

Persistent identifiers in short

To access the resource: https://doranum.fr/identifiants-perennes-pid/la-minute-identifiants-perennes_10_13143_3jqw-zx31/

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Persistent identifiers (PIDs) have become an integral part of researchers' work, enabling them to clearly identify their scientific output. PIDs help make research results FAIR, namely Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable.

There are 2 main types of PID:

- Object identifiers for your scientific output (publications, data and software)
- Contributor identifiers for authors and institutions.

Let's take a young researcher as an example.

As part of his research project, he has produced:

- an article
- several datasets
- a software source code.

When his article is published in a scientific journal, a persistent object identifier, usually a DOI, is automatically attributed.

Ideally, he will have deposited his datasets in a repository to make them accessible to the scientific community. An object identifier (usually a DOI) is then automatically attributed to it.

He can deposit and share the source codes produced, either in the HAL open archive or directly in the Software Heritage universal archive. Its source codes receive a SWHID identifier.

Thanks to the object PID, each of its scientific productions is uniquely identified, with stable long-term access.

To make your research results even more FAIR, we recommend linking them together!

Ideally, the article should include dataset identifiers and source codes.

This means that you should deposit your datasets and source code in the dedicated repositories **before** publishing your article!

Once it has been published, the article PID should be added to the repository in the metadata associated with the datasets.

Our young researcher has also deposited his article in HAL and ArXiv open archives. If his article has already been published, he can enter the PID in the submission form.

All of these steps help to identify scientific productions.
It is also important to link them unambiguously to their author.

Contributor identifiers, for authors and institutions, provide a reliable means of identifying those involved in scientific research and increasing their visibility.

The Contributor PIDs dedicated to authors provide a solution to problems of homonymy, transliteration, etc.

ORCID (for Open Researcher and Contributor ID) is the best-known.
It is a universal, neutral and independent author identifier. It is the result of an international consensus that responds to a requirement expressed by members of the scientific community.

Creating an ORCID is a personal process.

On the other hand, some other contributor PIDs are assigned automatically. This is the case when you register on scientific social networks such as ResearchGate and Academia.

There are also PIDs for institutions.

The ROR (Research Organization Registry) PID is the equivalent of ORCID for institutions.

The aims of all the contributor PIDs are:

- to increase the visibility of researchers
- to uniquely identify researchers' affiliations and research results.

With object and contributor PIDs, the scientific productions of our young researcher are clearly identified. They are well-connected to each other but are also well-connected to him!