

THE WORLDWIDESCIENCE ALLIANCE: AN INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP TO IMPROVE ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION

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Abstract

The WorldWideScience Alliance is a strategic partnership, comprised of national and international science agencies, libraries, and information centers, whose goal is to eliminate barriers to finding and sharing scientific and technical information across national boundaries. The Alliance provides the governance structure and sets the direction for WorldWideScience.org (WWS.org), a federated search portal offering users the ability to simultaneously search, in real time, over 100 scientific and technical databases from more than 70 countries. Search results from the various databases, incorporating information in textual, multimedia, and scientific data formats, are then relevance-ranked, and a consolidated results list is presented to the user. Multilingual translations capabilities are available for ten languages, which makes scholarly material more accessible to both developed and developing countries. Through the Alliance partnership, participating members increase access to scientific information by allowing databases in their respective countries to be searched via WWS.org. As the open access movement continues to expand, the Alliance views these resources as a promising area for future growth, as open science and sharing of information are crucial to the advancement of scientific knowledge. WWS.org is an important resource for university libraries because of its unique content and search functionality, not offered by commercial products and search engines.

Keywords: WorldWideScience.org, WorldWideScience Alliance, Federated Searching, Multilingual Translations, Machine Translation, International Collaboration, Multimedia Scientific Content, Scientific Research Data, Public Access

Introduction

As methods and practices for sharing and communicating scientific information have evolved, the rapid development of web-based technologies in the last decade has likewise created a unique opportunity to bring the world's scientists together, by making it easier to find, access, and share research information. WorldWideScience.org (WWS.org) is a global science gateway governed by the WorldWideScience Alliance, with the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI) acting as the Operating Agent. WWS.org provides a simultaneous live search of more than 100 scientific and technical databases from government and government-sanctioned organizations representing over 70 countries. This paper describes the history of WWS.org's development; the formation of the WorldWideScience Alliance; WWS.org's innovative technological features, such as multilingual translations and multimedia search functionality; and projected future growth in the research data and public access arenas.

WorldWideScience.org Launch and the Formation of the WorldWideScience Alliance

WWS.org was conceived and developed using the model of the U.S.-based Science.gov and its underlying federated search technology. Science.gov, launched in December 2002, provides a single search point to over 60 databases and 2,200 selected websites from 15 U.S. federal science agencies. National governments frequently face the challenge of improving access and visibility of government-sponsored research results. Citizens are often unaware of which agency conducted specific research, and in many cases, they simply want authoritative information from any applicable agency. Within the U.S., Science.gov helped solve these problems by providing a single point to simultaneously search all of the U.S. government's scientific resources and retrieve relevance-ranked results. Since 2002, Science.gov has been praised by numerous public and private sector information advocates for its strides in increasing transparency to government-sponsored scientific information.

Considering the early success of Science.gov, it was a logical extension of the concept and technology to move toward international collaboration. At the 2006 annual conference of the International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI), the concept for a global expansion of Science.gov was introduced. The British Library agreed to partner with the U.S. Department of Energy in the development of this global science gateway, and on January 21, 2007, a bilateral statement of intent was signed in London between then Chief Executive of the British Library, Dame Lynne Brindley, and then Under Secretary of Energy Dr. Raymond L. Orbach. Other nations were invited to join this partnership.

A prototype of WWS.org was debuted at the June 2007 ICSTI conference in Nancy, France. The inaugural portal performed federated searching of 12 databases and portals across 10 countries. In addition to the United Kingdom and the United States, the WWS.org prototype provided access to scientific information from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, and the Netherlands.

Following the prototype's launch, discussions ensued among participating countries, as well as ICSTI, to transition the bilateral U.S.-U.K. governance of WWS.org to a multilateral structure. Terms of Reference for the formation of the WorldWideScience Alliance were ratified during the February 2008 ICSTI meeting. Along with defining the purpose, objectives, terms, conditions, and structure of the Alliance, the Terms also stipulated that OSTI would act as the Operating Agent for WWS.org and Secretariat to the Alliance. The Alliance is also closely affiliated with ICSTI, which serves as a member and primary sponsor. The WorldWideScience Alliance was officially established, and the WWS.org website was launched, on June 12, 2008, at the annual ICSTI conference in Seoul. A signing ceremony marked this milestone, in which organizations representing 38 countries agreed to take part in the governance and funding of WWS.org.

The Advantages of WorldWideScience.org's Federated Search Technology

WWS.org employs federated search technology, which allows for the simultaneous search of multiple content repositories from a single query form. Unlike some popular search engines, WWS.org doesn't send spiders out to build an index of information. Rather, when a user initiates a search, the query is sent, simultaneously and in real-time, to all of the sources WWS.org

searches. Once the searches have been completed at all sources, the federated search engine consolidates all of the results and relevance ranks them into a single results list.

Beyond the obvious time-savings for a scientific researcher – he or she can search multiple content sources via a single search – federated search technology also offers the ability to search the “Deep Web.” As opposed to web pages that link to one another, the Deep Web consists of documents, typically residing in databases. Federated search applications, such as WWS.org, search this Deep Web, where most scientific content resides. Additionally, federated search technology does not place any requirements or burdens upon the database owners, beyond the ability to handle increased numbers of queries.

The WorldWideScience Alliance established criteria for the databases it searches. The overriding principle was that the databases must be produced, sponsored, or endorsed by a national scientific body or government organization. As a result, growth in the content and geographic representation in WWS.org has been steady and impressive, going from 10 countries and 12 databases in 2007 to more than 70 countries and over 100 databases today.

Implementation of Multilingual Translations

Originally, WWS.org was limited to search and retrieval of English-language scientific databases. While English is traditionally the *lingua franca* for science, this limitation had the effect of (a) under-serving the non-English-speaking populations, and (b) excluding access to the expanding volume of non-English papers in countries such as China, Germany, Japan, Korea, and many others. Indeed, the list of the world’s most widely spoken languages includes Mandarin Chinese, Spanish, English, Hindi, Arabic, Portuguese, Bengali, Russian, Japanese, and Punjabi.

While a large share of scientific literature is published in English, vast quantities of high-quality scientific research are not. An increasing volume of non-English content, both conventional and non-conventional literature, is being produced for national journals, institutional repositories, and regional databases. Japan, France, Germany, Brazil, China, Russia, and other countries all produce scientific literature in their respective national languages. The continuing growth of such non-English content creates a digital divide in that it is not particularly accessible to English-speaking populations and, indeed, any population other than those speaking the language of a particular paper.

These challenges clamored for a multilingual translations solution, and the WorldWideScience Alliance recognized the importance of expanding the network of databases accessible to the worldwide community in an era of increasing globalization of science. To break through these language barriers, the Alliance set out to offer a new, innovative assistive technology.

An automated/machine translations solution for WWS.org needed to be able to translate a user’s query into the various languages of constituent databases on the front end, and then translate the search results into the user’s language on the back end. Working with the translations team from Microsoft Research, the WWS.org search engine provider, Deep Web Technologies, successfully integrated such translations capability into the front and back end of the user experience.

The initial version of WWS.org with multilingual translations was released in June 2010, at the ICSTI conference in Helsinki. Improvements and enhancements since then have expanded the languages offered to ten: Arabic, Chinese, German, English, Spanish, French, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, and Russian. Unlike some machine translations that translate from a single language into another single language, the WWS.org application performs a “many-to-many” translation, i.e. a user’s search in one language is translated into all nine of the other languages offered.

From the search screen, users simply select their preferred language and enter the search terms, and the software translates the query as appropriate for each database. Users then receive the relevance-ranked results list, with the option to translate the results into their language as well. Upon viewing a specific record, users again have the option to translate the bibliographic record (title, abstract, etc.) into the language of their choice.



Figure 1. User enters search terms and selects language.

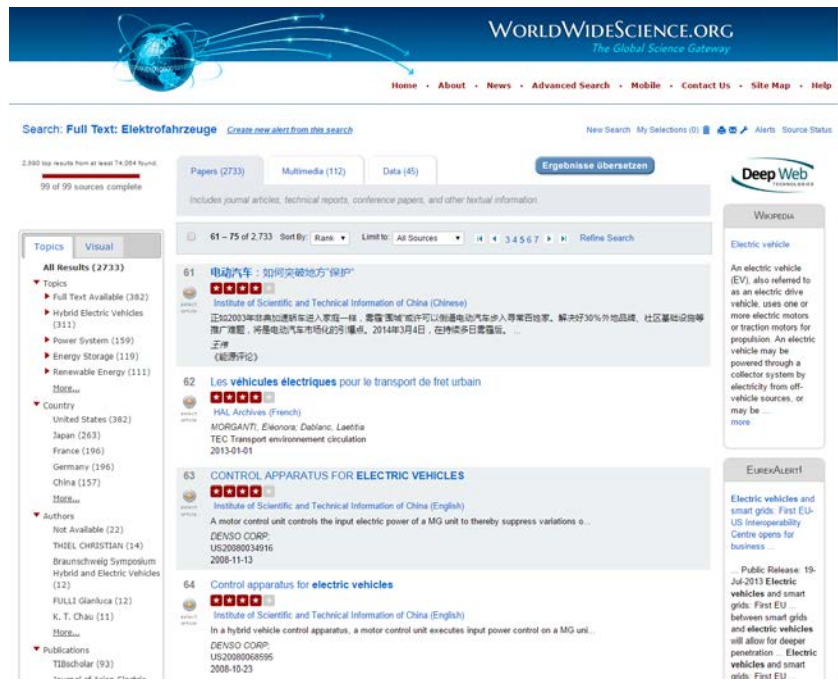


Figure 2. Query is translated into languages of all databases, searches are completed, and results are combined into a single, relevance-ranked list.

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Search: Full Text: Elektrofahrzeuge

2,890 top results from at least 74,204 found
99 of 99 sources complete

Papers (2733) Multimedia (112) Data (45) Ergebnisse übersetzen

Includes journal articles, technical reports, conference papers, and other textual information.

61 - 75 of 2,733 Sort by: Rank Limit to: All Sources 3 4 5 6 7 Refine Search

61 Elektroautos - wie man den "Schutz" durchbrechen
Original Title: 电动汽车：如何突破地方“保护”
Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (Chinese)
Wie die 2003 SARS als Familienausbruch beschleunigt, möglicherweise Smog "Belagerung" Elektroautos in die Häuser der einfachen Leute dazu zwingen. Lösen der 30 % Marke im Bereich Gemeinschaft Infrastruktur Förderung Herausforderung, der Wendepunkt ist der Elektrofahrzeug Markt. Am 4. März 2014, nach der nächtlichen Nebel...
Original Summary 正如2003年非典加速私家车进入家庭一样，雾霾“围城”或许可以倒逼电动汽车进入寻常百姓家，解决好30%外地品牌、社区基础设施等推广难题，将电动汽车市场化势在必行。2014年3月4日，在天津多日雾霾后...
主题 (概要评论)

62 Elektrofahrzeuge für den städtischen Güterverkehr
Original Title: Les véhicules électriques pour le transport de fret urbain
HAL Archives (French)
MORGANTI, Eléonore; Dablanc, Laetitia
TEC Transport environnement circulation
2013-01-01

63 SCHALTENRICHTUNGEN für Elektrofahrzeuge
Original Title: CONTROL APPARATUS FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES
Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of China (English)
Ein Motorsteuergerät steuert die Elektrische Eingangsleistung einer MG-Einheit und damit Variationen o unterdrücken...
Original Summary A motor control unit controls the input electric power of a MG unit to thereby suppress variations o...
DENSO CORP.
US2009034916
2008-11-13

Wikipedia
Electric vehicle
An electric vehicle (EV), also referred to as an electric drive vehicle, uses one or more electric motors or traction motors for propulsion. An electric vehicle may be powered through a collector system by electricity from off-vehicle sources, or may be... more

EUREXAlert1
Electric vehicles and smart grids: First EU-US interoperability Centre opens for business...
Public Release: 15-Jul-2013 Electric vehicles and smart grids: First EU-US interoperability Centre opens for business...
Electric vehicles and smart grids will allow for deeper penetration... Electric vehicles and smart grids: First EU

Figure 3. User translates results into their preferred language.

Microsoft | Translate (Free) | Log Out
Translator Help
Microsoft is not responsible for the content below
Powered by: Translator

Translate URL: http://www.eef.gov/tech/battery/1010675
English (Auto-Detected) German
This page offers from the original
Translated 100%
Mouse over text to see original
Go to original page

OSTI Startseite SciTech Startseite SciTech FAQ Support Kontaktieren Sie uns
Benachrichtigungen erhalten, Suchen speichern und Ergebnisse von Daten Anmelden oder Konto

SciTech Connect
Volltext Zitate Multimedia Datensätze Alles
Start new search - Place phrase in "double quotes"
Erweiterte Suche Begriffsuche
Erweiterte Suche

SciTech verbindet · Suchergebnisse · Fachbericht: Batterie-Test-Manual For Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles

Batterie-Test-Manual For Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles
Zitat Details Suche in Dokumenten

Dieses Batterie-Test-Verfahren-Handbuch wurde für die United States Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Energy Efficiency and erneuerbare Energie (EERE), Fahrzeug-Technologien-Programm vorbereitet. Es basiert auf technischen Ziele für Energie-Speicher-Entwicklungsprojekte abzielen, System-Level-DOE-Zielen für Plug-in Hybrid Electric Fahrzeuge (PHEV). Die spezifischen Verfahren, die in diesem Handbuch definierten unterstützen die Leistung und Leben Charakterisierung der erweiterte Akku-Geräte unter Entwicklung für PHEVs. Jedoch gibt es einige Methoden, die im zuvor veröffentlichten Batterie Test Handbuch für Energie-unterstützten-Hybrid-Elektrofahrzeuge beschrieben werden. Aufgrund der Komplexität der Verfahren und unterstützende Analyse dürfte eine Revision, einschließlich einige Änderungen und Präzisierungen dieser Verfahren. Wie in vorherigen Batterie und Kondensator testen Handbücher, diese Version des Handbuchs definiert Testmethoden für Full-Size Batteriesysteme, sowie Bestimmungen für die Skalierung dieser Tests für Module, Zellen oder andere Teilskala-Level-Geräte.

VOLLTEXT
Preview image not available
Anzeige Volltext Erweiterte Größe Bild
DOI: 10.2172/1010675
Wählen Sie den DOI aus, um dieses technische Bericht vom Hersteller erhalten

Haben Sie Feedback oder Vorschläge für eine Möglichkeit, diese Ergebnisse zu verbessern? Lassen Sie uns wissen!

ZITAT-FORMATE
MLA
APA
Chicago
Bibtex

EXPORTIEREN VON METADATEN
EndNote

Autoren: Jeffrey R. Bell
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Ressourcentyp: Technischer Bericht
Forschung-Org: Idaho National Laboratory (INL)
Sponsoring Org: DOE - EE
Land der Veröffentlichung: USA
Sprache: Englisch
Betreff: 25 Energiespeicher Batterie - Hybrid-Elektrofahrzeuge - Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles

Wort-Wolke Mehr davon

Figure 4. Translated bibliographic record (English to German).

Expanding Access to Multimedia Content and Scientific Research Data

New forms of scientific information, such as numeric data, multimedia, and social media, are emerging rapidly and becoming increasingly prevalent as a primary means of scientific communication. Many scientific conferences and symposia, for instance, are now recorded, and presentations in video format are available to the public. Multimedia information introduces some special challenges, such as the lack of written transcripts, minimal metadata (no abstracts or keywords), and complex scientific/technical/medical terminology. Additionally, many of these videos are long, up to an hour or more in length. For a scientist interested in only one particular part of a video or experiment, locating it could represent a substantial time burden.

In addition to the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) ScienceCinema product, which contains over 3,500 videos from DOE national laboratories and from CERN, several other WWS.org sources have multimedia content, including sources from other U.S. government agencies and from the German National Library of Science and Technology. Searches of multimedia content were integrated into WWS.org in 2011, and users have the option of viewing a separate results list of relevant multimedia items. In the case of ScienceCinema, the actual point in the video where the search terms occur is identified in the WWS.org results list, and the user is able to view the video by clicking on the "snippet" links.

The screenshot shows a search results page for the query "Full Text: laser cooling". The page displays 3,246 top results from at least 205,203 found, with 99 of 99 sources complete. The search results are categorized into Papers (206), Multimedia (183), and Data (62). The results list includes:

- 1 Seventy Five Years of Particle Accelerators**: A ScienceCinema video featuring Andy Sessler, Berkeley Lab director from 1973 to 1990, discussing his history of inventing and refining particle accelerators. The video was presented on July 26, 2006.
- 2 Magnet Girdler Assembly and Installation**: A video from Brookhaven National Laboratory showing the assembly and installation of magnet girders for the storage ring of the National Synchrotron Light Source II (NSLS-II). The work is now under construction at Brookhaven Lab.
- 3 La Biennale di Venezia 2012**: A video from TIB AV-Portal (Beta) featuring the architek|tur|scape network, dated 2013-01-01.
- 4 Quantum key transmission experiment in Oberpfaffenhofen**: A video from the German National Library of Science and Technology.

The page also features a sidebar with navigation options (Topics, Visual) and a list of filters (Topics, Country, Authors). On the right, there are sections for Wikipedia (defining laser cooling) and EurekaAlert (providing news updates on laser cooling technology).

Figure 5. Multimedia search results.

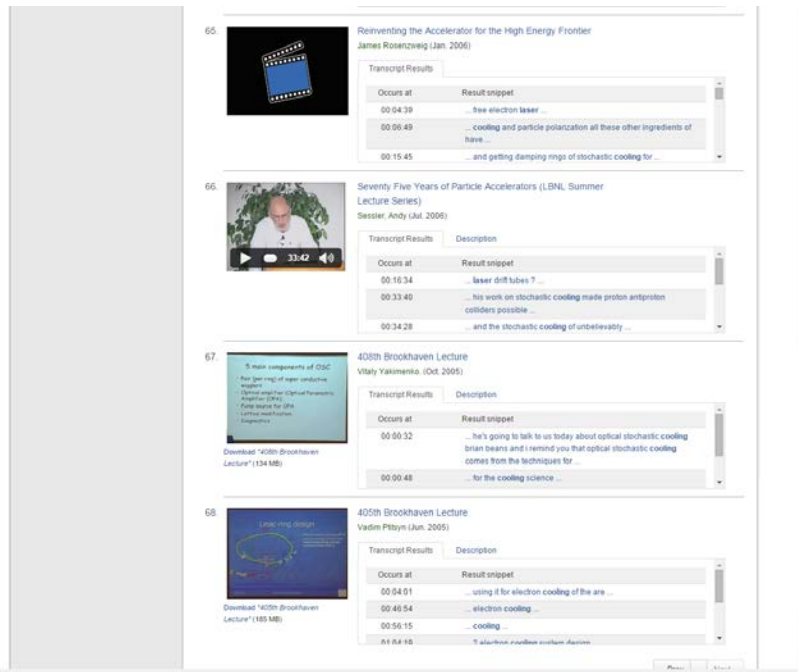


Figure 6. Snippets identify search terms where they occur in the video. Users can play the exact segments of the videos where the terms were spoken.

The inclusion of the audio indexing technology in ScienceCinema, also made available via a collaborative partnership with Microsoft Research, marks the first usage of such speech recognition technology in a federated search environment. As multimedia content continues to grow, WWS.org plans to expand its offerings by adding new sources.

Recognizing the emergence and importance of data accessibility, WWS.org began including scientific data collections in 2012. Users seeking scientific datasets can conduct a real-time, one-stop search and immediately gain access not only to the metadata, but to the actual scientific data itself – representing a significant milestone in improving access to scientific data from the world.

WWS.org's unique federating searching capability meets many of the challenges users face in the discovery of scientific and numeric data. For instance, unless users are very familiar with a particular data center, or know that specific datasets exist, it is very difficult to identify and locate scientific data. WWS.org enables users to simultaneously search across many databases, and receive consolidated, ranked results. In most cases, links direct the user to the actual underlying datasets.

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Search: Full Text: ocean circulation [Create new alerts from this search](#)

3,327 top results from at least 198,179 found.
99 of 99 sources complete

Papers (2934) Multimedia (193) Data (210) [Translate Results](#)

Include scientific and technical data sets and data collections

1 - 15 of 210 Sort By: Rank Limit to: All Sources 1 2 3 4 5 Refine Search

1 Ocean Colour Ocean Climate Ocean Circulation
DataCite
Robin Pingree
2014-01-01

2 Ocean Colour Ocean Circulation Ocean Climate
DataCite
Robin D. Pingree
2014-01-01

3 Experiments With Buoyancy-driven Ocean Circulation
DataCite
Rhines, P. Holland, W. Chow, J.
1985-01-01

4 Compilation of ocean circulation and other data from ADCP current meters, CTD casts, tidal gauges, and other instruments from a World-Wide distribution by Oregon State University and other institutions as part of World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE) and other projects from 24 November 1985 to 30 December 2000 (NODC Accession 0000649)
DataCite
ICESU World Data System
Compilation of ocean circulation and other data were collected from a World-Wide distribution by Oregon State University (OSU) and other institutions as part of World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE). Data were collected from ADCP current meters, CTD casts, tidal gauges, and other instruments from 24 November 1985 to 30 December 2000. Accession contains links to specific project homepages which have links to downloadable data, charts, vector diagrams, and other data.
2014-01-01

5 Data from Ocean circulation model predicts high genetic structure in a long-lived pelagic dinoflagellate

Wikipedia
Ocean current
An ocean current is a continuous, directed movement of seawater generated by forces acting upon this mean flow, such as breaking waves, wind, the Coriolis effect, cabelling, and temperature and salinity differences, while tides are caused by the gravitat... more

EurexAlert!
"Short-circuit" found in ocean circulation | EurexAlert! Science News
... 2007 "short-circuit" found in ocean circulation
Scientists have discovered how ocean circulation is working in the... This process in the Southern Ocean allows cold waters that sink...

Figure 7. The “Data” tab shows results for databases containing research and numeric datasets.

DataCite Content Service Beta

doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.324063

This page represents DataCite's metadata for doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.324063

For a landing page of this dataset please follow <http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.324063>

Citation WOCE Upper Ocean Thermal, UOT; (2005) Water temperature and salinity CTD profiles from cruise 18RY93002 (DCQC), PANGAEA - Data
Publisher for Earth & Environmental Science <http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.324063> [RIS](#) [BibTeX](#)

Resource type Dataset

Subjects

Parameter DATE/TIME
Parameter LATITUDE
Parameter LONGITUDE
Parameter DEPTH, water
Parameter Temperature, water
Parameter Salinity
Parameter Sample code/label
Method CTD
Campaign UOT_cruise
Project World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE)

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Size 17121 data points
Language eng

Dates
Collected 1993-01-26T16:18:00-1993-02-03T22:10:00

Formats text/tab-separated-values

Related identifiers
IsDocumentedBy [handle:10013/epic.32928.d001](https://hdl.handle.net/10013/epic.32928.d001)

Contributors

Figure 8. User selects a DataCite result, which points to the landing page for this dataset.

Not logged in (log in or sign up)

PANGAEA
Data Publisher for Earth & Environmental Science

Always quote citation when using data! [Show Map](#) [Compare Earth](#)

Data Description

Citation: WOCE Upper Ocean Thermal, UOT (2005): Water temperature and salinity CTD profiles from cruise 18RY93002 (DCQC), Institute of Ocean Sciences, Sidney, British Columbia, doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.324063

Related to: WOCE (2002): World Ocean Circulation Experiment, Global Data, Version 3.0. WOCE International Project Office, WOCE Report, Southampton, UK, published by U.S. National Oceanographic Data Center, Silver Spring, 18002. DVD-RC41 %

Further details: Quality control processing in the UOT DAC system %

Project(s): World Ocean Circulation Experiment (WOCE) %

Coverage: Median Latitude: 49.279365 ° * Median Longitude: -123.635258 ° * South-bound Latitude: 48.616700 ° * West-bound Longitude: -124.235000 ° * North-bound Latitude: 50.094300 ° * East-bound Longitude: -123.253200
Date/Time Start: 1993-01-26T18:18:00 ° Date/Time End: 1993-02-03T22:10:00
Minimum DEPTH, water: 1.2 m * Maximum DEPTH, water: 400.9 m

Event(s): 18RY93002 % * Latitude Start: 50.094300 ° * Longitude Start: -123.781500 ° * Latitude End: 48.667300 ° * Longitude End: -123.496700 ° * Date/Time Start: 1993-01-26T18:18:00 ° * Date/Time End: 1993-02-03T22:10:00 ° Campaign: UOT_cruise (WOCE UOT cruises) % * Device: Oceanography (OCE) %

Comment: For definition of quality flags see hdf:10013:epic:31518.d001

Parameter(s):

#	Name	Short Name	Unit	Principal Investigator	Method	Comment
1	DATE/TIME %	Date/Time				
2	LATITUDE %	Latitude				
3	LONGITUDE %	Longitude				
4	DEPTH, water %	Depth, water	m			
5	Temperature, water %	Temp	°C		CTD %	
6	Salinity %	Sal			CTD %	
7	Sample code/label %	Sample code/label				Station number, DAC-ID

License: Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported

Size: 17121 data points

Data

Download dataset as tab-delimited text (use the following character encoding: UTF-8, Unesko (PANGAEA default))

Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	Depth, water [m]	Temp [°C]	Sal	Sample code/label
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	3.4	6.782	28.464	2	1685550
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	4.0	7.823	28.693	2	1685550
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	5.0	7.758	29.000	2	1685550
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	6.0	7.962	29.091	2	1685550
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	7.0	7.969	29.143	2	1685550
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	8.1	8.022	29.181	2	1685550
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	9.0	8.097	29.191	2	1685550
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	10.0	8.181	29.215	2	1685550
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	10.9	8.228	29.238	2	1685550
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	11.9	8.269	29.267	2	1685550
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	12.9	8.292	29.288	2	1685550
1993-01-26T18:18:50.0943	-123.7815	14.0	8.363	29.338	2	1685550

Figure 9. User can then link to the actual data, via the landing page.

As access to scientific data becomes increasingly important, WWS.org offers the ability to easily identify, search, and access this information, contributing to the spread of scientific knowledge and advancements worldwide.

WorldWideScience.org's Future Role in Public Access to Research Data and Scholarly Publications

As the public access movement continues to expand within the United States, United Kingdom, European Union, Canada, and many other countries, the WorldWideScience Alliance envisions an important role for WWS.org. Namely, it will be possible to offer federated searching of these "public access" resources and portals, allowing users to perform one-stop searching of publicly funded research output from around the world.

Within the U.S., in February 2013, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) issued a requirement to Federal agencies with over \$100 million in annual conduct of research and development expenditures to develop plans to support increased public access to the results of research funded by the Federal government. Public access plans were required to address both scientific publications and digital scientific data. Up to this point, only the National Institutes of Health had a public access mandate, which it fulfills through PubMed Central. In response to the OSTP requirement, the Department of Energy released its public access plan on July 24, 2014, and in August, its corresponding public access portal, the DOE Public Access Gateway for Energy & Science (DOE PAGES^{Beta}) was launched. Although it is still in a Beta version, DOE PAGES^{Beta} has been added to WWS.org. While only a small subset of DOE-funded journal articles and accepted manuscripts are currently available in this initial prototype, when full implementation is underway and the product reaches maturity, DOE PAGES^{Beta} is expected to grow by 20,000-30,000 articles and accepted manuscripts per year.

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Search: Full Text: dark matter [Create new alert from this search](#) New Search My Selections (0) Alerts Source Status

3,587 top results from at least 402,542 found.
99 of 99 sources complete
3,358 more results found. [Add results](#)

Papers (32) Multimedia (351) Data (206) [Translate Results](#)

Include journal articles, technical reports, conference papers, and other textual information.

1 - 15 of 32 Sort By: Rank Limit to: All Sources [1 2 3](#) Refine Search

1 Warm dark matter in two Higgs doublet models
DOE Public Access Gateway for Energy & Science (PAGES)Beta
Full Text Available
Babu, K. S.; Chakdar, Shreyashi; Mohapatra, Rabindra N.
Physical Review D
2015-04-01

2 Dynamical dark matter. II. An explicit model
DOE Public Access Gateway for Energy & Science (PAGES)Beta
Full Text Available In a recent paper [K. R. Dienes and B. Thomas, Phys. Rev. D 85, 083523 (2012)], we introduced 'dynamical dark matter', a new framework for dark-matter physics, and outlined its underlying theoretical principles and phenomenological possibilities. Unlike most traditional approaches to the dark-matter problem which hypothesize the existence of one or more stable dark-matter...
Dienes, Keith R.; Thomas, Brooka
Physical Review D
2012-04-01

3 Dynamical dark matter. I. Theoretical overview
DOE Public Access Gateway for Energy & Science (PAGES)Beta
Full Text Available In this paper, we propose a new framework for dark-matter physics. Rather than focus on one or more stable dark-matter particles, we instead consider a multicomponent framework in which the dark matter of the universe comprises a vast ensemble of interacting fields with a variety of different masses, mixings, and abundances. Moreover, rather than impose stability for each field...
Dienes, Keith R.; Thomas, Brooka
Physical Review D
2012-04-01

4 A critical reevaluation of radio constraints on annihilating dark matter

Topics Visual
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Wikipedia
Dark matter is a hypothetical kind of matter that cannot be seen with telescopes but accounts for most of the matter in the universe. The existence and properties of dark matter are inferred from its gravitational effects on visible matter, radiation, and...
EurekAlert!
Dark matter mystery deepens | EurekAlert! Science News
... Public Release: 17-Oct-2011 Dark matter mystery deepens... to a strange substance called dark matter. Dark matter is invisible, betraying its existence in a universe dominated by dark energy and dark matter. Most astronomers assume

Figure 10. Public access results from the U.S. Department of Energy's PAGES^{Beta}

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The 11 years solar cycle as the manifestation of the dark Universe [Citation Details](#)

Sun's luminosity in the visible changes at the 10^{-3} level, following an 11 years period. In X-rays, which should not be there, the amplitude varies even $\sim 10^3$ times stronger, making their mysterious origin since the discovery in 1938 even more puzzling, and inspiring. We suggest that the multifaceted mysterious solar cycle is due to some kind of dark matter streams hitting the Sun. Planetary gravitational lensing enhances (occasionally) slow moving flows of dark constituents towards the Sun, giving rise to the periodic behaviour. Jupiter provides the driving oscillatory force, though its 11.5 years orbital period appears slightly decreased, just as 11 years, if the lensing impact of other planets is included. Then, the 11 years solar clock may help to decipher (overlooked) signatures from the dark sector in laboratory experiments or observations in space.

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Figure 11. A bibliographic record from PAGES^{Beta}. The Accepted Manuscript will be available to public 12 months after publication.

Along with the Department of Energy, several other U.S. federal agencies have recently released public access plans, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Centers for Disease Control, Food and Drug Administration, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, National Institutes of Health, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Science Foundation, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response. Canada announced its “Tri-Agency Open Access Policy on Publications” in February 2015, and the Research Councils United Kingdom have had an Open Access policy in place for several years. Other countries are developing similar plans and policies for open and public access.

As new public and open access portals and databases become available, the WorldWideScience Alliance views these resources as a promising area for future growth, and indeed, plans are already underway to incorporate U.S. agencies’ sources via Science.gov. Alliance members are highly encouraged to stay abreast of public/open access movements within their respective countries, and databases will be added to WWS.org as they are developed.

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