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TIB

22. Jahrestagung des AK Bibliotheken der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft

11-November-2021

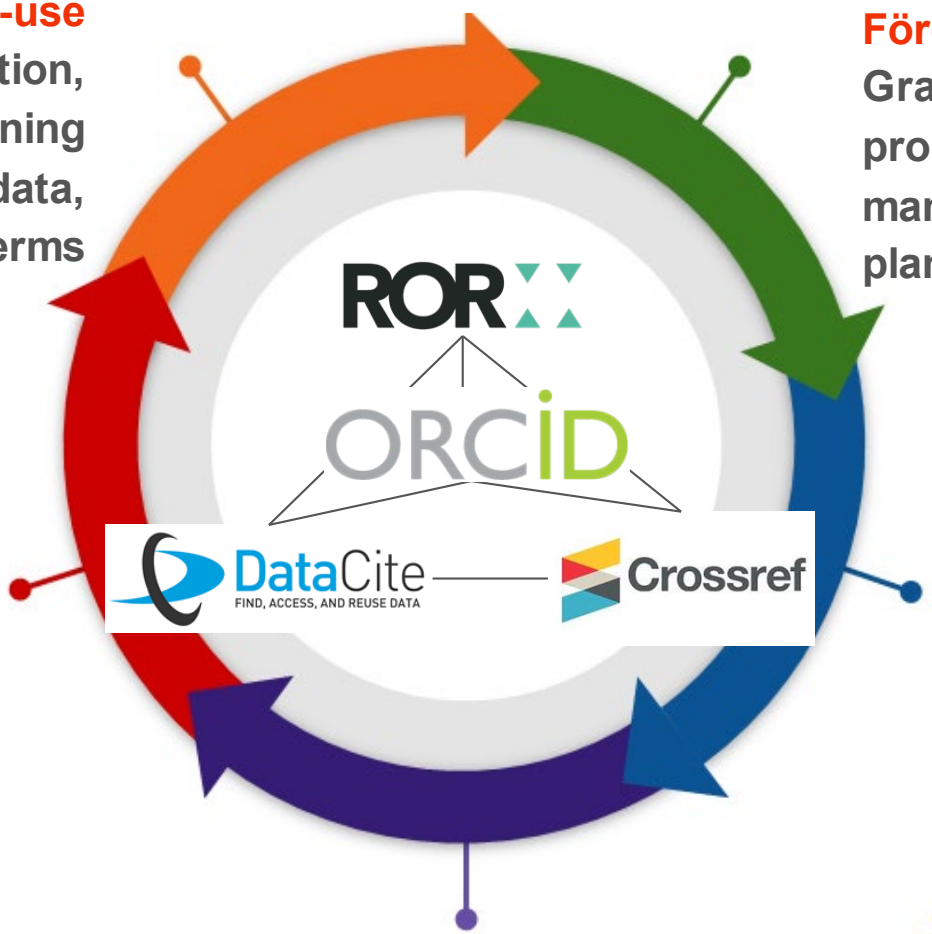
Britta Dreyer https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0687-5460

Leibniz Association

PIDs im Forschungszyklus

Re-use
Citation, recombining text/data, license terms

Förderung
Grant proposals, data management plans



Dissemination & Access
Library catalogs, discovery portals, open access/data availability compliance

Forschung
Research data, samples, instruments, reports, presentations etc

Publication
Preprints, manuscript submission, data, software etc

PIDs unterstützen die FAIR Prinzipien

…..PIDs (und die dazugehörigen Metadaten) sind wesentliche Bestandteile der Implementierung der FAIR Prinzipien

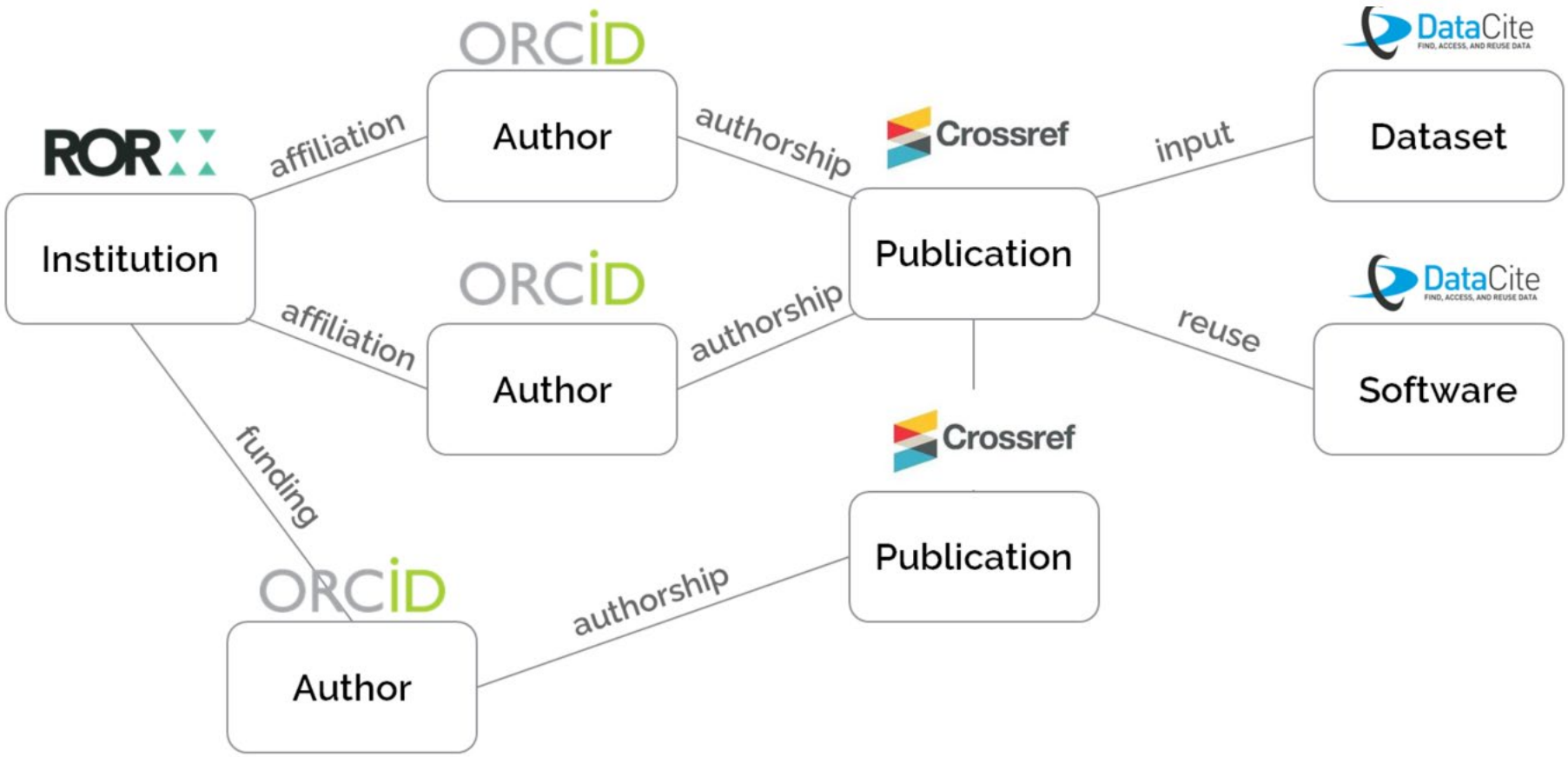
Findable. Standardisierte PID-Metadaten unterstützen die Auffindbarkeit von Forschungsoutput.

Accessible. Weltweite Auflösbarkeit mit jedem Internet Browser. Die dazugehörige URL kann aktualisiert werden, der DOI verbleibt unverändert.

Interoperable. Standard Metadaten/Vokabularien und Verlinkung mit anderen PIDs z.B. Software DOIs, Forschungsgeräte DOIs, ORCIDs und RORs in den Metadaten eines PIDs.

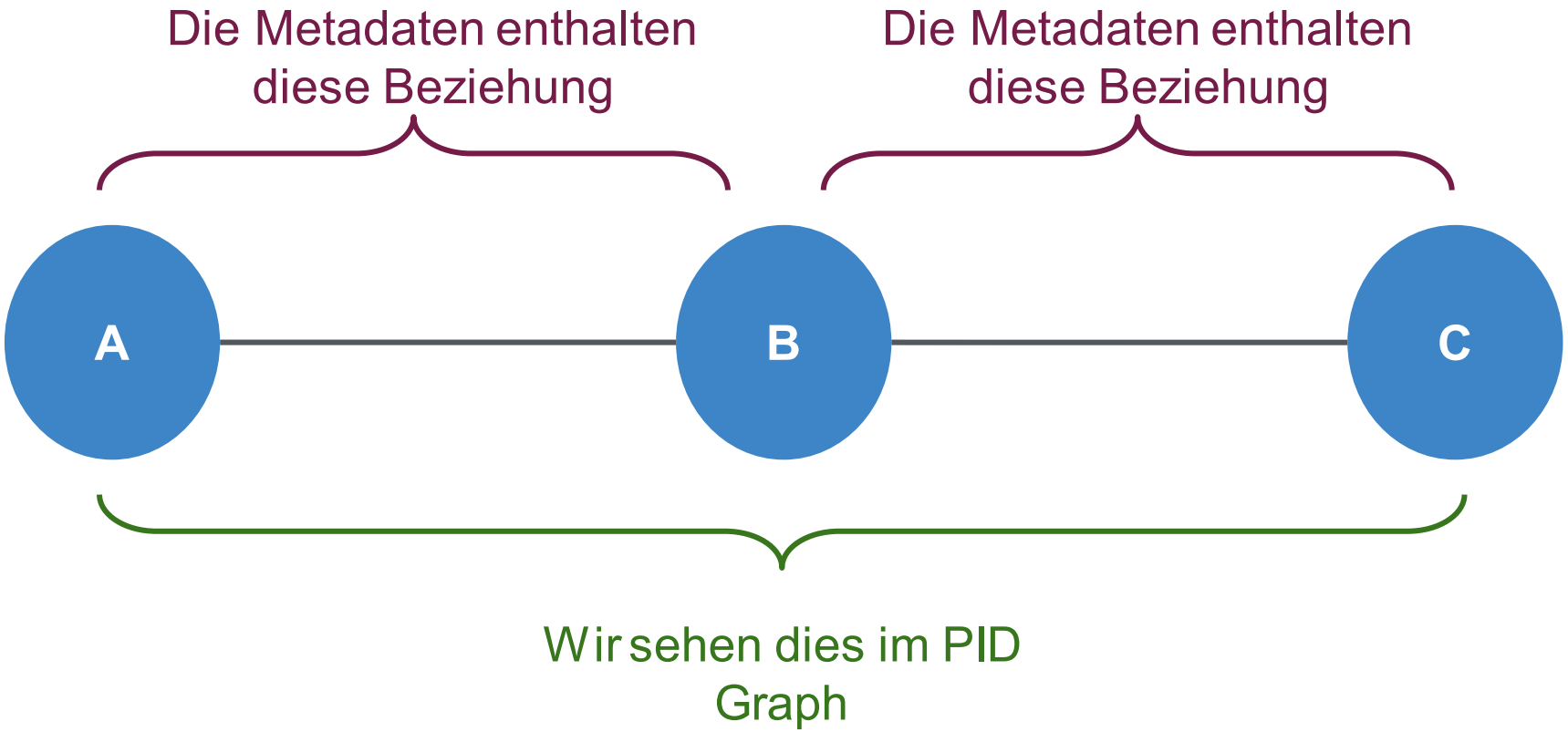
Reusable. Zitierbarkeit, Reputation. Qualitative und aktuelle Metadaten generieren Vertrauen. Verknüpfung mit anderen PIDs.

Forschung in graphischer Darstellung

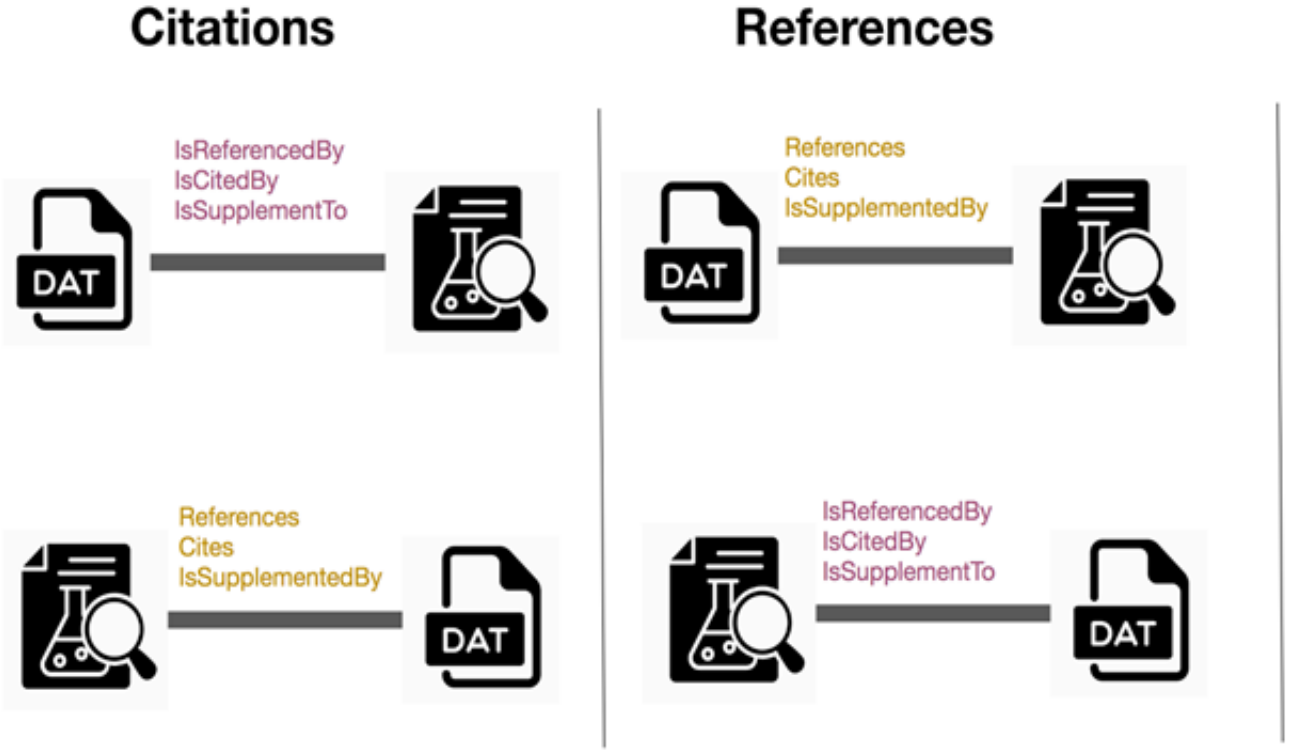


Metadaten unterstützen Wissen

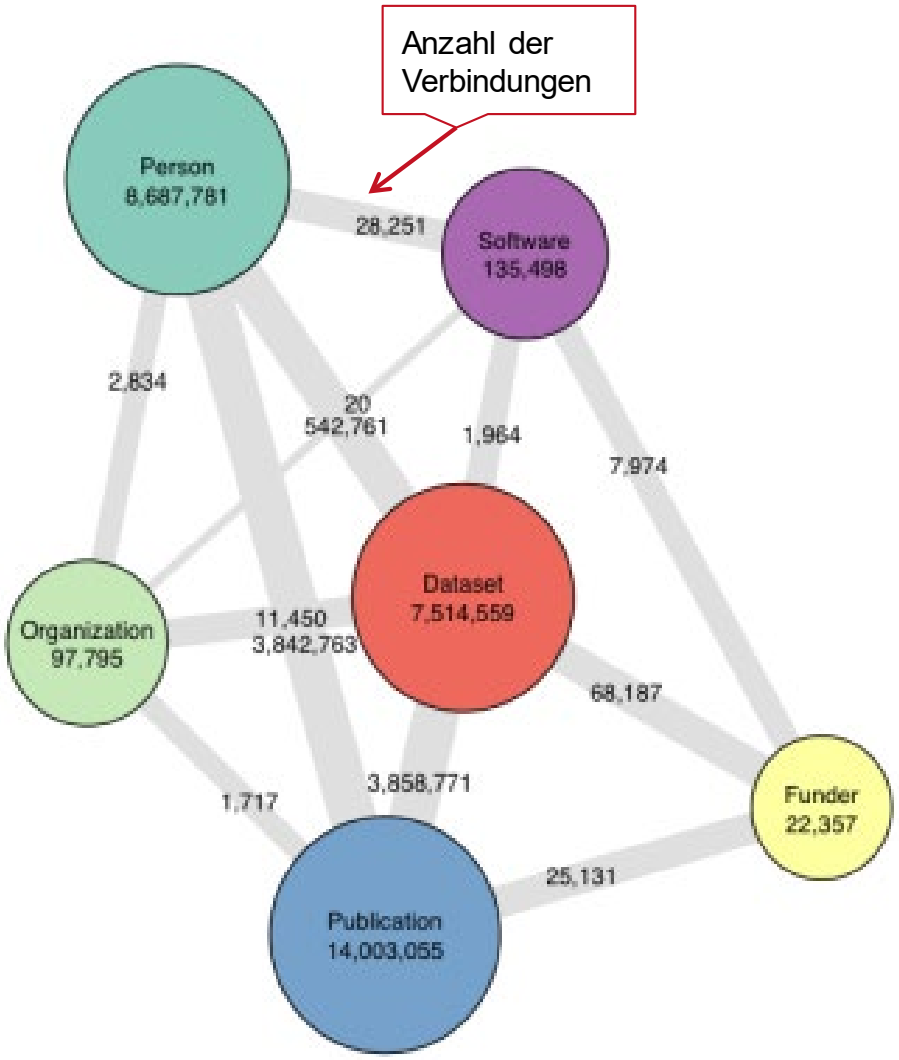
PIDs können durch die Metadaten miteinander in Beziehung gesetzt werden - hiermit werden weitere Verknüpfungen auffindbar.



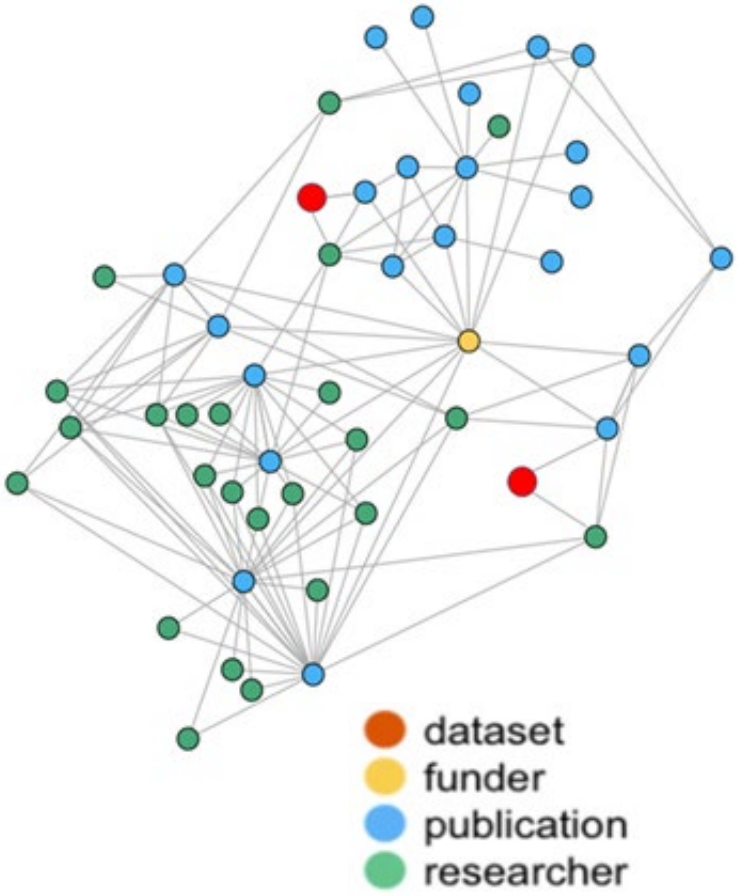
relatedIdentifier Metadaten-Objekt



Der PID Graph



Beispiel-Graph:



https://www.project-freya.eu/en/front-page

GraphQL API: https://support.datacite.org/docs/datacite-graphql-api-guide

DataCite Commons

DataCite Commons beinhaltet:

- die Beziehungen zwischen DOIs in Form von Zitaten, Versionen und Sammlungen
- die Beziehungen zwischen Forschungsoutput mit DOIs, Forschenden (ORCID), Forschungsorganisationen (ROR) und Förderern (Crossref Funder ID), z.B. sämtlicher Forschungsoutput/Förderer oder sämtlicher Forschungsoutput/Einrichtung

Weitere Informationen:
https://doi.org/10.5438/f4df-4817

https://commons.datacite.org/

Aggregation nach Forschenden (ORCID)

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5492-3212

Markus Stocker

Markus Stocker is Head of the Knowledge Infrastructures Research Group at the TIB Leibniz Information Centre for Science and Technology. He holds a PhD in Environmental Informatics from the University of Eastern Finland; a MSc in Environmental Science from the University of Eastern Finland; and a Diploma (MSc) in Informatics from the University of Zurich, Switzerland. His research interests lie at the intersection between research infrastructures and research communities, and how such infrastructures acquire, maintain, and share scientific knowledge about human and natural worlds. Prior to TIB, Markus held a postdoctoral research associate position at

Aggregated Citations, Views and Downloads

3 Citations

36 Views

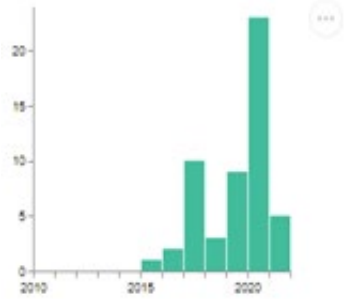
Accessibility Achievements

58% of the researcher's associated DOIs have metadata with rights as CC-BY, CC0 or public domain license.

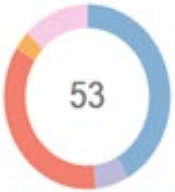
Congratulations, you hit the trifecta. You have an open access paper, open dataset, and open source software.

53 Works

Publication Year



Work Type



License

Other Identifiers

Scopus Author ID: 44461998000

Loop profile: 1242536

Registration Agency

DataCite	43
Crossref	10

Co-Authors

Auer, Sören	16
Magagna, Barbara	10
Oelen, Allard	9
Jaradeh, Mohamad Yaser	8
Zhao, Zhiming	7
Thijsse, Peter	6
Prinz, Manuel	6
Fiebig, Markus	5
Jeffery, Keith	5

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Aggregation nach Institution (ROR)

Publication Year

- 2021 40
- 2020 49
- 2019 48
- 2018 35
- 2017 16
- 2016 9
- 2015 1
- 2014 27
- 2013 2
- 2010 57

Work Type

- Dataset 128
- Text 8
- Software 1
- Model 1

License

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- CC-BY-2.0 2

Language

- English 217
- German 2

https://ror.org/01ygyzs83

Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research

ZALF

Links
Homepage

Other Identifiers
GRID grid.433014.1

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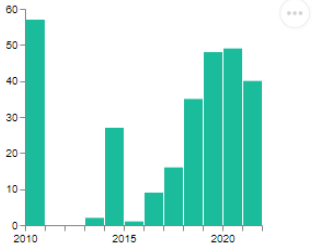
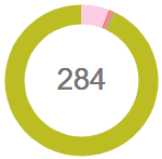
60 Citations | 1,298 Views | 735 Downloads

284 Works

Publication Year



Work Type



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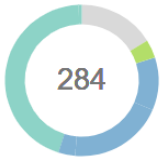

Field of Science

- Biological sciences 4
- Earth and related environmental sciences 1
- Economics and business 1
- Natural sciences 1
- Social sciences 1

Registration Agency

- DataCite 284

Authors

- Schirmer, Annika 5
- Dammhahn, Melanie 5
- Röleke, Manuel 3
- Webber, Heidi 3
- Onandia, Gabriela 3
- Hoffmann, Mathias 3
- Mirschel, Wilfried 3
- Glemnitz, Michael 3
- Rillig, Matthias 3
- Blaum, Niels 2

https://commons.datacite.org/ror.org/04xfq0f34

Aggregation nach Publikation (DOI)

https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.s903c

Data from: N balance and cycling of Inner Mongolia typical steppe - a comprehensive case study of grazing effects

Marcus Giese, Holger Brueck, Yingzhi Gao, Shan Lin, Markus Steffens, Ingrid Kögel-Knabner, Thomas Glindemann, Andreas Suse
Friedhelm Taube, Klaus Butterbach-Bahl, Xunhua Zheng, Carsten Hoffmann, Yongfei Bai & Xingguo Han
Version 1 of Dataset published 2013 in DRYAD

Increasing grazing pressure and climate change affect nitrogen (N) dynamics of grassland ecosystems in the Eurasian Steppe be
unclear consequences for future delivery of essential services such as forage production, C sequestration, and diversity conserv
The identification of key processes responsive to grazing is crucial to optimize grassland management. In this comprehensive c
study of a Chinese typical steppe, we present an in-depth analysis of grazing effects on N dynamics including the balance of N g
losses, and N cycling. N pools and fluxes simultaneously quantified on three grassland sites of different long-term grazing inten
Dust deposition, wind erosion, and wet deposition were predominant but most variable processes contributing to N losses and
Heavy grazing increased the risk of N losses by wind erosion. Haymaking and sheep excrements export to folds during night tim
keeping were important pathways of N losses from grassland sites. Compared to these fluxes, gaseous N losses (N2O, NO, N2 ar
and N losses via export of sheep live weight and wool were of minor relevance. Our N balance calculation indicated mean annu
losses of 0.9 ({plus minus}0.8) g N m-2 at the heavily grazed site, whereas the long-term ungrazed site was an N sink receiving m
annual inputs of 1.8 ({plus minus}1.1) g N m-2, mainly due to dust deposition. Heavy grazing reduced pool sizes of both topsoil
N, and above- and belowground biomass and N fluxes with regard to plant N uptake, decomposition, gross microbial N turnove
immobilization. Most N-related processes were more intensive in seasons of higher water availability indicating complex interac
between land use intensity and climate variability. The projected increase of atmospheric N depositions and changes in rainfall
superimposed by land use change will likely affect N sink-source pathways and N flux dynamics, indicating high potential impa
grassland ecosystem functions. Land use practices will be increasingly important for the management of N dynamics in Chinese
steppe and, therefore, must be considered as key component to maintain, restore or optimize ecosystem services.

DOI registered April 16, 2013 via DataCite.

1 Citation 830 Views 665 Downloads

Dataset English

https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.s903c

Event Data

Creators

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Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, Institute for Meteorology and Climate Research,

Xunhua Zheng
Osaka Prefecture University

Carsten Hoffmann
Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research

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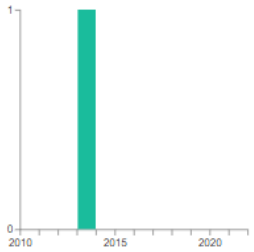
1 Reference 1 Citation

Publication Year



Work Type

License

N balance and cycling of Inner Mongolia typical steppe: a comprehensive case study of grazing effects

M. Giese, H. Brueck, Y. Z. Gao, S. Lin, M. Steffens, I. Kögel-Knabner, T. Glindemann, A. Susenbeth, F. Taube, K. Butterbach-Bahl, X. H. Zheng, C. Hoffmann, Y. F. Bai & X. G. Han
Journal Article published 2013 in Ecological Monographs

DOI registered via Crossref.

2 Citations

Journal Article

https://doi.org/10.1890/12-0114.1

https://commons.datacite.org/doi.org/10.18154/rwth-2017-04199

Aggregation nach Forschungsförderer (ROR)

TIB

Publication Year

2021	623
2020	14,626
2019	15,303
2018	12,281
2017	6,560
2016	5,184
2015	3,411
2014	1,791
2013	778
2012	750
2011	529
2010	781

Work Type

Text	3,728
Dataset	44,330
Collection	2,855
Image	1
Software	12
Sound	9
Audiovisual	8
Physical Object	8
Model	5
Event	2

License

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Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft

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Other Identifiers
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ISNI 0000000119579997
Wikidata Q707283

Geolocation
50° 41' 57.9948" N, 7° 08' 51.972" W

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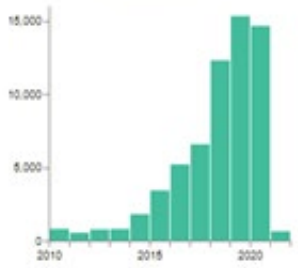
528,503 Citations | 73 Views

102,451 Works

Publication Year



Work Type

License

Field of Science

Biological sciences	4
Computer and information sciences	4
Economics and business	3
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1
Chemical sciences	1
Earth and related environmental sciences	1
History and archaeology	1
Law	1
Natural sciences	1
Political science	1

Registration Agency

Crossref	53,682
DataCite	48,766
Crossref	3

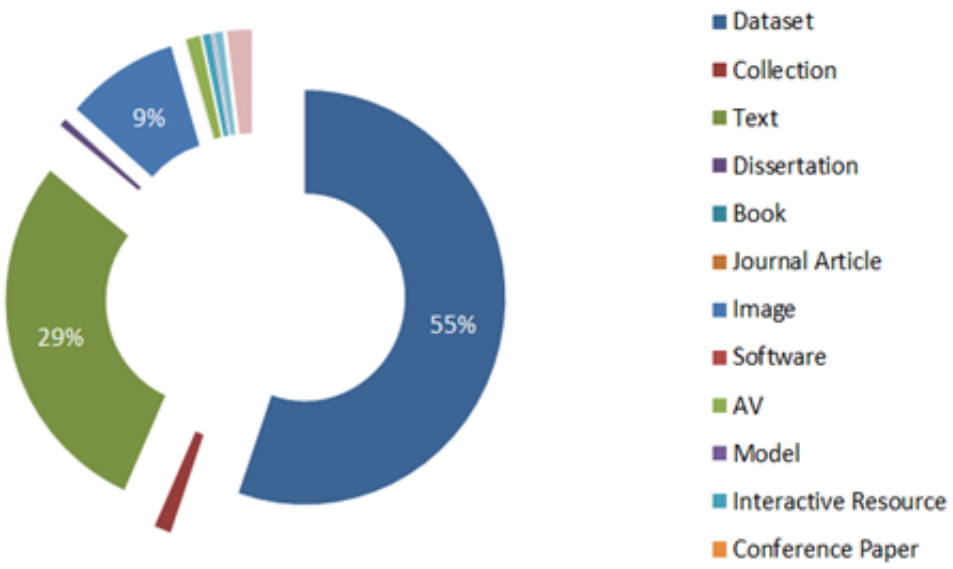
Authors

Malone, Mitchell J	2,001
Acton, Gary D	1,683
Lyle, Mitchell W	1,408
Bohrmann, Gerhard	1,153
Wefer, Gerold	893
Emeis, Kay-Christian	798
Tiedemann, Ralf	788
Hodell, David A	594
Gersonde, Rainer	567
Zachos, James C	535

https://commons.datacite.org/ror.org/01pv73b02

DOIs für Forschungsoutput

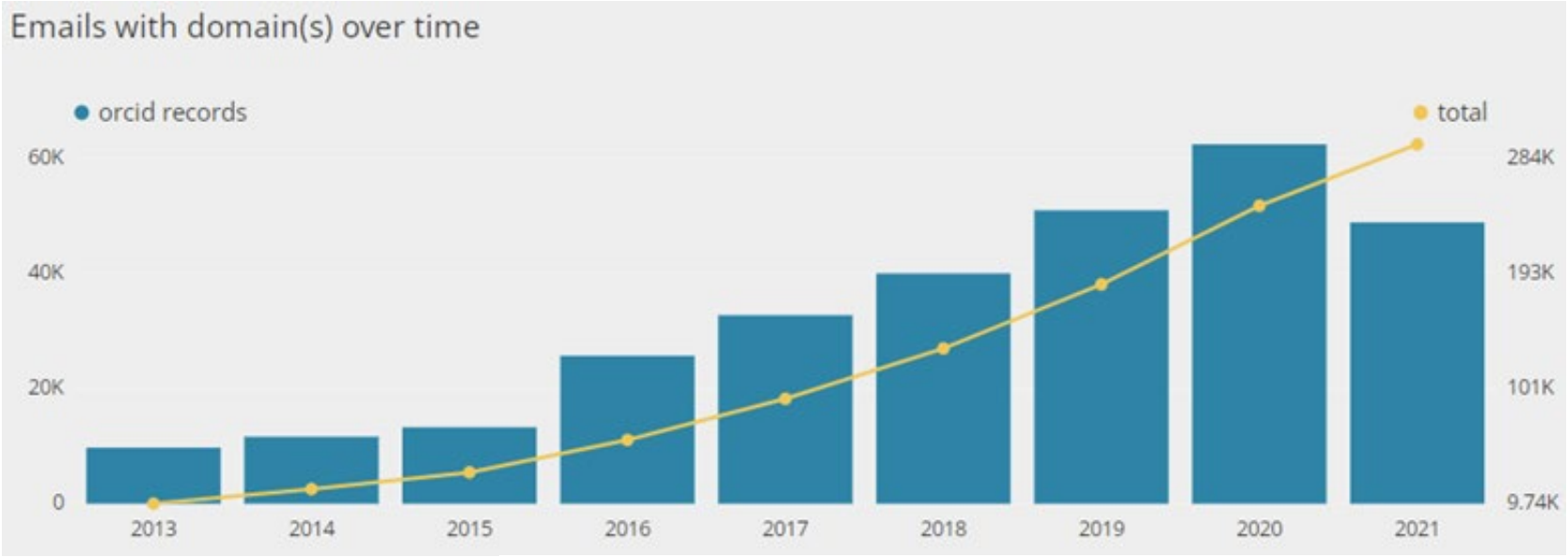
Mitglied	Total DOIs
German Climate Computing Center	5.597
Deutsches Archäologisches Institut (DAI)	339
Universitätsbibliothek der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München	45.311
European X-Ray Free-Electron Laser	36
Schloss Dagstuhl	12.302
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e. V. (DLR)	63
Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH	1.034
Helmholtz Centre Potsdam GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences	9.055
Pangaea	766.545
RWTH	17.126
Hochschulbibliothekszentrum NRW (20 Mitglieder)	55.520
TIB DOI Konsortium (108 Mitglieder)	1.448.750
University of Göttingen (11 Mitglieder)	118.397
ZB MED (8 Mitglieder)	633.735
GESIS/ZBW (14 Mitglieder)	35.181
Insgesamt	**3.148.991**



DataCite DOIs weltweit: 29.2 Mio.

Leibniz-Institute:
Mitglieder/Consortium Mitglieder: 16
Repositorien: 25

ORCID- Implementierung in Deutschland

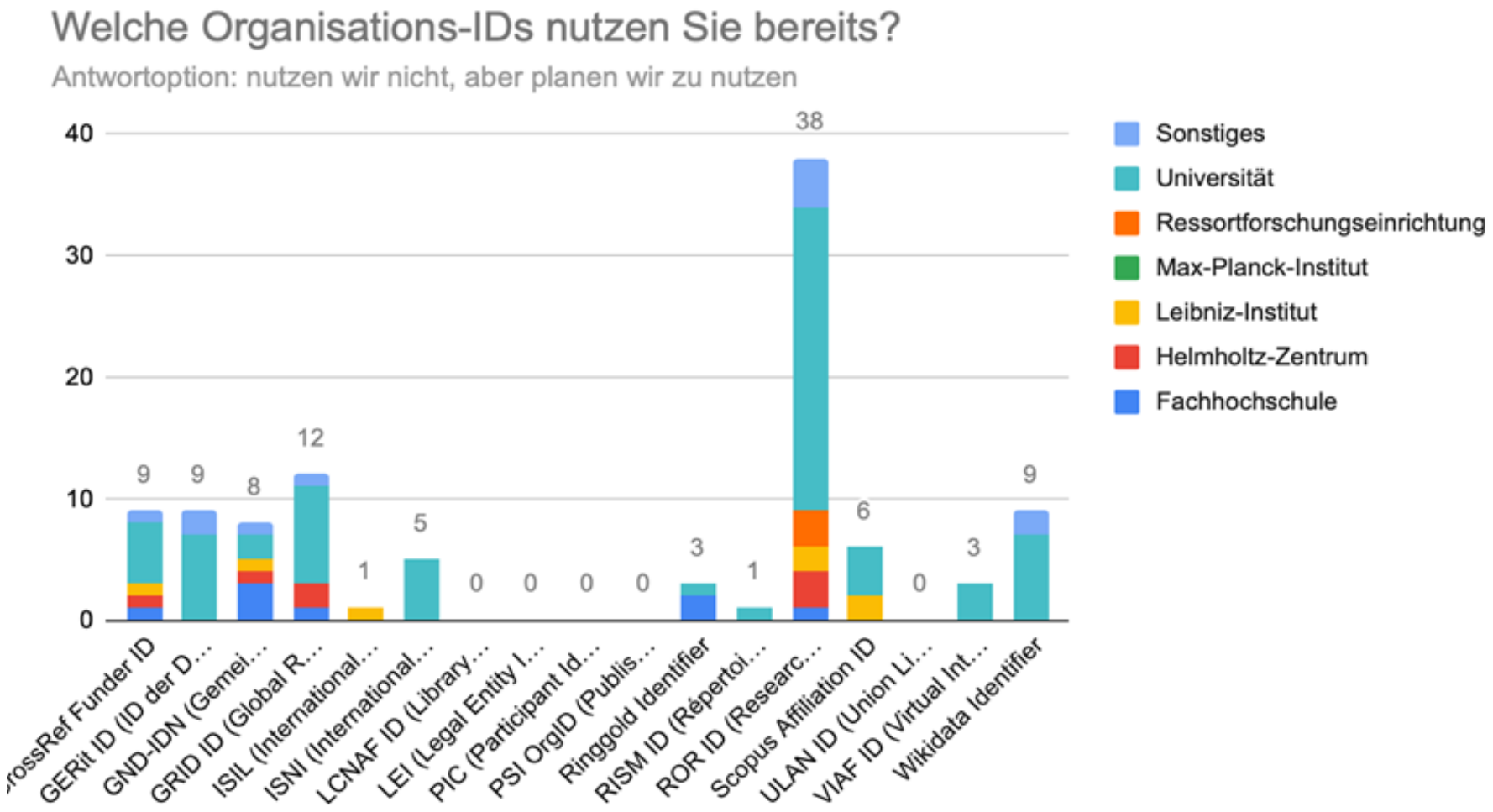


75 Mitglieder im ORCID Konsortium
Registrierte ORCIDs:
Deutschland = 249.913
Weltweit = 12.5 Mio

Connected iDs	Records updated	Members
347,065	57,728	75

Integrations	Integrations connected with iDs	Integrations performing updates
56	48	27

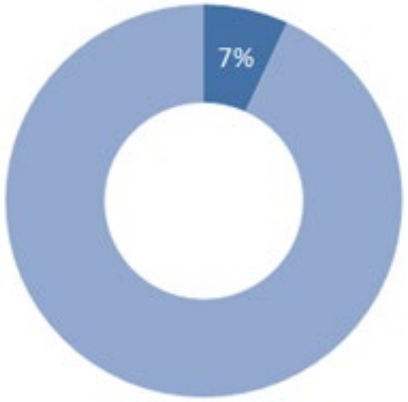
ROR Umfrageergebnisse



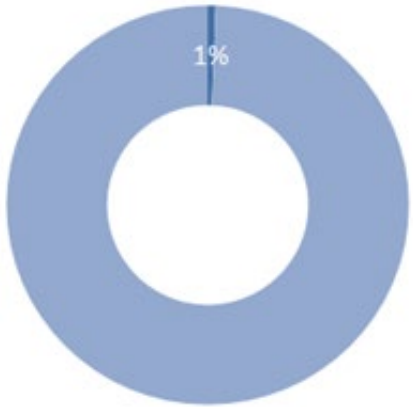
PID-Implementierung in den DOI-Metadaten deutscher DataCite-Mitglieder

247.464 ORCIDs mit email domain .de

ORCID

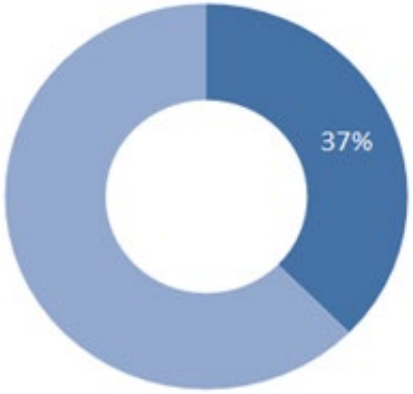


Affiliation Scheme



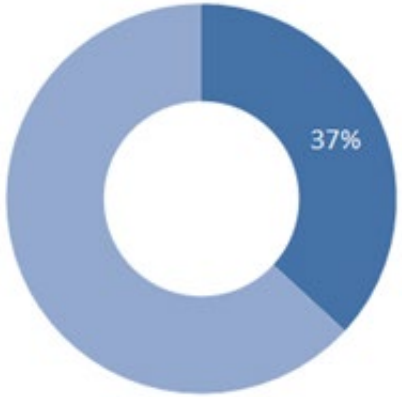
Empfehlung ROR: https://ror.org

Related Identifiers



Davon häufig genutzt: hasPart/IsPartOf hasMetadata

Subject



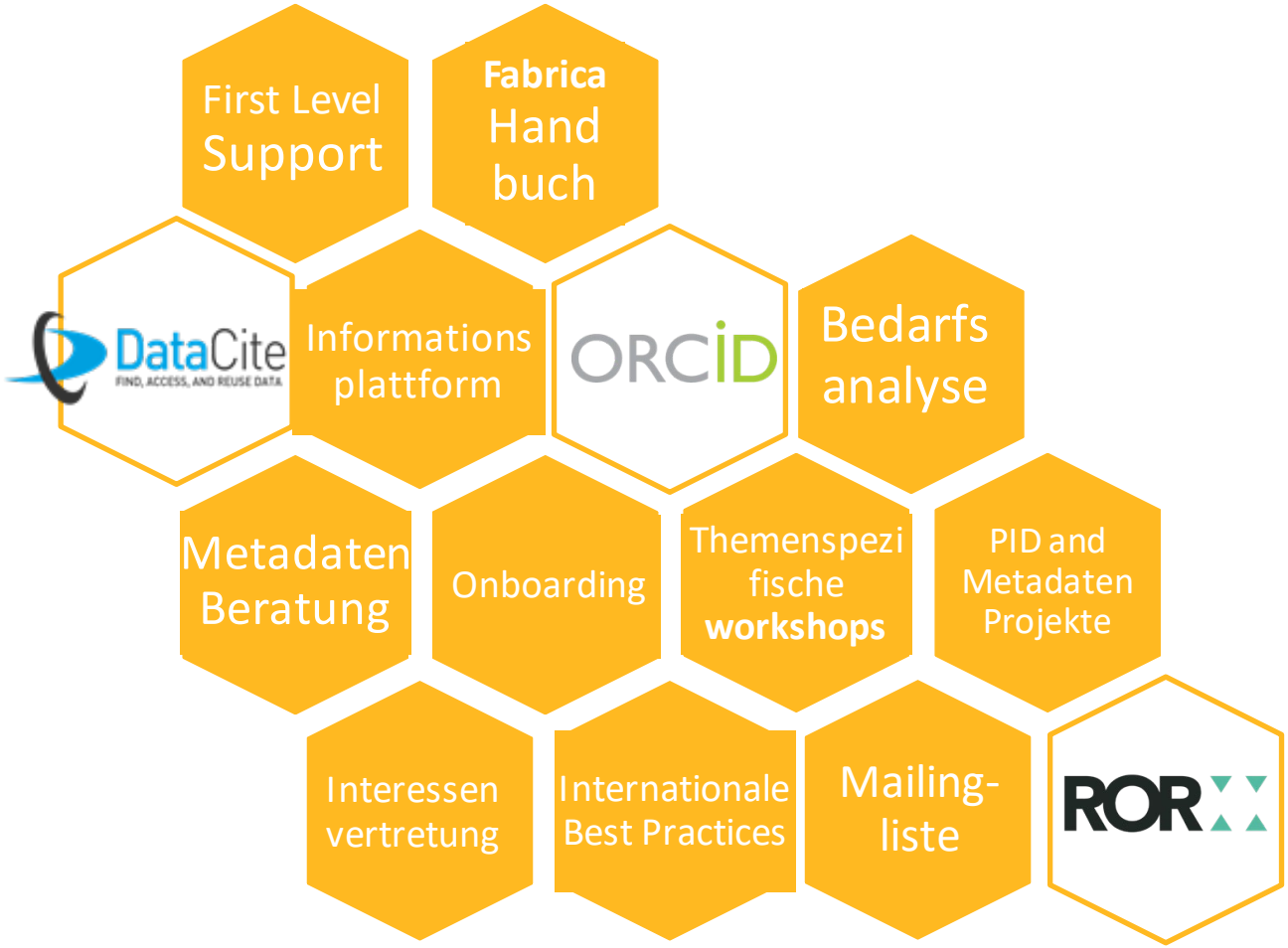
Empfehlung OECD Standard: https://www.oecd.org/science/inno/38235147.pdf

PIDs für NFDI

- **Vernetzung von Forschungsoutput** mittels PIDs ist zentral für NFDI
- **Detaillierte, konsistente und disziplin-spezifische Metadaten** leisten einen wichtigen Beitrag zur Auffindbarkeit und Interoperabilität von Forschungsdaten entlang des Lebenszyklus.
- **Die Messbarkeit von Forschungsoutput über entsprechende KPIs**
- **Transparenz und nachhaltige Nutzung für die Forschung** durch Communtiy-Standards.

Nationale Forschungsdaten Infrastruktur

PID Kompetenzzentrum



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Fabrica Handbuch: https://wiki.tib.eu/confluence/display/pid/DataCite+Fabrica+Handbuch+Startseite
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Vielen Dank!

Für freuen uns über Ihr Interesse unter
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