EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN

Workshop:

Promoting Transparency and Replicability in Research

19th to 22nd of September 2022
at University of Tübingen

This workshop is funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Science Baden-Württemberg within the framework of the Excellence Strategy, and the Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics Tübingen.

Baden-Württemberg

MINISTERIUM FÜR WISSENSCHAFT, FORSCHUNG UND KUNST

Contents

1. Preface

Dear participant,

we are very pleased to welcome you to our workshop about "Promoting Transparency and Replicability in Research," which aims at proposing Open Science practices that can make research more transparent, reliable, reproducible, accessible, and efficient.

Open Science is receiving increasingly more attention, which is partly due to the replication crisis in psychology, medicine, and other disciplines. Even if Open Science techniques are getting more and more popular, they are not yet the standard in many researchers' everyday lives. Thus, the first goal of this four-days interdisciplinary workshop is to make you familiar with theoretical and practical concepts of Open Science through talks and hands-on sessions. The second goal is to provide a platform for early-career researchers from different disciplines (e.g., psychology, neuroscience, cognitive science, engineering, economics, mathematics, etc.) to promote networking within the Open Science community and to address Open Science related challenges and solutions together with other researchers – both during and after the workshop.

The talks and hands-on sessions during the workshop will cover the following topics: preregistrations, registered reports, meta-analyses, sample size estimation, funding, degrees of freedom during data preprocessing, robustness check of results, testing evidence of absence with Bayesian statistics, science

communication, data ownership, open data, and material sharing. All the talks and hands-on sessions will be recorded and made available online for free after the workshop. Moreover, a poster session will allow participants to share their projects and get feedback from others, while focusing on Open Science strategies and experiences.

We are very grateful that so many experienced international speakers agreed to give talks and hands-on sessions during our Open Science workshop. We greatly appreciate their willingness to share their knowledge with us. Learning from experts about Open Science techniques is not only an advantage for our own projects, but it also contributes to making research more transparent and replicable in general.

All in all, we hope that during our workshop you can get to know Open Science techniques, learn how to apply them, and make connections within the community. We are looking forward to an amazing time, to a positive and constructive atmosphere, to new contacts and new ideas. Happy to have you on board!

The Organization Team

2. Scientific Organization

Organization Team

Hannah Dorothea Lönneker
hannah-dorothea.loenneker@uni-tuebingen.de
Department of Psychology, University of Tübingen

Isabell Int-Veen
isabell.int-veen@med.uni-tuebingen.de
Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University Hospital of Tübingen

Lorenzo Semeia
lorenzo.semeia@student.uni-tuebingen.de
Institute for Diabetes Research and Metabolic Diseases, Helmholtz Center of Munich, University of Tübingen

Lilly Roth
lilly.roth@uni-tübingen.de
Department of Psychology, University of Tübingen

Jessica Steil
jessica.steil@uni-tuebingen.de
Department of Psychology, University of Tübingen

Student Assistant

Leonie Plaz

Contact

E-Mail: openscience.workshop@gmail.com

3. General Information & Corona Management

Workshop Venue

Department of Psychology
University of Tübingen
Schleichstraße 4
72076 Tübingen (Germany)
Phone: +49 (0)7071 29-78345

Rooms:

Lecture hall:	4.329
Seminar room:	4.305

All talks and hands-on sessions are taking place in the lecture hall. Food and drinks are available in front of the seminar room during coffee and lunch breaks.

WiFi

All participants of our workshop will have free access to WiFi:

SSID:	Guest
User name:	sipgyg01
Password:	kp1kp3

Materials and Networking

In order to share materials from our workshop and to stay in touch with other speakers/participants/organizers in the future, we have created an OSF project as exchange platform:
https://osf.io/a8uxz/

To access to the content, log in with your OSF account and send us a request to be added to the project. If this does not work, just write us an e-mail with your OSF name and ask us to add you. Feel free to share whatever has to do with Open Science and could be useful for others. Moreover, you can put your contact information into the wikis of folders for topics you are interested in, so that others can contact you regarding the topic. Like this we can all benefit from this workshop in a more sustainable way.

Corona Management

The official *Corona-Verordnung des Landes Baden-Württemberg* does not oblige participants in university events to comply with any pandemic containment measures anymore and the *Hygiene Concept of the University of Tübingen under Pandemic Conditions* has been suspended since 3rd of June 2022.

However, we recommend you maintain a minimum distance of 1.5 meters to others and wear a medical or FFP2 mask in closed rooms. Moreover, in case you notice any symptoms of Covid-19 or in case you were in contact with a positively tested person lately, please stay at home or get tested before coming.

Please consider that the pandemic situation is very dynamic and that the regulations might therefore change and differ from those given above. Thus, for the safety of yourself and others, we pleasantly ask you to keep yourself updated about and respect the current situation and regulations. You can find shorthand changes concerning regulations on the following two homepages:

Corona-Verordnung des Landes Baden-Württemberg:
https://www.baden-wuerttemberg.de/de/service/aktuelle-infos-zu-corona/aktuelle-corona-verordnung-des-landes-baden-wuerttemberg/

Concept of the University of Tübingen under Pandemic Conditions:
https://uni-tuebingen.de/en/university/information-on-the-corona-virus/#c1598912

4. Acknowledgements

Excellence Strategy

Our Open Science workshop is part of the Excellence Strategy of the University of Tübingen and therefore mainly sponsored and supported by this. The Excellence Strategy itself is a funding program of the Federal Government and the Länder to strengthen cutting-edge research at universities in two funding lines: Clusters of Excellence and Universities of Excellence.

In this program, the University of Tübingen is heralded as one of Germany's excellent research locations since 2012. It holds his excellence status for its attempts *Research – Relevance – Responsibility* as well as *Open to New Challenges* and *A Global Scope of Action*. In the context of this excellence status, the University of Tübingen strives for five goals: strengthening research excellence, (further) developing a collaborative research environment, change ability, promoting global awareness in research and teaching, and expanding social commitment.

Further information about the Excellence Strategy of the University of Tübingen can be found here:
https://uni-tübingen.de/en/163957
Further information about the Excellence Strategy funding program of the Federal Government can be found here:
https://www.bmbf.de/bmbf/en/academia/excellence-strategy/excellence-strategy_node.html

Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics

Moreover, we would like to thank the Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics in Tübingen, which has also supported our Open Science workshop. The institute researches information processing in the human and animal brain. Theoretical and experimental psychology and neuroscience are among the core competencies of the institute.

Further information about the Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics can be found here:
https://www.mpg.de/152075/biological-cybernetics

Graduate Academy of the University of Tübingen

This workshop complements to the program of Tübingen University's Graduate Academy. The Graduate Academy is the central institution for strategic researcher development for early- and mid-career researchers (EMCRs), from doctoral studies to assistant professorships. It coordinates training programs and networks, provides general coaching and mentoring services, informs about funding possibilities, and advises about professional and academic development. The main goal of the Graduate Academy is to improve the quality and guidance of young researchers, such as those interested in PhDs, doctoral students, postdocs, junior research group leaders and junior professors, as well as international researchers.

Further information about the Graduate Academy of the University of Tübingen can be found here:
https://uni-tuebingen.de/en/research/support-for-junior-researchers/researcher-development-graduate-academy/

5. About Tübingen

Small steps, narrow alleys, and pointed gables shape the silhouette of old Tübingen on the way up to its castle. The Swabian university town, with 28,000 of its 90,000 inhabitants being students, combines the flair of a lovingly restored medieval town center with the colorful bustle and typical atmosphere of a young and cosmopolitan students' town. Tübingen has witnessed almost a millennium of history. The area was likely first settled in the 12th millennium BC; Tübingen itself dates to the 6th or 7th century AD. It was first mentioned in writing in 1078 and achieved town status and civil liberty under the Palatine Counts of Tübingen in the middle of the 13th century.

Many well-known personalities have resided in Tübingen over the past few centuries. They came to teach, to study, or to find space for their artistic, scientific, or political goals. The University became the cornerstone for numerous great careers and has itself been molded and enriched by the subsequent activities and events.

Discover the treasures of the historic old town: The Protestant seminary, in which Hölderlin, Schelling, and Hegel once shared a study; or the town hall in the marketplace, which is more than 500 years old. The Hölderlin Tower by the Neckar River invites you to linger with a line of "*Stocherkähne*," punting boats unique to Tübingen ready for a ride. Numerous sidewalk cafes, wine taverns, restaurants, and boutiques invite visitors to stroll around and to pause here and there.

Sightseeing walk through Tübingen

(Numbers refer to the map of Tübingen "Highlights," see below)

House of the Nuns (Nonnenhaus) (1)

The House of the Nuns dates back to the second half of the 15th century and owes its name to the Beguine or hermit women who lived here in a fellowship similar to nuns and who devoted their lives to charity. The stairs on the exterior of the building lead to the second floor, and to the left you will see to the so-called Speaking House, a medieval toilet directly over the Ammer Canal. Leonhard Fuchs, professor of medicine in Tübingen and known as the Father of Botany, moved into the house in 1535 and planted an herb garden next to the building, which he used for his experiments on the medicinal use of plants. In the 18th century, a newly discovered plant family, Fuchsia, was named after him. The stone book in front of the House of the Nuns commemorates his work.

Collegiate Church (Stiftskirche) (2)

In the context of the foundation of the University in 1477, the former parish church, which was mentioned for the first time in 1191, was transformed into a Gothic Collegiate Church. It was one of the first churches to convert to Martin Luther's protestant church after the Reformation in 1534. The top of the tower was added only at the end of the 16th century. As one of the most important churches in Württemberg – and thanks to the support of Duke Eberhard im Bart (the Bearded) of Württemberg – the Collegiate Church received an excellent décor.

Goethe (3)

Across from the *Stiftskirche* (Collegiate Church), number 15 in the Münzgasse lane, you will find the *Cotta-Haus* (House of Cotta), the former address of the famous publishing house that released the works of Schiller and Goethe. A plaque on the *Cotta-Haus* commemorates Goethe's stay of a few weeks while visiting his publisher (*Hier wohnte Goethe*). This is parodied on the building next door – once a dormitory, which features a plain sign with the words *Hier kotzte Goethe* (*"Goethe puked here"*).

Burse (4)

The Burse was built from 1478 to 1482 as a students' home and study shortly after the founding of the University. From 1803 to 1805, the building was transformed into the first medical clinic in Tübingen. One of the first patients was the poet Friedrich Hölderlin, who was released as incurable after 231 days of therapy in 1807. With the advancing medical development, the clinical center became too small. In 1972 – after a thorough reconstruction of the building – students and professors of philosophy and art history returned to this place of the "free arts".

Marketplace (Marktplatz) and City Hall (Rathaus) (5)

The Market Square with the City Hall and Neptune's Fountain, along with the Neckar waterfront, is one of Tübingen's favorite photography locations. The visually dominating City Hall – the oldest house at the marketplace – was built with three stories in 1435, in 1508 heightened by a fourth level, and in 1511 decorated with an artfully made astronomical clock by Johannes Stöffler. The clock, which is still functioning, shows the course of the stars,

the phases of the moon, and even such celestial events as eclipses of the sun and the moon. The Renaissance Neptune's fountain gives a certain touch to the marketplace and dates back to the beginning of the 17th century. It is the work of the master builder Georg Müller based on the design by Heinrich Schickard, who was inspired by a Bolognese archetype.

Hohentübingen Castle (Schloss Hohentübingen) (6)

In 1078, the castle of the Counts of Tübingen was mentioned for the first time. The current castle, which hosts numerous institutes and collections of the University, derives mainly from the 16th century. The Hohentübingen Castle is a mighty renaissance construction with four wings and a round tower. Its most beautiful decoration is the Renaissance portal built around 1606 in the style of a Roman triumphal arch, whose center shows the emblem of the Duchy of Württemberg. Beginning in the mid-18th century, the University acquired its first rooms in the castle, and in 1816, the King of Württemberg, Wilhelm I, transferred ownership of the castle to the University. The University library of nearly 60,000 volumes was temporarily housed in the hall of knights, an astronomical observatory was housed in the northeast tower, and a chemistry laboratory was set up in the kitchen. There, in 1869, Miescher was the first researcher to isolate various phosphate-rich chemicals (nucleic acid) in a laboratory, paving the way for the identification of DNA as the carrier of inheritance. After the complex restoration of the castle from 1979 to 1994, some of the University's cultural and academic institutions were relocated there, the collections of which are open to the public. Parts of the highlights are numerous archeological findings and replicas, such as a complete ancient Egyptian burial chamber. From the castle,

the visitor has views to the city, as well as to the Neckar and Ammer valleys and the extended region up to the horizon of the Swabian Alb in the south.

Protestant Collegiate (Evangelisches Stift) (7)

The *Evangelisches Stift* was a former monastery of the Augustinians. In 1534, after the implementation of the reformation in Württemberg, it was reconstructed and enlarged in order to serve as a ducal stipend, a scholarship for students of Protestant Theology. A great amount of European intellectual history has been written within its walls. Among the scholars who studied there were Johannes Kepler, Gustav Schwab, Eduard Mörike, and Hermann Kurz as well as Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, Friedrich Hölderlin, and Friedrich Schelling, who occasionally lived and studied together in the collegiate at the end of the 18th century. Today it serves as an accommodation and study space for about 140 students. Women have been admitted since 1969.

Hölderlin Tower (Hölderlinturm) (8)

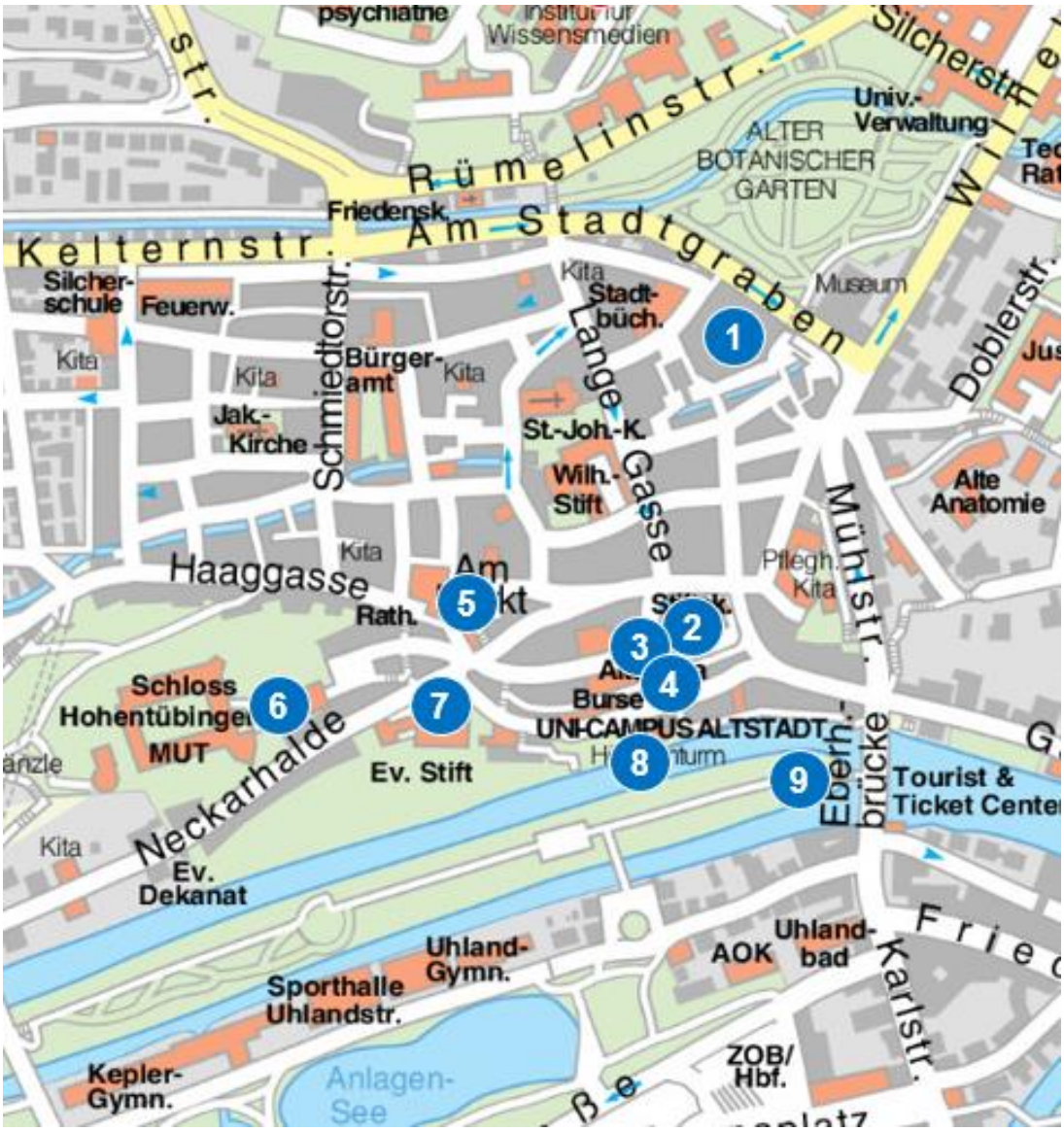
In the late 18th century, the *Hölderlinturm* was built on the pedestal of the inner ring wall. The wall dates back to the 13th century. The poet Friedrich Hölderlin (born in 1770) lived here from 1807 until his death in 1843. The family of a carpenter, Zimmer, accommodated him in this building for the last 36 years of his life as he struggled with mental instability. Today, the *Hölderlinturm* is a literary memorial place and museum.

Eberhards Bridge (Eberhardsbrücke), Neckar Island (Neckarinsel), Plane Tree Avenue (Platanenallee) (9)

In central Tübingen, the Neckar River divides briefly into two streams, forming the elongated *Neckarinsel*, famous for its *Platanenallee* with high plane trees, some of which are more than 200 years old. During the summer, the *Neckarinsel* is occasionally the venue for concerts, plays, and literary readings. The row of historical houses across one side of the *Neckarinsel* is called the *Neckarfront*. Houses were built even upon the city wall above the Neckar River during the Middle Ages, which created this distinctive waterfront, including the *Hölderlinturm*. The *Eberhardsbrücke*, which was formerly the only bridge in the city center and is therefore also called *Neckarbrücke*, is dominated by pedestrians. The railings and lanterns are decorated with brightly blossoming flower baskets during the summer months.

To learn more about what Tübingen has to offer, visit www.tübingen.de/en.

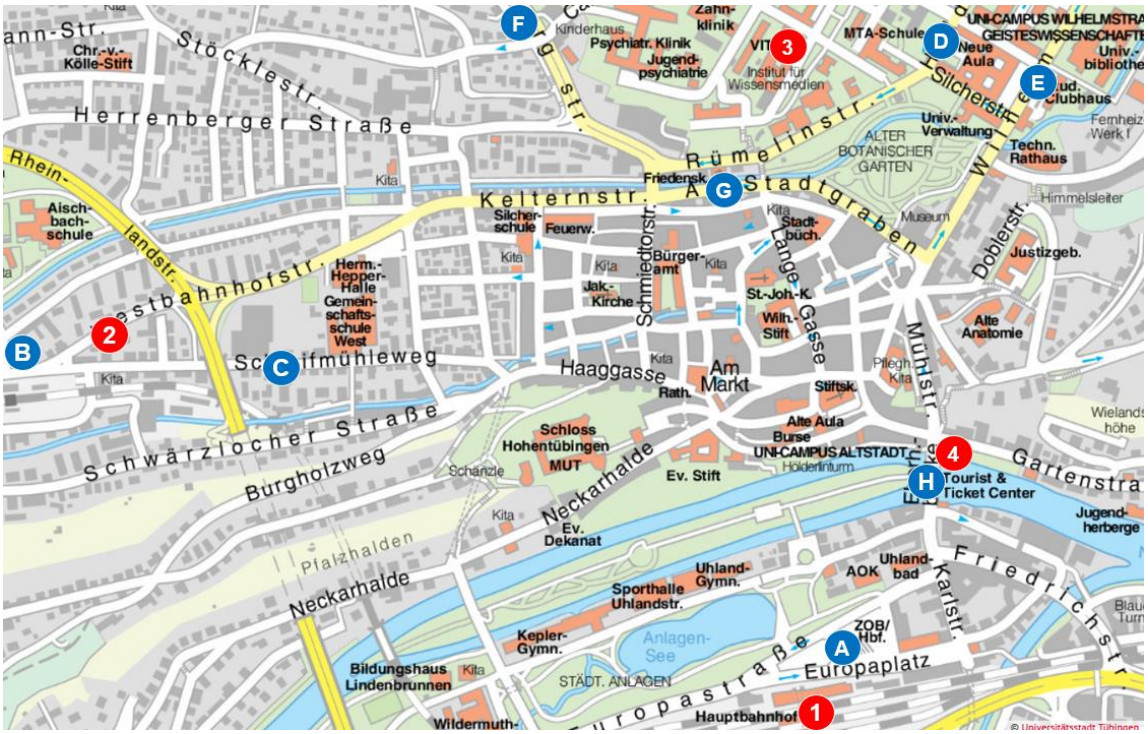
Highlights



https://www.tuebingen.de/stadtplan/

6. Maps of Tübingen

Important locations and relevant bus stops



https://www.tuebingen.de/stadtplan/

Important locations
1: Hauptbahnhof
2: Hotel am Kupferhammer
3: Psychologisches Institut
4: Neckarmüller

Relevant bus stops
A: Tübingen Hbf
B: Westbahnhof
C: Schleifmühleweg
D: Hölderlinstraße
E: Uni/Neue Aula
F: Calwer Straße
G: Stadtgraben
H: Neckarbrücke

Hauptbahnhof → Hotel am Kupferhammer

Walking from Hauptbahnhof (= main train station) to the Hotel am Kupferhammer (Westbahnhofstraße 57) takes around 25 minutes. You can also take bus number 11 from *Tübingen Hbf* to *Schleifmühleweg* or 12 from *Tübingen Hbf* to *Westbahnhof*, which takes around 15 minutes.

Hotel am Kupferhammer → Hauptbahnhof

To get back from Hotel am Kupferhammer to Hauptbahnhof, you can take bus number 12 from *Westbahnhof* to *Tübingen Hbf*.

Hotel am Kupferhammer → Institute of Psychology

Walking from Hotel am Kupferhammer (Westbahnhofstraße 57) to the Institute of Psychology (Schleichstraße 4) takes around 15/20 minutes. You can also take bus number 11 or 12 from *Westbahnhof* to *Stadtgraben*.

Institute of Psychology → Hotel am Kupferhammer

To get back from the Institute of Psychology to Hotel am Kupferhammer, you can take bus number 11 *Hölderlinstraße* to *Schleifmühleweg* or 12 *Hölderlinstraße* to *Westbahnhof*.

Hauptbahnhof → Institute of Psychology

Walking from Hauptbahnhof to the Institute of Psychology takes around 15/20 minutes. You can also take a bus instead, which takes around 10 minutes. Numbers 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 18 or 19 go from *Tübingen Hbf* to *Hölderlinstraße* and numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 17, or 21 go from *Tübingen Hbf* to *Uni/Neue Aula*.

Institute of Psychology → Hauptbahnhof
To get back from the Institute of Psychology to Hauptbahnhof, you can take bus numbers 4, 5, 7, 17, or 21 from *Hölderlinstraße* to *Tübingen Hbf*.

Hotel am Kupferhammer → Neckarmüller
To go from Hotel am Kupferhammer to the Swabian restaurant Neckarmüller, where our event dinner takes place on Monday, you can take bus numbers 11 or 12 from *Westbahnhof* to *Neckarbrücke*. Walking takes about 20 minutes.
Neckarmüller → Hotel am Kupferhammer
On the way back, you can take bus number 11 from *Neckarbrücke* to *Schleifmühleweg* or 12 from *Neckarbrücke* to *Westbahnhof*.

Institute of Psychology → Neckarmüller
Walking from the Institute of Psychology to the Swabian restaurant Neckarmüller (*Gartenstraße 4*) takes about 10 minutes.

All bus connections (as well as train connections) can be found in the phone apps *Naldo* or *DB Navigator* as well as on *Google Maps*. Bus tickets can be bought online in the app *Naldo* or at a ticket machine in each bus. One ride (*Einzelfahrschein Kurzstrecke*) kosts 2.30€, a day ticket (*Tagesticket*) costs 4.60€.

7. University of Tübingen

“Tübingen does not have a university, it is a university,“ is a common expression and for good reason: With its palm tree symbol and Duke Eberhard’s motto “*Attempto*!” (“*Dare!*”), the university and its 28,000 students certainly shape the city image. Its over 500 professors and nearly 5,000 academics make it the second largest university in Baden-Württemberg, following Heidelberg. Its seven institutes are spread throughout the city. In the old town, there is hardly a single building or location not associated with a famous scholar – Hegel, Hölderlin and Schelling, Mörike and Uhland, Kepler and Schickard among them. Furthermore, nine Nobel laureates are associated with the University of Tübingen.

The University of Tübingen is one of Europe’s oldest universities. Several hundred years of history in the sciences and humanities have been written here. The University’s history began back in 1477, when Count Eberhard “the Bearded” of Württemberg founded the University. The latest chapter of the University’s history is marked by its success in the Excellence Initiative of the German federal and state governments. One Graduate School, one Excellence Cluster, and the University’s Institutional Strategy were successful in the major funding program – also making Tübingen one of Germany’s eleven universities in the top “Excellent” class. The University has partnerships with more than 150 educational institutions in 45 countries, particularly in North America, Asia, and Latin America as well as with all countries in

Europe. Moreover, together with 6 partner institutions, the University of Tübingen promotes excellence in research-led education within the Matariki Network of Universities (MNU). Some 13 percent of students in Tübingen come from abroad, and many of the University's German students pursue part of their studies in other countries.

To learn more about the University of Tübingen, please visit the University's Website www.uni-tübingen.de/en.

8. Timetable

Monday, 19th September 2022

14:00 - 15:00	Welcome
14:50	Welcome by Dr. Britta Hoyer from Graduate Academy
15:00 - 16:30	General introduction and first easy steps (*online*) – Tim Errington & Felix Schönbrodt
18:00	*Event dinner* at Neckarmüller

Tuesday, 20th September 2022

9:00 – 10:00	Pre-registration – Krzysztof Cipora
Coffee break	
10:30 – 11:30	Low research data availability in educational psychology journals and how to overcome it. A meta-scientific approach – Markus Huff
11:30 – 12:00	Discussion on Open Data
Lunch break	Poster Session
14:00 - 15:30	Sample size estimations – Florian Wickelmaier
Coffee break	
16:00 - 17:30	Registered Reports (*online*) – Chris Chambers

Wednesday, 21st September 2022

09:00 - 10:30	Researcher degrees of freedom in data Processing – Max Primbs
Coffee break	
11:00 – 12:00	Robustness check with specification curve – Max Primbs
Lunch break	
14:00 - 15:30	Testing evidence of absence – Paul Bürkner
Coffee break	
16:00 - 17:30	The Carpentries and Open Life Science – Holger Dinkel

Thursday, 22nd September 2022

09:00 - 10:30	Science communication – Thomas Susanka
Coffee break	
11:00 – 11:30	Funding – Krzysztof Cipora & Christina Artemenko
11:30 – 12:30	Meta-analysis (*online*) – Wolfgang Viechtbauer
Lunch break	
14:00 - 15:30	PsychOpen CAMA (ZPID) (*online*) – Tanja Burgard
Coffee break	
16:00 – 17:30	No reproducibility without U – Andrew Webb

9. Speakers

Christina Artemenko
christina.artemenko@uni-tuebingen.de
Dr. Christina Artemenko is a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute of Psychology at University of Tübingen. Her research focuses on neurocognitive foundations of arithmetic and number processing and its development from childhood up until old age as well as math anxiety.

Tanja Burgard
tb@leibniz-psychology.org
Dr. Tanja Burgard works at the Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information (ZPID), where she is responsible for PsychOpen CAMA, a platform for community-augmented meta-analyses in psychology.

Paul Bürkner
paul-christian.buerkner@simtech.uni-stuttgart.de
Dr. Paul Bürkner is an independent Junior Research Group Leader for Bayesian Statistics at University of Stuttgart's Cluster of Excellence SimTech (Germany). His work focuses on development, evaluation, implementation, and application of Bayesian methods as well as open source software development.

Chris Chambers
chambersc1@cardiff.ac.uk
Prof. Dr. Chris Chambers is a professor of cognitive neuroscience and head of brain stimulation at Cardiff University. His research focuses on the use of brain stimulation and brain imaging techniques to understand cognitive control, attention and awareness. He is promoting registered reports and open science practices, also using a meta-scientific perspective.

Krzysztof Cipora
k.cipora@lboro.ac.uk
Dr. Krzysztof Cipora is a lecturer for Mathematical Cognition at the Mathematics Education Centre of Loughborough University (UK). His work focuses on spatial-numerical associations, linguistic and cultural influences on number processing, and math anxiety, while he is also

interested in research methods, open science, and replicability.

Holger Dinkel
holger.dinkel@tuebingen.mpg.de
Dr. Holger Dinkel is the head of the Core IT facility at the Max Planck Institute for Biological Cybernetics in Tübingen. He provides computational support for the scientists of the institute and is an instructor for the Software The Carpentries and a mentor in the program Open Life Science.

Tim Errington
tim@cos.io
Tim Errington is Senior Director of Research at the Center for Open Science (COS), a non-profit organization in Charlottesville, Virginia, USA that has a mission to increase openness, integrity, and reproducibility of scientific research.

Markus Huff
markus.huff@uni-tuebingen.de
Prof. Dr. Markus Huff is head of both the Applied Cognitive Psychology research group at University of Tübingen's Department of Psychology and the Perception and Action Lab at Leibniz Institut für Wissenmedien (IWM). His research focuses on the social and cognitive foundations of knowledge exchange, while he is also interested in meta-research and open science.

Max Primbs
max.primbs@ru.nl
Maximilian Primbs is a PhD candidate at Radboud University (Netherlands). He is interested in situational models of implicit bias, the role of stereotypes in visual perception, meta-science, and data pre-processing and multiverse analysis of reaction time data.

Felix Schönbrodt
felix.schoenbrodt@psy.lmu.de
Prof. Dr. Felix Schönbrodt is a professor at the Ludwig-Maximilian-Universität in Munich. He is currently the managing director of the LMU Open Science Center, author of several R-packages, and self-committed to open science practices. On his private blog, he also writes about harking, reproducibility and open research data.

Thomas Susanka
thomas.susanka@uni-tuebingen.de
Dr. Thomas Susanka is publisher and editor-in-chief of the Tübingen-located magazine “Science Notes”, which covers a broad range of articles covering science communication. He also teaches about science journalism at the department of rhetoric at University of Tübingen.

Wolfgang Viechtbauer
wvb@wvbauer.com
Dr. Wolfgang Viechtbauer is an associate professor of methodology and statistics in the Department of Psychiatry and Neuropsychology and the School for Mental Health and Neuroscience at Maastricht University. His work focusses on meta-analysis and mixed-effects models.

Andrew Webb
andrew.webb@tuebingen.mpg.de
Dr. Andrew Webb is a Scientific Software Engineer in the Department Computational Neuroscience at the Max Plank Institute for Biological Cybernetics in Tübingen. His aim is to help researchers produce robust, reproducible results.

Florian Wickelmaier
florian.wickelmaier@uni-tuebingen.de
Dr. Florian Wickelmaier works for the group for Research Methods and Mathematical Psychology at the University of Tübingen. While focusing on psychophysical research, he also teaches statistics, psychometrics, and scientific methods.