



III Academic publishing and Open Access

IV Open Science and data management

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26/01/2024



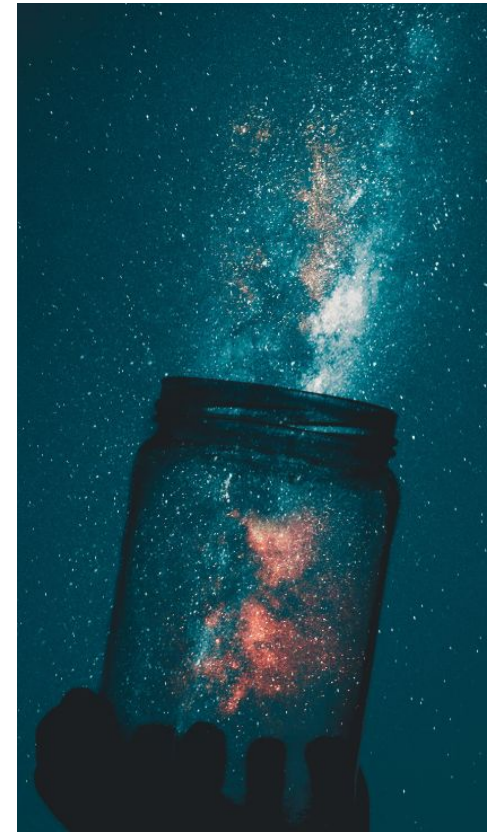
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SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO
DI ATENEIO

Agenda

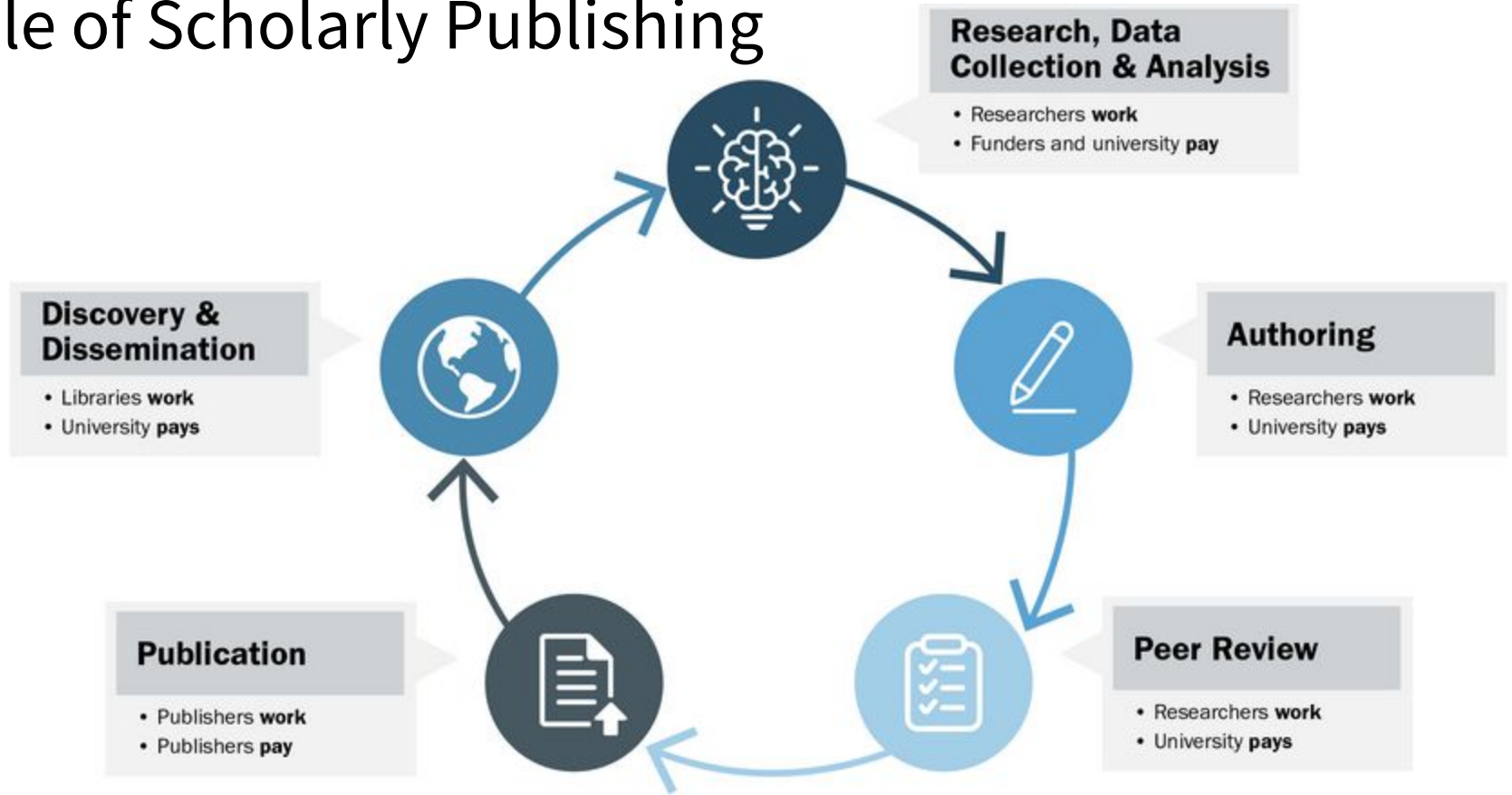
- Scholarly publishing
- Tips on authors' rights
- How to choose where to publish
- Bibliometrics
- Open Access & Open Science
- Who requires Open Access
- Benefits for authors
- Repositories + Padua Research Archive (IRIS)
- Tips on PhD theses
- Research data management + Research Data Unipd
- UniPd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





Scholarly publishing

Cycle of Scholarly Publishing



Versioning

AUTHOR MANUSCRIPT

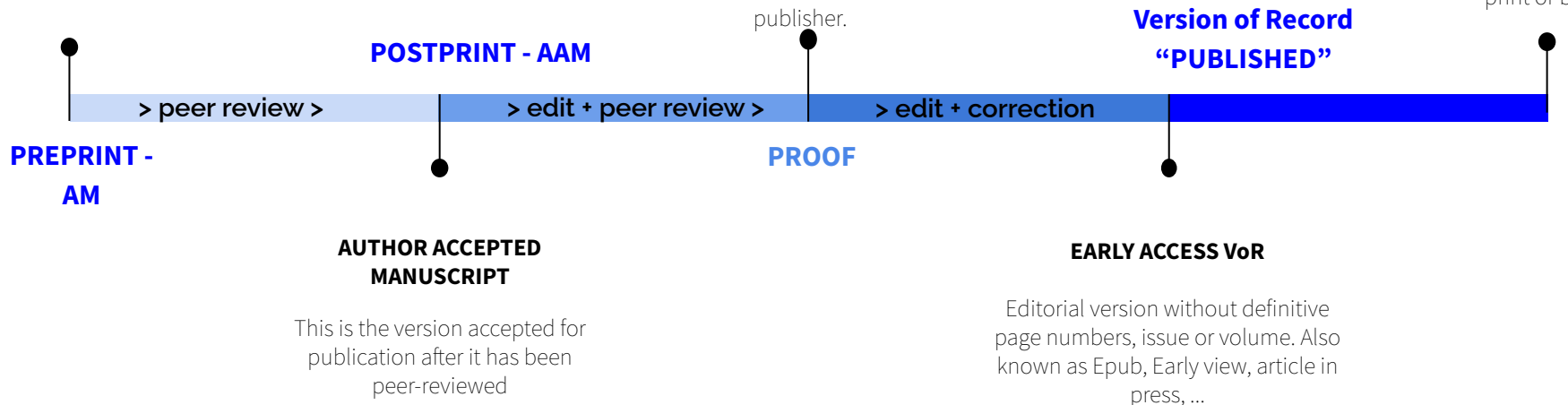
submitted

UNCORRECTED/ CORRECTED PROOF

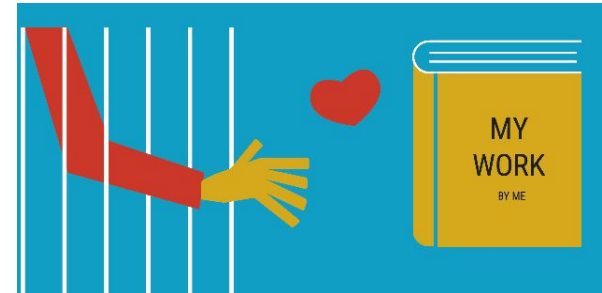
Version in which changes were applied as a result of peer review and was re-submitted to the publisher.

FINAL published VERSION - Version of Record

The final published version. Online, in print or both.



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





Authors' rights

Intellectual property

Intellectual Property (IP) protects different types of intellectual creations. It is usually divided into two parts:

1. Industrial property

- **Designs and models** protects the **new design** of an utilitarian object
- **Patent law** protects **new inventions**

- **Trademark law** protects **signs** used in commerce to distinguish the origin of goods or services

2. Literary and artistic property

Copyright / author's rights

What is meant by copyright, publishing rights, related rights...

Moral
Rights

Author's right allows the author to be the one entitled to dispose of his/her works in an exclusive way.

Economic
Rights



authorship
(paternity)

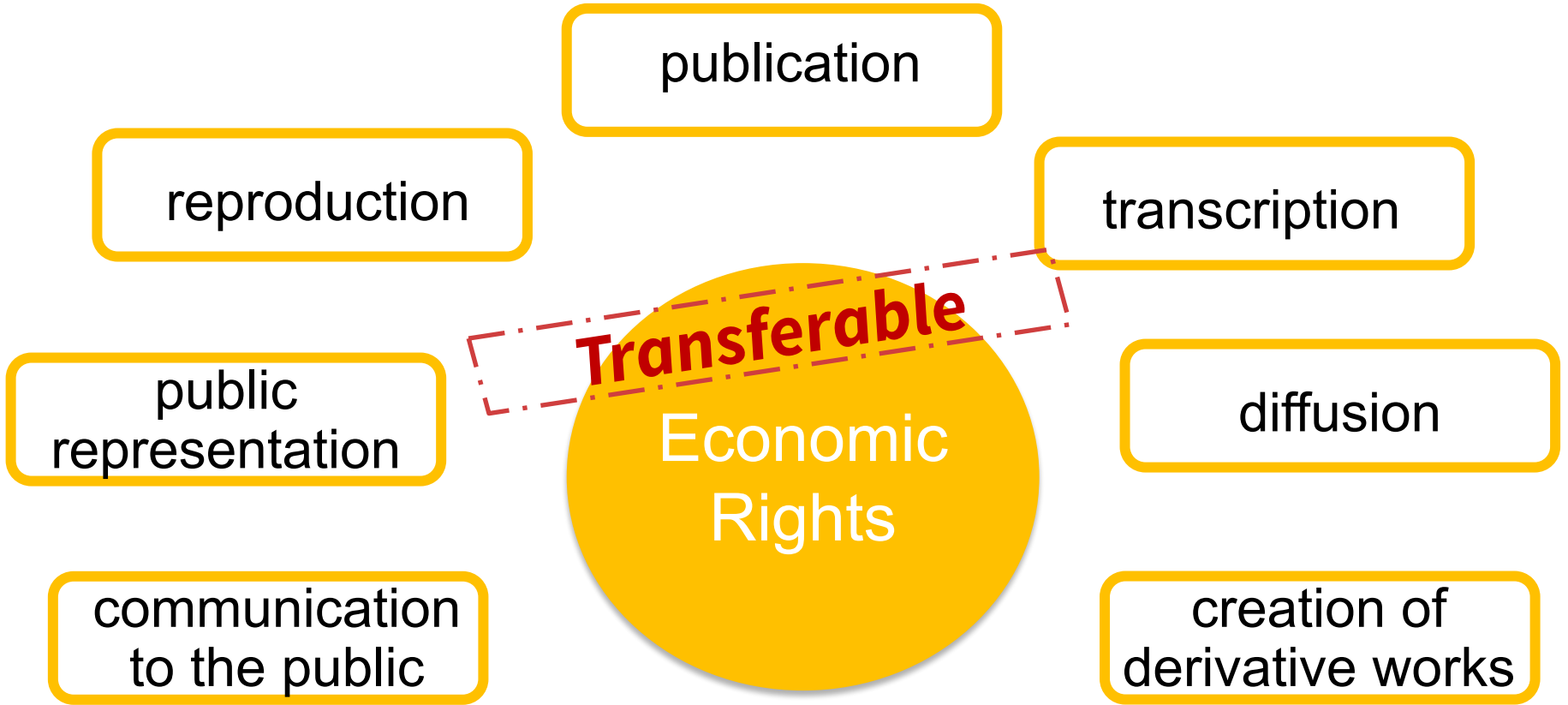
repentance

Non-transferable

Moral
Rights

on unpublished
works

to the integrity
of the work



Secondary rights: rental and lending, resale

Italian law on author's rights



- Civil Code (art. 2575-2583)

- Legge 22 aprile 1941 n. 633,
"Protezione del diritto d'autore e di
altri diritti connessi al suo
esercizio"

Amended by

- Legge 18 agosto 2000 n. 248,
"Nuove norme di tutela del diritto
di autore"

The European framework



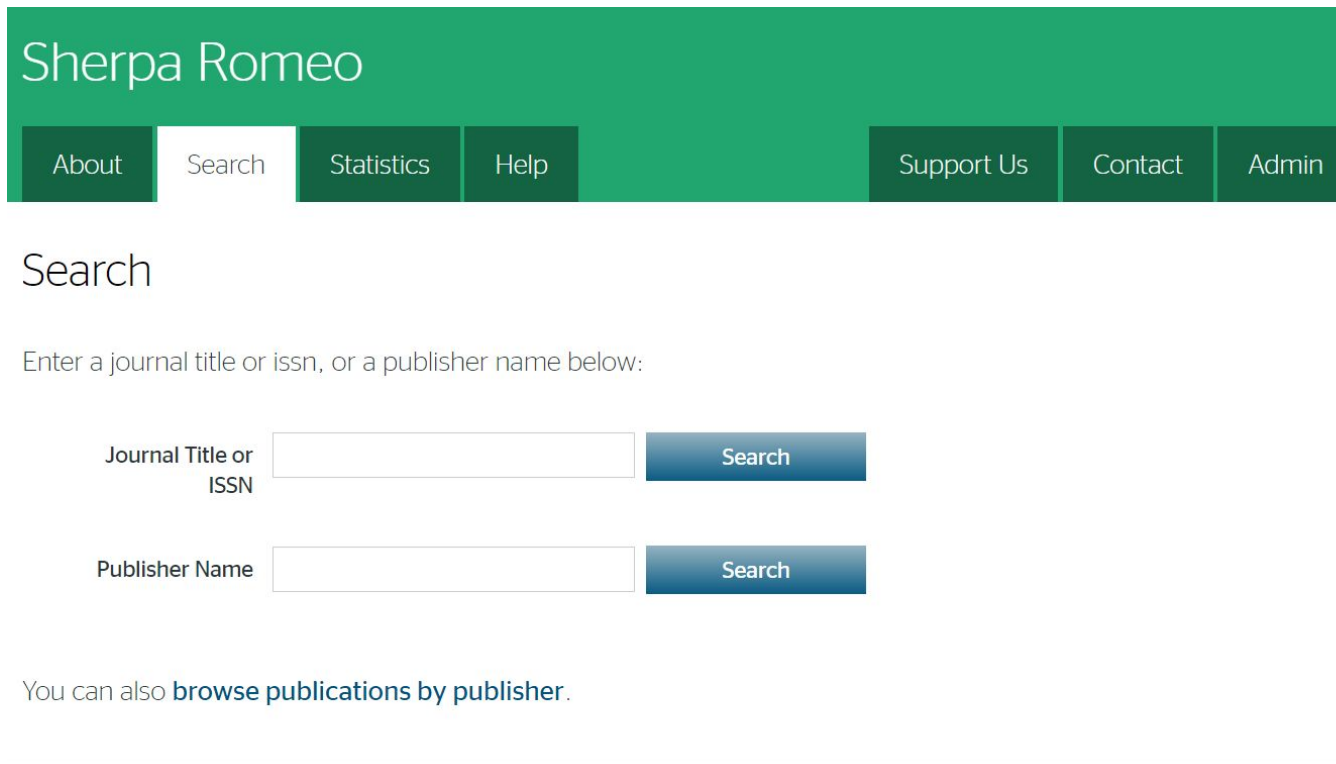
International Conventions

- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
- TRIPS Agreement
- [Directive \(EU\) 2019/520 of 19 March 2019](#) (Copyright in the Digital Single Market)



How to choose where to publish

Choose where to publish



The image shows a screenshot of the Sherpa Romeo website. At the top, there is a green header with the text "Sherpa Romeo" in white. Below the header is a navigation bar with several buttons: "About", "Search", "Statistics", "Help", "Support Us", "Contact", and "Admin". The "Search" button is highlighted. Below the navigation bar, the word "Search" is written in a large font. Underneath, there is a prompt: "Enter a journal title or issn, or a publisher name below:". There are two search input fields. The first is labeled "Journal Title or ISSN" and has a "Search" button next to it. The second is labeled "Publisher Name" and also has a "Search" button next to it. Below the input fields, there is a link: "You can also [browse publications by publisher](#)."

<https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

<https://www.oa.unito.it/new/cose-utile/leggere-bene-le-indicazioni-di-sherpa-romeo/>

6 Ways To Identify Predatory Publishers or vanity Press

1 The journal does not identify a formal editorial/review board.

2 The publisher has no policies or practices for digital preservation.

3 The publisher begins operations with a large fleet of journals, often using a template to quickly create each journal's home page.



4 The publisher provides insufficient information or hides information about author fees, offering to publish an author's paper and later sending a previously-undisclosed invoice.

5 The name of a journal does not adequately reflect its origin.

6 The journal falsely claims to have an impact factor, or uses some made up measure (e.g. view factor), feigning international standing.

Some years ago ...



Court Rules in FTC's Favor Against Predatory Academic Publisher OMICS Group; Imposes \$50.1 Million Judgment against Defendants That Made False Claims and Hid Publishing Fees

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FOR RELEASE

April 3, 2019

TAGS: [Bureau of Consumer Protection](#) | [Consumer Protection](#) | [Advertising and Marketing](#) | [Advertising and Marketing Basics](#) | [Education](#)

A federal judge has ordered journal publisher and conference organizer Srinubabu Gedela and his companies to pay more than \$50.1 million to resolve Federal Trade Commission charges that they made deceptive claims to academics and researchers about the nature of their conferences and publications, and hid steep publication fees.

"These publishing companies lied about their academic journals and took millions of dollars from aspiring researchers and writers," said Andrew Smith, Director of the FTC's Bureau of Consumer Protection. "We're pleased with the court's strong order holding these companies and its owner responsible for the damage they caused."

In its 2016 complaint, the FTC alleged that OMICS Group Inc., iMedPub LLC, Conference Series LLC, and the owner of these companies, Gedela, advertised hundreds of online academic journals and international conferences for scientists and medical professionals, and deceptively claimed that their journals provided authors with rigorous peer review and had editorial boards made up of prominent academics. In reality, many articles were published with little to no peer review, and many individuals represented to be editors had not agreed to be affiliated with the journals.

The New York Times

The Price for 'Predatory' Publishing? \$50 Million

The Federal Trade Commission accused Omics International, a publisher in India, of operating hundreds of questionable scientific journals. A federal judge agreed.



By Gina Kolata

April 3, 2019



In the world of scientific research, they are pernicious impostors. So-called predatory journals, online publications with official-sounding names, publish virtually anything, even gibberish, that an academic researcher submits — for a fee.

Today ...



SM Journal of Biometrics & Biostatistics

ISSN: 2573-5470

SM Journal of Biometrics & Biostatistics is an open access peer reviewed journal publishing articles focused on scientific questions, plan and evaluate study designs, collect and interpret data, managed procedures, metrics, fingerprints, hand geometry, earlobe geometry, retina and iris patterns, voice waves, DNA, and signatures, etc. Our experienced team of experts provides editorial exc...[Readmore](#) | 

Our Motto

Our motto is to advance scientific excellence by promoting open access. We are committed in the widest possible dissemination of research and uplift future innovation.

About Us

Search from all journals... 

JSMCentral was initiated as an independent, peer reviewed, Open Access publishing organization with a mission to enhance progress in clinical medicine, lifesciences, engineering and chemistry to top a revolution in research education among the global scientific community. We strongly encourage and believe that being open brings the best scientific values, by reading, sharing and contributing to advance science faster and to benefit society as a whole.

Being "Open" doesn't just include Open Access, it is about educating authors on the entire peer review process, helping them learn to improve on their raw manuscripts and educate upon the dissemination and the benefits on sharing the work. JSMCentral have constantly worked on gathering, sharing and to educate various research areas from all parts of the world.

Read Now on JSMCentral

Get accessed on your research interest with our 2000+ full length publications evaluated under the presence of more than 15000 high-quality, peer-reviewed researchers, interactive physicians, educators, global scholars of scientific and medical community.

Since our inception, our Editorial and Review Board have made several advances that have significantly and measurably impacted and improved the articles published with us. Our Journals have published research that is not just been theoretical science, but has always had a patient-centered focus for improving healthcare and human wellbeing. Every [journal author guide](#) and [hospital and other research professionals](#) are conducting groundbreaking research,

Browse JSMCentral

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- [Membership](#)
- [Scientific Advancements & Multimedia](#)

News Feeds



Article Processing Charges

JSMCentral is an independent, international, open access, peer reviewed journal. We receive no support from Open Access funds or Third Party. We follow Author pay/Gold Open Access model to make a work available on open access. They are the most common funding support for journals publishing open access articles.

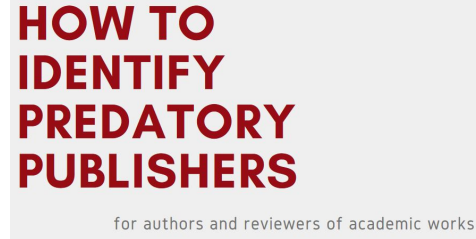
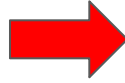
Any Article published with us is payable when your article is published and is error-free. The Article Processing Charges cover a lot of internal process such as pre-publishing quality check, plagiarism check, online web services for permanent archiving of your published articles, Editorials, Additions, Handling Staff, web conversions, processing charges, etc.) However we do not charge for submission fee, charges based on multiple figures, multiple tables, extension of word limits, supplementary data, rejected articles, etc.

To describe in detail APC Includes:

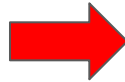
- 1. Pre-Processing:** Each submitted manuscript undergoes quality check via paid software for plagiarism check, journal handling staff reviewing any missing aspects in the manuscript.
- 2. Processing:** Editorial/External review assignments to provide accurate expert opinions for your submitted article, managing with in-house staff for the other editorial process, and other administrative works included.
- 3. Article Production:** Basic language editing, typesetting, proof reading and production in online compatible PDF formats, web maintenance for permanent archiving of your article.
- 4. Post Production Corrections:** We believe quality is very important and thus we do corrections multiple times to produce error free publications.
- 5. Web Hosting and Dissemination of your Work:** website hosting, disseminating your work on our social media for higher visibility upon request.
- 6. Discounts & Waiver request form:** We never count authors by charges. We are very happy if your article received merit comments with at-least one accepts as it is recommendation to provide reasonable discounts. Anyhow, we request author to raise discount options by filling the [discount waiver form](#). However the decision of discounts/waivers lies with the in-house Incharge. Please be noted that waivers are supported only an extent and full waivers are not acceptable as each manuscript involves a cost to the publishing house as well.

How to identify a predatory publisher

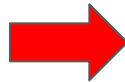
It is useful to consult this [infographic on predatory publishing](#) to evaluate better the publisher you're deciding to publish with.



[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





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://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/impact-of-research>

Bibliometric indicators

Researchers

They cite other works in their works.

Citation databases

They gather and analyse citations and provide bibliometric indicators referred to authors, articles, journals.

Institutions/evaluation agencies

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 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.

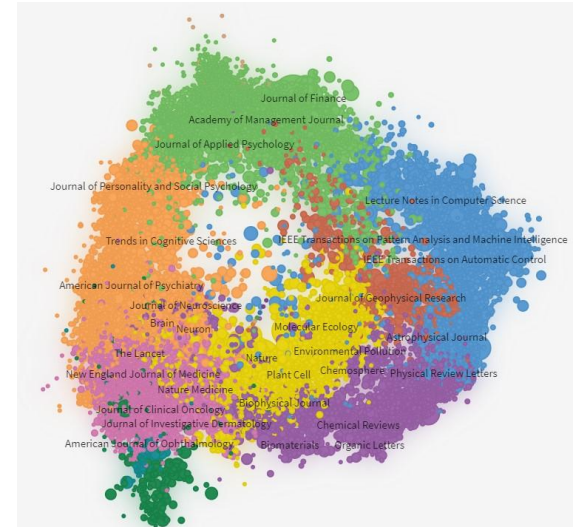
[Scimago Journal Ranking](#)

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



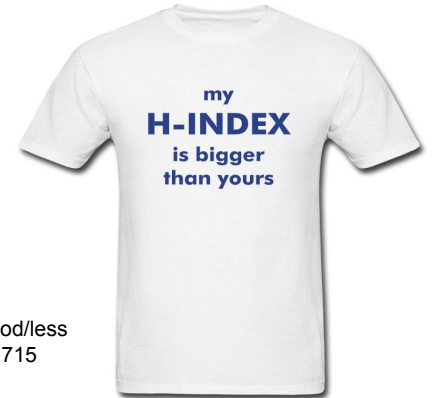
Researchers metrics

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](#)



<https://elearning.unipd.it/sba/mod/lesson/view.php?id=417&pageid=1715>

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.



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 16/11/2023](#)

Area 13 Riviste di Classe A [aggiornamento del 16/11/2023](#)

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”.

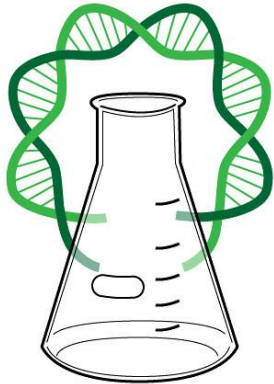
(UNESCO recommendation on Open Science)

<https://www.unesco.org/en/open-science>

Open Science

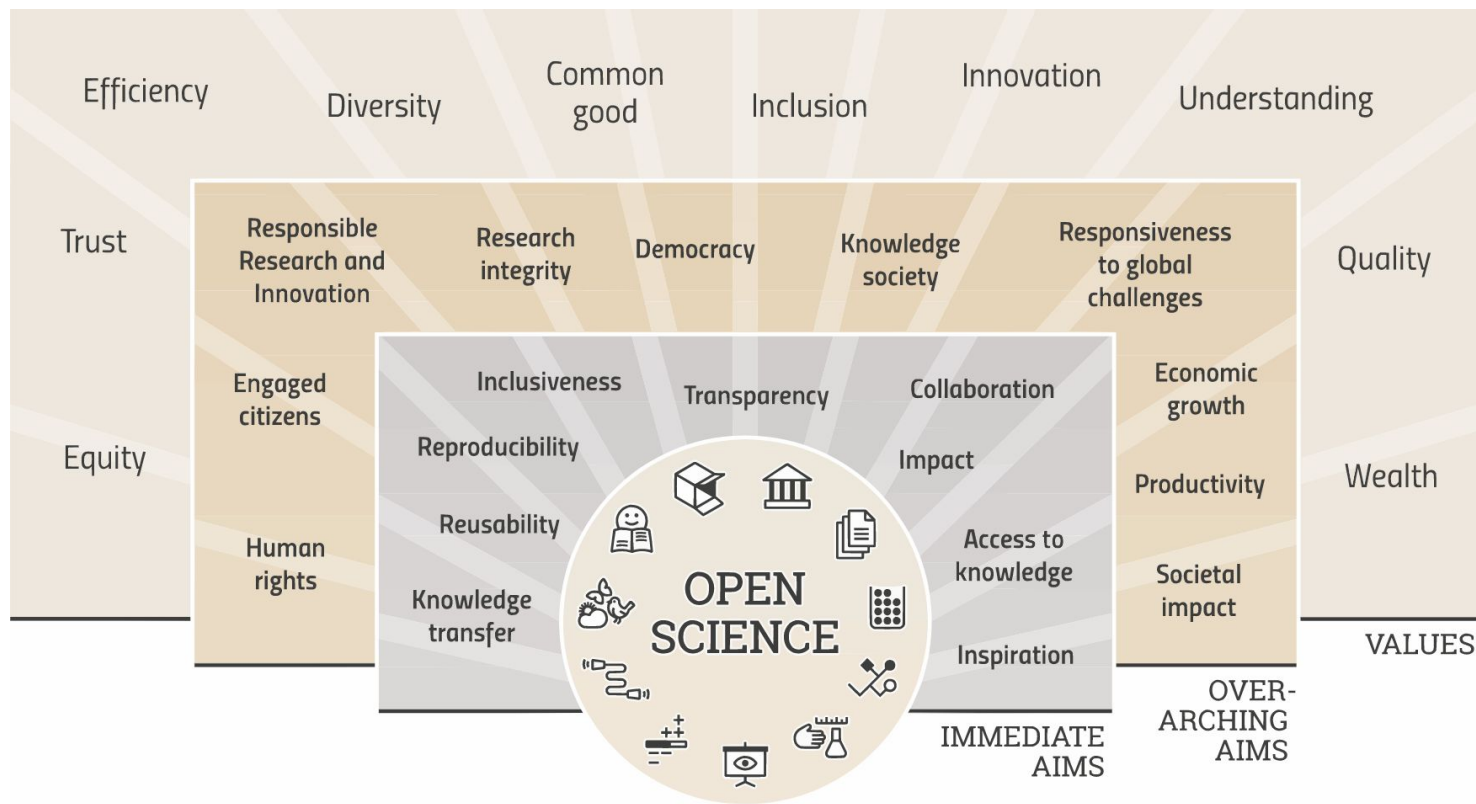
“Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society”

FOSTER consortium

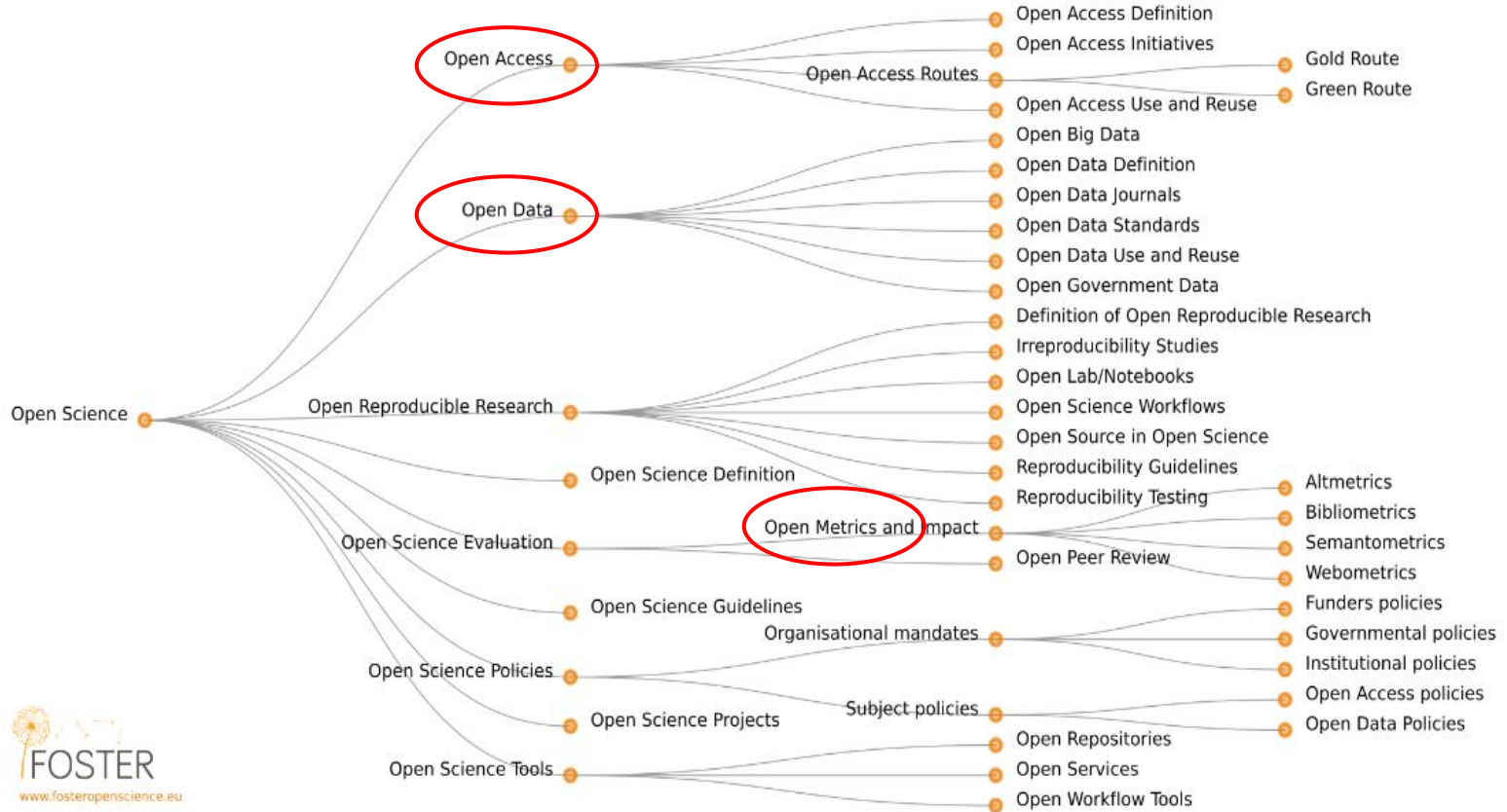


Open Science

- Open Data
- Open Source in Open Science
- Open Methodology
- Open Peer Review
- Open Access
- Open Educational Resources



Open Science Taxonomy



OPEN ACCESS

Accessible

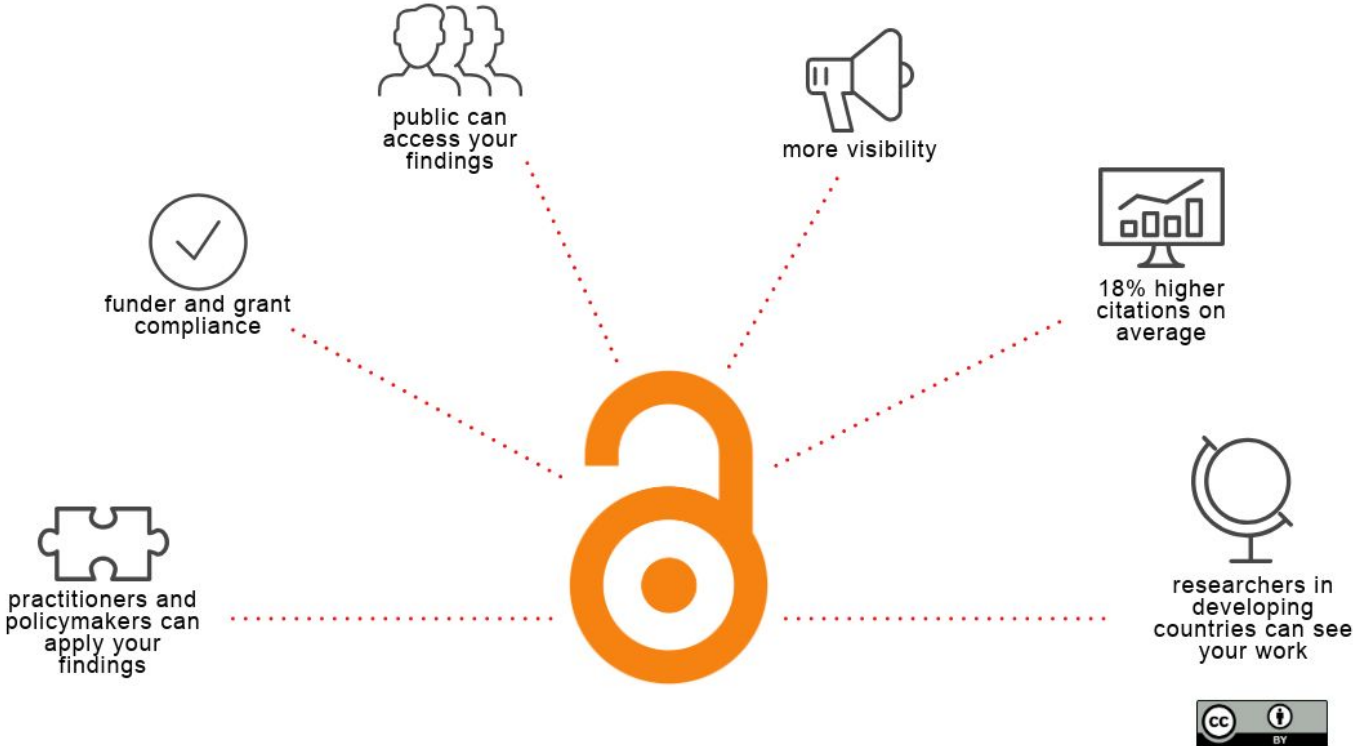
Without costs for
the reader

Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge,
and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions

Possibility to
reuse

**Open Access without barriers and restrictions
to scientific knowledge**














Open Access benefits








<https://www.waikato.ac.nz/library/guidance/guides/open-access-information>

Open licenses: Creative Commons

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	CC 0	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
	CC BY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	CC BY-SA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
	CC BY-ND	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
	CC BY-NC	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
	CC BY-NC-SA	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
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Publishing in OA



	Green OA	Diamond OA	Gold OA	Hybrid OA	Bronze OA
	Self-archiving in compliance with publisher's policy	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
	Embargo				
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://bibliotecadigitale.cab.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](#))

Publishing in 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



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



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

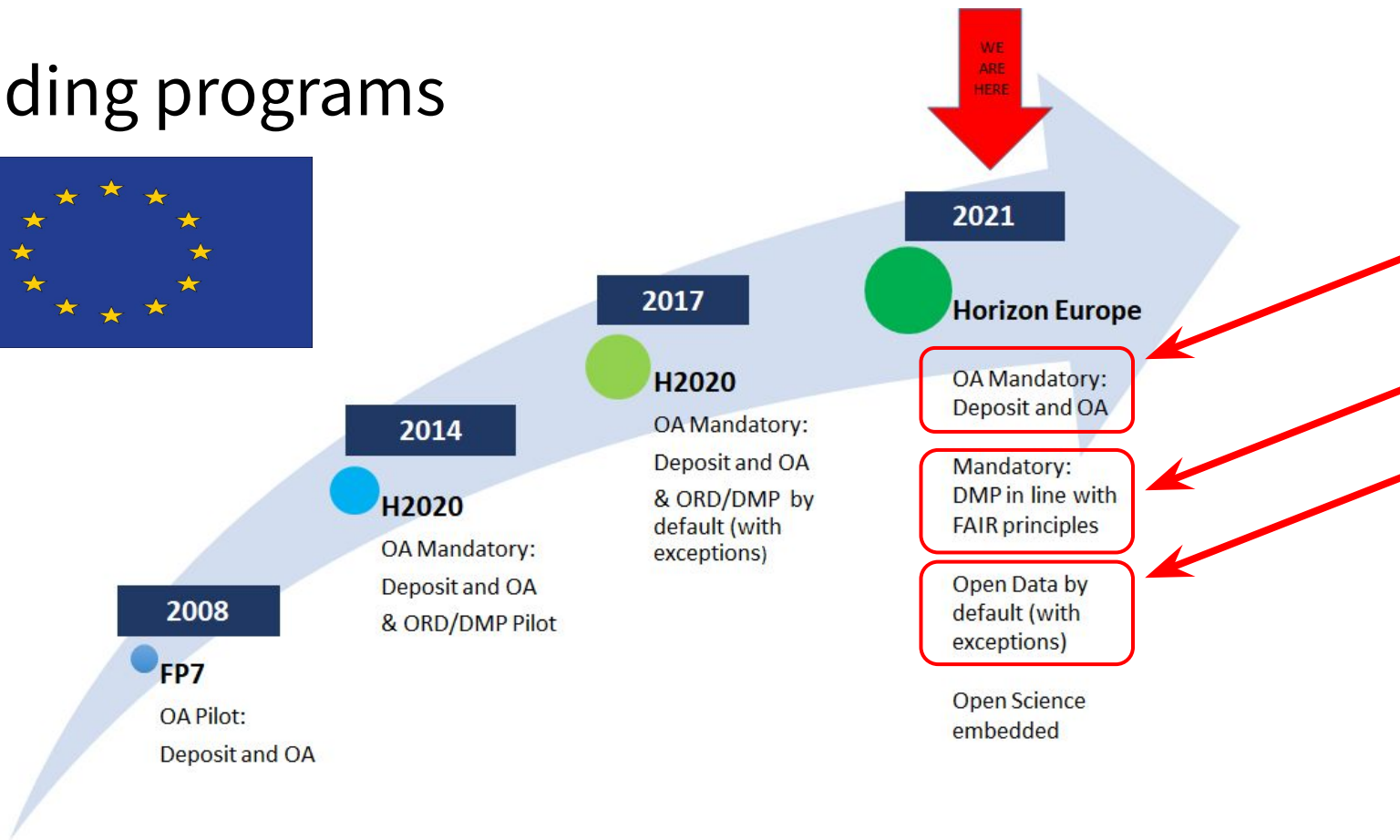


1. publication in journals or monographs/series with free access (free access, free full-text ...) with an uncertain status: the choice of when/whether/for how long to maintain the paper open depends only on the publisher
2. it is not properly Open Access because there are NO open licenses or open, perpetual 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)

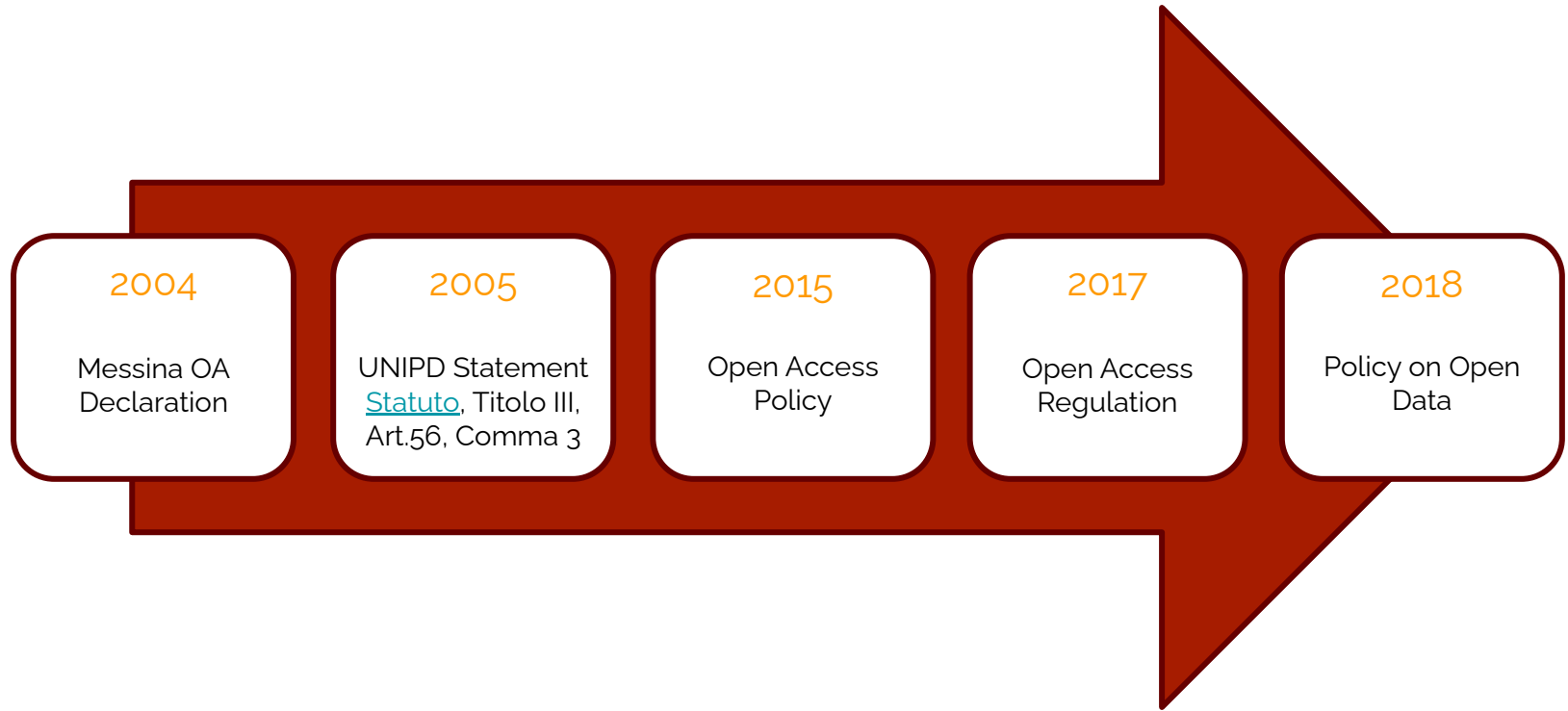
https://www.slideshare.net/OpenAIRE_eu/horizon-2020-open-science-policies-and-beyond-with-emilie-hermans-openaire

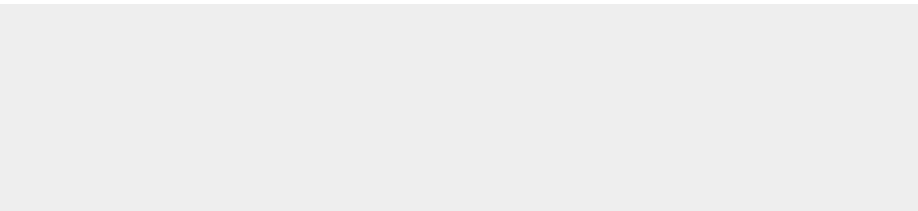
Funding programs requiring OA



- projects funded with public funds (Horizon 2020 and 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, 2020, 2021**

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.

<https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/agreements-with-publishers>

Read & Publish agreements

Benefits for authors belonging to the participating institutions:

- publications in OA
- retains their rights to their works
- no APC required (they are paid by the institution)

APC = article processing charge



Read & Publish agreements

REQUIREMENTS

- to be formally affiliated to UNIPD
- upon the submission of the article to the journal:
 - ◆ to indicate the affiliation with the University
 - ◆ to use the institutional email address @unipd.it

Only articles accepted by the publisher **during the term of the contract** are included in the facilitations.

Read & Publish agreements

PUBLISHER

Requests verification of eligibility via dashboard or email

CAB

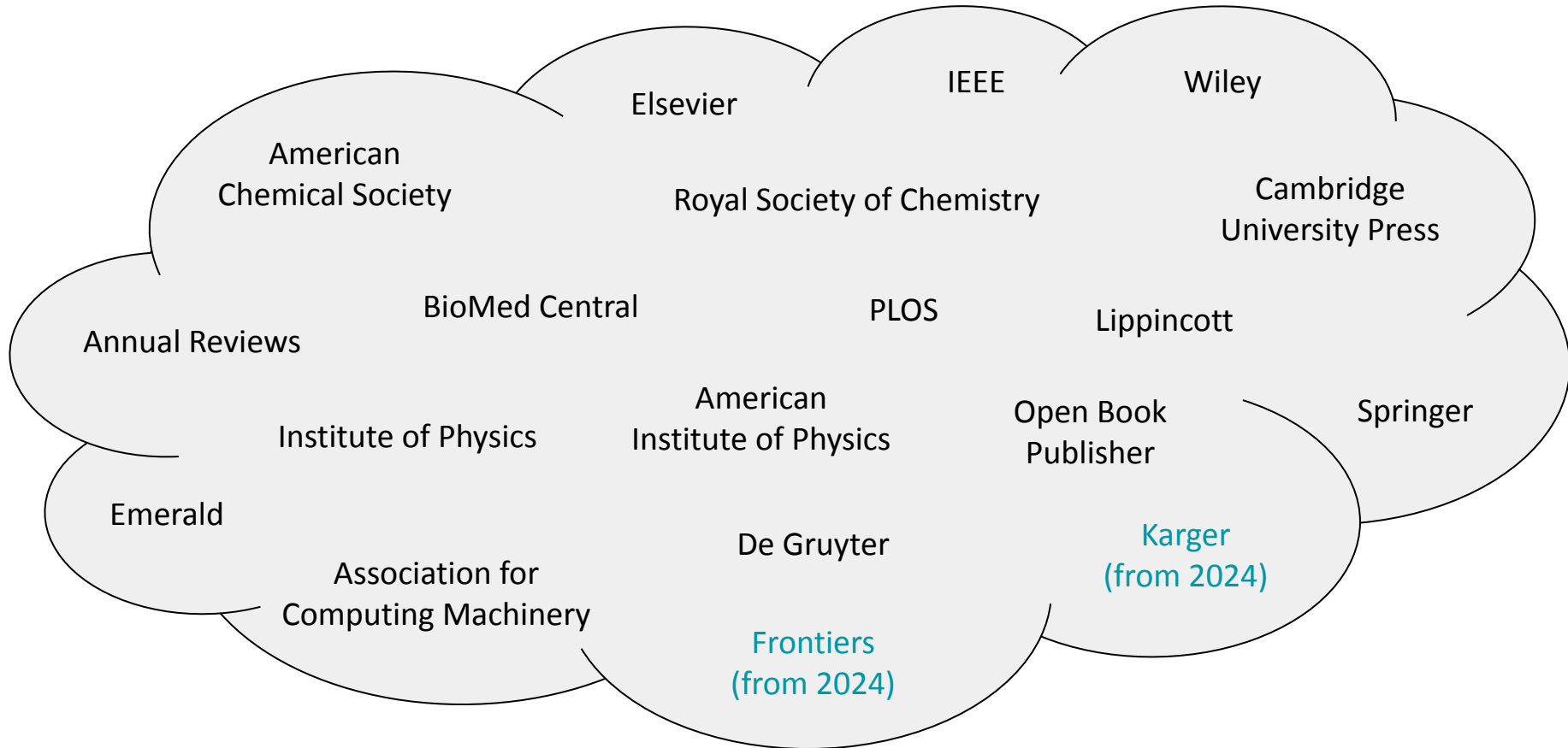
Checks the author's affiliation and the email address

(authors could be contacted)

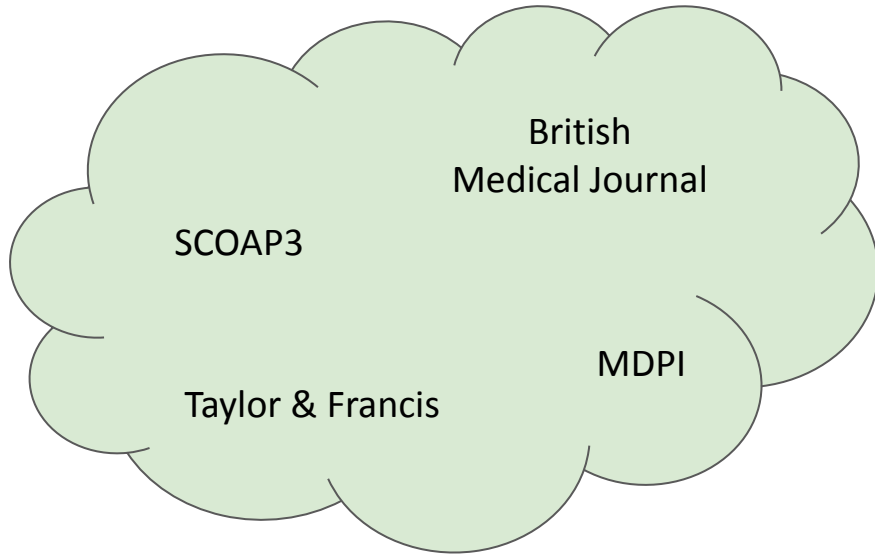
ACCEPTANCE/DENIAL

Via dashboard or email

Read & Publish agreements



Further OA publishing agreements



Benefits for authors belonging to the participating institutions:

- publications in OA
- discount on APC

<https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/agreements-with-publishers>



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

The Zenodo logo consists of the word "zenodo" in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font, centered on a solid blue rectangular background.

<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

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

DSpace Home

Apollo

Ricerca

Advanced search

Apollo - University of Cambridge Repository

This repository holds the research output of members of the University of Cambridge. It is delivered and managed by the University Library's Office of Scholarly Communication team.

School of Arts and Humanities

School of Clinical Medicine

School of Technology

School of the Biological Sciences

School of the Humanities and Social Sciences

School of the Physical Sciences

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>

Institutional Repositories vs. Academia.edu or ResearchGate



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



Padua Research Archive

PRA (IRIS): homepage - info and instructions



PRA (Padua Research Archive), l'archivio istituzionale della produzione scientifica dell'Università degli Studi di Padova, ha lo scopo di raccogliere, documentare, conservare e pubblicare, anche ad accesso aperto, i prodotti della ricerca dell'Ateneo. PRA utilizza la piattaforma IRIS (Institutional Research Information System) sviluppata da Cineca.



Esplora il catalogo della ricerca



[Ricerca avanzata](#)

PRA IRIS

REFERENTI DI DIPARTIMENTO PER IL CATALOGO DELLE PUBBLICAZIONI

INFORMAZIONI GENERALI E LINEE GUIDA ▾

OPEN ACCESS ▾

COME DEPOSITARE UN ALLEGATO

SERVE AIUTO?

[80 and over](#) [Adolescent](#) [Adult](#) [Aged](#) [Animals](#) [Astronomy](#)

[and Astrobiology](#) [Biochemistry](#) [Cardiology and Cardiovascular](#)

[Medicine](#) [Child](#) [Condensed Matter Physics](#) [COVID-19](#)

[Electrical and Electronic Engineering](#) [Female](#)

[Humans](#) [Infant](#) [Italy](#) [Male](#) [Mechanical](#)

[Engineering](#) [Medicine \(all\)](#) [Mice](#) [Middle Aged](#) [Nuclear](#)

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[\(all\)](#) [Retrospective Studies](#) [SARS-CoV-2](#) [Space and Planetary](#)

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PRESENTAZIONI ▾

Per ulteriori chiarimenti:
Settore Qualità della Terza Missione e Fondi Strutturali dell'Ufficio Terza Missione e Valorizzazione della Ricerca
(terza.missione@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 2015-2019, 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): 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 [Cattura schermo intero](#)

- 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 

 [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



MICHELA ZORZI

VQR

Risorse

Prodotti

Reportistica e Analisi



IRIS / Desktop prodotti

NEWS

Per apportare modifiche ad un prodotto di cui si è autore, l'utente (coautore) può cliccare il pulsante "Riapri". L'esecuzione dell'azione ha come effetto la presa in carico della pubblicazione (viene assegnata la responsabilità della scheda) e la riapertura della stessa.

i miei prodotti **20**

pubblicazioni da riconoscere **152**

riconoscimenti da validare **0**

tutte le pubblicazioni

esporta metadati ▾

Visualizza elementi

Cerca:

colonne ▾

PRA (IRIS): new submission

IRIS / Desktop prodotti / inserimento prodotto

Nuova registrazione:

Modulo di ricerca

Risultati

Inserimento manuale

Seleziona la tipologia del documento:

Seleziona ...

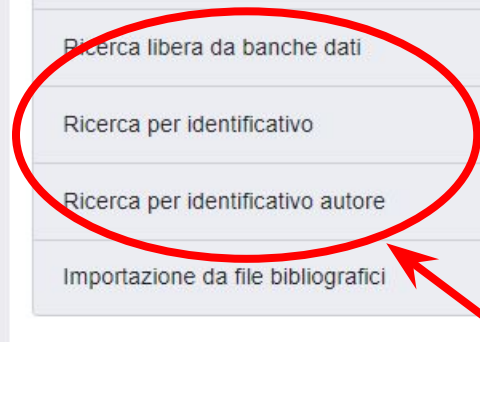
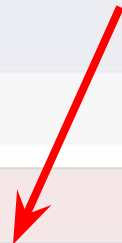
Inserimento manuale

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

IRIS / Desktop prodotti / inserimento prodotto

1 - Descrivere 2 - Descrivere 3 - Descrivere **4 - Carica** 5 - Verifica 6 - Licenza 7 - Completato

Invia: carica un file ?

Si prega di inserire il nome del file sul disco rigido locale corrispondente al prodotto. Se si fa clic su "Seleziona un file o trascinalo in questo box ...", apparirà una nuova finestra in cui è possibile individuare e selezionare il file sul disco rigido locale.

Si prega di notare, inoltre, che il sistema è in grado di preservare il contenuto di alcuni tipi di file meglio di altri tipi. [Sono disponibili informazioni sui tipi di file e livelli di supporto per ciascuno di essi.](#)

 **Seleziona un file o trascinalo in questo box ...**

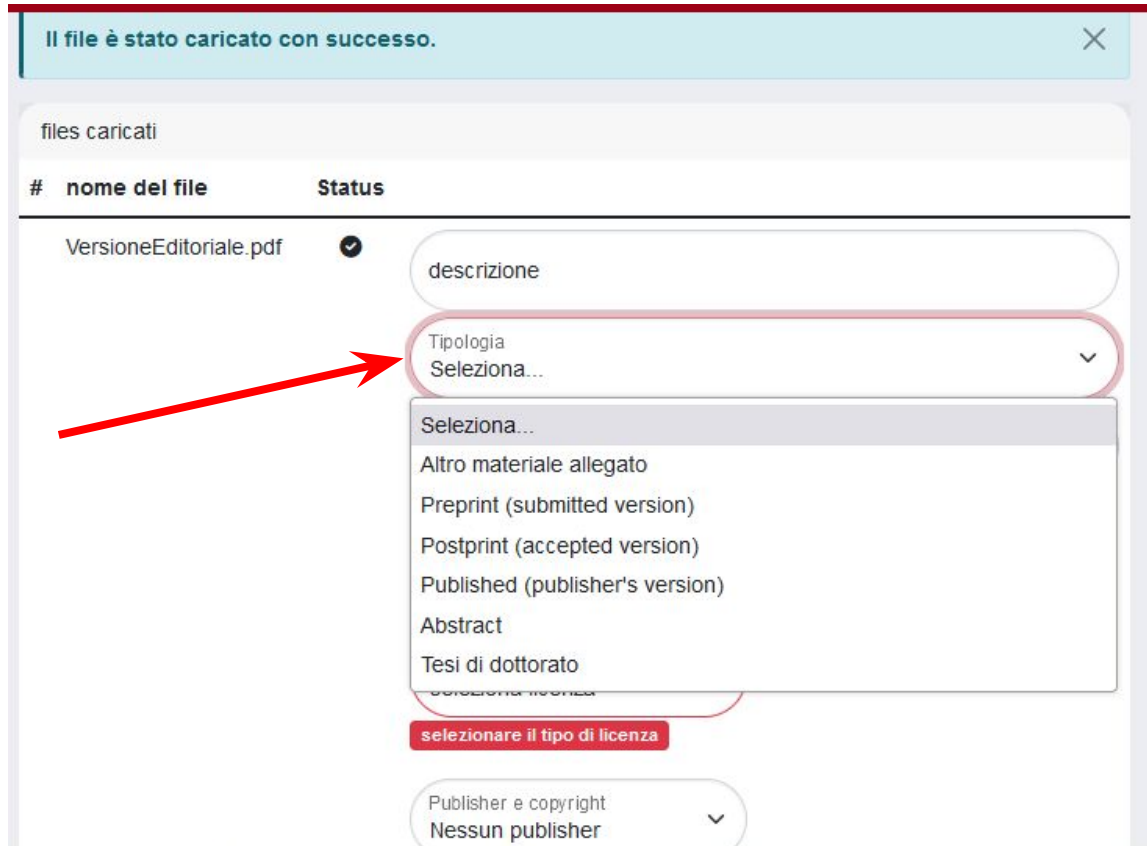
< Indietro Annulla/Salva **Successivo >**

PRA (IRIS): versions of documents

Il file è stato caricato con successo. ✕


files caricati

#	nome del file	Status	
	VersioneEditoriale.pdf	✓	<p>descrizione</p> <p>Tipologia Seleziona...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Seleziona...Altro materiale allegatoPreprint (submitted version)Postprint (accepted version)Published (publisher's version)AbstractTesi di dottorato <p>selezionare il tipo di licenza</p> <p>Publisher e copyright Nessun publisher</p>



PRA (IRIS): access options

#	nome del file	Status
	VersioneEditoriale.pdf	✓
descrizione		
Tipologia Published (publisher's version) ▼		
Trasferimento sito docente Sì ▼		
Impostazioni di accesso Selezionare ⓘ ▼		
Selezionare		
Open Access		
Embargo		
Utenti riconosciuti		
Solo gestori archivio		
Publisher e copyright Nessun publisher ▼		
Note		



PRA (IRIS): Unpaywall, DOAJ and Sherpa/Romeo to know publishers' policies

Informazioni da Unpaywall e Sherpa Romeo

Sherpa Romeo Info

[Visualizza tutte le policy disponibili su Sherpa Romeo](#)

Rivista/Serie: Angewandte Chemie International Edition

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

Informazioni da Unpaywall e Sherpa Romeo

Unpaywall Info

Tipologia Open Access (OA): closed

Informazioni da Unpaywall e Sherpa Romeo

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

DOAJ

Verifica presenza rivista su DOAJ

Rivista trovata: **SI**

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

PRA (IRIS): licenses

#	nome del file	Status
	VersioneEditoriale.pdf	✓
	descrizione	
	Tipologia Published (publisher's version) ▼	
	Trasferimento sito docente No ▼	
	Impostazioni di accesso Open Access ▼	
	Licenza seleziona licenza ⓘ ▼	
	seleziona licenza	
	Accesso libero	
	Accesso gratuito	
	Dominio pubblico	
	Creative commons	

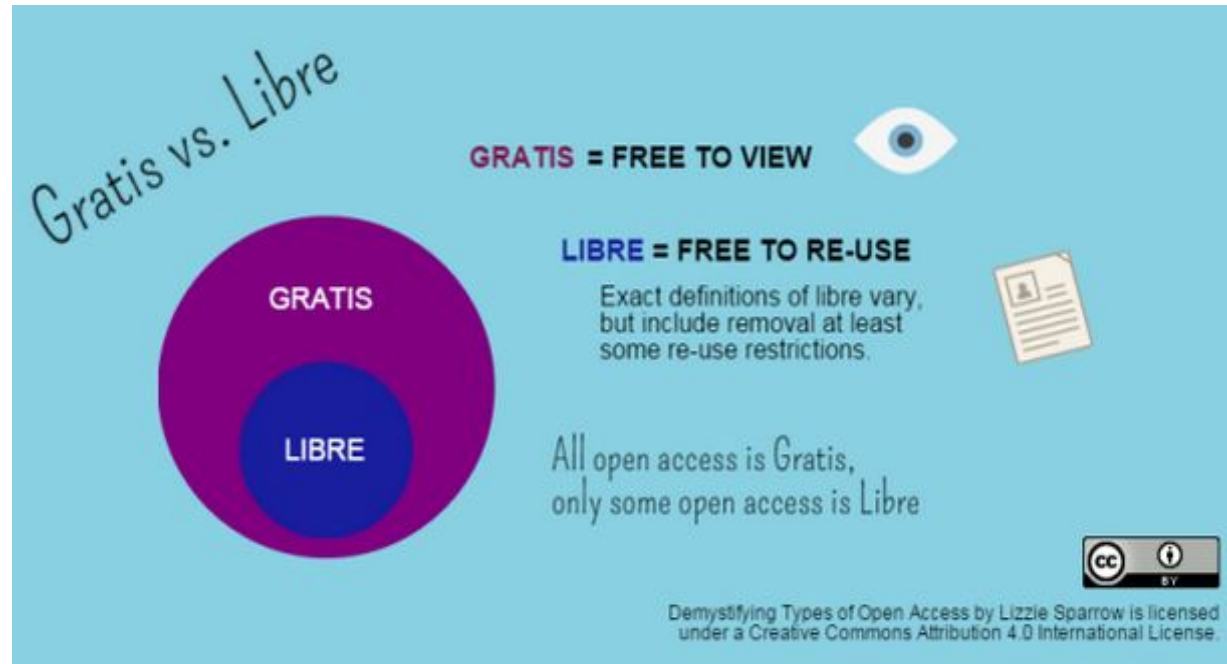
< Indietro Annulla/Salva Successivo >

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

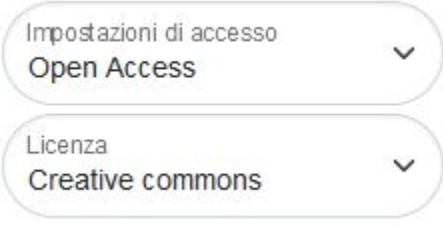
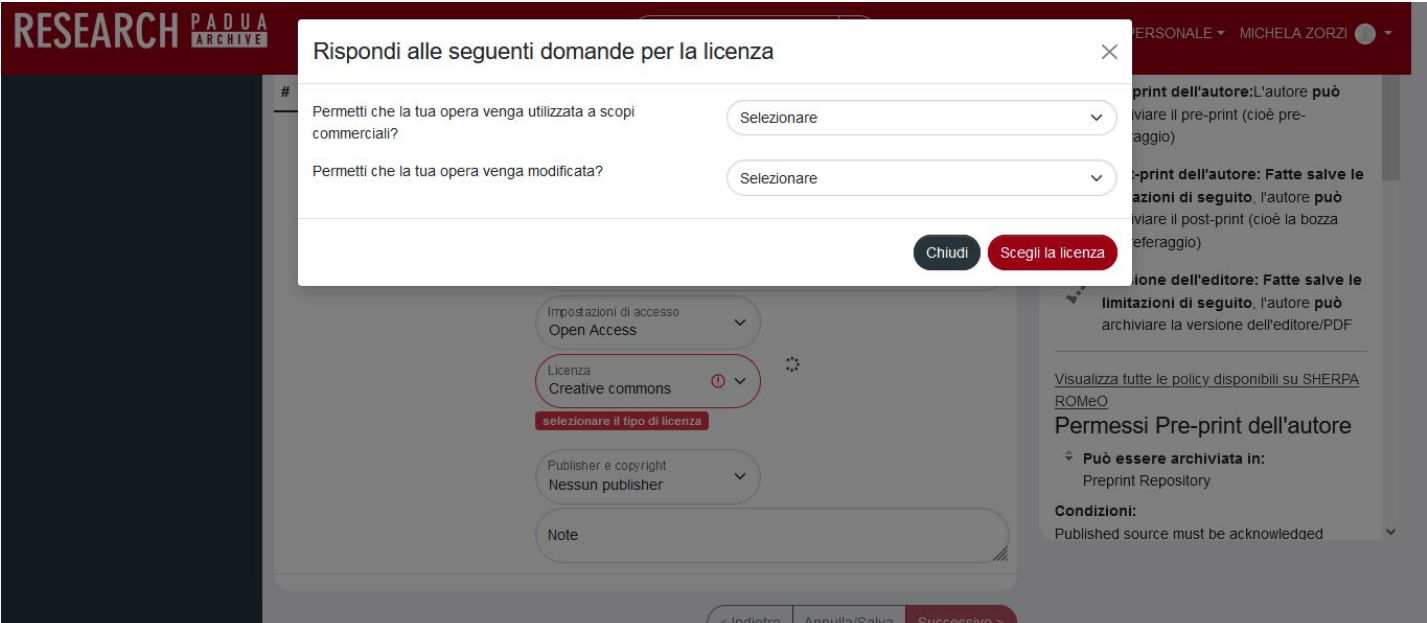
*Gratis = Free Access
or Accesso Gratuito*

while

*Libre = Open Access or
Accesso Libero*


















































PRA (IRIS): Open Access - Creative Commons Licenses








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	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

nome del file Status

VersioneEditoriale.pdf	✓
------------------------	---

descrizione

Tipologia
Published (publisher's version) ▼

Trasferimento sito docente
No ▼

Impostazioni di accesso Embargo ▼

Impostazioni di accesso (GG-MM-AAAA) ⚠

Licenza
seleziona licenza ▼

Publisher e copyright
Nessun publisher ▼

Note

Impostazioni di accesso Embargo ▼

Impostazioni di accesso (GG-MM-AAAA) ⚠

inserire la data di embargo

10 **Octobre 2022** **11**

Lu	Ma	Me	Gi	Ve	Sa	Do
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

< Indietro Annulla/Salva **Successivo** >

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): Sherpa/Romeo 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
<input type="radio"/>	<u>VersioneEditoriale.pdf</u> Descrizione: <i>Nessuno</i> 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
<input type="radio"/>	<u>VersioneEditoriale.pdf</u> Descrizione: <i>Nessuno</i> Licenza: Accesso privato - non pubblico	Tipologia: Published (publisher's version)	Trasferimento sito docente: Sì Impostazioni di accesso: solo utenti autorizzati	 Modifica  Rimuovi
<input type="radio"/>	<u>Preprint.pdf</u> Descrizione: <i>Nessuno</i> Licenza: Creative commons  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?



People charged by departments

Whom should you contact for technical problems related to PRA/IRIS?



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informativo
valutazione della
ricerca e qualità -
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Qualità
email:
catalogo.pubblicazioni@
unipd.it

Whom should you contact when uploading documents in open access?



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 guarantees 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.]

Copyrights on doctoral thesis

Your rights:
Moral rights
Property rights



Rights to respect:
3rd party
copyright material

Publication workflow

- Soon after the PhD student career closure: migration of theses from Uniweb to Padua Research Archive (PRA/IRIS)
- Once a year: harvesting of theses toward National Libraries of Florence and Rome, according to legal deposit

Check deadlines for submission in Doctoral program [webpages](#)

Embargo

(consent form)

[temporary embargo]

Richiede che il testo completo della tesi depositata nell'archivio istituzionale [Padua Research Archive \(IRIS\)](#) rimanga chiuso per (selezionare):

- 12 mesi
- 18 mesi
- 36 mesi

con la seguente motivazione³ (selezionare):

- Brevetto
- Motivi editoriali (allegare una copia del contratto sottoscritto con l'editore o altra attestazione)
- Protezione dei diritti economici dell'Ateneo
- Segreto industriale (se è stato firmato un accordo di non divulgazione, allegare una copia dell'accordo)

[permanent embargo]

È possibile chiedere che venga applicata una chiusura permanente nel caso in cui intervenga una delle motivazioni seguenti (selezionare):

- inserimento nella tesi di testi e/o materiale altrui non autorizzato, in violazione dei diritti di terze parti, d'autore o editoriali, fatta eccezione per l'uso di immagini a bassa risoluzione
- motivi di sicurezza pubblica o nazionale: indicare obbligatoriamente nel campo NOTE tutti i dati necessari per la verifica
- motivi di privacy o presenza di dati sensibili: assicurarsi che il motivo non rientri nell'embargo temporaneo.

In questo caso è necessario selezionare in Uniweb l'opzione di 36 mesi di embargo e successivamente contattare l'Ufficio Dottorato e Post Lauream - Settore Dottorato di Ricerca al seguente indirizzo e-mail phd@unipd.it specificando nell'oggetto della mail: "Richiesta embargo PERMANENTE".

Licenza

Accesso libero

Embargo: 30/05/2024

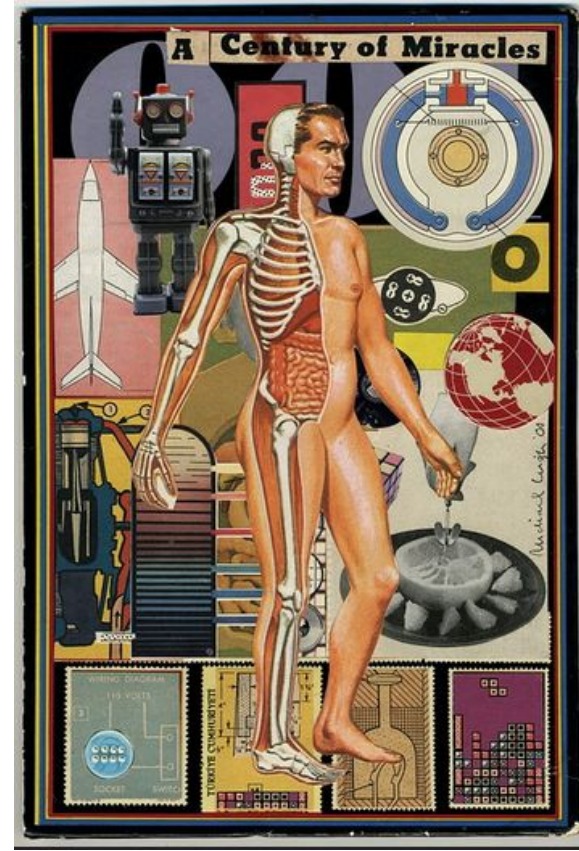
FILES IN THIS ITEM:

There are no files associated with this item.

Editorial reasons

Theses including articles
(already published or not)

- pay attention to publishers' policies concerning the use of articles in PhD dissertations
- ask for permission through publishers' services or an [Addendum](#)
- choose the pre-print or the Accepted version



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/21133841@N03/3542221586/in/photostre>



Gentilissimi,

Mi chiamo , sono una dottoranda 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://v2.sherpa.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\[..\]](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/\[Article DOI\]](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.

Gent.mi,
per quanto riguarda le immagini, di seguito i doi:

1. 10.3390/ijms21207609
2. 10.1177/1545968317732668
3. 10.1159/000368887
4. immagine nel seguente sito:

[http://rssandbox.iescagilly.be/international-classification-of-functioning-\[..\]](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/10.1159/000368887> Karger > Tools > Get permission > CCC Rightslink

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0269215511420305>

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

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All CC attributions should have the same basic information:

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- 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)



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



Protein or genetic sequences



Databases



Graphics

BUT ALSO...

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

General categories of data



Derived or compiled

Use of existing data to create new data

Ex: compiled databases, text or data mining, 3D models

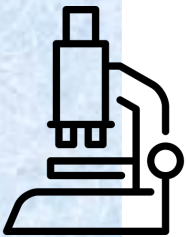
Reproducible but expensive



Observational

Captured through observation around the time of the event

Ex: sensor readings, survey results, telemetry *Usually irreplaceable and not replicable*

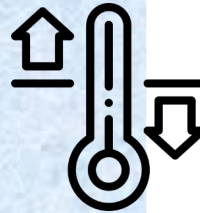


Experimental

Collected from lab equipment

Ex: gene sequences, magnetic fields, chromatograms

Often reproducible but can be expensive



Simulation

Generated using computer test models. Model and input are more important than output data.

Ex: climate models, economic models *Not always replicable, can take a lot of computer time*

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

Data Costs



Data management costing tool

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Guides for Researchers

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

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Research data

Raw data

original data, collected or created; often not reproducible or reproducible only at a high cost



Processed data

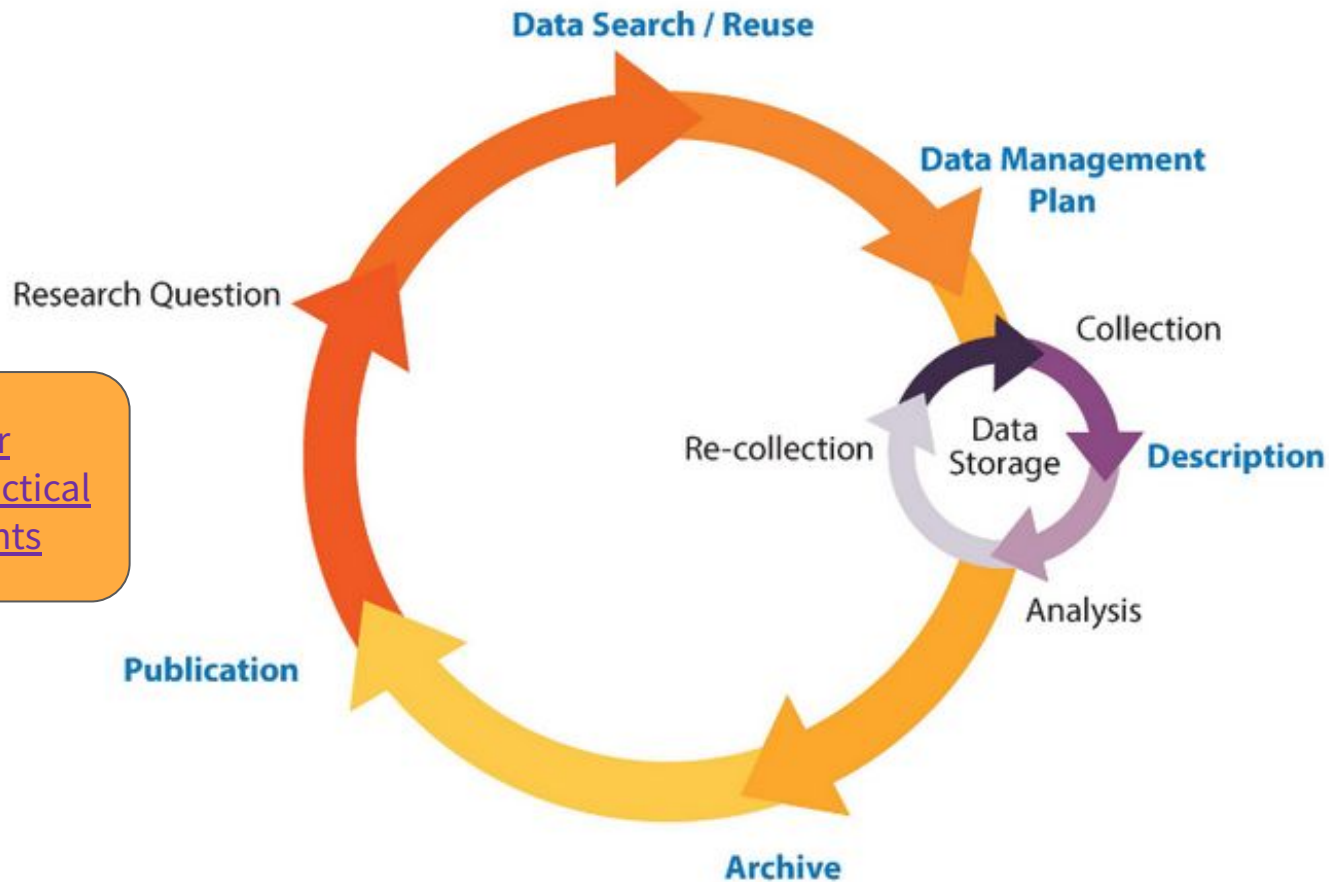
subjected to an initial intervention (e.g. digitized, compressed, selected, validated, anonymized...)



Analyzed data

already processed, interpreted, analyzed; presented in various ways (texts, tables, graphs...)

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



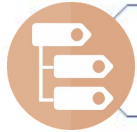
Managing research data: 7 steps



1. Collect research data



2. Name data rationally



3. Structure data in hierarchical systems



4. Annotate data through metadata



5. Pay attention to file formats



6. Organize dataset versions

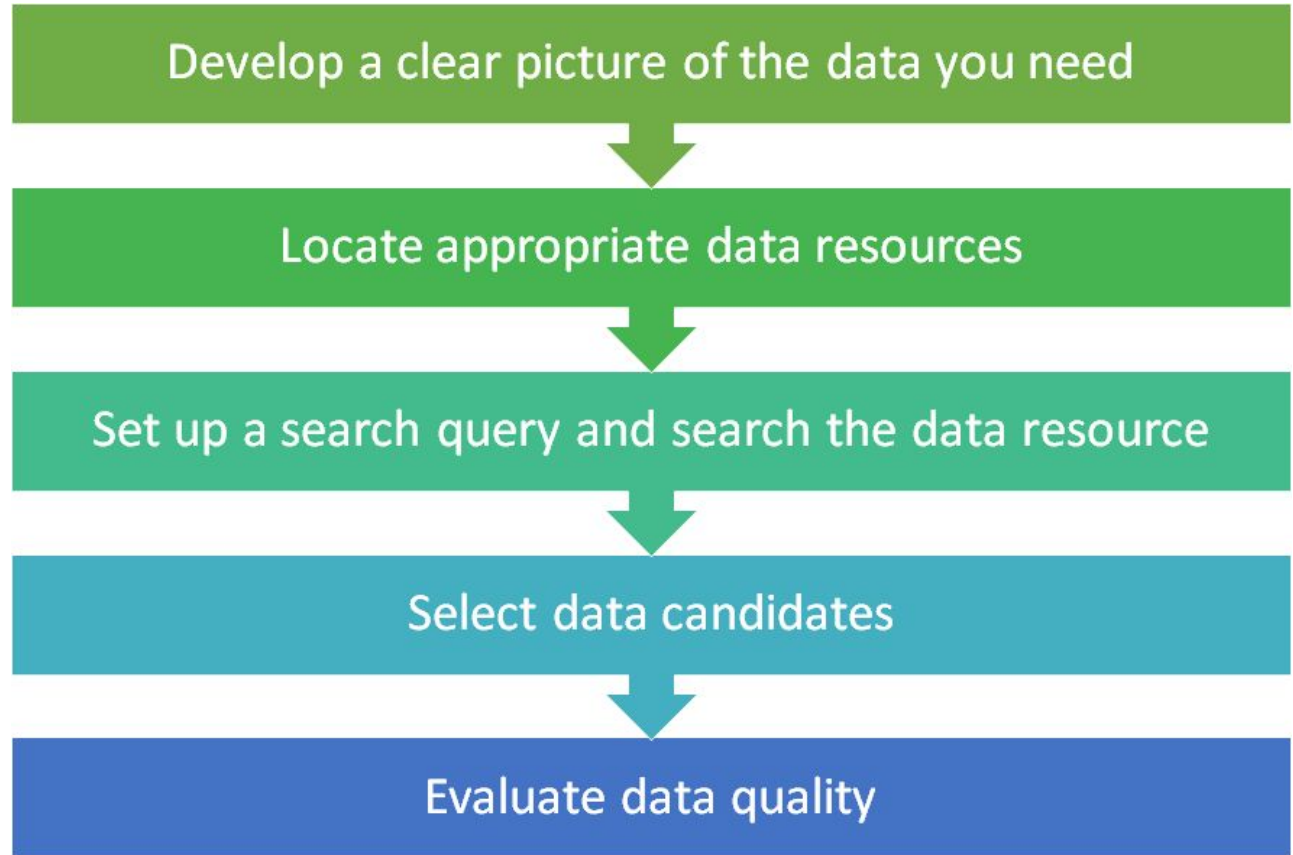


7. Storage and preservation

Tips on
metadata standard
for different
disciplines

First step: collect research data

CC BY-SA Gaelen Pinnock



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

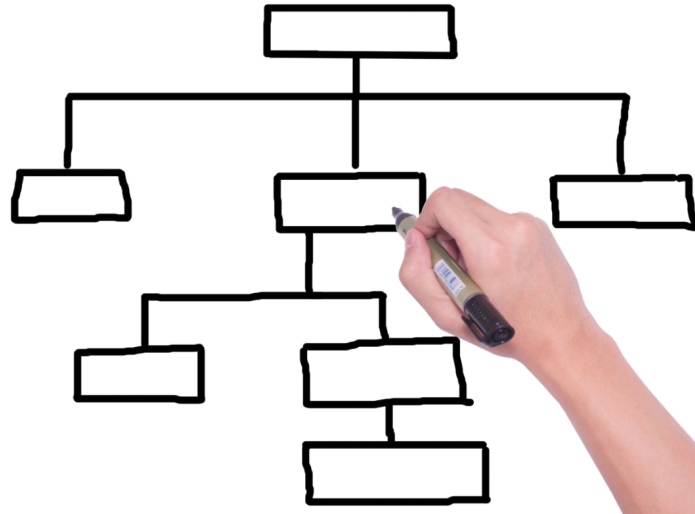
- In both quantitative and qualitative research file naming should be **systematic and consistent** across all files in the study
- A group of cooperating researchers should **follow the same file naming strategy**.



Third step: structure research data

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

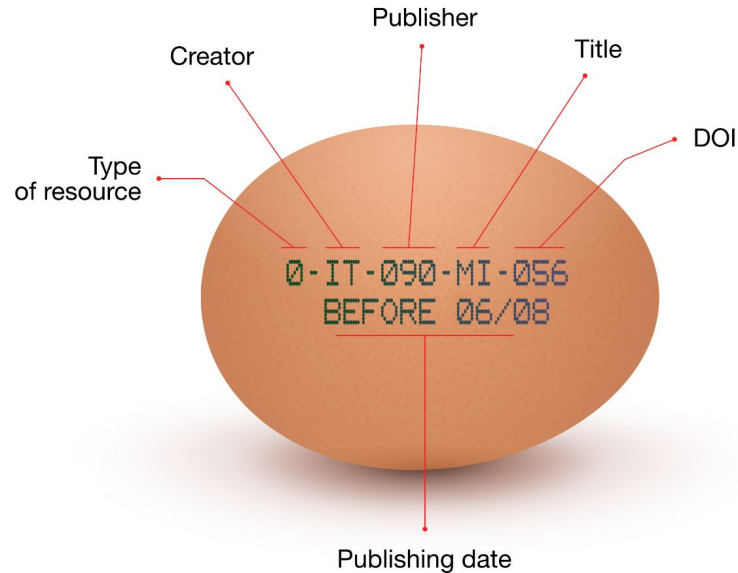
The decision on **how to organize your data files depends on the plan and organization of the study**. All material relevant to the data should be entered into the data folders, including detailed information on the data collection and data processing procedures.



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.



[Examples of metadata standards](#)

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.



Open data: a five-stars rating system

OL (On Line)

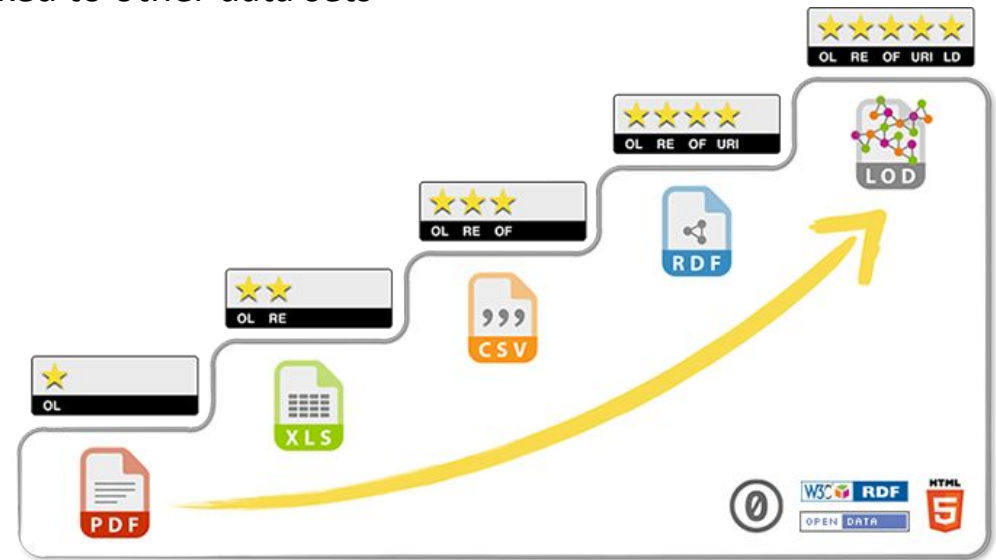
RE (Readable)

OF (Open Format)

URL (Uniform Resource Identifier)

LD (Linked Data)

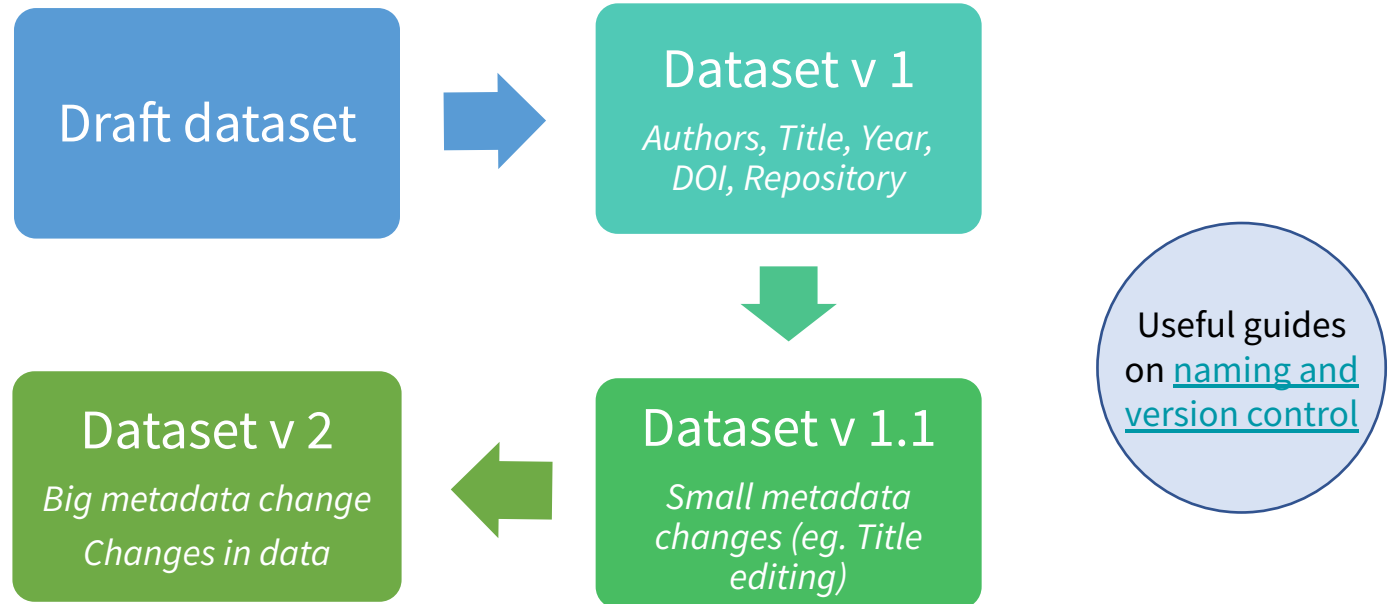
- available on the web + distributed with an open license
- machine-readable structured data
- encoded with non-proprietary software
- identified by an URL
- linked to other data sets



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.

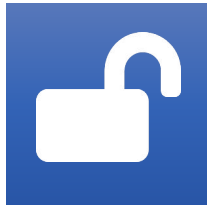
It is used to **track any metadata or file changes** (e.g., by uploading a new file, changing files structure, adding or editing file metadata...) once a dataset has been published.



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

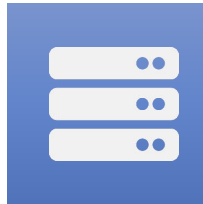


Open,
non-proprietary,
well documented
formats



Regular backup

Multiple and
different storage
media



Checkup of
integrity of files



Copy or
migration of files



Track changes in
metadata and files
(versioning)

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

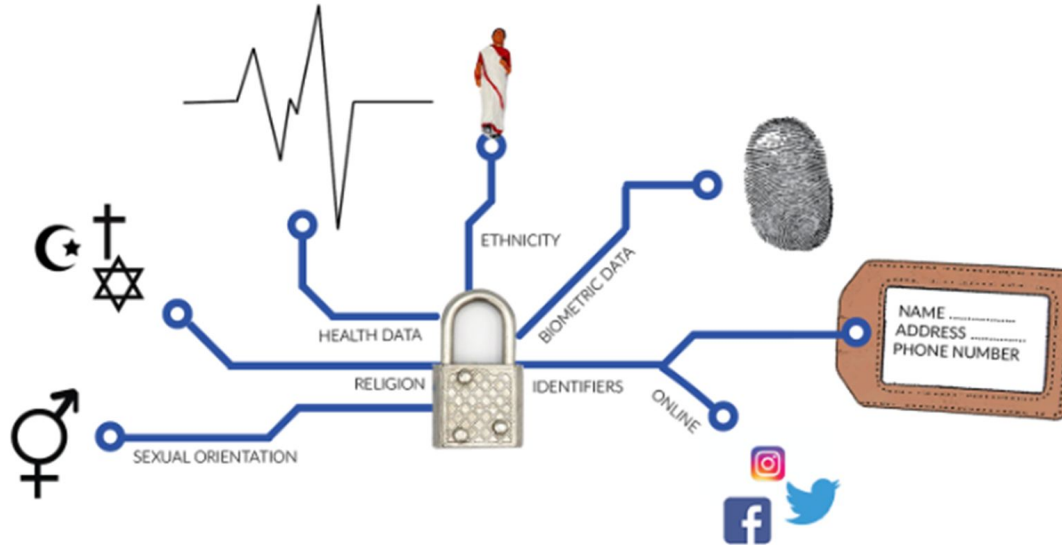
The so-called "research exemption" means that principles 2 and 5 are less stringent when applied to data collected for research projects, public interest, statistical purposes

Privacy and personal data

Works containing sensitive data relating to identifiable persons must not be disseminated in Open Access!

BEFORE collecting data:

- Carry out a **risk assessment**
- Choose which data to collect + follow the **minimization principle**
- Prepare an **informed consent document** (information about the research, the subjects involved, the way data is going to be shared and stored)



[GDPR \(General Data Protection Regulation\)](#)



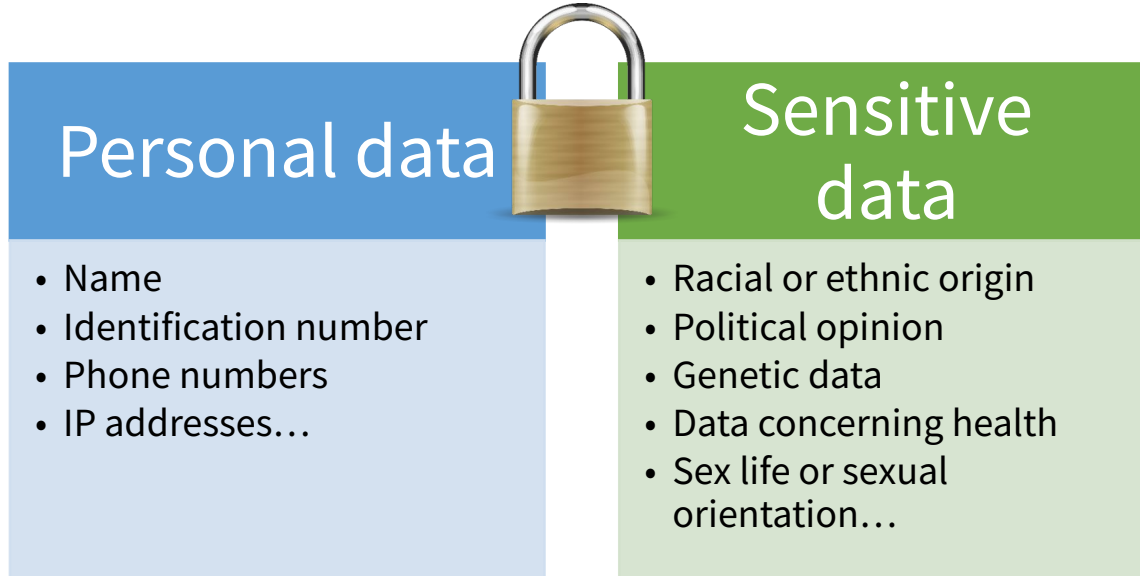
[Information on research integrity and research ethics](#)

AFTER collecting data:

- **Protect the identities** of the subjects involved (e.g. pseudonyms; keeping the information that allows identification in a separate archive)
- **Anonymize + aggregate** data
- **Regulate access**

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.



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](#)

 29 January 2024 - 02 February 2024

Love Methods Week

Join the QUEST Center for the inaugural "Love Methods Week". The theme is "Love your methods before you love your data".



Please use the social media hashtag **#LoveMethods24** in connection with any of these events.

Why are methods so important?

- Methods are one of the most valuable outputs that researchers create. In many fields, others may be more likely to reuse, and cite, your methods than your data.
- Reproducibility starts with methods. If others don't know what you did, they can't reproduce your research.
- We can't reuse open or FAIR data responsibly if we don't know how they were generated. We need to share methods along with data to facilitate reuse.

Love Methods Week will take place two weeks before Love Data Week. Learn how to share open, reusable methods. In addition to improving your own research, this will help others to reuse your methods and your data responsibly.



Who requires Open Data?

Publishers' policies on research data - Elsevier

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

Research data

This journal requires and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings, which may also include software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. When sharing data in one of these ways, you are expected to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the [research data page](#).



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 help you get started.

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

Publishers' policies on research data - Springer

Animal Cognition - [Submission guidelines](#)

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.

[Research Data Policy](#) - Springer

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 - [Data Availability](#)

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 compliance with the policy. After the article is accepted for publication, the Data Availability Statement will be published as part of the article.

Acceptable data sharing methods are listed [below](#), accompanied by guidance for authors as to when to use each method, the Data Availability Statement and how to follow [best practices in research reporting](#).

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

- › Validation, replication, reanalysis, new analysis, reinterpretation or inclusion into meta-analysis
- › Reproducibility of research;
- › Efforts to ensure data are archived, increasing the value of the investment made in funding research
- › 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 credit to 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 [persistent identifiers](#) for all relevant data.

Data in Supporting Information files

Although authors are encouraged to directly deposit data in [appropriate repositories](#), data can be included in [Supporting Information](#) 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 [FAIR principles](#) (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable).

FINDABLE

Data easy to find thanks to rich metadata and unique and persistent identifier

ACCESSIBLE

Metadata always accessible and open universally implementable protocols

REUSABLE

Clear and accessible usage licences and detailed provenance of data

INTEROPERABLE

Controlled vocabularies and standard cross-references to other (meta)data

FAIR
DATA

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.

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 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 retracted works are research articles in the area of Life Sciences and Biomedicine. It is noteworthy that 37% of them are 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.

Psychologists are not immune to the Dunning-Kruger Effect

5 Comments 1 Condivisioni: 1

Like Comment Share

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...

2 g

Massimo Grassi ha condiviso un link
8 settembre alle ore 23:23

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

RESEARCH ARTICLE
Estimating psychologic

Only **36%** of studies replicated!!

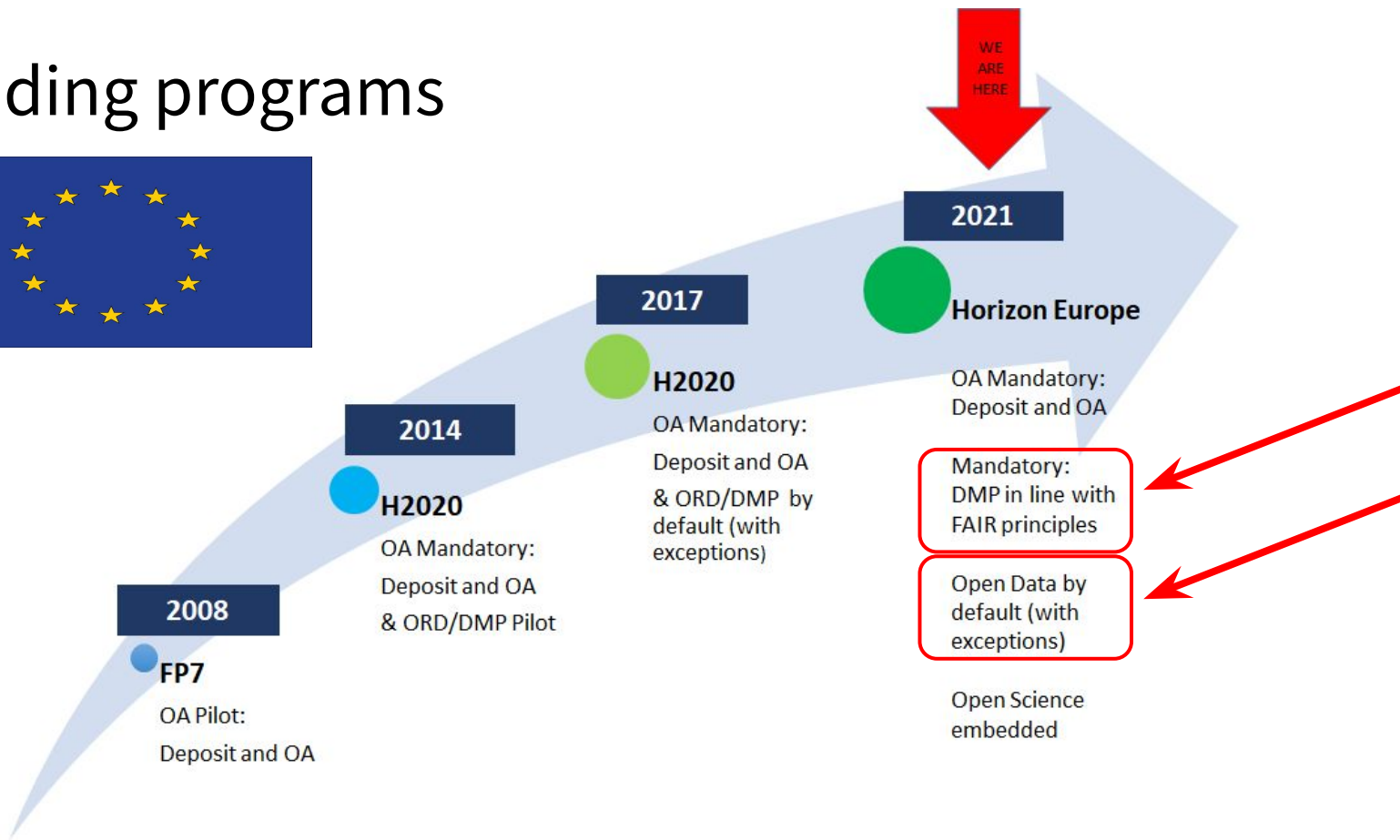
NATURE | NEWS
Over half of psychology studies fail test
Largest replication study to date casts doubt on many published positive results.
Monya Baker
27 August 2015
Rights & Permissions

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



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 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 (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-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 DMPs

- <https://scienceeurope.org/our-priorities/research-data/research-data-management>



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>

Tools for researchers

UniPD Ufficio Ricerca Internazionale: strumenti per la progettazione e il proposal writing (with SSO):

update in progress



DMP: two examples

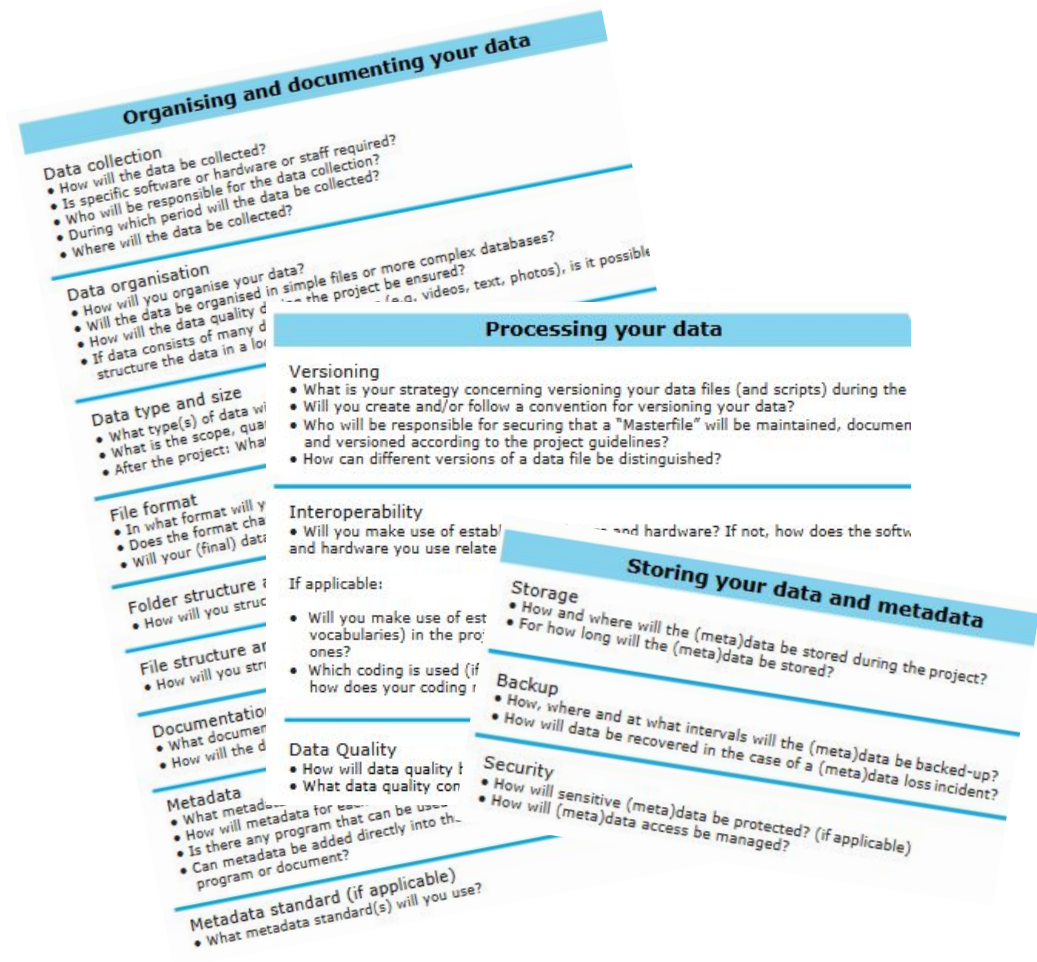
CESSDA (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives)

Link to pdf version [here](#)

Link to editable version in this [page](#)

DCC (Data Curation Centre)

Link to DMP Checklist [here](#)





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)”.

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](#).

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 >

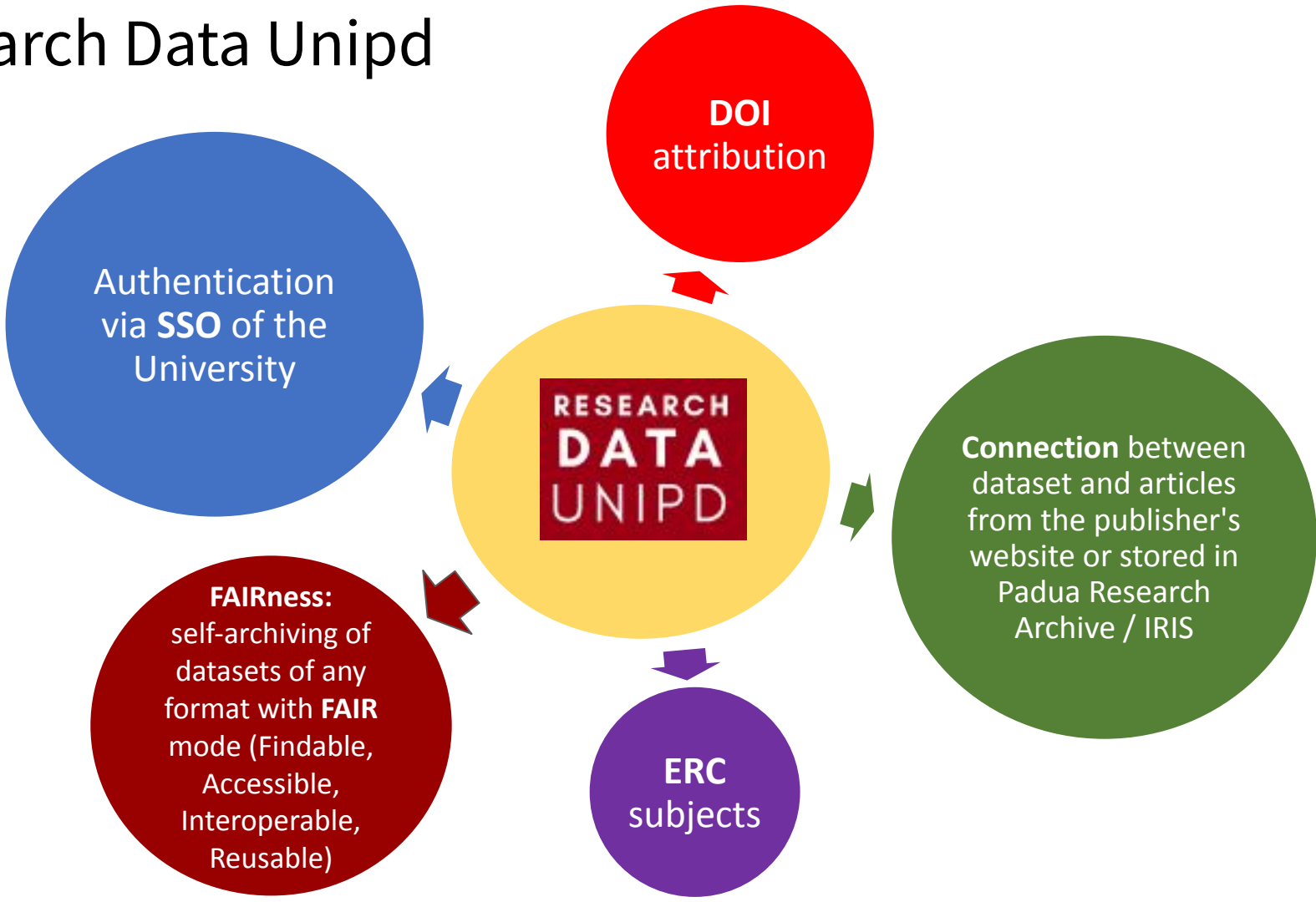
Search the repository using a full range of fields. Use the search field at the top of the page for a quick search.

Research Data Unipd supports [OAI 2.0](#) with a base URL of <https://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/cgi/oai2>

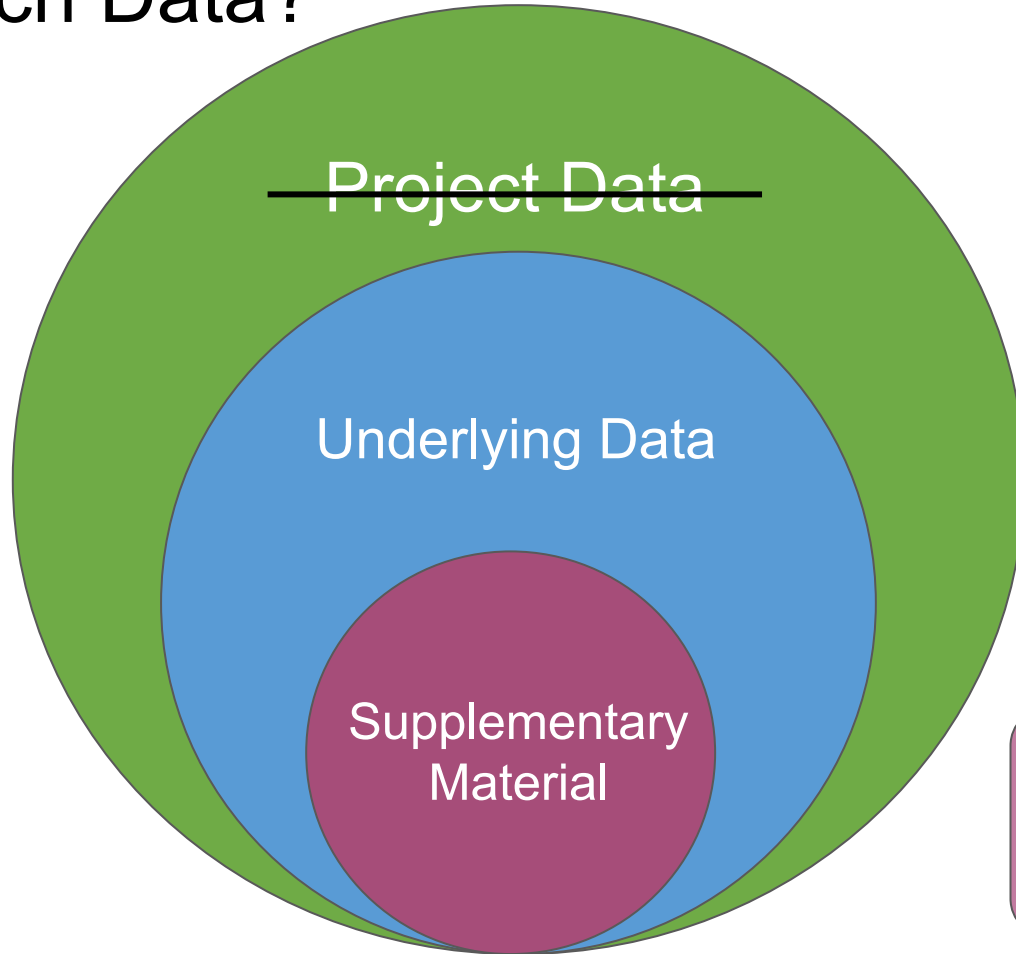
Research Data Unipd is indexed in:



Research Data Unipd



Which Data?



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).

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

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

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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 1 3 acquerelli ottocenteschi incominciati 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

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Department: [Departments > Dipartimento di Biologia \(DiBio\)](#)

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Last Modified: 02 Jul 2019 12:20

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Pandey S, Cherubini P, Saurer M, Carrer M & Petit G (2020) Dataset of paper: Effects of climate change on treeline trees in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest, Central Himalaya)

Petit, Gai (2020) *Pandey S, Cherubini P, Saurer M, Carrer M & Petit G (2020) Dataset of paper: Effects of climate change on treeline trees in Sagarmatha (Mt. Everest, Central Himalaya)*. [Data Collection]

Related publications

- DOI: [10.1111/jvs.12921](https://doi.org/10.1111/jvs.12921) (Publisher)
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Open Research

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Original data used for this study are available at the public repository of the University of Padua (Research Data Unipd) (<https://doi.org/10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000344> ; URI: <http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/id/eprint/344>).



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