**Research Data Management Workflows for Multidimensional Characterization Techniques with NOMAD**

José A. Márquez1, Sandor Brockhauser1, Markus Kühbach1, Lukas Pielsticker1,2, Ron Hildebrandt1,8**,** Rubel Mozumder1, Sherjeel Shabih1, Florian Dobener1, Andrea Albino1, Sarthak Kapoor1, Hampus Näsström1, Sebastian Brückner1,3, Ahmed Mansour1, Theodore Chang1, Alvin Noe Ladines1, Lauri Himanen1, Markus Scheidgen1, Tamás Haraszti4,5, Martin Albrecht3, Walid Hetaba2, Laurenz Rettig6, Martin Aeschlimann7, Chris Sturm8, Marius Grundmann8, Erdmann Spiecker9, Claudia Draxl1, Heiko Weber9, and Christoph T. Koch1

1. Department of Physics and CSMB, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany

2. Department of Heterogeneous Reactions, Max Planck Institute for Chemical Energy Conversion, Stiftstr. 34-36, 45470 Mühlheim an der Ruhr, Germany

3. Leibniz-Institut für Kristallzüchtung (IKZ), Max-Born-Straße 2, 12489 Berlin, Germany

4. ITMC-Institute for Technical and Macromolecular Chemistry, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany

5. DWI–Leibniz Institute for Interactive Materials e.V., Aachen, Germany

6. Fritz Haber Institute of the Max Planck Society, Faradayweg 4-6, 14195 Berlin, Germany

7. Physics Department, RPTU Kaiserslautern-Landau, 67663 Kaiserslautern, Germany

8. Felix-Bloch-Institut für Festkörperphysik, Universität Leipzig, Linnestr. 5, D-04103 Leipzig, Germany

9. Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg, 91058 Erlangen, Germany

We present an overview of research data management workflows for multidimensional characterization techniques using the NOMAD platform. Our approach focuses on efficiently handling large-volume datasets—particularly in HDF5 format—and on the development of specialized NeXus application definitions for emerging characterization methods. We demonstrate how cloud-based analysis tools can be seamlessly integrated into the entire workflow, illustrated by examples from electron microscopy and multidimensional photoelectron spectroscopy. By leveraging customized JupyterLab environments and desktop-based tools in the cloud, this strategy supports efficient, advanced analyses that remain tightly integrated with the NOMAD data infrastructure, eliminating the need to relocate large datasets and enhancing data shareability. Furthermore, we show how instrument inventories and sample metadata can be linked to specific measurements, enabling robust traceability and a comprehensive history throughout the entire experimental lifecycle.