HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN

Nachnutzbare Strategien und Werkzeuge für das Forschungsdatenmanagement

Universitäre Zentraleinrichtungen als Akteure im FDM

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Gegründet 1810

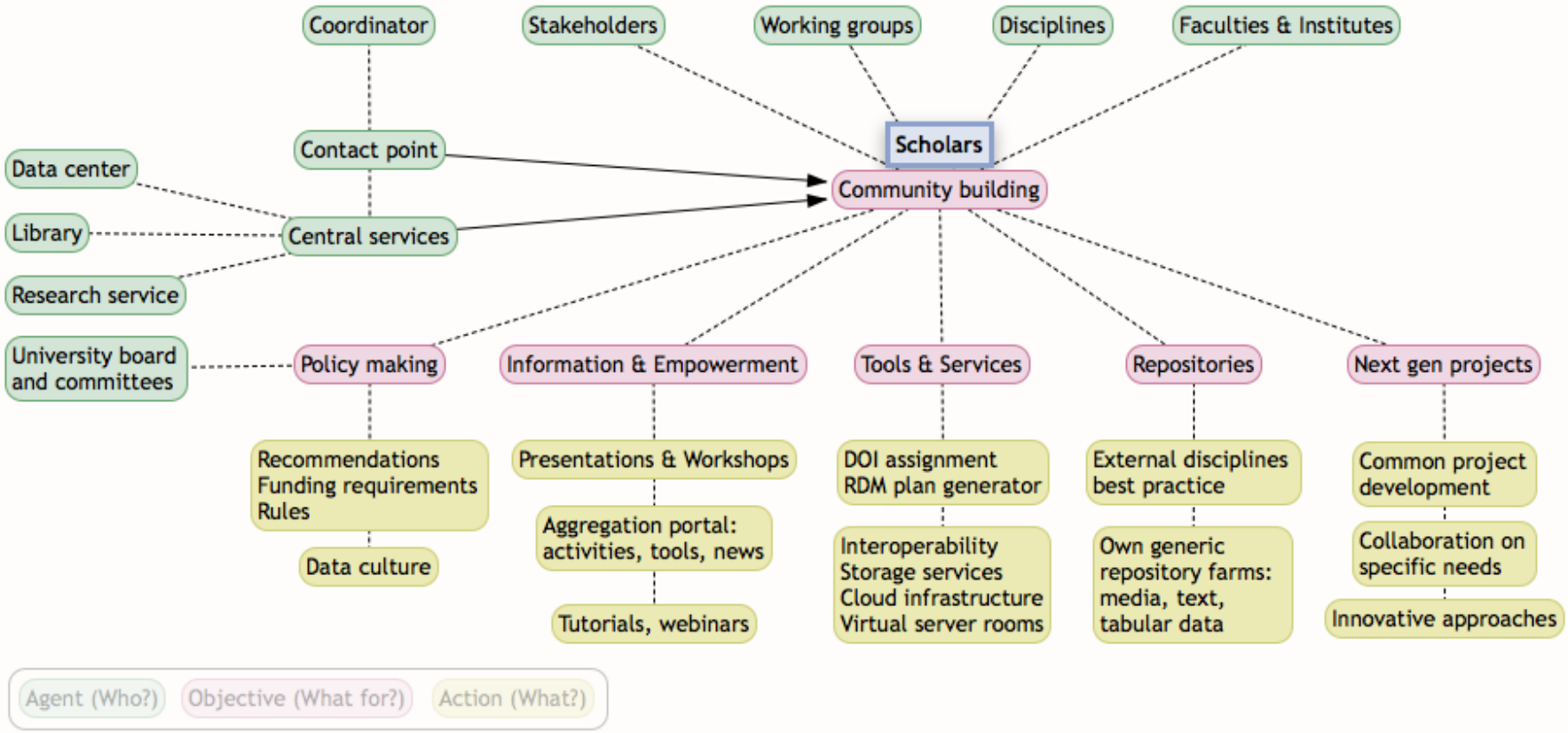
Fakultäten:	9
Studierende:	~35,000
Studiengänge:	190
Professuren :	424(488)
Wiss.MA:	2,000
N.-Wiss. MA:	1,500
sHK:	1,900

3 Campus, ~180 Gebäude

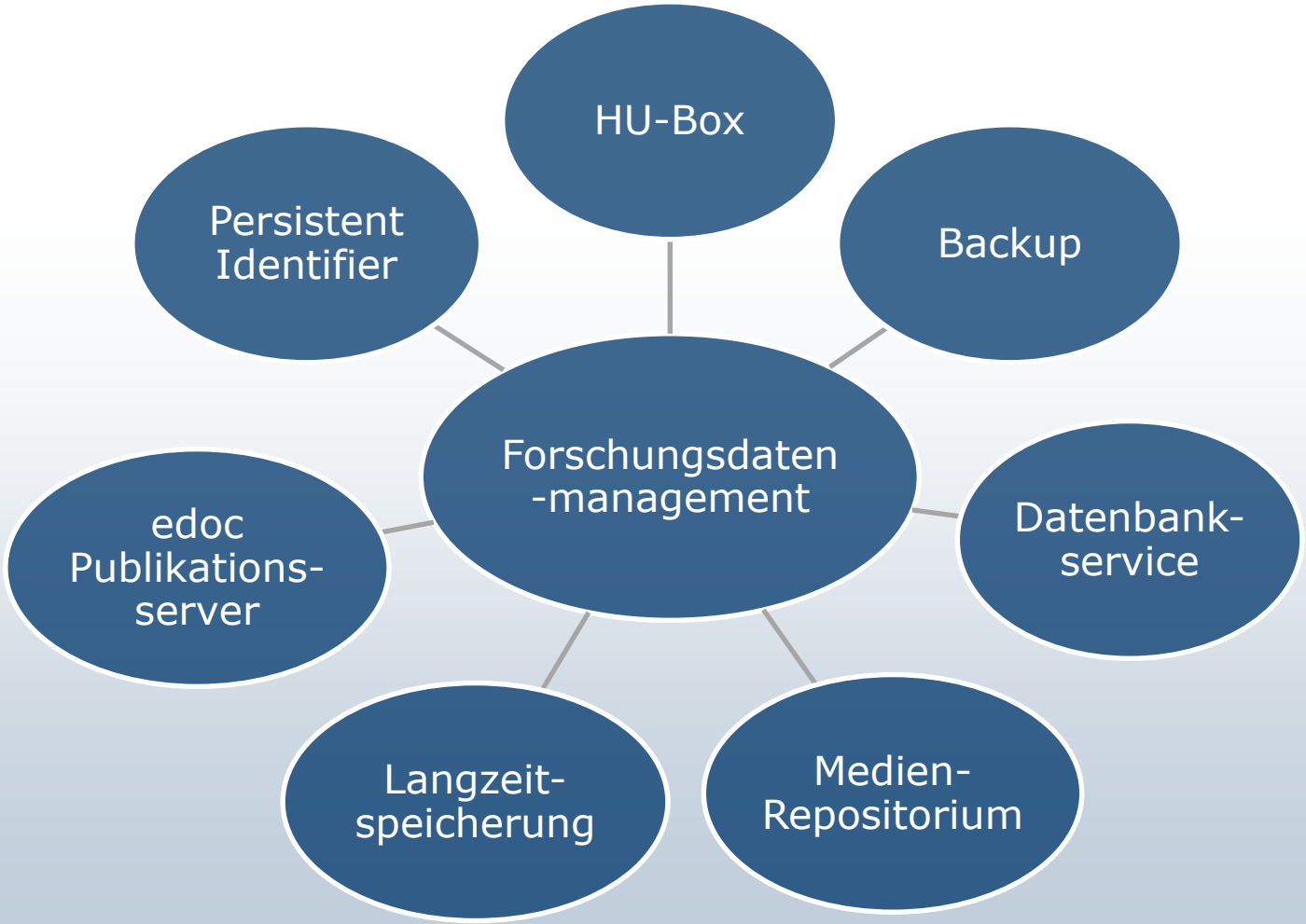

Erwin Schrödinger-Zentrum

Forschungsdatenmanagement an der HU

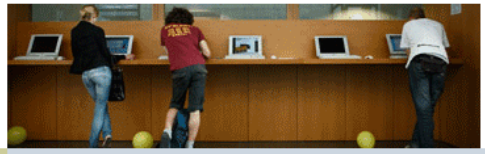
Gesamtkonzeption



Technische Tools und Dienste der HU Berlin zum Forschungsdatenmanagement



https://hu.berlin/dataman



HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN

Computer and Media Service
Research data management

Welcome
Work with research data
Share research data
Information

Students | Staff

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin | Computer and Media Service | Research data management

DE EN

Work with research data

- Find research data
- Cite research data
- Create datamanagement plan
- Secure research data

Share research data

- Find repository
- Documentation and metadata
- Select license
- Persistent identification

Information

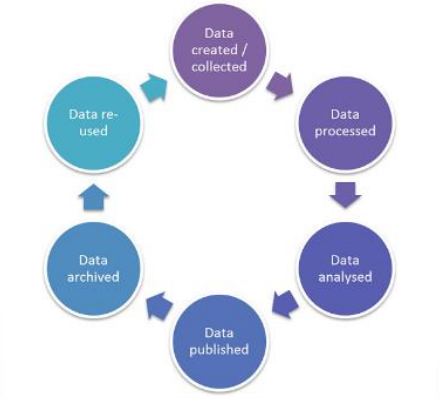
- Relevance of research data
- Principles of the university
- Discipline-specific policies
- Further reading

Support

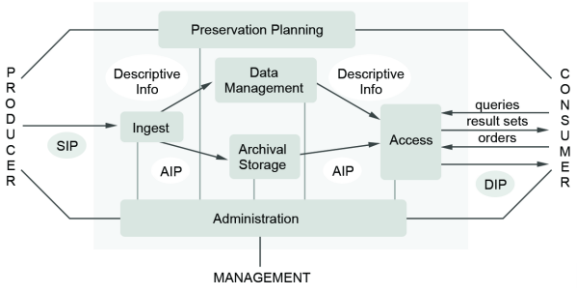
- Training
- Material
- Contact

Sandra Golda

Herausforderungen für das Forschungsdatenmanagement

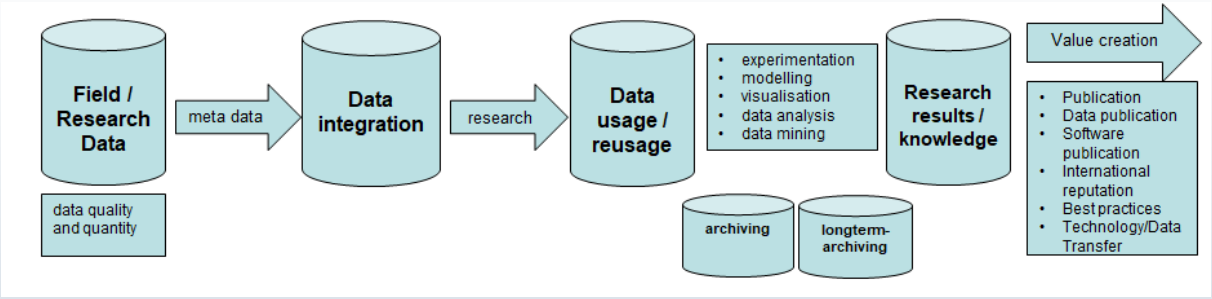


The Data Lifecycle, Lancaster University

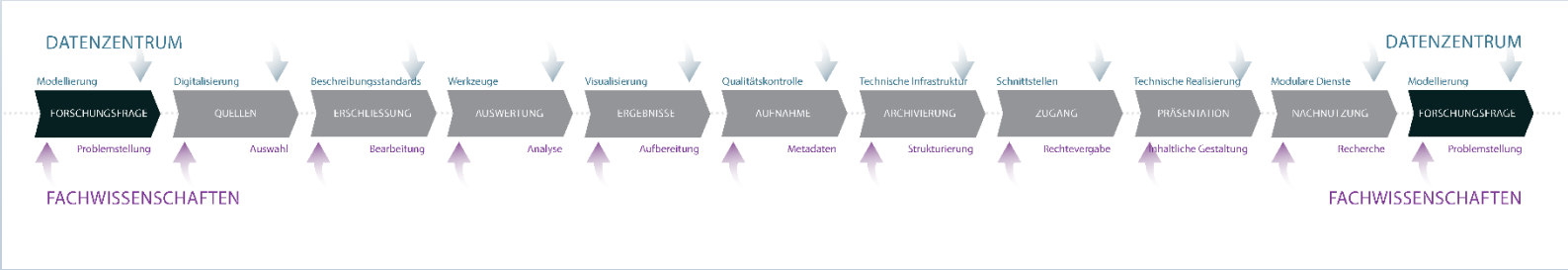


OAIS Modell

DDI version 3.0 Combined Life Cycle Model

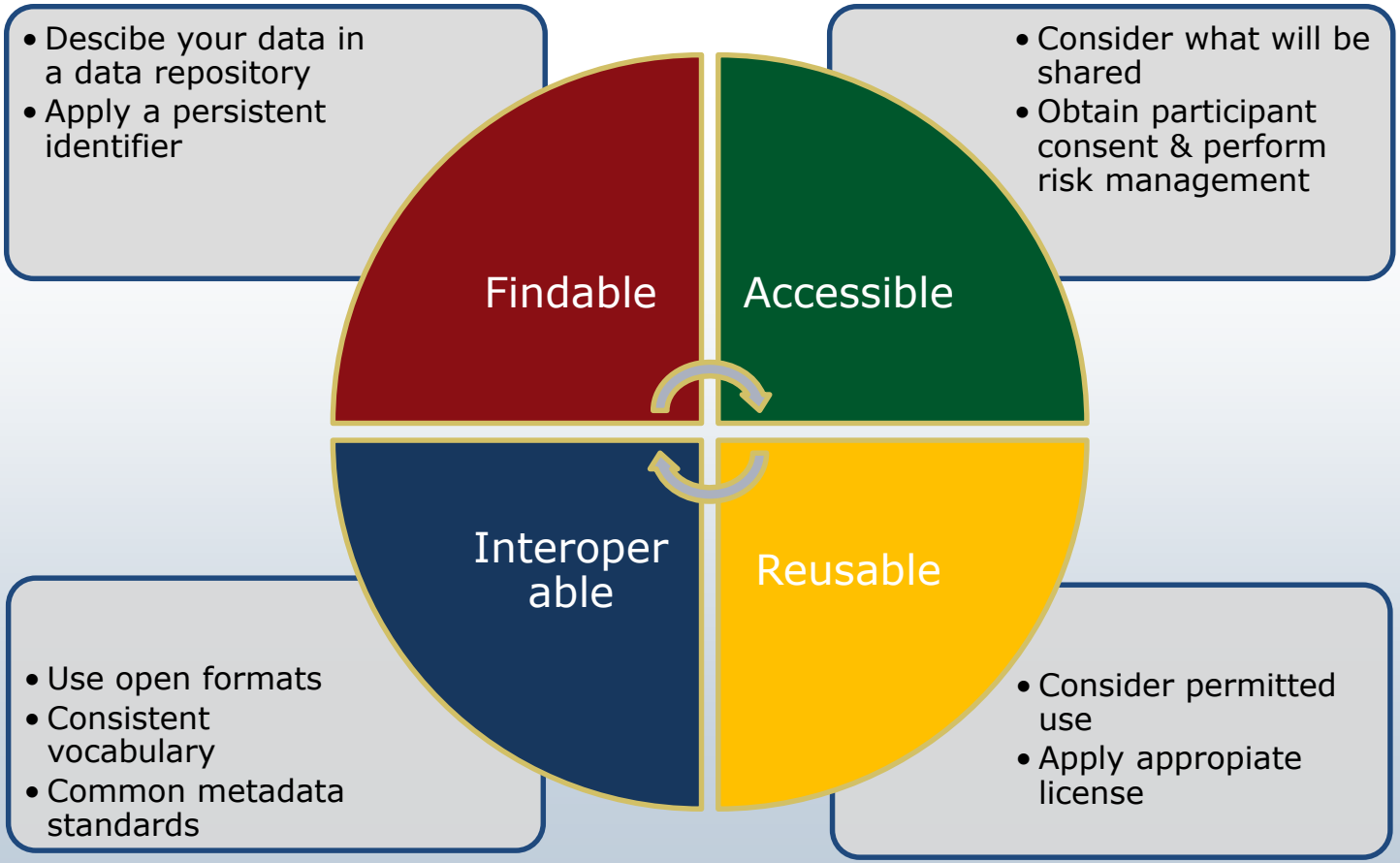


Research Data Lifecycle Model Berlin/Brandenburg

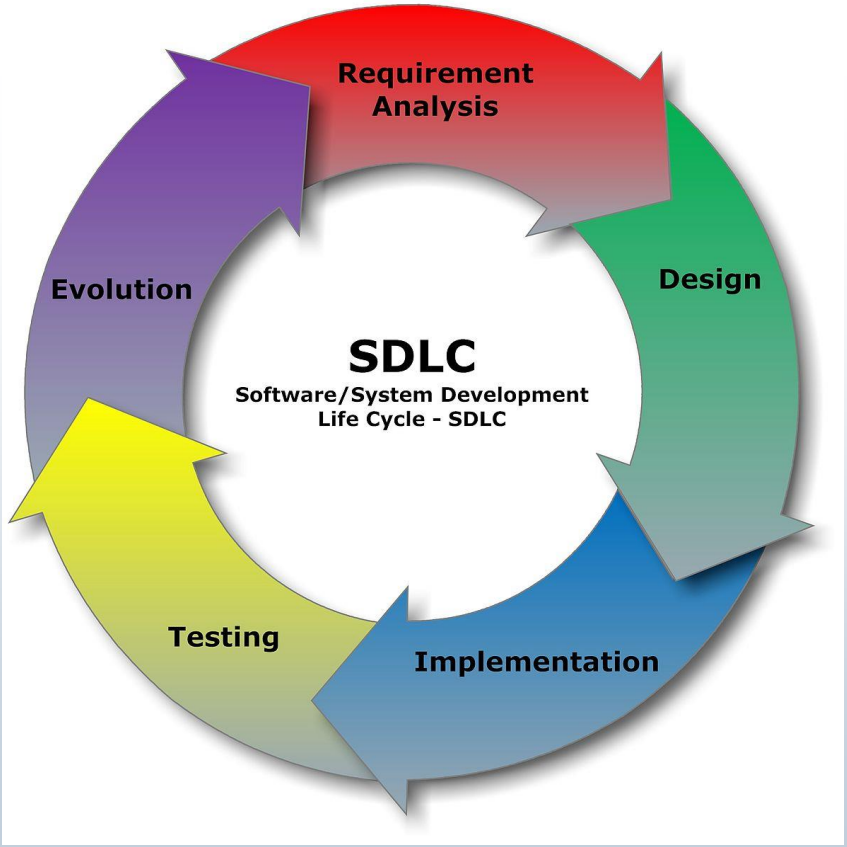


Data Center for the Humanities, Uni Köln

FAIR data – möglichst früh im Lifecycle unterstützen



Digitale Forschungsinfrastruktur
Systeme/Software und Daten bilden eine Einheit

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nature human behaviour

Perspective | OPEN

A manifesto for reproducible science

Marcus R. Munafò, Brian A. Nosek, Dorothy V. M. Bishop, Katherine S. Button, Christopher D. Chambers, Nathalie Percie du Sert, Uri Simonsohn, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers, Jennifer J. Ware & John P. A. Ioannidis

Nature Human Behaviour **1**,
Article number: 0021 (2017)
doi:10.1038/s41562-016-0021
Download Citation

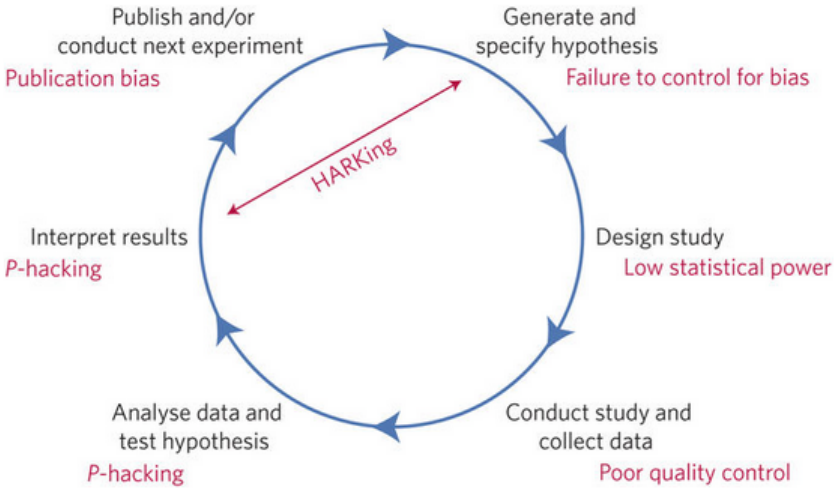
Social sciences

Published online: 10 January 2017

Abstract

Improving the reliability and efficiency of scientific research will increase the credibility of the published scientific literature and accelerate discovery. Here we argue for the adoption of measures to optimize key elements of the scientific process: methods, reporting and dissemination, reproducibility, evaluation and incentives. There is some evidence from both simulations and empirical studies supporting the likely effectiveness of these measures, but their broad adoption by researchers, institutions, funders and journals will require iterative

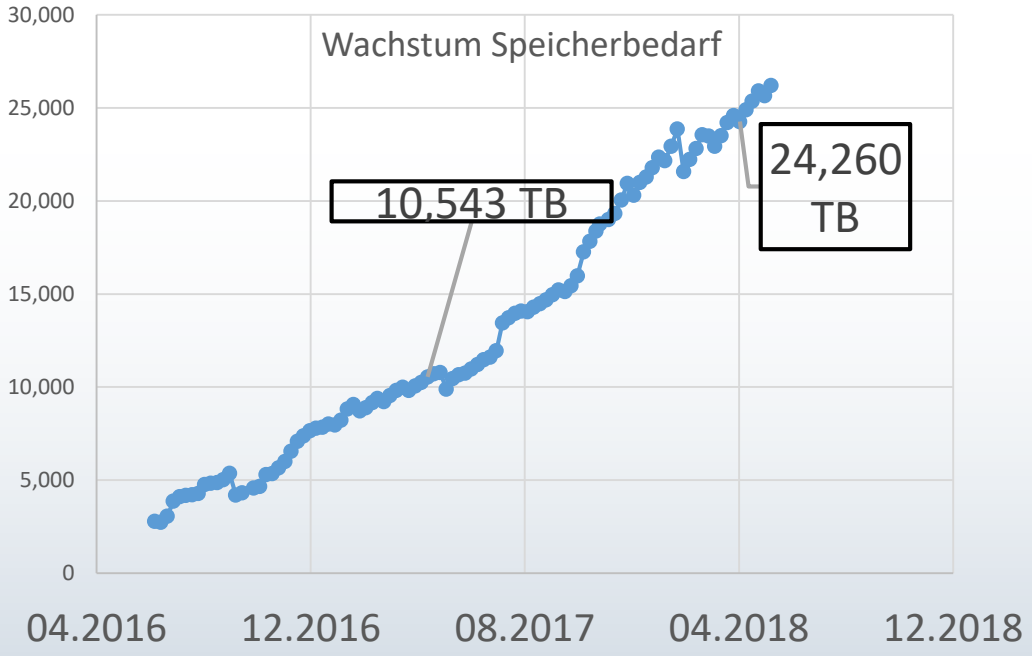
Figure 1: Threats to reproducible science.



An idealized version of the hypothetico-deductive model of the scientific method is shown. Various potential threats to this model exist (indicated in red), including lack of replication[5], hypothesizing after the results are known (HARKing)[7], poor study design, low statistical power[2], analytical flexibility[51], *P*-hacking[4], publication bias[3] and lack of data sharing[6]. Together these will serve to undermine the robustness of published research, and may also impact on the ability of science to self-correct.

Herausforderungen für das Forschungsdatenmanagement

- Wachsende Datenmengen und höhere Transparenz
- Gesamten Lebenszyklus unterstützen
- Zunahme der Nutzung von Cloud-Diensten
  - Daten sind dabei oft transient
- „Constant Upskilling“
- Einsatz von Forschungsdaten in der Lehre
  - Beispiel Callidus




.....Fragen.....
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