

# Forschungsergebnisse dauerhaft zugänglich machen

## Strategien und Erfahrungen am GFZ

e-Infrastructures Austria Workshop  
Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften  
Wien, 08.06.2015

Heinz Pampel  
Dr. Kirsten Elger  
Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ

# AGENDA

- Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ
- Publikationsmanagement & Verlagsdienstleistungen
- Publikation von Forschungsdaten
- Fazit

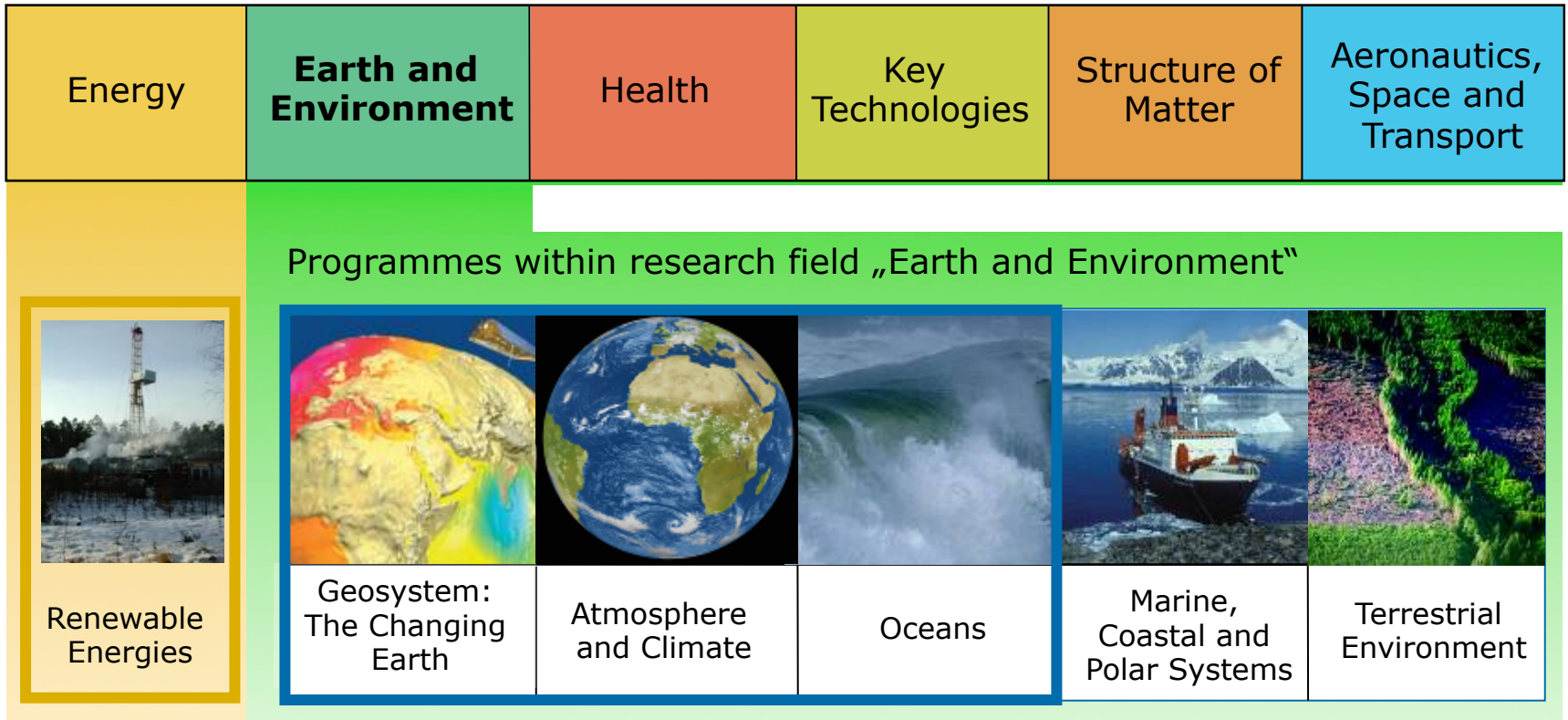
# GFZ

- Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ
- Mitglied der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft
- Stiftung des öffentl. Rechts
- Gegründet 1992
- 1.180 Beschäftigte (03/2015)
- Jahresbudget 85 Mio. EUR (2014)

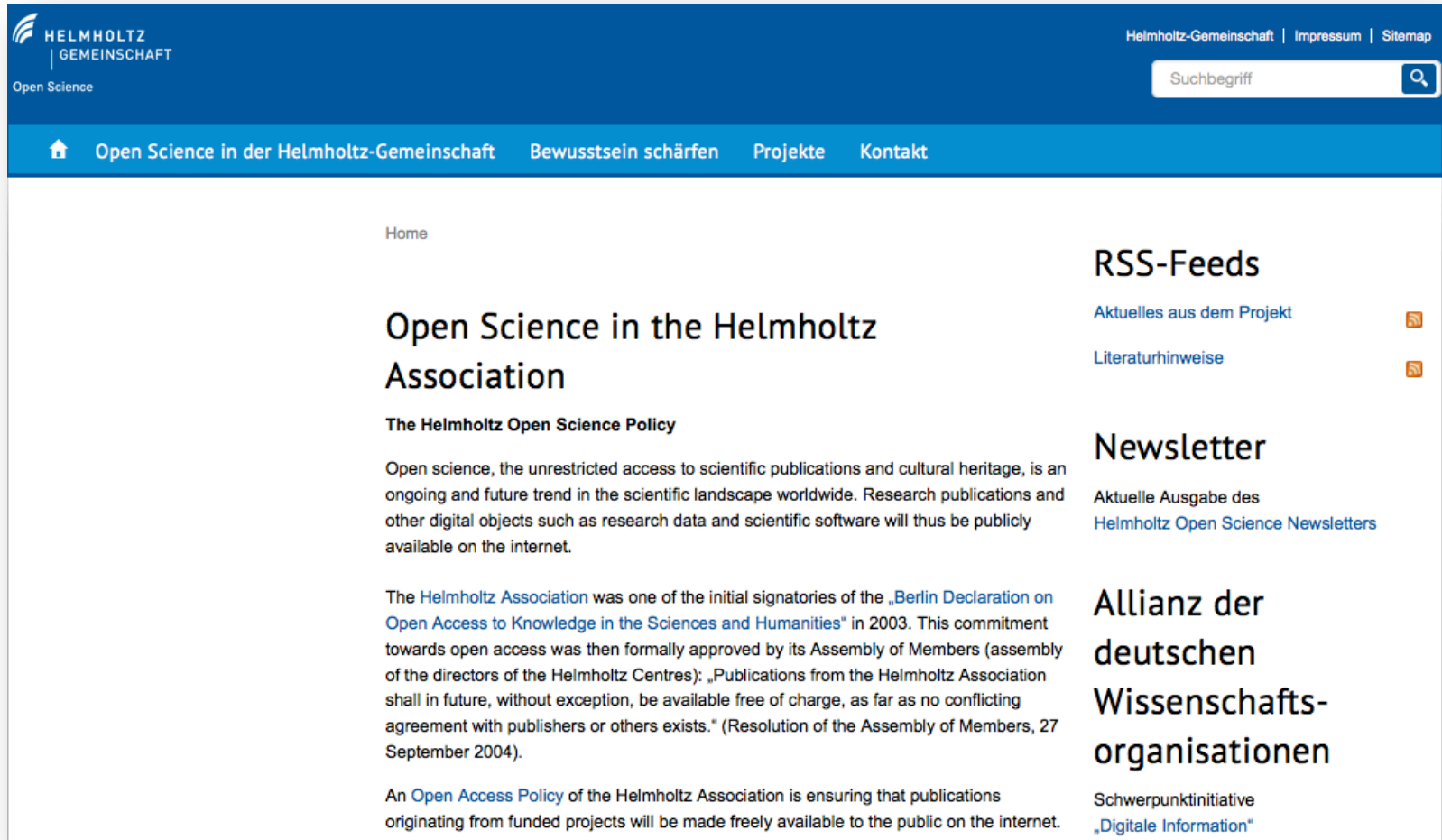
# GFZ-KERNKOMPETENZEN

- Erdsystem-Analyse (inkl. Experimente, Modelle)
  - Geodäsie und Fernerkundung
  - Physik der Erde
  - Geologische Systeme
  - Chemie der Erde
  - Geomorphologie, Geohydrologie und Paläoklimatologie
- Erdsystem-Beobachtung (inkl. Datenzentren)
  - MESI (Modular Earth Science Infrastructure)
  - Erdsystem-Observatorien (z. B. Chile, Zentralasien, TERENO-Nordost)
- Erdsystem-Management (Technologietransfer)
  - Zentrum für geologische Speicherung
  - Internationales Geothermiezentrum
  - Zentrum für Frühwarnsysteme
  - Zentrum für Geoinformationstechnologie

# HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM



# HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM



The screenshot shows the website for Helmholtz Open Science. The header is dark blue with the Helmholtz logo and 'HELMHOLTZ GEMEINSCHAFT' on the left, and navigation links for 'Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft', 'Impressum', and 'Sitemap' on the right. A search bar is also present. Below the header is a light blue navigation bar with a home icon and links for 'Open Science in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft', 'Bewusstsein schärfen', 'Projekte', and 'Kontakt'. The main content area is white and features a breadcrumb 'Home', a main heading 'Open Science in the Helmholtz Association', and a sub-heading 'The Helmholtz Open Science Policy'. The text describes open science as unrestricted access to scientific publications and cultural heritage, and mentions the Helmholtz Association's commitment to open access since 2003. On the right side, there are three sections: 'RSS-Feeds' with links for 'Aktuelles aus dem Projekt' and 'Literaturhinweise', 'Newsletter' with a link for 'Aktuelle Ausgabe des Helmholtz Open Science Newsletters', and 'Allianz der deutschen Wissenschaftsorganisationen' with a link for 'Schwerpunktinitiative „Digitale Information“'.

HELMHOLTZ  
GEMEINSCHAFT

Open Science

Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft | Impressum | Sitemap

Suchbegriff

Open Science in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft | Bewusstsein schärfen | Projekte | Kontakt

Home

## Open Science in the Helmholtz Association

### The Helmholtz Open Science Policy

Open science, the unrestricted access to scientific publications and cultural heritage, is an ongoing and future trend in the scientific landscape worldwide. Research publications and other digital objects such as research data and scientific software will thus be publicly available on the internet.

The [Helmholtz Association](#) was one of the initial signatories of the „[Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities](#)“ in 2003. This commitment towards open access was then formally approved by its Assembly of Members (assembly of the directors of the Helmholtz Centres): „Publications from the Helmholtz Association shall in future, without exception, be available free of charge, as far as no conflicting agreement with publishers or others exists.“ (Resolution of the Assembly of Members, 27 September 2004).

An [Open Access Policy](#) of the Helmholtz Association is ensuring that publications originating from funded projects will be made freely available to the public on the internet.

## RSS-Feeds

[Aktuelles aus dem Projekt](#)

[Literaturhinweise](#)

## Newsletter

[Aktuelle Ausgabe des Helmholtz Open Science Newsletters](#)

## Allianz der deutschen Wissenschaftsorganisationen

[Schwerpunktinitiative „Digitale Information“](#)

# DATEN AM GFZ

**GFZ**

Helmholtz-Zentrum  
**POTSDAM**

Volltextsuche

Startseite |  |  | Datenschutz | Impressum | Intranet/Profil | English

HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM POTSDAM  
**DEUTSCHES  
GEOFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM**

Zentrum | Forschung | **Wissenschaftliche Infrastruktur** | Karriere | Medien & Kommunikation



► Überblick

▼ Daten & Instrumente (MESI)

► Instrumentensysteme

▼ **Datensysteme**

► Observatorien

► Labore

► Bohranlage InnovaRig

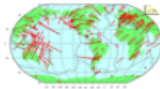
► Trainingszentrum GeoLab

► Rechenzentrum

► Zentralwerkstatt

Startseite ► Wissenschaftliche Infrastruktur ► Daten & Instrumente (MESI) ► **Datensysteme**

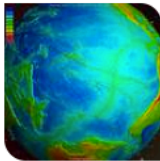
## Datensysteme



### Internationale GNSS-Dienste, IGS

Das das GFZ betreibt ein Analysezentrum des "International GNSS Service (IGS)". Die erzeugten Daten eines global verteilten Netzes von mehr als 200 Stationen dienen einer Vielzahl von wissenschaftlichen und operationellen Anwendungen und der Bereitstellung und Aufrechterhaltung des "Internationalen Terrestrischen Referenzsystem (ITRF)". Dieses System bildet die Basis für alle Geo-Referenzierungen, für die Überwachung von tektonischen Bewegungen (einschließlich Meeresspiegeländerungen), die Erfassung des Erdrotationsparameters (ERPs) und das Atmosphären-Monitoring. Derzeit werden die Navigationssysteme GPS, GLONASS und Galileo in die Analysen einbezogen.

[Zum IGS>>](#)



### Internationales Zentrum für Globale Erdmodelle, ICGEM

Die Hauptaufgabe des "International Centre for Global Earth Models" (ICGEM) besteht darin, alle globalen Schwerefeldmodelle der Erde, sowohl die historischen als auch die neuesten, allgemein zugänglich zu machen. Die Modelle liegen in Form von Kugelfunktionskoeffizienten vor und werden in einem standardisierten Format bereit gestellt. Sie können von der ICGEM-Seite heruntergeladen werden und auch per interaktivem Visualisierungstool sowie in einem speziellen Service zur Berechnung verschiedener Funktionale des Schwerefeldes genutzt werden.

[Zum ICGEM>>](#)

### Internationaler Laser Ranging Dienst, ILRS

Das GFZ betreibt ein Analysezentrum des „International Laser Ranging Service“ (ILRS). Routinemäßig

# COPDESS STATEMENT

## COPDESS

Coalition on Publishing Data in  
the Earth and Space Sciences

### RECENT POSTS

COPDESS Statement of Commitment

### RECENT COMMENTS

COPDESS Statement of Commitment | COPDESS on Links to Author & Grantee Instructions, Data Policies, and Position Statements

Xiaogang Ma on COPDESS Statement of Commitment

Peter Baumann on Coalition for Publishing Data in the Earth

## COPDESS Statement of Commitment

**Statement of Commitment from Earth and Space Science Publishers  
and Data Facilities**

**Coalition on Publishing Data in the Earth and Space Sciences**

Earth and space science data are special resources, critical for advancing science and addressing societal challenges – from assessing and responding to natural hazards and climate change, to use of energy and natural resources, to managing our oceans, air, and land. The need for and value of open data have been encoded in major Earth and space science society position statements, foundation initiatives, and more recently in statements and directives from governments and funding agencies in the United States, United Kingdom, European Union, Australia, and elsewhere. This statement of commitment signals important progress and a continuing commitment by publishers and data facilities to enable open data in the Earth and space sciences.



# LEITBILD

- Auszug:
  - „Wir bekennen uns zu den Prinzipien eines offenen Umgangs mit Wissen, Ergebnissen und Technologien.“

The screenshot shows the website of the 'Bibliothek Wissenschaftspark Albert Einstein'. The header includes the library name, navigation links (FINDEN, SERVICES, PUBLIZIEREN, TOOLS, ÜBER UNS, FRAGEN, ANREGUNGEN & KRITIK), and a search bar. The main content area features a large search bar with the text 'Artikel, Bücher, Zeitschriften, Karten, Daten, ...' and a search icon. Below the search bar are links for 'Erweitert', 'Zeitschriften A-Z', 'Neuerscheinungen', 'Browsen', and 'FAQ'. A 'Quick Links' section includes 'ALBERT', 'Dokumentlieferung', 'Mein Bibliothekskonto', 'Web of Science', 'Scopus', and 'Datenbanken'. The 'Open Access' section is highlighted, with a sub-header 'Open Access' and a paragraph explaining the principle of open access. A sidebar on the right contains a section titled 'Open Access in Horizon 2020' with a diagram and a 'Fact Sheet: Open Access' link.

**Bibliothek**  
WISSENSCHAFTSPARK ALBERT EINSTEIN

Startseite | English | Seite durchsuchen

FINDEN | SERVICES | PUBLIZIEREN | TOOLS | ÜBER UNS | FRAGEN, ANREGUNGEN & KRITIK

Artikel, Bücher, Zeitschriften, Karten, Daten, ...

Erweitert | Zeitschriften A-Z | Neuerscheinungen | Browsen | FAQ

Quick Links: ALBERT | Dokumentlieferung | Mein Bibliothekskonto | Web of Science | Scopus | Datenbanken

Startseite > Publizieren > Open Access

**BIBLIOTHEK ALS VERLAG**

**FORSCHUNGSDATEN**

**LITERATURVERWALTUNG**

**METRIKEN**

**OPEN ACCESS**

- ▶ Open Access Week
- ▶ Open Access Verlage
- ▶ Final Draft

**PUBLIKATIONSREIHEN**

**Open Access**

Das Prinzip des "offenen Zugangs" wird, auch vor dem Hintergrund der technischen Möglichkeiten, immer wichtiger in der wissenschaftlichen Kommunikation und bei der Verbreitung wissenschaftlicher Information. So haben sich beispielsweise die Wissenschaftsorganisationen im Rahmen der "Berliner Erklärung über offenen Zugang zu wissenschaftlichem Wissen" bereits 2003 zur Förderung des Offenen Zugangs zu den Publikationen aus ihren Instituten verpflichtet.

"Open Access heißt, dass Literatur kostenfrei und öffentlich im Internet zugänglich sein sollte, [...] ohne finanzielle, technische oder gesetzliche Barrieren." (Auszug aus "Budapest Open Access Initiative")

**Open Access in Horizon 2020**

Fact Sheet: Open Access (European Commission, 2013, PDF, 207 KB)

# POLICY

- Richtlinien für wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen
  - Offener Zugang zu wissenschaftlichem Wissen
    - „Das GFZ unterstützt die ‚Berliner Erklärung über den offenen Zugang zu wissenschaftlichem Wissen‘.“
  - Dokumentation und weitere Publikation
    - „Die Erfassung der Metadaten der Veröffentlichungen erfolgt durch die Sektionen mittels der dazu eingerichteten Datenbank der Bibliothek.“
    - „Die elektronischen Publikationen des GFZ werden frei zugänglich unter einer Creative-Commons-Lizenz publiziert.“
    - „Forschungsdaten sollen so offen wie möglich zugänglich gemacht werden. Wo immer möglich soll der Weg der zitierbaren Datenpublikation genutzt werden.“

# PUBLIKATIONSMANAGEMENT

**Bibliothek**  
WISSENSCHAFTSPARK ALBERT EINSTEIN

Startseite | | | English |

**FINDEN | SERVICES | PUBLIZIEREN | TOOLS | ÜBER UNS | FRAGEN, ANREGUNGEN & KRITIK**

Erweitert | Zeitschriften A-Z | Neuerscheinungen | Browsen | FAQ

**Quick Links:** ALBERT | Dokumentlieferung | Mein Bibliothekskonto | Web of Science | Scopus | Datenbanken

Startseite ▶ **Publizieren**

## Publizieren

▶ BIBLIOTHEK ALS VERLAG

▶ FORSCHUNGSDATEN

▶ LITERATURVERWALTUNG

▶ METRIKEN

▶ OPEN ACCESS

▶ PUBLIKATIONSREIHEN

▶ PUBLIZIEREN AM ...

▶ WISSENSCHAFTLICHES SCHREIBEN

▶ VERTRIEB

▶ URHEBERRECHT & NACHNUTZUNG

### Metriken

Zitatanalyse, Hirsch-Index, Journal Impact Faktor.

[mehr...]

### Publikationsreihen der Institute

Publikationsreihen an GFZ, PIK, AWI und IASS

[mehr...]

### Wissenschaftliches Schreiben

Literaturhinweise, Peer Review, Autorenreihenfolge

[mehr...]

### Open Access

Vorteile v  
Open Acc  
Goldener  
Hybridm

[mehr...]

# ROLLE DER BIBLIOTHEK

- Ansprechpartner für Forschende rund um alle Angelegenheiten des Publizierens
- Publikationsmanagement
  - Dokumentation und Sichtbarmachung aller Veröffentlichungen
- Dienstleistungen rund um Open Access
  - Open-Access-Repository
  - Open-Access-Verlag
  - Umgang mit Open-Access-Publikationsgebühren (APCs)
- Kompetenzentwicklung im Rahmen von diversen Drittmittelprojekten
- Mitarbeit und Interessenvertretung in internationalen, nationalen und disziplinären Gremien

# OPEN-ACCESS-VERLAG



▼ System Erde. GFZ-Journal

► Über die Zeitschrift

► GFZ Lectures

► GFZzeitung

► Faltpfächer, Broschüren

► GFZ-Kalender

Startseite ► Medien & Kommunikation ► Infothek ► System Erde. GFZ-Journal

## Schwerpunkt: Wissenschaftliches Bohren

System Erde. GFZ-Journal (2014) Jahrgang 4, Heft 1

[systemerde.gfz-potsdam.de](http://systemerde.gfz-potsdam.de)

ISSN 2191-8589

- **Editorial: Wissenschaftliches Bohren – ein Universalwerkzeug der Geoforschung**  
*Reinhard F. Hüttl, Stefan Schwartz*  
System Erde 4(1), 3, 2014.  
[Kompletter Artikel \(PDF 96 KB\)](#)
- **Bohrungen: Ein Instrument der Wissenschaft**  
*Ulrich Harms*  
System Erde 4(1), 6-13, 2014.  
DOI: <http://doi.org/10.2312/GFZ.syserde.04.01.1>  
[Zusammenfassung](#) | [Kompletter Artikel \(PDF 2 MB\)](#)
- **Langzeitüberwachung von Erdbebenzonen durch den Einsatz von Bohrlochseismometern**



### Archiv

- **01/2014** Wissenschaftliches Bohren
- **02/2014** Zentraler...

# OPEN-ACCESS-VERLAG

The screenshot shows the GFZ (Geoforschungszentrum Potsdam) website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Einloggen', 'Kontakt', and 'Deutsch'. Below this is the GFZ logo and the text 'HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM POTSDAM DEUTSCHES GEOFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM'. A search bar is present with a 'Los' button and a checkbox for 'Volltexte einbeziehen'. The main content area features a blue header with 'START BASKET (0) WERKZEUGE' and 'DATENSATZ AKTIONEN EXPORT Zur Ablage hinzufügen'. On the right, there is a 'Datensatz Übersicht' section with a large 'Datensatz' title. Below this, a navigation bar includes 'Übersicht', 'Details', 'Freigabegeschichte', 'Revisionen', 'Statistik', and 'Lokale Tags'. The main article is titled 'Das Entstehen und Auseinanderbrechen von Kontinenten : mit Geophysik auf den Spuren geodynamischer Prozesse im südlichen Afrika' and is categorized as a 'Zeitschriftenartikel'. The authors listed are Weckmann, U., Kütter, S., Ritter, O., Ryberg, T., and Weber, M. The article is published in 'System Erde', volume 4, issue 2, pages 6-13. The DOI is <http://doi.org/10.2312/GFZ.syserde.04.02.1>. Below the article, there are two sidebars: 'Ressourcen' and 'Autoren'. The 'Ressourcen' sidebar contains a PDF link for 'GFZ\_syserde.04.02.01.pdf' (687KB) and the same DOI link. The 'Autoren' sidebar lists 'Weckmann, Ute' and 'Kütter, Sissy', both with their respective GFZ affiliations and publication details.

# OPEN-ACCESS-VERLAG

**GFZ**  
Helmholtz-Zentrum  
POTSDAM

START BASKET

DATENSATZ AKTIONEN  
Zur Ablage hinzufügen

  
Zeitschriftenartikel

Weckmann, U., Kütter, S.  
geodynamischer Prozess  
DOI: <http://doi.org/10.2312/GFZ.systemde.04.02.1>

<http://gfzpublic.gfz-potsdam.de/>

Ressourcen

 [GFZ\\_systemde.04.02.1](#)  
(Verlagsversion),

 <http://gfzpublic.gfz-potsdam.de/pubman/item/entry/document/102312>  
(Ergänzendes Material)

## Das Entstehen und Auseinanderbrechen von Kontinenten

### Mit Geophysik auf den Spuren geodynamischer Prozesse im südlichen Afrika

Ute Weckmann, Sissy Kütter, Oliver Ritter, Trond Ryberg, Michael Weber  
Deutsches Geoforschungszentrum GFZ, Potsdam

*Southern Africa in particular is a very special natural laboratory for a journey through the Earth's geo-archive. We can study tectonic processes on Early Earth as well as continental collision and breakup; and we learn how and why the African continent was blessed with mineral resources, such as diamonds or gold. With the beginning of the 20th century, geoscientists have started to set up observatories in South Africa to record earthquakes (since 1950) or conduct magnetic national surveys (Beattie, 1990). In Africa these geo-scientific pioneers found an ideal environment to study different tectonic units such as Cratons – ancient nuclei of continents, younger fold and orogenic belts as well as sediment basins and to investigate and classify their physical properties. The physical parameters applied were (i) elastic properties of rocks, which can be resolved using seismic and seismological observations and which allow to infer density information of rock formations, (ii) electrical conductivities which can be sensed using geo-electric, magnetotelluric (MT) and magnetometer-array measurements, (iii) magnetic properties, i.e. the ability of rocks to get magnetized, and (iv) the density of rocks which can directly be measured using gravity. The geophysics groups of the German Research Centre for Geosciences (GFZ) have been very active in South Africa since 2004 and have studied imprints of past continental collisions in the Earth crust and mantle along several traverses.*



System-Datei [2019] 4. 21. 00:10:2312/GFZ.systemde.04.02.1

akt Deutsch

Detailsuche Browse

Datensatz Übersicht  
**Datensatz**

Statistik | Lokale Tags

  
Freigegeben

if den Spuren



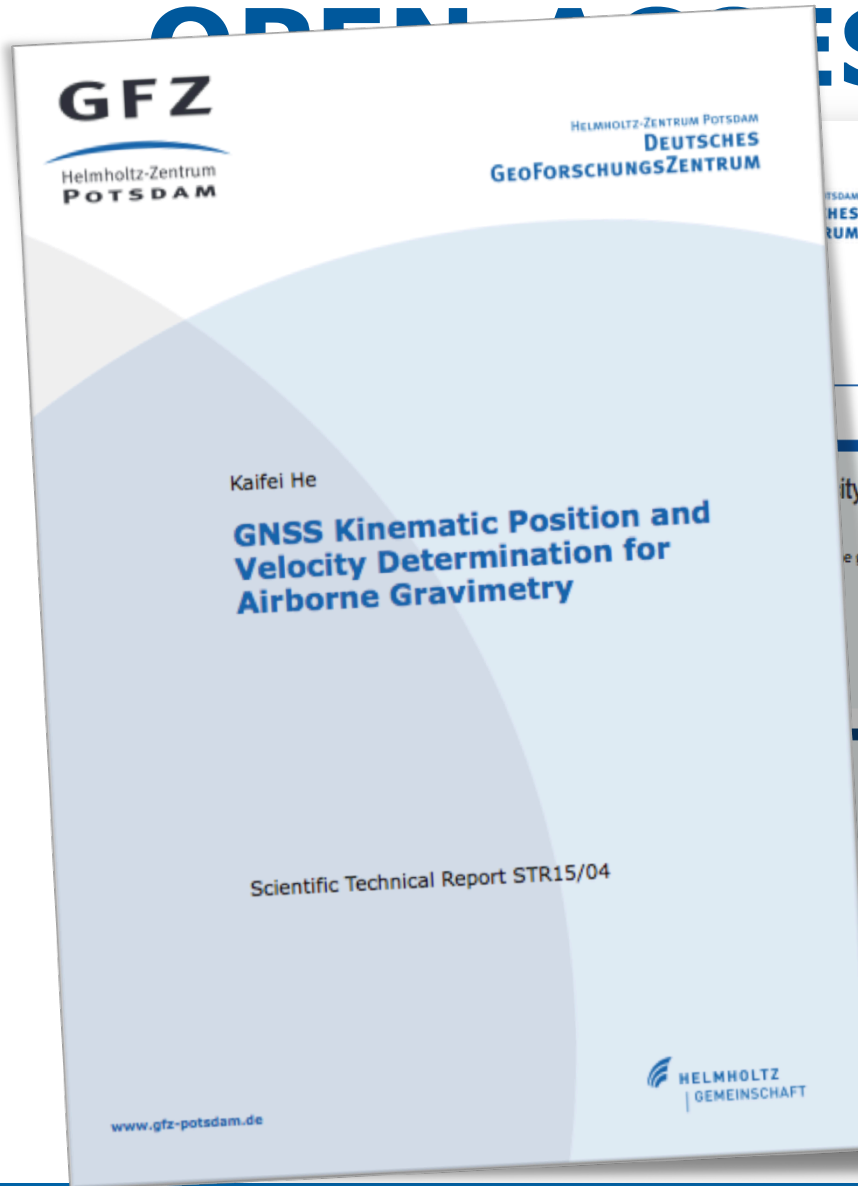
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# OPEN-ACCESS-VERLAG

The screenshot displays the GFZ (Deutsches GeoForschungszentrum) website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Einloggen', 'Kontakt', and 'Deutsch'. The GFZ logo and 'HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM POTSDAM DEUTSCHES GEOFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM' are prominently displayed. A search bar with a 'Los' button and a 'Volltexte einbeziehen' checkbox is present. Below the search bar, there are links for 'START', 'BASKET (0)', and 'WERKZEUGE'. On the right side, there are links for 'Datensatz Übersicht' and 'Datensatz'. The main content area features a document card for 'GNSS kinematic position and velocity determination for airborne gravimetry'. The card includes a 'Hochschulschrift' icon, a 'Freigegeben' icon, and the following text: 'He, K. (2015): GNSS kinematic position and velocity determination for airborne gravimetry, PhD Thesis, (Scientific Technical Report ; 15/04), Potsdam : Deutsches GeoForschungszentrum GFZ, 158 p. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.2312/GFZ.b103-15044>'. Below the main content, there are three sections: 'Ressourcen' with a link to '1504.pdf (Verlagsversion), 6MB', 'Autoren' listing 'He, K.' with a bio: '1.2 Global Geomonitoring and Gravity Field, 1.0 Geodesy and Remote Sensing, Departments, GFZ Publication Database, Deutsches GeoForschungszentrum; Scientific Technical Report STR, Deutsches GeoForschungszentrum;', and 'Zusammenfassung' with a preview of the text: 'The Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) plays a significant role in the fields of airborne gravimetry. The objective of this thesis is to develop reliable GNSS algorithms and software for'.



# OPEN ACCESS-VERLAG



Einloggen | Kontakt | Deutsch ▾

HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM POTSDAM


Suche  Los Detailsuche Browse

Volltexte einbeziehen


Datensatz Übersicht

## Datensatz


Übersicht | Details | Freigabegeschichte | Revisionen | Statistik | Lokale Tags

Velocity determination for airborne gravimetry  Freigegeben

Velocity determination for airborne gravimetry, PhD Thesis, (Scientific Technical Report ; 15/04),

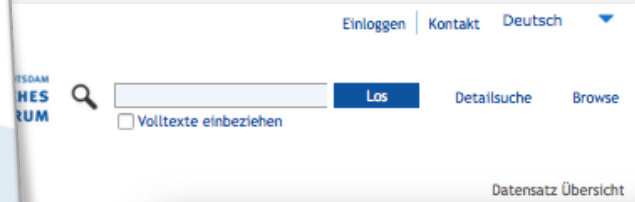
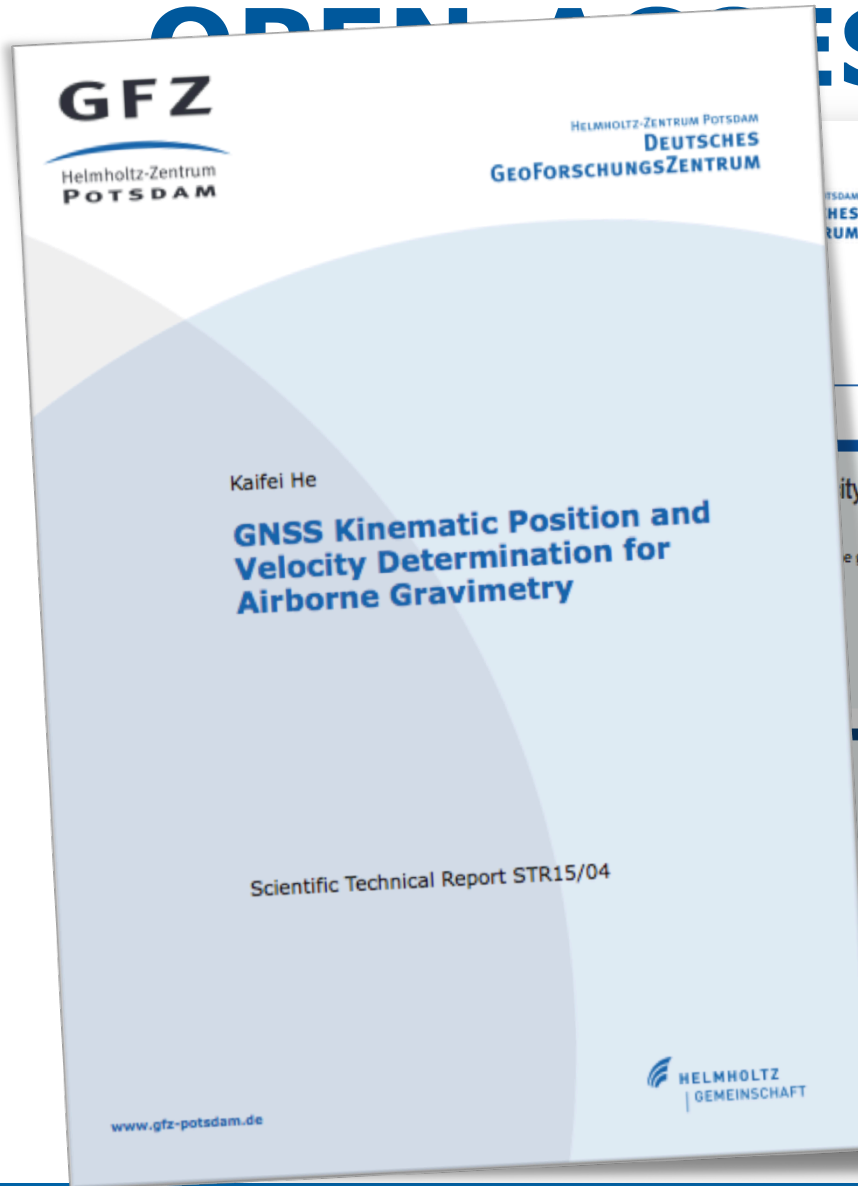


Monitoring and Gravity Field, 1.0 Geodesy and Remote Sensing,  
GFZ Publication Database, Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum;  
STR, Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum;



Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) plays a significant role in the fields of airborne gravimetry. The main objective of this thesis is to develop reliable GNSS algorithms and software for

# OPEN ACCESS-VERLAG



Übersicht

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Monitoring  
GFZ Publica  
t STR, Deuts

lite System (GNSS) plays a significant role in the fields of airborne  
if this thesis is to develop reliable GNSS algorithms and software for

### Imprint

HELMHOLTZ CENTRE POTSDAM  
**GFZ GERMAN RESEARCH CENTRE  
FOR GEOSCIENCES**

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D-14473 Potsdam

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and electronically available at GFZ website  
[www.gfz-potsdam.de](http://www.gfz-potsdam.de)

# OPEN ACCESS-VERLAG

The screenshot displays the website of the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek (DNB) with a search result for a specific document. The search ID is 1069579637. The document is a scientific technical report titled 'GNSS kinematic position and velocity determination for airborne gravimetry'. It was published in 2014 by the German Research Aerospace Establishment (DFVLR) in cooperation with the GFZ. The report is available as an online resource and is part of the '550 Geowissenschaften' subject group. The website interface includes a search bar, navigation menus, and a list of actions for the document, such as 'In meine Auswahl übernehmen' and 'Druckansicht'.

**GFZ**  
HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM POTSDAM  
DEUTSCHES GEOFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM

Einloggen | Kontakt | Deutsch

LEIPZIG  
FRANKFURT AM MAIN

English | Kontakt | A-Z | Förderer | Datenschutz | Impressum | Hilfe | Mein Konto

KATALOG DER DEUTSCHEN NATIONALBIBLIOTHEK

Gesamter Bestand | Musikarchiv | Exilsammlungen | Buchmuseum

Suchformular zurücksetzen

Idn=1069579637 Finden  Expertensuche ?

Ergebnis der Suche nach: **idn=1069579637**

Treffer 1 von 1

Link zu diesem Datensatz	<a href="http://d-nb.info/1069579637">http://d-nb.info/1069579637</a>
Titel/Bezeichnung	GNSS kinematic position and velocity determination for airborne gravimetry [Elektronische Ressource] / Kalfei He. Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ
Person(en)	He, Kalfei
Verleger	Potsdam : Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ
Erscheinungsjahr	2015
Umfang/Format	Online-Ressource
Anmerkungen	Langzeitarchivierung gewährleistet
Hochschulschrift	Berlin, Techn. Univ., Diss., 2014
Persistent Identifier	urn:nbn:de:kobv:b103-15044-10.2312/GFZ.b103-15044
URL	<a href="http://gfzpublic.gfz-potsdam.de/pubman/item/escidoc:1001888">http://gfzpublic.gfz-potsdam.de/pubman/item/escidoc:1001888</a> kostenfrei
ISSN	ISSN der Vorlage: 2190-7110
Sprache(n)	Englisch (eng)
gehört zu	Scientific Technical Report ; 15/04
Sachgruppe(n)	550 Geowissenschaften
Online-Zugriff	Archivobjekt öffnen

Aktionen

- In meine Auswahl übernehmen
- Druckansicht
- MARC21-XML-Repräsentation dieses Datensatzes
- RDF/XML-Repräsentation dieses Datensatzes
- Dokumentation Linked Data
- BIBFRAME-Repräsentation dieses Datensatzes
- Projekt BIBFRAME
- Korrekturanfrage

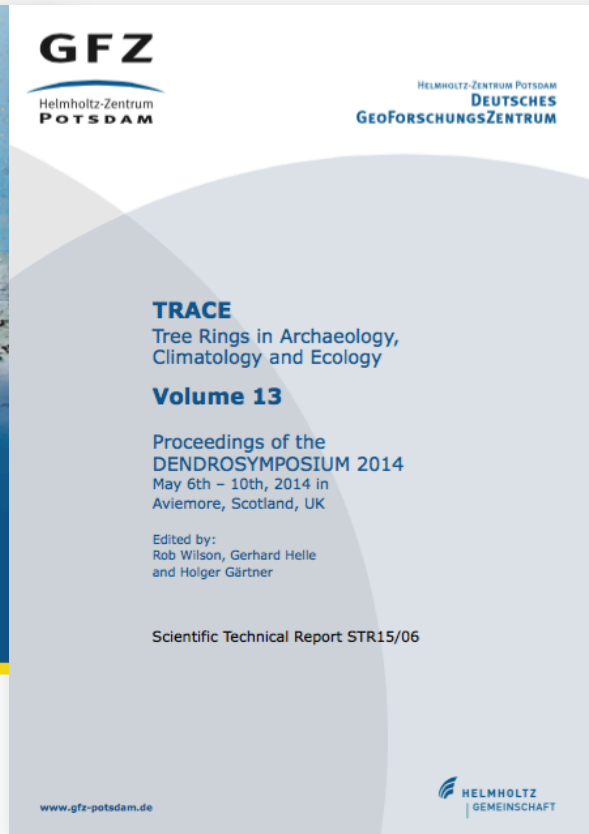
Teilen

Tweet

Info

Settings

# OPEN-ACCESS-VERLAG



<http://doi.org/10.2312/GFZ.2014.005>

<http://doi.org/10.2312/allianzoa.006>

<http://doi.org/10.2312/GFZ.b103-15069>

# SCHNITTSTELLEN

## OAI-PMH

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OAI-PMH-Schnittstelle [http://escidoc.gfz-potsdam.de/escidoc-oaiprovider/?verb=ListRecords&metadataPrefix=oai\\_dc&set=context\\_escidoc\\_221615](http://escidoc.gfz-potsdam.de/escidoc-oaiprovider/?verb=ListRecords&metadataPrefix=oai_dc&set=context_escidoc_221615)

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### **Publikationsdatenbank des PIK:**

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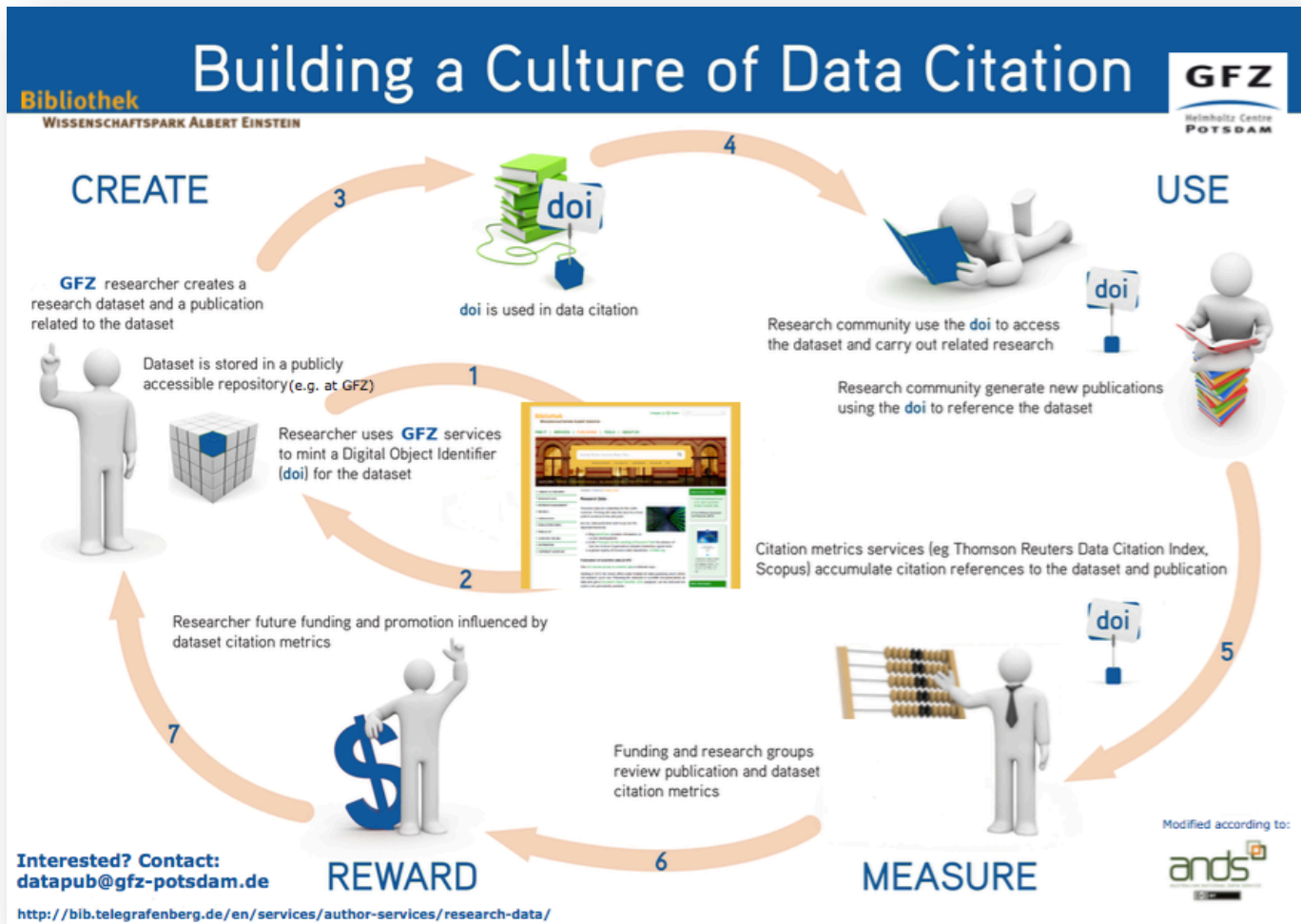
### **Publikationsdatenbank des AWI:**

OAI-PMH-Schnittstelle <http://rep.awi.de:8080/oaiprovider/>

### **Publikationsdatenbank des IASS:**

OAI-PMH-Schnittstelle [http://escidoc.gfz-potsdam.de/escidoc-oaiprovider/?verb=ListRecords&metadataPrefix=oai\\_dc&set=context\\_escidoc\\_76811](http://escidoc.gfz-potsdam.de/escidoc-oaiprovider/?verb=ListRecords&metadataPrefix=oai_dc&set=context_escidoc_76811)

# PUBLIKATION VON FORSCHUNGSDATEN



# ROLLE DER BIBLIOTHEK

- Ansprechpartner für Forschende rund um die dauerhafte Zugänglichkeit von Forschungsdaten
- Vielfältige Dienstleistungen rund um die Publikation von Forschungsdaten
- Kooperationen mit relevanten Akteuren
- Kompetenzentwicklung im Rahmen von diversen Drittmittelprojekten
- Mitarbeit und Interessenvertretung in internationalen, nationalen und disziplinären Gremien

# GFZ UND DATAcite

Michaela Mundt

02.10.1998

Weiterbildung zur Wissenschaftlichen Dokumentarin  
Feldseminar im Daten- und Rechenzentrum des Geoforschungszentrums Potsdam  
20. Juli-2. Oktober 1998

**Der DOI (digital object identifier)**  
**ein verlagsorientiertes Indexierungswerkzeug auch anwendbar auf Datensätze?**

Internetstudie zur möglichen Anwendbarkeit des DOI  
für die im ICDP-Clearinghouse angebotenen Daten

Mundt, M. (1998). Der DOI (digital object identifier) ein verlagsorientiertes Indexierungswerkzeug auch anwendbar auf Datensätze? : Internetstudie zur möglichen Anwendbarkeit des DOI für die im ICDP-Clearinghouse angebotenen Daten. Potsdam. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.2312/GFZ.misc.370184>



# GFZ UND DATA CITE



forschungsdaten.org

Navigation

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Aktuelle Ereignisse  
Letzte Änderungen  
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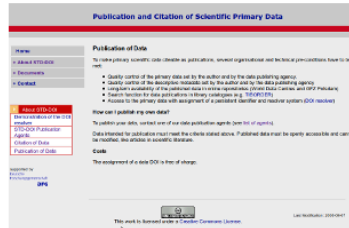
## STD-DOI

### Publikation und Zitierbarkeit von Primärdaten (STD-DOI)

Das Projekt "Publikation und Zitierbarkeit von Primärdaten" wurde von 2004 bis 2009 von der DFG gefördert. Im Rahmen des Projekts werden Verfahren entwickelt, mit denen digitale Forschungsdaten im Internet zu veröffentlichen und zitierbar zu machen. Als persistente Identifikatoren für Internet-Ressourcen werden hier Digital Object Identifier (DOI) und Universal Resource Names (URN) genutzt.

Seit 2006 ist die Technische Informationsbibliothek Hannover internationale Registrierungsstelle für Datenpublikationen im System der International DOI Foundation. Das GFZ Potsdam ist einer von mehr als einem Dutzend Publikationsagenten, die Datenveröffentlichungen mit ihren DOI an der TIB Hannover anmelden.

Als Ergebnis dieses Projektes entstand der DataCite e.V. als internationaler Verbund von Bibliotheken für die Veröffentlichung von Daten aus Naturwissenschaften, Medizin und Technik.



Bildschirmfoto der STD-DOI Startseite. Die Seite ist heute in KOMFOR aufgegangen.

Im Rahmen dieses Projekts wurden die erste DOI für Daten veröffentlicht.<sup>[1]</sup>

### Literatur

[Bearbeiten]

1. ↑ DataCite: 10th Anniversary of minting DOI for data. <http://www.datacite.org/node/121>

Brase, J. (2004), Using Digital Library Techniques - Registration of Scientific Primary Data, in Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries, vol. 3232, edited by M. Jones et al., pp. 488-494, Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, Germany. doi:10.1007/b100389

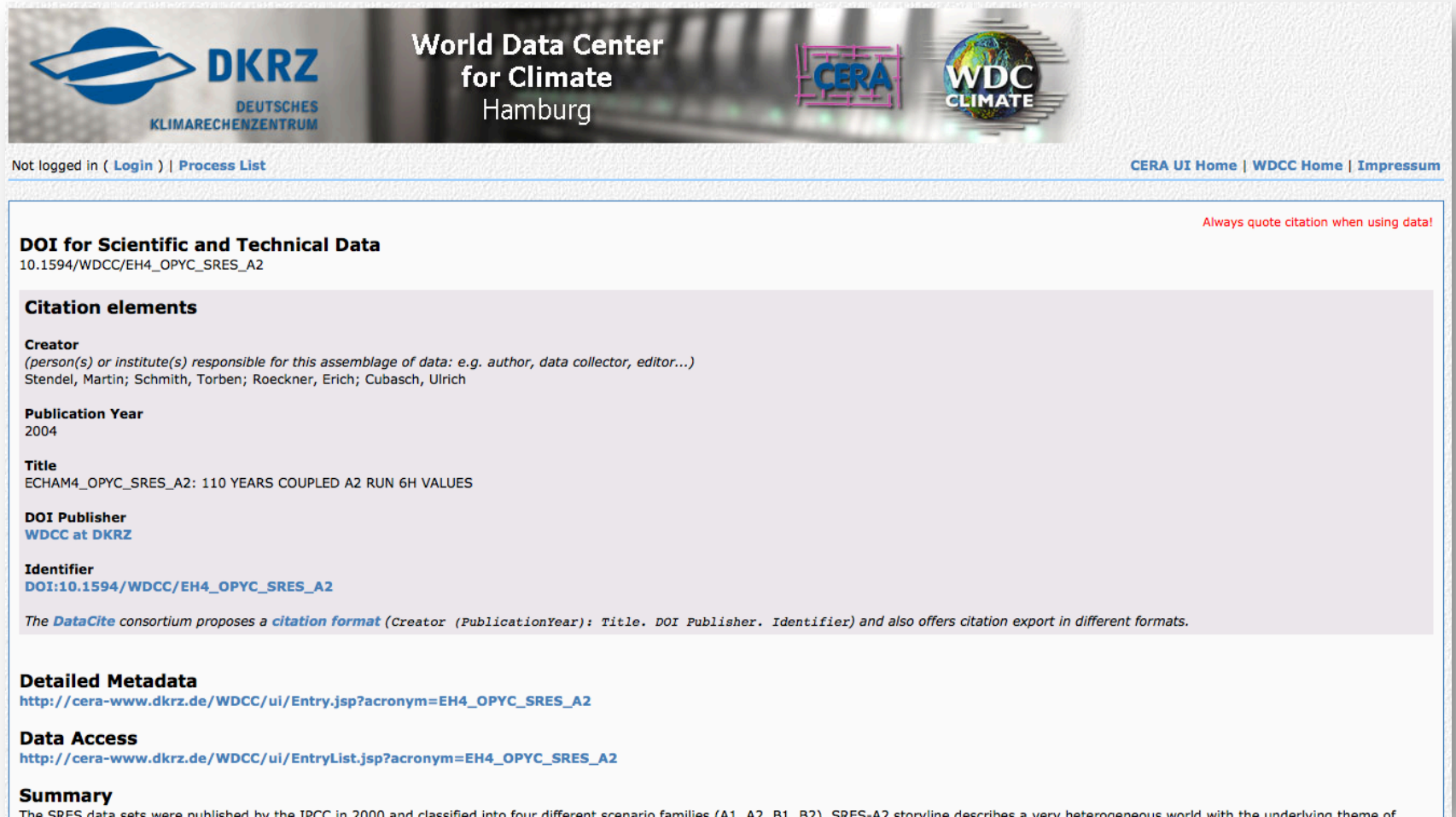
Brase, J., and J. Klump (2007), Zitierfähige Datensätze: Primärdaten-Management durch DOIs, in WissKom 2007: Wissenschaftskommunikation der Zukunft; 4. Konferenz der Zentralbibliothek, Forschungszentrum Jülich, 6. - 8. November 2007, vol. 18, edited by R. Ball, pp. 159-167, Forschungszentrum Jülich, Jülich, Germany. <http://edoc.gfz-potsdam.de/gfz/10493>

Klump, J., R. Bertelmann, J. Brase, M. Diepenbroek, H. Grobe, H. Höck, M. Lautenschlager, U. Schindler, I. Sens, and J. Wächter (2006), Data publication in the Open Access Initiative, Data Science Journal, 5, 79-83, doi:10.2481/dsj.5.79

Kategorien: Data Publishing | Standards | Technik | Projekte

Seite „STD-DOI“. In: forschungsdaten.org. Bearbeitungsstand: 11. Mai 2015, 15:27. URL: <http://www.forschungsdaten.org/index.php/STD-DOI> (Abgerufen: 04.06.2015, 15:32)

# ERSTE SCHRITTE



The screenshot shows the header of the WDC Climate website with logos for DKRZ (Deutsches Klimarechenzentrum), CERA, and WDC Climate. The main content area displays the DOI for scientific and technical data: 10.1594/WDC/EH4\_OPYC\_SRES\_A2. It includes a section for citation elements with fields for Creator, Publication Year (2004), Title (ECHAM4\_OPYC\_SRES\_A2: 110 YEARS COUPLED A2 RUN 6H VALUES), DOI Publisher (WDC at DKRZ), and Identifier (DOI:10.1594/WDC/EH4\_OPYC\_SRES\_A2). A note states that the DataCite consortium proposes a citation format based on these elements. Below this, there are sections for Detailed Metadata and Data Access, both with links to the CERA website. The Summary section begins with the text: 'The SRES data sets were published by the IPCC in 2000 and classified into four different scenario families (A1, A2, B1, B2). SRES-A2 storyline describes a very heterogeneous world with the underlying theme of'.

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[CERA UI Home](#) | [WDCC Home](#) | [Impressum](#)

**DOI for Scientific and Technical Data**  
10.1594/WDC/EH4\_OPYC\_SRES\_A2

**Citation elements**

**Creator**  
*(person(s) or institute(s) responsible for this assemblage of data: e.g. author, data collector, editor...)*  
Stendel, Martin; Schmith, Torben; Roekner, Erich; Cubasch, Ulrich

**Publication Year**  
2004

**Title**  
ECHAM4\_OPYC\_SRES\_A2: 110 YEARS COUPLED A2 RUN 6H VALUES

**DOI Publisher**  
[WDC at DKRZ](#)

**Identifier**  
[DOI:10.1594/WDC/EH4\\_OPYC\\_SRES\\_A2](#)

The [DataCite](#) consortium proposes a [citation format](#) (Creator (PublicationYear): Title. DOI Publisher. Identifier) and also offers citation export in different formats.

**Detailed Metadata**  
[http://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDC/ui/Entry.jsp?acronym=EH4\\_OPYC\\_SRES\\_A2](http://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDC/ui/Entry.jsp?acronym=EH4_OPYC_SRES_A2)

**Data Access**  
[http://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDC/ui/EntryList.jsp?acronym=EH4\\_OPYC\\_SRES\\_A2](http://cera-www.dkrz.de/WDC/ui/EntryList.jsp?acronym=EH4_OPYC_SRES_A2)

**Summary**  
The SRES data sets were published by the IPCC in 2000 and classified into four different scenario families (A1, A2, B1, B2). SRES-A2 storyline describes a very heterogeneous world with the underlying theme of

Always quote citation when using data!



# ERSTE SCHRITTE

**GFZ**  
Helmholtz Centre  
POTSDAM

Impressum

HELMHOLTZ CENTRE POTSDAM  
GFZ GERMAN RESEARCH CENTRE  
FOR GEOSCIENCES


---

 **Dataset**  Released

## Gas mass spectrometry of gas samples from the KTB Main Hole HB1

Cite as:  
Kamm, H; Machon, L; Donner, S (2004): Gas mass spectrometry of gas samples from the KTB Main Hole HB1. Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/GFZ.SDDB.1071>

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**Data Files** 

[data.csv](#) 261826 Bytes  
License: cc-by


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**Related Work**

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**Find More Research Data**  
<http://bib.telegrafenberg.de/finden/datenbanken/forschungsdaten/>

---

**Abstract** 

The main objective of this drilling fluid analysis was the detection of inflows of formation fluids. Therefore different gases dissolved in the drilling mud were measured continuously and automatically at drill site with three different methods (Fig.: KTB-Report 92-2 page C13). The operation principles of the mass spectrometer and the gaschromatograph have been explained by STROH et al. (1988) and FIGGEMEIER et al. (1991). The principle of radon determination is published by ERZINGER et al. (1992). In the complete KTB-VB and in in the KTB-HB down to a depth of 3003 m the gas phase was released and collected by twirl degassers attached in front of the mud shakers. This open system led to gas losses as well as air contamination. Therefore results obtained down to this depth have only qualitative character. After casing the KTB-HB to a depth of 3003 m a bypass system was installed at the BOP (blow-out preventer) 50 cm below the flow line.


**Keywords**  
Solid Earth, Rocks/Minerals, Geology, Ar, CH4, CO2, gas chromatography, German Continental Deep Drilling Program, H2, H2O, He, Land based, N2, Ne, O2

**GCMD Science Keywords**  
EARTH SCIENCE > Solid Earth > Rocks/Minerals > Minerals/Crystals

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**Location**  
Latitude: 49.588 Longitude: 12.192



Erster Datensatz mit einer DOI am GFZ: <http://doi.org/10.1594/GFZ.SDDB.1071>  
Registriert am 14. Juni 2004

# PUBLIKATIONSSTRATEGIEN

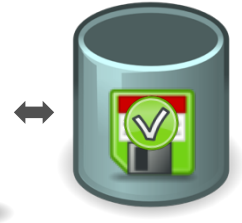
- Veröffentlichung der Forschungsdaten als eigenständiges Informationsobjekt in einem Daten-Repository
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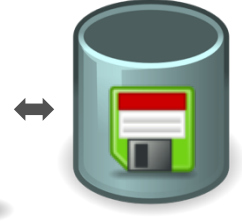
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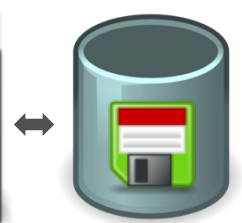
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doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX

# BEISPIELE

# PUBLIKATIONSSTRATEGIEN

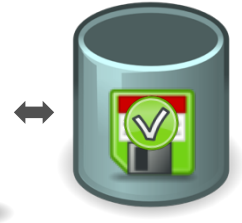
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doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX



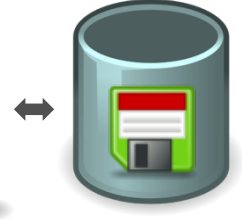
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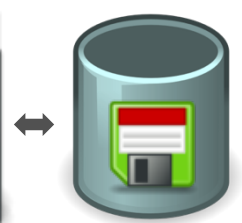
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# GEOFON

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**GEOFON Program**

HELMHOLTZ-ZENTRUM POTS DAM  
**DEUTSCHES  
GEOFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM**

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F-E Region: **Near Coast of Northern Chile**

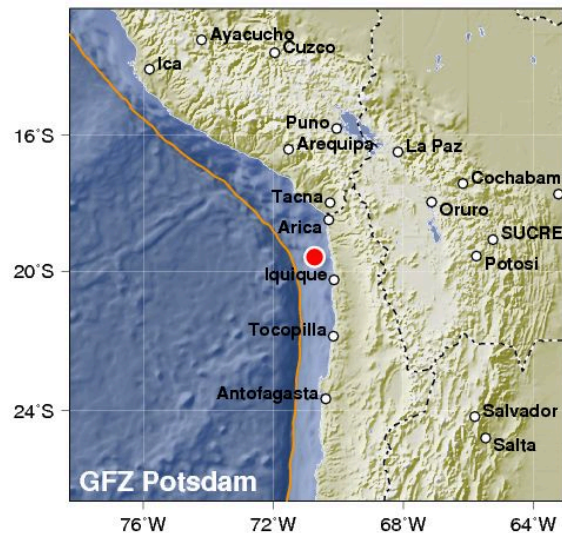
Time: **2014-04-01 23:46:49.9 UTC**

Magnitude: **8.1 (Mw)**

Epicenter: **70.73°W 19.59°S**

Depth: **34 km**

Status: **M** - manually revised



- [Additional information about this event](#)
- [Moment tensor solution](#)
- [Epicenter location in Google Maps](#)
- The DOI for this event is [10.5880/GEOFON.gfz2014gkgf](https://doi.org/10.5880/GEOFON.gfz2014gkgf)

This is a product of the GEOFON Extended Virtual Network (GEVN) and credit belongs to all involved institutions.

[Back to the earthquake list](#)

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<http://doi.org/10.5880/GEOFON.gfz2014gkgf>

 **HELMHOLTZ  
GEMEINSCHAFT**

# PUBLIKATIONSSTRATEGIEN

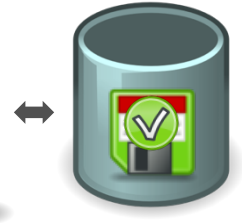
- Veröffentlichung der Forschungsdaten als eigenständiges Informationsobjekt in einem Daten-Repository
- **Veröffentlichung der Forschungsdaten in einem Repository und Dokumentation im Rahmen eines begutachteten „Data Papers“ in einem „Data Journal“**
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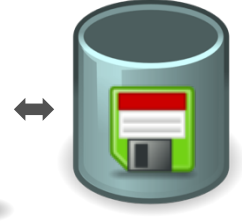
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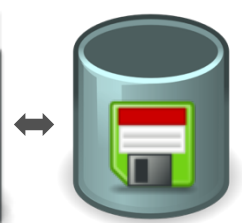
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doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX



# DATA JOURNAL ESSD

Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 3, 19–35, 2011  
www.earth-syst-sci-data.net/3/19/2011/  
doi:10.5194/essd-3-19-2011  
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## Simulation of the time-variable gravity field by means of coupled geophysical models

Th. Gruber<sup>1</sup>, J. L. Bamber<sup>2</sup>, M. F. P. Bierkens<sup>3</sup>, H. Dobslaw<sup>4</sup>, M. Murbüch<sup>1</sup>, M. Thomas<sup>4</sup>,  
L. P. H. van Beek<sup>3</sup>, T. van Dam<sup>5</sup>, L. L. A. Vermeersen<sup>2</sup>, and P. N. A. M. Visser<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Astronomical and Physical Geodesy, Technical University Munich, Munich, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Bristol Glaciology Centre, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

<sup>3</sup>Department of Physical Geography, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands

<sup>4</sup>Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

<sup>5</sup>University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

<sup>6</sup>Delft Institute of Earth Observation and Space Systems, Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands

Received: 7 June 2011 – Published in Earth Syst. Sci. Data Discuss.: 7 July 2011  
Revised: 6 October 2011 – Accepted: 7 October 2011 – Published: 31 October 2011

**Abstract.** Time variable gravity fields, reflecting variations of mass distribution in the system Earth is one of the key parameters to understand the changing Earth. Mass variations are caused either by redistribution of mass in, on or above the Earth's surface or by geophysical processes in the Earth's interior. The first set of observations of monthly variations of the Earth gravity field was provided by the US/German GRACE satellite mission beginning in 2002. This mission is still providing valuable information to the science community. However, as GRACE has outlived its expected lifetime, the geoscience community is currently seeking successor missions in order to maintain the long time series of climate change that was begun by GRACE. Several studies on science requirements and technical feasibility have been conducted in the recent years. These studies required a realistic model of the time variable gravity field in order to perform simulation studies on sensitivity of satellites and their instrumentation. This was the primary reason for the European Space Agency (ESA) to initiate a study on "Monitoring and Modelling individual Sources of Mass Distribution and Transport in the Earth System by Means of Satellites". The goal of this interdisciplinary study was to create as realistic as possible simulated time variable gravity fields based on coupled geophysical models, which could be used in the simulation processes in a controlled environment. For this purpose global atmosphere, ocean, continental hydrology and ice models were used. The coupling was performed by using consistent forcing throughout the models and by including water flow between the different domains of the Earth system. In addition gravity field changes due to solid Earth processes like continuous glacial isostatic adjustment (GIA) and a sudden earthquake with co-seismic and post-seismic signals were modelled. All individual model results were combined and converted to gravity field spherical harmonic series, which is the quantity commonly used to describe the Earth's global gravity field. The result of this study is a twelve-year time-series of 6-hourly time variable gravity field spherical harmonics up to degree and order 180 corresponding to a global spatial resolution of 1 degree in latitude and longitude. In this paper, we outline the input data sets and the process of combining these data sets into a coherent model of temporal gravity field changes. The resulting time series was used in some follow-on studies and is available to anybody interested.

### 1 Introduction

The primary goal of the recently completed European Space Agency (ESA) study entitled "Monitoring and Modelling in-

dividual Sources of Mass Distribution and Transport in the Earth System by Means of Satellites" (see Acknowledgements) was to find the most advantageous approach for using satellites to track the individual components of mass redistribution in the Earth System. The method chosen to solve the problem was to develop, as precisely as possible, a realistic Earth model with time variable mass variations due to



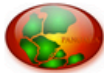
Correspondence to: Th. Gruber  
(thoess.gruber@tum.de)

Published by Copernicus Publications.

## Data access

All gravity potential spherical harmonic series including a detailed data format description are available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.763431> or alternatively at <http://www.iapg.bv.tum.de/ESA-Mass-Transport>.

# DATA JOURNAL ESSD



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RIS | BioRxiv

## Data Description

**Citation:** Gruber, T et al. (2011): Gravity potential spherical harmonic series. doi:10.1594/PANGAEA.763431,  
*Supplement to: Gruber, Thomas; Bamber, Jonathan L; Bierkens, M F P; Dobslaw, H; Murböck, M; Thomas, M; van Beek, L P H; van Dam, T; Vermeersen, L L A; Visser, P N A M (2011): Simulation of the time-variable gravity field by means of coupled geophysical models. Earth System Science Data, 3(1), 19-35, doi:10.5194/essd-3-19-2011*

**Abstract:** Time variable gravity fields, reflecting variations of mass distribution in the system Earth is one of the key parameters to understand the changing Earth. Mass variations are caused either by redistribution of mass in, on or above the Earth's surface or by geophysical processes in the Earth's interior. The first set of observations of monthly variations of the Earth gravity field was provided by the US/German GRACE satellite mission beginning in 2002. This mission is still providing valuable information to the science community. However, as GRACE has outlived its expected lifetime, the geoscience community is currently seeking successor missions in order to maintain the long time series of climate change that was begun by GRACE. Several studies on science requirements and technical feasibility have been conducted in the recent years. These studies required a realistic model of the time variable gravity field in order to perform simulation studies on sensitivity of satellites and their instrumentation. This was the primary reason for the European Space Agency (ESA) to initiate a study on "Monitoring and Modelling individual Sources of Mass Distribution and Transport in the Earth System by Means of Satellites". The goal of this interdisciplinary study was to create as realistic as possible simulated time variable gravity fields based on coupled geophysical models, which could be used in the simulation processes in a controlled environment. For this purpose global atmosphere, ocean, continental hydrology and ice models were used. The coupling was performed by using consistent forcing throughout the models and by including water flow between the different domains of the Earth system. In addition gravity field changes due to solid Earth processes like continuous glacial isostatic adjustment (GIA) and a sudden earthquake with co-seismic and post-seismic signals were modelled. All individual model results were combined and converted to gravity field spherical harmonic series, which is the quantity commonly used to describe the Earth's global gravity field. The result of this study is a twelve-year time-series of 6-hourly time variable gravity field spherical harmonics up to degree and order 180 corresponding to a global spatial resolution of 1 degree in latitude and longitude. In this paper, we outline the input data sets and the process of combining these data sets into a coherent model of temporal gravity field changes. The resulting time series was used in some follow-on studies and is available to anybody interested.

**Other version:** IAPG - Institut für Astronomische und Physikalische Geodäsie [↗](#)

**Further details:** Gruber, Thomas (2011): ESA mass transport. copy of web page of Technische Universität München at <http://www.iapg.bv.tum.de/ESA-Mass-Transport>, hdl:10013/epic.37830.d001 [↗](#)

**Coverage:** Date/Time Start: 1995-01-01T00:00:00 \* Date/Time End: 2006-01-01T00:00:00

**Comment:** < Monitoring and Modelling individual Sources of Mass Distribution and Transport in the Earth System by Means of Satellites >

### Project Partners:

- Institute of Astronomical and Physical Geodesy, Technical University Munich, Germany
- Bristol Glaciology Centre, University of Bristol, United Kingdom
- Department of Physical Geography, Utrecht University, The Netherlands
- Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam, Germany
- University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg
- Delft Institute of Earth Observation and Space Systems, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands

In 2006 the European Space Agency (ESA) initiated a study on "Monitoring and Modelling individual Sources of Mass Distribution and Transport in the Earth System by Means of Satellites". The goal of this interdisciplinary study was to create as realistic as possible simulated time variable gravity fields based on coupled geophysical models, which could be used in the simulation processes in a controlled environment. For this purpose global atmosphere, ocean, continental hydrology and ice models were used. The coupling was performed by using consistent forcing throughout the models and by including water flow between the different domains of the Earth system. In addition gravity field changes due to solid Earth processes like continuous glacial isostatic adjustment (GIA) and a sudden earthquake with co-seismic and post-seismic signals were modelled. All individual model results were combined and converted to gravity field spherical harmonic series, which is the quantity commonly used to describe the Earth's global gravity field. The result of this study is a twelve-year time-series (1995 to 2006) of 6-hourly time variable gravity field spherical harmonics up to degree and order 180 corresponding to a global spatial resolution of 1 degree in latitude and longitude. On this Website the resulting time series is made available to the public.

Various combinations of mass fields were computed and converted to gravity field spherical harmonics. Details are described in the reference given below. 6-hourly gravity potential spherical harmonics for each data combination scenario are combined to yearly batches (see table below linking to 60 files together, each file is a compressed tar archive with about 480 MB file size).

The format of the gravity potential spherical harmonic series follows the conventions used by the International Center for Global Earth Models (ICGEM) see: <http://icgem.gfz-potsdam.de/ICGEM/ICGEM.html>

Web page with format description as pdf-file see Further details.

### Parameter(s):

#	Name	Short Name	Unit	Principal Investigator	Method	Comment
1	DATE/TIME <a href="#">↗</a>	Date/Time				
2	Data combination <a href="#">↗</a>	Data combination		Gruber, Thomas <a href="#">↗</a>		

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# PUBLIKATIONSSTRATEGIEN

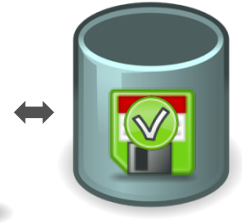
- Veröffentlichung der Forschungsdaten als eigenständiges Informationsobjekt in einem Daten-Repository
- Veröffentlichung der Forschungsdaten in einem Repository und Dokumentation im Rahmen eines begutachteten „Data Papers“ in einem „Data Journal“
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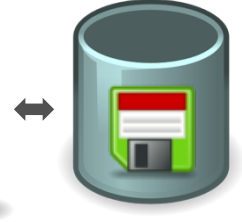
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doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX



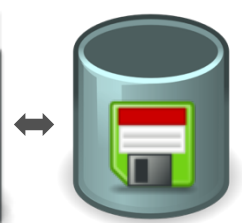
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doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX



doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX

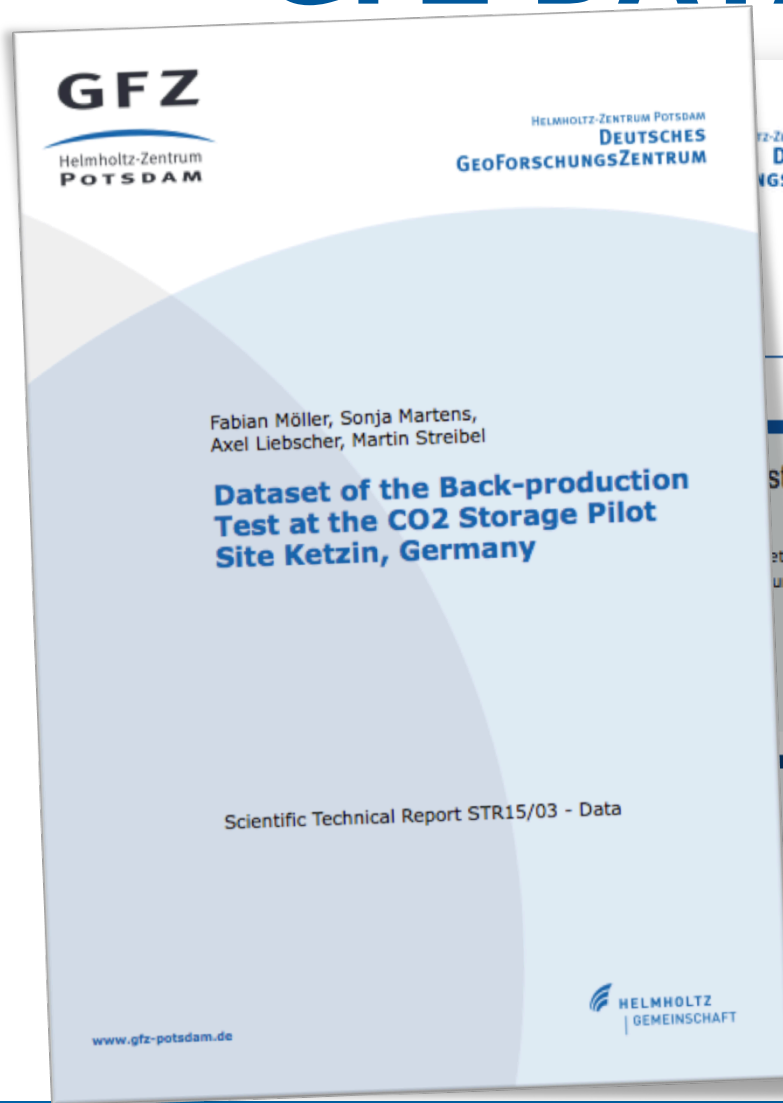


doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX

# GFZ DATA REPORTS

The screenshot displays the GFZ (Deutsches GeoForschungszentrum) website interface. At the top left is the GFZ logo with the text 'Helmholtz-Zentrum POTSDAM'. To the right are navigation links for 'Einloggen', 'Kontakt', and 'Deutsch'. A search bar is present with a 'Los' button and a checkbox for 'Volltexte einbeziehen'. Below the search bar are navigation links: 'START', 'BASKET (0)', and 'WERKZEUGE'. On the right side, there are links for 'Datensatz Übersicht' and 'Datensatz'. Below these are 'DATENSATZ AKTIONEN' and 'EXPORT' with a link 'Zur Ablage hinzufügen'. A horizontal menu contains 'Übersicht', 'Details', 'Freigabegeschichte', 'Revisionen', 'Statistik', and 'Lokale Tags'. The main content area features a dataset entry titled 'Dataset of the Back-production Test at the CO2 Storage Pilot Site Ketzin, Germany'. It includes a 'Bericht' icon, a 'Freigegeben' icon, and the following text: 'Moeller, F., Martens, S., Liebscher, A., Strelbel, M. (2015): Dataset of the Back-production Test at the CO2 Storage Pilot Site Ketzin, Germany, (Scientific Technical Report - Data ; 15/03), Potsdam : Deutsches GeoForschungszentrum GFZ, 6 p. DOI: <http://doi.org/10.2312/GFZ.b103-15037> <http://gfzpublic.gfz-potsdam.de/pubman/item/escidoc:973955>'. Below this are two sidebars: 'Ressourcen' with a link to a PDF file (1503.pdf, 2MB) and 'Autoren' listing 'Moeller, F.' with his affiliation: 'Scientific Technical Report STR Data, Deutsches GeoForschungszentrum; CGS Centre for Geological Storage, Geoengineering Centres, GFZ Publication Database, Deutsches GeoForschungszentrum;'.

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st at the CO2 Storage Pilot Site Ketzin, Germany

Freigegeben

st of the Back-production Test at the CO2 Storage Pilot Site Ketzin, Germany, (Scientific  
ungsZentrum GFZ, 6 p.

Moeller , F.

Scientific Technical Report STR Data, Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum;  
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Fabian Möller, Sonja Martens,  
Axel Liebscher, Martin Streibel

**Dataset of the Back-production  
test at the CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Pilot**

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Dataset of the Back-production test at the CO<sub>2</sub> Storage Pilot Site Ketzin, Germany

Freigegeben

Recommended citation for this publication is:

Möller, Fabian; Martens, Sonja; Liebscher, Axel; Streibel, Martin (2015): Dataset of the back-production test at the CO<sub>2</sub> storage pilot site Ketzin, Germany. Scientific Technical Report: Data ; 15/03, Potsdam, 6 p.

The DOI number for this publication is: 10.2312/GFZ.b103-15037

The DOI number for the supplementary dataset file is: 10.5880/GFZ.CGS.2015.001

Moeller, F.

Scientific Technical Report STR Data, Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum;  
CGS Centre for Geological Storage, Geoengineering Centres, GFZ Publication Database,  
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**Dataset** Supplement to: Dataset of the Back-production Test at the CO2 Storage Pilot Site Ketzin, Germany **Released**

Cite as:  
Möller, Fabian; Martens, Sonja; Liebscher, Axel; Streibel, Martin (2015): Supplement to: Dataset of the Back-production Test at the CO2 Storage Pilot Site Ketzin, Germany. Deutsches Geoforschungszentrum GFZ. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5880/GFZ.CGS.2015.001>

**Data Files**

Data\_CO2\_Backproduction\_Test\_Ketzin\_Data\_CORRECTED.txt 888886 Bytes  
Data\_CO2\_Backproduction\_Test\_Ketzin.xlsx 829507 Bytes  
Data\_CO2\_Backproduction\_Test\_Ketzin.txt 889174 Bytes

License: cc-by

**Abstract**

Dataset of the Back-production Test at the CO2 Storage Pilot Site Ketzin, Germany

**Keywords**

Agriculture, CO2, Farming, back-production, storage, pressure, temperature, production, saline aquifer, CCS

**GCMD Science Keywords**

EARTH SCIENCE > Agriculture > CO2

**More Metadata**

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Supplement to  
Möller, Fabian; Martens, S.; et al. (2015): Dataset of the Back-production Test at the CO2 Storage Pilot Site Ketzin, Germany. Deutsches Geoforschungszentrum GFZ doi:10.2312/GFZ.B103-15037 urn:nbn:de:kobv:b103-15037

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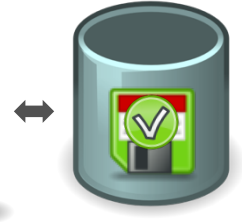
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doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX



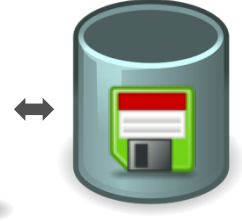
doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX



doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX



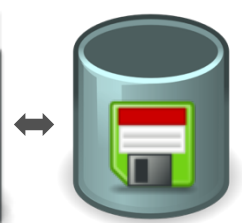
doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX



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doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX



doi:XX.XXXX/XXX.XX



# DATA SUPPLEMENT

Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 17, 895–911, 2013  
www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/17/895/2013/  
doi:10.5194/hess-17-895-2013  
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Hydrology and  
Earth System  
Sciences



## Data expansion: the potential of grey literature for understanding floods

S. Uhlemann<sup>1,2</sup>, R. Bertelmann<sup>3</sup>, and B. Merz<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Section Hydrology, Potsdam, Germany

<sup>2</sup>University of Potsdam, Institute of Earth and Environmental Science, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany

<sup>3</sup>GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Library and Information Services, Potsdam, Germany

Correspondence to: S. Uhlemann (uhlemann@gfz-potsdam.de)

Received: 17 September 2012 – Published in Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss.: 27 September 2012

Revised: 22 January 2013 – Accepted: 12 February 2013 – Published: 4 March 2013

**Abstract.** Sophisticated methods have been developed and become standard in analysing floods as well as for assessing flood risk. However, increasingly critique of the current standards and scientific practice can be found both in the flood hydrology community as well as in the risk community who argue that the considerable amount of information already available on natural disasters has not been adequately deployed and brought to effective use. We describe this phenomenon as a failure to synthesize knowledge that results from barriers and ignorance in awareness, use and management of the entire spectrum of relevant content, that is, data, information and knowledge. In this paper we argue that the scientific community in flood risk research ignores event-specific analysis and documentations as another source of data. We present results from a systematic search that includes an intensive study on sources and ways of information dissemination of flood-relevant publications. We obtain 186 documents that contain information on the sources, pathways, receptors and/or consequences for any of the 40 strongest trans-basin floods in Germany in the period 1952–2002. This study therefore provides the most comprehensive metadata collection of flood documentations for the considered geographical space and period. A total of 87.5 % of all events have been documented, and especially the most severe floods have received extensive coverage. Only 30 % of the material has been produced in the scientific/academic environment, and the majority of all documents (about 80 %) can be considered grey literature (i.e. literature not controlled by commercial publishers). Therefore, ignoring grey sources in flood research also means ignoring the largest part of knowledge available on single flood events (in Germany). Further,

the results of this study underpin the rapid changes in information dissemination of flood event literature over the last decade. We discuss the options and obstacles of incorporating this data into the knowledge-building process in light of the current technological developments and international, interdisciplinary debates for data curation.

### 1 Introduction

Sophisticated methods have been developed and become standard in analysing extremes in time series, i.e. in estimating the frequency and magnitude of natural events. However, different process types hamper the assumptions of the classical frequency analysis. For the field of flood research, Merz and Blöschl (2008a, b) have called for “a shift away from solving the estimation problem to hydrological understanding”. They argue that the existing formal methods for flood frequency statistics need to be accompanied by hydrological reasoning, i.e. need to reflect the hydrological processes. They specifically argue that the hydrological knowledge gained in the past century is often unduly respected and highlight how the systematic combination of a maximum of relevant information from different complementary sources can help to adjust quantitative estimates from formal methods. Likewise, recently, several international and interdisciplinary groups (International Council for Science, ICSU; International Social Science Council, ISSC; and the UN International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, UN-ISDR) stated that the considerable amount of information already available on natural disasters has not been adequately

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# DATA SUPPLEMENT

Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 17, 895–911, 2013  
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Hydrology and  
Earth System  
Sciences



## Data expansion: the potential of grey literature for understanding floods

S. Uhlemann<sup>1,2</sup>, R. Bertelmann<sup>3</sup>, and B. Merz<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Section Hydrology, Potsdam, Germany  
<sup>2</sup>University of Potsdam, Institute of Earth and Environmental Science, University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany  
<sup>3</sup>GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Library and Information Services, Potsdam, Germany

Correspondence to: S. Uhlemann (uhlemann@gfz-potsdam.de)

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## Data description

The data used for this publication is freely available as Supplement under the creative commons license and can be permanently accessed following the doi given in Uhlemann (2012).

2007.

Uhlemann, S.: Supplement to: Data Expansion: The potential of grey literature for understanding floods. Deutsches Geoforschungszentrum GFZ, doi:10.5880/GFZ.5.4.2012.001, 2012.  
Uhlemann, S., Thieken, A. H., and Merz, B.: A consistent set

# DATA SUPPLEMENT

Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 17, 895–911, 2013  
www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/17/895/2013/  
doi:10.5194/hess-17-895-2013  
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## Data expansion: the potential understanding floods

S. Uhlemann<sup>1,2</sup>, R. Bertelmann<sup>3</sup>, and B. Merz<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Sect  
<sup>2</sup>University of Potsdam, Institute of Earth and Environ  
<sup>3</sup>GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Libr

Correspondence to: S. Uhlemann (uhlemann@gfz-p

Received: 17 September 2012 – Published in Hydrol.  
Revised: 22 January 2013 – Accepted: 12 February 2

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Dataset

## Supplement to: The potential of grey literature for understanding floods



Released

Cite as:

Uhlemann, Steffi; Bertelmann, Roland; Merz, Bruno (2012): Supplement to: The potential of grey literature for understanding floods. Deutsches Geoforschungszentrum GFZ. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5880/GFZ.5.4.2012.001>

### Data Files

Uhlemann\_HESS\_2012\_READ\_ME.txt 4309 Bytes  
Uhlemann\_HESS\_2012\_References.rar 173 818 Bytes  
Uhlemann\_HESS\_2012\_Meta\_Data\_Analysis.xls 108032 Bytes  
Uhlemann\_HESS\_2012\_DocumentsPerFloodEvent.xls 23040 Bytes

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### Related Work

Supplement to

Uhlemann, S.; Bertelmann, R.; et al. (2012): Data expansion: the potential of grey literature for understanding floods. Hydrology and Earth System Sciences Discussions doi:10.5194/hessd-9-11049-2012

### Find More Research Data

<http://bib.telegrafenberg.de/finden/datenbanken/forschungsdaten/>

### Abstract

Flood event documentations are a valuable data source that can be deployed for improving the understanding of floods. This data publication is a result of the systematic search for flood relevant publications on trans-basin floods in Germany for the period 1952–2002 conducted in Uhlemann et al. (2012). It consists of two main components: 1) The entire reference database that includes the bibliographic meta-data of all publications that were identified using the search strategy with a fixed set of search terms and inclusion criteria presented in Uhlemann et al. (2012). The database is provided both as Endnote Reference Database as well as in a non-proprietary 'txt' file format. 2) The full evaluation table of the document characteristics. It includes an evaluation sheet that contains all references given in the reference database and the respective attributes that were evaluated in Uhlemann et al. (2012). Further, a table that contains the references per flood event is provided that allows to link the references to the flood events via the unique identifier per publication (the identifier is given through the reference database). For a full disclosure of all files and attributes and for the terms of usage of this dataset please refer to the READ\_ME text-file provided below.

### Keywords

Terrestrial Hydrosphere, Floods, Geoscientific Information, Grey Literature, Flood Documentation, Flood Publication Database, Accessibility, Germany, 1952-2002

### GCMD Science Keywords

EARTH SCIENCE > Terrestrial Hydrosphere > Floods

### More Metadata

dataset: [view inline](#) / [download xml](#)  
dif: [view inline](#) / [download xml](#)  
escidoc: [view inline](#) / [download xml](#)

### Location

Northern Latitude: 47.4 Southern Latitude: 55.0  
Eastern Longitude: 15.0 Western Longitude: 5.0



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g the doi given in Uhle-

ta Expansion: The potential  
ling floods. Deutsches Geo-  
880/GFZ.5.4.2012.001, 2012.  
Merz, B.: A consistent set

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<http://doi.org/10.5880/GFZ.5.4.2012.001>

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# METADATA STORE

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### Filter

#### allocator

#### datacentre

- DOIDB.GEOFON (5558)
- DOIDB.SDDDB (346)
- DOIDB.TR32DB (70)
- DOIDB.ISDC (31)
- DOIDB.GFZ (28)
- DOIDB.SFB806 (11)
- DOIDB.SEISNET (9)
- DOIDB.GIPP (5)
- DOIDB.WSM (2)
- DOIDB.TERENO (1)

#### prefix

- 10.5880 (5667)
- 10.1594 (385)
- 10.14470 (9)

#### resourceType

- Dataset (5983)
- Text (61)
- Other (9)
- Image (3)
- Software (2)
- more

#### contributor

No active filters. Use the sidebar to filter search results.

6061 documents found in 5ms

Page 1 of 607

- [GEOFON event gfz2009gibb \(Greece\)](#) # 1  
geofon operator
- [GEOFON event gfz2010dzva \(Ryukyu Islands, Japan\)](#) # 2  
geofon operator
- [GEOFON event gfz2010gtdx \(Northern Sumatra, Indonesia\)](#) # 3  
geofon operator
- [GEOFON event gfz2009groy \(Central Italy\)](#) # 4  
geofon operator
- [GEOFON event gfz2009kciu \(NW Balkan Region\)](#) # 5  
geofon operator
- [GEOFON event gfz2009givj \(Earthquake, Southwest of Sumatra, Indonesia, 2009-04-01 06:29:36\)](#) # 6  
geofon operator
- [GEOFON event gfz2011axdw \(Loyalty Islands\)](#) # 7  
geofon operator
- [TerraSAR-X Predicted Orbit](#) # 8  
Koenig, Rolf • Rothacher, Markus • Snopek, Krzysztof • Koenig, Daniel
- [TerraSAR-X Predicted Orbit](#) # 9  
Koenig, Rolf • Rothacher, Markus • Snopek, Krzysztof • Koenig, Daniel
- [CHAMP Orbit Predictions - CPF](#) # 10  
Rothacher, Markus • Koenig, Rolf • Snopek, Krzysztof • Schmidt, Roland

Page 1 of 607

DOIDB Metadata Search • Query Time: 5ms

# SCHNITTSTELLEN

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[Identify](#) | [ListRecords](#) | [ListSets](#) | [ListMetadataFormats](#) | [ListIdentifiers](#)

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**Datestamp of response** 2015-06-05T12:45:04Z  
**Request URL** <http://doidb.wdc-terra.org/oaip/oi>

Request was of type ListSets.

### Set

**setName** Reference quality citations only.  
**setSpec** REFQUALITY [Identifiers](#) [Records](#)

### Set

**setName** DOI Database  
**setSpec** DOIDB [Identifiers](#) [Records](#)

### Set

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**setSpec** DOIDB.REFQUALITY [Identifiers](#) [Records](#)

### Set

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**setSpec** DOIDB.GEOFON [Identifiers](#) [Records](#)

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**setSpec** DOIDB.GEOFON.REFQUALITY [Identifiers](#) [Records](#)

### Set

**setName** Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum  
**setSpec** DOIDB.GFZ [Identifiers](#) [Records](#)

# SCHNITTSTELLEN

The screenshot shows the ALBERT library website interface. At the top right, there are navigation links: "Contact Us | Home | Imprint | About". The main header features the ALBERT logo and the tagline "All Library Books, journals and Electronic Records Telegrafenberg". Below this is a dark blue navigation bar with links for "Simple Search", "Advanced Search", "Journals A-Z", "Latest Books", "Mind List (0)", "Journal Watch List (0)", "Search History", and "Settings".

The search bar contains the query "The potential of grey literature for understanding floods" and a "Search" button. To the right of the search bar is a "Display Settings" icon. Below the search bar, it indicates "505 hits in 0.019 seconds".

On the left side, there is a "Refine your search" panel with two sections: "Collection" and "Keywords". Under "Collection", there are three items: "1. Articles (458)", "2. Data (1)", and "3. Other Sources (46)". Under "Keywords", there are five items: "1. ddc:330 (33)", "2. Baltic Sea (26)", "3. Fisheries (18)", "4. Management (11)", and "5. Ecology (10)".

The main search results area has a toolbar with buttons: "Select All", "Deselect All", "Toggle Selection", "Add To Mindlist", "Mail Export", "File Export", and "Next Page". The results list contains three entries:

- Data expansion: the potential of grey literature for understanding floods** (2012) PAPER CURRENT  
Hydrology and Earth System Sciences Discussions  
[Show Details](#) [Fulltext](#) [S-F-X](#) [Permalink](#)
- Data expansion: the potential of grey literature for understanding floods** (2013) PAPER CURRENT  
Hydrology and Earth System Sciences  
[Show Details](#) [Fulltext](#) [S-F-X](#) [Permalink](#)
- Supplement to: The potential of grey literature for understanding floods** (2012) GFZ DATA  
Uhlemann, Steffi; Bertelmann, Roland; Merz, Bruno  
Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ  
[Show Details](#) [Fulltext](#) [S-F-X](#) [Permalink](#)

# FAZIT

- Beratung und Services fördern die Sichtbarkeit, Zugänglichkeit und Nachnutzung der Forschungsergebnisse
  - Policies, AnsprechpartnerInnen und Infrastrukturen
- Nachfrage nach Publikationsdienstleistungen wächst
  - Weiterentwicklung der Services und Infrastrukturen
- „Connectivity“ zwischen Objekten und Infrastrukturen gewinnt an Bedeutung
  - Persistente Identifikatoren für Objekte und Infrastrukturen
- Standards müssen angewendet und weiterentwickelt werden
  - Metadaten, Persistente Identifikatoren und offene Schnittstellen
- Kooperationen auf allen Ebenen sind nötig
  - DataCite ist ein verlässlicher Partner für die Vergabe von DOI

# VIELEN DANK FÜR IHRE AUFMERKSAMKEIT

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# RE3DATA.ORG

re3data.org  
REGISTRY OF RESEARCH DATA REPOSITORIES

Home Search Browse Suggest FAQ About Schema API Contact Imprint

## Search for Repositories (1260 Reviewed Repositories)

geosciences



Search



Subject

Content Type

Country (of the responsible institutions)

Add subjects

Add content types

Add countries

Germany

Certificates

Open Access

Persistent Identifier

Reset filter

3 results (filtered) (1 - 3)

Sort by weight

### PANGAEA

Publishing Network for Geoscientific and Environmental Data



Subjects: Atmospheric Science and Oceanography Biology Geochemistry, Mineralogy and Crystallography Geochemistry, Mineralogy and Crystallography  
Geology and Palaeontology Geology and Palaeontology Geophysics Geophysics and Geodesy Geosciences (including Geography)  
Life Sciences Natural Sciences Oceanography

Content types: Archived data Audiovisual data Images Plain text Standard office documents

Countries: Germany

The information system PANGAEA is operated as an Open Access library aimed at archiving, publishing and distributing georeferenced data from earth system research. The system guarantees long-term availability of its content through a commitment of the operating institutions.

# FORSCHUNGSDATEN.ORG



forschungsdaten.org

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## forschungsdaten.org [\[Bearbeiten\]](#)

Dieses Wiki sammelt Informationen rund um dem Umgang mit digitalen Forschungsdaten. Mitarbeit (z.B. in Form von neuen Artikeln, Ergänzungen und Änderungen) ist sehr willkommen!

Das Redaktionsteam besteht aus [Jochen Klar](#) (AIP), [Maxi Kindling](#) (HU Berlin), [Heinz Pampel](#) (GFZ Potsdam) und [Jens Klump](#) (CSIRO). Es wird vom

- [DFG-Projekt re3data.org](#),
- [der DINI/nestor-AG "Digitale Forschungsdaten"](#)
- [und der DINI-AG "Elektronisches Publizieren"](#)

unterstützt. Gehostet wird das Wiki vom [Helmholtz-Zentrum Potsdam, Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ](#).