

Open Access für wissenschaftliche Texte

Publikation von Forschungsdaten

Dr. Andreas Hübner

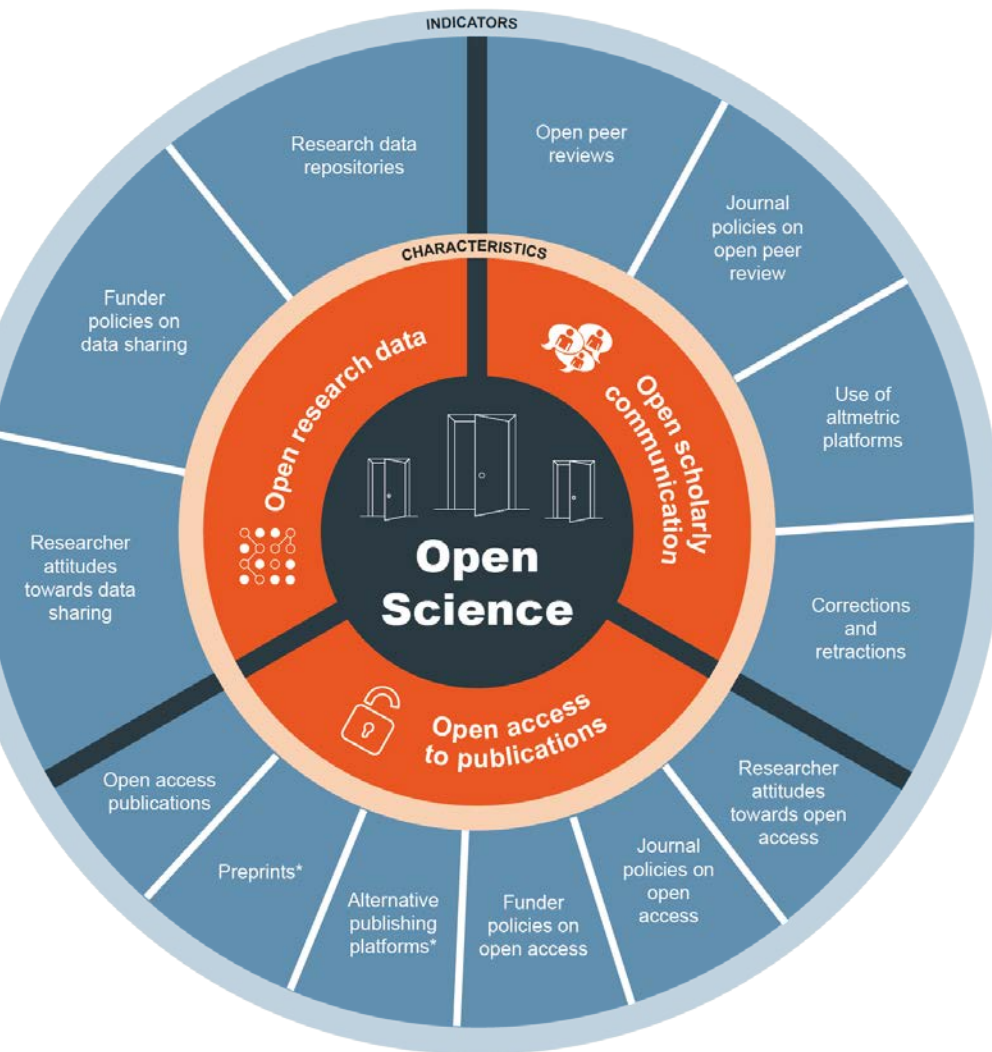
Fachinformationsdienst Geowissenschaften, 10.11.2020



Agenda

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 17:00-17:45 | Open Access für
wissenschaftliche Texte |
| 17:45-17:50 | Pause |
| 17:50- 18:50 | Publikation von
Forschungsdaten |

Open Science



Open Methodology das Anwenden von Methoden sowie den gesamten Prozess dahinter soweit praktikabel und relevant dokumentieren

Open Source Quelloffene Technologie (Soft- und Hardware) verwenden und eigene Technologien öffnen

Open Access In einer offenen Art publizieren, und für jedeN nutzbar und zugänglich machen

Open Data Erstellte Daten frei zur Verfügung stellen

Open Peer Review Transparente und nachvollziehbare Qualitätssicherung durch offenen Peer Review

Open Educational Resources Freie und offene Materialien für Bildung und in der universitären Lehre verwenden

Open Access für wissenschaftliche Texte

Agenda

1. Strategien und Policies
2. Vorteile / Bedenken
3. Wie funktioniert Open Access
4. Rechtliches: offene Lizenzen
5. Tools und Action

Open Access

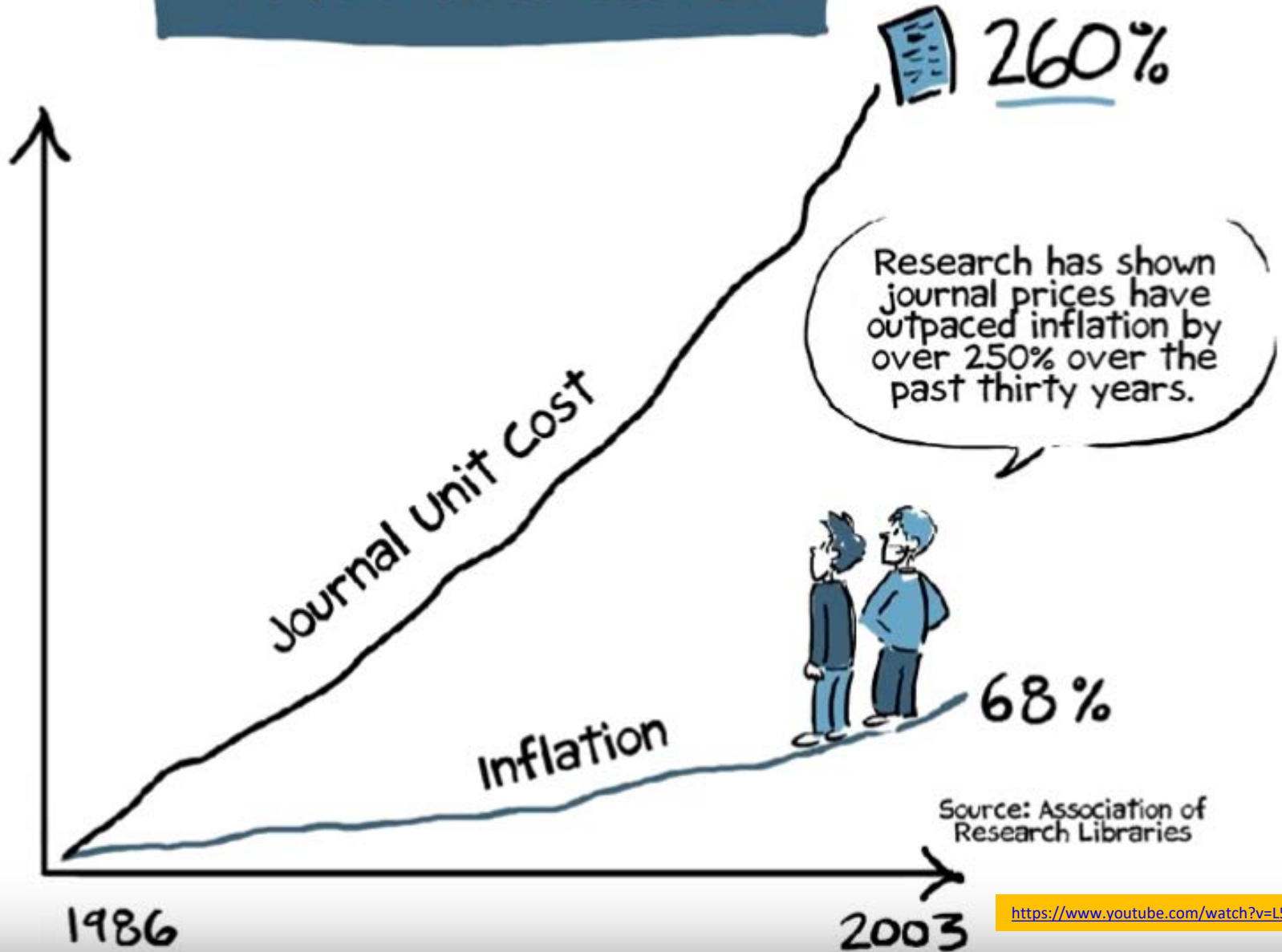
„Zeitschriftenkrise“ in den 90er Jahren

- Budgetkürzungen an Bibliotheken
- Große Verlage nutzen Monopolstellung aus, um immense Gewinne zu machen

Digitalisierung

- 1991: Server arXiv am Los Alamos National Laboratory (USA), um Preprints in der Physik frei zugänglich zu machen.

Price Increases



Source: Association of Research Libraries

I'm not a communist.)

Nobody is saying
Publishing is FREE.

But we need to work on
models where the government
that is already paying for
every step...

Why can't we do it in a
way where the knowledge
is distributed broadly,
and not restricted.



PUBLISHING

RESTRICTED

Berliner Erklärung

über den offenen Zugang zu wissenschaftlichem Wissen
(2003)

- Offener Zugang zu wissenschaftlichem Wissen
- Recht zu kopieren, zu nutzen, zu verbreiten
- Korrekte Angabe der Urheberschaft
- Nutzung elektronischer Standardformate

Unterzeichner

Für die deutschen Forschungsorganisationen (in alphabetischer Reihenfolge):

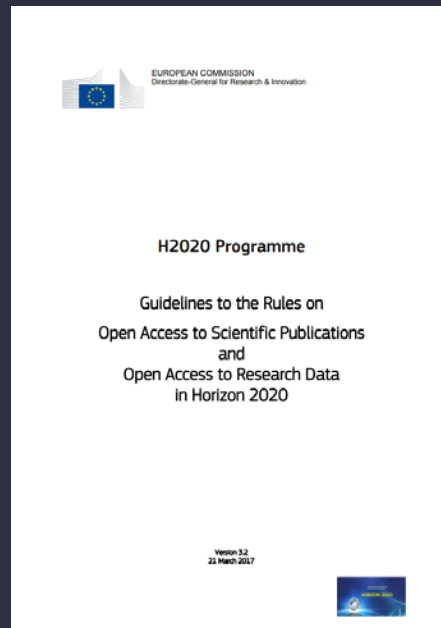
Hans-Jörg Bullinger Präsident der Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft	22. Oktober 2003
Karl Max Einhäupl Vorsitzender des Wissenschaftsrates	22. Oktober 2003
Peter Gaehtgens Präsident der Hochschulrektorenkonferenz	22. Oktober 2003
Peter Gruss Präsident der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft	22. Oktober 2003
Hans-Olaf Henkel Präsident der Wissenschaftsgemeinschaft Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz e. V.	22. Oktober 2003
Walter Kröll Präsident der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft	22. Oktober 2003
Ernst-Ludwig Winnacker Präsident der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft	22. Oktober 2003

Signatoren

Nr	Datum	Organisation	Person
663	29.10.2020	Universität Bremen	Bernd Scholz-Reiter
662	16.10.2020	Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel	Johannes Mangei
661	08.10.2020	Instituto Andaluz de Patrimonio Histórico	Juan José Primo Jurado
660	15.09.2020	Institut für Höhere Studien – Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS)	Martin G. Kocher
659	07.09.2020	Zentrum für Osteuropa- und internationale Studien	Gwendolyn Sasse
658	04.08.2020	RS Global Sp. z O.O.	Roman Laputyn
657	15.07.2020	University of East Sarajevo	Milan Kulic
656	01.07.2020	Forum Transregionale Studien	Georges Khalil
655	19.06.2020	University of Montpellier	Philippe Augé
654	04.05.2020	Eidgenössisches Hochschulinstitut für Berufsbildung	Barbara Fontanellaz
653	10.03.2020	Institut Català d'Arqueologia Clàssica	Josep Maria Palet Martínez
652	09.03.2020	Scuola universitaria professionale della Svizzera italiana	Franco Gervasoni
651	04.02.2020	Pädagogische Hochschule St. Gallen / St. Gallen University of Teacher Education	Horst Biedermann
650	04.02.2020	Mangosuthu University of Technology	E. D. Malaza
649	04.02.2020	Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft des Saarlandes	Jürgen Griebisch
648	19.12.2019	Jade Hochschule Wilhelmshaven/Oldenburg/Elsfleth	Manfred Weisensee
647	07.11.2019	Ss. Cyril and Methodius University	Nikola Jankulovski

Open Access EU

“All projects receiving Horizon 2020 funding are required to make sure that any peer-reviewed journal article they publish is openly accessible, free of charge.”



Read more: <http://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=openaccess> & http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/grants/grant-management/dissemination-of-results_en.htm

cOAlition S

Plan S requires that, from 2021, scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants must be published in compliant Open Access journals or platforms.



Open-Access-Strategie für Deutschland (2016)

„Open Access als Standard des wissenschaftlichen Publizierens etablieren.“



Zeit für Fragen



Agenda

1. Strategien und Policies
2. Vorteile / Bedenken
3. Wie funktioniert Open Access
4. Rechtliches: offene Lizenzen
5. Tools und Action

Vorteile

1. Freier Zugang zu öffentlich finanzierten Forschungsergebnissen
2. Höhere Sichtbarkeit und Zitationen
3. Verbleib der Verwertungsrechte bei der Autorin/beim Autor
4. Schneller und kostenloser Zugang zu wissenschaftlicher Information
5. Förderung der internationalen und interdisziplinären Zusammenarbeit
6. Förderung der Forschungseffizienz

Bedenken

1. Qualitätsvorbehalte
2. Rechtliche Vorbehalte
3. Zeitaufwand für Wissenschaftlerinnen und Wissenschaftler

Zeit für Fragen

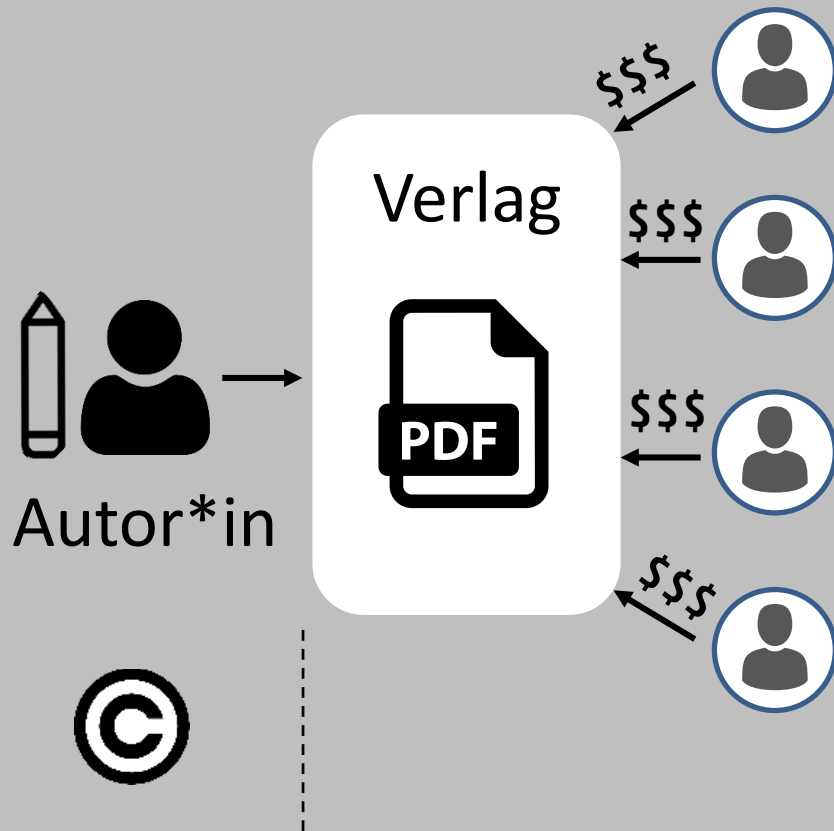


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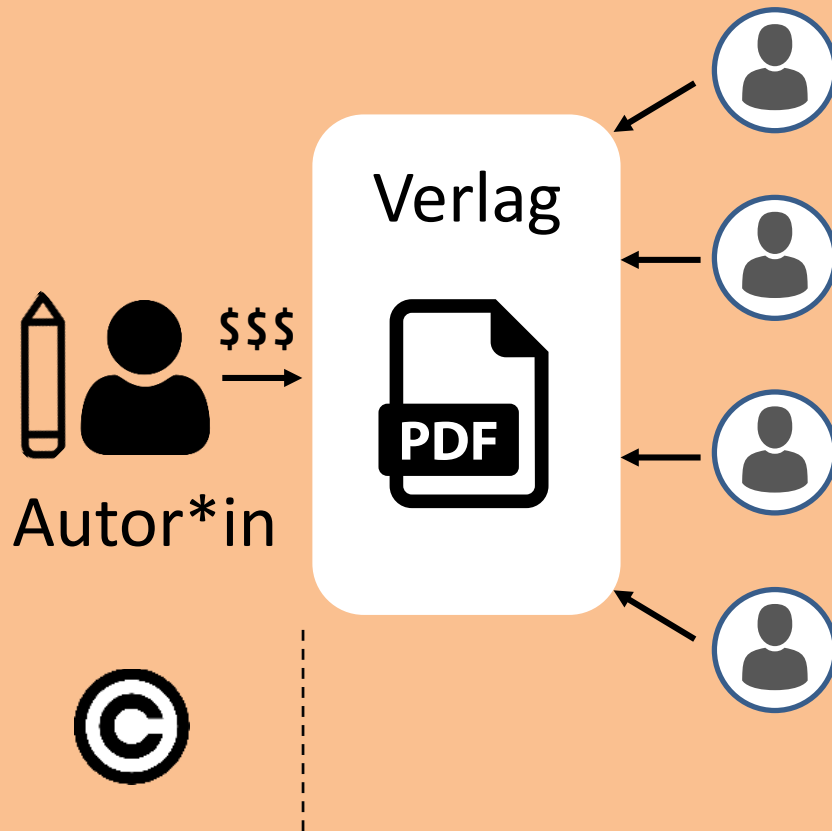
Arten von „open access“

1. (Closed access)
2. Open-Access-Journals
3. Hybrid-Open-Access
4. Zweitveröffentlichung



Closed Access

- Subskriptionsbasiert / hinter Bezahlschranken
- Kein freier Zugang
- Copyright Transfer Agreement



Publikation in Open-Access- Zeitschrift

- Wiss. Institutionen zahlen für die Publikation
- Freier Zugang
- Kein Copyright Transfer Agreement

„Article Processing Charges“ (APCs)

- worldwide Ø: 1.646 € (2019)
- ca. 30% aller Open-Access-Journals sind APC-finanziert

Institutionelle Förderung

- Universitäten, freie Nutzung von Infrastrukturen, Konsortien, Fachgesellschaften
- keine Article Processing Charges

Wie ein faires Publikationssystem für die Wissenschaft aussehen sollte (2020)
<https://irights.info/artikel/wie-ein-faires-publikationssystem-fuer-die-wissenschaft-aussehen-sollte/30295>

„Hybrid“ Open Access

- Closed-Access-Journals + ‚freikaufen‘ einzelner Artikel
- Meistens höhere APCs im Vergleich zu Open-Access-Journals

Double Dipping beim Hybrid Open Access – Chimäre oder Realität? (2015)

<https://doi.org/10.11588/jp.2015.1.18274>

Projekt DEAL



<https://www.projekt-deal.de/>

Neue Publikationsmodelle und kein ‚Verkauf der Wissenschaft‘ (2019)

<https://www.projekt-deal.de/artikel-zu-deal-in-der-faz-und-replik/>



Zweitveröffentlichung

Zeitgleich oder nach der Publikation in einem Closed-Access-Journal: Artikel werden in einem Repository erneut publiziert (möglicherweise mit Embargo)

- In Fachrepositorien oder institutionellen Repositorien
- Verlagsverträge müssen beachtet werden
- Rat und Hilfe: Fragen Sie in der Bibliothek nach!

Zweitveröffentlichung

(Online zugängliche) Datenbank zur Verzeichnung und Publikation von digitalen Objekten (Zeitschriftenartikel, Forschungsdaten, Hochschulschriften ...).¹

¹nach: Einstieg ins Forschungsdatenmanagement in den Geowissenschaften, <https://doi.org/10.2312/lis.14.01>



<https://e-docs.geo-leo.de/>



- academic social networks
- eigene Website

ResearchGate



Zweitveröffentlichung

- **Preprint**
- **Author's Original Manuscript**

- vor Durchlaufen des Peer-Reviews
- ohne "added value" durch den Verlag

Peer
Review


- **Postprint**
- **Final Draft**
- **Accepted Manuscript**
- **Akzeptierte Version**

- die letzte Version nach Durchlaufen des Peer-Reviews mit sämtlichen Änderungen

Publi-
kation

- **Verlagsversion**
- **Publishers version**
- **Version of record**

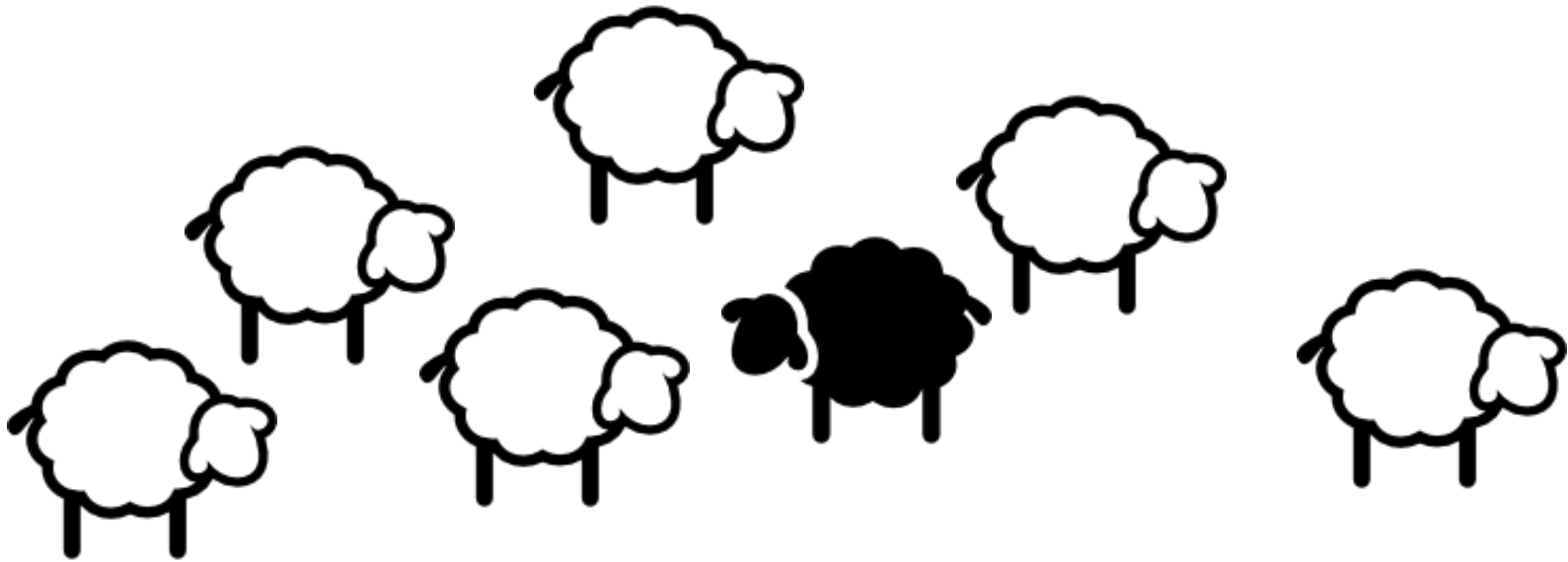
- Durch den Verlag veröffentlichte Version
- mit verlagseigener Formatierung und Logo

- 
1. **Publikation** in Open-Access-Journal
 2. **Zweitveröffentlichung** eines Closed-Access-Journal Article in einem Repository
 3. **„freikaufen“** eines Artikels in einem Closed-Access-Journal

Zeit für Fragen



Predatory Publishing



Icons made by Freepik from www.flaticon.com

"Predatory Journals"

sind Zeitschriften, die Forschende mit aggressiver Werbung und professionellem Auftreten zur Veröffentlichung von Beiträgen gegen Zahlung einer Publikationsgebühr auffordern, jedoch keinerlei oder völlig unzureichende Maßnahmen der Qualitätssicherung organisieren.

"Predatory Conference Organizers"

organisieren unseriöse Konferenzen und fordern Forschende zur Beteiligung und Teilnahme an diesen Veranstaltungen auf.



Choose the right journal for your research

- Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
- Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
- Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?
- Are articles indexed in services that you use?
- Is it clear what fees will be charged?
- Do you recognise the editorial board?
- Is the publisher a member of a recognized industry initiative?

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

Zeit für Fragen



Agenda

1. Strategien und Policies
2. Vorteile / Bedenken
3. Wie funktioniert Open Access
4. Rechtliches: offene Lizenzen
5. Tools und Action

Rechte

➤ Alle Rechte vorbehalten

➤ Einige Rechte vorbehalten

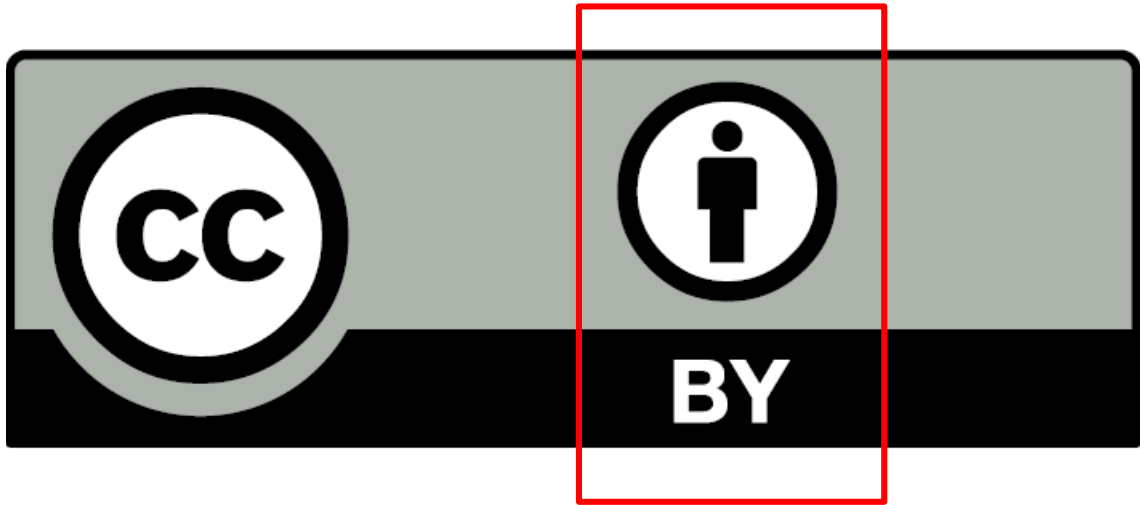
Freie Lizenzen



Creative Commons



Der Text dieser Publikation wird unter der Lizenz Creative Commons Namensnennung 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) veröffentlicht. Den vollständigen Lizenztext finden Sie unter: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>.





Attribution (BY): You must give credit to author(s) or licensor



Non-Commercial (NC): reuse not for commercial purposes



Share Alike (SA): share only with an identical licence



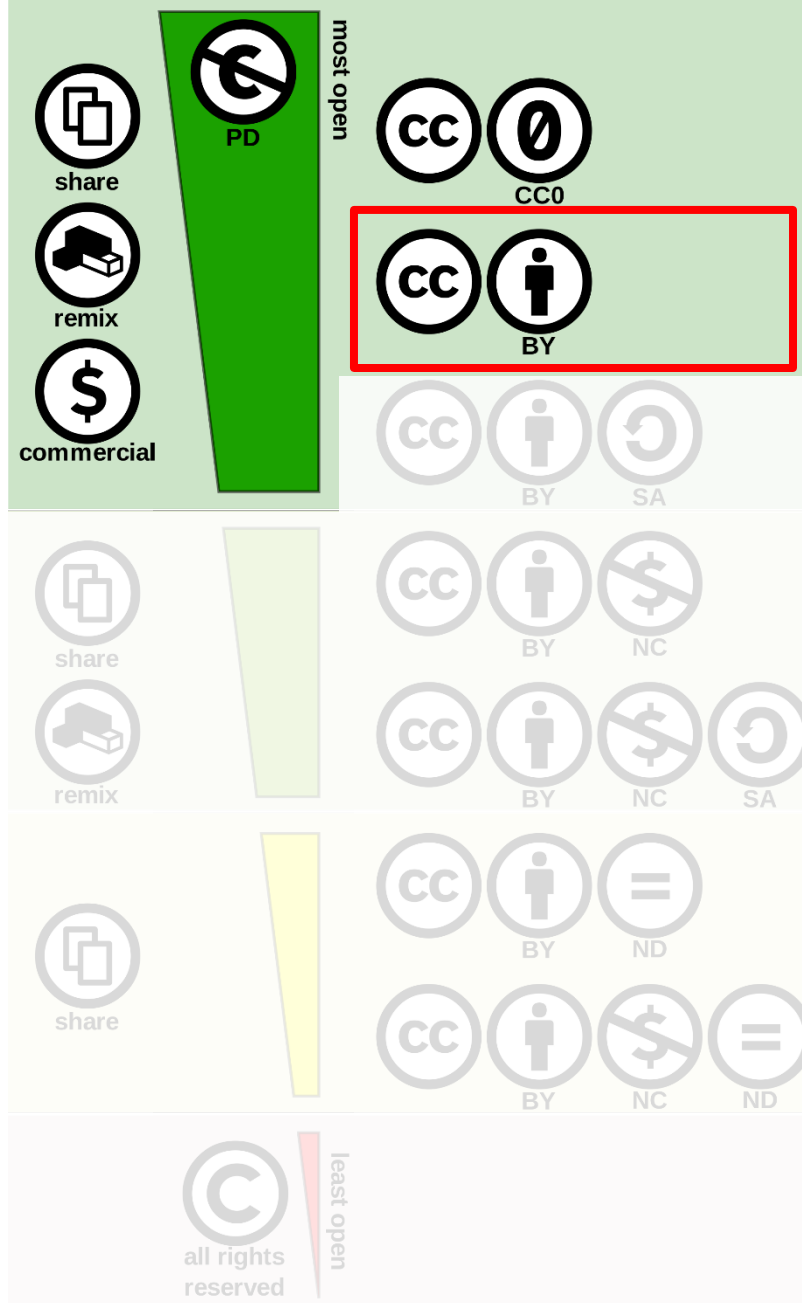
No Derivatives (ND): work must not be changed



No rights reserved (0): No Rights Reserved



Public Domain (PD): no known copyright restrictions





Zeit für Fragen



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Tools

Wo finde ich vertrauenswürdige Open-Access-Journals?

<https://doaj.org/>



Wo finde ich Informationen über Open-Access für meine Disziplin?

<https://open-access.net/informationen-fuer-verschiedene-faecher>



Wie kann ich die Qualität eines Journals beurteilen?

<http://thinkchecksubmit.org/>



Wie finde ich Open-Access-Bücher?

www.doabooks.org



Wie finde ich Open-Access-Artikel?

<https://www.base-search.net> <https://unpaywall.org/>





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| 17:45-17:50 | Pause |
| 17:50- 18:50 | Publikation von
Forschungsdaten |

Publikation von Forschungsdaten

Key messages

- Publizieren Sie ihre Daten
- Nutzen Sie ein domain repository
- Stellen Sie viele Metadaten zur Verfügung
- Nutzen Sie eine „open as possible“ Lizenz

Agenda

1. Strategien und Policies
2. Vorteile / Bedenken
3. FAIR Data
4. Beschreiben und veröffentlichen
5. Rechtliches: offene Lizenzen
6. GFZ Data Services

Forschungsdaten?

„Unter Forschungsdaten sind [...] digitale und elektronisch speicherbare Daten zu verstehen, die im Zuge eines wissenschaftlichen Vorhabens zum Beispiel durch Quellenforschungen, Experimente, Messungen, Erhebungen oder Befragungen entstehen.“ DFG, 2010

1. Text-Dokumente, Tabellen
2. Laborbücher, Feldaufzeichnungen
3. Umfragen, Abschriften
4. Audiodateien, Videotapes
5. Photographien, Filme
6. Proben
7. Datenbanken
8. Modelle, Algorithmen, Skripte
9. Methoden und Workflows

Politik und Forschungsförderer



G7 Science and Technology
Ministers' Meeting

...promoting increasing access to [...] scientific data and publications,...



“...open access is the default setting for research data generated in Horizon 2020.”

DFG

...research data should be made available as soon as possible.

G7 Science and Technology Ministers 2016: [Tsukuba Communiqué](#)

DFG 2015: [Leitlinien zum Umgang mit Forschungsdaten](#)

EU 2016: [Guidelines on FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020](#)

Politik und Forschungsförderer

Leitlinien zur Sicherung guter wissenschaftlicher Praxis Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft DFG



- Resultate vollständig und nachvollziehbar beschreiben
- die für das Verständnis der Forschung notwendigen Informationen über verwendete oder entstehende Forschungsdaten, die Methoden-, Auswertungs- und Analyseschritte sowie gegebenenfalls die Entstehung der Hypothese zu hinterlegen
- Software wird unter Angabe des Quellcodes öffentlich zugänglich gemacht
- Zugänglich machen in anerkannten Repositorien, die den FAIR-Prinzipien folgen

Supporting **data must be made available** to editors and peer reviewers at the time of submission for the purposes of evaluating the manuscript. All manuscripts reporting original research published in Nature journals **must include a data availability statement** ...



Earth, space and environmental sciences

From January 2019, where community repositories are available, **we will require data sharing** through such repositories [...].

Where such repositories are not available, datasets may be hosted in general data repositories such as Figshare, Dryad or Zenodo.

<https://www.nature.com/authors/policies/availability.html>

<https://www.nature.com/nature-research/editorial-policies/reporting-standards>

All data used in the analysis **must be available** to any researcher for purposes of reproducing or extending the analysis. Data must be available in the paper, deposited in a community special-purpose repository, accessible via a general-purpose repository such as Dryad, or otherwise openly available.



Climate and Earth and Space Sciences data.

Guidelines on data deposition are provided by the **Coalition on Publishing Data in the Earth and Space Sciences (COPDESS)**, together with a searchable online **Repository Finder**.

Copernicus Publications **requests depositing data** that correspond to journal articles in reliable (public) data repositories, assigning digital object identifiers, and properly citing data sets as individual contributions.

Data policy

The output of research is not only journal articles but also data sets, model code, samples, etc. Only the entire network of interconnected information can guarantee integrity, transparency, reuse, and reproducibility of scientific findings. Moreover, all of these resources provide great additional value in their own right. Hence, it is particularly important that data and other information underpinning the research findings are "findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable" (FAIR) not only for humans but also for machines.

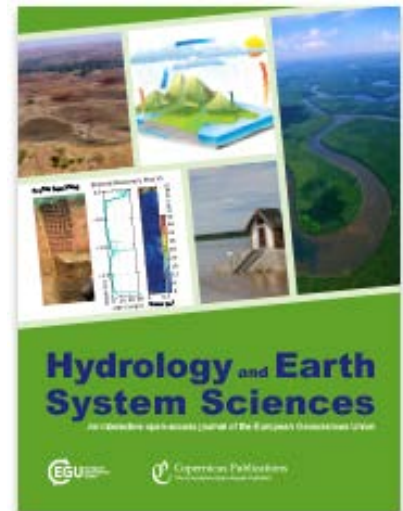
Therefore, Copernicus Publications requests depositing data that correspond to journal articles in reliable (public) data repositories, assigning digital object identifiers, and properly citing data sets as individual contributions. Please find your appropriate data repository in the registry for research data repositories: **re3data.org**. A data citation in a publication resembles a bibliographic citation and needs to be included in the publication's reference list. To foster the accessibility as well as the proper citation of data, Copernicus Publications requires all authors to provide a statement on the availability of underlying data as the last paragraph of each article (see section **data availability**). In addition, data sets, model code, video supplements, video abstracts, International Geo Sample Numbers, and other digital assets should be linked to the article through DOIs in the assets tab. With **Earth System Science Data (ESSD)** Copernicus Publications provides a journal dedicated to the publication of data papers, including peer review of data sets. Authors should consider submitting a data paper to ESSD in addition to their research paper in another journal published by Copernicus Publications.

Best practice following the **Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles** initiated by FORCE 11: ▶

COPDESS

In addition to promoting these data citation principles, Copernicus Publications is a signatory of the **Coalition on Publishing Data in the Earth and Space Sciences (COPDESS)** commitment statement and the **Enabling FAIR Data Commitment Statement in the Earth, Space, and Environmental Sciences**.

re3data.org
REGISTRY OF RESEARCH DATA REPOSITORIES



Earth science and biodiversity journals can improve support for data publication

“About half (9 out of 20) of the journals from earth sciences in this study don't address data publishing at all.”

[...]

“However, in some of the surveyed journals' texts, ambiguous and inconsistent statements were encountered, making it hard for authors to identify the expectations of the journal on data publishing.”

Zeit für Fragen



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1. Strategien und Policies
2. Vorteile / Bedenken
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5. Rechtliches: offene Lizenzen
6. GFZ Data Services

Forschende

Wissenschaftler*innen

- Zusätzliche Publikationen
- Höhere Zitationsrate
- Mehr Anerkennung
- Einladungen zu Meetings, Zusammenarbeiten, Beratung

- Datenerzeuger*innen sind durch Zitat bekannt und können für mehr Information kontaktiert werden.
- Zitation von Datenquellen verleiht Gewicht, dass auf Qualität hinweist.

Mark J. Costello, Motivating Online Publication of Data <https://doi.org/10.1525/bio.2009.59.5.9>

Editor*innen, peer reviewers

- Unabhängige Verifikation von Ergebnissen

Wissenschaftliche Community

- Daten können für ähnliche oder neue Zwecke verwendet werden
- Daten können mit anderen verschmolzen werden um neue Datenressourcen zu erschaffen

Forschungsförderer

- Mehr Nutzen der Forschungsinvestition wenn Daten erneut genutzt werden

Gesellschaft

- Bessere Wissenschaft

The citation advantage of linking publications to research data

2020 <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0230416>

A study of the impact of data sharing on article citations using journal policies as a natural experiment

2019 <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0225883>

Sharing Detailed Research Data Is Associated with Increased Citation Rate

2007 <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0000308>

Achtung

Rechte anderer Wissenschaftler*innen

Bei Co-Autorenschaft können nur alle Autor*innen zusammen über Publikation oder Nachnutzung entscheiden.

Geheimhaltungsvorschriften

In Drittmittelprojekten oder durch Vorschriften des Arbeitgebers.

Patente

Falls die Daten eine patentierbare Erfindung beschreiben und diese Erfindung patentiert werden soll.

Personalisierte Daten

Müssen vor der Publikation anonymisiert werden.



Bild von [DavidRockDesign](#) auf [Pixabay](#)

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FAIR data Guiding Principles

To be **F**indable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and eternally persistent identifier.
- F2. data are described with rich metadata.
- F3. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource.
- F4. metadata specify the data identifier.

To be **A**ccessible:

- A1 (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol.
 - A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable.
 - A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary.
- A2 metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available.

To be **I**nteroperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data.

To be **R**e-usable:

- R1. meta(data) have a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.
 - R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license.
 - R1.2. (meta)data are associated with their provenance.
 - R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards.

Enabling Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable Data

in the earth, space, and environmental science



COMMITMENT STATEMENT

IN THE EARTH, SPACE, AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

- Repositories
- Publishers
- Societies, communities, and institutions
- Funding agencies and organizations
- Individual researchers

<http://www.copdess.org/enabling-fair-data-project/commitment-to-enabling-fair-data-in-the-earth-space-and-environmental-sciences>

COMMITMENT STATEMENT

- Make research outputs FAIR and, whenever possible, open by depositing research outputs (e.g., data, software, physical sample information, etc.) in **trustworthy, community-accepted, FAIR-aligned repositories.**
- **Cite** data, software, physical samples, and other products created or reused for your research in your publications.
- Include a **data availability statement** in your publication to make it clear where the data (and other research outputs as is possible) that supports the paper can be accessed along with any other access information.

FAIR tools

Top 10 FAIR Data & Software Things Geoscience

<https://librarycarpentry.org/Top-10-FAIR//2018/12/01/geoscience/>

- for geoscientists
- lots of examples and exercises

FAIR self assessment tool

<https://ardc.edu.au/resources/working-with-data/fair-data/fair-self-assessment-tool/>

FAIR-Aware

<https://www.fairsfair.eu/fair-aware>



Three
tools

Zeit für Fragen



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Daten Beschreibung

Sicherstellen, dass Daten
„unabhängig verständlich“
sind.



Daten Beschreibung

Metadaten sind „Daten über Daten“

a) für „data discovery“

Digital object identifier (DOI)



b) für Datendokumentation und Wiederverwendung

Daten Beschreibung

Impressum



Dataset

3D-URG: 3D gravity constrained structural model of the Upper Rhine Graben



Released

Cite as:

[Copy citation to clipboard](#)

Freymark, Jessica; Bott, Judith; Scheck-Wenderoth, Magdalena; Bär, Kristian; Stiller, Manfred; Fritsche, Johann-Gerhard; Kracht, Matthias; Gomez Dacal, Maria Laura (2020): 3D-URG: 3D gravity constrained structural model of the Upper Rhine Graben. GFZ Data Services. <https://doi.org/10.5880/GFZ.4.5.2020.004>

Files



[Download data \(zip, 37.3 MB\)](#)
[Data description](#)

License: CC BY 4.0

Abstract



We provide a set of grid files that collectively allow recreating a 3D geological model which covers the Upper Rhine Graben and its adjacent tectonic domains, such as portions of the Swiss Alps, the Black Forest and Vosges Mountains, the Rhenish Massif and the Lower Rhine Graben. This publication is a complement to the publication of Freymark et al. (2017).

Molasse

Abstract

Accordingly, the provided structural model consists of (i) 14 sedimentary and volcanic units; (ii) a talline crust composed of seven upper crustal units and a lower crustal unit; and (iii) two lithospheric mantle units. The files provided here include information on the regional variation of these geological units in terms of their depth and thickness, both attributes being allocated to regularly spaced grid nodes with horizontal spacing of 1 km.

The model has originally been developed to obtain a basis for numerical simulations of heat transport, to calculate the lithospheric-scale conductive thermal field and assess the related geothermal potentials, in particular for the Upper Rhine Graben (a region especially well-suited for geothermal energy exploitation). Since such simulations require the subsurface variation of physical rock properties to be defined, the 3D model differentiates units of contrasting materials, i.e. rock types. On that account, a large number of geological and geophysical data have been analysed (see Related Work) and we shortly describe here how they have been integrated into a consistent 3D model (Methods). For further information on the data usage and the characteristics of the units (e.g., lithology, density, thermal properties), the reader is referred to the original article (Freymark et al., 2017). The contents and structure of the grid files provided here-with are described in the Technical Info section.

Dataset Description

Supplement to

Freymark, Jessica; Sippel, Judith; Scheck-Wenderoth, Magdalena; Bär, Kristian; Stiller, Manfred; Fritsche, Johann-Gerhard; et al. (2017): The deep thermal field of the Upper Rhine Graben. *Tectonophysics*. 10.1016/j.tecto.2016.11.013

Related Work

Derived from

Amante, C., & Eakins, B. W. (2009). *ETOPO1 Global Relief Model converted to PanMap layer format* [Data set]. PANGAEA - Data Publisher for Earth & Environmental Science. <https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.769615>

Arndt, D., Bär, K., Fritsche, J.-G., Sass, I., & Hoppe, A. (2011). 3D structural model of the Federal State of Hesse (Germany) for geopotential evaluation. *Zeitschrift Der Deutschen Gesellschaft Für Geowissenschaften*, 162(4), 353–369. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00037-011-0040-0>

Additional Information

We acknowledge Landesamt für Geologie, Rohstoffe und Bergbau (LGRB; Baden-Wuerttemberg) for kindly allocating the digital datasets of the GeORG model and the geological 3D model of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

Methods

The presented 3D structural model is the result of an extensive data integration process. In a first step, we visualized and collectively analysed geological maps, smaller-scale 3D structural models, depth and thickness maps, drilled formation tops and interpreted seismic horizons (See Related Works) using the software Petrel (©Schlumberger). After identifying the main lithological units to be differentiated by the intended 3D model and correcting for inconsistencies between the layers, the scattered information on the top surface elevation of the units was interpolated to obtain regular grids with a horizontal element spacing of 1 km (Convergent Interpolation algorithm of Petrel). More details about the original datasets (e.g., their regional extents, sources etc.) used to model the topology of the structural horizons are listed in the Supplementary Material 1 of Freymark et al. (2017).

In order to mitigate insufficient coverage of the region with deep seismic profiles revealing the internal

Description

Link zu
journal
article

Daten Beschreibung



Peer-reviewed Artikel mit der Beschreibung von Daten, Datensammlungen, Dateninfrastrukturen, usw.

keine Interpretation!

SCIENTIFIC DATA 



Properties of granular analogue model materials: A community wide survey

M. Klinkmüller^a, G. Schreurs^{a,1}, M. Rosenau^b, H. Kernitz^b

^a Institute of Geological Sciences, University of Bern, Baltzerstrasse 1 +3, CH-3012 Bern, Switzerland

^b Helmholtz-Zentrum Potsdam, GFZ Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum, Telegrafenberg, D-14473 Potsdam, Germany

sented as grain size distribution curves, in which particle grain size is plotted against cumulative weight percentage (Fig. 2).

The original sieve data have been published open access and are available in Klinkmüller et al. (2016b).

1. Citation in the text



Properties of granular analogue model materials: A community wide survey

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- Klinkmüller, M., Schreurs, G., Rosenau, M., 2016a. GeoMod2008 materials benchmark: The ring shear test data set. GFZ Data Services. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5880/GFZ.4.1.2016.002>.
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- Klinkmüller, M., Kemnitz, H., Schreurs, G., Rosenau, M., 2016c. GeoMod2008 materials benchmark: The SEM image data set. GFZ Data Services. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5880/GFZ.4.1.2016.004>.

1. Citation in the text

2. Dataset-DOI in the References

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3. Data access via DOI



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GeoMod2008 materials benchmark: The sieve dataset

Dataset

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Klinkmüller, Matthias; Schreurs, Guido; Rosenau, Matthias (2016): GeoMod2008 materials benchmark: The sieve dataset. GFZ Data Services. <http://doi.org/10.5880/GFZ.4.1.2016.003>

Data Files

SieveDataOverview.pdf	218020 Bytes
Sieve-data.zip	735235 Bytes
Explanations for the Sieve dataset.pdf	536692 Bytes

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Abstract

This dataset provides sieve data (grain size distributions) on natural and artificial granular materials used for experimental simulation by the analogue geodynamic modelling community (21 sands and glass beads). The material samples have been collected community-wide and analysed at GFZ Potsdam in the framework of the GeoMod2008 conference benchmark initiative. The context of data collection, details of the material samples and measuring techniques as well as interpretation and discussion of results can be found in Klinkmüller et al. (2016) to which this dataset is supplement material.

An overview of all files of the data set is given in the table SieveDataOverview.

Methods

The data presented here are derived by sieving using a RETSCH Vibratory Sieve Shaker AS 200 basic at GFZ Potsdam's analogue laboratory for tectonic modelling. Mesh sizes used were 630, 400, 355, 224, 125, and 63 micrometer. 1 kg of each sample material has been sieved for 4 hours at maximum Amplitude (3 mm). Laboratory conditions were air conditioned during all the measurements (Temperature: 23°C, Humidity: 45%).

The resulting sieve analysis data are presented as fractions of 1 kg.

Dataset Contact

Rosenau, Matthias; GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Potsdam, Germany; [rosen\(at\)_gfgz-potsdam.de](mailto:rosen(at)_gfgz-potsdam.de); <http://www.gfz-potsdam.de/en/section/lithosphere-dynamics/infrastructure/geodynamics/tectonic-modeling-lab/>

Keywords

analogue materials, granular materials, bulk solids, analog models, sandbox, benchmark, Geomod, EPOS, experiment, properties of materials, geological process, materials science

GCMD Science Keywords

EARTH SCIENCE SERVICES > MODELS > PHYSICAL/LABORATORY MODELS
EARTH SCIENCE > SOLID EARTH > TECTONICS

the References



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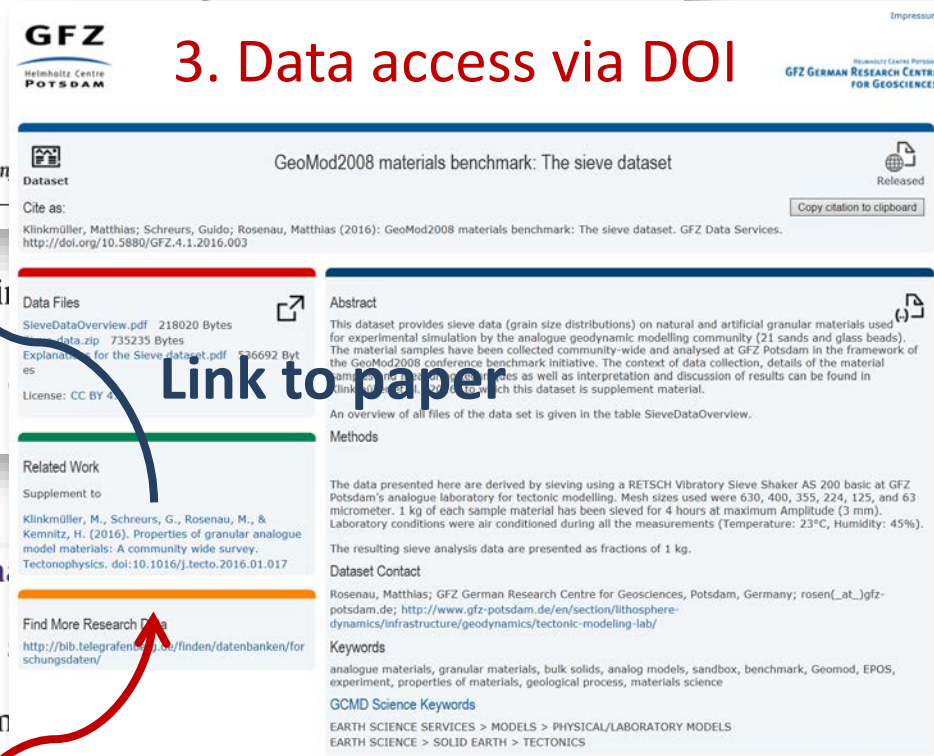
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GCMD Science Keywords

EARTH SCIENCE SERVICES > MODELS > PHYSICAL/LABORATORY MODELS
EARTH SCIENCE > SOLID EARTH > TECTONICS

Link to paper

the References

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Repository = (Online zugängliche) Datenbank zur Verzeichnung und Publikation von Forschungsdaten, Hochschulschriften und anderen digitalen Objekten.¹

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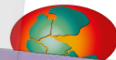
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Re|fub|ium

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- Forschende weltweit
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GFZ Data Services



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Data Publisher for Earth & Environmental Science

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- alle Disziplinen

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Mendeley

¹ Einstieg ins Forschungsdatenmanagement in den Geowissens

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Software

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that is integral to your research.**

WHAT

Stall, Shelley, Townsend, Randy, & Robinson, Erin. (2020, April). The Paper and The Data: Authors, Reviewers, and Editors Webinar on Updated Journal Practices for Data (and Software). Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3744660>



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```
1 file1 = "/mnt/Volume1/files/file1.txt" # remove this
2 file1 = "/mnt/Volume1/files/file_test.txt" # file1 = "/mnt/Volume1/files/file-test_24092019.txt"/
3 file1 = "/home/User/mia/GoogleDrive/Shared/collaborate_file_test6.txt" # USE THIS!!! Why??
4 file2 = "/mnt/Volume1/files/file_test.txt" # XXX REDO THIS HERE
5 global p # XXX
6 p = 3.1415 # maybe not a good idea?
7 e = 2.758
8 def c(n):
9     # calculate f2 by multiplying n by n
10    f2 = n * n, n = f2, n = p*n
11    return n
12 import numpy as np
13 a1 = np.loadtxt(file1, dtype='float')
14 a2 = np.loadtxt(file2)
15 result0 = np.zeros(), result = np.zeros(np.shape(a1))
16 for i in range(len(a1)):
17     for j in range(len(a1[0])):
18         for m in range(len(a2)):
19             for n in range(a2[0]):
20                 result[i][j] += a1[i][k] * a2[k][j]
21 for i in result:
22     circ = c(i)
23     final_result = i+circ
24 print final_result
```

...there are no other versions...

This is not even used!

This just looks wrong...

Not sure this is necessary?

Whaaaaaat?

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Software

what to include in your paper

Availability Statement

- State **where the version of your software used for your research is preserved**
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Citation

- Include in the References Section of your paper the citation to **where your software is preserved**. For GitHub users, there is an integrated connection to Zenodo

Methodology

- Describe how your software works

December 3, 2019

Software

Open Access

kvos/CoastSat: CoastSat v1.0.1

Kilian Vos; Kristen Splinter; Chris Leaman; ianlturner

CoastSat is an open-source software toolkit written in Python that enables users to obtain time-series of shoreline position at any coastline worldwide from 30+ years (and growing) of publicly available satellite imagery. There are three main functionalities:

- assisted retrieval from Google Earth Engine of all available satellite images spanning the user-defined region of interest and time period
- automated extraction of shorelines from all the selected images using a sub-pixel resolution technique
- intersection of the 2D shorelines with user-defined shore-normal transect

Changes from previous release

- new functions to label images and train your own image classifier

Preview

CoastSat-v1.0.1.zip

kvos-CoastSat-fbea537

- .gitignore
- LICENSE
- README.md
- classification
- models

153

views

29

downloads

[See more details...](#)

Available in

GitHub

Indexed in

OpenAIRE

Kilian Vos, Kristen Splinter, Chris Leaman, & ianlturner. (2019, December 3). kvos/CoastSat: CoastSat v1.0.1 (Version v1.0.1). Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3560436>

Zeit für Fragen



Agenda

1. Strategien und Policies
2. Vorteile / Bedenken
3. FAIR Data
4. Beschreiben und veröffentlichen
5. Rechtliches: offene Lizenzen
6. GFZ Data Services

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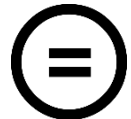
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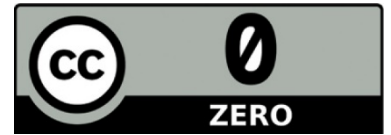
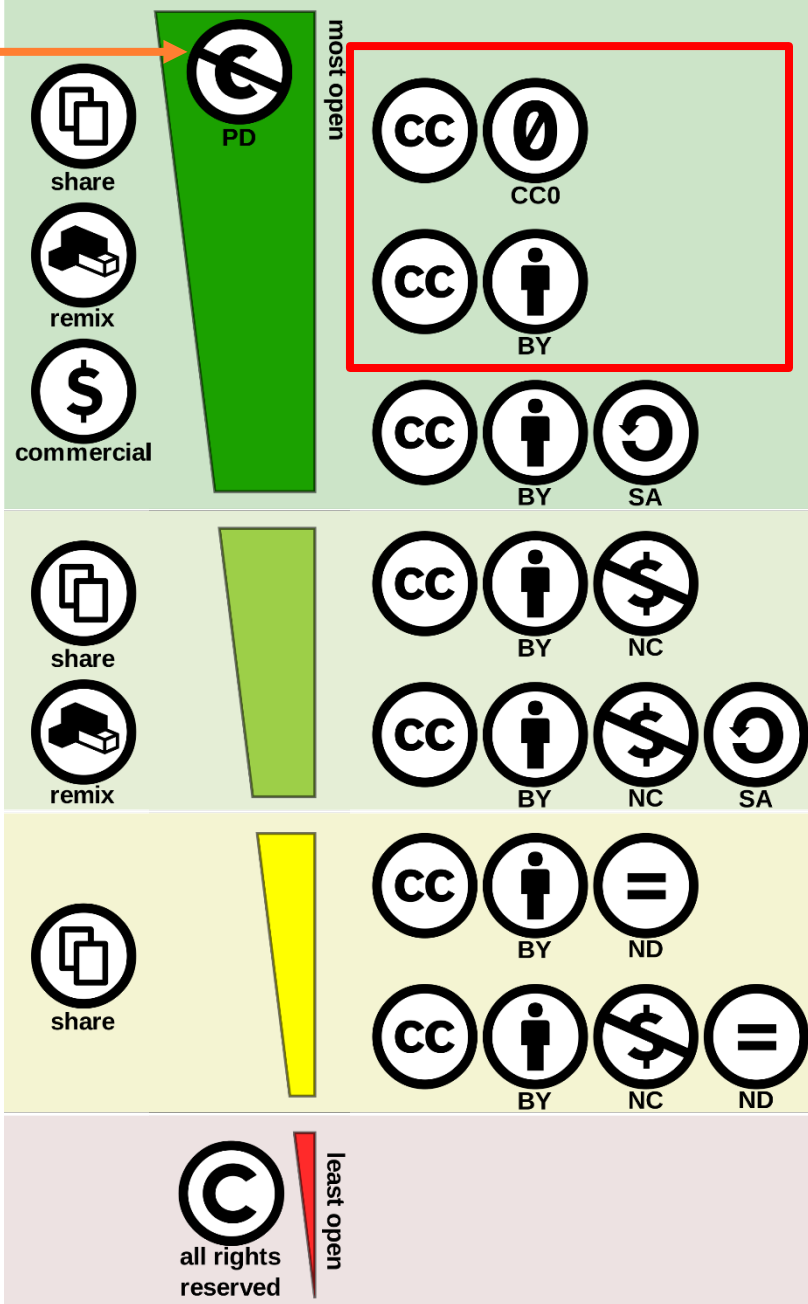
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Alex Ball (DCC)



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Zeit für Fragen



Agenda

1. Strategien und Policies
2. Vorteile / Bedenken
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4. Beschreiben und veröffentlichen
5. Rechtliches: offene Lizenzen
6. GFZ Data Services

Metadata-Editor



DataCite Metadata

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DOI (will be generated in the publishing process)			Year
10.5880/GFZ.			2020
Resource Type	Title	Version	Language of dataset
Dataset			eng

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<http://pmd.gfz-potsdam.de/panmetaworks/metaedit/>

Metadata-Editor

1. ORCID
2. Contributors
3. Related work
4. Embargo

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Descriptions	
Type	Description

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DataManager	Person (or organization with staff of data managers, such as a data centre) responsible for maintaining the finished resource.	The work done by this person or organization ensures that the resource is periodically “refreshed” in terms of software/hardware support, is kept available or is protected from unauthorized access, is stored in accordance with industry standards, and is handled in accordance with the records management requirements applicable to it.
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Relation	IsNewVersionOf	indicates A is a new edition of B, where the new edition has been modified or updated
Relation	IsPreviousVersionOf	indicates A is a previous edition of B
Relation	IsPartOf	indicates A is a portion of B; may be used for elements of a series (recommended for discovery).
Relation	HasPart	indicates A includes the part B (recommended for discovery).
Relation	IsReferencedBy	indicates A is used as a source of information by B
Relation	References	indicates B is used as a source of information for A
Relation	IsDocumentedBy	indicates B is documentation about/ explaining A
Relation	Documents	indicates A is documentation about/B
Relation	IsCompiledBy	indicates B is used to compile or create A
Relation	Compiles	indicates B is the result of a compile or creation event using A
Relation	IsVariantFormOf	indicates A is a variant or different form of B, e.g. calculated or calibrated form or different packaging
Relation	IsOriginalFormOf	indicates A is the original form of B
Relation	IsIdenticalTo	indicates that A is identical to B, for use when there is a need to register two separate instances of the same resource
Relation	IsReviewedBy	indicates that A is reviewed by B
Relation	Reviews	indicates that A is a review of B
Relation	IsDerivedFrom	indicates B is a source upon which A is based
Relation	IsSourceOf	indicates A is a source upon which B is based

Related

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Embargo

Dates

	Date from	Date to
Created	<input type="text" value="YYYY-MM-DD"/>	
Embargo until		<input type="text" value="YYYY-MM-DD"/>
Valid	<input type="text" value="YYYY-MM-DD"/>	<input type="text" value="YYYY-MM-DD"/>

The date the resource is made publicly available. Use this field to indicate the end of an embargo period.

Key messages

- Publizieren Sie ihre Daten
- Nutzen Sie ein domain repository
- Stellen Sie viele Metadaten zur Verfügung
- Nutzen Sie eine „open as possible“ Lizenz

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Thank
you!

DFG Fachinformationsdienste (FID)

- Initiative to complement existing local information infrastructures in research institutions with national services.
- FID GEO Partners:

SUB | NIEDERSACHSISCHE STAATS- UND
UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK GÖTTINGEN

GFZ
Helmholtz-Zentrum
POTS DAM

- Website: fidgeo.de

Licencing of software

<https://www.software.ac.uk/resources/guides/adopting-open-source-licence>

<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/license-list.en.html>

<https://choosealicense.com/about/> and references on that page

```
* @var boolean
*/
define('PSI_INTERNAL_XML', false);
if (version_compare("5.2", PHP_VERSION, ">")) {
    die("PHP 5.2 or greater is required!!!");
}
if (!extension_loaded("pcre")) {
    die("phpSysInfo requires the pcre extension to php in order to work
    properly.");
}
require_once APP_ROOT.'/includes/autoloader.inc.php';

// Load configuration
require_once APP_ROOT.'/config.php';
if (!defined('PSI_CONFIG_FILE') || !defined('PSI_DEBUG')) {
    $tpl = new Template("/templates/html/error_config.html");
    echo $tpl->fetch();
    die();
}
</pre>
```