

# Shared Responsibilities in Sharing Research Data

## Policies and Partnerships

### *Introduction.*

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# Why have Data “Open”? Why Share Data?

- **Research Data is the “infrastructure of science”**
- **Sharing data enables better Science**
  - e-analysis of data helps validate and/or correct previous results
  - research data might be analyzed to open up new research venues well beyond the initial context in which they were collected – new questions from colleagues, interdisciplinary re-use of data



# Why have Data “Open”? Why Share Data?

- **Sharing research data ensures the efficient use of (public) funds and resources.**
  - data is not (re-)produced unnecessarily
  - data collection becomes a collective exercise
- **Sharing research data is a reliable way to counteract misconduct related to data fabrication and falsification**
- **Replication studies (with shared research data) is a effective means to train new generations of researchers**



# What Can Research Funding Agencies Do?

## Encourage open verification of data sets:

DFG Principles: “Safeguarding Good Scientific Practice”

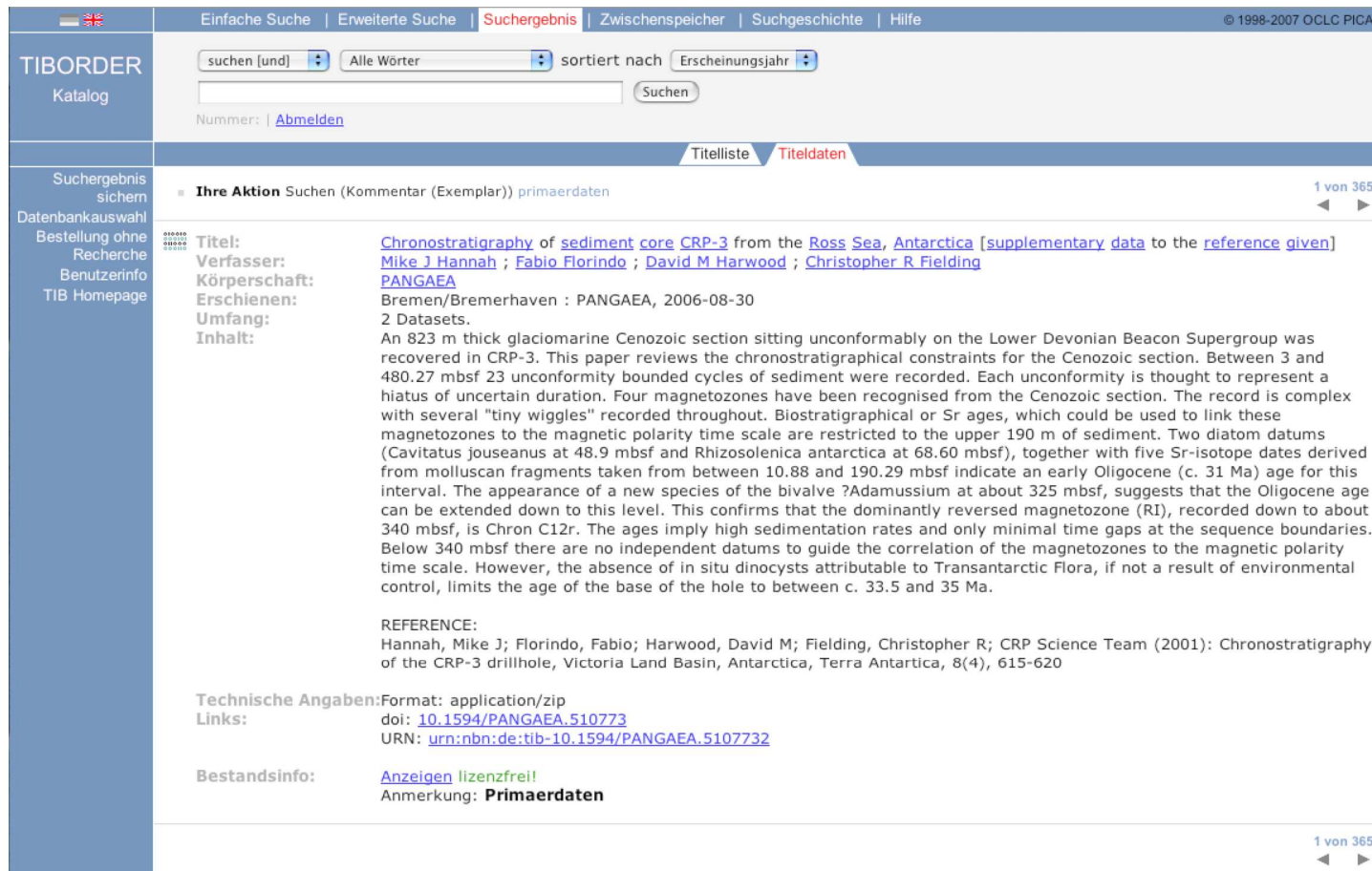
Includes: “Primary data as the basis for publications shall be securely stored for ten years in a durable form in the institution of their origin.”

## Encourage the publication of data sets:

Within the scholarly communication cycle, the publication of data sets needs to be given a higher standing. Funding agencies can play an important role in making this happen.

# What Can Research Funding Agencies Do?

## Help to Make Data Sets Findable:



The screenshot shows the TIBORDER catalog search results page. The search criteria are: 'suchen [und] Alle Wörter', sorted by 'Erscheinungsjahr'. The search results show one entry for 'Ihre Aktion Suchen (Kommentar (Exemplar)) primaerdaten'. The entry details are as follows:

**Titel:** [Chronostratigraphy of sediment core CRP-3 from the Ross Sea, Antarctica \[supplementary data to the reference given\]](#)

**Verfasser:** [Mike J Hannah](#) ; [Fabio Florindo](#) ; [David M Harwood](#) ; [Christopher R Fielding](#)

**Körperschaft:** [PANGAEA](#)

**Erschienen:** Bremen/Bremerhaven : PANGAEA, 2006-08-30

**Umfang:** 2 Datensets.

**Inhalt:** An 823 m thick glaciomarine Cenozoic section sitting unconformably on the Lower Devonian Beacon Supergroup was recovered in CRP-3. This paper reviews the chronostratigraphical constraints for the Cenozoic section. Between 3 and 480.27 mbsf 23 unconformity bounded cycles of sediment were recorded. Each unconformity is thought to represent a hiatus of uncertain duration. Four magnetozones have been recognised from the Cenozoic section. The record is complex with several "tiny wiggles" recorded throughout. Biostratigraphical or Sr ages, which could be used to link these magnetozones to the magnetic polarity time scale are restricted to the upper 190 m of sediment. Two diatom datums (Cavitatus jouseanus at 48.9 mbsf and Rhizosolenica antarctica at 68.60 mbsf), together with five Sr-isotope dates derived from molluscan fragments taken from between 10.88 and 190.29 mbsf indicate an early Oligocene (c. 31 Ma) age for this interval. The appearance of a new species of the bivalve ?Adamussium at about 325 mbsf, suggests that the Oligocene age can be extended down to this level. This confirms that the dominantly reversed magnetozone (RI), recorded down to about 340 mbsf, is Chron C12r. The ages imply high sedimentation rates and only minimal time gaps at the sequence boundaries. Below 340 mbsf there are no independent datums to guide the correlation of the magnetozones to the magnetic polarity time scale. However, the absence of in situ dinocysts attributable to Transantarctic Flora, if not a result of environmental control, limits the age of the base of the hole to between c. 33.5 and 35 Ma.

**REFERENCE:**  
Hannah, Mike J; Florindo, Fabio; Harwood, David M; Fielding, Christopher R; CRP Science Team (2001): Chronostratigraphy of the CRP-3 drillhole, Victoria Land Basin, Antarctica, Terra Antarctica, 8(4), 615-620

**Technische Angaben:**Format: application/zip

**Links:** doi: [10.1594/PANGAEA.510773](https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.510773)  
URN: [urn:nbn:de:tib-10.1594/PANGAEA.5107732](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:tib-10.1594/PANGAEA.5107732)

**Bestandsinfo:** [Anzeigen lizenzfrei!](#)  
Anmerkung: **Primaerdaten**

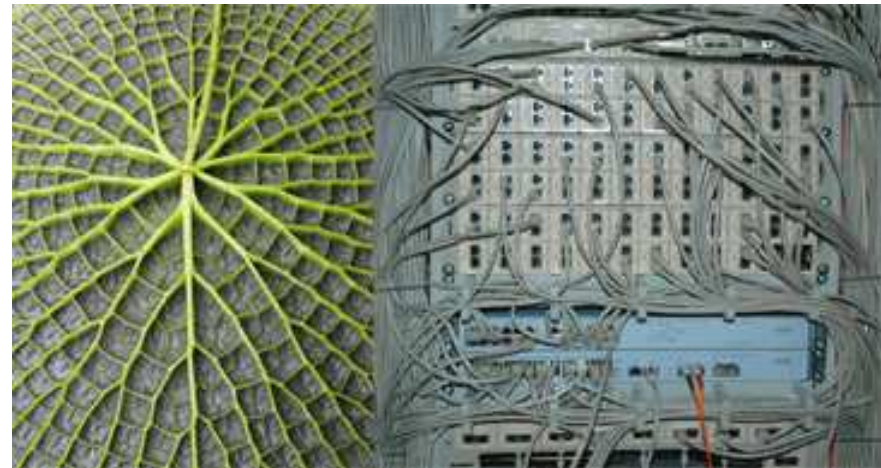
<http://tiborder.gbv.de/psi/DB=2.63/CLK?IKT=8578&TRM=primaerdaten>

Research Data Sets in the catalog of the National Library of Science, Hannover  
(DFG funded project)

# What Can Research Funding Agencies Do?

Be prepared to think different about what a research data network might look like:

Research funding organizations need to work with the different communities to understand and be able to react to their infrastructure needs.



Source: <http://www.bgbm.org/BioDivInf/default.htm>

Example:

## **DNA-Bank Network**

DFG funded project to create online database and physical storage facility for botanical DNA samples.

# What Can Research Funding Agencies Do?

## Work closely with your research library communities

- Long-Term preservation issues
- Classification and Cataloguing of Data Sets
- Development of Citation Systems such DOI to ensure that data sets can be found

Deutsche  
Forschungsgemeinschaft

Wissenschaftliche  
Literaturversorgungs- und  
Informationssysteme:

Schwerpunkte der  
Förderung bis 2015

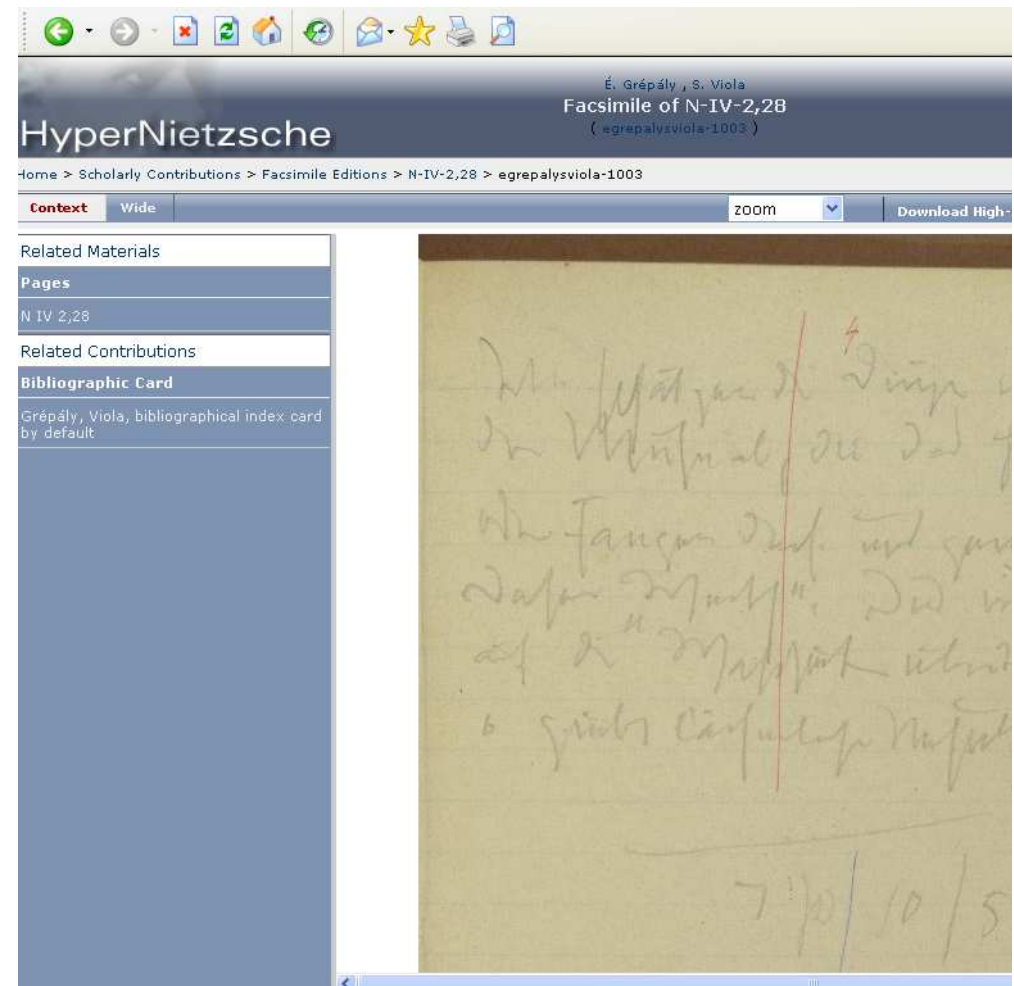
DFG-Positionspapier

Available online: <http://www.dfg.de/lis/>

# What Can Research Funding Agencies Do?

## Think discipline specific

No one solution can fit all.  
Each discipline has different  
ways of creating, storing and  
using data.



Source: <http://www.hypernietzsche.org/base.html>





**Thank you for your attention!**

**Dr. Max Voegler**

**for Dr. Beate Konze Thomas**

*Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)*