TIB Technische Informationsbibliothek

Forschungsdaten referenzieren und zitieren: Data-Cite und DOI-Vergabe

Jan Brase
Kolloq. Wissensinfrastruktur
Universität Bielefeld
19.11.2010

500 mL
±5%
400
300

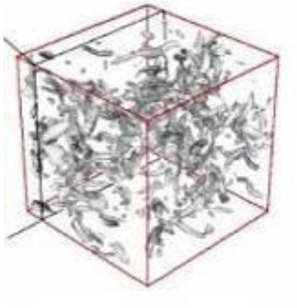
- Motivation: Forschungsdaten und Bibliotheken
- Beispiele
- Persitente Identifizierung
- Aufbau einer Infrastruktur
- DataCite

Hintergrund: Paradigmenwechsel in den Wissenschaften

- Vor eintausend Jahren
  War die Wissenschaft **empirisch:**
  beschrieb Naturphänomene

- In den letzten einhundert Jahren entstand
  ein **Theoretischer** Zweig:
  aufbauend auf Modellen, Generalisierungen

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{4\pi G\rho}{3} - K\frac{c^2}{a^2}$$



- In den letzten Dekaden ein
  Informatischer Zweig:
  Simulation komplexer Phänomene

- Heute ist Wissenschaft
  Datenbasiert (eScience):
  Vereinigung von Theorie, Experiment und Simulation

***Jim Gray**, eScience Group, Microsoft Research*

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- Ein Portal in einem Netz von vertrauenswürdigen Anbietern von Wissenschaftlichen Inhalten

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Und hier ist der Link!

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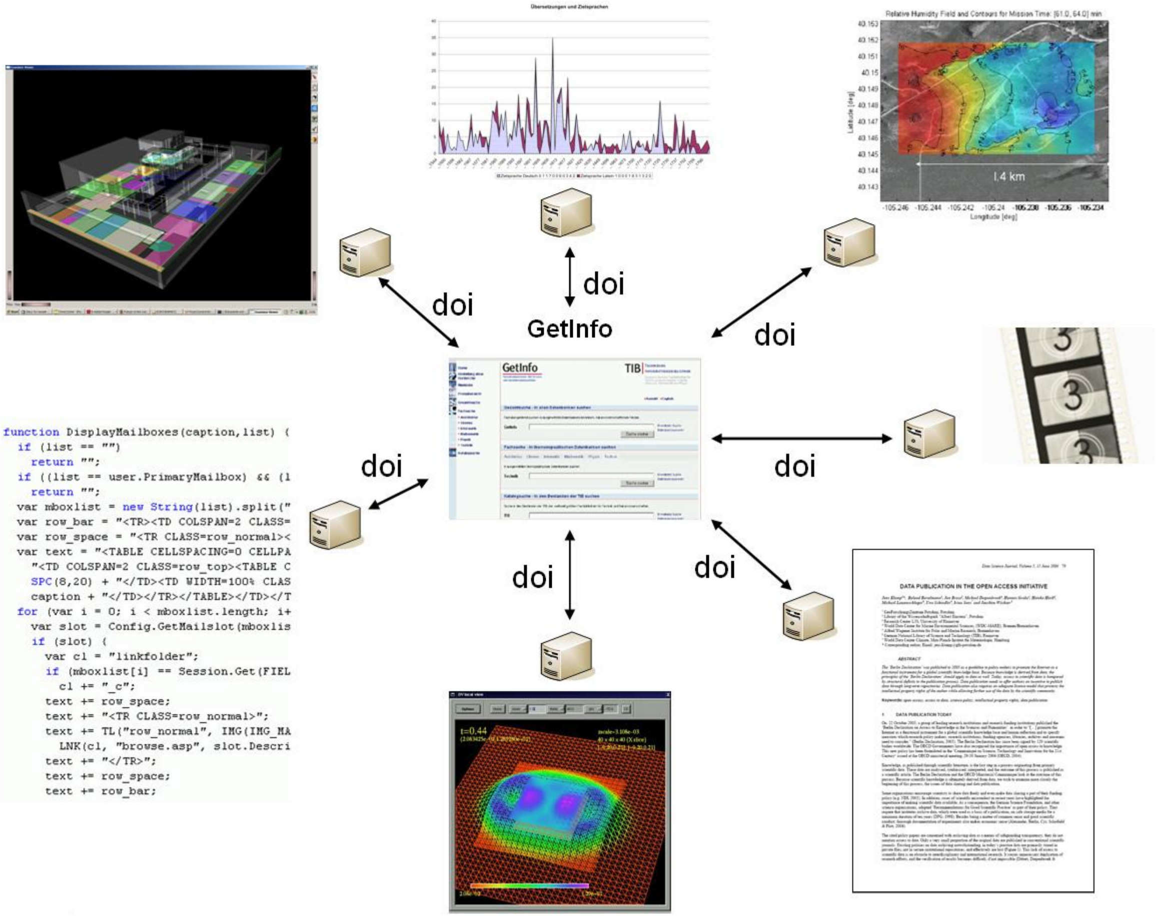
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    return "";
  if ((list == user.PrimaryMailbox) && (l
    return "";
  var mboxlist = new String(list).split("
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  var row_space = "<TR CLASS=row_normal><
  var text = "<TABLE CELLSPACING=0 CELLPA
    "<TD COLSPAN=2 CLASS=row_top><TABLE C
    SPC(8,20) + "</TD><TD WIDTH=100% CLAS
    caption + "</TD></TR></TABLE></TD></T
  for (var i = 0; i < mboxlist.length; i+
    var slot = Config.GetMailslot(mboxlis
    if (slot) {
      var cl = "linkfolder";
      if (mboxlist[i] == Session.Get(FIEL
        cl += "_c";
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      text += "<TR CLASS=row_normal>";
      text += TL("row_normal", IMG(IMG_MA
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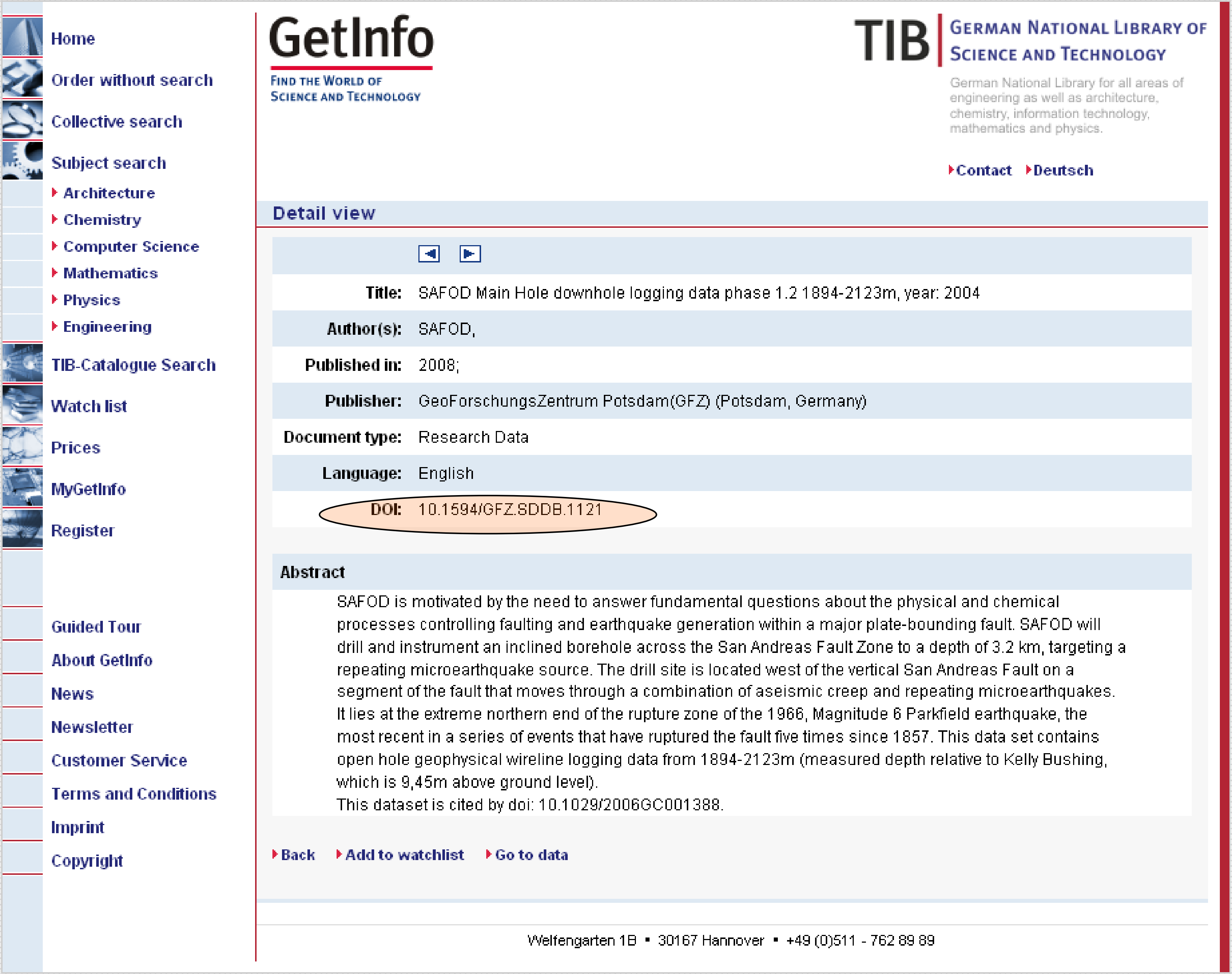
- **Beispiele**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Detail view

Title: SAFOD Main Hole downhole logging data phase 1.2 1894-2123m, year: 2004

Author(s): SAFOD,

Published in: 2008;

Publisher: GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam(GFZ) (Potsdam, Germany)

Document type: Research Data

Language: English

DOI: 10.1594/GFZ.SDDB.1121

Abstract

SAFOD is motivated by the need to answer fundamental questions about the physical and chemical processes controlling faulting and earthquake generation within a major plate-bounding fault. SAFOD will drill and instrument an inclined borehole across the San Andreas Fault Zone to a depth of 3.2 km, targeting a repeating microearthquake source. The drill site is located west of the vertical San Andreas Fault on a segment of the fault that moves through a combination of aseismic creep and repeating microearthquakes. It lies at the extreme northern end of the rupture zone of the 1966, Magnitude 6 Parkfield earthquake, the most recent in a series of events that have ruptured the fault five times since 1857. This data set contains open hole geophysical wireline logging data from 1894-2123m (measured depth relative to Kelly Bushing, which is 9,45m above ground level).
This dataset is cited by doi: 10.1029/2006GC001388.

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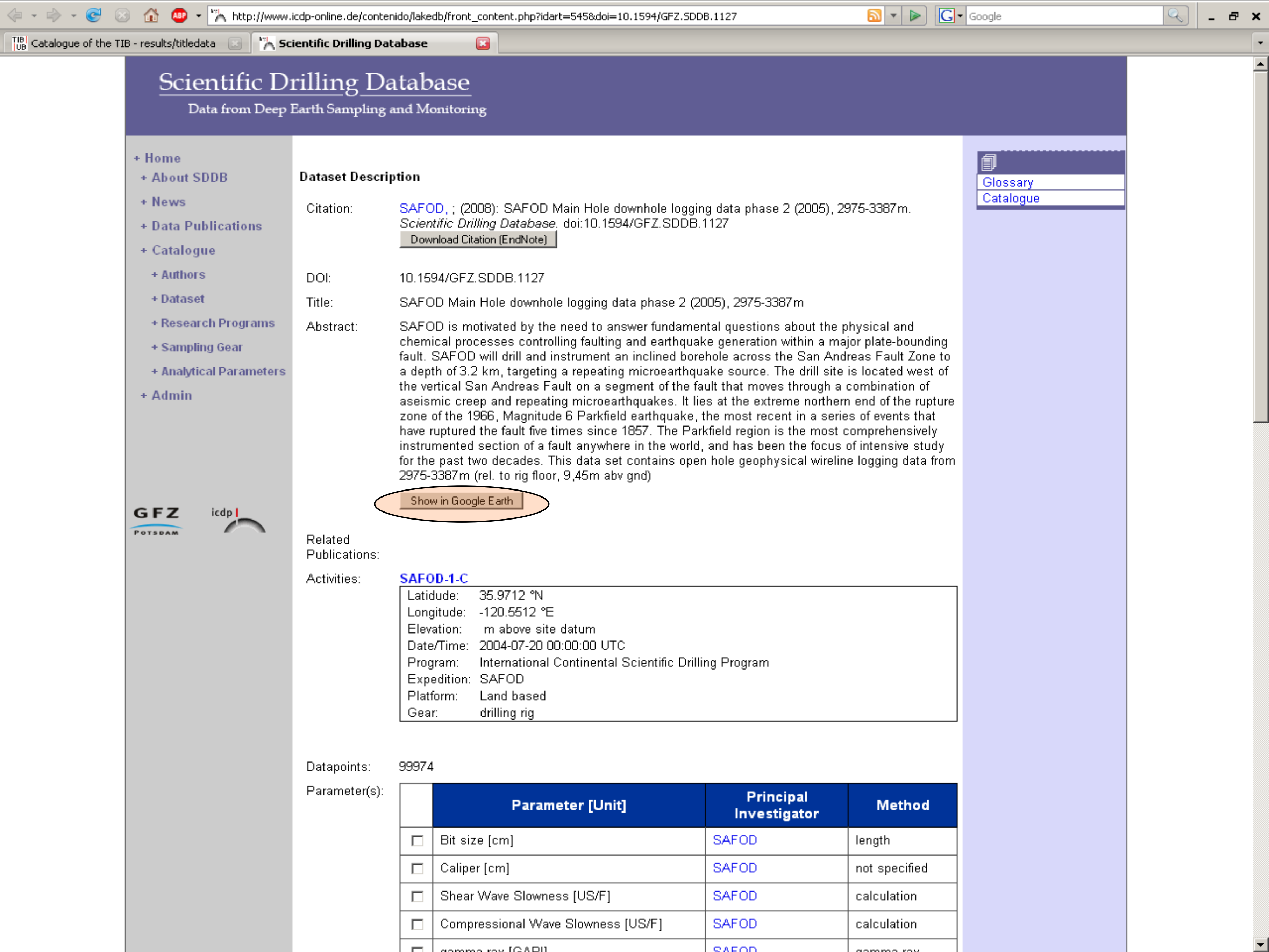

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+ Analytical Parameters
+ Admin
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Catalogue

Dataset Description

Citation: SAFOD, ; (2008): SAFOD Main Hole downhole logging data phase 2 (2005), 2975-3387m. *Scientific Drilling Database*. doi:10.1594/GFZ.SDDB.1127

Download Citation (EndNote)

DOI: 10.1594/GFZ.SDDB.1127

Title: SAFOD Main Hole downhole logging data phase 2 (2005), 2975-3387m

Abstract: SAFOD is motivated by the need to answer fundamental questions about the physical and chemical processes controlling faulting and earthquake generation within a major plate-bounding fault. SAFOD will drill and instrument an inclined borehole across the San Andreas Fault Zone to a depth of 3.2 km, targeting a repeating microearthquake source. The drill site is located west of the vertical San Andreas Fault on a segment of the fault that moves through a combination of aseismic creep and repeating microearthquakes. It lies at the extreme northern end of the rupture zone of the 1966, Magnitude 6 Parkfield earthquake, the most recent in a series of events that have ruptured the fault five times since 1857. The Parkfield region is the most comprehensively instrumented section of a fault anywhere in the world, and has been the focus of intensive study for the past two decades. This data set contains open hole geophysical wireline logging data from 2975-3387m (rel. to rig floor, 9,45m abv gnd)

Show in Google Earth

Related Publications:

Activities: **SAFOD-1-C**

Latidude:	35.9712 °N
Longitude:	-120.5512 °E
Elevation:	m above site datum
Date/Time:	2004-07-20 00:00:00 UTC
Program:	International Continental Scientific Drilling Program
Expedition:	SAFOD
Platform:	Land based
Gear:	drilling rig

Datapoints: 99974

Parameter(s):

	Parameter [Unit]	Principal Investigator	Method
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☐	Caliper [cm]	SAFOD	not specified
☐	Shear Wave Slowness [US/F]	SAFOD	calculation
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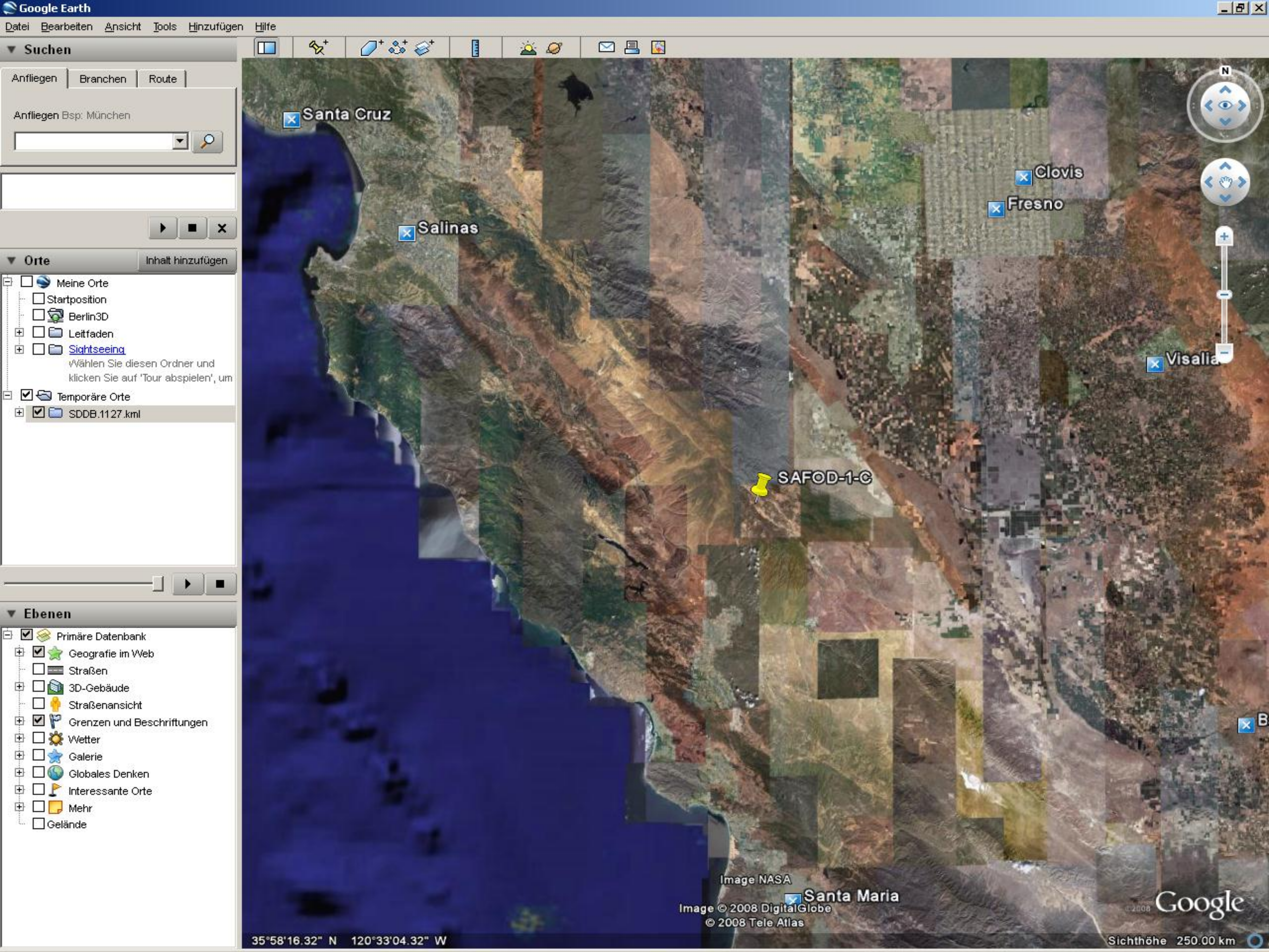
☐	gamma ray [GAPI]	SAFOD	gamma ray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35°58'16.32" N 120°33'04.32" W
Sichthöhe 250.00 km

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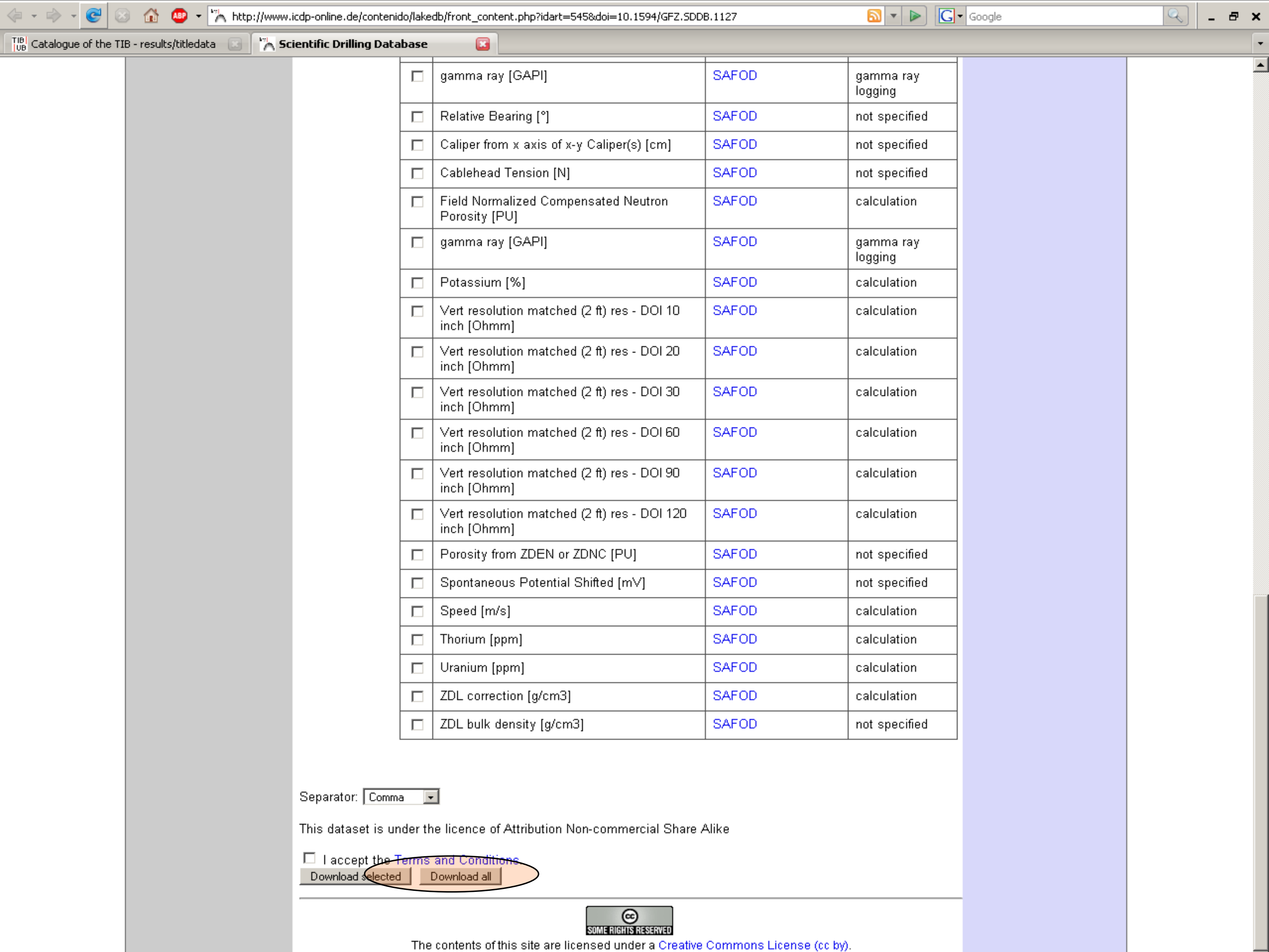
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☐	gamma ray [GAPI]	SAFOD	gamma ray logging
☐	Relative Bearing [°]	SAFOD	not specified
☐	Caliper from x axis of x-y Caliper(s) [cm]	SAFOD	not specified
☐	Cablehead Tension [N]	SAFOD	not specified
☐	Field Normalized Compensated Neutron Porosity [PU]	SAFOD	calculation
☐	gamma ray [GAPI]	SAFOD	gamma ray logging
☐	Potassium [%]	SAFOD	calculation
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☐	Vert resolution matched (2 ft) res - DOI 20 inch [Ohmm]	SAFOD	calculation
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☐	Uranium [ppm]	SAFOD	calculation
☐	ZDL correction [g/cm3]	SAFOD	calculation
☐	ZDL bulk density [g/cm3]	SAFOD	not specified

Separator: Comma

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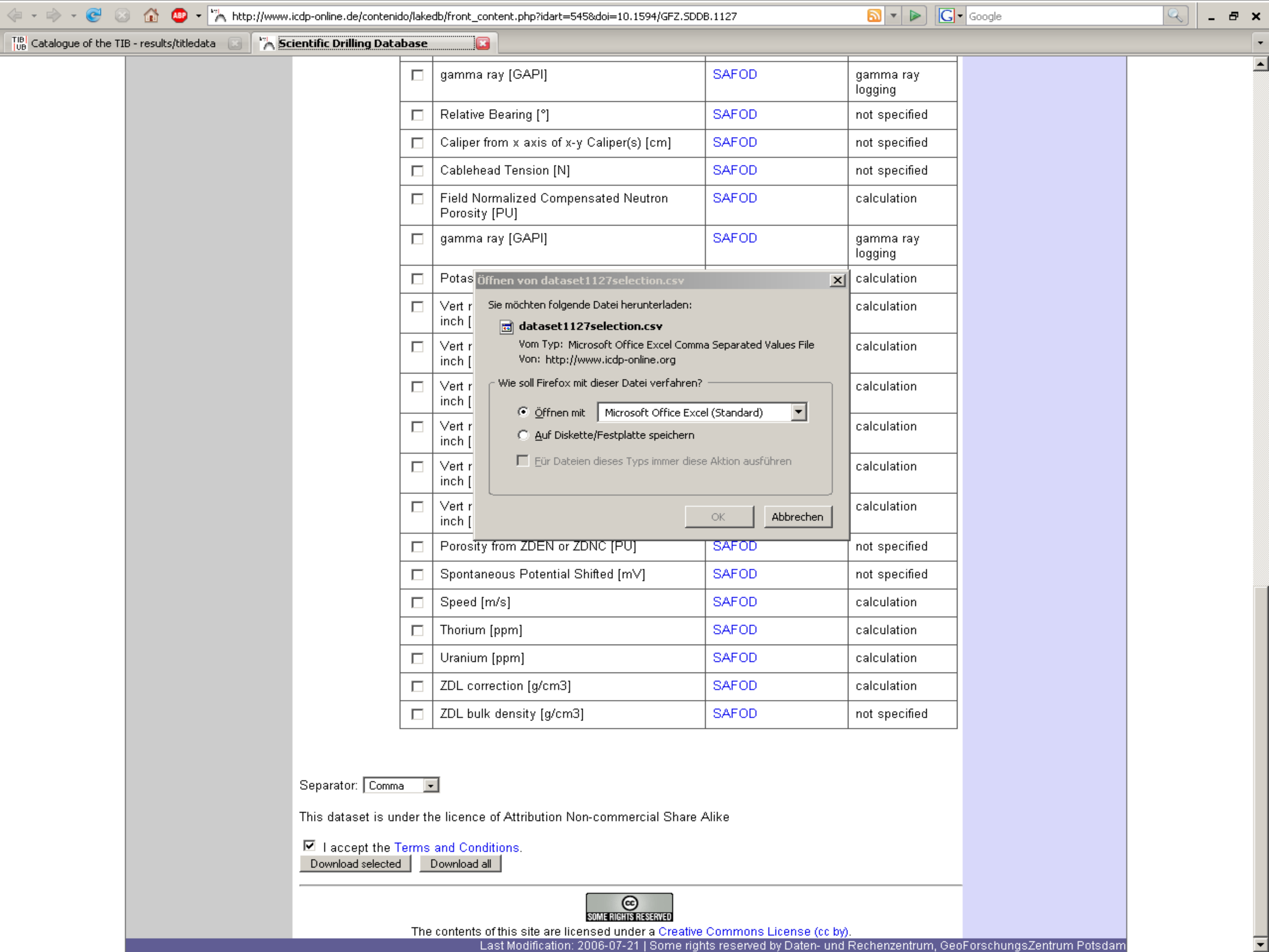
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☐	gamma ray [GAPI]	SAFOD	gamma ray logging
☐	Relative Bearing [°]	SAFOD	not specified
☐	Caliper from x axis of x-y Caliper(s) [cm]	SAFOD	not specified
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☐	Field Normalized Compensated Neutron Porosity [PU]	SAFOD	calculation
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☐	ZDL bulk density [g/cm3]	SAFOD	not specified

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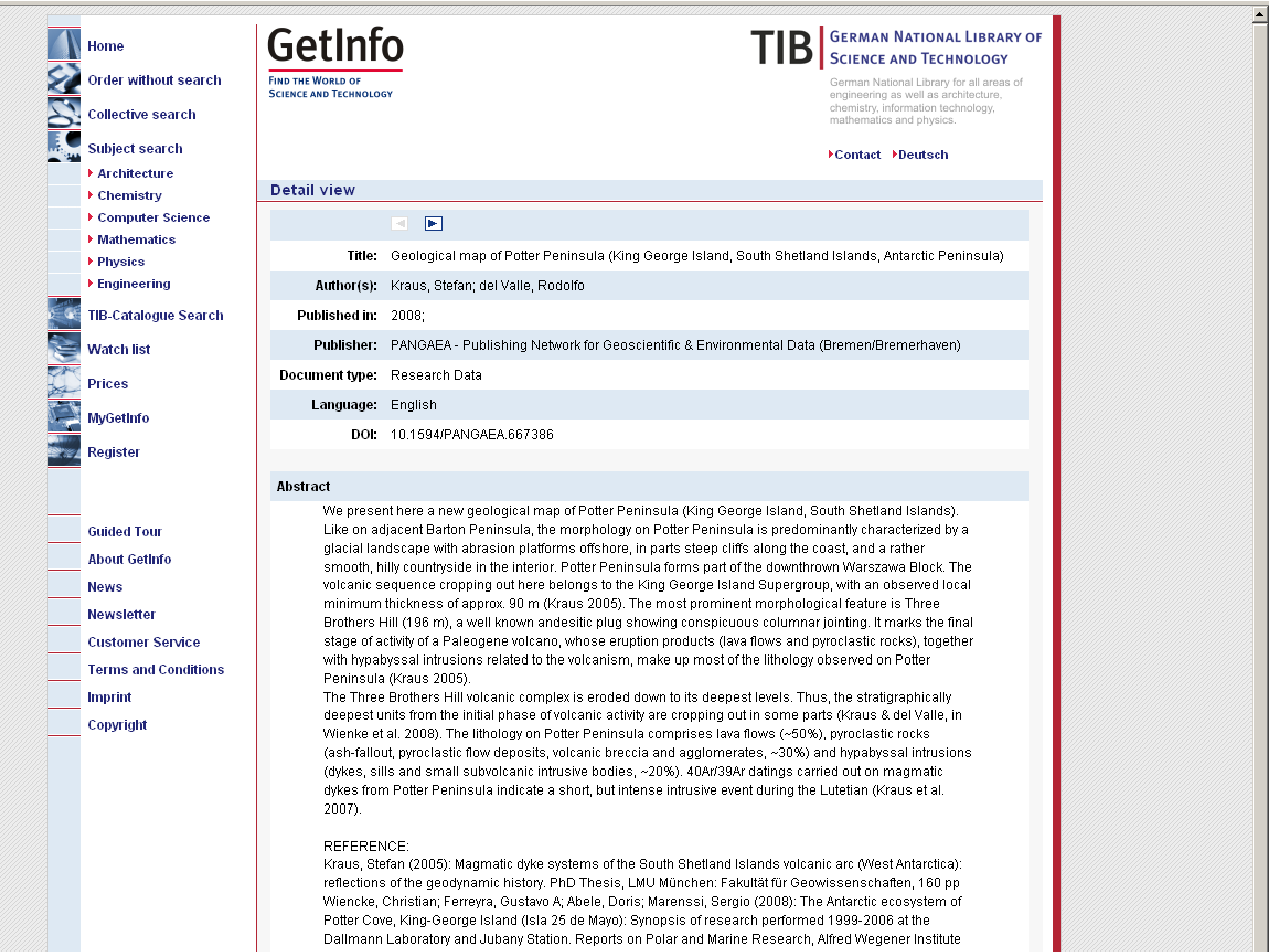
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Detail view

Title:	Geological map of Potter Peninsula (King George Island, South Shetland Islands, Antarctic Peninsula)
Author(s):	Kraus, Stefan; del Valle, Rodolfo
Published in:	2008;
Publisher:	PANGAEA - Publishing Network for Geoscientific & Environmental Data (Bremen/Bremerhaven)
Document type:	Research Data
Language:	English
DOI:	10.1594/PANGAEA.667386

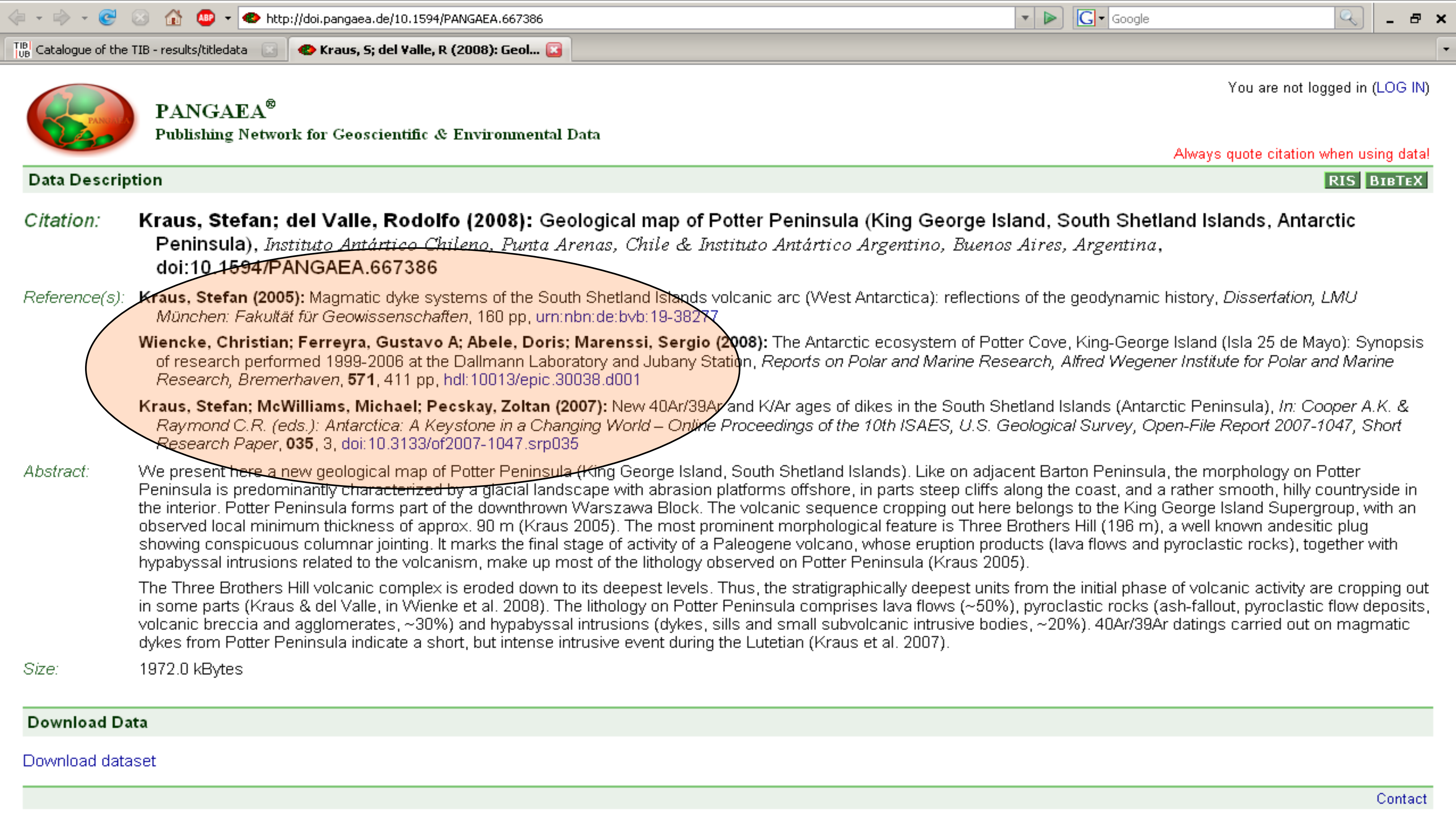
Abstract

We present here a new geological map of Potter Peninsula (King George Island, South Shetland Islands). Like on adjacent Barton Peninsula, the morphology on Potter Peninsula is predominantly characterized by a glacial landscape with abrasion platforms offshore, in parts steep cliffs along the coast, and a rather smooth, hilly countryside in the interior. Potter Peninsula forms part of the downthrown Warszawa Block. The volcanic sequence cropping out here belongs to the King George Island Supergroup, with an observed local minimum thickness of approx. 90 m (Kraus 2005). The most prominent morphological feature is Three Brothers Hill (196 m), a well known andesitic plug showing conspicuous columnar jointing. It marks the final stage of activity of a Paleogene volcano, whose eruption products (lava flows and pyroclastic rocks), together with hypabyssal intrusions related to the volcanism, make up most of the lithology observed on Potter Peninsula (Kraus 2005).

The Three Brothers Hill volcanic complex is eroded down to its deepest levels. Thus, the stratigraphically deepest units from the initial phase of volcanic activity are cropping out in some parts (Kraus & del Valle, in Wienke et al. 2008). The lithology on Potter Peninsula comprises lava flows (~50%), pyroclastic rocks (ash-fallout, pyroclastic flow deposits, volcanic breccia and agglomerates, ~30%) and hypabyssal intrusions (dykes, sills and small subvolcanic intrusive bodies, ~20%). 40Ar/39Ar datings carried out on magmatic dykes from Potter Peninsula indicate a short, but intense intrusive event during the Lutetian (Kraus et al. 2007).

REFERENCE:

Kraus, Stefan (2005): Magmatic dyke systems of the South Shetland Islands volcanic arc (West Antarctica): reflections of the geodynamic history. PhD Thesis, LMU München: Fakultät für Geowissenschaften, 160 pp
Wiencke, Christian; Ferreyra, Gustavo A; Abele, Doris; Marenssi, Sergio (2008): The Antarctic ecosystem of Potter Cove, King-George Island (Isla 25 de Mayo): Synopsis of research performed 1999-2006 at the Dallmann Laboratory and Jubany Station. Reports on Polar and Marine Research, Alfred Wegener Institute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Data Description

Citation: **Kraus, Stefan; del Valle, Rodolfo (2008):** Geological map of Potter Peninsula (King George Island, South Shetland Islands, Antarctic Peninsula), *Instituto Antártico Chileno, Punta Arenas, Chile & Instituto Antártico Argentino, Buenos Aires, Argentina*, doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.667386

Reference(s):

Kraus, Stefan (2005): Magmatic dyke systems of the South Shetland Islands volcanic arc (West Antarctica): reflections of the geodynamic history, *Dissertation, LMU München: Fakultät für Geowissenschaften*, 160 pp, urn:nbn:de:bvb:19-38277

Wiencke, Christian; Ferreyra, Gustavo A; Abele, Doris; Marenssi, Sergio (2008): The Antarctic ecosystem of Potter Cove, King-George Island (Isla 25 de Mayo): Synopsis of research performed 1999-2006 at the Dallmann Laboratory and Jubany Station, *Reports on Polar and Marine Research, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven*, **571**, 411 pp, hdl:10013/epic.30038.d001

Kraus, Stefan; McWilliams, Michael; Pecskay, Zoltan (2007): New 40Ar/39Ar and K/Ar ages of dikes in the South Shetland Islands (Antarctic Peninsula), *In: Cooper A.K. & Raymond C.R. (eds.): Antarctica: A Keystone in a Changing World – Online Proceedings of the 10th ISAES, U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report 2007-1047, Short Research Paper*, **035**, 3, doi:10.3133/of2007-1047.srp035

Abstract: We present here a new geological map of Potter Peninsula (King George Island, South Shetland Islands). Like on adjacent Barton Peninsula, the morphology on Potter Peninsula is predominantly characterized by a glacial landscape with abrasion platforms offshore, in parts steep cliffs along the coast, and a rather smooth, hilly countryside in the interior. Potter Peninsula forms part of the downthrown Warszawa Block. The volcanic sequence cropping out here belongs to the King George Island Supergroup, with an observed local minimum thickness of approx. 90 m (Kraus 2005). The most prominent morphological feature is Three Brothers Hill (196 m), a well known andesitic plug showing conspicuous columnar jointing. It marks the final stage of activity of a Paleogene volcano, whose eruption products (lava flows and pyroclastic rocks), together with hypabyssal intrusions related to the volcanism, make up most of the lithology observed on Potter Peninsula (Kraus 2005).

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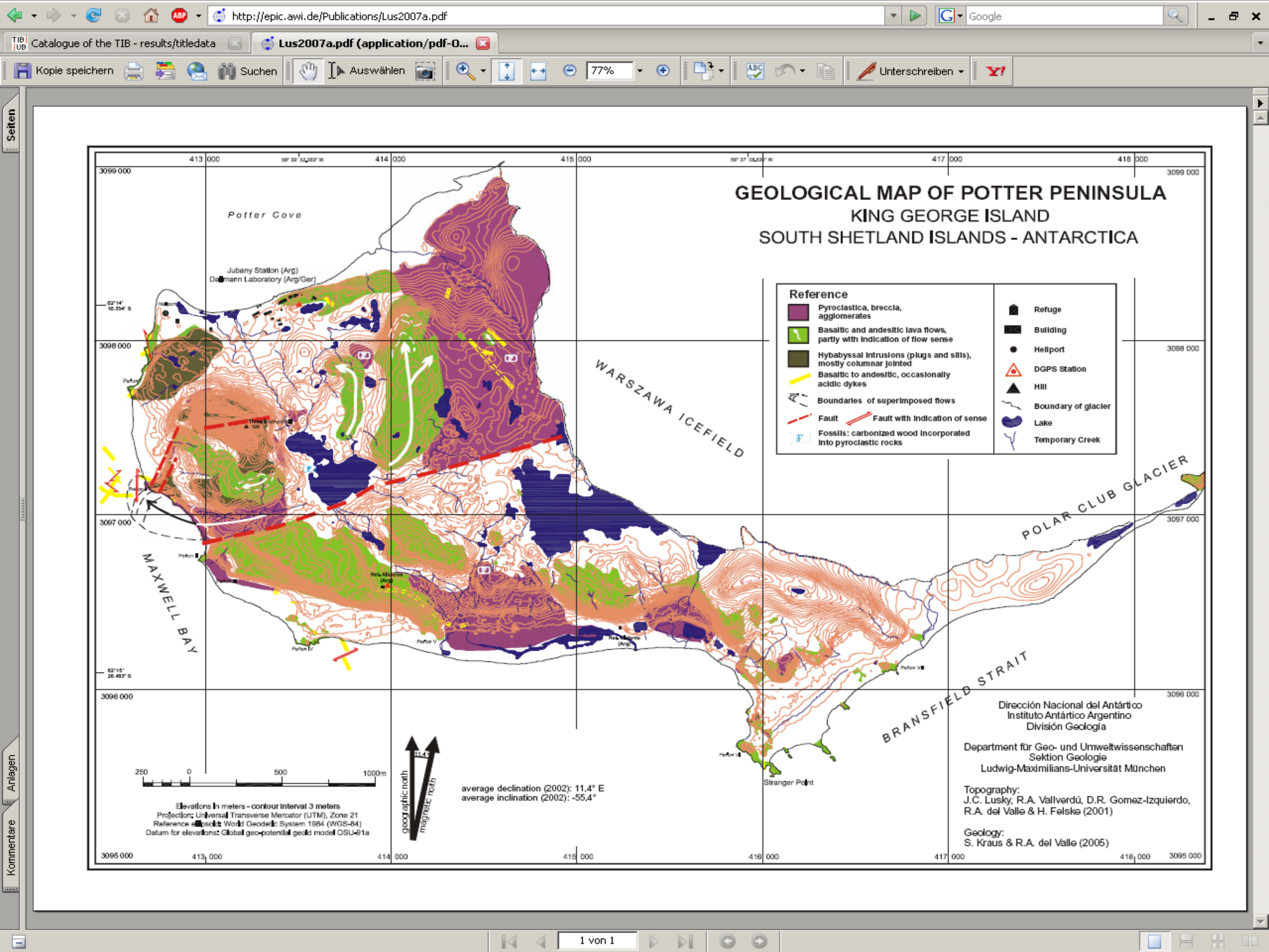

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Potter Cove
Jubany Station (Arg)
Dallmann Laboratory (Arg/Ger)
Three Brothers Hill
WARSZAWA ICEFIELD
POLAR CLUB GLACIER
MAXWELL BAY
BRANSFIELD STRAIT
Stranger Point
Peñon I
Peñon IV
Peñon V
Peñon VI
Peñon VII
Ref. Albatros (Arg)
Ref. Elefante (Arg)
62°14' 10.354" S
62°15' 26.463" S
Reference
🟪 Pyroclastica, breccia, agglomerates
🟩 Basaltic and andesitic lava flows, partly with indication of flow sense
■ Hybabyssal intrusions (plugs and sills), mostly columnar jointed
Basaltic to andesitic, occasionally acidic dykes
Boundaries of superimposed flows
Fault
Fault with indication of sense
F Fossils: carbonized wood incorporated into pyroclastic rocks
Refuge
Building
● Heliport
DGPS Station
▲ Hill
Boundary of glacier
Lake
Temporary Creek
250
0
500
1000m
geographic north
magnetic north
11,4°

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF POTTER PENINSULA
KING GEORGE ISLAND
SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS - ANTARCTICA

Elevations in meters - contour interval 3 meters
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), Zone 21
Reference ellipsoid: World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS-84)
Datum for elevations: Global geo-potential geoid model OSU-91a

average declination (2002): 11,4° E
average inclination (2002): -55,4°

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Instituto Antártico Argentino
División Geología

Department für Geo- und Umweltwissenschaften
Sektion Geologie
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Topography:
J.C. Lusky, R.A. Vallverdú, D.R. Gomez-Izquierdo,
R.A. del Valle & H. Felske (2001)

Geology:
S. Kraus & R.A. del Valle (2005)

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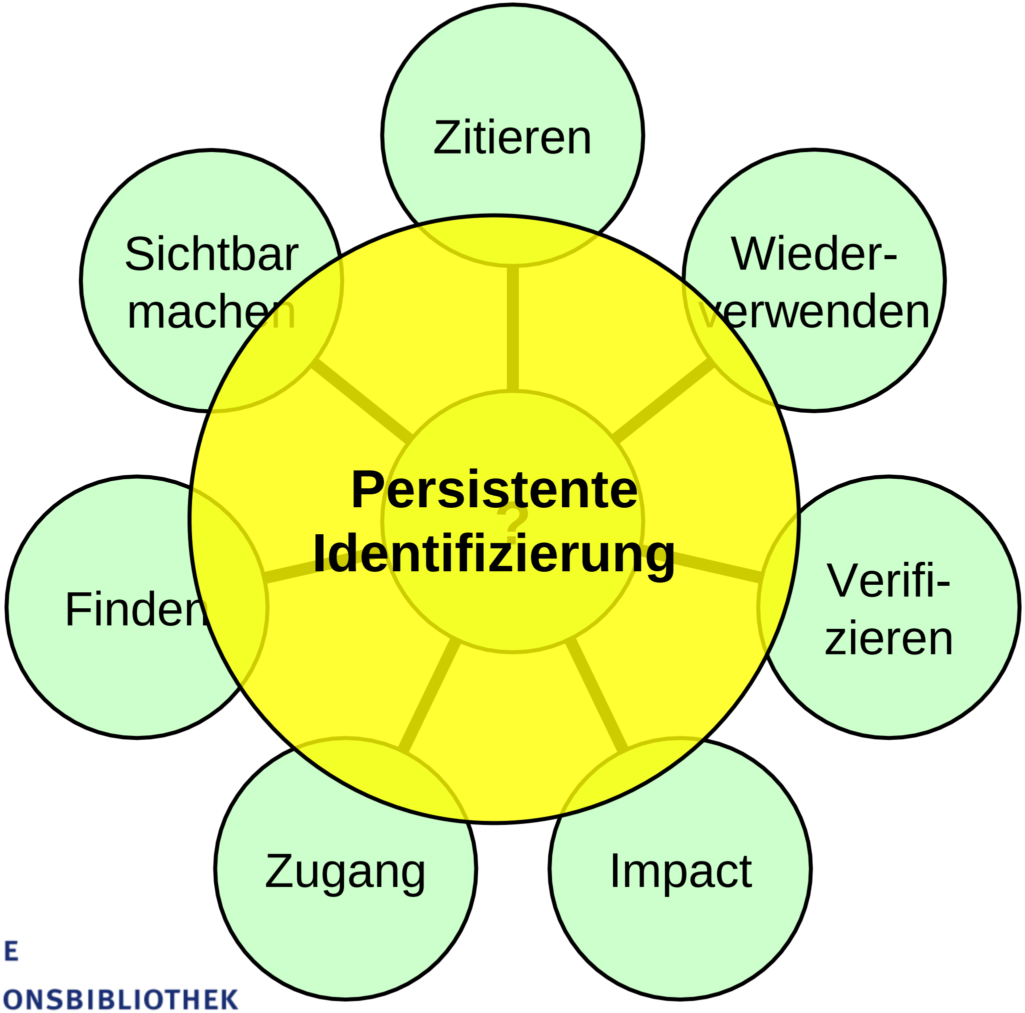
Persistente Identifizierung



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So wird beispielsweise der Datensatz:

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Age models, iron intensity, magnetic susceptibility records and dry bulk density of sediment cores from around the Canary Islands.

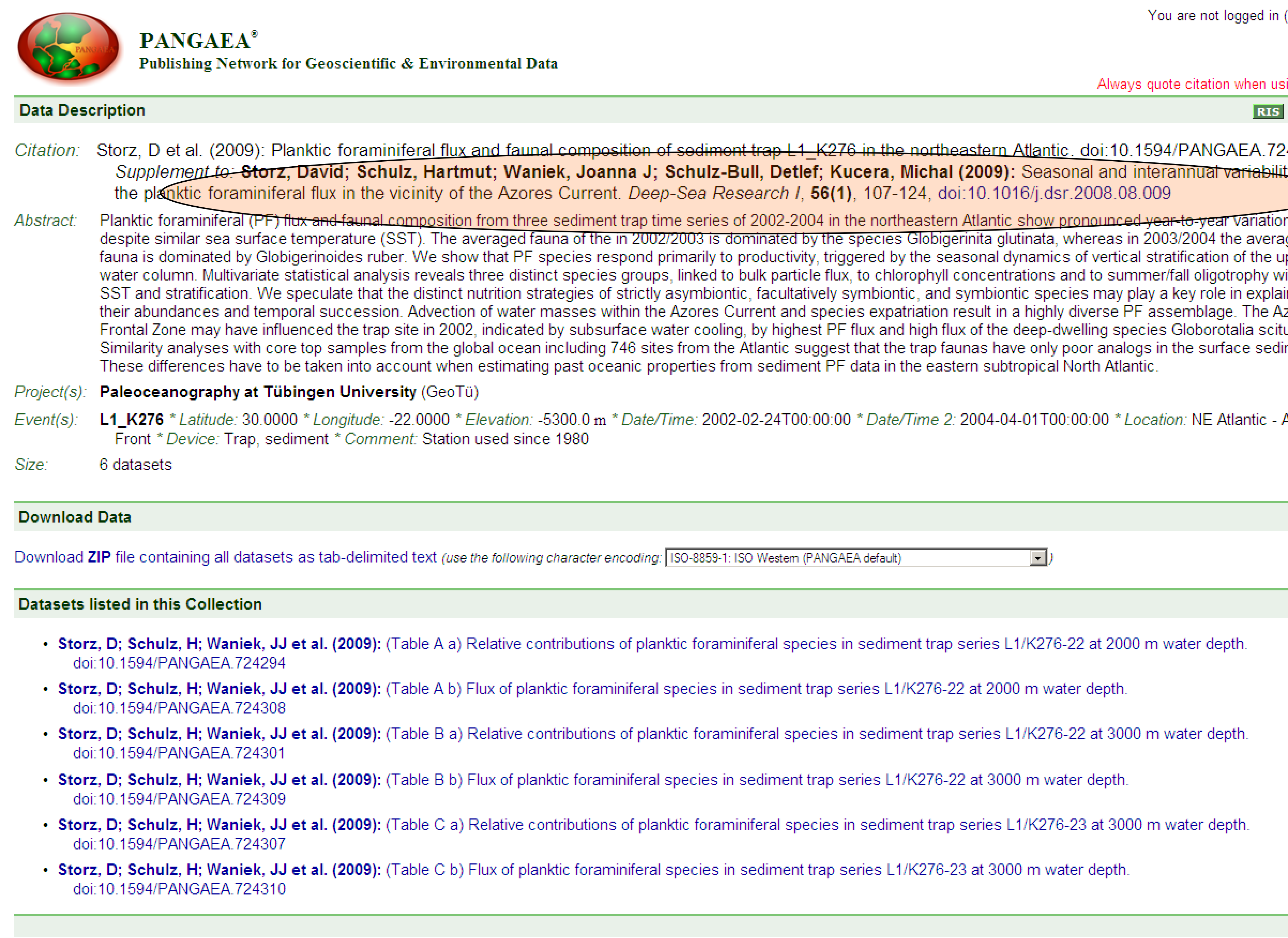
doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.727522,

in folgendem Artikel analysiert:

Kuhlmann, Holger; Freudenthal, Tim; Helmke, Peer; Meggers, Helge (2004): *Reconstruction of paleoceanography off NW Africa during the last 40,000 years: influence of local and regional factors on sediment accumulation.*

Marine Geology, 207(1-4), 209-224,

doi:10.1016/j.margeo.2004.03.017



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Data Description

Citation: Storz, D et al. (2009): Planktic foraminiferal flux and faunal composition of sediment trap L1_K276 in the northeastern Atlantic. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.72
Supplement to: **Storz, David; Schulz, Hartmut; Waniek, Joanna J; Schulz-Bull, Detlef; Kucera, Michal (2009):** Seasonal and interannual variabilit
the planktic foraminiferal flux in the vicinity of the Azores Current. *Deep-Sea Research I*, **56(1)**, 107-124, doi:10.1016/j.dsr.2008.08.009

Abstract: Planktic foraminiferal (PF) flux and faunal composition from three sediment trap time series of 2002-2004 in the northeastern Atlantic show pronounced year-to-year variation
despite similar sea surface temperature (SST). The averaged fauna of the in 2002/2003 is dominated by the species Globigerinita glutinata, whereas in 2003/2004 the averag
fauna is dominated by Globigerinoides ruber. We show that PF species respond primarily to productivity, triggered by the seasonal dynamics of vertical stratification of the up
water column. Multivariate statistical analysis reveals three distinct species groups, linked to bulk particle flux, to chlorophyll concentrations and to summer/fall oligotrophy wi
SST and stratification. We speculate that the distinct nutrition strategies of strictly asymbiontic, facultatively symbiontic, and symbiontic species may play a key role in explai
their abundances and temporal succession. Advection of water masses within the Azores Current and species expatriation result in a highly diverse PF assemblage. The Az
Frontal Zone may have influenced the trap site in 2002, indicated by subsurface water cooling, by highest PF flux and high flux of the deep-dwelling species Globorotalia scitu
Similarity analyses with core top samples from the global ocean including 746 sites from the Atlantic suggest that the trap faunas have only poor analogs in the surface sedir
These differences have to be taken into account when estimating past oceanic properties from sediment PF data in the eastern subtropical North Atlantic.

Project(s): **Paleoceanography at Tübingen University** (GeoTü)

Event(s): **L1_K276** * *Latitude:* 30.0000 * *Longitude:* -22.0000 * *Elevation:* -5300.0 m * *Date/Time:* 2002-02-24T00:00:00 * *Date/Time 2:* 2004-04-01T00:00:00 * *Location:* NE Atlantic - A
Front * *Device:* Trap, sediment * *Comment:* Station used since 1980

Size: 6 datasets

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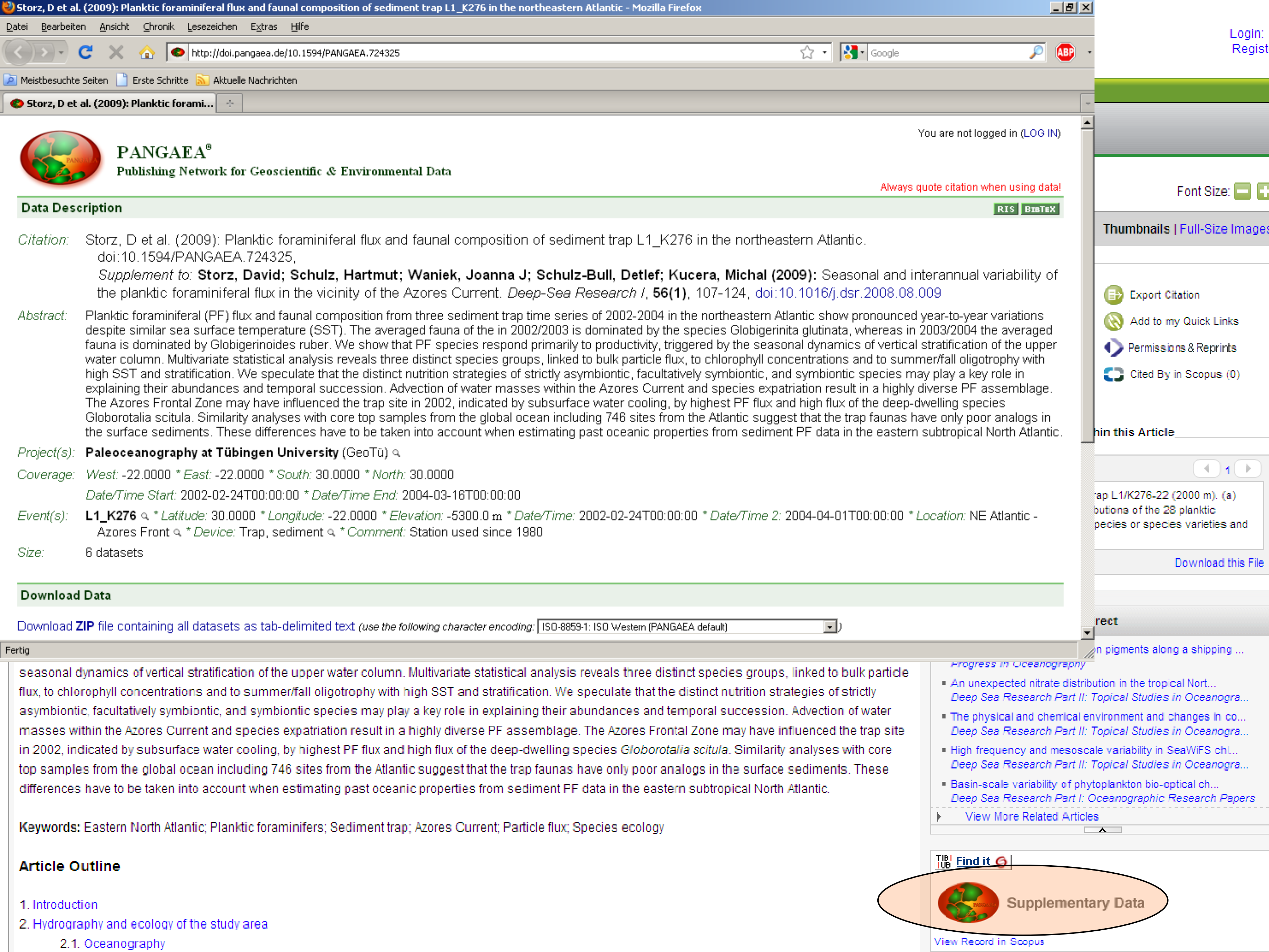
Datasets listed in this Collection

- **Storz, D; Schulz, H; Waniek, JJ et al. (2009):** (Table A a) Relative contributions of planktic foraminiferal species in sediment trap series L1/K276-22 at 2000 m water depth. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.724294
- **Storz, D; Schulz, H; Waniek, JJ et al. (2009):** (Table A b) Flux of planktic foraminiferal species in sediment trap series L1/K276-22 at 2000 m water depth. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.724308
- **Storz, D; Schulz, H; Waniek, JJ et al. (2009):** (Table B a) Relative contributions of planktic foraminiferal species in sediment trap series L1/K276-22 at 3000 m water depth. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.724301
- **Storz, D; Schulz, H; Waniek, JJ et al. (2009):** (Table B b) Flux of planktic foraminiferal species in sediment trap series L1/K276-22 at 3000 m water depth. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.724309
- **Storz, D; Schulz, H; Waniek, JJ et al. (2009):** (Table C a) Relative contributions of planktic foraminiferal species in sediment trap series L1/K276-23 at 3000 m water depth. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.724307
- **Storz, D; Schulz, H; Waniek, JJ et al. (2009):** (Table C b) Flux of planktic foraminiferal species in sediment trap series L1/K276-23 at 3000 m water depth. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.724310


Storz, D et al. (2009): Planktic foraminiferal flux and faunal composition of sediment trap L1_K276 in the northeastern Atlantic - Mozilla Firefox
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Data Description RIS BIBTEX

Citation: Storz, D et al. (2009): Planktic foraminiferal flux and faunal composition of sediment trap L1_K276 in the northeastern Atlantic. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.724325,
Supplement to: **Storz, David; Schulz, Hartmut; Waniek, Joanna J; Schulz-Bull, Detlef; Kucera, Michal (2009):** Seasonal and interannual variability of the planktic foraminiferal flux in the vicinity of the Azores Current. *Deep-Sea Research I*, **56(1)**, 107-124, doi:10.1016/j.dsr.2008.08.009

Abstract: Planktic foraminiferal (PF) flux and faunal composition from three sediment trap time series of 2002-2004 in the northeastern Atlantic show pronounced year-to-year variations despite similar sea surface temperature (SST). The averaged fauna of the in 2002/2003 is dominated by the species Globigerinita glutinata, whereas in 2003/2004 the averaged fauna is dominated by Globigerinoides ruber. We show that PF species respond primarily to productivity, triggered by the seasonal dynamics of vertical stratification of the upper water column. Multivariate statistical analysis reveals three distinct species groups, linked to bulk particle flux, to chlorophyll concentrations and to summer/fall oligotrophy with high SST and stratification. We speculate that the distinct nutrition strategies of strictly asymbiontic, facultatively symbiontic, and symbiontic species may play a key role in explaining their abundances and temporal succession. Advection of water masses within the Azores Current and species expatriation result in a highly diverse PF assemblage. The Azores Frontal Zone may have influenced the trap site in 2002, indicated by subsurface water cooling, by highest PF flux and high flux of the deep-dwelling species Globorotalia scitula. Similarity analyses with core top samples from the global ocean including 746 sites from the Atlantic suggest that the trap faunas have only poor analogs in the surface sediments. These differences have to be taken into account when estimating past oceanic properties from sediment PF data in the eastern subtropical North Atlantic.

Project(s): **Paleoceanography at Tübingen University** (GeoTü)

Coverage: *West:* -22.0000 * *East:* -22.0000 * *South:* 30.0000 * *North:* 30.0000
Date/Time Start: 2002-02-24T00:00:00 * *Date/Time End:* 2004-03-16T00:00:00

Event(s): **L1_K276** * *Latitude:* 30.0000 * *Longitude:* -22.0000 * *Elevation:* -5300.0 m * *Date/Time:* 2002-02-24T00:00:00 * *Date/Time 2:* 2004-04-01T00:00:00 * *Location:* NE Atlantic - Azores Front * *Device:* Trap, sediment * *Comment:* Station used since 1980

Size: 6 datasets

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seasonal dynamics of vertical stratification of the upper water column. Multivariate statistical analysis reveals three distinct species groups, linked to bulk particle flux, to chlorophyll concentrations and to summer/fall oligotrophy with high SST and stratification. We speculate that the distinct nutrition strategies of strictly asymbiontic, facultatively symbiontic, and symbiontic species may play a key role in explaining their abundances and temporal succession. Advection of water masses within the Azores Current and species expatriation result in a highly diverse PF assemblage. The Azores Frontal Zone may have influenced the trap site in 2002, indicated by subsurface water cooling, by highest PF flux and high flux of the deep-dwelling species *Globorotalia scitula*. Similarity analyses with core top samples from the global ocean including 746 sites from the Atlantic suggest that the trap faunas have only poor analogs in the surface sediments. These differences have to be taken into account when estimating past oceanic properties from sediment PF data in the eastern subtropical North Atlantic.

Keywords: Eastern North Atlantic; Planktic foraminifers; Sediment trap; Azores Current; Particle flux; Species ecology

Article Outline

1. Introduction
2. Hydrography and ecology of the study area
    2.1. Oceanography

rap L1/K276-22 (2000 m). (a)
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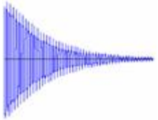

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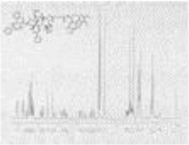

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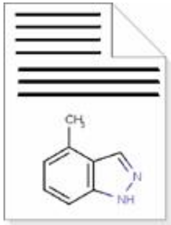

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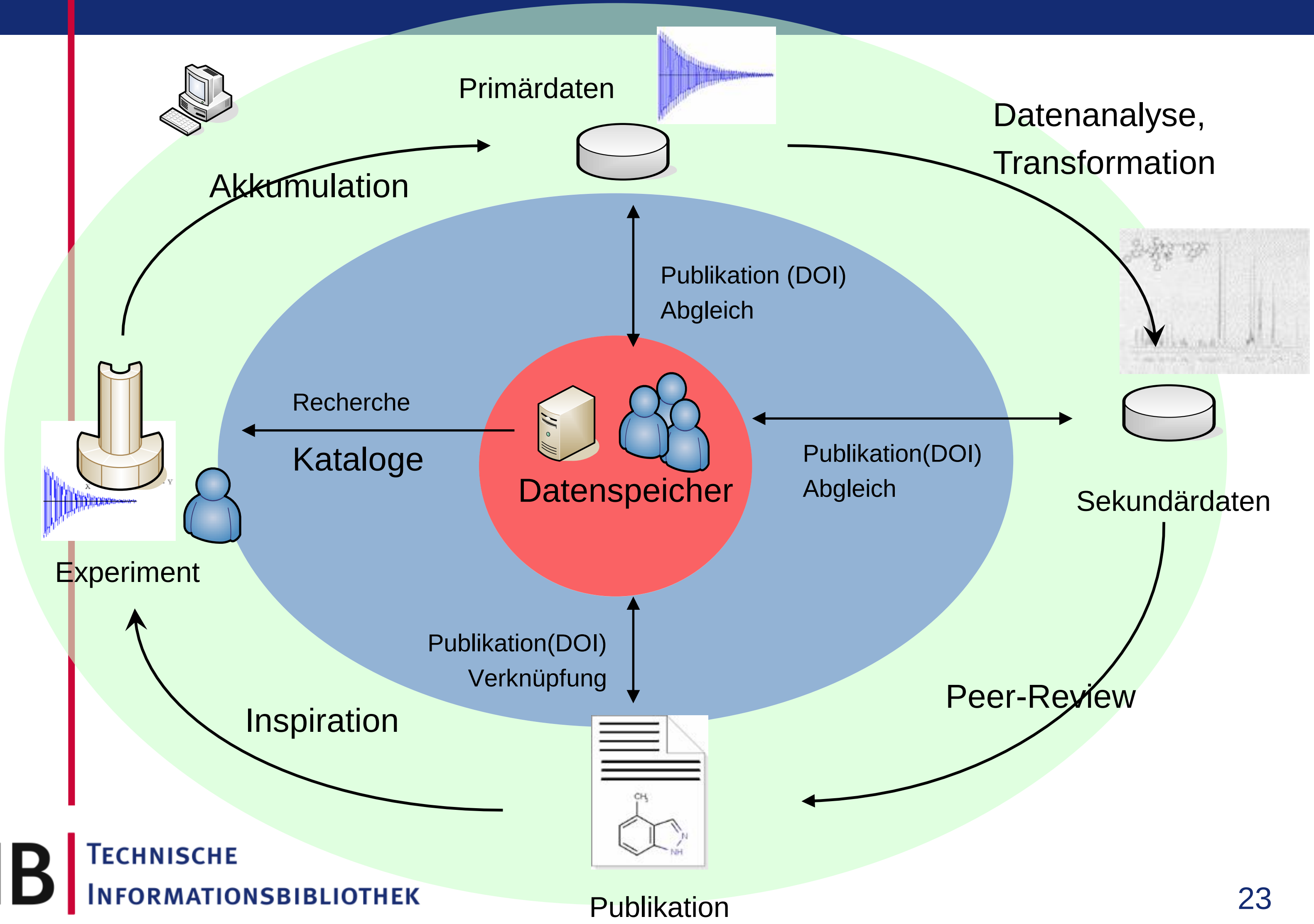
Publikation

Vision: Wissenschaft als Zyklus



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Datenanalyse,
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Kataloge

Datenspeicher

Publikation(DOI)
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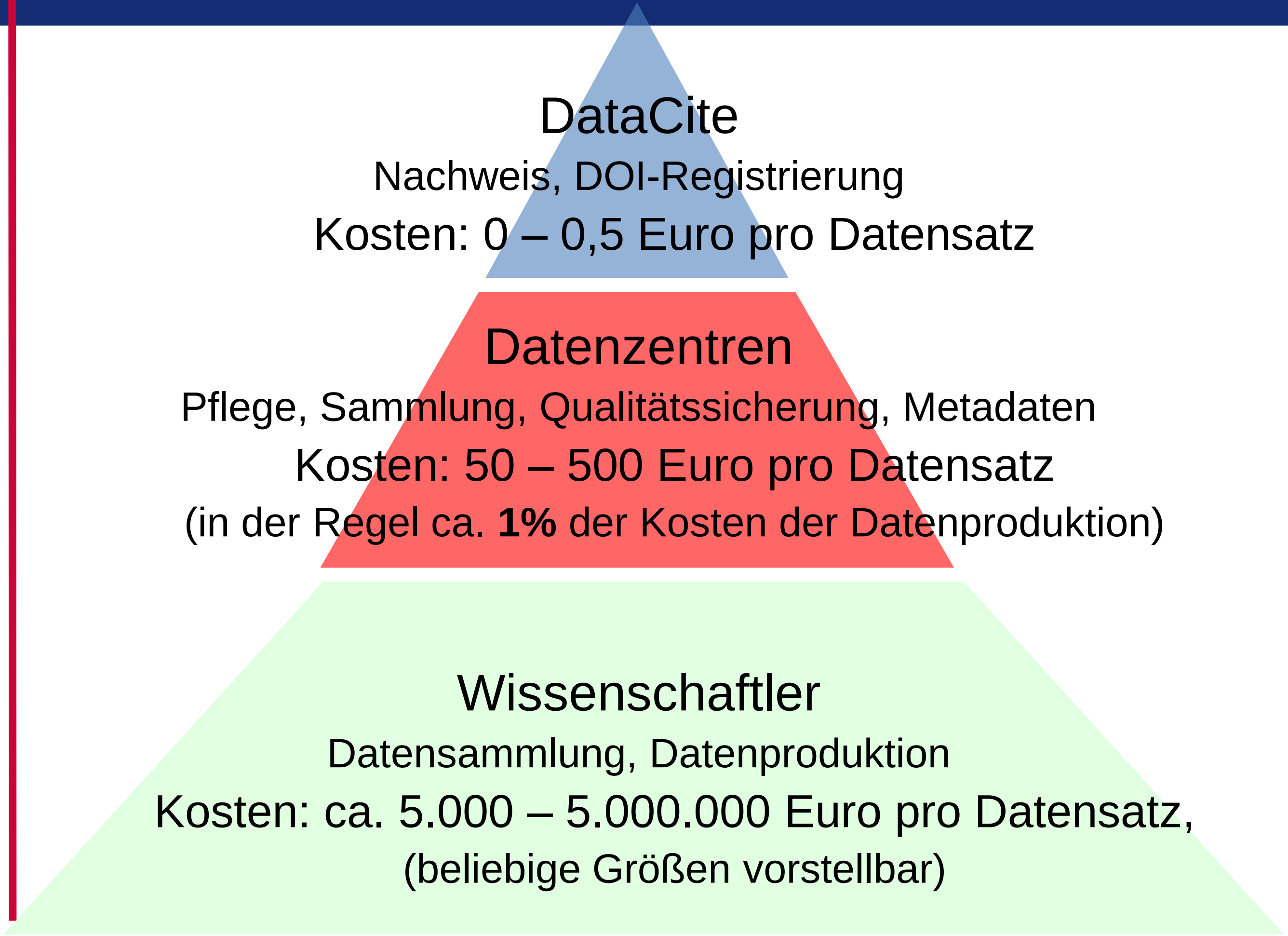

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Nachweis, DOI-Registrierung

Kosten: 0 – 0,5 Euro pro Datensatz

Datenzentren

Pflege, Sammlung, Qualitätssicherung, Metadaten

Kosten: 50 – 500 Euro pro Datensatz

(in der Regel ca. **1%** der Kosten der Datenproduktion)

Wissenschaftler

Datensammlung, Datenproduktion

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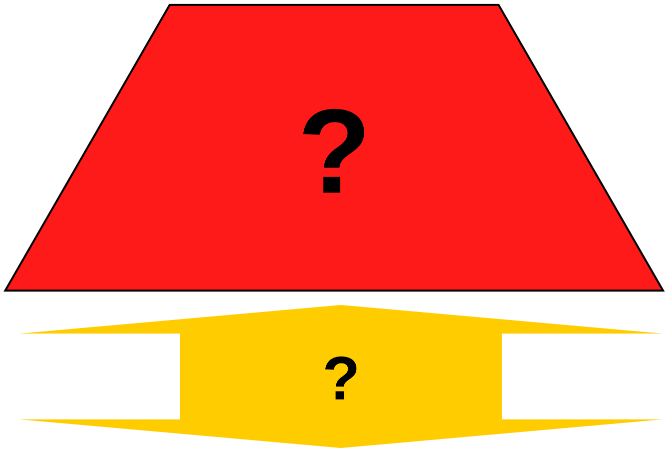
Problem Datenzentren

Fehlende Infrastruktur zur Speicherung von Daten in den meisten Fachgebieten

Fehlende Finanzierung



Fehlende Policies

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DOI Registrierung

- Das DOI System bietet persistente Links als stabile Referenzen zu Wissenschaftlichen Inhalten
- Seit 2005 war die TIB eine DOI Registrierungsagentur

- Seit 2010 gibt es **DataCite**

DataCite

DataCite
International Data Citation

- Globales Konsortium getragen von lokalen Einrichtungen
- Fokussiert auf die Verbesserung des Zugangs zu und der Zitierung von Daten und anderen nicht-textuellen Inhalten.
- In Kooperation mit Datenzentren und anderen Einrichtungen, die Daten vorhalten.
- Entwicklung von Standards, Workflows und Best-practice
- Initial, aber nicht exklusiv auf dem DOI System basierend.
- Gegründet am 1. Dezember 2009 in London

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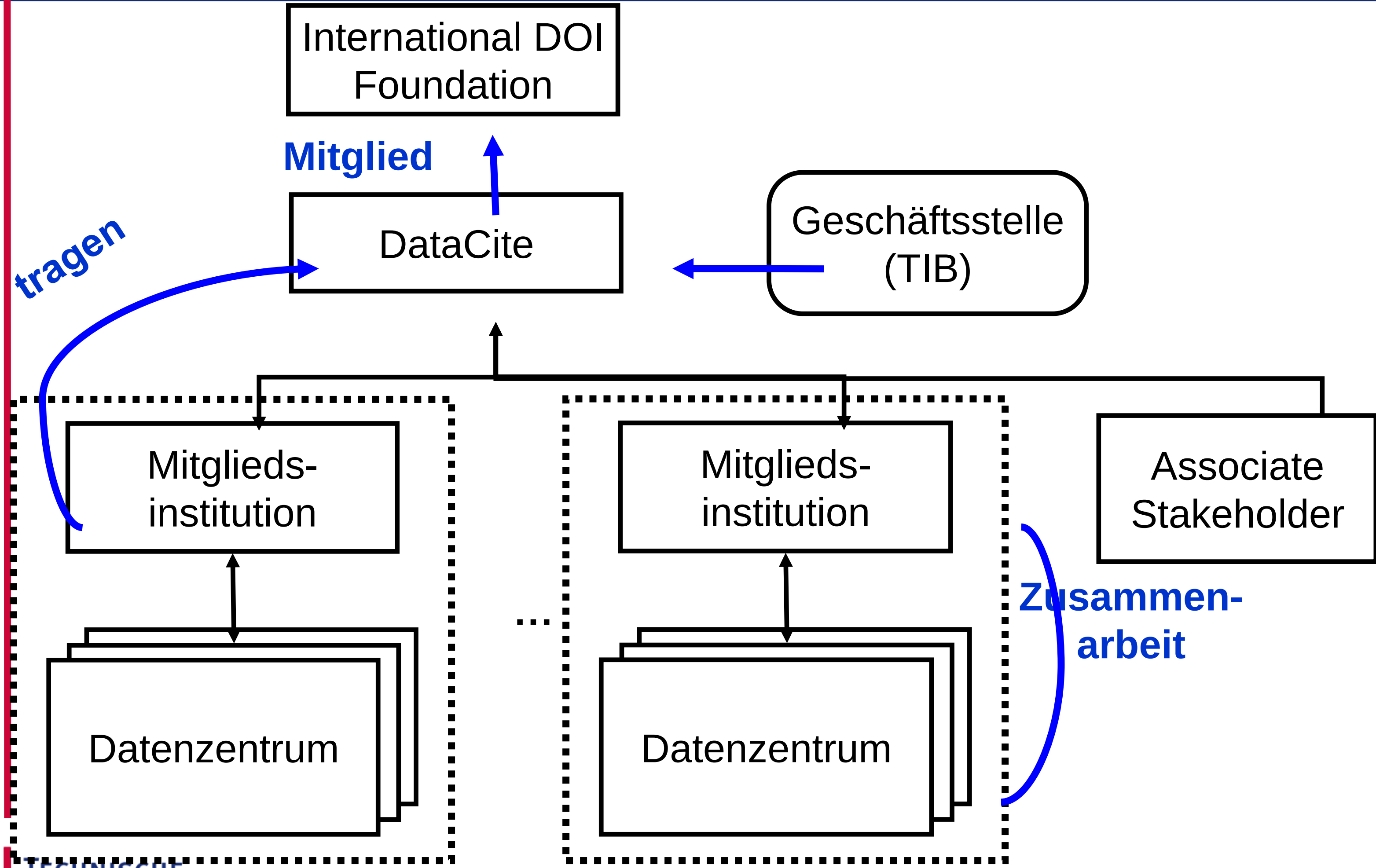

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Zusammenfassung

- Bibliothekskataloge sollen Portale sein in einem Netz aus vertrauenswürdigen Anbietern von Wissenschaftlichen Inhalten.
- Gemäß dem Paradigmenwechsel in der Wissenschaft gehören dazu auch Daten und andere nicht-textuelle Inhalte.
- Lokale Infrastrukturen müssen geschaffen werden, gerade in der Ebene der Datenzentren.
- Globale Kooperationen von lokalen Partnern sind wichtig (Think global, act local)

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- http://www.datacite.org
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