DataCite – services and support for opening up research data

Herbert Grüttemeier
Inist-CNRS

1st International Workshop on Open Research Data
Valencia – 21 October, 2014

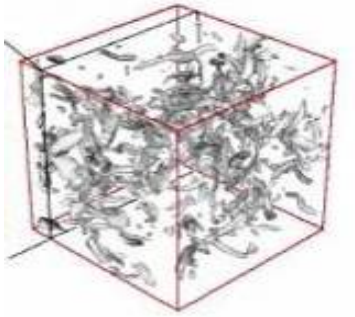
Inist

Science Paradigms

Thousand years ago:
science was **empirical**
describing natural phenomena

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

Last few hundred years:
theoretical branch
using models, generalizations



Last few decades:
a **computational** branch
simulating complex phenomena

Today:
data exploration (eScience)
unify theory, experiment, and simulation

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

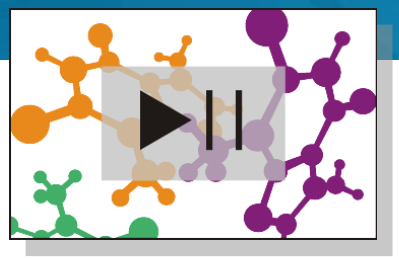
Consequences for Libraries

- Scientific Information is more than a journal article or a book
- Libraries should open their catalogues to any kind of information
- The catalogue of the future is NOT ONLY a window to the library‘s holding, but…
- …a portal in a net of trusted providers of scientific content

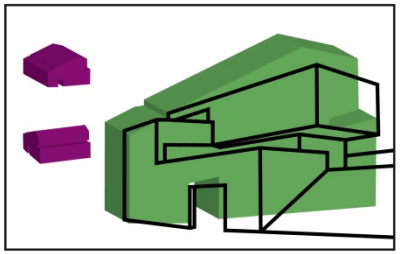
DataCite

Including non-classical publications

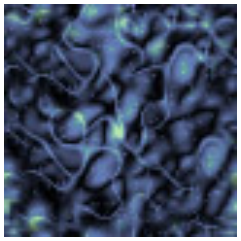
Software



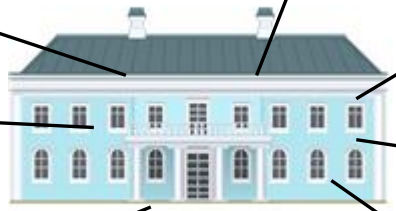
Scientific Films

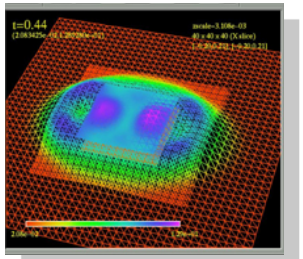


3D Objects

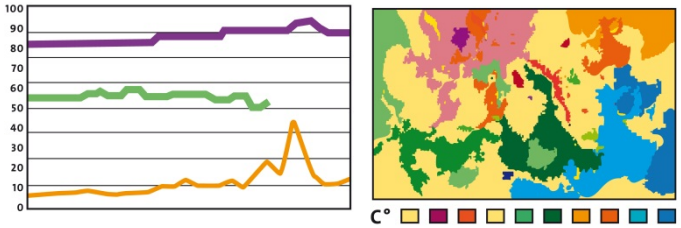


Images

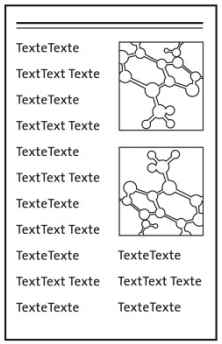




Simulation



Research Data



Grey Literature

DataCite

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Gene Regulation, Chromatin and Epigenetics

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Nucleic Acids Research

Chromatin and epigenetic features of long-range gene regulation

Nathan Harmston [1,2] and Boris Lenhard [1,2,3,*]

+ Author Affiliations

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Revision received May 13,
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Abstract

The precise regulation of gene transcription during metazoan development is controlled by a complex system of interactions between transcription factors, histone modifications and modifying enzymes and chromatin conformation. Developments in chromosome conformation capture technologies have revealed that interactions between regions o chromatin are pervasive and highly cell-type specific. The movement of enhancers and promoters in and out of higher-order chromatin structures within the nucleus are associated with changes in expressior and histone modifications. However, the factors responsible for mediati these changes and determining enhancer:promoter specificity are still r completely known. In this review, we summarize what is known about tl patterns of epigenetic and chromatin features characteristic of element involved in long-range interactions. In addition, we review the insights into both local and global patterns of chromatin interactions that have been revealed by the latest experimental and computational methods

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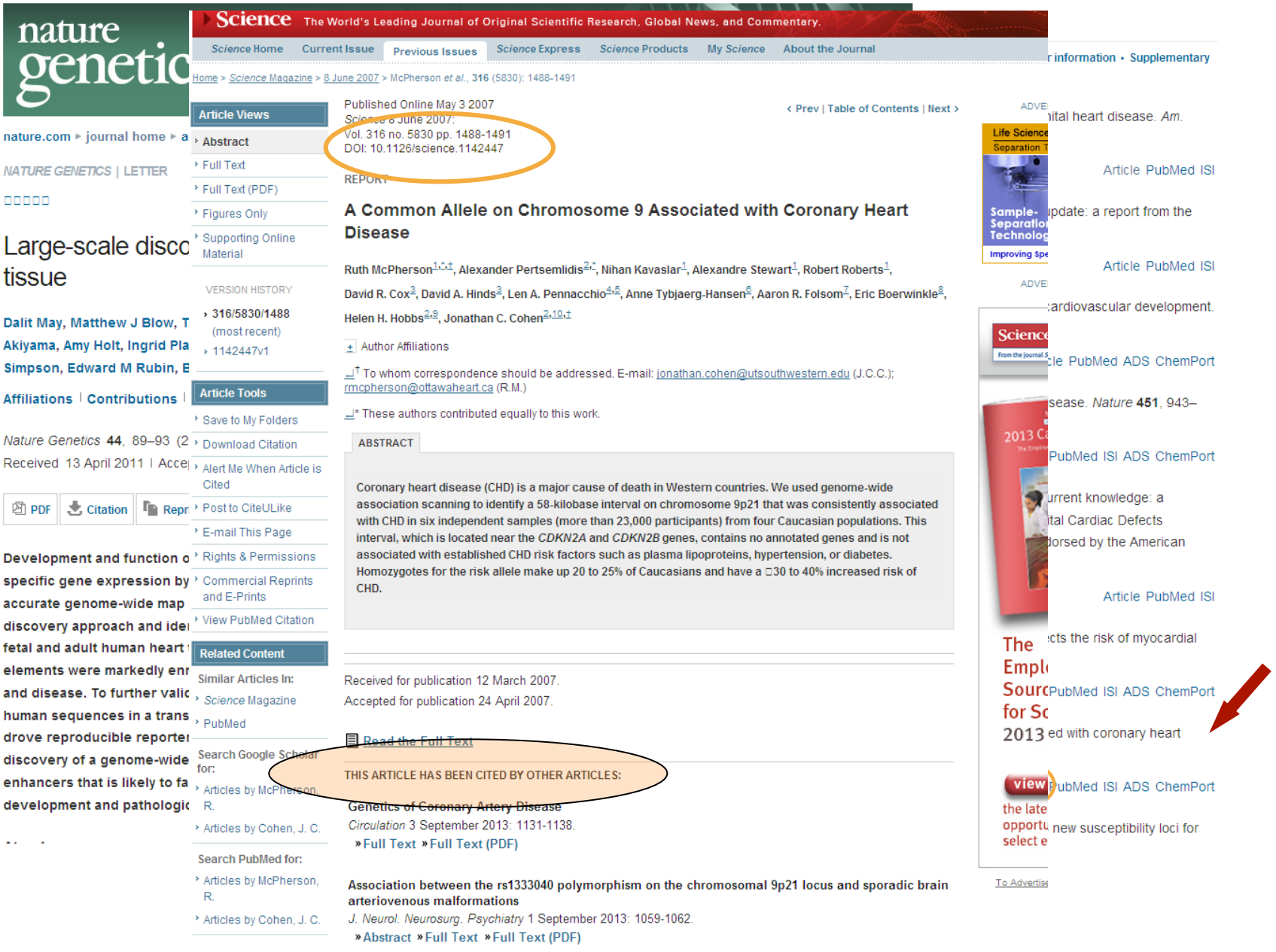

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NATURE GENETICS | LETTER

Large-scale disco
tissue

Dalit May, Matthew J Blow, T
Akiyama, Amy Holt, Ingrid Pla
Simpson, Edward M Rubin, E

Affiliations | Contributions |

Nature Genetics 44, 89–93 (2
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Published Online May 3 2007
Science 8 June 2007:
Vol. 316 no. 5830 pp. 1488-1491
DOI: 10.1126/science.1142447

REPORT

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A Common Allele on Chromosome 9 Associated with Coronary Heart Disease

Ruth McPherson[1,*,†], Alexander Pertsemlidis[2,*], Nihan Kavaslar[1], Alexandre Stewart[1], Robert Roberts[1], David R. Cox[3], David A. Hinds[3], Len A. Pennacchio[4,5], Anne Tybjaerg-Hansen[6], Aaron R. Folsom[7], Eric Boerwinkle[8], Helen H. Hobbs[2,9], Jonathan C. Cohen[2,10,†]

± Author Affiliations

† To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: jonathan.cohen@utsouthwestern.edu (J.C.C.); rmcpherson@ottawaheart.ca (R.M.)

* These authors contributed equally to this work.

ABSTRACT

Coronary heart disease (CHD) is a major cause of death in Western countries. We used genome-wide association scanning to identify a 58-kilobase interval on chromosome 9p21 that was consistently associated with CHD in six independent samples (more than 23,000 participants) from four Caucasian populations. This interval, which is located near the *CDKN2A* and *CDKN2B* genes, contains no annotated genes and is not associated with established CHD risk factors such as plasma lipoproteins, hypertension, or diabetes. Homozygotes for the risk allele make up 20 to 25% of Caucasians and have a □30 to 40% increased risk of CHD.

Received for publication 12 March 2007.
Accepted for publication 24 April 2007.

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Circulation 3 September 2013: 1131-1138.
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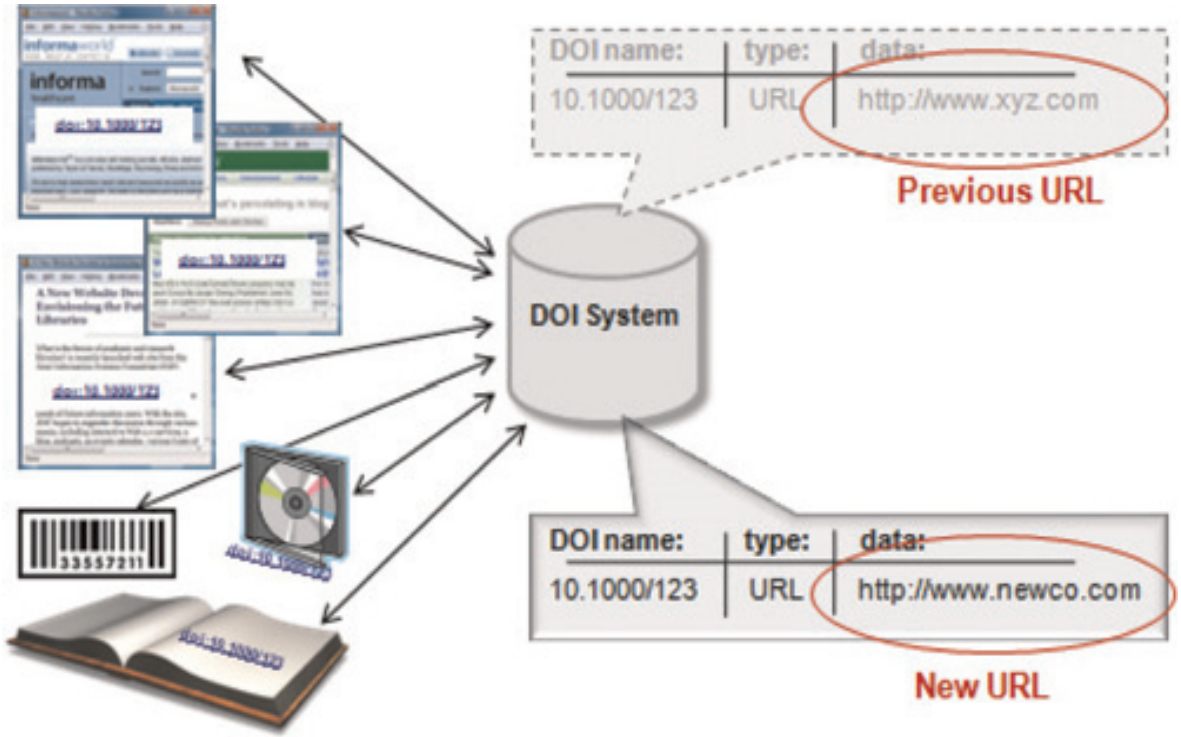
DOI - what is it for ?

DOI (Digital Object Identifier): persistent identifier enabling citation and providing a stable link to digital resources, like research data sets

consists of two parts:

10.5072/datacenter.123xy

Prefix **Suffix**



DOI names for access and citations

URLs are not persistent

- (e.g. Wren JD: **URL decay in MEDLINE- a 4-year follow-up study**. Bioinformatics. 2008, Jun 1;24(11):1381-5).

Digital Object Identifiers (DOI names) offer a solution

- Mostly widely used identifier for scientific articles
- Researchers, authors, publishers know how to use them
- Put datasets on the same playing field as articles

Dataset

Yancheva et al (2007). Analyses on sediment of Lake Maar. PANGAEA. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.587840

http://www.doi.org

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The DOI® System

ISO 26324

This is the web site of the International DOI Foundation (IDF), which provides information on the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) system and its activities. The DOI system provides a technical and social infrastructure for the registration and use of persistent interoperable identifiers for use on digital networks. The DOI system implements the Handle System and the indecs Framework.

The IDF is the governance and management body for the federation of Registration Agencies providing DOI services and registration, and is the registration authority for the ISO standard (ISO 26324) for the DOI system.

For information on the DOI system as a whole, consult the Handbook, FAQs and Factsheets on this site. For information on specific applications of the DOI system, contact the relevant Registration Agency. For policy, management, technical questions and operational issues, contact info@doi.org. Send comments or questions about the web site, mailing lists, password access, etc, to contact@doi.org.

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Updated July 5, 2013

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Handle System®

Unique and Persistent Identifiers for Internet Resources

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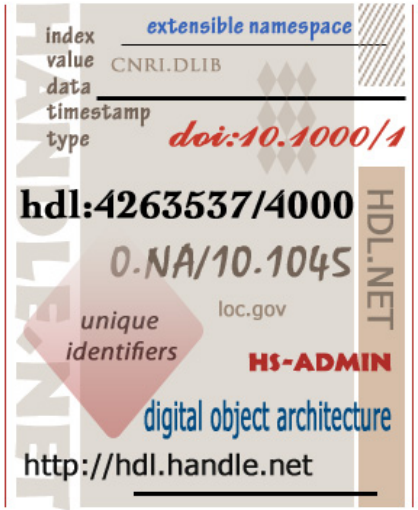
Welcome to the Handle System

The Handle System provides efficient, extensible, and secure resolution services for unique and persistent identifiers of digital objects, and is a component of CNRI's Digital Object Architecture. Digital Object Architecture provides a means of managing digital information in a network environment. A digital object has a machine and platform independent structure that allows it to be identified, accessed and protected, as appropriate. A digital object may incorporate not only informational elements, i.e., a digitized version of a paper, movie or sound recording, but also the unique identifier of the digital object and other metadata about the digital object. The metadata may include restrictions on access to digital objects, notices of ownership, and identifiers for licensing agreements, if appropriate.

The Handle System includes an open set of protocols, a namespace, and a reference implementation of the protocols. The protocols enable a distributed computer system to store identifiers, known as handles, of arbitrary resources and resolve those handles into the information necessary to locate, access, contact, authenticate, or otherwise make use of the resources. This information can be changed as needed to reflect the current state of the identified resource without changing its identifier, thus allowing the name of the item to persist over changes of location and other related state information. Some examples of applications that use HDL® identifier and resolution services as infrastructure are rights management applications, digital object registries and repositories, and institutional data preservation and archiving.



At the infrastructure level, DOI names are handles.

From KE workshop presentation, The Hague, June 2011 (L. Lannom)

Handle System Usage

- Library of Congress
- DTIC (Defense Technical Information Center)
- IDF (International DOI Foundation)
  - CrossRef (scholarly journal consortium, representing >2K publishers & societies)
  - DataCite (consortium of 19 members from 11 countries, started by TIB)
  - EIDR (Entertainment Identifier Registry)
  - mEDRA (Multilingual European DOI Registration Agency)
  - R.R. Bowker (bibliographic data - ISBN)
  - Office of Publications of the European Community (OPOCE)
  - Wanfang Data
- OECD
- National Agricultural Library/USDA
- DSpace (MIT + HP)
- ADL (DoD Advanced Distributed Learning initiative)
- Australian National Data Service (ANDS)
- EPIC (European Persistent Identifier Consortium)
- GENI (Global Environment for Network Innovations)

From KE workshop presentation, The Hague, June 2011 (L. Lannom)

Q4 – Policies: Does your organization have a policy on (the quality of) Persistent Identifiers?

- Again, the Handle System is a tool for building infrastructure. Use is not actively monitored. That said,
  - CNRI controls the distribution of prefixes
  - Prefixes handed out one at a time or in batches to known entities, e.g., IDF
  - Small fee charged for production use to discourage abuse
  - Prefix holders must agree to be good citizens

From KE workshop presentation, The Hague, June 2011 (N. Paskin)

Policies

doi>

Policies: Does your organisation have a policy on (the quality of) Persistent Identifiers? What are or should be the main elements in it?

- Yes: *raison d'etre* of organisation
- Conformance to standard
- Conformance to policy (proxies, display, trademark, etc.)
- Agreement to share funding
- Legal agreement for membership of IDF, with obligations
- Governance structure of IDF
- Persistence of DOI resolution:
  - Change of management (registrant); change/cessation of RA
  - Already tested
- Persistence of underlying technologies:
  - CNRI Handle
  - VMF/ COA

Guidelines on Data Management in Horizon 2020

Version 1.0
11 December 2013

Annex 1: Data Management Plan (DMP) template

The purpose of the Data Management Plan (DMP) is to provide an analysis of the main elements of the data management policy that will be used by the applicants with regard to all the datasets that will be generated by the project.

The DMP is not a fixed document, but evolves during the lifespan of the project.

The DMP should address the points below on a dataset by dataset basis and should reflect the current status of reflection within the consortium about the data that will be produced.

- **Data set reference and name**

  Identifier for the data set to be produced.

- **Data set description**

  Description of the data that will be generated or collected, its origin (in case it is collected), nature and scale and to whom it could be useful, and whether it underpins a scientific publication. Information on the existence (or not) of similar data and the possibilities for integration and reuse.

- **Standards and metadata**

  Reference to existing suitable standards of the discipline. If these do not exist, an outline on how and what metadata will be created.

- **Data sharing**

  Description of how data will be shared, including access procedures, embargo periods (if any), outlines of technical mechanisms for dissemination and necessary software and other tools for enabling re-use, and definition of whether access will be widely open or restricted to specific groups. Identification of the repository where data will be stored, if already existing and identified, indicating in particular the type of repository (institutional, standard repository for the discipline, etc.).

  In case the dataset cannot be shared, the reasons for this should be mentioned (e.g. ethical, rules of personal data, intellectual property, commercial, privacy-related, security-related).

- **Archiving and preservation (including storage and backup)**

  Description of the procedures that will be put in place for long-term preservation of the data. Indication of how long the data should be preserved, what is its approximated end volume, what the associated costs are and how these are planned to be covered.

Openly accessible research data can typically be accessed, mined, exploited, reproduced and disseminated, free of charge for the user.

Guidelines on Open Access
to Scientific Publications and Research Data
in Horizon 2020

Version 1.0
11 December 2013

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

PRESS RELEASE

Brussels, 16 December 2013

Commission launches pilot to open up publicly funded research data

Valuable information produced by researchers in many EU-funded projects will be shared freely as a result of a Pilot on Open Research Data in Horizon 2020. Researchers in projects participating in the pilot are asked to make the underlying data needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications and other scientific information available for use by other researchers, innovative industries and citizens. This will lead to better and more efficient science and improved transparency for citizens and society. It will also contribute to economic growth through open innovation. For 2014-2015, topic areas participating in the Open Research Data Pilot will receive funding of around €3 billion.

The Commission recognises that research data is as important as publications. It therefore announced in 2012 that it would experiment with open access to research data (see IP/12/790). The Pilot on Open Research Data in Horizon 2020 does for scientific information what the Open Data Strategy[1] does for public sector information: it aims to improve and maximise access to and re-use of research data generated by projects for the benefit of society and the economy.

The Pilot involves key areas of Horizon 2020:

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- Science with and for Society

"The European Commission's vision is that information already paid for by the public purse should not be paid for again each time it is accessed or used, and that it should benefit European companies and citizens to the full."

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

Definition of an Open Access Contribution

Establishing open access as a worthwhile procedure ideally requires the active commitment of each and every individual producer of scientific knowledge and holder of cultural heritage. Open access contributions include original scientific research results, raw data and metadata, source materials, digital representations of pictorial and graphical materials and scholarly multimedia material.

Open access contributions must satisfy two conditions:

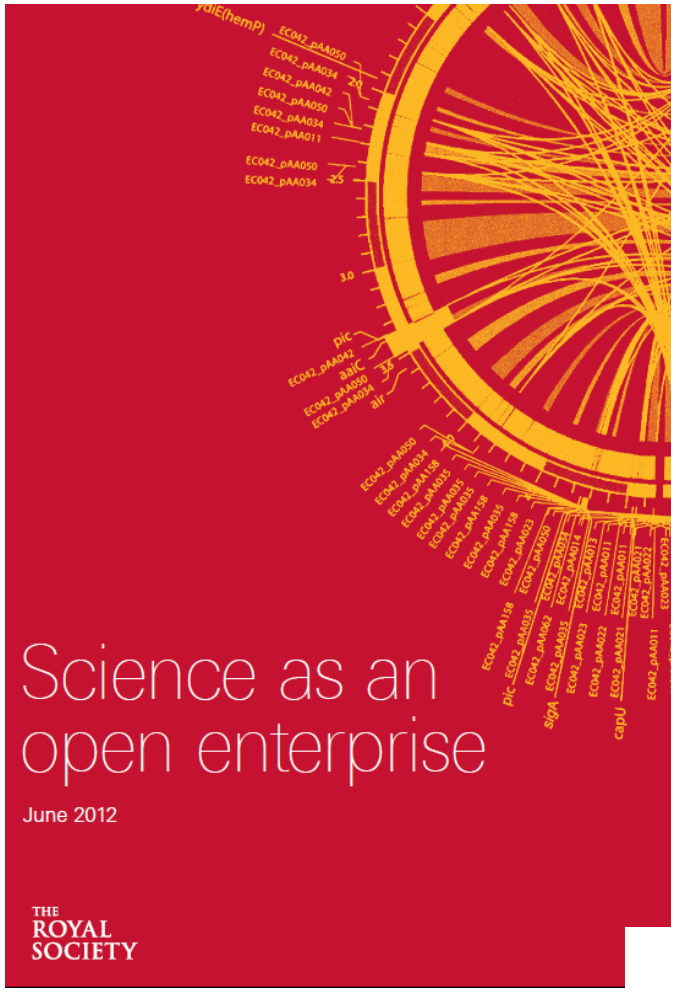
1. The author(s) and right holder(s) of such contributions grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship (community standards, will continue to provide the mechanism for enforcement of proper attribution and responsible use of the published work, as they do now), as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use.

2. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in an appropriate standard electronic format is deposited (and thus published) in at least one online repository using suitable technical standards (such as the Open Archive definitions) that is supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, inter operability, and long-term archiving.

Data publication improves access and sharing, and…

More specifically, improved access to, and sharing of, data:

- Reinforces open scientific inquiry;
- Encourages diversity of analysis and opinion;
- Promotes new research;
- Makes possible the testing of new or alternative hypotheses and methods of analysis;
- Supports studies on data collection methods and measurement;
- Facilitates the education of new researchers;
- Enables the exploration of topics not envisioned by the initial investigators;
- Permits the creation of new data sets when data from multiple sources are combined.



nevertheless:

Recommendation 2

Universities and research institutes should play a major role in supporting an open data culture by: recognising data communication by their researchers as an important criterion for career progression and reward; developing a data strategy and their own capacity to curate their own knowledge resources and support the data needs of researchers; having open data as a default position, and only withholding access when it is optimal for realising a return on public investment.

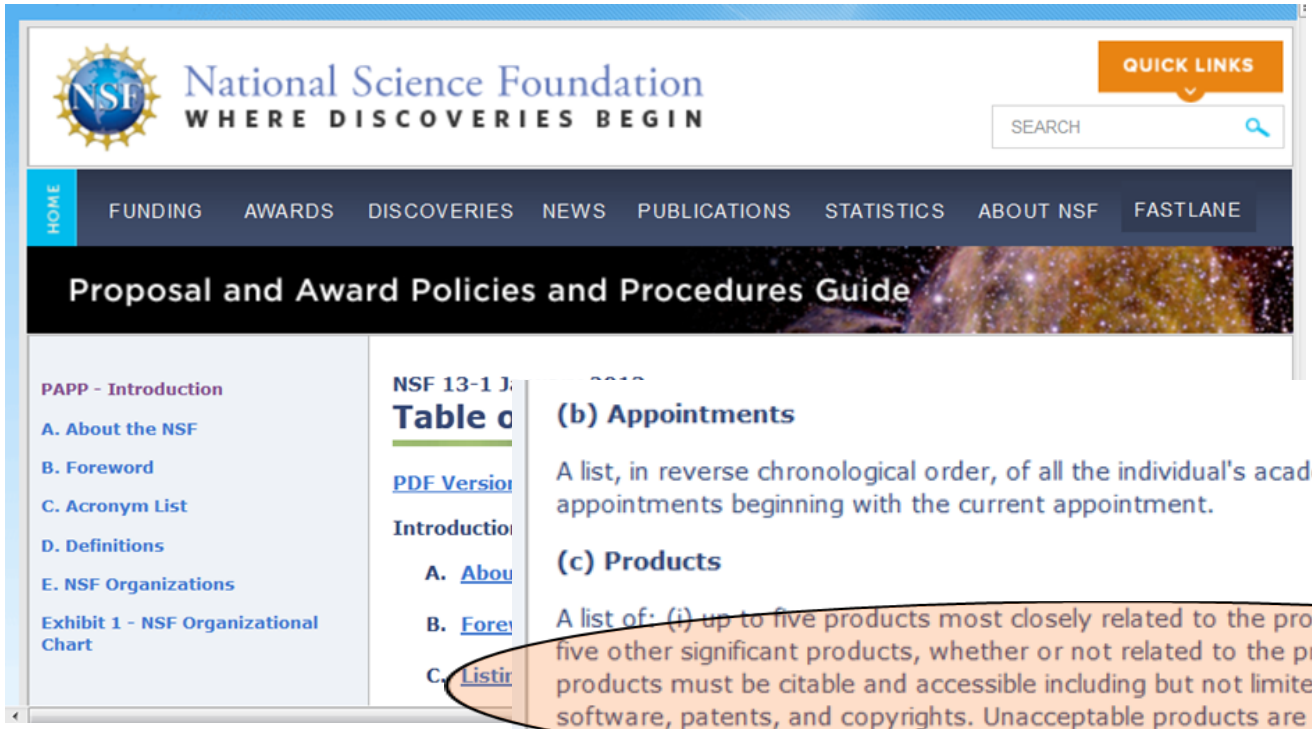
Recommendation 3

Assessment of university research should reward the development of open data on the same scale as journal articles and other publications, and should include measures that reward collaborative ways of working.

Qualified openness

Opening up scientific data is not an unqualified good. There are legitimate boundaries of openness which must be maintained in order to protect commercial value, privacy, safety and security.

The importance of open data varies in different business sectors. Business models are evolving to



(b) Appointments

A list, in reverse chronological order, of all the individual's academic/professional appointments beginning with the current appointment.

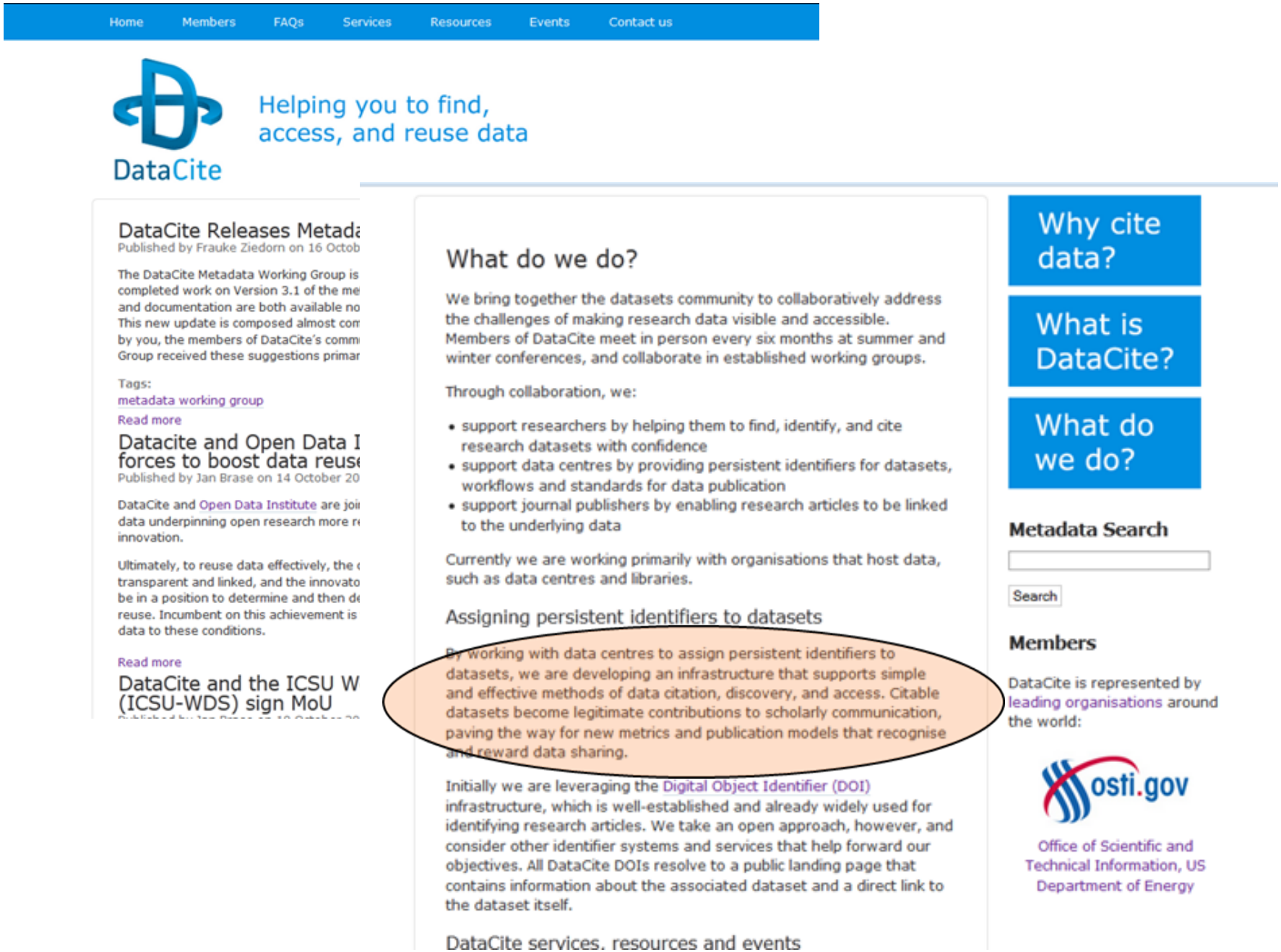
(c) Products

A list of: (i) up to five products most closely related to the proposed project, and (ii) up to five other significant products, whether or not related to the proposed project. Acceptable products must be citable and accessible including but not limited to publications, data sets, software, patents, and copyrights. Unacceptable products are unpublished documents not yet submitted for publication, invited lectures, and additional lists of products. Only the list of 10 will be used in the review of the proposal.

Each product must include full citation information including (where applicable and practicable) names of all authors, date of publication or release, title, title of enclosing work such as journal or book, volume, issue, pages, website and Uniform Resource Locator (URL) or other Persistent Identifier.

(d) Synergistic Activities

A list of up to five examples that demonstrate the broader impact of the individual's professional and scholarly activities that focuses on the integration and transfer of knowledge as well as its creation. Examples could include, among others: innovations in teaching and training (e.g., development of curricular materials and pedagogical methods); contributions to the science of learning; development and/or refinement of research tools; computation methodologies, and algorithms for problem-solving; development of databases to support research and education; broadening the participation of groups underrepresented in science, mathematics, engineering and technology; and service to the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support journal publishers by enabling research articles to be linked to the underlying data
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- Global consortium carried by local institutions
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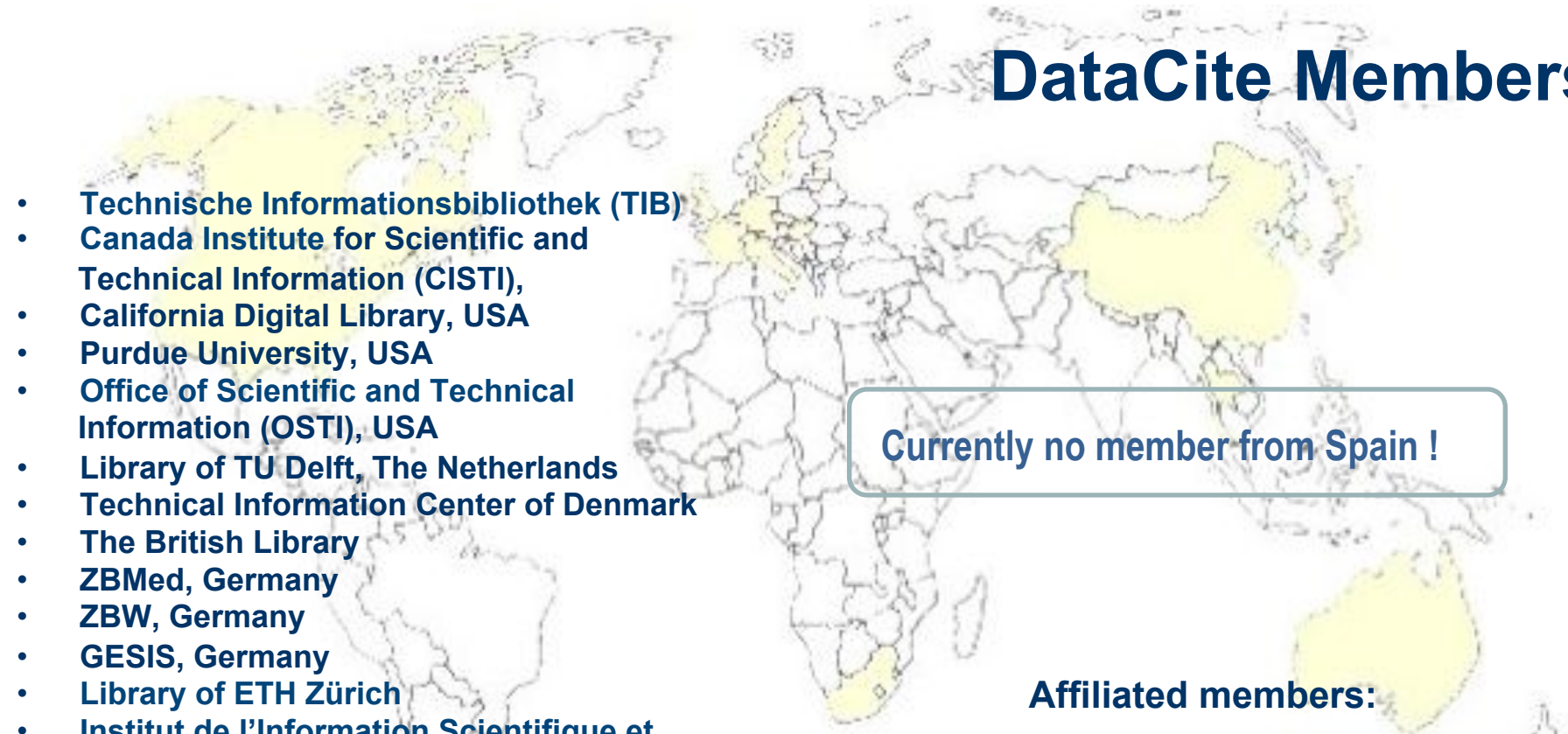

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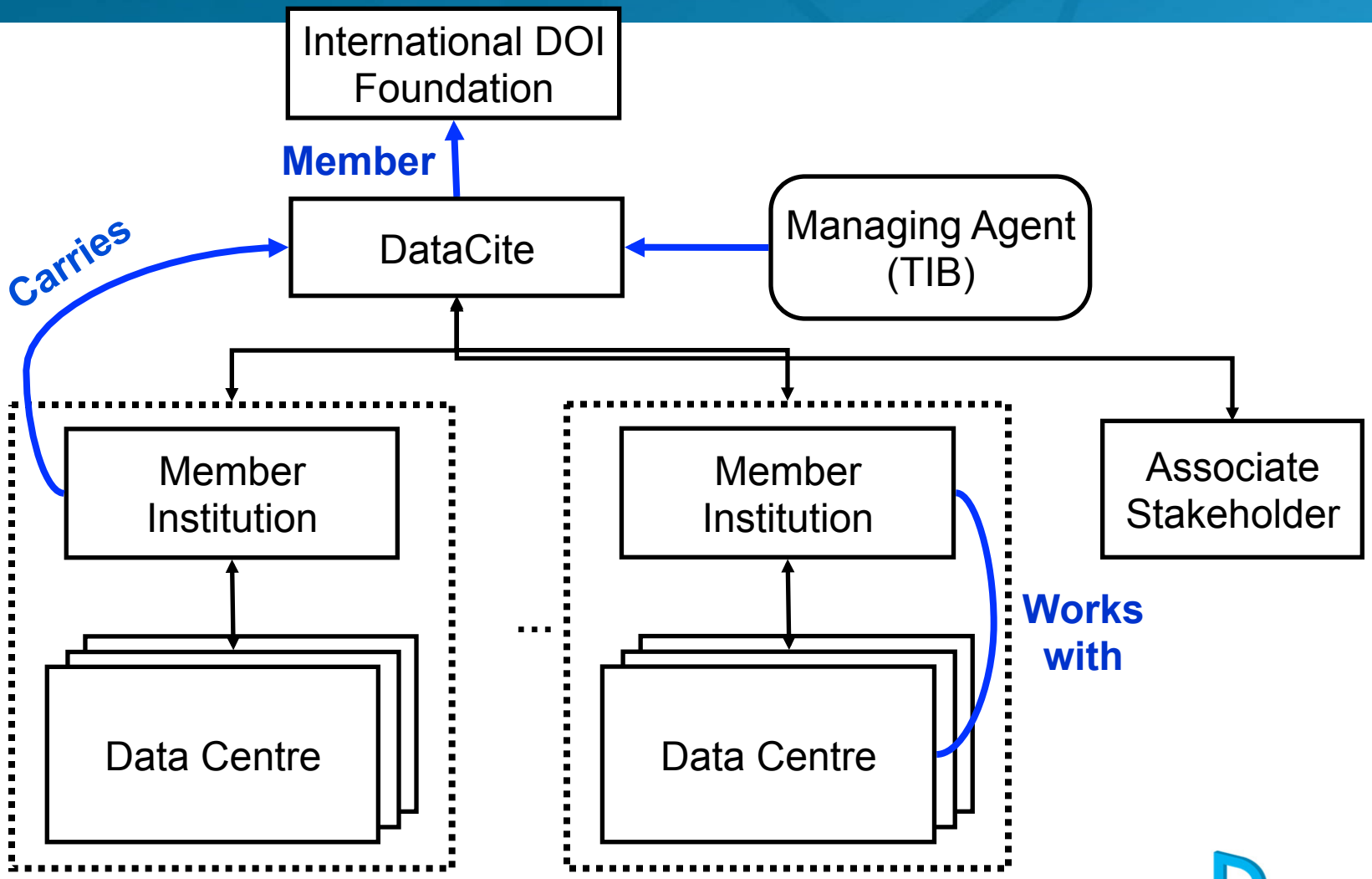

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- Manages the identifiers over the long term
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- Quality assurance
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CrossRef has registered more than 51 million DOIs on behalf of scholarly publishers. But CrossRef DOIs are not the only DOIs available in the scholarly community. DOIs for datasets associated with scholarly research are being registered by institutions in the DataCite network. **DataCite and CrossRef have committed to the interoperability of their DOIs.** Ideally, scholarly content like journals will cite related data by the appropriate DataCite DOI, and in return, the data record will cite the relevant article's CrossRef DOI. *(from CrossRef Quarterly, January 2012)*

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Published by Jan Brase on 14 June 2012 - 1:02pm

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crossref

August 10, 2012

CrossRef Joins STM-DataCite Statement

In June 2012, DataCite and the International Association of STM Publishers (STM) issued a joint statement on the Linkability and Citability of Research Data (http://www.stm-assoc.org/2012_06_14_STM_DataCite_Joint_Statement.pdf). CrossRef is pleased to join and support this statement and the best practices for data it recommends.

CrossRef, a not-for-profit association of representing 4,000 scholarly publisher with 55 million content items (journal and conference proceeding articles and books and book chapters), is committed to the interoperability of CrossRef and DataCite's services which are based on the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) System, recently approved as an ISO Standard (**ISO 26324:2012, *Information and documentation - - Digital object identifier system***).

Specifically, CrossRef encourages publishers to use DataCite DOIs to link to data sets referenced in the published literature, and encourages authors of research papers to use CrossRef DOIs to link from data deposited in DataCite repositories to the published articles that draw on that data. CrossRef and DataCite are also collaborating on joint services, such as DOI Content Negotiation (http://crosscite.org/cn/), to enable publishers and data repositories to automatically interlink their content.

Publishers' data policies ?

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Brussels Declaration on STM Publishing

by the international scientific, technical and medical (STM) publishing community as represented by the individual publishing houses and publishing trade associations, who have indicated their assent below.

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Many declarations have been made about the need for particular business models in the STM information community. STM publishers have largely remained silent on these matters as the majority are agnostic about business models: what works, works. However, despite very significant investment and a massive rise in access to scientific information, our community continues to be beset by propositions and manifestos on the practice of scholarly publishing. Unfortunately the measures proposed have largely not been investigated or tested in any evidence-based manner that would pass rigorous peer review. In the light of this, and based on over ten years experience in the economics of online publishing and our longstanding collaboration with researchers and librarians, we have decided to publish a declaration of principles which we believe to be self-evident.

1. **The mission of publishers is to maximise the dissemination of knowledge through economically self-sustaining business models.** We are committed to change and innovation that will make science more effective. We support academic freedom: authors should be free to choose where they publish in a healthy, undistorted free market
2. **Publishers organise, manage and financially support the peer review processes of STM journals.** The imprimatur that peer-reviewed journals give to accepted articles (registration, certification, dissemination and editorial improvement) is irreplaceable and fundamental to scholarship
3. **Publishers launch, sustain, promote and develop journals for the benefit of the scholarly community**
4. **Current publisher licensing models are delivering massive rises in scholarly access to research outputs.** Publishers have invested heavily to meet the challenges of digitisation and the annual 3% volume growth of the international scholarly literature, yet less than 1% of total R&D is spent on journals
5. **Copyright protects the investment of both authors and publishers.** Respect for copyright encourages the flow of information and rewards creators and entrepreneurs
6. **Publishers support the creation of rights-protected archives that preserve scholarship in perpetuity**
7. **Raw research data should be made freely available to all researchers.** Publishers encourage the public posting of the raw data outputs of research. Sets or sub-sets of data that are submitted with a paper to a journal should wherever possible be made freely accessible to other scholars
8. **Publishing in all media has associated costs.** Electronic publishing has costs not found in print publishing. The costs to deliver both are higher than print or electronic only. Publishing costs are the same whether funded by supply-side or demand-side models. If readers or their agents (libraries) don't fund publishing, then someone else (e.g. funding bodies, government) must

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Data citation

Connecting article and underlying data via DOI:

The dataset:

Storz, D et al. (2009):

Planktic foraminiferal flux and faunal composition of sediment trap L1_K276 in the northeastern Atlantic.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.724325

Is supplement to the article:

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 Part I-Oceanographic Research Papers, **56(1),** 107-124,

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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 Part I: Oceanographic Research Papers*, **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: *Latitude:* 30.000000 * *Longitude:* -22.000000
Date/Time Start: 2002-02-24T00:00:00 * *Date/Time End:* 2004-03-16T00:00:00

Event(s): **L1_K276** * *Latitude:* 30.000000 * *Longitude:* -22.000000 * *Date/Time Start:* 2002-02-24T00:00:00 * *Date/Time End:* 2004-04-01T00:00:00 * *Elevation:* -5300.0 m * *Location:* NE Atlantic - Azores Front * *Device:* Trap, sediment * *Comment:* Station used since 1980

Size: 6 datasets

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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.

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Event(s): **L1_K276** * *Latitude:* 30.000000 * *Longitude:* -22.000000 * *Date/Time Start:* 2002-02-24T00:00:00 * *Date/Time End:* 2004-04-01T00:00:00 * *Elevation:* -5300.0 m * *Location:* NE Atlantic - Azores Front * *Device:* Trap, sediment * *Comment:* Station used since 1980

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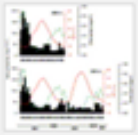

DOI: 10.1016/j.dsr.2008.08.009

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

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A genome-to-genome analysis of associations between human genetic variation, HIV-1 sequence diversity, and viral control

István Bartha[1,2,2,4], Jonathan M Carlson[5†], Chanson J Brumme[6†], Paul J McLaren[1,2,4†], Zabrina L Brumme[6,7], Mina John[8], David W Haas[9], Javier Martinez-Picado[10,11], Judith Dalma… Concepción Casado[12], Andri Rauch[12], Hu… Pietro Vernazza[16], Thomas Klimkait[17], Sa… Jennifer Listgarten[5], Nico Pfeifer[5¶], Chris… Zoltán Kutalik[4,20], Todd M Allen[21], Viktor… David Heckerman[5], Amalio Telenti[2*], Jac… Genome-to-Genome Study and the Swis…

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[*]**For correspondence:** Amalio. Telenti@chuv.ch (AT); Jacques. fellay@epfl.ch (JF)

[†]These authors contributed equally to this work

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Competing interests: The authors declare that no competing interests exist.

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Published: 29 October 2013

Reviewing editor: Gil McVean, Oxford University, United Kingdom

…data, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article, DH, Analysis and interpretation of data, Drafting or revising the article, Contributed unpublished essential data or reagents

Ethics

Human subjects: Participating centers provided local Institutional Review Board approval for genetic analysis. Study participants provided informed consent for genetic testing, with the exception of a subset where a procedure approved by the relevant Research Ethics Board allowed the use of anonymized historical specimens in the absence of a specific informed consent.

Additional files

Major dataset

The following datasets were generated:

Author(s)	Year	Dataset title	Dataset ID and/or URL	Database, license, and accessibility information
Bartha I, Carlson JM, Brumme CJ, McLaren PJ, Brumme ZL, John M, et al.	2013	Interactive HIV-Host Genome-to-Genome Map	http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7138	Publicly available at Zenodo (https://zenodo.org).
Bartha I, Carlson JM, Brumme CJ, McLaren PJ, Brumme ZL, John M, et al.	2013	Online Supplementary Dataset of the HIV Genome-to-Genome Study	http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7139	Publicly available at Zenodo (https://zenodo.org).

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Almeida CA, Bronke C, Roberts SG, McKinnon E, Keane NM, Chopra A, Kadie C, et al. 2011. Translation of HLA-HIV associations to the cellular level: HIV adapts to inflate CD8 T cell responses against Nef and HLA-adapted variant epitopes. *J Immunol* **187**:2502–13. doi: 10.4049/jimmunol.1100691.

Alter G, Heckerman D, Schneidewind A, Fadda L, Kadie CM, Carlson JM, Oniangue-Ndza C, et al. 2011. HIV-1 adaptation to NK-cell-mediated immune pressure. *Nature* **476**:96–100. doi: 10.1038/nature10237.

Bhattacharya T, Daniels M, Heckerman D, Foley B, Frahm N, Kadie C, Carlson J, et al. 2007. Founder effects in the assessment of HIV polymorphisms and HLA allele associations. *Science* **315**:1583 (… doi: 10.1126/…

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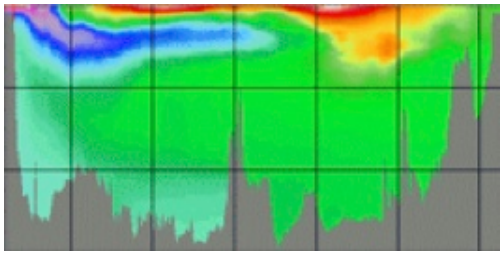
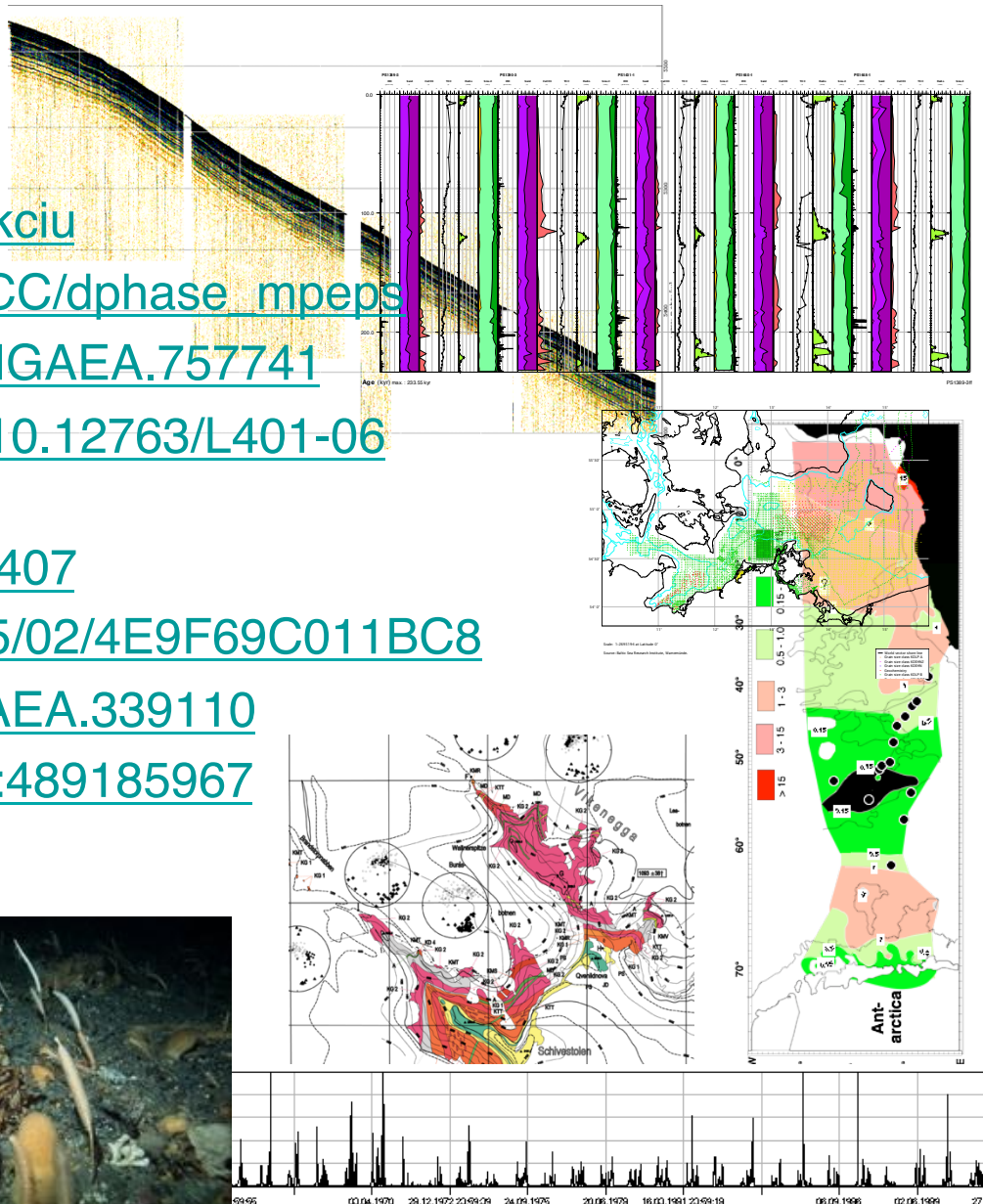
Computational model => doi:10.4225/02/4E9F69C011BC8

Audio record => doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.339110

Grey Literature => doi:10.2314/GBV:489185967

Videos => doi:10.3207/2959859860





DataCite resource types (*resourceTypeGeneral property*)

- Dataset
- Text
- Collection
- Event
- Audiovisual
- Image
- InteractiveResource
- Model
- PhysicalObject
- Service
- Software
- Sound
- Workflow
- Other

Anything that is the foundation of further research is research data

Data is evidence

Most frequent: Dataset (by far) > Text > Image > Collection, on the MDS platform

DataCite services

- DataCite Metadata Store (MDS)
  DOI minting and metadata registration — ***https://mds.datacite.org***
- DataCite Metadata Search
  Metadata search for datasets in MDS — ***http://search.datacite.org***
- DataCite OAI Provider
  Exposure of metadata for harvesting (OAI-PMH) — ***http://oai.datacite.org***
- DataCite Statistics
  DOI registration and resolution statistics — ***http://stats.datacite.org***

DataCite services

- DOI Citation Formatter

  Creation of different citation formats (for DataCite and CrossRef DOIs)

  http://crosscite.org/citeproc

- Content Negotiation

  Metadata display in multiple formats – direct access to content in specific formats defined by data centres ***http://data.datacite.org***

- DataCite Metadata Schema

  http://schema.datacite.org

- DataCite Test Environment

  All services for testing purposes on a test machine ***http://test.datacite.org***

Metadata Store

DataCite

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View

API documentation

Welcome to Mds

Welcome to Mds

What is this service?

The DataCite Metadata Store is a service for data publishers to mint DOIs and register associated metadata. The service requires organisations to first register for an account with a DataCite

ntly asked questions".

Metadata Store

DataCite

Afficher

Documentation sur l'API

Vous n'êtes pas connecté | Connexion

Bienvenue à Entrepôt de métadonnées DataCite

Qu'est-ce que ce service?

Entrepôt de métadonnées DataCite est un service destiné aux producteurs de données permettant la création de DOI et l'enregistrement des métadonnées associées. Les organismes intéressés doivent, en premier lieu, ouvrir un compte avec un/une Membre de DataCite. Pour un complément d'information, voir Foire aux questions.

Qui peut utiliser ce service?

DataCite travaillera avec des organismes qui gèrent des données de recherche et les rendent accessibles (éditeurs de données). Dans la plupart des cas, il s'agira de centres de données reconnus et spécialisés, mais aussi de dépôts institutionnels et d'archives de données complémentaires. Ce service est principalement destiné aux données scientifiques et expérimentales. Les producteurs de données, par exemple les chercheurs, qui désirent obtenir des DOI de DataCite devront d'abord choisir l'hébergeur de données qui répond le mieux à leurs besoins et ensuite déposer leurs données dans cet établissement. Celui-ci peut obtenir des DOI directement d'un membre de DataCite.

J'ai des ensembles de données auxquels je veux assigner des DOI. Comment puis-je utiliser ce service?

Cela comprend deux étapes. Vous devrez d'abord vous inscrire à notre service. Pour ce faire, vous devez contacter un membre de DataCite qui discutera avec vous de votre admissibilité. Si vous êtes admissible, vous recevrez un identifiant (nom d'utilisateur et mot de passe) et toute information nécessaire.

Ensuite, vous devrez utiliser notre Interface de programmation d'applications (API) pour enregistrer les DOI. Nous vous recommandons d'ailleurs d'intégrer l'enregistrement et la mise à jour des DOI à votre infrastructure de gestion de métadonnées. Dans ce cas, si par exemple l'adresse URL change, une notification sera envoyée automatiquement à notre service et l'adresse URL actualisée sera utilisée pour la résolution du DOI.

Comment puis-je vous joindre?

Pour toute question d'adhésion, veuillez joindre contact@datacite.org. Pour toute information technique, veuillez nous faire parvenir un courriel à tech@datacite.org.

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DataCite Metadata Schema F

DataCite

Metadata Store

Feedback

If you have any comments on

- any challenges you face with the current schema - i.e. what's not working for you?
- any ideas you have for additions that would make the schema work better for you, or
- questions you have about the schema,

please contact us via our Google discussion grou
forum.

Available versions

For our Metadata store all these versions are vali
only major releases will have a new namespace.

Each incoming to Metadata store XML document

- DataCite Metadata Schema 3 latest release
  - DataCite Metadata Schema 3.1 (relea
  - DataCite Metadata Schema 3.0 (relea
- DataCite Metadata Schema 2.2 (released 2
- DataCite Metadata Schema 2.1 (released 2

Versioning

Each available version of a schema is a subdirec
files, a sample xml file and a pdf documentation.

Old Versions

These are version are not accepted by DataCite

- DataCite Metadata Schema 2.0 (released 2

DataCite

DataCite - International Data Citation

DataCite Metadata Schema
for the Publication and Citation of

Google Search for topics Sign in

Groups NEW TOPIC

DataCite Metadata Shared publicly
8 of 8 topics +1 About

Welcome! to this group, which is intended for DataCite members and clients to discuss the DataCite Metadata Schema (http://schema.datacite.org/meta/kernel-3/index.html) and issues connected with metadata submitted to DataCite, as appropriate.

Please use this space to **offer suggestions** for future versions of the schema, **ask questions** about the schema, or to **contact** the Metadata Working Group for any reason.

You may use one of the generic topics below or create a new topic of your choosing.

Thank you!

--The DataCite Metadata Working Group

Do you have a suggestion for a new property or function? Please provide a use case and specifics. By Joan Starr - 15 posts - 143 views	Aug 20
Do you have any questions related to DataCite's metadata or metadata schema? Please details. By Joan Starr - 20 posts - 249 views	Jun 16
Would you like us to add a new selection to a controlled list? Please provide use case, specifics. By Joan Starr - 14 posts - 102 views	May 8
Allow more than 1 nameIdentifier per creator or contributor? By Christian Pietsch - 3 posts - 8 views	Sep 11
Looking for suggestions to help client incorporate species data By Cyndie Found - 3 posts - 22 views	May 22
AW: geoLocation-aware search tools? By Peters, Sebastian - 2 posts - 12 views	Apr 11
geoLocation-aware search tools? By peter...@gfz-potsdam.de - 1 post - 13 views	Apr 11
PublicationYear By Barbara Hirschmann - 5 posts - 110 views	Feb 27

Table 1: DataCite Mandatory Properties

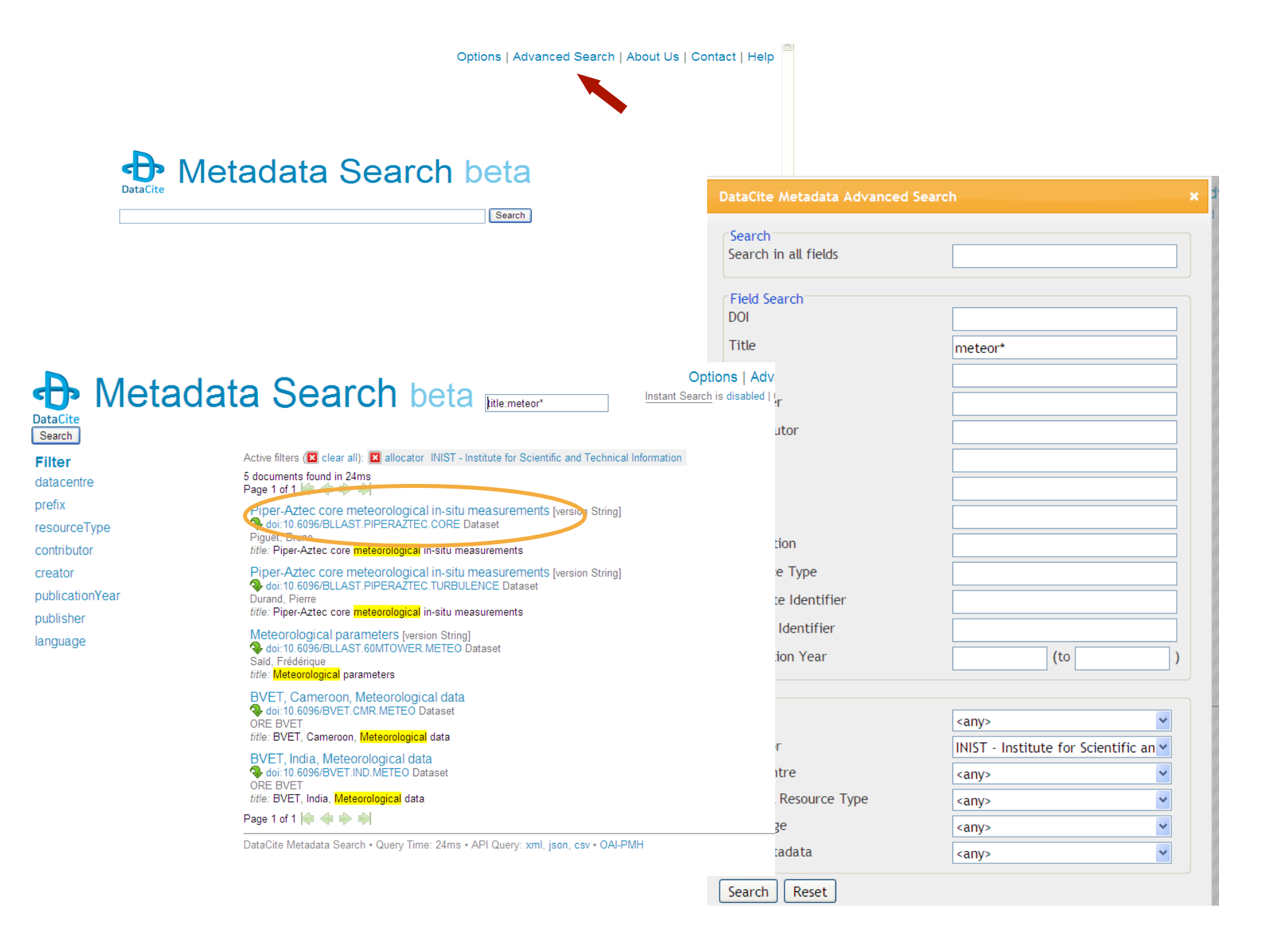
ID	*Property*	*Obligation*
1	Identifier (with type sub-property)	M
2	Creator (with name identifier and affiliation sub-properties)	M
3	Title (with optional type sub-properties)	M
4	Publisher	M
5	PublicationYear	M

Table 2: DataCite Recommended and Optional Properties

ID	*Property*	*Obligation*
6	Subject (with scheme sub-property)	R
7	Contributor (with type, name identifier, and affiliation sub-properties)	R
8	Date (with type sub-property)	R
9	Language	O
10	ResourceType (with general type description sub-property)	R
11	AlternateIdentifier (with type sub-property)	O
12	RelatedIdentifier (with type and relation type sub-properties)	R
13	Size	O
14	Format	O
15	Version	O
16	Rights	O
17	Description (with type sub-property)	R
18	GeoLocation (with point and box sub-properties)	R

Metadata fields

DataCite


Options | Advanced Search | About Us | Contact | Help
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Active filters (clear all): allocator INIST - Institute for Scientific and Technical Information
5 documents found in 24ms
Page 1 of 1
Piper-Aztec core meteorological in-situ measurements [version String]
doi:10.6096/BLLAST.PIPERAZTEC.CORE Dataset
Piguet, Bruno
title: Piper-Aztec core meteorological in-situ measurements
Piper-Aztec core meteorological in-situ measurements [version String]
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Durand, Pierre
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Saïd, Frédérique
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BVET, Cameroon, Meteorological data
doi:10.6096/BVET.CMR.METEO Dataset
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title: BVET, Cameroon, Meteorological data
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doi:10.6096/BVET.IND.METEO Dataset
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title: BVET, India, Meteorological data
Page 1 of 1
DataCite Metadata Search • Query Time: 24ms • API Query: xml, json, csv • OAI-PMH

DataCite Content Service Beta

doi:10.6096/BLLAST.PIPERAZTEC.CORE

This page represents DataCite's metadata for *doi:10.6096/BLLAST.PIPERAZTEC.CORE*.

For a landing page of this dataset please follow http://dx.doi.org/10.6096/BLLAST.PIPERAZTEC.CORE

Citation	Piguet, Bruno; (2011): Piper-Aztec core meteorological in-situ measurements; SAFIRE. http://dx.doi.org/10.6096/BLLAST.PIPERAZTEC.CORE RIS BIBTEX
Descriptions	
Abstract	This dataset contains in-situ meteorological measurements made onboard SAFIRE'S Piper-Aztec. These measurements are corrected for any effect induced by the aircraft (adiabatic heating due to compression on temperature and humidity sensors, "static defect" on pressure measurements, aircraft attitude on wind).
Resource type	
Dataset	
Subjects	
Text	String
Rights	Common BLLAST data policy. EUFAR rules also apply on EUFAR-funded flights (BLLATE)
Size	
Language	en-us
Dates	
Submitted	2011-11-30
Version	String
Formats	NetCDF
Alternate identifiers	
Text	String
Related identifiers	
IsCitedBy	ark:String
Contributors	
ContactPerson	Piguet, Bruno String
DataManager	Sedoo / OMP String
Other formats	
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	application/x-datacite+xml
	application/vnd.datacite.datacite+xml
	application/x-datacite+text

Dataset Edition

Piper-Aztec core meteorological in-situ measurements

Contact informations	
Organisation name	SAFIRE
Individual name	Bruno Piguet
E-mail	Bruno.Piguet@meteo.fr
Responsible party role	Point of contact
Identification	
DOI	10.6096/BLLAST.PiperAztec.Core
Resource title	Piper-Aztec core meteorological in-situ measurements
Resource abstract	This dataset contains in-situ meteorological measurements made onboard SAFIRE'S Piper-Aztec. These measurements are corrected for any effect induced by the aircraft (adiabatic heating due to compression on temperature and humidity sensors, "static defect" on pressure measurements, aircraft attitude on wind).
Geographic location	
Plateform type	Aircraft
Plateform name	Piper Aztec

NEUTRONS FOR SCIENCE

DOI > 10.5291/ILL-DATA.6-01-314

Please note
The full details of this dataset is not yet available to the public as it still under its embargo period. As such there are only a few details publically exposed. To find out more about how the ILL governs the release of data, please go here. If you would like to be kept informed when it is due to be released into the public domain, please fill in the form on the right hand side of this message. Thank you for your understanding.

Title

Dynamics across the liquid-liquid transition in supercooled tellurium

Abstract

This data is not yet public

Download

This data is not currently available to download

Data citation

The recommended format for citing this dataset in a research publication is in the following format: **[author]**, **[date]**, **[title]**, **[publisher]**, **[doi]**

Instrument

Metadata

DOI
doi:10.5291/ILL-DATA.6-01-314

Authors
FALUS Peter, MATIC Alekxandar, MATTSSON JOHAN

Publisher
Institut Laue-Langevin

Publication year
2013

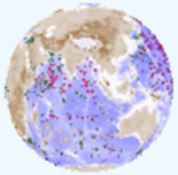
Cycle(s)
20123

Proposal number
6-01-314

Date of experiment
04-12-2012

Experiment parameters

This data is not yet public



Argo

part of the integrated global observation strategy

About Argo

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- Origins of Argo
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- ▶ FAQ
- ▶ Data_FAQ
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Sextant

Spatial Data Infrastructure for Marine Environments

Argo floats data and metadata from Global Data Assembly Centre (Argo GDAC)

Date(s) : 2000-09-12 (Publication)

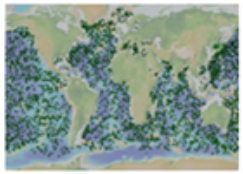
Author(s) : ARGO

Publisher(s) : IFREMER

DOI : 10.12770/1282383d-9b35-4eaa-a9d6-4b0c24c0cfc9

Data : ftp://ftp.ifremer.fr/ifremer/argo
ftp://usgodae1.fnmoc.navy.mil/pub/outgoing/argo

Thumbnail :



Abstract : Argo is a global array of 3,000 free-drifting profiling floats that measures the temperature and salinity of the upper 2000 m of the ocean. This allows, for the first time, continuous monitoring of the temperature, salinity, and velocity of the upper ocean, with all data being relayed and made publicly available within hours after collection.

The array provides 100,000 temperature/salinity profiles and velocity measurements per year distributed over the global oceans at an average of 3-degree spacing. Some floats provide additional bio-geo parameters such as oxygen or chlorophyll.

All data collected by Argo floats are publically available in near real-time via the Global Data Assembly Centers (GDACs) in Brest (France) and Monterey (California) after an automated quality control (QC), and in scientifically quality controlled form, delayed mode data, via the GDACs within six months of collection.

Utilisation : A user of Argo data is expected to read and understand this manual and the documentation about the data contained in the "attributes" of the NetCDF data files, as these contain essential information about data quality and accuracy. A user should acknowledge use of Argo data in all publications and products where such data are used, preferably with the following standard sentence: "These data were collected and made freely available by the international Argo project and the national programs that contribute to it."

How to cite :

ARGO (2000). **Argo floats data and metadata from Global Data Assembly Centre (Argo GDAC).** IFREMER. http://dx.doi.org/10.12770/1282383d-9b35-4eaa-a9d6-4b0c24c0cfc9

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The New York Times

Wednesday, July 4, 2012

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Rapid H.I.V. Home Test Wins Federal Approval

By DONALD G. McNEIL, Jr.

The OraQuick test, which uses a cheek swab and gives results in 20 to 40 minutes, is the first chance for Americans to learn in the privacy of their own homes whether they are infected.

As Bank Frames a Defense, Barclays' C.E.O. Resigns

By BEN PROTESS and MARK SCOTT

Ahead of a British parliamentary hearing, senior Barclays executives said they thought they had implicit approval from regulators to manipulate interest rates.

Top Judge Helped Egyptian Military

New Particle Could Be Physics' Holy Grail

By DENNIS OVERBYE 4 minutes ago

If confirmed to be the elusive Higgs boson, a newly discovered particle named for the physicist Peter Higgs, above in Geneva, could explain the universe's origin.

Too Quiet, Again, on Health Care

The Obama campaign has not forcefully countered Republican misinformation on the reform law.

Fears of Fires Take Fireworks Out of July 4th Celebrations

By DAN FROSCH

Many U.S. cities and towns across the country have decided to scrap their displays, driven by parched

As Symbols Clash, Fireworks Lose Out to a Hamlet's Bald Eagles

By AARON EDWARDS

The Fire Department in Narrowsburg, N.Y., canceled its annual display after

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Higgs of niet, het is een spectaculaire ontdekking

Door: Pieter Sabel – 04/07/12, 11:29

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'Tranen van geluk, Higgs-

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Higgs-deeltje 'zeer waarsch

gevonden' - 04/07/12

'Maatschappij heeft nóg ni

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A giant leap for science

Finding the Higgs boson

Physics Letters B 716 (2012) 1–29

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Physics Letters B

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Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC ☆

ATLAS Collaboration *

This paper is dedicated to the memory of our ATLAS colleagues who did not live to see the full impact and significance of their contributions to the experiment.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 31 July 2012
Received in revised form 8 August 2012
Accepted 11 August 2012
Available online 14 August 2012
Editor: W.-D. Schlatter

ABSTRACT

A search for the Standard Model Higgs boson in proton–proton collisions with the ATLAS detector at the LHC is presented. The datasets used correspond to integrated luminosities of approximately 4.8 fb^{-1} collected at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV in 2011 and 5.8 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV in 2012. Individual searches in the channels $H \to ZZ^{(*)} \to 4\ell$, $H \to \gamma\gamma$ and $H \to WW^{(*)} \to e\nu\mu\nu$ in the 8 TeV data are combined with previously published results of searches for $H \to ZZ^{(*)}$, $WW^{(*)}$, $b\bar{b}$ and $\tau^+\tau^-$ in the 7 TeV data and results from improved analyses of the $H \to ZZ^{(*)} \to 4\ell$ and $H \to \gamma\gamma$ channels in the 7 TeV data. Clear evidence for the production of a neutral boson with a measured mass of 126.0 ± 0.4 (stat) ± 0.4 (sys) GeV is presented. This observation, which has a significance of 5.9 standard deviations, corresponding to a background fluctuation probability of 1.7×10^{-9}, is compatible with the production and decay of the Standard Model Higgs boson.

1. Introduction

The Standard Model (SM) of particle physics [1–4] has been tested by many experiments over the last four decades and has been shown to successfully describe high energy particle interactions. However, the mechanism that breaks electroweak symmetry in the SM has not been verified experimentally. This mechanism [5–10], which gives mass to massive elementary particles, implies the existence of a scalar particle, the SM Higgs boson. The search for the Higgs boson, the only elementary particle in the SM that has not yet been observed, is one of the highlights of the Large Hadron Collider [11] (LHC) physics programme.

Indirect limits on the SM Higgs boson mass of $m_H < 158$ GeV at 95% confidence level (CL) have been set using global fits to precision electroweak results [12]. Direct searches at LEP [13], the Tevatron [14–16] and the LHC [17,18] have previously excluded, at 95% CL, a SM Higgs boson with mass below 600 GeV, apart from some mass regions between 116 GeV and 127 GeV.

Both the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations reported excesses of events in their 2011 datasets of proton–proton (pp) collisions at centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV at the LHC, which were compatible with SM Higgs boson production and decay in the mass region 124–126 GeV, with significances of 2.9 and 3.1 standard deviations (σ), respectively [17,18]. The CDF and DØ experiments at the Tevatron have also recently reported a broad excess in the mass region 120–135 GeV; using the existing LHC constraints, the observed local significances for $m_H = 125$ GeV are 2.7σ for CDF [14], 1.1σ for DØ [15] and 2.8σ for their combination [16].

The previous ATLAS searches in 4.6–4.8 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV are combined here with new searches for $H \to ZZ^{(*)} \to 4\ell$,[1] $H \to \gamma\gamma$ and $H \to WW^{(*)} \to e\nu\mu\nu$ in the 5.8–5.9 fb^{-1} of pp collision data taken at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV between April and June 2012.

The data were recorded with instantaneous luminosities up to 6.8×10^{33} cm^{-2} s^{-1}; they are therefore affected by multiple pp collisions occurring in the same or neighbouring bunch crossings (pile-up). In the 7 TeV data, the average number of interactions per bunch crossing was approximately 10; the average increased to approximately 20 in the 8 TeV data. The reconstruction, identification and isolation criteria used for electrons and photons in the 8 TeV data are improved, making the $H \to ZZ^{(*)} \to 4\ell$ and $H \to \gamma\gamma$ searches more robust against the increased pile-up. These analyses were re-optimised with simulation and frozen before looking at the 8 TeV data.

In the $H \to WW^{(*)} \to \ell\nu\ell\nu$ channel, the increased pile-up deteriorates the event missing transverse momentum, E_T^{miss}, resolution, which results in significantly larger Drell–Yan background in the same-flavour final states. Since the $e\mu$ channel provides most of the sensitivity of the search, only this final state is used in the analysis of the 8 TeV data. The kinematic region in which a SM Higgs boson with a mass between 110 GeV and 140 GeV is

☆ © CERN for the benefit of the ATLAS Collaboration.

* *E-mail address:* atlas.publications@cern.ch.

[1] The symbol ℓ stands for electron or muon.

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http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.physletb.2012.08.020

Physics Letters B 716 (2012) 30–61

Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Physics Letters B

www.elsevier.com/locate/physletb

Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS experiment at the LHC ☆

CMS Collaboration *

CERN, Switzerland

This paper is dedicated to the memory of our colleagues who worked on CMS but have since passed away. In recognition of their many contributions to the achievement of this observation.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
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Received in revised form 9 August 2012
Accepted 11 August 2012
Available online 18 August 2012
Editor: W.-D. Schlatter

Keywords:
CMS
Physics
Higgs

ABSTRACT

Results are presented from searches for the standard model Higgs boson in proton–proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV in the Compact Muon Solenoid experiment at the LHC, using data samples corresponding to integrated luminosities of up to 5.1 fb^{-1} at 7 TeV and 5.3 fb^{-1} at 8 TeV. The search is performed in five decay modes: $\gamma\gamma$, ZZ, W^+W^-, $\tau^+\tau^-$, and $b\bar{b}$. An excess of events is observed above the expected background, with a local significance of 5.0 standard deviations, at a mass near 125 GeV, signalling the production of a new particle. The expected significance for a standard model Higgs boson of that mass is 5.8 standard deviations. The excess is most significant in the two decay modes with the best mass resolution, $\gamma\gamma$ and ZZ; a fit to these signals gives a mass of 125.3 ± 0.4(stat.) ± 0.5(syst.) GeV. The decay to two photons indicates that the new particle is a boson with spin different from one.

1. Introduction

The standard model (SM) of elementary particles provides a remarkably accurate description of results from many accelerator and non-accelerator based experiments. The SM comprises quarks and leptons as the building blocks of matter, and describes their interactions through the exchange of force carriers: the photon for electromagnetic interactions, the W and Z bosons for weak interactions, and the gluons for strong interactions. The electromagnetic and weak interactions are unified in the electroweak theory. Although the predictions of the SM have been extensively confirmed, the question of how the W and Z gauge bosons acquire mass whilst the photon remains massless is still open.

Nearly fifty years ago it was proposed [1–6] that spontaneous symmetry breaking in gauge theories could be achieved through the introduction of a scalar field. Applying this mechanism to the electroweak theory [7–9] through a complex scalar doublet field leads to the generation of the W and Z masses, and to the prediction of the existence of the SM Higgs boson (H). The scalar field also gives mass to the fundamental fermions through the Yukawa interaction. The mass m_H of the SM Higgs boson is not predicted by theory. However, general considerations [10–13] suggest that m_H should be smaller than ~1 TeV, while precision electroweak measurements imply that $m_H < 152$ GeV at 95% confidence level (CL) [14]. Over the past twenty years, direct searches for the Higgs boson have been carried out at the LEP collider, leading to a lower bound of $m_H > 114.4$ GeV at 95% CL [15], and at the Tevatron proton–antiproton collider, excluding the mass range 162–166 GeV at 95% CL [16] and detecting an excess of events, recently reported in [17–19], in the range 120–135 GeV.

The discovery or exclusion of the SM Higgs boson is one of the primary scientific goals of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [20]. Previous direct searches at the LHC were based on data from proton–proton collisions corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 5 fb^{-1} collected at a centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. The CMS experiment excluded at 95% CL a range of masses from 127 to 600 GeV [21]. The ATLAS experiment excluded at 95% CL the ranges 111.4–116.6, 119.4–122.1 and 129.2–541 GeV [22]. Within the remaining allowed mass region, an excess of events near 125 GeV was reported by both experiments. In 2012 the proton–proton centre-of-mass energy was increased to 8 TeV and by the end of June an additional integrated luminosity of more than 5 fb^{-1} had been recorded by each of these experiments, thereby enhancing significantly the sensitivity of the search for the Higgs boson.

This Letter reports the results of a search for the SM Higgs boson using samples collected by the CMS experiment, comprising data recorded at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ and 8 TeV. The search is performed in

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Measurements of Higgs boson production and couplings in diboson final states with the ATLAS detector at the LHC ☆

ATLAS Collaboration *

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ABSTRACT

Measurements are presente
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1. Introduction

The discovery of a new particle of mass about 125 GeV in the search for the Standard Model (SM) Higgs boson at the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [1], reported in July 2012 by the ATLAS [2] and CMS [3] Collaborations, is a milestone in the quest to understand the origin of electroweak symmetry breaking [4–9].

This Letter presents measurements of several properties of the newly observed particle, including its mass, production strengths and couplings to fermions and bosons, using diboson final states[1]: $H \to \gamma\gamma$, $H \to ZZ^* \to 4\ell$, and $H \to WW^* \to \ell\nu\ell\nu$. Spin studies are reported elsewhere [10]. Due to the outstanding performance of the LHC accelerator throughout 2012, the present data sample is a factor of ~ 2.5 larger than that used in Ref. [2]. With these additional data, many aspects of the ATLAS studies have been improved: several experimental uncertainties have been reduced and new exclusive analyses have been included. In particular, event categories targeting specific production modes have been introduced, providing enhanced sensitivity to different Higgs boson couplings.

The results reported here are based on the data samples recorded with the ATLAS detector [11] in 2011 (at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV) and 2012 (at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV), corresponding to integrated luminosities of about 4.7 fb^{-1} and 20.7 fb^{-1}, respectively. Similar studies, including also fermionic decays, have been reported recently by the CMS Collaboration using a smaller dataset [12].

This Letter is organised as follows. Section 2 describes the data sample and the event reconstruction. Section 3 summarises the

* *E-mail address:* atlas.publications@cern.ch.
[1] Throughout this Letter, the symbol ℓ stands for electron or muon.

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Measurements of Higgs boson production and couplings in diboson final states with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

ATLAS Collaboration (Georges Aad (Freiburg U.) *et al.*) *Afficher les 2923 auteurs*

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Abstract (arXiv)
Measurements are presented of production properties and couplings of the recently discovered Higgs boson using the decays into boson pairs, H --> gamma-gamma, H --> ZZ* --> 4 leptons and H --> WW --> 2 leptons + 2 neutrinos. The results are based on the complete pp collision data sample recorded by the ATLAS experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider at centre-of-mass energies of 7 TeV and 8 TeV, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of about 25/fb. Evidence for Higgs boson production through vector-boson fusion is reported. Results of combined fits probing Higgs boson couplings to fermions and bosons, as well as anomalous contributions to loop-induced production and decay modes, are presented. All measurements are consistent with expectations for the Standard Model Higgs boson.

Note: *Temporary entry*; 23 pages plus author list (38 pages total), 13 figures, 10 tables, submitted to Physics Letters B All figures including auxiliary figures are available at http://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PAPERS/HIGG-2013-02/
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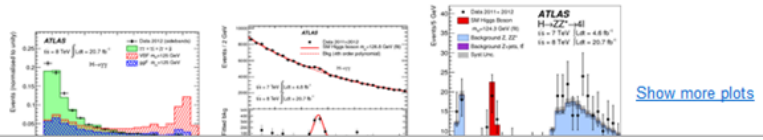

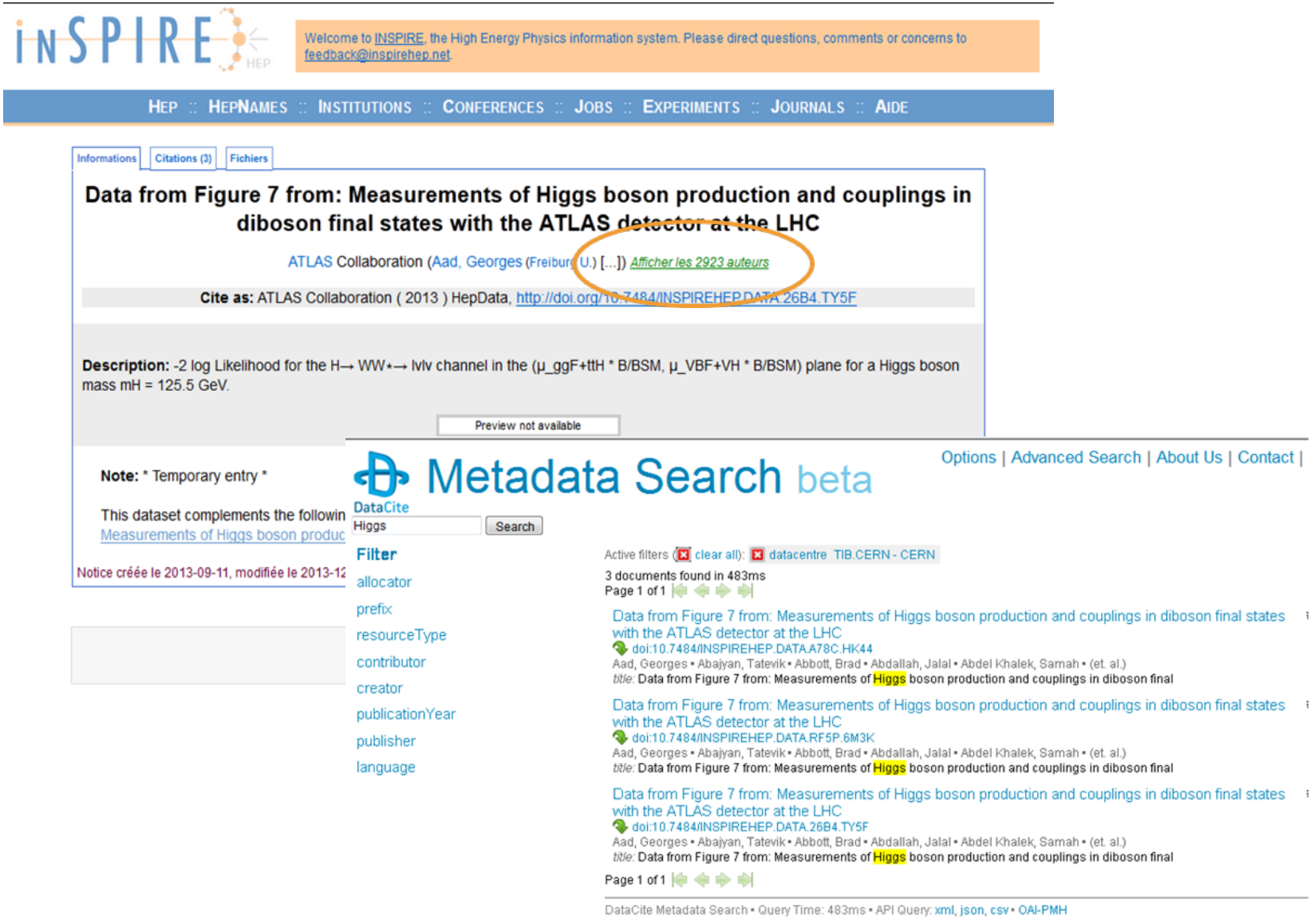
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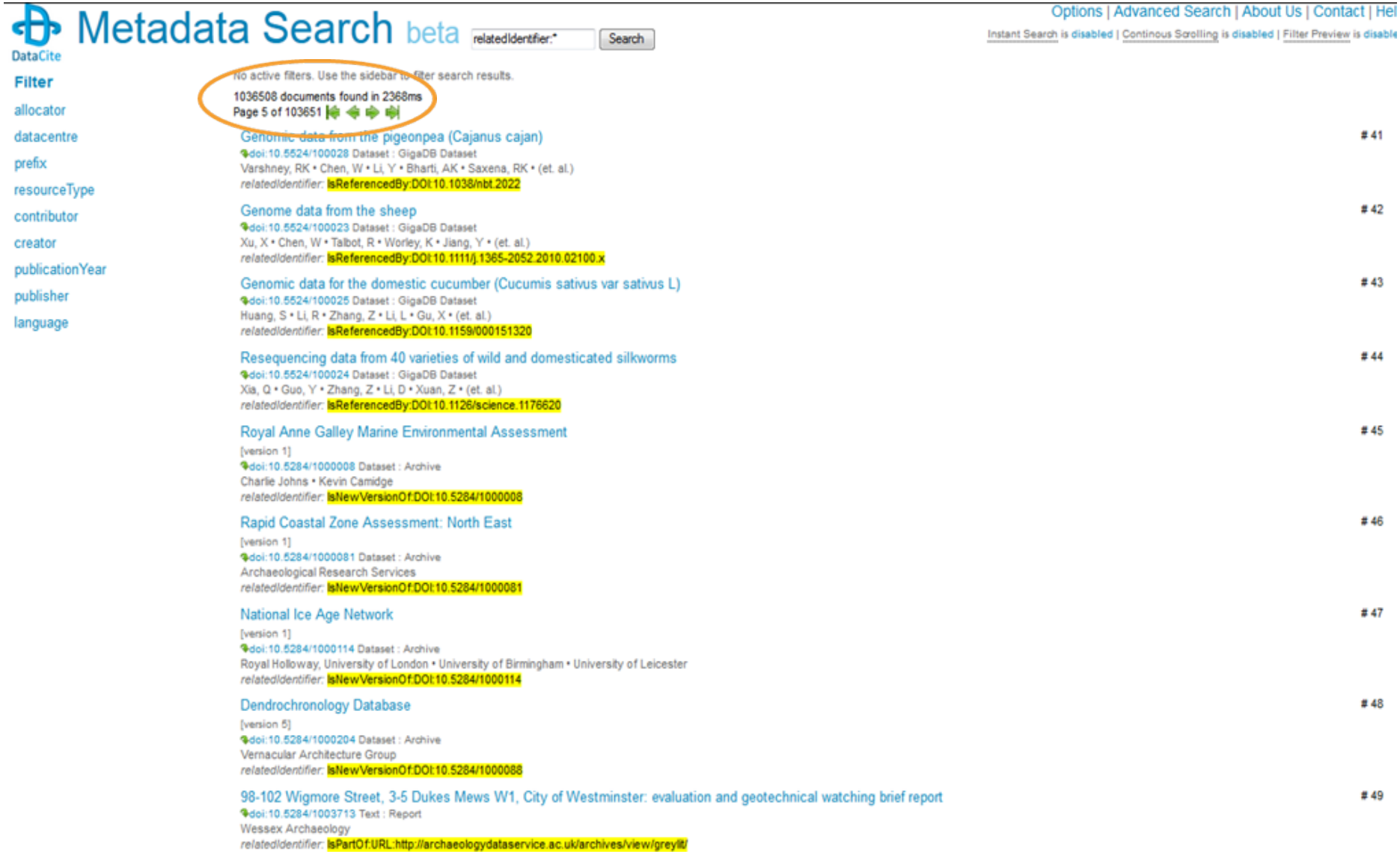

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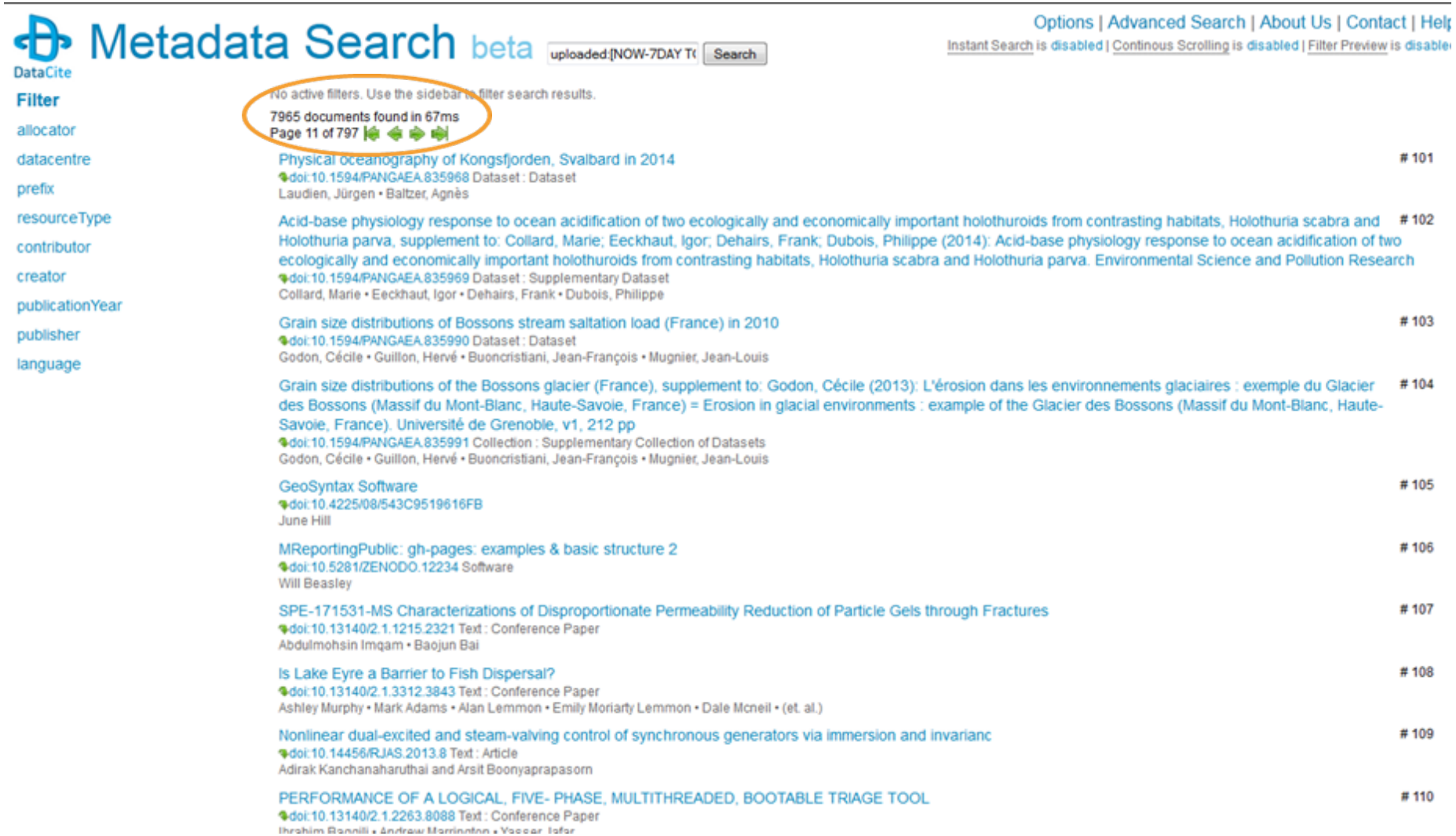

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OAI-PMH Data Provider Beta

DataCite

http://oai.datacite.org

What is this service?

This DataCite service exposes metadata stored in the DataCite Metadata Store (MDS) using the Open Archives Initiative Protocol for Metadata Harvesting (OAI-PMH).

Who can use this service?

This service is open to everyone and is meant to be accessed by OAI-PMH compliant harvesters or any application that issues OAI-PMH requests. The service base address is `http://oai.datacite.org/oai` and the service identifier is available here.

What is OAI-PMH?

In brief, OAI-PMH provides a set of services that enables exposure and harvesting of repository metadata. The protocol is comprised of six verbs that specify the service being invoked, they are:

- **Identify** - used to retrieve information about the repository.
- **ListIdentifiers** - used to retrieve record headers from the repository.
- **ListRecords** - used to harvest full records from the repository.
- **ListSets** - used to retrieve the set structure of the repository.
- **ListMetadataFormats** - lists available metadata formats that the repository can disseminate.
- **GetRecord** - used to retrieve an individual record from the repository.

Selective harvesting can be performed by the use of accompanying parameters. Available parameters are:

- **identifier** - specifies a specific record identifier.
- **metadataPrefix** - specifies the metadata format that the records will be returned in.
- **set** - specifies the set that returned records must belong to.
- **from** - specifies that records returned must have been created/update/deleted on or after this date.
- **until** - specifies that records returned must have been created/update/deleted on or before this date.
- **resumptionToken** - a token previously provided by the server to resume a request where it last left off.

The verbs and parameters can be combined to issue requests to the service such as:

```
http://oai.datacite.org/oai?verb=Identify
http://oai.datacite.org/oai?verb=ListIdentifiers&metadataPrefix=oai_dc
http://oai.datacite.org/oai?verb=ListRecords&from=2011-06-01T00:00:00Z&metadataPrefix=oai_dc
```

For more details on the protocol, its implementation, and uses please visit the OAI-PMH web site.

Available Metadata Formats

The DataCite OAI-PMH Data Provider is able to disseminate records in the following formats:

OAI Dublin Core (oai_dc)

As a minimum requirement for OAI-PMH compliance, metadata must be made available in the OAI Dublin Core format. For more information please see the OAI-PMH web site.

OAI DataCite (oai_datacite)

This metadata format has been specifically established for the dissemination of DataCite records using OAI-PMH. In addition to the original DataCite metadata, this format contains several other elements describing the version of the metadata, whether it is of reference quality, and the registering datacentre. For more information about this format and its schema please see the Datacite OAI schema web si

http://data.datacite.org/MIME_TYPE/DOI

DataCite Content Service

Service for displaying DataCite metadata

Different formats (BibTeX, RIS, **RDF**, etc.)

What is this service?

Firstly, this service exposes metadata stored in the DataCite Metadata Store (MDS) using multiple formats. Secondly, data centres who participate in DataCite can define their own formats, both for data and metadata. In short, DataCite data centres can submit multiple URLs (associated with MIME types) per registered dataset. This service will allow you to access those URL by providing MIME type and DOI.

There are two ways of using this service: HTTP content negotiation or HTML links.

Content negotiation

In this method you will *not* access this service directly. Instead, you will make a DOI resolution via dx.doi.org using an HTTP client (not your regular web browser!) which allows you to specify HTTP Accept header. Content negotiation for DOI names is a collaborative effort of CrossRef and DataCite and it is endorsed by IDF. For details on how to use DOI Content Negotiation documentation please be sure to check our documentation.

HTML links

This method can be used with a regular web browser. In order to get a specific format please construct URL following this pattern:

http://data.datacite.org/MIME_TYPE/DOI

DataCite

DataCite Content Service

Content Negotation (through MIME-Type)

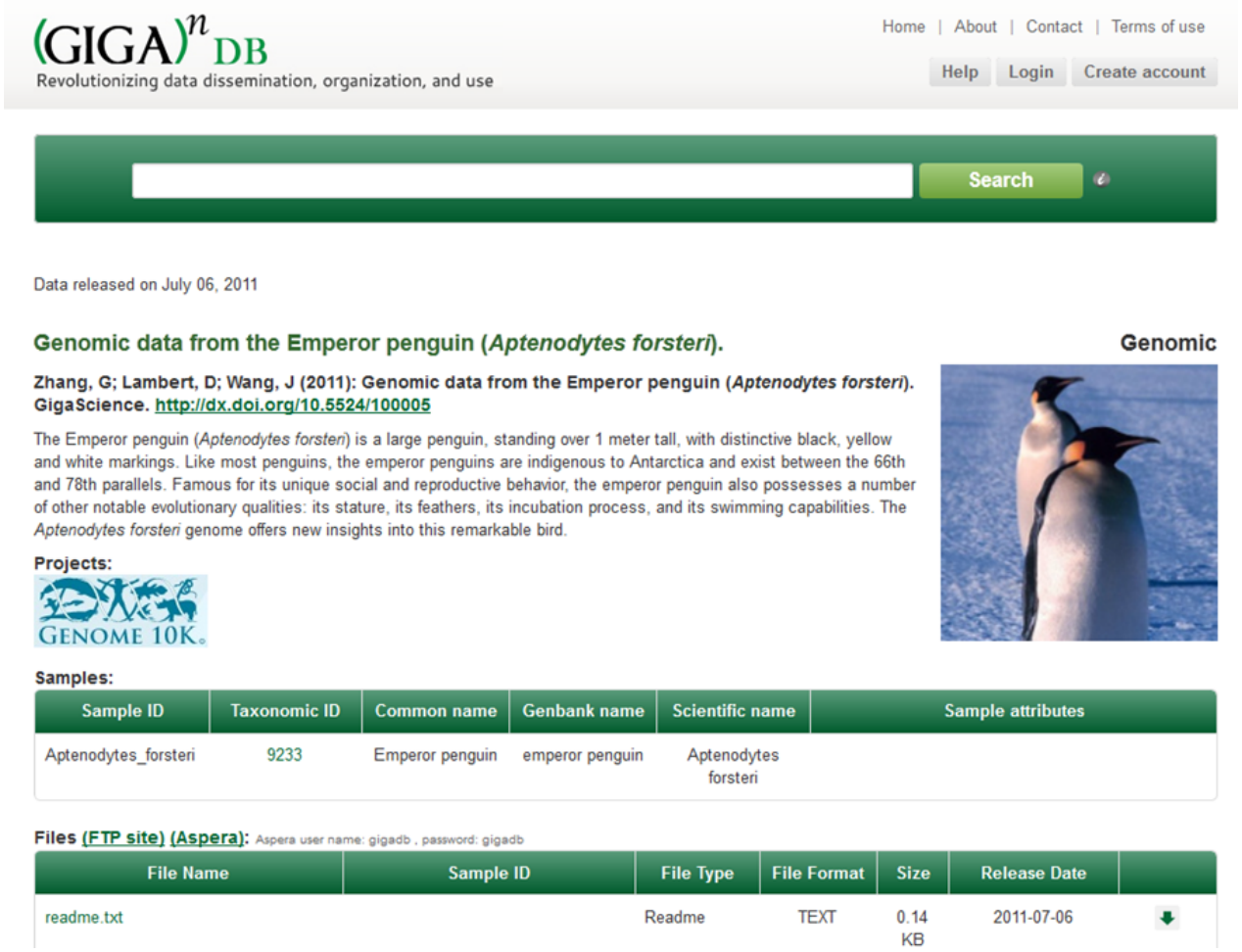
- Access through DOI proxy (http://dx.doi.org)
- First implemented by CNRI and CrossRef

Optimized for m2m communication using the accept header of the http protocol

```
curl -L -H "Accept: MIME_TYPE" http://dx.doi.org/DOI
```

Documentation: http://www.crosscite.org/cn/

DataCite



Resolving to the resource location (landing page)

http://dx.doi.org/10.5524/100005

Resolving to the citation / to the RDF metadata

http://data.datacite.org/application/x-datacite+text/10.5524/100005

Li, j; Zhang, G; Lambert, D; Wang, J (2011): Genomic data from Emperor penguin. GigaScience. http://dx.doi.org/10.5524/100005

http://data.datacite.org/application/rdf+xml/10.5524/100005

```
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:owl="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#"
  xmlns:j.0="http://purl.org/dc/terms/" > <rdf:Description
  rdf:about="http://dx.doi.org/10.5524/100005">
  <j.0:identifier>10.5524/100005</j.0:identifier> <j.0:creator>Li,
  J</j.0:creator> <j.0:creator>Zhang, G</j.0:creator>
  <j.0:creator>Wang, J</j.0:creator>
  <owl:sameAs>doi:10.5524/100005</owl:sameAs>
  <owl:sameAs>info:doi/10.5524/100005</owl:sameAs>
  <j.0:publisher>GigaScience</j.0:publisher> <j.0:creator>Lambert,
  D</j.0:creator> <j.0:date>2011</j.0:date> <j.0:title>Genomic
  data from the Emperor penguin (Aptenodytes forsteri)</j.0:title>
  </rdf:Description></rdf:RDF>
```

DOI Citation Formatter beta

DataCite crossref mEDRA

DOI: 10.1594/PANGAEA.724325 Style: angewandte- Locale: en-US Format

- american-phytopathological-society-numeric
- american-society-for-microbiology
- american-society-of-civil-engineers
- american-society-of-mechanical-engineers
- amiens
- analytica-chimica-acta
- anesthesia-and-analgesia
- angewandte-chemie
- animal-behaviour
- annalen-des-naturhistorischen-museums-wien
- annales
- annals-of-biomedical-engineering
- annals-of-botany

geographers

DOI Citation Formatter beta

DataCite crossref mEDRA

DOI: 10.1594/PANGAEA.724325 Style: angewandte- Locale: en-US Format

[1] Storz, David, Schulz, Hartmut, Waniek, Joanna J, Schulz-Bull, Detlef, Kucera, Michal, 2009, DOI 10.1594/PANGAEA.724325.

Research data repositories

DataCite

Helping you to find, access, and reuse data

Repositories

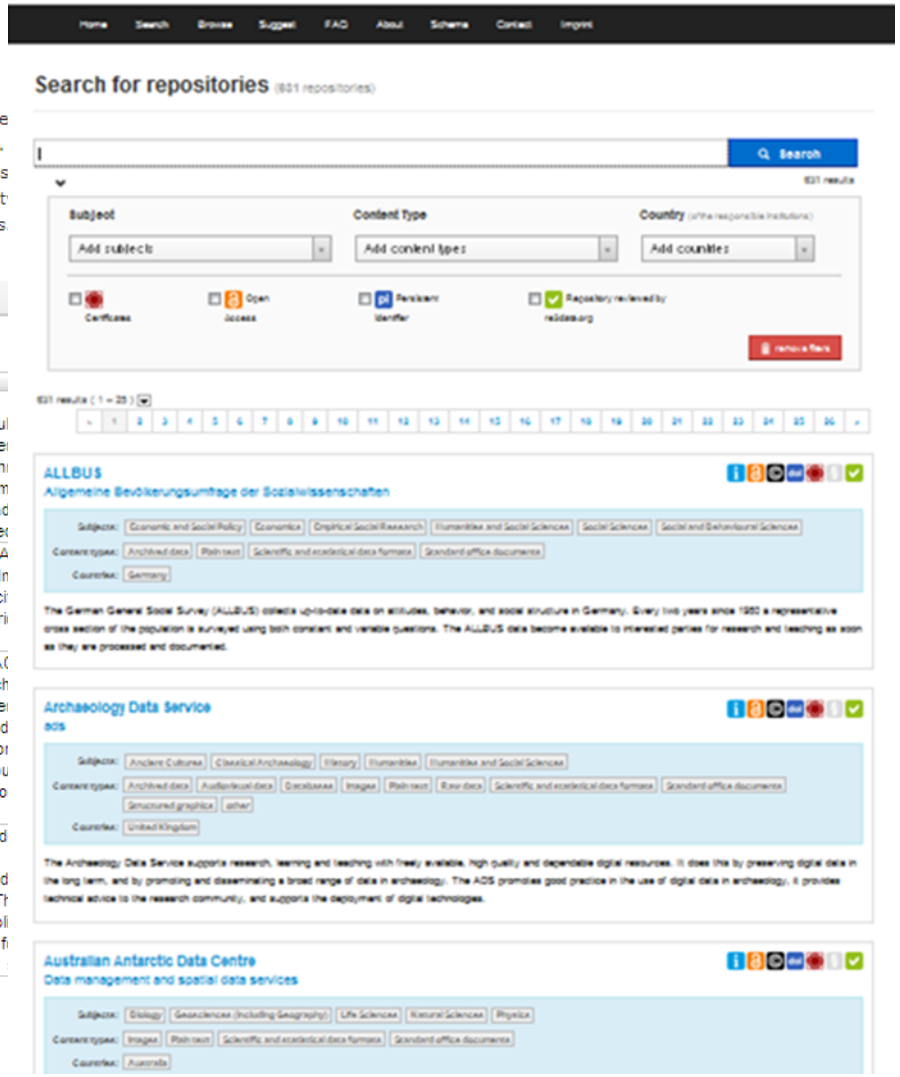
Databib is a tool for helping people identify and locate online repositories of research data. Use
bibliographers create and curate records that describe data repositories that users can search.
This list is a working document. It is provided for information purposes only: DataCite provides
endorsements as to the quality or suitability of the repositories listed. We encourage communit
developing this resource. Please contact us or DataBib directly to suggest changes or additions.
list can be downloaded from Google Docs.

Databib : Repositories

Title	URL	Authority	Subjects	
3TU.Datacentrum	http://datacentrum.3tu	3TU.Federation of Technical Universities of the Netherlands	Radar meteorology, Land use, Traffic flow, Physics, Climate, Hydrology, Watershed hydrology, Cryoelectronics	A mul Nethe tech from upload biome
Access to Archival Databases (AAD)	http://aad.archives.go	U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, The	Political activists, Social history, Government information	The A Adn Speci peri
ACEpepDB: Peptide Database	http://www.cftri.com	Central Food Technological Research Institute	Peptide hormones, Peptide drugs, Peptide antibiotics, Food industry and trade	A Tech Scie and reco sou additio
Addgene Plasmid Database	http://www.addgene	Addgene	Molecular biology, Plasmids--Research, Plasmids--Genetics, Plasmids, Sequence alignment (Bioinformatics)	Add Add Th publi data f

re3data.org

REGISTRY OF RESEARCH DATA REPOSITORIES



http://databib.org

Databib & re3data.org: JOINING FORCES

5 principles of agreement

1) Openness
2) Optimal quality assurance
3) Development of innovative functionalities
4) Shared leadership
5) Sustainability

From presentation M.Kindling and M.Witt at DataCite Annual Conference 2014

re3data.org
REGISTRY OF RESEARCH DATA REPOSITORIES

Related initiatives

- Thomson-Reuters Data Citation Index
- European Persistant Identifier Consortium (EPIC)
- ODIN European project (ORCID and DataCite Interoperability Network)
- CODATA/ICSTI Working Group on Data Citation
- FORCE 11 / Data Citation Synthesis Group
- OpenAIREplus project
- Research Data Alliance
- World Data System (ICSU-WDS)

DataCite

Related initiatives

- Thomson-Reuters Data Citation Index
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- FORCE 11 / Data Citation Synthesis Group
- OpenAIREplus project → Zenodo
- Research Data Alliance
- World Data System (ICSU-WDS)

DataCite

Paving the way to an open scientific information space: OpenAIREplus – linking peer-reviewed literature to associated data.

Updated on 09 September 2013

OpenAIREplus (2nd Generation of Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe
early December. The 30 month project, funded by the EC 7th Framework Programme
with OpenAIRE, extending the mission further to facilitate access to the entire Open A
production of the European Research Area, providing cross-links from publications to
schemes. This large-scale project brings together 41 pan-European partners, includin
research communities.
The project will capitalise on the successful efforts of the OpenAIRE project which is r
implementing the EU Open Access Pilot project into a service phase, enabling researc
and ERA funded research publications into Open Access repositories. The current pu
networks will be expanded to attract data providers from domain specific scientific a
design of OpenAIREplus will seamlessly guide the researcher to Open Access researc
consortium will pave the way to support the research work of European scientists an
multi-disciplinary science" says Dr. Norbert Lossau, Scientific Coordinator of OpenAIR
Göttingen State and University Library, Germany.

Creating a robust, participatory service for the cross-linking of peer-reviewed scientific publications and associated datasets is the principal goal of OpenAIREplus. As scholarly communication touches upon many disciplines, the project's horizontal outreach will facilitate collaboration across data infrastructures, providing information to scientists, non-scientists as well as to providers of value-added services. The project will establish an e-Infrastructure to harvest, enrich and store the metadata of Open Access scientific datasets. Innovative underlying technical structures will be deployed to support the management of and inter-linking between associated scientific data.

07 June 2013

Dataset Open access

JCR Journals, sorted by Impact Factor 2011 with the JCR edition indication

Blasco-Gil, Yolanda ; Peset, Fernanda ; González, Luis-Millán

(show affiliations)

Description of the spreadsheet: "Journals in JCR sorted by IF'11" lists the journals from Thomson Reuters JCR website; it's sorted by edition (science and social science) and Impact Factor 2011 descending (but not difunded). Fields: Abbreviated Journal title, ISSN, JCR ed. Methodology: 1. We copy and paste from the web pages the list in a unique spreadsheet. 2. We agregate the JCR edition: SCI=1 and SSCI=2. 3. We sort by Edition and Impact Factor and delete this column values. 4. We upload the excel file to data banks

Note: http://www.datasea.es/

Files

Name	Date	Size	
JCRjourn.xls	07 Jun 2013	1.4 MB	Download

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Keyword(s):
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Article

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El Profesional de la Informacion

Issue: Volume 20, Number 2 / March-April 2011

Pages: 165 - 174

URL: Linking Options

Open Data y *Linked Open Data*: Su Impacto en el Área de Bibliotecas y Documentación

Fernanda Peset [A1], Antonia Ferrer-Sapena [A2], Imma Subirats-Coll [A3]

[A1] Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Camino de Vera, s/n. 46022 Valencia

[A2] Depto. de Comunicación Audiovisual, Documentación e Historia del Arte, UPV Camino de Vera, s/n. 46022 Valencia

[A3] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Roma, Italia

Abstract:

We show the first steps of the initiatives Open data and Linked open data as sources of innovation in the field of information management. As the *Open Access* movement (OA) and the *Open Archives Initiative* (OAI) implied some years ago, these two initiatives constitute a shock that reverberated in technological innovation and the structure of the Web. We present a global overview of *Open data* and national projects related to government data. Four Spanish local or regional administrations have already begun to release their data: in chronological order, Asturias, Euskadi, Zaragoza and Catalonia. In the case of *Linked open data* we also provide a global

07 June 2013

Dataset Open access

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Blasco-Gil, Yolanda ; Peset, Fernanda ; González, Luis-Millán

(show affiliations)

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Note: http://www.datasea.es/

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Publication date:
07 June 2013

DOI
10.6084/m9.figshare.714141

Keyword(s):
Journals Citations Reports, Indexed journals 2011, Impact Factor, bibliometrics, journals

Related publications and datasets:
Referenced by:
10.3145/epi.2011.mar.06

Collections:
Communities
Datasets
Open Access

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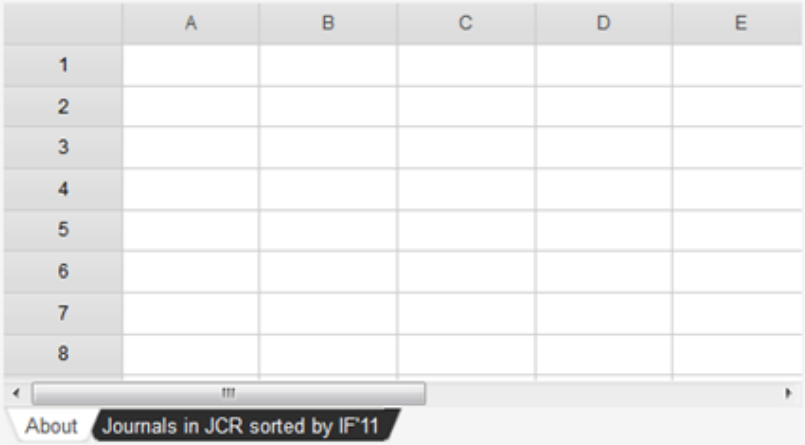
JCR Journals, sorted by Impact Factor 2011 with the JCR edition indication



	A	B	C	D	E
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3					
4					
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6					
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8					

About | Journals in JCR sorted by IF'11

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Description

Description of the spreadsheet:

Published on 07 Jun 2013 - 16:58 (GMT)
Filesize is 1.30 MB

Categories

- Science Policy
- Sociology

Authors

Fernanda Peset
Yolanda Blasco
Luis-Millán González

Tags

jcr · Indexed journals 2011 · Impact Factor · bibliometrics · journals

License (what's this?)

Export

A Google-based alien detector

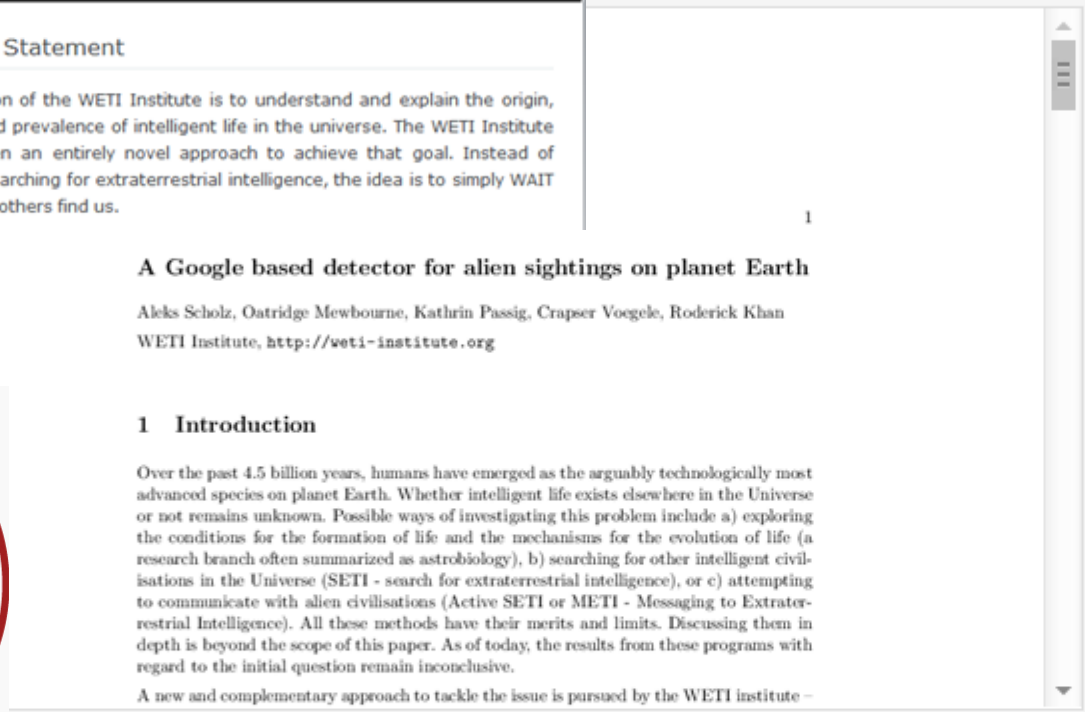
The WETI Institute

Navigation

- Home
- Mission
- FAQ
- Staff
- Research

Mission Statement

The mission of the WETI Institute is to understand and explain the origin, nature and prevalence of intelligent life in the universe. The WETI Institute has chosen an entirely novel approach to achieve that goal. Instead of actively searching for extraterrestrial intelligence, the idea is to simply WAIT - until the others find us.



1

A Google based detector for alien sightings on planet Earth

Aleks Scholz, Oatridge Mewbourne, Kathrin Passig, Crapser Voegele, Roderick Khan
WETI Institute, http://weti-institute.org

1 Introduction

Over the past 4.5 billion years, humans have emerged as the arguably technologically most advanced species on planet Earth. Whether intelligent life exists elsewhere in the Universe or not remains unknown. Possible ways of investigating this problem include a) exploring the conditions for the formation of life and the mechanisms for the evolution of life (a research branch often summarized as astrobiology), b) searching for other intelligent civilisations in the Universe (SETI - search for extraterrestrial intelligence), or c) attempting to communicate with alien civilisations (Active SETI or METI - Messaging to Extraterrestrial Intelligence). All these methods have their merits and limits. Discussing them in depth is beyond the scope of this paper. As of today, the results from these programs with regard to the initial question remain inconclusive.

A new and complementary approach to tackle the issue is pursued by the WETI institute –

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Cite this: Scholz, Aleks (2012): A Google-based alien detector. figshare. http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.93964

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1763 views

Published on 01 Aug 2012

Filesize is 225.10 KB

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- Mental Health
- Atmospheric Scien
- Astrophysics
- Applied Computer S
- Anthropology
- Aerospace Enginee

Authors

Aleks Scholz

Tags

DRYAD

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DataDryad.org is a curated general-purpose repository that makes the data underlying scientific publications discoverable, freely reusable, and citable. Dryad has integrated data submission for a growing list of journals; submission of data from other publications is also welcome.

Submit data now

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Recently Published Data

Haff TM, Magrath RD (2013) Data from: To call or not to call: parents assess the vulnerability of their young before warning them about predators. *Biology Letters* http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.234d8

Marcil-Ferland D, Festa-Bianchet M, Matin AM, Pelletier F (2013) Data from: Despite catch-up, prolonged growth has detrimental fitness consequences in a long-lived vertebrate. *The American Naturalist* http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.36951

Tseng M, Myers JH (2014) Data from: The relationship between parasite fitness and host condition in an insect - virus system. *PLoS ONE* http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.v3t23

Seebacher F, Grigaltchik VS (2014) Data from: Embryonic developmental temperatures modulate thermal acclimation of performance curves in tadpoles of the frog Limnodynastes peronii. *PLoS ONE* http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.1t0h0

García-Cerro S, Martínez P, Vidal V, Corrales A, Flórez J, Vidal R, Rueda N, Arbonés ML, Martínez-Cué C (2014) Data from: Overexpression of Dyrk1A is implicated in several cognitive, electrophysiological and neuromorphological alterations found in a mouse

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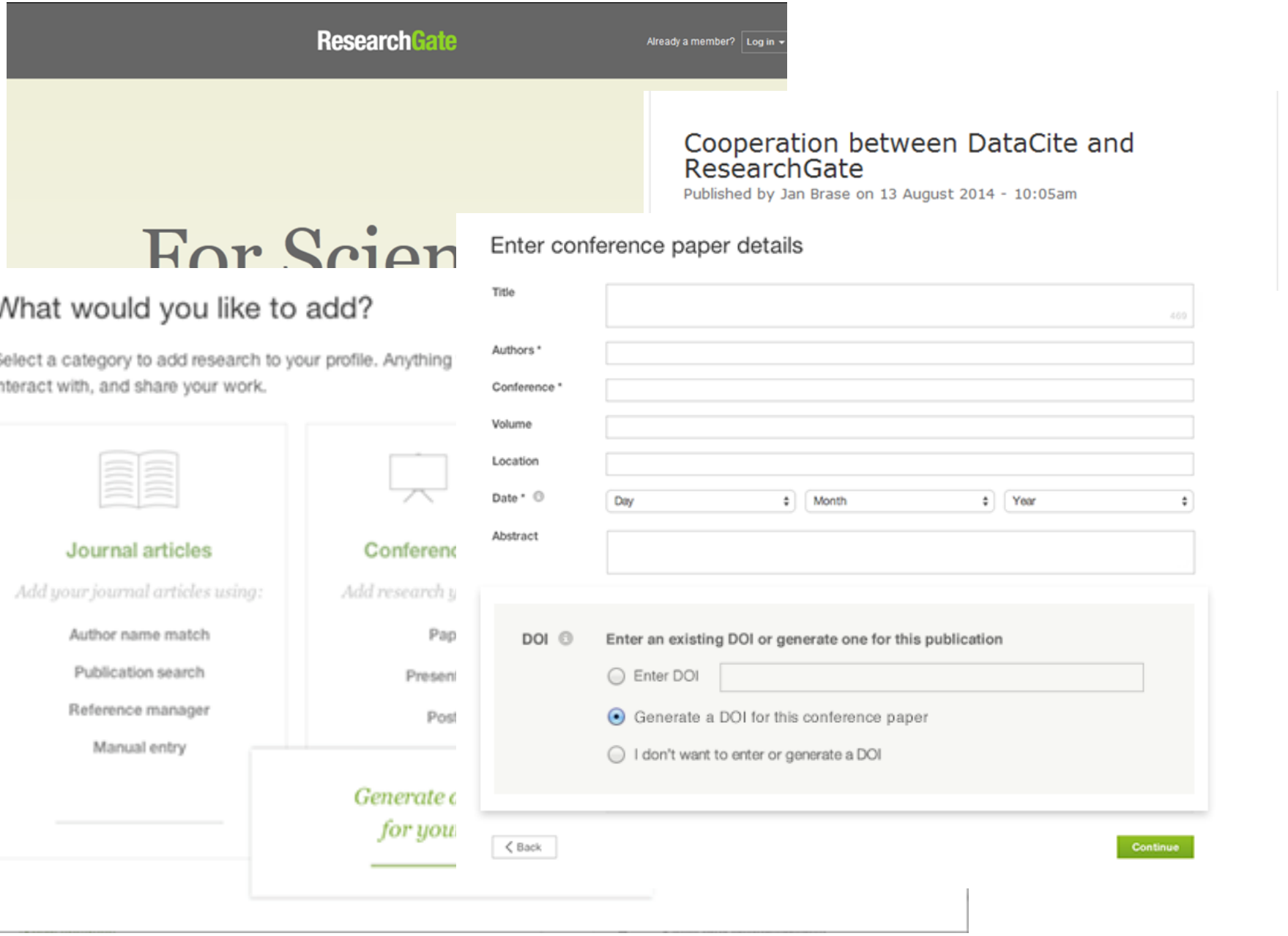
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Already a member?
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Cooperation between DataCite and ResearchGate
Published by Jan Brase on 13 August 2014 - 10:05am
What would you like to add?
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Back
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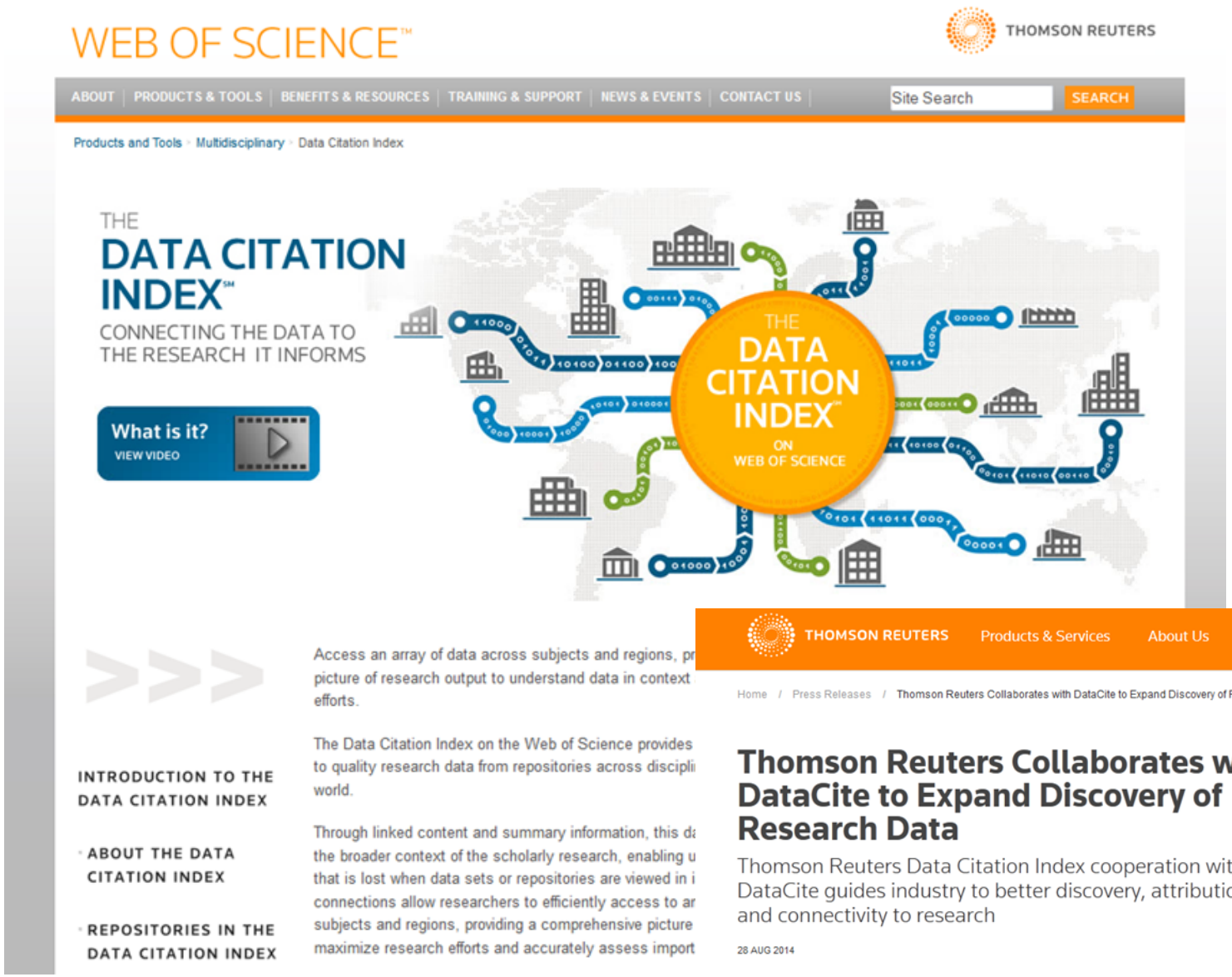


Measures of data citation and use

DATA CITATION INDEX

From presentation N.Robinson at DataCite Annual Conference 2014

- Enable the discovery of data repositories, data studies and data sets in the context of traditional literature
- Link data to research publications
- Help researchers find data sets and studies and track the full impact of their research output
- Provide expanded measurement of researcher and institutional research output and assessment
- Facilitate more accurate and comprehensive bibliometric analyses

Launched October 2012

4M data records

From presentation N.Robinson at DataCite Annual Conference 2014

METADATA PROCESSING

Repository provides metadata feed

- Collaboration on metadata handling

Normalisation and enhancement of metadata

- Controlled vocabularies
- Indexing

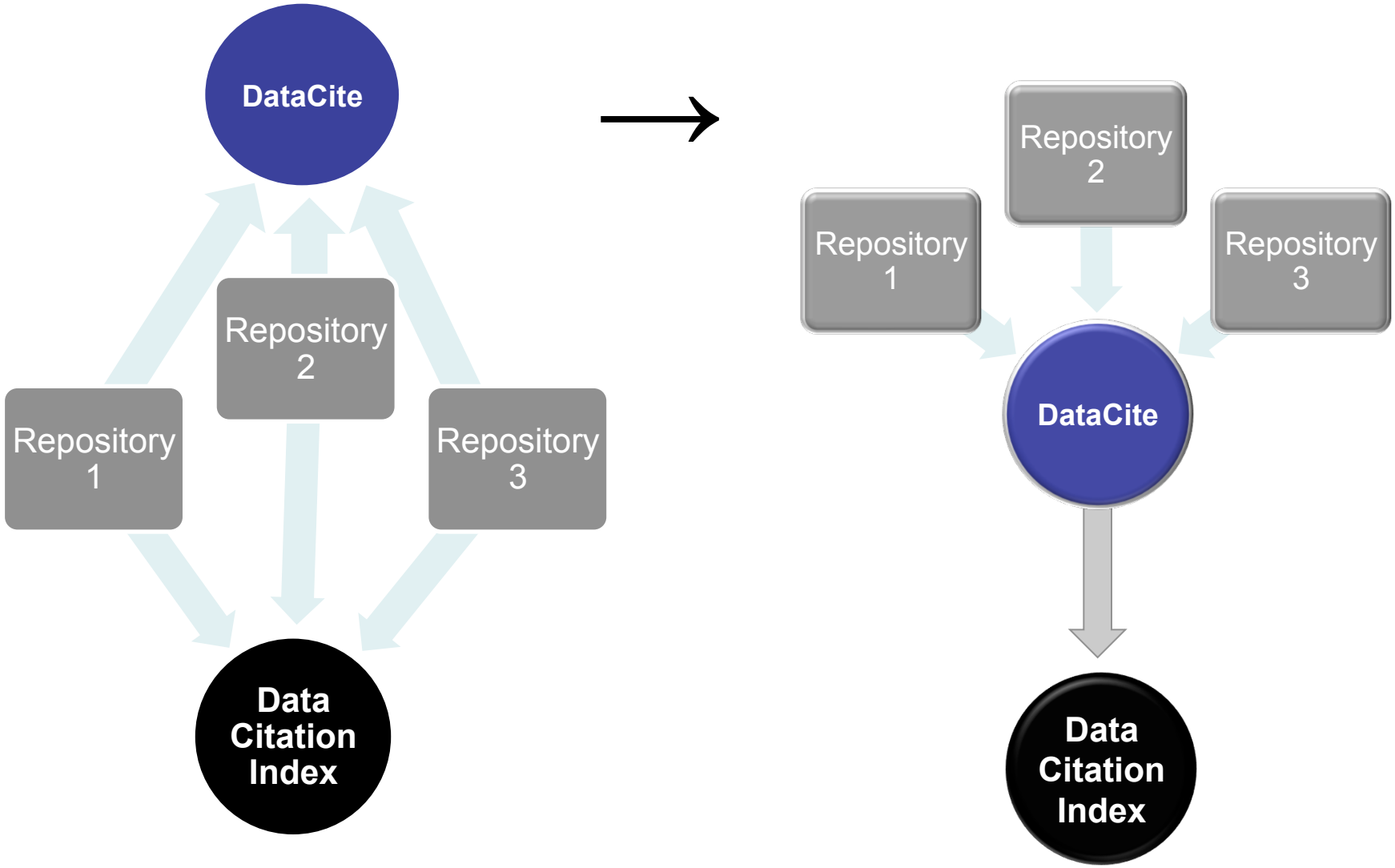
Loading to DCI as data object records

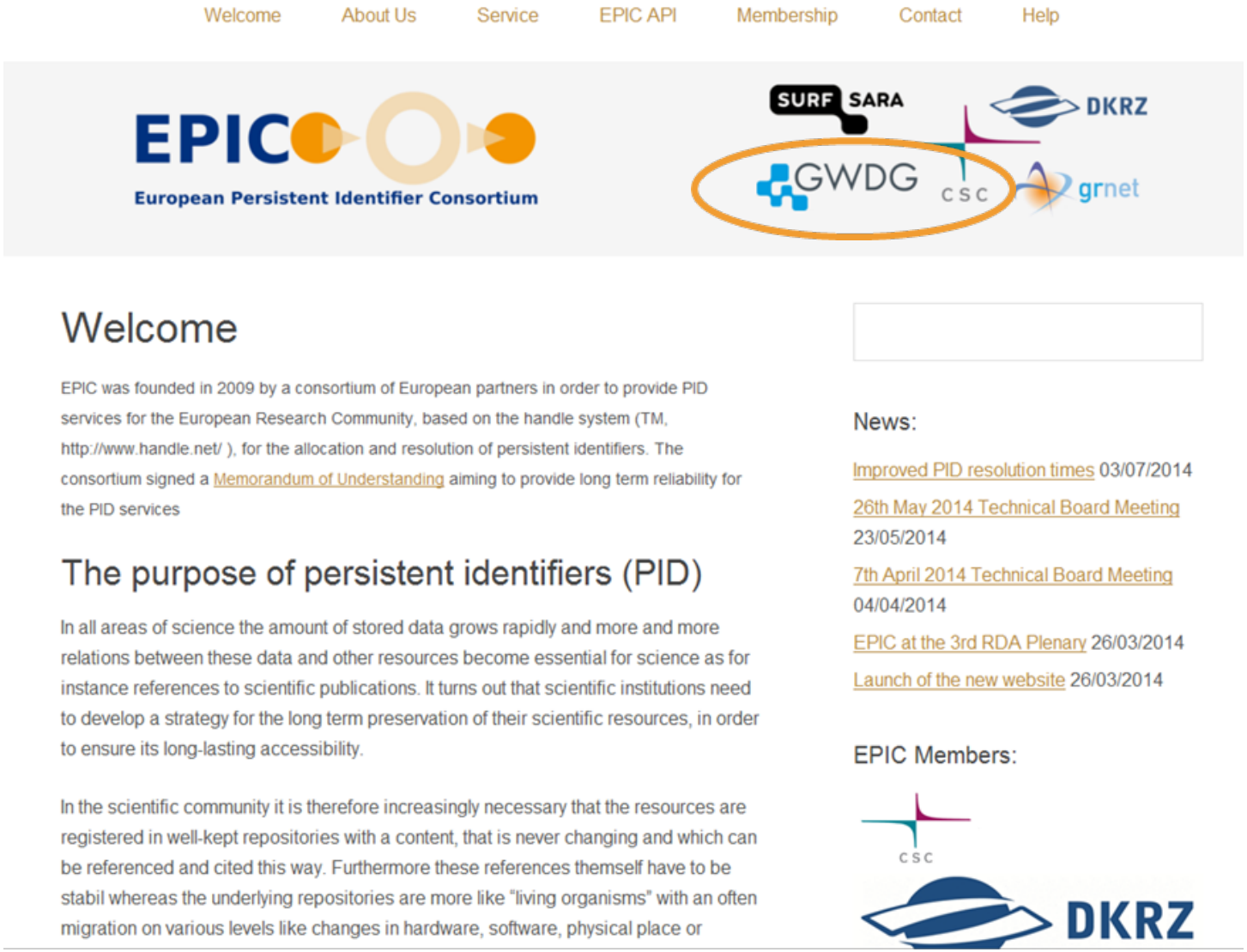
- Citations from repository
- Citations from literature

Metrics

- Citation counts

Partnership with DataCite





Agreement between DataCite and EPIC – special DOI prefix

Home

What is ODIN?

ODIN – *ORCID and DataCite Interoperability Network* - is a two-year project which started in September 2012, funded by the European Commission's 'Coordination and Support Action' under the FP7 programme.

Partners in ODIN are innovators in science, information science and the publishing industry: CERN, the British Library, ORCID, DataCite, Dryad, arXiv and the Australian National Data Service (see **Partners**).

The ODIN mission

ODIN will build on the ORCID and DataCite initiatives to uniquely identify scientists and data sets and connect this information across multiple services and infrastructures for scholarly communication. It will address some of the critical open questions in the area:

- Referencing a data object
- Tracking of use and re-use
- Links between a data object, subsets, articles, rights statements and every person involved in its life-cycle.

Read more

ODIN project, ORCID and DataCite Interoperability Network

ODIN

Recent Posts

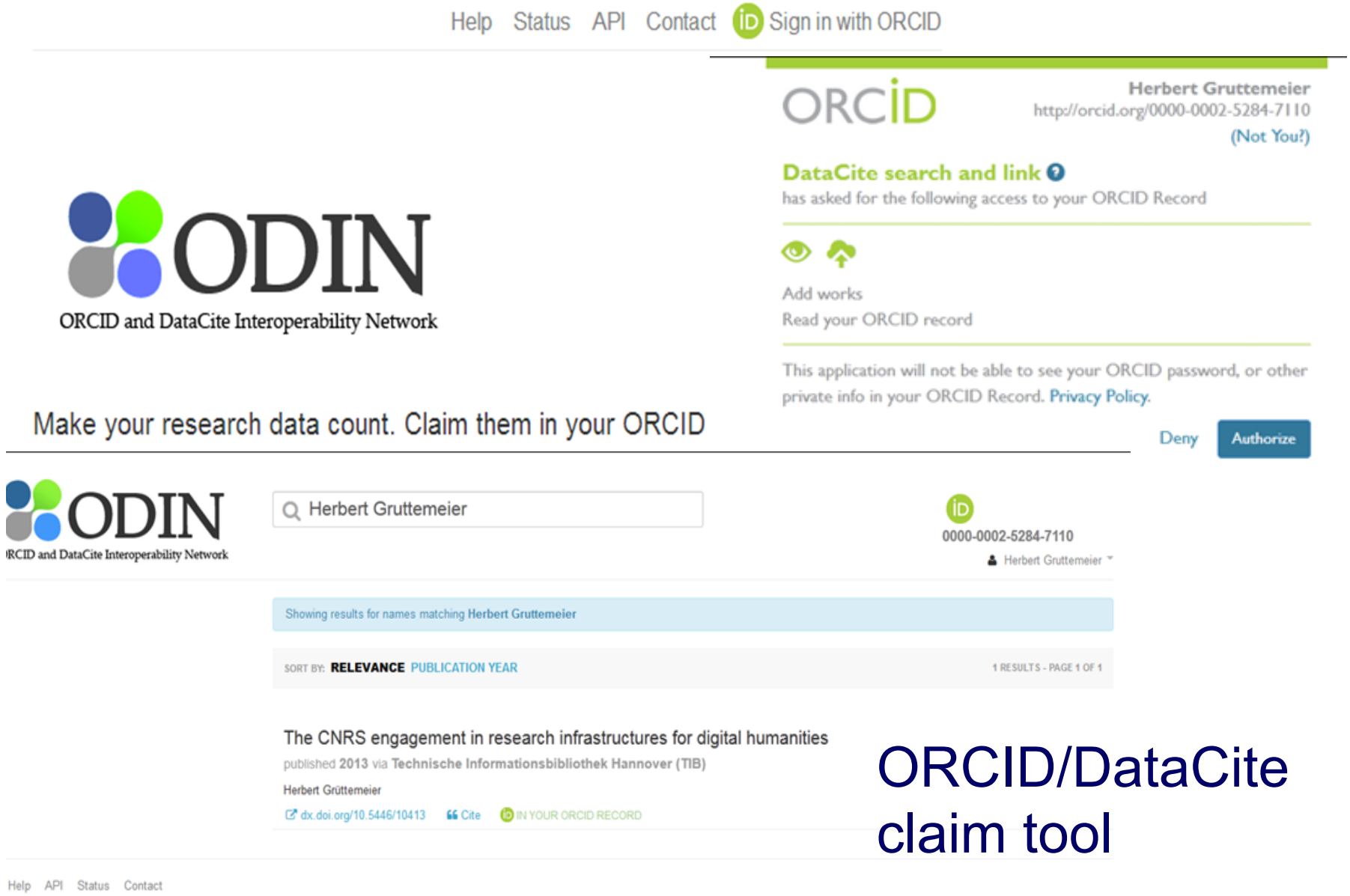
New material available! September 30, 2014

ORCID and DataCite: Towards Holistic Open Research September 19, 2014

Second data webinar: After ODIN – looking to the future September 12,

http://odin-project.eu

http://datacite.labs.orcid-eu.org/



ORCID/DataCite claim tool

Saturday, October 20, 2012

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- Other Organizations
- Contact the Task Group

International Council for Science : Committee on Data for Science and Technology

< home > < newsletter > < discussion list > < data science journal > < contact > < members area >

CODATA

Data Science Journal, Volume 12, 13 September 2013

Data Citation Standards and Practices Ta

Approved by the CODATA 27th General Assembly in Cape Town 2010

The need for robust data citation capabilities

As the growth of electronic publishing of literature has created new challenges, such a
years into the future, the growth in online datasets (as distinguished from literature) pl
the basis for increased incentives, recognition, and rewards for scientific data activitie
online digital data holds the promise of allowing peer-examination and review of conc
subsequent users to make new and unforeseen uses and analyses of the same data

This promise, however, depends upon the ability to reliably identify, locate, access, int
online data is complicated by the lack established practices for referring to portions or
for a document, typically there is no such hard-copy of a database. Even if it were feas
referring to portions of a database, analogous to the volume and page numbers, or titl
publications.

As funding sources for scientific research have begun to require data management pl
incentives, and conventions to support data citation, preservation, and accessibility be
disciplines already underway. One important group is DataCite. Others remain ad hoc
ICSTI, together with representatives from several other organizations, would examine
common practices and standards in the scientific community.

Issues Requiring Attention

There are many issues that need to be addressed in establishing standards and goo
Group would consider, prioritize, and address as appropriate.

A. Technical

1. Interoperability and Facilitation of Re-use. There is already considerable diversity in
databases. There is every reason to expect that new modalities and formats for storin
2. Citation Formats. What data citation conventions have been developed already? Ho
3. Metadata. How do metadata conventions or standards affect citation formats?
4. Database Versioning. Datasets are more dynamic than documents, and this creates additional challenges for citation practice. When should the dataset as a whole be cited? How can a specific, time-fixed version be cited? What changes to the data constitute a new contribution or added value? How should this be acknowledged? How are database versions controlled and labelled?

OUT OF CITE, OUT OF MIND:

THE CURRENT STATE OF PRACTICE, POLICY, AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE CITATION OF DATA

CODATA-ICSTI Task Group on Data Citation Standards and Practices

Edited by Yvonne M. Socha

http://www.codata.org/taskgroups/TGdatacitation/index.html

The Amsterdam Manifesto on Data Citation Principles

Preface:
We wish to promote best practices in data citation to facilitate access to data sets and to enable attribution and reward for those who publish data. Through formal data citation, the contributions to science by those that share their data will be recognized and potentially rewarded. To that end, we propose that:

1. Data should be considered citable products of research.

2. Such data should be held in persistent public repositories.

3. If a publication is based on data not included with the article, those data should be cited in the publication.

4. A data citation in a publication should resemble a bibliographic citation and be located in the publication's reference list.

5. Such a data citation should include a unique persistent identifier (a DataCite DOI recommended, or other persistent identifiers already in use within the community).

6. The identifier should resolve to a page that either provides direct access to the data or information concerning its accessibility. Ideally, that landing page should be machine-actionable to promote interoperability of the data.

7. If the data are available in different versions, the identifier should provide a method to access the previous or related versions.

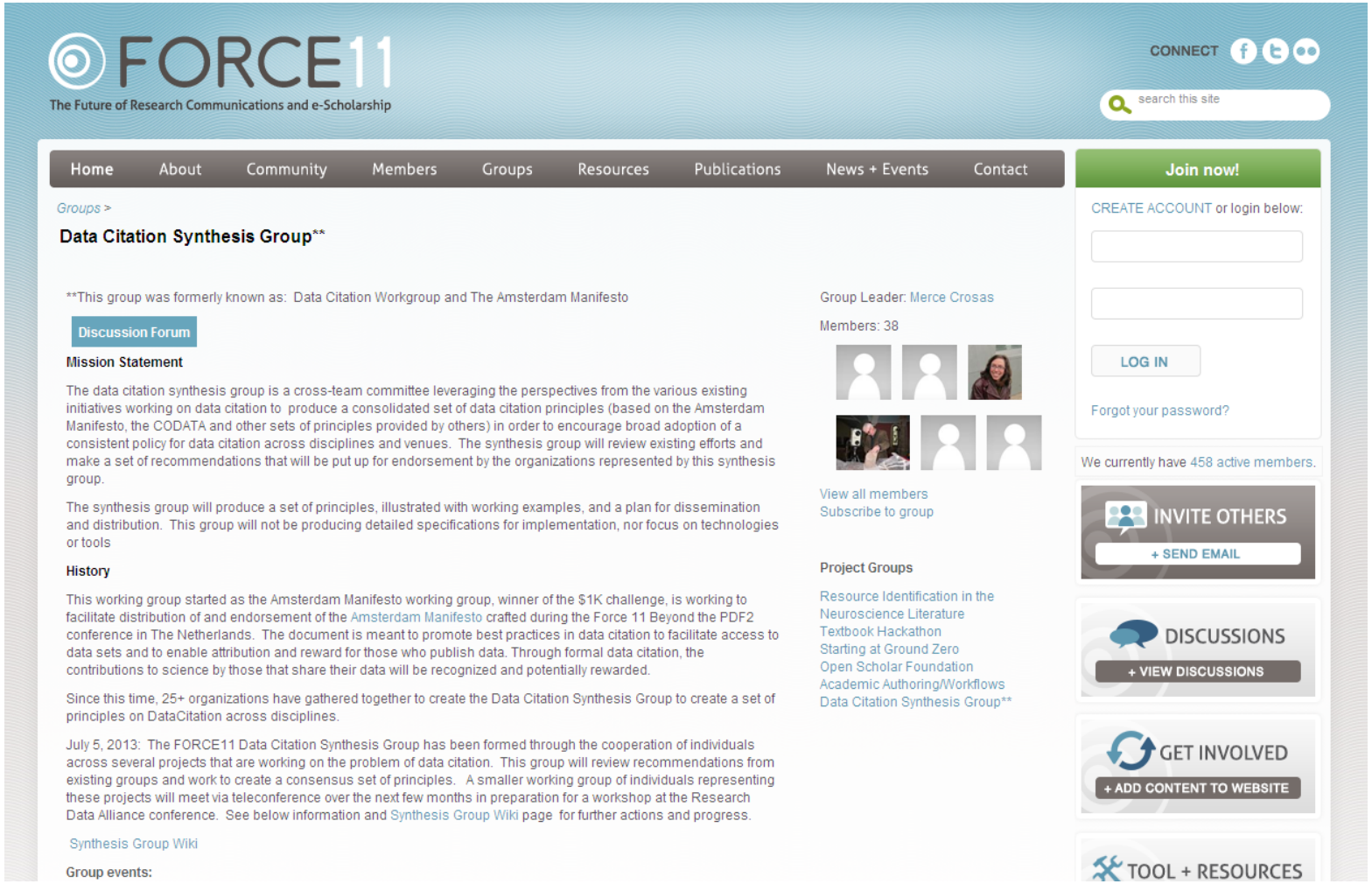
8. Data citation should facilitate attribution of credit to all contributors

About

This Manifesto was created during the Beyond the PDF 2 Conference in Amsterdam, 20 March 2013.

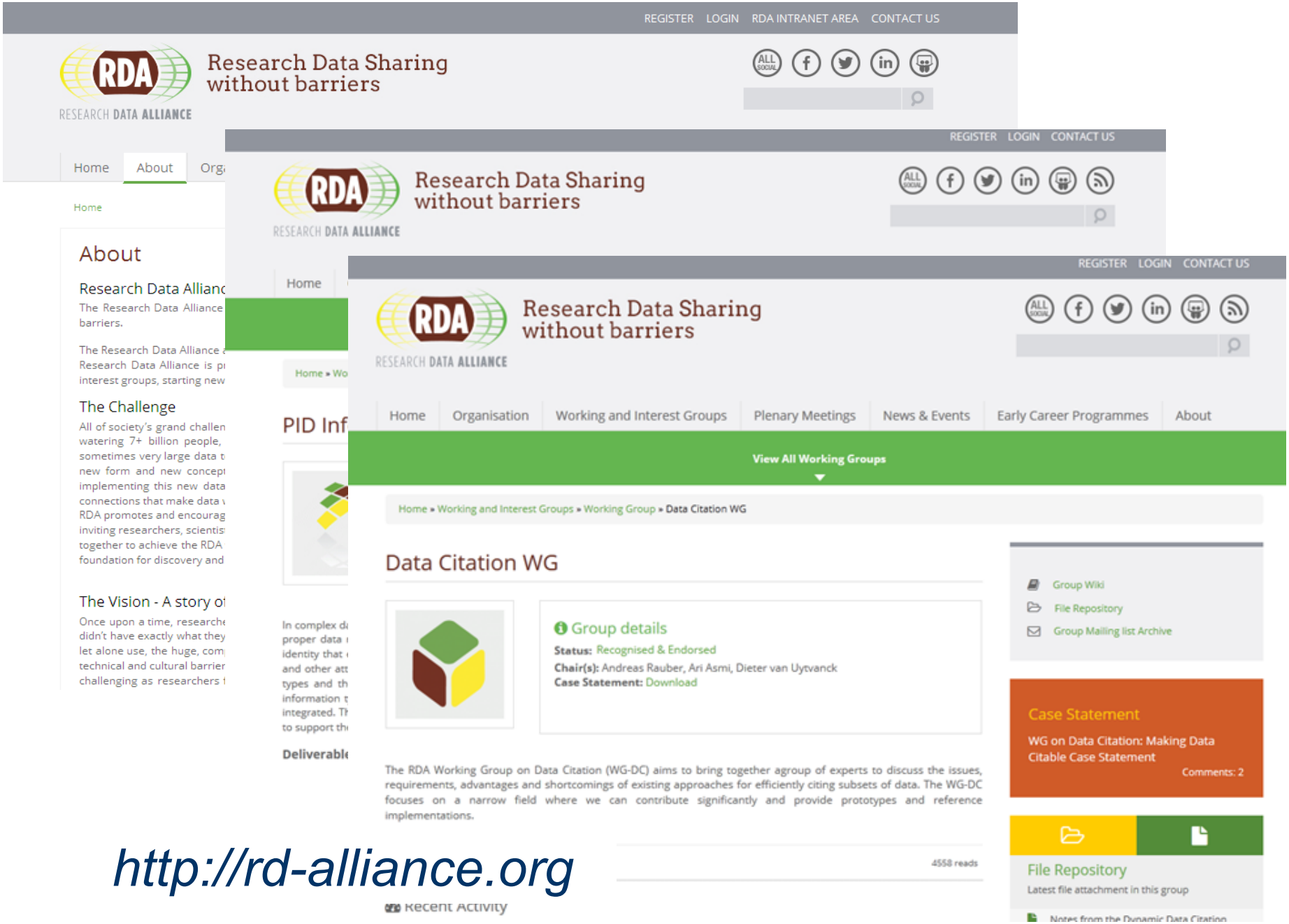
Original authors are Mercè Crosas, Todd Carpenter, David Shotton and Christine Borgman.

Original document with comments from BTPDF2



DECLARATION OF DATA CITATION PRINCIPLES

~~AMSTERDAM MANIFESTO~~



http://rd-alliance.org

RDA-WDS Publishing Data Interest Group

Data Publishing 2020: Proposal for a Coordinated Approach

Preface

The following case statements build on a range of initiatives in publishing data. In late 2012 an ICSU-WDS initiative on data publication was started and endorsed in 2013 by RDA as an RDA-WDS Interest Group (IG) on Publishing Data. The aim of this proposal is to identify and define best practice for publishing data and to test its implementation across the core stakeholders involved: Researchers, Institutions, Data Centres, Scholarly Publishers, and Funders. Currently, publishing data faces certain core problem, which are best ironed out in its early days, when the habits and customs are still flexible. The original ICSU-WDS concept addresses essential problems in this area and implications for the different stakeholders. Moreover, it was clear from the outset that topics are interlinked and that it will be difficult to address them separately. For this reason, we have decided to bring 4 Working Groups (WGs) under one umbrella to work on these topics in close conjunction.

These 4 working groups cover the following aspects of data publishing:

- Workflows
- Bibliometrics
- Services and registry
- Cost recovery models

These 4 WGs are closely interlinked. For example, bibliometrics on published data depends on the way data are published and cited, which in turn strongly influences the way services

http://www.icsu-wds.org

http://datacite.inist.fr

Thank you!


Knowledge for Life
ZB MED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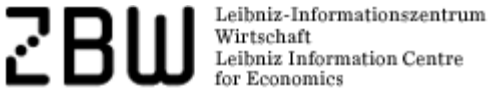
Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences


ZBW
Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft
Leibniz Information Centre for Economics


TIB
TECHNISCHE INFORMATIONSBIBLIOTHEK


สำนักงาน
คณะกรรมการวิจัยแห่งชาติ
วช.
NRCT
National Research Council of Thailand


CERN


NRC·CNRC
CISTI
ICIST


inist


TU Delft


VE
RI
TAS


BRITISH LIBRARY


SAEON
South African Environmental Observation Network


IEEE


MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA
1825


TARTU ÜLIKOOL
1632
UNIVERSITAS TARTUENSIS


DTU


GWDG
Gesellschaft für wissenschaftliche Datenverarbeitung mbH Göttingen


KiSTi
www.kisti.re.kr


SND Swedish National Data Service


华大基因
BGI


ETH
Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich


University of California
CDL
California Digital Library


ICSU
WORLD DATA SYSTEM


osti.gov


PURDUE
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES


Japan Link Center
Welcome to Japan Link Center, JaLC!


DCC


ands
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL DATA SERVICE


ICPSR
A PARTNER IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH


Microsoft
Research


CRUI
Conferenza dei Rettori delle Università Italiane