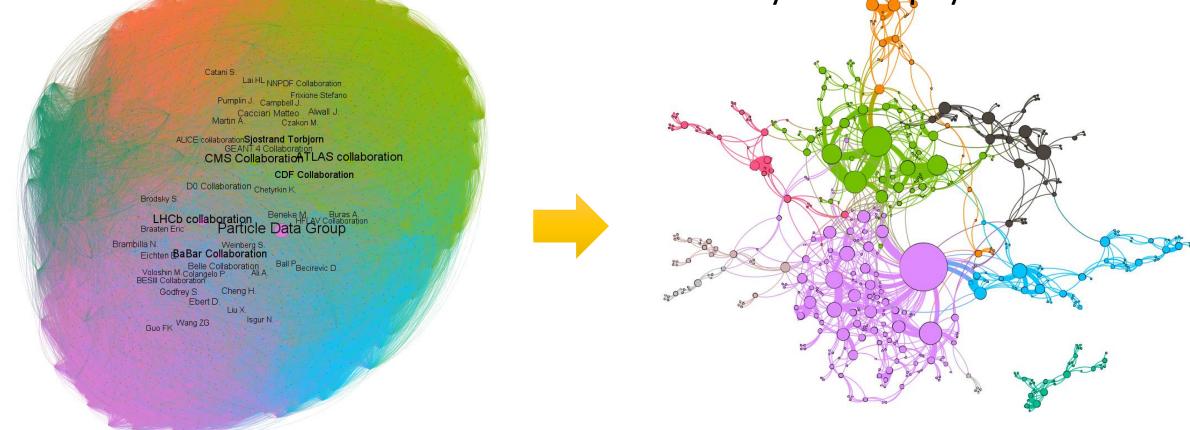
Dr Maria Karaulova Manchester Team

- PhD 2016 on effects of global scientific mobility on academic careers and research practice (MIoIR, supervised by Prof Phil Shapira)
- Currently: OSIRIS and R-QUEST (50% and 50%)
- Mixed methods: I can analyse papers, patents, networks, interviews
- I published on:
 - Systems of research and innovation
 - Science in emerging economies (Russia, China)
 - Russian-speaking Scientific Diaspora (brain drain vs return)

R-QUEST: Negotiating notions of research quality

• We are testing an innovative survey-based method to understand structures of intellectual influence in CERN heavy flavour physics



OSIRIS involvement

Conceptual Work

Intra-Organisational Conditions (C1) Personal Characteristics (C3) Organisational Role Org Structures of Research Use Resources Formal Evaluation Exposure to Research Organisational culture Cognitive Proximity to Research Cognitive Infrastructure Agency in the Organisation Signalling Research Importance **REG** COG Network Position **Absorptive Capacity** Policy-Science advocacy alliances **NORM** Law for evidence-based policy Behaviour that drives productive interactions Mission-oriented research Networks, CoP Research contracted by users (principal-agent relations) Value-charged discourses, their (dis)continuity and (non)complementarity Material Infrastructure (Library; access to Inter-Organisational Conditions (C2) Scientific Databases)

Case Work

A Greater Manchester **Congestion Deal** HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT **POSTNOTE Marine Microplastic Pollution** ■ Microplastics, plastic pieces under 5 mm in size, are a widespread ocean contaminant. ■ Sources of microplastic include fibres from synthetic textiles, microbeads from cosmetic and industrial applications and large items of plastic debris that break ■ Studies have shown the presence of microplastics in seafood. The potential risk Plastic pollution is accumulating rapidly in the to human health is little studied and world's oceans. The potential effects of remains uncertain. microplastics on the environment and human ■ Laboratory evidence suggests that health are an area of active research. This POSTnote summarises their sources and

microplastics and their associated additives can be harmful to wildlife. However, not all

species or life stages may be affected

spread, the evidence that they present a risk and

Plastic is an extremely versatile resource whose production It is frequently possible to identify what type of plastic

possible strategies to reduce plastic pollution.

UK Survey



