

Herausforderungen und Fragestellungen



Interdisziplinäres Symposium

**Umgang mit Forschungsdaten:
Gängige Praxis und neue Anstöße**

Kein neues Thema

γ (degrees)	m_{meas} (g)	m (g)	r (g) (%)	γ (degrees)	m_{meas} (g)	m (g)	r (g) (%)	γ (degrees)	m_{meas} (g)	m (g)	r (g) (%)
11.6	40486	3.9393	-0.063	19.0	30191	2.9153	-0.055	31.0	20020	1.9561	-0.019
14.7	40225	3.8842	-0.066	20.0	30049	2.9016	-0.053	31.5	19766	1.9087	-0.015
14.8	39967	3.8392	-0.068	20.2	29768	2.8745	-0.053	32.0	19492	1.8671	-0.017
14.9	39713	3.7947	-0.069	20.4	29491	2.8479	-0.054	32.5	19226	1.8305	-0.012
15.0	39462	3.7505	-0.063	20.6	29234	2.8219	-0.052	33.0	18968	1.8116	-0.014
15.1	39214	3.7065	-0.065	20.8	28959	2.7964	-0.050	33.5	18719	1.8076	-0.010
15.2	38969	3.6629	-0.064	21.0	28700	2.7713	-0.051	34.0	18470	1.7843	-0.008
15.3	38727	3.6193	-0.065	21.2	28443	2.7467	-0.052	34.5	18224	1.7617	-0.008
15.4	38488	3.5763	-0.064	21.4	28196	2.7226	-0.050	35.0	18018	1.7398	-0.008
15.5	38252	3.5337	-0.065	21.6	27951	2.6990	-0.047	35.5	17798	1.7186	-0.005
15.6	38020	3.4915	-0.063	21.8	27710	2.6757	-0.049	36.0	17585	1.6980	-0.005
15.7	37790	3.4494	-0.063	22.0	27474	2.6529	-0.049	36.5	17378	1.6780	-0.006
15.8	37563	3.4071	-0.060	22.2	27242	2.6305	-0.048	37.0	17177	1.6586	-0.005
15.9	37339	3.3655	-0.063	22.4	27014	2.6086	-0.044	37.5	16982	1.6398	-0.005
16.0	37117	3.3241	-0.064	22.6	26791	2.5870	-0.044	38.0	16793	1.6215	-0.005
16.1	36898	3.2830	-0.063	22.8	26571	2.5658	-0.043	38.5	16609	1.6036	0.001
16.2	36682	3.2421	-0.063	23.0	26355	2.5449	-0.043	39.0	16430	1.5865	-0.001
16.3	36469	3.2015	-0.063	23.2	26143	2.5245	-0.041	39.5	16256	1.5698	0.005
16.4	36258	3.1611	-0.063	23.4	25935	2.5043	-0.044	40.0	16089	1.5535	0.006
16.5	36049	3.1210	-0.063	23.6	25730	2.4846	-0.040	40.5	15928	1.5376	0.004
16.6	35843	3.0811	-0.062	23.8	25529	2.4651	-0.042	41.0	15764	1.5222	0.006
16.7	35639	3.0414	-0.063	24.0	25331	2.4460	-0.041	41.5	15608	1.5072	0.007
16.8	35438	3.0020	-0.062	24.2	25136	2.4272	-0.04				
16.9	35239	2.9628	-0.061	24.4	24945	2.4088	-0.03				
17.0	35043	2.9238	-0.062	24.6	24757	2.3906	-0.03				
17.1	34848	2.8850	-0.062	24.8	24572	2.3727	-0.03				
17.2	34656	2.8465	-0.061	25.0	24390	2.3552	-0.03				
17.3	34466	2.8081	-0.062	25.2	24211	2.3379	-0.03				
17.4	34278	2.7700	-0.061	25.4	24035	2.3209	-0.03				
17.5	34093	2.7321	-0.060	25.6	23861	2.3041	-0.03				
17.6	33909	2.6943	-0.062	25.8	23691	2.2876	-0.03				
17.7	33728	2.6568	-0.061	26.0	23523	2.2714	-0.03				
17.8	33548	2.6195	-0.059	26.2	23358	2.2555	-0.03				
17.9	33371	2.5823	-0.061	26.4	23195	2.2398	-0.03				
18.0	33195	2.5454	-0.059	26.6	23035	2.2243	-0.03				
18.1	33021	2.5086	-0.060	26.8	22877	2.2091	-0.02				
18.2	32850	2.4720	-0.060	27.0	22722	2.1941	-0.02				



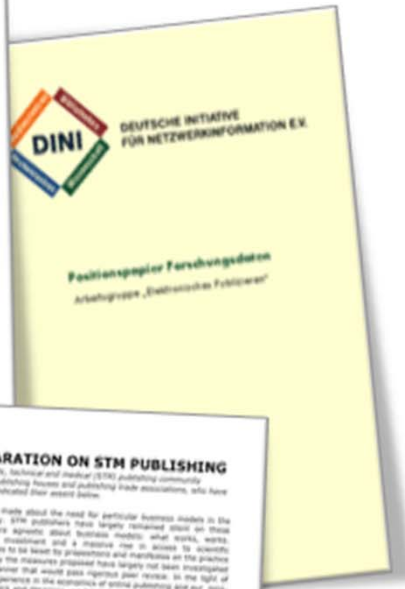
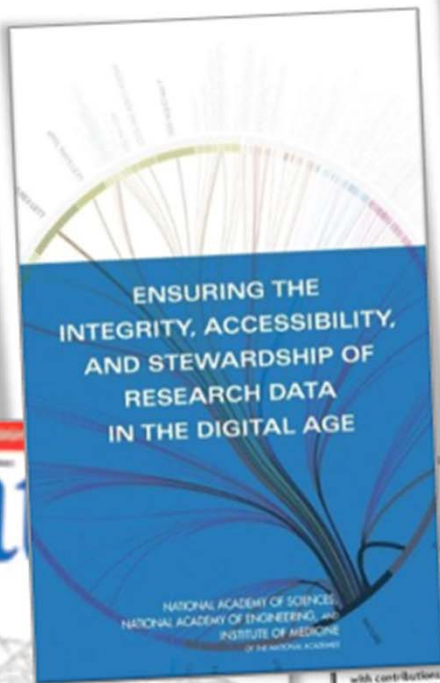


Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft

**Sicherung guter
wissenschaftlicher
Praxis**

Safeguarding Good
Scientific Practice

Denkschrift





The
F O U R T H
P A R A D I G M

DATA-INTENSIVE SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

EDITED BY TONY HEY, STEWART TANSLEY, AND KRISTIN TOLLE

Nature Special: Data Sharing



<http://www.nature.com/news/specials/datasharing/index.html>

Nature Special: Big Data




Small Data

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Reproducible Research

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Kliegl et al. (2010, VisualCognition). A linear mixed model analysis of masked repetition priming

Monday, 09 August 2010 14:43

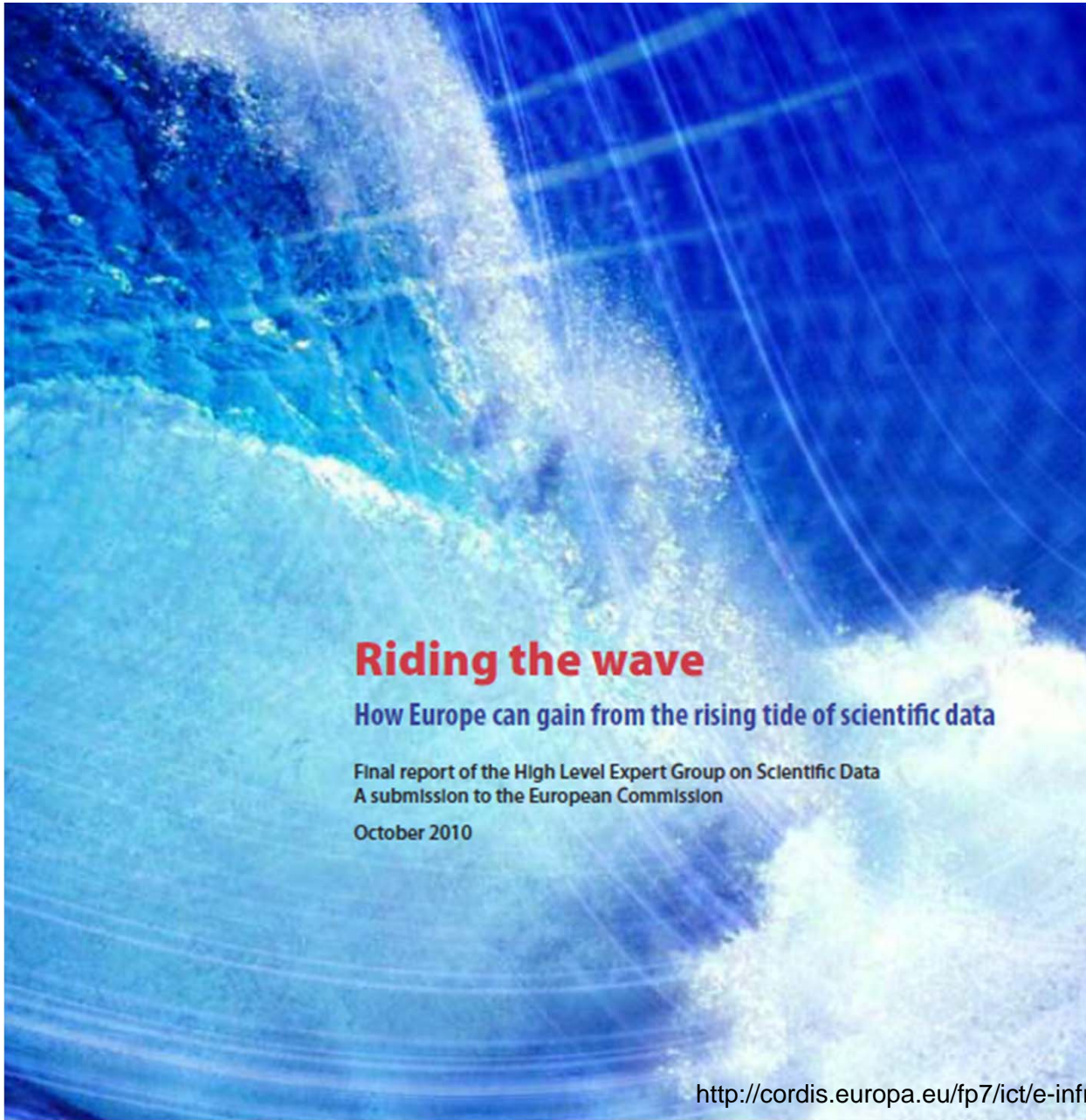
Kliegl, R., Masson, M.E.J., & Richter, E.M. (2010). A linear mixed model analysis of masked repetition priming. *Visual Cognition*, 18, 655-681.

Abstract. We examined individual differences in masked repetition priming by re-analyzing item-level response-time (RT) data from three experiments. Using a linear mixed model (LMM) with subjects and items specified as crossed random factors, the originally reported priming and word-frequency effects were recovered. In the same LMM, we estimated parameters describing the distributions of these effects across subjects. Subjects' frequency and priming effects correlated positively with each other and negatively with mean RT. These correlation estimates, however, emerged only with a reciprocal transformation of RT (i.e., $-1/RT$), justified on the basis of distributional analyses. Different correlations, some with opposite sign, were obtained (1) for untransformed or logarithmic RTs or (2) when correlations were computed using within-subject analyses. We discuss the relevance of the new results for accounts of masked priming, implications of applying RT transformations, and the use of LMMs as a tool for the joint analysis of experimental effects and associated individual differences.

To download, use right-click or CTRL-click and then "save as..."

 Kliegl.Masson.Richter.VisualCognition.2010.Preprint.pdf	[] [0]1	1293 Kb	24/03/2011 21:03
 1.ANOVA.R	[] [2]	1 Kb	10/08/2010 11:09
 2.Figure1.R	[] [3]	1 Kb	10/08/2010 11:09
 3.ANOVA.LMM.R	[] [4]	2 Kb	10/08/2010 11:09
 4.Figure23.R	[] [5]	3 Kb	10/08/2010 11:16
 5.LMM.R	[] [6]	1 Kb	10/08/2010 11:16
 6.Figure45.R	[] [7]	4 Kb	10/08/2010 11:19
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 8.Shrinkage.R	[] [9]	1 Kb	02/02/2011 09:01
 MaskedPriming.rda	[] [data]	66 Kb	10/08/2010 11:49

Last Updated on Monday, 16 August 2010 07:37



Riding the wave

How Europe can gain from the rising tide of scientific data

Final report of the High Level Expert Group on Scientific Data
A submission to the European Commission

October 2010

<http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/e-infrastructure/docs/hlg-sdi-report.pdf>

Unlocking the full value of scientific data

“ Our Vision is a scientific e-
infrastructure that supports
seamless access, use, re-use, and
trust of data. In a sense [...] **the
data themselves become the
infrastructure** – a valuable asset,
on which science, technology, the
economy and society can advance”.

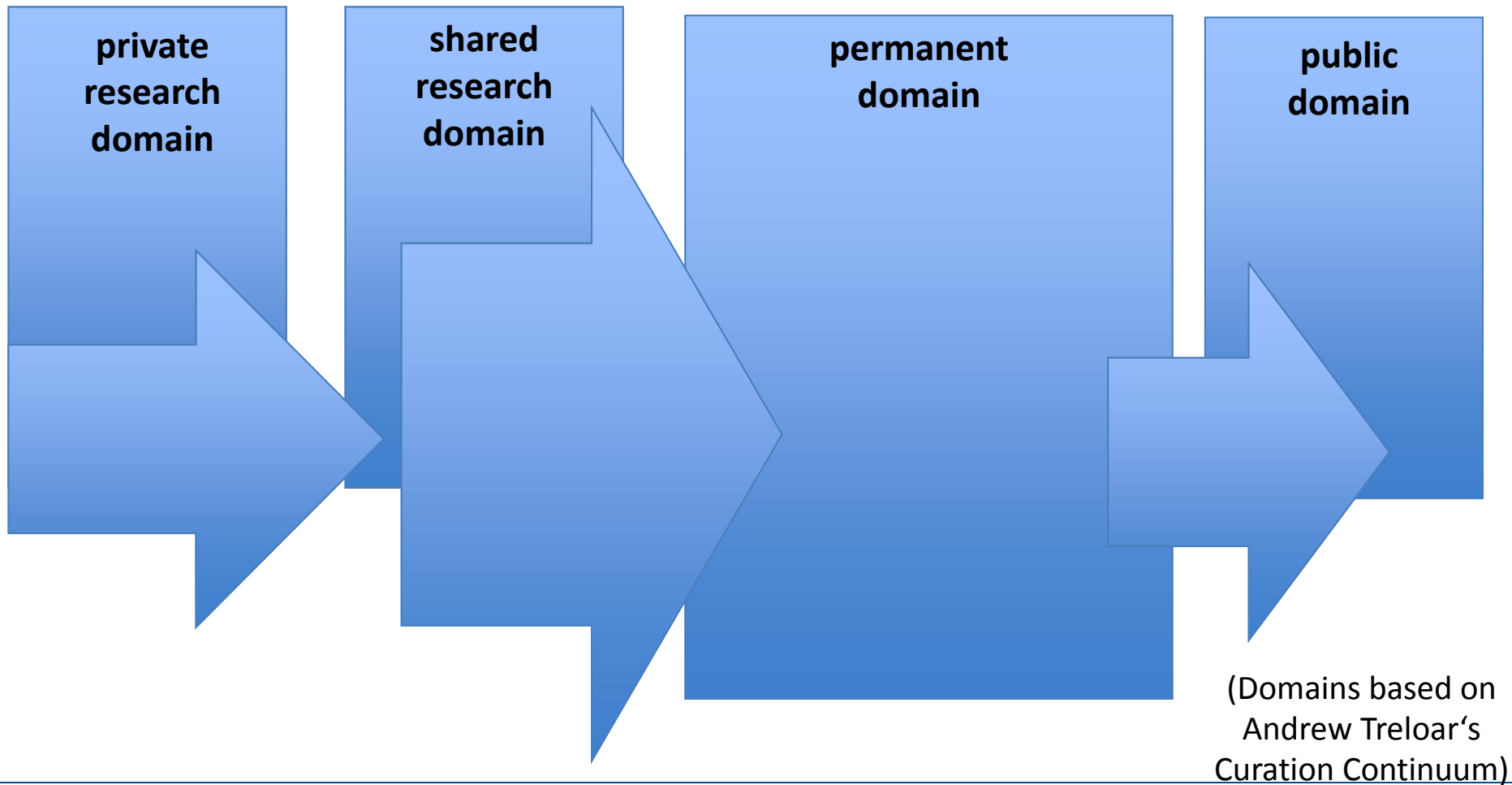


Neelie Kroes, Vice President
of the European Commission

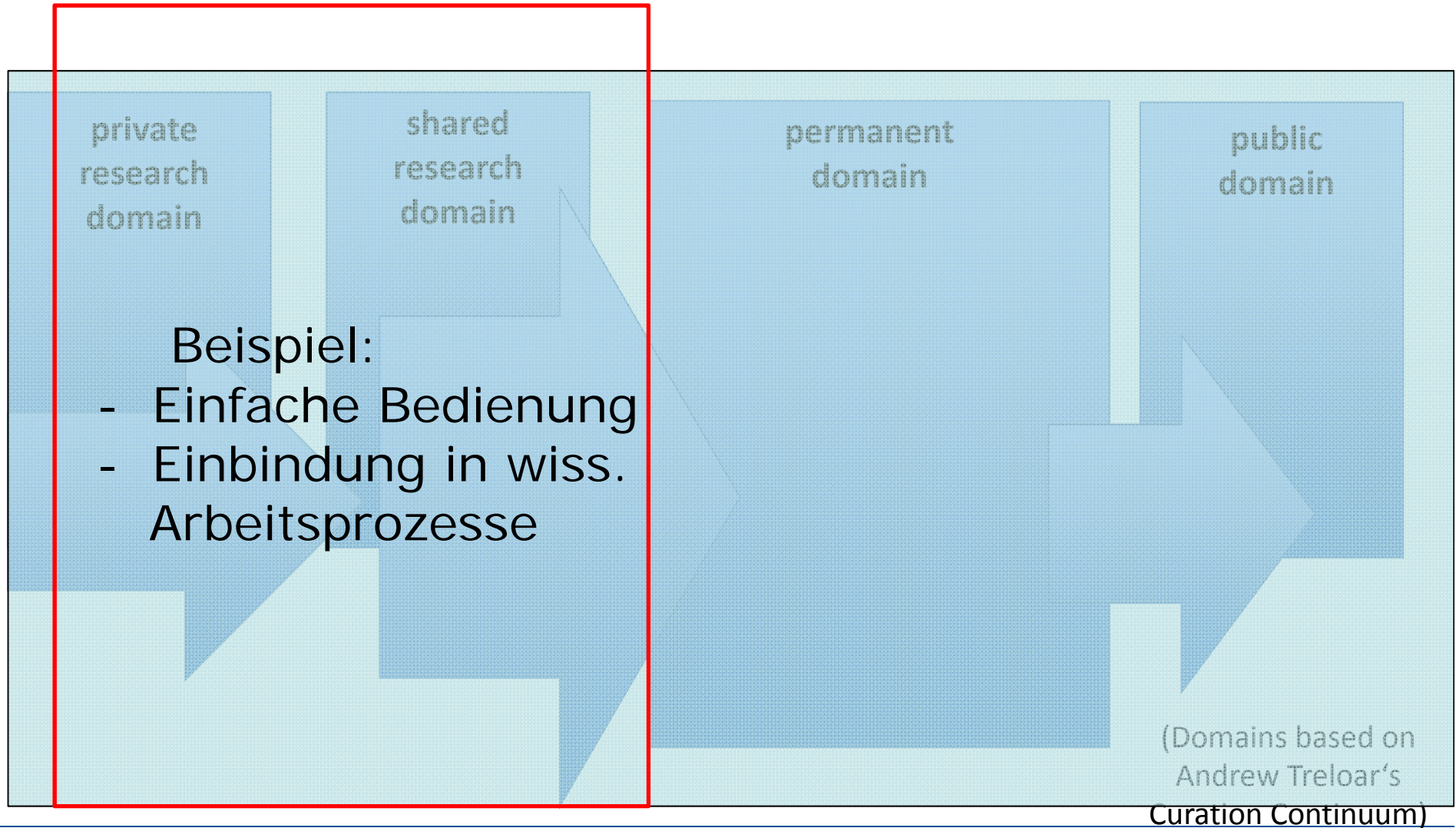
Riding the Wave Werkzeuge - Infrastrukturen



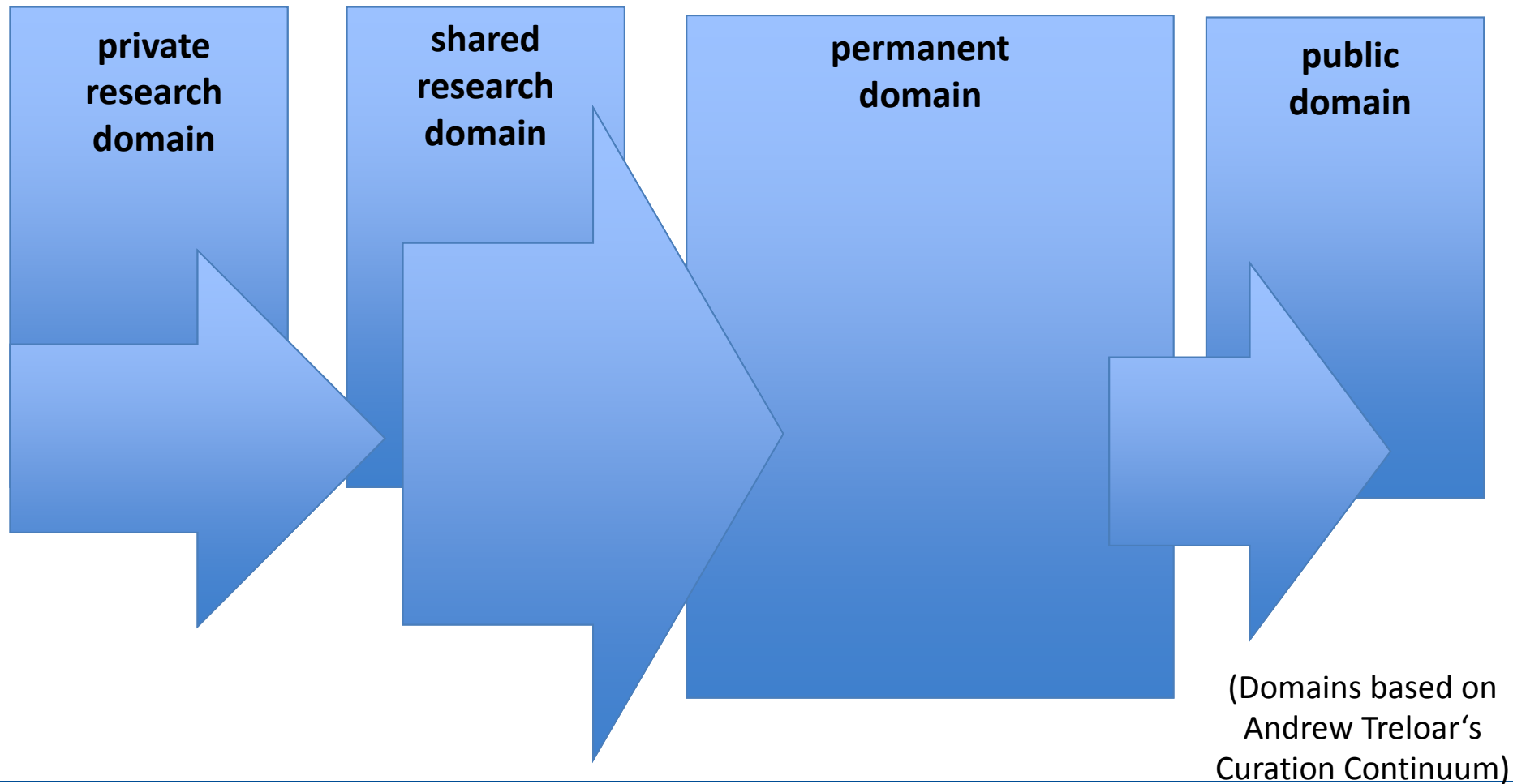
Verschiedene Ziele – verschiedene Werkzeuge



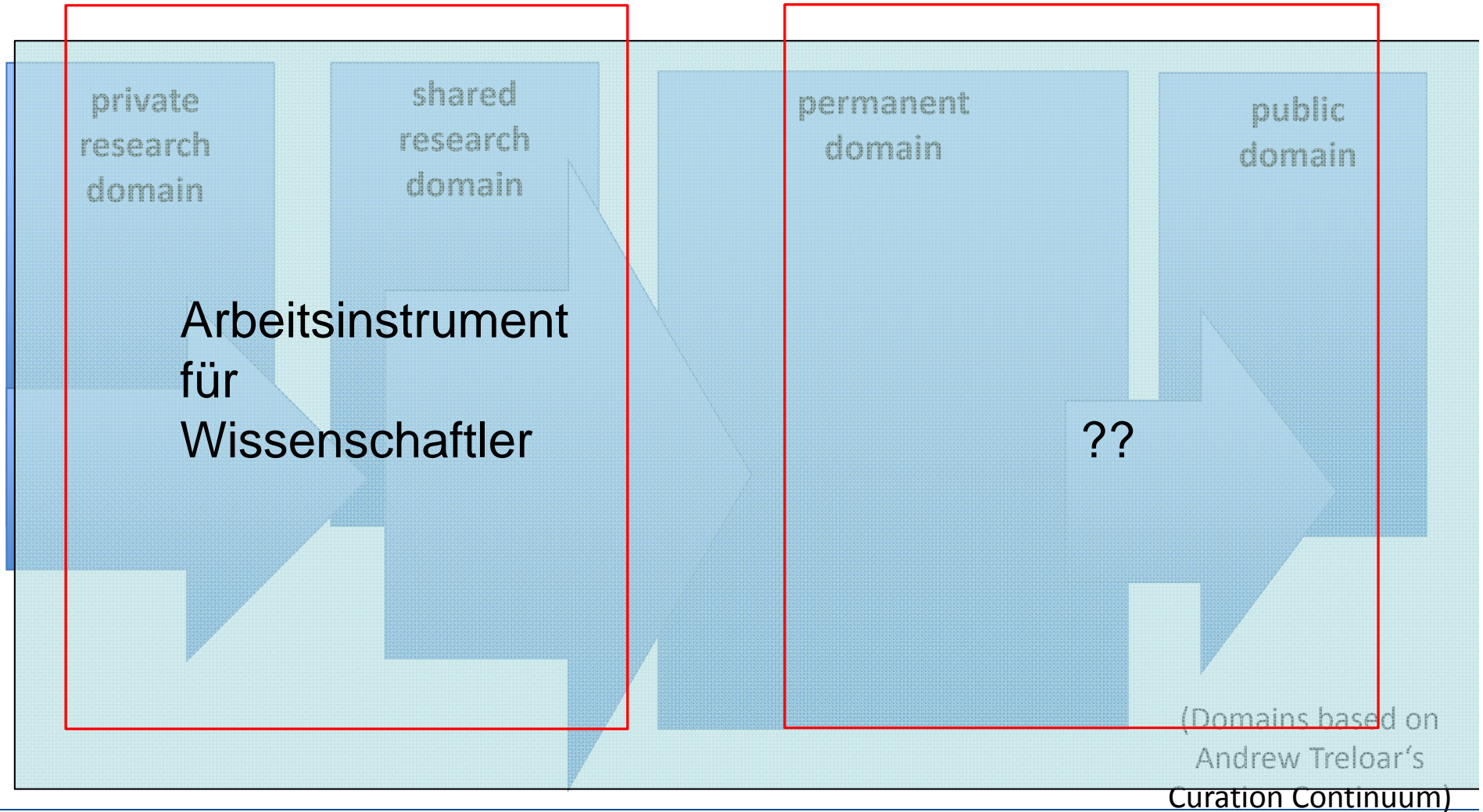
Verschiedene Ziele – verschiedene Werkzeuge



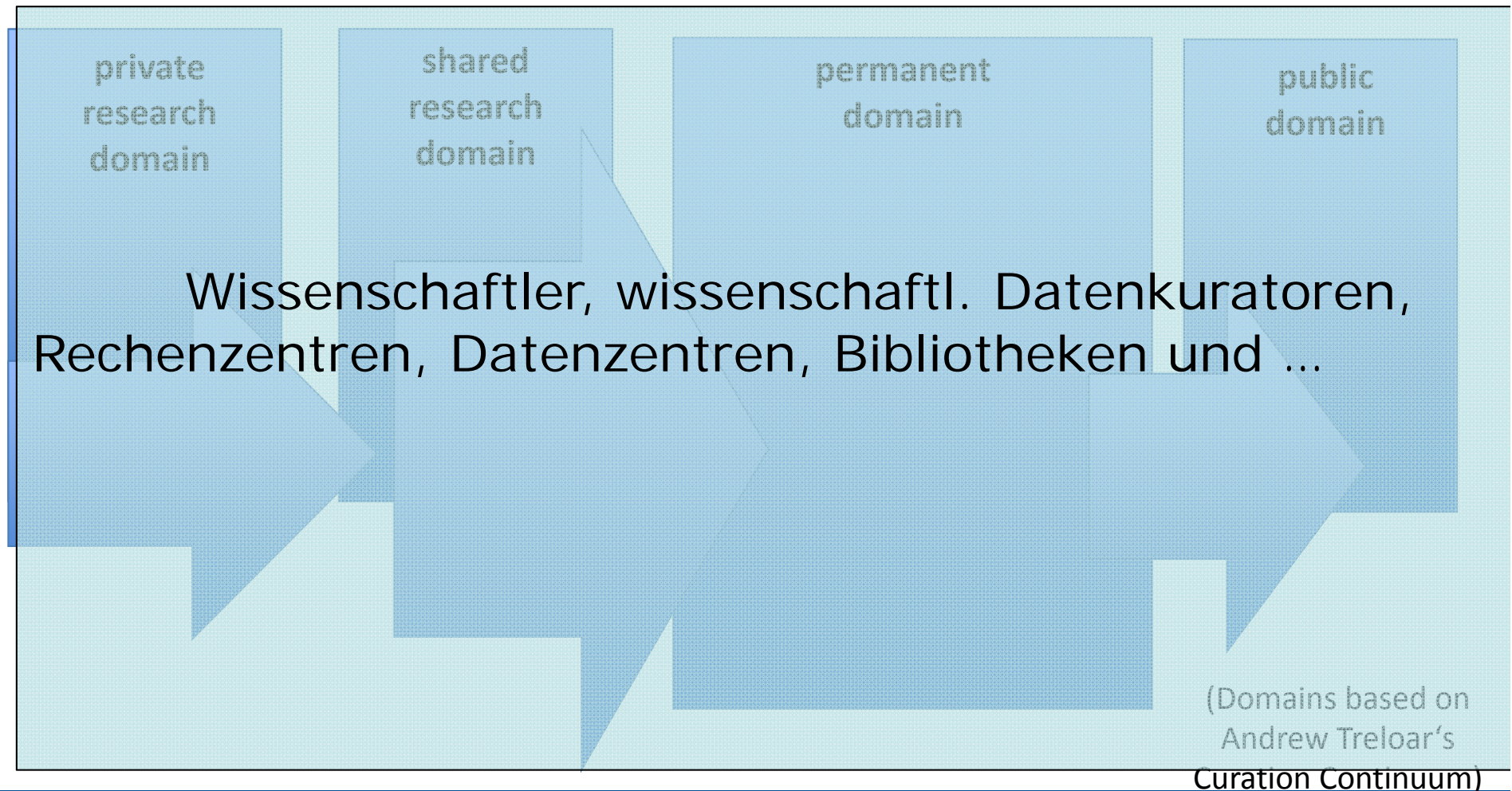
Verschiedene Akteure und Interessen



Akteure und Interessen



Kümmerner, Helfer und Rollenverteilung



Keiner liebt Metadaten



Qualität und Vertrauenswürdigkeit

The Peer Review Process

All data formally incorporated into the PDS archives must undergo a peer review. The purpose of the review is to determine that:

- The data are complete (e.g., no missing calibration files)
- The data are suitable for archiving (i.e., of sufficient quality and with enough documentation to be useful and intelligible in the distant future)
- The [PDS standards](#) have been followed

Any problems identified during the review must be resolved before the data are accepted into the PDS archives.

Before the Review

PDS will organize peer reviews and these will involve both technical specialists on archiving and scientific peers who are not connected with either PDS or the mission (much like referees of journal articles).

The Personnel

The peer review panel will typically consist of the following people:

- *One or more representatives from the discipline node.*
The node manager usually chairs the meeting. Other node personnel may be there to address questions about PDS standards, take notes or record liens.
- *The data preparer.*
A representative for the group responsible for preparing the data for ingestion is also present to answer questions about the formatting and content of the data.
- *The peer reviewers.*
Generally 2-3 people knowledgeable in the type of data being reviewed, but not directly connected with the project which produced it.

<http://pds.nasa.gov/tools/peer-reviews.shtml>

Wo bleibt der Lohn?

BMC
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Commentary

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Data publication: towards a database of everything

Vincent S Smith ✉

Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, UK

✉ author email ✉ corresponding author email

BMC Research Notes 2009, 2:113 doi:10.1186/1756-0500-2-113

The electronic version of this article is the complete one and can be found online at <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1756-0500/2/113>

Received: 26 May 2009

Accepted: 24 June 2009

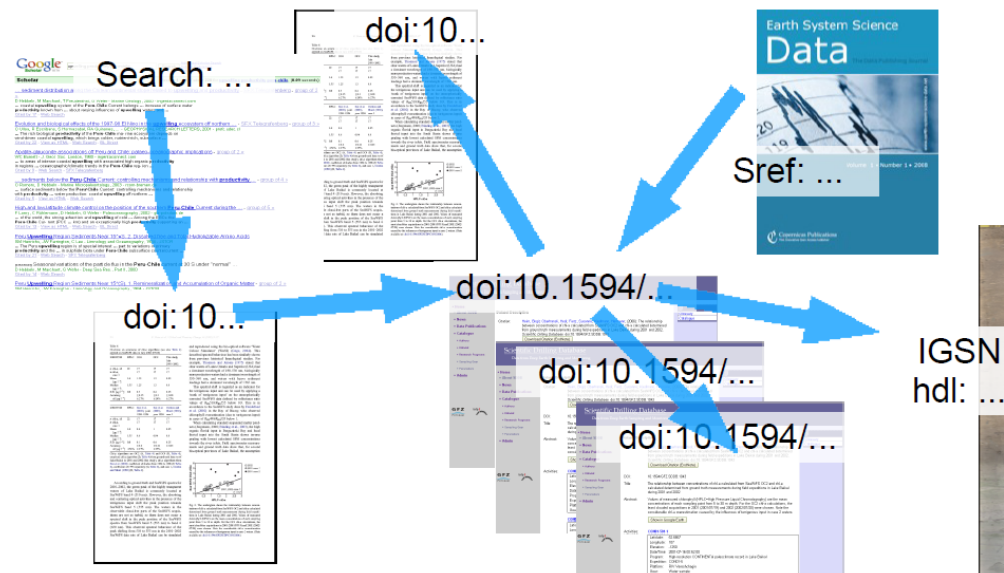
Published: 24 June 2009

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Literature, Data, Samples



Ausbildung

Beispiel:

MIT Managing Research Data 101

Workshops

Managing Research Data 101, a workshop designed for researchers working to manage their data, offers basic, practical strategies for data management, providing an overview of the topics covered in the [Data Management and Publishing Guide](#). The latest version of the slides from this workshop can be found at [Managing Research Data 101](#) (PDF).

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<http://libraries.mit.edu/guides/subjects/data-management/Managing%20Research%20Data%20101.pdf>

Beim nächsten Symposium (?)

Data Mining

Virtuelle
Forschungsumgebungen

Visualisierung

Semantik

Schwerpunkt heute: Basics

data

archives share finally tools
sensitive
publish Curation Planning Documentation handling
questions Metadata scientist
Continuum answer basic Project cited hold
Checklist

Interdisziplinär: Blick über den Zaun zum Nachbarn



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