ID Persistent identifiers

Persistent identifiers are fundamental in the context of open science. They enable users to identify and retrieve scientific outputs and also to link authors, institutions, publications and data. There are two types of persistent identifiers. **Object identifiers** are for scientific productions like publications, research data or software. **Contributor identifiers** are for authors and institutions. The acronym **PID** is often used for **P**ersistent **ID**entifiers.

Why PIDs are useful

Identification and findability

Persistent **contributor identifiers** mean an author or institution can be **reliably identified** while **object** identifiers do likewise for scientific productions and contribute to making them more findable.

Access, sharing and dissemination

Persistent identifiers encourage and facilitate the **sharing** and **reuse** of scientific productions and enable them to be **accessed** in the long term. They also simplify **citation**.

Notes

A persistent identifier is one of the cornerstones of interoperability.
IT systems integrate PIDs to make links between an author and publication(s), an author and institution(s), data and a data paper, data and software and so on.

When a dataset is deposited in a repository it can be consulted directly from the data paper that describes it via its PID.

Did you know?
The most commonly used PIDs are: **DOI** (Digital Object Identifier) for **digital resources**, **SWHID** (SoftWare Hash IDentifiers) for **software**, **ORCID** (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) for **authors**, **ROR** (Research Organization Registry) for **institutions**.

The two types of PID

Object identifiers

Object PIDs for publications, data and software can also be used to link published articles to their underlying datasets.

Contributor identifiers

The aim of contributor PIDs for authors and institutions is to disambiguate names and solve issues involving homonymy, transliteration, etc.
They help raise the profile of **academic research**.

Examples

DOI, ARK (Archival Resource Key), PURL (persistent URL), SWHID (SoftWare Hash Identifier), etc.

ORCID, library identifiers (ISNI, IdRef…), open archives (IdHAL, ArXiv Author ID), ROR for research organisations, etc.

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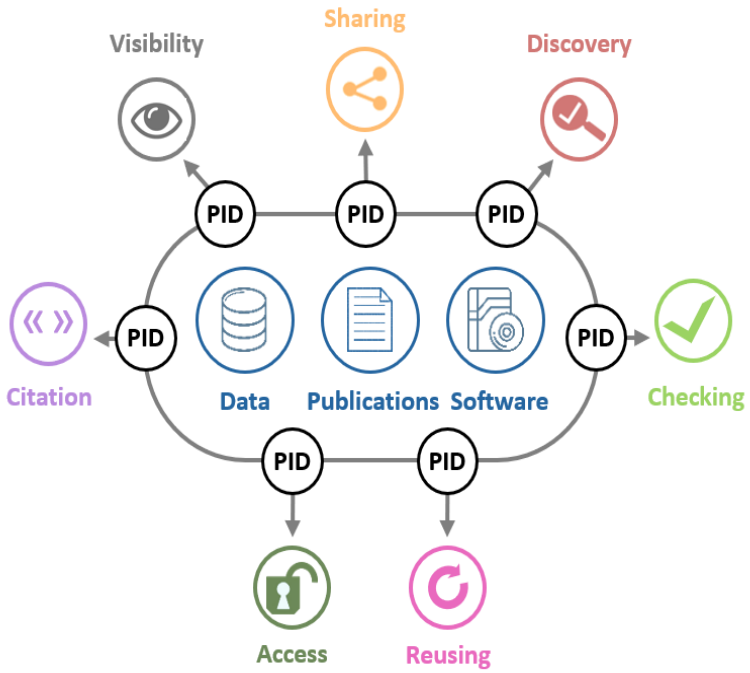
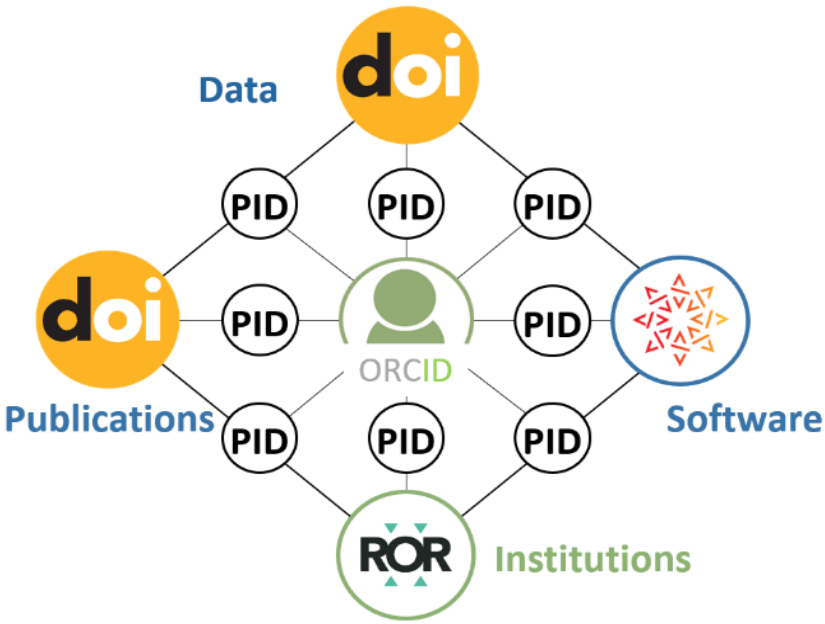
Focus on useful identifiers for researchers



Identify and find scientific productions



Linking authors, institutions, publications, data and software