



Bibliographic resources and research tools for PHD students in Information Engineering

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UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

SBA SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO
DI ATENEIO

What we'll talk about

- Scholarly publishing
- Tips on authors' rights
- Bibliometrics and bibliometric indicators
- Open Access
- Who requires Open Access
- Facilitations for authors
- Repositories + Padua Research Archive (IRIS)
- Research data management + Research Data Unipd
- Unipd Library System services for authors



Workshop materials

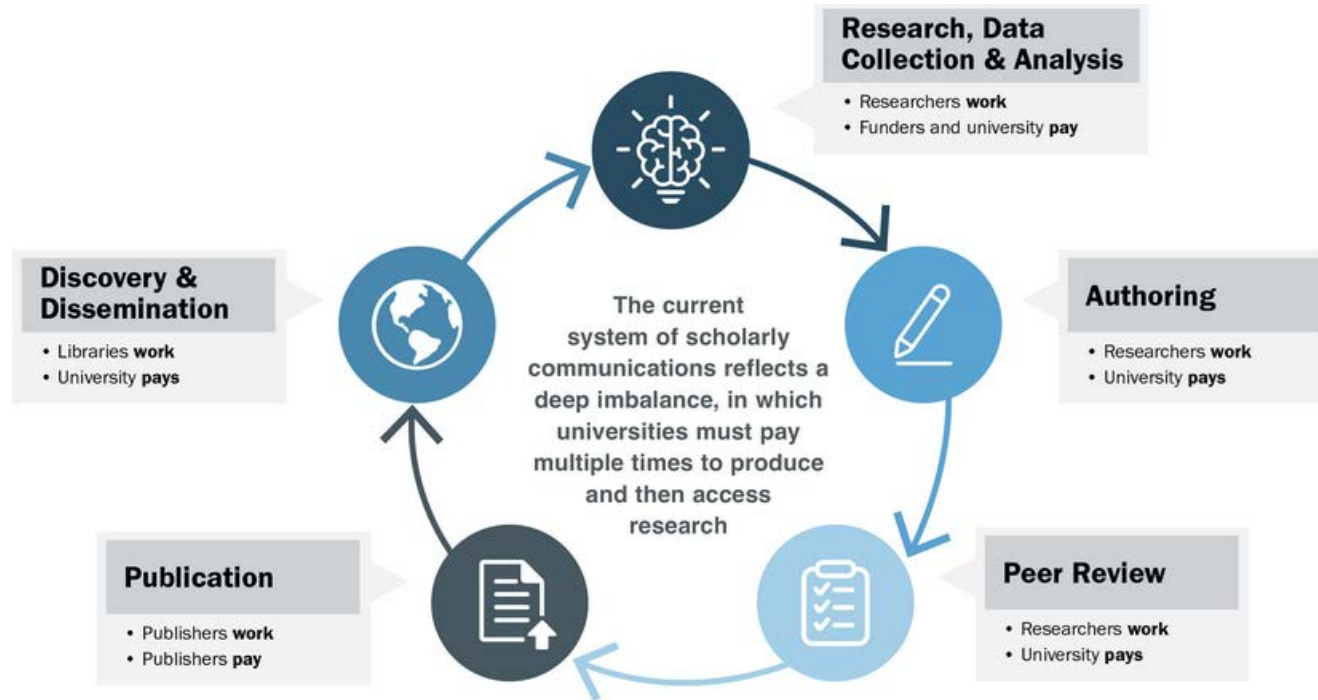
Workshop slides are available here:

<http://biblioingegneriacentrale.cab.unipd.it/usa/laboratori/materiali>



Scholarly publishing

Cycle of Scholarly Publishing



Versioning

AUTHOR MANUSCRIPT

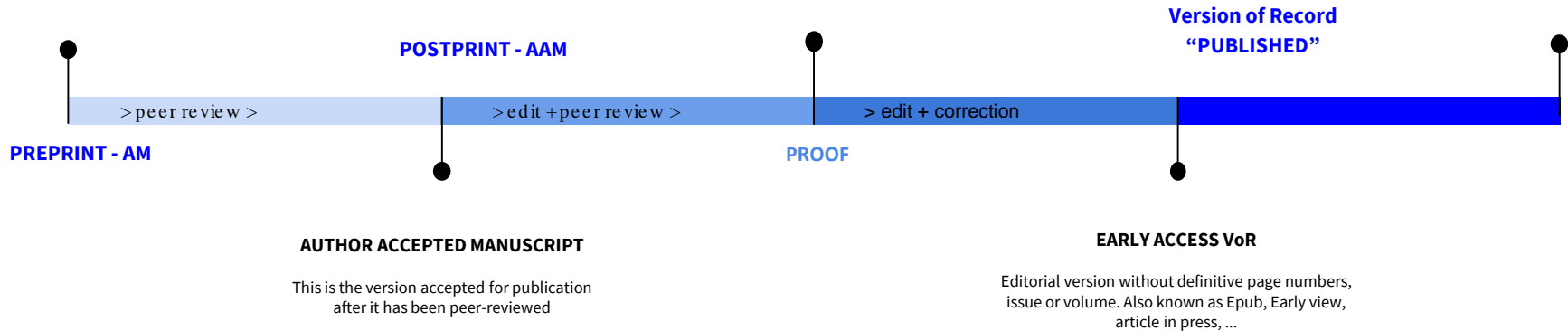
submitted

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

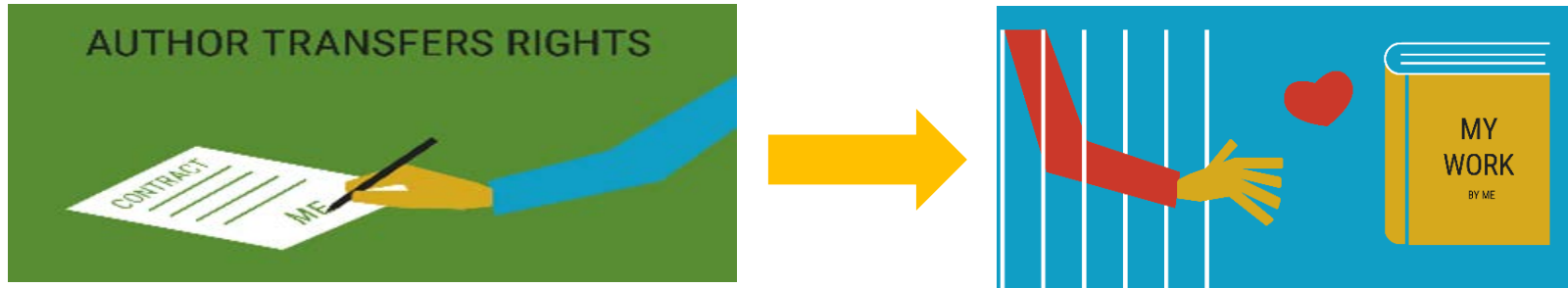
- **Version of Record**
The final published version.
Online, in print or both.





Authors' rights

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



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



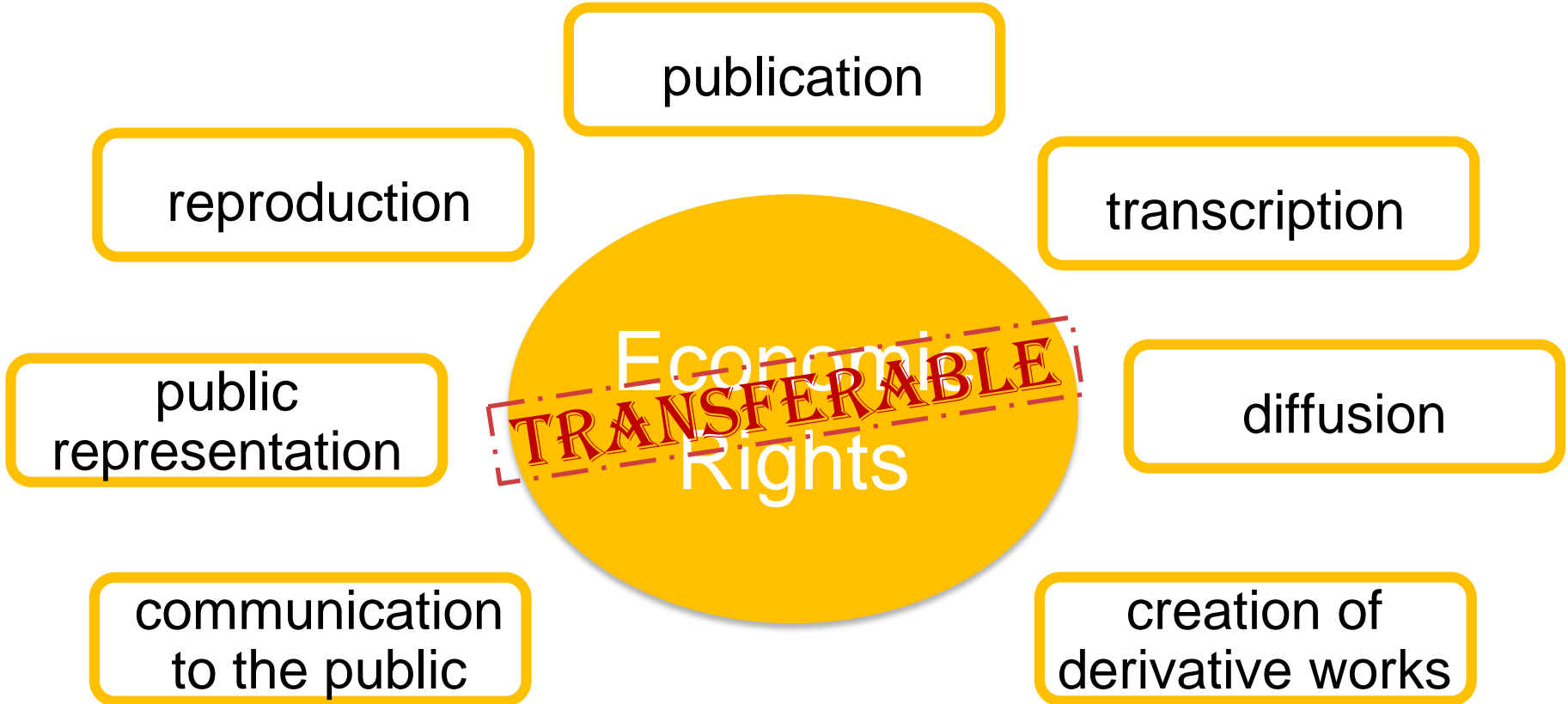
authorship
(paternity)

repentance

~~NON-TRANSFERABLE!~~
Moral
Rights

on unpublished
works

to the integrity
of the work



Secondary rights: rental and lending, resale

Amendment to the contract (addendum)

[SPARC addendum](#) and [Science Commons SCAE](#) are legal tools that authors can use to safeguard their editorial rights by amending standard publisher agreements.

In the guidelines for authors, Sparc illustrates how to use the addendum to the editorial contract to guarantee authors' rights. SPARC addendum is also available in Italian.

For authors participating in EU-funded projects who need to publish in non-Open Access journals, Horizon 2020 has proposed a [specific model of publishing agreement](#).

In the revised editorial agreement, the author agrees with the publisher on the possibility of:

- maintain the right to reproduce, distribute and publicly display the article, not for commercial, but for teaching and research use
- self-archive the article on the personal or institutional website and deposit it in open archives
- prepare works derived from the article: for example, use the contents of the publication to create didactic material.

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

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"

Copyrights on doctoral thesis



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.]

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

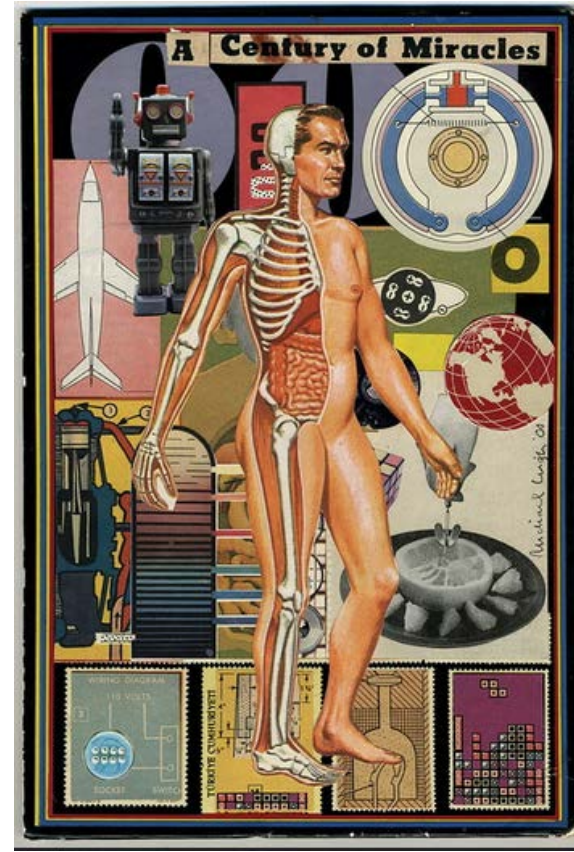
FILES IN THIS ITEM:

There are no files associated with this item.

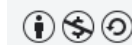
Editorial reasons

Theses including articles
(already published or not)

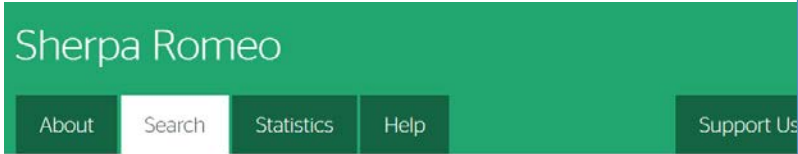
- pay attention to publishers' policies concerning the use of articles in PhD dissertations
- ask for permission through an Addendum
- choose the pre-print or the Accepted version



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



Sherpa Romeo



Search

Enter a journal title or issn, or a publisher name below:

Journal Title or ISSN

Publisher Name

You can also [browse publications by publisher](#).

IEEE Journal of Quantum Electronics

Publication Information

Title	IEEE Journal of Quantum Electronics (JQE) [English]
ISSNs	Print: 0018-9197 Electronic: 1558-1713
URL	http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/RecentIssue.jsp?punumber=3
Publishers	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers [Society Publisher]
TJ Status	Plan S Approved

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	None	Any Website, Journal Website +
Accepted Version (pathway a)	None	Institutional Repository, arXiv, TechRxiv, +2 +
Accepted Version (pathway b)	24m	Funder Designated Location +
Accepted Version (pathway c)	None	Any Website, +2 +
Submitted Version (pathway a)	None	Institutional Repository, arXiv, Funder Designated Location, +4 +
Submitted Version (pathway b)	None	Academic Social Network +

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



Bibliometrics and bibliometric indicators

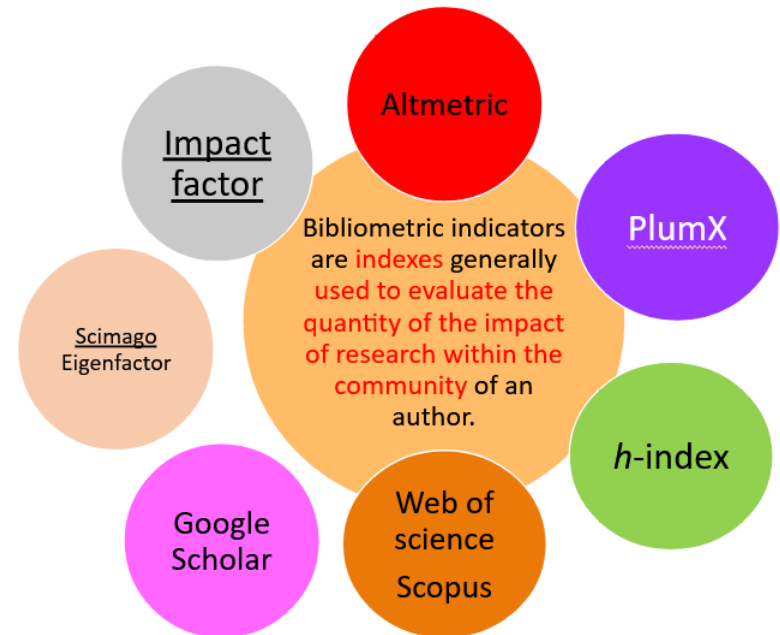
Visibility, prestige and citation impact of a journal

Before choosing a publisher or journal to submit a work for publication, it is a good idea to evaluate what opportunities for visibility in the reference scientific community that the journal offers. The more disciplinary and interdisciplinary databases that index the journal, the greater the possibility of disseminating the results of research.

The “[Impact of research](#)” section collects information on [Web of Science](#) and [Scopus](#), databases that calculate the most popular citation indexes (citation count, [Impact Factor](#), SJR, [h-index](#) and others).

It is important to verify the citation impact (Impact Factor) of the journal, as the number of citations that a publication receives is of great importance both for defining the impact potential of the research presented within it, and for the attribution of scores in the publications competitions, and the recurring [ANVUR](#) assessment exercises (e.g. VQR).

<https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/while-publishing#autotoc-item-autotoc-5>



Impact Factor

The **impact factor (IF)** is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year.

It is used to measure the importance or rank of a journal by calculating the times its articles are cited.

How Impact Factor is Calculated?

The calculation is based on a two-year period and involves dividing the number of times articles were cited by the number of articles that are citable.

The Impact Factor is used to compare different journals within a specific disciplinary field.

The [Journal of Citation Report](#) indexes more than 11,000 science and social science journals.

It is important to note that Impact Factor is a journal metric and should not be used to assess individual researchers or institutions.

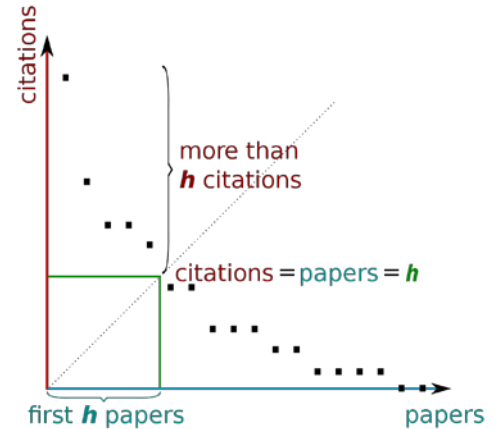


H-Index

The **h-index** quantifies an individual's scientific research output (cit. J.E. Hirsch).

It is a metric referable to the **single author** (or **groups of authors**) and is represented and can be calculated in the author profiles both in [Web of Science](#) and in [Scopus](#).

The two databases index sources that are not completely overlapping, both serial and monographic, are selected using editorial and qualitative criteria ([WoS](#), [Scopus](#)), with different methodologies and timing: **the calculation of the H-index may differ depending on the database consulted**, as well as varying over time (it is good practice to quote the date and source of the calculation).



SCImago Journal Ranking

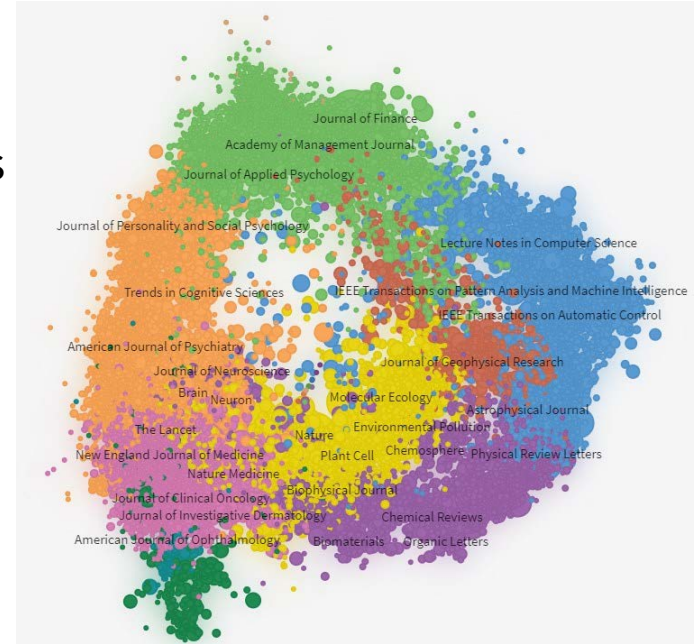
SCImago a database that can be accessed for free online, which allows you to obtain statistics on the citations of articles published in peer-reviewed journals.

Its numeric value represents the average number of weighted citations received during a selected year per document published in the journal during the previous three years

It provides statistics and compares the number of published articles and citations in each country.

Journal ranking

Country rankings





Open Access

OPEN ACCESS

Accessible

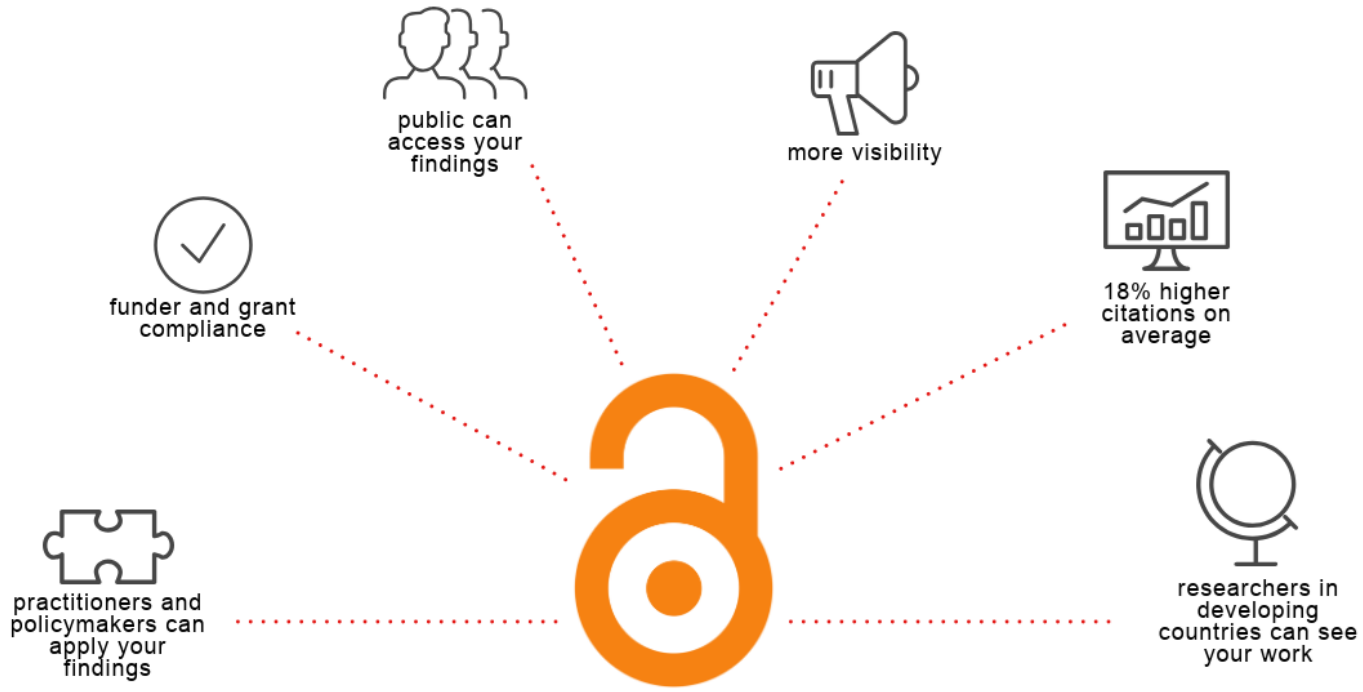
Without costs for
the reader

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



Open licenses: Creative Commons

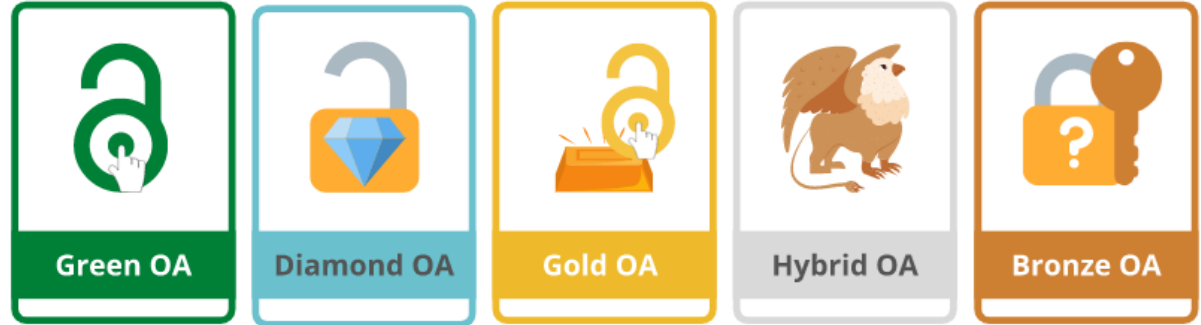
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 CC BY		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
 CC BY-SA		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
 CC BY-ND		✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
 CC BY-NC		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
 CC BY-NC-SA		✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
 CC BY-NC-ND		✓	✓	✗	✗	✓

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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>



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.

How to identify a predatory publisher

It is useful to consult the [infographic on predatory publishing](#) to evaluate better the publisher with whom to publish.

[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

HOW TO IDENTIFY PREDATORY PUBLISHERS

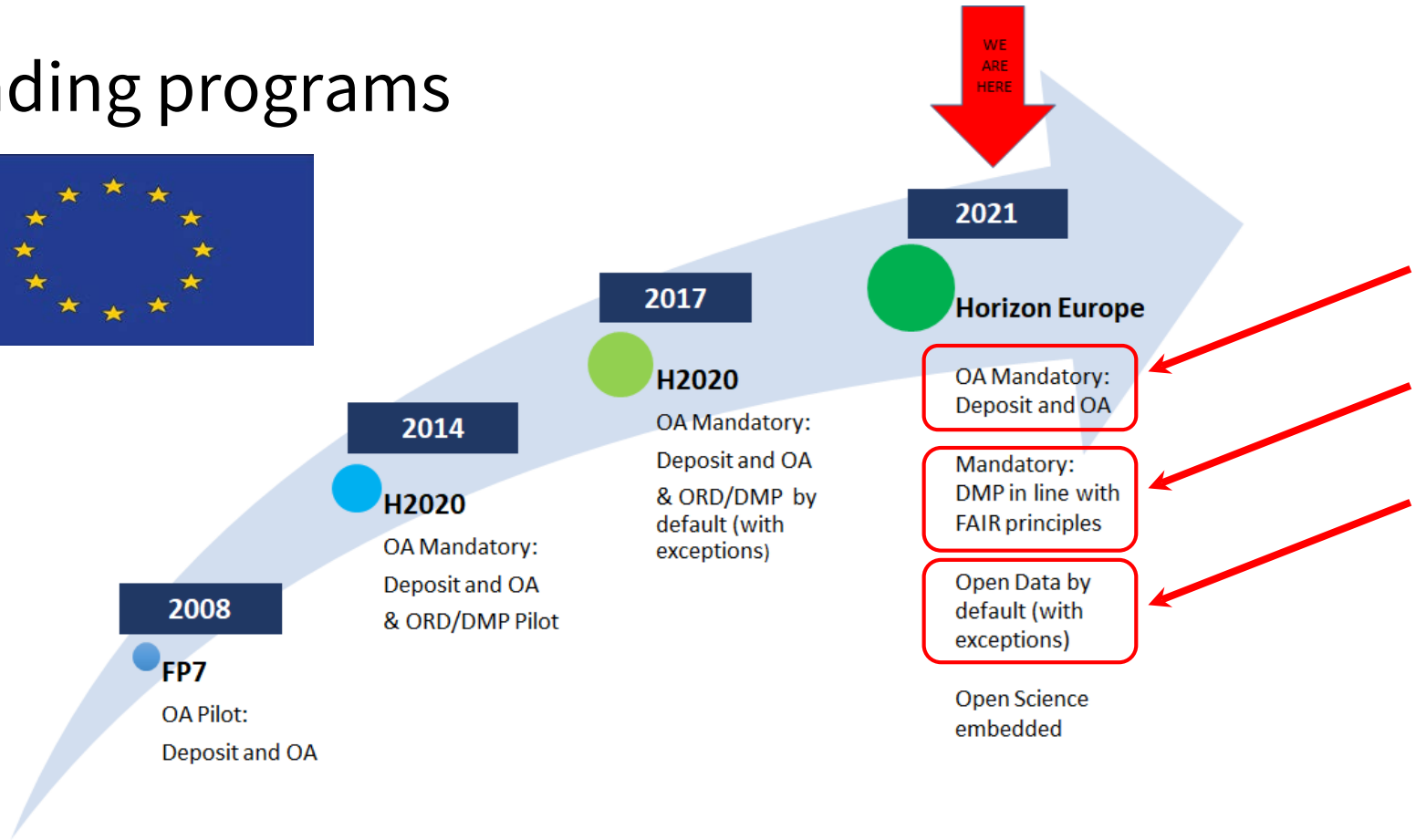
for authors and reviewers of academic works





**Who requires Open
Access?**

EU funding programs



Funders: OA Mandatory Policies

Projects funded with public funds

- **Italian Law 112/2013:** Publicly funded research (+ 50%) outputs in Scholarly Journals (18-24 month embargo, preprint, AM, VoR)
- **Plan S & cOAlition S** funders: rights retention via mandatory deposit with CC-BY licence, no embargo, AM o VoR version, Hybrid OA only under *Transformative Agreement*
- **EU Horizon Framework** ([H2020](#) / [H Europe](#) – MSCA fellowships), see Plan S & Open Res. Europe
- **ERC** [Article 29.2]: mandatory deposit 6-12 M Embargo AM o VoR version. The ERC Scientific Council recommends as disciplinary repos : [Europe PubMed Central](#) for publications in the life sciences domain and [arXiv](#) for publications in the physical and engineering sciences. Recommended repository for monographs (etc.) is the [OAPEN Library](#).
- **MUR** (ITA) SIR 2014, PRIN 2015, PRIN 2017, PRIN 2020, see Law 112/2013
- **UniPD Supporting TAleNT in ReSearch** - STARS Grants 2019, 2020, 2021

Projects funded with private funds

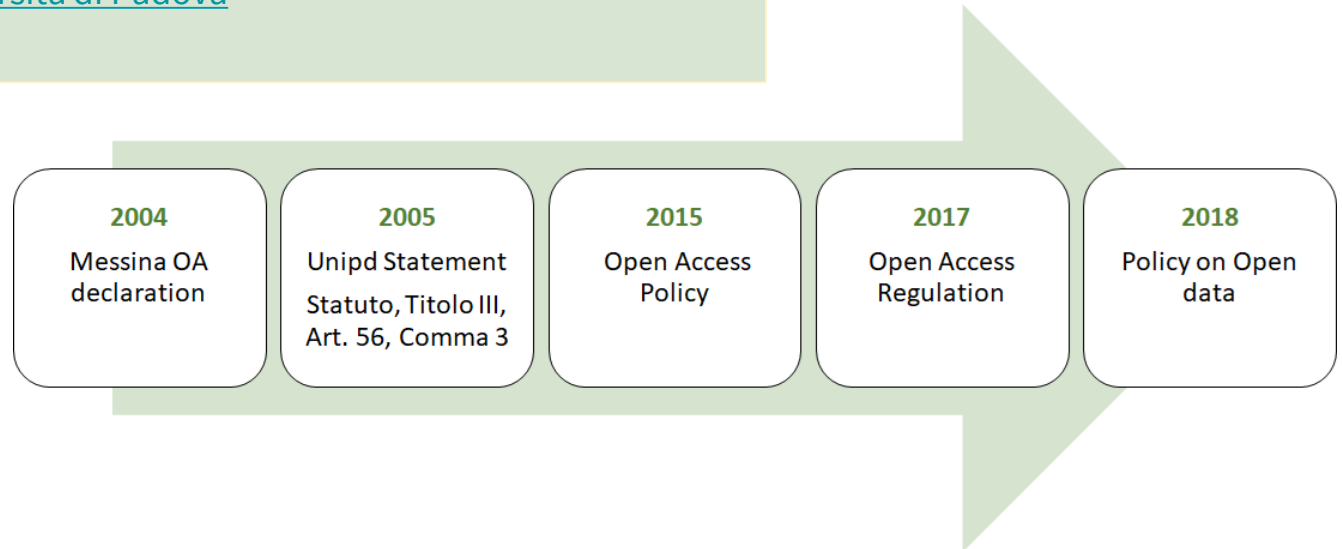
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Wikimedia Foundation
- Telethon
- ...



The journey towards Open Science at the University of Padova

UniPD promotes the free and open distribution of the University's research results, as defined in its:

- Statute [Title III, Art. 56, Paragraph 3]
- "[Policy sull'Accesso Aperto \(Open Access\) alla letteratura scientifica](#)"
- "[Regolamento per l'Accesso Aperto \(Open Access\) alla produzione scientifica dell'Università di Padova](#)"





Facilitations for authors

Facilitations for UniPd authors



Read and Publish
contracts
aka
Transformative
agreements

[https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/
biblioteca-digitale/per-chi-
pubblica/agevolazioni-per-gli-autori](https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/biblioteca-digitale/per-chi-pubblica/agevolazioni-per-gli-autori)

[https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/
en/digital-library/about-
publishing/agreements-with-
publishers](https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/agreements-with-publishers)

Read & Publish contracts

main characteristics

- they are **commercial contracts** and, just like the “classic” subscription contracts, they are negotiated between publishers and institutions that in Italy are represented by CARE-CRUI;
- **in addition to historical contents with closed access, they offer an open access publishing service;**
- they mainly apply to **hybrid journals**, but in some cases they also apply to full open access journals (Gold OA).
 - **authors no longer pay APCs (paid centrally by the institution);**
 - **authors retain the rights to their works**

How does OA Read & Publish work?

- when submitting the article, the **corresponding author** follows the instructions given by the publisher, selecting the OA option;
- **the corresponding author is identified** by the publisher as an affiliate of UniPD through these information:
 1. **Membership body**
 2. **Institutional address**
 3. ID (university network or auth-proxy);
- **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 to definitively approve the OA option.

Contracts in progress

- American Chemical Society - ACS (Hybrid OA)
- Annual Reviews (S2O)
- Cambridge University Press - CUP (Hybrid & Gold OA)
- De Gruyter (Hybrid OA)
- Emerald (Hybrid OA)
- IEEE (Hybrid & Gold OA)
- Institute of Physics - IOP (Hybrid & Gold OA)
- Lippincott (Hybrid OA)
- Royal Society of Chemistry - RSC (Hybrid OA)
- Springer (Hybrid OA)
- Wiley (Hybrid OA)

Other kinds of facilitations

Discounts on APCs

- Taylor & Francis
- SCOAP3
- MDPI

Publishers Open Access only: no OA fees

- PLOS
- Open Book Publisher

Facilitations for Authors

Thanks to specific agreements stipulated with publishers, Unipd authors who wish to publish their work in Open Access can take advantage of facilitations on the payment of APCs (Article Processing Charge).

Transformative agreements

According to the new type of agreements defined as “transformative”, only authors belonging to the institutions adhering to the specific transformation contract can publish without additional costs.

Each article managed under the agreement is defined “token” or “voucher”: the vouchers for the free publication of Open Access articles, although available in large numbers for each institution adhering to the consortium contract, are limited at the national level.

Requirements for accessing the facilitations provided for by the Transformative Agreement:

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

Transformative agreements

Requirements for accessing the facilitations provided for by the Transformative Agreements

Publishers who provide Library Helpline

- + American Chemical Society - ACS
- + Annual Reviews
- + Cambridge University Press - CUP
- + De Gruyter
- + Emerald
- + IEEE
- + Institute of Physics - IOP
- + Lippincott
- + Open Book Publisher
- + PLOS
- + Royal Society of Chemistry - RSC
- + Springer
- + Wiley

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

Sci-Hub ideas

knowledge to all

We fight inequality in knowledge access across the world. The scientific knowledge should be available for every person regardless of their income, social status, geographical location and etc.

Our mission is to remove any barrier which impeding the widest possible distribution of knowledge in human society!

no copyright

We advocate for cancellation of **intellectual property**, or copyright laws, for scientific and educational resources.

Copyright laws render the operation of most online libraries illegal. Hence many people are deprived from knowledge, while at the same time allowing rightholders to have a huge benefits from this. The copyright fosters increase of both informational and economical inequality.

open access

The **Sci-Hub** project supports **Open Access** movement in science. Research should be published in open access, i.e. be free to read.

The Open Access is a new and advanced form of scientific communication, which is going to replace outdated subscription models. We stand against unfair gain that publishers collect by creating limits to knowledge distribution.

[Unpaywall](#), [Dissemin](#) and [Open Access Button](#)

to find Green Open Access contents available in preprint, postprint, institutional / disciplinary servers ... in a legal way!



Repositories

Disciplinary archives

= databases collecting the
production of a specific
scientific community



<https://engrxiv.org/index>



<https://www.techrxiv.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

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Apollo - University of Cambridge Repository. At the top, there is a dark teal header with the University of Cambridge logo and the text "UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE". Below this, a lighter teal banner features the "DSpace Home" link, the "Apollo" logo (a lyre), and a search bar with the text "Ricerca" and "Advanced search". The main content area is white and titled "Apollo - University of Cambridge Repository". It includes a description: "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." Below the description is a grid of six featured items, each with a representative image and a label: "School of Arts and Humanities" (manuscript), "School of Clinical Medicine" (microscopic cells), "School of Technology" (circuit board), "School of the Biological Sciences" (microscopic tissue), "School of the Humanities and Social Sciences" (historical map), and "School of the Physical Sciences" (galaxy).

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) 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): homepage - info and instructions

RESEARCH PADUA ARCHIVE Home Sfoglia Search IRIS IT LOGIN

1222-2022 **80 ANNI** UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

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. Padua Research Archive utilizza la piattaforma IRIS (Institutional Research Information System) sviluppata da Cineca.

Esplora il catalogo della ricerca

Ricerca avanzata

Avviso:
Cineca informa che le attività di migrazione alla piattaforma DSpace6 per il catalogo Padua Research Archive – IRIS e l'aggiornamento delle pagine personali degli utenti sono terminate. E' possibile riprendere il caricamento di nuovi prodotti e le modifiche dei prodotti esistenti. Eventuali anomalie residue sono in corso di risoluzione.

[80 and over](#) [Adolescent](#) [Adult](#) [Aged](#) [Animals](#) [Astronomy and Astrophysics](#) [Biochemistry](#) [Cardiology and Cardiovascular Medicine](#) [Child](#) [Computer Science Applications1707](#) [Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition](#) [Condensed Matter Physics](#) [COVID-19](#) [Electrical and Electronic Engineering](#) [Female](#) [Humans](#) [Infant](#) [Italy](#) [Male](#) [Materials Science \(all\)](#) [Mechanical Engineering](#) [Medicine \(all\)](#) [Middle Aged](#) [Nuclear and High Energy Physics](#) [Oncology](#) [Physics and Astronomy \(all\)](#) [Retrospective Studies](#) [Space and Planetary Science](#) [Surgery](#) [Treatment Outcome](#) [Young Adult](#)

REFERENTI IRIS DIPARTIMENTALI

DOCUMENTI UTILI ▾

OPENACCESS@UNIPD ▾

ALLEGATI

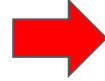
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (RM)

LINK ESTERNI UTILI ▾

Scopri

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

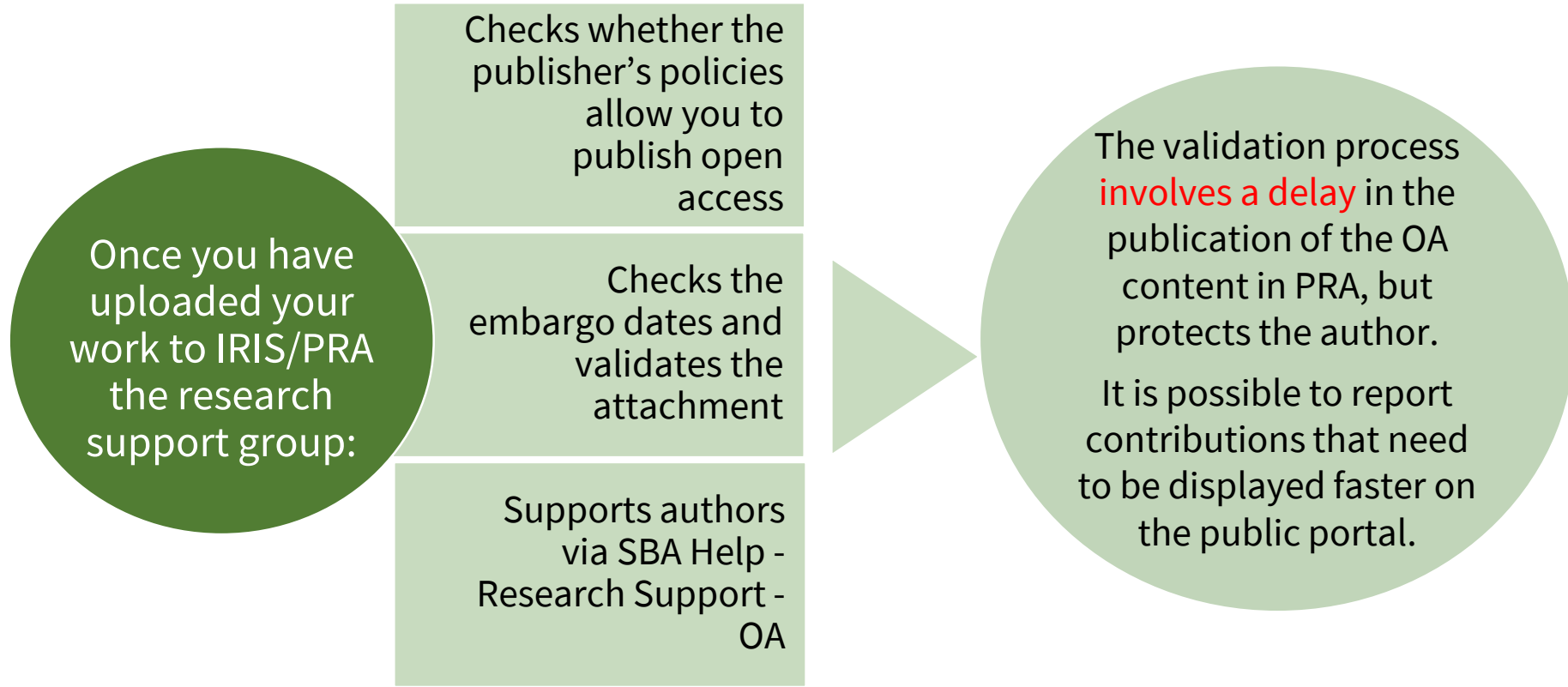
PRA (IRIS): a multipurpose archive



- 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 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*)

IRIS QUICK USER GUIDE

Padua Research Archive (PRA) as an Open Access archive: IRIS beyond Research evaluation




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 [Clicca qui per saperne di più](#)

- 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 Precedente

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 ...

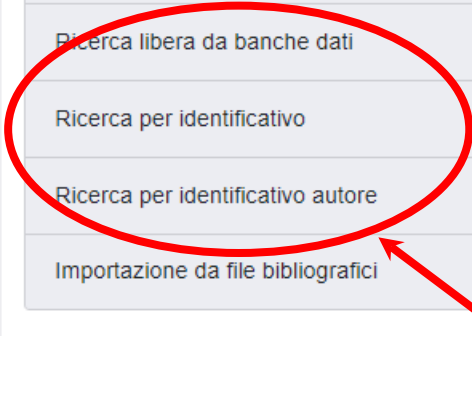
Inserimento manuale

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): Sherpa/Romeo to know publishers' policies

SCOPUS

SCOPUS. Policy dell'editore:

All Open Access documents
Hybrid Gold Open Access
All Green Open Access
Green Accepted Open Access

[Legenda](#)

UNPAYWALL

UNPAYWALL. Policy dell'editore:

la policy è: OPEN ACCESS

Database di SHERPA/RoMEO per le policy degli editori



Tutte le informazioni in SHERPA/RoMEO sono corrette al meglio delle nostre conoscenze, ma non possono essere usate per scopi legali. SHERPA non può essere ritenuta responsabile per il riutilizzo dei dati di RoMEO, o per interpretazioni alternative che derivano da queste informazioni.

Il database [SHERPA/RoMEO](#) fornisce i seguenti dati per la rivista che hai inserito.

Rivista: Continental Philosophy Review (ISSN: 1387-2842)

Editore: [Springer](#)



Pre-print dell'autore: L'autore può archiviare il pre-print (cioè pre-referaggio)



Post-print dell'autore: **Fatte salve le limitazioni di seguito,** l'autore può archiviare il post-print (cioè la bozza finale post-referaggio)



Versione dell'editore: **Fatte salve le limitazioni di seguito,** l'autore può archiviare la versione dell'editore/PDF

[Visualizza tutte le policy disponibili su SHERPA RoMEO](#)

⇨ **Permessi Pre-print dell'autore**

Può essere archiviata in:

Preprint Repository

Condizioni:

Published source must be acknowledged

Must link to publisher version with DOI

OA fee: no

⇨ **Permessi Post-print dell'autore**

Può essere archiviata in:

Institutional Repository

Condizioni:

Published source must be acknowledged

Must link to publisher version with DOI

Post-prints are subject to Springer Nature re-use terms

Licenza: Publisher's Bespoke License

Embargo: 12 months

OA fee: no

⇨ **Permessi Versione dell'editore**

Può essere archiviata in:

Any Website, Institutional Repository

Licenza: CC BY

OA fee: yes

Copyright:

- [Self-Archiving Policy](#)
- [Accepted manuscript terms of use](#)

L'editore prevede altre policy che possono consentire l'Open Access.

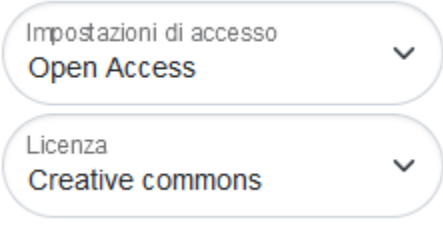
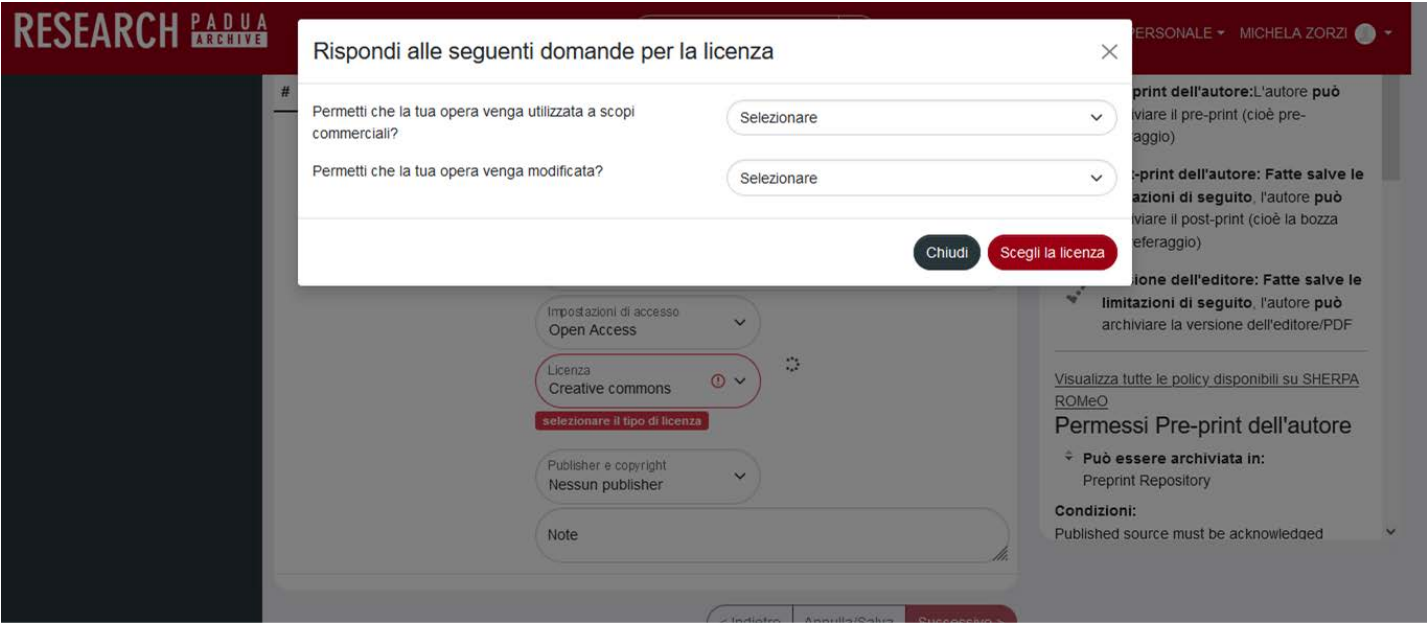
[Visualizza tutte le policy disponibili su SHERPA RoMEO per questa rivista.](#)

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 - Creative Commons Licenses



Attribuzione 4.0
Internazionale

PRA (IRIS): Embargo > Deadline

The screenshot displays the PRA (IRIS) interface for a file named "VersioneEditoriale.pdf". The interface includes a table with columns for "#", "nome del file", and "Status". The file is marked with a checkmark. To the right of the file name are several input fields: "descrizione", "Tipologia" (set to "Published (publisher's version)"), "Trasferimento sito docente" (set to "No"), "Impostazioni di accesso Embargo", "Licenza" (set to "selezione licenza"), "Publisher e copyright" (set to "Nessun publisher"), and "Note".

Annotations on the left side of the image highlight the "Impostazioni di accesso Embargo" field. A red box contains the text "Impostazioni di accesso (GG-MM-AAAA)" with a red exclamation mark icon, and a red button below it says "inserire la data di embargo".

On the right side, a calendar for "Ottobre 2022" is shown. The calendar grid has columns for days of the week (Lu, Ma, Me, Gi, Ve, Sa, Do) and rows for dates. The date "24" is highlighted in yellow, indicating the selected embargo date.

#	nome del file	Status
	VersioneEditoriale.pdf	✓

descrizione

Tipologia
Published (publisher's version)

Trasferimento sito docente
No

Impostazioni di accesso Embargo

Licenza
selezione licenza

Publisher e copyright
Nessun publisher

Note

Impostazioni di accesso (GG-MM-AAAA) ⚠

inserire la data di embargo

Ottobre 2022

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
 1. Documented refusal of one of the co-authors, if not belonging to the University
 1. Reasons for public or national security
 1. Reasons for privacy or presence of sensitive data
 1. Protection of the University's economic rights
 1. 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)	

PRA (IRIS): Adding more files

Bitstream principale	File			Operazioni
<input type="radio"/>	VersioneEditoriale.pdf Descrizione: <i>Nessuno</i> Licenza: Accesso privato - non pubblico Publisher e copyright:	Tipologia: Published (publisher's version)	Trasferimento sito docente: No Impostazioni di accesso: non disponibili	 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 Publisher e copyright:	Tipologia: Published (publisher's version)	Trasferimento sito docente: No Impostazioni di accesso: non disponibili	 Modifica  Rimuovi
<input type="radio"/>	<u>Preprint.pdf</u> Descrizione: <i>Nessuno</i> Licenza: Creative commons  Attribution 4.0 International Publisher e copyright:	Tipologia: Preprint (submitted version)	Trasferimento sito docente: Si 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?



Settore supporto
informativo
valutazione della
ricerca e qualità -
Ufficio ricerca e
Qualità
[helpdesk](#)
coda: "Catalogo Padua
Research Archive (IRIS)"

Whom should you contact when uploading documents in open access?



[Library System Helpline](#)



Tips on the management of research data

What are research data?



GIS and
spatial
data



Video



Digital copies
of images

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



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
- ...

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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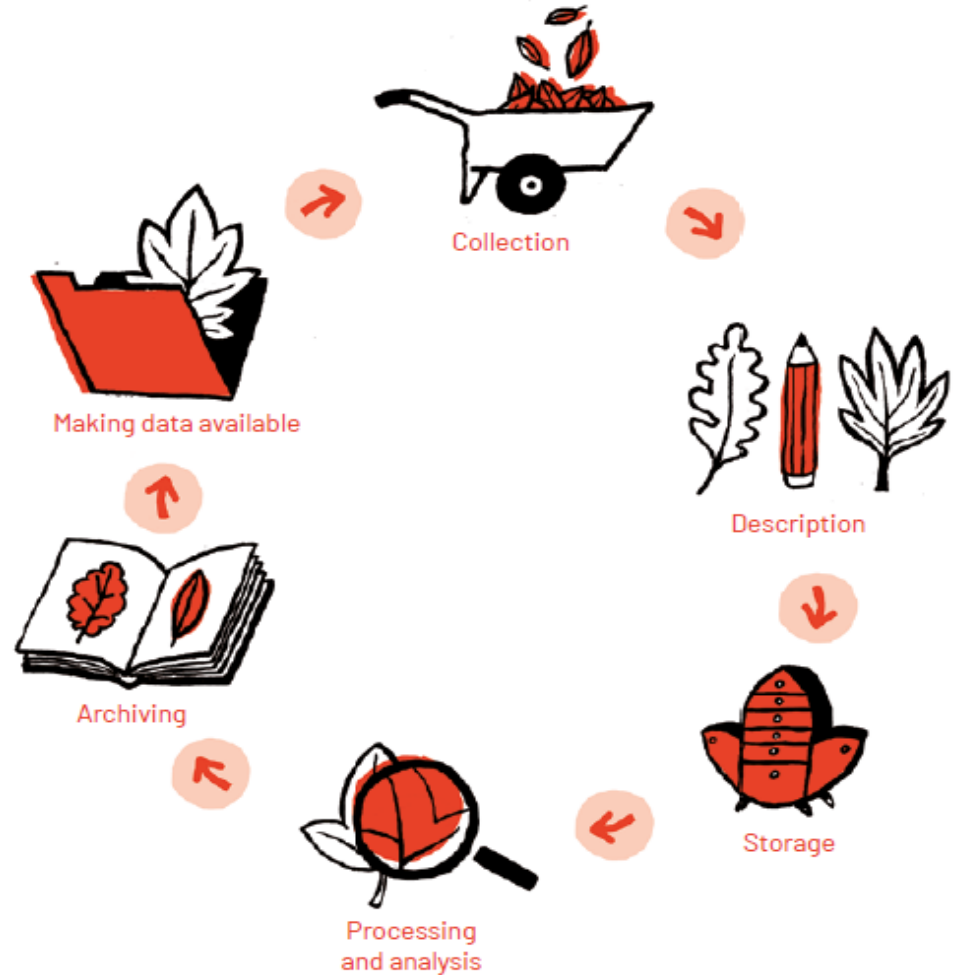
Guides for Researchers

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

Unless otherwise indicated, all materials created by OpenAIRE are licenced under CC ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE

Research data lifecycle

From: [Passport for Open Science – A Practical Guide for PhD Students](#)
Licensed under a [CC BY-SA licence](#)



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



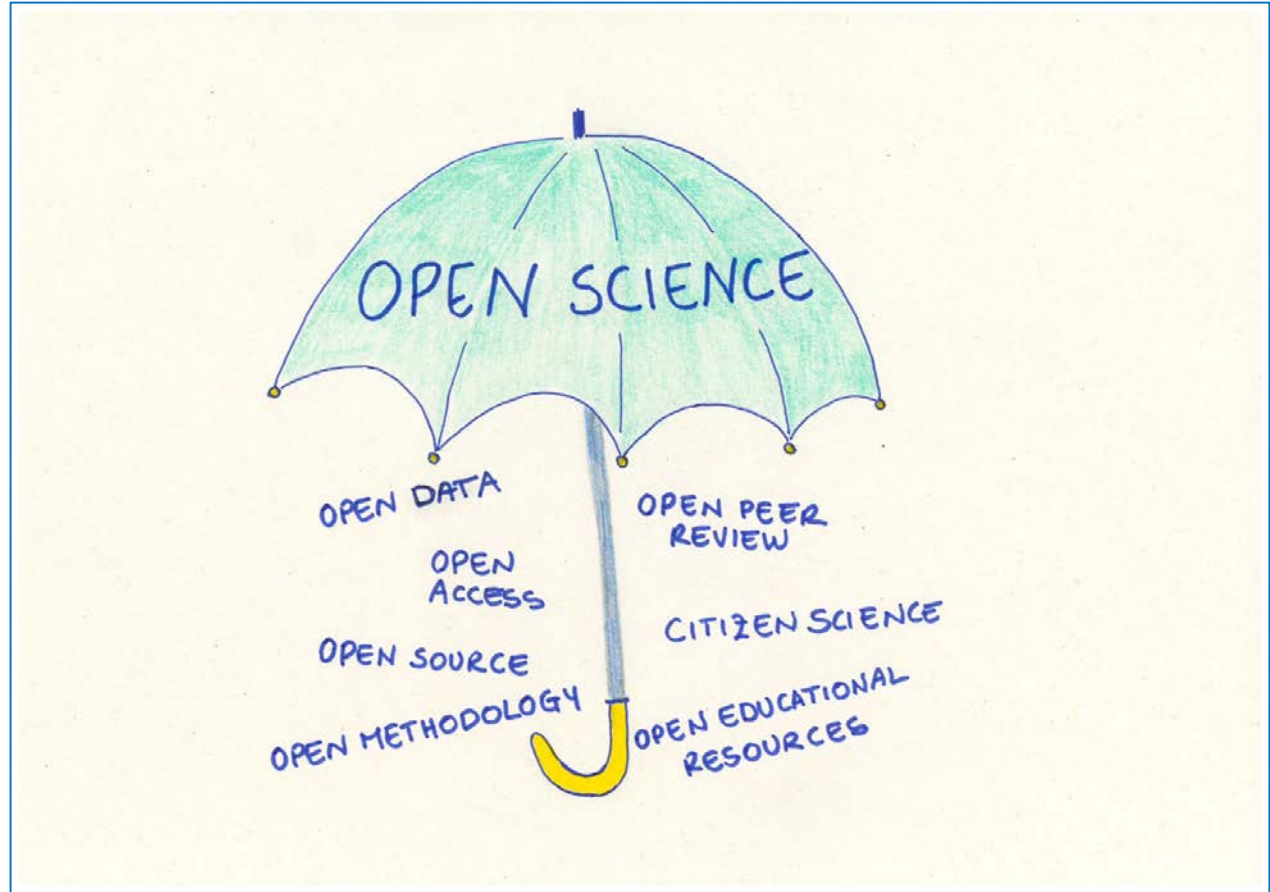
It is the philosophy of Open Access applied to data

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

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

Introduction to Open Science

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



Funding programs requiring OA: 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](#)

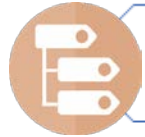
Managing research data: 7 steps



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

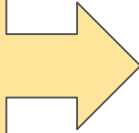


6. Organize dataset versions



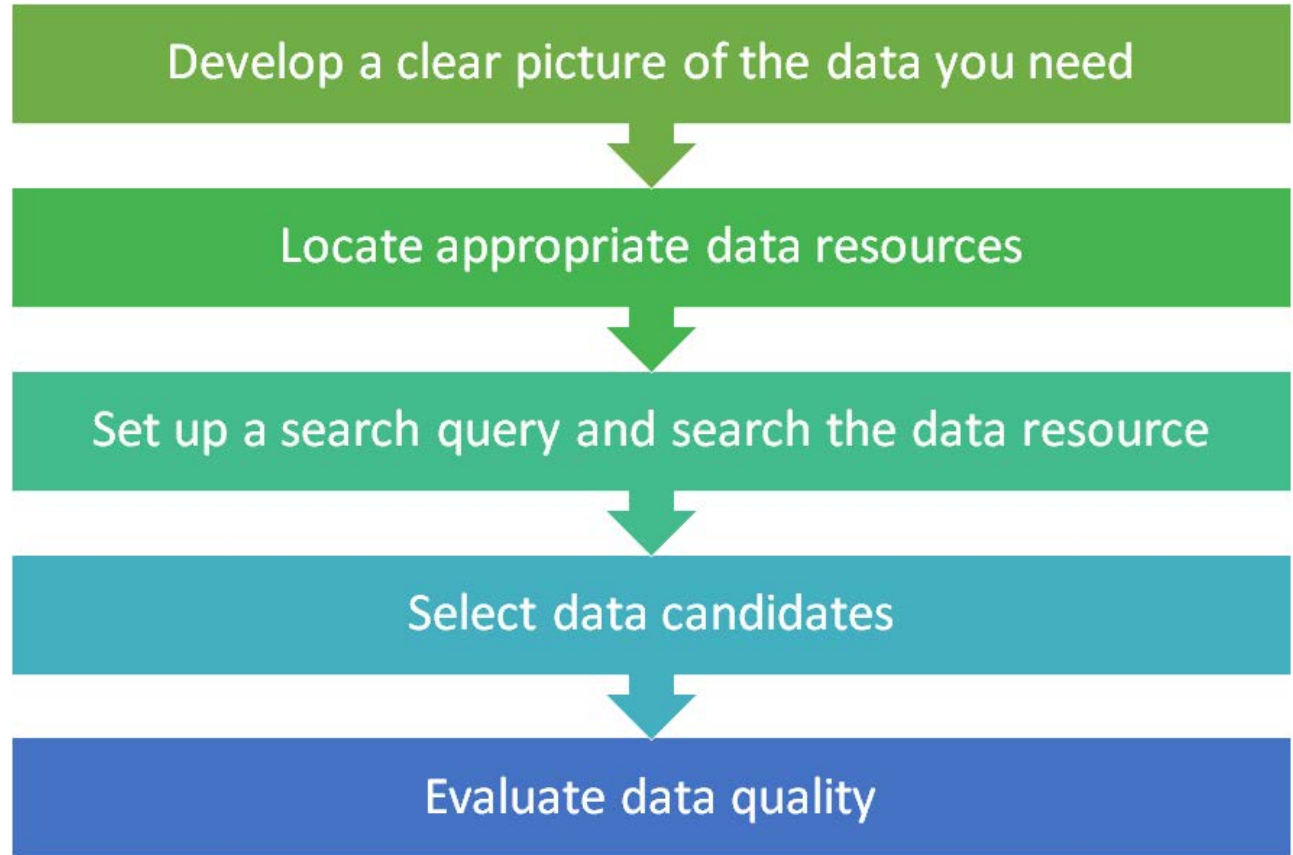
7. Storage and preservation

Tips on
[metadata standard](#)
for [different](#)
[disciplines](#)



First step: collect research data

CC BY-SA Gaelen Pinnock



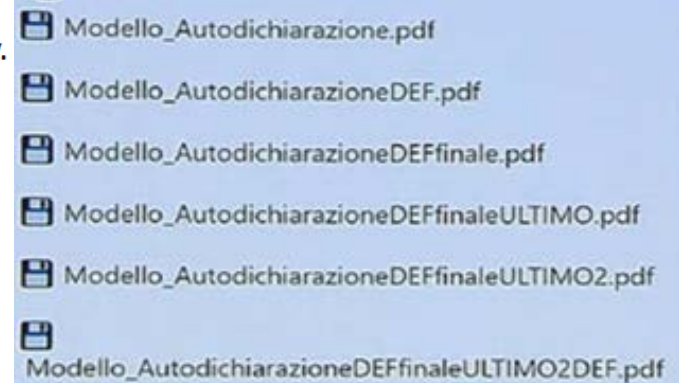
Second step: file name strategy

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

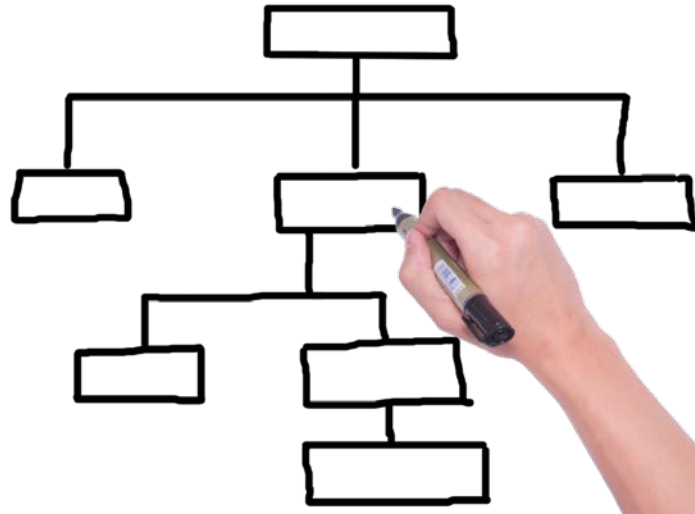
- In both quantitative and qualitative research file naming should be systematic and consistent across all files in the study
- A group of cooperating researchers should follow the same file naming strategy.



Third step: structure research data

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

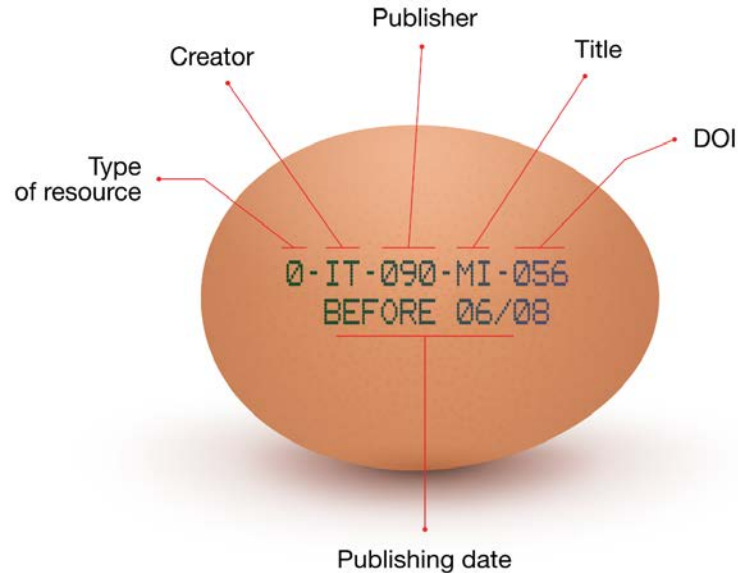
The decision on **how to organize your data files depends on the plan and organization of the study**. All material relevant to the data should be entered into the data folders, including detailed information on the data collection and data processing procedures.



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 chose **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

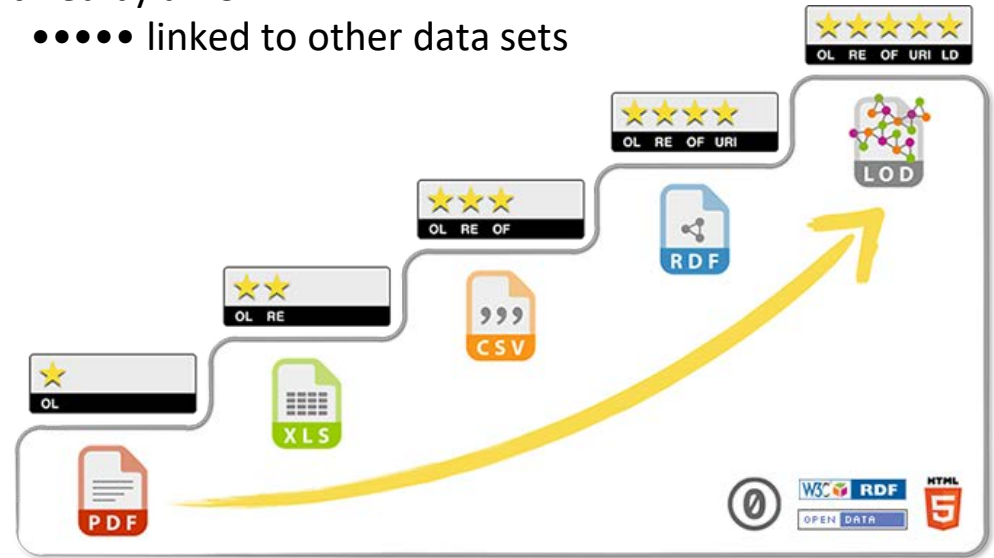
OL (On Line)
open license

OF (Open Format)

URL (Uniform Resource Identifier)

LD (Linked Data)

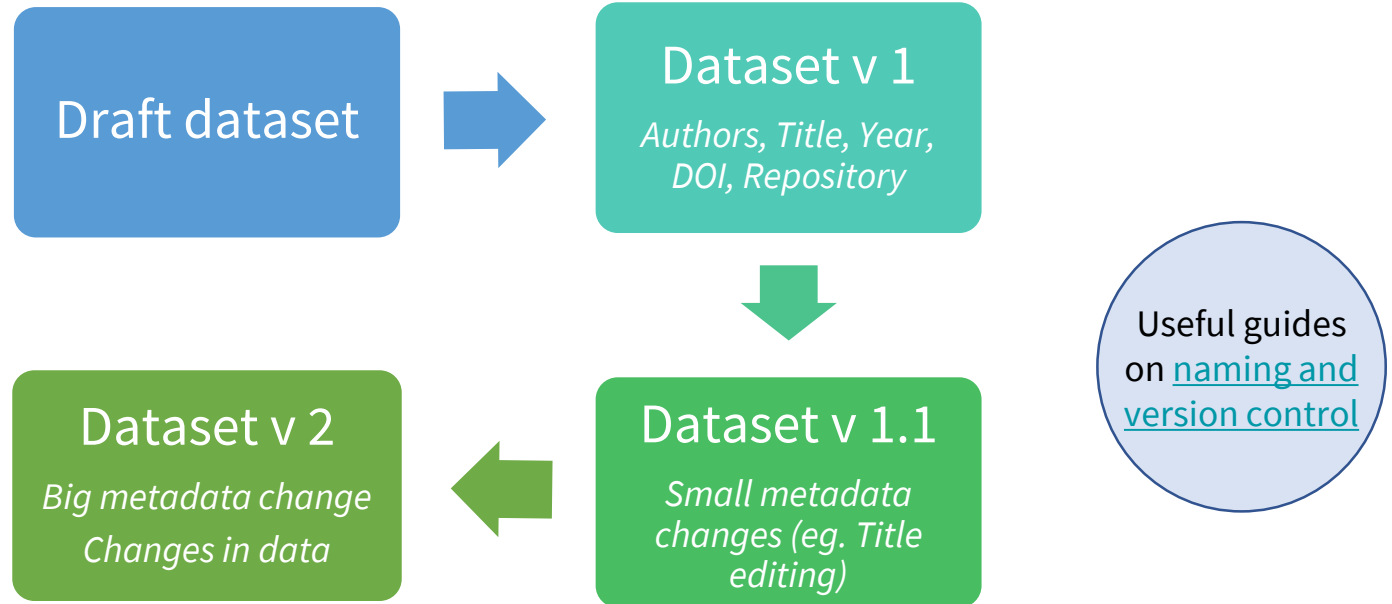
- available on the web + distributed with an RE (Readable)
- machine-readable structured data
 - encoded with non-proprietary software
- identified by an URL
 - linked to other data sets



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

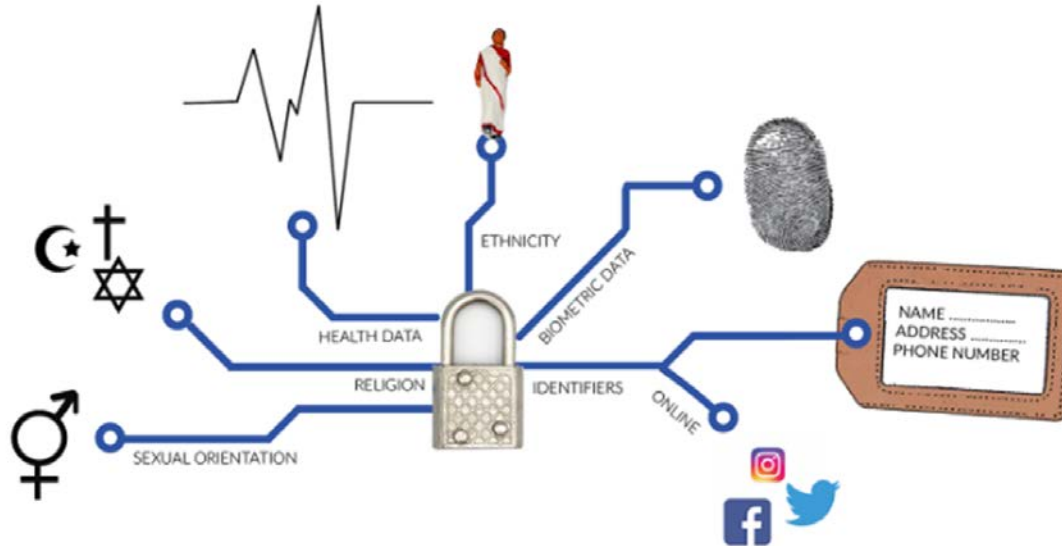
The so-called "research exemption" means that principles 2 and 5 are less stringent when applied to data collected for research projects, public interest, statistical purposes

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**

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)

- <https://elearning.unipd.it/ufficiiserviziapplicazioni/course/view.php?id=112>



DMP: two examples

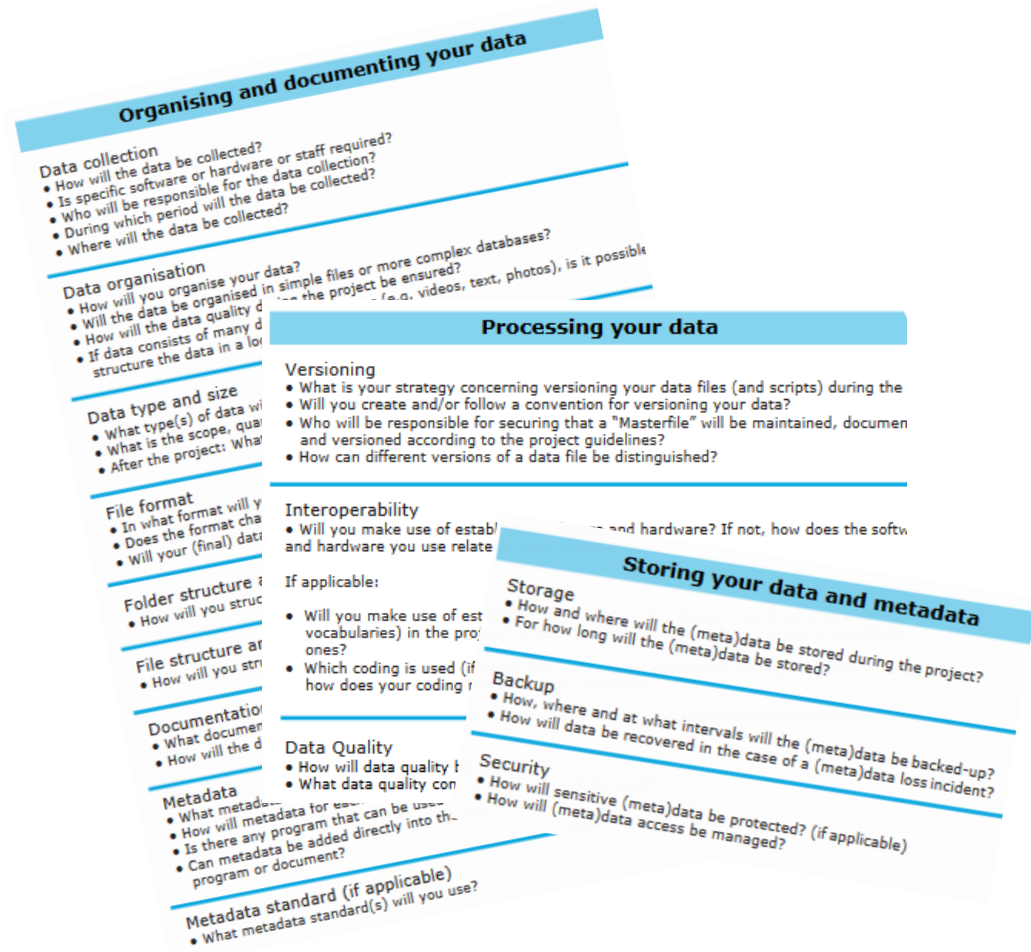
CESSDA (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives)

Link to pdf version [here](#)

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

DCC (Data Curation Centre)

Link to DMP Checklist [here](#)





Research Data Unipd

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>

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](#).

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.

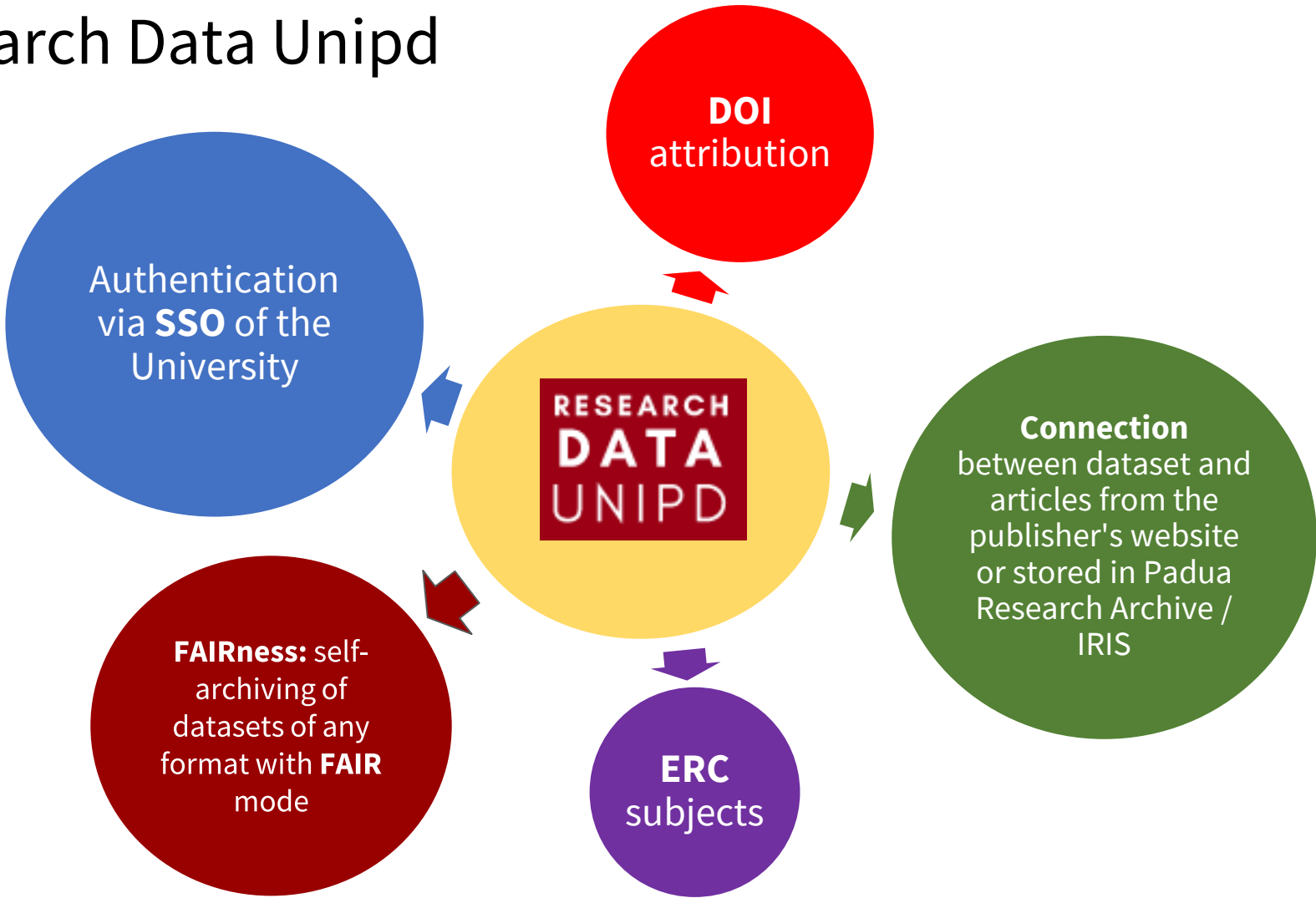
 Atom  RSS 1.0  RSS 2.0

Research Data Unipd supports [QAI 2.0](#) with a base URL of <https://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/cgi/oa12>



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

Research Data Unipd



FAIR principles

FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES

AH!



FINDABLE



ACCESIBLE

HOW DO YOU
OPEN A .XZQ FILE?

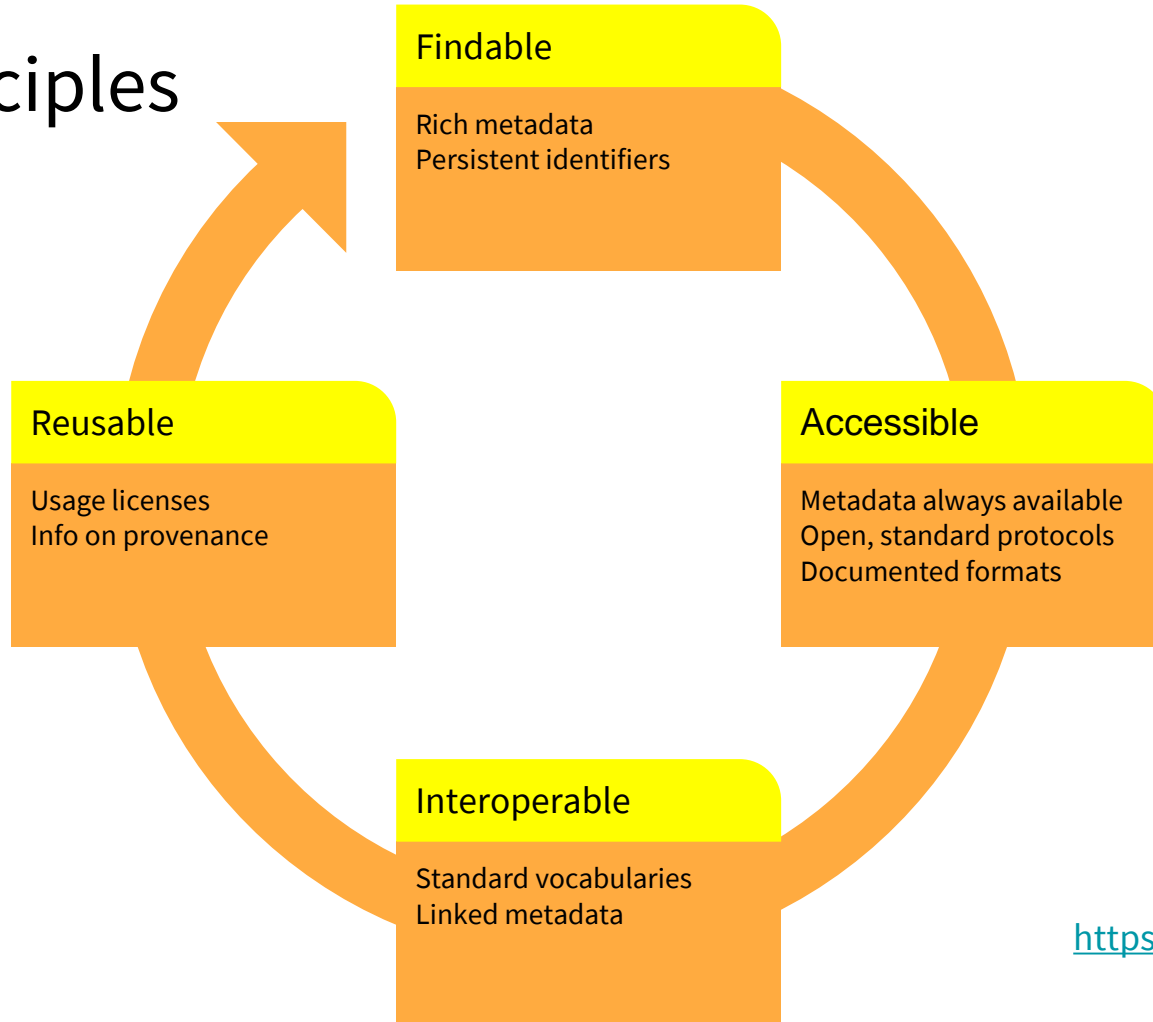


INTEROPERABLE



REUSABLE

FAIR principles



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](#)

Licenses on Data

Open Data Commons Licenses

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

<https://opendatacommons.org/index.html>

Data deposit agreement

When you deposit data in the Research Data Unipd Archive, you must agree to the conditions below. This is done by clicking the "Deposit" button in the archive, before depositing the item.

This agreement confirms that you, the depositor, have the right to submit the dataset to the repository.

This agreement ensures that the archive administrators have the right to carry out activities necessary to facilitate the long-term preservation and sharing of datasets.

By submitting your dataset for a deposit, you grant a non-exclusive licence to the University of Padua to archive, publish and disseminate any material within the dataset. The licence is non-exclusive and therefore does not prevent you from exercising any rights you might have to publish and distribute any of the datasets, in its present or future versions, elsewhere.

Retractions

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 authors 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 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](#).

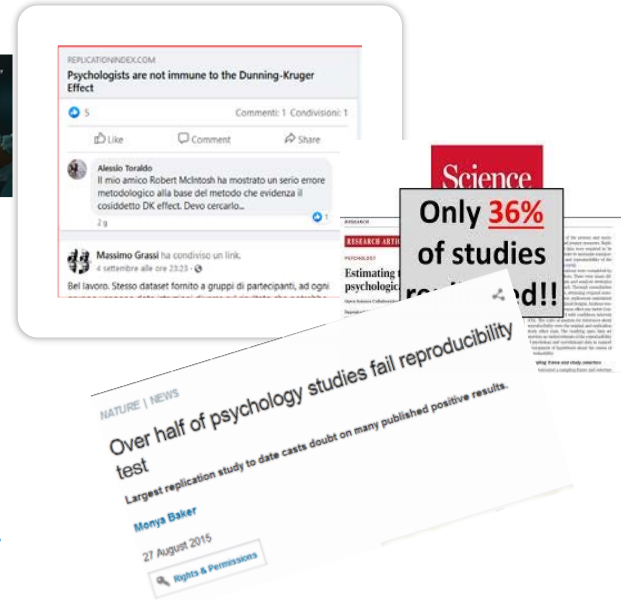


Yesterday, last author Jim Woodgett posted a note on the site saying the author who generated the figures in question could not find the original data, and since he agreed the images appeared “suspicious,” he had contacted the journal to retract the paper.

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.



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/>

Steps dominate gas evasion from a mountain headwater stream

Botter, Gianluca and Carozzani, Anna and Peruzzo, Paolo and Durighetto, Nicola (2022) *Steps dominate gas evasion from a mountain headwater stream*. [Data Collection]

- Related publications
- <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1558447...> (Organisation)
 - <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-0...> (Publisher)

Data &
article
reported
findings

nature communications



Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-35552-3>

Steps dominate gas evasion from a mountain headwater stream

Received: 14 April 2022

Gianluca Botter¹✉, Anna Carozzani¹, Paolo Peruzzo¹ & Nicola Durighetto¹

Accepted: 9 December 2022

Published online: 17 December 2022

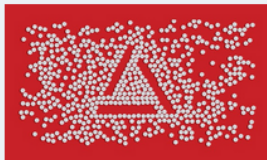
Steps are dominant morphologic traits of high-energy streams, where climatically- and biogeochemically-relevant gases are processed, transported to

Data availability

The data that support the findings of this study are openly available in Botter et al. 2022⁶¹ at <http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/id/eprint/619>, reference number 619.

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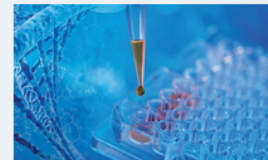
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Open methodology

= 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.

Open Notebooks

- <https://openlabnotebooks.org>
- <https://theopennotebook.com/>
- [OpenLab/Notebook](#) % Foster

- [Code Ocean](#)
- [Protocols.io](#)



Foto di [Ann H](#) da [Pexels](#)

To sum up ...

why is it important to manage research data [properly] and make them **OPEN**?



To allow the continuity of research through the use of secondary data



To increase the efficiency of research

To ensure compliance with the requirements set by funders



To support the contents of a paper and improve the peer-review



To guarantee the integrity of research and the validation of the results



To ensure greater dissemination and greater impact



Supporting authors

Science research data: manuals & tools



Open Access Scholarly
Publishers Association

[The Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association \(OASPA\)](#) is a non-profit trade association representing the interests of open access journal publishers globally in all scientific, technical and scholarly disciplines.

“S-LÉGAMI!”

[“S-légami! Open Access – Manuale d'uso per ricercatori”](#) is a freely available manual that was born in the [APRE](#) Working Group dedicated to Open Science and contains the answers to the most frequent questions and concerns of researchers on open access and open data.



[OpenAIRE](#) is a pan-European research information system, which provides services for finding, storing, linking and analysing research results from all disciplines. Its mission is to move academic communication towards openness and transparency and to facilitate innovative ways to communicate and monitor research.

Library System support services



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- Insights

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- Policy and Requirements UE
- OA Colors
- Self-archiving
- Padua Research Archive and other repositories
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- Agreements with publishers
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- After publishing
- Other services for authors

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- DMP – Data Management Plan
- Where to store datasets: Research data Unipd
- Insights

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- Journal-level metrics
- Author-level metrics
- Misleading metrics
- Author IDs
- Normalized or "weighted" metrics, quartiles and percentiles

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- Transformative agreements
- Requirements for accessing the facilitations
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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.

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Engineering libraries contacts:

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Kyle James <https://www.flickr.com/photos/jameskm03/2711755476>



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