Bibliographic resources and research tools for PHD students in Industrial Engineering

Silvia Tapparo - Biblioteca di Ingegneria - Sede di Tecnica e Gestione dei Sistemi Industriali
Michela Zorzi – Centro di Ateneo per le Biblioteche
18/01/2024
What we’ll talk about

- Scholarly publishing
- Tips on authors’ rights
- Open Access
- Who requires Open Access
- Facilitations for authors
- Repositories + Padua Research Archive (IRIS)
- PhD Dissertations
- 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

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

**AUTHOR MANUSCRIPT**
- submitted

**PREPRINT - AM**
- > peer review

**POSTPRINT - AAM**
- > edit + peer review

**UNCORRECTED/ CORRECTED PROOF**
- Version in which changes were applied as a result of peer review and was re-submitted to the publisher.
- > edit + correction

**PROOF**
- Version of Record “PUBLISHED”

**AUTHOR ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT**
- This is the version accepted for publication after it has been peer-reviewed

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

**EARLY ACCESS VoR**
- Editorial version without definitive page numbers, issue or volume. Also known as Epub, Early view, article in press, ...

Biblioteca Digitale UNiPD 2022
Authors’ rights
Intellectual Property (IP) protects different types of intellectual creations. It is usually divided into two parts:

1. Industrial property
   - Designs and models protect 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**
Moral Rights

- authorship (paternity) on unpublished works
- repentance to the integrity of the work

NON-TRANSFERABLE
Economic Rights

- publication
- reproduction
- transcription
- diffusion
- creation of derivative works
- public representation
- communication to the public

Secondary rights: rental and lending, resale
The 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"

Last amendment:
- Legge 21 settembre 2022, n. 142
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)
Many Scholarly or Academic Journals require authors to sign away their rights to their own articles!
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
Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.

Open Access without barriers and restrictions to scientific knowledge

Peter Suber (2012), Open Access, MIT Press
https://cyber.harvard.edu/hoap/Open_Access_(the_book)
"Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society"

*FOSTER consortium*
Open Access benefits

- Funder and grant compliance
- Public can access your findings
- More visibility
- 18% higher citations on average
- Researchers in developing countries can see your work
- Practitioners and policymakers can apply your findings

https://www.waikato.ac.nz/library/guidance/guides/open-access-information
Open licenses: Creative Commons
## Publishing in OA

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<th>Green OA</th>
<th>Diamond OA</th>
<th>Gold OA</th>
<th>Hybrid OA</th>
<th>Bronze OA</th>
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<tr>
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<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>PUBLISHERS’ CHOICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LICENCE</strong></td>
<td>AUTHOR or PUBLISHERS’ CHOICE</td>
<td>CREATIVE COMMONS CC BYCC BY SA</td>
<td>OPEN or CC LICENCE</td>
<td>CC LICENCE on single article</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Self-archiving in compliance with publisher’s policy</td>
<td>Full, immediate OA publishing, without Article Processing Charge - APC</td>
<td>Full, immediate OA. Author pays an APC</td>
<td>Immediate OA publish of a single article in a subscription based Journal, author pays an APC</td>
<td>Immediate free publishing, without a clearly identifiable open licensing or OA policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

https://publicdomainvectors.org/it/dominio-pubblico/
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
Who requires Open Access?
UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science

“Making science more accessible, inclusive and equitable for the benefit of all”

http://unescoblob.blob.core.windows.net/pdf/UploadCKEditor/RECOMMENDATION%20ON%20OPEN%20SCIENCE-2021-Certified.pdf
https://www.unesco.org/en/natural-sciences/open-science
EU’s Open Science Policy

The EU's open science policy

Open science is a policy priority for the European Commission and the standard method of working under its research and innovation funding programmes as it improves the quality, efficiency and responsiveness of research.

When researchers share knowledge and data as early as possible in the research process with all relevant actors it helps diffuse the latest knowledge.

And when partners from across academia, industry, public authorities and citizen groups are invited to participate in the research and innovation process, creativity and trust in science increases.

That is why the Commission requires beneficiaries of research and innovation funding to make their publications available in open access and make their data as open as possible and as closed as necessary. It recognises and rewards the participation of citizens and end users.

Implementation of Ministerial Decree no. 268 of 28 February 2022

Piano Nazionale della Scienza Aperta (PNSA), 15/06/2022

https://www.mur.gov.it/sites/default/files/2022-06/Piano_Nazionale_per_la_Scienza_Aperta.pdf
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
Who requires Open Access?
Projects funded with public funds

- **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](https://pubmedcentral.nih.gov) for publications in the life sciences domain and [arXiv](https://arxiv.org) for publications in the physical and engineering sciences. Recommended repository for monographs (etc.) is the [OAPEN Library](https://www.oapen-library.org).

- **Plan S & cOAlition S** funders: rights retention via mandatory deposit with CC-BY licence, no embargo, AM o VoR version, Hybrid OA only until 01.01.2025

- **MUR** (ITA) SIR 2014, PRIN 2015, PRIN 2017, PRIN 2020, see Law 112/2013; [PNRR](https://www.mur.it)

- **UniPd Supporting TAalent in ReSearch** - STARS Grants 2019, 2020, 2021
Who requires Open Access?
Projects funded with private funds

- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Wikimedia Foundation
- Wellcome
- Templeton World Charity Foundation
- Telethon
- …
Who requires Open Access?

Laws & Policies

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

**UniPd** promotes the free and open distribution of the University’s research results, as defined in:

- the Statute [Title III, Art. 56, Paragraph 3]
- the “Policy sull’Accesso Aperto (Open Access) alla letteratura scientifica”
- the “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

How does OA Read & Publish work?

- authors don’t pay for APCs (paid centrally by the institution);
- authors retain the rights to their works;
- when submitting the article, the **corresponding author** must:
  - select the OA option;
  - identify him/herself as an affiliate of UniPD through:
    1. University + Department
    2. Institutional address
    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 definitively approve the OA option.
Contracts in progress

- American Chemical Society - ACS (Hybrid OA) renewal in progress
- American Institute of Physics - AIP (Hybrid OA)
- Association for Computing Machinery - ACM (Hybrid & Gold OA)
- BioMed Central - BMC (Gold OA)
- Cambridge University Press - CUP (Hybrid & Gold OA)
- De Gruyter (Hybrid OA & flipped J.)
- Elsevier (Hybrid & Gold OA)
- Emerald (Hybrid OA & flipped J.)
- Frontiers (Gold OA) negotiation in progress
- IEEE (Hybrid & Gold OA)
- Institute of Physics - IOP (Hybrid & Gold OA)
- Karger (Gold OA, Hybrid OA, S2O)
- Lippincott (Hybrid OA) negotiation in progress
- Royal Society of Chemistry - RSC (Hybrid OA)
- Plos (Gold OA)
- Springer (Hybrid OA & flipped J.)
- Wiley (Hybrid OA & flipped J.) renewal in progress
Other kinds of facilitations

Discounts on APCs
- Taylor & Francis (-10%)
- SCOAP3 (-100%)
- MDPI (-10%)

Publishers fully Open Access: 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 Agreements

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

Repositories
Publishing in OA

https://www.waikato.ac.nz/library/guidanceguides/open-access-information
Sherpa Romeo

Disciplinary archives

= databases collecting the production of a specific scientific community
Interdisciplinary archives: Zenodo

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

https://zenodo.org/
## Institutional Repositories vs. Academia.edu or ResearchGate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Open access repositories</th>
<th>Academia.edu</th>
<th>ResearchGate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supports export or harvesting</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-term preservation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sends you lots of e-mails (by default)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wants your address book</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulfills requirements of Unipd’s OA policies</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Institutional Repositories vs. Academia.edu or ResearchGate

Michela Zorzi 🖊 Did you write "Boston snow"?

ACADEMIA

Michela, is this publication yours? Help us keep your profile up to date.

Boston snow
Michela Zorzi
2019

Add to Profile ✅ This Is Not Me

Adding this paper will upload it to Academia.edu.
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

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)

PRA-IRIS QUICK USER GUIDE
Once you have uploaded your work to IRIS/PRA the research support group:

- Checks whether the publisher’s policies allow you to publish open access
- Checks the embargo dates and validates the attachment
- Supports authors via SBA Help - Research Support - OA

The validation process involves a delay in the publication of the OA content in PRA, but protects the author. It is possible to report contributions that need to be displayed faster on the public portal.
Modifica elemento

Attenzione, il tuo profilo utente non risulta associato ad un identificativo ORCID oppure non hai ancora autorizzato IRIS ad operare sul tuo profilo ORCID.

Di seguito trovi alcune informazioni sul progetto ORCID

Cosa è ORCID

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

Perché utilizzare ORCID

Come fare per ottenere un ORCID

Ho già un ORCID, come posso associarlo

AVVERTENZE sul trasferimento di dati personali verso la piattaforma ORCID

Altre domande
PRA (IRIS): authors’ ID

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

https://orcid.org/
PRA (IRIS): new submission
PRA (IRIS): new submission

<table>
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<th>Modulo di ricerca</th>
<th>Risultati</th>
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**Inserimento manuale**

- Seleziona la tipologia del documento:
- 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

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.
PRA (IRIS): versions of documents
PRA (IRIS): access options

VersioneEditoriale.pdf

**Status**

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
PRA (IRIS): licenses
PRA (IRIS): Open Access - Creative Commons Licenses
PRA (IRIS): Embargo > Deadline
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
**PRA (IRIS): Adding more files**

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<tr>
<th>Bitstream principale</th>
<th>File</th>
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<td>Impostazioni di accesso:</td>
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N.B: si prega di caricare il contratto di edizione se disponibile.
# PRA (IRIS): Adding more files

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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
  - email: catalogo.pubblicazioni@unipd.it

- **Whom should you contact when uploading documents in open access?**
  - Library System Helpline
PhD Theses
ART. 33.2: La domanda di ammissione all’esame finale deve essere corredata: a) da un esemplare della tesi in formato digitale per il deposito presso l’archivio dell’Ateneo che ne garantisce la conservazione e la pubblica consultabilità. Lo stesso deposito è funzionale anche ai fini di adempiere all’obbligo di deposito della tesi presso le biblioteche nazionali di Roma e Firenze. In caso di richiesta di revisioni da parte dei valutatori la tesi definitiva deve essere depositata secondo i tempi e le modalità annualmente stabilite dall’Ateneo.

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

[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 motivazione\(^1\) (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
Gentilissimi,

Mi chiamo ____________, sono una dottandina 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:


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 [reddito], dottoranda del XXXVI ciclo in Brain, Mind & Computer Science.
Scivo perché 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
  10.3390/brainsci11020171. PMID: 33572998; PMCID: PMC7911052.

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

Rigraziaovvi anticipatamente per la cortese attenzione

porgo distinti saluti

[reddito]
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-[
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

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

All CC attributions should have the same basic information:

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

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*

**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*

**Experimental**
Collected from lab equipment
Ex: gene sequences, magnetic fields, chromatograms
*Often reproducible but can be expensive*

https://libguides.macalester.edu/c.php?g=527786&p=3608643
## Data Types

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

[Link](https://www.slideshare.net/jezcope/university-of-bath-research-data-management-training-for-researchers)  
License: [CC Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raw data</th>
<th>Original data, collected or created; often not reproducible or reproducible only at a high cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processed data</td>
<td>Subjected to an initial intervention (e.g. digitized, compressed, selected, validated, anonymized...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyzed data</td>
<td>Already processed, interpreted, analyzed; presented in various ways (texts, tables, graphs...)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research lifecycle
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
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.

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.
Publishers policies on data
Elsevier


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.

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.

https://www.elsevier.com/authors/tools-and-resources/research-data
Publishers policies on data

Research Reproducibility

Make your article more transparent, useful, and trustworthy by embracing research reproducibility—the documentation of research in sufficient detail so that an independent researcher could follow your outlined steps, complete the same work, and obtain the same results. Publishing reproducible research enables others to understand, learn from, and build upon your work more efficiently.

Key areas for improving the reproducibility of your article include: providing a detailed description of your research methodology, sharing your data in an online data repository, and uploading your code to an online code repository.

Data Sharing and Reproducibility

The IEEE promotes the sharing of data and code to help with scientific reproducibility. To make it convenient to share data and code of an article, IEEE offers author tools such as IEEE DataPort and Code Ocean. Learn more in the IEEE Author Center.

Sharing Data

Improve the discoverability of your data by hosting it in an easily accessible repository such as

IEEE also recommends figshare, Zenodo, and Dryad as alternative data repositories.
Reproducibility vs. Replicability

**Open Methods**

- **Reproducible**: A result is reproducible when the *same analysis* steps performed on the *same dataset* consistently produces the *same answer*.
- **Replicable**: A result is replicable when the *same analysis* performed on *different datasets* produces qualitatively similar answers.
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.

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 retracted 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 SB and C has been submitted and approved.

The PubPeer exchange is over a pair of figures in the 1999 paper, “Regulation of the protein leucine activity of 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/
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

1. Develop a clear picture of the data you need
2. Locate appropriate data resources
3. Set up a search query and search the data resource
4. Select data candidates
5. Evaluate data quality

Second step: file name strategy

A file name is a principal identifier of a file

- File name should help to identify the **content** of the file
- Good file names provide useful clues to the **status** and **version** of a file, **uniquely identify** a file and **help in classifying and sorting** files

File naming strategy should be consistent in time and among different people

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

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

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

When preparing to collect research data, you should choose open, well-documented and non-proprietary formats wherever possible. The choice of format will vary depending on how you plan to analyze, store and share your data.

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

Guides on formats

Recommended formats
Open data: a five-stars rating system

OL (On Line)
• available on the web + distributed with an open license

RE (Readable)
•• machine-readable structured data

OF (Open Format)
••• encoded with non-proprietary software

URL (Uniform Resource Identifier)
•••• identified by an URL

LD (Linked Data)
••••• 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.


Useful guides on [naming and version control](http://guides.dataverse.org/en/latest/user/dataset-management.html)
Seventh step: storage and preservation

Data **storage** in safe archives adhering to relevant standards.

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

- **Open, non-proprietary, well documented formats**
- **Regular backup**
- **Checkup of integrity of files**
- **Multiple and different storage media**
- **Copy or migration of files**
- **Track changes in metadata and files (versioning)**

Checklist for **storage** and **preservation**
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)

**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**

*Information on research integrity and research ethics*
### DMP = Data Management Plan

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What kind of data are generated</td>
<td>How will ethical issues be handled</td>
<td>How are the data stored?</td>
<td>How and where will the data be shared?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How will data be generated</td>
<td>How are the data accessed</td>
<td>Are there back up systems</td>
<td>How are sensitive data protected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What metadata are needed</td>
<td>Are there copyright issues</td>
<td>How are data safely preserved</td>
<td>How can data be accessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Are there sensitive data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What about intellectual property rights</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


© Universität Zürich
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DCC = Digital Curation Centre</strong></th>
<th><strong>DMP Online</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMP templates according to funders' specific requirements</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.dcc.ac.uk/dmponline">https://www.dcc.ac.uk/dmponline</a></td>
<td><a href="https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/public_templates">https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk/public_templates</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Data Stewardship Wizard</strong></th>
<th><strong>Science Europe</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMP which can be exported using selected template and format, including machine-actionable ones</td>
<td>Research Data Management Guidance and Templates for DMPs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Horizon Europe</strong></th>
<th><strong>Tools for researchers</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding &amp; tender opportunities &gt; Project reporting templates &gt; Data management plan (HE)</td>
<td>UniPD Ufficio Ricerca Internazionale: strumenti per la progettazione e il proposal writing (with SSO)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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](#)
Where to store Research Data
Trustworthy Digital Repositories (TDRs)

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


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

www.fairsfair.eu
researchdata.cab.unipd.it
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.

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

Research Data Unipd is indexed in:

- eOSSC
- OpenAIRE
- COAR
- re3data.org
- openDOAR
- FAIRsharing.org
Research Data Unipd

Authentication via SSO of the University

FAIRness: self-archiving of datasets of any format with FAIR mode (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable)

DOI attribution

Connection between dataset and articles from the publisher's website or stored in Padua Research Archive / IRIS

ERC subjects
Which Data?

**Project Data**
- All data used or generated during the activity of research

**Underlying Data**
- All data that validate the results described in a publication

**Supplementary Material**
- All information that complete a publication (they might include data)
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 license.

Re-using data

We encourage researchers to use licenses on their datasets to promote the reuse of the research data. The license 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
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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PDDL</td>
<td>Public domain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODC-by</td>
<td>Attribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODbL</td>
<td>Attribution &amp; share-alike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[https://opendatacommons.org/index.html](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.
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... (Organization)
- https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-0... (Publisher)

Data availability
The data that support the findings of this study are openly available in Botter et al. 2022 at http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/id/eprint/619, reference number 619.
Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society

FOSTER consortium
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
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 ensure compliance with the requirements set by funders

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

To increase the efficiency of research

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

To ensure greater dissemination and greater impact
Supporting authors
In the section “About publishing” of the Library System web portal, researchers will find information on Open Access, on publishing, and on the management of data.
Library System support services

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

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

Engineering libraries contacts:

biblio.inge@unipd.it

Kyle James https://www.flickr.com/photos/jameskm03/2711755476
Satisfaction survey

http://www.cab.unipd.it/corsi-sba-questionario

Username:  30471
No password required

The collected information will be used only for statistical purposes in order to improve the quality of the courses for library users.
We appreciate your cooperation and help!
Engineering Libraries
OA Support Group of the UniPd Library System

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