

OPEN SCIENCE E OPEN ACCESS 2-L'ALTERNATIVA OPEN



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 @egiglia



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In questo modulo impareremo:

1. Open Science è solo la scienza, fatta bene
2. come potete aprire tutti i passi del ciclo della ricerca

Question: I agree with Alessandra :) and it was really helpful to have in mind there is an alternative way that give us the chance of being treated with dignity and truly focus on the essence of our work

Take home message by
Petra, PhD, May 2020

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

- C'è una comunità lì fuori che vi sostiene (soprattutto giovani ricercatori)
- potete fare un passo alla volta...
- ...ma fatelo, provateci!...

...un po' di ispirazione...

The best thing about **Internet** is that it's **open**. In every field **it let us share and innovate**.

In science, **OPENNESS IS ESSENTIAL**.

Open science doesn't mean ignoring economic reality.

Of course **we need business models to be sustainable**. But that **doesn't mean we have to carry on doing things the way they have always been done**.

So, wherever you sit in the value chain, whether you're a researcher or an investor or a policy maker, my message is clear:

let's invest in collaborative tools that let us progress...

Let's tear down the walls that keep learning sealed off.

And let's make science open.



Open Science



'Open Science' stands for the transition to a new, more open and participatory way of conducting, publishing and evaluating scholarly research. Central to this concept is the goal of increasing cooperation and transparency in all research stages. This is achieved, among other ways, by sharing research data, publications, tools and results as early and open as possible.

Qeios

Open Access | Lic. Info | Cite

<https://doi.org/10.32388/838962>

Open Science

Open Science leads to more robust scientific results, to more efficient research and (faster) access to scientific results for everyone. This results in turn in greater societal and economic impact.

<https://www.accelerateopenscience.nl/what-is-open-science/>

What is Open Science? It is endeavoring to preserve the rights of others to reach independent conclusions about your data and work.

Traduci il Tweet

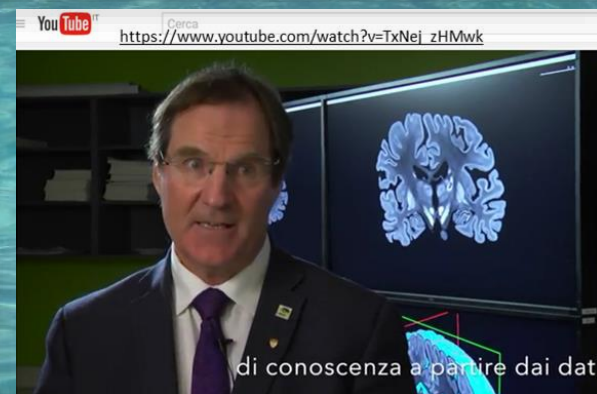
21:47 - 5 dic 2017

Open Science Depends on Open Minds



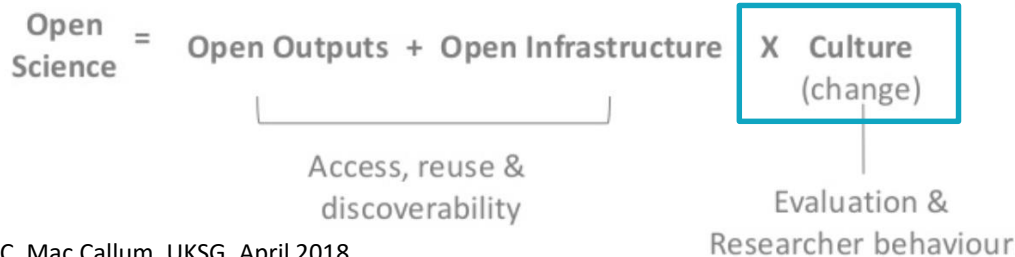
Neelie Kroes

Iscriviti 851



sci Open Science @openscience · 5 h

"Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end." - @biocrusoe #openscience



sci Open Science @openscience · 19/09/2019



#OpenScience is science by anyone, and for everyone.

Open Science

Jon Tennant ✓

107.241 Tweet

Following

[Open] Science is a Human Right

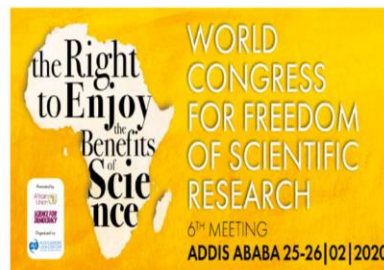
Article 27

- 1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to **share in scientific advancement and its benefits**.
 - 2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.
- 1) Toda persona tiene derecho a participar libremente en la vida cultural de la comunidad, a gozar de las artes y a participar en el **progreso científico y en los beneficios que de él resulten**.
 - 2) Toda persona tiene derecho a la protección de los intereses morales y materiales que le correspondan por razón de las producciones científicas, literarias o artísticas de que sea autora.

<https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

Sept. 21, 2019

@protohedgehog



17 February 2020

Science/African Union: A World Congress in Addis Ababa on 25/26 February to affirm "the right to science globally"

Open Science



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Open Science

Research Data Management

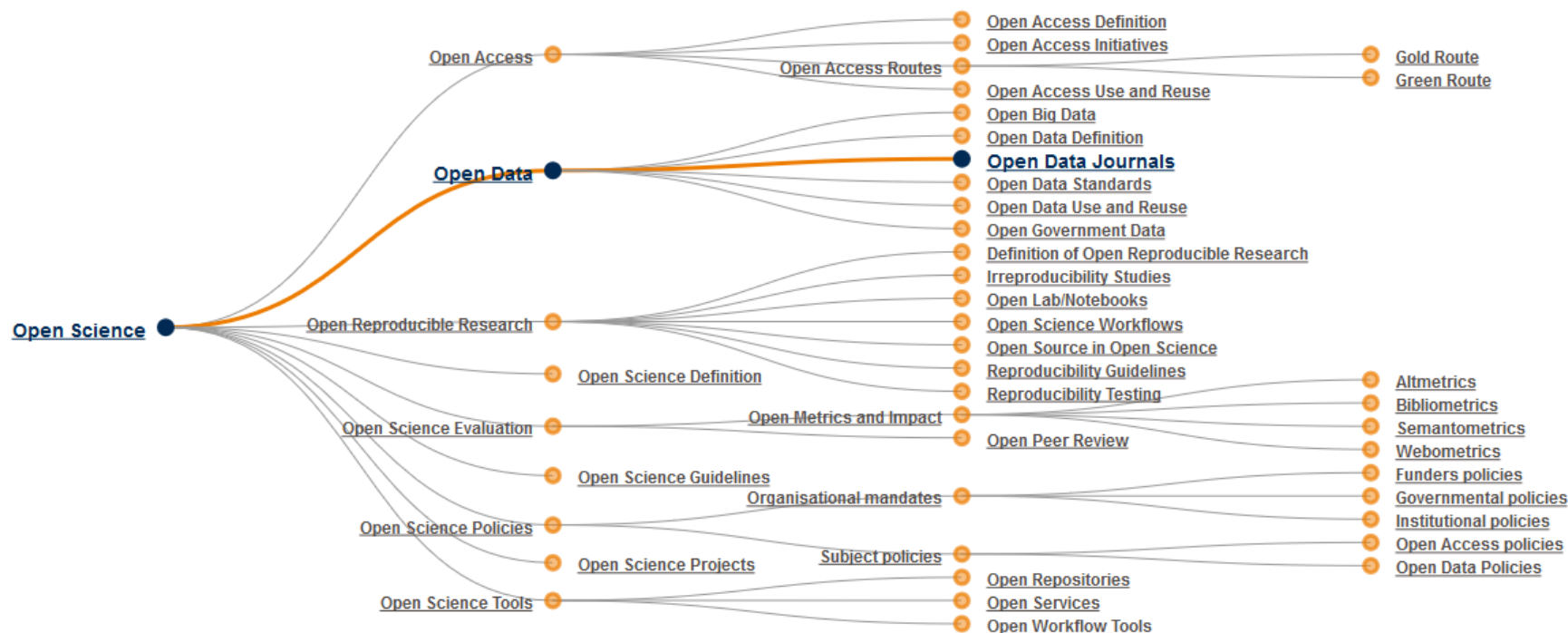
Legal Issues

Text And Data Mining

TDM Methods

Research Workflow

RRI



Open Science

**OPEN SCIENCE:
JUST
SCIENCE
DONE RIGHT**

Principles

Scholarship

Clip st

Transparency

Accountability

Inclusivity

Responsibility

Community &
Collaboration

Visibility

Rigour

Equality

Public good



Jon Tennant ✓
@Protohedgehog

Following

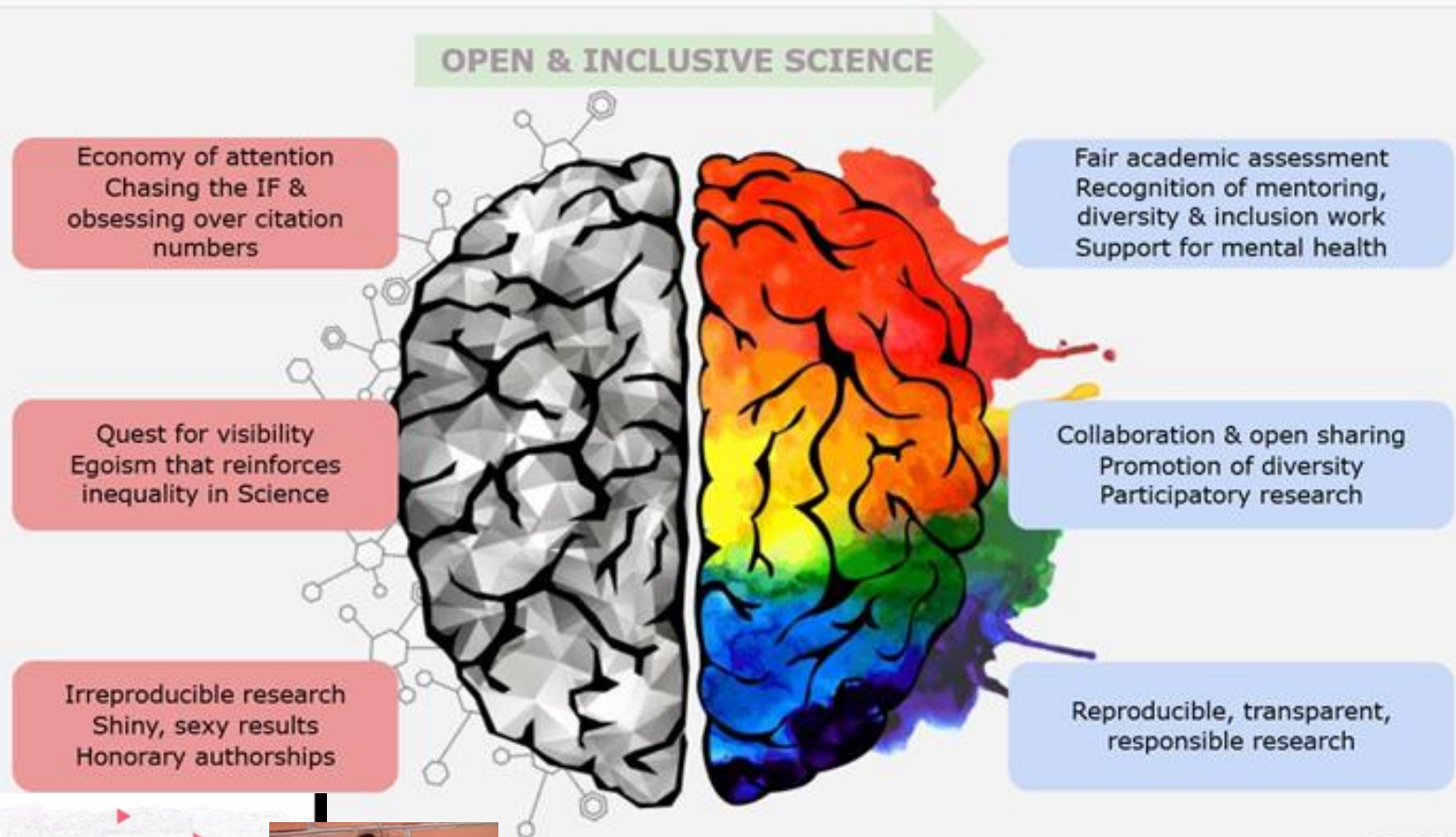


What is the difference between open science and good science? If research papers are inaccessible, with no code or data, cherry picked results, inability to even attempt to reproduce, is that really even science? Science without openness is more anecdote and faith than science.

Tennant Sept. 2018

Tony Ross-Hellauer, 2017

Open and inclusive science



OPEN
SCIENCE
FAIR

Synergies for Sustainable, Open & Responsible Research
P. Masuzzo, Keynote, Sept. 2019



Madsen, 2019, Pic from [here](#)

P. Masuzzo, 20 nov. 2019



Open Science

WEBINAR 19 OTTOBRE 2020



NON SOLO ARTICOLI MA
DATI, SOFTWARE...

recognize that formal papers and
manuscripts are not the only units of
scientific knowledge



VALORI: DIVERSITÀ,
INCLUSIONE...

redefine research excellence towards
values: leadership, diversity work,
mental health support



RIPORTARE LA
SCIENZA AL CENTRO
DELLA SOCIETÀ

invest in tools, services, and
community-driven initiatives to help
make science better by engaging more
people to participate in the process



tell it like it is: redefine failure, nurture
slower, responsible science, shift the focus
from the outputs to the practice



INVESTIRE IN STRUMENTI
PARTECIPATIVI



@pcmasuzzo
Oct.5, 2020

RISULTATI NEGATIVI,
«FAR CRESCERE»,
«RESPONSABILE»

BY-SA

Open Science è funzionale



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Open Science funzionale a



UNITED NATIONS

Roundtable Discussion on a Global Science Commons

Outcome Document

United Nations Headquarters, Monday, 18 November 2019

Nov. 18, 2019

The participants reached a consensus on the following views

- I. Open Science is an accelerator of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- II. Publicly funded science should be Open Science.
- III. We are not on track to achieve the SDGs. We must work collaboratively toward the goals of humanity laid out in the SDGs.
- IV. The importance of Open Access (OA) is key takeaway from the 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report.
- V. Open Science must be inclusive. Important relevant research.
- VI. Incentives for research should be aligned with open science for the benefit of humanity.
- VII. Open Science requires the opening of barriers to a science ecosystem. Libraries are natural information/data brokers in science processes, and their role is essential.

Roadmap to a Science Commons

1. There cannot be a Science Commons without Open Science. A Science Commons can be viewed as the framework organized around principles, universal values and the architecture of open research.
 - The principles should apply to all scientists who receive public research funding wherever they are located. Outputs of the global, publicly funded research should be:
 - universally available (no lock-in and not sold as a premium service)
 - as open as possible, as closed as needed
 - as distributed as possible, as centralized as needed
 - FAIR (findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable).
 - Open Science must be guided by universal values:
 - inclusiveness and respect for diversity
 - equitable practice reciprocity and complementarity
 - universally shared benefits, and
 - opportunities for scientific education and social participation.

Open Science and OCDE



Access to publicly funded data has become more important than ever during the COVID-19 crisis.

We look at what countries can do to encourage [#DataAccess](#) in our report [oe.cd/2ZO](#)

[#researchdata](#) [#opendata](#)

Traduci il Tweet

Enhanced Access to Publicly Funded Data for Science, Technology and Innovation

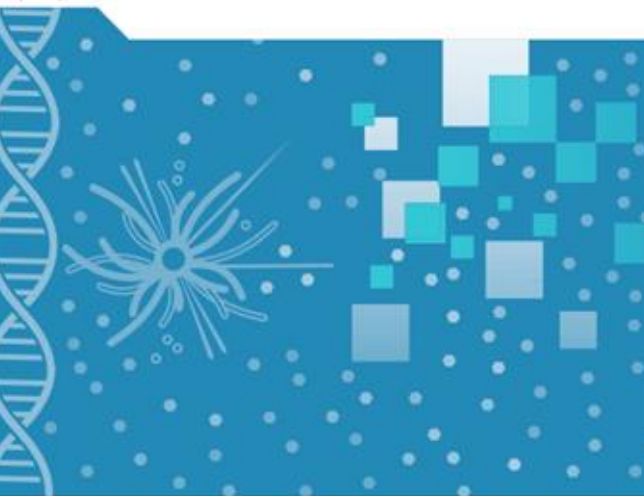


7 main challenges addressed

- 1/ Data governance for trust
- 2/ Discoverability/findability, machine readability and data standards.
- 3/ Recognition and reward system for data authors.
- 4/ Definition of responsibility and ownership.
- 5/ Business models for open data provision.
- 6/ Building human and institutional capabilities.
- 7/ Exchange of sensitive data across borders.



Enhanced Access to Publicly Funded Data for Science, Technology and Innovation



Open [collaborative]

Stephen Curry

64.823 Tweet

Sept. 19, 2019

Following

LERU @LERUnews · 19 set

Important message to bring to university leadership is that we miss out on talent by not making equality and diversity a priority. Mixed teams work better. Addressing diversity issues is a win-win situation for students, staff and institutions, says @Stephen_Curry

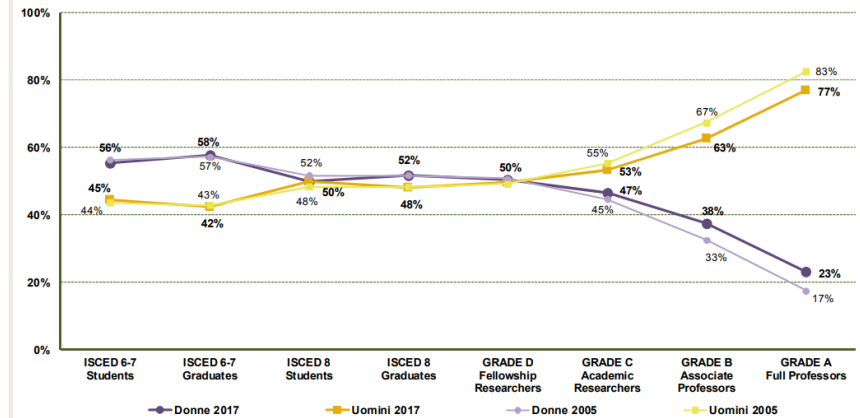
It's time to talk explicitly about inclusiveness

We have talked enough about diversity in an **implicit** way but we have not focused on it in an **explicit** way and we may therefore have missed the real point: **equity, diversity and inclusiveness are non-negotiable** and they must be built into the foundation of what we do.



Cameron Neylon, Twitter thread; Image by Cyle De Guzman on Unsplash Photos

Gráfico 1: Proporzione di donne e uomini in una tipica carriera accademica: studenti e personale docente e ricercatore - Anni 2005 e 2017



MIUR 2019



Contextualizing Openness

Situating Open Science

@JFSmith434

"If we are not careful, we will have an open science that perpetuates the inequalities in academia and science." @mendulla #osfair2017



Oct. 19, 2019

46.24 Inclusive Open Science, 7 Sept. 2017

Manifesto

Edited by Leslie Chan

Angela Okune, Rebecca Hillyer, Denisse Albornoz, and Alejandro Posada
University of Ottawa Press

Open science è un proc

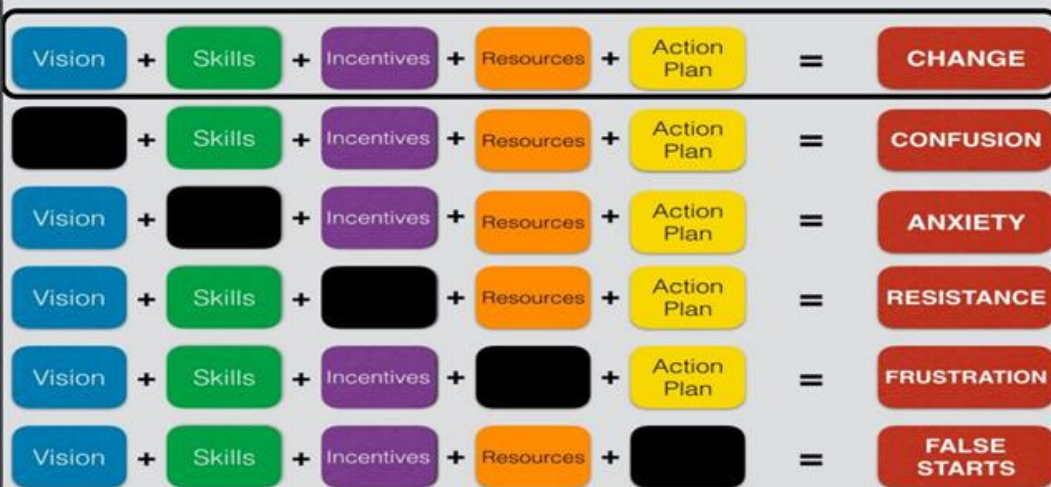
Transition to open science is a multidimensional and multistage process. There is value and risk of being a first mover, but there is higher risk of being a follower. The

RISCHIO A ESSERE I
PRIMI, RISCHI MAGGIORI
A ESSERE GLI ULTIMI

CON UNA
VISIONE
ORGANICA E
COERENTE

CREARE ROADMAP DI ATENEO CON
OBIETTIVI MISURABILI

Managing Complex Change



Eva Mendez, Open Science Conference 2019

PERSPECTIVE ARTICLE [Open science](#) [The S&P tool will be published soon](#) [Article](#) [Nov.2019]

Front: Big Data | doi: 10.3389/fdata.2019.00043

Open science, open data and open scholarship: European policies to make science fit for the 21st century

Jean-Claude Burgelman¹, Corina Pascu², Katarzyna Szkuta³, Rene Von Schomberg⁴, Athanasios Karalopoulos⁵, Konstantinos Repanas⁶ and Michel Schoupe⁷

Open Science and 2018
its role in universities:
A roadmap for cultural change

Open Science: Opportunities, challenges
and cultural change in universities

Open Science is not about dogma; it is about greater efficiency and productivity, more transparency and a better response to interdisciplinary research needs

the importance of Open Science where "new knowledge created through global collaborations involving thousands of people from across the world and from all walks of life. The Commissioner therefore called for drawing up a roadmap for cultural change in universities."

DA
«RACCOMANDAZIONI»
A «IMPEGNI PER
L'IMPLEMENTAZIONE»



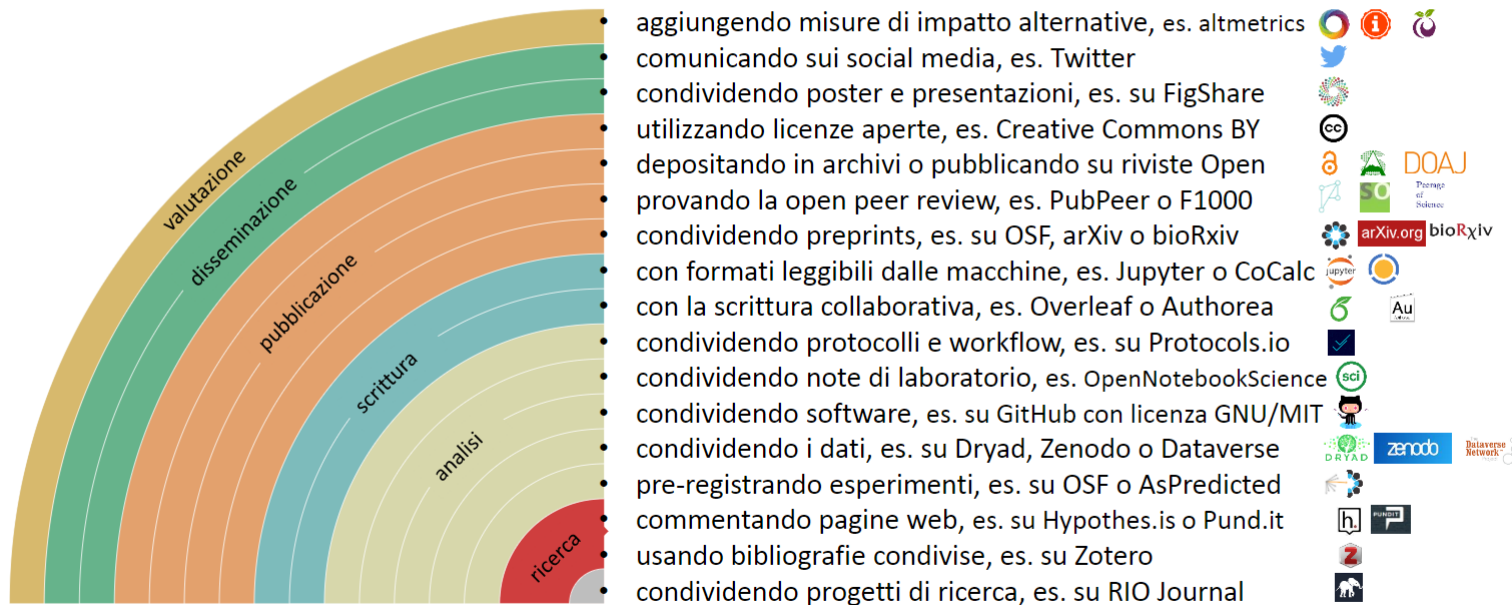
**Progress on Open Science:
Towards a Shared Research
Knowledge System**

Final Report of the Open Science Policy Platform

This specific mandate implied a shift from 'Recommendation Mode' to 'Implementation Mode', through PCIs: Practical Commitments for Implementation at stakeholder level. A PCI is a

Open science un passo per volta...

Come puoi rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...

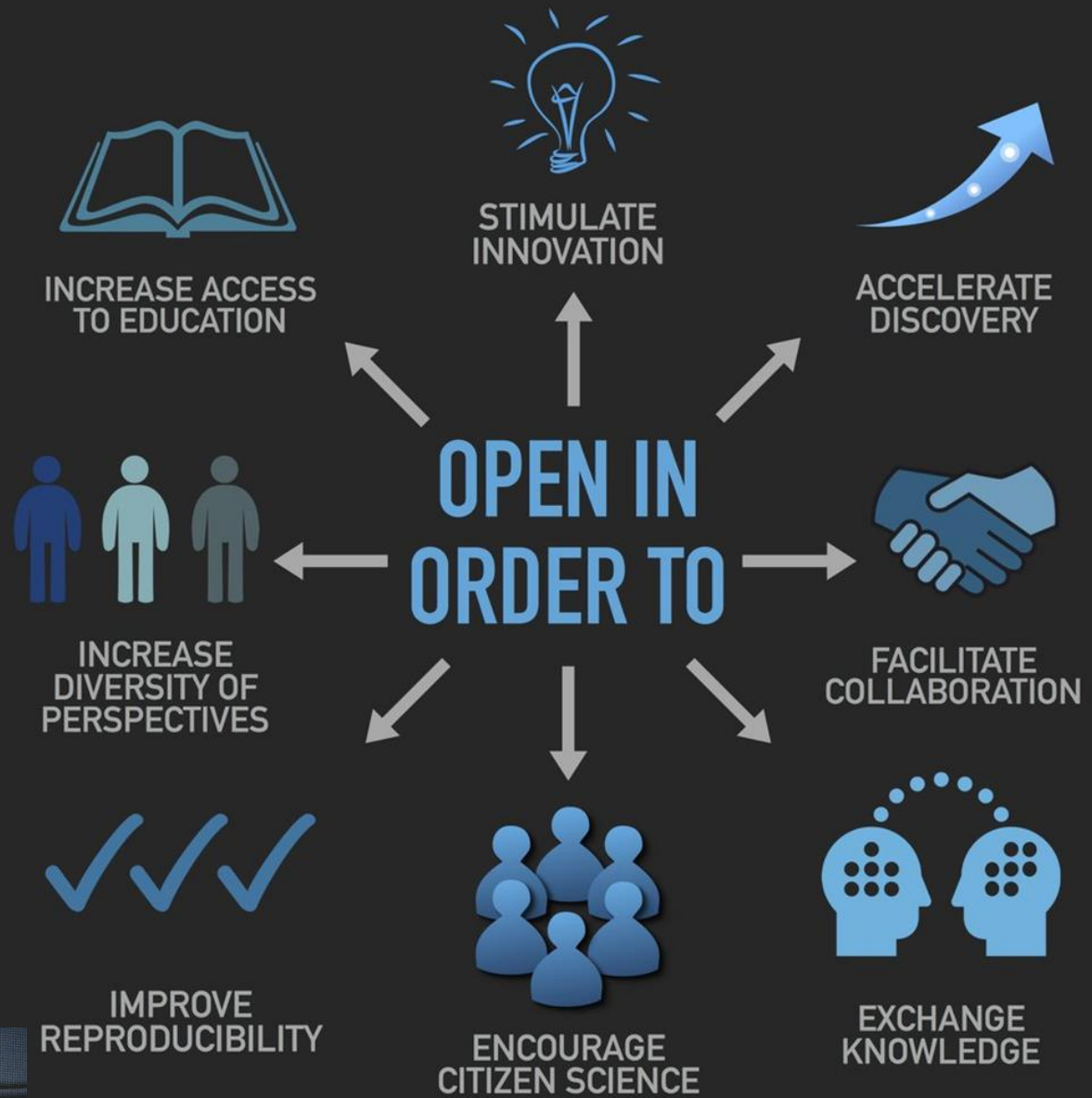


Bianca Kramer & Jeroen Bosman <https://101innovations.wordpress.com> DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1147025

Traduzione: Elena Giglia DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1195648



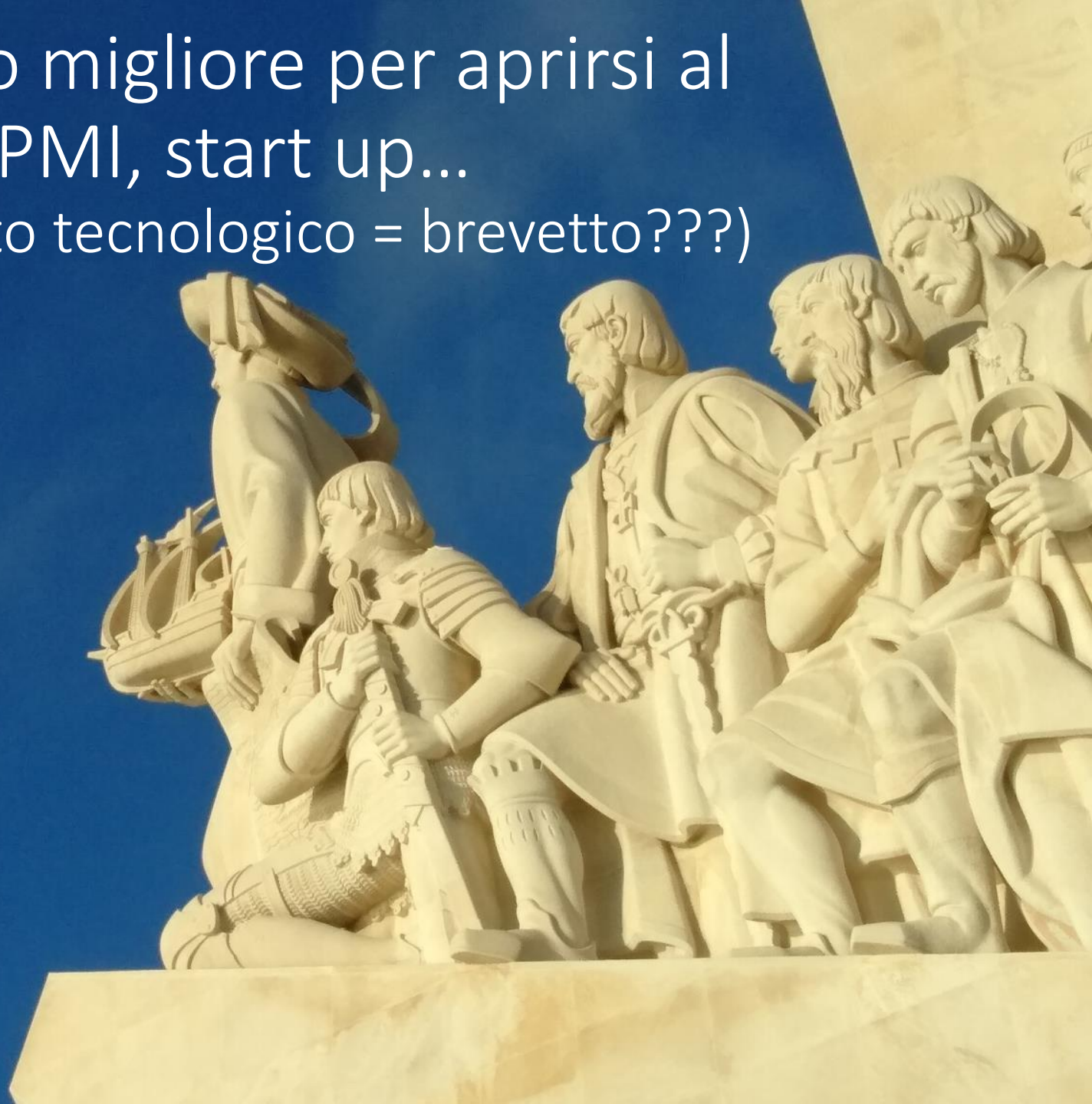
Open per...



whyopenresearch.org

#OAweek

...è il modo migliore per aprirsi al
territorio, PMI, start up...
(trasferimento tecnologico = brevetto???)



Un altro mondo è possibile?

BERNARD RENTIER

OPEN SCIENCE, THE CHALLENGE OF TRANSPARENCY

Preface by Philippe Busquin



ACADÉMIE ROYALE DE BELGIQUE
Collection **L'ACADÉMIE EN POCHE**

B. Rentier, 2019

... un altro mondo è possibile SE...



<https://zenodo.org/record/34079#.W00wY2f0PIU>



VALTO

Valtioneuvoston julkaisuarkisto

Francia - National Plan, July 2018

NATIONAL PLAN
FOR OPEN SCIENCE

4TH JULY 2018



Amsterdam Call for Action
on Open Science

Removing barriers to open science

1. Change assessment, evaluation and reward systems in science 8
2. Facilitate text and data mining of content 10
3. Improve insight into IPR and issues such as privacy 12
4. Create transparency on the costs and conditions of academic communication 14

Developing research infrastructures

5. Introduce FAIR and secure data principles. 16
6. Set up common e-infrastructures. 18

Fostering and creating incentives for open science

7. Adopt open access principles. 22
8. Stimulate new publishing models for knowledge transfer. 23
9. Stimulate evidence-based research on innovations in open science. 26

Mainstreaming and further promoting open science policies

10. Develop, implement, monitor and refine open access plans 30

Stimulating and embedding open science in science and society

11. Involve researchers and new users in open science 32
12. Encourage stakeholders to share expertise and information on open science 34

... [nuovi giocatori: MIUR] [???



«COORDINAMENTO-STRATEGIA»

NATIONAL PLAN OPEN SCIENCE
COMMISSIONE OPEN SCIENCE (CRUI, ANVUR, CUN, AIB, AIE, AISA, IOSSG, ICDI)

... un nuovo modo di fare ricerca...

Box 1. Some Research Practices that May Help Increase the Proportion of True Research Findings

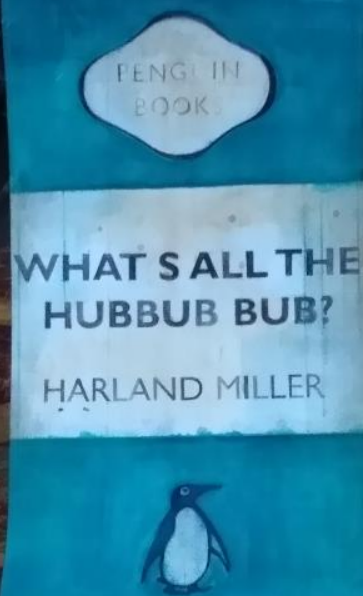
- Large-scale collaborative research
- Adoption of replication culture
- Registration (of studies, protocols, analysis codes, datasets, raw data, and results)
- Sharing (of data, protocols, materials, software, and other tools)
- Reproducibility practices
- Containment of conflicted sponsors and authors
- More appropriate statistical methods
- Standardization of definitions and analyses
- More stringent thresholds for claiming discoveries or “successes”
- Improvement of study design standards
- Improvements in peer review, reporting, and dissemination of research
- Better training of scientific workforce in methods and statistical literacy



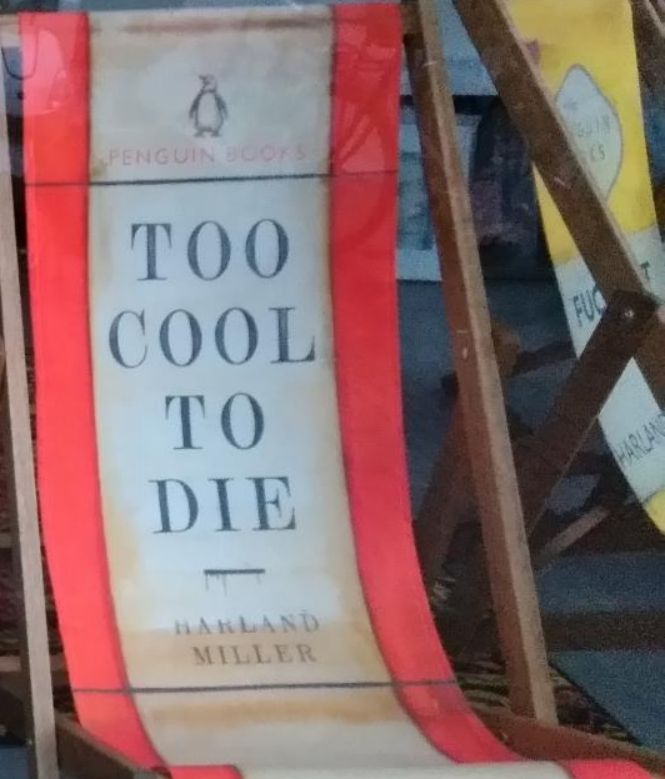
...con Open Access ai testi



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Refine your search

Enter your search term

GO

Try out: sugar, digital education

What is Open Knowledge Maps?

Finding KNOWLEDGE about



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5IYzOZ2Cv_I

Literature

TEXT AND
DATA MINING

POSSIBILI SOLO SE IN PARTENZA GLI
AUTORI HANNO DEPOSITATO

PubMed LinkOut downloads



257.393 downloads da maggio 2017
[7.150 media]

NCBI Resources How To

PubMed.gov PubMed 2900032[uid] Create RSS Create

Format Abstract

Breast Cancer Res Treat. 1988 May;11(2):147-53.

Distribution of Ha-RAS-1 proto-oncogene alleles in breast cancer patients and in a control population.

Saglio G¹, Camaschella C, Giai M, Serra A, Guerrasio A, Peirone B, Gasparini P, Mazza U, Ceppellini R, Biglia N, et al.

Author information

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Welcome to the Open Science

Addiction has teamed up with Qeios ([qeios.com](https://www.qeios.com/)) to facilitate the most effective and efficient use of preprints because this platform provides an easy way for people to review or comment on the preprint and to update preprints while maintaining an archive of previous versions. Most importantly, it offers a simple way of ensuring that terms used in the article are linked to definitions, which aligns with Addiction's drive to improving the clarity of scientific writing [1, 2]. Authors are advised not to use pre-print servers for specific journals because of the complications that arise if the journal rejects the article.

PIATTAFORMA AUTONOMA O GESTIONE PREPRINT PER ALTRE RIVISTE

<https://www.qeios.com/>



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[PundIT video](#)



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ANNOTAZIONI, PIATTAFORME DI
PUBBLICAZIONE

... con revisioni aperte

F1000Research
Open for Science

https://f1000research.com/articles/6-588/v1

BROWSE GATEWAYS HOW TO PUBLISH ABOUT BLOG MY RESEARCH SIGN IN

Check for updates

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

What is open peer review? A systematic review [version 1; referees: 1 approved, 3 approved with reservations]

Tony Ross-Hellauer

Author details
Grant information

This article is included in the The

Open Peer Review

Referee Status: ✓✓✓✓

Version(s)	1	2	3	4
REVISÉ		✓	✓	✓
Version 2 published 31 ago 2017		read report	read report	read report

METRICS

4555 VIEWS

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F1000Research
Open for Science

https://f1000research.com/articles/6-1151/v3

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Check for updates

REVIEW

REVISÉ A multi-disciplinary perspective on emergent and future innovations in peer review [version 3; referees: 2 approved]

Jonathan P. Tennant ^{1,2}, Jonathan M. Dugan ³, Daniel Graziotin ⁴, Damien C. Jacques ⁵, François Waldner ⁵, Daniel Mietchen ⁶, Yehia Elkhatib ⁷, ^{11,12}, Hellauer ¹⁶, ²⁵, Renault ²⁹, ar Selvaraju

Open Peer Review

Referee Status: ✓✓

Version(s)	1	2
REVISÉ		
Version 3 published 29 nov 2017		
REVISÉ	✓	✓
Version 2 published 01 nov 2017	↑	↑
Version 1 published 20 lug 2017	?	?
	read report	read report

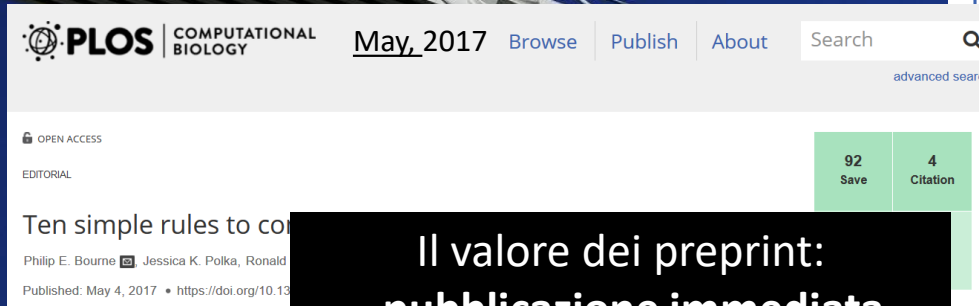
1 David Moher , Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, Canada

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... in Open

**PREPRINT
e OPEN NOTEBOOK**



Il valore dei preprint:

- **pubblicazione immediata** dei risultati
- **priorità scientifica**
- - **elimina il «limbo» di attesa** post submission
- **FOCUS SUL CONTENUTO E NON SUL CONTENITORE**

Rule 1: Preprints speed up dissemination

Rule 2: Preprints should be licensed and formatted to facilitate reuse

Rule 3: Preprints provide a record of priority

Rule 4: Preprints do not lead to being scooped

Rule 5: Preprints provide access to scholarly content that would otherwise be lost

Rule 6: Preprints do not imply low quality

Rule 7: Preprints support the rapid evaluation of controversial results

Rule 8: Preprints do not typically preclude publication

Rule 9: Preprints can further inform grant review and academic advancement

Rule 10: Preprints—one shoe does not fit all

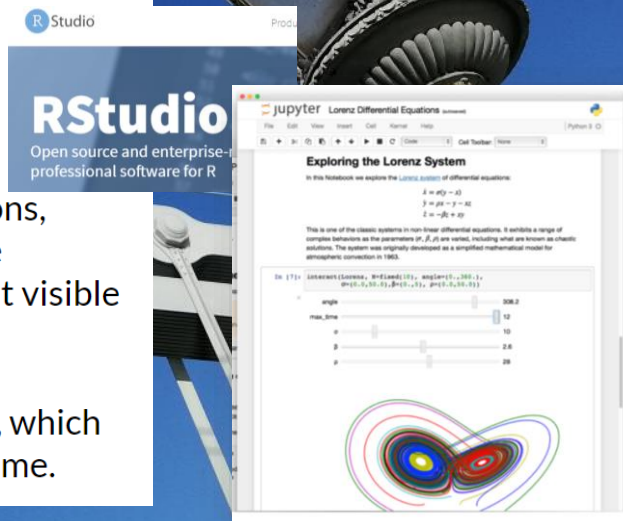


What is an Open Notebook?

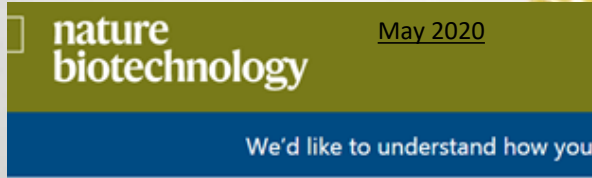
Open Notebooks are documents that contain equations, visualisations, narrative text and live code that can be executed independently and interactively, with output visible immediately beneath the input.

They bring together analysis descriptions and results, which can be executed to perform the data analysis in real time.

<http://jupyter.org/index.html>



[preprint/COVID]



Editorial | Published: 05 May 2020

All that's fit to preprint

Nature Biotechnology **38**, 507(2020) | [Cite this article](#)

2752 Accesses | **134** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

COVID-19 has reinforced the importance of preprints as an indispensable means for rapid research dissemination.

The uptake of preprints during the COVID-19 pandemic has been nothing short of remarkable. In April, the clinical preprint repository [medRxiv](#) published between 50 and 100 SARS-CoV-2-related posts daily. The burgeoning adoption of preprints by the medical community in recent months underscores their importance as a means for rapid sharing and updating of research findings during an outbreak. In the

Preprints — unvetted versions of research papers — offer open publication, establish precedence of research, enable rapid dissemination of results, provide early recognition and visibility for work (especially for early-career researchers) and avoid the selection bias against negative findings commonly associated with traditional peer review. Although they are not a new idea, they only took off in the life sciences after the 2013 launch of [bioRxiv](#); today, at least **44 different archives** host biology preprints; most are non-profit, community-based



[non è tutto rose e fiori]

ancora delle modifiche se necessarie. “Pubblicare un preprint senza il database completo dei dati e i dettagli dei metodi di analisi utilizzati non aiuta la ricerca né la comunicazione della scienza, dentro e fuori dalla comunità di ricercatori. Si impedisce a chiunque altro di verificare e riprodurre l'esperimento riportato. E la stampa prende per buono quello che trova nel pdf”, spiega Masuzzo.

Per gli autori dello studio, comunque, queste dinamiche non dimostrano che l'*open science* non funziona. Sono invece la prova che mettere in atto solo alcune delle pratiche di “scienza aperta” può essere dannoso. “La pandemia ha reso evidente che ogni passaggio della ricerca scientifica deve essere trasparente. Dall'idea dello studio ai dati raccolti in ogni fase”. Per evitare problemi come quelli emersi, Paola Masuzzo e i suoi colleghi propongono diverse soluzioni. Il processo di revisione degli articoli, le correzioni e i commenti della peer review, devono essere resi pubblici e consultabili da tutti. Secondo gli attivisti una maggiore trasparenza potrebbe migliorare anche la qualità delle revisioni, stimolando i ricercatori a fare un lavoro più accurato. Per la verifica dei risultati ottenuti dalle ricerche, chiedono la condivisione completa dei dati raccolti durante la ricerca e la pubblicazione dei codici di programmazione usati dagli statistici per le analisi. Un'altra proposta prevede la registrazione su piattaforme dedicate di tutti gli studi in corso, con una descrizione approfondita del progetto oltre a tutte le informazioni sull'approvazione da parte del comitato etico e sui metodi per la raccolta e l'analisi dei dati. La registrazione è uno strumento utile a verificare che gli studi siano condotti in linea con le normative nazionali e internazionali, ma ha anche vantaggi per i ricercatori. Può evitare duplicazioni di una stessa ricerca da parte di altri gruppi e permettere agli scienziati di ideare progetti complementari a quelli già esistenti. “Siamo convinti che la piena adozione dei principi dell'*open science* avrebbe potuto accelerare la scoperta di soluzioni alla pandemia sia in campo medico sia socio-economico”, conclude Paola Masuzzo.

CULTURA E SCIENZA / APPROFONDIMENTO

Scienza aperta e Covid-19: che cosa non ha funzionato. Ma la condivisione è la strada giusta

di Giovanna Borrelli e Francesco Sparano — 30 Settembre 2020

30 sett 2020

OPEN SCIENCE
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DANNOSA
[PREPRINT SENZA DATI
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VA APERTO TUTTO IL
CICLO DELLA RICERCA:
DATI, TESTI, CODICE,
PREREGISTRANDO GLI
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Open Science

European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform

The Commission proposes to fund a European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform

Call for tenders' details

Title:	Open Research Europe – The European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform
Contracting authority:	European Commission, DG Research and Innovation (RTD)
TED publication date:	18/07/2019
Time limit for receipt of tenders:	09/09/2019
Status:	Closed

Data Document Library Questions & answers

Open Science

European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform

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Status:	Closed

The platform will complement the current policy in Horizon 2020 – where publication is mandatory – in order to balance obligations with incentives. It will be free to use for Horizon 2020 grantees at the point of delivery (the cost covered by the proposed public procurement) and operate on a strictly open access basis. Furthermore, the platform will explore many features not found in traditional journals: not only open access but also open peer review, next generation metrics, and access to pre-prints; all of these are important components of Open Science (and part of the 2016 Amsterdam Call for Action).

To implement such a demand-driven platform we need a robust service, *on par* with the highest quality standards of scientific publishing; this can only be provided by outsourcing the implementation of the platform through a fully transparent public procurement process, allowing any entity to apply. Such an action has therefore been included in the Work Programme 2018.¹ Over a duration of 4 years a maximum of 6.4 million € are foreseen for this action.

Through this action the Commission builds on and further develops the best practice example of other funders, such as the Wellcome Trust and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Wellcome Open Research <https://wellcomeopenresearch.org/>

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STUDY PROTOCOL

Diagnostic accuracy and clinical impact of natriuretic peptide screening for the detection of heart failure in the community: a protocol for systematic review and meta-analysis [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]

C. R. Goyder, A. K. Roake, N. R. Jones, K. S. Taylor, C. D. Plumptre, F. D. R. Hobbs, C. J. Taylor

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Abstract

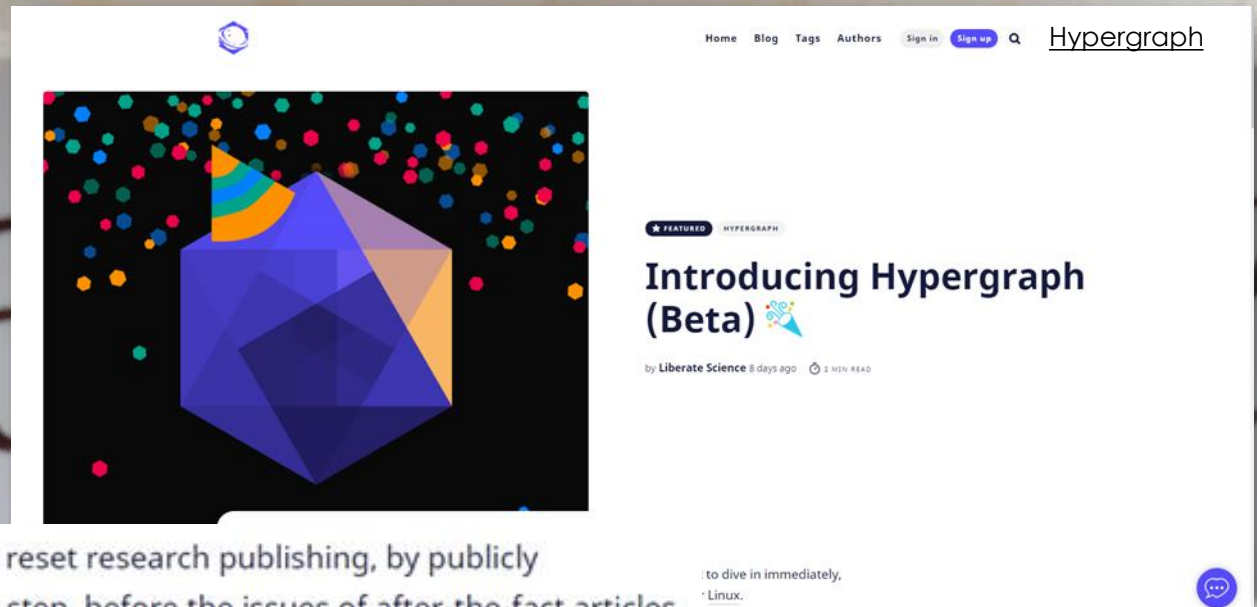
Introduction: Patients diagnosed with heart failure in primary care have a better prognosis than those diagnosed in hospital. However, most cases are missed in the community. Recent attention has focussed on the potential of early detection through screening. Natriuretic peptides (NPs) are tested by GPs and used to rule out heart failure in patients presenting with symptoms. Evidence is now emerging that they may also have a role in screening but their accuracy in this context and the associated optimal thresholds, have not been established. The impact that NP screening would have on patients and health care systems also remains unclear.

Methods: We aim to undertake a systematic search of the following sources: Ovid Medline, Embase, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials. Screening, data extraction and critical appraisal will be carried out independently and in duplicate by two reviewers. We will include studies based in the community with >100 participants that recruited a screened population. We will not add a study design filter and there will be no language restriction. The primary outcome will be the sensitivity and the specificity of NP screening and optimal thresholds for screening will be explored. Outcomes of interest for the impact analysis will include mortality, hospital admissions and cost effectiveness. This protocol has been developed in accordance with guidelines from the preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P).

Discussion: This systematic review will identify how accurately NP screen for heart failure in the community and explore where NP screening thresholds should be set. It also aims to summarise the clinical impact of this strategy. Together, these results should inform future interventions that may provide an alternative pathway to facilitate improved detection of heart failure in the community.

Registration: PROSPERO CRD42019087498, registered on 11 May 2019.

...scrivendo in ambienti aperti



Hypergraph helps researchers reset research publishing, by publicly documenting research step by step, before the issues of after-the-fact articles even begin. Traditionally, articles are often written in hindsight, causing selective publication, p-hacking, and many other issues.

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When you share your latest research step, your peers can immediately see it, link next steps to it, and help you improve it. You share when you're ready.

to dive in immediately.
Linux.

...valutando in modo diverso...

**RETHINKING RESEARCH ASSESSMENT
IDEAS FOR ACTION**

5 COMMON MYTHS ABOUT EVALUATION

5 DESIGN PRINCIPLES to help institutions experiment with and develop better research assessment practices

Assessing research and researchers, especially in research-intensive institutions, frequently relies on indicators like Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and similar measures as proxies for quality in research, promotion, and tenure (RPT) decisions. But a closer examination indicates that the perceived value of JIF is often grounded in five common myths:

Analogous examples of these myths exist, both inside and outside of science.

Instill standards and structure into research assessment processes

This might look like...

Tools like **narrative CVs** and **assessment matrices**¹ provide standards to increase consistency in decision-making.

Discussion amongst evaluators can be used to **define expectations** and **identify desirable qualities** before any assessment takes place.

Foster a sense of personal accountability in faculty and staff

This might look like...

The **Universitat Oberta de Catalunya** established a **working group**² to **develop and implement an action plan** for responsible research assessment. The University of Utrecht hosted a series of **town halls**³ to collect feedback before revising their policies.

Make it explicit that it's **everyone's responsibility** to "stop the line" in the face of suspected bias at the beginning of every decision-making situation.

Prioritize equity and transparency of research assessment processes

This might look like...

Neelke Bhalis compiled a **checklist of proven strategies** to increase equity in hiring⁴.

The **Molecular, Cell and Developmental Biology Department** at UC Santa Cruz includes **untenured faculty in departmental tenure decisions** to diversify the promotion and tenure process. Other institutions invite **postdocs** to "chalk talks" of faculty candidates discussing their future plans to provide insight into the faculty interview process.

Take a big picture or portfolio view toward researcher contributions

This might look like...

The **Biology Department** at the University of Richmond evaluates the **applicant pool** to better identify the subset of faculty candidates that match their needs, rather than focusing on individuals⁵.

Cluster hires can help institutions think about hiring in terms of their larger academic portfolio⁶. They are also a proven strategy to increase diversity.

Refine research assessment processes through iterative feedback

This might look like...

Make **short and long-term goals** for new policies and practices to measure success. No process is perfect; there needs to be flexibility to revisit and refine policies and practices as needed.

2020

References:
1. <https://www.applied.com/articles/assessment/assessment-matrices> These were made made cases around other than research.
2. https://www.uoc.edu/revista/revista/revista/117726_2016_01/01
3. https://www.uoc.edu/revista/revista/revista/117726_2016_01/01
4. https://www.uoc.edu/revista/revista/revista/117726_2016_01/01
5. https://www.uoc.edu/revista/revista/revista/117726_2016_01/01
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18. https://www.uoc.edu/revista/revista/revista/117726_2016_01/01

« MATRIX, NOT METRICS »

OS-CAM, the Career Assessment Matrix

	R1	R2	R3	R4
Research output	+	++	+++	++++
Research Process	+	+++	++++	++++
Service & Leadership		+	+++	++++
Research Impact	+	++	+++	++++
Teaching and supervision	(++)	+	++	++++
Professional Experience		+	+++	++++

Open Science will never prevail without a thorough revisiting of the way evaluations of researchers are conducted

Bernard Rentier

...non solo testi

zenodo
<https://zenodo.org/>

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15 September 2015

Data set 1 for CARBON AND GENE FLOW MEDIATED BY VIRUS LIFE

Wilson, Willie; Martínez Martínez, Joaquin; Archer, Steve; Fields, David; Gilg, Ilana; Fløge, Sheri
(show affiliations)

Experimental data sets used for manuscripts associated with coccolithovirus infection of *Emiliania huxleyi*. Flow cytometry data; expression data of genes associated with photophysiology, fatty acid metabolism and sulphur cycling. Please contact Willie Wilson (wilwil@sahfos.ac.uk) for further information.

Name	Date	Size	Download
Dddd_Diff_Expression_Rep_1.xlsx	15 Sep 2015	99.8 kB	Download
Ehux_Probe_and_Primer_list.xlsx	15 Sep 2015	20.1 kB	Download
Multiplex_3_photophys_and_Dddd443_Expression_Rep_1.xlsx	15 Sep 2015	141.2 kB	Download

Publication date: 15 September 2015
DOI: [10.5281/zenodo.31006](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.31006)
Keyword(s): Virus, *Emiliania huxleyi*, photophysiology, sulphur cycling, fatty acid metabolism
Collections: Communities, Datasets, Open Access
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Uploaded by: Willie (on 15 September 2015)

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<https://github.com/zimeon/signposting>

Signposting for the scholarly web

18 commits 2 branches 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: master signposting / +

zimeon Adjust layout Latest commit 4cb45b6 on 8 Mar

File	Description	Time
css	Basic simulator with HTML, turtle, PDF, PNG and SVGs	9 months ago
examples	Basic simulator with HTML, turtle, PDF, PNG and SVGs	9 months ago
graphserver	Add svg in a page per graph/scenario	9 months ago
notes	Notes from meeting	9 months ago
gignore	Editor and pyc files	9 months ago
Makefile	Add PNG images for use on github pages because github doesn't support...	9 months ago
README.md	Links	9 months ago
TO_DO.md	Add svg in a page per graph/scenario	9 months ago
arxiv_no_item.dot	Models	9 months ago
arxiv_no_item.png	Add PNG images for use on github pages because github doesn't support...	9 months ago
arxiv_no_item.svg	Models	9 months ago

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[Download ZIP](#)

protocols.io
<https://www.protocols.io/>

Editing: Fixation of yeast cells

DESCRIPTION
GUIDELINES & WARNINGS
MATERIALS
STEPS

INOCULATION AND GROWTH

- 1 Around 10am, start a cell culture in a 50ml tube...
- 2 Grow for 8-10 hours in a shaker at 30 °C.
- 3 Measure OD in the evening and dilute into 250ml...

FIXATION

- 4 Transfer to 50ml falcon tubes.
- 5 Add 5ml of Formaldehyde, invert a few times, set...

NEW STEP 5 NDW SECTION (optional)
Fixation
Add 5ml of Formaldehyde, invert a few times, set at benchtop for 45min.

TIMER
hr 45 sec timer label

NOTES
Optional: Transfer to gentle rocking overnight at 4C for 18-24 hours. (This is NOT recommended per Anne Dodson, Marc Sherman, Lenny Teytelman.)
[Reply](#)
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EDITING STEP 5
Search components
AMOUNT
COMMAND
CONCENTRATION
DATASET
DURATION / TIMER
EXPECTED RESULT
EXTERNAL LINK
GO TO
NOTE
PROTOCOL
REAGENTS
SAFETY INFORMATION
SOFTWARE PACKAGE
STEPS CASE
TEMPERATURE

SI POSSONO DEPOSITARE DATI,
SOFTWARE, IMMAGINI, POSTER,
INTERI PROTOCOLLI

...con dati FAIR

A [NON = OPEN]
REPOSITORIES,
FORMATI

R LICENZE E
DOCUMENTAZIONE

F METADATI,
IDENTIFICATIVI
PERSISTENTI...

I ONTOLOGIE,
STANDARDS

PRINCIPI FAIR

Comment | [OPEN](#)

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier [...] [FAIR guide](#), Nature, March 2016

IN BREVE

Module 1: Introduction



Reference: Vlachos, E., Larsen, A.V., Zürcher, S., Hansen, A.F. (2019). Introduction. In: Holmstrand, K.F., den Boer, S.P.A., Vlachos, E., Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), *Research Data Management* (eLearning course). doi: 10.11581/du.000000048

[Video](#)

Module 2: FAIR principles



Reference: Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hüser, F.J., Buss, M.C.H., Andersen, J.J., Begtrup, J.W. (2019). FAIR Principles. In: Holmstrand, K.F., den Boer, S.P.A., Vlachos, E., Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), *Research Data Management* (eLearning course). doi: 10.11581/du.000000049

Module 3: Data management Plans



Reference: den Boer, S.P.A., Buss, M.C.H., Hüser, F.J., Smeed, U. (2019). Data Management Plans. In: Holmstrand, K.F., den Boer, S.P.A., Vlachos, E., Martínez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), *Research Data Management* (eLearning course). doi: 10.11581/du.000000050



[perché c'è EOSC!]

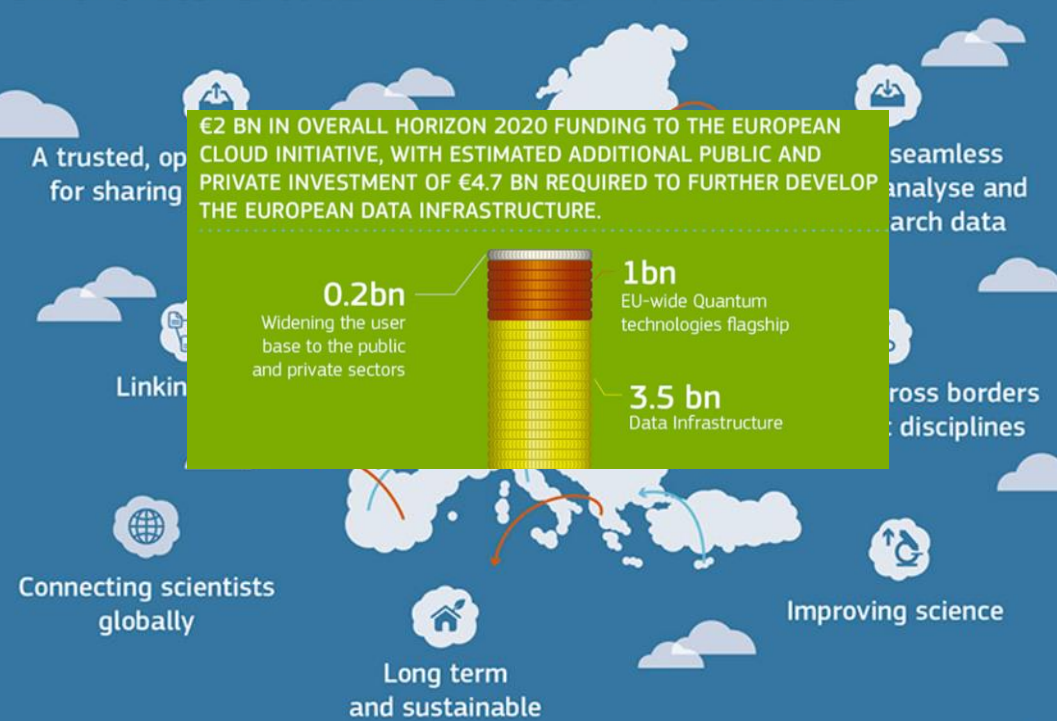
The Vienna

Vienna, 23 Novem

We, Ministers European Op

1. **Recall** the challenge
2. **Reaffirm** the po
3. **Recognise** that
4. **Highlight** that E
5. **Recall** that the

BRINGING TOGETHER CURRENT AND FUTURE DATA INFRASTRUCTURES



ACCESSO TRASPARENTE A DATI FAIR
«AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY»

9. **Call** for the European Open Science Cloud to provide all researchers in Europe with seamless access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary environment for storing, accessing, reusing and processing research data supported by FAIR data principles.

10. **Note** that the 2016 EOSC Summit (held on 17 June 2016) called for acceleration towards making the European Open Science Cloud a reality, hinting at the need to further strengthen the ongoing dialogue across institutions and with stakeholders, for a new governance framework to be launched in Vienna, on 23 November 2018.

...e con un Data Management Plan

<http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources>

DMP È

- UN MODO STRUTTURATO DI PENSARE AI PROPRI DATI:
raccolta, conservazione, descrizione, condivisione
- DICHIARAZIONE DI COME SI TRATTERANNO I DATI
 - living document: va aggiornato
- **...E SOPRATTUTTO VA MESSO IN PRATICA...**

Data Stewardship Wizard

Smart Data Management Plans for FAIR Open Science
For serious researchers and data stewards

Questionnaire Demo

Data integration

Data interpretation

Information and insight

Is there any pre-existing data?

Are there any data sets available in the world that are relevant to your planned research?

Data Stewardship for Open Science: *atq*

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

Will reference data be created?

Will any of the data that you will be creating form a reference data set for others?

Data Stewardship for Open Science: *lbz*

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

Will you be storing samples?

Data Wizard per
gestire i dati

Data Wizard

DMP ONLINE Home About Future plans Help Change language

Welcome.

DMPOnline helps you to create, review, and share data management plans that meet institutional and funder requirements. It has been jointly developed by the Digital Curation Centre (DCC) and the University of California Curation Center (UCC).

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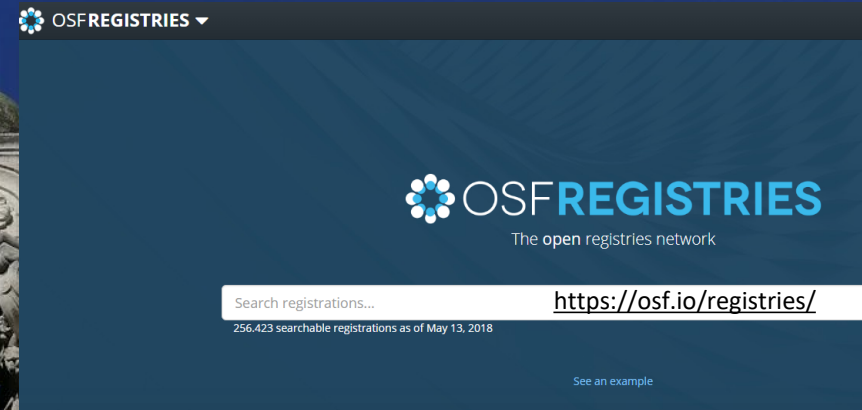
Create a new plan

Sign in

Create account

DMPOnline

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CREATE

See your existing AsPredicteds (e.g. approve, make public)

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- DIFFICILE FALSIFICARE
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Ten steps to innovative dissemination

1. Get the basics right

Define your objectives, map your audience(s), target and frame your messages and bring this together into a dissemination plan of what you'll release and when.

2. Keep the right profile

Use personal websites, social media accounts, researcher identifiers and academic social networks to make you and your research visible.

3. Encourage participation

In the age of Open Science, don't just broadcast, go for multi-directional dissemination. Invite & engage with others to participate & collaborate.

4. Open science for impact

Open Access publications and preprints mean more citations. In addition, publishing datasets, software and peer reviews increase your number of citable research outputs.

5. Remix traditional outputs

Give traditional outputs like research articles and books an impact-boost with accompanying lay-summaries, press-releases, blogs, and visual/video abstracts.

6. Go live

In person dissemination doesn't just have to be at stuffy conferences – hit the road and take part in science festivals, science slams, TEDx talks, science festivals, or roadshows.

7. Think visual

Disseminate findings through art or multimedia interpretations. Let your artistic side loose or use new visualisation techniques to produce intuitive, attractive data displays.

8. Respect diversity

Research should reach all who might benefit. Respect inclusion in scientific dissemination by creating messages which reflect gender, demography and ability diversity.

9. Find the right tools

Choose media, format and dissemination strategy based on your communication objectives. Find tools via, e.g., the OpenUP Hub: openuphub.eu/disseminate/services

10. Evaluate, evaluate, evaluate

Assess your dissemination activities. Are they having the right impact? If not, why not?

PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

Apr. 2020

OPEN ACCESS

EDITORIAL

Ten simple rules for innovative dissemination of research

Tony Ross-Hellauer, Jonathan P. Tennant, Vite Banerjee, Edit Gorogh, Daniela Luzzi, Peter Kraker, Lucio Pisacane, Roberta Ruggieri, Electra Sifacaki, Michela Vignoli

Published: April 16, 2020 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1007704>

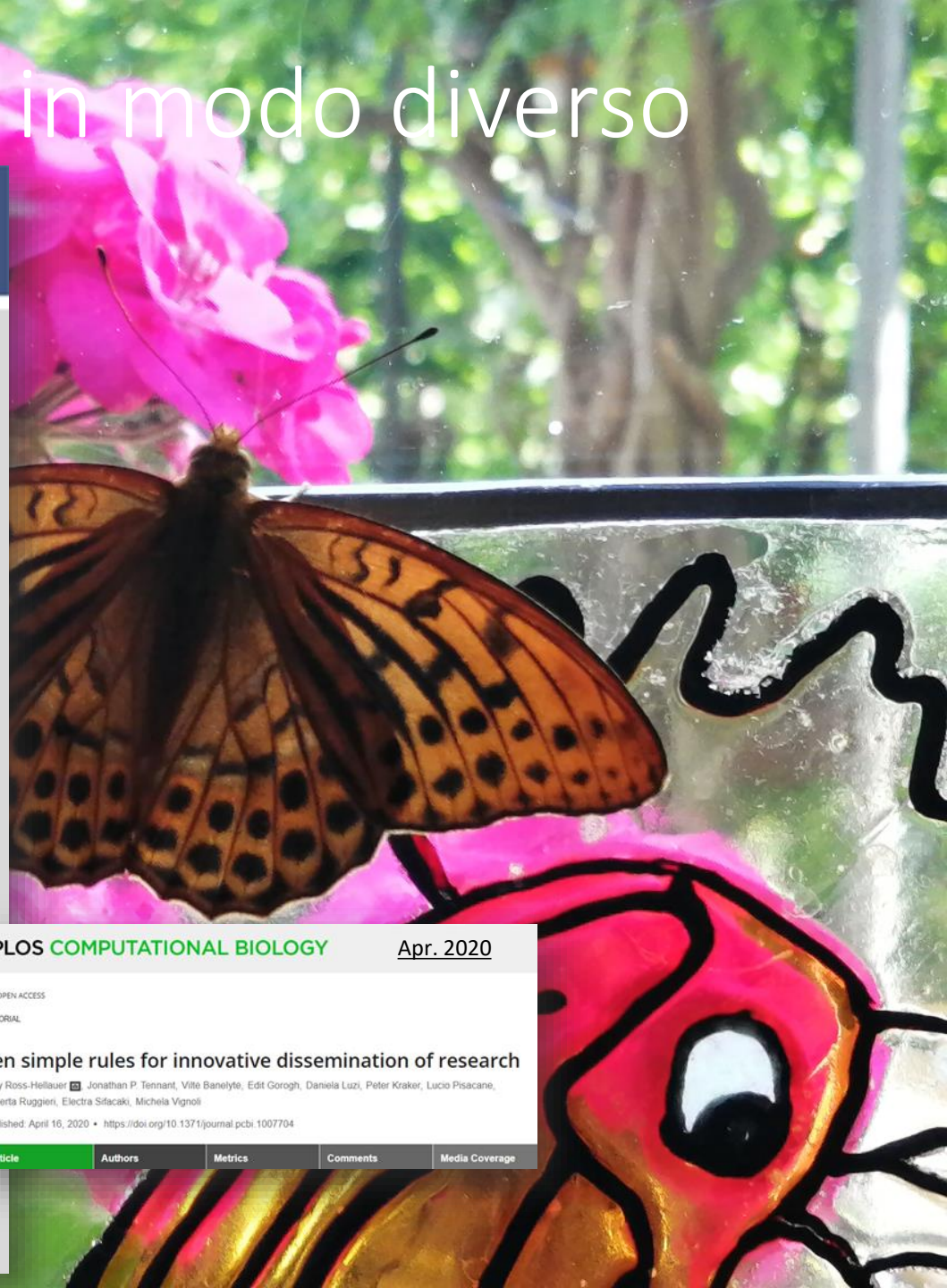
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...con una diversa idea di «impatto sociale»

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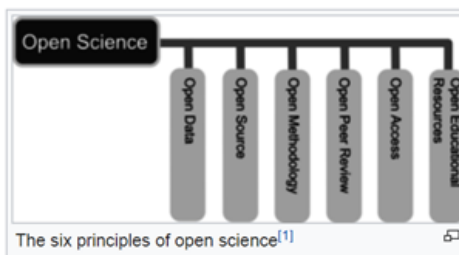
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Open science

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Open science is the movement to make scientific research (including publications, data, physical samples, and software) and its dissemination **accessible** to all levels of an inquiring society, amateur or professional.^[2] Open science is transparent and accessible knowledge that is shared and developed through collaborative networks.^[3] It encompasses practices such as publishing **open research**, campaigning for **open access**, encouraging scientists to practice **open notebook science**, and generally making it easier to publish and communicate scientific knowledge.

Open Science can be seen as a continuation of, rather than a revolution in, practices begun in the 17th century with the advent of the **academic journal**, when the societal demand for access to scientific knowledge reached a point at which it became necessary for groups of scientists to share resources^[4] with each other so that they could collectively do their work.^[5] In modern times there is debate about the extent to which scientific information should be shared.^[6] The conflict that led to the Open Science movement is between the desire of scientists to have access to shared resources versus the desire of individual entities to profit when other entities partake of their resources.^[7] Additionally, the status of **open access** and resources that are available for its promotion are likely to differ from one field of academic inquiry to another^[8]



Open Science???

<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/toolkit>

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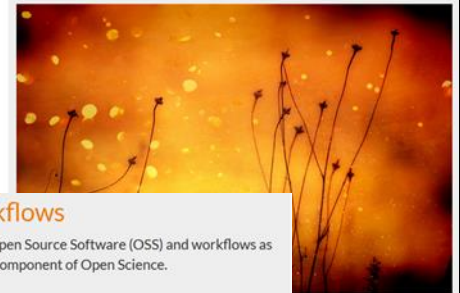
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This introductory course will help you to understand what open science is and why it is something you should care about.



Best Practices

This course introduces funding body policies and other environmental factors that influence good practice in opening up research practice.



Managing and Sharing Research Data

In this course, you'll focus on which data you can share and how you can go about doing this most effectively.



OSS and Workflows

This course introduces Open Source Software (OSS) and workflows as an emerging but critical component of Open Science.



Data Protection and Ethics

This course helps you to get to grips with responsible data sharing.



Licensing

This course helps you to find the best license for your open research outputs.



...e voi da che parte state?...

DOVEVANO Le NUVOLE

REGIA MASSIMO FERRARI

Quando soffia il VENTO del CAMBIAMENTO
c'è chi costruisce MURI
e chi MULINI A VENTO



...grazie!