III Academic publishing and Open Access

IV Open Science and data management

Raffaella Cattarinussi - Biblioteca Centrale di Agripolis

Michela Zorzi – Centro di Ateneo per le Biblioteche

29/01/2025

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

SBA SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO DI ATENEO

Agenda

- Scholarly publishing
- Tips on authors' rights
- How to choose where to publish
- Bibliometrics
- Open Access & Open Science
- Who requires Open Access
- Benefits for authors
- Repositories + Padua Research Archive (IRIS)
- Tips on PhD theses
- Research data management + Research Data Unipd
- UniPd Library System services for authors

Scholarly publishing
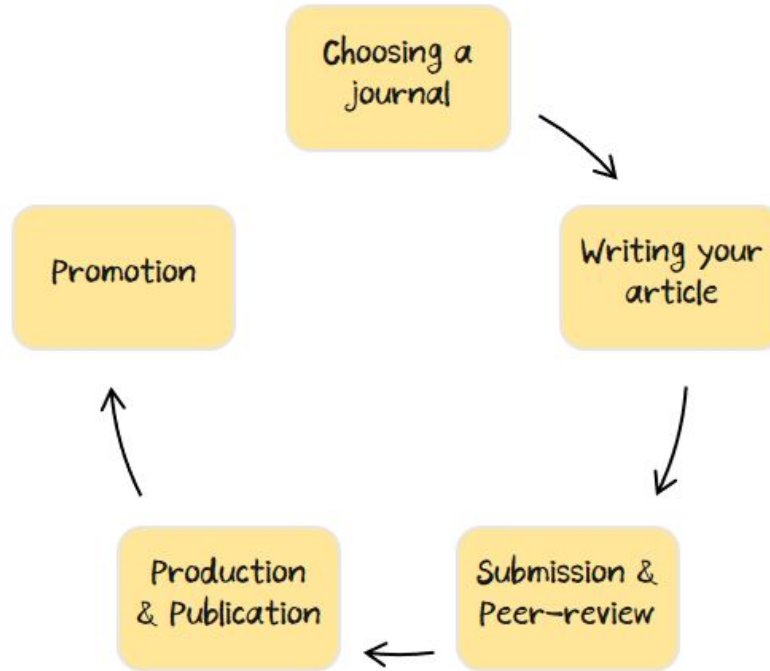
Cycle of Scholarly Publishing

Types of journal articles (1)

Letter or communication: short description of important current research findings that are usually fast-tracked for immediate publication because they are considered urgent, usually without experimental data. It may be followed by paper in which the research is further developed.

Research note: short descriptions of current research findings that are considered less urgent or important than Letters (or Communications)

Types of journal articles (2)

Review: provides an overview and critical analysis of relevant published scholarly articles, research reports, books, theses etc. on the topic or issue to be investigated. Reviews are secondary sources; they do not report any new or original experimental work.

Paper or article: complete description of current original research findings, with clearly defined structure. They are usually between five and twenty pages. Scientific articles published in scientific journals are primary sources.
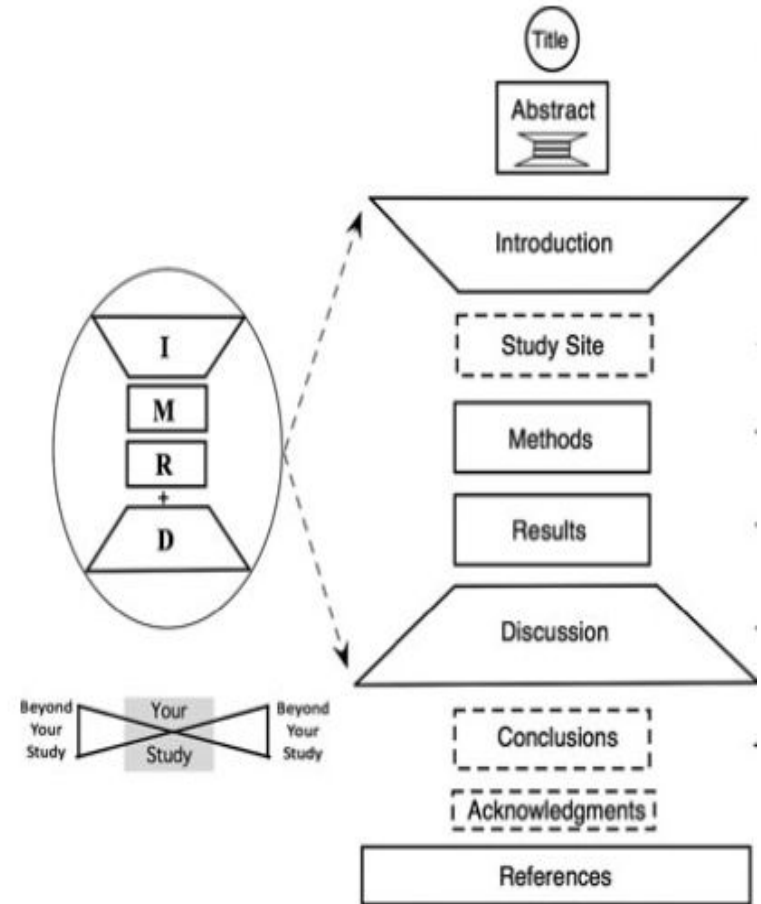
The structure of the scientific article

IMRAD structure:
Introduction
Methods **R**esults (and) **D**iscussion

The structure of the scientific article gradually came to be extremely well-organised.

Submission requirements

Authors not only have to meet some specific requirements while writing the article but also have to prepare other materials:

Cover Letter
Research paper's role is to prove the merits of a research, but a cover letter represents an opportunity to highlight the significance of a research and "sell" its concept to journal editors. The cover letter should explain why a work is perfect for their journal and why it will be of interest to the journal's readers. A well-written cover letter can help a paper reach the next stage of the manuscript submission process.
It may include formal declarations (co-authors, originality of the work, conflict of interest, funding source…).

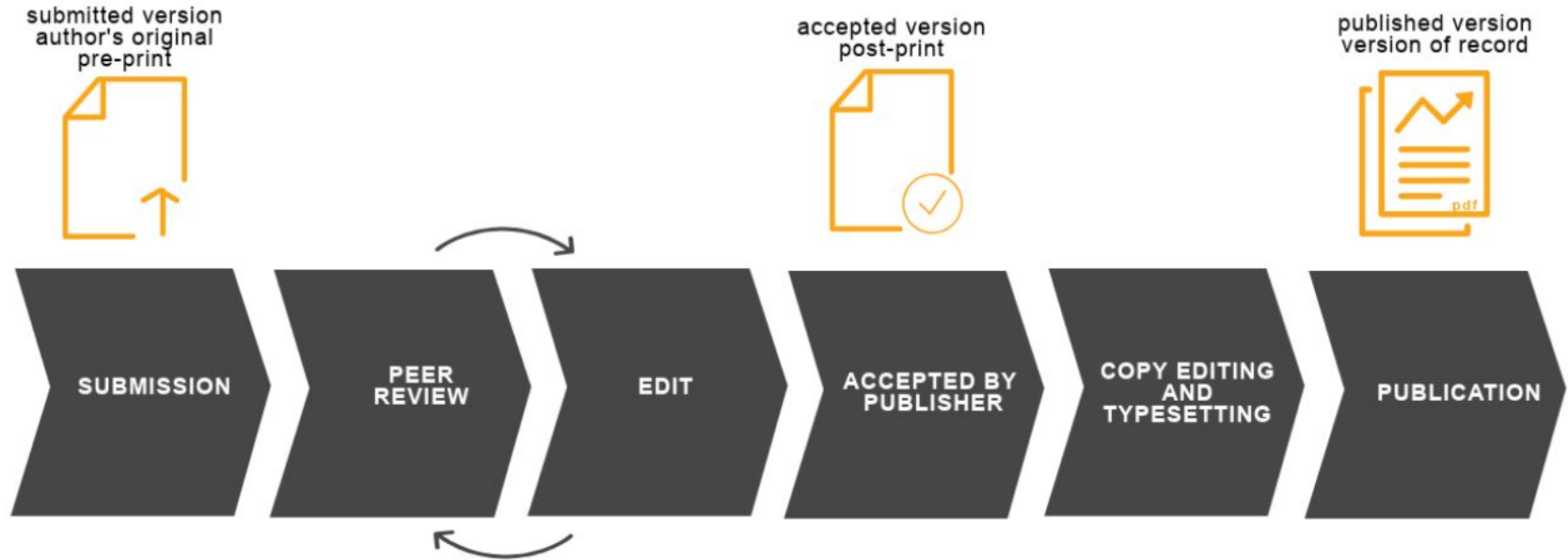# Submission requirements

Other possible requirements:

- Highlights
- Graphical abstract
- Conflict of interest declaration
- Ethics approval and informed consent statements
- Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing
- Funding statement
- Data availability statement
- …

https://www.elsevier.com/researcher/author/submit-your-paper/prepare-your-paper-for-submission
https://journals.plos.org/plosone/s/submission-guidelines
https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/publication-ethics-and-research-integrity-policy-guidelines-for-authors#Ethics%20approval%20and
%20informed%20consent%20statements

Versioning

Peer-review

Peer review – in all its forms – is **central** to scholarly communications. It means that other scientific experts in the field check research papers for **validity**, **significance** and **originality.**

It is different from domain to domain, from discipline to discipline, from journal to journal.

In the process, **editors**, **reviewers**, and **authors** cooperatively work together to ensure the **quality** of scientific research before it is published.

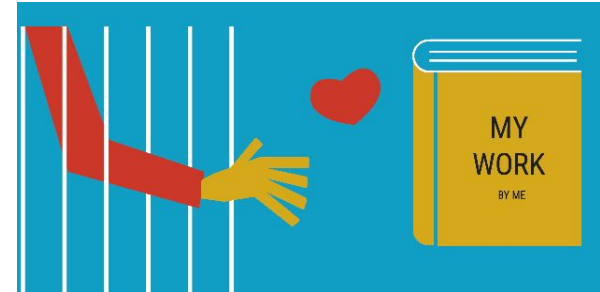**Single Blind Review**   **Double Blind Review**   **Open peer review**   **Collaborative peer review**
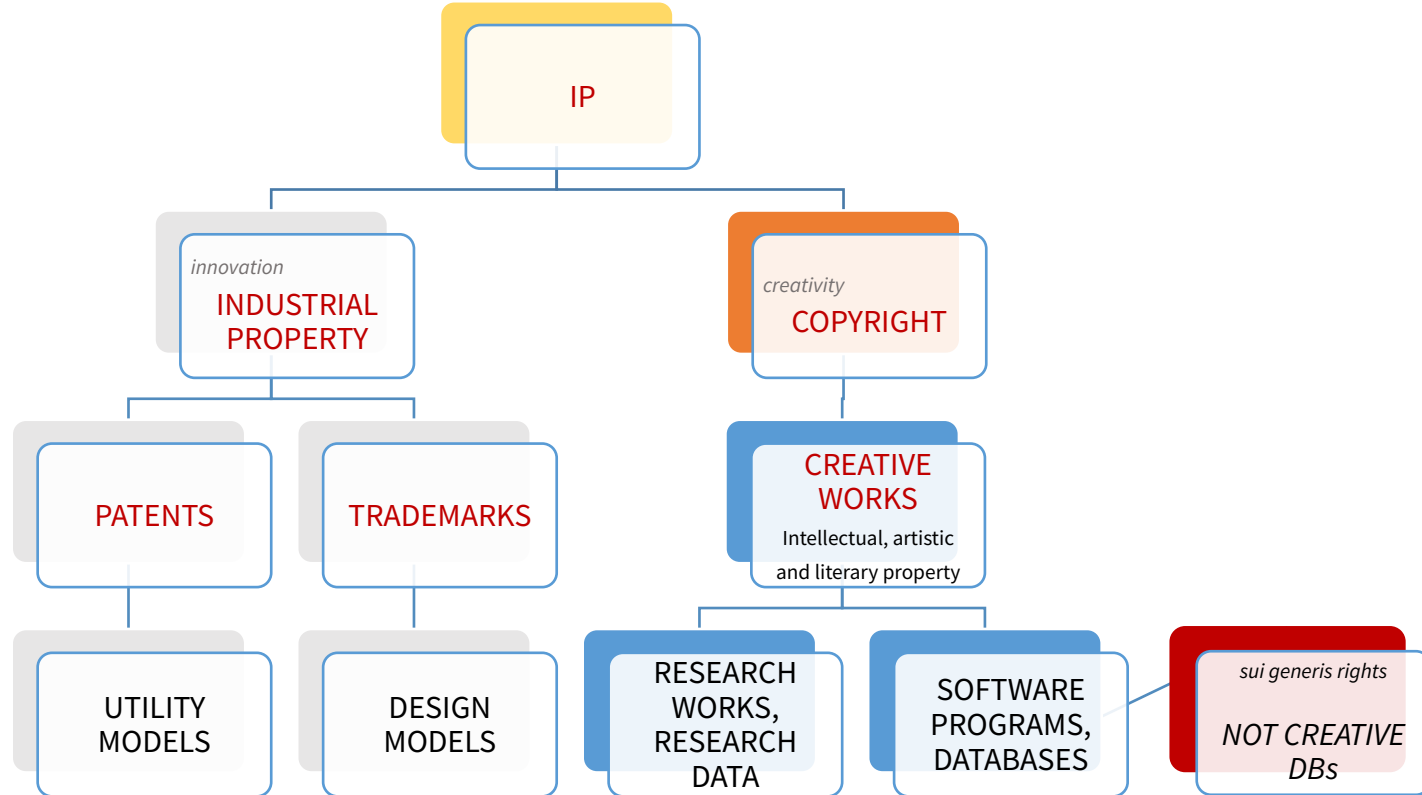
Cycle of Scholarly Publishing

Research, Data Collection & Analysis
- Researchers **work**
- Funders and university **pay**

Authoring
- Researchers **work**
- University **pays**

Peer Review
- Researchers **work**
- University **pays**

Publication
- Publishers **work**
- Publishers **pay**

Discovery & Dissemination
- Libraries **work**
- University **pays**

The current system of scholarly communications reflects a deep imbalance, in which universities must pay multiple times to produce and then access research

https://library.unc.edu/2020/02/scholarly-publishing-at-the-tipping-point/

Many Scholarly or Academic Journals require authors to sign away their rights to their own articles!

Authors' rights

Intellectual property

IP

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY
innovation

COPYRIGHT
creativity

PATENTS

TRADEMARKS

CREATIVE WORKS
Intellectual, artistic and literary property

UTILITY MODELS

DESIGN MODELS

RESEARCH WORKS, RESEARCH DATA

SOFTWARE PROGRAMS, DATABASES

sui generis rights
NOT CREATIVE DBs

Copyright legal framework

Italy:

- the Italian Civil Code of 1942, Arts. 2575–2583
- the Law no. 633 of 22 April 1941 "Protezione del diritto d'autore e di altri diritti connessi al suo esercizio".

International conventions:

- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1886)
- TRIPS Agreement (Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights - 1995)
- [Directive (EU) 2019/520 of 19 March 2019](Copyright in the Digital Single Market)

Non-transferable rights
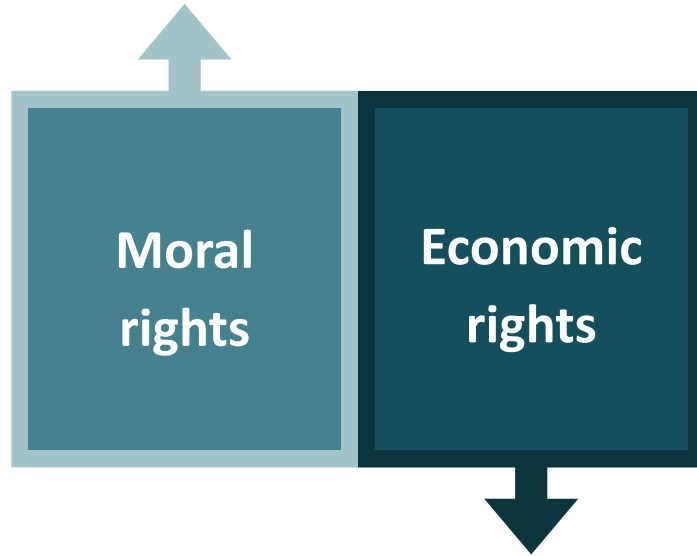
Moral rights

Economic rights

Transferable rights

Copyright protection shall extend to **expressions** and not to ideas.

Moral rights

They typically include:

➢ **Right of attribution** (right of paternity): to be credited as the creator of their work.
➢ **Right of integrity**: to prevent derogatory treatment or distortion of their work that could harm their reputation or honor.
➢ **Right of association**: to decide whether and how the work is associated with certain products, services, causes, or institutions.
➢ **Right of retraction**: to withdraw the work under special circumstances.

Economic rights

Key aspects:

➢ **Economic focus:** Economic exploitation
➢ **Exclusive Rights:** They grant the right to control the work's use. Others need permission to use the work in ways covered by copyright. These rights are divisible and independent.
➢ **Duration:** Not perpetual protection. The duration varies by jurisdiction but is typically for the life of the author plus a certain number of years (e.g., 70 years after the author's death).
➢ **Right generally included**: to public, reproduce, distribute, perform and display the work, to create derivative works…

Copyright management

Publishing Agreement/Contract

The author transfers rights to the publisher for the distribution and publication of their work.

Waiver/Consent Form

The author grants permission for a single user to utilize their work.

License

The author grants anyone permission to use their work, subject to certain conditions.

AI & Authorship

To date, the majority interpretation would tend not to qualify the machine (AI) as the author of the work.

The EU court of justice, with judgment C-140/10 PAINER / STANDARD VERLAGS GMBH, incidentally highlighted how only human creations can be protected by copyright

…but even works developed by an algorithm developed by someone and transformed into content through AI could abstractly enjoy this protection... the discussion is open!
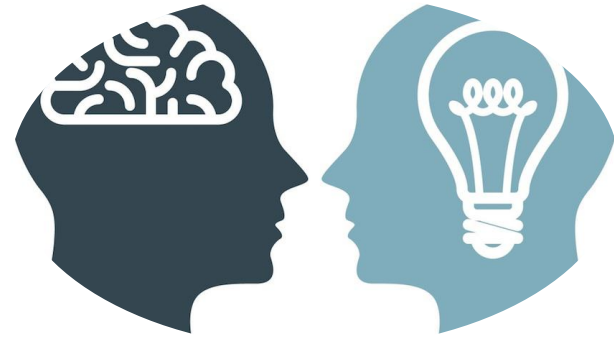
How to choose where to publish

Choose where to publish

Predatory practices

Impostor/Hijacker
It presents itself as an established journal or as a publication associated with a prestigious publisher, but it is not. It's a scam

Phisher
It lures you with promises of free publication and then charges fees, without having communicated them transparently. The most persistent phishers can demand payment even if no contract has been signed/accepted. It's a scam

Paper Mill
Mass production of shoddy work made to order, often through the use of AI or plagiarism. Those who use these practices are committing fraud.

Trojan Horse
It has a legitimate and professional-looking website, but on closer inspection nothing is what it seems! The journals are empty shells or, worse, populated with stolen, plagiarised or worthless articles. It's a scam

Unicorn
Too good to be true! Unicorns claim to offer services (rapid peer review, database indexing, long-term preservation, etc.) but do not provide them. It's a scam

Why should we care about questionable or predatory publishing?

- Poor quality papers, conferences and pseudo-scientific publications slow down the process of creating new knowledge by channelling resources and diverting them away from legitimate lines of enquiry or non-mainstream, but methodologically grounded approaches.

- Questionable publishing venues can spread potentially dangerous disinformation in the scientific community. Moreover, the dissemination of this same disinformation in the broader (not strictly scientific) community poses a threat to the integrity and credibility of research, contributing to the complex phenomenon of fake news.

- Often questionable journals and publishers do not retract (withdraw) articles, continuing to disseminate articles rejected by the scientific community.

- Even poor quality papers published in fraudulent or questionable journals and publishers can create unfounded advantages for authors in personnel selection procedures, career promotion, funding, selection in competitive tenders.

How to identify a predatory publisher

It is useful to consult this [infographic on predatory publishing](#) to evaluate better the publisher you're deciding to publish with.

Think, Check & Submit: a tool to evaluate the publisher and verify its policies.

DOAJ - the Directory of Open Access Journal: it's the best way to find trustworthy information on Open Access journals

For more information:

Editoria predatoria e pratiche editoriali discutibili. 21 marzo 2024. Conversazioni sull'Open Science - [link](#)

Rising number of 'predatory' academic journals undermines research and public trust in scholarship (2023) - [link](#)

Predatory Journals — What Can We Do to Protect Their Prey? (2025) - [link](#)

Understanding Predatory Publishers (2023) - [link](#)

Bibliometrics

Bibliometrics

It is the use of mathematical and statistical methods to analyze quantity, quality and impact of books, articles and other publications.

It uses **bibliometric indicators** to evaluate:
- scientific journals
- single researchers
- research groups

Bibliometric indicators are based on the analysis of citations to a work made by other researchers in their papers.

https://biblio.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/impact-of-research

Bibliometric indicators

Researchers	Citation databases	Institutions/evaluation agencies
They cite other works in their works.	They gather and analyse citations and provide bibliometric indicators referred to authors, articles, journals.	They use bibliometric indicators to make a quantitative evaluation of researchers, research groups, institutions.

Bibliometric indicators can help to get to know:

- what are the best journals within my discipline?
- in which journal should I publish?

- who is citing my articles?
- how many times have I been cited?

- how do I know this article is important?

Bibliometric indicators

Journals → Journal Impact Factor (WoS-Clarivate)
Article influences score (JCR-Clarivate)
Scimago Journal Ranking (Elsevier)
CiteScore (Scopus-Elsevier)

Authors → Hirsch Index (WoS-Clarivate, Scopus-Elsevier)
H10 index (Google Scholar)

Articles → CNCI (Incite-Clarivate)
FWCI (Scopus)

Journal Impact Factor

The Impact Factor is used to compare different journals within a specific disciplinary field.
It is the ratio between the number of citations received in a year by the papers published in the previous two years and the total number of papers published in the previous two years

$$\frac{\text{number of citations to papers published in 2020 + 2021}}{\text{number of papers published in 2020 + 2021}} = \text{JIF 2022}$$

It is a copyrighted index, and can be consulted only through the products of Clarivate Analytics, and in particular the Journal Citations Reports database.

Browse Categories > *Mathematics*
Find STATISTICS & PROBABILITY in the list > Click on #journals

SCImago Journal Ranking

SCImago is a database that can be accessed for free online, which allows you to obtain statistics on the citations of articles published in peer-reviewed journals.
It also provides country rankings.

Scimago Journal Ranking
Click on Journal Rankings
Select All subject areas in the first menu on the left
Scroll down the All subject categories menu to choose
STATISTICS & PROBABILITY
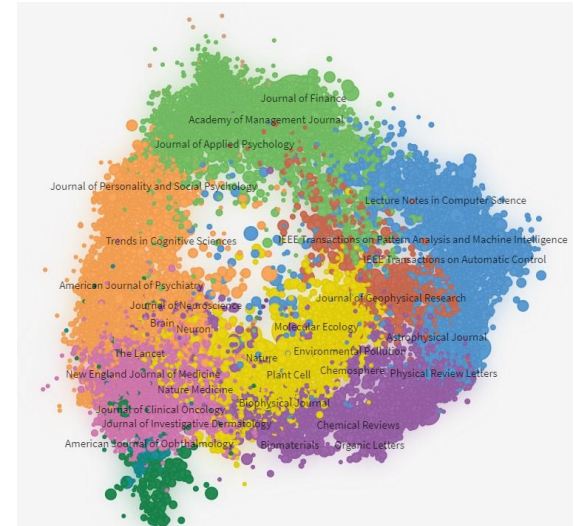
Researchers metrics

Hirsch Index (h- index)

The *h*-index quantifies the prolificacy and impact of scientists' work, based on the number of their publications and the number of citations received.

It is defined as the maximum value of *h* such that the given author has published at least *h* papers that have each been cited at least h times.

The *h*-index calculators are easily available on:
Web of Science , Scopus, Google Scholar
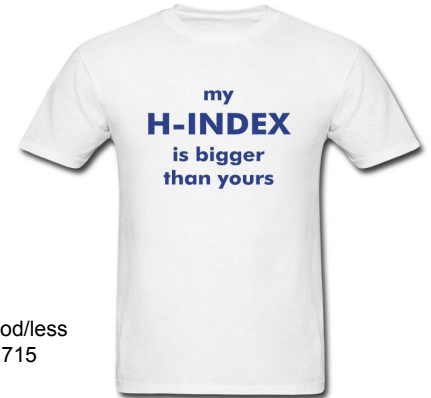
Article metrics

CNCI (Category-Normalized Citation Impact)

FWCI (Field Weighted Citation Impact)

normalized metrics

They both are the ratio of total citations actually received, and the total citations expected based on the average of the subject field. A value greater than 1 indicates that the predicted global mean has been exceeded.

Evaluation of a scientific research

Qualitative assessment

before publication: editorial board of the journal, referees

after the publication: scientific community

Quantitative assessment

analysis of bibliographic citations (Bibliometric indicators)

Other criteria

congress participation as invited speaker, awards, grants, patents, software etc.

Qualitative assessment **+** Quantitative assessment **+** other criteria **=** Evaluation process
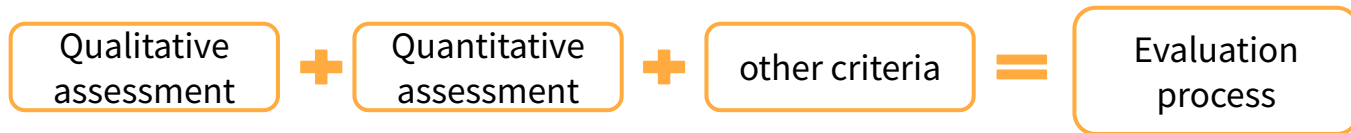
Research Assessment in Italy

The Italian National Agency for the Evaluation of Universities and Research Institutes (ANVUR) oversees the national quality evaluation system for universities and research institutions

The main evaluation processes carried out by ANVUR are:

- **VQR Valutazione della Qualità della Ricerca**
  it aims at evaluating the research outcomes of public universities and
  research institutes every five years
  VQR focuses on institutions

- **ASN Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale**
  it is a necessary requirement to apply for permanent positions of Full
  and Associate Professor in Italian Universities

  ASN focuses on individuals (researchers)

NON bibliometric disciplines

Area 10 - Scienze dell'antichità, filologico-letterarie e storico-artistiche

Area 11a - Scienze storiche, filosofiche, pedagogiche

Area 12 - Scienze giuridiche

Area 13 - Scienze economiche e statistiche

Area 14 - Scienze politiche e sociali

All other disciplines are bibliometric disciplines

Area 13 Riviste scientifiche aggiornamento del 11/11/2024

Area 13 Riviste di Classe A aggiornamento del 11/11/2024

ASN Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale 2023-2025

Elenchi di riviste

Open Access

Open Science
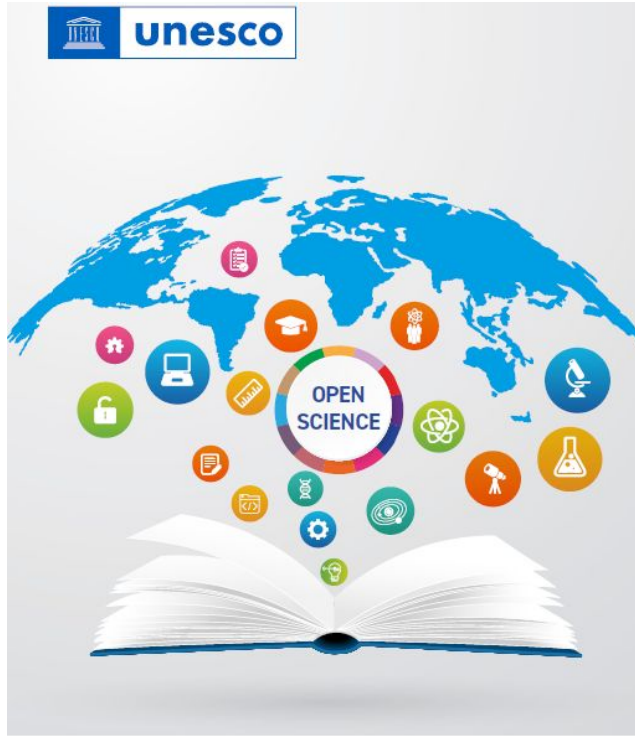
"Making science more accessible, inclusive and equitable for the benefit of all".

(UNESCO recommendation on Open Science)

Open Science

"Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society"

FOSTER consortium
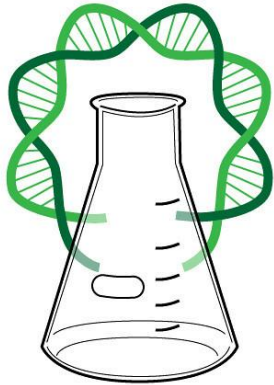
Open Science

Open Data

Open Source in Open Science

Open Methodology

Open Peer Review

Open Access

Open Educational Resources

Efficiency · Diversity · Common good · Inclusion · Innovation · Understanding

Trust · Quality

Equity · Wealth

Responsible Research and Innovation · **Research integrity** · **Democracy** · **Knowledge society** · **Responsiveness to global challenges**

Engaged citizens · Economic growth

Human rights · Productivity

Inclusiveness · Transparency · Collaboration

Reproducibility · Impact

Reusability · Access to knowledge

Knowledge transfer · Inspiration

Societal impact

OPEN SCIENCE

VALUES

IMMEDIATE AIMS

OVER-ARCHING AIMS

Open Science Taxonomy

- Open Access
  - Open Access Definition
  - Open Access Initiatives
  - Open Access Routes
    - Gold Route
    - Green Route
  - Open Access Use and Reuse
- Open Data
  - Open Big Data
  - Open Data Definition
  - Open Data Journals
  - Open Data Standards
  - Open Data Use and Reuse
  - Open Government Data
- Open Reproducible Research
  - Definition of Open Reproducible Research
  - Irreproducibility Studies
  - Open Lab/Notebooks
  - Open Science Workflows
  - Open Source in Open Science
  - Reproducibility Guidelines
  - Reproducibility Testing
- Open Science Definition
- Open Science Evaluation
  - Open Metrics and Impact
    - Altmetrics
    - Bibliometrics
    - Semantometrics
    - Webometrics
  - Open Peer Review
- Open Science Guidelines
- Open Science Policies
  - Organisational mandates
    - Funders policies
    - Governmental policies
    - Institutional policies
    - Open Access policies
    - Open Data Policies
  - Subject policies
- Open Science Projects
- Open Science Tools
  - Open Repositories
  - Open Services
  - Open Workflow Tools

FOSTER consortium – Open Science taxonomy – related article

Open Access benefits

Open licenses: Creative Commons

Immagine riadattata da Creative Commons licenses by Foter (CC-BY-SA)

Choose the CC license for your work

Publishing in OA

	Green OA	Diamond OA	Gold OA	Hybrid OA	Bronze OA
	Self-archiving in compliance with publisher's policy Embargo	Full, immediate OA publishing, without Article Processing Charge - APC	Full, immediate OA. Author pays an APC	Immediate OA of a single article/chapter in a paywalled Journal/Ebook, author pays an APC	Immediate or delayed free contents, without a clear open licence or reuse permission
COST	NO	NO	YES	YES	PUBLISHER'S CHOICE
LICENCE	AUTHOR or PUBLISHER's CHOICE	CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY CC BY SA	OPEN or CC LICENCE	CC LICENCE on single item	NO

https://biblio.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/open-access

Publishing in OA

1. also called self-archiving

2. It has NO costs for the authors

3. consists in (re)publishing the preprint, the accepted or (if admitted) the editorial versions in institutional repositories (e.g. Padua Research Archive), in disciplinary preprints repositories (e.g. arXiv) or in repositories of accepted/editorial versions chosen by the funders (e.g. PubMed Central)

4. it is possible, after checking the publishers' policies, to re-publish all papers, otherwise available only by subscription (e.g. Elsevier policies > Article sharing)

Green OA

Publishing in OA

Diamond OA

1. publication in fully open access journals or monographs/series that DO NOT require APCs (Article Processing Charges); many of them are "faculty journals"

2. It has NO costs for the authors

3. In DOAJ there are 23 indexed journals with the generic subject Statistics and no APC fees

4. An Open or Creative Commons license is always applied to the published editorial version; the copyright remains with the author or publisher

5. Examples: Journal of Statistical Software (Universität Innsbruck, Universität Zürich, and UCLA Statistics); Open statistics (De Gruyter)

Publishing in OA

Gold OA

1. publication in fully open access journals or monographs/series requiring APC (Article Processing Charges)

2. there are ALWAYS costs (they can also be covered by discounts, contracts or exceptions but they always insist on publication)

3. an Open or Creative Commons license is always applied to the published editorial version, the copyright remains with the author/s or in a few cases with the publisher

4. Frontiers, MDPI journals are all Gold Open Access from full Open Access publishers

5. Examples: Journal of Computational Mathematics and Data Science (Elsevier)

Publishing in OA

Hybrid OA

1. publication in journals or monographs/series by subscription/with paid access that require the payment of an APC to make the single article/chapter open.

2. there are ALWAYS costs (even if covered by discounts, contracts or exceptions)

3. a Creative Commons license is always applied to the published editorial version of the single Open Access article/content.

4. the copyright remains with the author(s) or - in a few cases - with the publisher.

5. All major academic publishers use this OA model for which institutions pay twice (subscription/access + authors x open option).

6. Example: Statistical Papers (SpringerNature)

Publishing in OA

1. publication in journals or monographs/series with free access (free access, free full-text ...) with an uncertain status: the choice of when/whether/for how long to maintain the paper open depends only on the publisher

2. it is not properly Open Access because there are NO open licenses or open, perpetual dissemination of the content

3. The copyright is transferred to the publisher or the status of the intellectual property is unclear

4. sometimes there may be costs for opening the content, without any guarantee of continuity!

5. Example: Open Archive (Elsevier)

Who requires Open Access?

EU funding programs
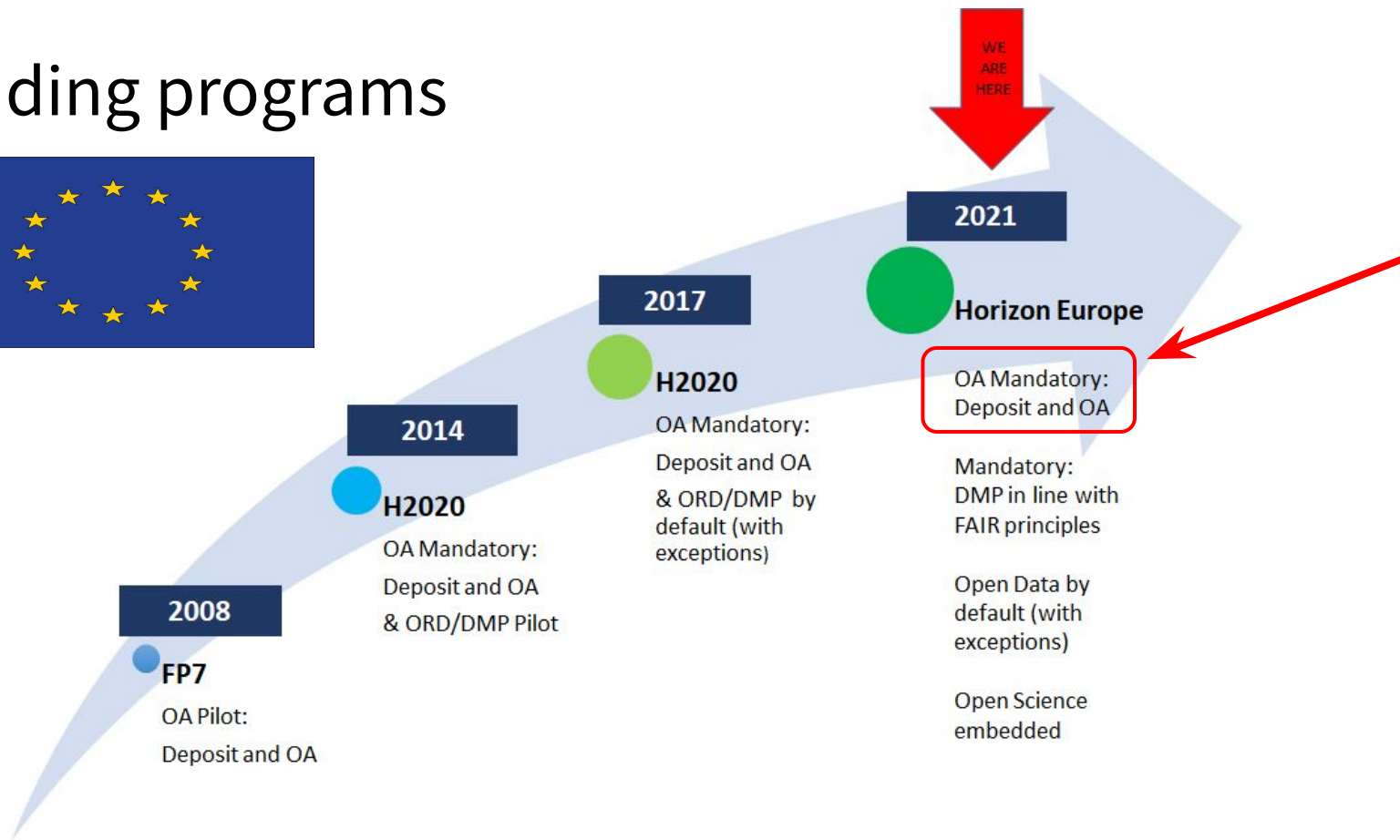
From OpenAIRE webinar: Horizon 2020 Open Science Policies and beyond, October 22nd, 2019 by Emilie Hermans (Ghent University)
https://www.slideshare.net/OpenAIRE_eu/horizon-2020-open-science-policies-and-beyond-with-emilie-hermans-openaire

Funding programs requiring OA

- projects funded with public funds (Horizon Europe, Marie Curie, ERC)
- projects funded by private foundations (e.g. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation or Wikimedia Foundation)
- projects funded by institutions or research networks that adhere to Plan S

- **Italian Law 112/2013:** Publicly funded research (+ 50%) outputs in Scholarly Journals (18-24 months embargo, preprint, AM, VoR)

- **MUR** (ITA) SIR 2014, PRIN 2015, PRIN 2017, PRIN 2020, … *see* Law 112/2013; PNRR

- **UniPd Supporting TAlent in ReSearch** - STARS Grants 2019, …, 2025 🆕

The journey towards Open Science at the University of Padova
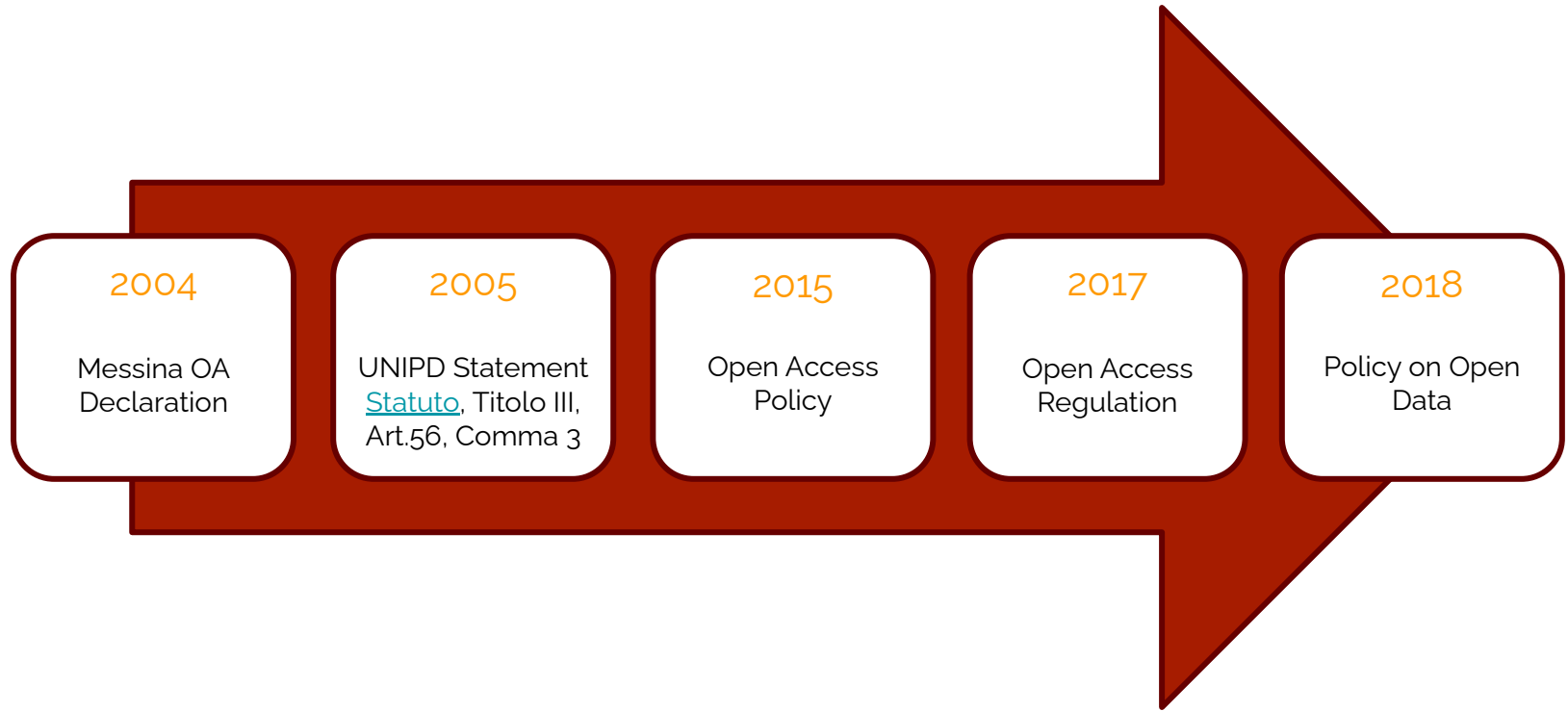
OA publishing agreements and discounts

OA publishing agreements

Read and Publish contracts

aka

Transformative agreements

Commercial contracts that, in addition to historical contents with closed access, offer an open access publishing service.

How does OA Read & Publish work?

- authors don't pay for APCs (paid centrally by the institution);
- authors retain the rights to their works;
- when submitting the article, the corresponding author must:

  - select the OA option;

  - identify him/herself as an affiliate of UniPD through:

    1. University + Department
    2. Institutional address

- after the article has been accepted, the University Library Center is required to verify the correctness of the information provided by the corresponding author and definitively approve the OA option.

Read & Publish agreements

PUBLISHER	CAB	ACCEPTANCE/DENIAL
Requests verification of eligibility via dashboard or email	Checks the author's affiliation and the email address

(authors could be contacted) | Via dashboard or email |

Contracts in progress

- American Institute of Physics - AIP (Hybrid OA)

- American Society of Mechanical Engineers - ASME (Hybrid & Gold OA)

- Association for Computing Machinery - ACM (Hybrid & Gold OA)

- BioMed Central - BMC (Gold OA)

- Cambridge University Press - CUP (Hybrid & Gold OA)

- The Company of Biologists (Hybrid & Gold OA)

- De Gruyter (Hybrid & Gold OA)

- Elsevier (Hybrid OA)

- Emerald (Hybrid & Gold OA)

- Frontiers (Gold OA)

- Institute of Physics - IOP (Hybrid & Gold OA)

- Karger (Gold OA, Hybrid OA, S2O)

- Oxford University Press - OUP (soon to be activated)

- Plos (Gold OA)

- Royal Society of London (Hybrid & Gold OA)

- Springer (Hybrid OA & flipped J. - due date 30/06/2025)

- Wiley (Hybrid & Gold OA)

Other kinds of facilitations

Discounts on APCs

- SCOAP3 (-100%)
- MDPI (-10%)

Subscribe to Open – S2O: no APC fees for everyone

- Annual Reviews
- Berghahn
- EDP Sciences European Mathematical Society - EMS
- Mathematical Science Publishers - MSP
- Open Book Publisher
- see more here

Contracts under negotiation or discontinued

- American Chemical Society - ACS
- BMJ
- IEEE
- Lippincott
- Royal Society of Chemistry - RSC

OA publishing agreements and discounts webpage

Requirements for accessing the facilitations provided by Read & Publish, Transformative and Pure Open Access Agreements

The corresponding author must formally belong to the University. Upon submitting the article to the journal, the corresponding author must indicate **affiliation with the University of Padua**. Furthermore, the **use of the institutional e-mail @unipd.it** is preferable.

ATTENTION:

- Only **articles accepted by the publisher during the contract term** are included in the facilitations.
- Some contracts provide a maximum number of articles available annually for Open Access publication, at a national level. Information on the availability of vouchers or tokens (as some publishers define them) is constantly updated in the boxes dedicated to individual publishers.
- The contract covers only Open Access fees; other expenses (colour pages, extra length, etc.) are not included.

Read & Publish, Transformative and Pure OA Agreements: No APC Fees for Authors

+ **American Chemical Society - ACS**

+ **American Institute of Physics - AIP**

+ **American Society of Mechanical Engineers - ASME**

+ **Association for Computing Machinery - ACM**

+ **British Medical Journal - BMJ**

— **Association for Computing Machinery - ACM**

Characteristics of the contract

- Italian consortium contract (CARE - CRUI)
- Extent: 2023-2025
- Open Access publications in hybrid journals (i.e. journals that may contain both Open Access and closed access articles), Gold journals (full Open Access), and in *conference proceedings series*
- The contract covers only Open Access fees; other expenses (colour pages, extra length, etc.) are not included
- Publication license suggested: CC BY (Copyright remains with the author)

Essential conditions to take advantage of the discount

Affiliation of the corresponding author identifiable by the publisher through institutional e-mail or name of the institution.

| List of the journals |

| Guide for the authors |

| Characteristics of the agreement on the publisher's website. |

Repositories

Disciplinary archives

= databases collecting the production of a specific scientific community

Chemistry

https://chemrxiv.org/

Physics

https://arxiv.org/

Medicine

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/

Biology

https://www.biorxiv.org/

Interdisciplinary archives: Zenodo

https://zenodo.org/

For self-archiving of publications and data, open to all researchers in the world.

Managed by CERN for OpenAIRE (EU)

Search results are stored securely in the same cloud infrastructure as CERN's LHC search data

Assignment of a digital object identifier (DOI)

Possibility of identifying any subsidies, as they are integrated into the reporting lines

Possibility of assigning flexible guarantees of use, since not everything is under Creative Commons

Institutional archives

= databases that collect
the scientific production
of an institution

Main types of documents:

- Scholarly articles
  - Pre print
  - Post print
  - Version of record
- Conference papers
- Book chapters
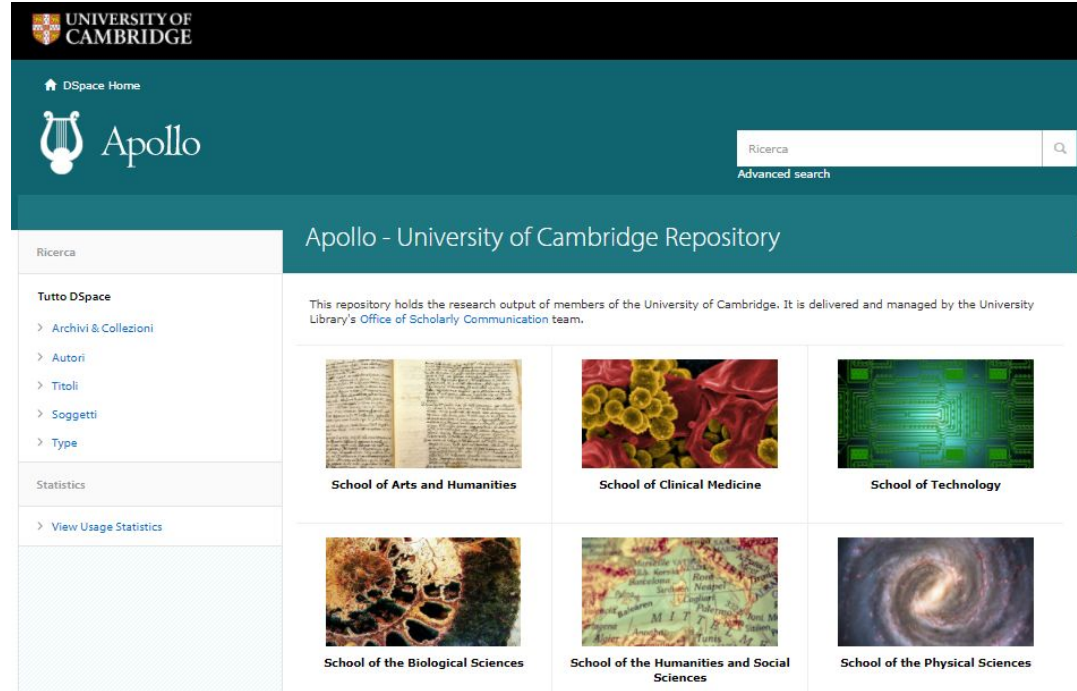
Trustworthy Digital Repositories (TDRs)

Principle	Guidance for repositories
Transparency	To be transparent about specific repository services and data holdings that are verifiable by publicly accessible evidence.
Responsibility	To be responsible for ensuring the authenticity and integrity of data holdings and for the reliability and persistence of its service.
User Focus	To ensure that the data management norms and expectations of target user communities are met.
Sustainability	To sustain services and preserve data holdings for the long-term.
Technology	To provide infrastructure and capabilities to support secure, persistent, and reliable services.

in: Lin, D., Crabtree, J., Dillo, I. *et al.* The TRUST Principles for digital repositories. *Sci Data* 7, 144 (2020). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-020-0486-7

see also:
https://www.coar-repositories.org/coar-community-framework-for-good-practices-in-repositories/

and:
https://eua.eu/downloads/publications/2021%20oa%20checklist%20final.pdf

Commercial Repository are NOT OA

	Open access repositories	Academia OR ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells ads, job, posting services, data analysis.
Sends you lots of emails (by default)	No	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes
Fulfills requirements of Unipd's OA policies	Yes	No

Institutional Repositories vs. Academia.edu or ResearchGate

Padua Research Archive

PRA (IRIS): homepage - info and instructions

https://www.research.unipd.it/

PRA (IRIS): a multipurpose archive
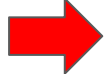
- Archive for Unipd outputs of research

- Open Access archive:
  - pre-print
  - post-print, with embargo if needed
  - editorial version, if it is allowed

- Platform for the assessment of research (eg. VQR 2020-2024, ASN, ...):
  - if publication rights are transferred to the publisher: the attachment will be visible only to the evaluators
  - if documents are already published in OA: the attachment will be visible to everyone (*attachments declared completely open access by authors are anyway checked*)
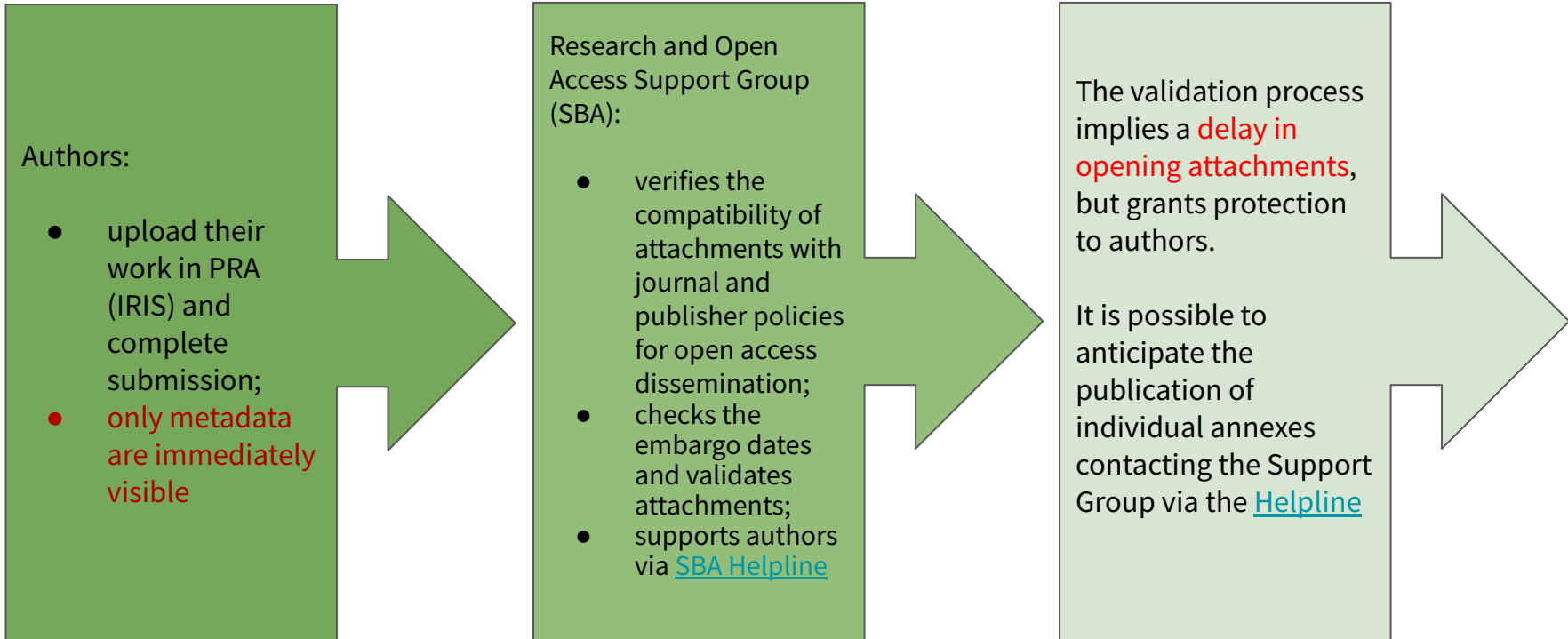
PRA-IRIS QUICK USER GUIDE

PRA (IRIS) and PhD students

[Regolamento per i corsi di dottorato di ricerca](#)

ART. 22.11: È obbligo del dottorando accedere al catalogo delle pubblicazioni di ateneo e inserire i dati relativi alla propria produzione scientifica, se presente.

[It is a necessary condition for the PhD students to access the institutional repository for the outputs of research and enter information relating to their scientific production, if any]

PRA (IRIS): validation flow and publication of annexes

Authors:

- upload their work in PRA (IRIS) and complete submission;
- only metadata are immediately visible

Research and Open Access Support Group (SBA):

- verifies the compatibility of attachments with journal and publisher policies for open access dissemination;
- checks the embargo dates and validates attachments;
- supports authors via SBA Helpline

The validation process implies a delay in opening attachments, but grants protection to authors.

It is possible to anticipate the publication of individual annexes contacting the Support Group via the Helpline

PRA (IRIS): author's ID

Modifica elemento

Attenzione, il tuo profilo utente non risulta associato ad un identificativo ORCID oppure non hai ancora autorizzato IRIS ad operare sul tuo profilo ORCID.
Di seguito trovi alcune informazioni sul progetto ORCID

Cosa è ORCID

ORCID è un acronimo, l'abbreviazione di Open Researcher and Contributor ID. ORCID Inc. è un'organizzazione internazionale, interdisciplinare, aperta, non a scopo di lucro, istituita nel 2010 a beneficio di tutti i soggetti interessati: istituzioni di ricerca, enti finanziatori della ricerca, organizzazioni, editori e ricercatori.

Perché utilizzare ORCID

Come fare per ottenere un ORCID

Ho già un ORCID, come posso associarlo

AVVERTENZE sul trasferimento di dati personali verso la piattaforma ORCID

Altre domande

iD Crea o associa il tuo ORCID iD

Vista da 1 a 1 di 1 elementi

PRA (IRIS): authors' ID

ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized.

https://orcid.org/

PRA (IRIS): new submission

PRA (IRIS): new submission

Nuova registrazione:

Modulo di ricerca   Risultati

Inserimento manuale

Seleziona la tipologia del documento: Seleziona ...   **Inserimento manuale**

Ricerca libera da banche dati

Ricerca per identificativo

Ricerca per identificativo autore

Importazione da file bibliografici

PRA (IRIS): Tab 4, file upload and licenses choice

PRA (IRIS): versions of documents

PRA (IRIS): access options

PRA (IRIS): Unpaywall, DOAJ and Open Policy Finder to know publishers' policies

Informazioni da Unpaywall e Open Policy Finder

Unpaywall Info

File pubblico: https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1111/theo.12452

Con licenza: cc-by

Tipo versione: publishedVersion

Tipologia Open Access (OA): hybrid

Informazioni da Unpaywall e Open Policy Finder

Open Policy Finder

Visualizza direttamente in Open Policy Finder 🔗

Rivista/Serie: Theoria

Policy OA editore

✈ Submitted ✓ ☰ ⌄

📋 Accepted ⊗ ⌛☰ ⌄

☁ Published ✓£☰ ⌄

Legenda icone

✗ Open Access NON CONSENTITO
⊗ Vi sono alcuni casi per cui potrebbe essere consentito l'Open Access. Consultare i dettagli
✓ Open Access consentito. Consulta i dettagli per individuare la versione consentita
⌛ E' previsto periodo di embargo
£ Sono previste fee da pagare per le versioni open access
☰ Sono previste alcune condizioni per le versioni open access

---

DOAJ

Verifica presenza rivista su DOAJ

Rivista trovata: **SI**

Presente su DOAJ dal: **18-05-2020**

PRA (IRIS): licenses

Bronze Open Access - unclear licenses

PRA (IRIS): Open Access - gratis vs. libre access

Gratis = Free Access or Accesso Gratuito

while

Libre = Open Access or Accesso Libero

Gratis vs. Libre

GRATIS = FREE TO VIEW

LIBRE = FREE TO RE-USE

Exact definitions of libre vary, but include removal at least some re-use restrictions.

GRATIS

LIBRE

All open access is Gratis, only some open access is Libre

Demystifying Types of Open Access by Lizzie Sparrow is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
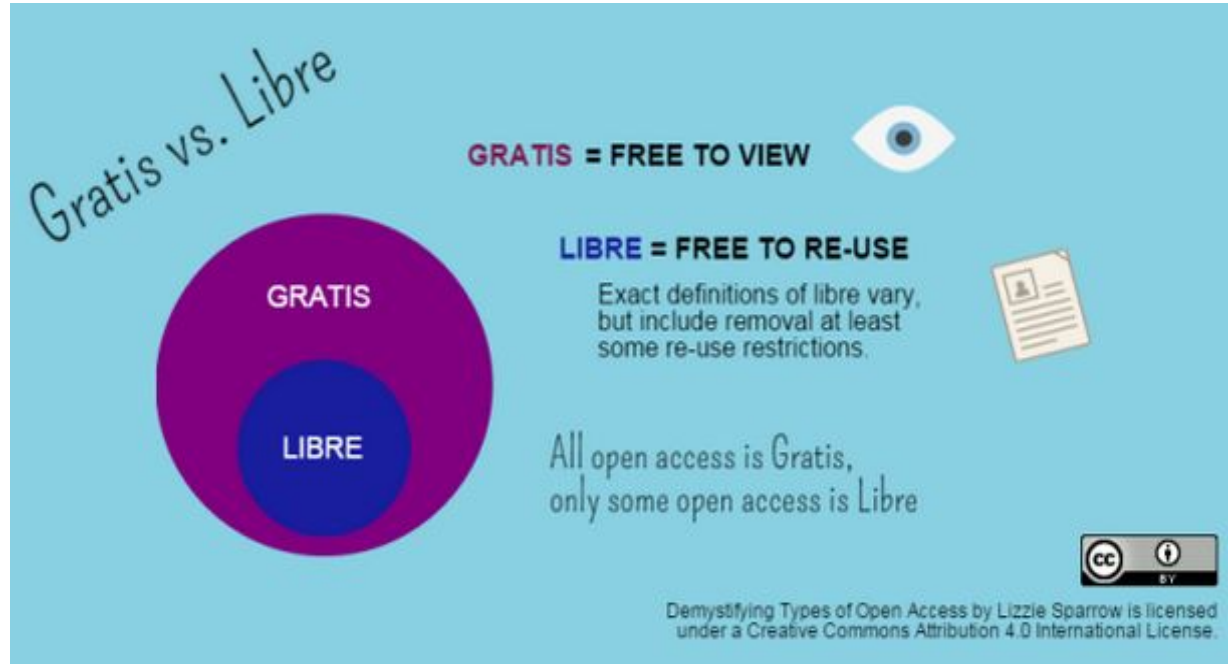
PRA (IRIS): Open Access - Creative Commons Licenses

Rispondi alle seguenti domande per la licenza

Permetti che la tua opera venga utilizzata a scopi commerciali? — Selezionare

Permetti che la tua opera venga modificata? — Selezionare

Chiudi   Scegli la licenza

Le licenze CC Creative Commons si selezionano rispondendo:

CC BY = si; si

CC BY NC ND = no; no

CC BY NC = no; si

CC BY ND = si; no

CC BY SA = si; condividi allo stesso modo

CC BY NC SA = no; condividi allo stesso modo

Se il contenuto ha una licenza CC nativa, va applicata la medesima licenza.

Impostazioni di accesso
Open Access

Licenza
Creative commons

Attribuzione 4.0 Internazionale

PRA (IRIS): Creative Commons

CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES

	COPY & PUBLISH	ATTRIBUTION REQUIRED	COMMERCIAL USE	MODIFY & ADAPT	CHANGE LICENSE
PUBLIC DOMAIN	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
CC 0	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
CC BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CC BY-SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
CC BY-ND	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
CC BY-NC	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
CC BY-NC-SA	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY-NC-ND	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓

✓ You can redistribute (copy, publish, display, communicate, etc.)

✓ You have to attribute the original work

✓ You can use the work commercially

✓ You can modify and adapt the original work

✓ You can choose license type for your adaptations of the work.

Choose the CC license for your work

PRA (IRIS): Embargo > Deadline

PRA (IRIS): embargo motivations

Motivations to apply an embargo
(From: Regolamento per l'Accesso Aperto alla produzione scientifica dell'Università di Padova, 4.2)

1. Refusal of the publisher, as explained in the Sherpa-Romeo database, or attestation made by the publisher
2. Documented refusal of one of the co-authors, if not belonging to the University
3. Reasons for public or national security
4. Reasons for privacy or presence of sensitive data
5. Protection of the University's economic rights
6. Industrial secret

PRA (IRIS): Open Policy Finder to know embargoes' deadlines

Title	Cristianesimo nella storia [English]
ISSNs	Print: 0393-3598
URL	https://www.mulino.it/riviste/issn/0393-3598
Publishers	Fondazione per le scienze religiose Giovanni XXIII [Associate Organisation] Società Editrice il Mulino [Society Publisher]

Publisher Policy

Open Access pathways permitted by this journal's policy are listed below by article version. Click on a pathway for a more detailed view.

Published Version   ✕ Not Permitted   +

Accepted Version   ⏳ 18m   ≔   ✎   −
📁 Institutional Repository, Author's Homepage

⏳ Embargo — 18 Months

© Copyright Owner — Publishers

📁 Location — Author's Homepage
Institutional Repository

≔ Conditions — Publisher copyright and source must be acknowledged
Must link to publisher version with set statement (The definitive version is available publisher's home)

Embargo

PRA (IRIS): Adding more files

Bitstream principale	File			Operazioni
○	VersioneEditoriale.pdf Descrizione: *Nessuno* Licenza: Accesso privato - non pubblico	Tipologia: Published (publisher's version)	Trasferimento sito docente: Sì Impostazioni di accesso: solo utenti autorizzati	✏ Modifica 🗑 Rimuovi
			Aggiungere un altro file e/o il contratto di edizione	

N.B: si prega di caricare il contratto di edizione se disponibile.

PRA (IRIS): Adding more files

Bitstream principale	File			Operazioni
○	VersioneEditoriale.pdf Descrizione: *Nessuno* Licenza: Accesso privato - non pubblico	Tipologia: Published (publisher's version)	Trasferimento sito docente: Sì Impostazioni di accesso: solo utenti autorizzati	✎ Modifica 🗑 Rimuovi
○	Preprint.pdf Descrizione: *Nessuno* Licenza: Creative commons cc ① BY Attribution 4.0 International	Tipologia: Preprint (submitted version)	Trasferimento sito docente: No Impostazioni di accesso: accesso aperto	✎ Modifica 🗑 Rimuovi
				Aggiungere un altro file e/o il contratto di edizione

PRA (IRIS): whom you should contact (and when)

Whom should you contact when uploading your documents in PRA/IRIS?	Whom should you contact for technical problems related to PRA/IRIS?	Whom should you contact when uploading documents in open access?
↓	↓	↓
People charged by departments	Settore supporto informativo valutazione della ricerca e qualità - Ufficio ricerca e Qualità email: catalogo.pubblicazioni@unipd.it	Library System Helpline

PhD Theses

Submission and publication of PhD theses
Regolamento per i corsi di dottorato di ricerca

ART. 32.2: La domanda di ammissione all'esame finale deve essere corredata: a) da un esemplare della tesi in formato digitale per il deposito presso l'archivio dell'Ateneo che ne garantisce la conservazione e la pubblica consultabilità. Lo stesso deposito è funzionale anche ai fini di adempiere all'obbligo di deposito della tesi presso le biblioteche nazionali di Roma e Firenze. In caso di richiesta di revisioni da parte dei valutatori la tesi definitiva deve essere depositata secondo i tempi e le modalità annualmente stabilite dall'Ateneo.

[You should attach to the application to the final exam: a) a digital copy of your thesis to be stored in the Unipd institutional repository, which garanties conservation and public accessibility. The storage meets the requirement to deposit the thesis in the Italian national libraries in Rome and Florence. In case the evaluator requires a revision of the thesis, the revised final version must be stored accordingly to the calendar yearly established by Unipd.]

Publication workflow

- Soon after the PhD student career closure: migration of theses from Uniweb to Padua Research Archive (PRA/IRIS)
- Every month: harvesting of theses toward https://tesidottorato.depositolegale.it on behalf of National Libraries of Florence and Rome

Check deadlines for submission in Doctoral program webpages

National re-publication and harvesting of PhD theses

https://tesidottorato.depositolegale.it

According to Italian Law n. 382/1980 and subsequent amendments "*doctoral theses discussed at Italian universities must be deposited at the two Central National Libraries in Florence and Rome, which make them accessible in the manner provided for by current legislation*"

Restricted access ("embargo") on the thesis[2]

The undersigned: _____

Asks for an "embargo" (restricted access) on the full text of the thesis deposited in the institutional archive *Padua Research Archive (IRIS)* for (select an option):

- o 12 months
- o 18 months
- o 36 months

For the following reason [3](select an option):

- o Patent
- o Confidentiality reasons related to academic research
- o Publication issues (please attach the contract with the publisher or an agreement text)
- o Protection of the economic rights of the University
- o Industrial secrecy (attach copy of the non-disclosure agreement - if any)

Licenza

Accesso libero   **Embargo: 30/05/2024**

I am not sure if I can open my thesis …

([Final exam webpage])

Redaction of parts of the thesis

The undersigned: _____

Declares that the thesis deposited in the Padua Research Archive (IRIS) institutional archive contains (select):

- o Copyright problems: the publication of part of the thesis content — text, images in high resolution, photographs, tables… — has not been authorized, so the open access publication may infringe copyright or economic rights of other authors or other interested parties.
- o Public or national security issues: you must fill the field "details" with all data needed for the verification.
- o Privacy violation or presence in the thesis of sensitive data. Make sure this reason cannot be covered by temporary reason

Asks to send a thesis with the aforementioned parts obscured for uploading to the Padua Research Archive (IRIS) institutional archive and to the National Libraries.

Undertakes to send the version of the thesis to the PhD Office with the parts obscured when uploading the final thesis.

Copyright issues & doctoral thesis

Your rights:
Moral rights
Property rights

Rights to respect:
3rd party
copyrighted contents

WHEN YOU ARE THE AUTHOR
PhD Theses in which the author wants to include his/her own
articles (*already published or not*)
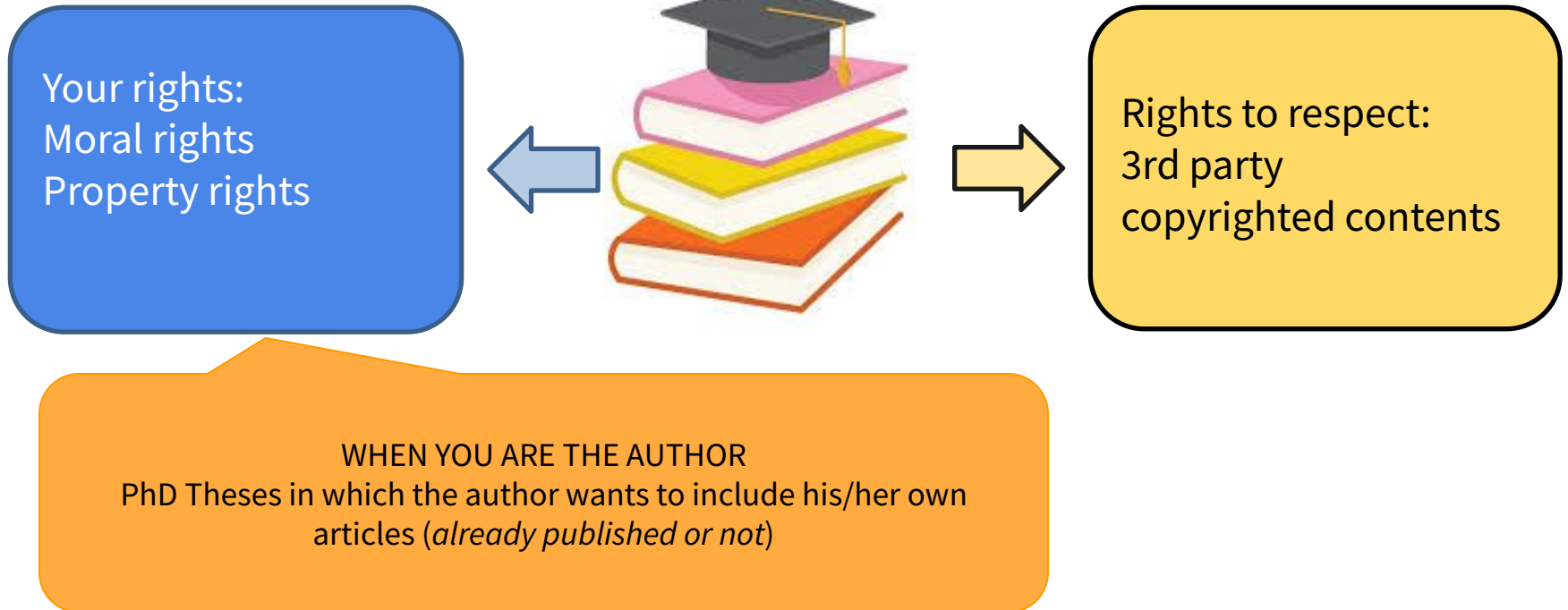
Do you own the rights to reproduce your article in your PhD thesis?

1. pay attention to publishers' policies concerning the use of articles in an author's PhD dissertation

2. if the article isn't in Open Access, though you are the author you might be required to ask for permission using publishers' services or through an [Addendum](#)

3. choose the preprint (submitted) version (whose use is nearly always permitted, as it is still under authors' copyright)
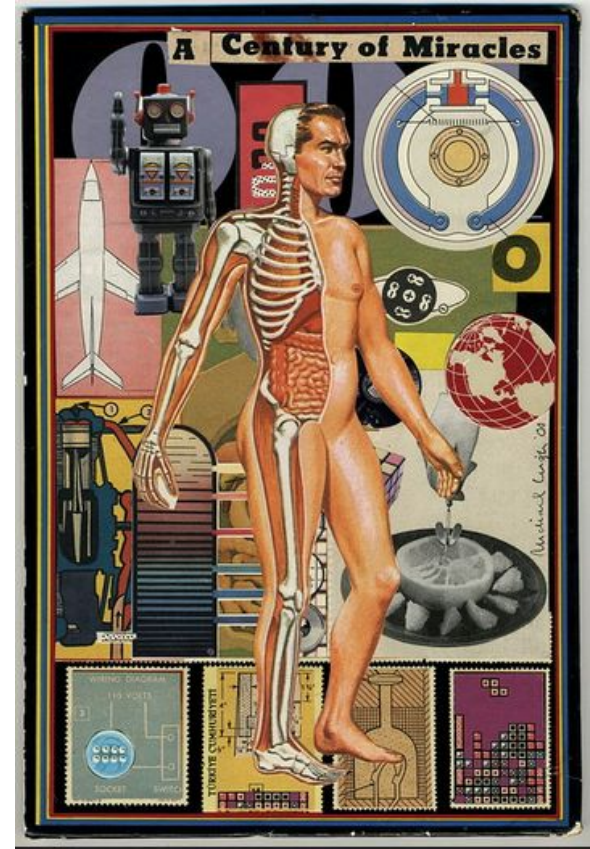
Gentilissimi,

Mi chiamo [   ], sono una dottodanda del corso di Brain, Mind and Computer Science.
Mi rivolgo a voi con la presente per richiedere informazioni relative all'inclusione di un paio di articoli (in cui sono fra gli autori) nella mia tesi di dottorato che sto attualmente scrivendo.

Ecco l'elenco dei paper:

Sartori, G., & Melis, G. (2022). Deception in Court. Medicina nei secoli: Journal of history of medicine and medical humanities, 34(2), 71-102.

https://doi.org/10.13133/2531-7288/2651

Purpura, A., Giorgianni, D., Orrù, G., Melis, G., & Sartori, G. (2022). Identifying single-item faked responses in personality tests: A new TF-IDF-based method. Plos one, 17(8), e0272970.

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0272970

Sarei interessata a sapere se è possibile copiare e incollare per intero o solo diverse sezioni di questi articoli nella mia tesi e, inoltre, se è possibile apportare alcune modifiche a tali sezioni nella mia tesi (Ad esempio se voglio copiare l'introduzione di un paper ma aggiungere, modificare o togliere alcune parti)

Vi ringrazio anticipatamente per il vostro aiuto e attendo con interesse una vostra risposta.

Cordiali saluti,
[   ]

Spettabile Ufficio,

sono [ ], dottoranda del XXXVI ciclo in Brain, Mind & Computer Science.
Scrivo perchè dovrò inserire nella mia tesi di dottorato uno studio già pubblicato:
- Bertoni S, Franceschini S, Puccio G, Mancarella M, Gori S, Facoetti A. Action Video Games Enhance Attentional Control and Phonological Decoding in Children with Developmental Dyslexia. Brain Sci. 2021 Jan 29;11(2):171. doi: 10.3390/brainsci11020171. PMID: 33572998; PMCID: PMC7911052.

E uno studio in pubblicazione per la rivista "International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction" (Taylor & Francis Online).
Scrivo per sapere se/in che modo è possibile riportare questi studi nel mio elaborato finale.

Ringraziandovi anticipatamente per la cortese attenzione

porgo distinti saluti

[ ]

https://doi.org/10.3390/brainsci11020171

https://openpolicyfinder.jisc.ac.uk/id/publication/5408

https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/research-impact/sharing-versions-of-journal-articles/

Gentile / Dear [   ],

riassumo velocemente la nostra conversazione telefonica.

Può inserire nel corpo della tesi la versione editoriale finale del primo articolo, in quanto pubblicato ad accesso aperto, con licenza CC BY che consente qualsiasi riuso.

Per quanto riguarda il secondo articolo, accettato nei giorni scorsi e in attesa di pubblicazione, ha due possibilità.

1) In questo momento può sicuramente utilizzare la versione che ha sottomesso all'editore (preprint). L'uso della versione sottomessa non inficia il percorso di pubblicazione del prodotto da parte dell'editore e può anche inserire una dicitura che segnala l'accettazione e l'attesa di pubblicazione nella rivista.

2) Al telefono mi ha detto che ha ottenuto una proroga per il deposito della tesi: anche se nel frattempo l'articolo verrà pubblicato, non potrà utilizzare la versione finale, ma solo la versione accettata, applicando un embargo di 12 mesi che va calcolato dal giorno in cui l'articolo sarà disponibile nel sito della rivista.
Per le policy di Taylor & Francis:
- piattaforma Sherpa Romeo: https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/id/publication/5408
- self-archiving in Taylor & Francis:
https://authorservices.taylorandfrancis.com/research-impact/sharing-version[..]
con anche la citazione da utilizzare: "This is an Accepted Manuscript of an article published by Taylor & Francis in [JOURNAL TITLE] on [date of publication], available at: https://doi.org/[Article DOI].

Per gli altri capitoli che, nelle sue intenzioni, sono una base per future pubblicazioni: gli editori non considerano la tesi di dottorato una forma di pre-pubblicazione e quindi non c'è pregiudizio nell'accettare prodotti derivati dalle tesi. E' comunque opportuno rieditare i testi per adattarli alla forma "articolo", diversa per struttura e linguaggio da quella, appunto, di un capitolo di tesi.

As for the other chapters which, in your intentions, are a basis for future publications:
publishers do not consider the doctoral dissertation a pre-publication and therefore there is no prejudice in accepting products derived from the theses. However, it is advisable to re-edit the texts to adapt them to the type "article", which is different in structure and language from a thesis chapter.

3rd party rights: to re-use or to cite?

Your rights:
Moral rights
Property rights

Rights to respect:
3rd party
copyrighted contents

TO CITE IS NOT TO USE A WORK
Translate, reusing table or pictures is NOT to cite.
If you use a Work, an attribution (give a reference to a content) is not enough. You need a written (paid or free) permission or you must use a content with an open license=permanent permission!
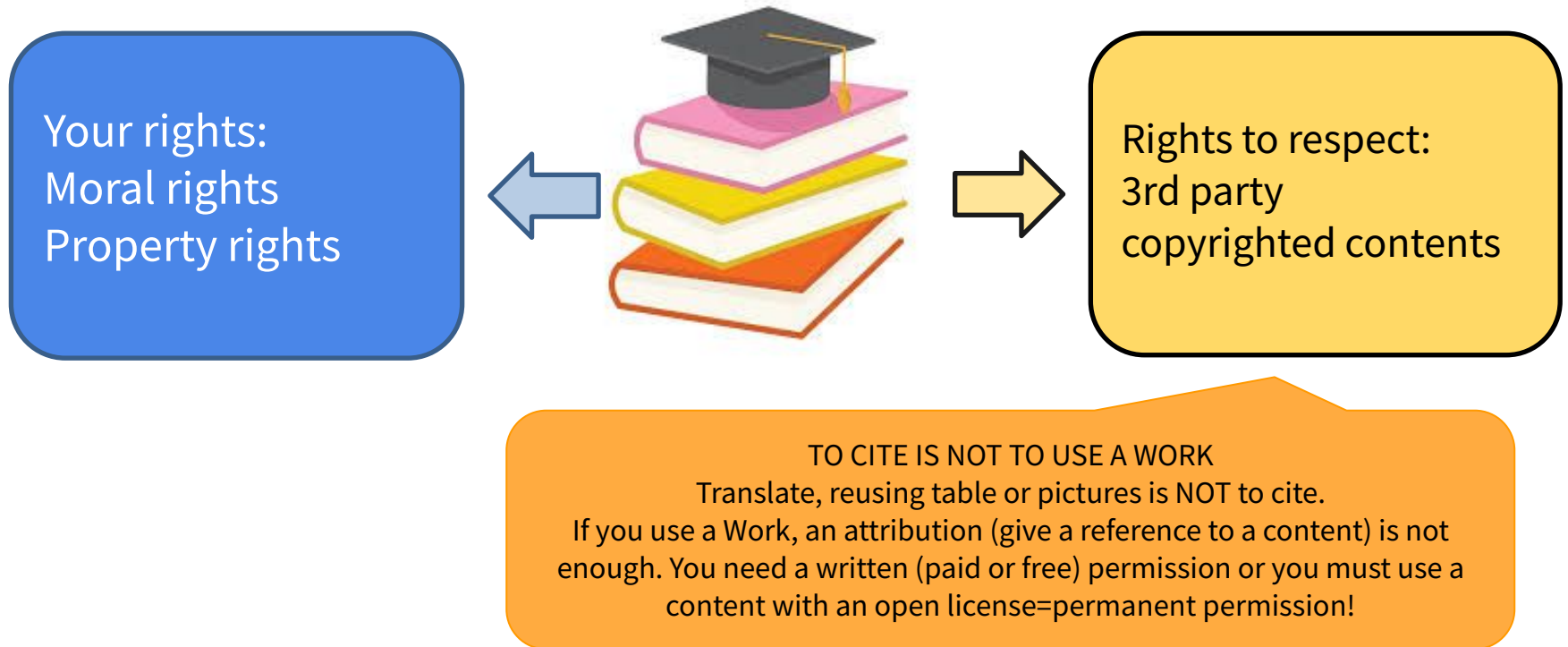
Gent.mi,
per quanto riguarda le immagini, di seguito i doi:

1. 10.3390/ijms21207609
2. 10.1177/1545968317732668
3. 10.1159/000368887 ➡ https://doi.org/10.1159/000368887 Karger > Tools > Get permission > CCC Rightslink
4. immagine nel seguente sito:
http://rssandbox.iescagilly.be/international-classification-of-functioning-[..]

5. 10.3389/fneur.2020.00875
6. immagine nel capitolo 2 del libro "Rehabilitation Robotics" (eBook ISBN: 9780128119969)
7. https://doi.org/10.1002/acn3.488
8. 10.1177/0269215511420305 ➡

Per quanto riguarda invece miei articoli che ho pubblicato che vorrei inserire come capitolo di tesi, volevo capire se appunto posso inserirli esattamente come sono scritti o se devo modificare il testo. Per ora c'è solo il seguente articolo (https://doi.org/10.3390/healthcare11030335), mentre altri non sono ancora pubblicati quindi eventualmente vi ricontatterei nei prossimi mesi.

Vi ringrazio moltissimo e resto a disposizione per qualsiasi chiarimento
Cordiali saluti

---

https://doi.org/10.1177/0269215511420305

Permission is granted at no cost for use of content in a Master's Thesis and/or Doctoral Dissertation, subject to the following limitations. You may use a single excerpt or up to 3 figures tables. If you use more than those limits, or intend to distribute or sell your Master's Thesis/Doctoral Dissertation to the general public through print or website publication, please return to the previous page and select 'Republish in a Book/Journal' or 'Post on intranet/password-protected website' to complete your request.

https://s100.copyright.com/help/rightslinkhelppages/Frequently_Asked_Questions_sage.htm

Determine if permissions are required for a figure/table or a 3rd party work

Is the figure your own **original**, **unpublished** work?

Yes — No permission is required

No — Was the figure published by the same publisher of the content to submit?

Yes — No permission required, only acknowledgement

No — Have you redrawn the figure so that it is significantly different from the original?

Yes — No permission required, only acknowledgement

No — Have you drawn the figure from data or information from another source?

Yes — No permission required, only acknowledgement

No — Permission from the original publisher MUST be acquired and the evidence provided

The images must be adequately cited and equipped with the proper Creative Commons license:

All CC attributions should have the same basic information:
- Title of image
- Creator name
- Source of the image (usually in the form of a URL to image source page)
- Any copyright information included with image (such as a watermark)
- CC licence information (e.g. CC BY NC ND)

Permission statement examples

Springer

"Springer book/journal title, chapter/article title, volume, year of publication, page, name(s) of author(s), (original copyright notice as given in the publication in which the material was originally published) "With permission of Springer"

Wiley

Permission is granted subject to an appropriate acknowledgement given to the author, title of the material/book/journal and the publisher. You shall also duplicate the copyright notice that appears in the Wiley publication in your use of the Wiley material.

AI vs. Images

AI tools cannot meet the requirements for authorship as they cannot take responsibility for the submitted work. As non-legal entities, they cannot assert the presence or absence of conflicts of interest nor manage copyright and license agreements.

Authors who use AI tools in the writing of a manuscript, production of images or graphical elements of the paper, or in the collection and analysis of data, must be transparent in disclosing in the Materials and Methods (or similar section) of the paper how the AI tool was used and which tool was used. Authors are fully responsible for the content of their manuscript, even those parts produced by an AI tool, and are thus liable for any breach of publication ethics.

Springer Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Generative AI Images

The fast moving area of generative AI image creation has resulted in novel legal copyright and research integrity issues. As publishers, we strictly follow existing copyright law and best practices regarding publication ethics. While legal issues relating to AI-generated images and videos remain broadly unresolved, Springer Nature journals are unable to permit its use for publication.

Exceptions:

- Images/art obtained from agencies that we have contractual relationships with that have created images in a legally acceptable manner.
- Images and videos that are directly referenced in a piece that is specifically about AI and such cases will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
- The use of generative AI tools developed with specific sets of underlying scientific data that can be attributed, checked and verified for accuracy, provided that ethics, copyright and terms of use restrictions are adhered to.

*All exceptions must be labelled clearly as generated by AI within the image field.

ELSEVIER Generative AI policies for journals

The use of generative AI and AI-assisted tools in figures, images and artwork

Elsevier does not permit the use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools to create or alter images in submitted manuscripts. This may include enhancing, obscuring, moving, removing, or introducing a specific feature within an image or figure. Adjustments of brightness, contrast, or color balance are acceptable if they do not obscure or eliminate any information present in the original. Image forensics tools or specialized software might be applied to submitted manuscripts to identify suspected image irregularities.

The only exception is if the use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools is part of the research design or research methods (such as in AI-assisted imaging approaches to generate or interpret the underlying research data, for example in the field of biomedical imaging). If this is done, such use must be described in a reproducible manner in the methods section. This should include an explanation of how the generative AI or AI-assisted tools were used in the image creation or alteration process, and the name of the model or tool, version and extension numbers, and manufacturer. Authors should adhere to the AI software's

Tips on the management of research data

What are research data?

Recorded information (regardless of the form or the media in which they may exist) necessary to support or validate a research project's observations, findings or outputs

GIS and spatial data

Video

Digital copies of images

Spreadsheets

Digital texts or digital copies of text

Audio

BUT ALSO…
- Computer Aided Design (CAD)
- Waveforms
- Computer codes
- Statistics (SPSS, SAS)
- File Matlab
- Artistics products
- Web files
- …

Graphics

Protein or genetic sequences

Databases

Data Types

Data Type	Value	Example
Observational data captured around the time of the event	Usually irreplaceable	Sensor readings, telemetry, survey results, neuro-images
Experimental data from lab equipment	Often reproducible but can be expensive	Gene sequence, chromatograms, toroid magnetic field readings
Simulation data generated from test models	Model and metadata (inputs) more important than output data. Large modules can take a lot of computer time to reproduce	Climate models, economic models
Derived or compiled data	Reproducible (but very expensive)	Text and data mining, compiled databases, 3D models
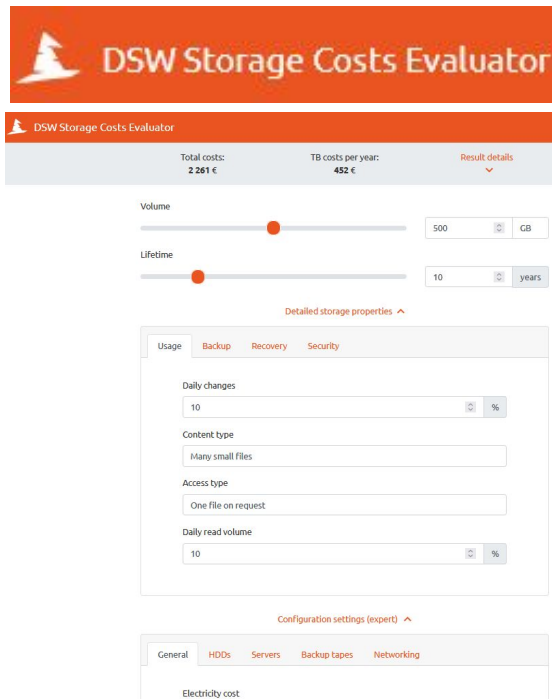
Reproducibility vs. Replicability
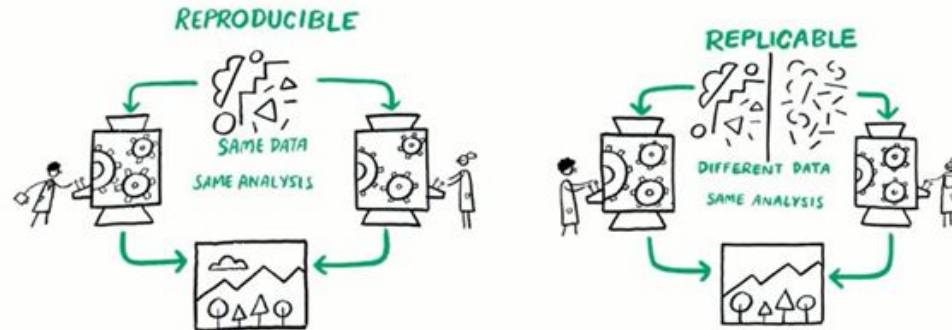
Data Costs

DSW Storage Costs Evaluator

	Total costs:	TB costs per year:	Result details
	2 261 €	452 €	

Volume
500 GB

Lifetime
10 years

Detailed storage properties

Usage | Backup | Recovery | Security

Daily changes
10 %

Content type
Many small files

Access type
One file on request

Daily read volume
10 %

Configuration settings (expert)

General | HDDs | Servers | Backup tapes | Networking

Electricity cost

UK Data Service

Data management costing tool

OpenAIRE

Guides for Researchers

How to identify and assess Research Data Management (RDM) costs

Research data lifecycle
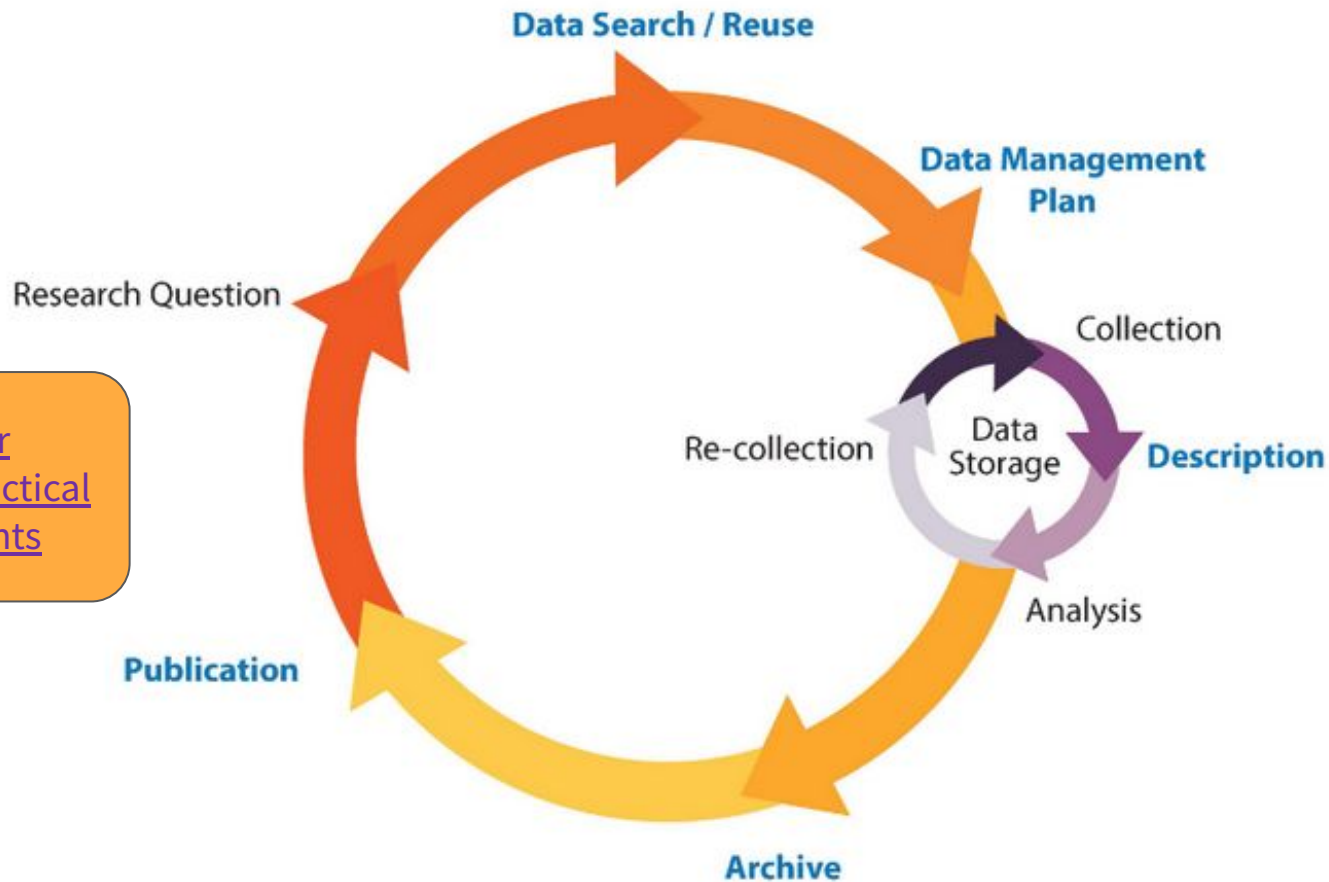
See also: [Passport for Open Science – A Practical Guide for PhD Students](#)

Open Data

Open Data are online, free of cost, accessible data that can be used, reused and distributed, provided that the data source is attributed.

Open Data

It is the philosophy of Open Access applied to data

Data are open when **anyone can access, use and share**

Anyone means: academics, politicians, private citizens, economic stakeholders

Open methodology

= the use of open methodologies throughout the entire research cycle, making it open and available to everyone online at the very moment the research is conducted.

pre-registration: https://www.cos.io/initiatives/prereg

Open Notebooks

- https://openlabnotebooks.org
- https://theopennotebook.com/
- Foster: OpenLab/Notebook

Open Codes

- Code Ocean
- Protocols.io
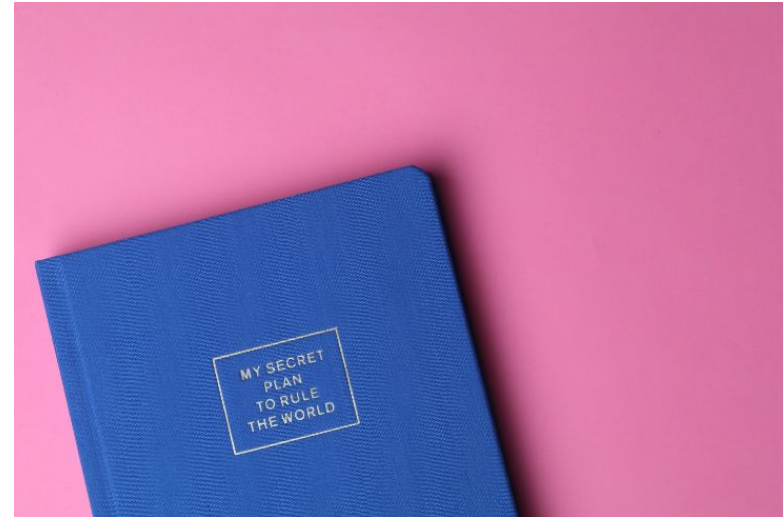
Foto di **Ann H** da **Pexels**

Managing research data: 7 steps

Tips on metadata standard for different disciplines

1. Collect research data

2. Name data rationally

3. Structure data in hierarchical systems

4. Annotate data trough metadata

5. Pay attention to file formats

6. Organize dataset versions

7. Storage and preservation

First step: collect research data

CC BY-SA Gaelen Pinnock

Develop a clear picture of the data you need

Locate appropriate data resources

Set up a search query and search the data resource

Select data candidates

Evaluate data quality
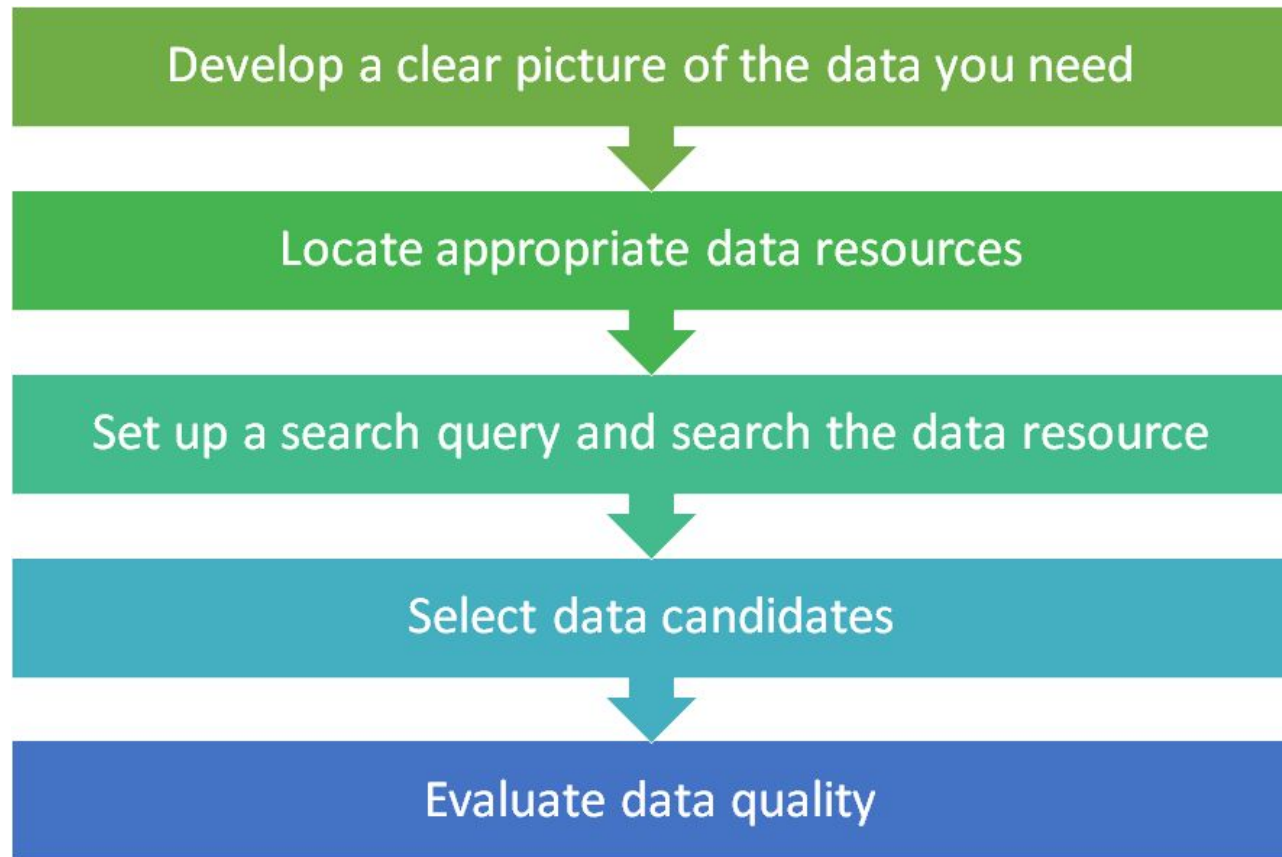
Second step: file name strategy

A file name is a principal identifier of a file

- File name should help to identify the **content** of the file
- Good file names provide useful clues to the **status** and **version** of a file, **uniquely identify** a file and **help in classifying and sorting** files
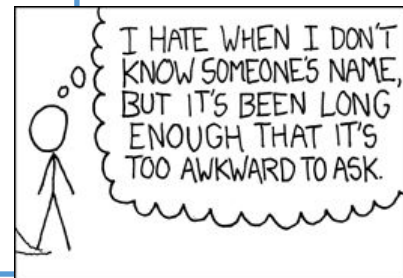
File naming strategy should be consistent in time and among different people

- In both quantitative and qualitative research file naming should be **systematic and consistent** across all files in the study
- A group of cooperating researchers should **follow the same file naming strategy**.
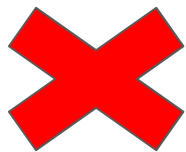
File Naming

📁 data

☐ clean stu svy_backup.csv
☐ clean stu svy_backup backup.csv
☐ stu survey FINAL clean.csv
☐ 11.5.23 clean stud svy.csv
☐ clean stu svy 11.05.2023_AS edits.csv

📁 data

☐ stu_svy_clean_v01.csv
☐ stu_svy_clean_v02.csv
☐ stu_svy_clean_v03.csv
☐ changelog.txt

File Name	Date Created	Change
stu_svy_clean_v01.csv	2023-10-15	Original clean data
stu_svy_clean_v02.csv	2023-11-05	3 students added to the raw data
stu_svy_clean_v03.csv	2023-11-06	Error found in recoding of stu_gender

Third step: structure research data

Structuring your data files in folders is important for making it easier to locate and organize files and versions.

The decision on how to organize your data files depends on the plan and organization of the study. All material relevant to the data should be entered into the data folders, including detailed information on the data collection and data processing procedures.
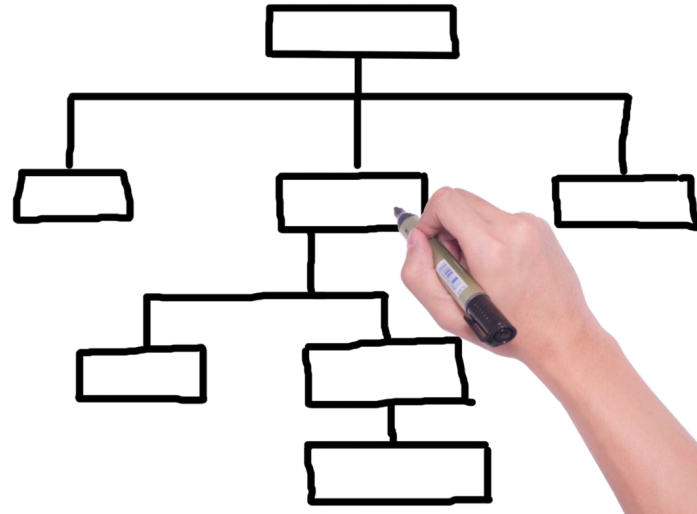
Directory Structure
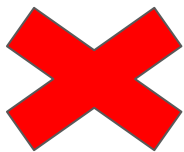
Fourth step: annotate using metadata

Metadata means "data about data".

It is defined as the data providing information about one or more aspects of the data and it is used to summarize basic information about data, which can make easier to track and work with specific data.

Type of resource

Creator

Publisher

Title

DOI

0-IT-090-MI-056
BEFORE 06/08

Publishing date
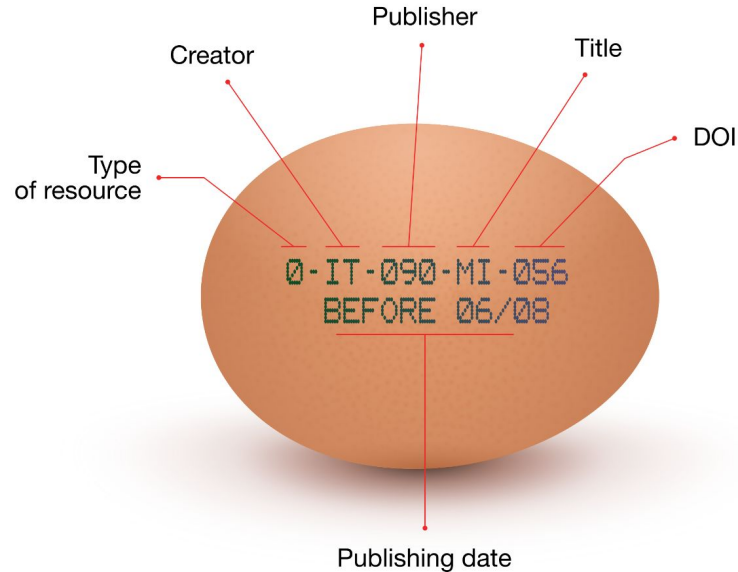
Examples of metadata standards

http://www.ucl.ac.uk/library/research-support/research-data/best-practices/guides/creating

Fifth step: file formats

When preparing to collect research data, you should choose **open**, **well-documented** and **non-proprietary formats** wherever possible.

The choice of format will vary depending on how you plan to analyze, store and share your data.

It is advisable to store your data for use in future, which means to convert them from a current data format to a long-term preservation format. Most software applications offer export or exchange formats that allow a text-formatted file to be created for importing into another program.

Guides on formats

Recommended formats

Sixth step: organize data in dataset versions

Versioning is important for long-term research data management where metadata and/or files are updated over time.

It is used to track any metadata or file changes (e.g., by uploading a new file, changing files structure, adding or editing file metadata…) once a dataset has been published.

Draft dataset

Dataset v 1
Authors, Title, Year, DOI, Repository

Dataset v 2
Big metadata change Changes in data

Dataset v 1.1
Small metadata changes (eg. Title editing)
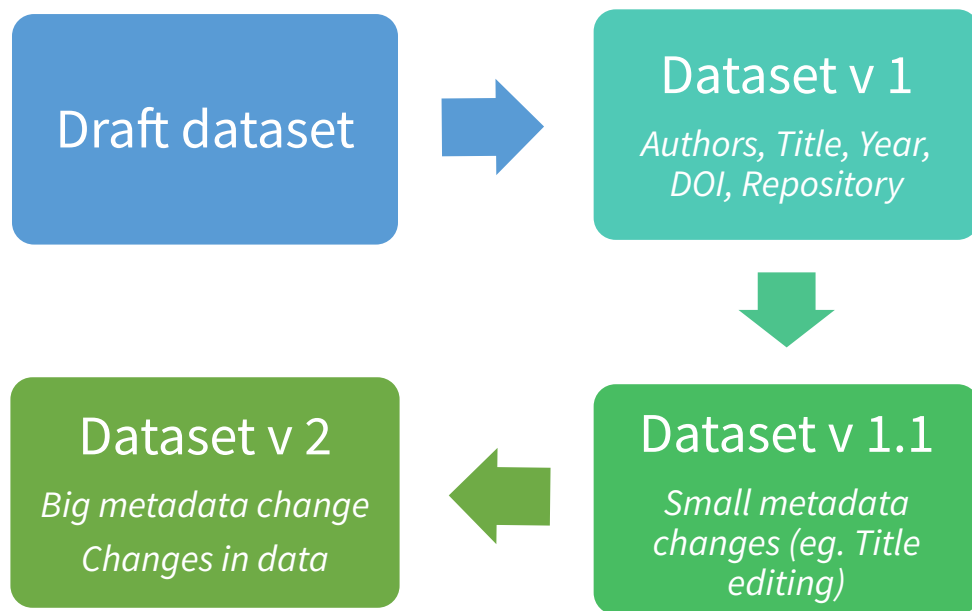
Useful guides on naming and version control

http://guides.dataverse.org/en/latest/user/dataset-management.html

Seventh step: storage and preservation

Data storage in safe archives adhering to relevant standards.

Preservation actions should ensure that data remains authentic, reliable and usable while maintaining its integrity

🔓	Open, non-proprietary, well documented formats	💾	Regular backup
Multiple and different storage media	🗄️	Checkup of integrity of files	✅
📋	Copy or migration of files	📖	Track changes in metadata and files (versioning)
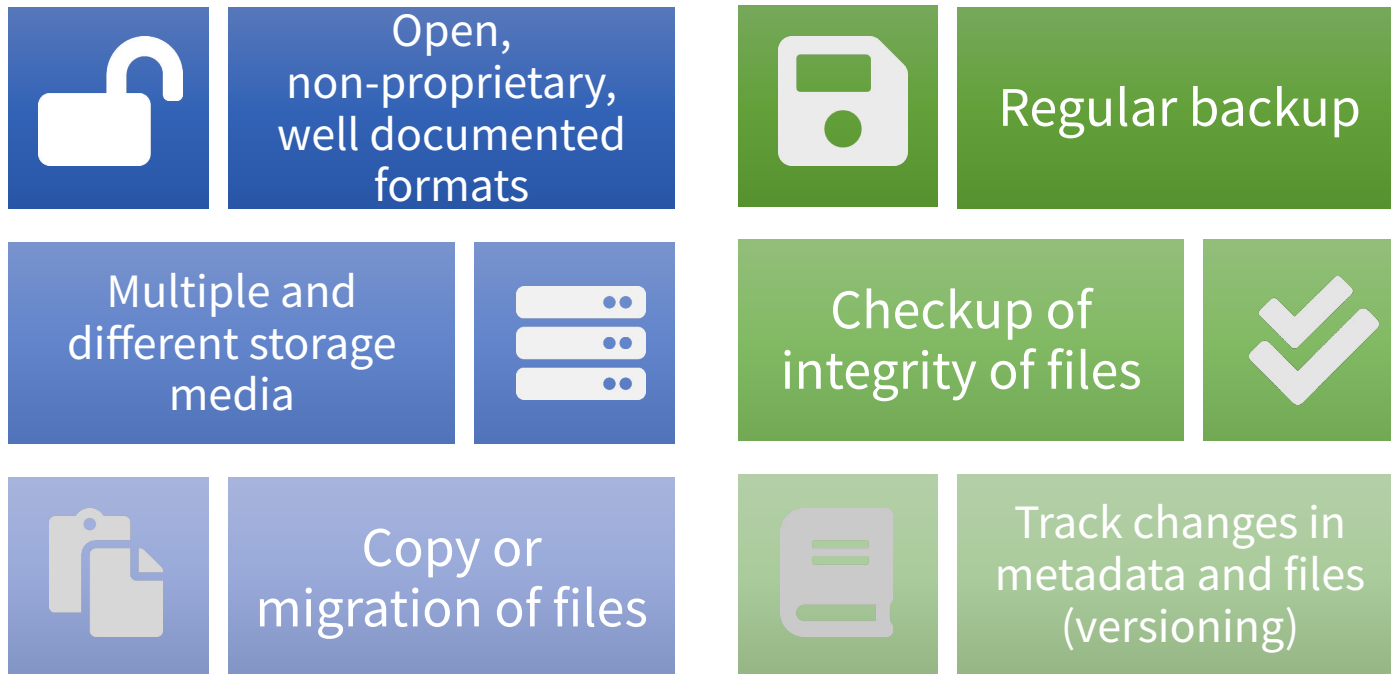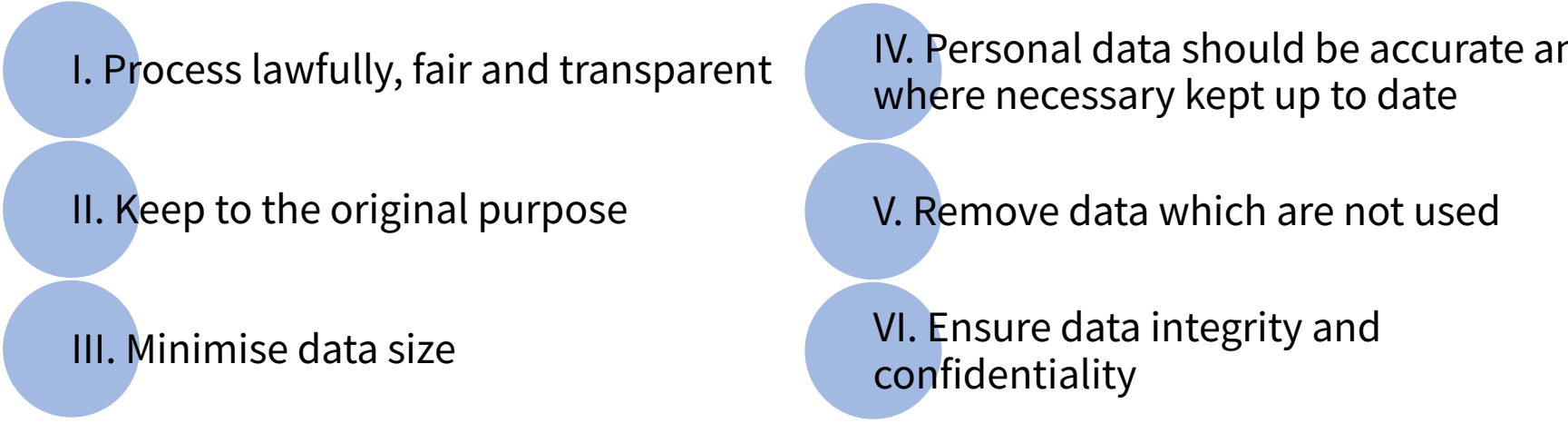
Checklist for storage and preservation

General Data Protection Regulation

Since 25 May 2018, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, European Union, 2016) applies to any EU researcher who collects personal data of living persons.

So, when processing personal data, researchers should adhere to the following six principles:

I. Process lawfully, fair and transparent

II. Keep to the original purpose

III. Minimise data size

IV. Personal data should be accurate and, where necessary kept up to date

V. Remove data which are not used

VI. Ensure data integrity and confidentiality

The so-called "research exemption" means that principles 2 and 5 are less stringent when applied to data collected for research projects, public interest, statistical purposes

Privacy, sensitive and personal data

Research data may contain information about living, identifiable individuals, or other information that is sensitive, for example about criminal justice or national security.
You are responsible for ensuring that your handling of all these data is secure and compliant with laws and regulations.

Personal data

- Name
- Identification number
- Phone numbers
- IP addresses…

Sensitive data

- Racial or ethnic origin
- Political opinion
- Genetic data
- Data concerning health
- Sex life or sexual orientation…

Privacy, sensitive and personal data

yes
no
☑ maybe
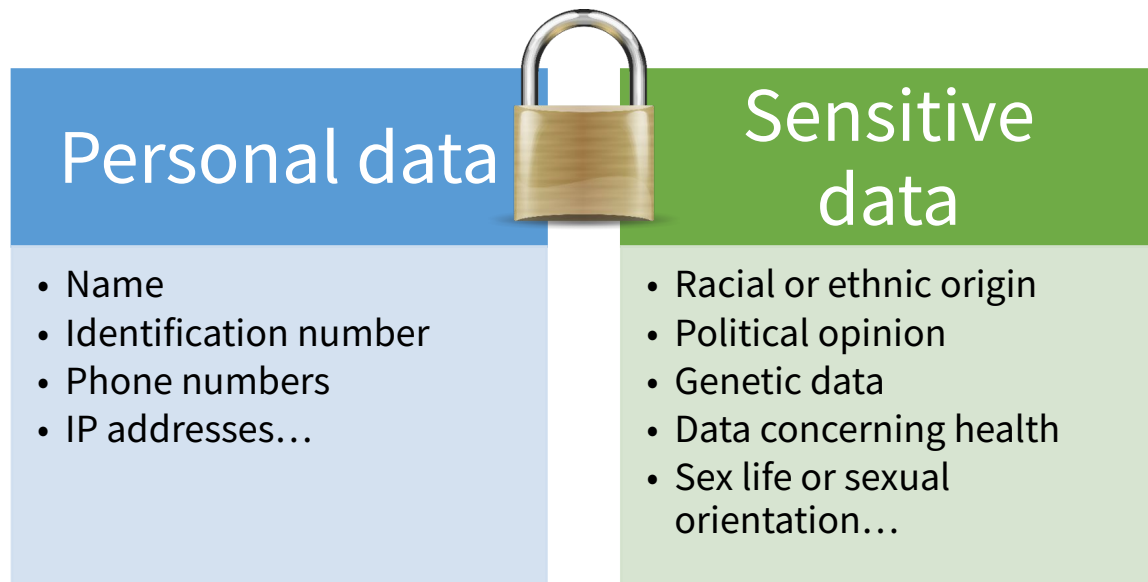
Before you collect data

- Make a risk assessment

- Choose which data to collect, ensuring compliance with the minimization principle

- Prepare informed consent form, with information on: research, data sharing and conservation, subjects involved, rights of the interested party

Privacy, sensitive and personal data

After data collection

- Protect IDs (eg. with pseudonymisation, or retaining information that allows identification in a separate archive)

- Anonymize whenever possible

- Aggregate data

- Regulate access where necessary

Who requires Open Data?

Publishers' policies on research data - Elsevier

Fusion Engineering and Design - [Guide for authors](#)

ELSEVIER

Home > Authors > Tools and resources > Research Data

Sharing research data

As a researcher, you are increasingly encouraged, or even mandated, to make your research data available, accessible, discoverable and usable.

Sharing research data is something we are passionate about too, so we've created this short video and written guide to

Please read our guidelines on sharing research data for more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials.

For this journal, the following instructions from our research data guidelines apply.

Option C: Research data deposit, citation and linking

You are **required** to:

- Deposit your research data in a relevant data repository.

- Cite and link to this dataset in your article.

- If this is not possible, make a statement explaining why research data cannot be shared.

https://www.elsevier.com/researcher/author/tools-and-resources/research-data

Publishers' policies on research data - Springer

Animal Cognition - [Submission guidelines](#)

[Research Data Policy](#) *- Springer*

Supplementary Information (SI)

Springer accepts electronic multimedia files (animations, movies, audio, etc.) and other supplementary files to be published online along with an article or a book chapter. This feature can add dimension to the author's article, as certain information cannot be printed or is more convenient in electronic form.

Before submitting research datasets as Supplementary Information, authors should read the journal's Research data policy. We encourage research data to be archived in data repositories wherever possible.

Data repository guidance

This resource is intended as a guide for those who are unsure where to deposit their data, and provides examples of repositories from a number of disciplines. This does not preclude the use of any data repository which does not appear in these pages. Please be aware that some repositories may charge for hosting data.

Data should be submitted to discipline-specific, community-recognised repositories where possible. In cases where a suitable discipline-specific resource does not exist, data may be submitted to a generalist data repository, including any generalist data repositories provided by universities, funders or institutions for their affiliated researchers.

Authors should consult individual journal guidance in case of more specific repository recommendations, as some Springer Nature journals maintain their own research data repositories. For more information browse our repositories FAQs.

Repository examples

Mandated data types	Materials science
Biological sciences	Physics
Chemistry and chemical biology	Social science
Earth, environmental and space sciences	Generalist repositories
Health sciences	

Publishers' policies on research data - PLOS

PLOS ONE - <u>Data Availability</u>

Introduction

PLOS journals require authors to make all data necessary to replicate their study's findings publicly available without restriction at the time of publication. When specific legal or ethical restrictions prohibit public sharing of a data set, authors must indicate how others may obtain access to the data.

When submitting a manuscript, authors must provide a Data Availability Statement describing com... the article is accepted for publication, the Data Availability Statement will be published as part of th...

Acceptable data sharing methods are listed <u>below</u>, accompanied by guidance for authors as to wh... Availability Statement and how to follow <u>best practices in research reporting</u>.

PLOS believes that sharing data fosters scientific progress. Data availability allows and facilitates:

> Validation, replication, reanalysis, new analysis, reinterpretation or inclusion into meta-anal...

> Reproducibility of research;

> Efforts to ensure data are archived, increasing the value of the investment made in funding...

> Reduction of the burden on authors in preserving and finding old data, and managing data...

> Citation and linking of research data and their associated articles, enhancing visibility and e... data producers and curators.

Publication is conditional on compliance with this policy. If restrictions on access to data come to light after publication, we reserve the right to post a Correction, an Editorial Expression of Concern, contact the authors' institutions and funders, or, in extreme cases, retract the publication.

Acceptable Data Sharing Methods

Deposition within data repository (strongly recommended)

All data and related metadata underlying reported findings should be deposited in appropriate public data repositories, unless already provided as part of a submitted article. Repositories may be either subject-specific repositories that accept specific types of structured data, or cross-disciplinary generalist repositories that accept multiple data types.

If field-specific standards for data deposition exist, PLOS requires authors to comply with these standards. Authors should select repositories appropriate to their field of study (for example, ArrayExpress or GEO for microarray data; GenBank, EMBL, or DDBJ for gene sequences).

The Data Availability Statement must list the name of the repository or repositories as well as digital object identifiers (DOIs), accession numbers or codes, or other <u>persistent identifiers</u> for all relevant data.

Data in Supporting Information files

Although authors are encouraged to directly deposit data in <u>appropriate repositories</u>, data can be included in <u>Supporting Information</u> files. When including data in Supporting Information files, authors should submit data in file formats that are standard in their field and allow wide dissemination. If there are currently no standards in the field, authors should maximize the accessibility and reusability of the data by selecting a file format from which data can be efficiently extracted (for example, spreadsheets are preferable to PDFs or images when providing tabulated data).

Upon publication, PLOS uploads all Supporting Information files associated with an article to the figshare repository to increase compliance with the <u>FAIR principles</u> (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable).

Retractions vs. Reproducibility

Retraction of articles due to lack of data, citations and methodologies are increasing.

The inability to access to data and methods prevents from reproducing experiments and validate results.

Scientific publications of affiliated authors in Italy retracted due to fraud. Review and analysis

Gonzalo Marco-Cuenca, José Antonio Salvador-Oliván, Rosario Arquero-Avilés, Chiara Faggiolani, Brenda Siso-Calvo

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to review the publications retracted due to fraud written by authors with affiliation in Italy in the period 2000-2020. For the identification of retracted publications, Retraction Watch Database has been used and Web of Science and Pubmed databases have been used for their verification and review. A total of 112 retractions were obtained due to fraud related the criteria defined in the methodology. The results obtained establish that the main cause of retraction due to scientific misconduct has been ... sents 77.68% of the retractions reviewed. 20.54% of retractions are associated with data ... and 1.79% with both causes. There is an average of 5.6 articles retracted per year in the period analyzed. The ... tracted works are research articles in the area of Life Sciences and Biomedicine. It is noteworthy that 37% of ... be cited after their retraction.

Author asks to retract nearly 20-year old paper over figure questions, lack of data

The last author of a 1999 paper has asked the journal to retract it less than one month after a user raised questions about images on PubPeer.

Yesterday, last author Jim Woodgett posted a note on the site saying the author who generated the figures in question could not find the original data, and since he agreed the images appeared "suspicious," he had contacted the journal to retract the paper.

Here's the note from Woodgett, based at Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute at Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto:

...the person who generated the original data cannot source it and, as a consequence, a request to retract this paper based on the discrepancies in figure 5B and C has been submitted and approved.

The PubPeer exchange is over a pair of figures in the 1999 paper, "Regulation of the protein kinase activity of Shaggy(Zeste-white3) by components of the wingless pathway in Drosophila cells and embryos," which has been cited 77 times, according to Thomson Reuters Web of Science.

REPLICATIONINDEX.COM
Psychologists are not immune to the Dunning-Kruger Effect

Alessio Toraldo
Il mio amico Robert McIntosh ha mostrato un serio errore metodologico alla base del metodo che evidenzia il cosiddetto DK effect. Devo cercarlo...

Massimo Grassi ha condiviso un link.
4 settembre alle ore 23:23

Bel lavoro. Stesso dataset fornito a gruppi di partecipanti, ad ogni ...

Only 36% of studies replicated!!

NATURE | NEWS
Over half of psychology studies fail test
Largest replication study to date casts doubt on many published positive results.

Monya Baker
27 August 2015

JLIS: https://www.jlis.it/article/view/12711

Rete Italiana Open Science: https://www.facebook.com/groups/172297443522463/
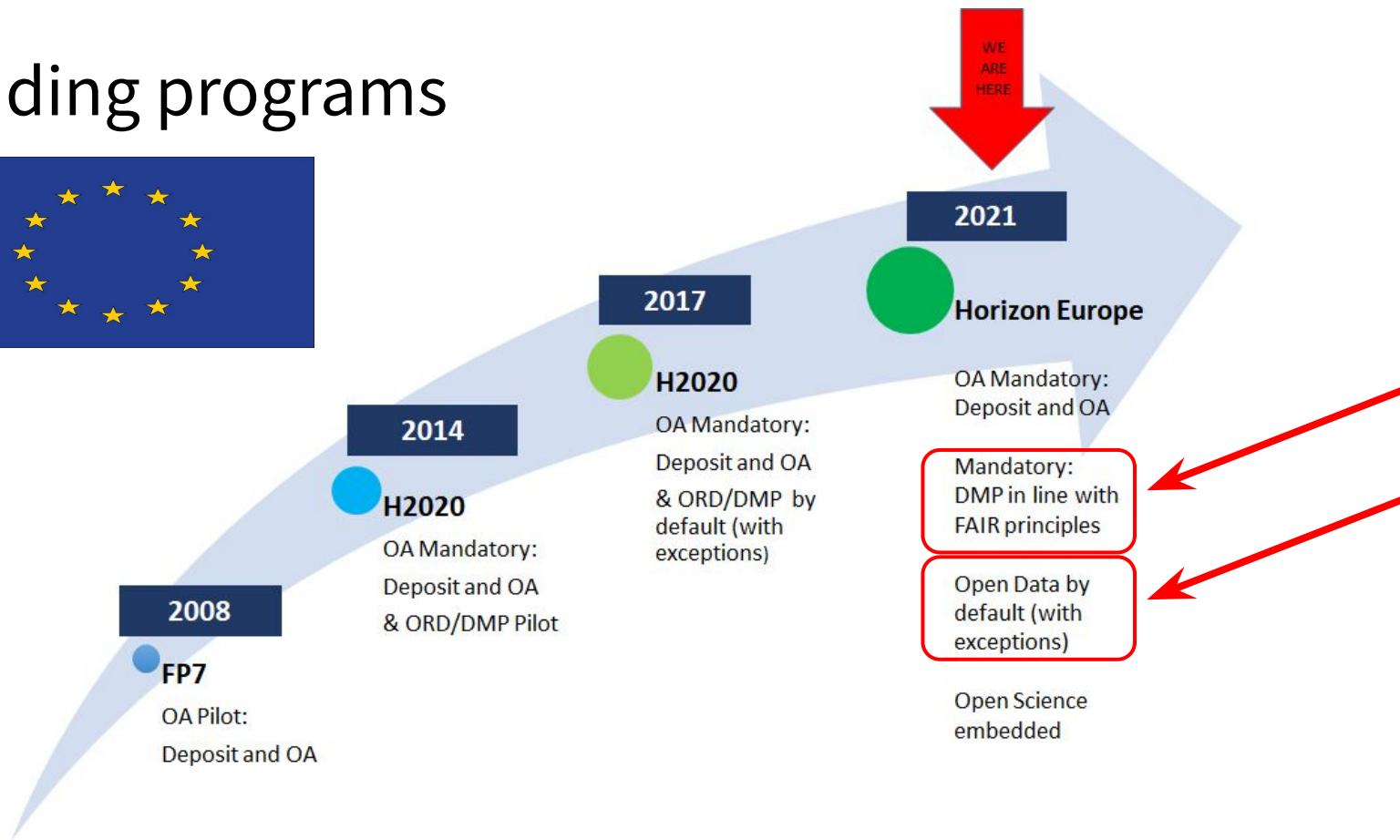
Retraction watch: https://retractionwatch.com/2016/09/23/author-asks-to-retract-nearly-20-year-old-paper-over-figure-questions-lack-of-data/

EU funding programs

Funding programs requiring OPEN DATA: European Union

[COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION (EU) 2018/790 of 25 April 2018 on access to and preservation of scientific information](#)

[DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/1024 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information](#)

[Horizon Europe Programme Guide](#)

The mission of the ERC is to support excellent research in all fields of science and scholarship. The main outputs of this research are new knowledge, ideas and understanding

The ERC considers that providing free online access to these materials is the most effective way of ensuring that the fruits of the research it funds can be accessed, read, and used as the basis for further research.

∧ Horizon Europe (2021-2027)

2. Research Data in Horizon Europe

Once your project has generated research data:

- Deposit the research data (or other outputs) in a trusted repository.

- You must provide open access to research data under the principle 'as open as possible, as closed as necessary'. In general, you should deposit data generated or collected by the project as soon as possible after data production/generation or after adequate processing and quality control have taken place

- License the research data or dedicate them to the public domain. Make your data available under the latest available version of the Creative Commons Attribution International Licence (CC BY) or a licence with equivalent rights, or the latest version of the Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC0) or equivalent, which waives any rights to the data.

- Provide information via the repository about any research output or any other tools and instruments needed to re-use or validate the data.

- Metadata of deposited research data must be open under a Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication (CC0) or equivalent (to the extent legitimate interests or constraints are safeguarded), in line with the FAIR principles (**F**indable, **A**ccessible, **I**nteroperable and **R**e-usable), in particular machine-actionable.

3. Open access costs in Horizon Europe

You can allocate funds from your ERC grant to costs related to scientific publications and to storage and maintenance of research data generated by the ERC funded project.

DMP = Data Management Plan

1. Data Collection and Documentation
- What kind of data are generated
- How will data be generated
- What metadata are needed

2. Ethics, legal and security Issues
- How will ethical issues be handled
- How are the data accessed
- Are there copyright issues
- Are there sensitive data
- What about intellectual property rights

3. Data Storage and Preservation
- How are the data stored?
- Are there back up systems
- How are data safely preserved

4. Data Sharing and reuse
- How and where will the data be shared?
- How are sensitive data protected
- How can data be accessed

DMP: Guidelines & tools

DCC = Digital Curation Centre

- https://www.dcc.ac.uk/dmponline

DMP Online
DMP templates according to funders' specific requirements

- https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/public_templates

Data Stewardship Wizard
DMP which can be exported using selected template and format, including machine-actionable ones

- https://ds-wizard.org/

Science Europe
Research Data Management Guidance and Templates for D[...]

- https://scienceeurope.org/o[...]or ities/resear[...] data/resear[...]a-ma[...]ent

Horizon Europe
Funding & tender opportunities > Project reporting templates > Data management plan (HE)

- https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/how-to-participate/reference-documents;programCode=HORIZON

UniPD International Research Office
FAIR Data Management Plan: Guidelines and annotated template

[...]ttps://biblio.unipd.it/bibliot[...]ca-digit[...]/per-chi-pubblica/doc[...]enti-e-m ater[...]/unipd_dmp-g[...]lines_08-04 -2024_v2[...]

DMP: some examples

CESSDA (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives)

Link to pdf version here

Link to editable version in this page

DCC (Data Curation Centre)

Link to DMP Checklist here

Zenodo

more than 2000 results for "data management plan" research
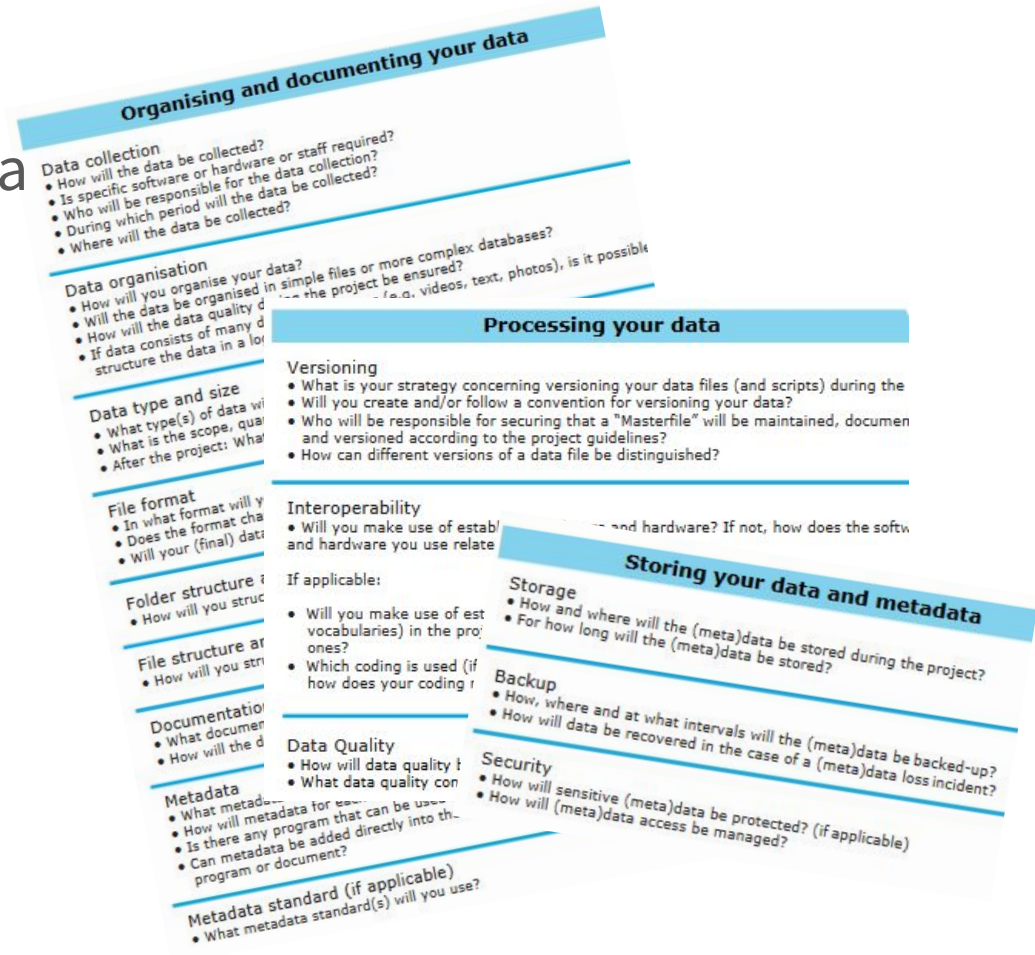
Research Data Unipd

Open Data @ UniPD

The 1° December 2018 the Policy on the management of research data of the University of Padova entered into force.

WHO and WHAT

- "This policy applies to all University research projects limited to the parts for which the University is responsible"
- "Staff people are required to observe it".

WHERE

- "Research data must be archived into the digital repository of the University of Padova called Research Data Unipd, or into a digital repository that complies with international standards".

HOW

- Data must be stored correctly, completely, respecting their integrity.
- They must also be accessible, identifiable, traceable, interoperable and, where possible, available for subsequent use (FAIR principles)".

https://www.unipd.it/sites/unipd.it/files/2018/policy%20dati%20ricerca.pdf

RESEARCH DATA UNIPD

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

HOME   BROWSE   HOWTO   ABOUT

LOG IN

Search...   SEARCH

Research Data Unipd is a research data archive. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse as required by funding institutions (e.g. European Commission).

Anyone has access to data. The deposit of datasets is reserved to institutional users: they can log in with their Single Sign-On (SSO) credentials.

The University of Padua recognises the importance of data management for maintaining the quality of scientific research and is committed to applying the highest standards for their collection, archiving and preservation, as stated in the University of Padua Policy on the Management of Research Data (ITA).

For more information on Research Data Management and Repositories, please refer to the Open Research Data section on the University Library System website, or contact the Library Helpline.

Search...   SEARCH

LATEST ADDITIONS >

View items added to the repository in the past 90 days.

BROWSE REPOSITORY >

Browse the items in the repository by Year, Subject, Department and Author.

SEARCH REPOSITORY >

Search the repository using a full range of fields. Use the search field at the top of the page for a quick search.

Atom   RSS 1.0   RSS 2.0

Research Data Unipd supports OAI 2.0 with a base URL of https://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/cgi/oai2

Research Data Unipd is indexed in:

eosc   OpenAIRE   COAR   re3data.org   openDOAR   FAIRsharing.org

Research Data Unipd

Features

- Authentication via the University's SSO

- DOI attribution

- Connection between dataset and articles from the publisher's website or deposited in Padua Research Archive

- ERC subjects

Purposes

It is a platform for long-term management and archiving of research data and for the access and re-use of data necessary to validate the results of scientific publication

FAIRness

It allows the self-archiving of datasets of any format with FAIR mode (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), as recommended by most funders.

Research Data Unipd e i Principi FAIR

DOI:
https://www.doi.org
Author identifier system(s):
ORCID
Metadata standard
DataCite Metadata Schema
Metadata standard
Dublin Core

OpenAIRE Guidelines for Literature, institutional, and thematic Repositories
Access Level
Protocollo di accesso:
OAI-PMH

FINDABLE/
RICERCABILI
Dati ricercabili grazie a ricchi metadati descrittivi e a identificatori persistenti

ACCESSIBLE/
ACCESSIBILI
Metadati sempre accessibili, protocolli standard aperti e formati adeguati

FAIR
DATA

REUSABLE/
RIUTILIZZABILI
Dati riutilizzabili grazie alle licenze aperte e alla descrizione accurata della loro provenienza

INTEROPERABLE/
INTEROPERABILI
Dati interoperabili grazie all'uso di vocabolari standard condivisi e di linked data

Licenze:
GNU General Public License (GPL) 2.0
Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODC ODbL) 1.0
Creative Commons licenses
Tipologia degli elementi:
Resource Types
Provenance:
w3.org (vocabolario)

Linked Data format:
JSON-LD
Costruzione pagine web:
Schema.org
Soggetti:
tassonomia ERC

SW: EPprints

Research data

Raw data	original data, collected or created; often not reproducible or reproducible only at a high cost
⬇	
Processed data	subjected to an initial intervention (e.g. digitized, compressed, selected, validated, anonymized...)
⬇	
Analyzed data	already processed, interpreted, analyzed; presented in various ways (texts, tables, graphs...)

Which Data?

Project Data

Underlying Data

Supplementary Material
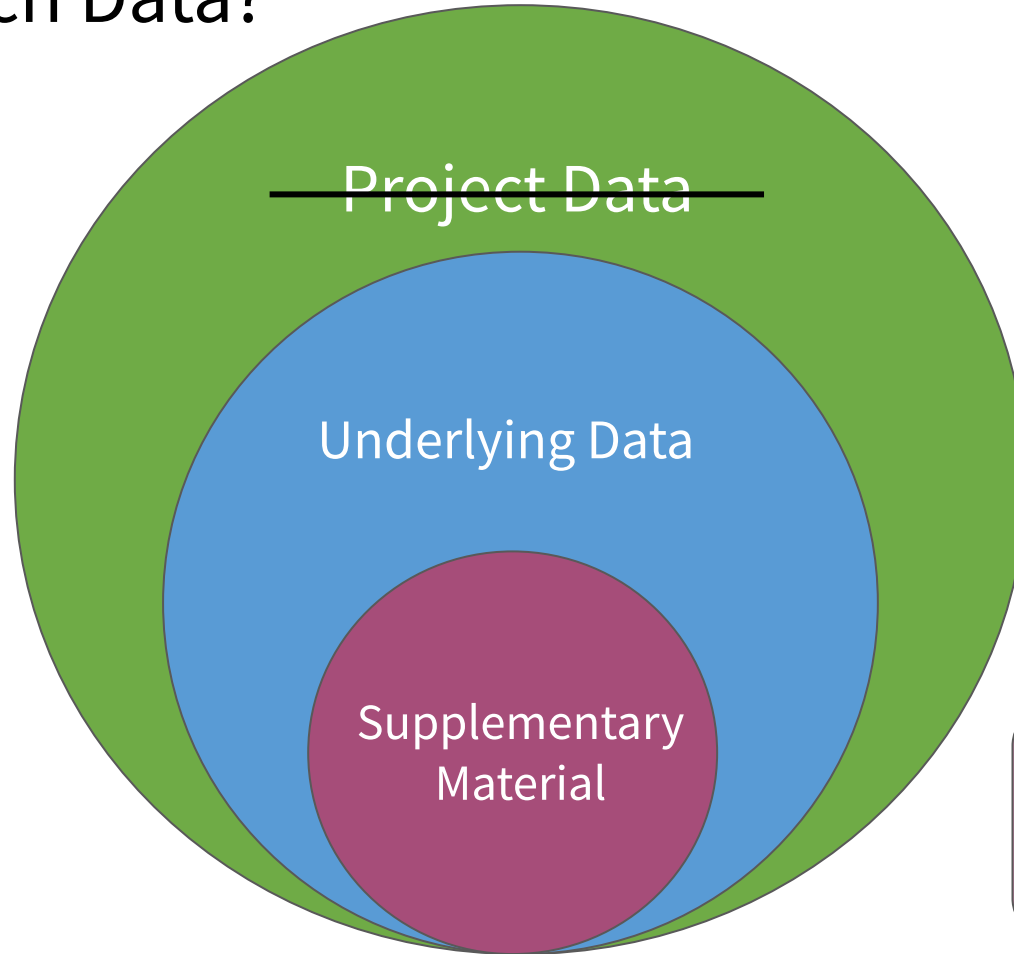
All data used or generated during the activity of research

All data that validate the results described in a publication

All information that complete a publication (they might include data)

Research Data Unipd - Test

If you want to access the archive and do some tests without risks, please use:

https://researchdatatest.cab.unipd.it/

(only from the university network and/or via proxy)

About the Repository

Research Data Unipd supports research produced by members of the University of Padua. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse as required by funding institutions (e.g. European Commission).

According to the University of Padua Policy on the Management of Research Data, data must be stored in a correct, complete and reliable way, respecting their integrity. They must also be accessible, identifiable, traceable, interoperable and, where possible, available for subsequent use as stated in the FAIR principles.

Quality

Datasets published in the Archive have a set of metadata that ensure that data are described and discoverable. Before publication, dataset records are checked by Editors for the presence of appropriate metadata.

Metadata Policy

All published metadata are released under a CC0 licence.

Re-using data

We encourage researchers to use licences on their datasets to promote the reuse of the research data. The licence to be preferred is Creative Commons Attribution 4.0, but several others are used. Any re-use must acknowledge the Creators in an appropriate manner, ideally through a citation similar to that provided with the record.

Recommended formats and data files

Formats and data files

Submission policy

Submission policy concerning depositors, quality & copyright

Data deposit agreement

Agreement to terms and conditions

Restauro di beni mobili della Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. Restoration of cultural assets of the Padua Botanical Garden.

Andreoli, Lorisa (2019) *Restauro di beni mobili della Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. Restoration of cultural assets of the Padua Botanical Garden.* [Data Collection]

Related publications
- https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/search_obje...
- https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/search_obje...
- https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/o:4855

Collection description

La documentazione è relativa ai dati del restauro, effettuato nel 2007, di beni mobili conservati presso la Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova. INFORMAZIONI SUI BENI MOBILI 1) RESTAURO DELL'ICONOTECA DEI BOTANICI L'Iconoteca dei Botanici comprende 2.380 ritratti di botanici italiani e stranieri dalla seconda metà del XVII secolo alla prima metà del XX secolo. La collezione è composta di fotografie (carte salate, albumine, aristotipi, platinotipi, stampe alla gelatina a sviluppo), negativi su vetro, incisioni, acquerelli, disegni, dipinti e stampe fotomeccaniche. La collezione prende avvio nel 1843 a seguito della donazione all'Orto di sette ritratti ad olio di botanici, e successivamente il Prefetto dell'Orto Pier Andrea Saccardo (prefetto dal 1879 al 1915) decide di sviluppare in modo sistematico tale collezione a completamento dell'opera La Botanica in Italia, allargando le sue ricerche anche ai botanici stranieri. Il restauro dell'Iconoteca ha riguardato: a) restauro dei negativi su lastra di vetro b) restauro di stampe fotografiche in cornice c) restauro di stampe PRESENTAZIONE DELL'ICONOTECA DEI BOTANICI: https://phaidra.cab.unipd.it/collections/iconoteca_botanici 2) RESTAURO DI ACQUARELLI OTTOCENTESCHI I 3 acquerelli ottocenteschi incorniciati non fanno parte dell'Iconoteca dei botanici. Trattandosi di un restauro di documenti cartacei, è stato fatto assieme alle stampe (vedi punto c) dell'Iconoteca dei Botanici.

DOI:	10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000109
Keywords:	materiale grafico, fotografia, stampa <attività>, beni mobili, restauro, conservazione, Biblioteca dell'Orto botanico di Padova, graphic material, photography, cultural assets, printed material, conservation, restoration, Padua Botanical Garden
Subjects:	Social Sciences and Humanities > Cultures and Cultural Production: Literature, philology, cultural studies, study of the arts, philosophy > Museums, exhibitions, conservation and restoration
Department:	Departments > Dipartimento di Biologia (DiBio)
Depositing User:	Lorisa Andreoli
Date Deposited:	27 Mar 2019 09:26
Last Modified:	02 Jul 2019 12:20

	Creators	Email	ORCID
Creators/Authors:	Andreoli, Lorisa	lorisa.andreoli@unipd.it	orcid.org/0000-0003-2185-2360

Available Files

Documentation

⊞ PUV46-Bibliotec ... stauro-2007.zip

Read me

⊞ README-2007-Res ... Botanico-PD.txt

Cite As

Select Formatting Style:

apa

Info on files and additional functions

Cite As

Select Formatting Style:

| apa | ▾ |

Begin typing (e.g. Chicago or IEEE.) or use the drop down menu.

Select Language and Country:

| it-IT | ▾ |

Begin typing (e.g. en-GB for English, Great Britain) or use the drop down menu.

FORMAT

Export As

| BibTeX | ⌄ |

EXPORT

Available Files

Documentation

■ PUV46-Bibliotec ... stauro-2007.zip

Visible to:	Anyone
Content type:	Documentation
Metadata Revision:	2
Mime-Type:	application/zip
License:	Creative Commons: Attribution-Share Alike 4.0
File size:	28MB

Read me

■ README-2007-Res ... Botanico-PD.txt

Visible to:	Anyone
Content type:	Readme
Metadata Revision:	2
Mime-Type:	text/plain
License:	Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0
File size:	4kB

Intellectual Property protection of Research Data

When is research data NOT protected?

Copyright is triggered the moment there is creative activity, but a simple piece of data, isolated and 'raw', cannot be protected; it belongs to everyone and no one.

Not all databases are creative, many are merely compilative as they collect large masses of data and organise them according to common criteria: in numerical order (from the largest to the smallest or vice versa), in alphabetical order, in chronological order, according to a geographical division (by region, by province, by country).

Data as such, like facts, principles, mathematical concepts and methods are not protected by copyright.

RAW DATA ARE NOT PROTECTED BY COPYRIGHT.

When is research data protected?

EU Directive on the protection of databases (96/9/EC) - "sui generis right"

Non-creative databases which, however, required a substantial investment ⇨ subject only to sui generis right protection ⇨ extraction and re-utilisation of substantial parts of the database are reserved ⇨ 15 years of protection

Creative databases that denote a creative character in the organisation of the data ⇨ subject to sui generis right protection and copyright protection at the same time ⇨ both activities of extraction and re-utilisation of substantial parts and activities normally covered by copyright are reserved ⇨ 70 years of protection

Licenses on Data

Open Data Commons Licenses

PDDL	•public domain
ODC-by	•attribution
ODbL	•attribution & share-alike

https://opendatacommons.org/index.html

Data & article reported findings

SAVE THE DATE

INTERNATIONAL LOVE DATA WEEK

FEBRUARY 10-14, 2025

[Love Data Week 2025](#)

February 10-14, 2025
#LoveData25

[List of events](#)

Supporting authors

Library System support services

About publishing

Open Science ›
- What is Open Science?
- Open Science Pillars
- Insights

Open Access ›
- UniPD Policy and Regulations
- Policy and UE Requirements
- OA Colours
- Self-archiving
- Padua Research Archive and other repositories
- Insights

While publishing ›
- Mandates from funding bodies
- Before publishing
- Persistent Identifiers (PIDs)
- Agreements with publishers
- APC – Economic facilitations for authors
- After publishing
- Other services for authors

Open Research Data ›
- UniPD Policy and UE Requirements
- DMP – Data Management Plan
- Where to store datasets: Research Data Unipd
- Insights

Impact of research ›
- Journal-level metrics
- Author-level metrics
- Misleading metrics
- Author IDs
- Normalized or "weighted" metrics, quartiles and percentiles

Open Access publishing agreements and discounts ›
- Read & Publish OA agreements
- Requirements for accessing the facilitations
- List of publishers

In the section "About publishing" of the Library System web portal, researchers will find information on Open Access, on publishing, and on the management of data.

Library Welcome Kit **NEW**

Welcome to the University of Padua Library System!

The *Welcome Kit* is dedicated to the Faculty and Staff who recently joined the University of Padua. It is a starting point for learning about the University Library System and its services. It can also be useful for international students, together with the training courses provided by the University Library System.

The Library System offers various services, from lending books and multimedia materials to accessing databases and electronic resources. It also provides spaces for study and learning and organizes cultural and educational events. Qualified staff assist users in finding and using resources, guaranteeing an inclusive service accessible to all.

In line with the University of Padua's orientation towards Open Science, the Library System also offers information and economic support to institutional authors in publishing Open Access scientific products and managing Open Research Data.

The three sections below collect links to specific pages dedicated to libraries, information on Open Science, and tools that institutional users can use.

Using the Libraries

How to use the libraries, including opening hours and locations, borrowing books, and accessing services.

LEARN MORE ›

Academic Publishing and Open Science Support

Information on Open Access, Open Research Data, institutional archives managed by the University Library System, and how to enjoy financial incentives when publishing in Open Access.

LEARN MORE ›

Research Tools

Useful tools to perform bibliographical research: the most important resources and services that the University Library System makes available to users.

LEARN MORE ›

https://biblio.unipd.it/en/welcome-kit

Library System support services

Authors can submit specific requests using the Library System Help Service, choosing the address:

- Supporto alla pubblicazione accademica [Scholarly publishing support]
- Consulenza tematiche diritto d'autore [Copyright support]
- Supporto Open Science (Open Access, Open Data)" [Open Science support]

Library System support services

Before and after publishing articles and data, improve your knowledge with:

Scholarly Communication and principles of Open Science

a Training Course composed by five modules.

It aims to introduce early-career researchers to scientific communication and to the principles of Open Science (Open Access, Open Data, Open Licences).

OA Support Group of the UniPd Library System