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Beyond Information Access: the Information Specialist's role in Extracting, Analyzing and Packaging S&T Intelligence to support Innovation.

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Beyond information access:

The information specialist's role in extracting, analyzing and packaging S&T intelligence to support innovation

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IATUL 2005, Quebec

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Agenda

- ..Context
- .. Value-added information services at NRC
- ..A few examples
- ..Impact on information specialists and services



Evolution in a complex and collaborative environment

- Public R&D organizations; increased interactions with an expanding S&T and business related environment, motivated by:
 - Entrepreneurial approaches
 - Patenting, licensing, commercializing
 - Start-ups, support SME development
 - Collaboration
 - Special Interest groups (SIG), joint projects with industry
 - Technological clusters, knowledge networks, partnership
 - Multi / transdisciplinarity
 - Project support, granting agencies
 - Validate relevance / impact of project
 - Strategic planning, program orientation



Identifying and answering needs

- Lower uncertainty in decision-making processes but also raise awareness of ongoing activities in the environment
 - In order to drive the advancement and adaptation of the organization : catch opportunities, create partnerships...
- Identify, capture, process and transform signals emerging from the organization's environment into a coherent and readable representation.

S&T environment and decision-making

KNOWLEDGE DOMAINS (Biblio-Scientometrics social studies of science)

- Research assessment
- Development of S&T
- Knowledge domains development
- Mapping of research groups activities
- Mapping of collaboration

TECHNOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE (Patents, S&T Pubs, Industry news, grants ...)

- Development, trajectories of technology
- Players activity (competition, collaboration)
- Applications opportunities
- Technology trends and gaps
- Legislation, social trends

Development phase

BUSINESS SPHERE (Market reports, M&A, Industry news, grants ...)

- Players activity (competition, collaboration)
- Applications opportunities
- Market drivers, forecasts

IS Input J

Exploratory phase

Process 1

- Is this field crowded or open?
- •Do we go forward with this project?
- How does this domain is evolving?
- Which tech should be developed?
- Is this invention worth patenting?
- •Whom could we collaborate with?

- **Commercialization phase**
- Are there partnering or licensing opportunities?
- Is there alternative applications for our tech. ?

- ▲ Strategic planning
- ▲Technology management
- ▲ Research Concept
- ▲ Roadmapping

- ▲ Patenting or other IP
- **▲** Outsourcing
- **▲** Collaboration (develp.)
- ★Knowledge sharing /diffusion

- ▲ Licensing, knowledge transfer
- ▲ Start-up, spin-off, incubators
- ▲ New opportunities

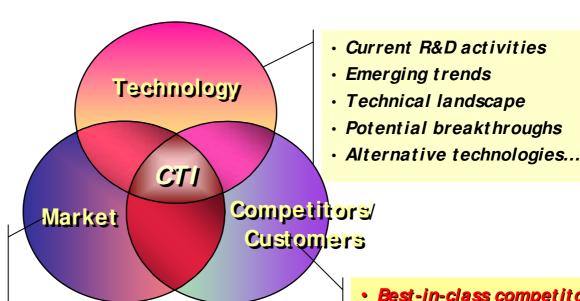
NRC, CISTI and NIS

- National Research Council of Canada (NRC)
 - Canada's premier organization for research and development.
- Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI)
 - Mission: to advance research and innovation through highvalue information and publishing services in science, technology, and medicine.
- NRC Information Services (NIS)
 - Information specialists (IS) to serve specific NRC Institutes,
 Industrial Research Assistance Program (IRAP) ITAs, SME's and external clients
 - Since January 2004 : Competitive Technical Intelligence (CTI)

Competitive Technical Intelligence (CTI)

"... Business sensitive information on external scientific or technological threats, opportunities or developments that have the potential to affect a company's competitive situation."

B. Ashton & D. Klavans



Market drivers &

trends

- High value market **segments**
- Future market needs...

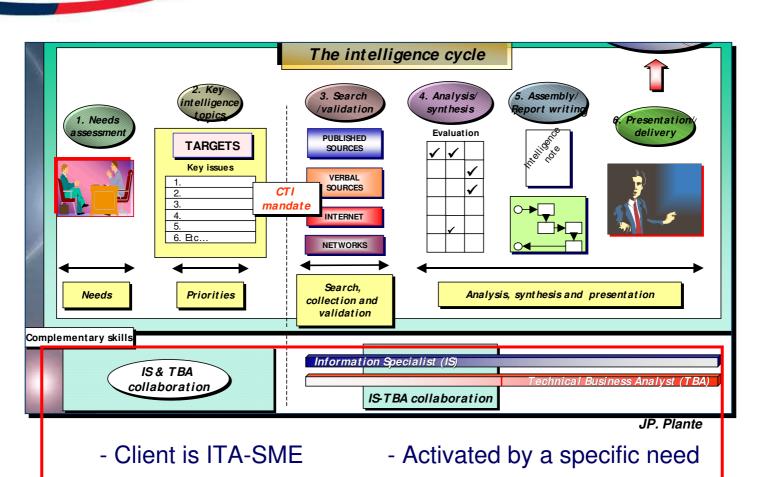
- Best-in-class competitors
- Strategies of key players
- Performance ...

JP. Plante



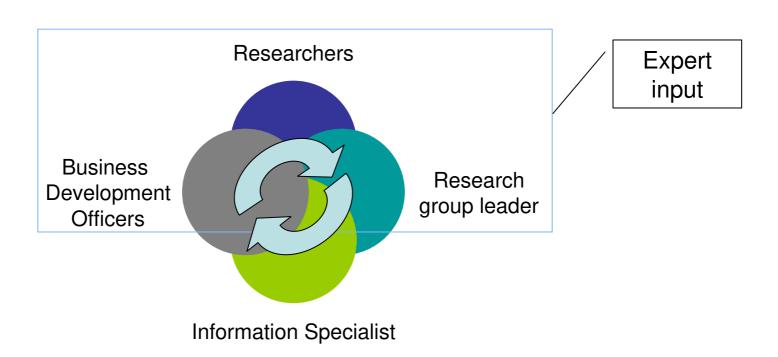
- Product oriented

CTI at CISTI



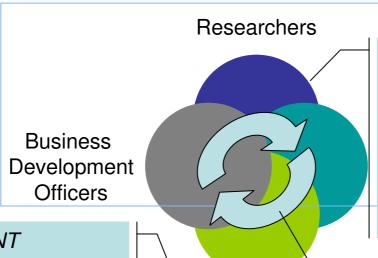
- Competitor oriented

Alternative configuration with NRC institutes and external clients



Scanning and representation of the environment

Alternative configuration with NRC institutes and external clients



Information Specialist

1 - CHARACTERISTICS

Flexible / variable geometry of adhoc teams in fluid environments

Integration within different types of organizations and adaptation to their own processes

2 - INVOLVEMENT

Involvement in research teams and strategic planning processes

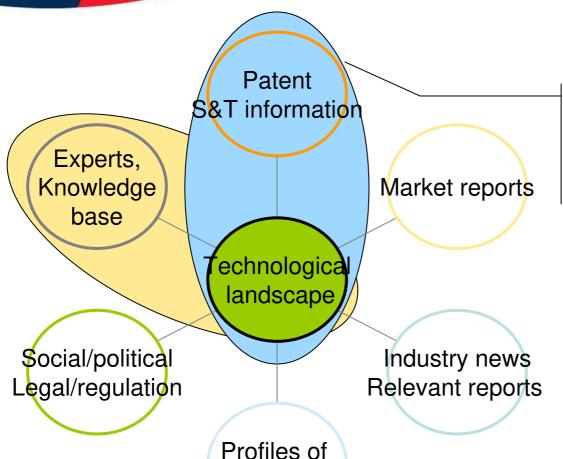
Responsible for analysis and some interpretation of the results

3 - DYNAMICS

More than a resource, information acts as an organizing force

Catalyst for externalization and flow of tacit knowledge

Technological Landscape Model



targeted org.

Metrics / analysis of patent and S&T information, and expert input are the core of the technological landscape

From this core, other types of information, signals from the environment, expand dimensions of the picture

A few examples

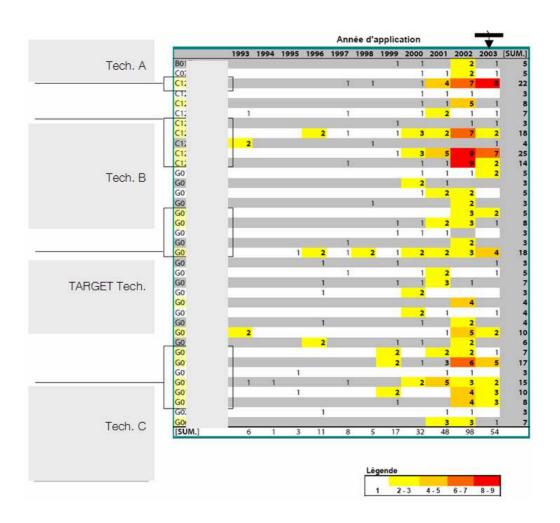


Technological activity

PATENT ANALYSIS

Statistical analysis of large numbers of patents to reveal patterns and trends in technological activity that have implications for management and strategy

M.E.Mogee

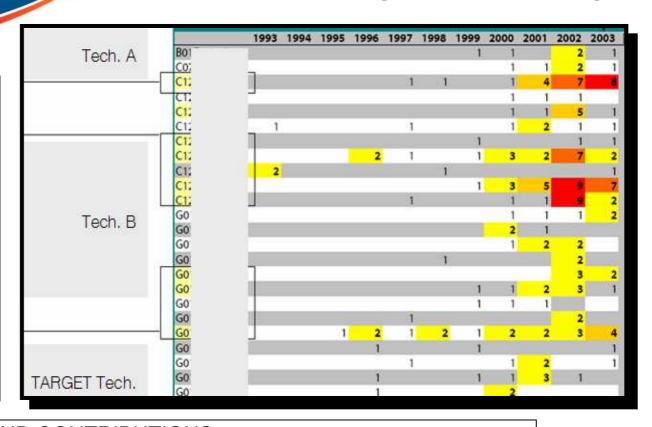


Technological activity

PATENT ANALYSIS

Statistical analysis of large numbers of patents to reveal patterns and trends in technological activity that have implications for management and strategy

M.E.Mogee



IMPACTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

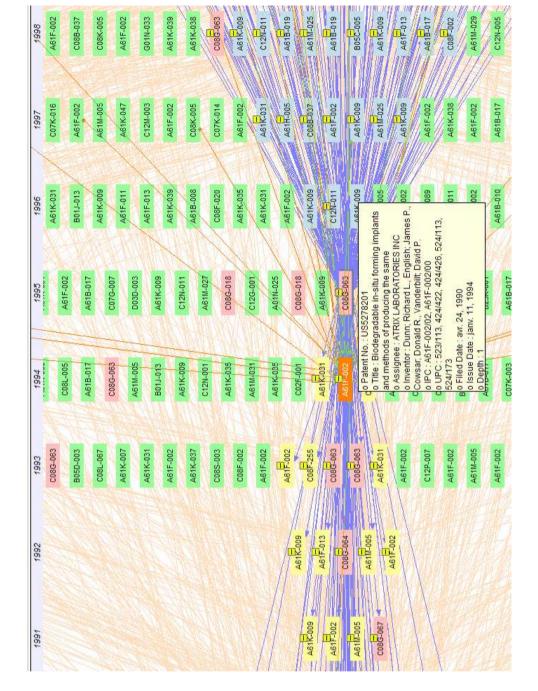
- Identification of assignees, inventors activity and strategy development
- Technology development, parallel technologies
- Monitoring of trends, gaps, areas of opportunities



Technology trails Knowledge domains

CITATION ANALYSIS

Use of citation information from patents or S&T publications

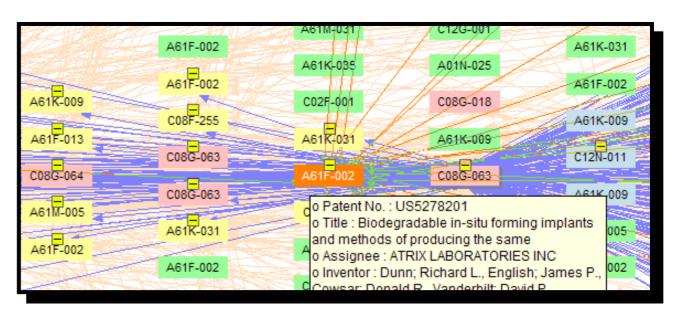




Technology trails Knowledge domains

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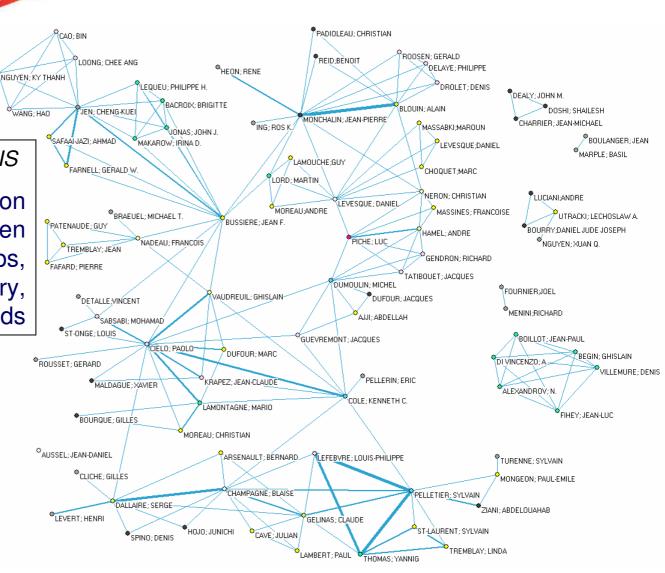
IMPACTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

- Mapping knowledge domains (S&T Publications)
- Create insights by following technology trails (from process to applications)
- ➤ Reveal corporate strategies, assignees assessment (who cites who; innovators, followers,...)
- Identify new trends, track technology development, increase retrieval

Collaboration Networks



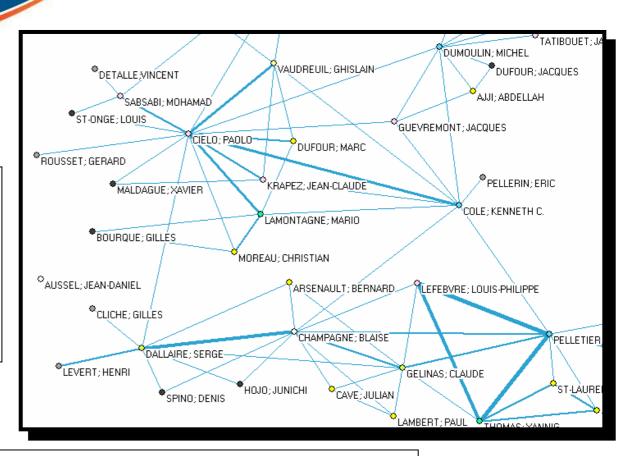
Structure of collaboration within and between research groups, organizations, industry, S&T fields



Collaboration Networks

COLLABORATION ANALYSIS

Structure of collaboration within and between research groups, organizations, industry, S&T fields

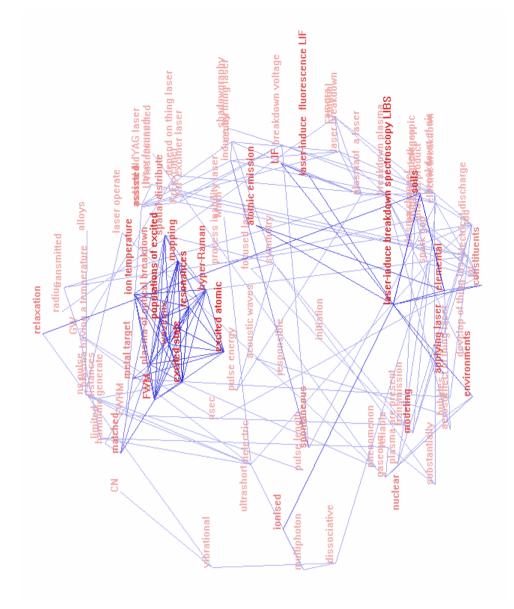


IMPACTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

- Identify potential collaborators and experts
- Identify collaboration between entities
- Disclose structure of organizations

Text analysis

TEXT ANALYSIS / MINING
Quantitative analysis of
words in documents

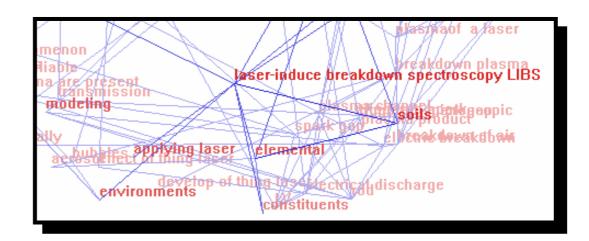




Text analysis

TEXT ANALYSIS / MINING

Quantitative analysis of words in documents



IMPACTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

- Monitoring the evolution of scientific domains / technology
- Insights generation, prospecting for undiscovered links between concepts / technology
- Classification of documents (patents / pubs)
- Knowledge discovery: (bioinformatics; gene vs.diseases, proteins i.e. Litminer and Eurekaseek at NRC)

Knowledge base

- Library and Information Sciences, but also other disciplines:
 - Social studies of science (history, sociology, philosophy of science, policy studies), Economy, Management of technology and forecasting / foresight...
- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation of new information analysis tools and methods:
 - Bibliometrics / Scientometrics / Informetrics
 - S&T info analysis software / systems (Patents and Pubs)
 - Text analysis
 - Social Network Analysis
 - Multidimensional statistics / Visualization
 - CTI methods and techniques



Distributed knowledge / Collaborative approach

- Extensive knowledge and skills required could be distributed among IS
 - Reduce pressure on IS to have full expertise on all aspects
 - Expand flexibility, diversity and richness of the representation
 - Knowledge sharing and transfer
- Traditional discipline or functional divisions; new workflow models could be implemented
 - Set of skills / knowledge not necessarily based on the association to a specific institute or S&T domain
 - Innovation : S&T and business environment
 - Increasing multidisciplinarity of research projects (i.e. bio-nano)



« Information Specialists:

Technical librarians and search specialists need to adapt to TM (Tech Mining). In particular, we see strong prospects for them to become gatekeepers, training others in how TM software can add value. We foresee information specialists increasingly also becoming TM analysts and participating as such in research teams. »

Alan L.Porter and Nils C. Newman

» (2004) in « Handbook of Quantitative Science and Technology Research : The Use of Publication and Patent Statistics in Studies of S&T system. »

NRC-CNRC

Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

Science --at work for___ Canada

