

OPEN SCIENCE DALLA A ALLA Z

2- L'ALTERNATIVA OPEN



UniMOL, maggio 2021



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@egiglia



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...perché dovrebbe interessarci?



Excellence – aspects to be taken into account.

- Clarity and pertinence of the project's objectives, and the extent to which the proposed work is ambitious, and goes beyond the state of the art.
- Soundness of the proposed methodology, including the underlying concepts, models, assumptions, interdisciplinary approaches, appropriate consideration of the gender dimension in research and innovation content, and the quality of open science practices, including sharing and management of research outputs and engagement of citizens, civil society and end users where appropriate.

Application template

OPEN SCIENCE È UN METODO.
QUINDI VERRÀ **VALUTATA** EX ANTE NELLA SEZIONE
«**ECCELLENZA SCIENTIFICA**» DELLA PROPOSTA (E PER
LA SOLIDITÀ DEL CONSORZIO)

In questo modulo impareremo:

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

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

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

Fatevi sentire

MENTIMETER
WWW.MENTI.COM
7896 2079



...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.



...cosa ci ha insegnato il COVID?



CORRIERE DELLA SERA / OPINIONI

Il coronavirus insegna: la scienza ha sempre bisogno di trasparenza



di Massimo Sideri | 30 gennaio 2020

La grande rivoluzione nata in un piccolo centro veneto specializzato nel passaggio dei virus da animali a umani, allora diretto da Ilaria Capua. E a quel tempo fu osteggiata

Jan. 30, 2020

SOLO COLLABORANDO SI TROVA
UNA SOLUZIONE
ALL'EMERGENZA



Now Is the Time for Open Access Policies—Here's Why

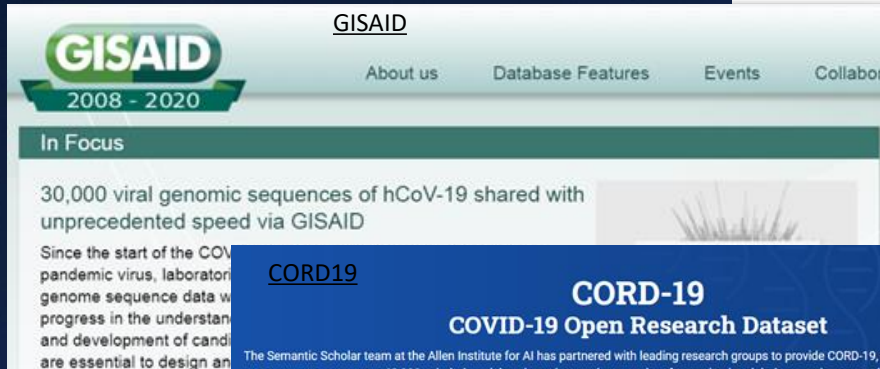


Victoria Heath and Brigitte Vézina
March 19, 2020

March 19, 2020

We find ourselves at a pivotal moment in history—we must cooperate effectively to respond to an unprecedented global health emergency. The mantra, “when we share, everyone wins” applies now more than ever.

...cosa ci ha inse



GISAID
2008 - 2020

About us Database Features Events Collaborators

In Focus

30,000 viral genomic sequences of hCoV-19 shared with unprecedented speed via GISAID

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic virus, laboratory genome sequence data will progress in the understanding and development of candidate vaccines and treatments. These data are essential to design and develop effective interventions.

[CORD19](#)



CORD-19
COVID-19 Open Research Dataset

The Semantic Scholar team at the Allen Institute for AI has partnered with leading research groups to provide CORD-19, a free resource of more than 63,000 scholarly articles about the novel coronavirus for use by the global research community.

[Get Started](#)



WIRED IT

Sezioni Live Gallery Wired Next

HOT TOPIC DRAGHI PODCAST TEST SMARTPHONE WIRED SAFE WEB VARIANTI CORONAVIRUS GOOGLE TRAILER APPLE **WIRED IN EDICOLA**

Global.health, un database mondiale sui dati di Covid-19 (in cui manca l'Italia)

Global.health raccoglie le informazioni relative a milioni di casi di Covid-19 da più di 100 paesi. Il database è aperto a tutti servirà per comprendere

Feb.25, 2021

SERVONO I DATI
[FAIR BY DESIGN]
(E NON SOLO LA
SINTESI FINALE
SOTTO FORMA DI
ARTICOLO)

The Value of RDA for COVID-19

RDA

[Home](#) » [Get involved](#) » [The Value of RDA for...](#) » [The Value of RDA for COVID-19](#)

📅 13 July 2020 | 📖 16426 reads | 📘 Facebook | 🐦 Twitter

Under public health emergencies, and particularly the COVID19 pandemic, it is fundamental that data is shared in both a timely and an accurate manner. This coupled with the harmonisation of the many diverse data infrastructures is, now more than ever, imperative to share preliminary data and results early and often. It is clear that open research data is a key component to pandemic preparedness and response.



Open Science

Open Science Depends on Open Minds



Neelie Kroes ✓

Iscriviti 851



Jeff Rouder

@JeffRouder

Segui

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

'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>

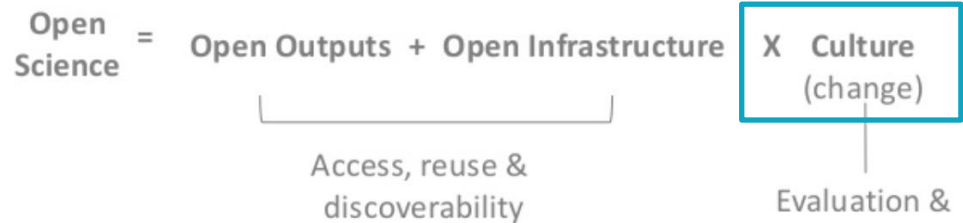
Open Science

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/>

Open Science @openscience · 5 h
"Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end." - @biocrusoe #openscience

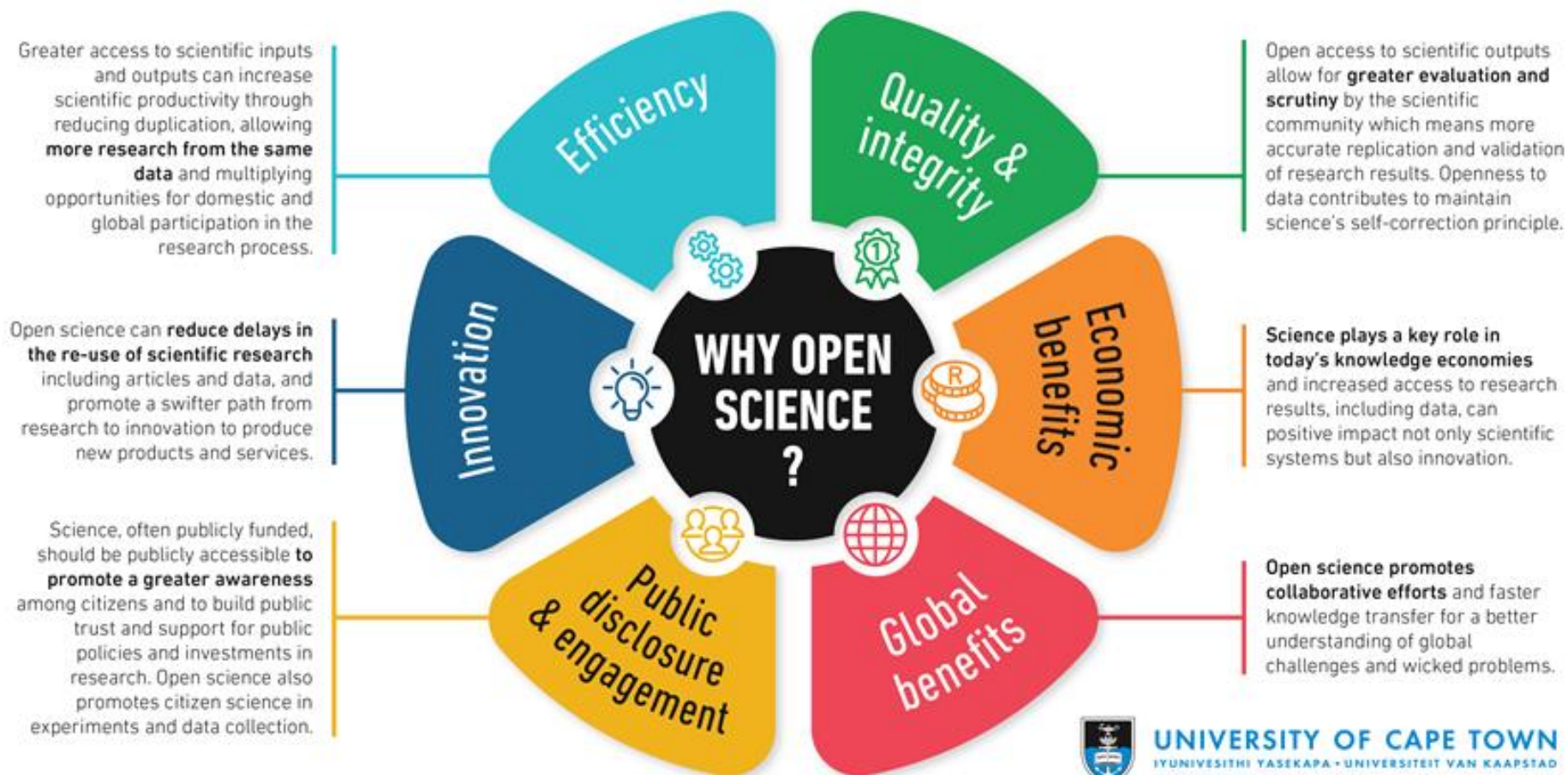
13 8



...Open Science è



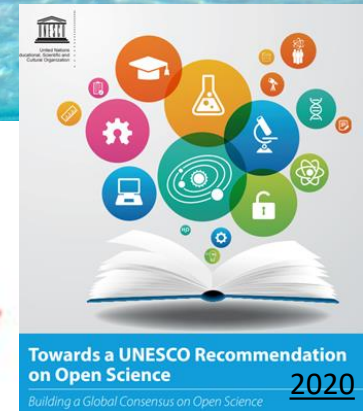
...Open Science è



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
IYUNIVESITHI YASEKAPA • UNIVERSITEIT VAN KAAPSTAD
GRAPHICS BY GAELEN PINNOCK

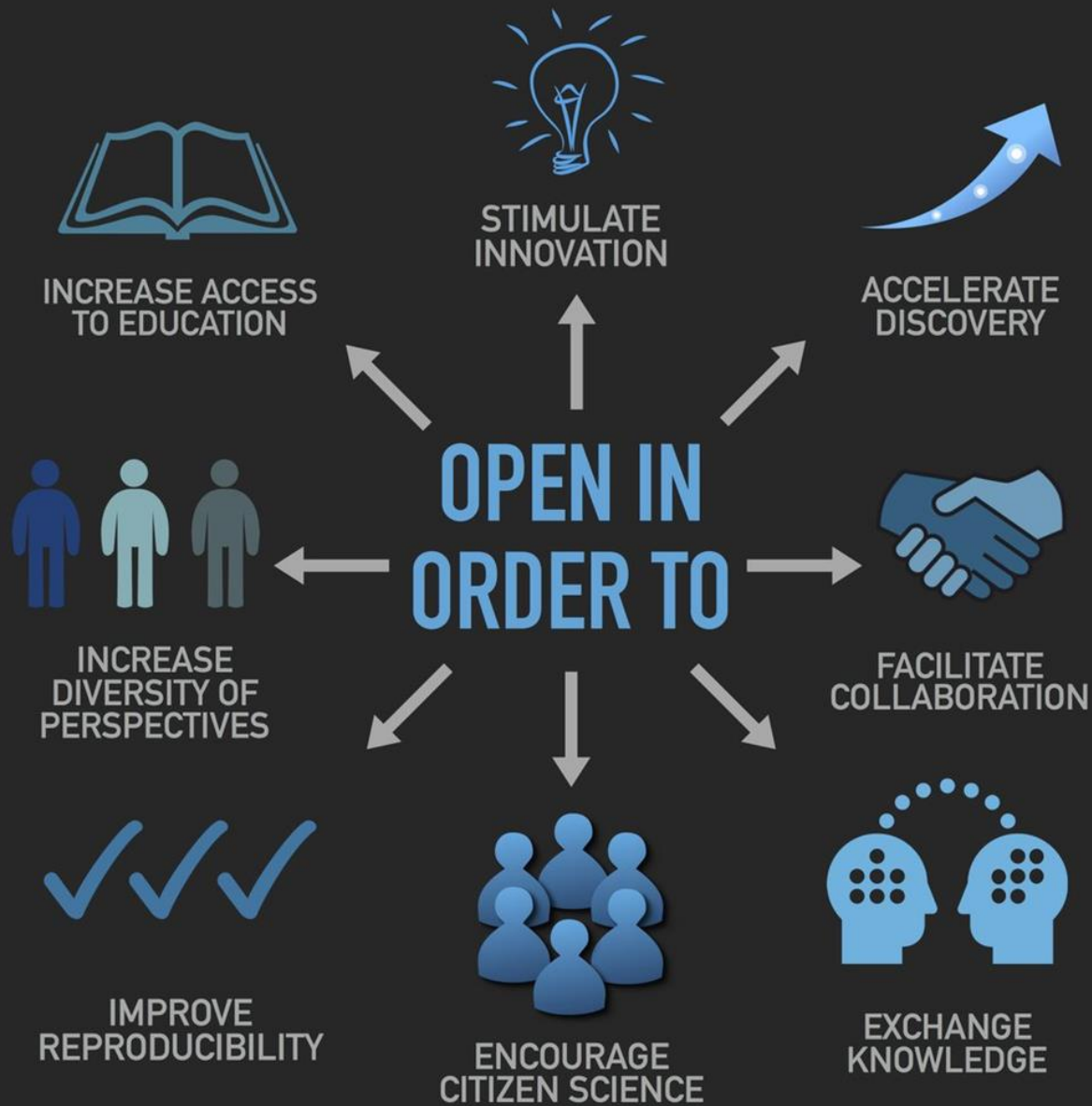
G.Pinnock, 2021

Open Science



PUÒ MIGLIORARE L'INTERO PROCESSO DELLA RICERCA

Open



whyopenresearch.org

#OAweek

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. | 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) 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. | 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

Open Science

#UCLOpenSci21

April 26, 2021

UCL

UCL Open Science Conference 2021

Monday 26th April 1- 4.30pm



Key messages

- The future of open science? It is science for the 21st century
- This is irreversible and unstoppable given it is a better "substitute" for how we did science in the 20th century (and before) & because it fits the demands of (21st century) data driven science
- This is immanent - in 5 years time we will wonder why we needed to discuss this on 26-4-2021 at all!

OPEN SCIENCE È LA SCIENZA DEL XXI SECOLO
IRREVERSIBILE E IMPOSSIBILE DA FERMARE
SUCCEDDE ADESSO: FRA 5 ANNI CI CHIEDEREMO
PERCHÉ NE DISCUTEVAMO COSÌ TANTO NEL 2021

Open Science

**OPEN SCIENCE:
JUST
SCIENCE
DONE RIGHT**

Principles

Partnership

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 Science

WEBINAR 19 OTTOBRE 2020



«PRODOTTO DELLA RICERCA»: NON SOLO LA SINTESI FINALE (ARTICOLO) MA TUTTO IL PROCESSO

RIDEFINIRE «ECCELLENZA»: NUOVI VALORI SONO INCLUSIONE, DIVERSITÀ

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



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

RACCONTATELA COM'È: SI FALLISCE. FOCUS DAL PRODOTTO AL PROCESSO



@pcmasuzzo
Oct.5, 2020

K-SA

Open [collaborative essere inclusivi

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

Stephen Curry

64.823 Tweet

Sept. 19, 2019

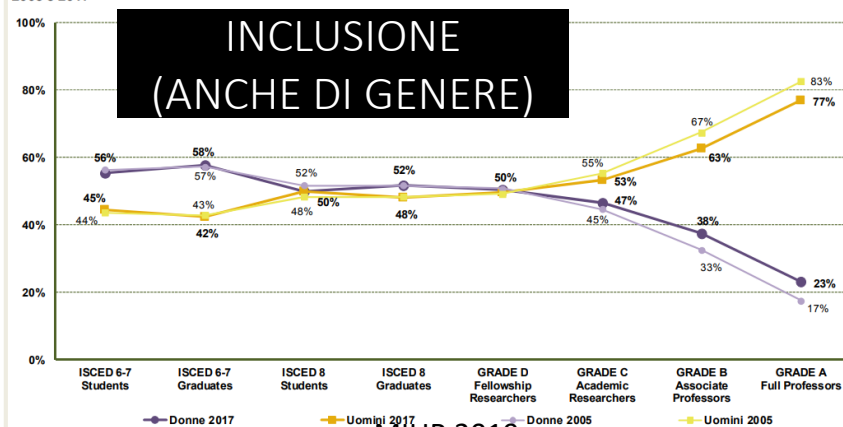
Following

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-win situation for students, staff and institutions, says @Stephen_Curry



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



Manifesto



Edited by Leslie Chan

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

@JFSmith434

Segui

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



46.24 Inclusive Open Science, 7 Sept. 2017



...in altre parole...

It was really helpful to have in mind there is an alternative way [Open Science] that gives us the chance of being treated with dignity and truly focus on the essence of our work

[Petra, PhD, May 2020]

Open Science: solo in Europa?


OPEN SCIENCE SIGNIFICA PORTARE LA
SCIENZA NEL 21° SECOLO

PERSPECTIVE ARTICLE [Provisionally accepted](#) [The full-text will be published soon.](#) [Notify me](#)

[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

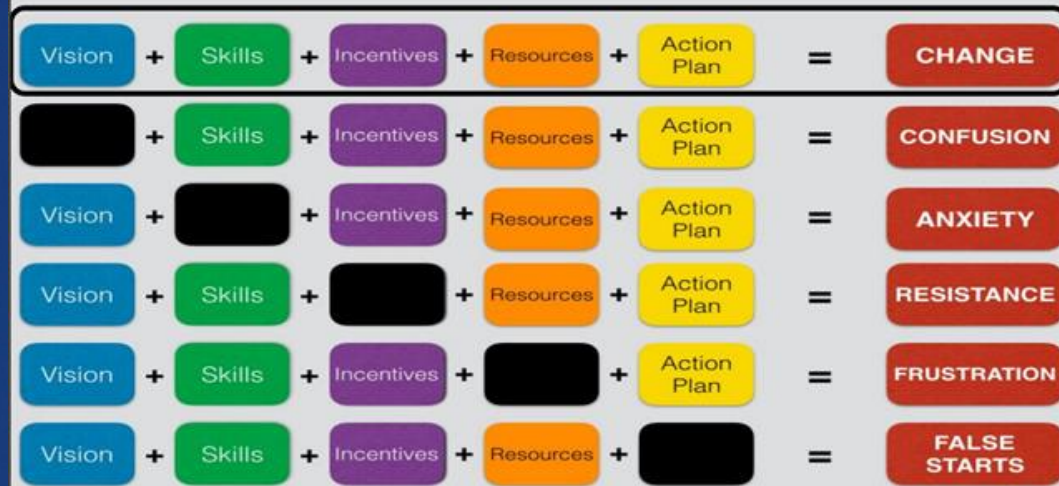
Jean-Claude Burgelman^{1*},  Corina Pascu^{1*}, Katarzyna Szkuta², Rene Von Schomberg³, Athanasios Karalopoulos¹, Konstantinos Repanas¹ and Michel Schouppe¹

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 European Commission has taken

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

[Trans

Managing Complex Change



Eva Mendez, Open Science Conference 2019

SERVE UNA
VISIONE
ORGANICA E
COERENTE

CON ROADMAP DI
ATENEIO

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

LE
RU

Implementing Open Science

Dec.20, 2020



<https://zenodo.org/record/34079#.WOOWY2fOPIU>

Francia - National Plan, July 2018

NATIONAL PLAN
FOR OPEN SCIENCE

E POLITICHE
NAZIONALI

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



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: chi la sostiene / 1

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 is not the same as popular highly-cited research.
- VI. Incentives for research should be aligned with openness in service of the SDGs and for the good of humanity.
- VII. Open Science requires the opening of barriers to a set of inter-related scientific research processes. Libraries are natural information/data brokers and curators in the Open Science suite of processes, and their role is essential.



UNITED NATIONS

Roundtable Discussion on a Global Science Commons

Outcome Document

United Nations Headquarters, Monday, 18 November 2019
Nov. 18, 2019



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Open Science: chi la sostiene / 2



OECD Innovation
@OECDInnovation

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**

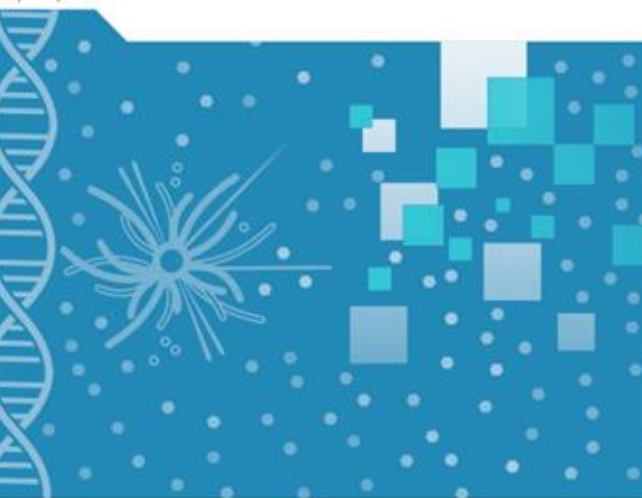


**Enhanced Access to Publicly
Funded Data for Science,
Technology and Innovation**



7 main challenges addressed

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



APPELLO CONGIUNTO PER
LA OPEN SCIENCE

Oct. 27, 2020

Joint Appeal for Open Science UNESCO, WHO, HCHR,
CERN

We, the Directors-General of UNESCO, WHO and CERN, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, reaffirm the fundamental right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications and advocate for open, inclusive and collaborative science

APERTA, INCLUSIVA, COLLABORATIVA

Considering that Open Science can reduce inequalities, help respond to the immediate challenges of Covid-19 and accelerate progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, we therefore:

- (i) Call on every Member State to ensure the fundamental right to access scientific research and its applications, with a view to creating a global knowledge commons and closing existing gaps in science, technology and innovation, especially in developing countries and with respect to women;
- (ii) Commit to supporting the international scientific community by fostering a culture of collaboration and solidarity, rather than competition, and by sharing research outcomes and knowledge wherever possible in order to make science v

CONOSCENZA COME BENE COMUNE

COLLABORAZIONE vs COMPETIZIONE

The core idea behind Open Science is to allow scientific information, data and outputs to be more widely accessible (Open Access) and more reliably harnessed (Open Data) with the active engagement of all stakeholders (Open to Society). The Open Science movement has emerged from the scientific community and has rapidly spread across nations, calling for the opening of the gates of knowledge. In a fragmented scientific and policy environment, a stronger global understanding of the opportunities and challenges of Open Science is needed.

ACCESSO, TRASPARENZA, COINVOLGIMENTO – APRIRE LE PORTE

Open Science: chi la sostiene /



UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science

At the [40th session of UNESCO's General Conference](#), 193 Members States tasked the Organization with the development of an international standard-setting instrument on Open Science in the form of a UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science to be adopted by Member States in 2021.

Nov. 2020

8. The term 'Open Science' refers to an umbrella concept that combines various movements and practices aiming to make scientific knowledge, methods, data and evidence freely available and accessible for everyone, increase scientific collaborations and sharing of information for the benefits of science and society, and open the process of scientific knowledge creation and circulation to societal actors beyond the institutionalized scientific community.

Considering that Open Science should not only foster enhanced sharing of scientific knowledge but also promote inclusion of scholarly knowledge from marginalized groups (such as women, minorities, Indigenous scholars, non-Anglophone scholars, scholars from less-advantaged countries) and contribute to reducing inequalities in access to scientific development, infrastructures and capabilities among different countries and regions;

Recognizing that Open Science respects the diversity of cultures and knowledge systems around the world as foundations for sustainable development, fostering open and robust dialogue with indigenous peoples and local communities and diverse knowledge holders for contemporary problem-solving and emergent strategies towards transformative change;

Acknowledging the transformative potential of Open Science for reducing the existing inequalities in science, technology and innovation and accelerating progress towards the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and beyond;

- INCLUSIONE
- RIDUZIONE
DELLE
DISEGUAGLIANZE
- POTENZIALE
TRASFORMATIVO

Open Science: chi la sospinge?

RACCOMANDAZIONE ERAC

EUROPEAN UNION
EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA
AND INNOVATION COMMITTEE
– ERAC –
Secretariat

Brussels, 14 December 2020
(OR. en)

ERAC, Dec. 14, 2020

ERAC 1211/20

Executive summary

The current COVID-19 pandemic presents unique opportunities for Open Science and Open Innovation. Preprints have shown their potential for fastened discussion of research results between peers and a certain ability to auto-correct, while the benefits of opening the access to research outputs in all disciplines - including the social sciences and the humanities -, investing in FAIR data infrastructures and services as well as promoting training in data stewardship have been made obvious.

RICONOSCE IL VALORE E INSISTE
SULLA VALUTAZIONE!

Hence the ERAC recommends that open access to publications resulting from publicly funded research activities be generalized in all disciplines. Proper data standards should be agreed early on, taking into account the disciplinary specificities, while interoperable and federated ecosystems of FAIR data have to be implemented, as well as distributed analytics and machine learning. Furthermore we recommend that research assessment and research integrity policies take more into account, and in a more systematic way, the requirements connected to Open Science and Open Innovation, in order to foster researchers' engagement in these areas, as well as the trustworthiness of scientific knowledge.

Open Science: chi la s

I PREMI NOBEL NELLA LINDAU DECLARATION (2020)



Lindau declaration

Welcome Overview

The Lindau Declaration 2020 on Sustainable Cooperative Open Science is an initiative first presented and suggested by Elizabeth Blackburn during the 68th Lindau Nobel Laureate Meeting held in June 2018 in

GOAL 01

**Cooperate Globally
on Global Problems**

The vast majority of the most pressing problems of the 21st century are global. They affect large populations, and they cannot be solved by any single country or organization.

Therefore, scientists, politicians, and the public must work together to increase the effectiveness of addressing these problems.

GOAL 02

**Share
Knowledge**

Knowledge becomes most powerful when it is shared.

GOAL 03

**Publish Results
Open Access**

Scientific results shall be published in an open access format.

GOAL 04

**Publish Data
to Repositories**

Publishing is not limited to scientific findings. Any kind of data found, generated or used shall also be archived in appropriate data repositories. Technological and administrative infrastructure must be improved and adapted to support data sharing.

GOAL 05

**Work
Transparent and Truthful**

Research must be transparent and truthful: First, in methodology, data and findings, meaning that these have to be performed and reported honestly.

GOAL 06

**Change
Reward Systems**

Currently, working along the outlined standards and investing in transparency, openness, accessibility etc. is not rewarded sufficiently.

GOAL 07

**Support
Talent Worldwide**

Scientific talent exists in all parts of the world and all parts of society. All work and research environments as well as all structures related to that shall support and nurture this talent.

GOAL 08

**Communicate
to Society**

Science has a distinct responsibility to communicate its procedures and results to society. Not only is most basic research funded by tax-payers money. Research and innovation are essential for the well-being of society.

GOAL 09

**Engage
in Education**

While research is at the core of the scientific discovery process, engaging education of the next generation is equally crucial.

GOAL 10

**Ensure
Global Funding**

Basic research requires reliable funding, even more so than other forms of science, such as industry research. In almost all cases, insights from basic research, or even blue-sky research, lay the ground for inventions and products that directly benefit people.

Universities in 2030

When looking to the future, we envision universities without walls; these are universities that are open and engaged in society while retaining their core values. All of Europe's universities will be responsible, autonomous and free, with different institutional profiles, but united in their missions of learning and teaching, research, innovation and culture in service to society.

In this decade, universities will build on their capacity to evolve and will become engines of societal change. They will provide an open, transformative space for common knowledge production through research, education, innovation and culture. Together with other societal stakeholders, they will shape the future of a knowledge-driven society.

OPEN, TRANSFORMATIVE AND TRANSNATIONAL

Universities will facilitate dialogue across disciplines and promote multi- and interdisciplinary research.

Open Science, making research accessible to all, will be the default way of producing knowledge. Universities will support a diverse non-commercial publishing system and will, themselves, be directly involved in such a system, by promoting and supporting non-commercial and smaller publishing initiatives. Data and other outputs resulting from research will be made FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable). Scientists will be adequately rewarded for the processing and publishing of data. Europe's scholarly information infrastructure will facilitate cross-border, multidisciplinary research with advanced digital services and tools.

Ethics and integrity are an integral part of academic research and universities will actively promote

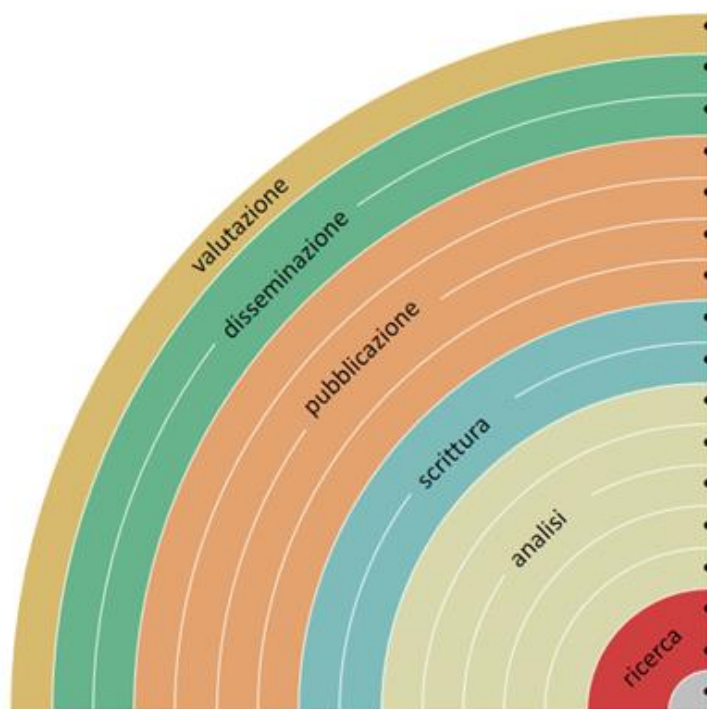
REFORM ACADEMIC CAREERS

This vision for Europe's universities in 2030 requires a reform of academic careers. This should be acknowledged and supported by all stakeholders through the following actions:

- using a broader set of evaluation practices for academic careers, which include a wide definition of impact, beyond traditional bibliometric indicators.

Universities without walls
A vision for 2030

Come rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...



- aggiungendo misure di impatto alternative, es. [altmetrics](#)
- comunicando sui social media, es. [Twitter](#)
- condividendo poster e presentazioni, es. su [FigShare](#)
- utilizzando licenze aperte, es. [Creative Commons BY](#)
- depositando in [archivi](#) o pubblicando su [riviste Open](#)
- provando la open peer review, es. [PubPeer](#) o [F1000](#)
- condividendo preprints, su [OSFpreprint](#), [arXiv](#) o [biorXiv](#)
- con formati leggibili dalle macchine, es. [Jupyter](#) o [CoCalc](#)
- con la scrittura collaborativa, es. [Overleaf](#) o [Authorea](#)
- condividendo protocolli e workflow, es. su [Protocols.io](#)
- condividendo note di laboratorio, es. [OpenLabNotebook](#)
- condividendo software, es. su [GitHub](#) con licenza [GNU/MIT](#)
- condividendo i dati, es. su [Dryad](#), [Zenodo](#) o [Dataverse](#)
- pre-registrando esperimenti, es. [OSFregistry](#) o [AsPredicted](#)
- commentando pagine web, es. su [Hypothes.is](#) o [Pund.it](#)
- usando bibliografie condivise, es. su [Zotero](#)
- condividendo progetti di ricerca, es. su [RIO Journal](#)



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

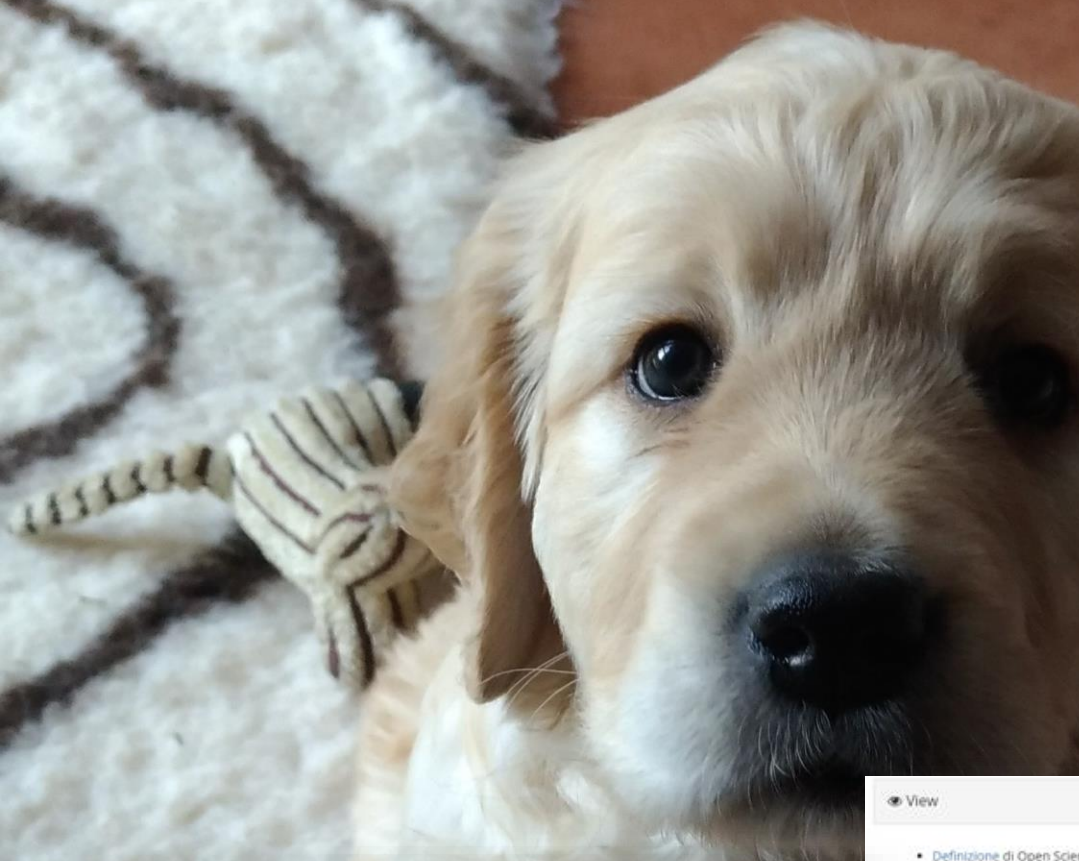
Traduzione: Elena Giglia



DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.195648

SI PUÒ FARE SEMPRE! **NONOSTANTE** I CRITERI ATTUALI DI VALUTAZIONE. NESSUNO VE LO VIETA! E NON RICHIEDE TANTO TEMPO (ANCHE PERCHÉ, QUANTI ARTICOLI/ANNO??? 10? PER 10 VOLTE SU 365 GIORNI...)

...tutti i link



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Open Science in pratica

Contributors: Elena Giglia
Forked from osf.io/yxsw on 2021-02-12 09:45 AM
Date created: 2021-02-12 09:45 AM | Last Updated: 2021-02-12 10:11 PM
Identifier: DOI 10.17605/OSF.IO/YXESW
Category: Project
Description:
Strumenti per fare Open Science nel lavoro quotidiano di ricerca
License: CC-BY Attribution 4.0 International

Wiki

Lo scopo di questo ambiente virtuale è dare accesso in modo organizzato a strumenti e materiali per fare della Open Science una pratica quotidiana.
Con i commenti si può interagire con la comunità o suggerire risorse utili.

Files

Click on a storage provider or drag and drop to upload

Name	Modified
Open Science in pratica	
OSF Storage (Germany - Frankfurt)	
Lezioni su Open Science - febbraio 2021	
OSF Storage (Germany - Frankfurt)	
OS_1_Comunicazione_scientifica.pptx	2021-02-07 06:38 PM
OS_2_Alternativa Open.pptx	2021-02-07 03:42 PM

View

- Definizione di Open Science
- Tassonomia interattiva, ogni elemento contiene risorse di training, strumenti...

IL VALORE DELLA OPEN SCIENCE (VIDEO)

- Open and inclusive science (P. Masuzzo, 2019, 30')
- Open science, la scienza fatta bene (P. Masuzzo, 2020, 30')
- The research system is broken, and how Open Science can fix it (R.Ainsworth, 2019, 15')
- Open science è Open Access (UniBO, 2020)

OPEN SCIENCE: IL VALORE DELLA CONDIVISIONE

- The need for Open Science in time of pandemic and beyond (B. Rentier, 2020)
- Why PlanS [science does not need paywalls] (CoalitionS)
- The purpose of publications in a pandemic and beyond (L.Gaddi, 2020)
- The (Revolution of Open Science (J.Tennant, 2020)
- Open science è una necessità, non una noia burocratica (E.Giglia, 2020)
- Accesso aperto, conoscenza aperta, Cosa è cambiato... (E.Giglia, 2021)

LA CRISI DEL SISTEMA ATTUALE

- Retraction watch per seguire le ritrazioni
- Ritrazzioni e Impact Factor (Fang-Casadevall, 2011)
- The natural selection of Bad science (Smaldino, 2018)
- Gaming the metrics (Biagioli, 2019)
- Performance driven culture is ruining scientific research (2018)

PERCORSI PER UNA POLITICA OPEN

- Roadmap to Open Science LERU
- Implementing Open Science LERU
- Practical commitments for implementation (EU Report Progress on Open Science 2020)
- Open Science policy toolkit OpenAIRE

Citation

Components

Lezioni su Open Science - febbraio 2021 | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:45 UTC
Giglia

Open Science come e perché | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:45 UTC
Giglia

Strumenti per aprire ogni passo della ricerca | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:45 UTC
Giglia

Open Access + VQR | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia

Gestione dei dati | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia

Dati FAIR | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia

Come scrivere un Data Management Plan | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia

Questioni di copyright e licenze sui dati | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia

Politiche europee, EOSC e Horizon Europe | Forked: 2021-02-12 08:46 UTC
Giglia

Open Science e scienze umane
Giglia

MANUALI

- [The Turing way] per una scienza riproducibile e collaborativa
- Open Science Passport for PhD (ma validissimo per tutti, schematico e agile su come fare Open Science)

STRUMENTI PASSO PER PASSO IPOTESI DI RICERCA

- condividere progetti di ricerca (RID Journal ha una sezione dedicata: vantaggi: si trovano collaboratori)

RICERCA DEI DATI

- usare bibliografie condivise con Zotero
- visualizzare un elenco di risultati con Open Knowledge Map (e raggruppare/condividerli)
- commentare pagine web con Hypothesis o Pundit

CONDURRE LA RICERCA / ANALIZZARE I DATI

- pre-registrazione gli esperimenti con OSF registries o As Predicted
- condividere dati su Zenodo, DataVerse, Dryad
- condividere software su GitHub con licenza GNU-MIT
- condividere quaderni di laboratorio con OpenLabNotebook
- condividere protocolli su Protocols.io

SCRIVERE

- scrivere in modo collaborativo su Authora o Overleaf
- scrivere in formato leggibile dalle macchine con Jupyter o CoCalc
- scrivere in un ambiente che contiene testi dati codice su Hypergraph
- scrivere definizioni e preprint su Qeios

PUBBLICARE

- condividere preprint su OSFpreprint, arXiv, bioRxiv
- provare la Open peer review con PubPeer, PreReview o F1000
- depositare la versione consentita in archivi Open Access o pubblicare su riviste Open Access
- utilizzare licenze aperte come Creative Commons BY

DISSEMINARE

- condividere poster e presentazioni su FigShare
- comunicare la ricerca sui social media, es. Twitter

Open science e innovazione



...È IL MODO MIGLIORE PER APRIRSI AL TERRITORIO, PMI, START UP...
(TRASFERIMENTO TECNOLOGICO = BREVETTO???)

... un altro mondo è possibile SE...

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 4

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



**Amsterdam Call for Action
on Open Science**

I nuovi giocatori.



Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca
PNR 2021-2027

Home

Ministero ▾

Aree tematiche ▾

Atti e normativa ▾

Siti di interesse

Home | Aree tematiche | Ricerca | Programmazione | Programma nazionale per la ricerca

Programma nazionale per la ricerca

6.2 IL PIANO NAZIONALE PER LA SCIENZA APERTA

6.2.1 Introduzione

Per “scienza aperta” si intende un nuovo paradigma per la creazione della conoscenza scientifica basato su trasparenza e cooperazione, capace di potenziare la ricerca e l’insegnamento scientifico. Esso promuove la condivisione di conoscenza rimuovendo le barriere create dalle gabbie editoriali e dai rigidi ambiti disciplinari, accresce l’efficacia della collaborazione e la riproducibilità dei risultati della ricerca, la possibilità di nuove analisi anche di tipo interdisciplinare, nonché la fruibilità del sapere scientifico generando

Per “accesso aperto” all’informazione scientifica si intende la possibilità di reperire in rete le pubblicazioni, i dati e i metadati che li rendono fruibili, e ogni altro risultato della ricerca e dell’insegnamento scientifico e senza barriere giuridiche e tecniche.

I principi della scienza aperta sono:

- la conoscenza come bene comune;
- la collaborazione e la solidarietà tra scienziati nonché tra scienziati e cittadini;
- la possibilità per tutti di accedere ai risultati della ricerca scientifica;
- la trasparenza del processo e dei contributi usati per la produzione e la validazione dei risultati;
- la disponibilità gratuita e con diritti di riuso, in rete, dei risultati della ricerca e dell’insegnamento scientifico;
- il rigore scientifico, la riproducibilità dei risultati sperimentali, la discussione critica dei dati, delle

PIANO NAZIONALE SCIENZA APERTA

4 ASSI:

1. TESTI OPEN ACCESS
2. DATI FAIR
3. VALUTAZIONE
4. COINVOLGIMENTO COMUNITÀ DI RICERCA

Il Piano nazionale per la scienza aperta si struttura in quattro assi di intervento centrati sulle pubblicazioni scientifiche, sui dati della ricerca scientifica, sulla valutazione della ricerca e sul coinvolgimento dei ricercatori, enti di ricerca, infrastrutture per l’adozione delle pratiche di scienza aperta.

Per ogni asse viene

- presentato l’obiettivo specifico;
- fornita una panoramica sulla situazione attuale;
- enunciato il piano di intervento nel breve, medio e lungo periodo, con le azioni e le specifiche responsabilità in capo ai singoli attori coinvolti;
- individuato un sistema di monitoraggio.

Il Piano nazionale verrà aggiornato periodicamente con il coinvolgimento delle comunità di ricerca.

...un modo nuovo 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



[Integrità?]

Webinar March 24, 2021

Advancing science or advancing careers? Researchers' opinions on success indicators

2. Interviews and focus groups

1. What is research
SUCCESS?

2. What threatens research
INTEGRITY?



Current research assessments

...overvalue outputs	→	ignores research process
...expect exceptional output	→	discourage realism
...look at researchers individually	→	discourage collaboration
...are based on competition	→	discourage openness and collegiality



Noémie Aubert Bonn

We know there are **core problems with research systems** but approaches for integrity tend to focus on researchers

The way in which we measure **success is problematic** and could even lead to integrity issues

Indicators used to advance **research careers** are **misaligned** with indicators needed to advance **science**

IL PROBLEMA È IL
SISTEMA NON IL
RICERCATORE

INDICATORI PER
AVANZARE DI
CARRIERA
DISALLINEATI
CON INDICATORI
PER AVANZARE
SCIENZA

...valutando in modo diverso

« MATRIX, NOT
METRICS »

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

Bernard Rentier



OS-CAM, the Career Assessment Matrix

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

Our remit is to give advice on indicators to foster the engagement of researchers with open science. Currently, researchers are usually not encouraged to engage in open knowledge practices. In career and research assessments open knowledge is usually not part of the performance requirements. The extra work involved may also be off-putting, especially in very competitive fields. And often it is simply unclear what "open science" should mean in practical terms. Therefore, simply taking away the current career and assessment criteria and replacing them with novel performance criteria that are oriented towards open science will not work. There are too many factors that hinder or promote open knowledge practices and they interact with each other. This creates a puzzle for the application of indicators in science and scholarship. On the one hand, there is the huge variety of scientific and scholarly practices. Universal indicators cannot address this dynamic variety. On the other hand, it is not practical to expect all scientific communities to have the technical expertise to develop and apply their own indicators in a responsible way. This explains why the alternative to universal indicators, creating large baskets of potential indicators that users can choose from as they see fit, is not advisable either.

2019



**Indicator Frameworks for
Fostering Open Knowledge
Practices in Science
and Scholarship**

1. Infrastructure indicators oriented to the scientific system at national, international and disciplinary levels

The first suite of qualitative and quantitative indicators of the development of open knowledge infrastructures includes their creation, the growth of their numbers, the nature of their contribution, and their use and uptake by the research communities. This toolbox should build on the results of the Open Science Monitor and be linked to the European Open Science Cloud.

2. Indicators of open knowledge capabilities in research communities

The second toolbox of quantitative and qualitative indicators monitors the levels of open knowledge capabilities in the scientific and scholarly communities (including their support personnel). This toolbox will enable the identification of resource availability in specific communities, thus highlighting success cases as well as measures needed to redress the scarcity of capabilities in order to increase the inclusiveness, diversity and equity of the research system.

3. Indicators of pioneering open knowledge practices

The third toolbox consists of a suite of mainly qualitative, case-study based indicators, maintained and regularly updated on a public platform, that give a state-of-the-art overview of pioneering open knowledge practices. The database of case studies organized in the context of the UK Research Excellence Framework, maintained and openly accessible, might be an excellent starting point for such an international platform, provided that mechanisms are also built in for review and update on ongoing developments and initiatives. This platform may be maintained by a collective investment in the form of an annual fee by funders, publishers, and research performance organizations. Alternatively, it may be maintained in the context of an Annual Open Science Observatory (see below).

4. Individual level indicators for careers

The fourth toolbox consists of a suite of career-oriented qualitative and quantitative indicators, based on the principles of responsible metrics as formulated by the Metric Tide, the Leiden Manifesto for Research Metrics, and the DORA declaration. Again, it is not necessary to start from scratch, as several prototypes and basic design matrices for this toolboxes have already been proposed (eg. the ACUMEN portfolio, and the Open Science Career Evaluation Matrix). In relation to the use of

Moving to a more holistic & balanced research evaluation system



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FINLAND



University College London

UNITED KINGDOM



University of China

CHINA



Ghent University

BELGIUM



Universities of Norway

NORWAY



The Declaration

Signers

Case Studies

Resources

Blog



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Meetings

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Sign Dora

Reimagining academic assessment: stories of innovation and change

Case studies of universities and national consortia highlight key elements of institutional change to improve academic career assessment.

Produced in collaboration with:

eua EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION

SPARC Europe

What: What changed and the key elements of change

2020

Why: Motivation for change

How: Processes and dynamics for developing, implementing and managing change

- In response to the desire to pursue new concepts
1. Strike
 2. Guarantee
 3. Build

The framework and is guided by academic

Research quantitative the opportunity evaluation

The previous performance journals, burden of increasing

Leadership were employed

Institutional change at Ghent University was initiated at multiple levels: concrete administrative actions were propelled by feedback from faculty and researchers. Administrators from the Personnel Department (HR) and the Research Department were involved in developing the new processes, as research assessment is a shared responsibility between the Research Department and HR. HR plays a crucial role in assessment at Ghent University, and championed and implemented the new policies.

The 2016 Vision Statement was drafted on the Research Council's initiative and was approved by the university's Board of Governors.¹ Change at Ghent University has been a continuous dialogue and iterative process to translate new perspectives on the evaluation of research into the university's research and evaluation policy as well as in the assessment and appraisal procedures organized by the university.

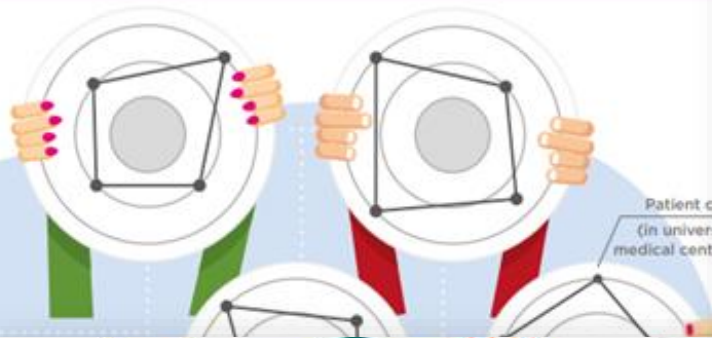
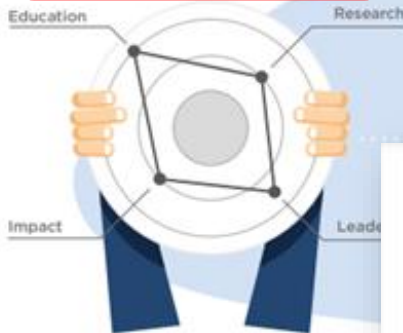
Obstacles faced to change the assessment systems included limited awareness of research assessment reform and its potential benefits; lack of evidence on potential benefits of research assessment reform; resistance to research assessment reform from researchers; lack of institutional capacity (e.g., skilled staff, support structures); and alignment of institution

Room for everyone's talent

towards a new balance in the recognition and rewards of academics

> Diversifying and vitalising career paths

We enable more diversity in career paths and profiles for academics.



This calls for a system of recognition and rewards of academics and research that:

1. Enables the diversification and vitalisation of career paths, thereby promoting excellence in each of the key areas;
2. Acknowledges the independence and individual qualities and ambitions of academics as well as recognising team performances;
3. Emphasises quality of work over quantitative results (such as number of publications);
4. Encourages all aspects of open science; and
5. Encourages high-quality academic leadership.



> Achieving balance between individuals and the collective

We assess academics based on both their individual and their team performance.

> Focusing on quality

In our assessments of academic performance, we increasingly focus on quality, content and creativity.



> Stimulating open science

We encourage academics to share their research outcomes with society.



> Stimulating academic leadership

We stimulate good academic leadership at all levels.

- DIVERSIFICARE E VITALIZZARE LE CARRIERE
- FOCUS SULLA QUALITÀ
- EQUILIBRIO FRA SINGOLI E TEAM
- STIMOLO PER OPEN SCIENCE



- IMPACT
- PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE
- RESEARCH
- EDUCATION
- LEADERSHIP
- TEAM

The TRIPLE model consists of six components: team spirit; research; impact; professional performance; leadership; and education. They describe the three domains where we generate output (research, professional performance and education), the impact they have on science and society, and leadership in academia that actively nurtures an environment in which they can flourish. The 'T' is deliberately put first. It is characterized by contrasting with the traditional academic working environment, which is mainly based on research and teaching, and is not easily adaptable to the three domains.

MODELLO «TRIPLE»

- 3 AREE IN CUI SI PRODUCONO RISULTATI (RICERCA, COMPETENZE PROFESSIONALI, INSEGNAMENTO)
 - IMPATTO SU SCIENZA E SOCIETÀ
 - LEADERSHIP

...modello finlandese

Meiltä kysyttävä

STEPS FOR REALISING THE VISION FOR FAIRer ASSESSMENTS

2021

1

MAKE IT MEANINGFUL

2

MAKE IT POSSIBLE

3

MAKE IT REWARDING

FAIRer ACADEMIC ASSESSMENTS

Recognise and value diversity and disciplinary differences of academic work

- ◆ Outputs
- ◆ Missions
- ◆ Impacts

Diversity needs to be represented in information supporting assessment

- ◆ Data models and structures
- ◆ FAIR and transparent data
- ◆ Integrated eInfrastructure

Diversity of outputs, activities and missions need to be included among assessment criteria

- ◆ Recruitment
- ◆ Promotion
- ◆ Funding

EXAMPLE RESEARCH DATA

Identify practices (e.g.):

- ◆ Sharing research data
- ◆ Creating FAIR data
- ◆ Using open data
- ◆ FAIR expertise

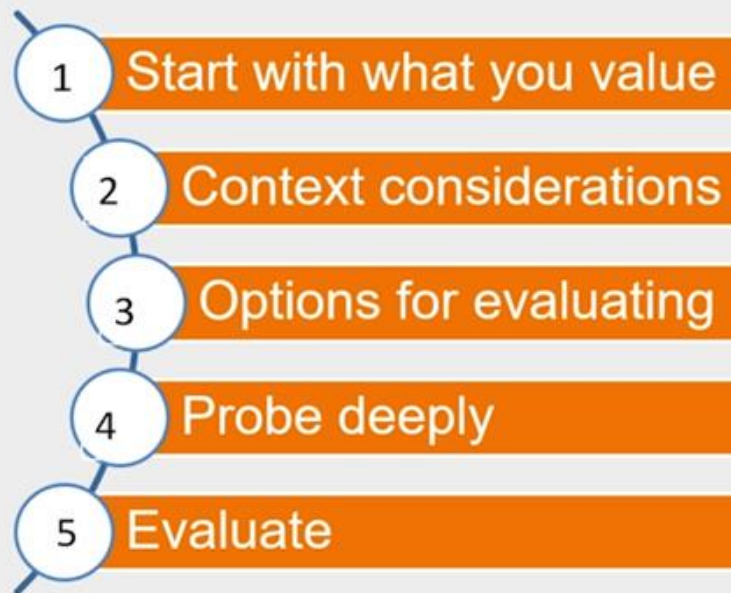
Develop eInfrastructures for:

- ◆ Publishing and sharing research data
- ◆ Integrating metadata and indicators for research data practices

Reward researchers for (e.g.):

- ◆ Sharing datasets
- ◆ FAIR datasets
- ◆ Data citations
- ◆ Data stewardship

pisteisiin.



START with what you value

- Not with what others' value (external drivers)
- Not with available data sources (the 'Streetlight Effect')

CONTEXT considerations

- WHO are you evaluating? (Entity size)
- WHY are you evaluating?
- Do you need to evaluate at all?

OPTIONS for evaluating

- Consider both quantitative and qualitative options
- Be careful when using quantities to indicate qualities
- Evaluate with the evaluated

PROBE deeply

- WHO might your evaluation approach discriminate against?
- HOW might your evaluation approach be gamed?
- WHAT might the unintended consequences be?
- Does the cost outweigh the benefit?

EVALUATE your evaluation

- Did your evaluation achieve its aims?
- Was it formative as well as summative?
- Keep your approach under review

#UCLOpenSci21 April 27, 2021

**UCL Open
Science
Conference 2021**

Elizabeth Gadd

Tuesday 27th April 1 - 4.30pm

inorms
Research Evaluation Working Group

**5 ARGOMENTI PER
CONVINCERE CHI VALUTA**

Five arguments to persuade HE Leaders to evaluate research responsibly

Introduction

The International Network of Research Management Societies (INORMS) established a two-year Research Evaluation Working Group (REWG) in 2018 to work towards better, fairer and more meaningful research evaluation. One of the group's two areas of focus was the development of some briefing materials for senior managers around the importance of evaluating research responsibly. As part of this work, they have suggested five arguments that may be useful to persuade HE leaders to evaluate responsibly. Feel free to pick-and-mix, re-order, and reframe using either a formal and informal approach depending on your leader and your setting.

Maintain institutional autonomy

- INFORMAL: Control your own destiny
- External evaluations (e.g., University Rankings) are a fact of life but mission- and value-led organisations should consider carefully what those evaluations actually assess, and not seek to improve their performance against measures that are not aligned to their organisational mission or values.
- Campbell's Law tells us that we get what we measure. Institutions need to measure what matters to them, in order to generate outcomes that are aligned with their mission.

Make better decisions

- INFORMAL: Play stupid games win stupid prizes
- Evaluations that use indicators that are an inappropriate proxy for the things they seek to measure will lead



THE BIBLIOMAGICIAN

Comment & practical guidance from the LIS-Bibliometrics community

Dec. 2019

DECEMBER 11, 2019

**Introducing SCOPE – a process for
evaluating responsibly**



RECOMMENDATIONS
ON RESEARCH
ASSESSMENT
PROCESSES

2020
ABOUT US

OUR PRIORITIES

WHAT'S GOING ON

OUR RESOURCES

> Our resources
09.07.2020

Position Statement and Recommendations on Research Assessment Processes

With limited funding and research positions available, there is increasing pressure on research organisations to select the best candidates for their research projects.

eua

EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY
ASSOCIATION

ABOUT ISSUES SERVICES RESOURCES



TRANSPARENCY

Assessment processes must be clear and transparent at all stages.



EVALUATING ROBUSTNESS

Assessment processes should be monitored and evaluated, and feedback should be used to improve them.



BIAS, DISCRIMINATION & UNFAIR TREATMENT

Research organisations should publicly show how they address bias, discrimination and unfair treatment.



COST, EFFICIENCY & APPLICANTS' EFFORT

Assessment processes should be streamlined and standardised to reduce the burden on all involved.



BROADENING THE POOL OF REVIEWERS

Research organisations should consider broadening the pool of reviewers and suitably recognise their work.



QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENTS

Assessment processes should enable evaluation of a wide range of research outputs and activities.



NOVEL APPROACHES

Research organisations should consider novel approaches to assessments in an evidence-based manner and share their experiences.

2020 EUA Webinar Series on Academic Career Assessment in the Transition to Open Science

18 – 20 MAY 2020 | WEBINAR



HOME CHI SIAMO ATTIVITÀ DOCUMENTI COVID-19 NEWS CONTATTI

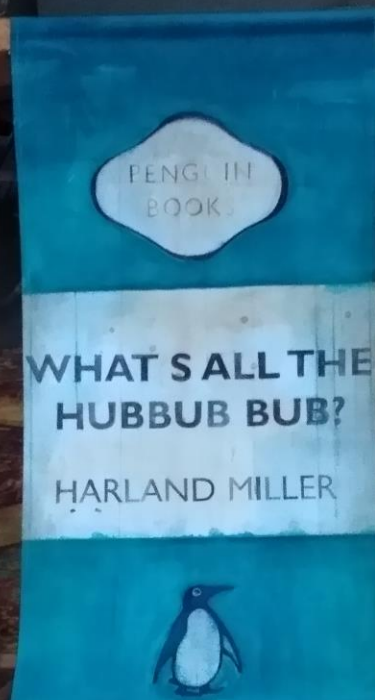
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Open Science Café

...con Open Access ai testi



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AUTORI HANNO DEPOSITATO



<https://openknowledgemaps.org/>

Map a research topic

Get an overview - Find papers - Identify relevant concepts

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BASE (all disciplines)

Refine your search

Enter your search term

GO

Try out: sugar, digital education

What is Open Knowledge Maps?

Finding KNOWLEDGE about



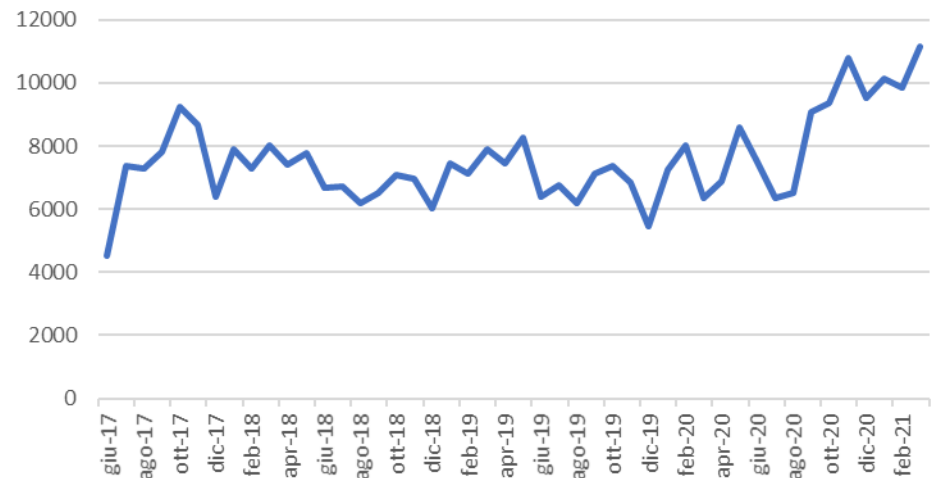
ZIKA

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

Literature

TEXT AND
DATA MINING

PubMed LinkOut June 2017/Mar.2021



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[7.559 media]

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PubMed.gov PubMed 2900032[uid]
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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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FRANCO TOSI


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- Journal >
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BANCA DATI OPEN CHE RACCOGLIE BREVETTI INSIEME A LETTERATURA SCIENTIFICA, DATI, SEQUENZE BIOLOGICHE

...scrivendo in modo diverso

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Write Research Together.

Authorea is the collaborative editor for research.
Write and manage your documents in one place, for free.

Name Email Password

Start Writing

A new way to
read, write,
publish, and
interact with
scientific
content.

Write.

Produce, publish and share the world's best knowledge

Welcome to the Open Science

Addiction has teamed up with Qeios ([queios.com](https://www.queios.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.

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<https://www.queios.com>

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8 iscritti

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PundIT video

SCRITTURA COLLABORATIVA,
ANNOTAZIONI, PIATTAFORME DI
PUBBLICAZIONE

News: Overleaf partners with the RSC

Overleaf

FEATURES & BENEFITS - TEMPLATES PRICING COMPANY - HELP

Collaborative
Writing and
Publishing



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<https://hypothes.is/>

... con Open peer review



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 Future of Scholarly Publishing](#) collection.

Abstract

Background: "Open peer review" (OPR), despite being a major pillar of Open Science, has neither a standardized definition nor an agreed schema of its features and implementations. The literature reflects this, with a myriad of overlapping and often contradictory definitions. While the term is used

- REVISIONI COME «PEZZI» DI CONOSCENZA
- HANNO UN DOI
- SONO CITABILI
- DEVONO ESSERE VALUTATE COME «PRODOTTI» DELLA RICERCA

METRICS

4555

VIEWS

1262

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Open Peer Review

Referee Status:

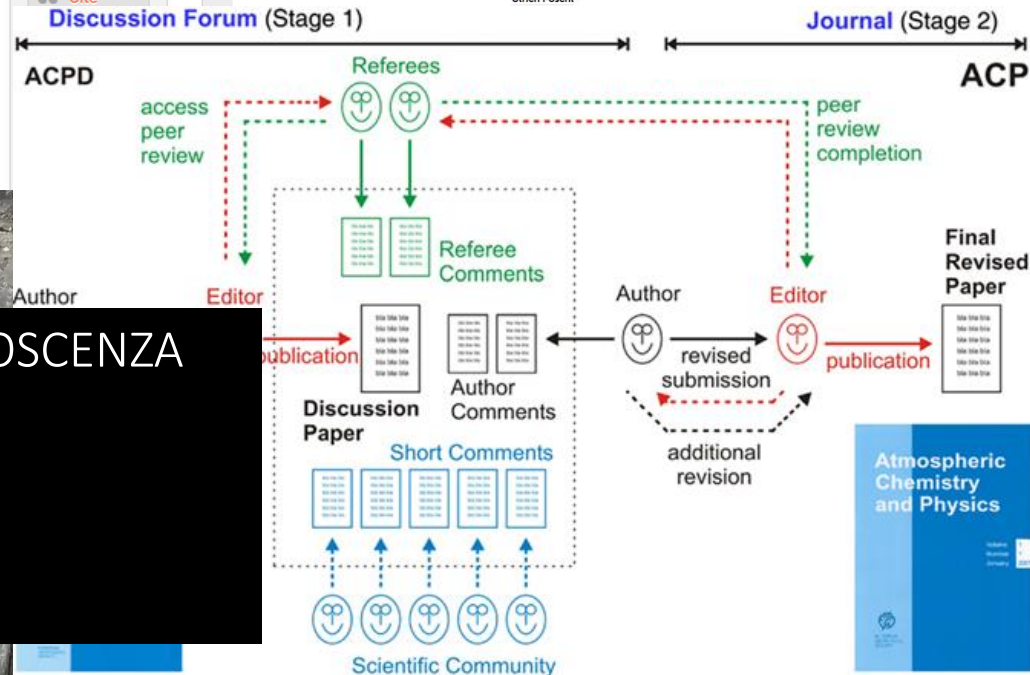
Invited Referees

Version(s)	1	2	3	4
REVISED Version 2 published 31 ago 2017				
Version 1 published 27 apr 2017				


Multi-stage open peer review: scientific evaluation integrating the strengths of traditional peer review with the virtues of transparency and self-regulation

Ulrich Pöschl*

[Poschl 2012](#)



... o peer review indipendente

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Catalyzing change in peer review through equity, openness, and collaboration

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April 21, 2021

ANDREY_POPOV/SHUTTERSTOCK

Fifteen journals to outsource peer-review decisions

By Cathleen O'Grady | Apr. 19, 2021, 5:10 AM

But with PCI RR performing all the steps involved in peer review, publishers will have to demonstrate their value, Hoyt says. He says publishers still operate platforms that draw readers, and they do important work to format articles so they can be aggregated by PubMed and other databases. "There's a role for publishers still to play," he says, "but I think they will have to start justifying the prices they charge."

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15 September 2015 Dataset Open access

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_DdddA443_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
License (for files): Creative Commons CCZero
Uploaded by: Willie (on 15 September 2015)

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zimeon / signposting
<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

Code
[Issues](#)
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HTTPS clone URL
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protocols.io
<https://www.protocols.io/>

Editing: Fixation of yeast cells

DESCRIPTION
GUIDELINES & WARNINGS
MATERIALS
STEPS

new step paste from text paste from buffer

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

TIMER
hr 45 sec timer label
[Delete]

NOTES
Optional: Transfer to gentle rocking overnight at 4°C for 18-24 hours. (This is NOT recommended per Anne Dodson, Marc Sherman, Lenny Teytelman.)
[Reply] [Delete]

[INSERT BLANK](#) [DELETE](#) [PASTE FROM TEXT](#)

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... DIVENTANO
«BLOCCHI» DI CONOSCENZA CHE
POSSONO ESSERE RICHIAMATI E RIUSATI

... e non solo:

PREPRINT

OPEN SCIENCE «PARZIALE» PUÒ
ESSERE DANNOSA
[PREPRINT SENZA DATI NON È
VERIFICABILE]
VA APERTO TUTTO IL CICLO DELLA
RICERCA: DATI, TESTI, CODICE,
PREREGISTRANDO GLI ESPERIMENTI

CULTURA E SCIENZA / APPROFONDIMENTO 30 sett 2020
**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



- PUBBLICAZIONE IMMEDIATA DEI RISULTATI
- PRIORITÀ SCIENTIFICA
- ELIMINA IL «LIMBO» DI ATTESA POST SUBMISSION
- FOCUS SUL CONTENUTO E NON SUL CONTENITORE

How Science Beat the Virus
And what it lost in the process

Story by Ed Yong

Dec.14, 2020

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PANDEMIA

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

papers, or “preprints,” to freely accessible websites, allowing others to immediately dissect and build upon their results. This practice had been slowly gaining popularity before 2020, but proved so vital for sharing information about COVID-19 that it will likely become a mainstay of modern biomedical research. Preprints accelerate science, and the pandemic accelerated the use of preprints. At

[non solo nelle scienze esatte]



preprints > [subject area](#) > arts_humanities

ARTS & HUMANITIES

ARTS & HUMANITIES

- Anthropology & Ethnography
- Archaeology

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Fri, 30 April 2021

Preprint ARTICLE | doi:10.20944/preprints202104.0784.v1

Artificial Compassion—From An AI Scholar

Cindy Mason

Subject: Arts & Humanities, Anthropology & Ethnography Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Human Sciences, Positive Plasticity
Online: 30 April 2021 (10:36:45 CEST)

[Show abstract](#) | [Download PDF](#) | [Share](#)

Preprint ARTICLE | doi:10.20944/preprints202104.0783.v1

Medieval Monasticism in Iceland and Norse Greenland

Steinunn Kristjánsdóttir

Subject: Arts & Humanities, Anthropology & Ethnography Keywords: Iceland; Norse; Benedictine Order; Augustine Order
Online: 30 April 2021 (10:14:03 CEST)

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Wed, 28 April 2021

Preprint ARTICLE | doi:10.20944/preprints202104.0735.v1

Sustainable Urban Renewal and Densification in China: The Case of S River Delta Region

Paola Pellegrini, Jinliu Chen

Subject: Arts & Humanities, Anthropology & Ethnography Keywords: China; sustainable



Subject Areas

ARTS & HUMANITIES

Anthropology & Ethnography
Archaeology
Art History & Restoration
Comparative Literature
General Humanities
History
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Social Psychology
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Agricultural Sciences & Agronomy
Animal Sciences & Zoology
Ecology
Entomology
Forestry
Horticulture
Physiology
Plant Sciences
Other

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Chemical Engineering
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General & Theoretical Chemistry
Organic Chemistry
Inorganic & Nuclear Chemistry
Medicinal Chemistry
Physical Chemistry
Food Chemistry
Other

EARTH SCIENCES

Atmospheric Science
Geochemistry & Petrology
Geoinformatics
Geology
Geophysics
Oceanography
Palaeontology
Space Science
Environmental Sciences
Other

ENGINEERING

Automotive Engineering
Biomedical & Chemical Engineering
Civil Engineering
Control & Systems Engineering
Electrical & Electronic Engineering
Energy & Fuel Technology
General Engineering
Industrial & Manufacturing Engineering
Marine Engineering
Mechanical Engineering
Other
Construction

LIFE SCIENCES

Biochemistry
Biophysics
Biotechnology
Cell & Developmental Biology
Endocrinology & Metabolomics
Genetics
Immunology
Molecular Biology

MATERIALS SCIENCE

Biomaterials
General Materials Science
Metallurgy
Nanotechnology
Polymers & Plastics
Surfaces, Coatings & Films
Other

MATHEMATICS & COMPUTER SCIENCE

Algebra & Number Theory
Analysis
Applied Mathematics
Artificial Intelligence & Robotics
Computational Mathematics
General Mathematics
Geometry & Topology
Information Technology &

MEDICINE & PHARMACOLOGY

Allergology
Anesthesiology
Behavioral Neuroscience
Cardiology
Clinical Neurology
Dermatology
Nursing & Health Studies
Gastroenterology
General Medical Research

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Acoustics
Applied Physics
Astronomy & Astrophysics
Atomic & Molecular Physics
Condensed Matter Physics
Fluids & Plasmas
General & Theoretical Physics
Mathematical Physics
Nuclear & High Energy



SOCIAL SCIENCES

Accounting
Economics
Econometrics & Statistics
Education Studies
Finance
Geography
Law
Library & Information Science
Marketing

...aprendo l'intero ciclo


PREREGISTRAZIONE
OSF Registries o AsPredicted

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- DIFFICILE FALSIFICARE
- RISULTATI NEGATIVI



Search registrations... <https://osf.io/registries/> Search

256,423 searchable registrations as of May 13, 2018

 Create a new AsPredicted pre-registration

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

What's an AsPredicted?

It is a standardized pre-registration that requires only what's necessary to separate exploratory from confirmatory analyses. You will easily generate a pre-registration document that takes less effort to evaluate than it takes to evaluate the published study itself.

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How does it work?

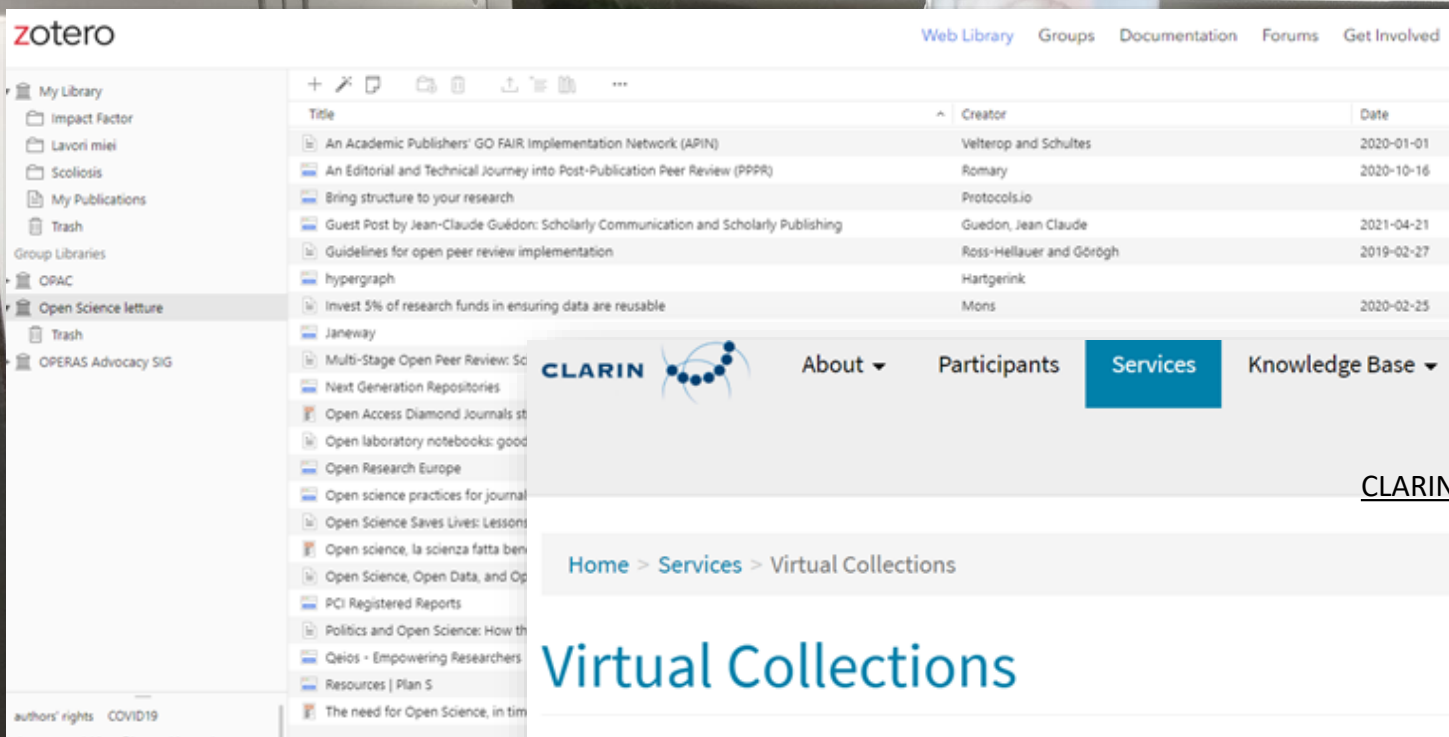
- One author briefly answers 9 questions.
- All participating authors receive an email asking for approval.
- If everyone approves, it is saved and stays private until an author acts to make it public, or it remains private forever. ([Why?](#))
- Authors may share anonymous .pdf with reviewers.
- If made public, a single-page .pdf is generated. That document can be used as a supplement. ([See sample](#))
- The .pdf contains a unique URL that allows for one-click verification. That URL can be included in the paper.
- The .pdf is automatically stored in the web-archive. ([See sample](#))
- There are no accounts, userids, or passwords.

What if things don't go "as predicted"

You can just say so in the paper:

- "Contrary to expectations, we found that..."
- "Unexpectedly, we also found that..."
- "In addition to the analyses we pre-registered we also ran..."
- "We encountered an unexpected situation, and followed our Standard Operating Procedure" ([.pdf](#))

...condividendo bibliografie e



The image shows two overlapping screenshots. The background screenshot is the Zotero web interface, displaying a list of bibliographic entries in a table with columns for Title, Creator, and Date. The foreground screenshot is the CLARIN virtual collections page, which includes a navigation bar with links like 'About', 'Participants', 'Services', 'Knowledge Base', 'Funding', 'Events', and 'New'. Below the navigation bar, the page title 'Virtual Collections' is prominently displayed.

Title	Creator	Date
An Academic Publishers' GO FAIR Implementation Network (APIN)	Velterop and Schultes	2020-01-01
An Editorial and Technical Journey into Post-Publication Peer Review (PPPR)	Romary	2020-10-16
Bring structure to your research	Protocols.io	
Guest Post by Jean-Claude Guédon: Scholarly Communication and Scholarly Publishing	Guedon, Jean Claude	2021-04-21
Guidelines for open peer review implementation	Ross-Hellauer and Görögh	2019-02-27
hypergraph	Hartgerink	
Invest 5% of research funds in ensuring data are reusable	Mons	2020-02-25
Janeway		
Multi-Stage Open Peer Review: Sc		
Next Generation Repositories		
Open Access Diamond Journals st		
Open laboratory notebooks: good		
Open Research Europe		
Open science practices for journal		
Open Science Saves Lives: Lessons		
Open science, la scienza fatta ben		
Open Science, Open Data, and Op		
PCI Registered Reports		
Politics and Open Science: How th		
Qeios - Empowering Researchers		
Resources Plan 5		
The need for Open Science, in tim		

[CLARIN virtual collections](#)

Virtual Collections

A virtual collection is a coherent set of links to digital objects (e.g. annotated text, video) that can be easily created, accessed and cited. The links can originate from different archives, hence the term *virtual*. A virtual collection is suitable for manual access (using a web-browser) as well as automated processing (e.g. by a webservice).

[Go to the Virtual Collection Registry](#)

CLARIN provides a registry where scholars can create and publish their virtual collections. It is closely integrated with the infrastructure and provides persistent identifiers and federated login. The collection metadata is openly available and accessible via the Virtual Language Observatory.

Some examples:

- data as mentioned in an article's footnotes gathered in a single virtual collection
- a virtual collection with links to data illustrating a book (video and sound recordings)

More information is available in the [Virtual Collections shortguide](#)





openlabnotebooks.org

A growing team of groundbreaking scientists around the world are now sharing their lab notebooks online

<https://openlabnotebooks.org/>

Search...

HOME

Browse notebooks by
LABORATORIES

Browse notebooks by
PEOPLE

Browse notebooks by
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Browse notebooks by
PROJECTS

THE TEAM

ABOUT

MY RESEARCH
IN 2 MIN



F1000Research 2019

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BROWSE GATEWAYS & COLLECTIONS HOW TO PUBLISH ABOUT

Home » Browse » Open laboratory notebooks: good for science, good for society, good...

Check for updates

OPINION ARTICLE

REVISED Open laboratory notebooks: good for science, good for society, good for scientists [version 2; peer review: 2 approved, 1 approved with reservations]

Matthieu Schapira ^{1,2}, The Open Lab Notebook Consortium, Rachel J. Harding ¹

What is an Open Notebook?

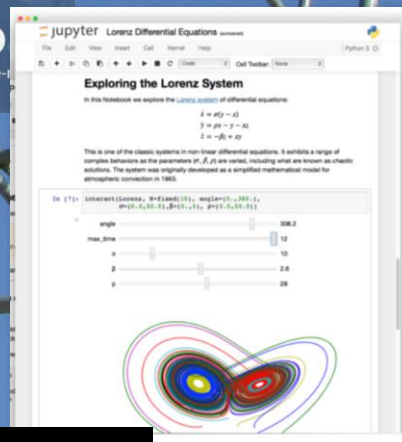
Open Notebooks are documents that contain equations, visualisations, narrative text and live code that can be executed independently and interactively, with output visible immediately beneath the input.

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

RStudio

RStudio

Open source and enterprise-
professional software for R



OPEN LAB NOTEBOOK CONTENGONO TUTTO:
TESTO, METODO, DATI, SOFTWARE, CODICE
ESEGUIBILE... SERVONO ANCORA LE RIVISTE CHE
PUBBLICANO SOLO LA SINTESI DELLA RICERCA?

[EGI notebooks]



Notebooks

Notebooks is an environment based on [Jupyter](#) and the [EGI cloud service](#) that offers a browser-based, scalable tool for interactive data analysis. The Notebooks environment provides users with notebooks where they can combine text, mathematics, computations and rich media output.

Individual users can directly login by clicking the button below. The notebooks are limited to 1 CPU, 1GB RAM and 10GB of persistent storage per user.

Start your notebooks!

User communities/advanced users can have their customised EGI Notebooks service instance. EGI offers consultancy and support, as well as can operate the setup. Order a [community notebooks instance via the Marketplace](#).


The service is operated by and uses resources from [CESNET](#)





<https://notebooks.egi.eu/>

...e non più riviste...

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 Enables researchers to publish any research they wish to share, supporting reproducibility, transparency and impact.

 Uses an open research publishing model: publication within days of submission, followed by open invited peer review.

 Includes citations to all supporting data and materials, enabling reanalyses, replication and reuse.

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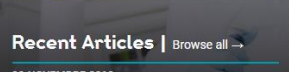
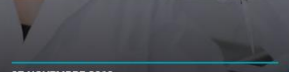
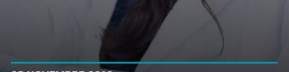
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Introducing Hypergraph (Beta)

by [Liberate Science](#) 8 days ago 2 MIN READ

The beta release of Hypergraph is here [If you want to dive in immediately, download Hypergraph \(Beta\) for Windows, macOS, or Linux.](#)

[le piattaforme]

Guest Post by Jean-Claude Guéron: Scholarly Communication and Scholarly Publishing

Apr. 21, 2021

B.

Redistributing publishing functions

The notion of the “inside-out library” sets the library as the institution that identifies and gathers the research results of its own institution. This means that the library can immediately claim two functions: registration and preservation.

Libraries can organize federated platforms to meet the
dissemination. Academic or university presses can help.

On platforms, post-publication review can begin. This

Funding agencies, because they manage reviews and selections to allocate and follow grants, can help. So can research institutions that know how to recruit, promote, and reward.

The end result of the redistribution of publishing functions will be to bring them back
under the control of research communities, and their values.

In the digital world, the central device is not a journal, but a platform. A platform handles three relationships: between individuals and documents, between documents, and between individuals. A platform should be open to both readers and scholarly contributors with no financial barriers. A Platform is the site of open knowledge.

RIDISTRIBUIRE LE FUNZIONI
LE PIATTAFORME CREANO RELAZIONI
SONO IL LUOGO DELLA CONOSCENZA
APERTA

NON BUTTIAMO ALTRI SOLDI
(PUBBLICI) PER PERPETUARE UN
SISTEMA INEFFICIENTE...
GIÀ ADESSO ALTERNATIVE
TECNICHE CI SONO

far girare il sistema...

COAR Confederation of
Open Access Repositories

Feb.5, 2021

COAR Launches the “Notify Project”

Scienza Open Access Open science Politica Scientifica Valutazione

**Plan I: un'infrastruttura per riaprire la
scienza**

Feb. 17, 2021

zenodo

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Upload

Communities

Jan. 21, 2021

January 21, 2021

Proposal Open Access

Plan I - Towards a sustainable research information infrastructure

🔗 Björn Brembs; 🔗 Konrad Förstner; Michael Goedicke; 🔗 Uwe Konrad; 🔗 Klaus Wannemacher; 🔗 Jürgen Kett

Public institutions in many countries are required by law (“spending rules”) to initiate a bidding/tender process above a certain procurement threshold. Scholarly journals are exempt from these spending rules, because the content of each journal can only be obtained from a single publisher - the “single source procurement” exemption. One consequence of this publisher monopoly are prices ranging 10-20 fold above publishing costs [1], or difficult and drawn-out negotiations to achieve technically trivial improvements (such as, e.g., improved accessibility, ‘open access’). This ‘vendor lock-in’ prevents market-based price pressure and stifles innovation. Therefore, functionalities such as efficient citation linking, interactive

DCU Library

GoOpen

Go Open: a beginner's guide to open education

A guide to engaging with open education practices in your teaching, research and support activities

Introduction

What is open education?

What are open teaching & learning practices?

What are OER?

How do I find and use open resources?

Why Go Open?

Downloadable resources

References



The Go Open project is a collaborative project based in Dublin City University (DCU) and the Digital Learning Design Unit. The project aims to support the DCU Community to engage with open education practices. The Go Open Project is funded by the National Forum for the Enhancement of Teaching and Learning through the SATLE 19 fund.

The Go Open logo was designed by Aleksandra Shomikova from the DCU Digital Learning Design Unit.

Go Open: A beginners guide to open education



Four Reasons to Go Open

- 1 Save money for your students
- 2 Bring real world examples into your teaching
- 3 Save time by reusing existing resources
- 4 Contribute to broadening access to education



Farrell, O., Breen, E., Brunton, J., Cox, R., Costello, E., Delaney, L., Gallagher, E., Smyth, V. (2021). Go Open: A beginners Guide to Open Education. Dublin: DCU. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.4593103

Go Open: A beginners guide to open education

Four Ways to Go Open

- 1 Share your open practice
- 2 Deposit your work in open repositories
- 3 Use Creative Commons licensing
- 4 Use open educational resources



Farrell, O., Breen, E., Brunton, J., Cox, R., Costello, E., Delaney, L., Gallagher, E., Smyth, V. (2021). Go Open: A beginners Guide to Open Education. Dublin: DCU. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.4593103

Beginners education



Farrell, O., Breen, E., Brunton, J., Cox, R., Costello, E., Delaney, L., Gallagher, E., Smyth, V. (2021). Go Open: A beginners Guide to Open Education. Dublin: DCU. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.4593103

...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., Zuercher, S., Hansen, A.F. (2019). 'Introduction'. In: Holmstrand, K.F., den Boer, S.P.A., Vlachos, E., Martinez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), Research Data Management (eLearning course). doi: 10.11581/du.00000048

[Video](#)

Module 2: FAIR principles



Reference: Martinez-Lavanchy, P.M., Huser, 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., Martinez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), Research Data Management (eLearning course). doi: 10.11581/du.00000049

Module 3: Data Management Plans



Reference: den Boer, S.P.A., Buss, M.C.H., Huser, F.J., Smed, U. (2019). 'Data Management Plans'. In: Holmstrand, K.F., den Boer, S.P.A., Vlachos, E., Martinez-Lavanchy, P.M., Hansen, K.K. (Eds.), Research Data Management (eLearning course). doi: 10.11581/du.00000050



[perché c'è EOSC!]

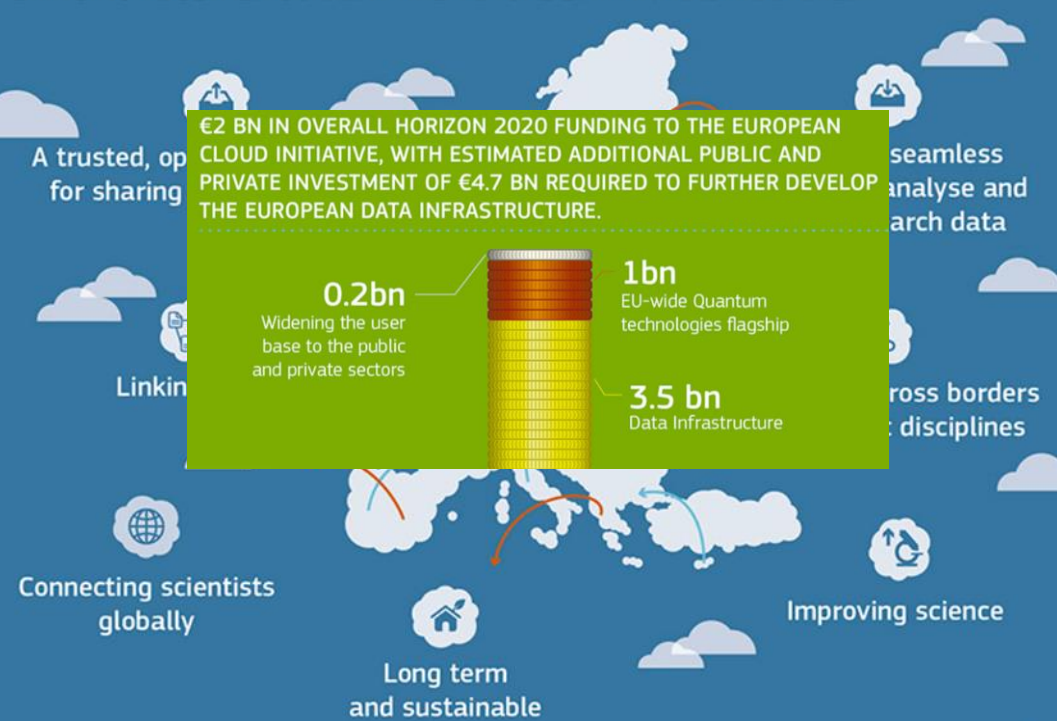
The Vienna

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»

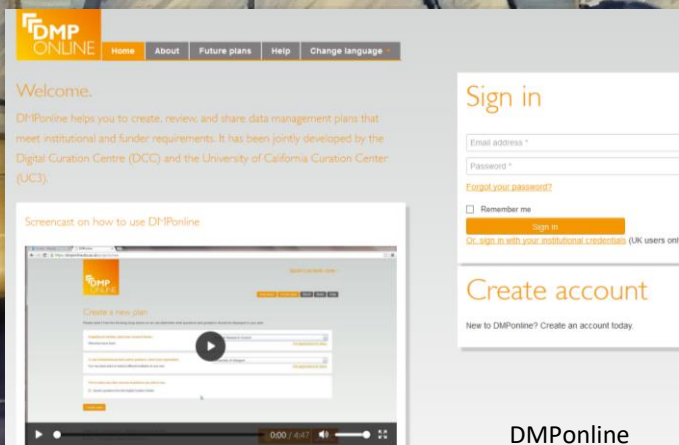
9. **Call** for the European Open Science Cloud to provide all researchers in Europe with seamless access to an open-by-default, efficient and cross-disciplinary environment for storing, accessing, reusing and processing research data supported by FAIR data principles.

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.

... con un Data Management Plan

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...



The screenshot shows the DMPonline website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'DMP ONLINE' and links for 'Home', 'About', 'Future plans', 'Help', and 'Change language'. Below this, a 'Welcome.' message states that DMPonline helps create, review, and share data management plans. A 'Sign in' section includes fields for 'Email address' and 'Password', with links for 'Forgot your password?' and a 'Remember me' checkbox. A 'Create account' section encourages new users to create an account. A video player is embedded, showing a 'Screencast on how to use DMPonline'. The video player has a play button and a progress bar at the bottom.

DMPonline



<https://ds-wizard.org/>

About Features Re

VI GUIDANO NELLA
REDAZIONE DI UN DMP

Data Stewardship Wizard

Create Smart Data Management Plans
for FAIR Open Science

Get started

...mantenendo i «diritti»


**KEEP
CALM
AND**

**NON CEDETE
I VOSTRI DIRITTI**



ALCUNI DIRITTI RISERVATI

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La tua scelta in questo pannello aggiornerà gli altri pannelli su questa pagina.

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☒ Sì ☐ No ☐ Sì, fintanto che gli altri condividono allo stesso modo

che la tua opera venga utilizzata a scopi commerciali?

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...disseminando in modo diverso

Ten steps to innovative dissemination

1. Get the basics right

Define your objectives, map your audience(s), target and frame your message, 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

OPEN ACCESS

EDITORIAL

Ten simple rules for innovative dissemination of research

Tony Ross-Hellauer, Jonathan P. Tennant, Vite Banelyte, Edit Gorogh, Daniela Luzi, 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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Apr. 2020

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

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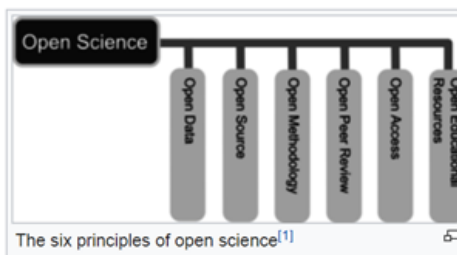
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Open science

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]



...facendo comunità





INOSC Starter Kit



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 [Section I: An introduction to Open Science Communities](#)

 [Section II: Start and Foster your Open Science Community](#)

 [Acknowledgements](#)

Preface

Open Science improves the **quality, accessibility, and efficiency** of science, but is **not yet the norm** in research. While pioneering scholars are developing and embracing Open Science practices, the majority sticks to the status quo. To **move from pioneers to common practice**, we need to engage a critical proportion of the research community. This is where Open Science Communities come into play!

Open Science Communities provide a place where **newcomers and experienced peers** interact, **inspire each other to adopt** Open Science practices and values, identify **opportunities and pitfalls**, and **provide feedback on policies, infrastructure, and support services**. By the same token, Open Science Communities are places where researchers and societal stakeholders can meet, inspire and co-create.

OS community

Open Science???

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

FOSTER About Resources Events Courses News

Open Science Training Courses

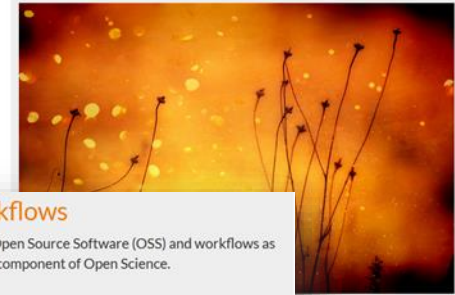
What is Open Science?

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.



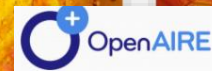
Data Protection and Ethics

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



Licensing

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



SERVICES SUPPORT OPEN SCIENCE IN EUROPE

Open Science Primers: getting you started on good practices



Open Access Basics

An Open Access primer to get you started



An RDM Handbook

A primer on managing your research data

OpenAIRE

Open



GUIDES

2021

The Passport For Open Science is a guide designed to accompany PhD students at every step of their research career, whatever their disciplinary field. It provides a set of tools and good practices that can be directly implemented.

Act now

When you can, submit your publications to open access journals.

Deposit your publications in an open archive:

- Keep the latest version approved by peers but not yet formatted by the publisher.
- Ask your co-authors for approval.
- Deposit the latest version approved by the peer reviewers in an open archive.

Take part in discussions within your disciplinary community about pre-publications deposited in the open archive.

Document and share research data and/or the source code you developed:

- Store data using a perennial system or format in compliance with your team or institution's policy.
- Document the data with metadata so that they are reusable.
- Deposit the datasets associated with your publications in an online repository.
- Deposit your codes in a dedicated perennial open archive like **Software Heritage**.

Follow the evolutions of open science and get involved!

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

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REGIA MASSIMO FERRARI

Quando soffia il VENTO del CAMBIAMENTO
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e chi MULINI A VENTO



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