

Services Roadshow by



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Persistent Identifiers

Authors: Torsten Kahlert on behalf of the PID4NFDI Team

Why PIDs matter

The Potential of PIDs

- persistent, globally unique and resolvable **identifier** attached to digital resources (e.g., publication, dataset)
 - key for FAIR RDM: **identifies & link** research assets
 - enhances data findability, accessibility, citability
- accompanying metadata
 - standardized, interoperable
 - rich and sustainable descriptions
 - incorporation of other PIDs for resource connections
 - reduces admin work & errors through automated processes and validation
- useful for the whole research lifecycle

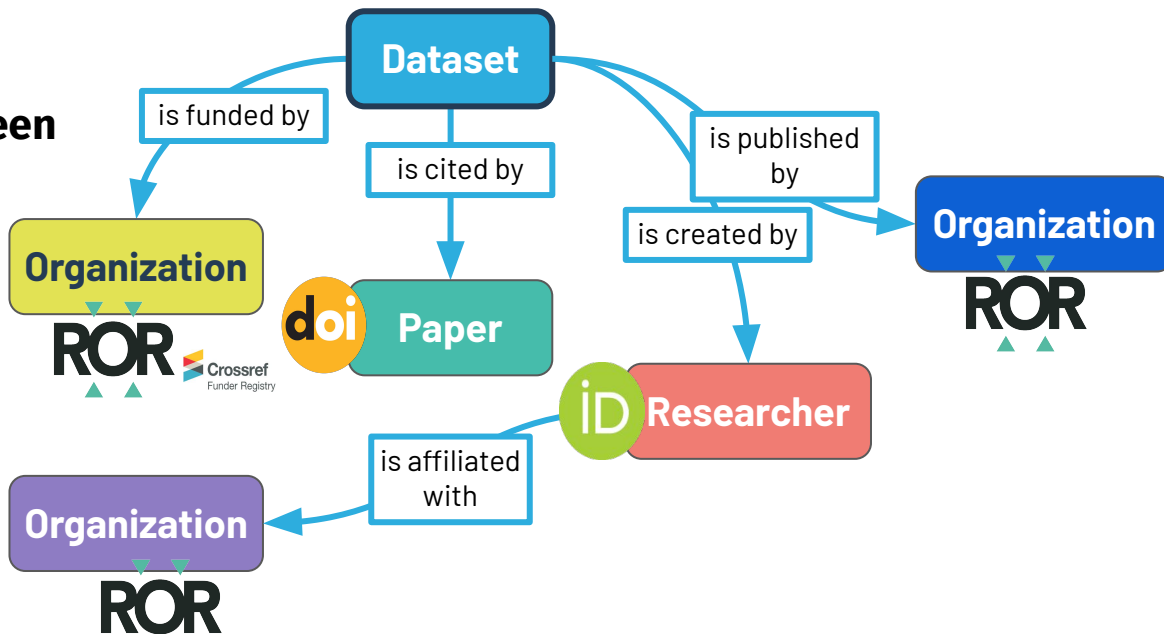


What is connection metadata?

Metadata that represents relationships—connections—between entities

Examples:

- A paper cites a dataset
- A person authors a paper
- A person is affiliated with an institution
- An institution funds a research output
- A dataset is compiled/created by software



No PID? Not FAIR!

To be Findable:

- **F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and eternally persistent identifier.**
- **F2. data are described with rich metadata.**
- **F3. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource.**
- **F4. metadata specify the data identifier.**

To be Accessible:

- **A1 (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol.**
 - A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable.
 - A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary.
- **A2 metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available.**

To be Interoperable:

- **I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.**
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.
- **I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data.**

To be Re-usable:

- **R1. meta(data) have a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.**
 - **R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license.**
 - **R1.2. (meta)data are associated with their provenance.**
 - **R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards.**

Explain the service

Service and technical concept

Objective: *evolve PID service landscape within NFDI at all levels (technical, organisational, methodological, and in communication)*

- integrate existing PID infrastructures
- improve metadata quality and mapping
- training & outreach
- support PID integration in consortia
- align with national PID strategy (PID Network)

Initialisation

Integration

Ramp-Up

base4
nfdi

📍 PID4.nfdi



HELMHOLTZ
Open Science

The PID Coordination Hub

Vision: PID Coordination Hub

Governance

- Decision matrix for PID (provider) selection
- NFDI-wide PID policy
- Compliance testing with PID policies (EOSC)

Metadata & Interoperability

- Support for metadata quality assessment
- Guidelines for metadata harmonization
- Data Type Registry / PID Metaresolver

→ Create foundation for NFDI PID Graph

Support & Information

- Linking existing PID resources
- Display best practices
- Helpdesk / Training

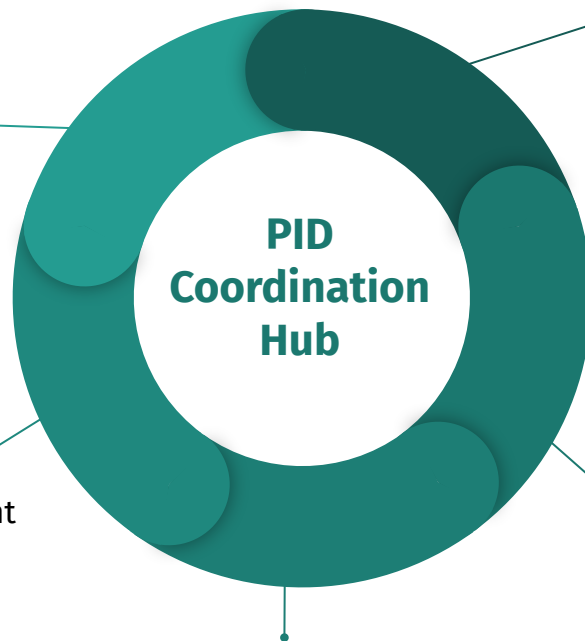
Use cases

- Instruments
- Physical Objects
- High-granular/ warm data
- Projects & grants (explorative)

Focus Groups
(ELN / DMP)

Target group-specific community engagement:

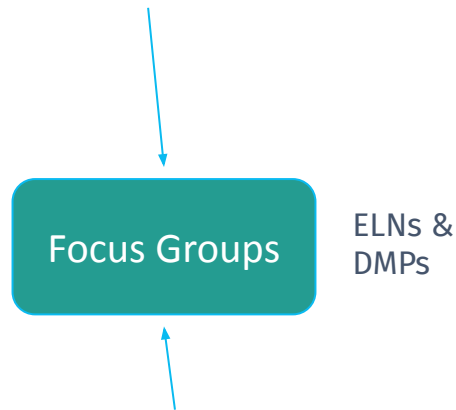
- Repository managers
- Researchers
- Organizations
- Decision makers



Use Cases

special focus on:

- Instruments
- Physical Objects
- High-granular/ warm data
- Projects & grants (explorative)



PID4NFDI

Service vision

Transparent information on governance & cost models of PID providers

Metadata & Interoperability Support
based on high TRL services

Support & Information on PIDs
including training and helpdesk

Community Engagement with Target Groups

**PID
Coordination
Hub**

PID Provider Selection Guide

- Overview of PID providers for NFDI use cases
- Support for selection of PIDs and PID providers (considering POSI principles)
- Transparency of selection criteria (e.g. metadata policies)

Persistent Identifier Guide

dutch digital heritage network

Introduction Theme 1 Theme 2 Theme 3 Theme 4 Theme 5 Result

Aims (What do you want to achieve by implementing Persistent Identifiers?)

Position 1

I want a PID system that comes with its own metadata policies and requirements.
Some PID systems come with metadata policies and requirements, e.g. regarding required metadata fields.

Strongly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agree

important

Level of preference for Persistent Identifier solution

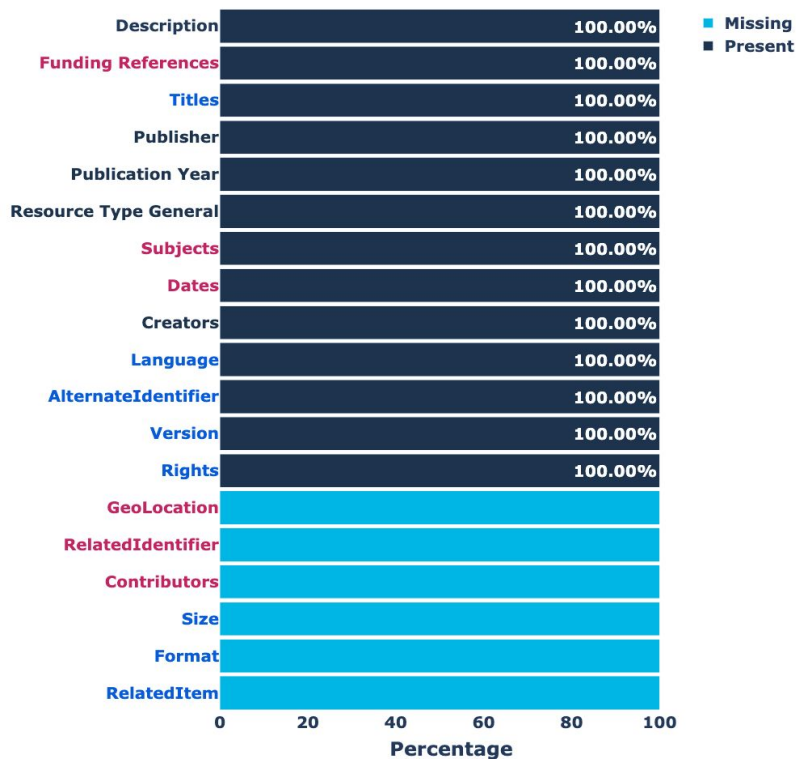
Provider	Preference Level (0-100)
Handle	40
URN:NBN	80
DataCite DOI	80
ARK	40

The more freedom you require in terms of policy creation, the more internal regulation you will have to govern and maintain. URN:NBNs and DataCite DOIs have clear (and strict) policies, while choosing ARKs and Handles means you are quite free to create your own policies and apply them as strictly as you want.

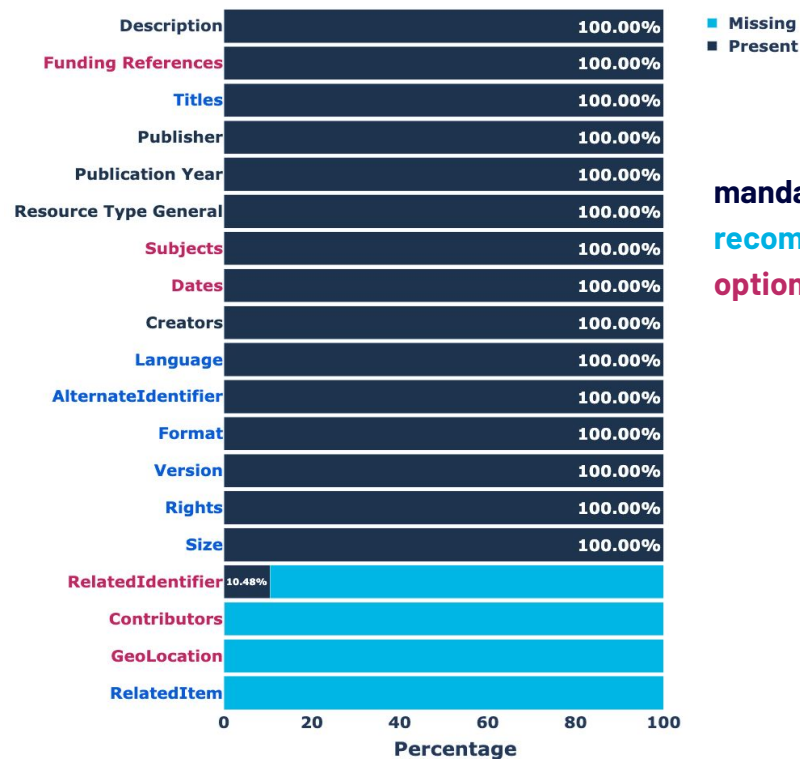
StrainInfo Use-Case

Metadata Comparative Analysis

Preliminary analysis



Secondary analysis

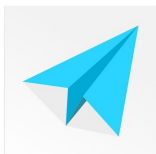


mandatory
recommended
optional

Training Concept

Modular approach for practical guidance

Target groups: infrastructure managers, data managers/curators, researchers, trainers/intermediaries, decision makers



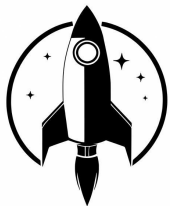
Level 1 – Fundamental

- Explaining benefits & providing overview




Level 2 – Advanced

- targeted training materials, integration of multiple PIDs, best practices



Level 3 – Expert

- covering research (data) lifecycle with connected PIDs, customized support

 PID4NFDI Cookbook
0.1.0

Search docs

How to choose a PID?
ARK - Archival Resource Key
DOI - Digital Object Identifier

ORCID - Open Researcher and Contributor iD

What is ORCID?
ORCID for Researchers and other Contributors
ORCID for Repository Managers
ORCID for Decision Makers
ORCID for Research Organizations
ORCID for Infrastructure Providers
Contact ORCID

ROR - Research Organization Registry

```
# .readthedocs.yaml
build.tools:
  python: "3.11"
sphinx:
  configuration: conf.py
python.install:
  - requirements: pip.in
```

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ORCID - Open Researcher and Contributor iD

What is ORCID?

The ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) is an ID for researchers that offers numerous advantages to you and your research institutions:

It simplifies tasks for researchers, such as maintaining their publication lists. Anyone contributing to the scientific research process can use their ORCID iD to uniquely link their publications, research data, and other outputs of the research process (e.g., research software). This ensures that these outputs are visible and reliably connected to their creators.

In addition, the ORCID iD enables researchers to connect with funding bodies, universities, research communities, publishers, and repositories. Automated personal identification helps your institution gather information on researchers' scientific output from external sources, aggregate research information (e.g., in a research information system), and manage publications internally more efficiently.

ORCID for Researchers and other Contributors

How can I get an ORCID iD?

Find instructions on how to set up your ORCID record and get an ORCID iD in the ORCID documentation on [Vimeo](#).

How do I find out if I already have an ORCID iD?

You remember vaguely that you have once registered for an ORCID iD while submitting a paper? Search with your name for your ORCID profile (record) in the [ORCID registry](#).

Which PID can be used for Organisations?

- UR)** DOI
- RE)** ORCID
- PP)** ROR



Thank you!
Questions?

 PID4 nfdi

Please get in touch via:



pid4nfdi@lists.nfdi.de



<https://pid.services.base4nfdi.de>

