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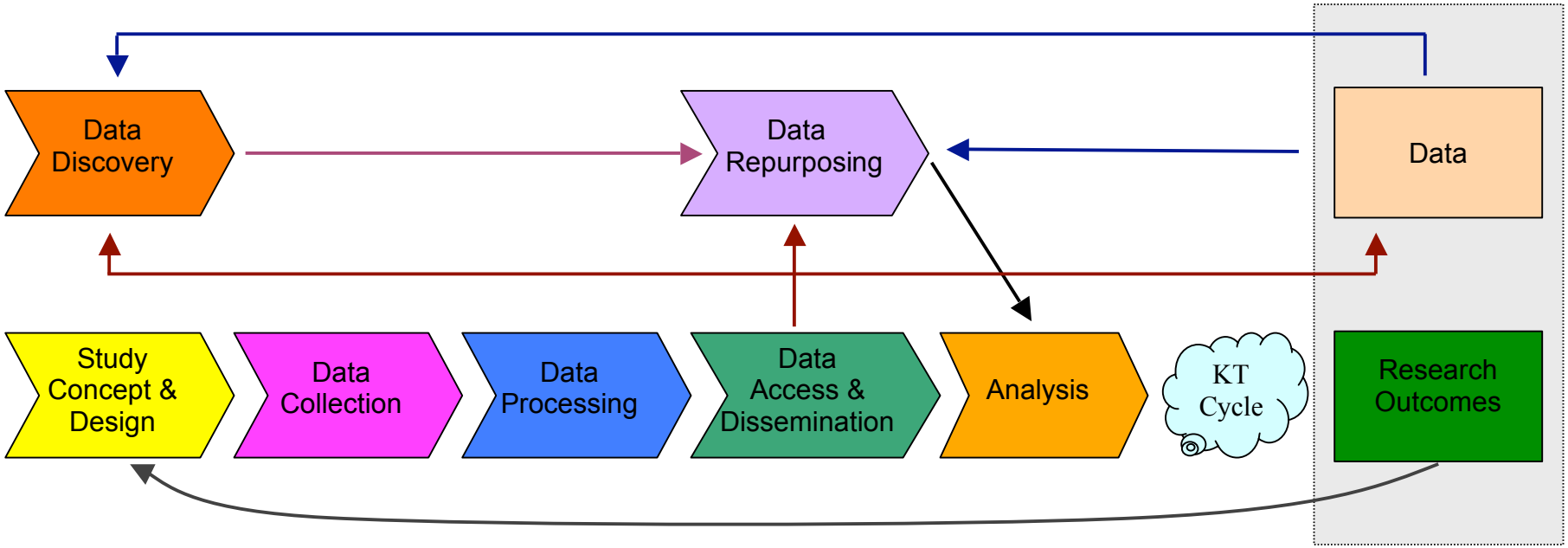
11/29/06/02/03

FIGURE 1: THE LIFE CYCLE MODEL OF RESEARCH KNOWLEDGE CREATION

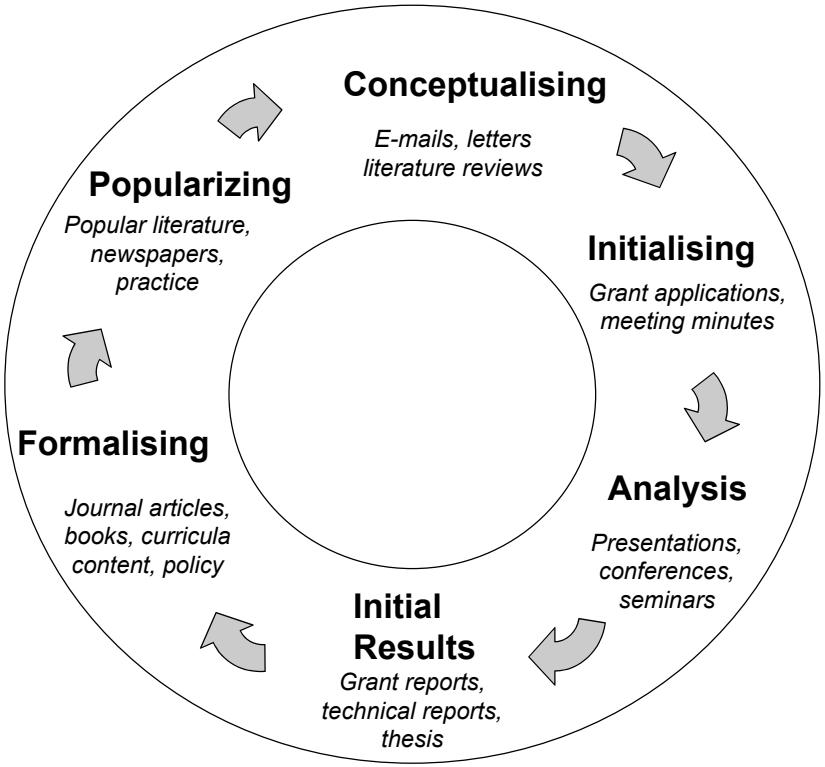


The KT (Knowledge Transfer) Cycle in this model consists of the variety of methods used in communicating research outcomes. This process is presented in a separate model shown on the next page.

The research outcomes and data upon which these outcomes are based collectively document the knowledge for an area of study. This is represented above in the lightly shaded box around Data and Research Outcomes.

Each of the chevrons in the above model represents a stage in the life cycle of knowledge creation from research. The gaps between chevrons symbolize the transitions between stages. These transitions tend to be vulnerable points in the documentation of a project's life cycle. When a stage is completed, its information may not get systematically preserved and instead end up dead-ended (most often on someone's hard drive.) Shifts in the responsibility for the objects of research also tend to occur at these points of transition. For example, the data collection stage passes along completed interviews or questionnaires to the data processing stage; the data processing stage passes one or more clean data files to the data access and dissemination stage. In each transition, someone else usually becomes responsible for the outcomes of the previous stage. These transition points become important areas in negotiating the digital curation plan for a project as partners in the life cycle of research identify who is responsible for the digital objects created at each stage.

FIGURE 2: RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS IN THE KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER CYCLE



Source: Charles Humphrey and Elizabeth Hamilton (2004). "Is it Working? Assessing the Value of the Canadian Data Liberation Initiative." **Bottom Line**, Vol. 17 (4), pp. 137-146.