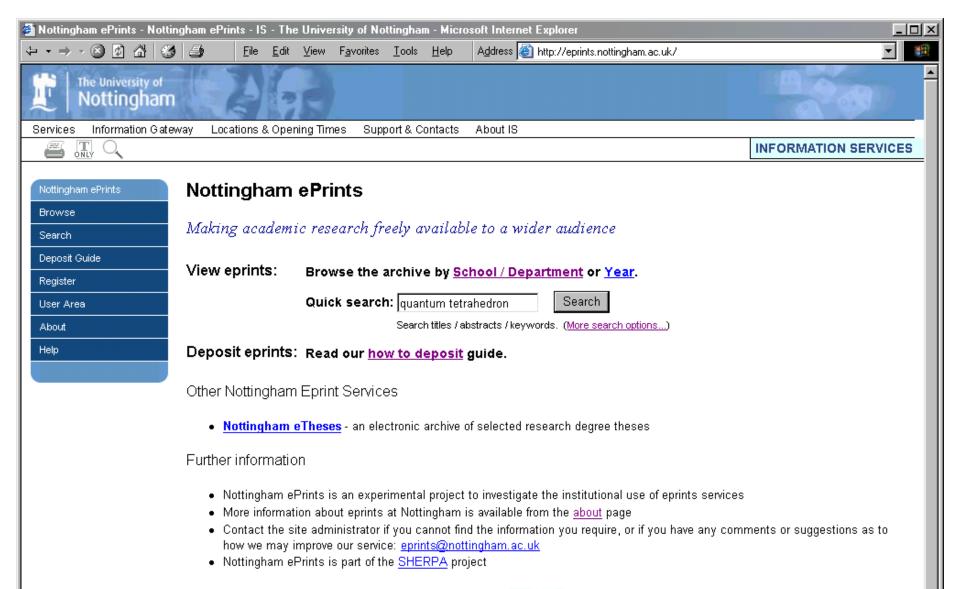










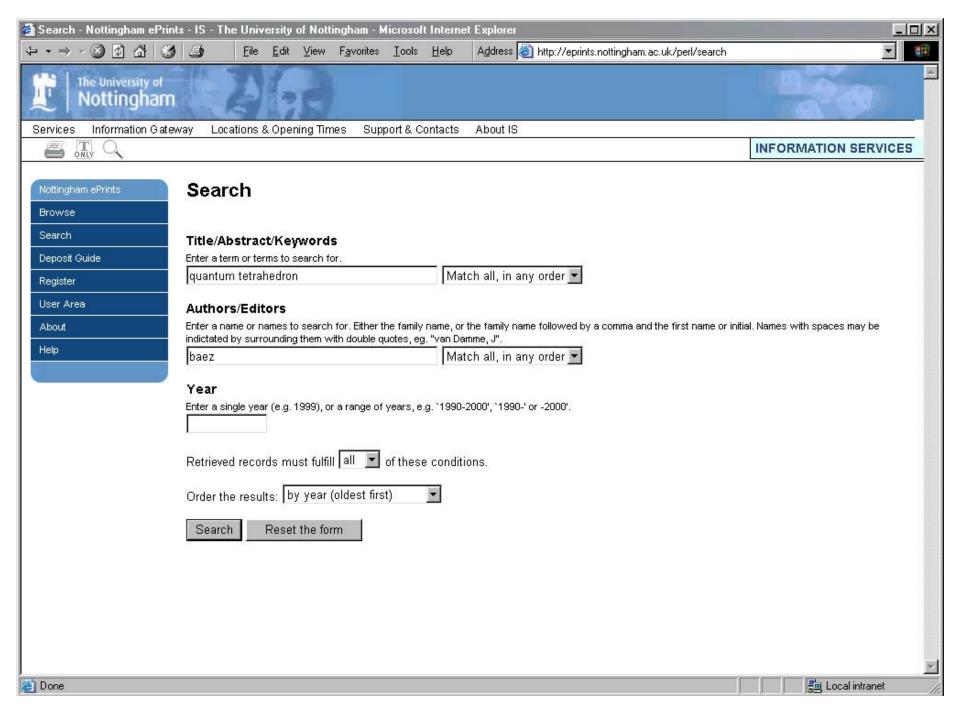


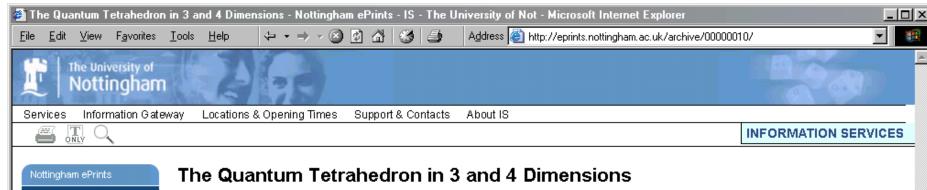














Baez, John C. and Barrett, John W. (1999) The Quantum Tetrahedron in 3 and 4 Dimensions. Adv. Theor. Math. Phys. 3:815-850.

Full text available as: Postscript

<u>PDF</u>

#### Abstract

Recent work on state sum models of quantum gravity in 3 and 4 dimensions has led to interest in the `quantum tetrahedron'. Starting with a classical phase space whose points correspond to geometries of the tetrahedron in R^3, we use geometric quantization to obtain a Hilbert space of states. This Hilbert space has a basis of states labeled by the areas of the faces of the tetrahedron together with one more quantum number, e.g. the area of one of the parallelograms formed by midpoints of the tetrahedron's edges. Repeating the procedure for the tetrahedron in R^4, we obtain a Hilbert space with a basis labelled solely by the areas of the tetrahedron's faces. An analysis of this result yields a geometrical explanation of the otherwise puzzling fact that the quantum tetrahedron has more degrees of freedom in 3 dimensions than in 4 dimensions.

Subjects: Faculty of Science: School of Mathematical Sciences: Mathematical Physics

Type: Journal (Paginated)

Status: Published

Refereed: Yes

Deposited by: Gardner, Mike
Deposited on: 30 July 2001

Alternative Locations: http://xxx.soton.ac.uk/abs/gr-qc/?9903060