Panel 3: Cooperating through Data.

A short report relating to the Annual Conference 2017.

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Text files, notes, spreadsheets, video footage, voice recordings, archive material, letters, code, software and much more: collaborative research data in the CRC 1187!

Therefore, the subproject INF at the University of Siegen, together with ZIMT[2] had constantly been working with the Siegen University Library towards providing a sustainable research data infrastructure for researchers throughout the CRC 1187, as well as helping to find appropriate solutions for Research Data Management (RDM). The term RDM itself refers to all activities to be carried out in the context of research data which result along the data life cycle: creation of data, data processing, data analysis, data archiving, data access and data re-use.
The second annual conference of the DFG Collaborative Research Centre 1187 “Media of Cooperation” again raised more awareness of all types of research data used that are generated and annotated in CRC 1187. It also brought together researchers with experts in the field of research data management from ZIMT, University of Siegen, and panelists from the research data community in Germany and in Europe (Den Haag).[3]
The manifold studies of cooperative media within the SFB 1187 had by then already been leading to the collection of large and heterogeneous data sets on contextualized cooperative relations. Appropriate base services for data storage are continuously being developed for a sustainable research possibility that needs good data management to enable the storage and management of research data on cooperation contexts and relations.

Experts of the INF[4] project were discussing - together with external guests - in the panel and with the audience of the conference with the title “Varieties of Cooperation“. We spoke about the collective efforts that go into a trustworthy and quality management of data. We looked at the then current works that translated RDM directly into active practices such as data storage in the short and long domain (Sciebo and DSpace).

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[1] https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2355-325X
[2] https://www.zimt.uni-siegen.de/
[3] https://www.mediacoop.uni-siegen.de/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Varieties-of-Coop_Abstracts_web.pdf
[4] https://www.forschungsdaten.org/index.php/Medien_der_Kooperation

“Mutually Making the Conditions of Mutual Making.”[5] This topic for the annual conference in 2017 was very appropriate out of the RDM perspective itself since more and more research is nowadays carried out in collaborative projects (Digital shift in research), not only in CRC 1187, of course. Data has to be shared during the research process in the collaborative domain and also for sustainable data use in the long domain to make science and a subproject interesting and useful for new projects in the long-term locally and globally. How to work with the created research data of the subprojects in the long-term can be combined and analysed together was one of the questions. Therefore, to make collaborative research possible different standards had to be considered.

The mentioned panel 3 “Cooperating through Data” was organised by Annette Strauch (AS) who has dealt intensively with RDM for INF at ZIMT, the IT Center at Siegen University.[6] In joint work in projects, AS regards it as a responsibility to look at research data in all the different projects of a CRC together and consider the data management planning with regards to the rules of good scientific practice of the DFG who consider it highly important to safeguard good scientific practice and as the core task of self-regulation in research. This was addressed with bearing in my all heterogenous data and data sets according to the rules of the German Research Foundation (DFG). The DFG recommendations were published in 1998.[7]

“Scientific integrity forms the basis for trustworthy research. It is an example of academic voluntary commitment that encompasses a respectful attitude towards peers, research participants, animals, cultural assets, and the en-vironment, and strengthens and promotes vital public trust in research.”[8]

Standards for INF and for the CRC that were looked at in discussions and had previously also been examined in INF for all subjects were data management plans, i.e. with RDMO and more,[9] Research Data Management Policies,[10] Research Data Management Services locally[11] and Research Data Management Tools. Such issues

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[5] https://www.mediacoop.uni-siegen.de/de/veranstaltungen/jahrestagung-2017-varieties-of-cooperation-mutually-making-the-conditions-of-mutual-making/

[6] Strauch, Annette and Dahnke, Michael. 2019. “Forschungsdatenmanagement Und -Infrastruktur Im SFB 1187 Medien Der Kooperation.” *Bausteine Forschungsdatenmanagement* September (2): 54-60. https://doi.org/10.17192/bfdm.2019.2.8071.
Strauch, Annette and Hess, Volker. 2019. “Von der Produktion bis zur Langzeitarchivierung qualitativer Forschungsdaten im SFB 1187.” *Bibliothek Forschung & Praxis* 43 (1): 105-109. https://doi.org/10.1515/bfp-2019-2005.

[7] In 2019 the principles were updated with the Code of Conduct: https://www.dfg.de/en/research_funding/principles_dfg_funding/good_scientific_practice/kodex/index.html (Equal Opportunities, Research Integrity and Cross-Programme Development Division)

[8] https://www.dfg.de/download/pdf/foerderung/rechtliche_rahmenbedingungen/gute_wissenschaftliche_praxis/kodex_gwp_en.pdf

[9] https://e-science-service.uni-siegen.de/2016/10/datenmanagementplan-datenmanagementplaene/

[10] https://www.uni-siegen.de/start/die_universitaet/ueber_uns/hochschulentwicklung/research_data_policy_en.pdf

[11] https://e-science-service.uni-siegen.de/

had been dealt with in the Research Tech Lab.[12] To support digital cooperative research practices within and between subprojects, INF had been trying to develop exchange platforms in its first phase as well as research tools and research infrastructures facilitating novel methods of data collection and analysis. The University of Siegen had published a data management policy in 2016.[13] The principle of the individual responsibility of its scientists for research in the digital age was strongly considered in this but it also applies still for collaborative projects such as CRC 1187. One means of support that is stated in the RDM policy at Siegen University is the (...)

"(...) cooperations with other scientific partners in the field of research data management."[14]

Panel 3 illuminated during the conference day some of the collective efforts that go into state of the art RDM and how this has been practiced and will be done in the future of the Colaborative Research Center. We looked specifically at use cases at the annual conference such as subproject P01[15] Here we were able to show RDM w.r.to. Subproject P01 "Practice Theory's Scholarly Media: Harold Garfinkel and Ludwig Wittgenstein" along the Data Curation Continuum.[16] INF had closely been working together with this subproject P01, Dr. Christian Erbacher and all of its other researchers as well as the RDM service in Trier and FuD[17] with regards to TEI and the possibility of setting up a sustainable platform for the Wittgenstein research from Siegen. The focus here was data documentations for digital cooperations.[18] We illustrated the chances and challenges of infrastructures for collaborative research on the basis of a wider digital infrastructure with resources such as platforms and computational tools (e.g.TEI[19]). Platforms can offer feasible technical infrastructures for cooperative study of cooperative media. However, it is important that platforms

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[12] https://www.mediacoop.uni-siegen.de/de/veranstaltungen/gestaltungslabor-module-1-supporting-research-practices-rdmo-organizer-tool/ "The Research Tech Lab, coordinated by sub-projects INF and A05, is an open forum for exchange for all members of the SFB 1187. In the Research Tech Lab, we explore, discuss, and design digital research approaches, tools, and instruments. The basic assumption of the Research Tech Lab is that IT design takes place in everyday use and involves the continuous appropriation of (digital) methods, tools, instruments, and infrastructures. "Design" is an important part of daily research practices in many ways. The Research Tech Lab thus calls for participation of all sub-projects. Based on a 'Living Lab' approach, the sub-projects are given the opportunity to discuss, analyze, and reflect their experiences with research tools and infrastructures."

[13] https://www.uni-siegen.de/start/die_universitaet/ueber_uns/hochschulentwicklung/research_data_policy_en.pdf

[14] https://www.uni-siegen.de/start/news/oeffentlichkeit/756747.html

[15] https://www.mediacoop.uni-siegen.de/de/projekte/p01/

[16] Erbacher, C. 2020. *Wittgenstein's Heirs and Editors.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. https://www.cambridge.org/core/elements/wittgensteins-heirs-and-editors/8E2315B96861B6E4B7AB19B2C2CE3494.

[17] https://fud.uni-trier.de/

[18] https://www.i-d-e.de/publikationen/weitereschriften/criteria-version-1-1/

[19] https://tei-c.org/

are sustainable for re-use. Annette Strauch explained DARIAH[20] and the Re-use Charter.[21] The DARIAH-Reuse Charter is a living document that evolves with the development of the platform which was later further discussed by our guest speakers. Since INF had cooperated from the start of CRC 1187 with the research data repository RADAR we were very happy to have Matthias Razum, head of eResearch, FIZ Karlsruhe, as guest speaker.[22] He explained fully the RADAR service to the participants. RADAR allows storage, management, searching for research data for multiple specialist disciplines, including offering services for digital preservation. Collaboration in research is a speciality of RADAR.[23]
Another good and interesting presentation in the cooperative content came from the kiz,[24] University of Ulm, by Stefan Wesner. This explained how to preserve data generated by complex software and process chains and presented the results from the Replay-DH („Realization of a platform and accompanying services for research data management for the community of the digital humanities“)[25] and SARA[26] projects. Francesca Morselli from the DARIAH-EU office in Den Haag gave a presentation about the technical challenges together with Timo Gnadt from the eResearch Alliance in Göttingen and DARIAH-DE. Both addressed different aspects of joint efforts in RDM support in order to be able to work better progressively together, not only in the CRC 1187. Timo Gnadt in his talk stressed the necessary processuality and that in RDM “we do as we go”.

During the conference we could see that RDM is a team effort and that cooperative structures can help to enable the re-use of data for mutual benefit, eg. Within the CRC 1187 which is is important for data users and creators. Cooperation through data! Discipline-specific solutions can be created in cooperation.

[20] https://www.dariah.eu/
[21] https://campus.dariah.eu/docs/dariah-campus-reuse-charter
[22] https://www.fiz-karlsruhe.de/en/forschung/e-research
[23] https://www.radar-service.eu/de/home
[24] https://www.uni-ulm.de/en/einrichtungen/kiz/
[25] https://www.forschungsdaten.info/fdm-im-deutschsprachigen-raum/baden-wuerttemberg/fdm-projekte-in-baden-wuerttemberg/replay-dh/
[26] https://www.forschungsdaten.info/fdm-im-deutschsprachigen-raum/baden-wuerttemberg/fdm-projekte-in-baden-wuerttemberg/sara/