

# **Nuevas maneras de producir conocimiento. ¿ nos organizamos o perecemos ?**

Luis A. Núñez

Escuela de Física

Universidad Industrial de Santander



- El contexto de un cambio en el modo de producción del Capitalismo
- La ciencia centrada en datos
- Las herramientas de comunicación del conocimiento
- Conocimiento: Del productor al consumidor
- La sociedad entra en la producción de conocimiento
- La universidad sale de los linderos de la academia
- La formación profesional es a la medida y a pesar de los docentes
- La producción de conocimiento se colectiviza
- ¿Qué está ocurriendo en América Latina



# Nuevos Paradigmas, Nuevas Realidades, Una Revolución Informacional.

## ★ Nuevo modo de producción Capitalista

- *Cambio de los procesos implica cambios más allá de las TIC*
- *De la Economía Industrial a la Economía Informacional*
- *De los bienes materiales a los Servicios*
- *El Conocimiento como Materia Prima para Producir nuevo Conocimiento*

## ★ La Economía Informacional

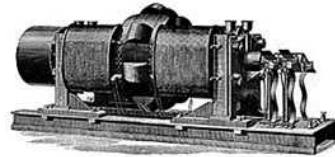
- *Global: Procesos de Escala Mundial en Tiempo Real.*
- *Las economías nacionales se convierten en estrategia nacional.*
- *Funciona en Red interdependiente*
- *Requiere RR.HH. Altamente capacitados y creativos*

## ★ Nueva Cultura Científica e-Investigación

- *Teoría - Experimentos - Simulación*
- *Multidisciplinaria & Colaboración Remota*
- *Data intensiva vs Cómputo Intensiva*
- *Medición y Minería de Datos.*
- *Nueva forma de Comunicación: preservación-diseminación del Conocimiento*



# Penetración de la electricidad replica el proceso de penetración de las TIC



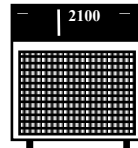
3. Brush arc-lighting dynamo, 1882



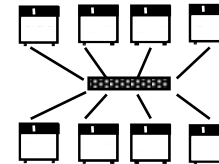
mono  
Procesador



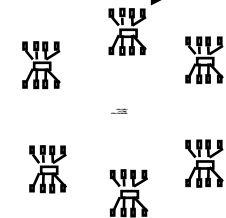
Memoria  
Compart



Cluster  
Paralelo  
local



Cluister  
Paralelo  
Universal



Illuminación en el mundo



Tráfico Internet en el mundo

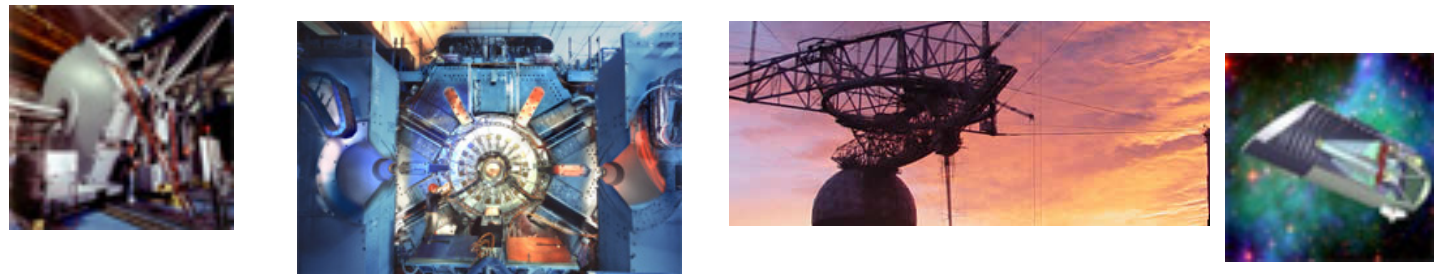


# Ciencia/Arte, Ciencia Industrial, e-Ciencia/Ciencia 2.0

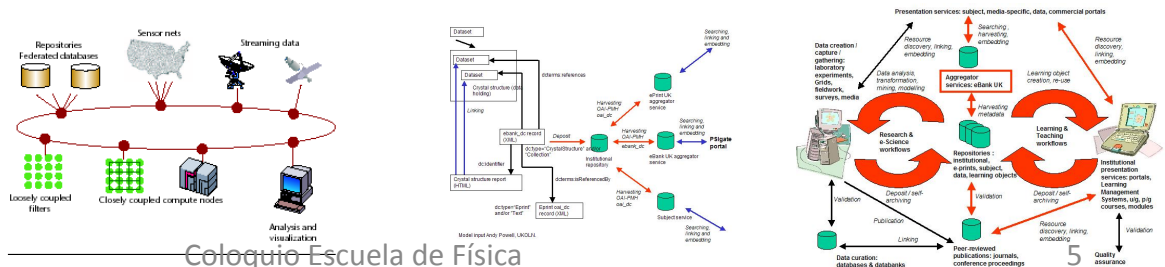
- **Ciencia Arte:** Esfuerzo, ingenio y destrezas personales



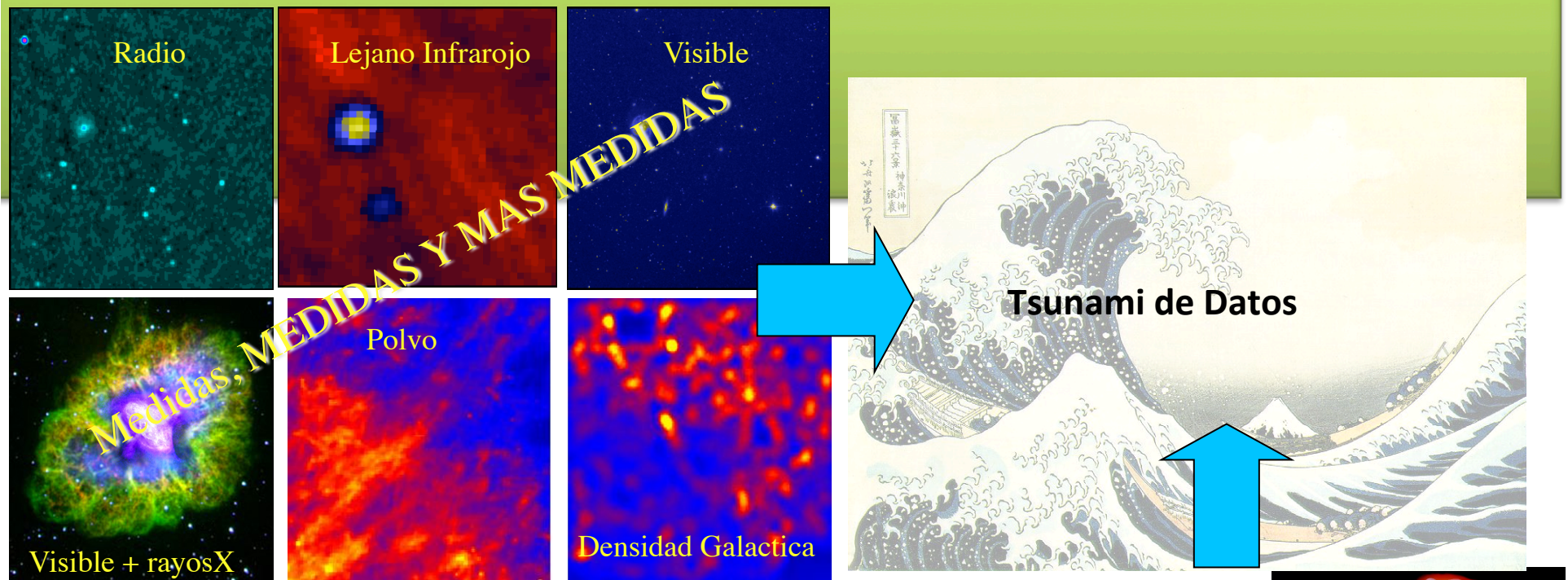
- **Ciencia Industrial:** Esfuerzo Colectivo, destrezas e ingenio tecnológico



- **e-Investigación/Ciencia 2.0:** Esfuerzo Global, destrezas e ingenio informacional



- **Tenemos una nueva economía**
- **La producción de conocimiento replica el modo de producción de la economía: *Global, Colectiva, en tiempo real, Viabilizada por las TIC***
- **Las posibilidades de las TIC Cambian la esencia de la actividad Científica.**
- **La Ciencia se centra en datos y está cambiando metodológicamente**

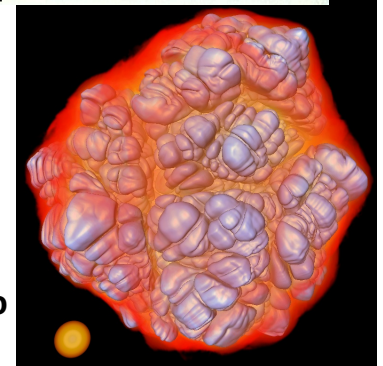


## ¿ De los datos al conocimiento ?

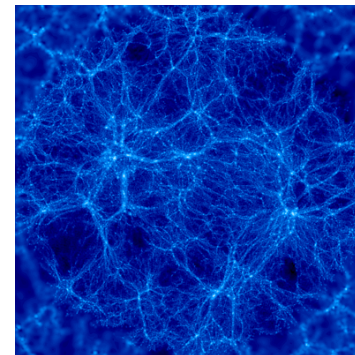
En los últimos 5 años de Astronomía se han generado más datos que en toda su historia

*Data Sintética*

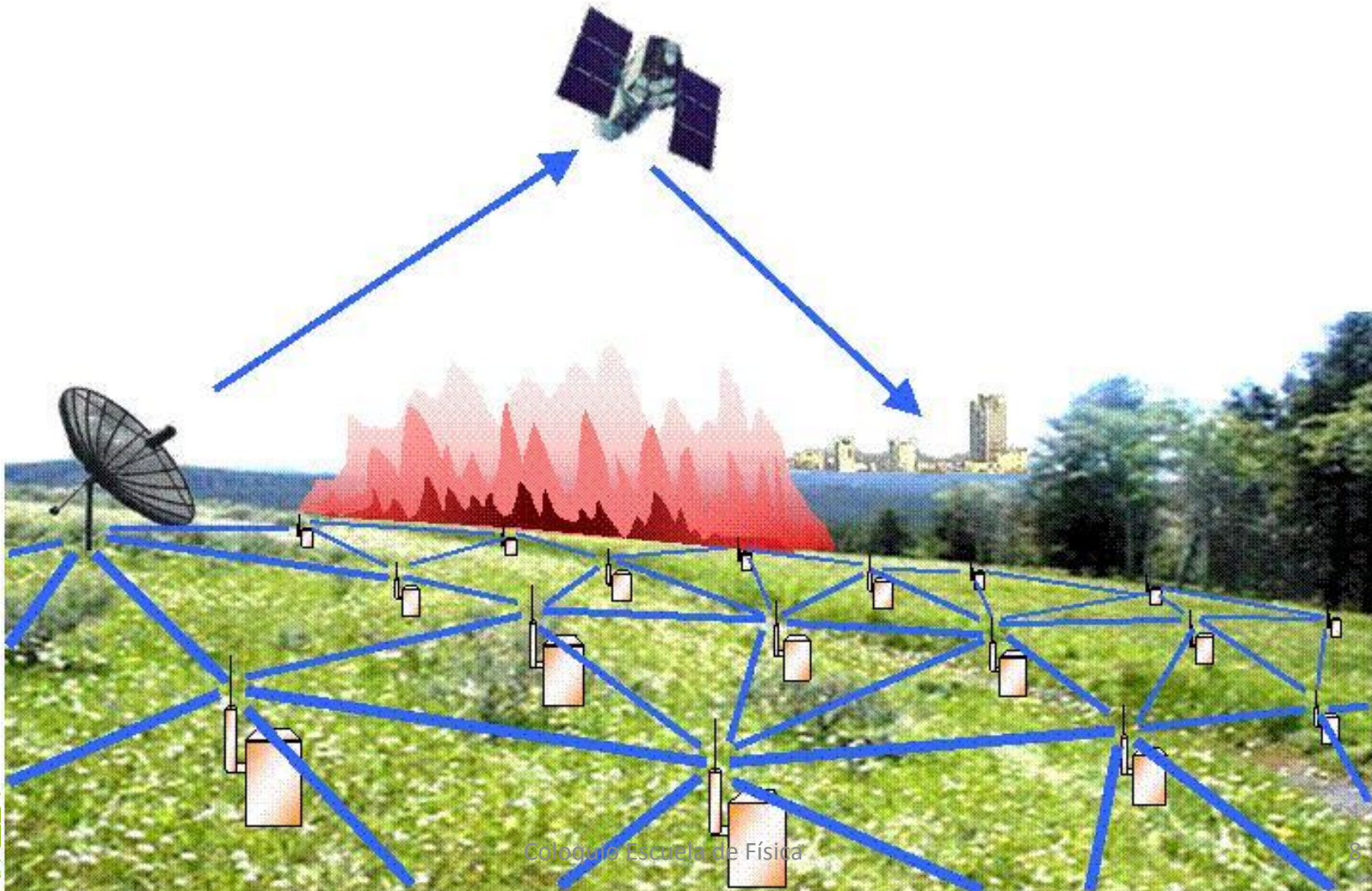
Simulaciones Estructura del Universo



Simulaciones de Supernovas



# Aumento exponencial de datos se origina en redes de sensores

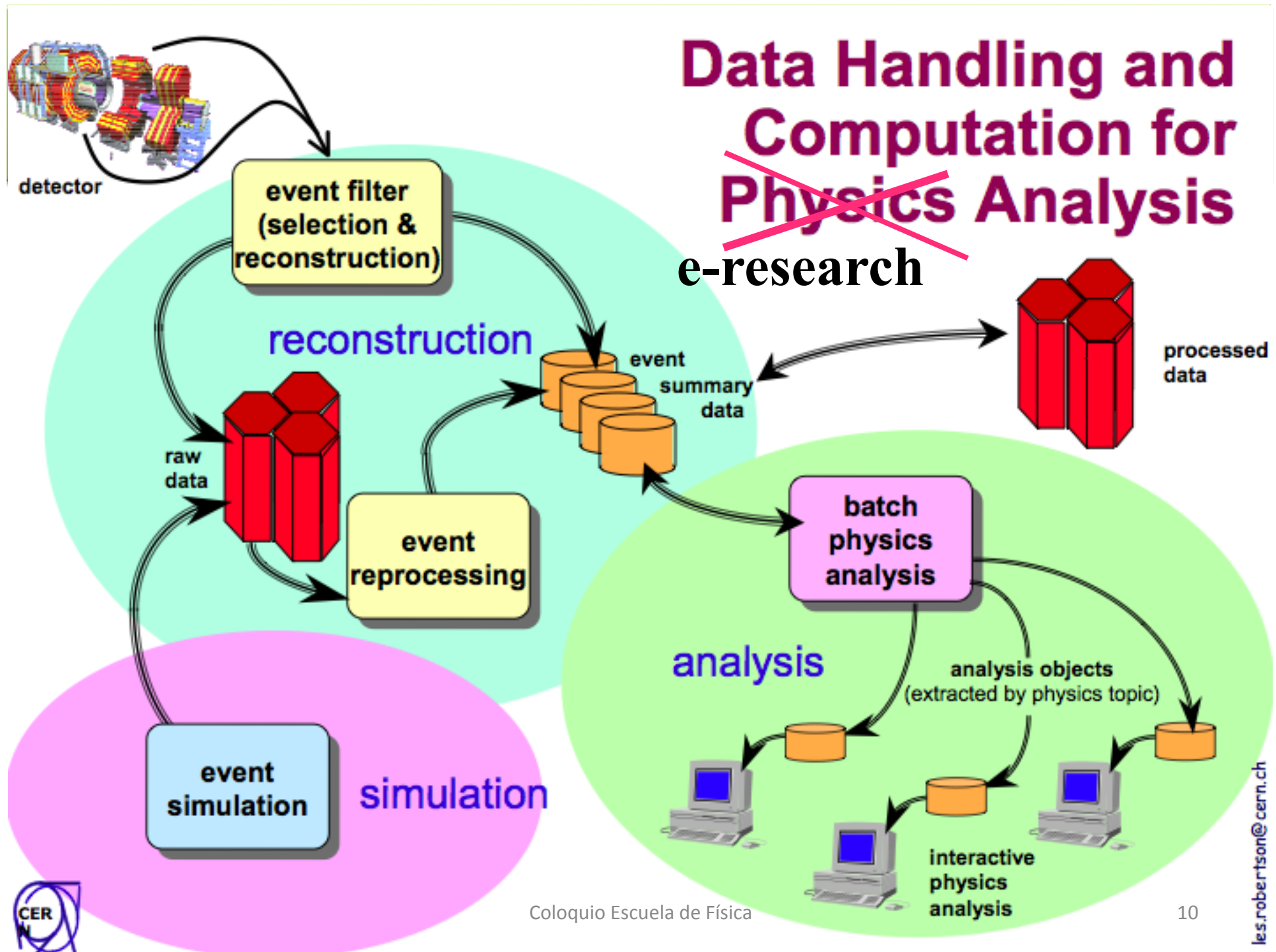




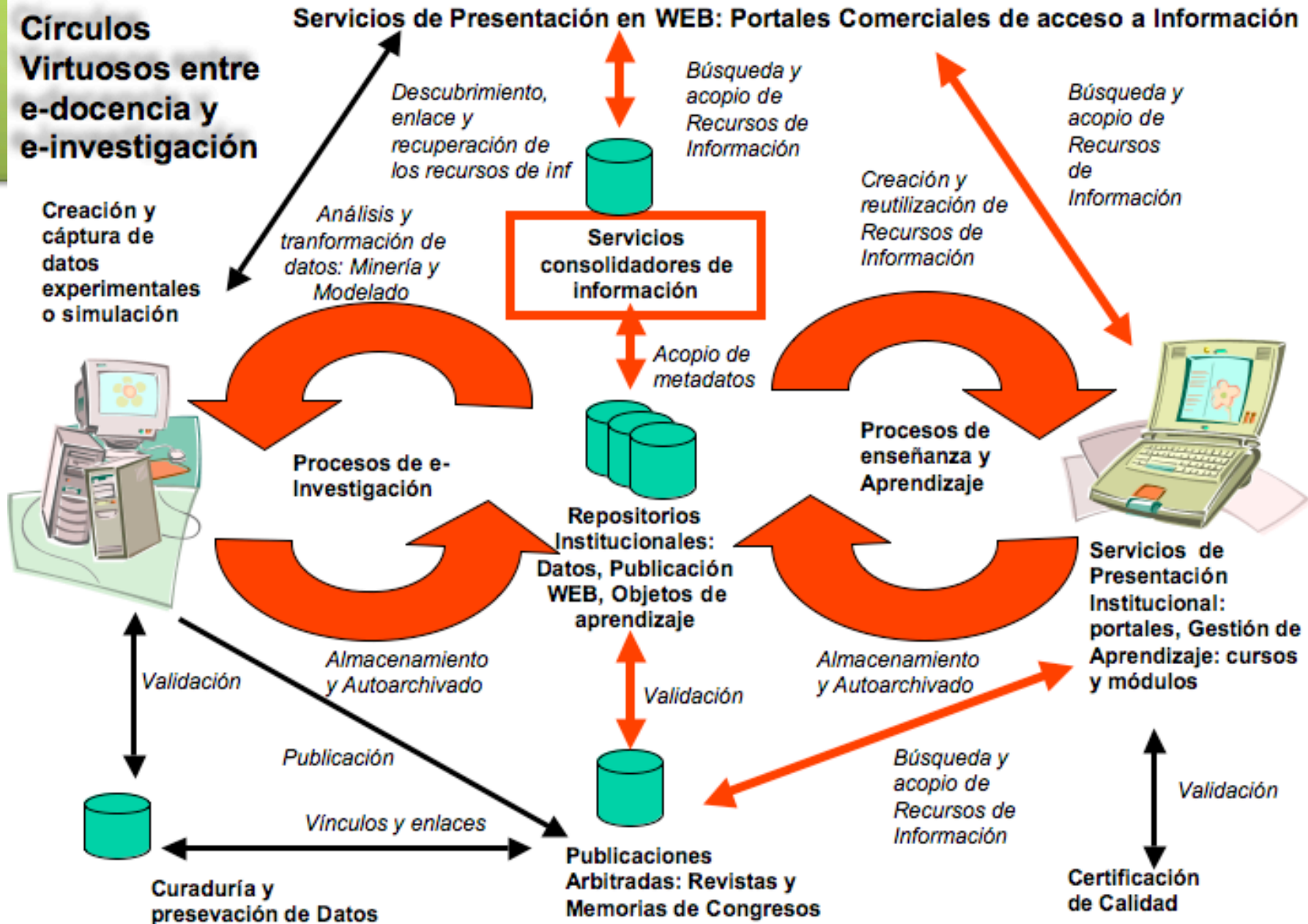


# Data Handling and Computation for ~~Physics Analysis~~

e-research



# Círculos Virtuosos entre e-docencia y e-investigación



Liz Lyon (2004) *Realising the scholarly knowledge cycle* [http:// www.ukoln.ac.uk](http://www.ukoln.ac.uk)

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Flu Trends

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Select country/region

How does this work?

[FAQ](#)

http://www.google.org/flutrends/about/how.html

## How does this work?

We've found that certain search terms are good indicators of flu activity. Google Flu Trends uses aggregated Google search data to estimate current flu activity around the world in near real-time.

### 2007–2008 U.S. Flu Activity - Mid-Atlantic Region

ILI percentage



[Download video \(QuickTime\)](#)

Each week, millions of users around the world search for health information online. As you might expect, there are more flu-related searches during flu season, more allergy-related searches during allergy season, and more sunburn-related searches during the summer. You can explore all of these phenomena using [Google Insights for Search](#). But can search query trends provide the basis for an accurate, reliable model of real-world phenomena?

We have found a close relationship between how many people search for flu-related topics and how many people are actually sick, but a pattern emerges when all the flu-related search queries are added to our model. We have built a model of flu activity using search data and found that many search queries tend to be popular exactly when flu season is happening. By comparing our model to actual flu data, we can estimate how much flu is circulating in different countries and regions around the world. Our [results](#) have been published in [Nature](#).

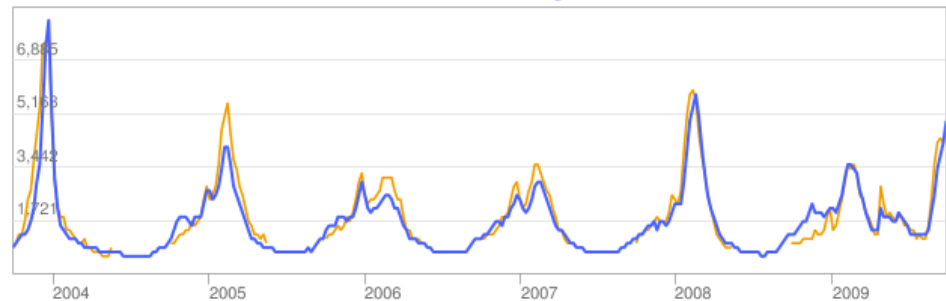
### Historical estimates

See data for:

### United States Flu Activity

Influenza estimate

● Google Flu Trends estimate ● United States data



United States: Influenza-like illness (ILI) data provided publicly by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control.

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nature.com > Journal home > Table of Contents

Letter

**Nature** 457, 1012-1014 (19 February 2009) | doi:10.1038/nature07634; Received 14 August 2008; Accepted 13 November 2008; Published online 19 November 2008; Corrected 19 February 2009

**Detecting influenza epidemics using search engine query data**

Jeremy Ginsberg<sup>1</sup>, Matthew H. Mohebbi<sup>2</sup>, Rajan S. Patel<sup>1</sup>, Lynnette Brammer<sup>2</sup>, Mark S. Smolinski<sup>2</sup> & Larry Brilliant<sup>1</sup>

**1**, Google Inc., 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, California 94043, USA  
**2**, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, USA

Correspondence to: Matthew H. Mohebbi (Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to J.G. or M.H.M. (Email: flutrends.support@google.com))

**Seasonal influenza epidemics are a major public health concern, causing tens of millions of respiratory illnesses and 250,000 to 500,000 deaths worldwide each year<sup>1</sup>. In addition to seasonal influenza, a new strain of influenza virus against which no previous immunity exists and that demonstrates human-to-human transmission could result in a pandemic with millions of fatalities<sup>2</sup>. Early detection of disease activity, when followed by a rapid response, can reduce the impact of both seasonal and pandemic influenza<sup>3,4</sup>. One way to improve early detection is to monitor health-seeking behaviour in the form of queries to online search engines, which are submitted by millions of users around the world each day. Here we present a method of analysing large numbers of Google search queries to track influenza-like illness in a population. Because the relative frequency of certain queries is highly correlated with the percentage of physician visits in which a patient presents with influenza-like symptoms, we can accurately estimate the current level of weekly influenza activity in each region of the United States, with a reporting lag of about one day. This approach may make it possible to use search queries to detect influenza epidemics in areas with a large population of web search users.**

**SEARCH PUBMED FOR**

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flusurvey

The flusurvey is an online influenza surveillance system run by researchers at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. London · http://www.flusurvey.org.uk

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flusurvey @flusurvey  
Footballers Liam Ridgeway and Martin Jiraneck are out with flu! Log onto the flusurvey to report your symptoms www.flusurvey.org.uk

flusurvey @flusurvey  
UK footballers out with flu! Remember to complete the flusurvey every week!

LSHTM\_press @LSHTMpress  
http://tinyurl.com/38fbod9 Popular flu website relaunches for Winter 2010  
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Influenza  
**Attention, citizens!**

A new project to study the spread and seriousness of flu  
Nov 19th 2011 | from the print edition  
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AS THE influenza season splutters into life across the northern hemisphere, millions will head to their computers in search of information, advice and remedies. Since 2008 Google has used these inquiries to track influenza-like illnesses (ILIs)—as symptoms not backed up by a definitive viral test are officially known—among its users around the world. Google Flu Trends displays whizzy graphs and colourful maps showing the intensity and progress of each seasonal epidemic.



This approach is not perfect, though. In order to stay accurate, Google has to tweak its algorithms regularly, to match the incidence of illness in the world. For this, it relies on data provided by America's Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, and similar institutions in other countries. But different countries have different reporting cultures. Belgium, for example, typically reports five times as many ILIs as its neighbour, the Netherlands (employees' need for a doctor's certificate to take more than one day of medical leave is probably to blame), and even England and Scotland—supposedly part of the same United Kingdom—cannot agree on what constitutes a flu epidemic. The system is also prone to false alarms. When the H1N1 swine-flu pandemic stole headlines in the summer of 2009, Google searches went through the roof long before most people fell ill.

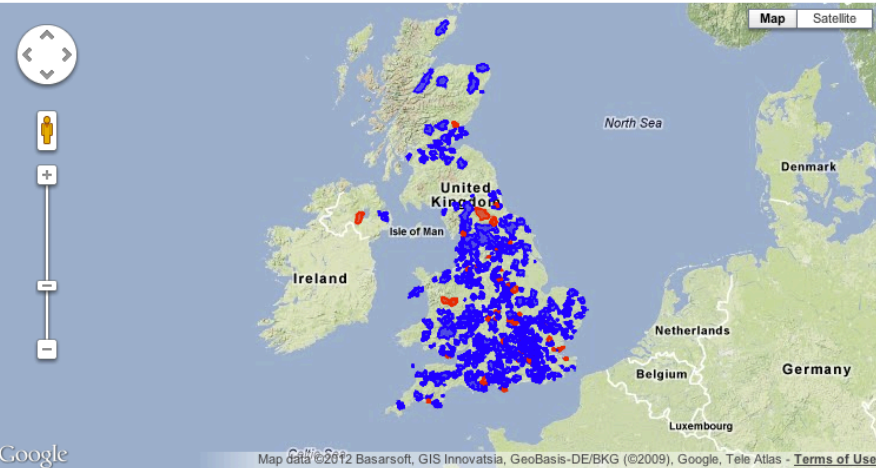
Influenzanet Influenzanet is a system to monitor the activity of influenza-like-illness (ILI) with the aid of volunteers via the internet

flusurvey

Home News Results FAQ The project What is flu? Play and learn Links Contact

Take part in the Flusurvey!

Be part of a Europe-wide project to improve our understanding of how flu spreads. Register now and join the flusurvey.



The map shows the current distribution of influenza-like illness, at the level of the first part of the postcode. In regions of red, at least one of our participants currently suffers from case of influenza-like illness, whereas in regions in blue none of our participants does.

Background

We are part of a Europe-wide collaboration to monitor flu all across the continent, with surveys in the UK, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. Throughout the season, we'll provide weekly updates of influenza activity in the UK and across Europe.

The flusurvey is a scientific project run by researchers at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to gather information about influenza epidemics in the UK. We rely on volunteers from England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland to report on their flu-like symptoms from week-to-week. Click here to find out more about the benefits of taking part, what's involved and how to sign-up.

Why is the Flusurvey important?

The influenza virus changes every year and no two influenza epidemics are the same. The flusurvey means that information on a new epidemic can be quickly assimilated and used to plan a targeted response to mitigate the worst effects of influenza epidemics.

The UK flusurvey was first launched in July 2009 during the swine flu epidemic, keeping users informed and collecting information that wasn't available from anywhere else. The flusurvey team would like to thank everyone who took part. Click here to see what we found out in previous years.

<http://flusurvey.org.uk/>

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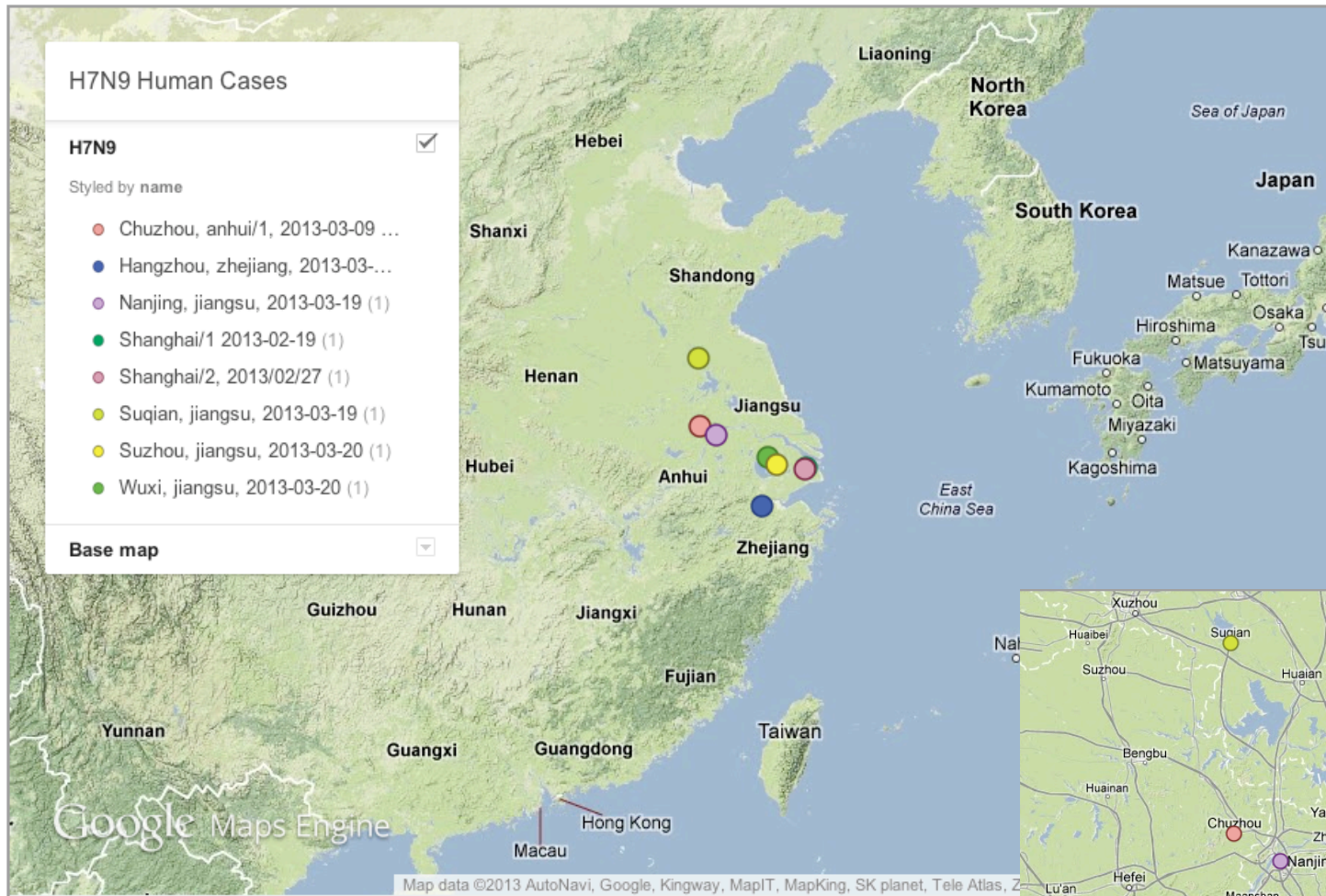
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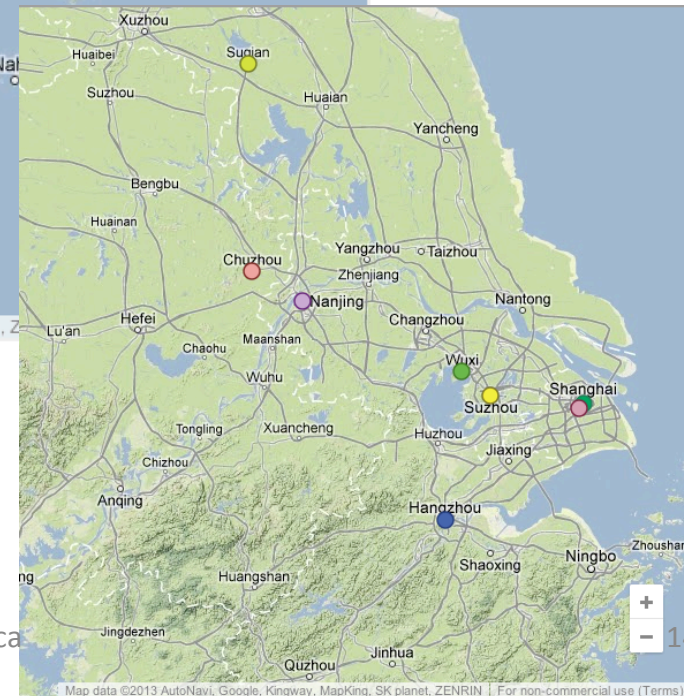
Universidad Industrial de Santander  
CONSTRUIMOS FUTURO

# Background

Human cases as currently reported (2013-04-02).



Sequences released in Epiflu database on GISAID:



# El diluvio de datos no es solo en ciencia

Economist.com

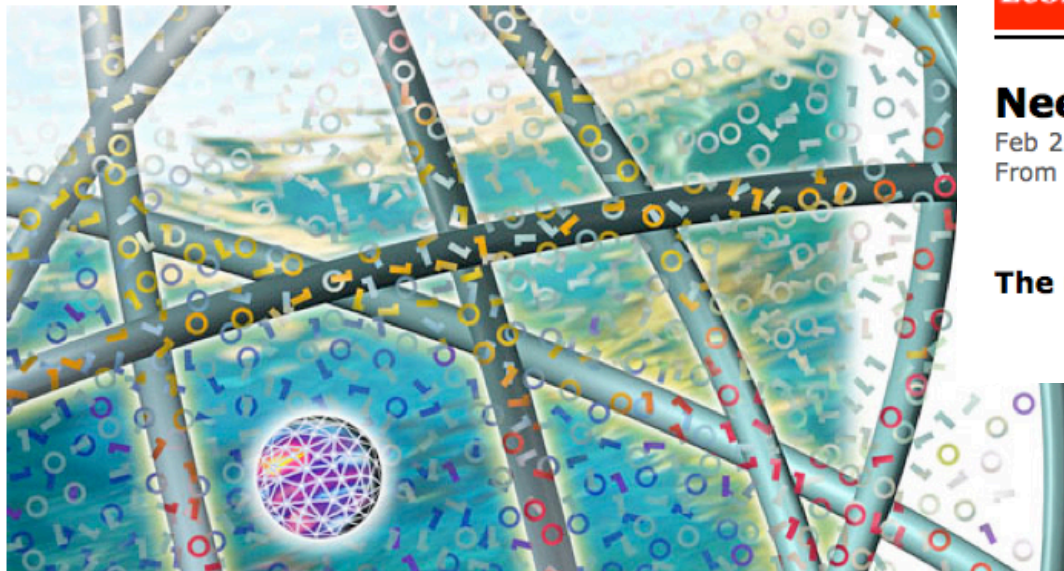
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### Data, data everywhere

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Economist.com

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## SPECIAL REPORTS

### Needle in a haystack

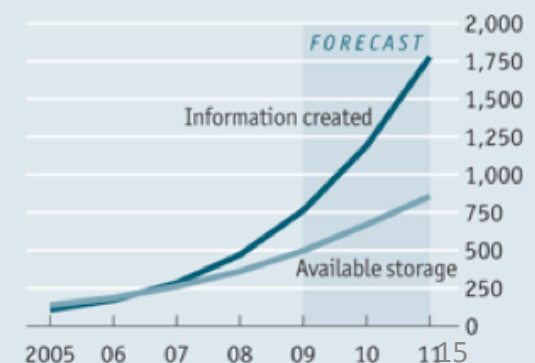
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**The uses of information about information**

#### Overload

Global information created and available storage  
Exabytes



Source: IDC

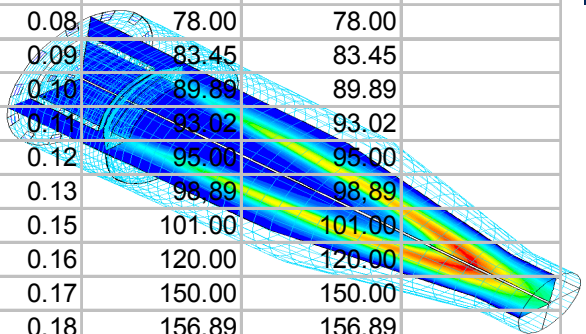
Coloquio Escuela de Física

- **¿Estamos formando los investigadores para trabajar en esta nueva ciencia?**
- **¿Nuestros estudiantes tienen las herramientas técnicas, metodológicas y conceptuales para abordar esta nueva manera de producir conocimiento?**
- **¿cómo se comunican los nuevos conocimientos?**
- **¿qué mecanismos se tienen para producir nuevos conocimientos?**
- **¿cómo se organizan para producir nuevos conocimientos?**





Distancia	TempX	TempY
0.0	53.15	53.15
0.01	54.00	54.00
0.02	56.00	56.00
0.03	57.00	57.00
0.04	63.00	63.00
0.05	67.00	67.00
0.06	73.00	73.00
0.07	70.00	70.00
0.08	78.00	78.00
0.09	83.45	83.45
0.10	89.89	89.89
0.11	93.02	93.02
0.12	95.00	95.00
0.13	98.89	98.89
0.15	101.00	101.00
0.16	120.00	120.00
0.17	150.00	150.00
0.18	156.89	156.89
0.19	180.00	180.00
0.20	199.00	199.00



# Tendencias en Publicaciones Electrónicas

- Artículos Interactivos
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  - Distribuidos
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## Nonlocal Equation of State in Anisotropic Static Fluid Spheres in General Relativity

H. Hernandez, L.A. Nunez

(Submitted on 6 Jul 2001 (v1), last revised 1 Apr 2002 (this version, v2))

We show that it is possible to obtain credible static anisotropic spherically symmetric matter configurations starting from known density profiles and satisfying a nonlocal equation of state. These particular types of equation of state describe, at a given point, the components of the corresponding energy-momentum tensor not only as a function at that point, but as a functional throughout the enclosed configuration. To establish the physical plausibility of the proposed family of solutions satisfying nonlocal equation of state, we study the constraints imposed by the junction and energy conditions on these bounded matter distributions. We also show that it is possible to obtain physically plausible static anisotropic spherically symmetric matter configurations, having nonlocal equations of state concerning the particular cases where the radial pressure vanishes and, other where the tangential pressures vanishes. The later very particular type of relativistic sphere with vanishing tangential stresses is inspired by some of the models proposed to describe extremely magnetized neutron stars (magnetars) during the transverse quantum collapse.

Comments: 21 pages, 1 figure, minor changes in the text, references added, two new solutions studied  
 Subjects: General Relativity and Quantum Cosmology (gr-qc)  
 Journal reference: Can.J.Phys. 82 (2004) 29-51  
 Cite as: arXiv:gr-qc/0107025v2

### Submission history

From: Hector Hernandez [view email]  
 [v1] Fri, 6 Jul 2001 16:33:21 GMT (22kb)  
 [v2] Mon, 1 Apr 2002 15:48:27 GMT (25kb)

Which authors of this paper are endorsers?

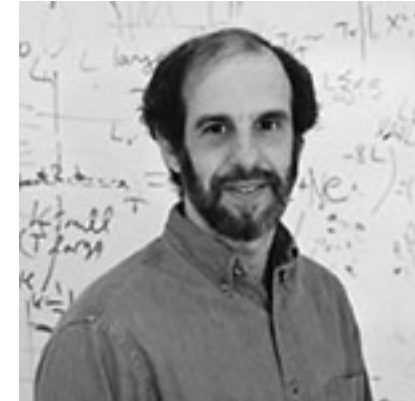
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Paul Ginsparg

Feb 2012: The APS and Australian mirrors (formerly aps.arxiv.org and au.arxiv.org) have been discontinued.  
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- The Front for the arXiv
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- The NASA Astrophysics Data System (ADS)

### Some electronic physics journals

- American Physical Society journals (11/1996: allows direct electronic submissions from arXiv)
- Institute of Physics (UK) journals (03/2001: allows direct electronic submissions from arXiv)
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- EIPL Particle Physics (electronic information and alerting service)
- JHEP - Journal of High Energy Physics (12/1997: allows direct electronic submissions from arXiv)
- Advances in Theoretical and Mathematical Physics (ATMP)
- The Electronic ApJ
- Mathematical Physics Electronic Journal
- Online Journal Publishing Service of the American Institute of Physics
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H. Hernandez, L.A. Nunez (Andes U., Merida). Jul 2001. 17 pp.

gr-qc/0107025.

Published in Can.J.Phys. 82 (2004) 29-51

e-Print: gr-qc/0107025

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the physics arXiv blog

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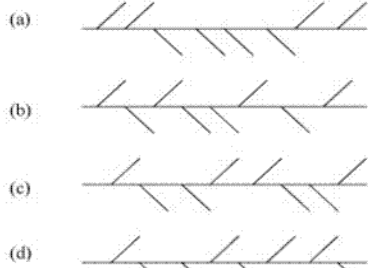
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**Trion X<sup>+</sup> in vertically coupled type II quantum dots in threading magnetic field.**

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## Finite extinction time for the solutions to the Ricci flow on certain three-manifolds

Grisha Perelman

(Submitted on 17 Jul 2003)

Let  $M$  be a closed oriented three-manifold, whose prime any initial riemannian metric on  $M$  the solution to the Ricci flow [math.DG/0303109](#), becomes extinct in finite time. The result is due to Richard Hamilton, and a regularization of the curve...

Comments: 7 pages

Subjects: Differential Geometry (math.DG)

MSC classes: 53C

Cite as: [arXiv:math/0307245v1](#) [math.DG]

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what happens far away. We also verify several conjectures of geometrization conjecture for closed three-manifolds. This is a generalization of earlier results on collapsing with local lower curvature bound.

Comments: 39 pages

Subjects: Differential Geometry (math.DG)

MSC classes: 53C

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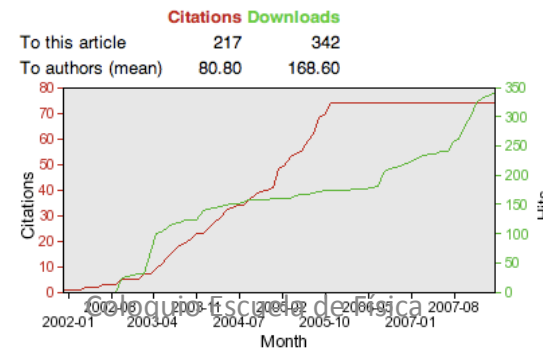
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CERN LHC Coll (220)  
7000 GeV-cms (180)  
experimental results (175)  
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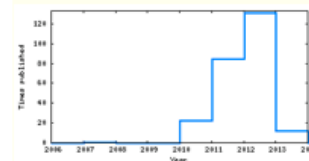
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PhD Advisor: [Fayard, Louis](#)  
PhD Institution: [Orsay, LAL](#)

22

# El conocimiento se colectiviza. Wikipedia es Inteligencia Colectiva



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- Contents
- Featured content
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Article **Talk**

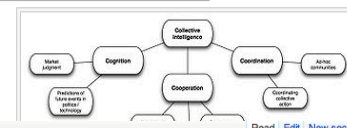
## Collective intelligence

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**!** This article **needs attention from an expert on the subject**. See the talk page for details. [WikiProject Sociology](#) or the [Sociology Portal](#) may be able to help recruit an expert. *(April 2010)*

**Collective intelligence** is a shared or [group intelligence](#) that emerges from the collaboration and competition of many individuals and appears in [consensus decision making](#) in bacteria, animals, humans and computer networks. It can also be understood as an emergent property from synergies among 1) data/info/knowledge, 2) software/hardware; and 3) experts and others with insight that continually learns from feedback to produce (nearly) just in time knowledge for better decisions than these elements acting alone.<sup>[1]</sup>

The idea emerged from the writings of [Douglas Hofstadter](#) (1979), [Peter Russell](#) (1983), [Tom Atlee](#) (1993), [Pierre Lévy](#) (1994), [Howard Bloom](#) (1995), [Francis Heylighen](#) (1995), [Douglas Engelbart](#), [Cliff Josly](#), [Ron Dembo](#), [Gottfried Mayer-Kress](#) (2003) and other theorists. Collective intelligence is referred to as **Symbiotic intelligence** by Norman Lee Johnson.<sup>[2]</sup> The concept is relevant in [sociology](#), [business](#), [computer science](#) and [mass communications](#); it also appears in [science fiction](#), frequently in the form of [telepathically-linked entities and networks](#).



- Contents** [hide]
- 1 History
  - 2 Dimensions
  - 3 Examples
  - 4 Mathematical techniques
  - 5 Digital media
    - 5.1 Social bookmarking
    - 5.2 Video games
    - 5.3 Stock market predictions
  - 6 Views
  - 7 See also
  - 8 Notes
  - 9 References
  - 10 Further reading
  - 11 External links

### History

A precursor of the concept is found in entomologist that acted like the cells of a single beast he called a ...  
In 1912 [Émile Durkheim](#) identified society as the so [Vladimir Vernadsky's](#) concept of "noosphere" and H a noosphere — a transcendent, rapidly evolving coll

### Dimensions

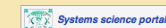
[Howard Bloom](#) has discussed mass behavior - colle calls "a learning machine". In 1986 Bloom combined bacterial colonies and human societies can be expl Bloom traced the evolution of collective intelligence animal except for humans and co-operate in keeping

## Talk:Collective intelligence

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article is within the scope of [WikiProject Systems](#), which collaborates on articles related to Systems science.



Systems rating: Quality unassessed. Importance unassessed. Field unassessed.

- Contents** [hide]
- 1 Comment
  - 2 Needs renaming
  - 3 Needs wikification
  - 4 SOX and CI
  - 5 Important page-can I help?
  - 6 Emergent consciousness and Cartesian Dualism
  - 7 Alternative Meaning: Collective Intelligence in Computer-Based Collaboration?
  - 8 Politics
  - 9 This article needs more...a lot more.
  - 10 Avoid self reference
  - 11 objection to being stalked
  - 12 Anyone willing to take a stab at improving this article?
  - 13 removal of a para
  - 14 Halo Videogame as an example of CI?
  - 15 Intelligence Citations Bibliography for Articles Related to Human Intelligence
  - 16 References

### Comment

The entire political sense of collective intelligence has been removed, despite a mainstream politician (Al Gore) using it in just this sense. This is censorship, period. I request that you put some element of the material regarding political parties and constitutions as organizing collective action back in, as its removal seems simply to validate the narrowly technical views.

In opposition to the above, I state that technical views are anything but narrow. They are, in fact, quite useful in getting a deep understanding of CI.

Murray Turoff and Roxanne Hiltz researched online Collective Intelligence starting in 1986. Their measure was obtained by comparing the group problem solution with the best individual solution in the group. See <http://www.wikiworld.com/wiki/index.php/Collectiveintelligence>

### Needs renaming

The most prominent opponent of 'Collective Intelligence' was a presumably little known individual called Albert Einstein. Oh, he's the one turning in his grave right now due to the idiotic naming of this phenomenon. If there is any chance that the hideous oxymoron 'Collective Intelligence' could be renamed to, say, 'Consensus' or 'Collective Processing' or more aptly 'Collective Infinite Stupidity', please make it so. —Preceding unsigned comment added by [80.65.242.154](#) (talk) 11:23, 7 March 2008 (UTC)

Amen, brother! This reads like stream of consciousness of some low IQ, high pretensions individuals who overdosed on ketamine. Description of views of the supporting "scientists" reads like something straight out of "Who is who in New Agey pseudoscience". And bringing into this Thomas Jefferson who sincerely believed in educated citizenry running a free republic (not a multitude of ignorant postmodern sheeples slaving for their "global-minded" overlords) just adds insult to injury. [76.24.104.52](#) (talk) 03:15, 27 April 2009 (UTC)

### Needs wikification

This needs to be split into sections for easier reading/scanning. It probably could also stand to be "tightened up" a bit (i.e., edited), but maybe that's just the impression I got from scanning through the 16 paragraphs with no section breaks. - [dclj](#) (talk) 04:46, 26 August 2005 (UTC)

Okay, I've had a bash at trying to sort it into slightly more manageable chunks, but as I don't know a lot about this subject, I'm reluctant to do any more drastic editing!

In particular, the paragraphs that I put under "general concepts" don't make a lot of sense to me. Perhaps they should be edited, re-written or discarded by somebody who understands this topic.

At first glance, the French version of the page appears to be much better written and structured, with more interesting real-world examples. Here's a rough translation of the headings, just to give you a flavour:

- 1. 1 Definition

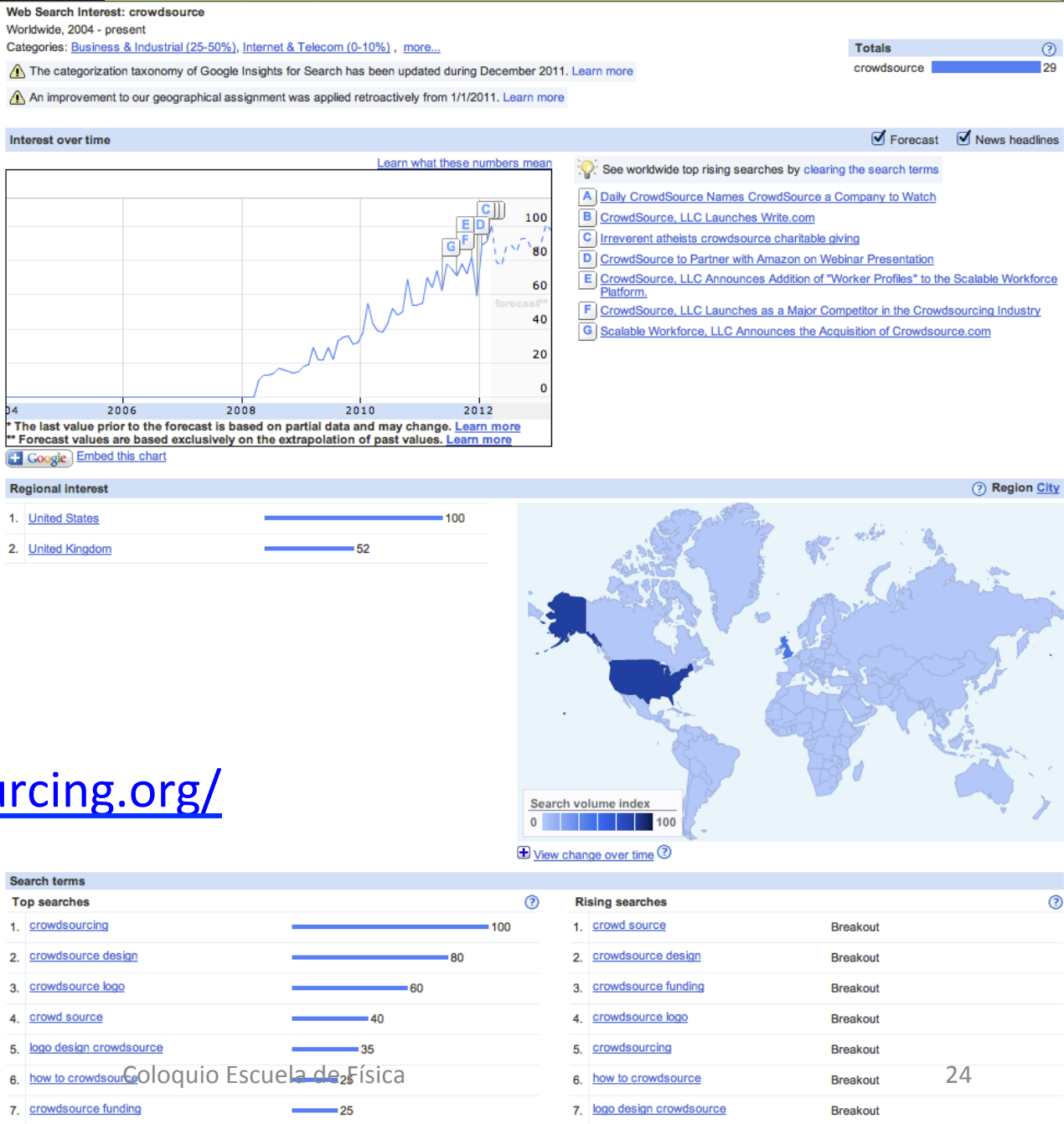
- 1.1 Characteristics of collective systems





Travis, J. 2008. "Science by the Masses." Science 319 (5871): 1750–1752.

<http://www.crowdsourcing.org/>



# Crowdsourcing







## Welcome to Galaxy Zoo, where you can help astronomers explore the Universe

Galaxy Zoo: Hubble uses gorgeous imagery of hundreds of thousands of galaxies drawn from NASA's Hubble Space Telescope archive. To understand how these galaxies, and our own, formed we need your help to classify them according to their shapes — a task at which your brain is better than even the most advanced computer. If you're quick, you may even be the first person in history to see each of the galaxies you're asked to classify.

More than 250,000 people have taken part in Galaxy Zoo so far, producing a wealth of valuable data and sending telescopes on Earth and in space chasing after their discoveries. The images used in Galaxy Zoo: Hubble are more detailed and beautiful than ever, and will allow us to look deeper into the Universe than ever before. To begin exploring, click the 'How To Take Part' link above, or read [The Story So Far](#) to find out what Galaxy Zoo has achieved to date.

Thanks for your help, and happy classifying.

*The Galaxy Zoo team.*

### Classifier Log In

[Click here to log in](#)

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### Explore galaxies

### Latest News

#### Galaxy Zoo classifications in SDSS Database

- by Karen Masters - Jan 12, 2011  
 The latest release of data from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey happened yesterday (SDSS3 blog article about the release).  
 This ...
- » Voorwerpje paper submitted
  - » 365 Days of Astronomy Podcast – Do Bars Kill Spirals?
  - » More on our fake AGN
  - » Galaxy Zoo classifications in SDSS Database



Kevin Schawinski



Chris Lintott

Colloquium presented by



The original Galaxy Zoo was launched in July 2007, with a data set made up of a million galaxies imaged with the robotic telescope of the Sloan Digital Sky Survey. With so many galaxies, the team thought that it might take at least two years for visitors to the site to work through them all.

Within 24 hours of launch, the site was receiving 70,000 classifications an hour, and more than 50 million classifications were received by the project during its first year, from almost 150,000 people

**A news story on a BBC Web site set the ball rolling; after just 3 hours, Schawinski recalls, traffic was so heavy that Galaxy Zoo's site, hosted by Johns Hopkins University, crashed.**

## The Science

Galaxy Zoo 1 and 2 have already produced lots of brand new science — have a look at 'The Story So Far' section for details of what we've done with all the clicks on the websites. However, they only give us a glimpse of the nearby Universe. With Galaxy Zoo: Hubble we can look further back than ever before, and begin to understand how the Universe has changed over time.

### What we want to know

Just as with the original incarnations of Galaxy Zoo, the aim of the project is to collect information on the shape of the galaxies. This one fact turns out to be a guide to many other facts about a galaxy. Find a spiral galaxy and normally — but crucially not always — you'll know that it's a rotating disk which has plenty of fuel for its ongoing star formation. A typical elliptical, on the other hand, has older stars and will have long since finished forming stars.

These rules don't always hold, and finding the exceptions has been one of the important results from Galaxy Zoo to they do illustrate just how important knowing the shape of a galaxy is. With Galaxy Zoo: Hubble, we want to see how of galaxies has changed over time. More stars were forming back then, so does that mean we should expect more sp does the proportion of blue ellipticals increase as we travel back in time? Only you can tell us.

Another critical question is what happens to the number of merging galaxies. We know that a merger can have an effect on the galaxies involved; one good way to form an elliptical, for example, is to collide two spirals together. A question is how much of an effect mergers had in producing the mix of galaxies we see today and to determine that to know how common they were in the past. Yesterday's mergers may well have produced today's galaxies.

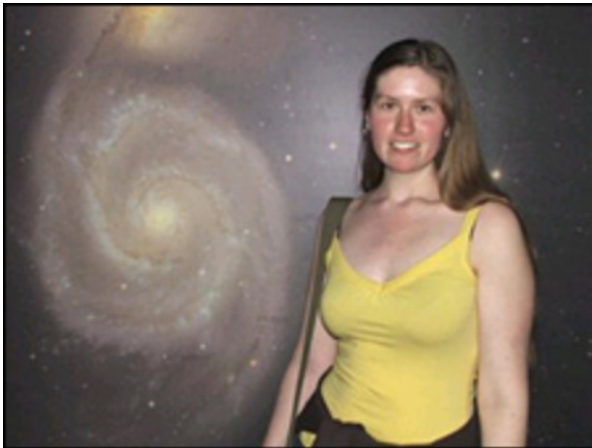
Each of the questions we ask is designed to get more useful information about the galaxies that lurk in the im shapes of ellipticals contain information about their past, and many spiral galaxies have bars across their centres, our own Milky Way galaxy. How these bars formed, how long they exist, and what their connection is to galaxy ev also a currently debated topic, and comparing Hubble and Sloan data will help us unravel the answers.

Then there are other questions to ask about a galaxy, such as: What fraction of galaxies have two, three, or mo How tightly wound are the spiral arms? Does the galaxy have a 'boxy' or a 'rounded' bulge? How many galaxies with 'irregular' morphologies? Answering these questions about every galaxy, one galaxy at a time, is essential if we to understand the fine details of galaxy formation.

Those of you who took part in Galaxy Zoo 2 will have noticed that there's a whole new set of questions. Previous s galaxy shapes in Hubble data sets have noticed a greater number of irregular galaxies, and so we want to make systematic study of these intriguing objects.

We want to know the answer to all these questions, and more. The primary goal of Galaxy Zoo is to construct a dat detailed shape information for almost all the galaxies the Hubble Space Telescope has ever seen. Such a database substantial legacy value for the international astronomy community. In short, we hope to find out everything there is about the appearance of galaxies!

If you've read the 'How to Take Part' page then you know that we're also asking you to keep a look out for so objects.



Hanny Van Arkel

CONSTRUIAMOS FUTURO

### Rare Objects

The sharp-eyed visitors to the Galaxy Zoo are very good at spotting the weird and wonderful — indeed, this is one of the most active areas of the discussion forum. So, we'd like to see if we can help the community be more effective at discovering certain types of rare object. We have several examples in mind for GZ2, based on the kinds of things found by the community so far.

### Gravitational Lenses

Gravitational lenses are galaxies and groups of galaxies that are so massive that they bend the path of light from more distant objects towards themselves, distorting the shapes of background galaxies into arcs and rings, and even causing multiple copies of the images of galaxies and quasars to appear in symmetrical patterns around them on the sky. These cosmic alignments are quite rare — only about one in a thousand elliptical galaxies is acting as a lens in this way. In some cases it is possible to find them using clever image analysis software, but the most interesting cases are too complex for this. However, humans seem to be very good at recognising the tell-tale signs of gravitational lensing!

Why do we want to know about more instances of gravitational lensing? The separation of the multiple images allows us to weigh the lens galaxy, something that is typically very hard to do in astronomy. Once we have measured the mass of the lens, we then know how strong a lens it is — and how much magnifying power it has. The lensed images appear typically 10-100 times brighter than they would without the lens: we can use gravitational lenses as cosmic telescopes to observe the very distant universe. And as usual, the more telescopes we have the better!

### Galaxy Mergers

Galaxies can grow in two ways: by forming stars, or by merging together. Our current theories of galaxy formation expect there to be a lot of merging happening, and indeed we do see many examples, but it is very difficult to reliably measure how much merging is really going on. We need big samples, and keen eyes — Sounds like a job for Galaxy Zoo!

### Expect the Unexpected — Hanny's Voorwerp

One of the most exciting discoveries from the original Galaxy Zoo was something we never expected. Hanny Van Arkel, a Dutch schoolteacher and Galaxy Zoo volunteer, posted an image to the Galaxy Zoo forum and asked 'What's the blue stuff below?' No one knew. The object became known as Hanny's 'Voorwerp' — Dutch for 'object'. The original images from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey couldn't tell us what it was, so we've taken follow-up telescope observations, in the optical, ultra-violet, and radio ranges, as well X-ray measurements from several satellites and exquisite images from the Hubble Space Telescope.

Blog links:

- Nature of Voorwerp
- The Mystery Deepens
- Follow-up observations
- HST plans



The Voorwerp is shown above but you can read more about it and see additional examples on the Galaxy Zoo blog article: [The Mystery Deepens](#).

[Galaxy Zoo: morphologies derived from visual inspection of galaxies from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey★](#)

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K Land, A Slosar, C Lintott... - Monthly Notices of ..., 2008 - Wiley Online Library  
 Land, K., Slosar, A., Lintott, C., Andreescu, D., Bamford, S., Murray, P., Nichol, R., Raddick, MJ, Schawinski, K., Szalay, A., Thomas, D. and Vandenberg, J.(2008), **Galaxy Zoo**: the large-scale spin statistics of spiral galaxies in the Sloan Digital Sky Survey. Monthly Notices of ...  
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[Galaxy Zoo 1: data release of morphological classifications for nearly 900 000 galaxies★](#)

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C Lintott, K Schawinski, S Bamford... - Monthly Notices of ..., 2010 - Wiley Online Library  
 Lintott, C., Schawinski, K., Bamford, S., Slosar, A., Land, K., Thomas, D., Edmondson, E., Masters, K., Nichol, RC, Raddick, MJ, Szalay, A., Andreescu, D., Murray, P. and Vandenberg, J., **Galaxy Zoo 1**: data release of morphological classifications for nearly 900 000 galaxies. ...  
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planethunters.org

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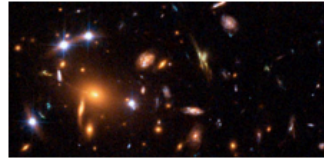
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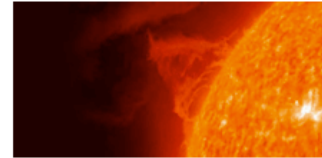
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NASA's Hubble Space Telescope archive provides hundreds of thousands of galaxy images.

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MOON ZOO



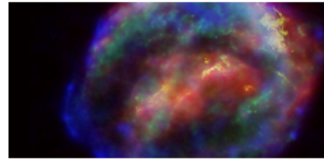
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**How do galaxies merge?**  
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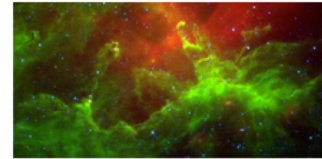
**Search for exploding stars**  
Help to find Supernovae, astronomers are ready to follow up.

GALAXY ZOO



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Lightcurve changes from the Kepler spacecraft can indicate transiting planets.

planethunters.org



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WHALE EPM

NATURE | NEWS

# Victory for crowdsourced biomolecule design

Players of the online game Foldit guide researchers to a better enzyme.

Jessica Marshall

22 January 2012

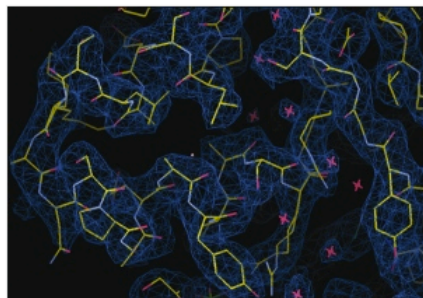
Obsessive gamers' hours at the computer have now topped scientists' efforts to improve a model enzyme, in what researchers say is the first crowdsourced redesign of a protein.

The online game Foldit, developed by teams led by Zoran Popovic, director of the Center for Game Science, and biochemist David Baker, both at the University of Washington in Seattle, allows players to fiddle at folding proteins on their home computers in search of the best-scoring (lowest-energy) configurations.

The researchers have previously reported successes by Foldit players in folding proteins<sup>1</sup>, but the latest work moves into the realm of protein design, a more open-ended problem. By posing a series of puzzles to Foldit players and then testing variations on the players' best designs in the lab, researchers have created an enzyme with more than 18-fold higher activity than the original. The work is published today in *Nature Biotechnology*<sup>2</sup>.

"I worked for two years to make these enzymes better and I couldn't do it," says Justin Siegel, a post-doctoral researcher working in biophysics in Baker's group. "Foldit players were able to make a large jump in structural space and I still don't fully understand how they did it."

The project has progressed from volunteers donating their computers' spare processing power for protein-structure research, to actively predicting protein structures, and now to designing new proteins. The game has 240,000 registered players, 2,200 of whom were active last week.



An enzyme designed by players of the protein-folding game Foldit was better than anything scientists could come up with.

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## The Science Behind Foldit

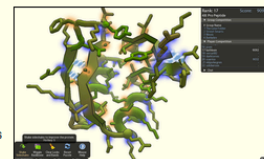
Foldit is a revolutionary new computer game enabling you to contribute to important scientific research. This page describes the science behind Foldit and how your playing can help.

### Page Contents:

- What is protein folding?
- Why is this game important?
- Foldit Scientific Publications
- News Articles about Foldit
- News Articles about Rosetta
- Rosetta@Home Screensaver
- Community Guidelines

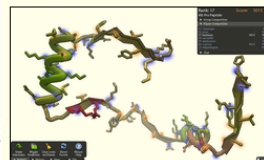
### What is protein folding?

**What is a protein?** Proteins are the workhorses in every cell of every living thing. Your body is made up of trillions of cells, of all different kinds: muscle cells, brain cells, blood cells, and more. Inside those cells, proteins are allowing your body to do what it does: break down food to power your muscles, send signals through your brain that control the body, and transport nutrients through your blood. Proteins come in thousands of different varieties, but they all have a lot in common. For instance, they're made of the same stuff: every protein consists of a long chain of joined-together amino acids.



Folded up Puzzle 48 (+) Enlarge This Image

**What are amino acids?** Amino acids are small molecules made up of atoms of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur, and hydrogen. To make a protein, the amino acids are joined in an unbranched chain, like a line of people holding hands. Just as the line of people has their legs and feet "hanging" off the chain, each amino acid has a small group of atoms (called a sidechain) sticking off the main chain (backbone) that connects them all together. There are 20 different kinds of amino acids, which differ from one another based on what atoms are in their sidechains. These 20 amino acids fall into different groups based on their chemical properties: acidic or alkaline, hydrophilic (water-loving) or hydrophobic (greasy).



Unfolded (and unstable) Puzzle 48 (+) Enlarge This Image

**What shape will a protein fold into?** Even though proteins are just a long chain of amino acids, they don't like to stay stretched out in a straight line. The protein folds up to make a compact blob, but as it does, it keeps some amino acids near the center of the blob, and others outside; and it keeps some pairs of amino acids close together and others far apart. Every kind of protein folds up into a very specific shape -- the same shape every time. Most proteins do this all by themselves, although some need extra help to fold into the right shape. The unique shape of a particular protein is the most stable state it can adopt. Picture a ball at the top of a hill -- the ball

### GET STARTED: DOWNLOAD

Win Beta  
 Mac Beta  
 Linux Beta  
Windows (XP/Vista/7) OS X (Intel 10.4 or later) Linux (64-bit)

### RECOMMEND FOLDIT

### USER LOGIN

Username: \*  
  
 Password: \*

- Request new password
- Sign in using Facebook

### SOLOISTS EVOLVERS GROUPS TOPICS

PLAYER	PUZZLE	SCORE
pvc78 203 24	525: RosettaSer...ns	8,533
Timo van&n... 101 56	524: Symmetry C...zle	15,103
Bletchley Park 4 21	523: CASP ROLL ...10	10,020
grabhorn 113 46	Bonus Symmetry ...zle	17,993
tokens 130 49	Beginner Puzzle...ein	10,202
kumori 203 1225	Beginner Puzzle...ein	9,886
JackWeaver 203 844	Beginner Puzzle...ein	10,067
		FULL

### FACEBOOK FAN PAGE

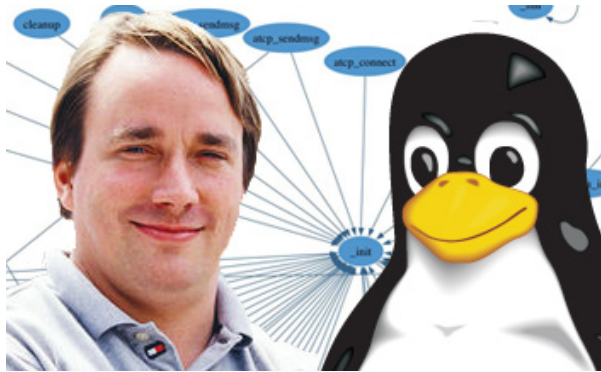
Foldit on Facebook  
 10,075

### TOP NEW USERS

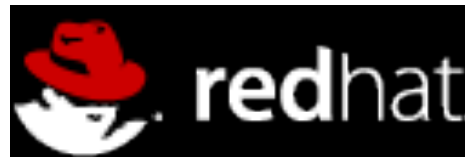
The project has progressed from volunteers donating their computers' spare processing power for protein-structure research, to actively predicting protein structures, and now to designing new proteins. The game has 240,000 registered players, 2,200 of whom were active last week.



# Open is open and better



Linus Torvalds



MythTV



The Apache Software Foundation

<http://www.apache.org/>



GNU



Open Handset Alliance



Coloquio Escuela de Física

PKP | PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE PROJECT

- La producción de conocimiento sale fuera de los linderos de la academia.
- La sociedad se embarca en generar conocimientos
- ¿cómo integramos a la sociedad a la e-investigación?
- La producción de conocimiento se globaliza
- La colaboración entre países se acentúa



# La Colaboración Científica cambia la manera de hacer Ciencia

## Global mobility: Science mapped out

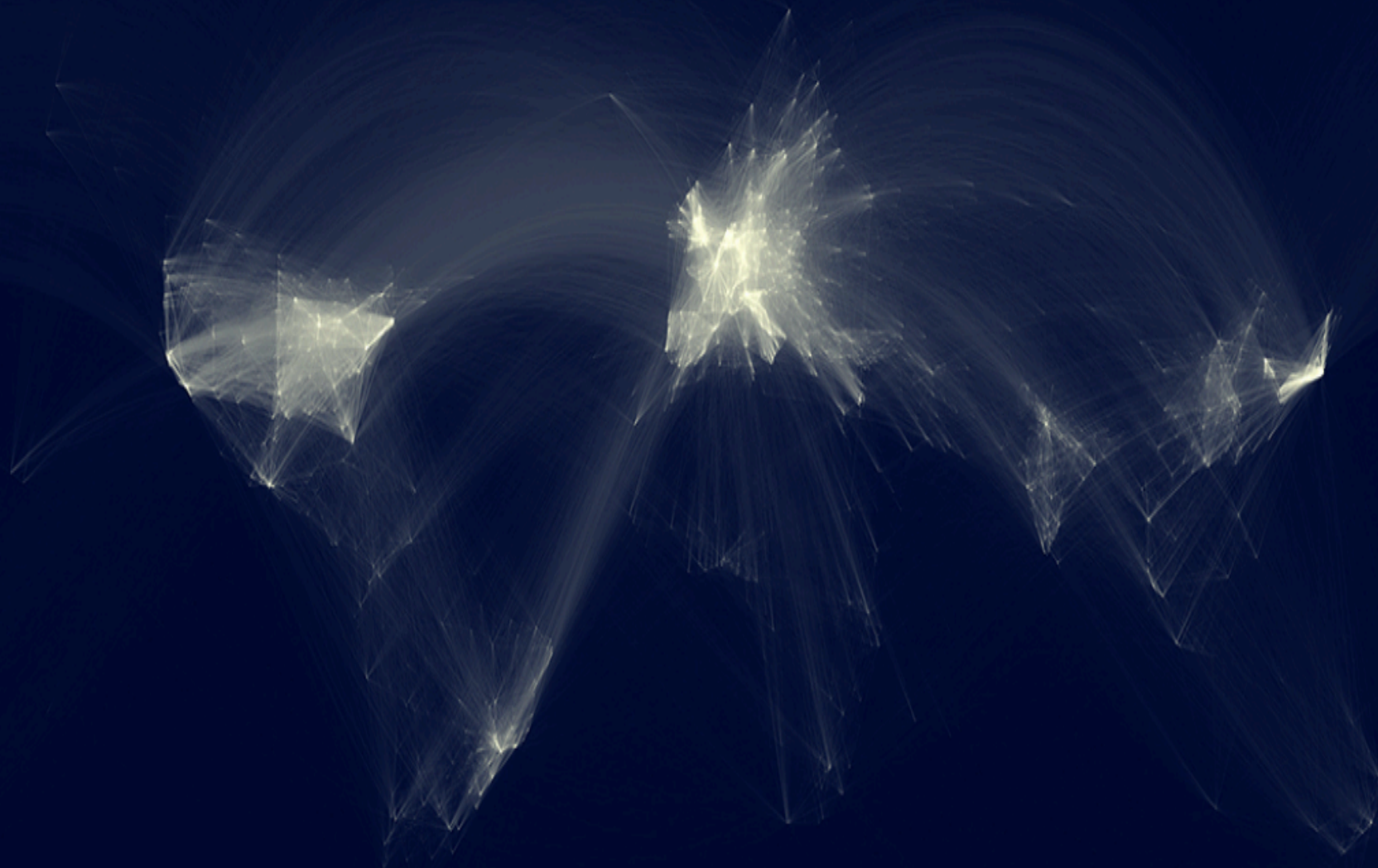
In a special issue, *Nature* examines the changing global landscape of research.

17 October 2012



JASIEK KRZYSZTOFIAK





<http://collabo.qlhb.com/>

### Map of scientific collaborations from 2005 to 2009

Computed by Olivier H. Beauchesne @ Science-Metrix, Inc.

Data from Scopus, using books, trade journals and peer-reviewed journals

## Mapa de colaboraciones de América Latina

<http://collabo.olihb.com/>



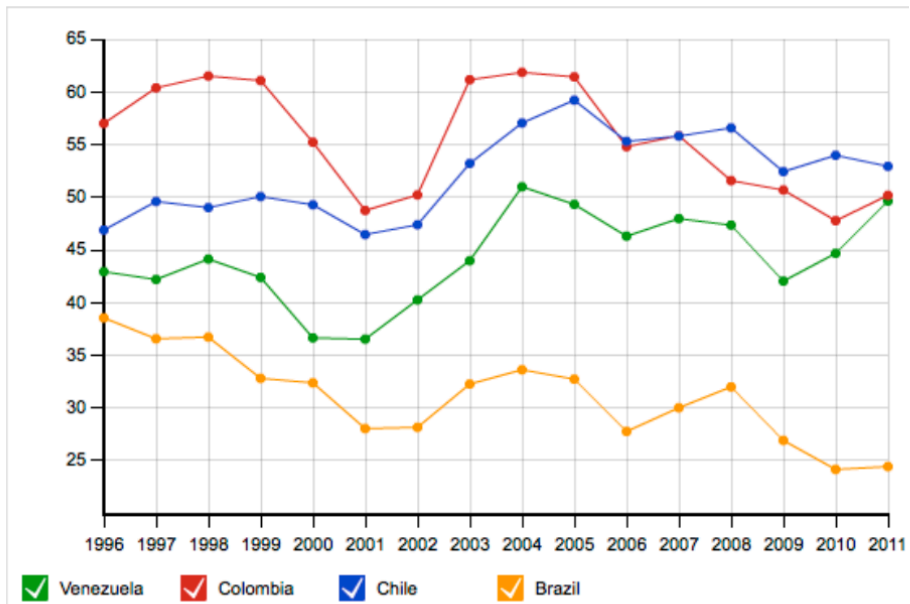
Map of scientific collaborations from 2005 to 2009

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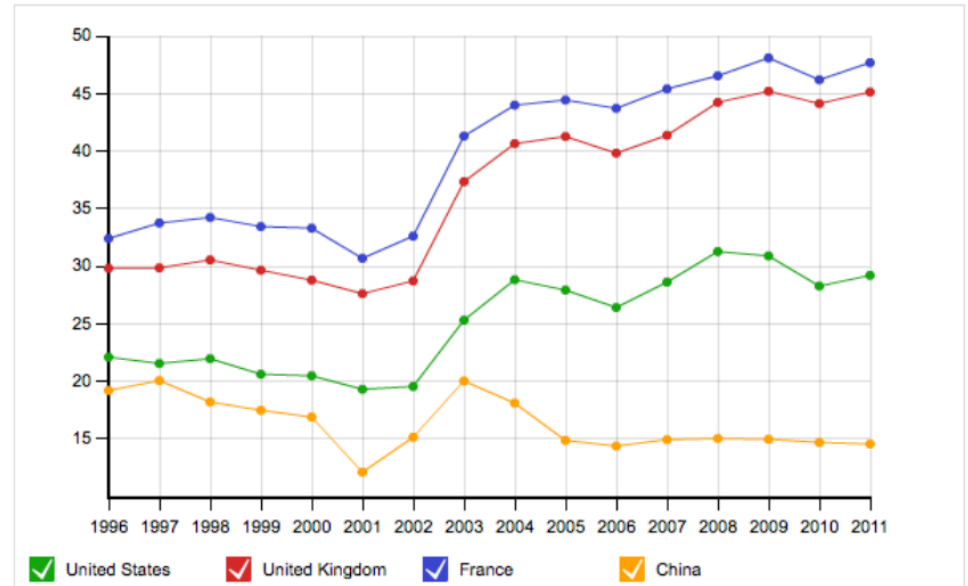
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Percentage of documents with more than one country:

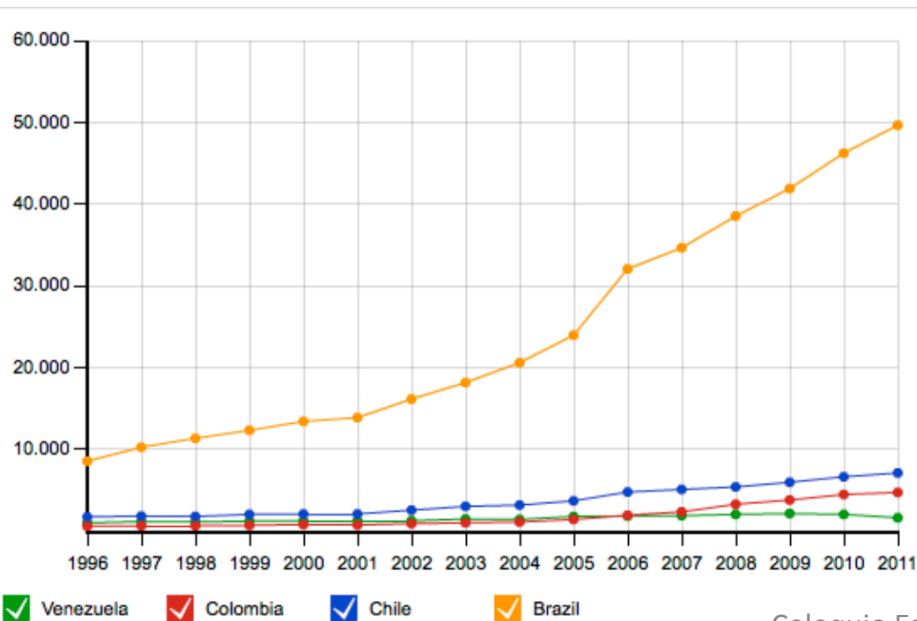


(c) SCImago Resea...

Percentage of documents with more than one country:

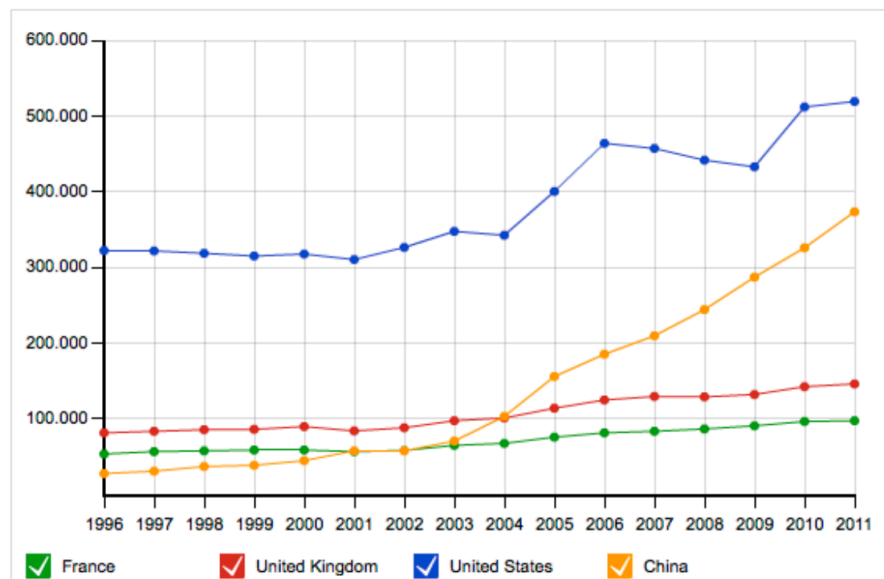


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- **Nuestros estudiantes se pueden formar a pesar de nosotros**
- **Nuestros estudiantes no nos necesitan para formarse**
- **¿ Entendemos institucionalmente, las consecuencias de esta formación iconoclasta?**



The screenshot shows the iTunes U application interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Music', 'Films', 'App Store', 'Books', 'Podcasts', and 'iTunes U'. Below this, a large banner features a central video thumbnail for 'THE ALGEBRA OF EVERYTHING' by Marcel Jackson from La Trobe University. To the left is a '60-Second Adventures with The Open University' banner, and to the right is a 'Yale AND THE ENVIRONMENT' banner. Below the banner is a grid of 'New Courses' with various thumbnails and titles. On the right side, there's a sidebar for 'iTunes U' with 'All Categories' and 'iTUNES U QUICK LINKS' including 'Universities & Colleges', 'Beyond Campus', 'K-12', 'Get the iTunes U App', 'iTunes U on Twitter', and 'Monthly Education Spotlight'. Below that are 'TOP COURSES' with a list of two courses: 'Conversational English II' by Liberty University and 'Anatomy and Physiology' by Coppell Independent School District.



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### STARTING SOON (36)



**Inspiring Leadership through Emotional Intelligence**  
Case Western Reserve University, May 1st



**Introduction to Systemic Program Design**  
The University of British Columbia, May 13



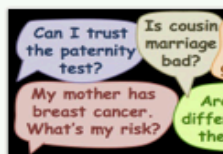
**TechniCity**  
Ohio State University, May 4th



**Social Epidemiology**  
University of Minnesota, May 13



**Greek and Roman Mythology**  
University of Pennsylvania, Apr 22nd



**Useful Genetics**  
The University of British Columbia, May 1st

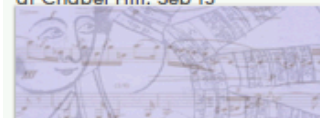
### RECENTLY ADDED



**Metadata: Organizing and Discovering Information**  
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Sep 13



**Democratic Development**  
Stanford University, Apr 13



## Matemáticas y movimiento

Patricia Salinas Martínez

El curso propone un acercamiento a la Matemática Preuniversitaria donde el contexto del movimiento en línea recta dará significado al conocimiento y la tecnología será el medio para interactuar con el mismo.



### Sesiones

Jun 17th 2013 (6 weeks long)

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Carga de trabajo: 5-6 hours/week

### Sobre el curso

En este curso vamos a considerar el contexto real del movimiento en línea recta para dar cabida a ideas y nociones importantes del Cálculo.

El curso se restringe al conocimiento de los modelos matemáticos lineal, cuadrático y cúbico; no obstante, con estos casos quedará clara de un modo general la visión del Cálculo como la Matemática que estudia el cambio y la variación.

A través del análisis de diferentes tipos de movimiento realizados por un "personaje" sobre una recta horizontal, la relación entre las gráficas de velocidad y de posición del movimiento con respecto al tiempo, aparecerán ante nuestra vista como la representación matemática que invita a interpretar lo que está sucediendo con el movimiento en cuestión.

Algunos conocimientos algebraicos y geométricos que corresponden con ecuaciones y funciones lineales, cuadráticas y cúbicas van a ser retomados decididamente durante el curso, y esto para dar respuesta a diferentes preguntas que surgen del movimiento rectilíneo en cuestión.

Será de esta modo que se podrá interactuar combinando las diferentes representaciones matemáticas (numérica, algebraica y gráfica) en el afán por entender la situación real considerada.

En este curso se hará un uso pleno de tecnologías digitales para la graficación y de software especializado en conocimiento matemático del cual se puede hacer uso de manera libre en la actualidad. Las prácticas que buscan consolidar el aprendizaje integran el uso de estos recursos también, brindando a la vez la oportunidad de ver en la tecnología digital un aliado en

### Sobre el instructor



**Patricia Salinas Martínez**  
Tecnológico de Monterrey

## How it Works

- What is Udacity?
- How to use Udacity?
- Who is Udacity for?
- Why Udacity?
- Testimonials

### BEGINNER



Intro to Computer Science

### INTERMEDIATE



How to Build a Startup

### ADVANCED



Artificial Intelligence Robotics

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Udacity is the future of online higher education. We offer accessible, affordable, engaging classes that anyone can take, anytime. To learn more about our mission, please visit [About Us](#).

## How to use Udacity?



Sign up for a Udacity account and start taking classes for free. It's that simple.



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As soon as you've finished the course, you will earn a certificate of completion along with new skills and bragging rights.

## Who is Udacity for?



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If you're a **college student** looking for an affordable, engaging alternative, you now have access to lower cost and high quality college courses. In many instances, we offer options for college credit and may offer courses your school doesn't even have.

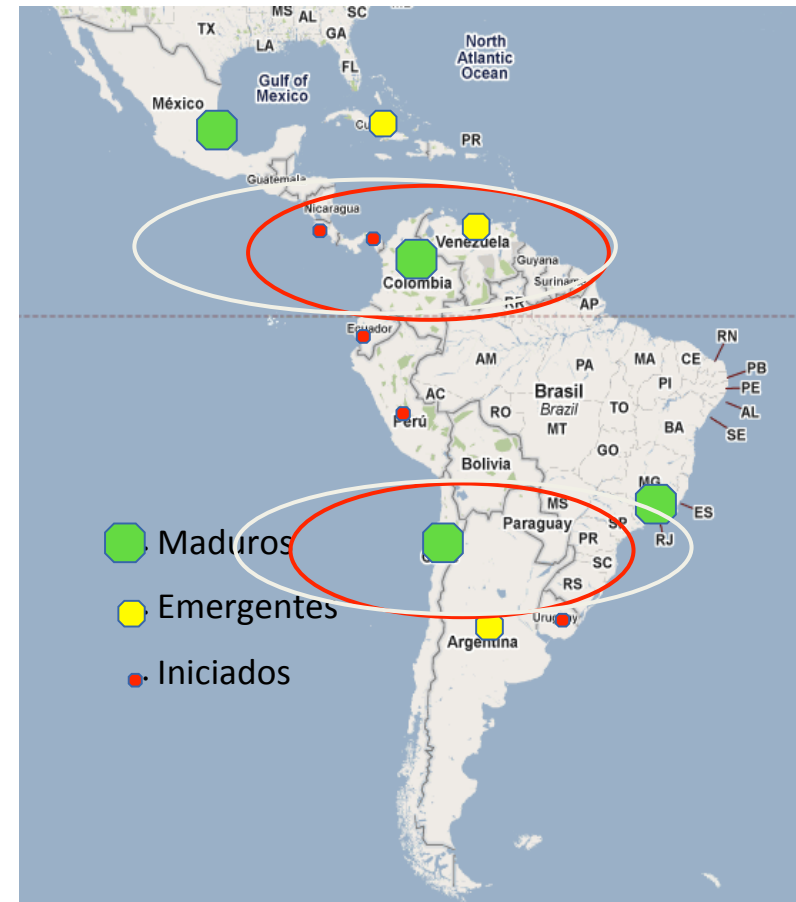


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  - **Programas de Capacitación Usuarios**
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  - **Centros de Soporte Técnico Operaciones**
  - **Fuerzas de Tareas conjunta**
  - **Soporte a Usuarios para Aplicaciones**
- Apoyarnos en países maduros (mx, br, co, cl) programas financiamiento conjunto
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mayor información, descargue instructivo de instalación y configuración de X-Lite en Mac

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Users: 9

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	Carlos A. González	
	Florencio Ignacio Ul	
	Gustavo Garcia	
	Luis Núñez (you)	
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<a href="#">Becas para profesores e investigadores jóvenes de universidades latinoamericanas</a>	2012-01-09	2012-03-19
<a href="#">Otorgar créditos a empresas (CAE - BICE)</a>	2012-01-01	2012-12-31
<a href="#">Otorgar créditos para Proyectos de Modernización</a>	2012-01-01	2012-12-31

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Lun Mar 26  
EGL Community Forum 2012

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## Categorías principales

Ver

Haga clic en la categoría que desea explorar.

Coordinadores: Altamirano López, T.; Cordova, C.; González Palacios, C.; López Pourally, M.; Núñez, L.; RedCLARA, S.; Cecilia Osorio, A.

Agricultura, veterinaria y ciencias del medio ambiente (0)

Ciencias biológicas (0)

Ciencias exactas (36)

Ciencias sociales (0)

Humanidades (0)

Ingeniería y tecnología (4)

Medicina y ciencias de la salud (1)

Multidisciplinario (8)

Eventos de Prueba (27)



### Próximos eventos

Reunión LAGO

inicia 13 mar

Seminario LAGO (1/3)

inicia 19 mar

Coloquio Escuela Física UIS: ...

inicia 26 mar

Día Virtual de Cultura

inicia 28 mar

Coloquio Escuela Física UIS: ...

inicia 09 abr

Coloquio Escuela Física UIS: ...

inicia 28 abr



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Coloquio Escuela de Física

# Días Virtuales en América Latina



Who We Are Infrastructure Services Projects Communities Advanced I

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Encuentros de investigadores de la región en los cu  
 tópicos variados

diciembre 2012

- 05 dic Día Virtual de e-arte y e-cultura

noviembre 2012

- 21 nov Día Virtual de e-Comunicación

octubre 2012

- 24 oct Día Virtual de Física de Altas Energ

septiembre 2012

- 12 sep Día Virtual de e-Salud

julio 2012

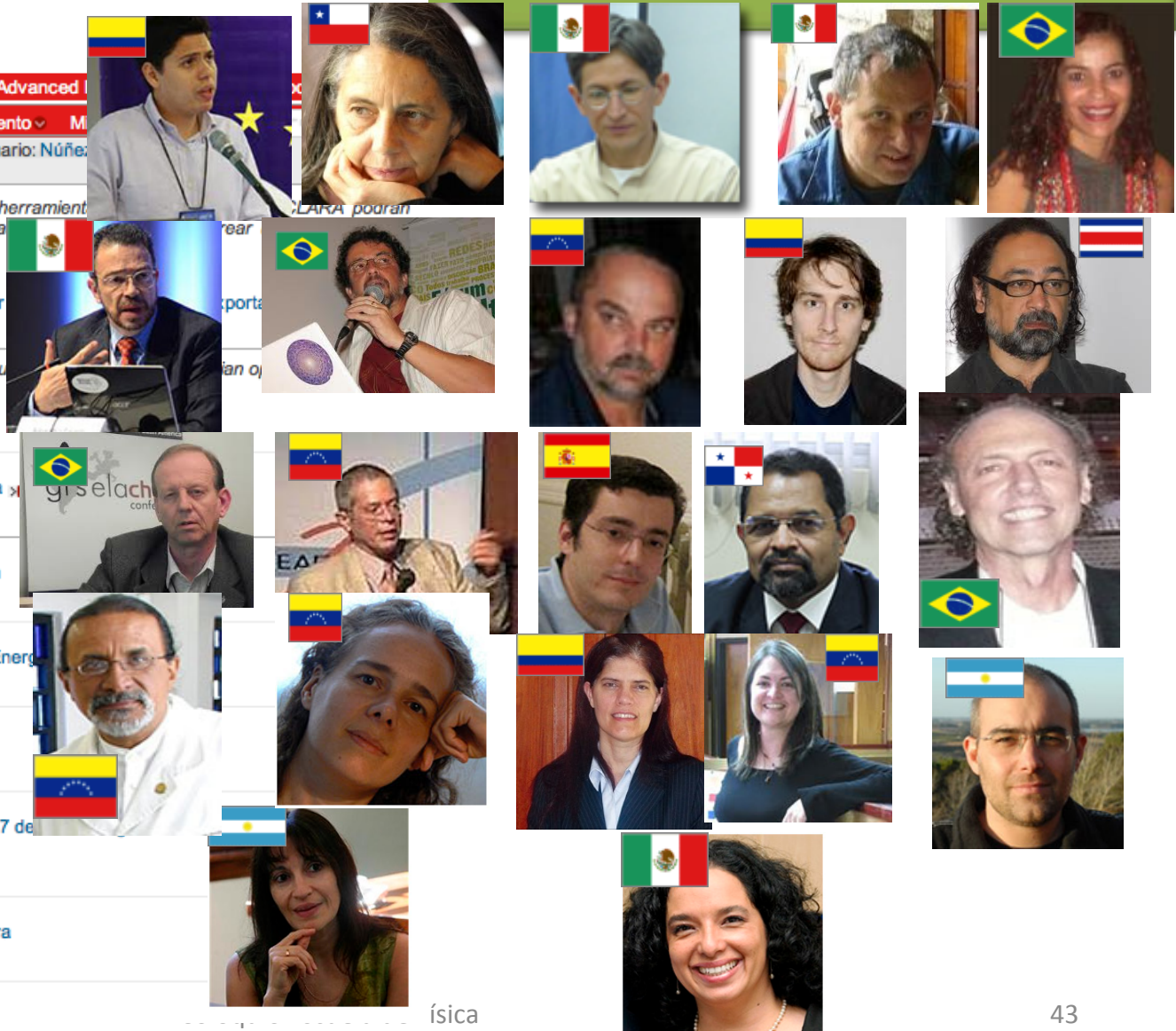
- 16 jul - 17 jul INFODAYS 2012: 16 y 17 de  
 del Séptimo Programa Marco (FP7)

mayo 2012

- 08 may Día Virtual de e-Infraestructura

marzo 2012

- 28 mar Primer Día Virtual de Cultura



# Casos de éxito de Comunidades en América Latina



Observatorio Latinoamericano de  
Eventos Extraordinarios

<http://www.cmc.org.ve/ole2/>



Bio-can

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<http://www.soibio.org/RedCentroamericanaDeBioinformatica/>

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CATÓLICA  
DEL PERÚ



- Under Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project (MIDI) IDB Funded Project <http://www.proyectomesoamerica.org/>
- Sharing Sensors, Computing & Communications Resources
- Profiting from Data Management for modeling severe climate events
- Defining Mitigation actions and responses to handle severe climate events
- Mexico, Central America Countries, Colombia & Caribbean Countries
- RedCLARA IDB Promoted VRC
- Researchers from: mx,gt, sv, cr, pa, co, ve, ec, cl



A Network for Supporting the Coordination of Supercomputing Research between Europe and Latin America



Science Gateway Portal de aplicaciones avanzadas para la investigación en América Latina

giSela Red + Ciencia ● ● ● ●

Inicio Sobre el SG Documentación y Ayuda Science Gateways Modelo SCA Home Gisela Register Acceder

GISELA Science Gateway Inicio

Regístrese en el Science Gateway Ingrese en el Science Gateway Seleccione y use aplicaciones Integre una nueva aplicación

**¿Qué es el Science Gateway?**  
El Science Gateway (SG) es un ambiente que agrupa un conjunto de herramientas, datos y aplicaciones de computación avanzada disponible a las comunidades de investigación de América Latina.

**Patrimonio Cultural**  
Herramientas para reconstrucción y preservación del patrimonio cultural read more

**Ciencias de la Vida**  
Sistemas estadísticos  
Patrimonio Cultural  
Sistemas Industriales

**Aprenda sobre el SG**

- ¿Cómo comienzo a usar el SG?
- ¿Cuáles son los servicios de computación avanzada?
- ¿Cómo formar parte de una comunidad Virtual de Investigación

**Noticias desde Gisela**

- Modelando el pasado climático para mejorar el futuro
- El google de imágenes sobre el cerebro
- América Latina debe movilizarse hacia la nueva forma de hacer conocimiento
- E-Infraestructura y sus usos para la Ciencia y la Educación: temas para debatir
- México listo para discutir sobre e-Infraestructura

Buscar en este sitio

Virtual-Meeting  
Please, login in order to join your meeting

The R Project for Statistical Computing

PCA 5 vars  
Fertility, Catholic, Agriculture, Examination, Education  
(1-3) 60%

Clustering 4 groups

Factor 1 [19%]  
Factor 3 [19%]

GNU Octave

Olimpiadas en líneas  
En Cyt

TEO  
Texas Environmental Observatory

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS  
TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE  
National Science Foundation  
LISD Lewisville Independent School District  
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board



1. LACXSER (Latinoamerican Colaboratory of eXperimental Software Engineering Research)

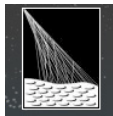


2. ReLANS (Red Latinoamericana de Nanotecnología y Sociedad)

3. MAYA (Red de Microorganismos, Agricultura y Alimentos)



4. MCISur (Manejo Costero Integrado del Cono Sur)



5. LAGO (Large Aperture Gamma Ray Burst Observatory)

6. MAPA D2 (Mapa e Programa de artes em danza digital)



7. LACLO (Latin American Community of Learning Objects)

8. CoLaBoRa (Comunidad Latinoamericana de Bibliotecas y Repositorios Digitales)



9. URDIMBRE (Research of the impact of TIC in education)

## ComCLARA2010



1. LAGO (Large Aperture Gamma Ray Burst Observatory)
2. MAPA D2 (Mapa e Programa de artes em danza digital)
3. LACLO (Latin American Community of Learning Objects)
4. CoLaBoRa (Comunidad Latinoamericana de Bibliotecas y Repositorios Digitales)
5. TIC en FID Formación Docente Inicial
6. ACHALAI Red internacional de recuperación del patrimonio inmaterial de tradiciones musicales
7. Grid Computación Científica y de Alto Rendimiento
8. IPOL-LA Image Processing Online Latin America
9. CLARISE Comunidad Latinoamericana Abierta Regional de Investigación Social y Educativa
10. Latin IDE Comunidad Latinoamericana de Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales
11. IDB Tropical Diseases
12. IDB Disaster Mitigation
13. IDB BioFuels

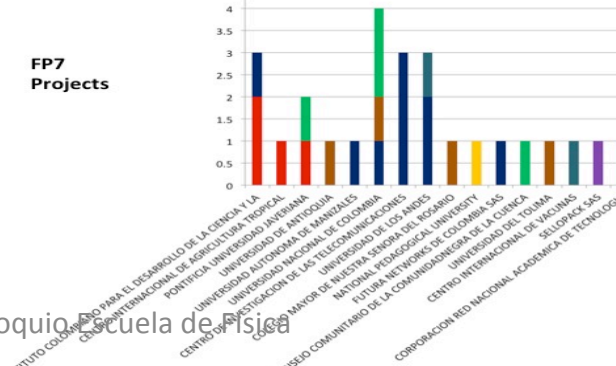
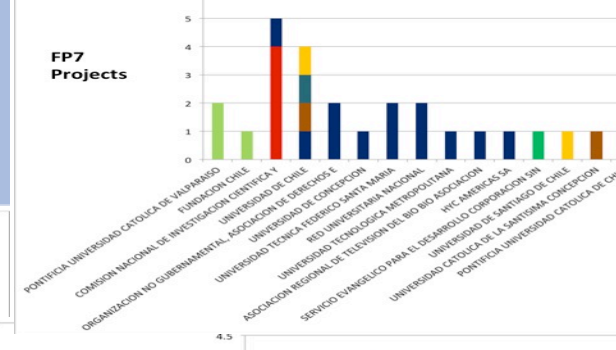
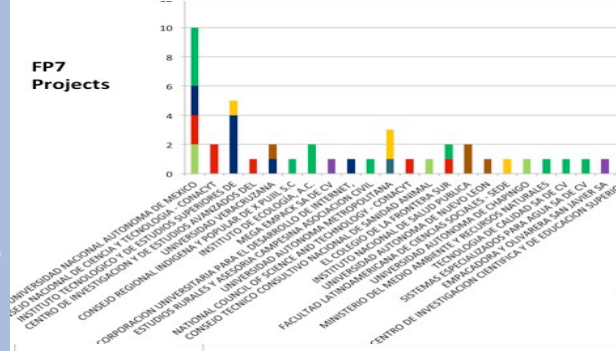
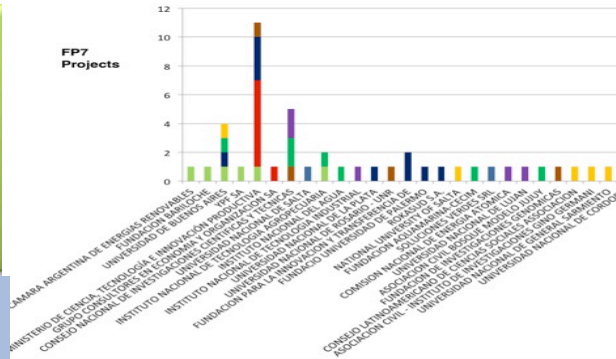
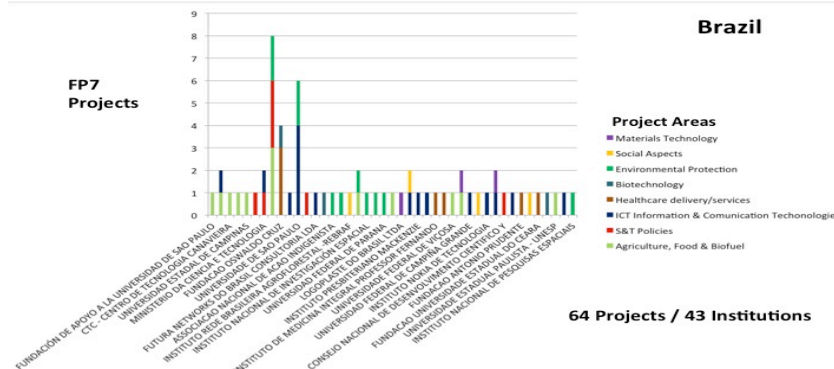
## ComCLARA2011

# Red CLARA

+ Red + Ciencia



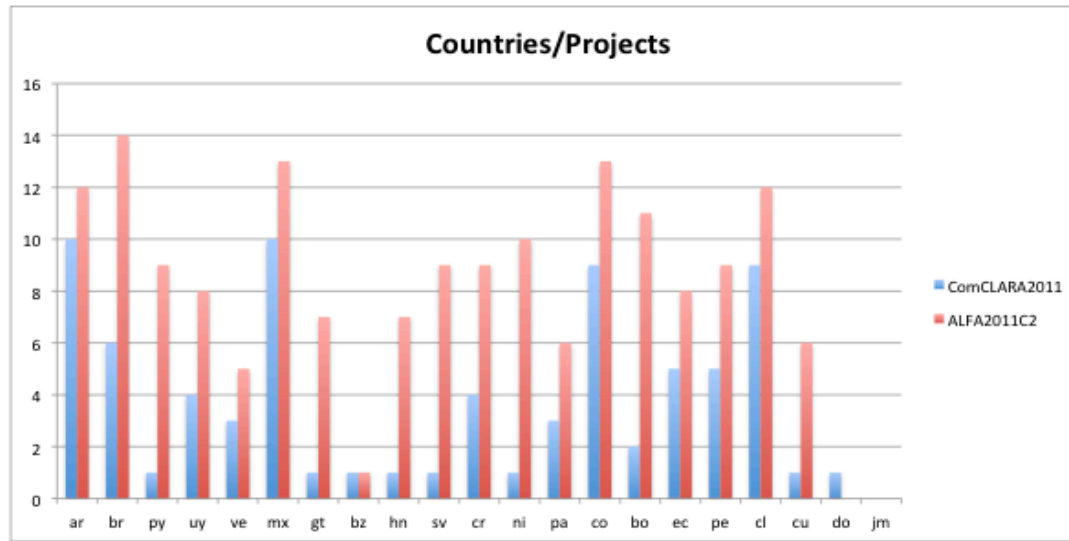
59 FP7 Projects  
with 3 LA  
countries





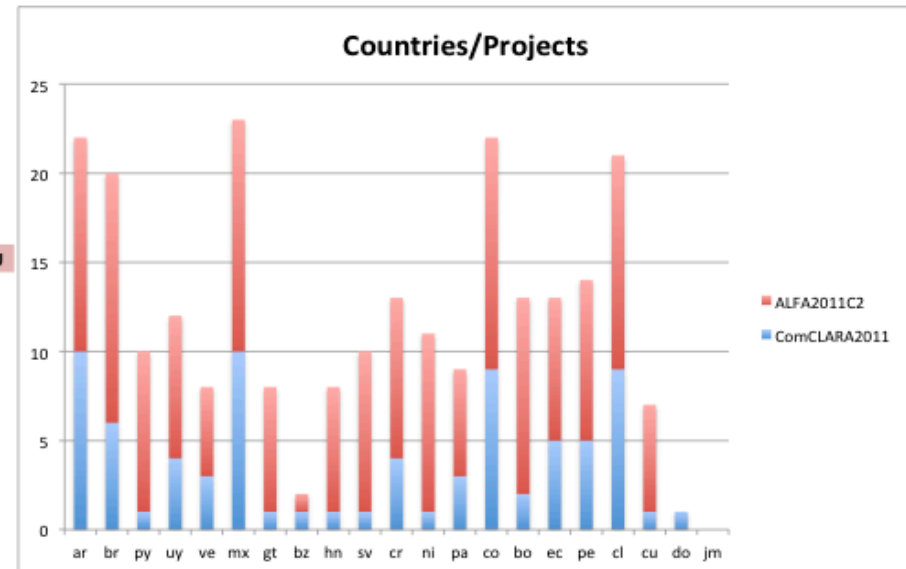
### ComCLARA2011

<b>05IPOL-LA</b>	ar	br	uy	mx	cl															
<b>06FLU-CAP</b>	mx	gt	bz	hn	sv	cr	ni	pa	do											
<b>11Grid</b>	ar	br	ve	mx	cr	pa	co													
<b>13ACHALAI</b>	mx	co	bo	ec	cl															
<b>16TIC-FID</b>	ar	mx	pa	co	cl															
<b>23CLIC</b>	ar	mx	co	ec	pe	cl														
<b>30LatinIDE</b>	ar	cr	bo	ec	pe	cl														
<b>xLAGO</b>	ar	ve	mx	co	pe															
<b>xMAPA D2</b>	ar	py	uy	br	cl															
<b>xLACLO</b>	ve	br	uy	mx	ec	cl														
<b>xCOLABORA</b>	ar	br	ve	mx	co	pe	ec	cl												



### ALFA2011C2nd

<b>CELA</b>	GT	NI	BO	PE																
<b>Universidad en el campo</b>	MX	NI	CO	BO																
<b>IGUAL</b>	BR	MX	CO	EC	CL															
<b>Integración regional intercultural</b>	BR	CR	BO	PE																
<b>CESAR</b>	BR	MX	SV	NI	CO	BO														
<b>Alfa Gaviota</b>	AR	BR	UY	HN	BO	CL														
<b>GUIA</b>	AR	BR	PY	UY	VE	MX	NI	PA	CO	EC	CL	CU								
<b>RED EURECA</b>	GT	CR	HN	SV	NI	PA														
<b>ALTER-NATIVA</b>	AR	MX	SV	NI	CO	BO	PE	CL												
<b>RED-BIOFARMA</b>	AR	BR	CL	CU																
<b>Water</b>	AR	BR	PY	SV	CR	CL														
<b>SUMA</b>	AR	BR	PY	UY	VE	MX	GT	HN	SV	CR	NI	PA	CO	BO	EC	PE	CL	CU		
<b>ALFA-PUENTES</b>	AR	BR	PY	UY	MX	GT	HN	CR	PA	CO	PE	CL								
<b>Equidad y cohesión social</b>	AR	BR	PY	MX	GT	HN	SV	CR	CO	BO	PE	CL	CU							
<b>TRALL</b>	AR	BR	PY	UY	VE	MX	SV	CO	BO	EC	PE	CL								
<b>CID</b>	AR	BR	PY	UY	MX	CR	NI	PA	CO	BO	EC	PE	CL	CU						
<b>INFOACES</b>	AR	BR	PY	UY	VE	MX	GT	HN	SV	CR	CO	EC	CL							
<b>TUNING AMÉRICA LATINA</b>	AR	BR	PY	UY	VE	MX	GT	HN	SV	CR	NI	PA	CO	BO	EC	PE	CU			



# ALFA 2011 2nd Call y ComCLARA 2011



**¡Gracias!**

