Forschungsdaten-Repositorien

Vorlesung Digitale Informationsversorgung (SS 13)

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Institut für Bibliotheks- und Informationswissenschaft (IBI)

06.06.2013

Heinz Pampel, Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ

AGENDA

- Relevanz
- Rahmenbedingungen
- Typologie
- Definition
- Aspekte
- re3data.org
- Wissenschaftskommunikation
- Ausblick

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- Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (2003)
  - „Open Access-Veröffentlichungen umfassen originäre wissenschaftliche Forschungsergebnisse ebenso wie Ursprungsdaten, Metadaten, Quellenmaterial, digitale Darstellungen von Bild- und Graphik-Material und wissenschaftliches Material in multimedialer Form."
- Einige Vorteile der Offenheit:
  - Transparenz der Forschung (Nachprüfbarkeit)
  - Effizienz der Forschung (Nachnutzung)
  - Steigerung der Wertschöpfung (Transfer)

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities (2003). Retrieved from http://oa.mpg.de/lang/de/berlin-prozess/berliner-erklarung/

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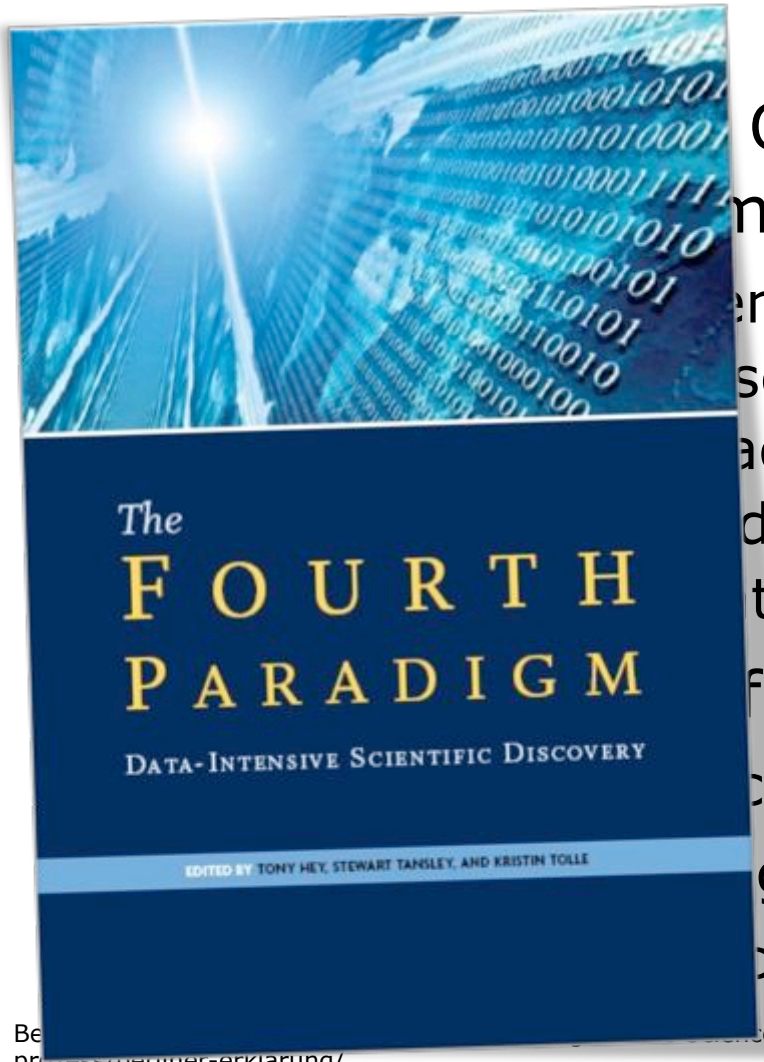

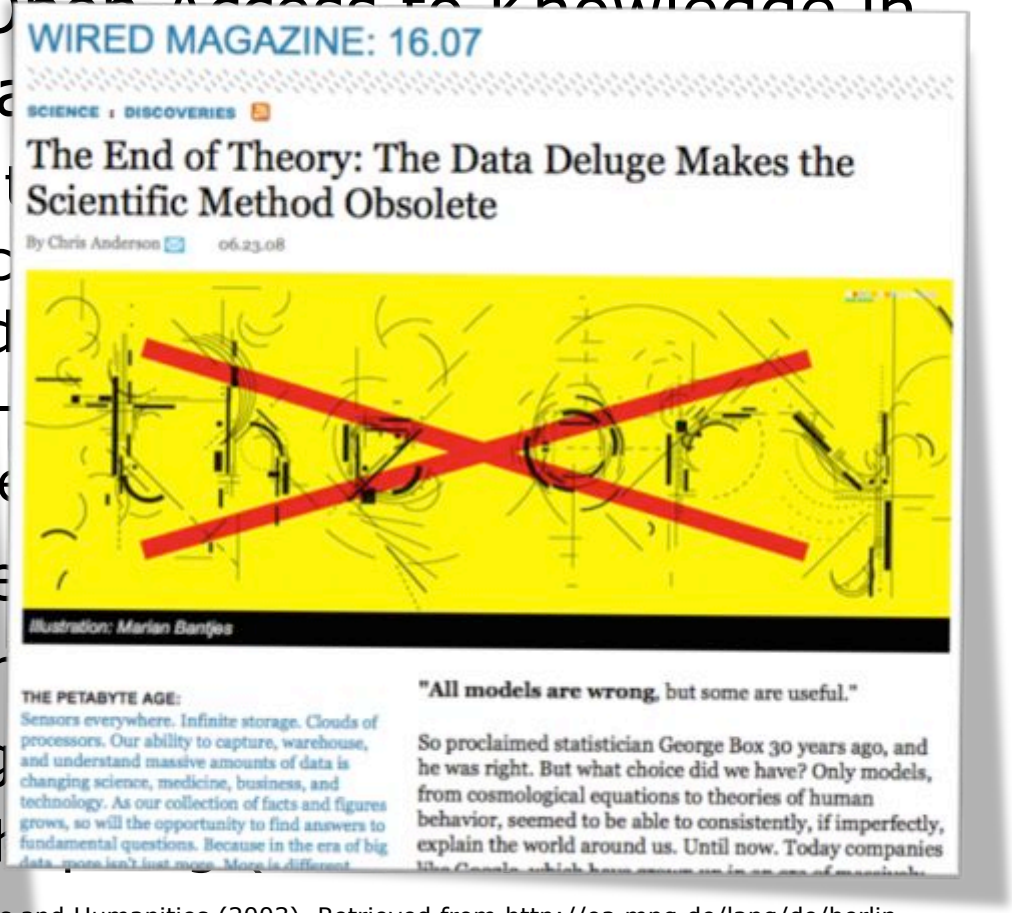

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Anderson, C. (2008). The End of Theory : The Data Deluge Makes the Scientific Method Obsolete. Wired Magazine, (16.07). Retrieved from http://www.wired.com/science/discoveries/magazine/16-07/pb_theory

Hey, T., Tansley, S., & Tolle, K. (Eds.). (2009). The Fourth Paradigm. Data-Intensive Scientific Discovery (Version 1.). Redmond, Washington: Microsoft Research. Retrieved from http://research.microsoft.com/fourthparadigm/

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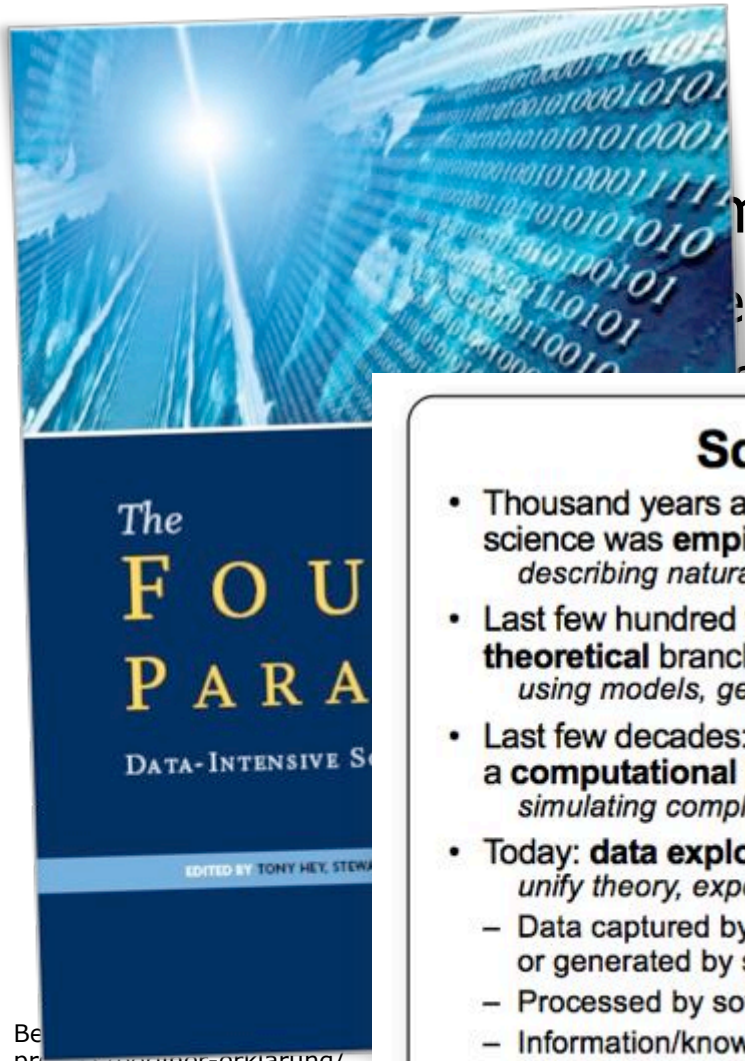

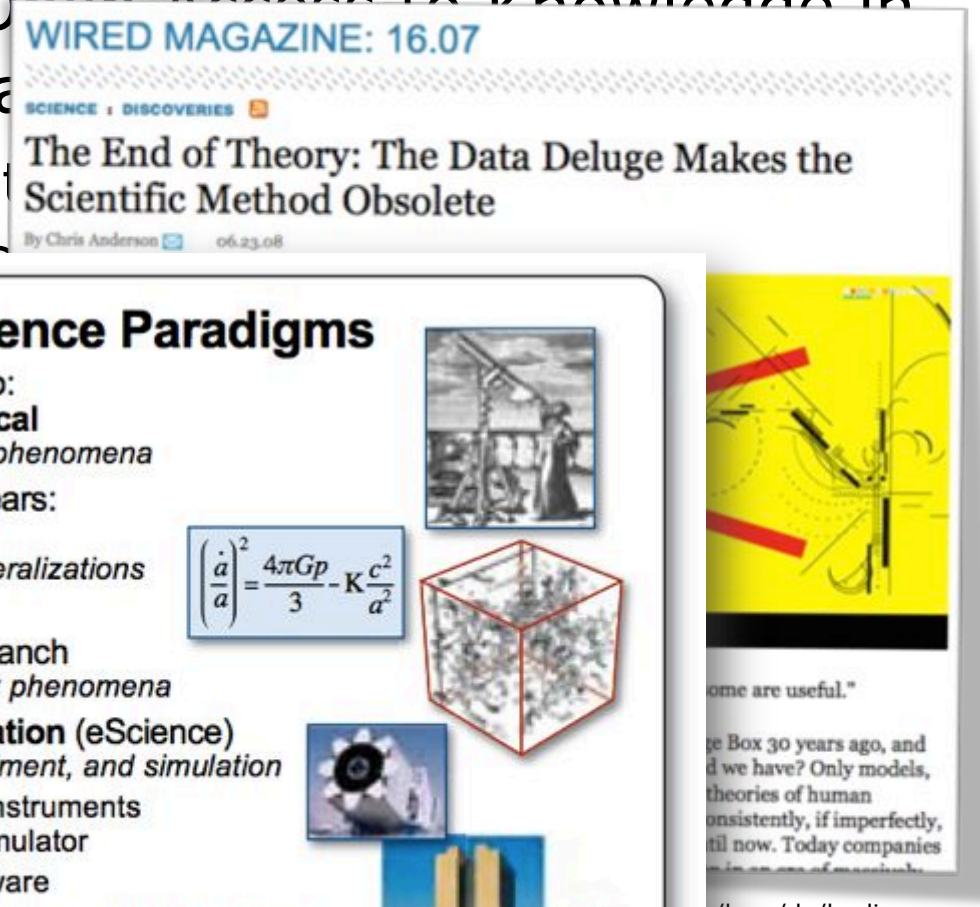
WIRED MAGAZINE: 16.07

SCIENCE : DISCOVERIES

The End of Theory: The Data Deluge Makes the Scientific Method Obsolete

By Chris Anderson 06.23.08

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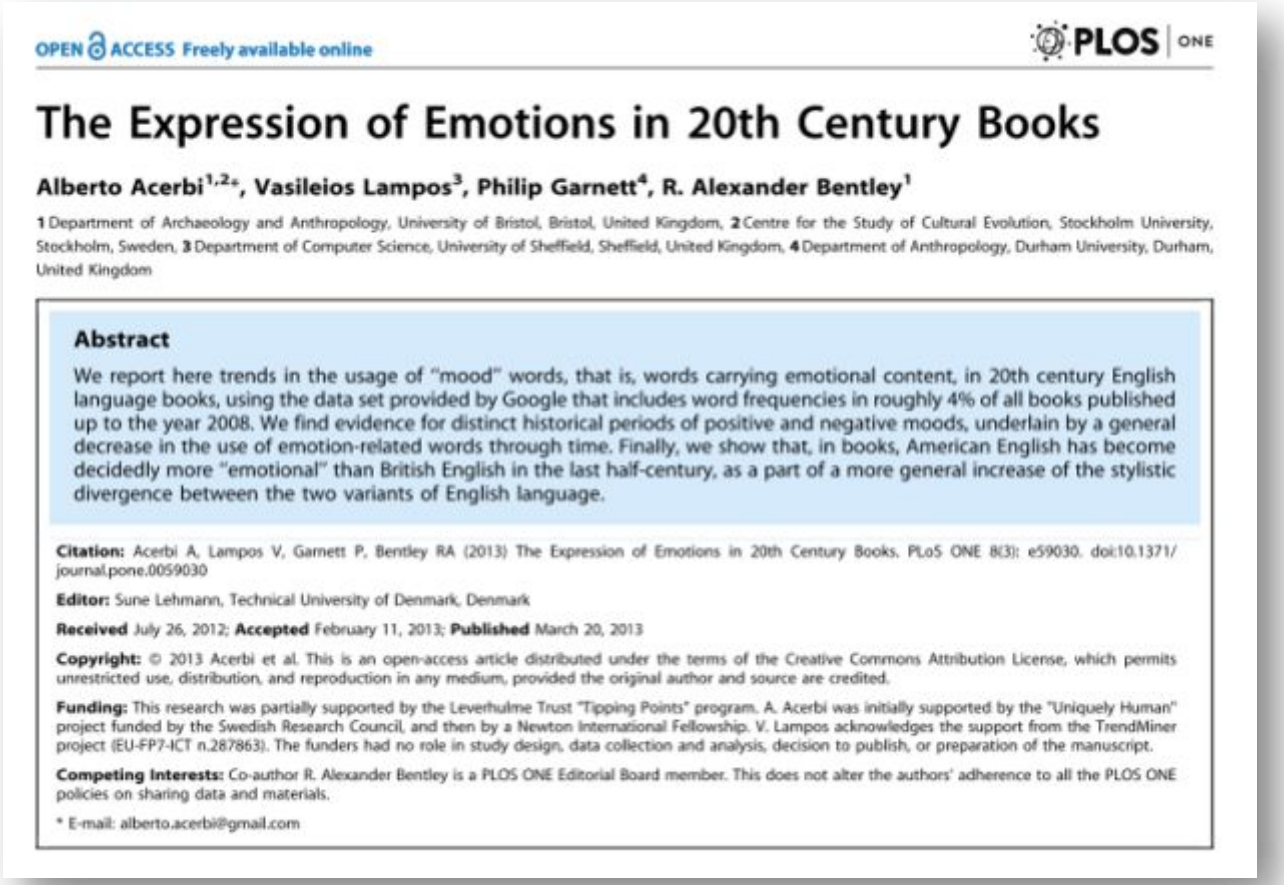

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PLOS ONE

The Expression of Emotions in 20th Century Books

Alberto Acerbi[1,2*], **Vasileios Lampos**[3], **Philip Garnett**[4], **R. Alexander Bentley**[1]

1 Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom, **2** Centre for the Study of Cultural Evolution, Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, **3** Department of Computer Science, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom, **4** Department of Anthropology, Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom

Abstract

We report here trends in the usage of "mood" words, that is, words carrying emotional content, in 20th century English language books, using the data set provided by Google that includes word frequencies in roughly 4% of all books published up to the year 2008. We find evidence for distinct historical periods of positive and negative moods, underlain by a general decrease in the use of emotion-related words through time. Finally, we show that, in books, American English has become decidedly more "emotional" than British English in the last half-century, as a part of a more general increase of the stylistic divergence between the two variants of English language.

Citation: Acerbi A, Lampos V, Garnett P, Bentley RA (2013) The Expression of Emotions in 20th Century Books. PLoS ONE 8(3): e59030. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0059030

Editor: Sune Lehmann, Technical University of Denmark, Denmark

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Competing Interests: Co-author R. Alexander Bentley is a PLOS ONE Editorial Board member. This does not alter the authors' adherence to all the PLOS ONE policies on sharing data and materials.

* E-mail: alberto.acerbi@gmail.com

Acerbi, A., Lampos, V., Garnett, P., & Bentley, R. A. (2013). The Expression of Emotions in 20th Century Books. (S. Lehmann, Ed.)PLoS ONE, 8(3), e59030. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0059030

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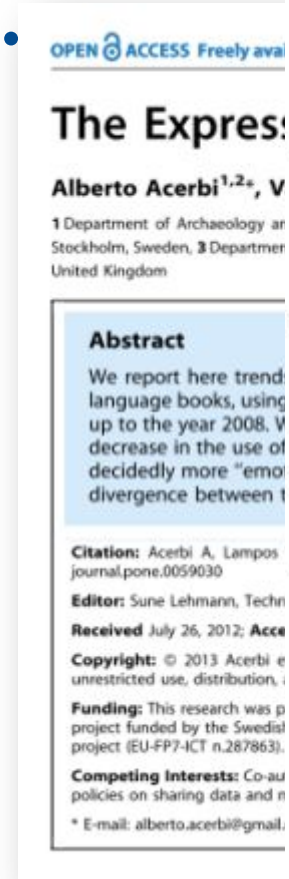
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The Expres

Alberto Acerbi[1,2*], V

1 Department of Archaeology ar
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United Kingdom

Abstract

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Citation: Acerbi A, Lampos
journal.pone.0059030

Editor: Sune Lehmann, Techn

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Funding: This research was p
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Competing Interests: Co-au
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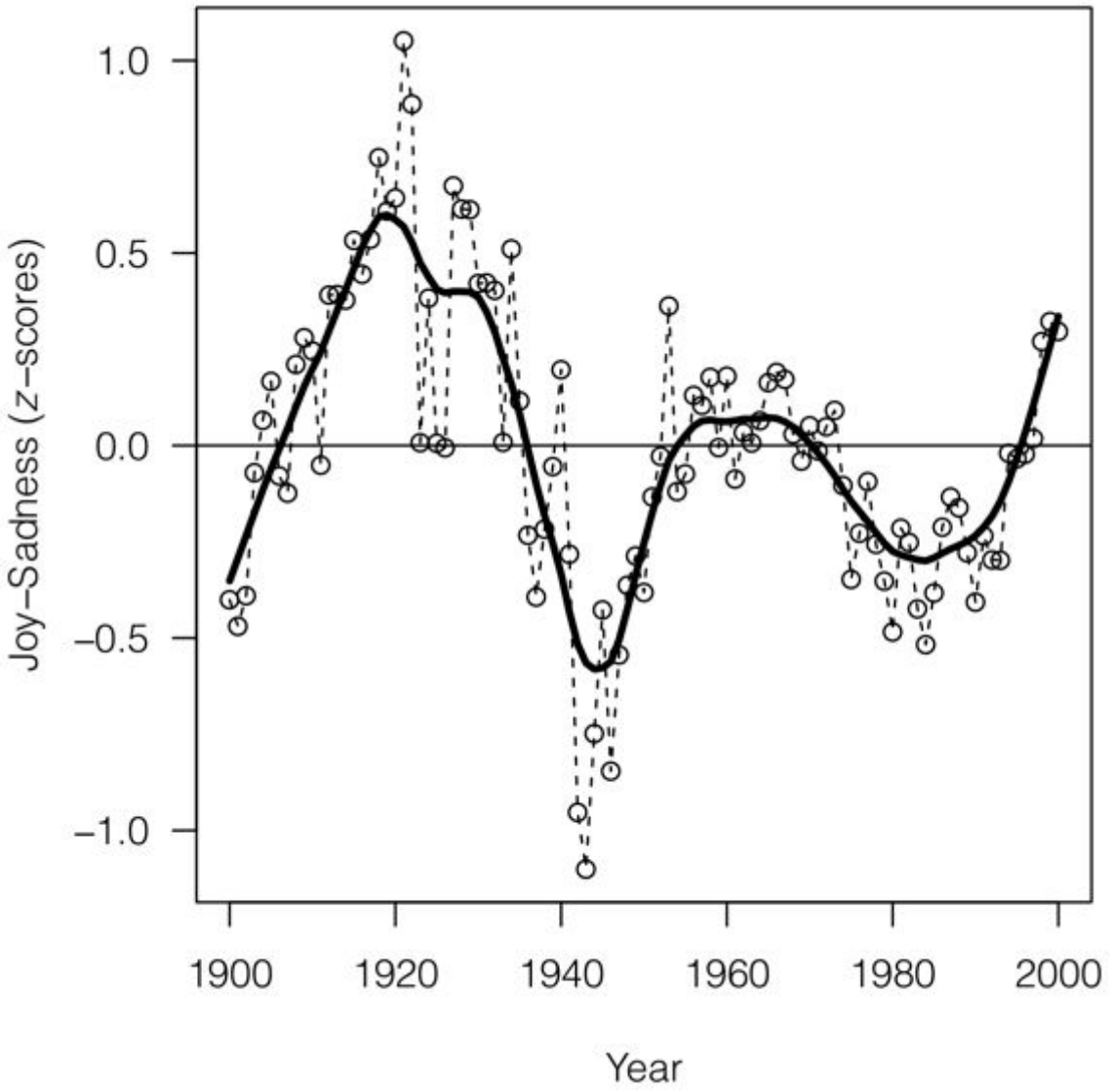
* E-mail: alberto.acerbi@gmail.



„Values above zero indicate generally 'happy' periods, and values below the zero indicate generally 'sad' periods."

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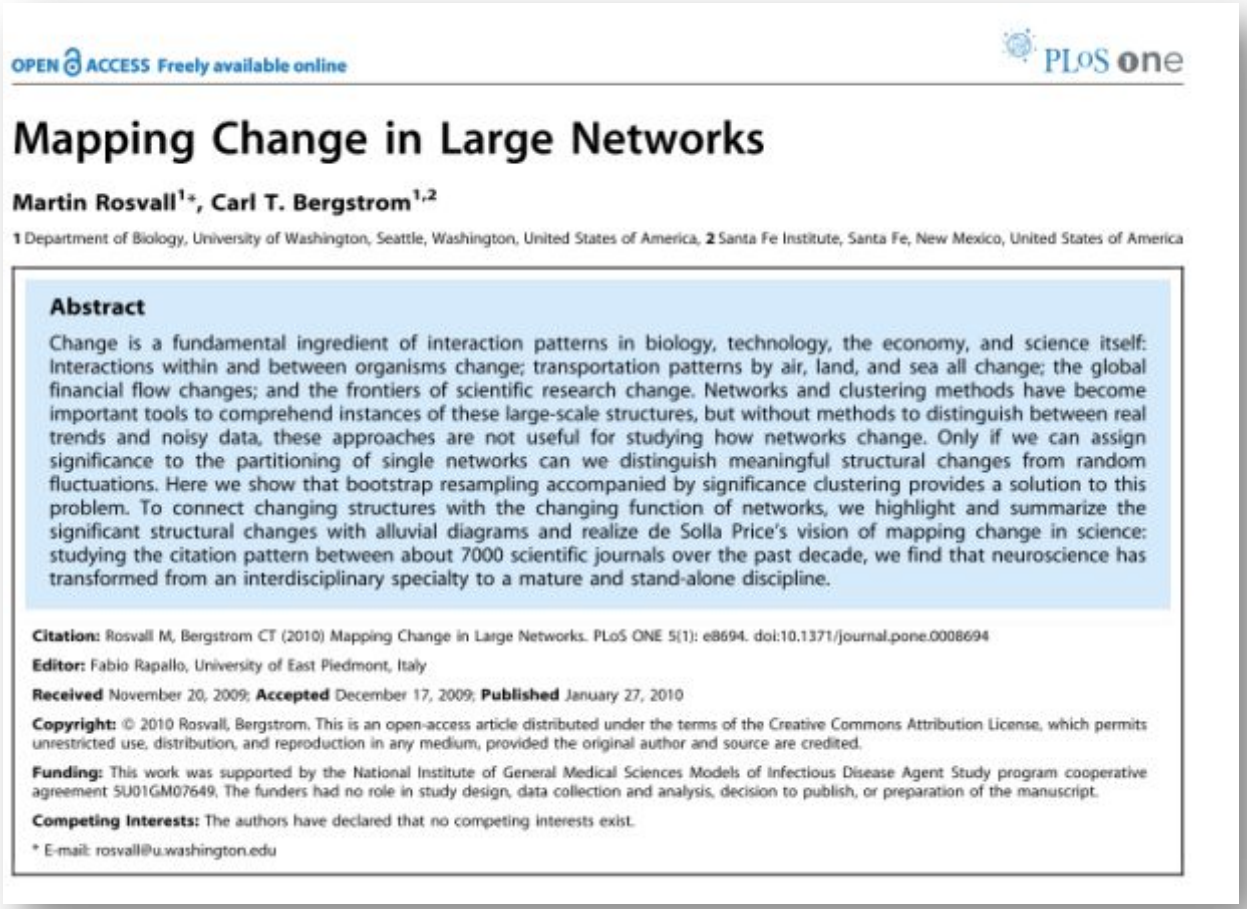

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PLoS one

Mapping Change in Large Networks

Martin Rosvall[1]*, **Carl T. Bergstrom**[1,2]

1 Department of Biology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, United States of America, **2** Santa Fe Institute, Santa Fe, New Mexico, United States of America

Abstract

Change is a fundamental ingredient of interaction patterns in biology, technology, the economy, and science itself: Interactions within and between organisms change; transportation patterns by air, land, and sea all change; the global financial flow changes; and the frontiers of scientific research change. Networks and clustering methods have become important tools to comprehend instances of these large-scale structures, but without methods to distinguish between real trends and noisy data, these approaches are not useful for studying how networks change. Only if we can assign significance to the partitioning of single networks can we distinguish meaningful structural changes from random fluctuations. Here we show that bootstrap resampling accompanied by significance clustering provides a solution to this problem. To connect changing structures with the changing function of networks, we highlight and summarize the significant structural changes with alluvial diagrams and realize de Solla Price's vision of mapping change in science: studying the citation pattern between about 7000 scientific journals over the past decade, we find that neuroscience has transformed from an interdisciplinary specialty to a mature and stand-alone discipline.

Citation: Rosvall M, Bergstrom CT (2010) Mapping Change in Large Networks. PLoS ONE 5(1): e8694. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0008694

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Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

* E-mail: rosvall@u.washington.edu

Rosvall, M., & Bergstrom, C. T. (2010). Mapping change in large networks. PloS one, 5(1), e8694. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0008694

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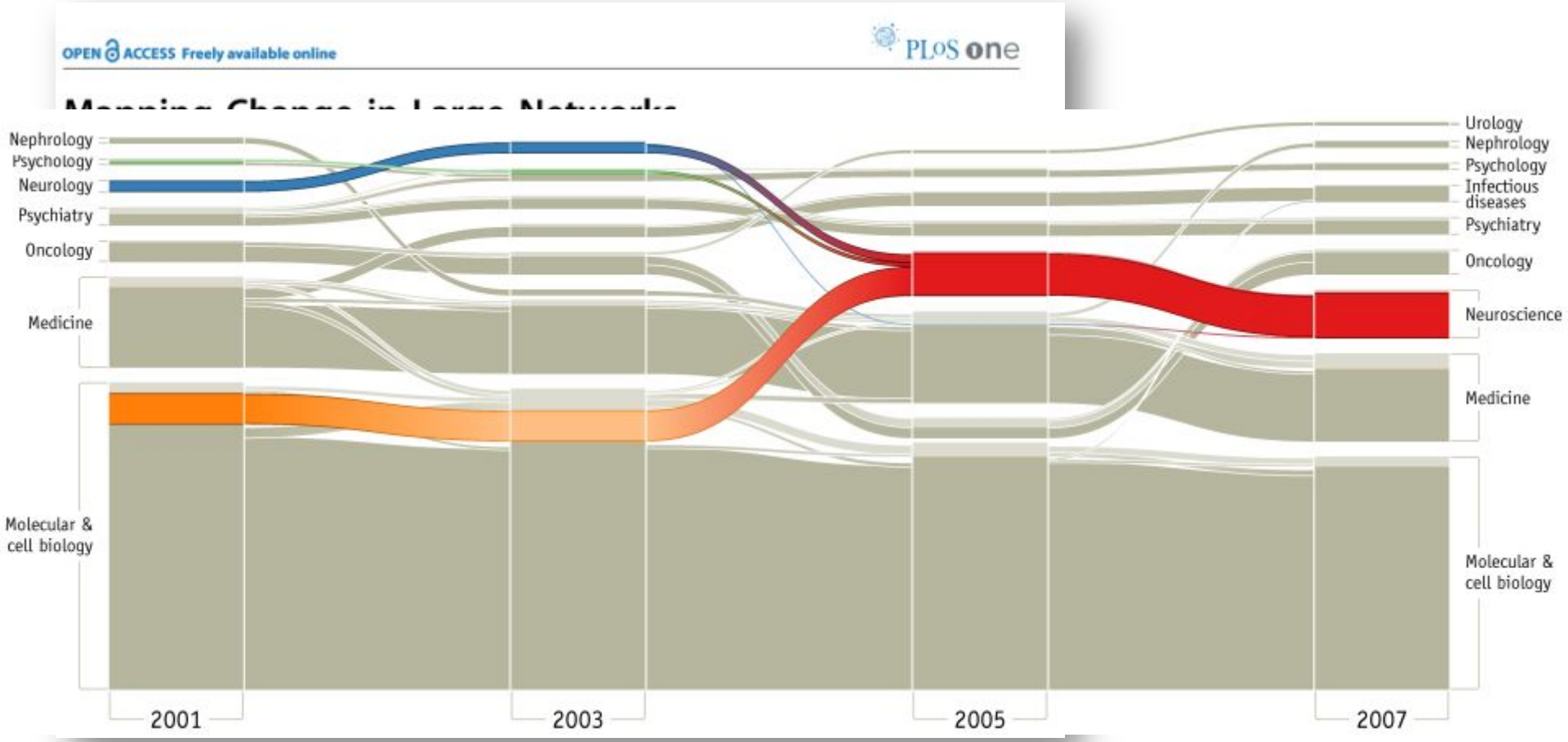

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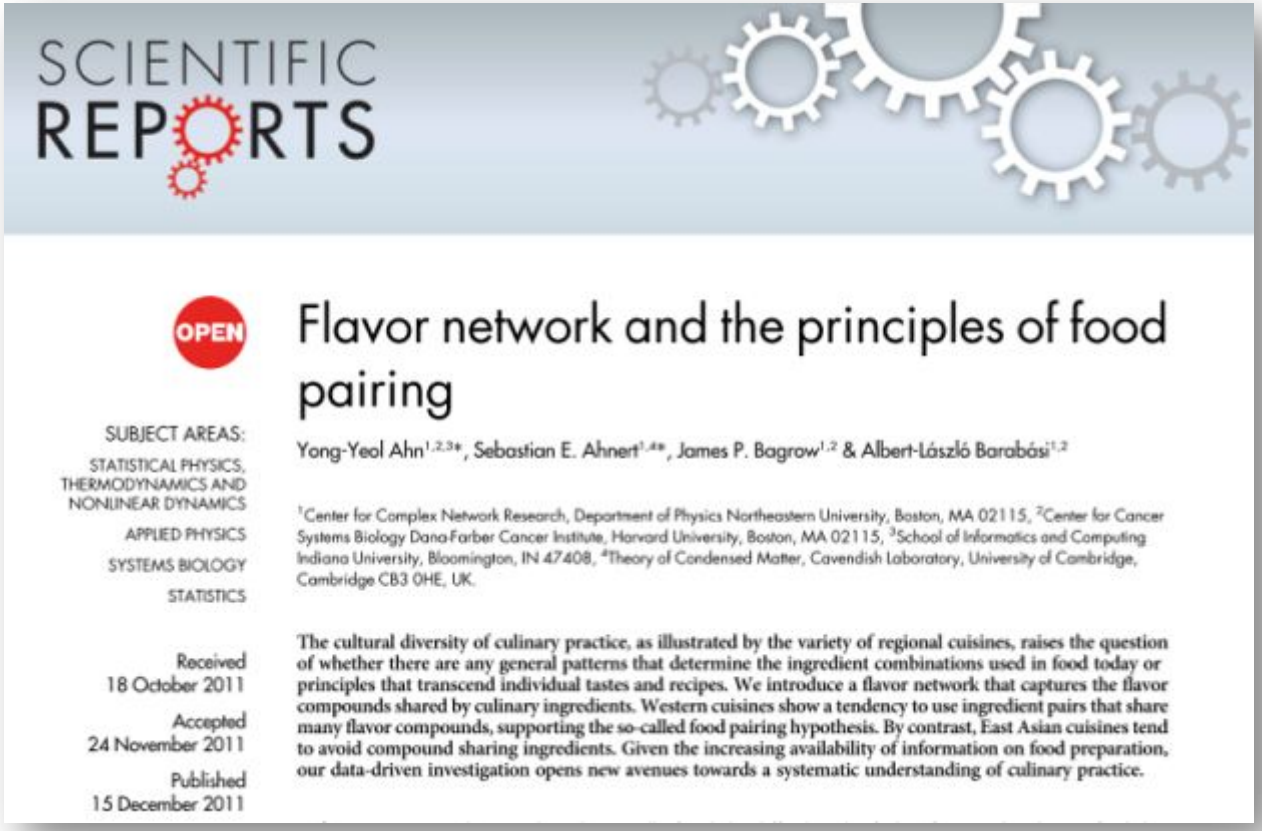

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN

Flavor network and the principles of food pairing

Yong-Yeol Ahn[1,2,3]*, Sebastian E. Ahnert[1,4]*, James P. Bagrow[1,2] & Albert-László Barabási[1,2]

[1]Center for Complex Network Research, Department of Physics Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115, [2]Center for Cancer Systems Biology Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard University, Boston, MA 02115, [3]School of Informatics and Computing Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47408, [4]Theory of Condensed Matter, Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB3 0HE, UK.

SUBJECT AREAS:
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APPLIED PHYSICS
SYSTEMS BIOLOGY
STATISTICS

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The cultural diversity of culinary practice, as illustrated by the variety of regional cuisines, raises the question of whether there are any general patterns that determine the ingredient combinations used in food today or principles that transcend individual tastes and recipes. We introduce a flavor network that captures the flavor compounds shared by culinary ingredients. Western cuisines show a tendency to use ingredient pairs that share many flavor compounds, supporting the so-called food pairing hypothesis. By contrast, East Asian cuisines tend to avoid compound sharing ingredients. Given the increasing availability of information on food preparation, our data-driven investigation opens new avenues towards a systematic understanding of culinary practice.

Ahn, Y.-Y., Ahnert, S. E., Bagrow, J. P., & Barabási, A.-L. (2011). Flavor network and the principles of food pairing. Scientific reports, 1, 196. doi: 10.1038/srep00196

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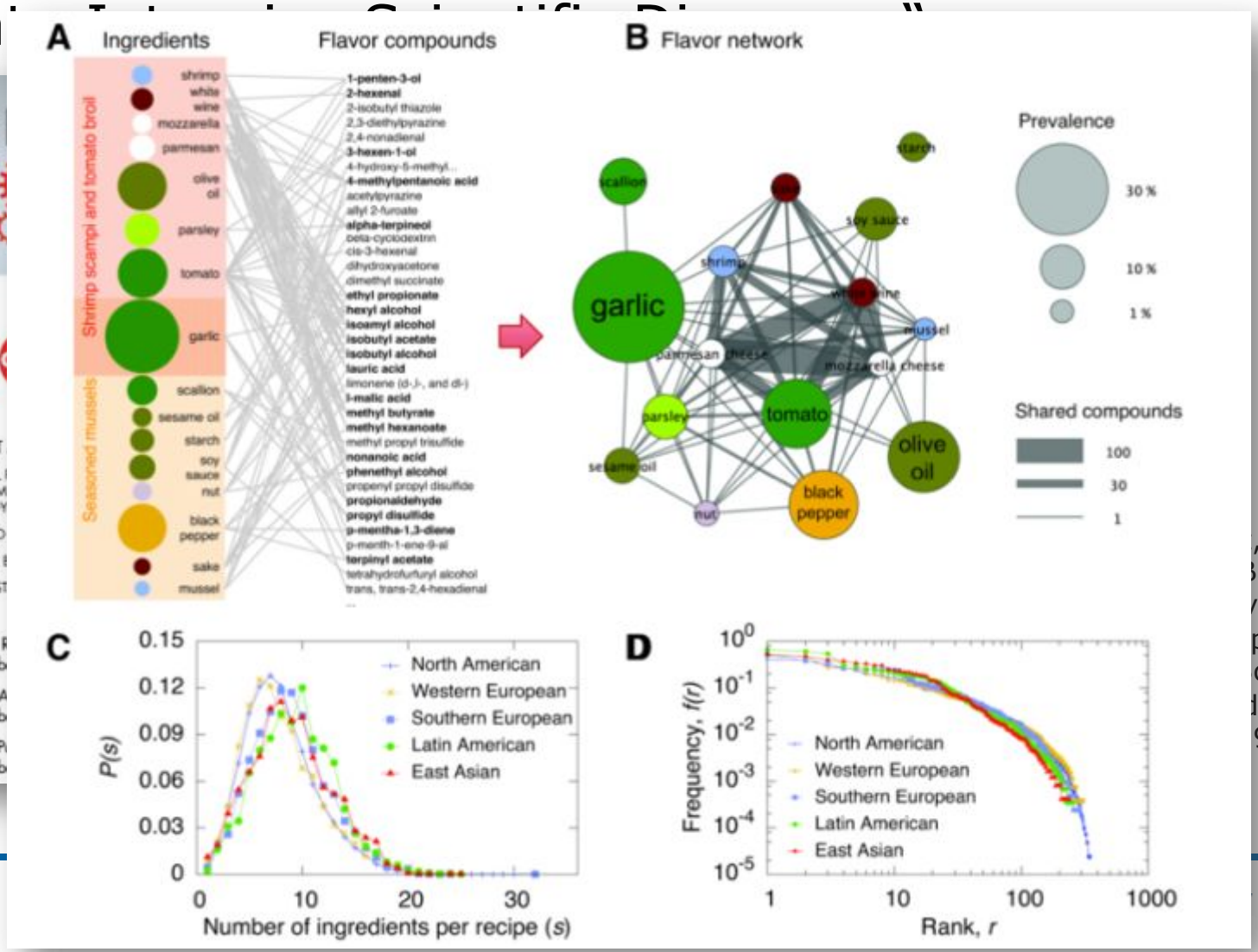

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ScienceExpress | Reports

Tracking Individuals Shows Spatial Fidelity Is a Key Regulator of Ant Social Organization

Danielle P. Mersch,[1]* Alessandro Crespi,[2] Laurent Keller[1]*

[1]Department of Ecology and Evolution, University of Lausanne, Switzerland. [2]Biorobotics Laboratory, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne, Switzerland.

*Corresponding author. E-mail: Danielle.Mersch@unil.ch (D.P.M.); Laurent.Keller@unil.ch (L.K.)

Ants live in organized societies with a marked division of labor among workers, but little is known about how this is generated. We use a tracking system to continuously monitor individually-tagged workers in six colonies of the ant *Camponotus fellah* over 41 days. Network analyses of over 9 million interactions revealed three distinct groups that differ in behavioral repertoires. Each group represents a functional behavioral unit with workers moving from one group to the next as they age. The rate of interactions was much higher within than between groups. The precise information on spatial and temporal distribution of all individuals permitted calculation of the expected rates of within- and between-group interactions. These values suggest that the network of interaction within colonies is primarily mediated by age-induced changes in the spatial location of workers.

Ant colonies have long fascinated human beings with their complex and

(fig. S1). The position and orientation of all individuals were recorded twice per second to reconstruct spatial movement and infer all social interactions occurring over the 41 days of the experiment. A pair of ants was considered to interact when the front end of one ant was located within the trapezoidal shape representing the other ant (12) (fig. S4). The data set obtained consisted of a total of 2,433,250,580 ant positions and 9,363,100 social interactions (movies S2 and S3).

We used this data set to first investigate whether workers organize themselves into cohesive social groups by using the Infomap community detection algorithm (13). To facilitate data analysis, we split the 41 experimental days into four periods of 11, 10, 10 and 10 days. In each of these periods we identified pairs of interacting ants. Analyses on the daily interaction networks of the first 11 days (supplementary text) revealed two robust groups to which the same set of workers was affiliated on almost all days. The first group always comprised the queen and 41 ± 12% (percentage ± SD across the six colonies, Fig. 1A) of the workers, while the

second group represented 31 ± 11% of the colony's workforce. Depend-

Mersch, D. P., Crespi, A., & Keller, L. (2013). Tracking Individuals Shows Spatial Fidelity Is a Key Regulator of Ant Social Organization. Science, 9(10), 735–48. doi:10.1126/science.1234316

Supplementary data:

http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.8d8h7

Supplementary video:

http://youtu.be/UbRRS-eDL0o

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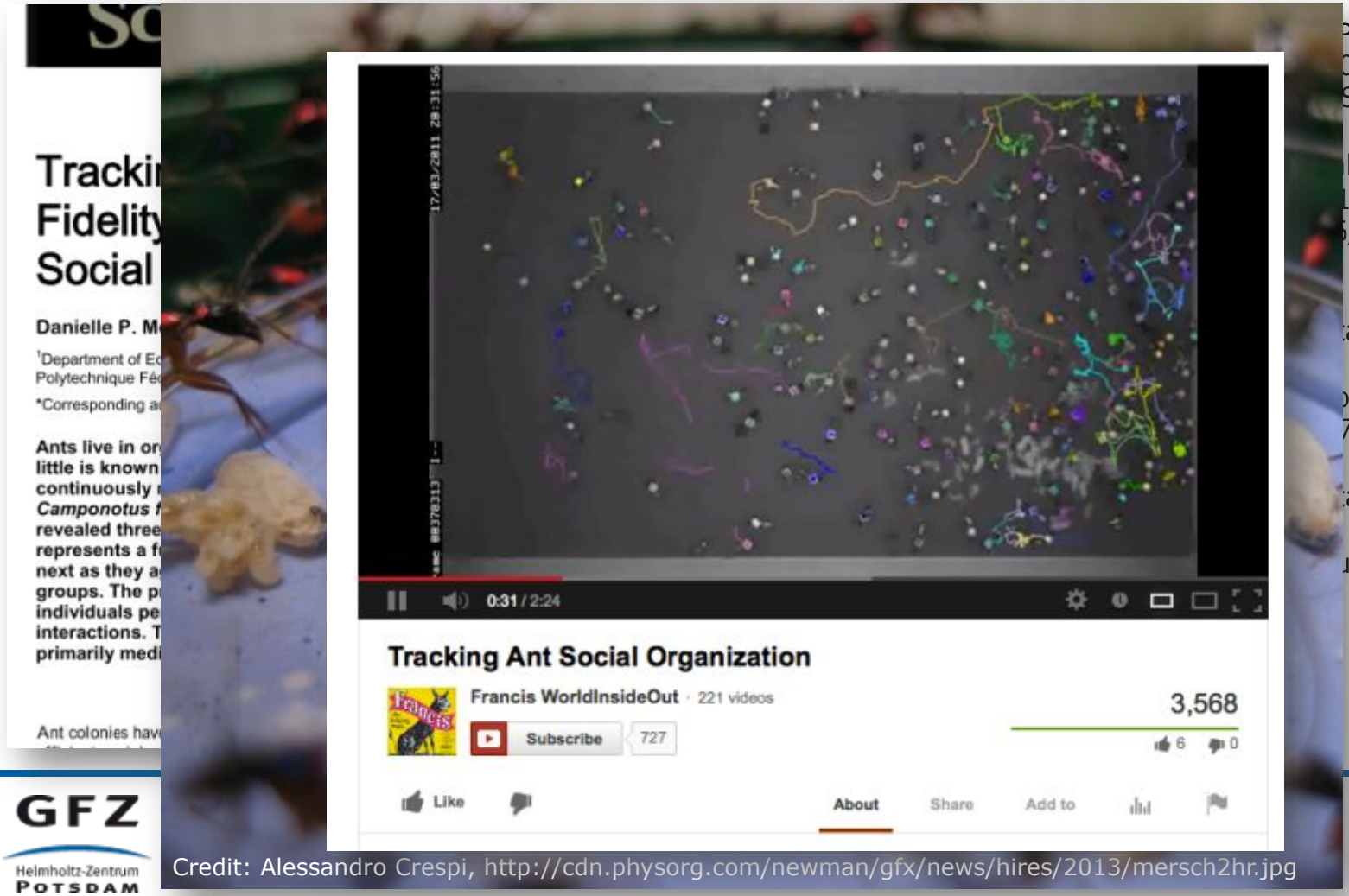

Credit: Alessandro Crespi, http://cdn.physorg.com/newman/gfx/news/hires/2013/mersch2hr.jpg

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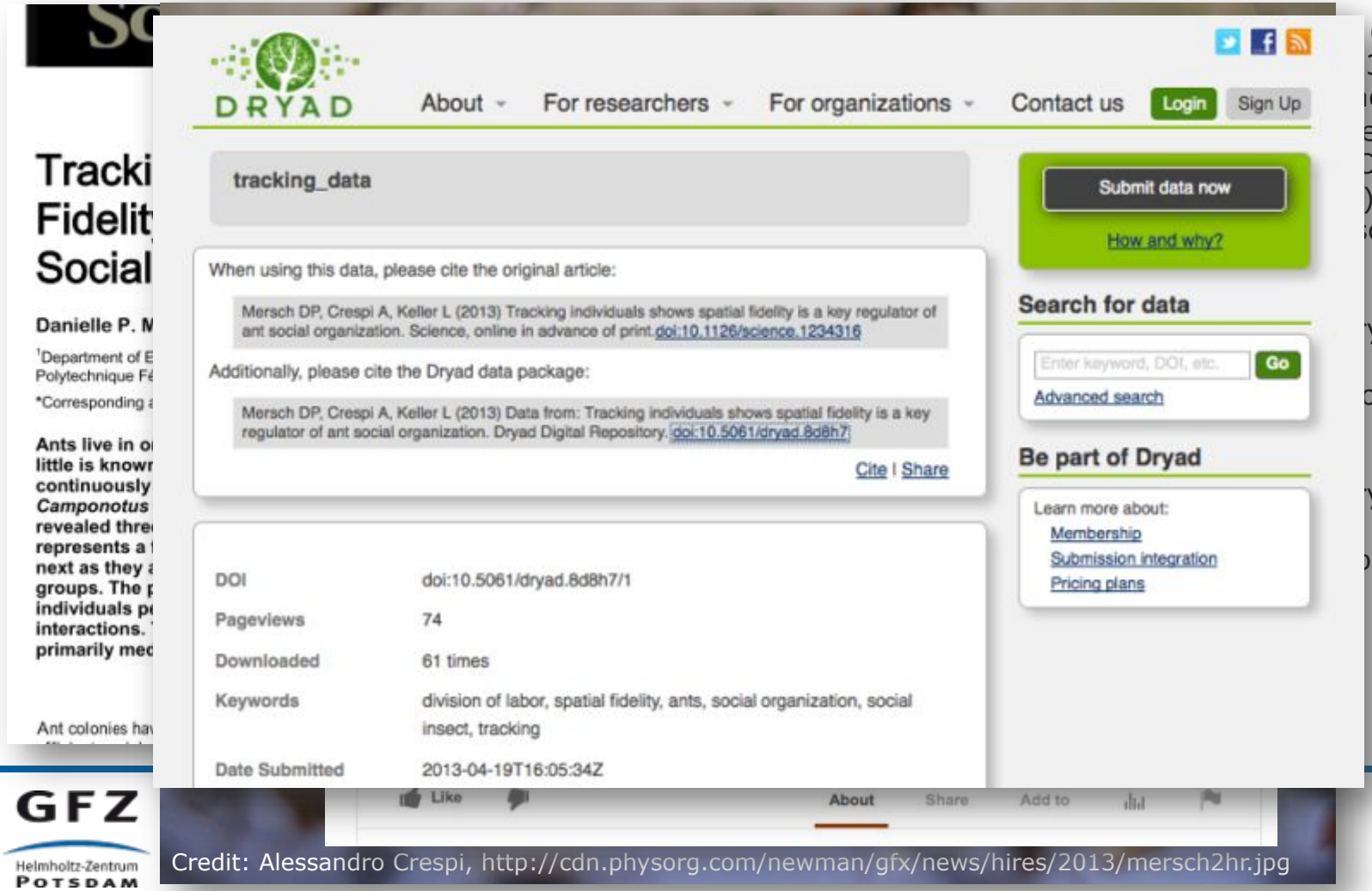

Credit: Alessandro Crespi, http://cdn.physorg.com/newman/gfx/news/hires/2013/mersch2hr.jpg

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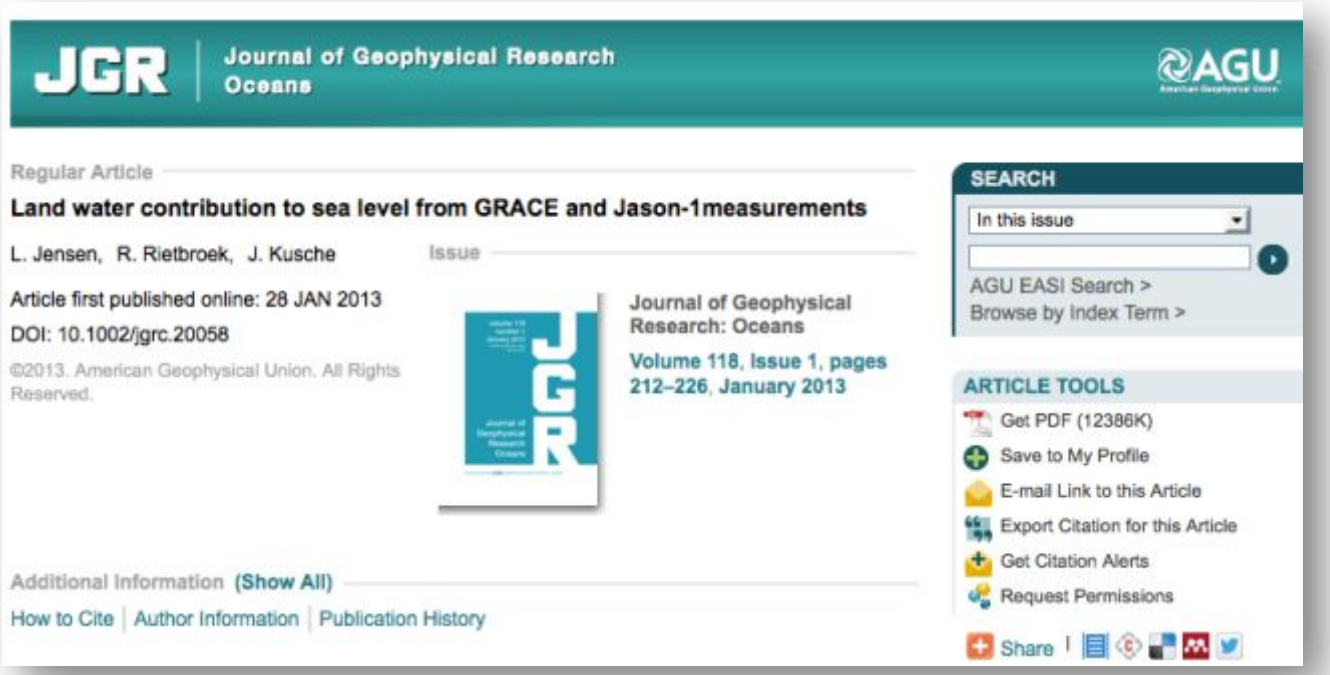

Jensen, L., Rietbroek, R., & Kusche, J. (2013). Land water contribution to sea level from GRACE and Jason-1measurements. Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans, 118(1), 212–226. doi:10.1002/jgrc.20058

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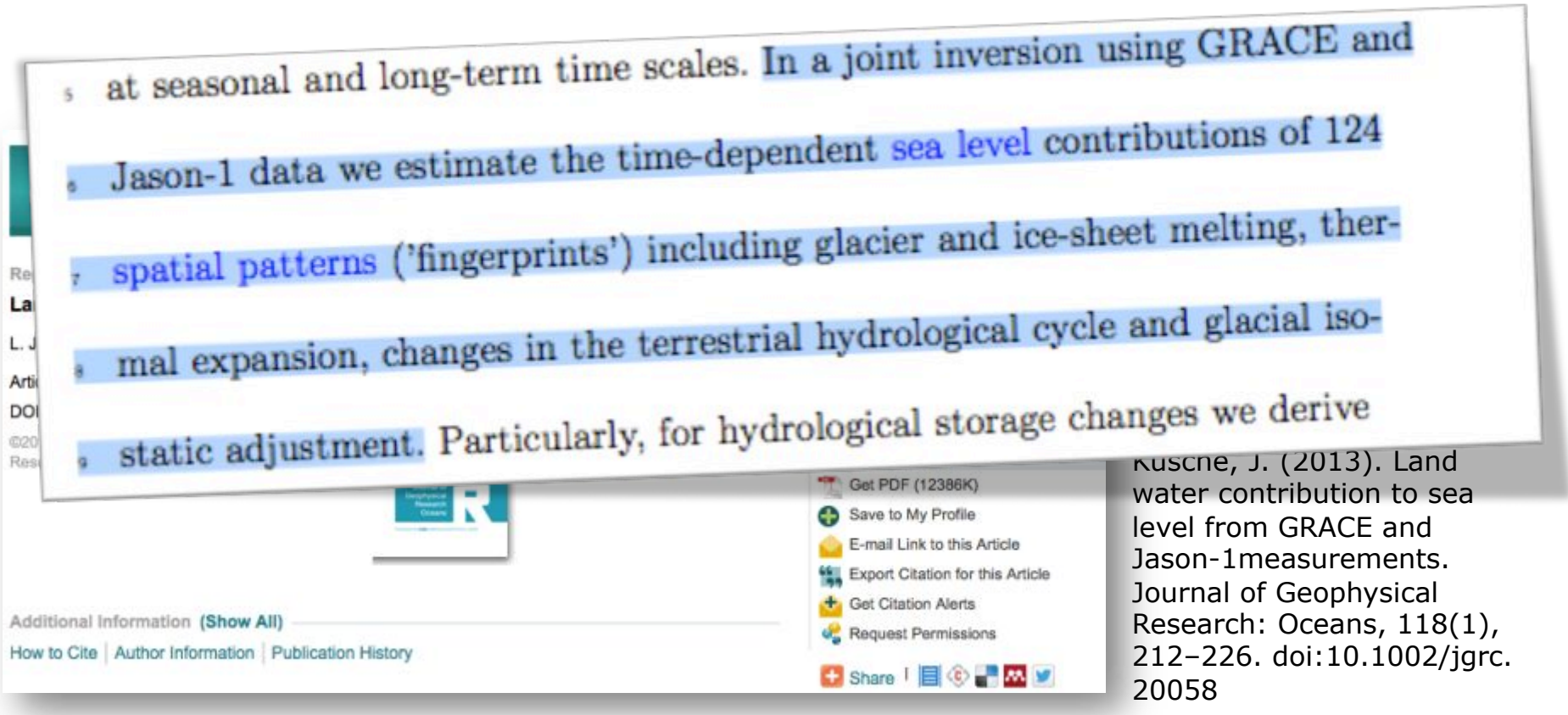

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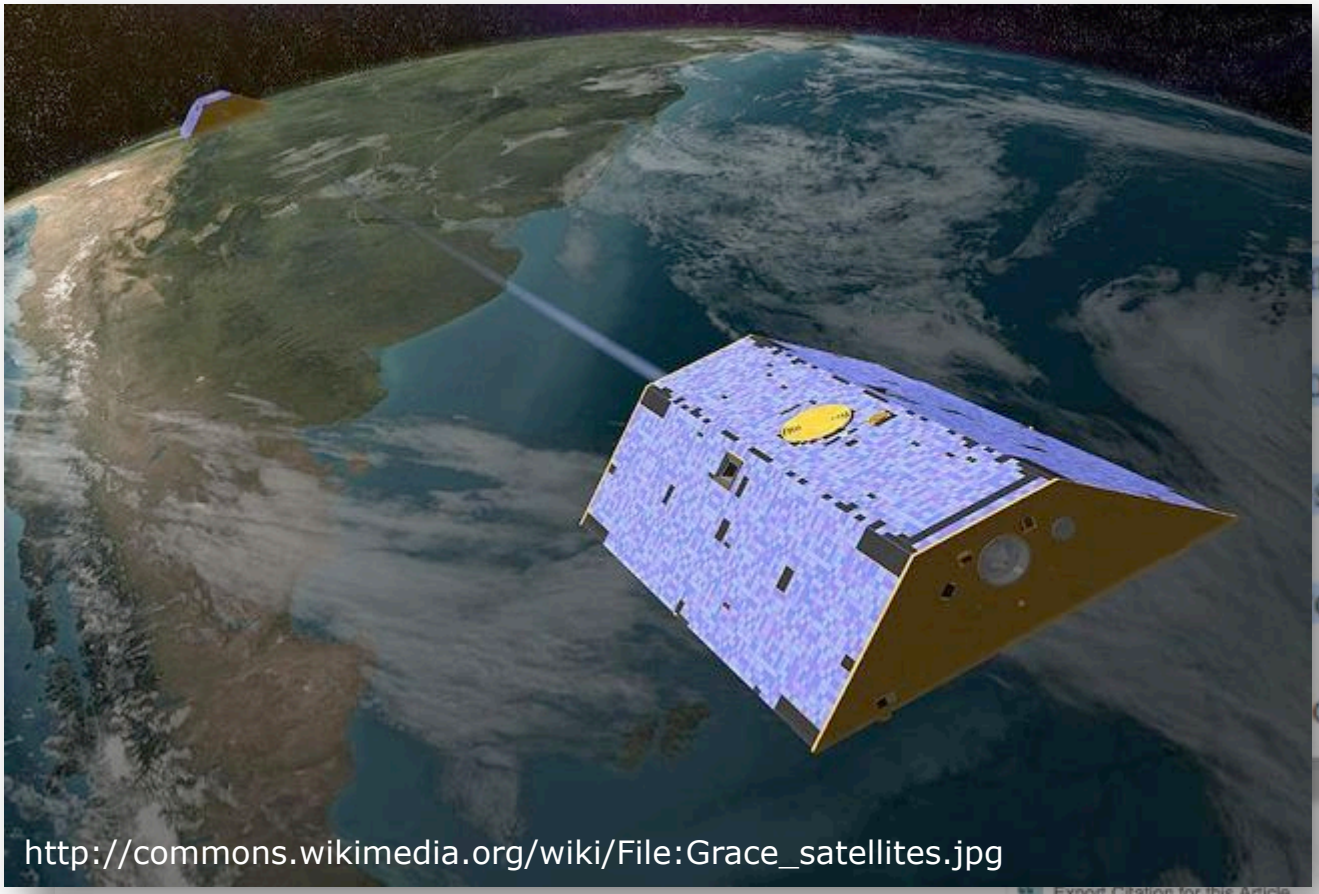

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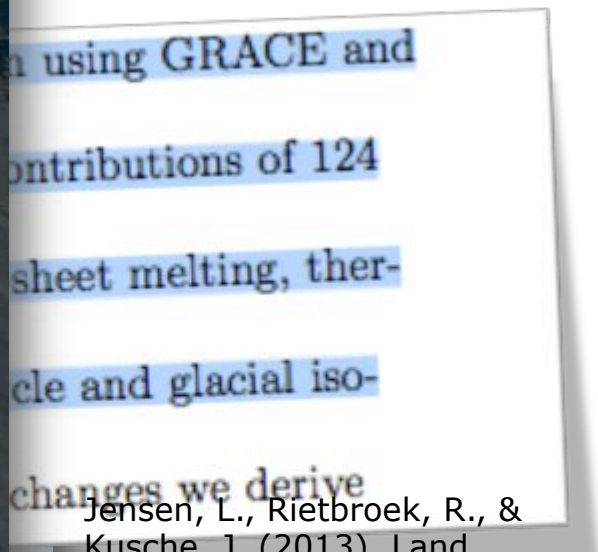

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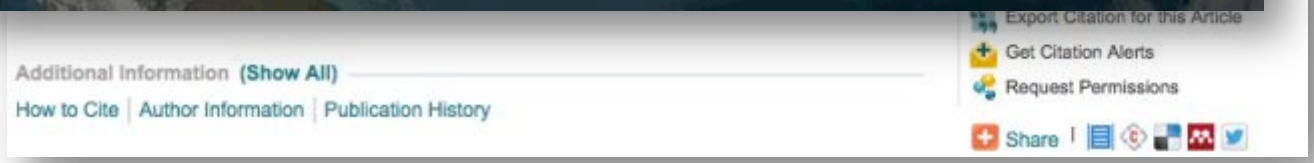

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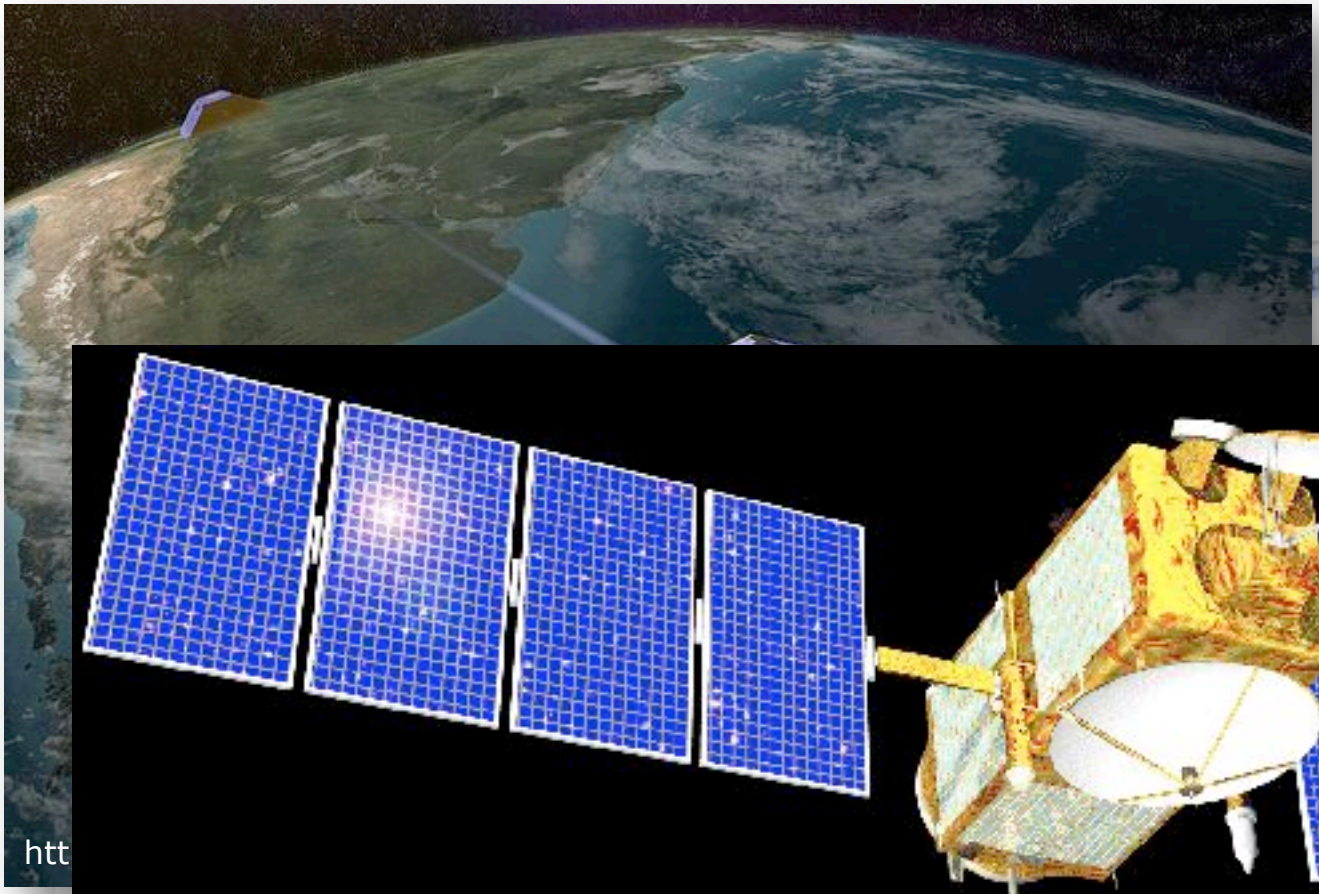

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212–226. doi:10.1002/jgrc.20058

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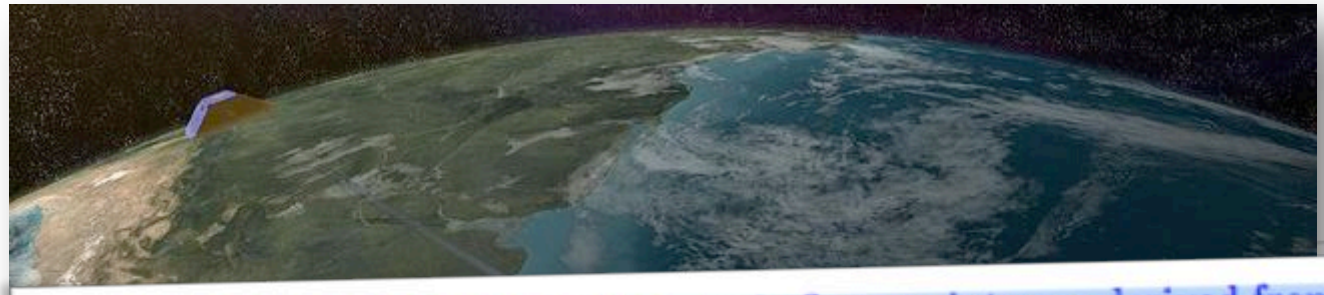

the steric contributions. The steric fingerprints are derived from gridded in-situ data from Argo floats, bouys and CTD casts: we use a dataset from *Hosoda et al.* [2008] who provide monthly global 1° grids of steric sea level height. Since the Argo data (temperature and

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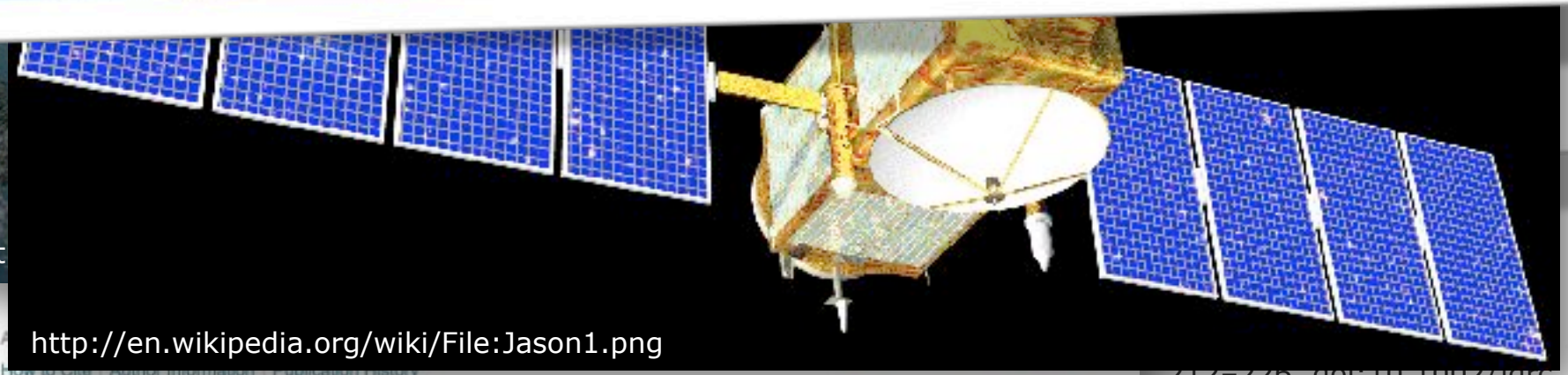

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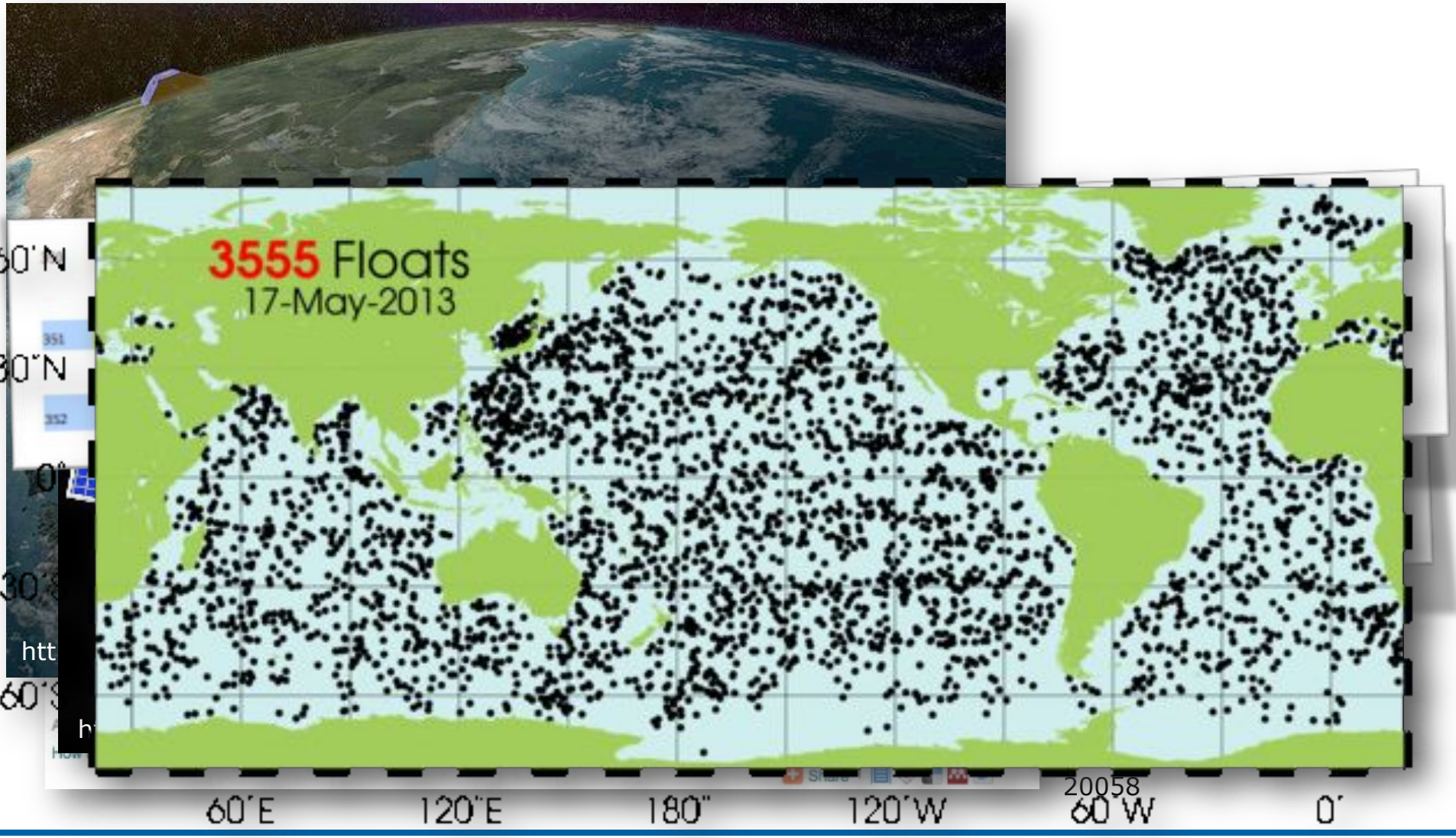

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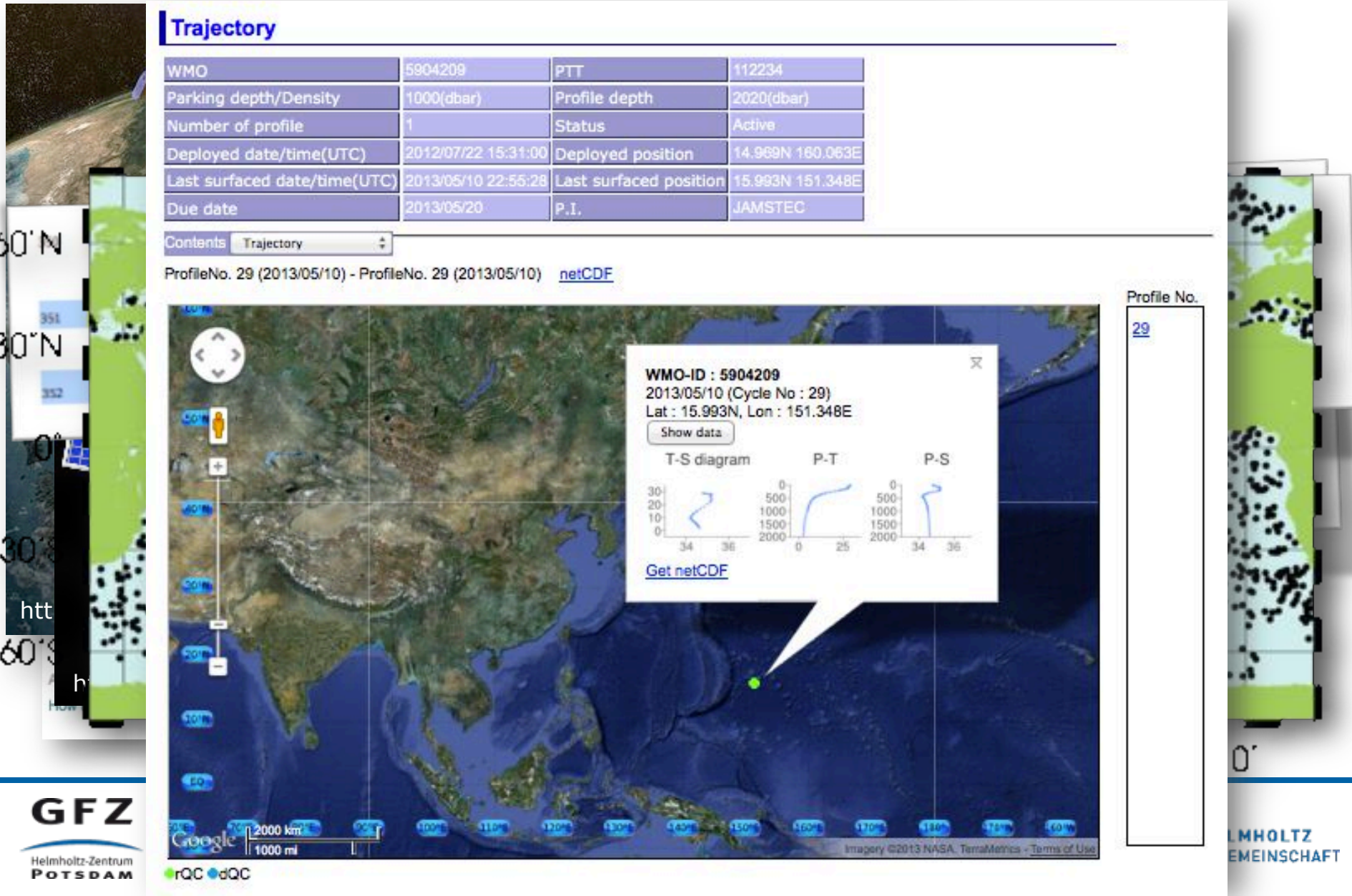
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Last surfaced date/time(UTC) 2013/05/10 22:55:28 Last surfaced position 15.993N 151.348E
Due date 2013/05/20 P.I. JAMSTEC
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- „Data-Intensive Scientific Discovery“

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online PLOS GENETICS

Comprehensive Research Synopsis and Systematic Meta-Analyses in Parkinson's Disease Genetics: The PDGene Database

Christina M. Lill[1,2,3,4], Johannes T. Roehr[1,5], Matthew B. McQueen[6], Fotini K. Kavvoura[7,8,9], Sachin Bagade[2], Brit-Maren M. Schjeide[1], Leif M. Schjeide[1], Esther Meissner[1], Ute Zauft[1], Nicole C. Allen[2], Tian Liu[1,10], Marcel Schilling[1,5], Kari J. Anderson[11], Gary Beecham[12], Daniela Berg[13,14], Joanna M. Biernacka[11], Alexis Brice[15,16,17,18], Anita L. DeStefano[19,20], Chuong B. Do[21], Nicholas Eriksson[21], Stewart A. Factor[22], Matthew J. Farrer[23], Tatiana Foroud[24], Thomas Gasser[13,14], Taye Hamza[25], John A. Hardy[26], Peter Heutink[27], Erin M. Hill-Burns[25], Christine Klein[28], Jeanne C. Latourelle[19], Demetrius M. Maraganore[29], Eden R. Martin[12], Maria Martinez[30,31], Richard H. Myers[19], Michael A. Nalls[32], Nathan Pankratz[24], Haydeh Payami[25], Wataru Satake[33], William K. Scott[12], Manu Sharma[13,14], Andrew B. Singleton[32], Kari Stefansson[34], Tatsushi Toda[33], Joyce Y. Tung[21], Jeffery Vance[12], Nick W. Wood[35,36], Cyrus P. Zabetian[37], 23andMe, The Genetic Epidemiology of Parkinson's Disease (GEO-PD) Consortium*, The International Parkinson's Disease Genomics Consortium (IPDGC)*, The Parkinson's Disease GWAS Consortium*, The Wellcome Trust Case Control Consortium 2 (WTCCC2)*, Peter Young[4], Rudolph E. Tanzi[2], Muin J. Khoury[38], Frauke Zipp[3], Hans Lehrach[1], John P. A. Ioannidis[7,39,40,41], Lars Bertram[1,2]*

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Lill, C. M., Roehr, J. T., McQueen, M. B., Kavvoura, F. K., Bagade, S., Schjeide, B.-M. M., Schjeide, L. M., et al. (2012). Comprehensive research synopsis and systematic meta-analyses in Parkinson's disease genetics: The PDGene database. PLoS genetics, 8(3), e1002548. doi: 10.1371/journal.pgen.1002548

RELEVANZ

- „Data-


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Database

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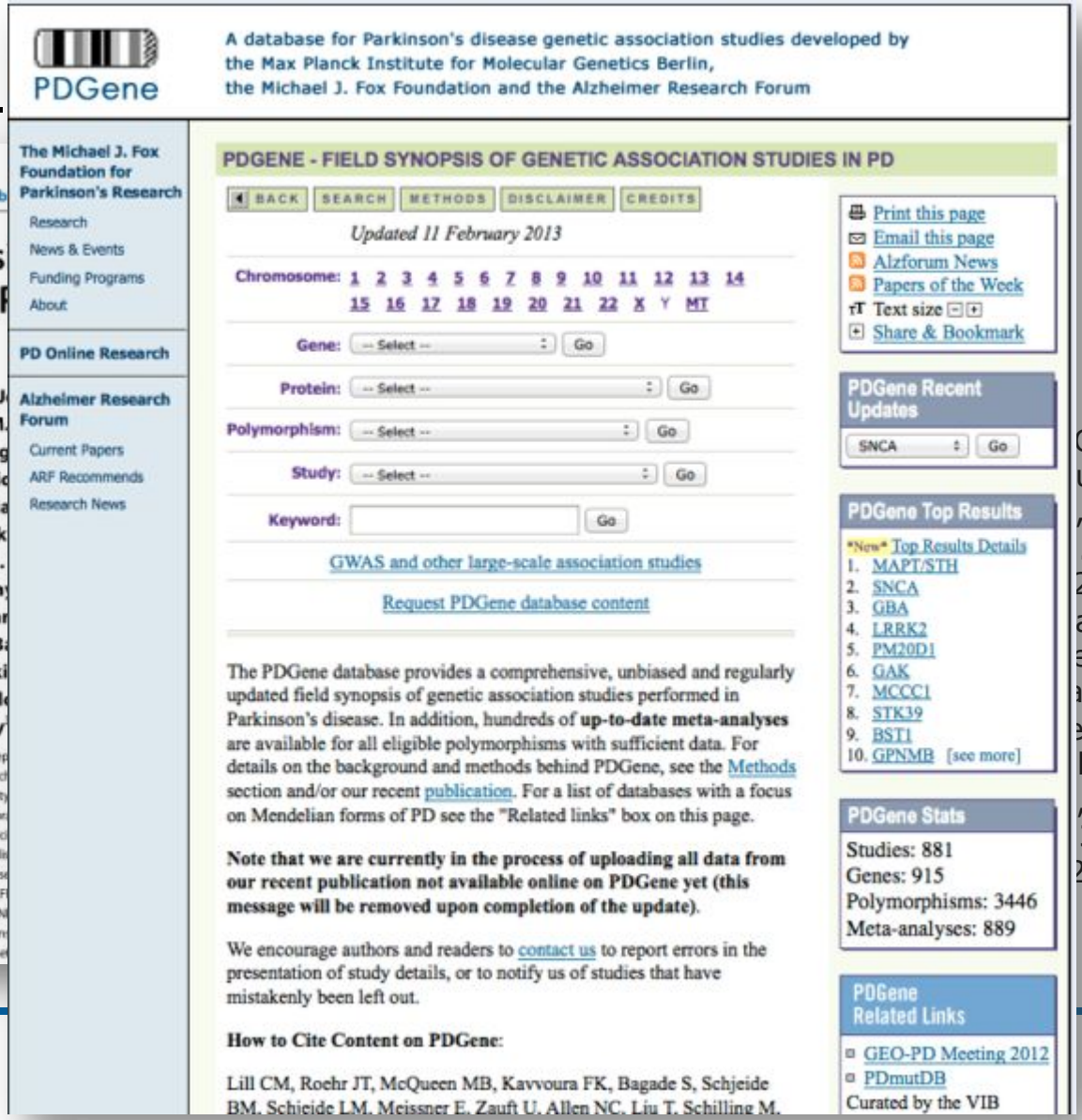
PDGene

A database for Parkinson's disease genetic association studies developed by the Max Planck Institute for Molecular Genetics Berlin, the Michael J. Fox Foundation and the Alzheimer Research Forum

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PDGENE - FIELD SYNOPSIS OF GENETIC ASSOCIATION STUDIES IN PD

BACK | SEARCH | METHODS | DISCLAIMER | CREDITS

Updated 11 February 2013

Chromosome: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 X Y MT

Gene: -- Select -- Go

Protein: -- Select -- Go

Polymorphism: -- Select -- Go

Study: -- Select -- Go

Keyword: Go

GWAS and other large-scale association studies

Request PDGene database content

The PDGene database provides a comprehensive, unbiased and regularly updated field synopsis of genetic association studies performed in Parkinson's disease. In addition, hundreds of **up-to-date meta-analyses** are available for all eligible polymorphisms with sufficient data. For details on the background and methods behind PDGene, see the Methods section and/or our recent publication. For a list of databases with a focus on Mendelian forms of PD see the "Related links" box on this page.

Note that we are currently in the process of uploading all data from our recent publication not available online on PDGene yet (this message will be removed upon completion of the update).

We encourage authors and readers to contact us to report errors in the presentation of study details, or to notify us of studies that have mistakenly been left out.

How to Cite Content on PDGene:

Lill CM, Roehr JT, McQueen MB, Kavvoura FK, Bagade S, Schjeide BM, Schjeide LM, Meissner E, Zauft U, Allen NC, Liu T, Schilling M,

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4. LRRK2
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6. GAK
7. MCCC1
8. STK39
9. BST1
10. GPNMB [see more]

PDGene Stats
Studies: 881
Genes: 915
Polymorphisms: 3446
Meta-analyses: 889

PDGene Related Links
GEO-PD Meeting 2012
PDmutDB
Curated by the VIB

C. M., Roehr, J. T., ueen, M. B., Kavvoura, , Bagade, S., Schjeide, . M., Schjeide, L. M., et 2012). Comprehensive arch synopsis and ematic meta-analyses arkinson's disease etics: The PDGene base. PLoS genetics, , e1002548. doi: 371/journal.pgen. 2548

GFZ Helmholtz-Zentrum Potsdam

HELMHOLTZ GEMEINSCHAFT

RELEVANZ

- „Data-Intensive Scientific Discovery“

Uhlemann, S., Bertelmann, R., & Merz, B. (2013). Data expansion: the potential of grey literature for understanding floods. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences, 17(3), 895–911. doi:10.5194/hess-17-895-2013

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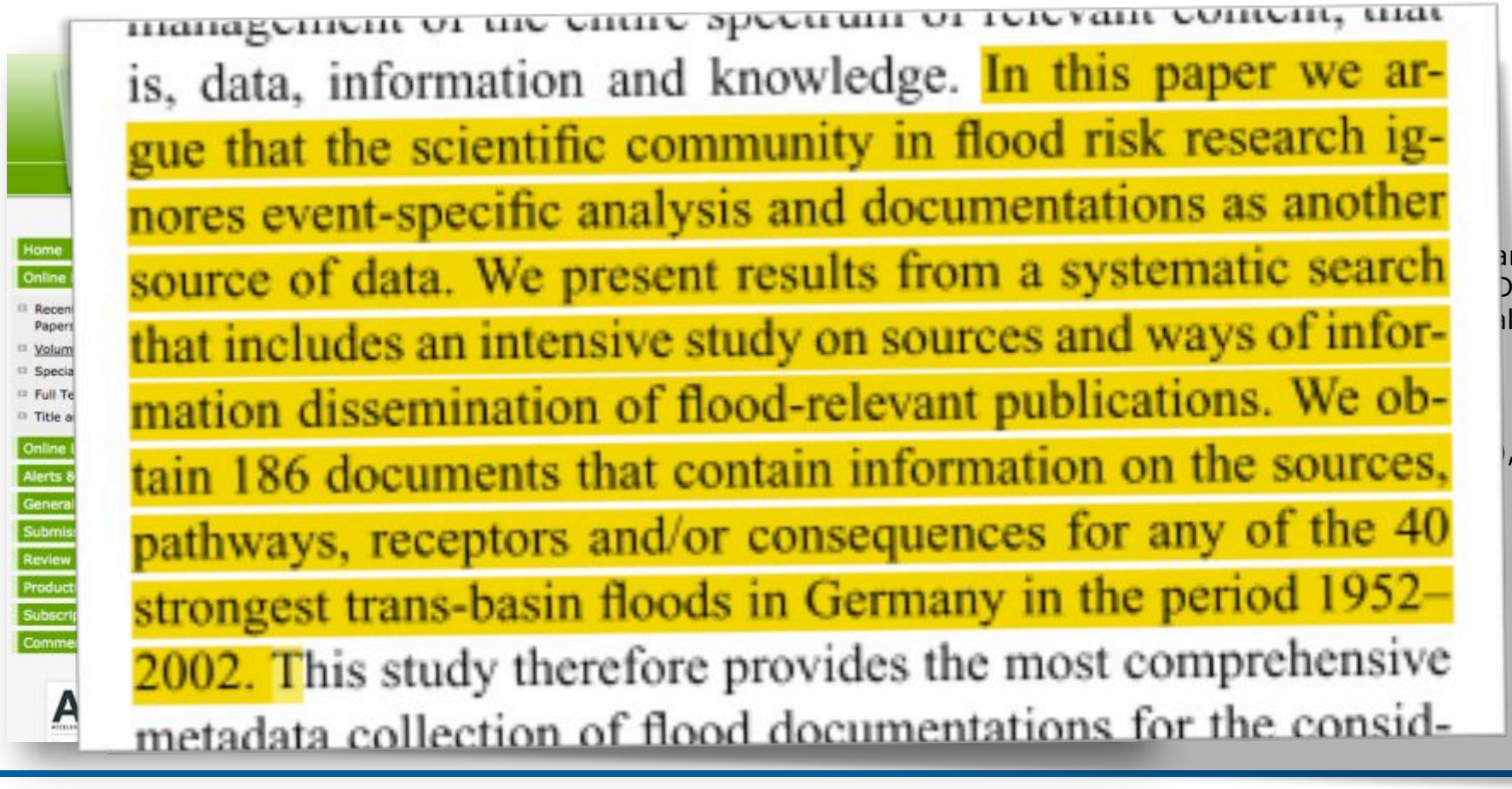
- „Data-Intensive Scientific Discovery“


management of the entire spectrum of relevant content, that is, data, information and knowledge. In this paper we argue that the scientific community in flood risk research ignores event-specific analysis and documentations as another source of data. We present results from a systematic search that includes an intensive study on sources and ways of information dissemination of flood-relevant publications. We obtain 186 documents that contain information on the sources, pathways, receptors and/or consequences for any of the 40 strongest trans-basin floods in Germany in the period 1952–2002. This study therefore provides the most comprehensive metadata collection of flood documentations for the consid-

RELEVANZ

- Regeln guter wissenschaftlicher Praxis (1998)
  - Empfehlung 7 „Datenhaltung“:
    - „Primärdaten als Grundlagen für Veröffentlichungen sollen auf haltbaren und gesicherten Trägern in der Institution, wo sie entstanden sind, für zehn Jahre aufbewahrt werden.“
  - Bieten„einen Rahmen für eigene Überlegungen“
  - Vorrausetzung für die Antragstellung bei der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)
  - Verankert in Arbeitsverträgen und Publikationsrichtlinien

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. (1998). Vorschläge zur Sicherung guter wissenschaftlicher Praxis : Empfehlungen der Kommission “Selbstkontrolle in der Wissenschaft”. Weinheim: Wiley-VCH. Retrieved from http://www.dfg.de/download/pdf/dfg_im_profil/reden_stellungnahmen/download/empfehlung_wiss_praxis_0198.pdf

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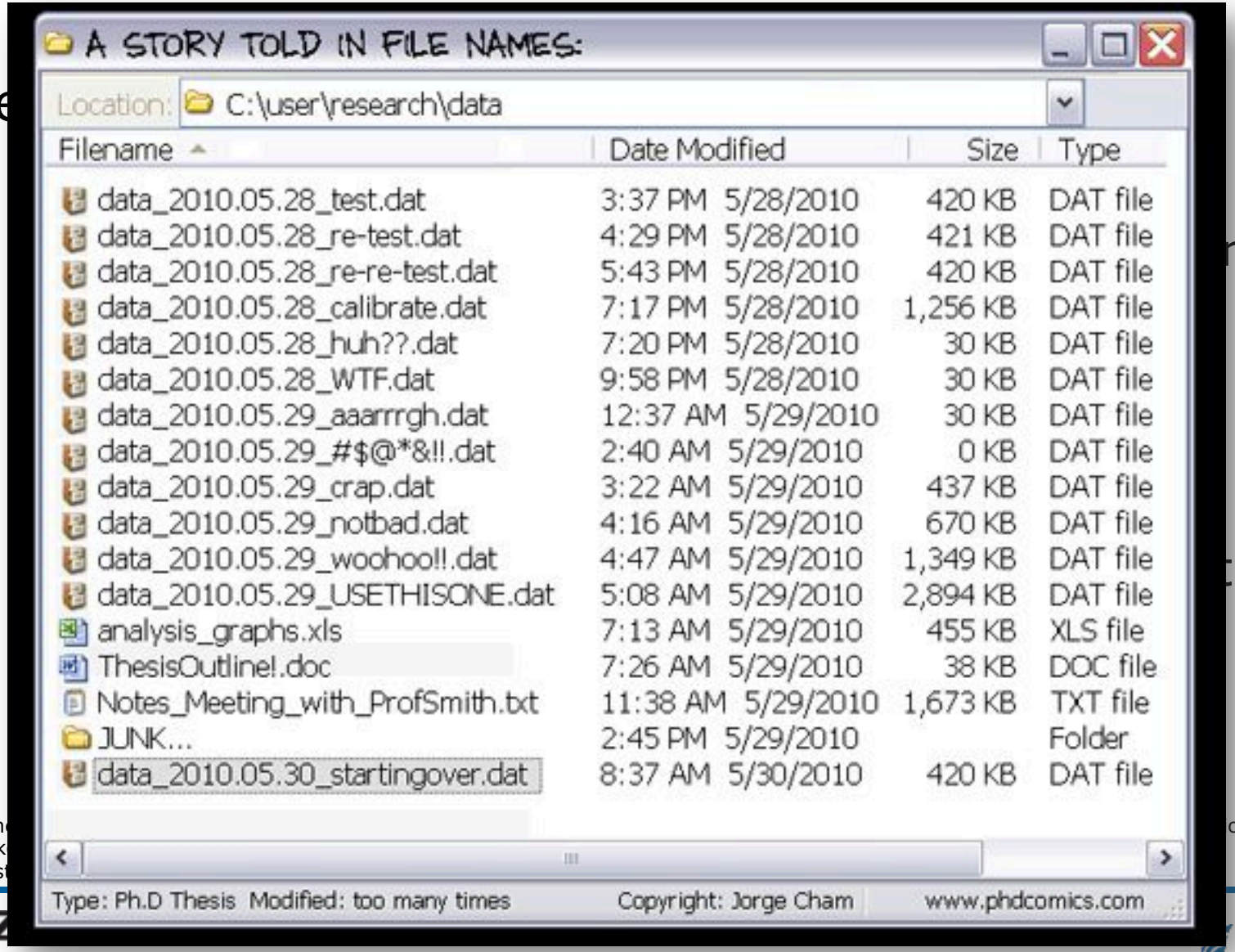


Cham, J. (2010). A story in file names. PhDcomics.com Retrieved from http://www.phdcomics.com/comics/archive.php?comicid=1323

RELEVANZ

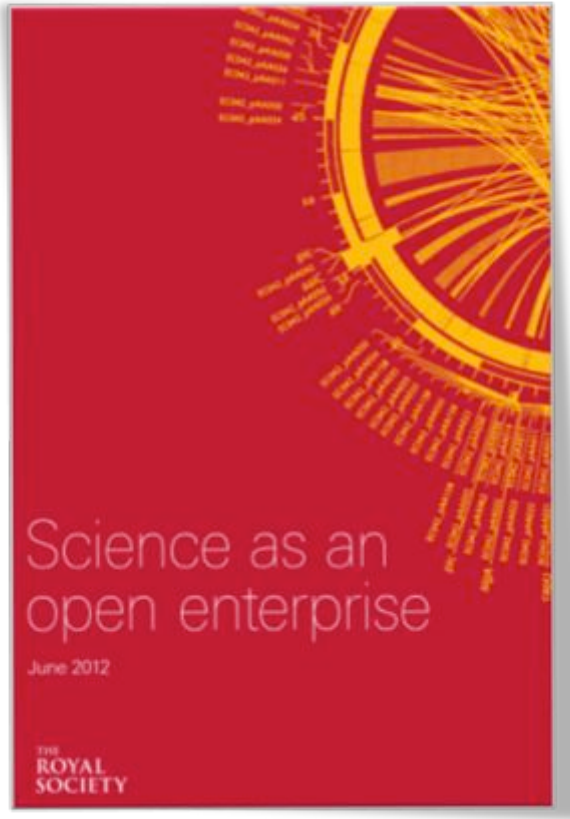
- Grundsätze zum Umgang mit Forschungsdaten der Wissenschaftsorganisationen (2010)

  - Sicherung und Zugänglichkeit
  - Unterschiede der wissenschaftlichen Disziplinen
  - Wissenschaftliche Anerkennung
  - Lehre und Qualifizierung
  - Verwendung von Standards
  - **Entwicklung von Infrastrukturen**

Allianz der deutschen Wissenschaftsorganisationen. (2010). Grundsätze zum Umgang mit Forschungsdaten. Retrieved from http://www.allianzinitiative.de/de/handlungsfelder/forschungsdaten/grundsaetze/

RELEVANZ

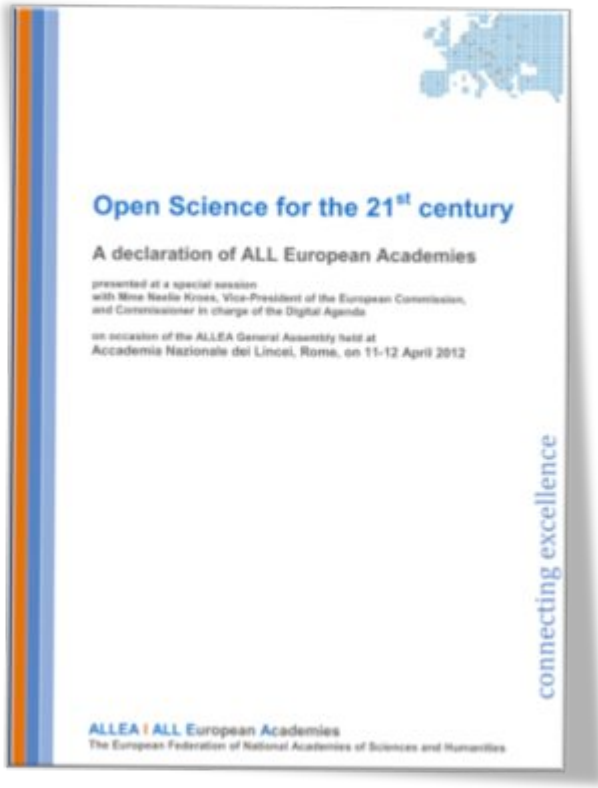
- Royal Society (2012)
  - „Scientists should communicate the data they collect and the models they create, to allow free and open access, and in ways that are intelligible, assessable and usable for other specialists in the same or linked fields wherever they are in the world. **Where data justify it, scientists should make them available in an appropriate data repository.**"



The Royal Society. (2012). Science as an open enterprise. The Royal Society Science Policy Centre report 02/12. Retrieved from http://royalsociety.org/uploadedFiles/Royal_Society_Content/policy/projects/sape/2012-06-20-SAOE.pdf

RELEVANZ

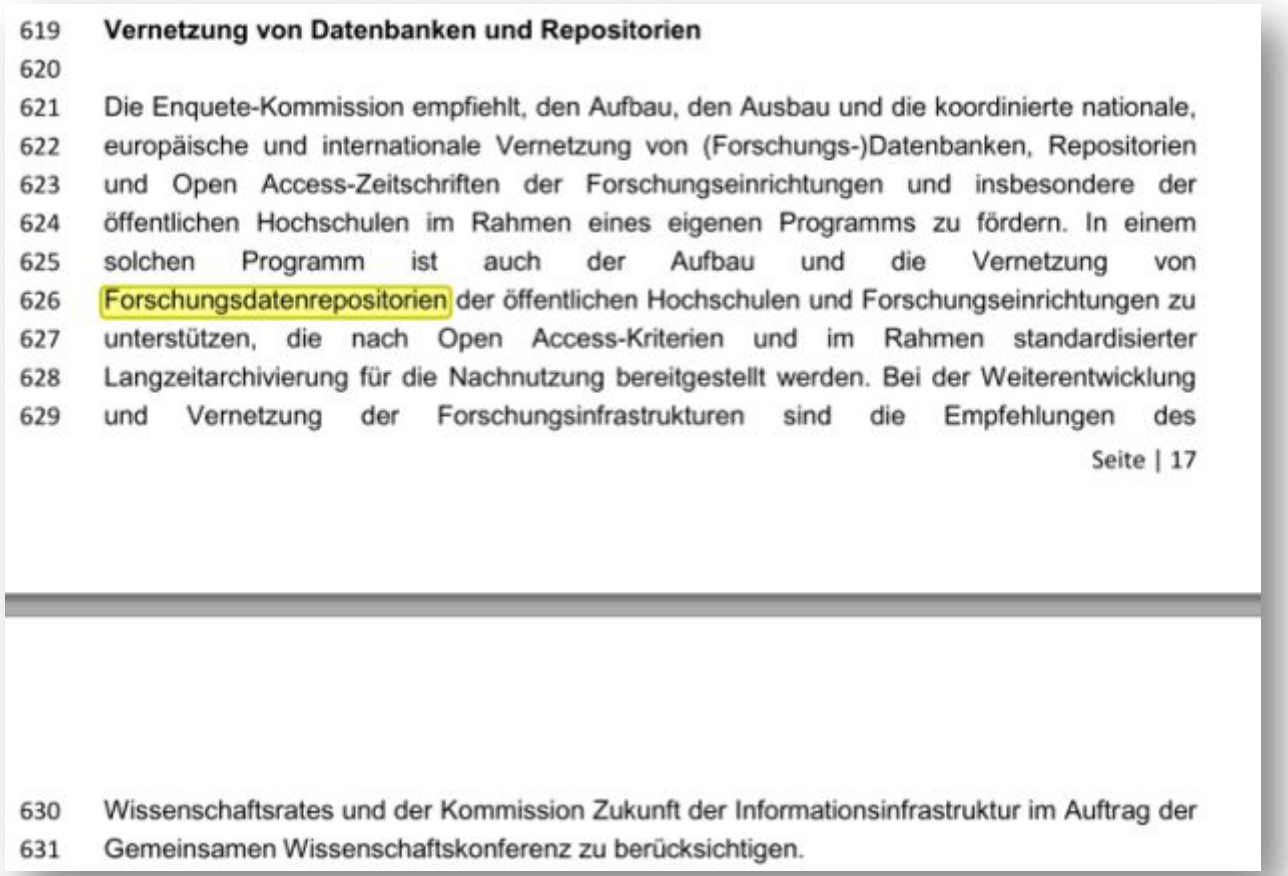
- All European Academies (2012)
  - „Encouraging scientific and research institutions in their countries and the supporting industries to innovate and **promote open science platforms, making research results discoverable and re-usable**, interacting also with publishers andlibraries/repositories to explore new business models for sustainable open science data management [..]“



All European Academies. (2012). Open Science for the 21st Century. Declaration of All European Academies. Retrieved from http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/e-infrastructure/docs/allea-declaration-1.pdf

RELEVANZ

- Wissenschaftspolitisch: Deutschland



Vernetzung von Datenbanken und Repositorien

Die Enquete-Kommission empfiehlt, den Aufbau, den Ausbau und die koordinierte nationale, europäische und internationale Vernetzung von (Forschungs-)Datenbanken, Repositorien und Open Access-Zeitschriften der Forschungseinrichtungen und insbesondere der öffentlichen Hochschulen im Rahmen eines eigenen Programms zu fördern. In einem solchen Programm ist auch der Aufbau und die Vernetzung von Forschungsdatenrepositorien der öffentlichen Hochschulen und Forschungseinrichtungen zu unterstützen, die nach Open Access-Kriterien und im Rahmen standardisierter Langzeitarchivierung für die Nachnutzung bereitgestellt werden. Bei der Weiterentwicklung und Vernetzung der Forschungsinfrastrukturen sind die Empfehlungen des

Seite | 17

Wissenschaftsrates und der Kommission Zukunft der Informationsinfrastruktur im Auftrag der Gemeinsamen Wissenschaftskonferenz zu berücksichtigen.

Enquete-Kommission Internet und digitale Gesellschaft. (2012). Projektgruppe Bildung und Forschung. Handlungsempfehlungen. Ausschussdrucksache 17(24)052. Retrieved from http://www.bundestag.de/internetenquete/dokumentation/Sitzungen/20120625/A-Drs_17_24_052_-_PG_Bildung_und_Forschung_Handlungsempfehlungen.pdf

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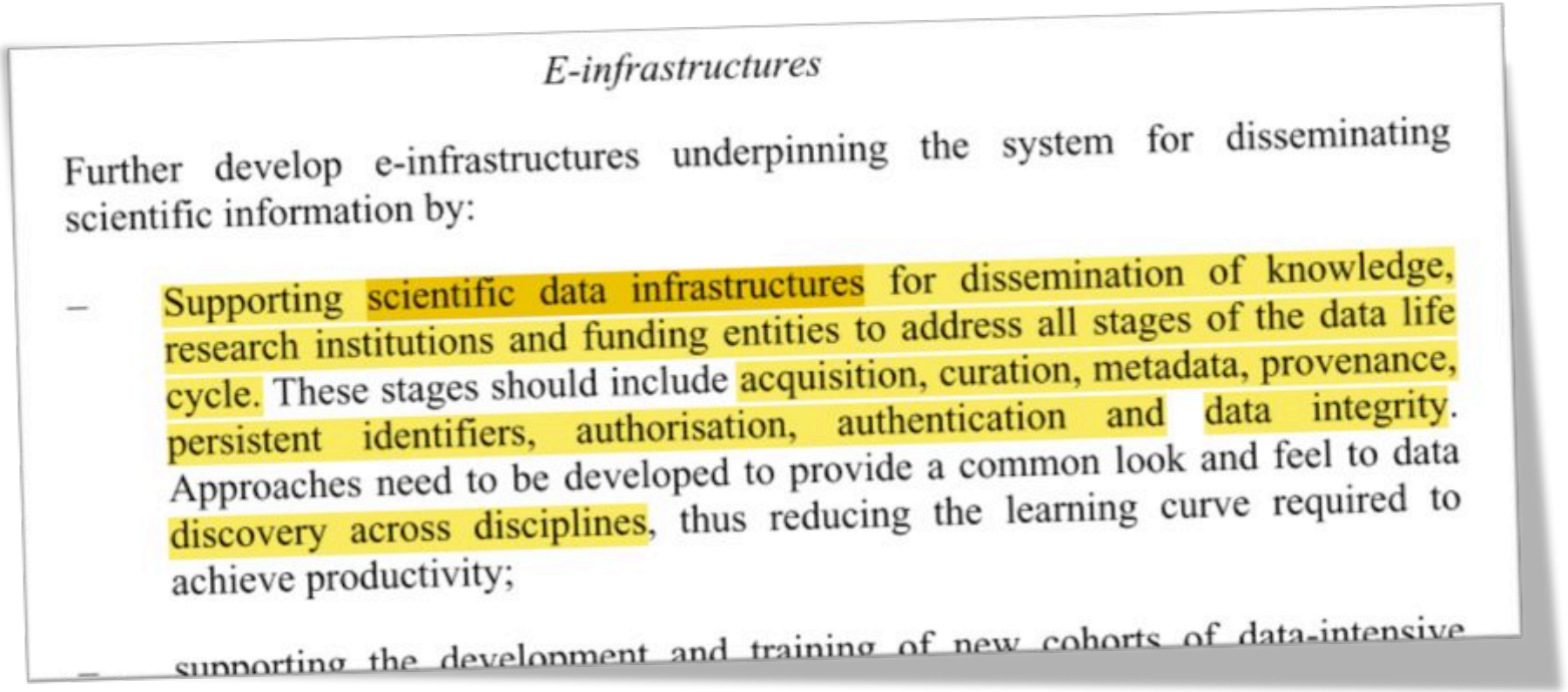
- Wissenschaftspolitisch: Europa



E-infrastructures

Further develop e-infrastructures underpinning the system for disseminating scientific information by:

– Supporting scientific data infrastructures for dissemination of knowledge, research institutions and funding entities to address all stages of the data life cycle. These stages should include acquisition, curation, metadata, provenance, persistent identifiers, authorisation, authentication and data integrity. Approaches need to be developed to provide a common look and feel to data discovery across disciplines, thus reducing the learning curve required to achieve productivity;

– supporting the development and training of new cohorts of data-intensive

European Commission. (2012). Commission Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information. C(2012) 4890 final. Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/research/science-society/document_library/pdf_06/recommendation-access-and-preservation-scientific-information_en.pdf

RELEVANZ

- Wissenschaftspolitisch: USA

b) Ensure that all extramural researchers receiving Federal grants and contracts for scientific research and intramural researchers develop data management plans, as appropriate, describing how they will provide for long-term preservation of, and access to, scientific data in digital formats resulting from federally funded research, or explaining why long-term preservation and access cannot be justified;

c) Allow the inclusion of appropriate costs for data management and access in proposals for Federal funding for scientific research;

d) Ensure appropriate evaluation of the merits of submitted data management plans;

e) Include mechanisms to ensure that intramural and extramural researchers comply with data management plans and policies;

f) Promote the deposit of data in publicly accessible databases, where appropriate and available;

Office of Science and Technology Policy. (2013). Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research. Retrieved from http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/ostp_public_access_memo_2013.pdf

RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

- Data Policies von Förderorganisationen
  - NIH, 2003
    - „**The NIH expects and supports the timely release and sharing of final research data from NIH-supported studies for use by other researchers.** Starting with the October 1, 2003 receipt date, investigators submitting an NIH application seeking $500,000 or more in direct costs in any single year are expected to include a **plan for data sharing** or state why data sharing is not possible.“

National Institutes of Health. (2003, April 12). Final NIH Statement on Sharing Research Data. Retrieved from http://grants.nih.gov/grants/guide/notice-files/NOT-OD-03-032.html

RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

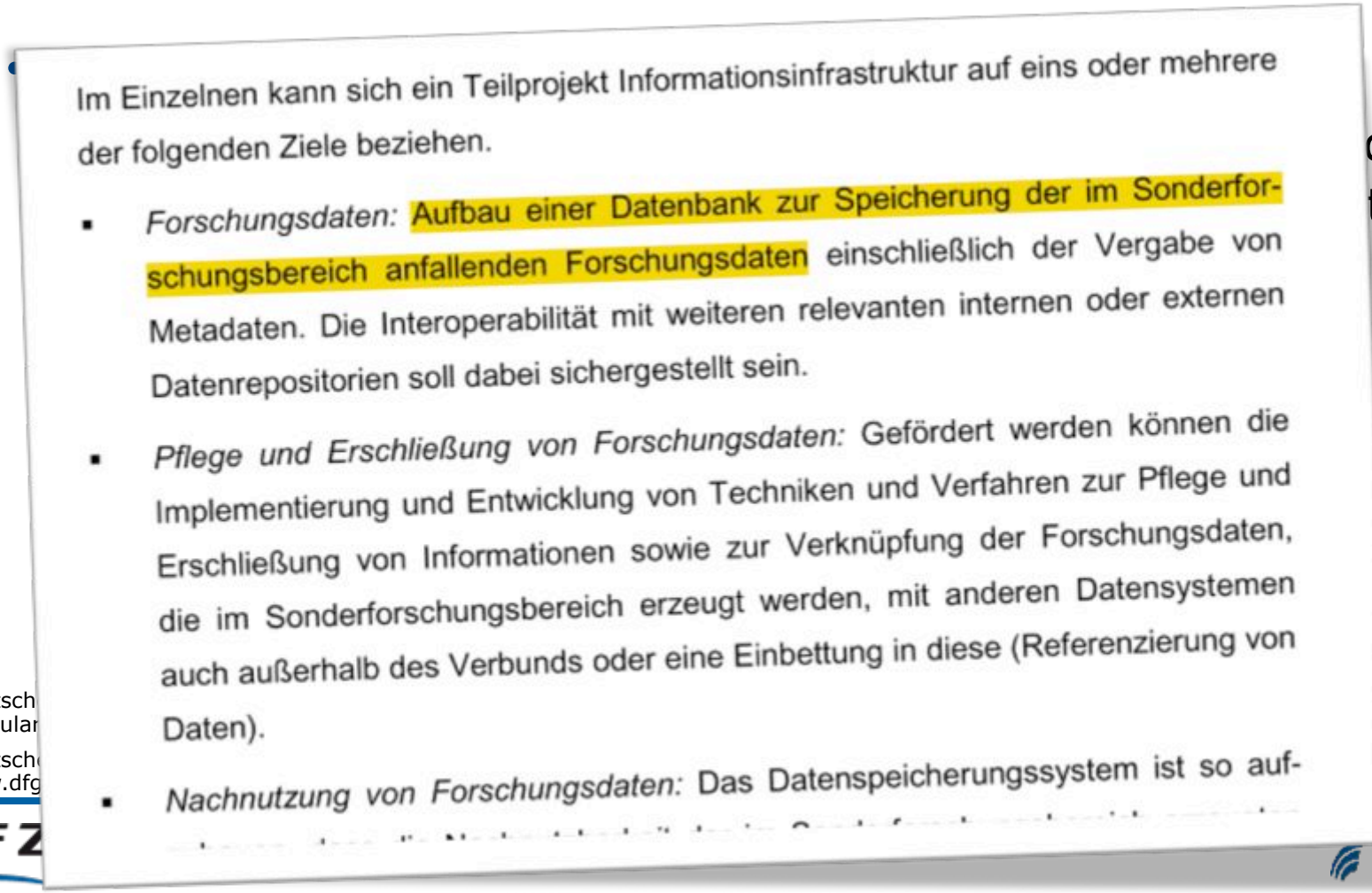
- Data Policies von Förderorganisationen
  - DFG, 2010
    - „Wenn [..] systematisch (Mess-)Daten erhoben werden, die für die Nachnutzung geeignet sind, legen Sie bitte dar, welche Maßnahmen ergriffen wurden bzw. während der Laufzeit des Projektes getroffen werden, um die Daten nachhaltig zu sichern und ggf. für eine erneute Nutzung bereit zu stellen. **Bitte berücksichtigen Sie dabei auch - sofern vorhanden - die in Ihrer Fachdisziplin existierenden Standards und die Angebote bestehender Datenrepositorien.**"

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. (2012). Leitfaden für die Antragstellung. DFG-Vordruck 54.01 - 1/12. Retrieved from http://www.dfg.de/formulare/54_01/54_01_de.pdf

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. (2012). Merkblatt Sonderforschungsbereiche. DFG-Vordruck 50.06 – 6/12. Retrieved from http://www.dfg.de/formulare/50_06/50_06_de.pdf

RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

- Data Policies von Förderorganisationen



Im Einzelnen kann sich ein Teilprojekt Informationsinfrastruktur auf eins oder mehrere der folgenden Ziele beziehen.

- *Forschungsdaten:* Aufbau einer Datenbank zur Speicherung der im Sonderforschungsbereich anfallenden Forschungsdaten einschließlich der Vergabe von Metadaten. Die Interoperabilität mit weiteren relevanten internen oder externen Datenrepositorien soll dabei sichergestellt sein.
- *Pflege und Erschließung von Forschungsdaten:* Gefördert werden können die Implementierung und Entwicklung von Techniken und Verfahren zur Pflege und Erschließung von Informationen sowie zur Verknüpfung der Forschungsdaten, die im Sonderforschungsbereich erzeugt werden, mit anderen Datensystemen auch außerhalb des Verbunds oder eine Einbettung in diese (Referenzierung von Daten).
- *Nachnutzung von Forschungsdaten:* Das Datenspeicherungssystem ist so auf-

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RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

- Data Policies von wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften
  - Nature, 2013
    - „**Data sets must be made freely available to readers from the date of publication, and must be provided to editors and peer-reviewers at submission, for the purposes of evaluating the manuscript**. For the following types of data set, submission to a community-endorsed, public repository is mandatory. Accession numbers must be provided in the paper. Examples of **appropriate public repositories** are listed below."

Nature. (2013). Availability of data and materials. Retrieved from http://www.nature.com/authors/policies/availability.html

RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

- Data Policies von wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften

EDITORIAL

nature immunology

Raising standards

Nature journals' updated editorial policies aim to improve transparency and reproducibility

Beginning in May, *Nature* and the Nature research journals are adopting editorial measures to improve the consistency and quality of reporting in the life-sciences articles they publish. To facilitate the interpretation and improve the reliability of published results, we will more systematically ensure the reporting of key methodological details, give more space to Methods sections, examine the statistics more closely and offer more ways for authors to be transparent about these matters.

To allow authors to describe their experimental designs and methods in enough detail for others to interpret and replicate them, the participating journals are removing length restrictions on Methods sections.

To further increase transparency, we now also encourage authors to provide, in tabular form, the data underlying the graphical representations used in figures. This is in addition to our well-established data-deposition policy for specific types of experiments and large

Nature.

Nature Immunology. (2013). Raising standards. Nature Immunology, 14(5), 415. doi:10.1038/ni.2603

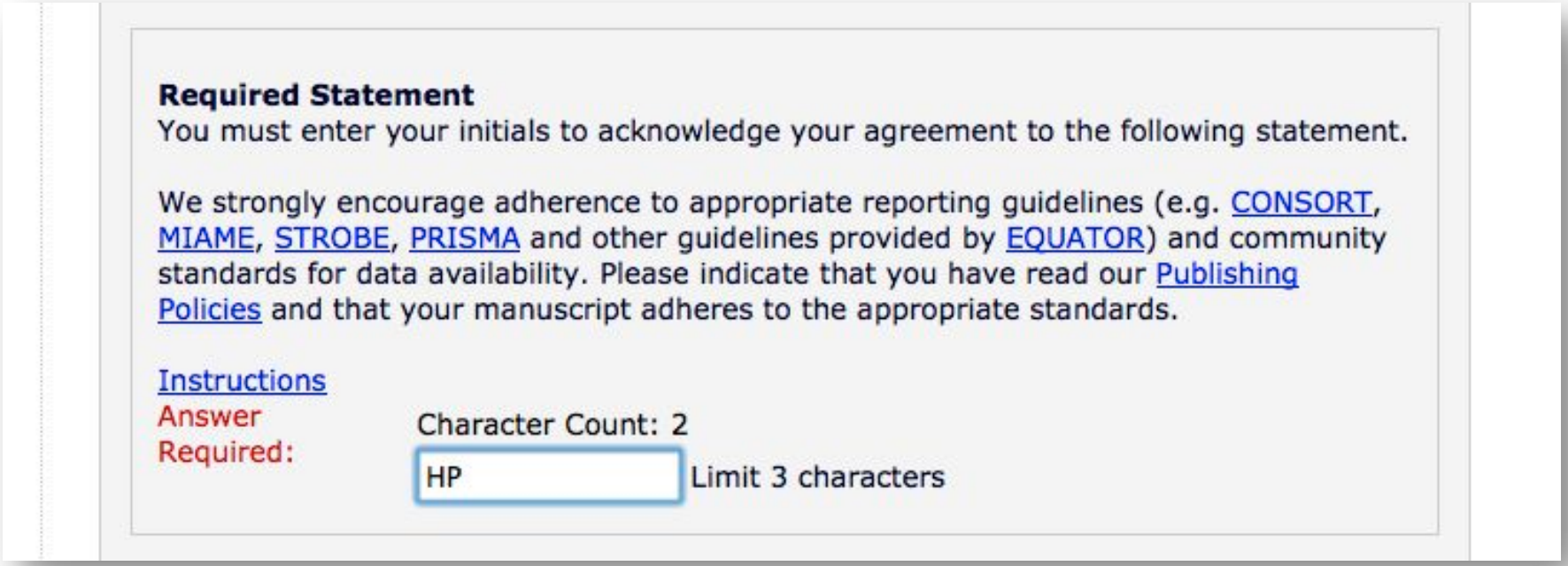
RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

- Data Policies von wissenschaftlichen Zeitschriften
  - AGU, 1993-1996
    - „**Data sets cited in AGU publications must meet the same type of standards for public access and long-term availability as are applied to citations to the scientific literature**. Thus data cited in AGU publications must be permanently archived in a data center or centers that meet the following **conditions**: a) are **open** to scientists throughout the world. b) are committed to archiving data sets **indefinitely**. c) provide services at **reasonable costs**."

American Geophysical Union. (1996). Policy on Referencing Data in and Archiving Data for AGU Publications. Retrieved from http://publications.agu.org/author-resource-center/publication-policies/data-policy/

RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

- Verankerung im Einreichungsprozess
  - Beispiel PLOS ONE



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You must enter your initials to acknowledge your agreement to the following statement.

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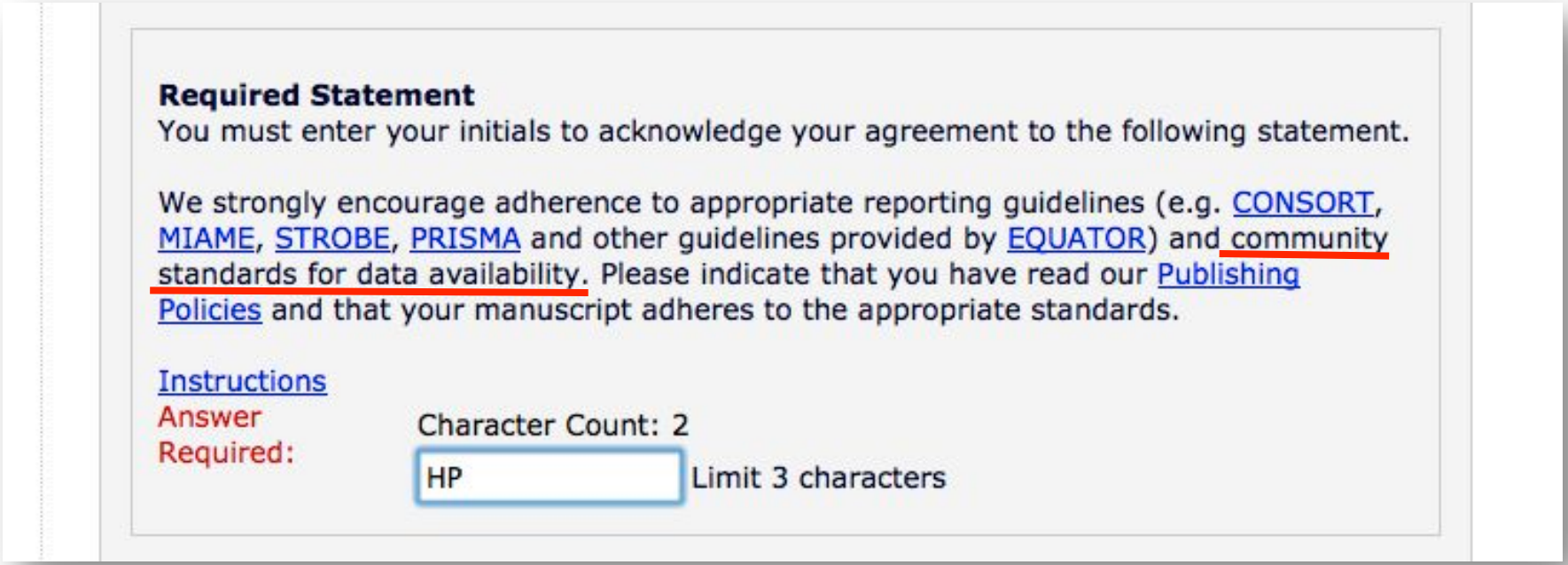
RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

- Verankerung im Einreichungsprozess
  - Beispiel PLOS ONE



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Instructions
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RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

The Research Data Repositories Landscape

Investigators are expected to share their data!

funders

research data repositories

Underlying data must be accessible!

journals

Where can I store my data?

scientists

Where can I find data?

Should we offer repositories for all disciplines?

universities and research labs

RRZE Icon Set (CC: BY-SA)

Grafik: re3data.org

RAHMENBEDINGUNGEN

- Benötigt werden Informationsinfrastrukturen, die die dauerhafte Zugänglichkeit der Daten sicherstellen.
- Die Anforderungen an diese Infrastrukturen können je nach Disziplin (und Daten) variieren.

- Europäische Kommission (2009):
  - „The landscape of data repositories across Europe is **fairly heterogeneous**, but there is a solid basis to develop a coherent strategy to overcome the fragmentation and enable research communities to better manage, use, share and preserve data."

European Commission. (2009). ICT infrastructures for e-science. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. COM(2009) 108 final. Retrieved from http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2009:0108:FIN:EN:PDF

TYPOLOGIE

- Disziplinäre Forschungsdaten-Repositorien
- Institutionelle Forschungsdaten-Repositorien
- Projektspezifische Forschungsdaten-Repositorien
- Multidisziplinäre Forschungsdaten-Repositorien
- Portale, die verteile Datensammlungen zugänglich machen
- (Nationale Ansätze)

Pampel, H., Goebelbecker, H.-J., & Vierkant, P. (2012). re3data.org: Aufbau eines Verzeichnisses von Forschungsdaten-Repositorien. Ein Werkstattbericht. In B. Mittermaier (Ed.), Vernetztes Wissen – Daten, Menschen, Systeme. WissKom 2012 (pp. 61–73). Jülich: Verlag des Forschungszentrums Jülich. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/2128/4699

TYPOLOGIE

- Disziplinäre Forschungsdaten-Repositorien
  - Beispiele:
    - PANGAEA – Data Publisher for Earth & Environmental Science, http://www.pangaea.de
    - Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO), http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo
    - GESIS – Datenarchiv für Sozialwissenschaften, http://www.gesis.org/unser-angebot/recherchieren/datenbestandskatalog/

TYPOLOGIE

- PANGAEA

Betreiber:	Alfred-Wegener-Institut (AWI) und MARUM – Zentrum für Marine Umweltwissenschaften der Universität Bremen
Disziplin:	Erd- und Umweltwissenschaften
Mission:	„The information system PANGAEA is operated as an Open Access library aimed at archiving, publishing and distributing georeferenced data from earth system research. The system guarantees long-term availability of its content through a commitment of the operating institutions.“
Zugangs-bedingungen:	CC-BY
Finanzierung:	Betreiber und Drittmittelförderung (u.a. Datenmanagement)
Zitations-vorschlag:	Beispiel: http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.738246

TYPOLOGIE

- PANGAEA

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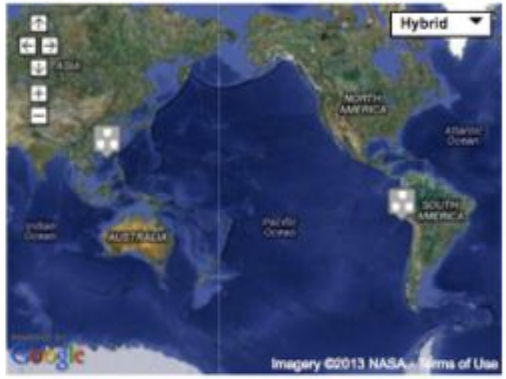
Data Description

Show Map | Google Earth | RIS | BibTeX

Citation: Holbourn, AEL et al. (2005): Geochemistry and stable isotope record of benthic foraminifera of Miocene sediments. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.738246,
Supplement to: **Holbourn, Ann E L; Kuhnt, Wolfgang; Schulz, Michael; Erlenkeuser, Helmut (2005):** Impacts of orbital forcing and atmospheric carbon dioxide on Miocene ice-sheet expansion. *Nature*, **438**, 483-487, doi:10.1038/nature04123



Abstract: The processes causing the middle Miocene global cooling, which marked the Earth's final transition into an 'icehouse' climate about 13.9 million years ago (Myr ago) (Flower and Kennett, 1993, doi:10.1029/93PA02196; 1995 doi:10.1029/95PA02022; Miller et al., 1991, doi:10.1029/90JB0201; Zachos et al., 2001, doi:10.1126/science.1059412), remain enigmatic. Tectonically driven circulation changes (Kennett, 1977, doi:10.1029/JC082i027p03843); Woodruff and Savin, 1991, doi:10.1029/91PA02561) and variations in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels (Raymo and Ruddimann, 1992, doi:10.1038/359117a0; Vincent and Berger, 1985) have been suggested as driving mechanisms, but the lack of adequately preserved sedimentary successions has made rigorous testing of these hypotheses difficult. Here we present high-resolution climate proxy records, covering the period from 14.7 to 12.7 million years ago, from two complete sediment cores from the northwest and southeast subtropical Pacific Ocean. Using new chronologies through the correlation to the latest orbital model (Laskar et al., 2004, doi:10.1051/0004-6361:20041335), we find relatively constant, low summer insolation over Antarctica coincident with declining atmospheric carbon dioxide levels at the time of Antarctic ice-sheet expansion and global cooling, suggesting a causal link. We surmise that the thermal isolation of Antarctica played a role in providing sustained long-term climatic boundary conditions propitious for ice-sheet formation. Our data document that Antarctic glaciation was rapid, taking place within two obliquity cycles, and coincided with a striking transition from obliquity to eccentricity as the drivers of climatic change.

Project(s): **Institute for Geosciences, Christian Albrechts University, Kiel** (GIK/IfG)
Center for Marine Environmental Sciences (MARUM)
Ocean Drilling Program (ODP)

Coverage: *Median Latitude:* -0.808281 * *Median Longitude:* -148.099083 * *South-bound Latitude:* -16.007017 * *West-bound Longitude:* 116.272917 * *North-bound Latitude:* 19.456700 * *East-bound Longitude:* -76.378083
Date/Time Start: 1999-03-21T00:00:00 * *Date/Time End:* 2002-04-26T00:00:00

Event(s): **184-1146** * *Latitude:* 19.456700 * *Longitude:* 116.272917 * *Date/Time Start:* 1999-03-21T00:00:00 * *Date/Time End:* 1999-03-29T00:00:00 * *Elevation:* -2091.5 m * *Recovery:* 1451.70 m * *Penetration:* 1455.60 m * *Location:* South China Sea * *Campaign:* Leg184 * *Basis:* Joides Resolution * *Device:* Composite Core * *Comment:* 153 cores; 1450.6 m cored; 5 m drilled; 100.1% recovery
202-1237 * *Latitude:* -16.007017 * *Longitude:* -76.378083 * *Date/Time:* 2002-04-26T00:00:00 * *Elevation:* 3212.3 m * *Recovery:* 771.00 m * *Penetration:* 896.20 m * *Location:* South Pacific Ocean * *Campaign:* Leg202 * *Basis:* Joides Resolution * *Device:* Composite Core * *Comment:* 79 cores; 744.7 m cored; 151.5 m drilled; 103.5 % recovery

License: Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported

Size: 7 datasets

TYPOLOGIE

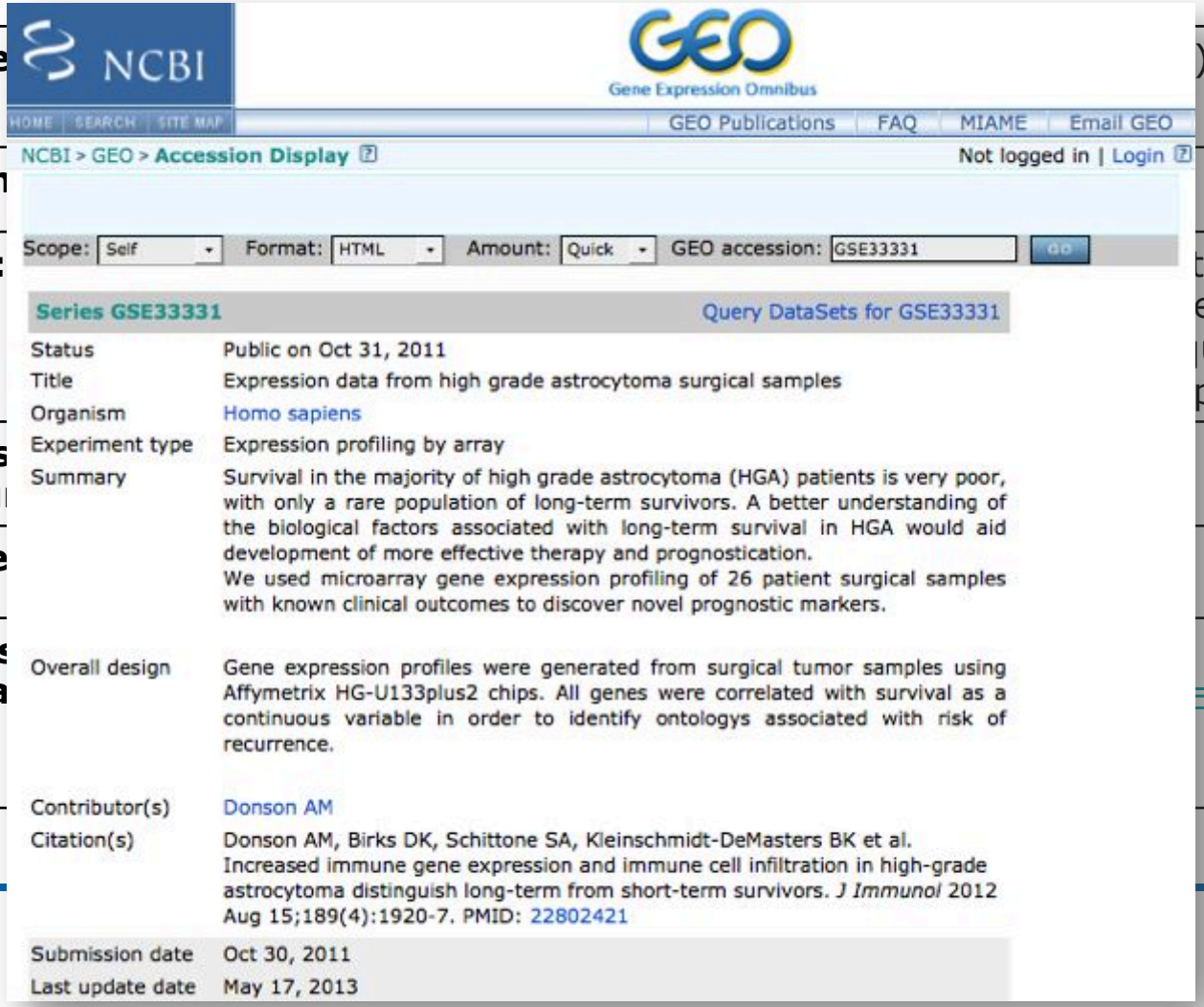
- Gene Expression Omnibus

Betreiber:	National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) der U.S. National Library of Medicine
Disziplin:	Biomedizin
Mission:	„a public functional genomics data repository supporting MIAME-compliant data submissions. Array- and sequence-based data are accepted. Tools are provided to help users query and download experiments and curated gene expression profiles.“
Zugangs-bedingungen:	-
Finanzierung:	Betreiber
Zitations-vorschlag:	Beispiel: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE33331

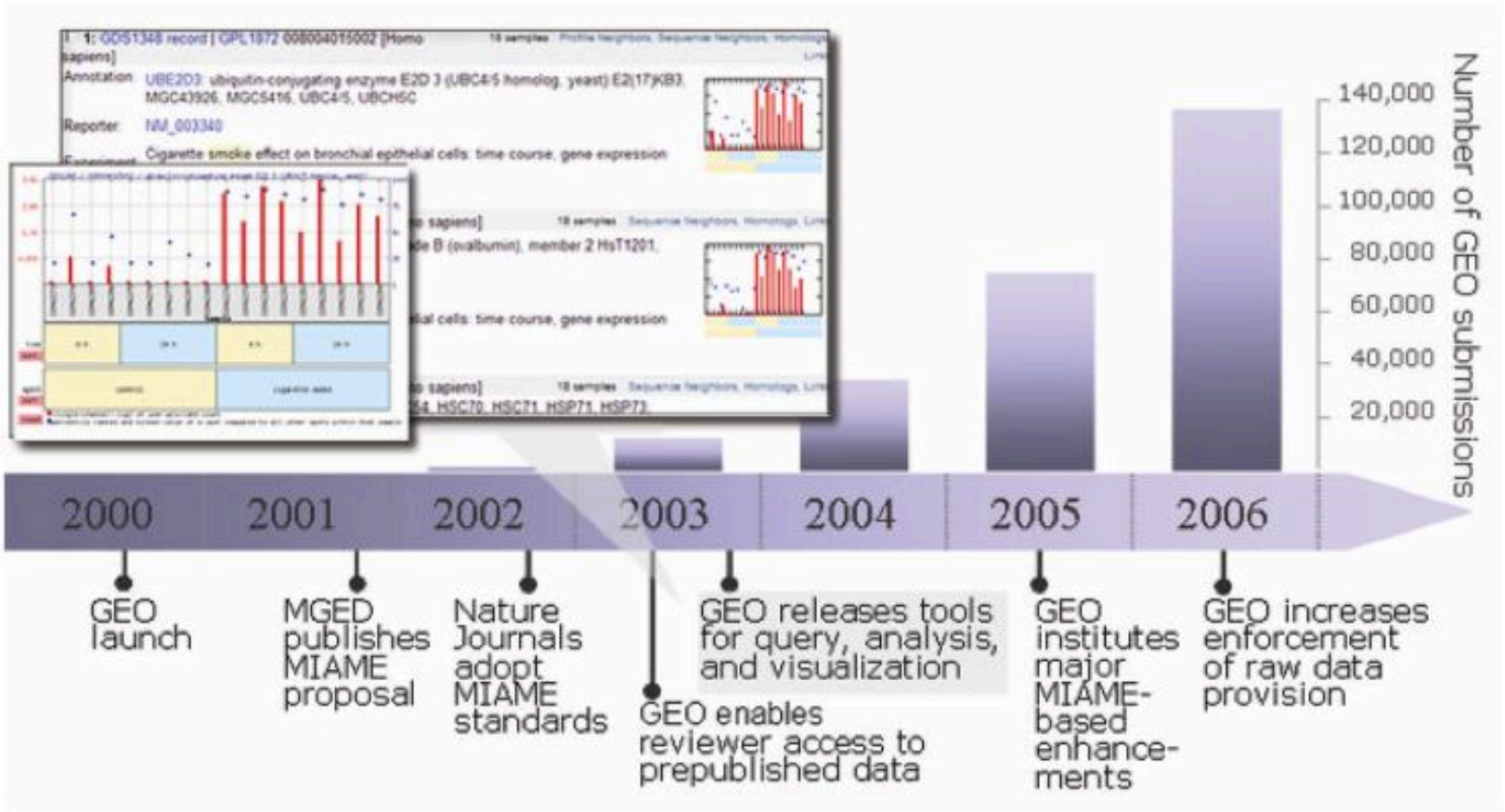
TYPOLOGIE

- Gene Expression Omnibus

Betreibe	) der U.S.
Disziplin	
Mission:	ting ence-based uery and profiles.“
Zugangs bedingu	
Finanzie	
Zitations vorschla	=GSE33331



TYPOLOGIE



Edgar, R., & Barrett, T. (2006). NCBI GEO standards and services for microarray data. Nature biotechnology, 24(12), 1471–2. doi:10.1038/nbt1206-1471

TYPOLOGIE

- GESIS – Datenarchiv für Sozialwissenschaften

Betreiber:	GESIS - Leibniz-Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Datenarchiv für Sozialwissenschaften
Disziplin:	Sozialwissenschaften
Mission:	„Die Abteilung „Datenarchiv für Sozialwissenschaften" bietet in erster Linie Datenservice zu nationalen und international-vergleichende Umfragen zu soziologischen und politikwissenschaftlichen Fragestellungen. Die Studien werden gemäß klar definierten methodisch-technischen Anforderungen akquiriert und sodann bedarfsorientiert gemäß international anerkannten Standards aufbereitet, archiviert und der wissenschaftlich interessierten Öffentlichkeit zugänglich gemacht."
Zugangs-bedingungen:	Diverse Zugangskategorien (0, A, B, C)
Finanzierung:	Betreiber
Zitations-vorschlag:	Beispiel: http://dx.doi.org/doi:10.4232/1.0307

TYPOLOGIE

- GE

ZA6244: Sächsische Längsschnittstudie - Welle 26, 2012

Bibliographische Angaben | Inhalt | Methodologie | Daten & Dokumente | Errata & Versionen | Weitere Hinweise | Gruppen

Studiennummer	ZA6244
Titel	Sächsische Längsschnittstudie - Welle 26, 2012
Aktuelle Version	1.0.0, 29.01.2013, doi:10.4232/1.11512
Erhebungszeitraum	06.2012 - 11.2012
Primärforscher/ Wissenschaftlicher Beirat, Institution	Förster, Peter - Forschungsstelle Sozialanalysen Leipzig Brähler, Elmar - Abteilung Medizinische Psychologie und Medizinische Soziologie Universitätsklinikum Leipzig Stöbel-Richter, Yve - Abteilung Medizinische Psychologie und Medizinische Soziologie Universitätsklinikum Leipzig Berth, Hendrik - Medizinische Psychologie und Medizinische Soziologie Universitätsklinikum Carl Gustav Carus an der Technischen Universität Dresden
Kategorien	Politische Einstellungen und Verhaltensweisen Arbeit und Betrieb Familie Person, Persönlichkeit, Rolle
Zitation	*Förster, Peter; Brähler, Elmar; Stöbel-Richter, Yve; Berth, Hendrik (2013): Sächsische Längsschnittstudie - Welle 26, 2012. GESIS Datenarchiv, Köln. ZA6244 Datenfile Version 1.0.0, doi:10.4232/1.11512*

TYPOLOGIE

- Institutionelle Forschungsdaten-Repositorien
  - Beispiele:
    - Purdue University Research Repository (PURR), https://purr.purdue.edu
    - Open Data LMU, http://data.ub.uni-muenchen.de
    - MADATA – Mannheim Research Data Repository, http://madata.bib.uni-mannheim.de

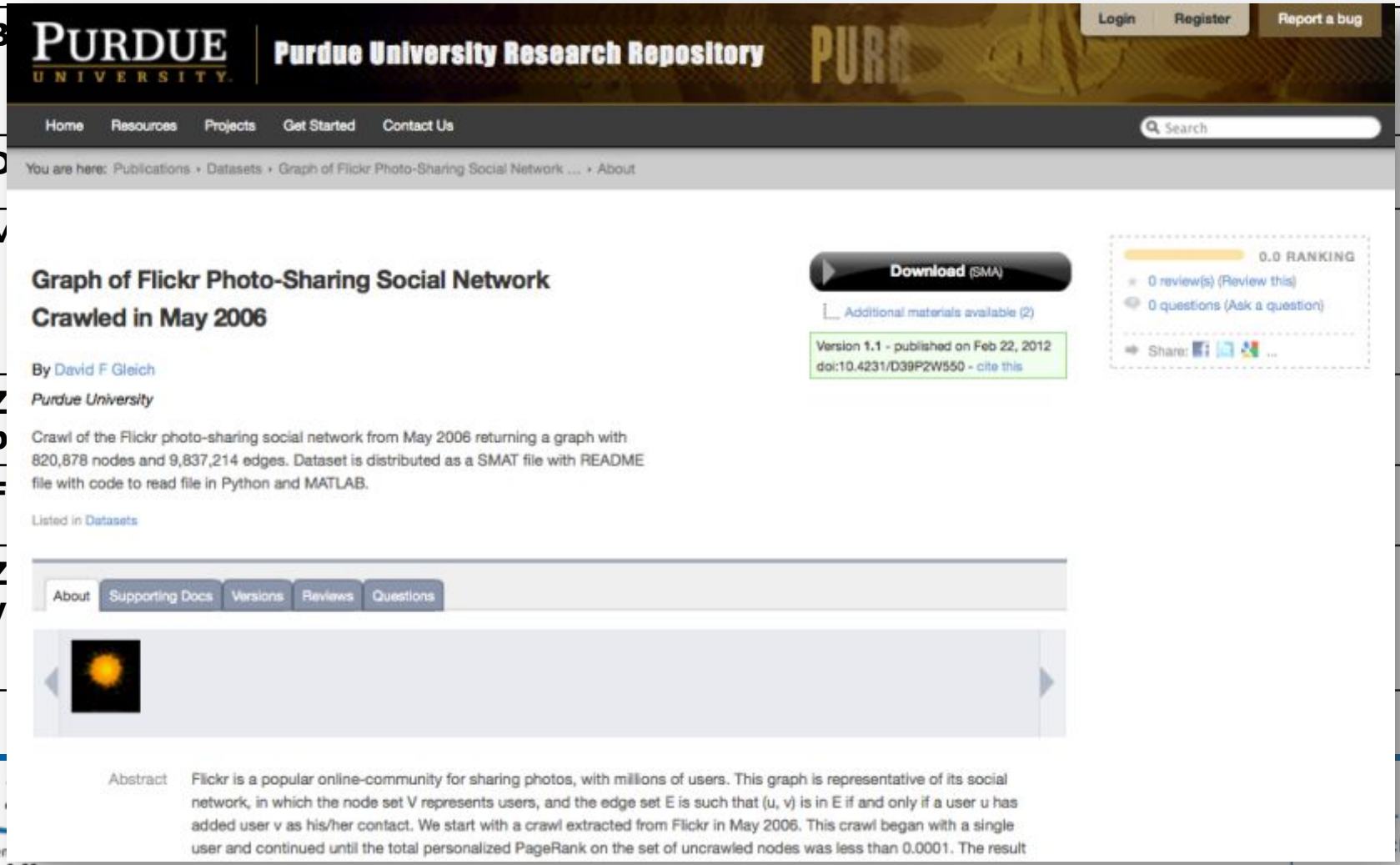
TYPOLOGIE

- Purdue University Research Repository (PURR)

Betreiber:	„PURR is a collaboration among the Purdue Libraries, the Office of the Vice President for Research, and Information Technology at Purdue (ITaP).“
Disziplin:	Multidisziplinär (Fächer der Universität)
Mission:	„The Purdue University Research Repository (PURR) provides an online, collaborative working space and data-sharing platform to support the data management needs of Purdue researchers and their collaborators.“
Zugangs-bedingungen:	-
Finanzierung:	Institutionelle Förderung
Zitations-vorschlag:	Beispiel: http://dx.doi.org/10.4231/D39P2W550

TYPOLOGIE

- Purdue University Research Repository (PURR)



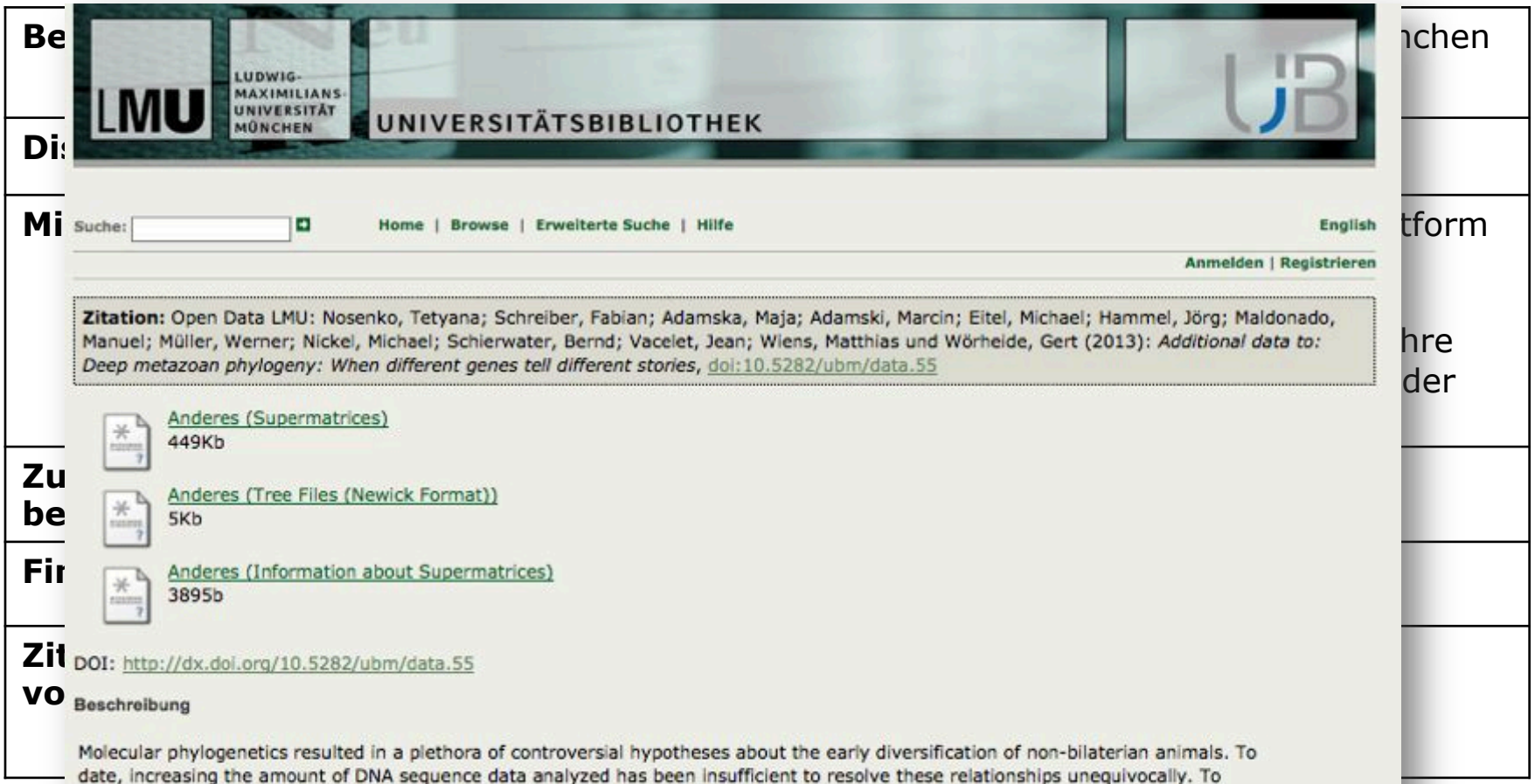
TYPOLOGIE

- Open Data LMU

Betreiber:	Universitätsbibliothek der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München
Disziplin:	Multidisziplinär (Fächer der Universität)
Mission:	„Die Universitätsbibliothek stellt mit Open Data LMU eine Plattform für die Veröffentlichung von Forschungsdaten bereit. Wissenschaftler/innen aller Fakultäten der LMU sowie von Institutionen, die mit der LMU kooperieren, sind eingeladen, ihre Forschungsdaten auf dieser Plattform abzulegen, um sie [...] der Allgemeinheit zur Verfügung zu stellen.“
Zugangs-bedingungen:	u.a. Public Domain Dedication and License (PDDL)
Finanzierung:	Institutionelle Förderung
Zitations-vorschlag:	Beispiel: http://dx.doi.org/10.5282/ubm/data.55

TYPOLOGIE

- Open Data LMU



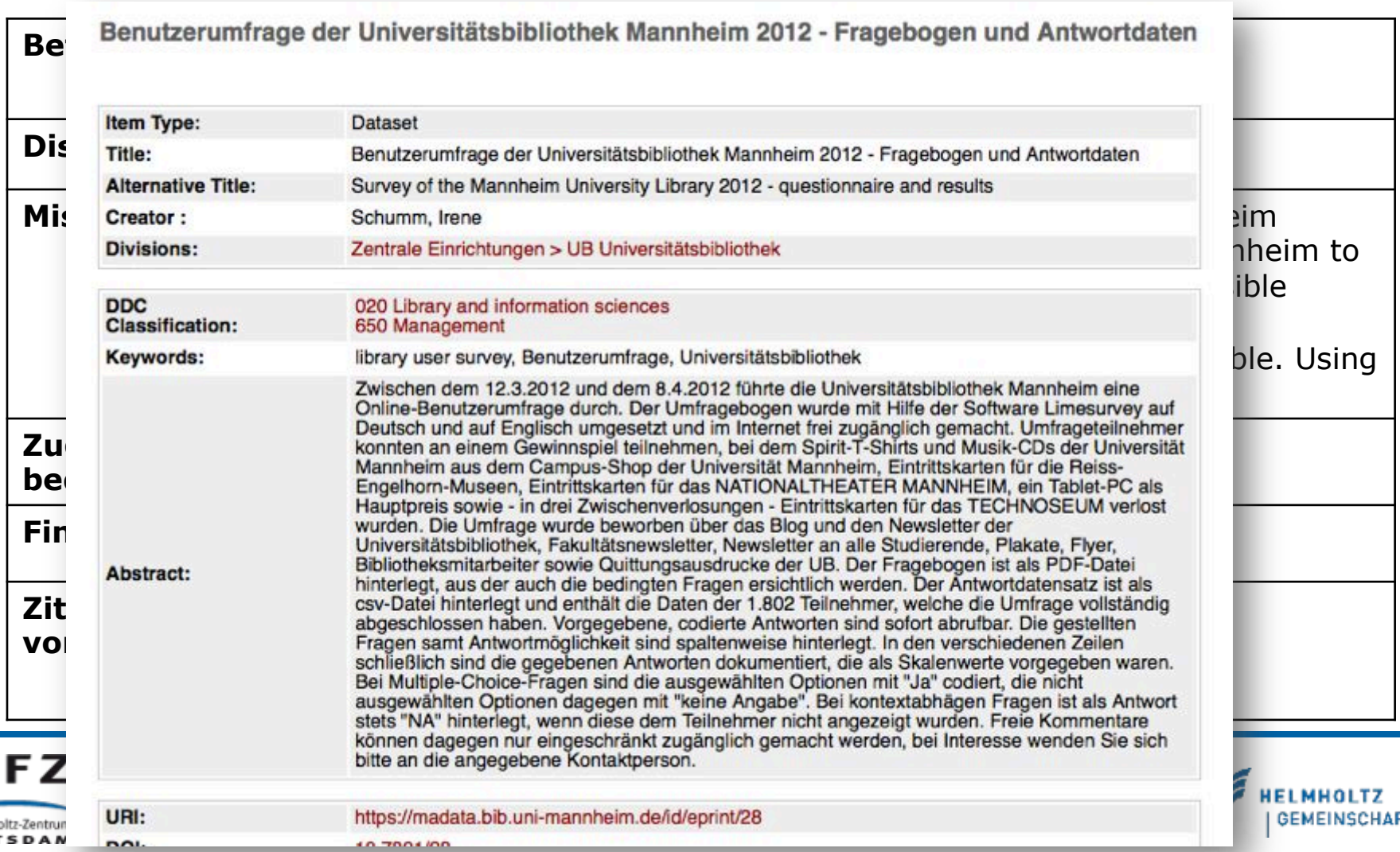
TYPOLOGIE

- MADATA – Mannheim Research Data Repository

Betreiber:	Universitätsbibliothek Mannheim
Disziplin:	Multidisziplinär (Fächer der Universität)
Mission:	„The Research Data Repository of the University of Mannheim invites all researchers and faculty of the University of Mannheim to archive their research data here in order to make it accessible through the Internet. All archived data sets receive DOIs (Digital Object Identifier) to make them accessible and citable. Using this repository is free of charge.“
Zugangs-bedingungen:	u.a. Creative Commons Lizenzen (Empfehlung CC-0)
Finanzierung:	Institutionelle Förderung
Zitations-vorschlag:	Beispiel: http://dx.doi.org/10.7801/28

TYPOLOGIE

- MADATA – Mannheim Research Data Repository



Benutzerumfrage der Universitätsbibliothek Mannheim 2012 - Fragebogen und Antwortdaten

Item Type:	Dataset
Title:	Benutzerumfrage der Universitätsbibliothek Mannheim 2012 - Fragebogen und Antwortdaten
Alternative Title:	Survey of the Mannheim University Library 2012 - questionnaire and results
Creator :	Schumm, Irene
Divisions:	Zentrale Einrichtungen > UB Universitätsbibliothek
DDC Classification:	020 Library and information sciences 650 Management
Keywords:	library user survey, Benutzerumfrage, Universitätsbibliothek
Abstract:	Zwischen dem 12.3.2012 und dem 8.4.2012 führte die Universitätsbibliothek Mannheim eine Online-Benutzerumfrage durch. Der Umfragebogen wurde mit Hilfe der Software Limesurvey auf Deutsch und auf Englisch umgesetzt und im Internet frei zugänglich gemacht. Umfrageteilnehmer konnten an einem Gewinnspiel teilnehmen, bei dem Spirit-T-Shirts und Musik-CDs der Universität Mannheim aus dem Campus-Shop der Universität Mannheim, Eintrittskarten für die Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Eintrittskarten für das NATIONALTHEATER MANNHEIM, ein Tablet-PC als Hauptpreis sowie - in drei Zwischenverlosungen - Eintrittskarten für das TECHNOSEUM verlost wurden. Die Umfrage wurde beworben über das Blog und den Newsletter der Universitätsbibliothek, Fakultätsnewsletter, Newsletter an alle Studierende, Plakate, Flyer, Bibliotheksmitarbeiter sowie Quittungsausdrucke der UB. Der Fragebogen ist als PDF-Datei hinterlegt, aus der auch die bedingten Fragen ersichtlich werden. Der Antwortdatensatz ist als csv-Datei hinterlegt und enthält die Daten der 1.802 Teilnehmer, welche die Umfrage vollständig abgeschlossen haben. Vorgegebene, codierte Antworten sind sofort abrufbar. Die gestellten Fragen samt Antwortmöglichkeit sind spaltenweise hinterlegt. In den verschiedenen Zeilen schließlich sind die gegebenen Antworten dokumentiert, die als Skalenwerte vorgegeben waren. Bei Multiple-Choice-Fragen sind die ausgewählten Optionen mit "Ja" codiert, die nicht ausgewählten Optionen dagegen mit "keine Angabe". Bei kontextabhägen Fragen ist als Antwort stets "NA" hinterlegt, wenn diese dem Teilnehmer nicht angezeigt wurden. Freie Kommentare können dagegen nur eingeschränkt zugänglich gemacht werden, bei Interesse wenden Sie sich bitte an die angegebene Kontaktperson.
URI:	https://madata.bib.uni-mannheim.de/id/eprint/28
DOI:	

TYPOLOGIE

- Projektspezifische Forschungsdaten-Repositorien
  - Beispiele:
    - Scientific Drilling Database, http://www.scientificdrilling.org
    - The Bern Digital Pantheon Project, http://www.digitalpantheon.ch/repository

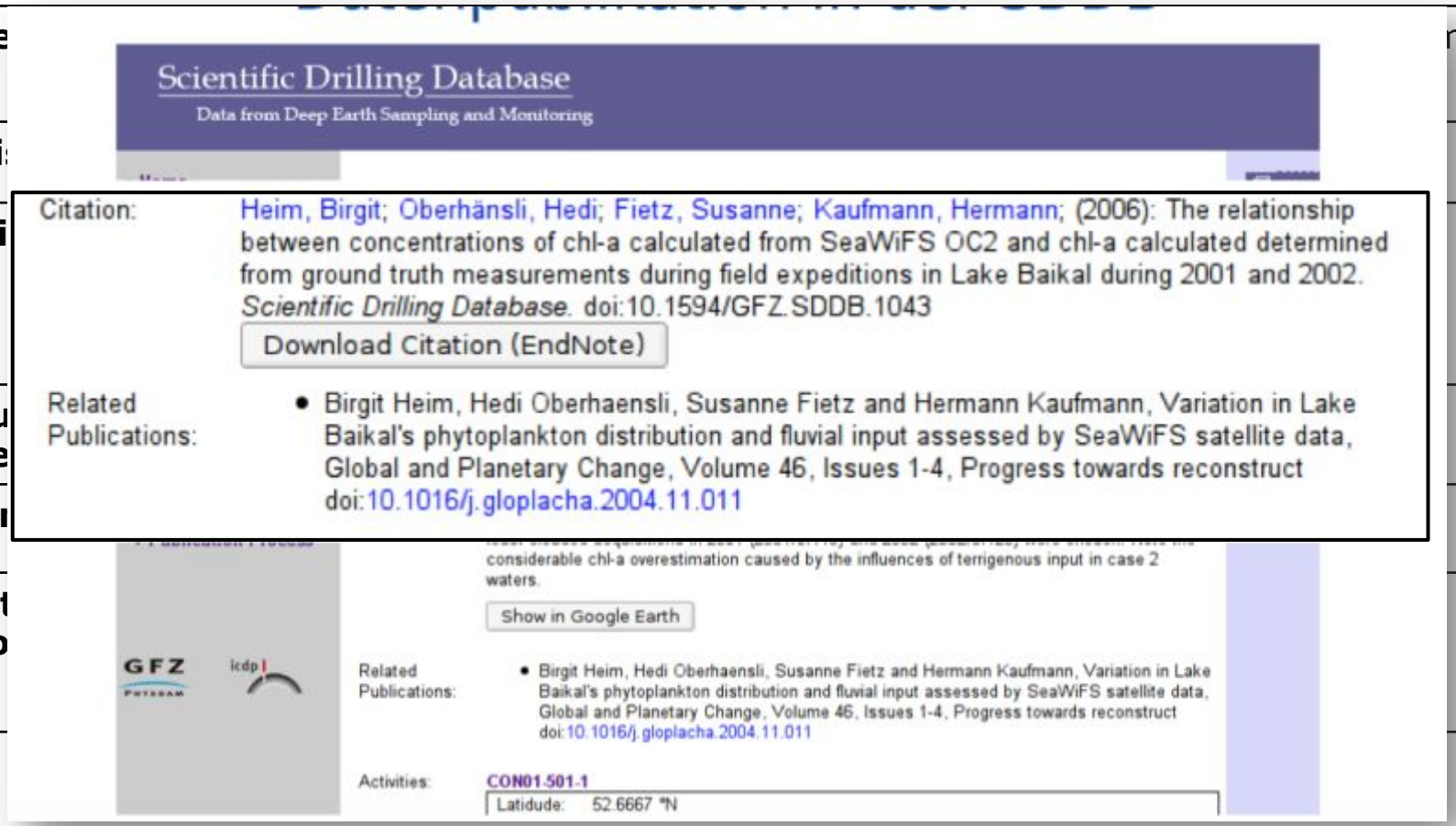
TYPOLOGIE

- Scientific Drilling Database (Version 1)

Betreiber:	Helmholtz-Zentrum Potsdam, Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ
Disziplin:	Erd- und Umweltwissenschaften
Mission:	„With the online Scientific Drilling Database (SDDB; http://www.scientificdrilling.org), ICDP and GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam (GFZ), Germany created a platform for the public dissemination of drilling data. “
Zugangs-bedingungen:	CC-BY
Finanzierung:	Betreiber und Drittmittelförderung
Zitations-vorschlag:	Beispiel: http://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.735745

TYPOLOGIE

- Scientific Drilling Database (Version 1)



TYPOLOGIE

- Scientific Drilling Database (Aktuelle Version)

Betreiber:	Helmholtz-Zentrum Potsdam, Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ
Disziplin:	Erd- und Umweltwissenschaften
Mission:	„DOIDB Metadata Search is an instance of the DataCite Metadata Search that allows to search the datasets registered at DataCite through DOIDB Service that is hosted at GFZ Potsdam.“
Zugangs-bedingungen:	CC-BY
Finanzierung:	Betreiber und Drittmittelförderung
Zitations-vorschlag:	Beispiel: http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/GFZ.SDDB.1043

TYPOLOGIE

GFZ Helmholtz Centre Potsdam

Helmholtz Centre Potsdam
GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences

HELMHOLTZ ASSOCIATION

Dataset Description | Google Maps | Search Datasets

Cite as Fietz, Susanne; Heim, Birgit; Oberhänsli, Hedi; Kaufmann, Hermann (2006): The relationship between concentrations of chl-a calculated from SeaWIFS OC2 and chl-a calculated determined from ground truth measurements during field expeditions in Lake Baikal during 2001 and 2002. Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ. http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/GFZ.SDDB.1043

Abstract Values of measured chlorophyll (HPLC=High Pressure Liquid Chromatography) are the mean concentrations of each sampling point from 5 to 30 m depth. For the OC2 chl-a calculations, the least clouded acquisitions in 2001 (2001/07/19) and 2002 (2002/07/20) were chosen. Note the considerable chl-a overestimation caused by the influences of terrigenous input in case 2 waters.

Supplement to Birgit Heim, Hedi Oberhaensli, Susanne Fietz and Hermann Kaufmann, Variation in Lake Baikal's phytoplankton distribution and fluvial input assessed by SeaWIFS satellite data, Global and Planetary Change, Volume 46, Issues 1-4, Progress towards reconstruct (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloplacha.2004.11.011)

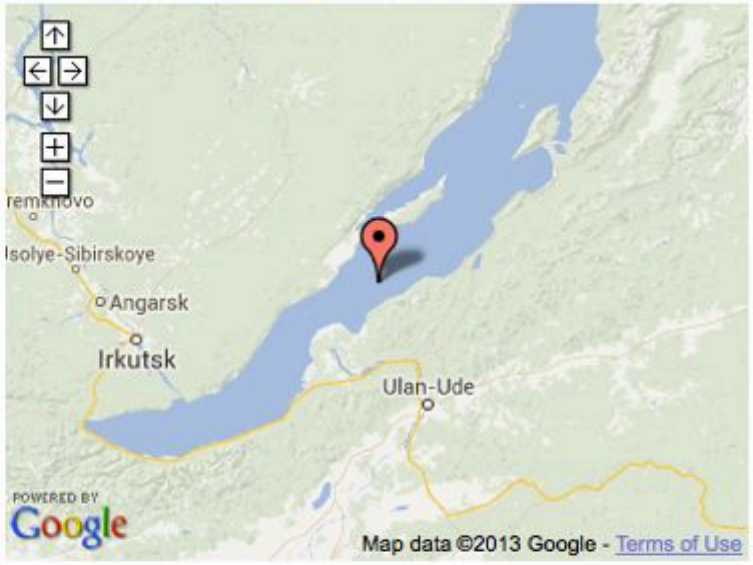
Location Latitude: 52.6667 Longitude: 107

Keywords Terrestrical Hydrosphere, Water Quality/Water Chemistry, Surface Water, HPLC chl-a concentration, OC2 chlorophyll-a concentration

Licence cc-by

Data data.csv 7160 Bytes

Metadata datacite, dif, escidoc



TYPOLOGIE

- The Bern Digital Pantheon Project

Betreiber:	Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Lehrstuhl für Wissenschaftsgeschichte der Antike, Exzellenzcluster 264 TOPOI
Disziplin:	Archäologie, Architektur und Kunstgeschichte
Mission:	„The Bern Digital Pantheon Project was originally instigated in 2005 by Gerd Graßhoff as a pilot project of the Karman Center for Advanced Studies in the Humanities in Bern, Switzerland, hence its name. In October 2010 the project has moved to Berlin and is now continued within the cluster of excellence "Topoi" (www.topoi.org) which is devoted to the study of the formation and transformation of space and knowledge in ancient civilizations.“
Zugangs-bedingungen:	Eigene Lizenz
Finanzierung:	Betreiber und Drittmittelförderung
Zitations-vorschlag:	Beispiel: http://www.digitalpantheon.ch/BDPP0009

TYPOLOGIE

- The Bern Digital Pantheon Project

Betreib	54 TOPOI
Disziplı	
Mission	ated in 2005 er for d, hence its and is now .topoi.org) sformation
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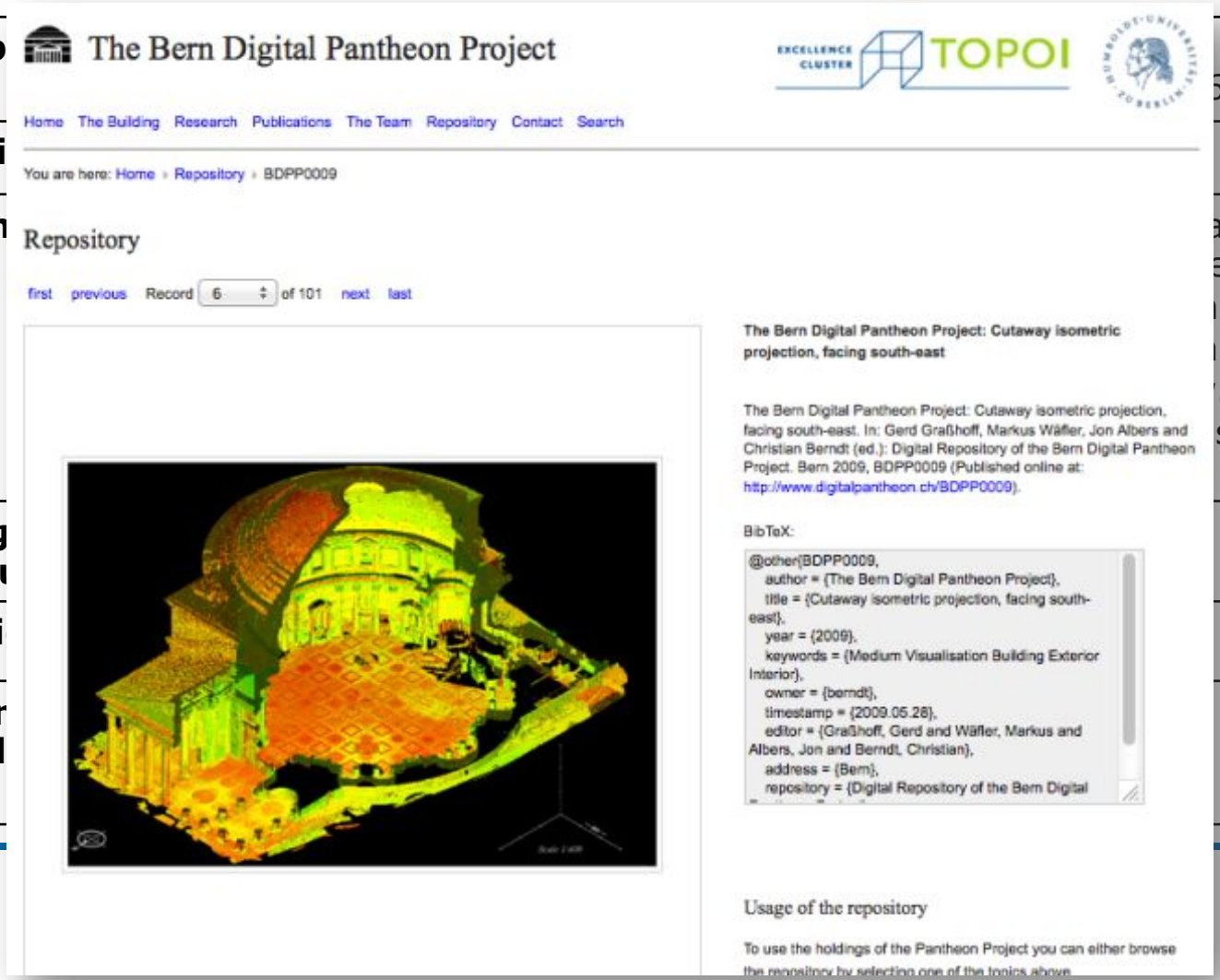

TYPOLOGIE

- Multidisziplinäre (Forschungsdaten-)Repositorien
  - Beispiele:
    - Figshare, http://figshare.com
    - ZENODO, https://zenodo.org

TYPOLOGIE

- Figshare

Betreiber:	Digital Science (Macmillan Publishers)
Disziplin:	Multidisziplinär
Mission:	„figshare is a repository where users can make all of their research outputs available in a citable, sharable and discoverable manner.“
Zugangs-bedingungen:	CC-BY (figures, media, posters, papers, filesets) und CC0 (datasets)
Finanzierung:	
Zitations-vorschlag:	Beispiel: http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.701525

TYPOLOGIE

- Figs

Betre	
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Zuga **bedi**	
Finar	
Zitati **vorsc**	

Data accompanying PLOS ONE article: "The Predictive Nature of Pseudoneglect for Visual Neglect: Evidence from Parietal Theta Burst Stimulation", by Alice Varnava, Martynas Dervinis, and Christopher D. Chambers. School of Psychology, Cardiff University.

	A
1	NOTES AND LEGENDS FOR DATA AND ANALYSES
2	
3	The data and analyses layed out in this workbook are associated with the following
4	"The Predictive Nature of Pseudoneglect for Visual Neglect: Evidence from Parieta
5	DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0065851
6	AUTHORS: Alice Varnava; Martynas Dervinis; Christopher Chambers.
7	CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: Alice Varnava. VarnavaA@Cardiff.ac.uk
8	

Legend | Subject Details | Raw Data | Correlation - Fig.4a&b | Consi

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Published on 13 May 2013 - 11:03 (GMT)
Filesize is 929.45 KB

Categories
- Mental Health
- Behavioral neuroscience

Authors
Alice Varnava
Chris Chambers

Tags
pseudoneglect | unilateral neglect | selective attention | parietal cortex | transcranial magnetic stimulat...

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Cite this: Data accompanying PLOS ONE article: "The Predictive Nature of Pseudoneglect for Visual Neglect: Evidence from Parietal Theta Burst Stimulation", by Alice Varnava, Martynas Dervinis, and Christopher D. Chambers. School of Psychology, Cardiff University.. Alice Varnava, Chris Chambers. figshare. http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.701525

TYPOLOGIE

- ZENODO

Betreiber:	CERN – European Organization for Nuclear Research
Disziplin:	Multidisziplinär
Mission:	„ZENODO builds and operate a simple and innovative service that enables researchers, scientists, EU projects and institutions to share and showcase multidisciplinary research results (data and publications) that are not part of the existing institutional or subject-based repositories of the research communities.“
Zugangs-bedingungen:	Diverse Lizenzen
Finanzierung:	EU (OpenAIREplus)
Zitations-vorschlag:	Beispiel: http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.1239

TYPOLOGIE

- 
zenodo
Research. Shared.
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Communities
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Upload
Get started
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Password
Sign in
Home / Datasets / Publication FP7 Funding Acknowledgment - PLOS OpenAIRE
03 April 2013
Dataset
Open access
Publication FP7 Funding Acknowledgment - PLOS OpenAIRE
Jahn, Najko ; Fenner, Martin ; Dimitropoulos, Harry ; Schirrwagen, Jochen
(show affiliations)
The dataset contains a sample of metadata describing papers published in PLOS and their identified grant agreement number of FP7 projects. A second file shows the frequency of FP7 grants. The sample was created in July 2012.
Files
Name
Date
Size
dataset_plosopenr.zip
03 Apr 2013
624.45 KB
Download
Publication date:
03 April 2013
DOI:
10.5281/ZENODO.1239
Report number(s):
OpenAIRE-OPENAIRE-2013-001
Keyword(s):
Article-Level Metrics
Data mining
Statistical Computing Language R
funded research publications
Publisher:
OpenAIRE Orphan Record Repository
Grants:
OPENAIRE - Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe (246686)
Collections:

TYPOLOGIE

- Portale, die verteile Datensammlungen zugänglich machen
  - Beispiele:
    - Council of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA), http://www.cessda.org/accessing/catalogue/
    - CEH Information Gateway, http://www.ceh.ac.uk/CEHInformationGateway.html

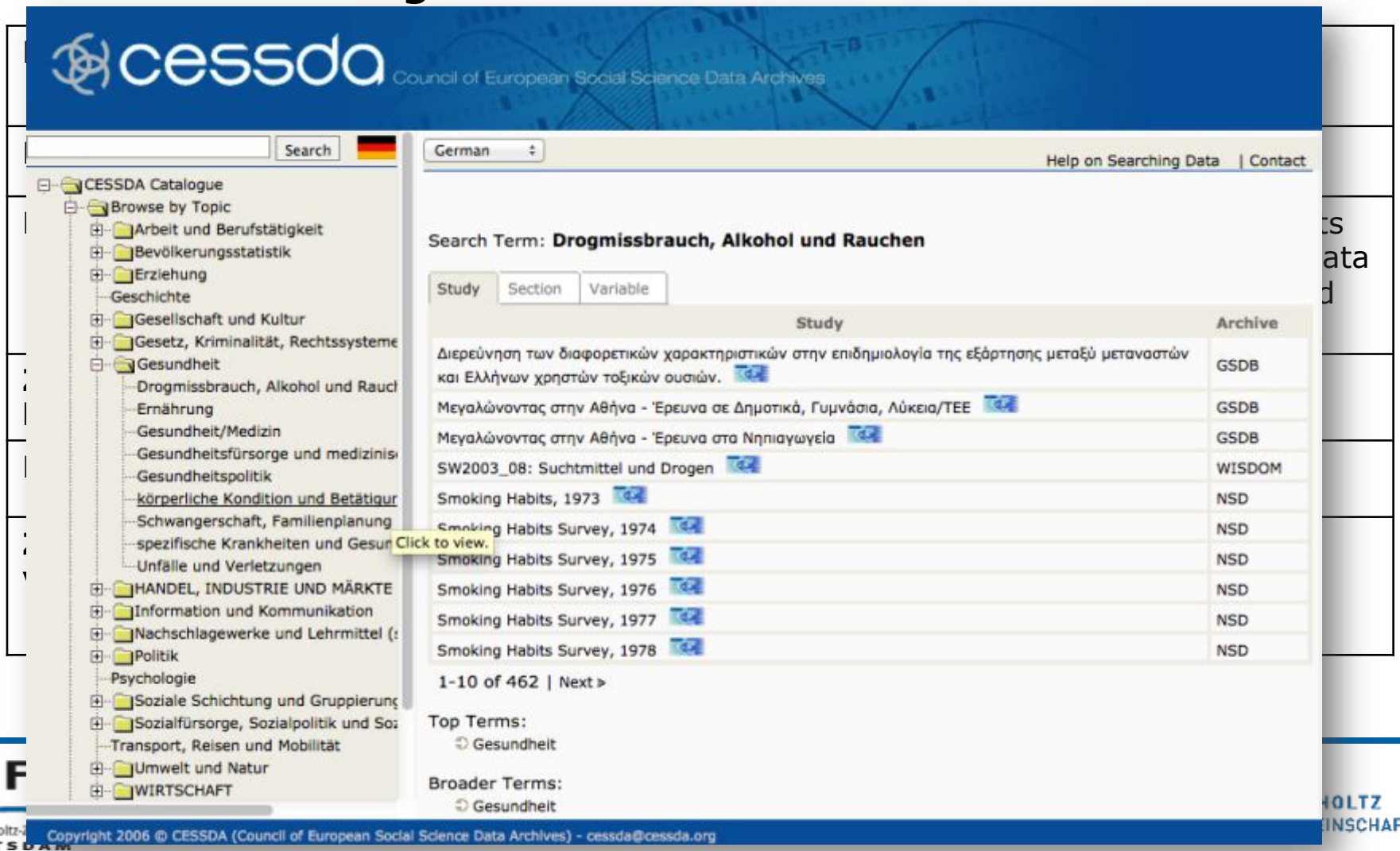
TYPOLOGIE

- CESSDA Catalogue

Betreiber:	CESSDA (Council of European Social Science Data Archives), 16 CESSDA Data Publishers (u.a. DANS, WISDOM, GESIS)
Disziplin:	Sozialwissenschaften
Mission:	„The CESSDA Catalogue provides a seamless interface to datasets and variables within a selection of datasets from social science data archives across Europe. Search instructions and tips are provided below.“
Zugangs-bedingungen:	-
Finanzierung:	-
Zitations-vorschlag:	-

TYPOLOGIE

- CESSDA Catalogue



TYPOLOGIE

- CEH Information Gateway

Betreiber:	CEH's Environmental Information Data Centre und andere Datenzentren in Großbritannien
Disziplin:	Erd- und Umweltwissenschaften
Mission:	„The CEH Information Gateway provides researchers and the wider public with access to a wide range of environmental data. Created by CEH's Environmental Information Data Centre (EIDC), the CEH Information Gateway allows users to find, view and access data resources held by the EIDC and other data providers in the UK and beyond. “
Zugangs-bedingungen:	-
Finanzierung:	-
Zitations-vorschlag:	-

TYPOLOGIE

- CEH Information Gateway

DEFINITION

- Spannungsfeld: Anspruch – Wirklichkeit

  - „Research Data Infrastructures can be defined as **managed networked environments for digital research data consisting of services and tools that support**: (i) the **whole research cycle**, (ii) the movement of research data **across scientific disciplines**, (iii) the creation of **open linked data spaces** by connecting data sets from diverse disciplines, (iv) the management of **scientific workflows**, (v) the **interoperation between** research **data** and **literature** and (vi) an integrated Science **Policy** Framework.“

GRDI2020. (2012). GRDI2020 Final Roadmap Report. Global Research Data Infrastructures: The Big Data Challenges. Retrieved from http://www.grdi2020.eu/Repository/FileScaricati/e2b03611-e58f-4242-946a-5b21f17d2947.pdf

DEFINITION

- Zentrale Herausforderung:
  - „Research data infrastructures must provide some network-enabled **“support services”** in order to achieve the conditions needed to facilitate effective collaboration among spatially and institutionally separated communities of research.“ (GRDI2020, 2012)

GRDI2020. (2012). GRDI2020 Final Roadmap Report. Global Research Data Infrastructures: The Big Data Challenges. Retrieved from http://www.grdi2020.eu/Repository/FileScaricati/e2b03611-e58f-4242-946a-5b21f17d2947.pdf

DEFINITION

- Zentrale Herausforderung:

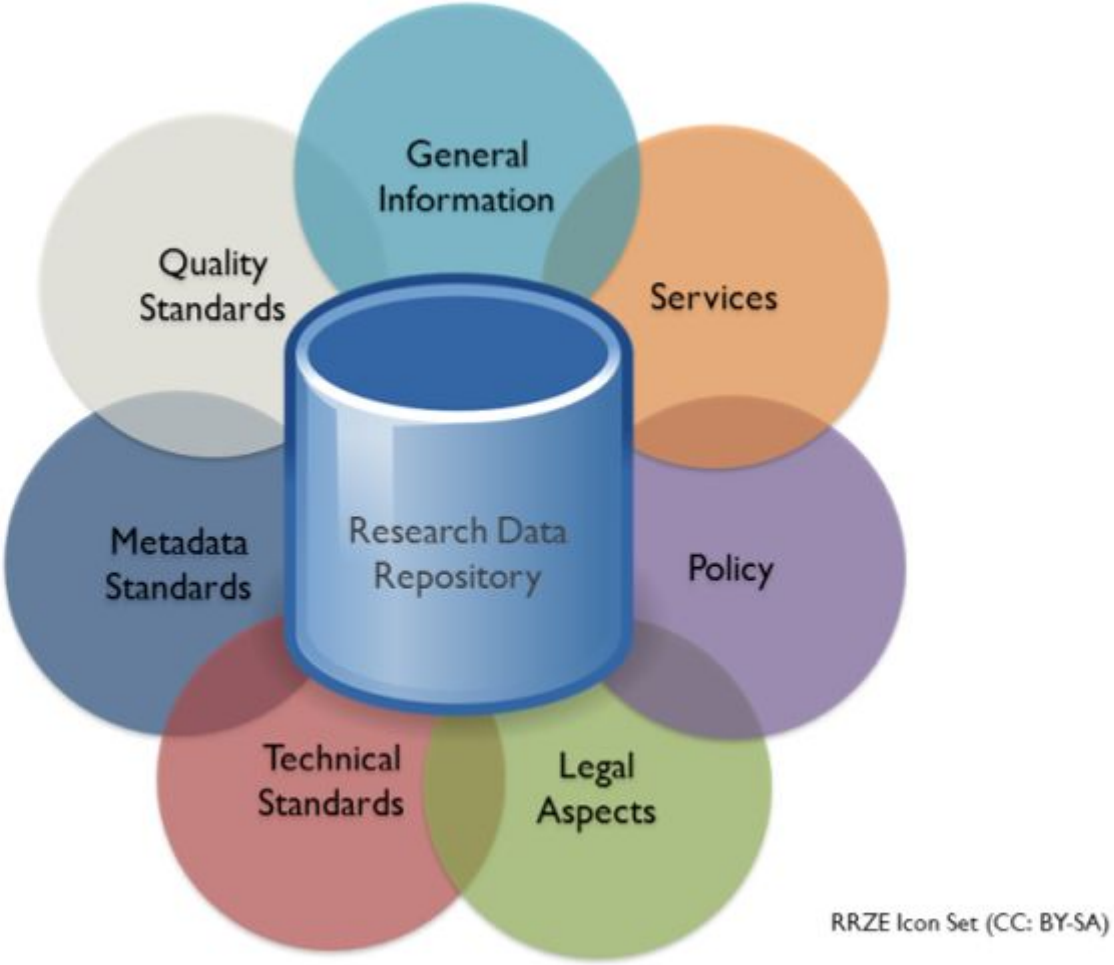
- „The three main challenges in developing an **ecosystem of data repositories** are (1) **gaps** in the present data infrastructure and (2) **connectivity issues** (between the workflow of researchers and the institutional data infrastructure and between institutional and national data infrastructures) and (3) **long-term financial basis**.“

Van der Graaf, M., & Waaijers, L. (2011). A Surfboard for Riding the Wave. Towards a four country action programme on research data. Retrieved from http://www.knowledge-exchange.info/Admin/Public/DWSDownload.aspx?File=/Files/Filer/downloads/Primary+Research+Data/Surfboard+for+Riding+the+Wave/KE_Surfboard_Riding_the_Wave_Screen.pdf

DEFINITION

- Digitale Forschungsdaten-Repositorien sind Informationsinfrastrukturen, die digitale Forschungsdaten möglichst dauerhaft - anhand den Anforderungen der jeweiligen Nutzergruppe – speichern und organisieren um die Zugänglichkeit und Auffindbarkeit der Daten zu sichern.
- Forschungsdaten-Repositorien werden durch disziplinäre Anforderungen geprägt (z.B. Form und Format der Daten).
- Die Funktionalitäten der Forschungsdaten-Repositorien variieren stark.
- Zu unterscheiden sind Small-Data- und Big-Data-Ansätze.
- Der Prozess der Standardisierung steht erst am Anfang.
- Die Schaffung einer vernetzten Forschungsdaten-Infrastruktur ist eine Herausforderung für das weltweite Wissenschaftssystem.
- Viele Fragen rund um den Betrieb sind ungelöst.

ASPEKTE



Pampel, H., Goebelbecker, H.-J., & Vierkant, P. (2012). re3data.org: Aufbau eines Verzeichnisses von Forschungsdaten-Repositorien. Ein Werkstattbericht. In B. Mittermaier (Ed.), Vernetztes Wissen – Daten, Menschen, Systeme. WissKom 2012 (pp. 61–73). Jülich: Verlag des Forschungszentrums Jülich. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/2128/4699

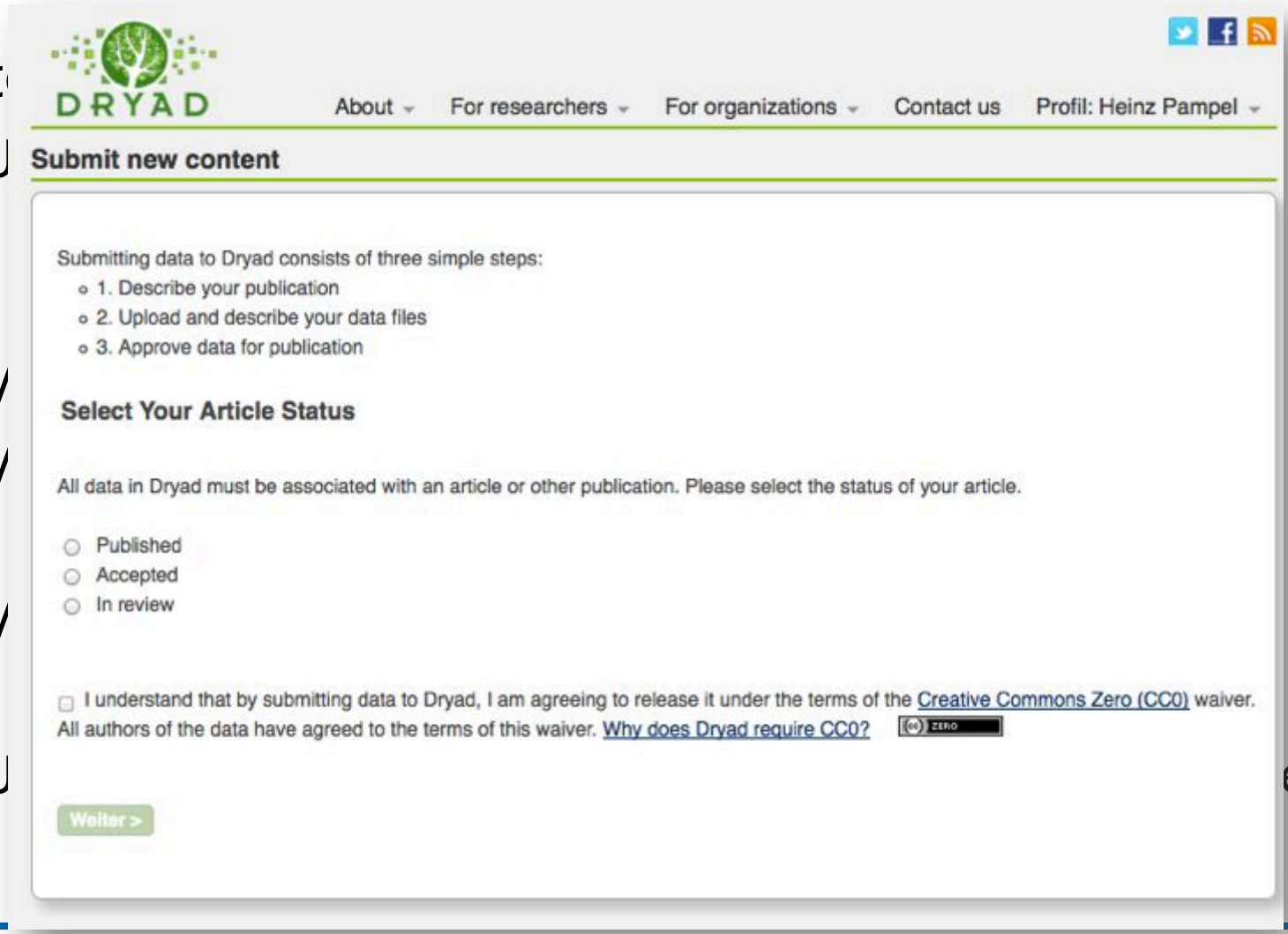
Pampel, H., Vierkant, P., Scholze, F., Bertelmann, R., Kindling, M., Klump, J., Goebelbecker, H.-J., et al. (2013). Making Research Data Repositories Visible: The re3data.org Registry. PeerJ PrePrints, 1:e21v1. doi:10.7287/peerj.preprints.21v1

SERVICES

- Daten-Upload
  - Unterstützung bei der Metadaten-Vergabe
    - Import- und Export der Metadaten
    - Thesauri, Klassifikationen und Schlagwörter
  - Vergabe von persistenten Identifikatoren
  - **Verknüpfungen zu Identifikatoren**
    - z.B.: ORCID, FundRef, CrossRef, DataCite
  - Vergabe von disziplinären Akzessionsnummern
    - z.B. GenBank Accession numbers
  - Unterstützung institutioneller/disziplinärer Lösungen
    - z.B.LDAP-Unterstützung

SERVICES

- Dat
  - U
  - V
  - V
  - V
  - U



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SERVICES

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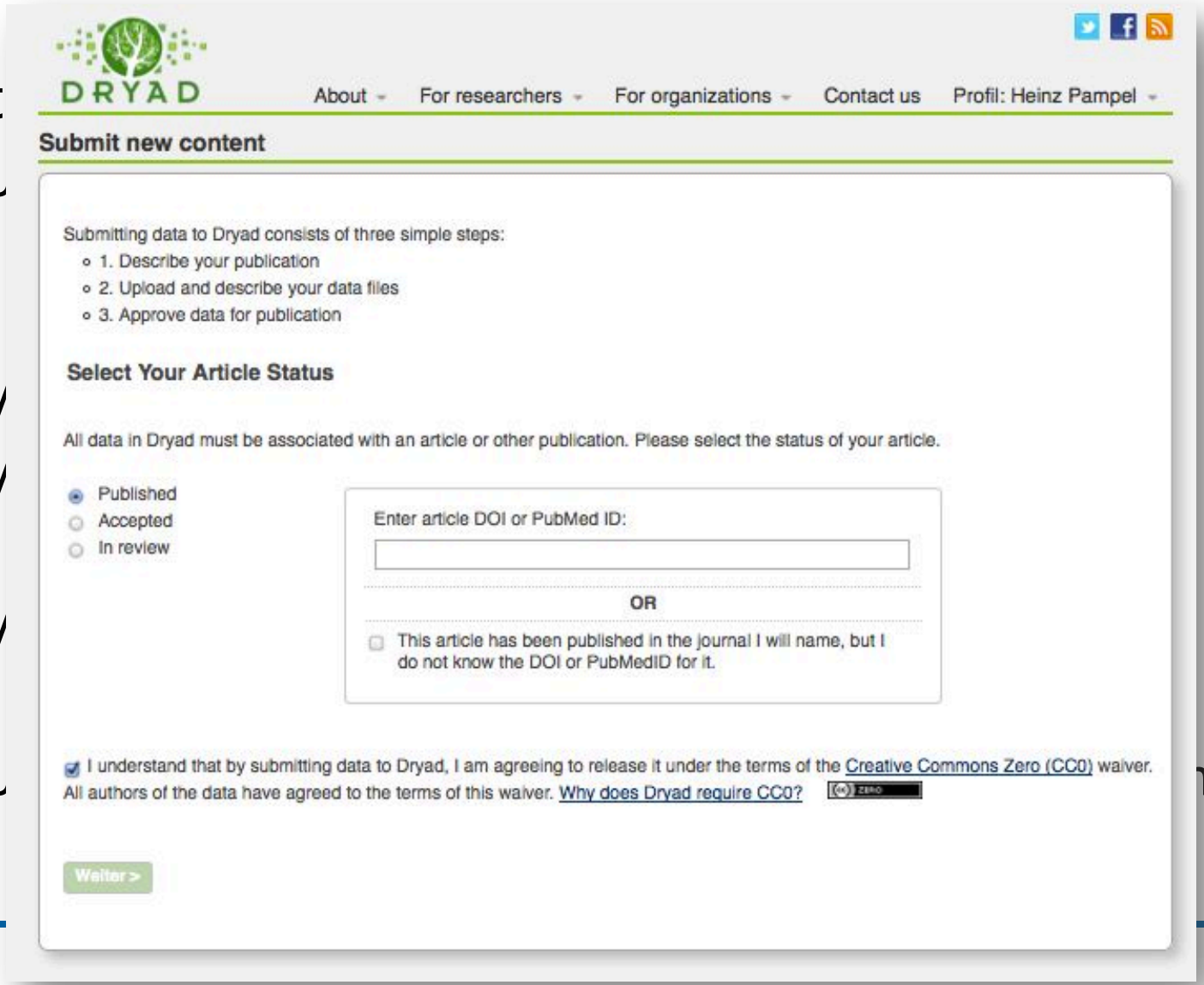


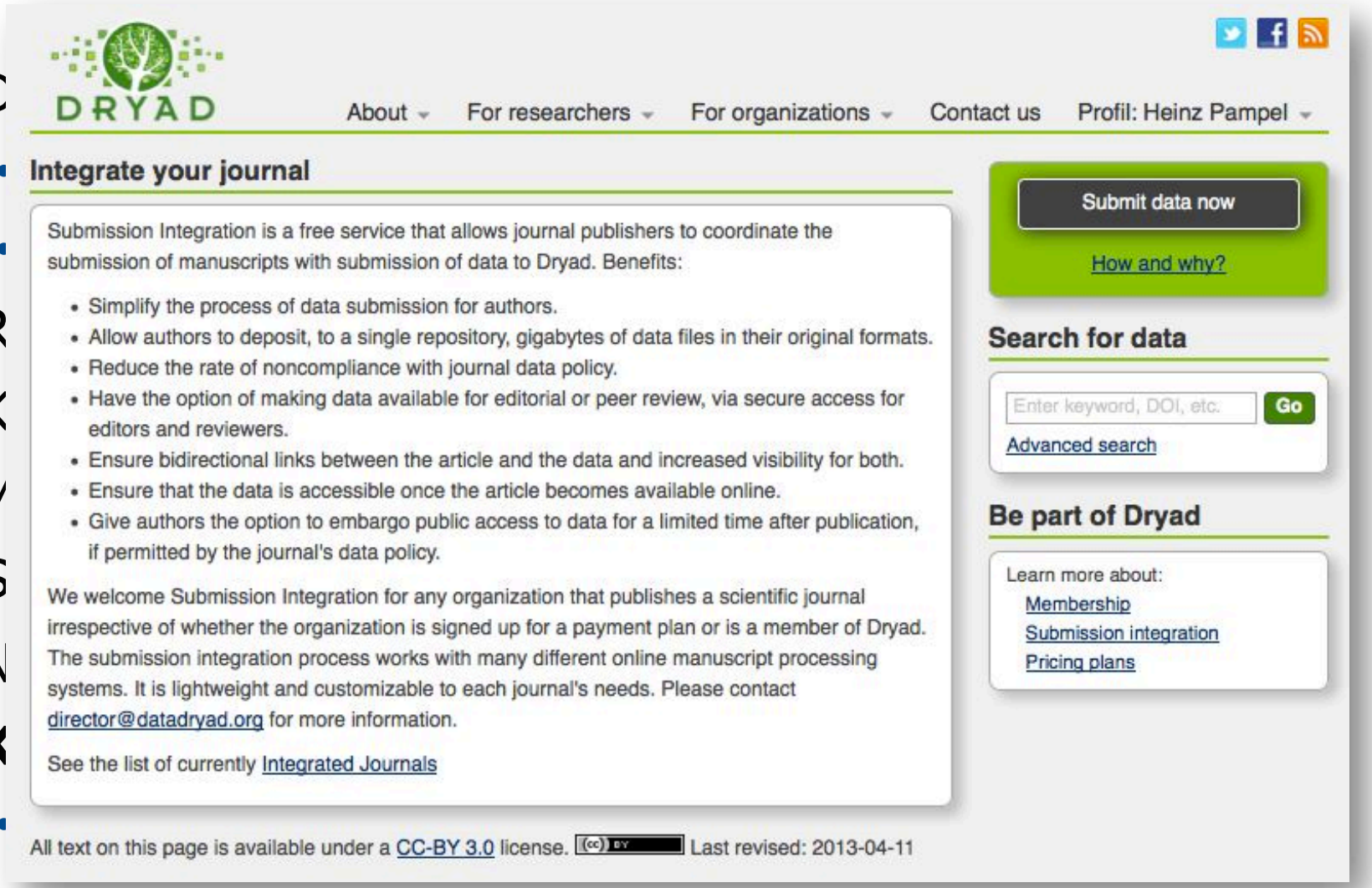
ngen

SERVICES

- Daten-Download
  - Import- und Export der Metadaten
  - Zitationsvorschläge
- Referenz zu Text-Publikationen
- Kommentierungs- und Bewertungsfunktionen
- Metriken
- Social-Media-Funktionen
- Nachweis in Suchdiensten (z.B. Google Scholar)
- **Kooperationen mit Zeitschriften und Verlagen**
  - Cross-Referenzierung: Artikel und Daten

SERVICES

- D
- R
- K
- M
- S
- N
- **K**



DRYAD

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SERVICES

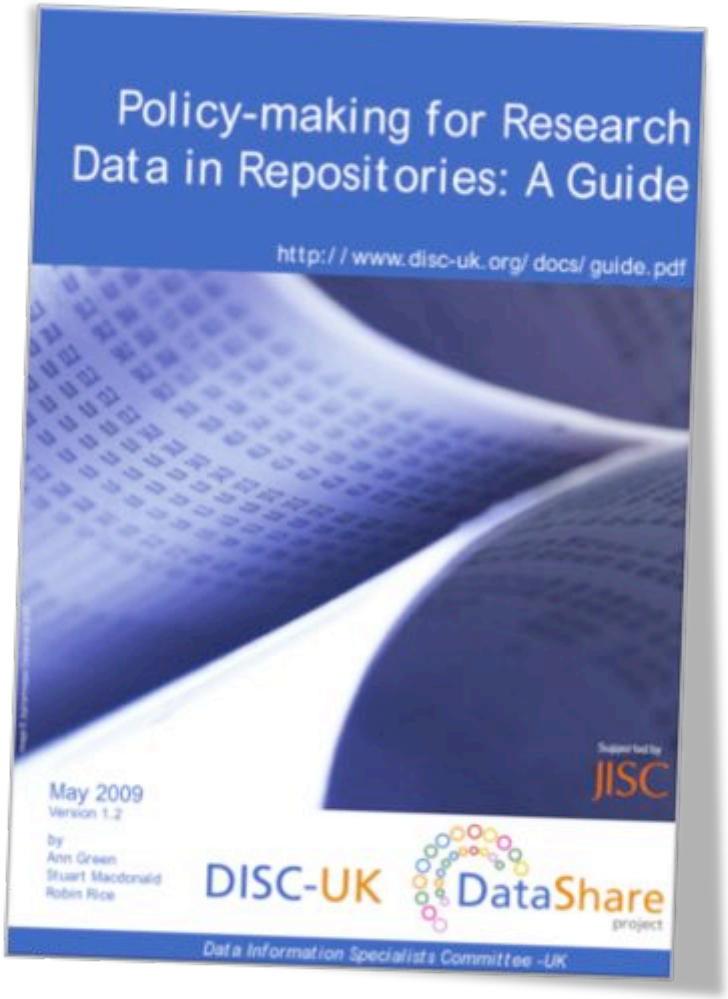
- Offenheit der Metadaten
- Versionsverwaltung
- Alerting-Dienste
- Kooperationen mit Förderorganisationen
- ...

POLICIES

- Leit- und Richtlinien zum Betrieb eines Repositoriums
- Aussagen zu rechtlichen, finanziellen, technischen und organisatorischen Funktionalitäten eines Repositoriums
- Dokumentation der Pflichten eines Daten-Produzenten und des Repositorien-Betreibers
- Sicherung der Transparenz
- Zusammenspiel mit weiteren Policies (z.B. von Förderorganisation und Zeitschriften)

POLICIES

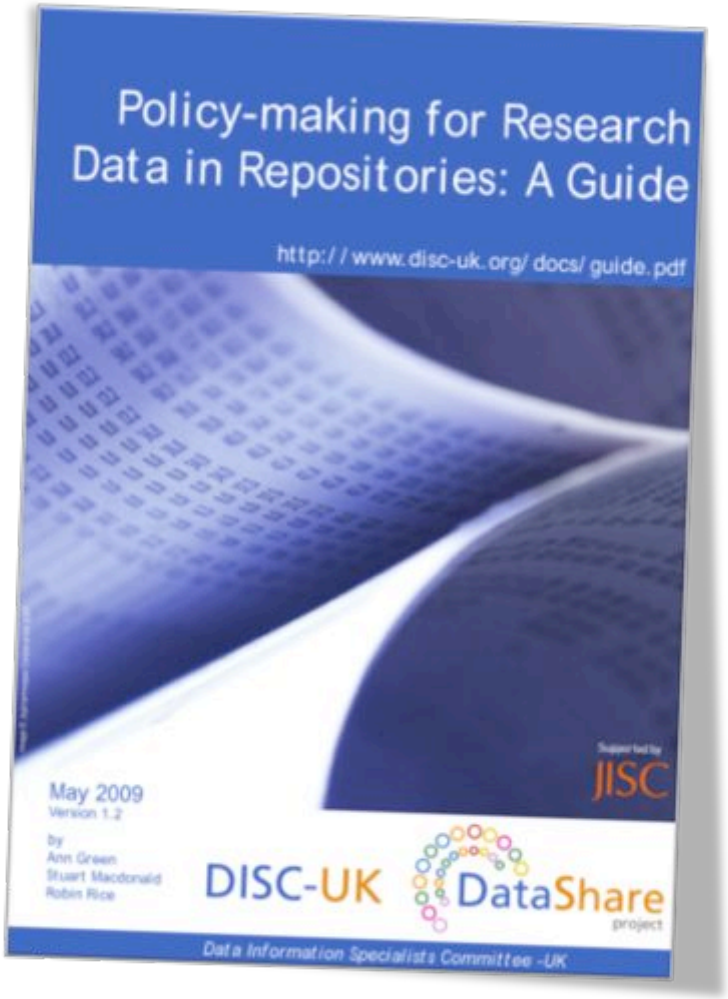
- Content Coverage
  - Scope: subjects and languages
  - Kinds of research data
  - Status of the research data
  - Versions
  - Data file formats
  - Volume and size limitations



Green, A., Macdonald, S., & Rice, R. (n.d.). Policy-making for Research Data in Repositories: A Guide Data Share. Version 1.2. Retrieved from www.disc-uk.org/docs/guide.pdf

POLICIES

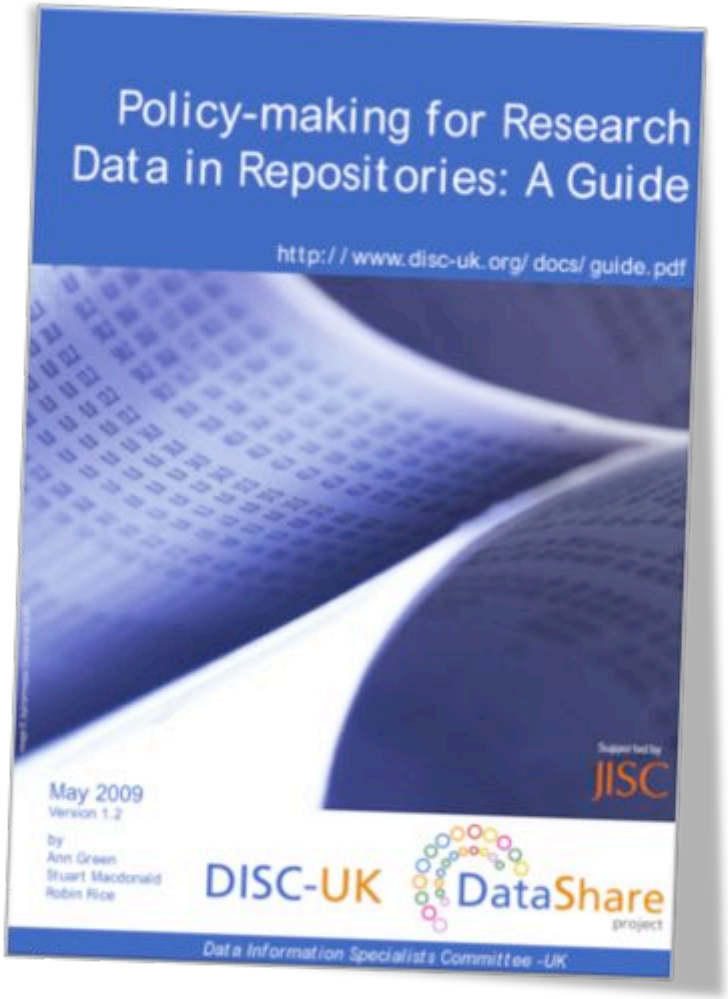
- Metadata
  - Access to metadata
  - Reuse of metadata
  - Metadata types and sources
  - Metadata schemas
- Submission of Data (Ingest)
  - Eligible depositors
  - Moderation by repository
  - Data quality requirements
  - Confidentiality and disclosure
  - Embargo status
  - Rights and ownership



Green, A., Macdonald, S., & Rice, R. (n.d.). Policy-making for Research Data in Repositories: A Guide Data Share. Version 1.2. Retrieved from www.disc-uk.org/docs/guide.pdf

POLICIES

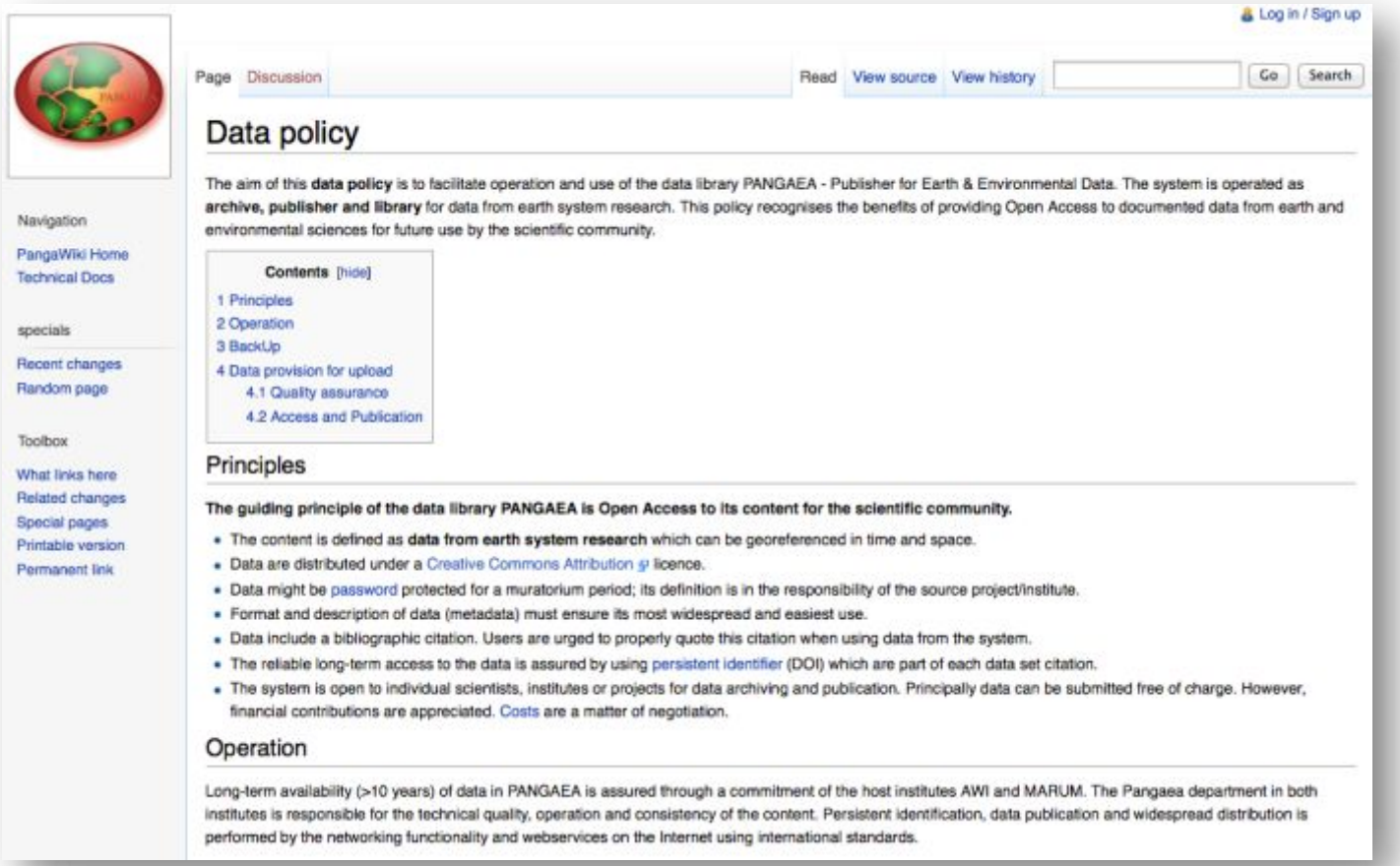
- Access and Reuse of Data
  - Access to data objects
  - Use and reuse of data objects
  - Tracking users and use statistics
- Preservation of Data
  - Retention period
  - Functional preservation
  - File preservationd
  - Fixity and authenticity



Green, A., Macdonald, S., & Rice, R. (n.d.). Policy-making for Research Data in Repositories: A Guide Data Share. Version 1.2. Retrieved from www.disc-uk.org/docs/guide.pdf

POLICIES

- Beispiel: PANGAEA



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Data policy

The aim of this **data policy** is to facilitate operation and use of the data library PANGAEA - Publisher for Earth & Environmental Data. The system is operated as **archive, publisher and library** for data from earth system research. This policy recognises the benefits of providing Open Access to documented data from earth and environmental sciences for future use by the scientific community.

Contents [hide]

1 Principles
2 Operation
3 BackUp
4 Data provision for upload
4.1 Quality assurance
4.2 Access and Publication

Navigation
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Technical Docs

specials
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Random page

Toolbox
What links here
Related changes
Special pages
Printable version
Permanent link

Principles

The guiding principle of the data library PANGAEA is Open Access to its content for the scientific community.

- The content is defined as **data from earth system research** which can be georeferenced in time and space.
- Data are distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution licence.
- Data might be password protected for a muratorium period; its definition is in the responsibility of the source project/institute.
- Format and description of data (metadata) must ensure its most widespread and easiest use.
- Data include a bibliographic citation. Users are urged to properly quote this citation when using data from the system.
- The reliable long-term access to the data is assured by using persistent identifier (DOI) which are part of each data set citation.
- The system is open to individual scientists, institutes or projects for data archiving and publication. Principally data can be submitted free of charge. However, financial contributions are appreciated. Costs are a matter of negotiation.

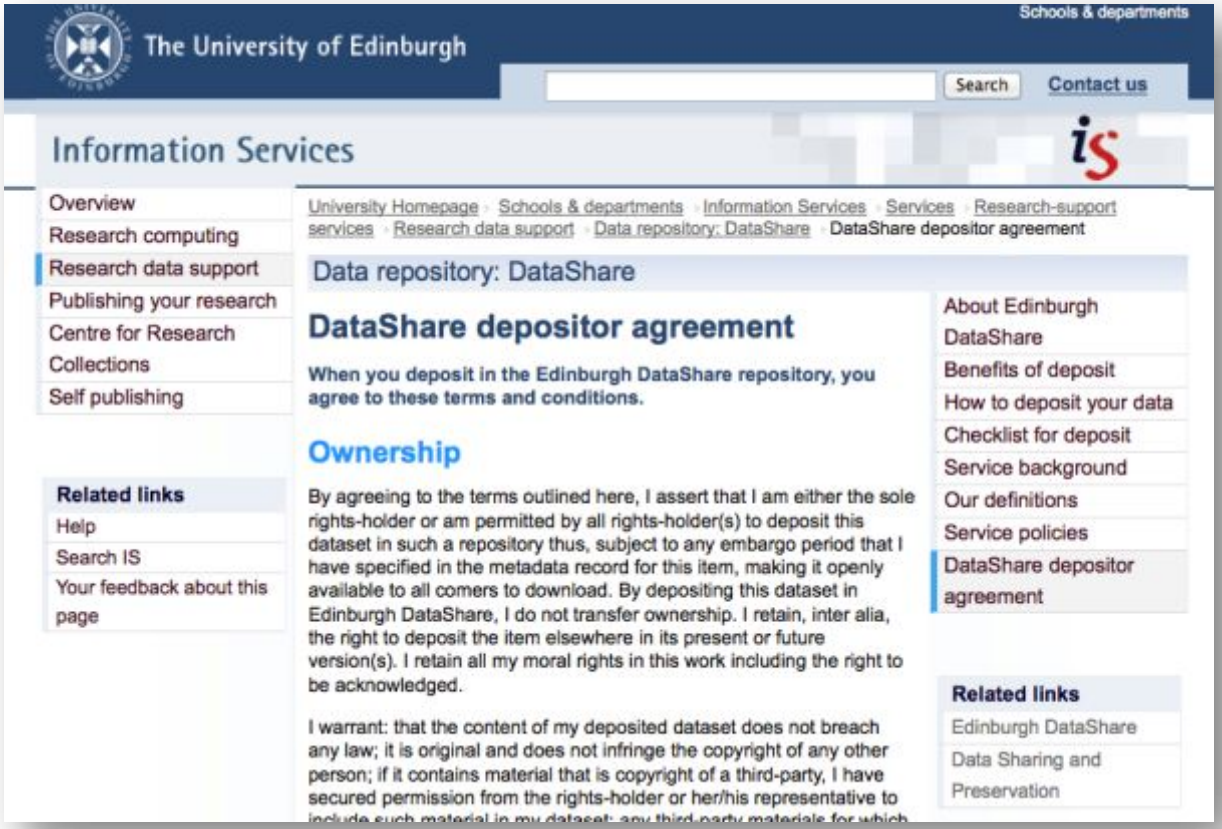
Operation

Long-term availability (>10 years) of data in PANGAEA is assured through a commitment of the host institutes AWI and MARUM. The Pangaea department in both institutes is responsible for the technical quality, operation and consistency of the content. Persistent identification, data publication and widespread distribution is performed by the networking functionality and webservices on the Internet using international standards.

PANGAEA. (2011). Data policy. Retrieved from http://wiki.pangaea.de/wiki/Data_policy

POLICIES

- Beispiel: DataShare (University of Edinburg)



DataShare. (2013) DataShare depositor agreement. Retrieved from http://www.ed.ac.uk/schools-departments/information-services/services/research-support/data-library/data-repository/depositor-agreement

RECHTLICHES

- Rechtliche Situation variiert nach nationaler Gesetzgebung
- Deutsches Urheberrecht (UrhR)
  - „Daten" sind mehrheitlich nicht schutzwürdig
  - UrhR greift in Abhängigkeit der Schöpfungshöhe
  - Jedoch:
    - „Sui-generis Datenbankenrecht" (SGDR). Beruht auf der europäischen Datenbankrichtlinie 96/9/EG und schützt die Investition des Datenbankherstellers
    - z.B. Datenschutz, Persönlichkeitsrechte
  - Creative-Commons-Lizenzen:
    - Knackpunkt: Datenbankherstellerrecht

RECHTLICHES

LEGEND:

Access categories

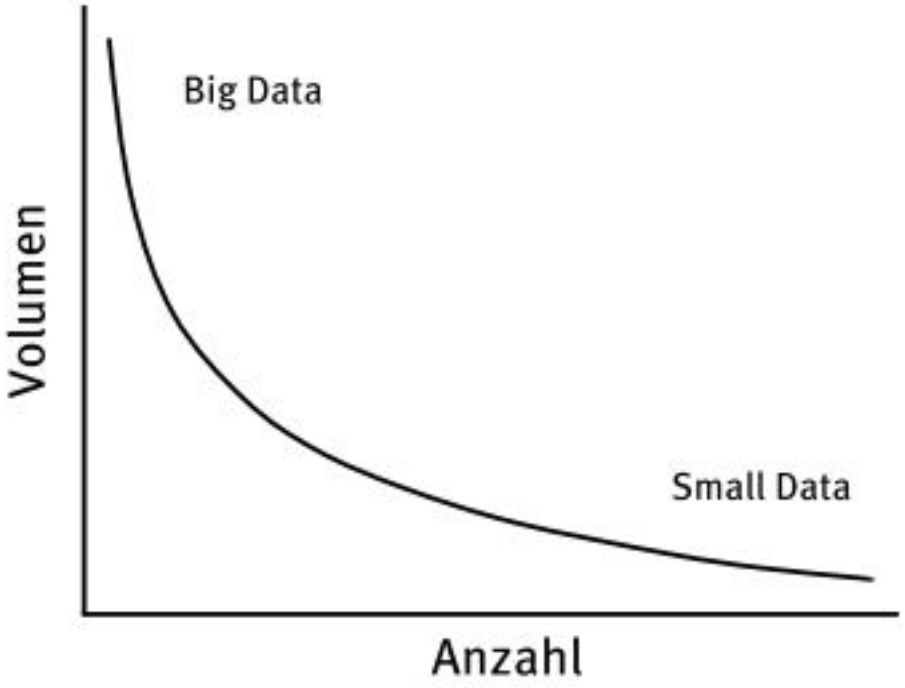
The provision of data and documents is regulated by the following access categories. They are indicated in the respective study description in the Data Catalogue.

Access categories in the usage regulations

Category 0	Data and documents are released for everybody.
Category A	Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching.
Category B	Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching, if the results won't be published. If any publications or any further work on the results is planned, permission must be obtained by the Data Archive.
Category C	Data and documents are only released for academic research and teaching after the data depositor's written authorization. For this purpose the Data Archive obtains a written permission with specification of the user and the analysis intention.

TECHNOLOGIE

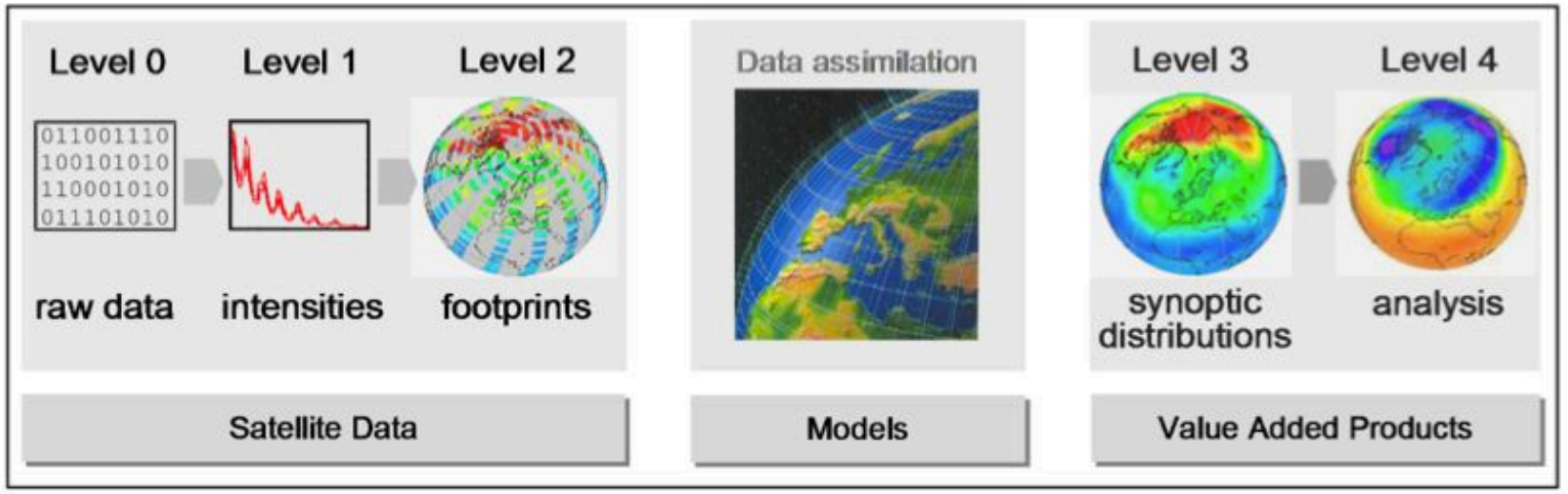
- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen



Klump, J., & Bertelmann, R. (2013). D 8 Forschungsdaten. In R. Kuhlen, W. Semar, & D. Strauch (Eds.), Grundlagen der praktischen Information und Dokumentation. doi:10.1515/9783110258264.575

TECHNOLOGIE

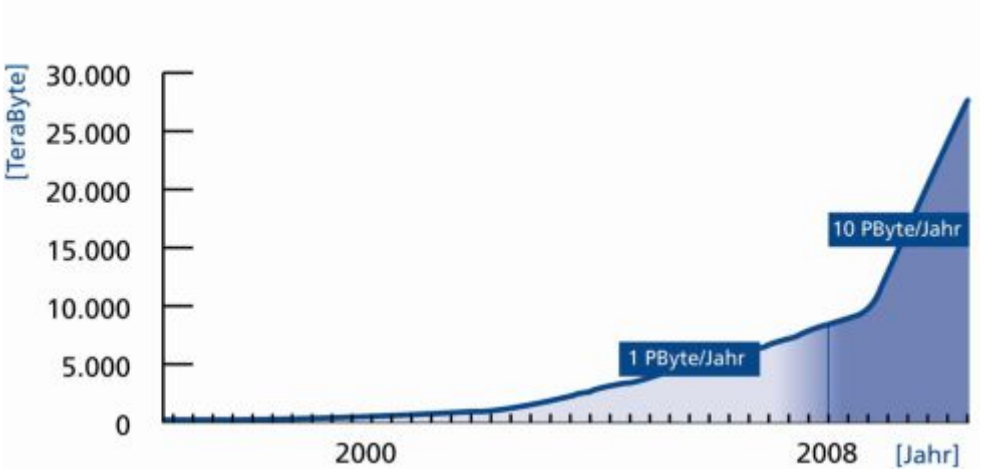
- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen
- Big-Data-Beispiel: WDC-RSAT

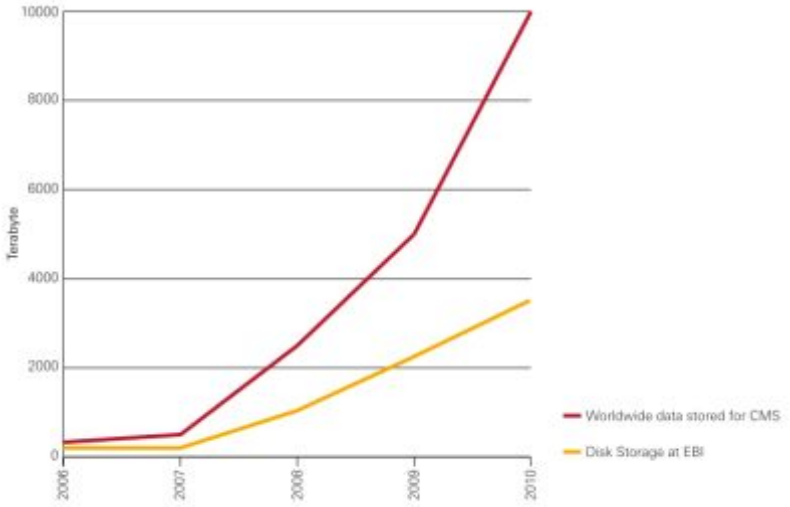


Michael, B. (2013). ICSU/WMO World Data Center for Remote Sensing of the Atmosphere (WDC-RSAT). GAW 2013 Symposium. Genf. Retrieved from http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/arep/gaw/documents/GAW-2013-poster-Bittner-WDC-RSAT.pdf

TECHNOLOGIE

- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen
- Big-Data-Beispiel: DKRZ sowie EBI und CMS



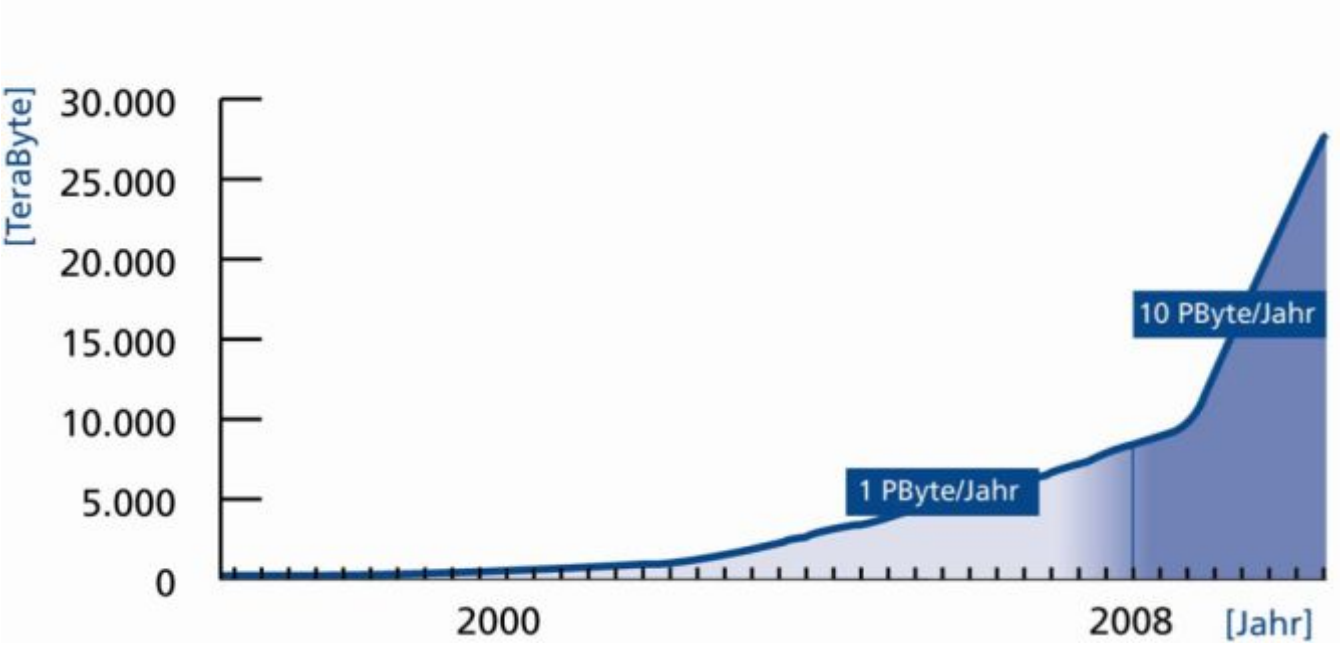


Luthardt, H. (2011). Langzeitarchivierung am DKRZ. Workshop Archivierung sozial- und wirtschaftswissenschaftlicher Datenbestände. Frankfurt am Main. Retrieved from ttp://files.dnb.de/nestor/praesentationen/Gesamt/luthardt.pdf

The Royal Society. (2012). Science as an open enterprise. The Royal Society Science Policy Centre report 02/12. Retrieved from http://royalsociety.org/uploadedFiles/Royal_Society_Content/policy/projects/sape/2012-06-20-SAOE.pdf

TECHNOLOGIE

- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen
- Big-Data-Beispiel: DKRZ



Luthardt, H. (2011). Langzeitarchivierung am DKRZ. Workshop Archivierung sozial- und wirtschaftswissenschaftlicher Datenbestände. Frankfurt am Main. Retrieved from ttp://files.dnb.de/nestor/praesentationen/Gesamt/luthardt.pdf

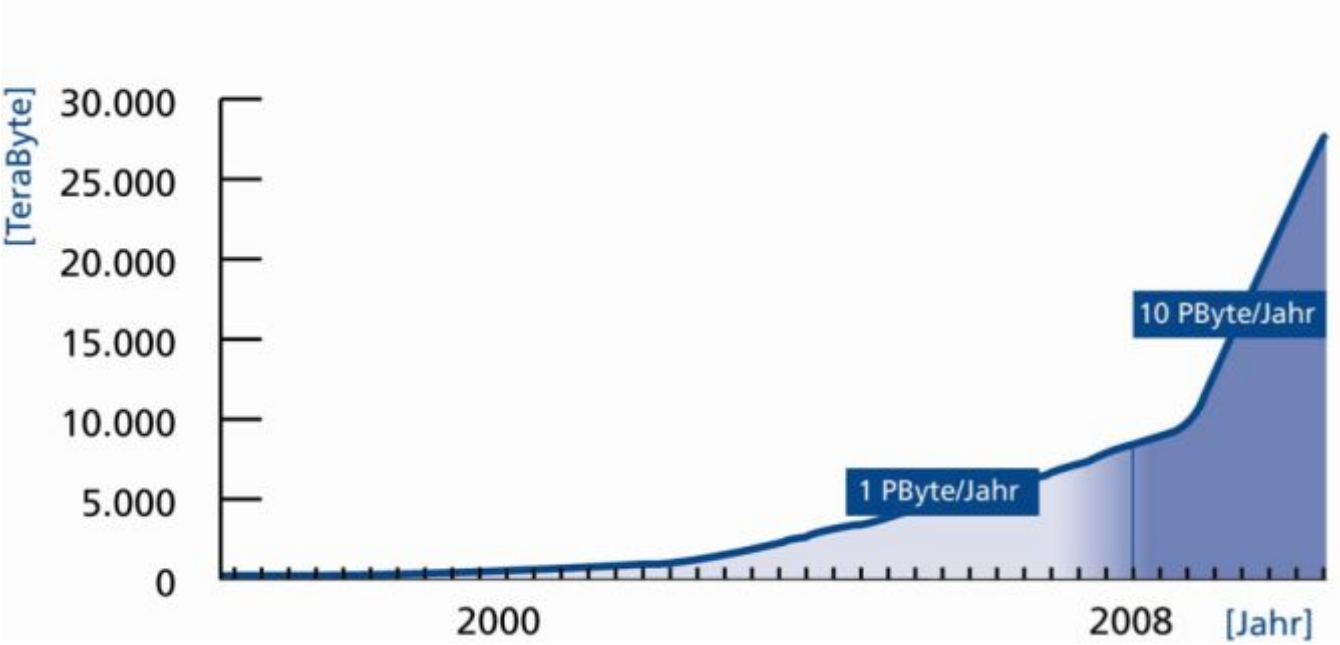
TECHNOLOGIE

- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen
- Big-Data

Luthardt, H. (2011). Langz Datenbestände. Frankfurt am Main. Retrieved from tl

TECHNOLOGIE

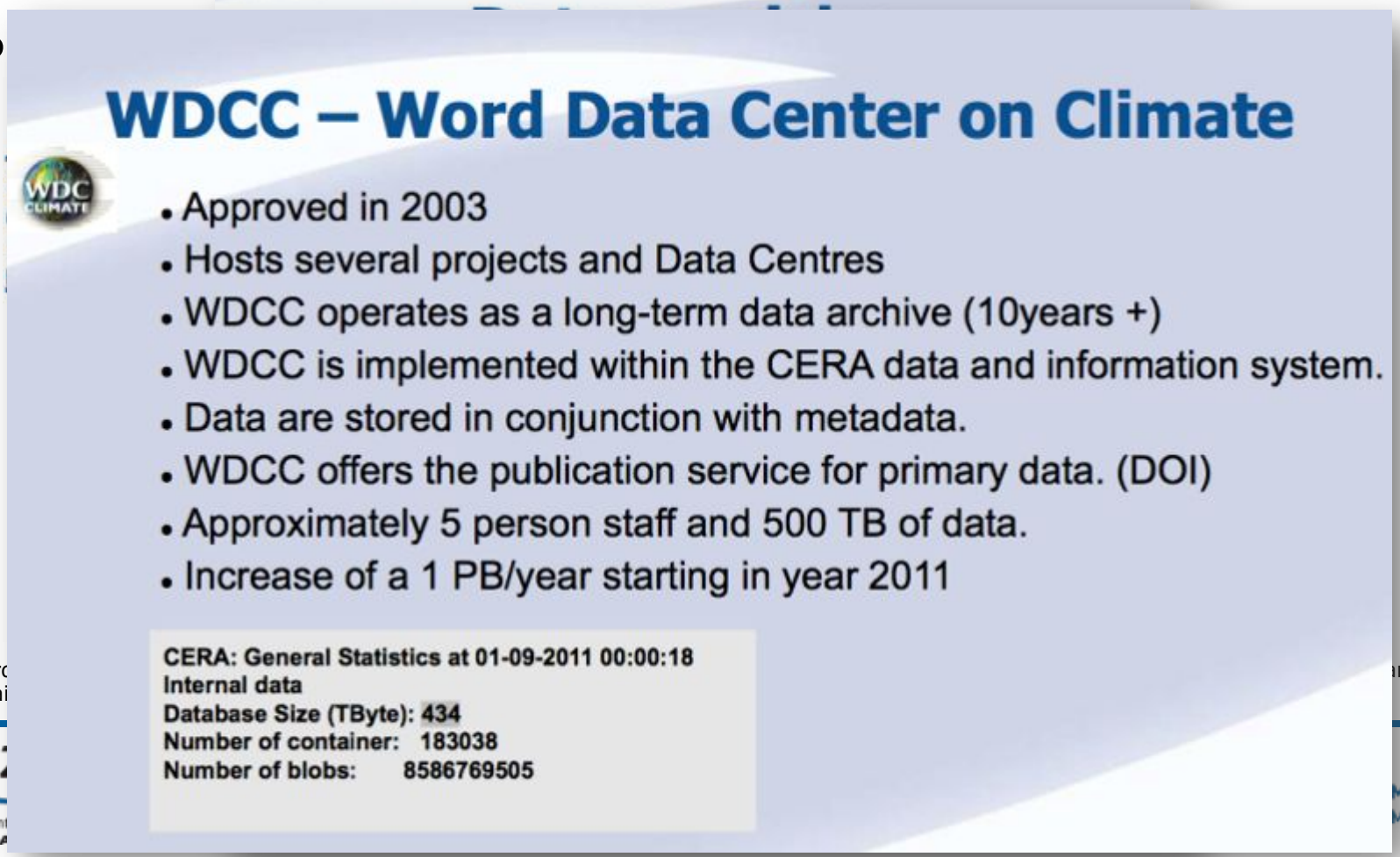
- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen
- Big-Data-Beispiel: DKRZ



Luthardt, H. (2011). Langzeitarchivierung am DKRZ. Workshop Archivierung sozial- und wirtschaftswissenschaftlicher Datenbestände. Frankfurt am Main. Retrieved from ttp://files.dnb.de/nestor/praesentationen/Gesamt/luthardt.pdf

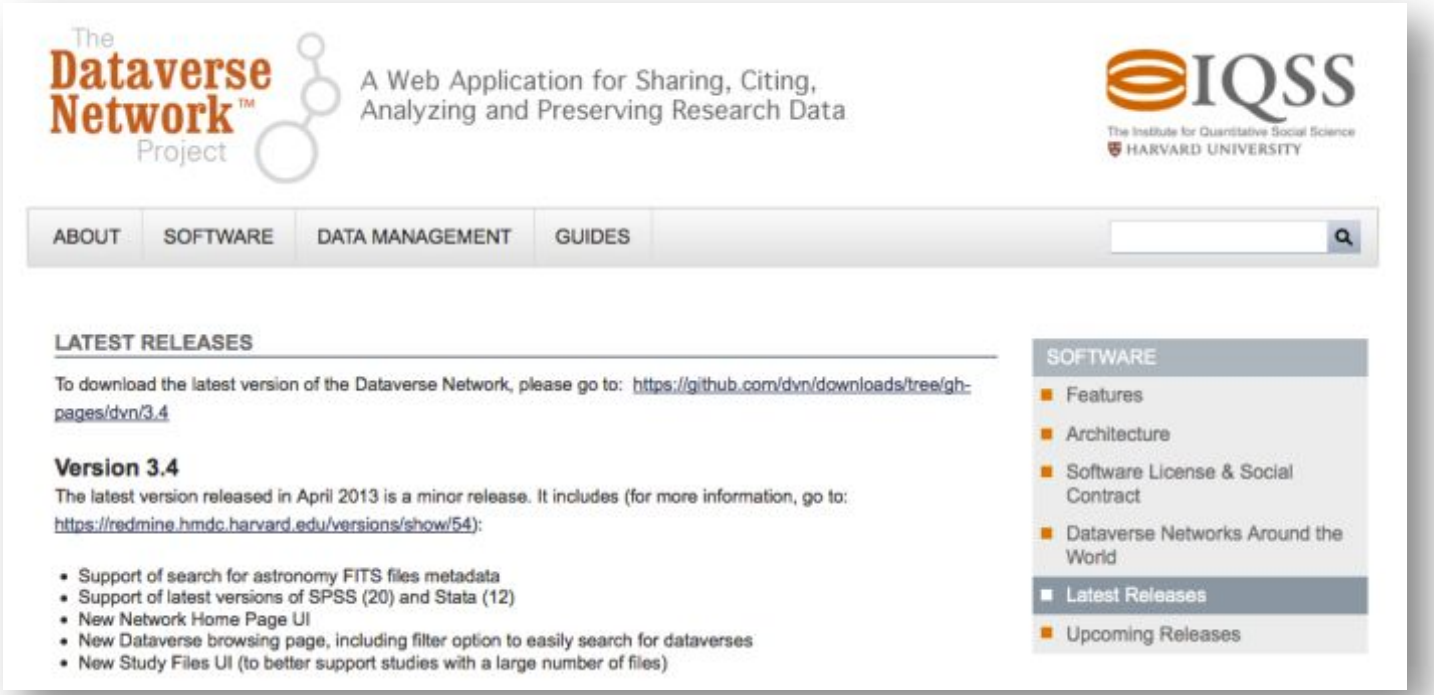
TECHNOLOGIE

- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen
- B



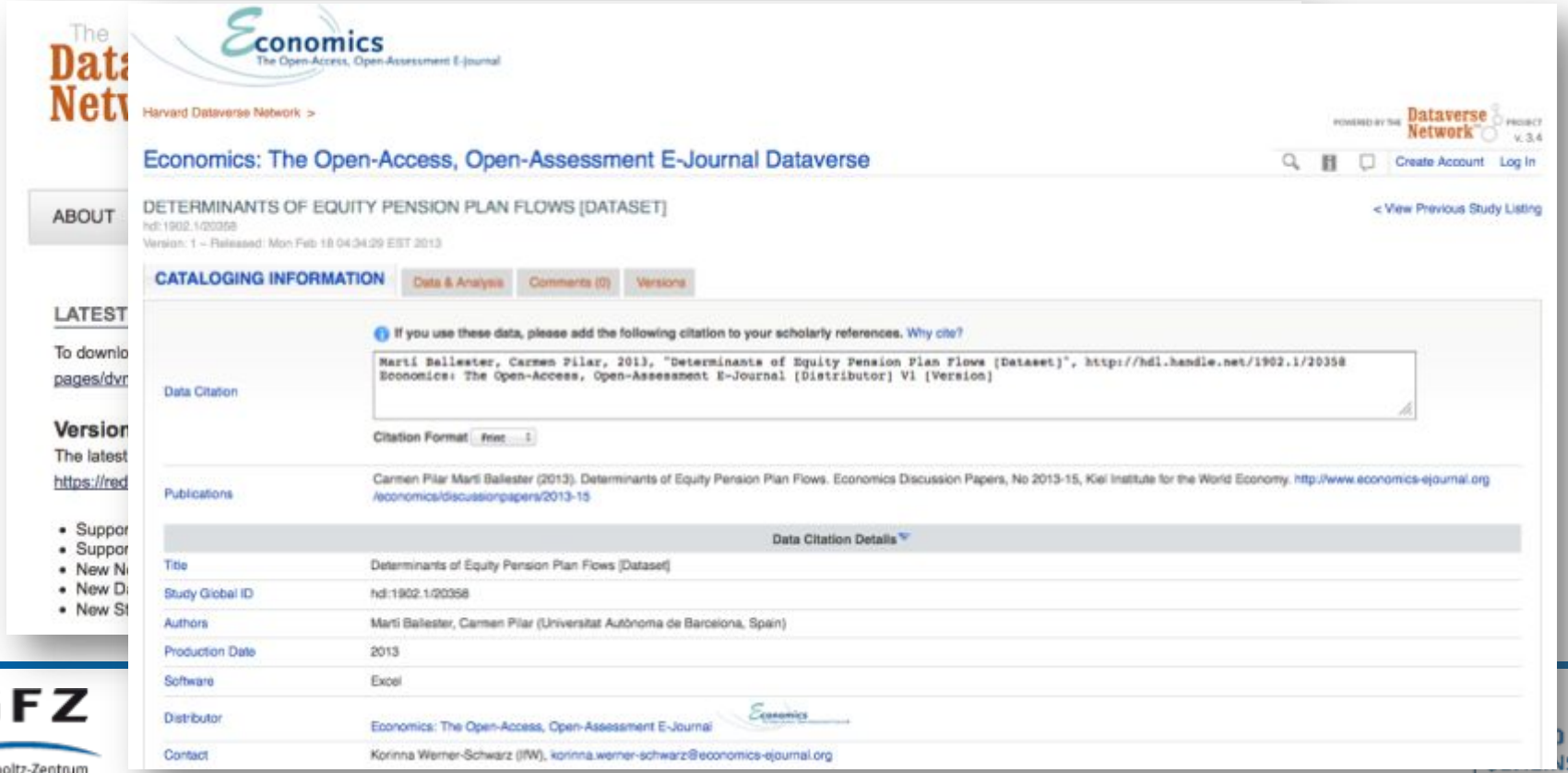
TECHNOLOGIE

- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen
- Small-Data-Beispiel: Dataverse



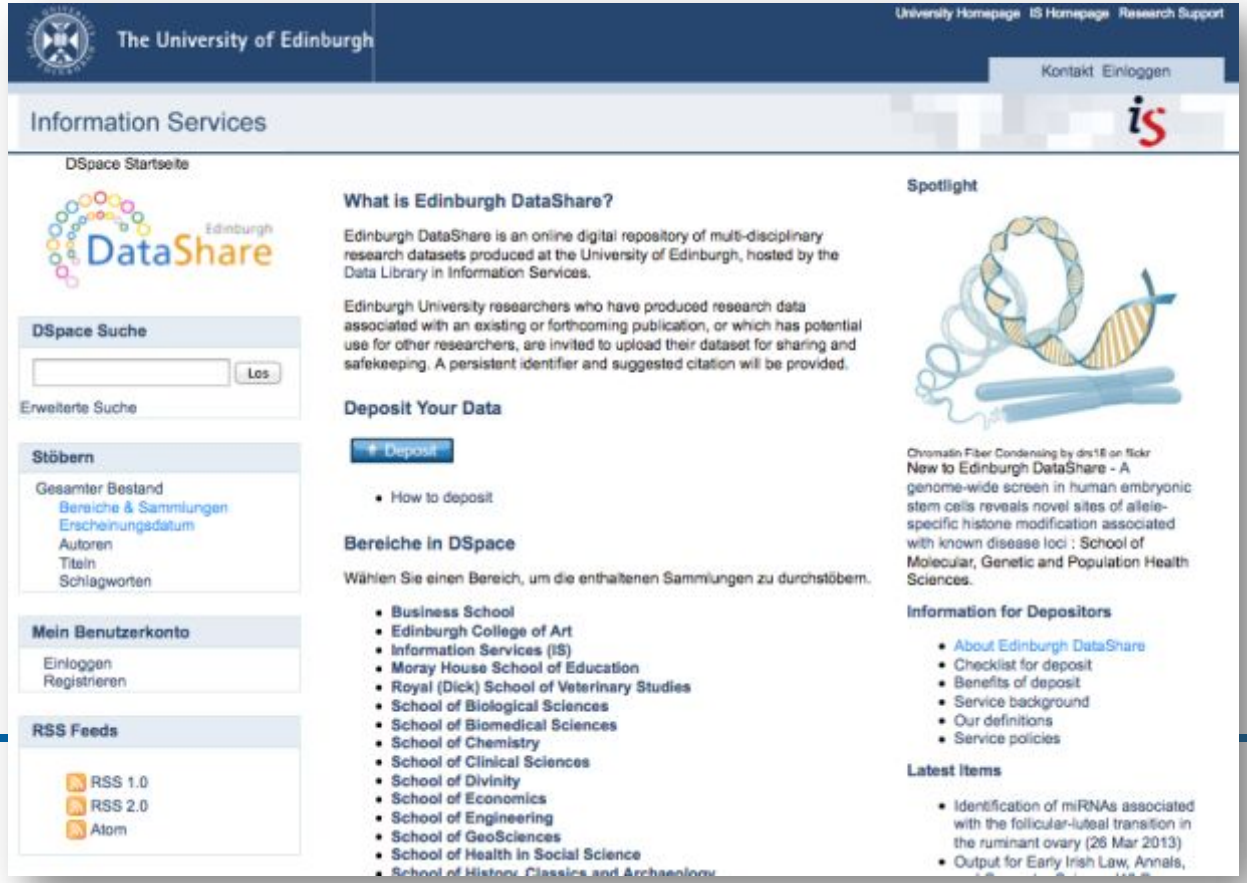
TECHNOLOGIE

- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen
- Small-Data-Beispiel: Dataverse



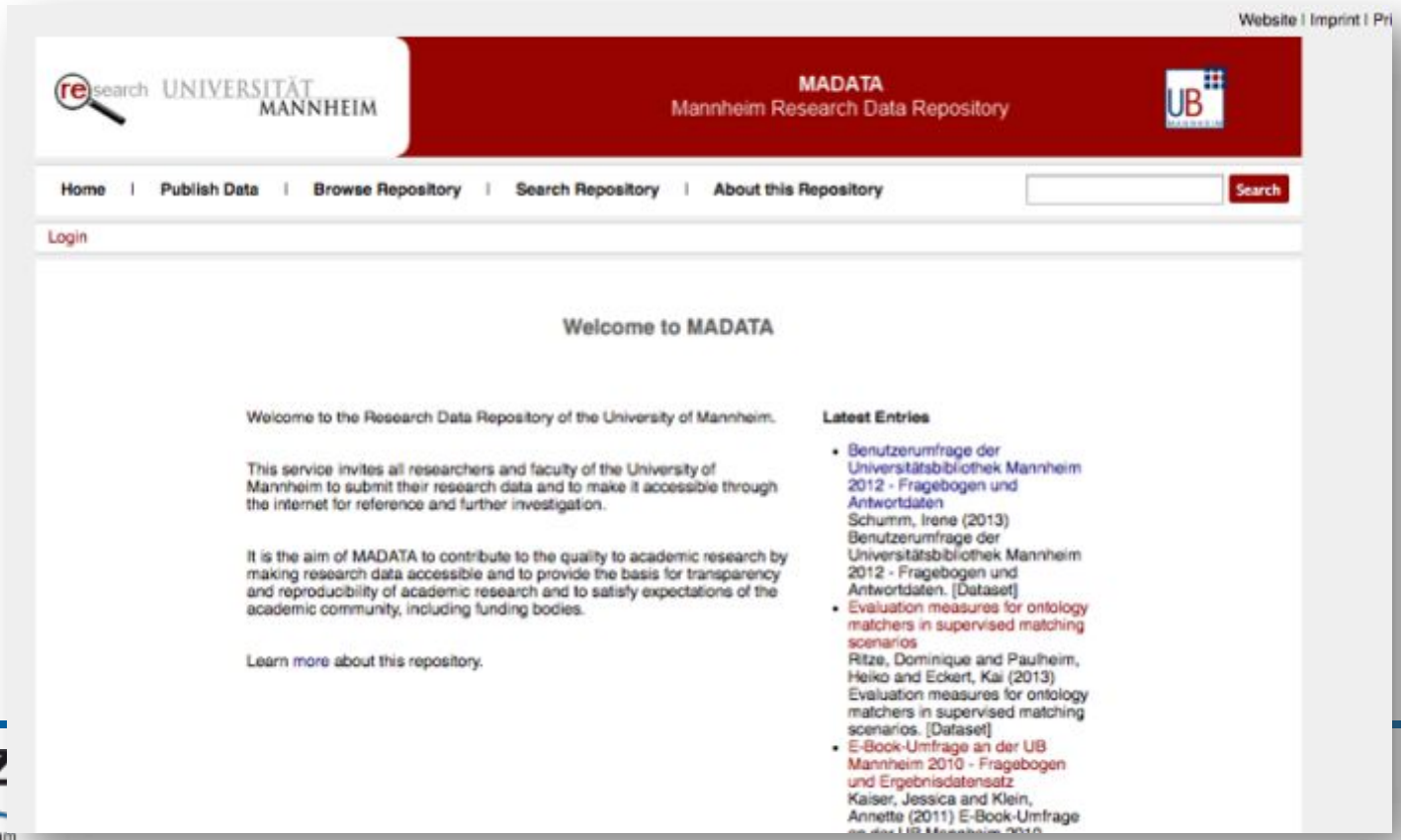
TECHNOLOGIE

- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen
- Small-Data-Beispiel: DSpace



TECHNOLOGIE

- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen
- Small-Data-Beispiel: EPrints



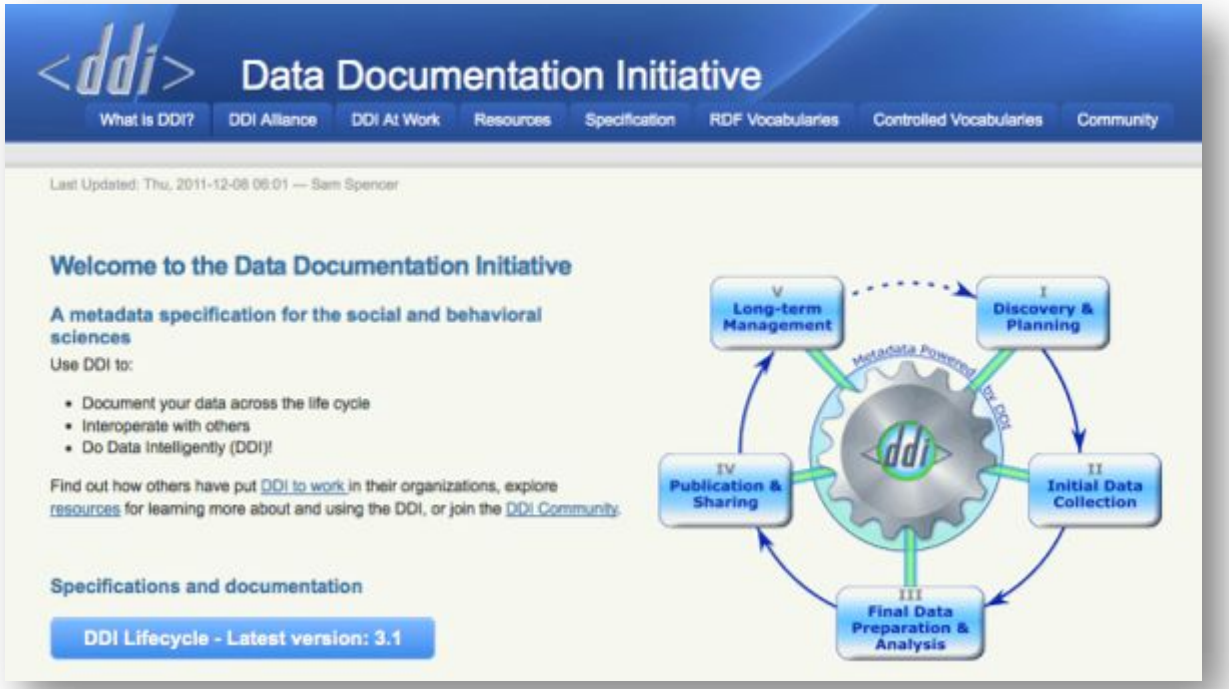
TECHNOLOGIE

- Unterscheidung zwischen Small-Data und Big-Data-Ansätzen
- Small-Data-Beispiel: EPrints

http://bazaar.eprints.org/280/

METADATEN

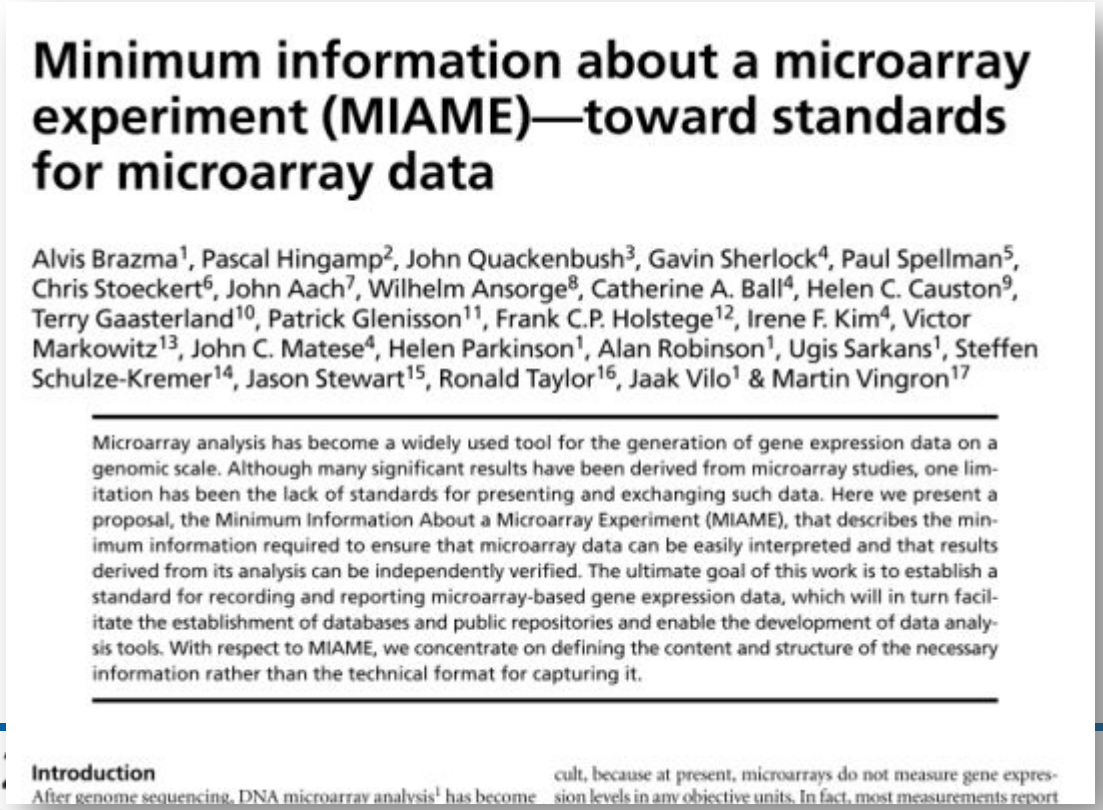
- Diverse disziplinäre Standards
- Beispiel: Data Documentation Initiative (DDI)
  - Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften



http://www.ddialliance.org

METADATEN

- Diverse disziplinäre Standards
- Beispiel: MIAME
  - Molekularbiologie



Minimum information about a microarray experiment (MIAME)—toward standards for microarray data

Alvis Brazma[1], Pascal Hingamp[2], John Quackenbush[3], Gavin Sherlock[4], Paul Spellman[5], Chris Stoeckert[6], John Aach[7], Wilhelm Ansorge[8], Catherine A. Ball[4], Helen C. Causton[9], Terry Gaasterland[10], Patrick Glenisson[11], Frank C.P. Holstege[12], Irene F. Kim[4], Victor Markowitz[13], John C. Matese[4], Helen Parkinson[1], Alan Robinson[1], Ugis Sarkans[1], Steffen Schulze-Kremer[14], Jason Stewart[15], Ronald Taylor[16], Jaak Vilo[1] & Martin Vingron[17]

Microarray analysis has become a widely used tool for the generation of gene expression data on a genomic scale. Although many significant results have been derived from microarray studies, one limitation has been the lack of standards for presenting and exchanging such data. Here we present a proposal, the Minimum Information About a Microarray Experiment (MIAME), that describes the minimum information required to ensure that microarray data can be easily interpreted and that results derived from its analysis can be independently verified. The ultimate goal of this work is to establish a standard for recording and reporting microarray-based gene expression data, which will in turn facilitate the establishment of databases and public repositories and enable the development of data analysis tools. With respect to MIAME, we concentrate on defining the content and structure of the necessary information rather than the technical format for capturing it.

Introduction

After genome sequencing, DNA microarray analysis[1] has become cult, because at present, microarrays do not measure gene expression levels in any objective units. In fact, most measurements report

Brazma, A., Hingamp, P., Quackenbush, J., Sherlock, G., Spellman, P., Stoeckert, C., Aach, J., et al. (2001). Minimum information about a microarray experiment (MIAME) - toward standards for microarray data. Nature Genetics, 29(4), 365–371. Retrieved from http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/ng1201-365

METADATEN

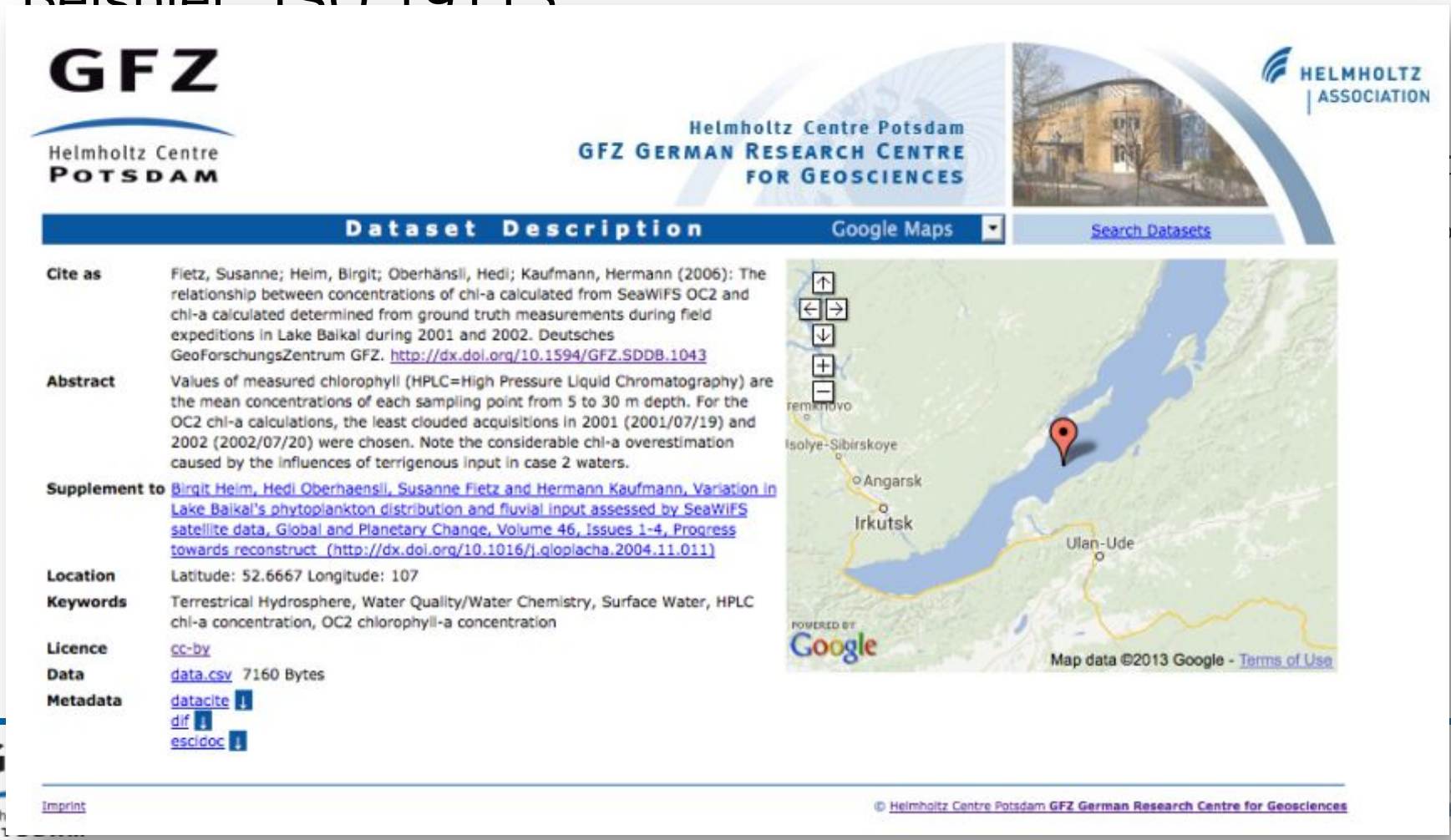
- Diverse disziplinäre Standards
- Beispiel: ISO 19115
  - Erd- und Umweltwissenschaften

26	purpose	summary of the intentions with which the resource(s) was developed	Zweck	Zusammenfassung, für welchen Zweck oder mit welcher Absicht die Ressource erstellt wurde	0..1	Freitext
27	credit	recognition of those who contributed to the resource(s)	Beteiligte	Nennung von Beteiligten, die zur Ressource beigetragen haben	0..*	Freitext
28	status	status of the resource(s)	Bearbeitungsstatus	Bearbeitungsstatus der Ressource	0..*	MD_ProgressCode <<CodeList>> (B.5.23)
29	pointOfContact	identification of, and means of communication with, person(s) and organization(s) associated with the resource(s)	Kontakt	Kontaktinformation zu Person(en) und Organisation(en), welche im Bezug zur Ressource stehen	0..*	CI_ResponsibleParty <<DataType>> (B.3.2)
30	*Role name:* resourceMaintenance	provides information about the frequency of resource updates, and the scope of those updates	Pflege der Ressource	Information über die Häufigkeit und den Umfang der Aktualisierung der Ressource	0..*	MD_MaintenanceInformation (B.2.5)
31	*Role name:* graphicOverview	provides a graphic that illustrates the resource(s) (should include a legend for the graphic)	Grafische Darstellung	Grafik, die die Ressource darstellt (möglichst einschließlich Legende)	0..*	MD_BrowseGraphic (B.2.2.2)
32	*Role name:* resourceFormat	provides a description of the format of the resource(s)	Format der Ressource	Formatbeschreibung der Ressource	0..*	MD_Format (B.2.10.4)
33	Role name: descriptiveKeywords	provides category keywords, their type, and reference source	Schlüsselwörter	Schlüsselwörter, ihr Typ und Quellenangabe	0..*	MD_Keywords (B.2.2.3)
34	*Role name:* resourceSpecificUsage	provides basic information about specific application(s) for which the resource(s) has/have been or is being used by different users	Nutzungsinformation	grundlegende Information über spezifische Anwendungen, für die die Ressource von Nutzern verwendet wurde oder wird	0..*	MD_Usage (B.2.2.6)
35	*Role name:* resourceConstraints	provides information about constraints which apply to the resource(s)	Ressourceneinschränkungen	Einschränkungen bezüglich der Ressource	0..*	MD_Constraints (B.2.3)
35.1	*Role name:* aggregationInfo	provides aggregate dataset information	Beziehungsinformation	Angaben über Beziehungen zu anderen Datenbeständen	0..*	MD_AggregateInformation (B.2.2.7)
36	MD_DataIdentification	information required to identify a dataset	Basisinformation zum Datenbestand	Basisinformation zur eindeutigen Beschreibung des Datenbestands	vererbt vom übergeordneten Objekt	Zeile 37-46 und 24-35.1

Koordinierungsstelle GDI-DE. (2008). Deutsche Übersetzung der Metadatenfelder des ISO 19115 Geographic information – Metadata. Retrieved from http://www.gdi-de.org/download/AK/ISO19115_GermanTranslation_GDIDE.pdf

METADATEN

- Diverse disziplinäre Standards
- Beispiel: ISO 19115



GFZ
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POTSDAM

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GFZ GERMAN RESEARCH CENTRE
FOR GEOSCIENCES

HELMHOLTZ
ASSOCIATION

Dataset Description Google Maps

Search Datasets

Cite as Fietz, Susanne; Heim, Birgit; Oberhänsli, Hedi; Kaufmann, Hermann (2006): The relationship between concentrations of chl-a calculated from SeaWiFS OC2 and chl-a calculated determined from ground truth measurements during field expeditions in Lake Baikal during 2001 and 2002. Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ. http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/GFZ.SDDB.1043

Abstract Values of measured chlorophyll (HPLC=High Pressure Liquid Chromatography) are the mean concentrations of each sampling point from 5 to 30 m depth. For the OC2 chl-a calculations, the least clouded acquisitions in 2001 (2001/07/19) and 2002 (2002/07/20) were chosen. Note the considerable chl-a overestimation caused by the influences of terrigenous input in case 2 waters.

Supplement to Birgit Heim, Hedi Oberhaensli, Susanne Fietz and Hermann Kaufmann, Variation in Lake Baikal's phytoplankton distribution and fluvial input assessed by SeaWiFS satellite data, Global and Planetary Change, Volume 46, Issues 1-4, Progress towards reconstruct (http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.gloplacha.2004.11.011)

Location Latitude: 52.6667 Longitude: 107

Keywords Terrestrical Hydrosphere, Water Quality/Water Chemistry, Surface Water, HPLC chl-a concentration, OC2 chlorophyll-a concentration

Licence cc-by

Data data.csv 7160 Bytes

Metadata datacite dif escidoc

Imprint

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QUALITÄTSSTANDARDS

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QUALITÄTSSTANDARDS

- Braun, K., Buddenbohm, S., Dobratz, S., Herb, U., Müller, U., Pampel, H., Schmidt, B., et al. (2011). DINI Certificate Document and Publication Services 2010 (3.0 ed.). Göttingen. doi:urn:nbn:de:kobv:11-100182800
- **Data Seal of Approval. (2010). Data Seal of Approval. Guidelines version 1. Retrieved from http://assessment.datasealofapproval.org/documentation/**
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QUALITÄTSSTANDARDS

- Braun, K., Buddenbohm, S., Dobratz, S., Herb, U., Müller, U., Pampe
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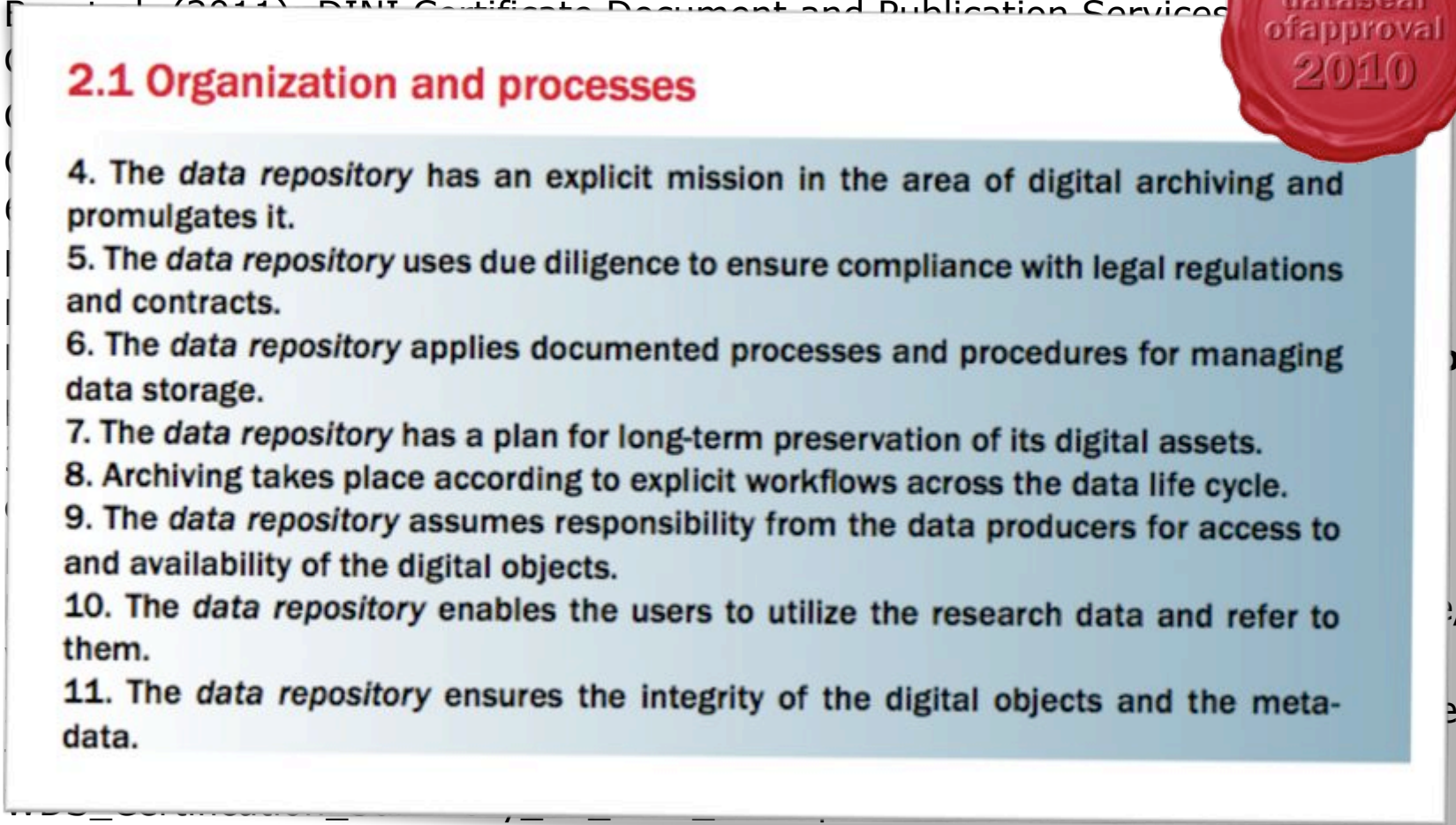

QUALITÄTSSTANDARDS

- Braun, K., Buddenbohm, S., Dobratz, S., Herb, U., Müller, U., Pampel, H., Schmidt, B., et al. (2011). DINI Certificate Document and Publication Services 2010 (3.0 ed.). Göttingen. doi:urn:nbn:de:kobv:11-100182800
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QUALITÄTSSTANDARDS

- Bra… dt, B., … d.). Göt…
- Dat… eved from…
- DIN … 316… din-…
- ESF … Euro… wgi/…
- ICSU … from… WDS…
- **ISO.… certi… d from…**

3.1.2.1 The repository shall have an appropriate succession plan, contingency plans, and/or escrow arrangements in place in case the repository ceases to operate or the governing or funding institution substantially changes its scope.

Supporting Text

This is necessary in order to preserve the information content entrusted to the repository by handing it on to another custodian in the case that the repository ceases to operate.

Examples of Ways the Repository Can Demonstrate It Is Meeting This Requirement

Written and credible succession and contingency plan(s); explicit and specific statement documenting the intent to ensure continuity of the repository, and the steps taken and to be taken to ensure continuity; escrow of critical code, software, and metadata sufficient to enable reconstitution of the repository and its content in the event of repository failure; escrow and/or reserve funds set aside for contingencies; explicit agreements with successor organizations documenting the measures to be taken to ensure the complete and formal transfer of responsibility for the repository's digital content and related assets, and granting the requisite rights necessary to ensure continuity of the content and repository services.

Discussion

A repository's failure threatens the long-term sustainability of a repository's information content. It is not sufficient for the repository to have an informal plan or policy regarding where its data goes should a failure occur. A formal plan with identified procedures needs to be in place.

QUALITÄTSSTANDARDS

- Braun, K., Buddenbohm, S., Dobratz, S., Herb, U., Müller, U., Pampel, H., Schmidt, B., et al. (2011). DINI Certificate Document and Publication Services 2010 (3.0 ed.). Göttingen. doi:urn:nbn:de:kobv:11-100182800
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The framework will consist of a sequence of three levels, in increasing trustworthiness:

- **BASIC CERTIFICATION** is granted to repositories which obtain DSA certification;
- **EXTENDED CERTIFICATION** is granted to Basic Certification repositories which in addition perform a structured, externally reviewed and publicly available self-audit based on ISO 16363 or DIN 31644;
- **FORMAL CERTIFICATION** is granted to repositories which in addition to Basic Certification obtain full external audit and certification based on ISO 16363 or equivalent DIN 31644.

Granting of these certificates will allow repositories to show one of three symbols (to be agreed) on their web pages and other documentation, in addition to any other DSA, DIN or ISO certification marks.

from http://www.iso.org/iso/catalogue_detail.htm?csnumber=56510

Klump, J. (2011). Criteria for the Trustworthiness of Data Centres. D-Lib Magazine, 17(1/2). doi:10.1045/january2011-klump

Finanzierungs- und Geschäftsmodelle

- Häufig Anschubfinanzierung durch Drittmittel
- Herausforderung: Betriebskosten (und Investitionen)
- Beispiel: GESIS
  - ca. 3,8 Mio. Euro jährliche Betriebskosten
  - Gesamtkapazität: ca. 6.100 Studien
  - Neuzugänge: ca. 120 Studien pro Jahr
  - ca. 20.000 Nutzungsvorgänge (Bestellung/Download) pro Jahr
  - Personalkosten (inkl. Verwaltung und IT): 2.700 k€ pro Jahr
  - Sachausgaben 1.000 k€ pro Jahr
  - EDV-Investitionen 100 k€ pro Jahr

Kommission Zukunft der Informationsinfrastruktur. (2011). Gesamtkonzept für die Informationsinfrastruktur in Deutschland. Retrieved from http://www.allianz-initiative.de/fileadmin/user_upload/KII_Gesamtkonzept.pdf

Finanzierungs- und Geschäftsmodelle

- Häufig Anschubfinanzierung durch Drittmittel
- Herausforderung: Betriebskosten (und Investitionen)
- Beispiel: Deutsches Fernerkundungsdatenzentrum
  - ca. 3,8 Mio. Euro jährliche Betriebskosten
  - Gesamtkapazität 2,7 Petabyte
  - Datenzuwachs: 300 Gigabyte/Tag
  - Prozessierte Produkte pro Monat: 100.000
  - Betriebsbereithaltung 690k€ pro Jahr
  - Systembetrieb 660 k€ Kosten pro Jahr
  - Softwareentwicklung 700 k€ pro Jahr
  - Datenzugang 420 k€ pro Jahr
  - Anwenderbetreuung 400 k€ pro Jahr
  - Anlagenerneuerung alle sechs Jahre 3.500 k€

Kommission Zukunft der Informationsinfrastruktur. (2011). Gesamtkonzept für die Informationsinfrastruktur in Deutschland. Retrieved from http://www.allianz-initiative.de/fileadmin/user_upload/KII_Gesamtkonzept.pdf

Finanzierungs- und Geschäftsmodelle

- Sicherung der dauerhaften Finanzierung

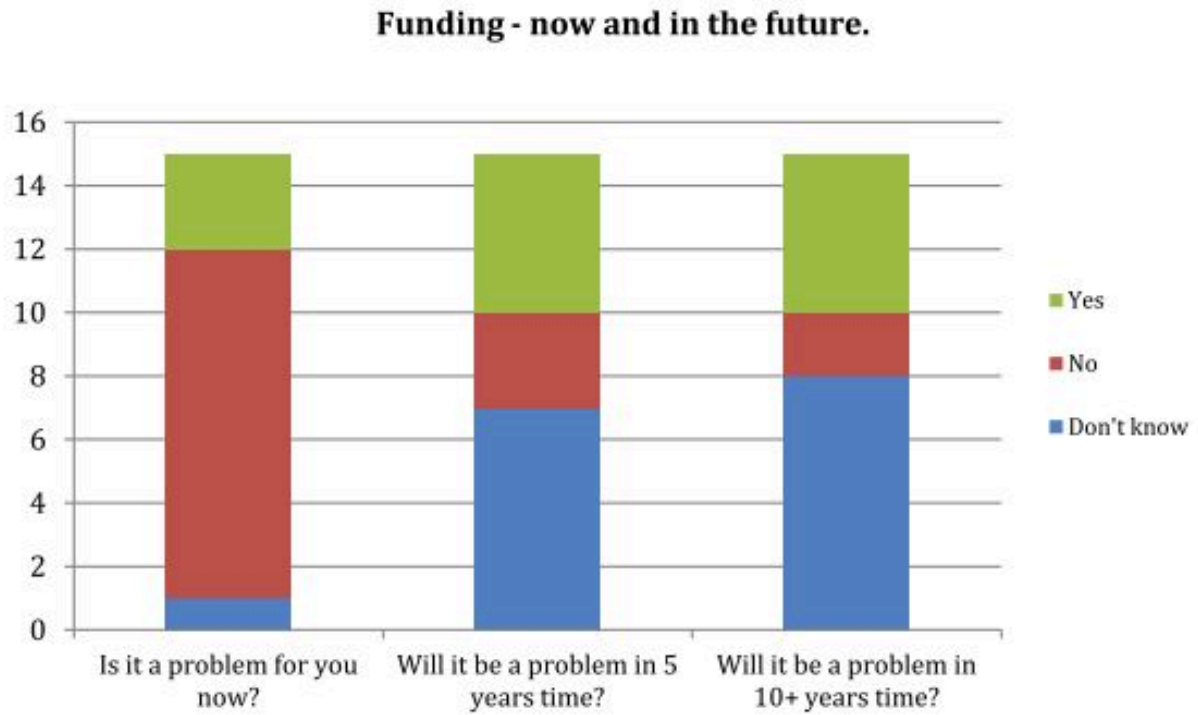

Figure 3 Funding of the repositories - now and in the future, n = 15

Pfeiffenberger, H., Pampel, H., Schäfer, A., Guidetti, V., Bruch, C., Tzitzikas, Y., Pröll, S., et al. (2012). Report and Strategy on Annotation, Reputation and Data Quality. Retrieved from http://www.alliancepermanentaccess.org/wp-content/plugins/download-monitor/download.php?id=D26.1+Report+and+Strategy+on+Annotation%2C+Reputation+and+Data+Quality

Financ… …nd …le

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Keeping Research Data Safe Factsheet

Cost issues in digital preservation of research data

This factsheet illustrates for institutions, researchers, and funders some of the key findings and recommendations from the JISC-funded Keeping Research Data Safe (KRDS1) and Keeping Research Data Safe 2 (KRDS2) projects. Further information on the research and findings can be found in the final reports and on the KRDS website.

What Costs Most?

Acquisition and ingest costs most. The costs of archival storage and preservation activities are consistently a very small proportion of the overall costs and significantly lower than the costs of acquisition/ingest or access activities for all our case studies. Note we believe early preservation action during ingest or pre-ingest produces lower costs over the lifecycle as a whole. (KRDS1, p.25; KRDS2, pp.31-52)

Recommendation to Funders

From our research, it is likely that the largest potential cost efficiencies will come from future tool development supporting automation of ingest and access activities for

nature

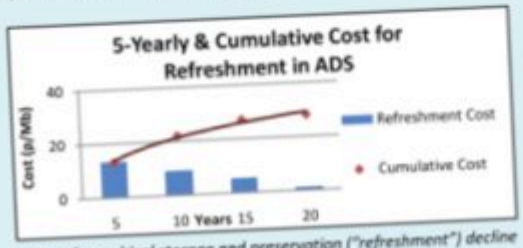
SPECIAL

Unabhängig davon ist festzuhalten, dass der dauerhafte Betrieb von Forschungsdatenzentren als Teil der Forschungskosten etabliert werden muss und grob geschätzt einen dauerhaft zu finanzierenden Anteil von 5 % bis 10 % für den Bereich der „Datenpflege" an den Gesamtkosten für Forschung vorzusehen ist. Um international kompetitiv zu bleiben bedeutet dies, dass auch in Deutschland mittelfristig etwa 5 % bis 10 % der Forschungskosten zusätzlich für nachhaltige „Datenbereitstellung" aufgebracht werden müssen.

Bioinformatics Institute (EBI) at Hinx
Cambridge, UK, face funding cuts.
outlook for specialist databases is eve
more than half of the operators cont
Nature say their databases are updat

Declining Costs over Time

We found a trend of relatively high preservation costs in the early years reducing substantially over time for data collections. An example is the preservation costs projected for the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) based on their experience of the first 10 years of operating the data service. (KRDS1, pp.4-6)



Costs for archival storage and preservation ("refreshment") decline to a minimal level over 20 years

Recommendation to Funders and Institutions

The implications of these factors and projection for sustainability of data archives e.g. via archive charges to project budgets, are notable and worthy of more extensive study and testing. (KRDS1, pp.5-6)

…für die Informationsinfrastruktur in Deutschland. Retrieved from http://www.allianz-initiative.de/fileadmin/user_upload/KII_Gesamtkonzept.pdf

Financial Sustainability

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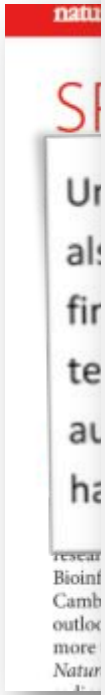

Keeping Research Data Safe Factsheet

Cost issues in digital preservation of research data

DRYAD

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Pricing plans and submission fees

Dryad will begin charging submission fees on the 1st of September 2013.

Dryad is a **nonprofit** organization that provides **long-term access** to its contents at **no cost** to researchers, educators or students, irrespective of nationality or institutional affiliation. Dryad is able to provide free access to data due to financial support from members and data submitters. Dryad's submission fees are designed to sustain its core functions by recovering the basic costs of curating and preserving data. New innovations are enabled by research and development grants and by support from donors.

Membership Dues

Organizations can be a p
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Pricing Plans

Organizations (including
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payment plan is in place,
researchers from econon
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organization.

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How and why?

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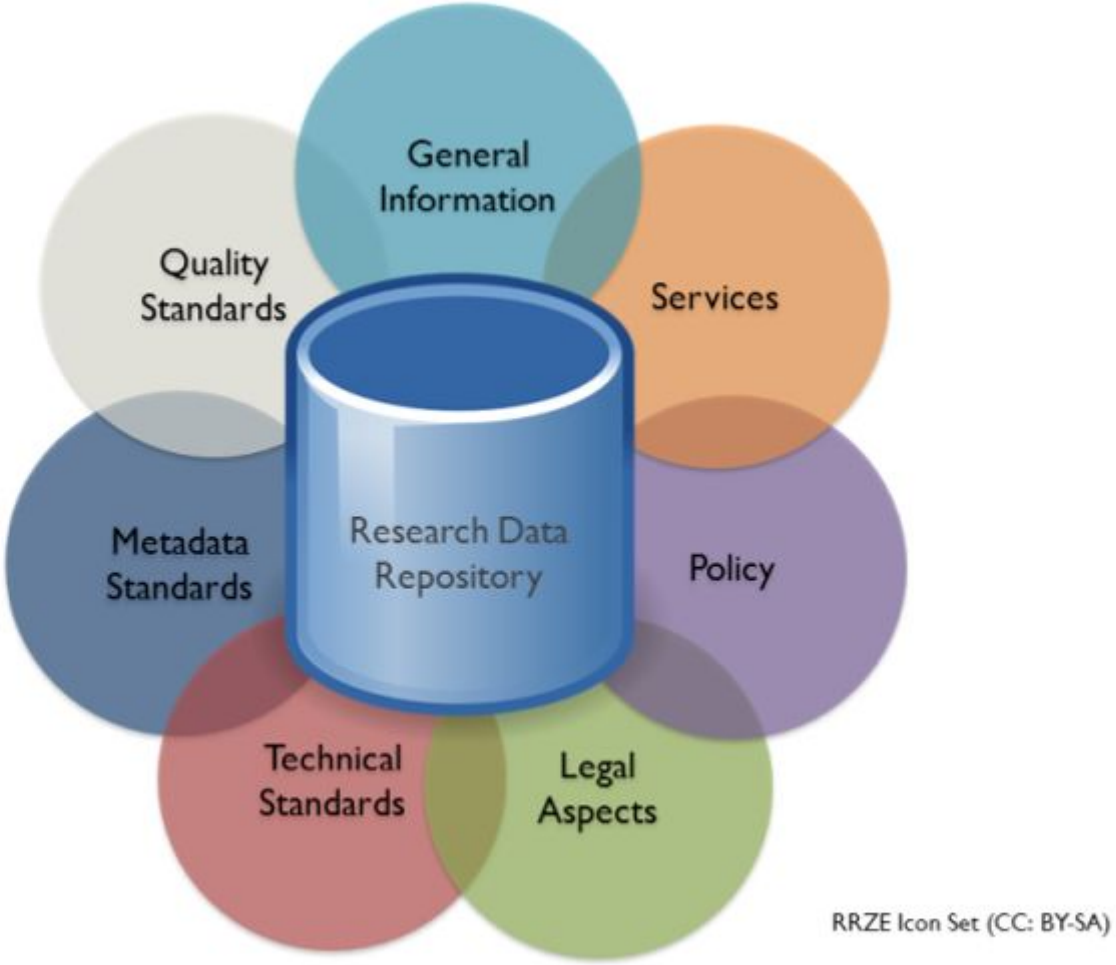
Enter keyword, DOI, etc. Go

Advanced search

Be part of Dryad

Payment Plan	Member	Non-member	Minimum purchase
1. Voucher Plan	USD$65 per data package	USD$70 per data package	25 vouchers
2. Deferred Payment Plan	USD$70 per data package	USD$75 per data package	1 yr contract
3. Subscription Plan	annual fee based on USD$25 per published research article	annual fee based on USD$30 per published research article	2 yr contract
For individuals: Pay on submission	NA	USD$80 per data package, payable by the submitter	1 data package

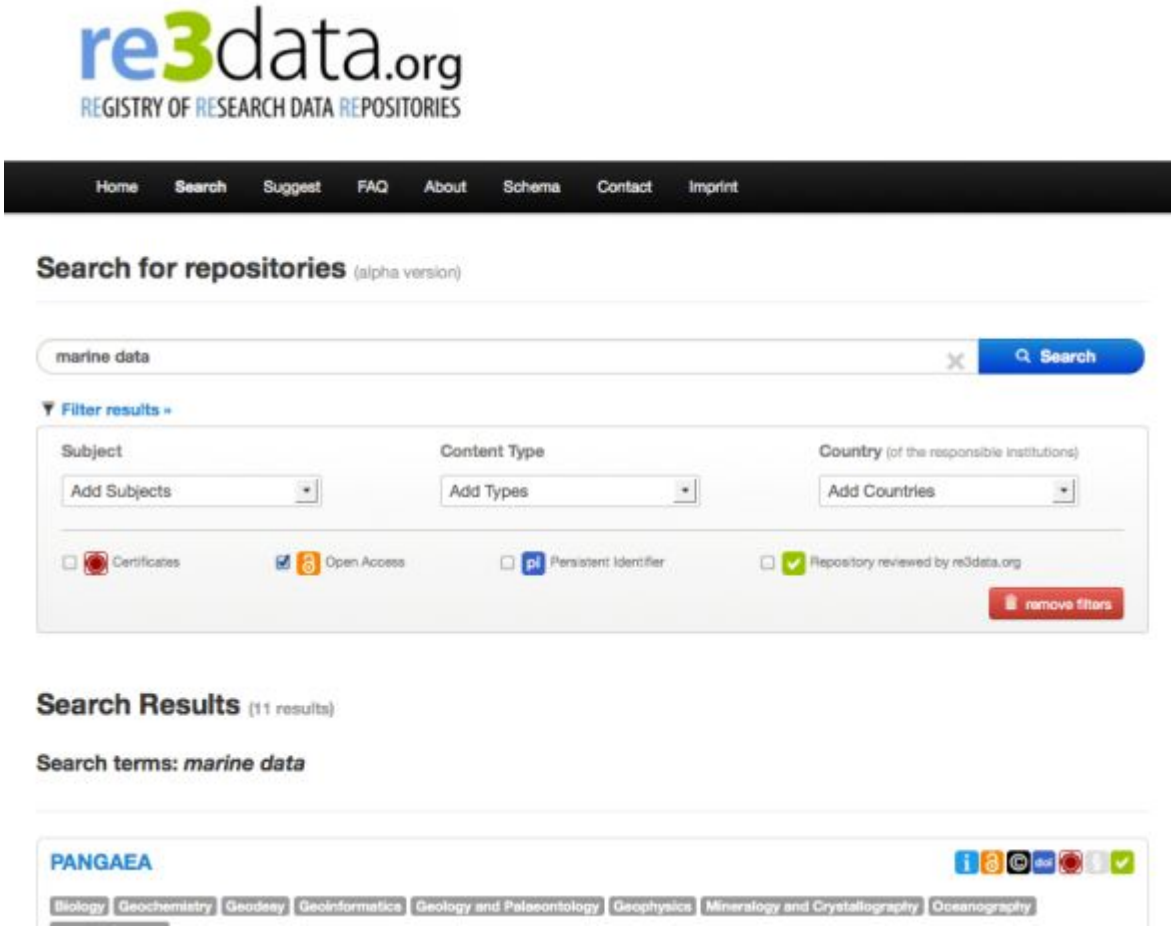
ASPEKTE



Pampel, H., Goebelbecker, H.-J., & Vierkant, P. (2012). re3data.org: Aufbau eines Verzeichnisses von Forschungsdaten-Repositorien. Ein Werkstattbericht. In B. Mittermaier (Ed.), Vernetztes Wissen – Daten, Menschen, Systeme. WissKom 2012 (pp. 61–73). Jülich: Verlag des Forschungszentrums Jülich. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/2128/4699

Pampel, H., Vierkant, P., Scholze, F., Bertelmann, R., Kindling, M., Klump, J., Goebelbecker, H.-J., et al. (2013). Making Research Data Repositories Visible: The re3data.org Registry. PeerJ PrePrints, 1:e21v1. doi:10.7287/peerj.preprints.21v1

re3data.org



Pampel, H., Goebelbecker, H.-J., & Vierkant, P. (2012). re3data.org: Aufbau eines Verzeichnisses von Forschungsdaten-Repositorien. Ein Werkstattbericht. In B. Mittermaier (Ed.), Vernetztes Wissen – Daten, Menschen, Systeme. WissKom 2012 (pp. 61–73). Jülich: Verlag des Forschungszentrums Jülich. Retrieved from http://hdl.handle.net/2128/4699

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BARRIEREN ÜBERWINDEN

Grafik: Nature, http://www.nature.com/news/specials/datasharing/images/datasharing.jpg

BARRIEREN ÜBERWINDEN

- Campbell, E. G., Clarridge, B. R., Gokhale, M., Birenbaum, L., Hilgartner, S., Holtzman, N. A., & Blumenthal, D. (2002). Data Withholding in Academic Genetics. Evidence From a National Survey. JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association, 287(4), 473–480. doi:10.1001/jama.287.4.473
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KOOPERATION ALS SCHLÜSSEL

ODE has learned that there are some conditions that can enable data sharing. Service providers like data centres and libraries for example are ready to play a certain role or expand their activities in data management and sharing. Publishers see the added value of data published alongside articles and foresee an adaption of their editorial policies or establish data journals. Researchers and funders view data as a research output in its own right and funding bodies require more and more data management plans specifying data preservation and access. A series of enablers can spread existing best practices, which thrive on collaborations within and across the individual groups. Successful data sharing needs to profit from synergies that arise from such collaborations where every stakeholder group contributes with its expertise, skills and experiences.

Dallmeier-Tiessen, S., Darby, R., Gitmans, K., Herterich, P., Lambert, S., Mele, S., Nordling, J., et al. (2012). Summary of the studies, thematic publications and recommendations. Retrieved from http://www.alliancepermanentaccess.org/wp-content/plugins/download-monitor/download.php?id=Summary+of+the+studies%2C+thematic+publications+and+recommendations

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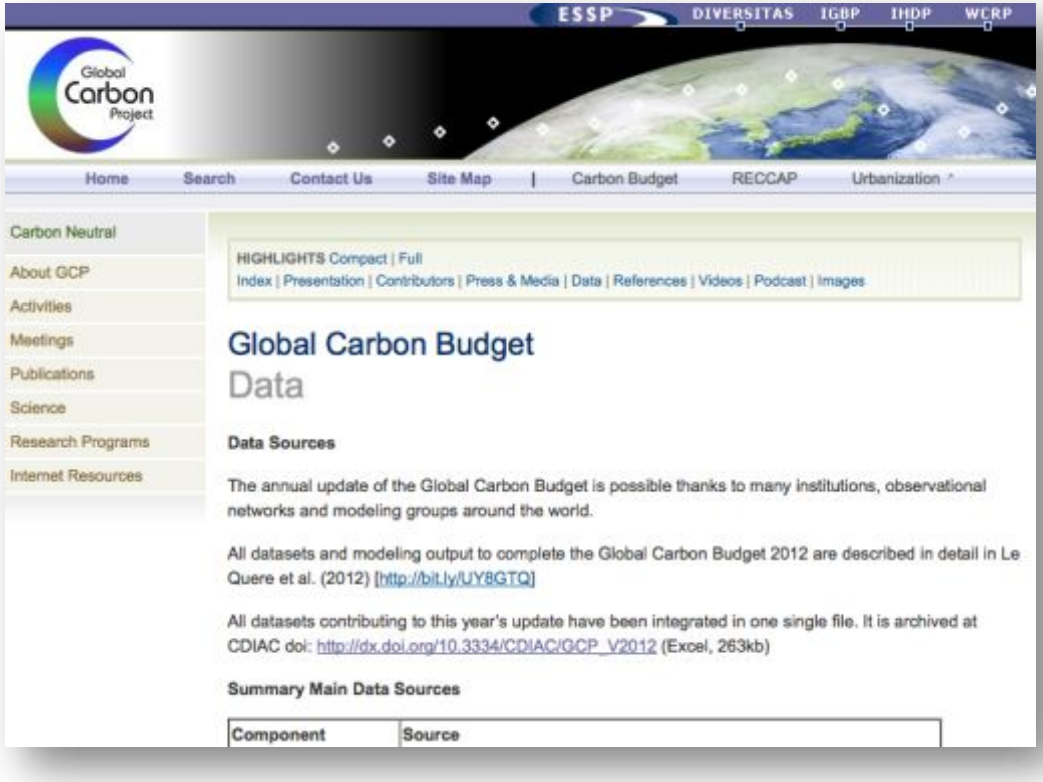

http://dx.doi.org/10.3334/CDIAC/GCP_V2012

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Earth Syst. Sci. Data Discuss., 5, 1107-1157, 2012
www.earth-syst-sci-data-discuss.net/5/1107/2012/
doi:10.5194/essdd-5-1107-2012

The global carbon budget 1959–2011

C. Le Quéré[1], R. J. Andres[2], T. Boden[2], T. Conway[3], R. A. Houghton[4], J. I. House[5], G. Marland[6], G. P. Peters[7], G. van der Werf[8], A. Ahlström[9], R. M. Andrew[7], L. Bopp[10], J. G. Canadell[11], P. Ciais[10], S. C. Doney[12], C. Enright[1], P. Friedlingstein[13], C. Huntingford[14], A. K. Jain[15], C. Jourdain[1,*], E. Kato[16], R. F. Keeling[17], K. Klein Goldewijk[25], S. Levis[18], P. Levy[14], M. Lomas[19], B. Poulter[10], M. R. Raupach[11], J. Schwinger[20], S. Sitch[21], B. D. Stocker[22], N. Viovy[10], S. Zaehle[23], and N. Zeng[24]

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[5]Cabot Institute, Dept of Geography, University of Bristol, UK
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[7]Center for International Climate and Environmental Research – Oslo (CICERO), Norway
[8]Faculty of Earth and Life Sciences, VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands
[9]Department of Physical Geography and Ecosystem Science, Lund University, Sweden

http://dx.doi.org/10.3334/CDIAC/GCP_V2012

http://dx.doi.org/10.5194/essdd-5-1107-2012

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http://dx.doi.org/10.3334/CDIAC/GCP_V2012

http://dx.doi.org/10.5194/essdd-5-1107-2012

http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nclimate1783

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038/nclimate1783

WISSENSCHAFTSKOMMUNIKATION

- Data Journals
  - Atomic Data and Nuclear Data Tables (Elsevier)
  - Biodiversity Data Journal (Pensoft Publishers)
  - Dataset Papers in Biology (Hindawi Publishing Corporation)
  - Dataset Papers in Chemistry (Hindawi Publishing Corporation)
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  - Dataset Papers in Physics (Hindawi Publishing Corporation)
  - Earth System Science Data - ESSD (Copernicus Publications)
  - Geoscience Data Journal (Wiley)
  - GigaScience (BioMed Central)
  - Genomics Data (Elsevier)
  - Nuclear Data Sheets (Elsevier)
  - Open Archaeology Data (Ubiquity Press)
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- Mit der wissenschaftspolitischen Diskussion steigt die Forderung einer Forschungsdaten-Infrastruktur
- (Vernetze) Forschungsdaten-Repositorien bilden den Kern dieser Infrastruktur
- Die bestehende Landschaft der Daten-Repositorien ist sehr heterogen und durch disziplinäre Ansätze geprägt
- Standardisierung und Vernetzung stehen am Anfang
- Aktuell: Gründungswelle, die durch die LIS-Community geprägt ist
- Zentrale Herausforderung: Finanzierungs- und Geschäftsmodelle

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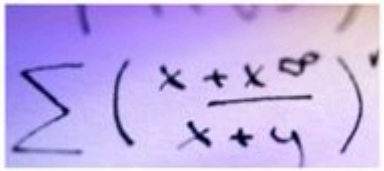

28.05.2013

Stellenausschreibung Nr. 37/2013

Die Technische Informationsbibliothek (TIB) ist die Deutsche Zentrale Fachbibliothek für Technik sowie Architektur, Chemie, Informatik, Mathematik und Physik und arbeitet mit der Universitätsbibliothek Hannover (UB) im räumlichen und organisatorischen Verbund. Der Personalbestand der TIB/UB beträgt ca. 400 Beschäftigte, der jährliche Erwerbungsetat ca. 14 Millionen Euro.

Im Rahmen des DFG-geförderten Projekts „RADAR – Research Data Repositorium", welches zusammen mit dem FIZ Karlsruhe – Leibniz-Institut für Informationsinfrastruktur, der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität (LMU) München, dem Leibniz-Institut für Pflanzenbiologie (IPB) sowie dem Karlsruher Institut für Technologie (KIT)/SCC durchgeführt wird, ist an der Technischen Informationsbibliothek Hannover zum 01.09.2013 die Stelle

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(E 13 TV-L)

zu besetzen. Es handelt sich um eine Vollzeitstelle für zunächst 2 Jahre. Eine Verlängerung um ein weiteres Jahr wird angestrebt. Der Arbeitsplatz ist teilzeitgeeignet.

DANKE FÜR DIE AUFMERKSAMKEIT!

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