

# IV Module – Open Science and PhD thesis

2. Management of PhD theses

Wednesday 10th June 2020, 9.30-12.30

Michela Zorzi - OA Support Group of the UniPd Library System

# ... what about theses?



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## Doctoral theses - Italy

- Legge 21 febbraio 1980, n. 28 (Legge delega per l'istituzione del dottorato di ricerca)
- D.M. 30 Aprile 1999, n. 224 (Regolamento in materia di dottorato di ricerca)
- Legge 15 Aprile 2004, n. 106 (Norme relative al deposito legale dei documenti di interesse culturale destinati all'uso pubblico)
- DPR 3 Maggio 2006, n. 252 (Regolamento attuativo della legge 106/2004)
- [D.M. 8 febbraio 2013, n. 45](#) (Regolamento recante modalità di accreditamento delle sedi e dei corsi di dottorato e criteri per la istituzione dei corsi di dottorato da parte degli enti accreditati)
- [Legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112](#) (Disposizioni urgenti per la tutela, la valorizzazione e il rilancio dei beni e delle attività culturali e del turismo), art. 4

## Doctoral theses - Italy

- Circolare ministeriale n. 1420 del 28 Luglio 2006 (transfer of copy of theses to National Libraries of Rome and Florence with CD or DVD)
- Circolare ministeriale n. 1746 del 20 Luglio 2007 (export to Florence and Rome through harvesting)
- CRUI (Conference of Italian University Rectors) - [Commissione Biblioteche](#)

## Doctoral theses – UniPd

- Delibera del Senato Accademico del 9/11/2004 (Adesione alla Dichiarazione di Messina)
- Regolamento di Ateneo in materia di scuole di dottorato di ricerca (D.R. 3325 del 07/12/2012)
- [Regolamento per i corsi di dottorato di ricerca](#) (D.R. 644 del 03/03/2017 e modifiche successive)

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Cerca

>>

Ricerca:

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- > [avanzata](#)
- > [solo record con full text](#)

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- [Strutture](#)
- [Dottorato](#)
- [Per le aziende](#)

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- [Statistiche](#)
- [Ultimi inserimenti](#)

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- [Copyright](#)

Link

[Padua@thesis](#)

## ATTENZIONE

Per le [valutazioni della ricerca \(VQR\)](#) deposita il tuo lavoro nell'archivio istituzionale [Padua Research Archive \(IRIS\)](#)

Padua@research è l'archivio istituzionale per il deposito dei lavori di ricerca dell'Università degli studi di Padova. L'archivio ospita documenti in formato elettronico derivanti dall'attività scientifica di docenti, ricercatori e collaboratori dell'Ateneo. Vengono depositate in Padua@research anche le tesi di dottorato.

Il deposito, la modifica e l'accesso ai documenti avvengono in maniera semplice e diretta.

La procedura di [autoarchiviazione](#) rende visibile via web il testo completo dei documenti depositati. [\[Continua...\]](#)

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<http://paduaresearch.cab.unipd.it/>

## Submission of Ph.D theses flow

Starting with the 29<sup>th</sup> cycle, **D.M. 8 febbraio 2013, n. 45** established a new flow for the admission to the final exam and the submission of Ph.D theses to the institutional repository, introducing:

- Evaluation of theses on the part of two external evaluators;
- Chance of redacting parts of a thesis in case of subscription of non-disclosure of trade secrets agreement.

Academic Senate updated the “**Regolamento per i corsi di dottorato di ricerca**” according to D.M. (see D.R. 644 - 03/03/2017 – last updating October 2018).

In the future, a direct export from Uniweb to Padua Research Archive of theses is expected, but actually Ph.D students have to upload their dissertations in Padua@research, enjoying all its options.

# 32° cycle

- October: registration and submission of theses in Uniweb
- November/December: evaluation
- **Within the 2° of December 2019: submission of final versions of theses in Padua@research**
- From January to March: discussion

From 33°  
cycle on  
(maybe)

- October: registration and submission of theses in Uniweb
- November/December: evaluation
- **Within the 15th of January: submission of final versions of revised theses in Uniweb**
- From February to April: discussion
- **Export of theses from Uniweb to Padua Research Archive**

## Embargo: yes or no?

From the [Ministerial Decree](#) 8 February 2013 n. 45:

14.3 Subject to the authorization of the teaching staff, parts of the thesis may be made unavailable in relation to the use of data protected by industrial secrecy according to current legislation on the subject.

From the [University Regulations](#) for PhD Courses (2018):

12.2 They are also duties of the College [of the Teachers]:

K) authorize, at the request of the PhD student and after consulting the Supervisor, the obscuring of parts of the thesis.

# Padua@research allows to adopt embargoes according to the most recurring situations

## Situations which require temporary embargoes:

- Patent
- Commercially-sensitive contents
- Professional Secrecy
- Editorial reasons
- Research priority (research team)

## Situations which require permanent embargoes:

- Inclusion of unauthorized texts or materials
- Reasons of public safety
- Sensitive information that violates privacy



# Patent

- The request must be submitted before the discussion of the thesis, because even the simple declaration of the subject of the patent during the discussion stops and invalidates the evaluation process of the patent.
- The period required by agencies to evaluate subjects and accept communications from submitters takes at least 18 months.
- [Patent](#) info at UNIPD



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## Commercially-sensitive contents

- The [Technology Transfer Office](#) has drawn up a standard form for agreements with companies
- Firms ask graduate students and researchers to sign **their own conditions for non-disclosure of trade secrets**; by now these contracts do not conflict with the ministry guidelines and the regulations of doctoral courses, but you must read them carefully to maintain some of your rights as thesis authors

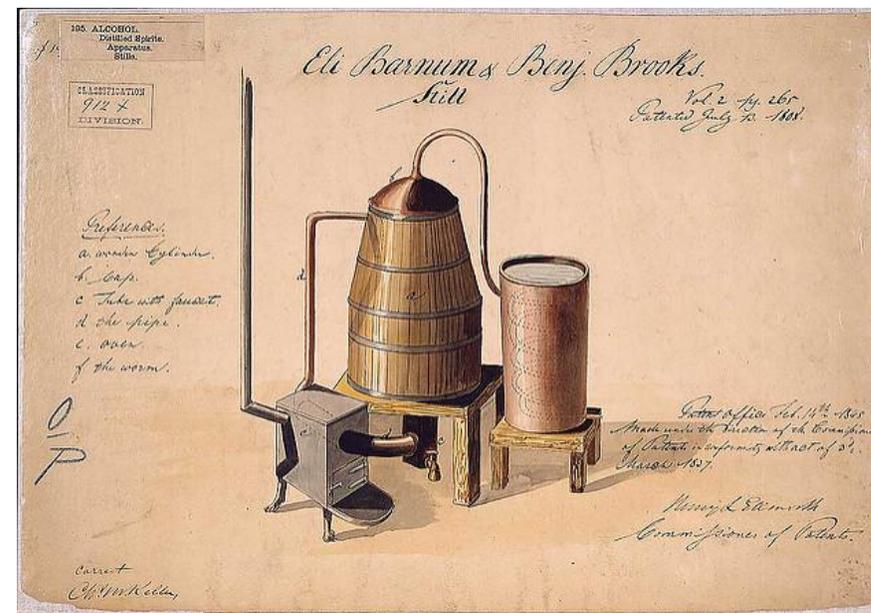


Photo credit: [The U.S. National Archives](#) via [VisualHunt.com](#) / [Unknown copyright restrictions](#)

# Editorial reasons

If you have already signed a contract with a publisher, or a contract is under development



- You should read carefully the [Copyright](#) page in Padua@research: it provides tips on how to integrate contracts to retain as many rights as possible
- In the same page you find the link to the database [Sherpa/Romeo](#), which lists hundreds of publishers and their policies towards authors
- You can also use the [Addendum](#) suggested by European Commission for papers granted by European projects, e.g. Horizon2020
- In the UniPD Librarian System website you find lots of specific information [about publishing](#)

# Professional Secrecy vs Research Priority

- **Professional Secrecy (protection of projects)** : non-disclosure agreement to avoid compromising the final result, providing information during the process
- **Research priority (for research teams)** : non-disclosure agreement to respect the rights of all people involved in the research, who might wish to publish as well



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## Inclusion of unauthorized texts or materials

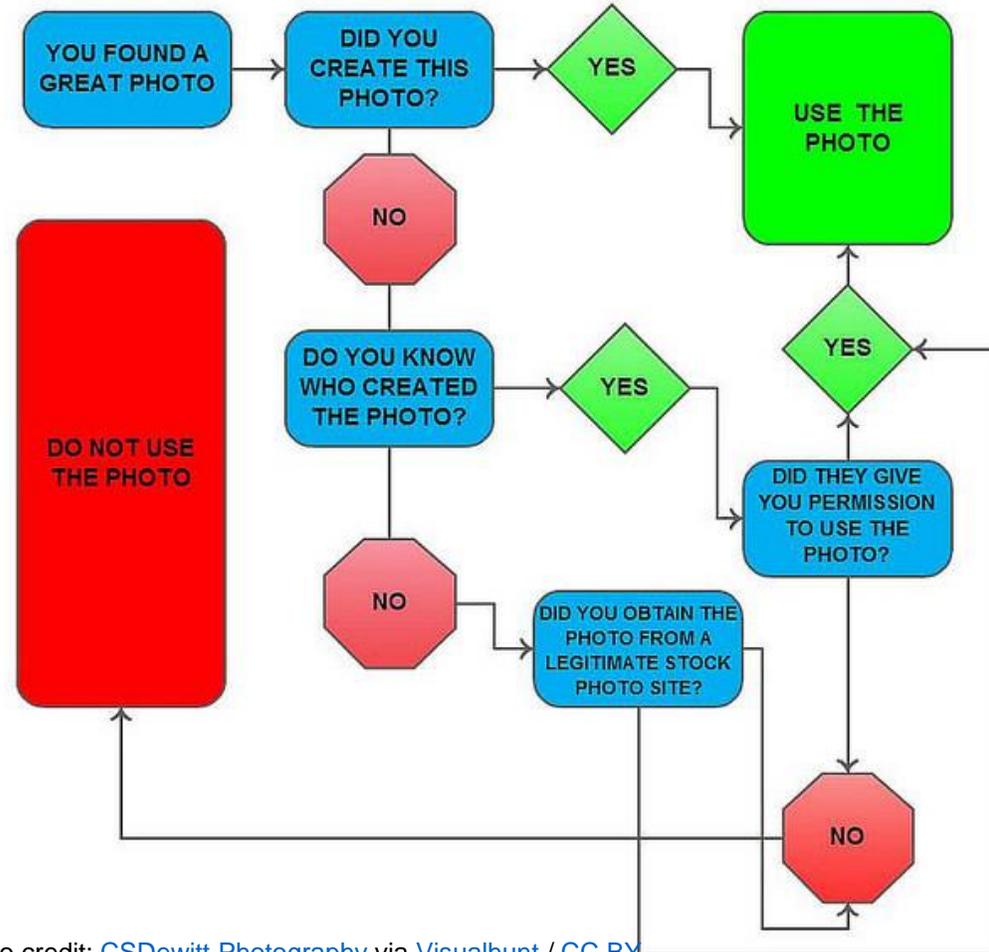
- Full or partial texts, cited incorrectly or without quotation
- Images for which you don't have any permission to publish
- Insertion of unpublished texts



Photo credit:  
[Gianluca Golino](#)



# HOW TO DETERMINE IF IT IS OK TO USE A PHOTO



## Reasons of public safety

Examples:

- Theses in Archaeology : to protect archaeological sites, their location and the finds
- Theses in Engineering : to protect a software e.g. used for judicial activities or satellites control



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# Use of sensitive information that violate privacy



- Theses of Statistics: Raw Data
- Inclusion of interviews from which you can recognize the people interviewed (unless you have their authorization to publish)
- Inserting images from which you can recognize the subjects (unless you have their authorization to publish)

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## Before submitting a thesis ... anywhere ;)

- Prepare the PDF file to be imported (PDF/A, if possible)
- Prepare abstracts, bibliography and key words, paying attention to special characters. Otherwise the result could be like this:
  - Abstract with formulas as it appears in [Padua@research](#)
  - Abstract with formulas as it appears in [BASE](#) Bielefeld
- Evaluate whether your thesis can be published immediately in open access or if there are the conditions to apply an embargo; you can use the guide “[Embargo. What to know and what to avoid before submitting](#)”

# Special characters :(

Gli edifici di culto cretesi della prima età del Ferro, seppur scarsamente standardizzati, presentano alcune peculiarità la cui ricorrenza contribuisce a delineare una tradizione architettonica che si sviluppa in maniera parallela e per certi aspetti indipendente rispetto al resto del mondo greco. Tali peculiarità riscontrabili a livello archeologico, riflettono delle specificità esistenti sul piano culturale e religioso. Questa circostanza viene generalmente attribuita a due fattori complementari: il primo è costituito dall'elevato grado di sopravvivenza a Creta della tradizione dell'età del Bronzo, mentre il secondo consiste nella precoce predisposizione dell'isola alla ricezione di aspetti culturali esterni, soprattutto dall'area vicino orientale, dovuta in larga misura alla posizione che essa occupa lungo le rotte mediterranee che collegavano l'oriente con l'occidente e l'Egeo con il nord Africa. I santuari cretesi rappresentano un campo di indagine particolarmente interessante non solo per l'importanza che rivestono all'interno delle dinamiche sociali e politiche locali e regionali, ma perché in alcuni casi costituiscono anche i luoghi di incontro privilegiati tra individui appartenenti a culture differenti.

# Special characters :(

## Abstract (italiano o inglese)

We consider a complete hereditary cotorsion pair  $(\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}), \mathcal{A})$  in a Grothendieck category  $\mathcal{G}$  such that  $\mathcal{A}$  contains a generator of finite projective dimension. The derived category  $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B})$  of the exact category  $\mathcal{B}$  is defined as the quotient of the category  $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{B})$ , of unbounded complexes with terms in  $\mathcal{B}$ , modulo the subcategory  $\text{wac}(\mathcal{B})$  consisting of the acyclic complexes with terms in  $\mathcal{B}$  and cycles in  $\mathcal{B}$ .

We prove that there are recollements

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{\textbackslash begin\{equation*\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash begin\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\frac{ex}{\sim} rinc} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \text{r} \mathcal{Q}} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{equation*\}} \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{\textbackslash begin\{equation*\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash begin\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\frac{ex}{\sim} rinc} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \text{r} \mathcal{Q}} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{equation*\}} \end{array}$$

Then, we restrict our attention to the cotorsion pairs such that  $\mathcal{A}$  coincide with the class  $ex$  of the acyclic cotorsion

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{\textbackslash begin\{equation*\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash begin\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\frac{ex}{\sim} rinc} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \text{r} \mathcal{Q}} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{equation*\}} \end{array}$$

We will explore the conditions under which  $ex\mathcal{B} = \text{wac}(\mathcal{B})$  and provide some examples. Symmetrically, we prove analogous results for the exact category  $\mathcal{A}$ .

We also introduce the notion of Nakaoka context in additive categories as couples  $(\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{F}_1)$  for  $i = 1, 2$  of torsion pairs such that  $2 \subseteq 1$ . We give a set of axioms for a Nakaoka context in order to ensure that the heart  $\text{hd} := \mathcal{T}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2$  is Abelian. Then, we inspect the properties of Nakaoka contexts in Abelian and triangulated categories. In particular, we find a bijection between the t-structures  $(1, 1[1]), (2, 2[1])$  such that  $\mathcal{T}_1[1] \subseteq \mathcal{T}_2 \subseteq \mathcal{T}_1$  whose heart  $\text{hd} := \mathcal{T}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2$  is Abelian and the cohereditary torsion pairs in  $1 := 1 \cap 1[1]$ .

## Abstract (inglese)

We consider a complete hereditary cotorsion pair  $(\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}), \mathcal{A})$  in a Grothendieck category  $\mathcal{G}$  such that  $\mathcal{A}$  contains a generator of finite projective dimension. The derived category  $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B})$  of the exact category  $\mathcal{B}$  is defined as the quotient of the category  $\text{Ch}(\mathcal{B})$ , of unbounded complexes with terms in  $\mathcal{B}$ , modulo the subcategory  $\text{wac}(\mathcal{B})$  consisting of the acyclic complexes with terms in  $\mathcal{B}$  and cycles in  $\mathcal{B}$ .

We prove that there are recollements

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{\textbackslash begin\{equation*\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash begin\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\frac{ex}{\sim} rinc} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \text{r} \mathcal{Q}} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{equation*\}} \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{\textbackslash begin\{equation*\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash begin\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\frac{ex}{\sim} rinc} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \text{r} \mathcal{Q}} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{equation*\}} \end{array}$$

Then, we restrict our attention to the cotorsion pairs such that  $\mathcal{A}$  coincide with the class  $ex\mathcal{B}$  of the acyclic cotorsion  $\mathcal{B}$ . In this case the derived category  $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B})$  fits into a recollement

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{\textbackslash begin\{equation*\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash begin\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\frac{ex}{\sim} rinc} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \text{r} \mathcal{Q}} \\ \text{\& \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\text{[bend left=50] | [bend right=50]} \text{I} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{tikzcd\}} \\ \text{\textbackslash end\{equation*\}} \end{array}$$

We will explore the conditions under which  $ex\mathcal{B} = \text{wac}(\mathcal{B})$  and provide some examples. Symmetrically, we prove analogous results for the exact category  $\mathcal{A}$ .

We also introduce the notion of Nakaoka context in additive categories as couples  $(\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{F}_i)$  for  $i = 1, 2$  of torsion pairs such that  $2 \subseteq 1$ . We give a set of axioms for a Nakaoka context in order to ensure that the heart  $\text{hd} := \mathcal{T}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2$  is Abelian. Then, we inspect the properties of Nakaoka contexts in Abelian and triangulated categories. In particular, we find a bijection between the t-structures  $(\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{F}_1[1]), (\mathcal{T}_2, \mathcal{F}_2[1])$  such that  $\mathcal{T}_1[1] \subseteq \mathcal{T}_2 \subseteq \mathcal{T}_1$  whose heart  $\text{hd} := \mathcal{T}_1 \cap \mathcal{F}_2$  is Abelian and the cohereditary torsion pairs in  $1 := 1 \cap 1[1]$ .

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