Open Science dalla A alla Z
2 – L'alternativa Open

Università di Perugia, settembre 2021

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5495602

Elena Giglia
Università di Torino
elena.giglia@unito.it
@egiglia

In questo modulo impareremo:

1. Open Science è solo la scienza, fatta bene
2. come potete aprire tutti i passi del ciclo della ricerca
3. Pratiche utili per Horizon Europe

MESSAGGI CHIAVE

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

…un po’ di ispirazione…

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

In science, **OPENNESS IS ESSENTIAL.**

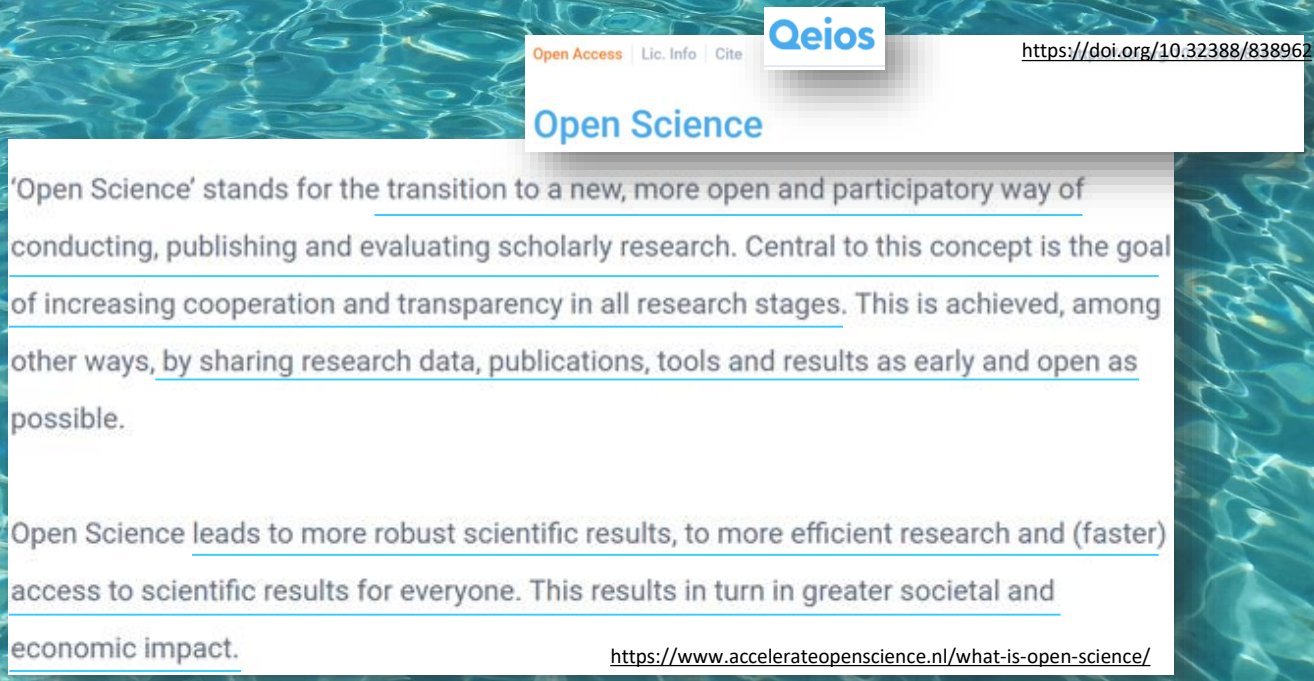
Open science doesn’t mean ignoring economic reality.
Of course **we need business models to be sustainable**. But that **doesn’t mean we have to carry on doing things the way they have always been done.**
So, wherever you sit in the value chain, whether you’re a researcher or an investor or a policy maker, my message is clear:
let’s invest in collaborative tools that let us progress…

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

And let’s make science open.

N. Kroes, Let’s make science open, giugno 2012

Open Science



Open Access | Lic. Info | Cite

Qeios

https://doi.org/10.32388/838962

Open Science

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

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/

NUOVO MODO DI
- CONDURRE
- PUBBLICARE
- VALUTARE

LA RICERCA

CONDIVIDENDO
- DATI/TESTI
- STRUMENTI
- RISULTATI…

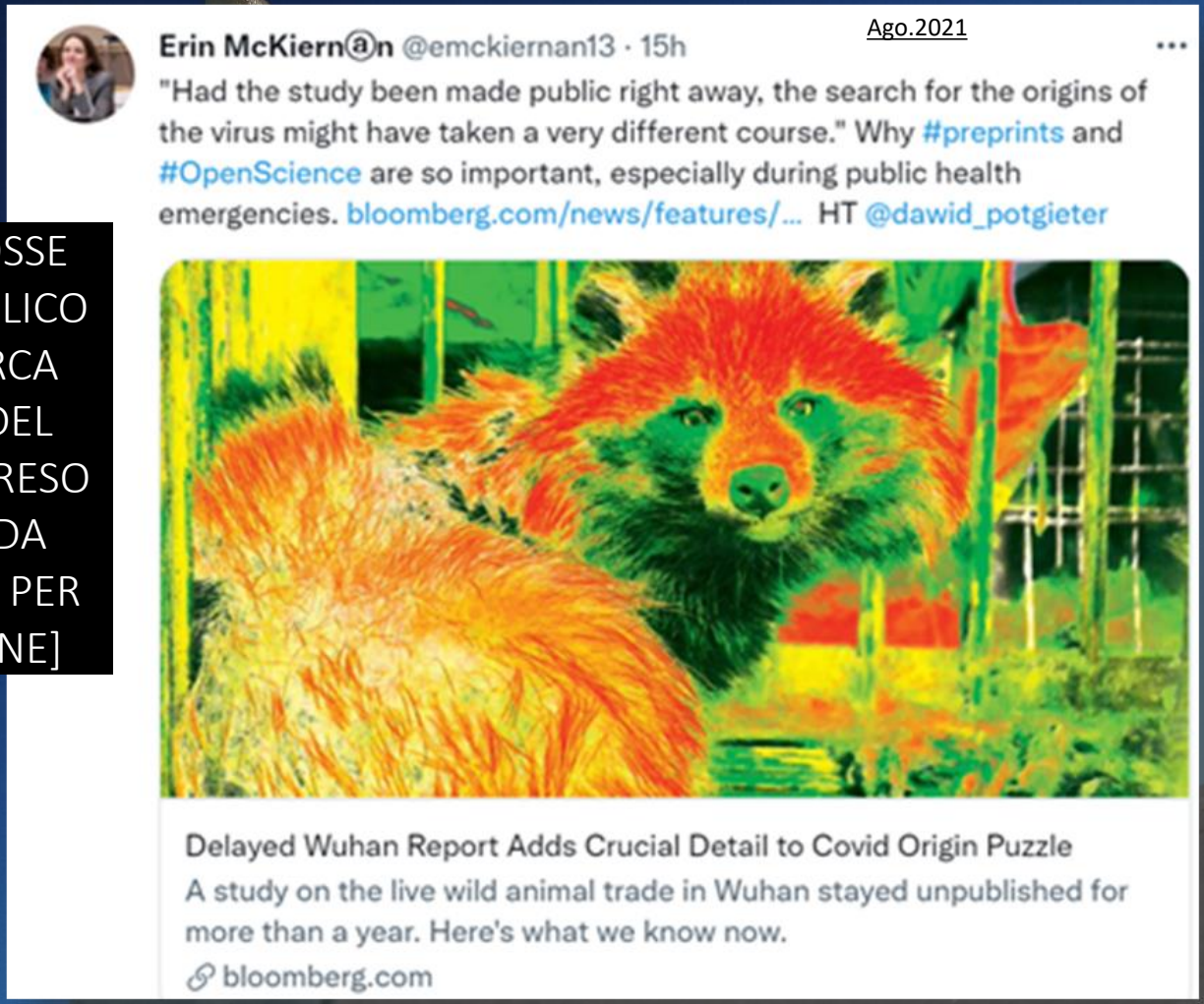
PRIMA E PIÙ APERTO POSSIBILE

QUESTO PORTA A
SCIENZA PIÙ SOLIDA, ACCESSO PIÙ RAPIDO
CHE SI TRADUCE IN IMPATTO SOCIALE/ECONOMICO

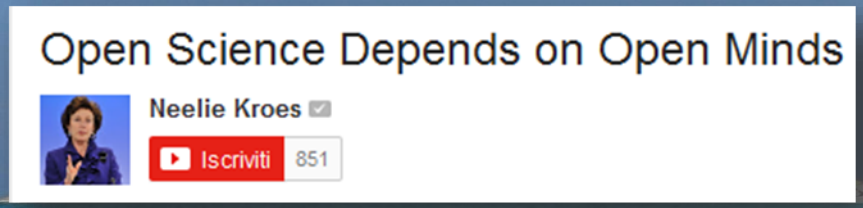
[il prima possibile]

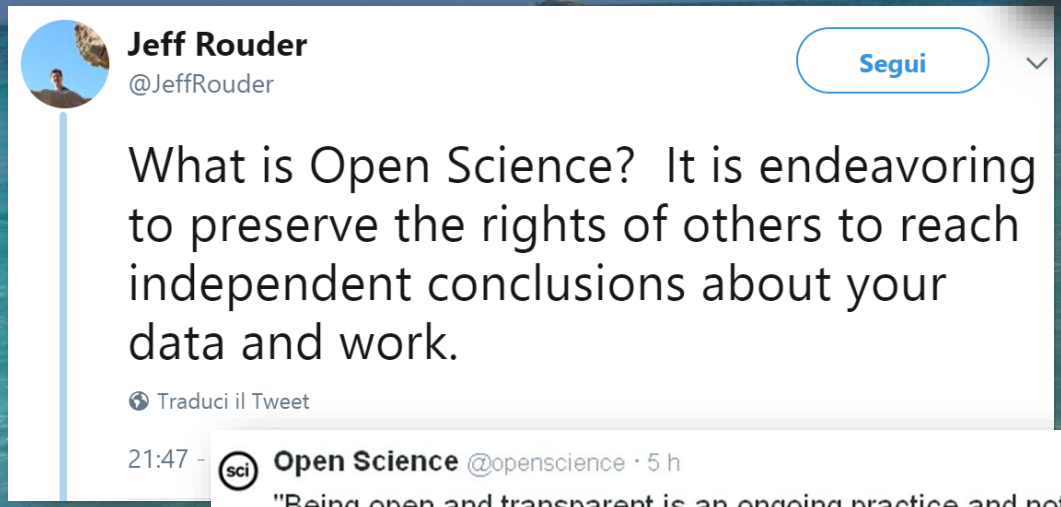
SE LO STUDIO FOSSE STATO RESO PUBBLICO PRIMA, LA RICERCA SULLE ORIGINI DEL VIRUS AVREBBE PRESO UN'ALTRA STRADA [OLTRE UN ANNO PER LA PUBBLICAZIONE]

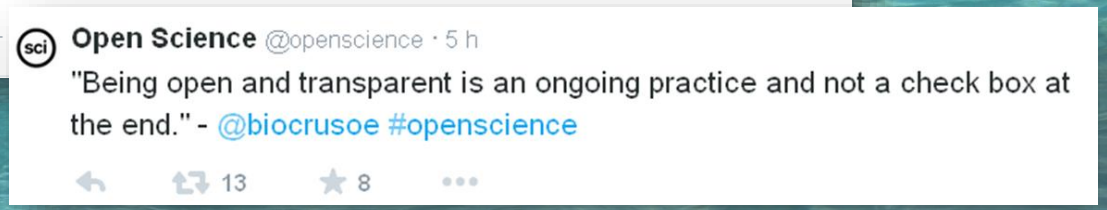
Ago.2021

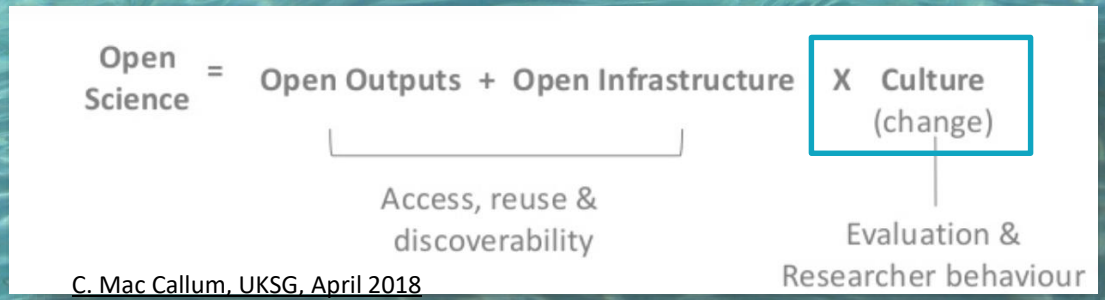


Open Science





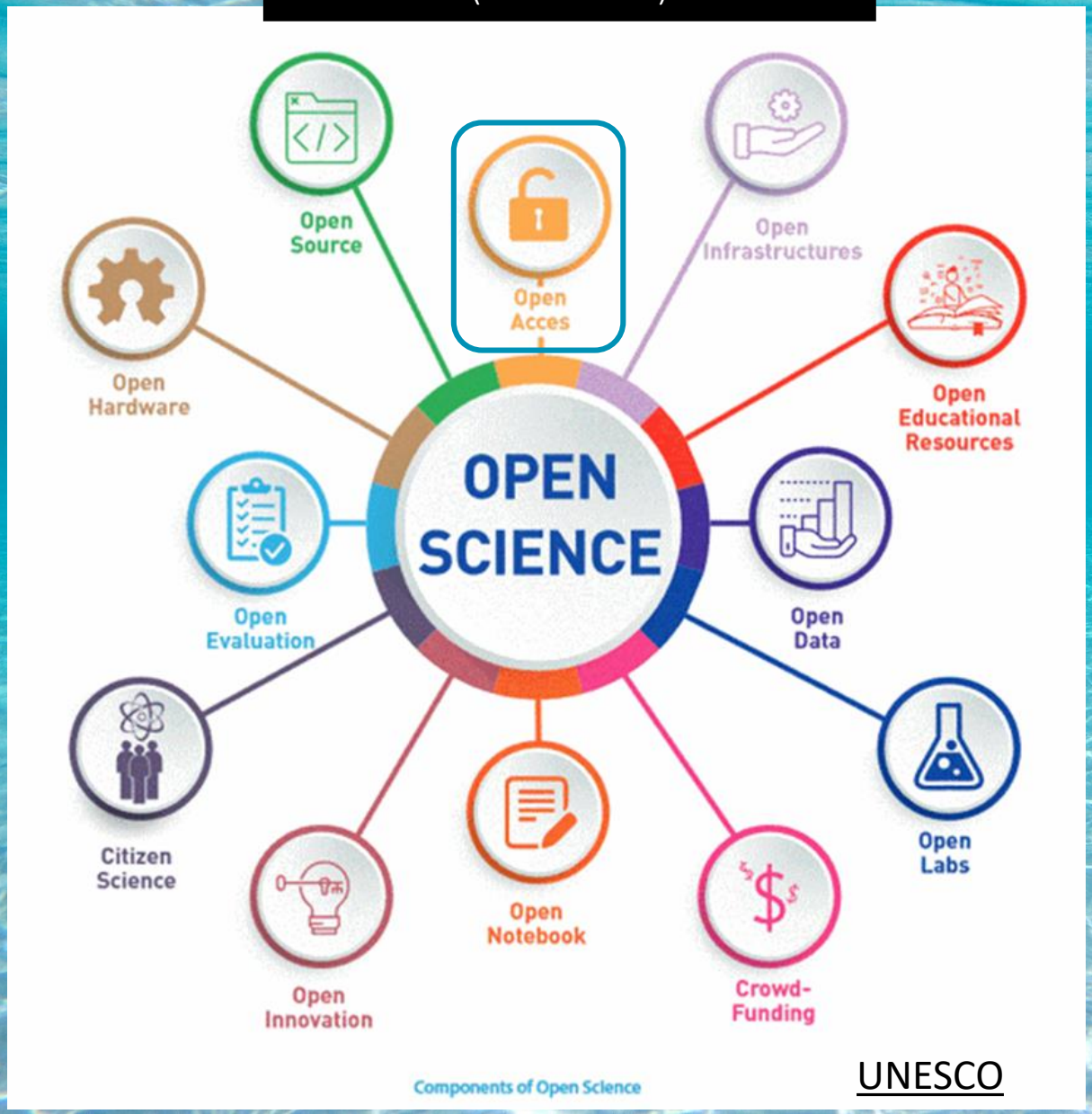




C. Mac Callum, UKSG, April 2018

…Ope EU

FOCUS SULL'INTERO PROCESSO, NON SOLO SULLA SINTESI FINALE (ARTICOLO)



UNESCO

OPEN SCIENCE≠OPEN ACCESS

TUTTI QUESTI COMPONENTI VANNO CONSIDERATI E DECLINATI COERENTEMENTE AL PROGETTO NEL PROPOSAL TEMPLATE, 1.2 EXCELLENCE-METHODOLOGY

APPUNTO PERCHÉ OPEN SCIENCE È UN METODO PER FARE RICERCA VIENE VALUTATO NEL CRITERIO DI «ECCELLENZA»

Open Science

OPEN SCIENCE MIGLIORA QUALITÀ E RENDE LA SCIENZA PIÙ TRASPARENTE ED EFFICACE

Open Science has the potential of increasing the quality of science and making the entire scientific process more transparent, collaborative and inclusive.

Open Science can accelerate progress towards SDGs and it can be a true game changer in bridging the science, technology and innovation gaps between and within countries and fulfilling the human right to science.

OPEN SCIENCE FACILITA SDG E GARANTISCE IL DIRITTO ALLA CONSOCENZA

OPEN SCIENCE COME GAME CHANGER

unesco

Ana Persic, Sept.10 #OAI12

…Open Science

RILEVANTI IN HORIZON EUROPE

Values and principles

- Quality and integrity
- Collective benefit
- Equity and fairness
- Diversity and inclusiveness

OPEN SCIENCE

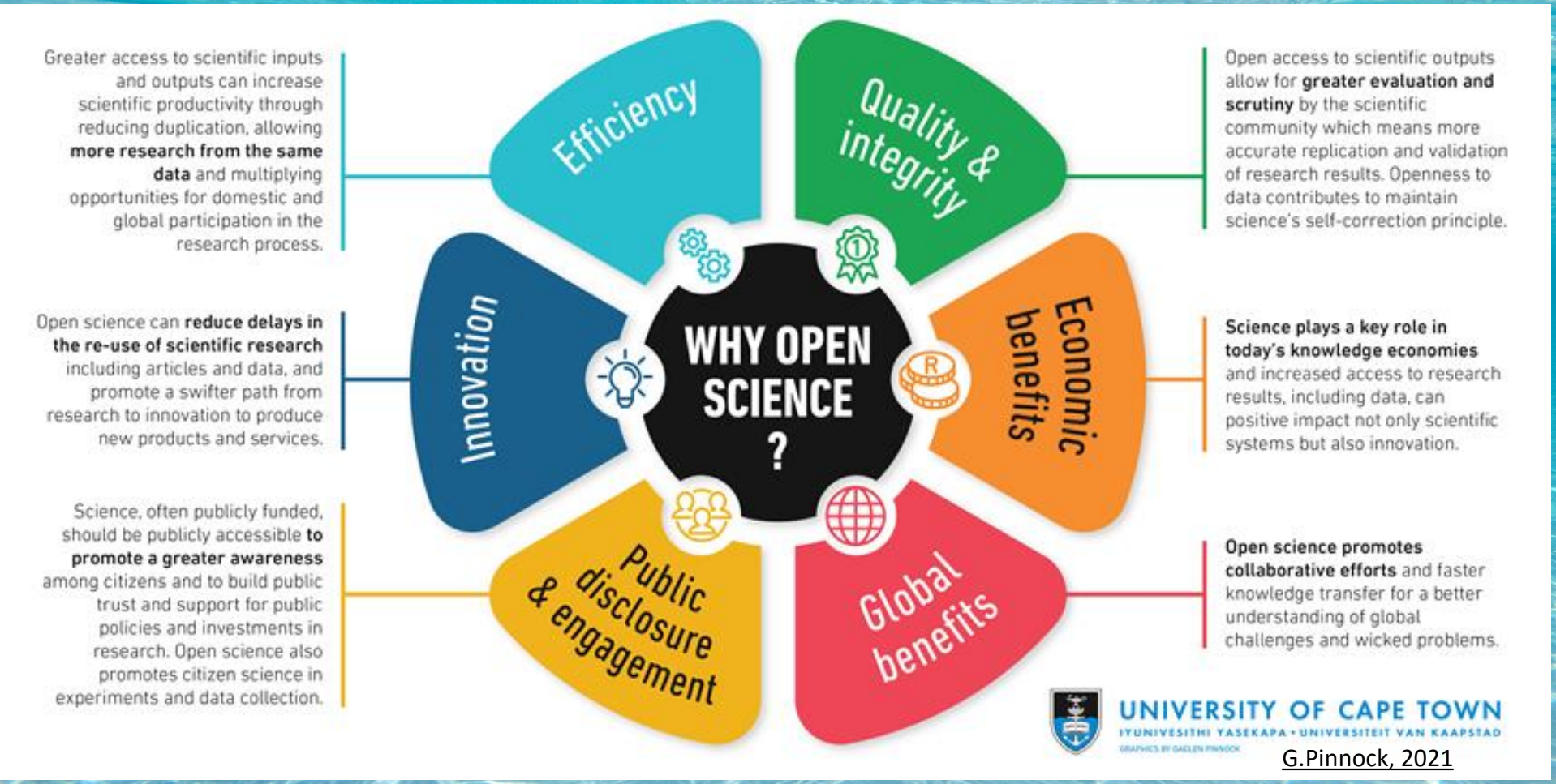
- Transparency, scrutiny, critique and reproducibility
- Equality of opportunities
- Responsibility, respect and accountability
- Collaboration, participation and inclusion
- Flexibility
- Sustainability

unesco

…O


Building a global consensus on Open Science
Ana Persic, Sept.10 #OAI12
Ana Persic, Programme Specialist, UNESCO
Open research data
Scientific publications
Open scientific knowledge
Indigenous peoples
Marginalised scholars
Local communities
Open dialogue with other knowledge systems
OPEN SCIENCE
Open science infrastructures
Virtual
Physical
Open engagement of societal actors
Crowdfunding
Crowdsourcing
Scientific volunteering
Citizen and participatory science

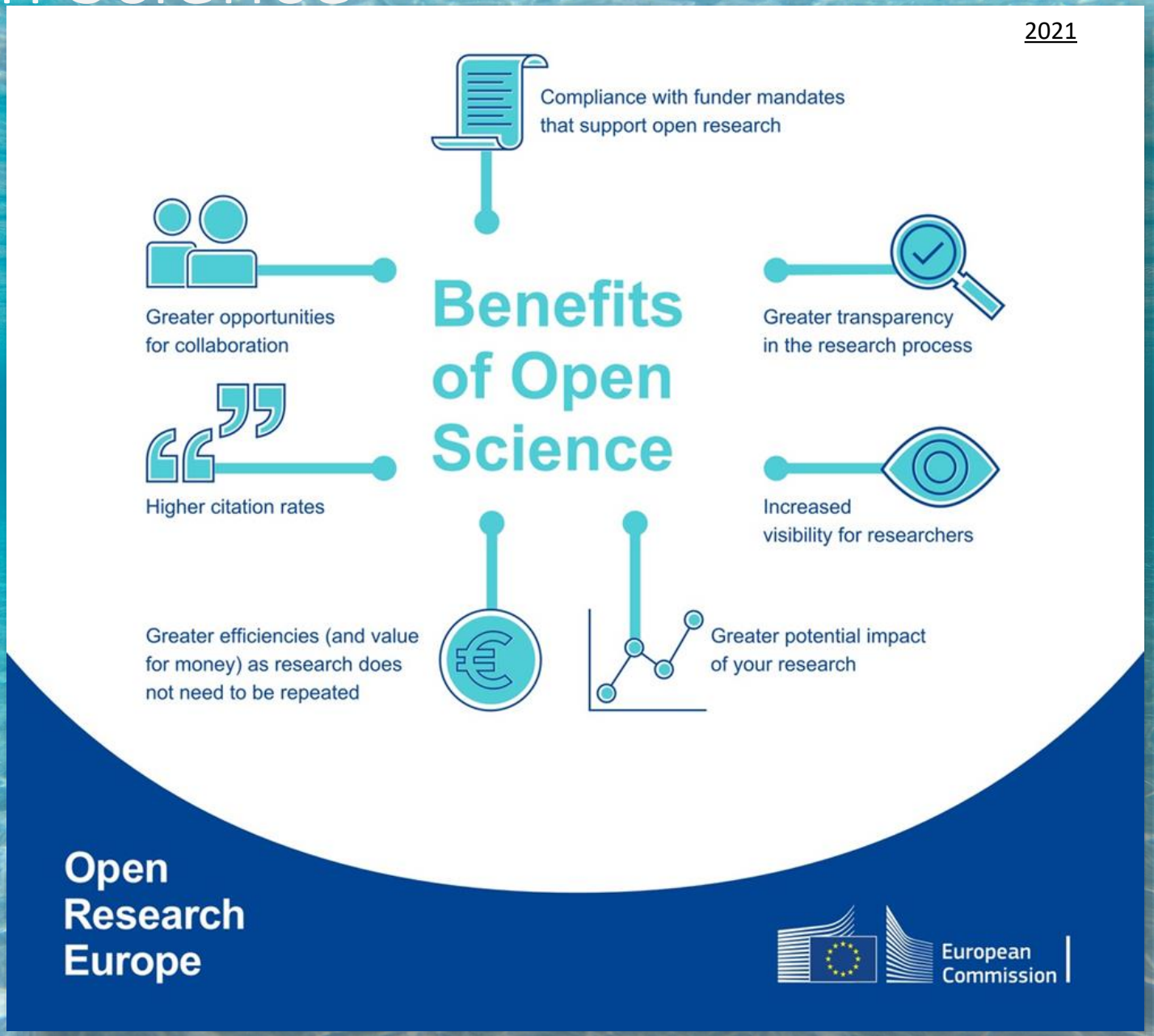
…Open Science è



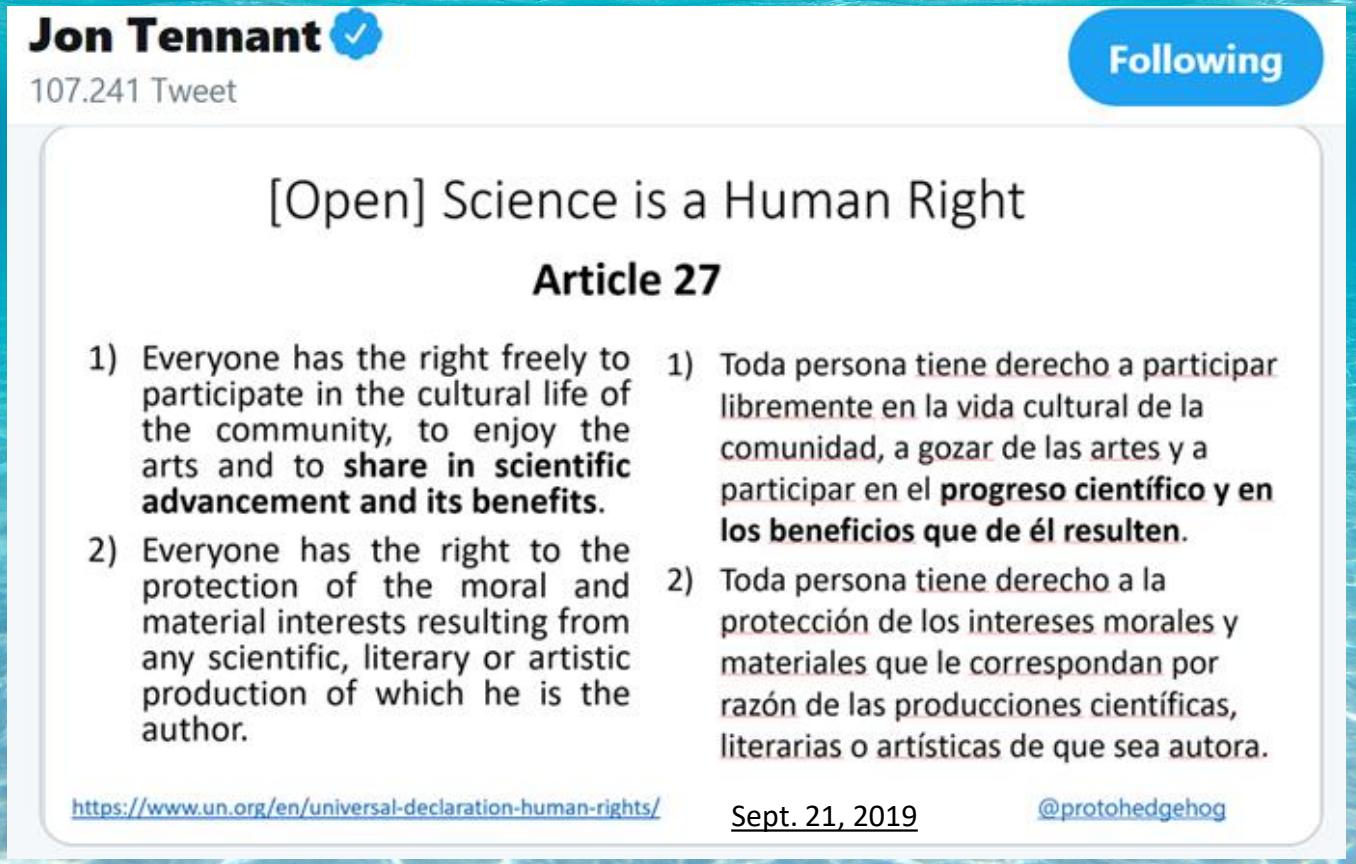
G.Pinnock, 2021

Open Science

2021



Open Science



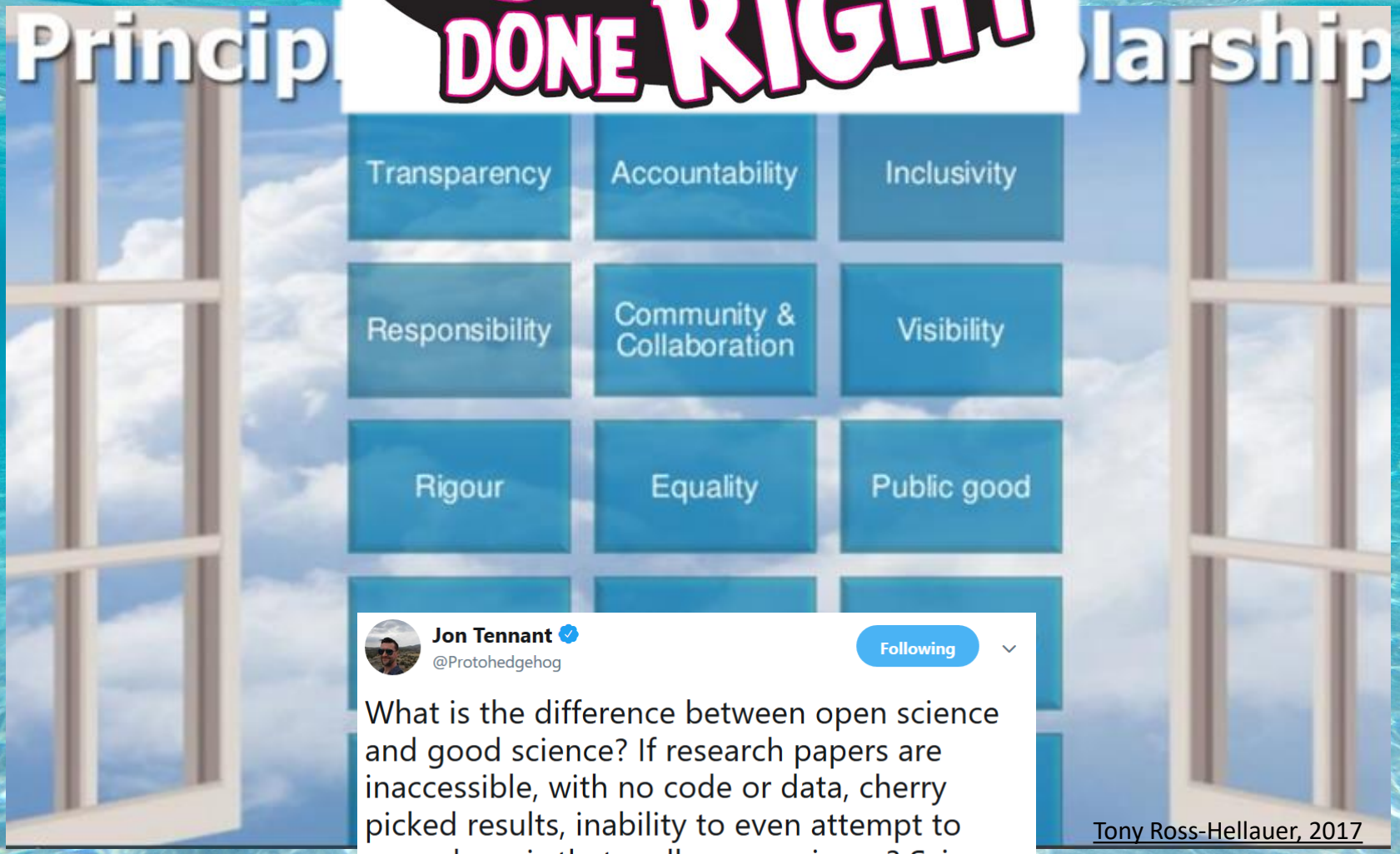
Open Science

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
SUCCEDE ADESSO: FRA 5 ANNI CI CHIEDEREMO
PERCHÉ NE DISCUTEVAMO COSÌ TANTO NEL 2021

Open Sc



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

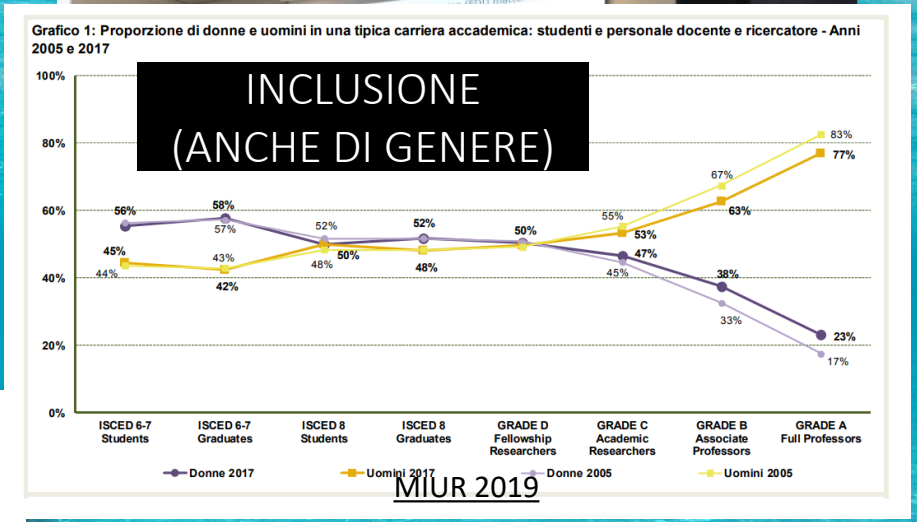
@pcmasuzzo

Oct.5, 2020

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

Open [collaborative] essere inclusivi

Sept. 19, 2019



MIUR 2019

Manifesto

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

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

[Nov.2019]

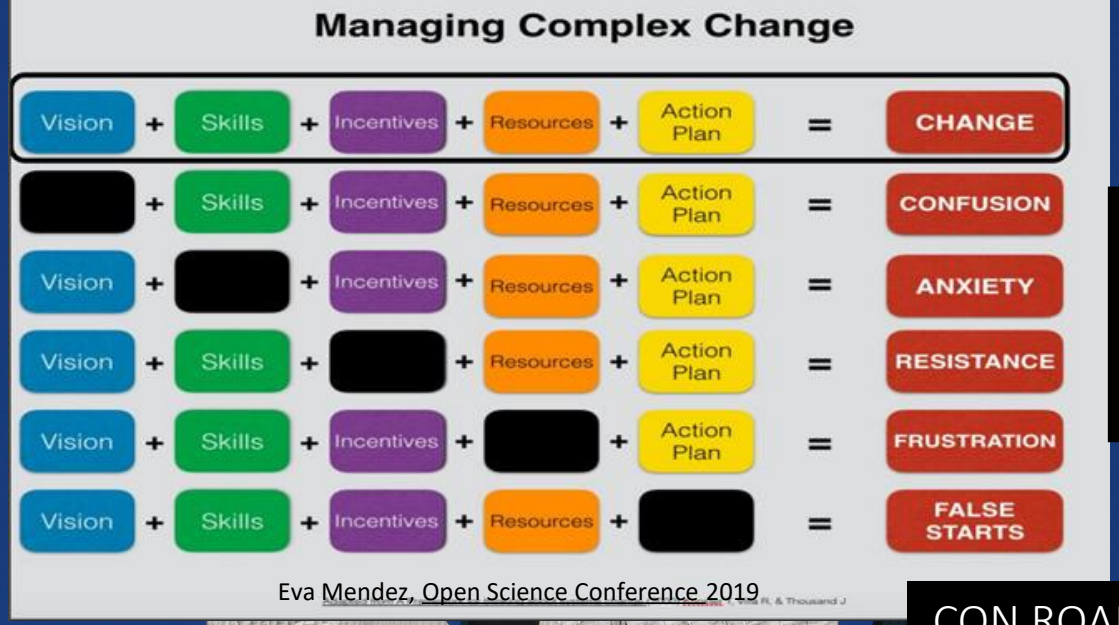
Open science, open data and open scholarship: European policies to make science fit for the 21st century

Jean-Claude Burgelman[1*], Corina Pascu[1*], Katarzyna Szkuta[1], Rene Von Schomberg[1], Athanasios Karalopoulos[1], Konstantinos Repanas[1] and Michel Schouppe[1]

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



Eva Mendez, Open Science Conference 2019

SERVE UNA VISIONE ORGANICA E COERENTE

CON ROADMAP DI ATENEO

Open Science and its role in universities:

A roadmap for cultural change

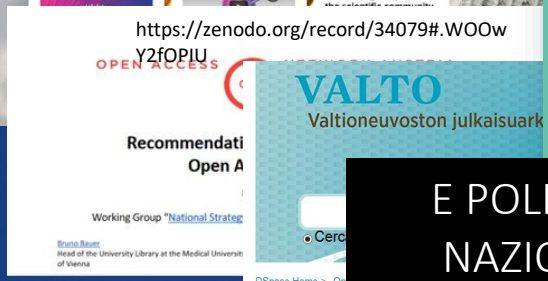
2018

L E
R U

Implementing Open Science

Dec.20, 2020

https://zenodo.org/record/34079#.WOOwY2fOPIU



Open science and research leads to sur
creative insights: Open science and res
Julkaisun pysyvä osoite on http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-263-

http://julkaisut.va

E POLITICHE NAZIONALI

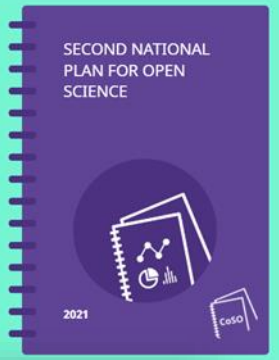
PER PASSARE DA «RACCOMANDAZIONI» A «IMPEGNI PER L'IMPLEMENTAZIONE»

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

OUVRIR LA SCIENCE

OPEN SCIENCE COMMITTEE WORKING GROUPS BLOG SCHEDULE RESOURCES FR - EN

2021 July



PUBLIC POLICIES

Open science
dissemination
from scientific
opportunity p
to develop op
much as possible - data, source code and
research methods.

«Making open science practices sustainable requires changes in the evaluation system.»

Theme 1

Generalising open access to publications

The practice of providing open access to scientific publications should now be inescapable, wether this is done by initially publishing the text as open access or by placing it in an open public archive such as HAL. The aim set by the Research Programming Law is to achieve 100% open access publications by 2030.

Theme 2

Structuring, sharing and opening up research data

Our aim is to ensure that the data produced by French public research be progressively structured to conform to the FAIR data principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), be safely preserved and, wherever possible, open to all.

Theme 3

Opening up and promoting source code produced by research

Software plays a key role in scientific research, and it can be a tool, a result, and a research object. Making software source code available, with the option of modifying, reusing and disseminating them, is a major requirement to ensure the reproducibility of scientifics findings and to support the creation and sharing knowledge, in keeping with the open science ethos.

Theme 4

Transforming practices to make open science the default principle

Open science should become the default principle for researchers and it should constitute a criteria of excellence in research, as is now the case in the Horizon Europe Programme. For this, the higher education and research ecosystem must be transformed to align the incentives, strengthen capacity and increase recognition of the efforts made.

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

Intervista, 5 min

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

Open Science: chi la sostiene / 2

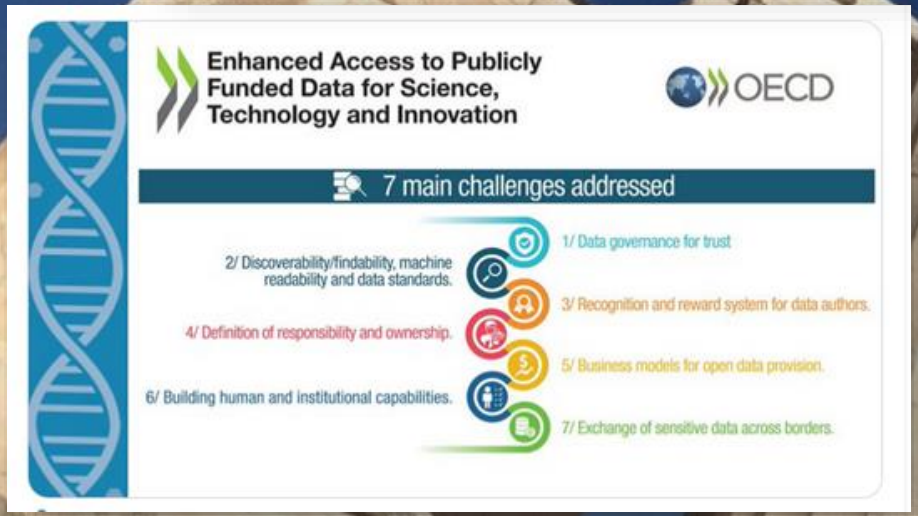
OECD Innovation
@OECDinnovation

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



Open S ne / 3

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;

CONOSCENZA COME BENE COMUNE

(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

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 sostie

INVESTIRE 1% IN OPEN SCIENCE
RIMUOVERE LE BARRIERE (VALUTAZIONE)

- The first **international normative instrument** on Open Science;
- The first **internationally agreed definition** of Open Science;
- Spells out the consensus **core values and guiding principles** of Open Science;
- Recognizes the multitude **of Open Science actors and stakeholders** beyond the traditional scientific community;
- Calls on Member States to make an effort to contribute at **least 1% of their national GDP to R&D,** to set up **regional and international funding mechanisms for Open Science** and to **ensure that all publicly funded research is in line with the core values and principles of Open Science**;
- it calls for **removing the barriers for Open Science,** particularly those relating to **research and career evaluation systems** in order to align them with the principles of Open Science.

Open Scie

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 ER hat 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

LINDAU NOBEL LAUREATE MEETINGS

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 t
They affect la
population, th
they cannot b

Therefore, sci
politicians mu
increase effici
effectiveness
of differing ap

GOAL 02
Share Knowledge

Knowledge becomes most powerful when

GOAL 03
Publish Results Open Access

Scientific results should be published in an

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 repos
means storing vast am
technological and admi
infrastructure must be
improved and adapted

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

GOAL 06
Change Reward Systems

Currently, working alongside outlined standards and investing in transparency, openness, accessibility etc. is not

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

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

GOAL 09
Engage in Education

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

Feb.4, 2021

eua EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION

Universities without walls

A vision for 2030

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

The following **recommendations** are for institutions, researchers, research funders and policymakers

Create the conditions to mainstream Open Science. If Open Science is to become the standard way of producing and sharing scientific knowledge, the continued involvement of all stakeholders is crucial. The active involvement of institutional leaders, in addition to national and European guidelines and regulatory frameworks, is also instrumental to creating a favourable context for the transition to Open Science.

Fully integrate Open Science in reward and incentive practices. For Open Science to become the norm, it must become an integral part of academic assessments. Research funders and institutions play a key role in making this transition possible, by increasingly incorporating Open Science contributions in assessment and restructuring current award and recognition systems.

Continue to invest in embedding Open Science in institutional policies and practices. Institutions should continue to develop internal Open Science policies that are aligned with national and European policies (whenever possible). They need to continue to create incentives and opportunities for researchers and staff to increase their involvement in both established (e.g. Open Access to research publications, RDM and FAIR data) and emerging areas of Open Science (e.g. citizen science, open education). Institutions should also expand training in the key skills needed for the transition towards Open Science (e.g. data skills) for researchers and staff.

July 2021

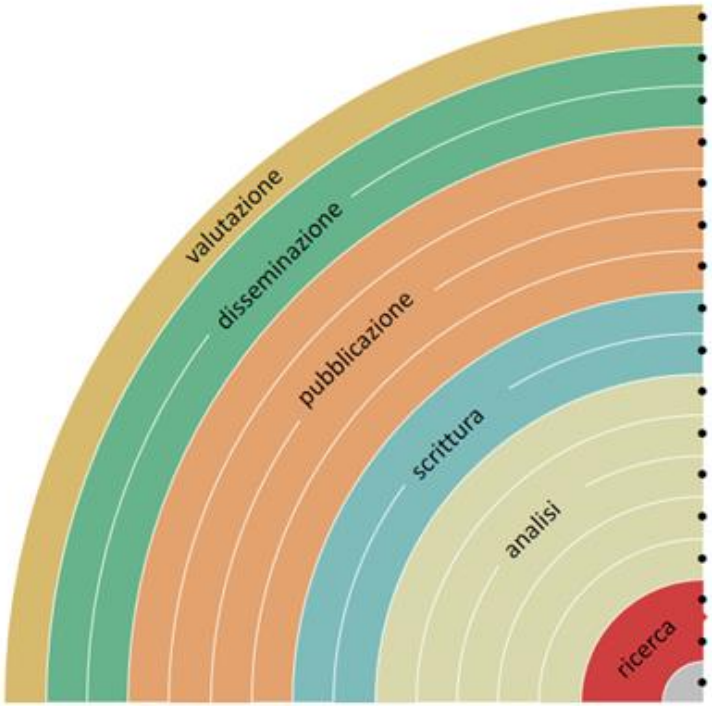
eua EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION

From principles to practices: Open Science at Europe's universities

2020-2021 EUA Open Science Survey results

OS rainbow

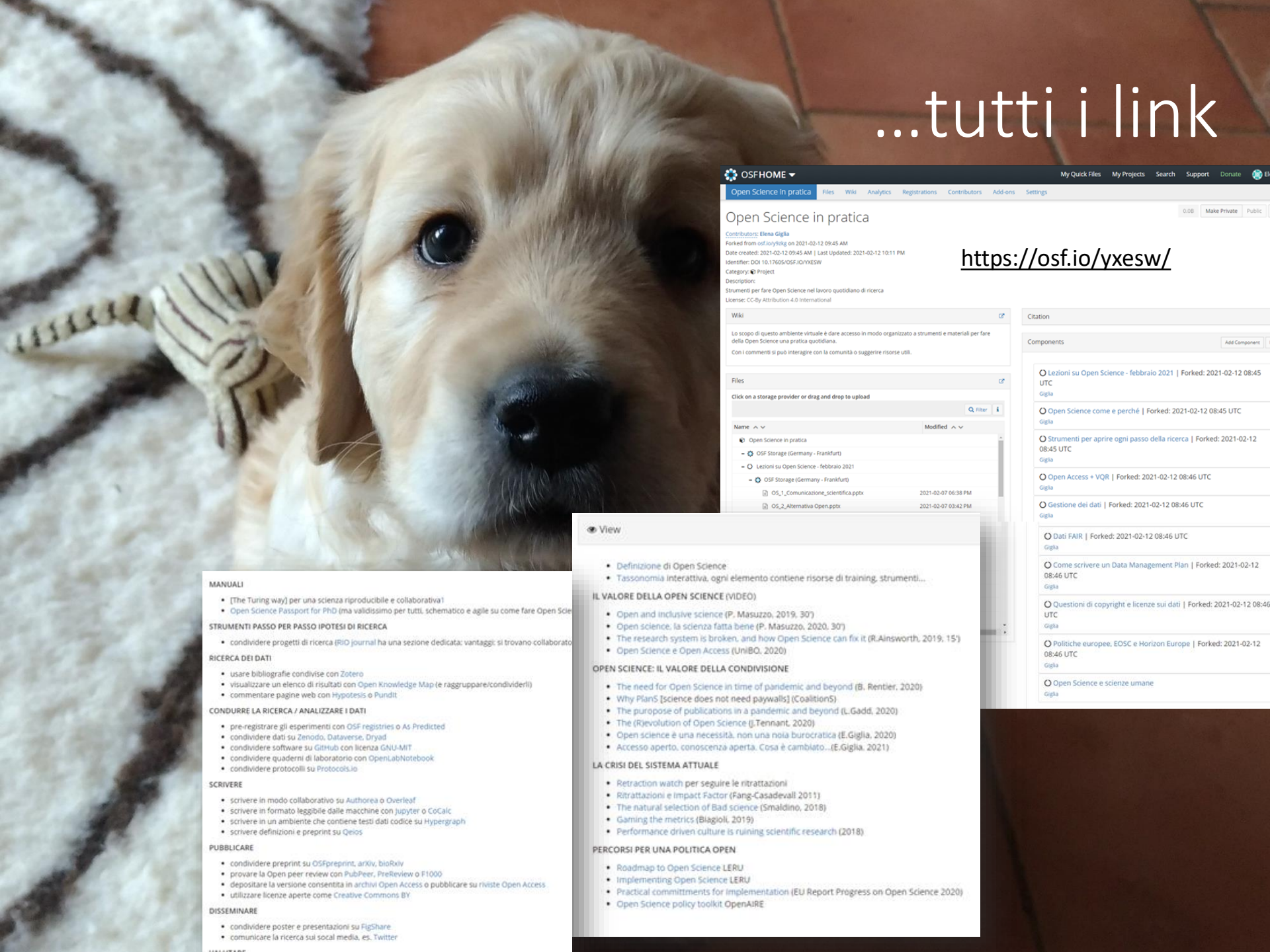
Come rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca...



- 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

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


OSF HOME
My Quick Files
My Projects
Search
Support
Donate
Open Science in pratica
Files
Wiki
Analytics
Registrations
Contributors
Add-ons
Settings
Open Science in pratica
Make Private
Public
Contributors: Elena Giglia
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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
https://osf.io/yxesw/
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.
Citation
Components
Add Component
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
Files
Click on a storage provider or drag and drop to upload
Filter
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 e 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.Gadd, 2020)
The (R)evolution 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 ritrattazioni
Ritrattazioni 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 committments for implementation (EU Report Progress on Open Science 2020)
Open Science policy toolkit OpenAIRE
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 Scie
STRUMENTI PASSO PER PASSO IPOTESI DI RICERCA
condividere progetti di ricerca (RIO journal ha una sezione dedicata: vantaggi: si trovano collaborato
RICERCA DEI DATI
usare bibliografie condivise con Zotero
visualizzare un elenco di risultati con Open Knowledge Map (e raggruppare/condividerli)
commentare pagine web con Hypotesis o Pundit
CONDURRE LA RICERCA / ANALIZZARE I DATI
pre-registrare 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 Authorea 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 socal 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…

Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science

http://english.eu2016.nl/documents/reports/2016/04/04/amsterdam-call-for-action-on-open-science

…un approccio diverso…

Good Practice Principles for Scholarly Communication Services

COAR and SPARC have developed seven good practice principles to ensure that scholarly communication services are transparent, open, and support the aims of scholarship. These principles can be used by users to make decisions about which services they will contract with, and by service providers to improve their practices and governance

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The service has strategic governance that allows community input on the direction of the service and operational governance with community representation and decision making power.

OPEN STANDARDS

The service uses open APIs to enable interoperability, and adheres to open standards. Ideally, the platform is based on open-source software, but in cases where it is not, user-owned content is managed according to well-established, international standards.

FAIR DATA COLLECTION

Only data necessary for the service's provision are collected from users and the type of the data collected and how they are used is clearly and publicly articulated.

TRANSPARENT PRICING AND CONTRACTS

The service's contract conditions and pricing are transparent and equitable, with no non-disclosure agreements included.

EASY MIGRATION

User-owned or generated content can be easily migrated to another platform or service upon termination of contract, without any additional fee from the service provider.

SUCCESSION PLANNING

If the service is a nonprofit, the organization's bylaws state the conditions and terms governing how the organization may be transferred or wound down. If the service is provided by a for-profit entity, the contract/agreement should not be assignable to another entity without the client's express permission.

OPEN CONTENT

Content, metadata and usage data are immediately, openly and freely available in machine-readable format via open standards, and using licenses (like CC0 or similar) which facilitate reuse.

SPARC-COAR

[nuovi giocatori: M

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 promuov
conoscenza rimuovendo le barriere create dalle gabbie editoriali e dai rigidi ambiti disciplina
accresce l'efficacia della collaborazione e la riproducibilità dei risultati della ricerca, la possibilit
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 pubb
i dati e i metadati che li rendono fruibili, e ogni altro risultato della ricerca e dell'insegnamento s
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 ri
- la disponibilità gratuita e con diritti di riuso, in rete, dei risultati della ricerca e dell'inseg
- il rigore scientifico, la riproducibilità dei risultati sperimentali, la discussione critica dei dati, delle

Ministero dell'Università e della Ricerca

PNR 2021-2027

Home | Ministero | Aree tematiche | Atti e normativa | Siti di interess

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

Programma nazionale per la ricerca

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?]

DORA

About DORA · Meetings

The Declaration · Signers · Case Studies · Resources · Blog · Sign DORA

RESOURCE

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**

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

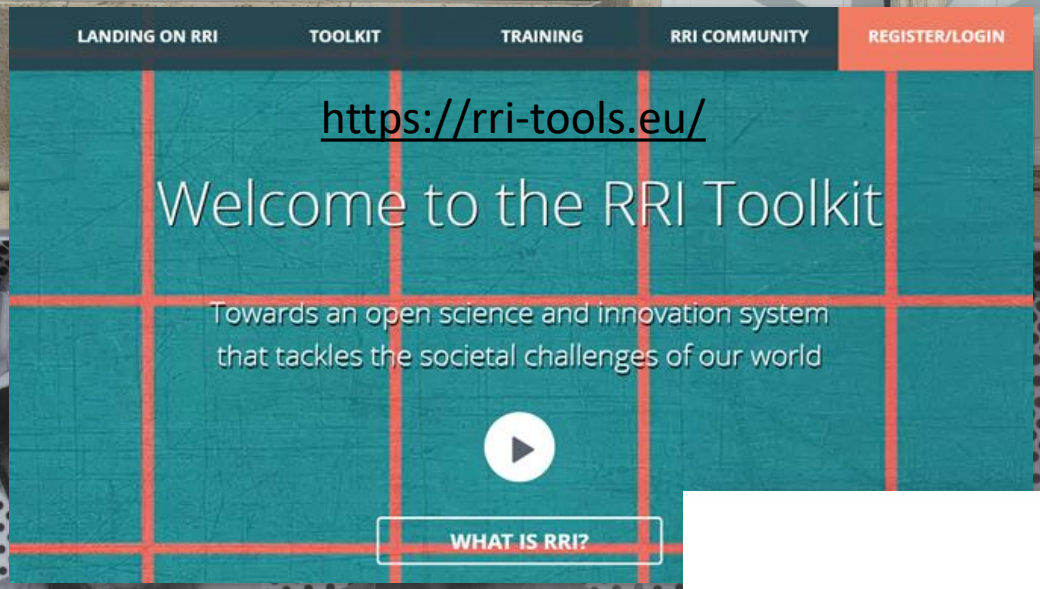
The way in which we measure success is problematic and could even lead to integrity issues

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

…in modo responsabile



EU Grants: HE Programme Guide: V1.0 – 17.06.2021

Pag. 52

Action catalogue of inclusive research methods

Methods to engage the public

The societal readiness Thinking Tool

Innovation Compass Self-check Tool for SMEs

Living innovation co-creation tool-kit for responsible innovation

Resources to open up research and innovation actors to society

Models and guidelines to increase patient engagement in health research

RRI Practice Handbook for research organisations

EU portal for citizen science projects, initiatives, networks, organisations, and training courses

Horizon Europe

Programme Guide

...essendo riproducibili

The Turing way

The Turing Way

Search this book...

Welcome
Guide for Reproducible Research
Guide for Project Design
Guide for Communication
Guide for Collaboration
Guide for Ethical Research
Community Handbook
Afterword

Visit our GitHub Repository
This book is powered by Jupyter Book

Welcome

The Turing Way is an open source community-driven guide to reproducible, ethical, inclusive and collaborative data science.

Our goal is to provide all the information that data scientists in academia, industry, government and the third sector need at the start of their projects to ensure that they are easy to reproduce and reuse at the end.

The book started as a guide for reproducibility, covering version control, testing, and continuous integration. However, technical skills are just one aspect of making data science research "open for all".

In February 2020, *The Turing Way* expanded to a series of books covering reproducible research, project design, communication, collaboration, and ethical research.

2017

Open Access | Published: 10 January 2017

A manifesto for reproducible science

Marcus R. Munafò, Brian A. Nosek, Dorothy V. M. Bishop, Katherine S. Button, Christopher D. Chambers, Nathalie Percie du Sert, Uri Simonsohn, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers, Jennifer J. Ware & John P. A. Ioannidis

PRATICHE DI RIPRODUCIBILITÀ

OS-CAM, the Career Assessm… Matrix

MATRICI

- DIVERSIFICAZIONE CARRIERE
- RISPETTA INDIVIDUI E LAVORO DI TEAM
- ENFASI SULLA QUALITÀ
- INCORAGGIA OPEN SCIENCE
- INCORAGGIA LEADERSHIP

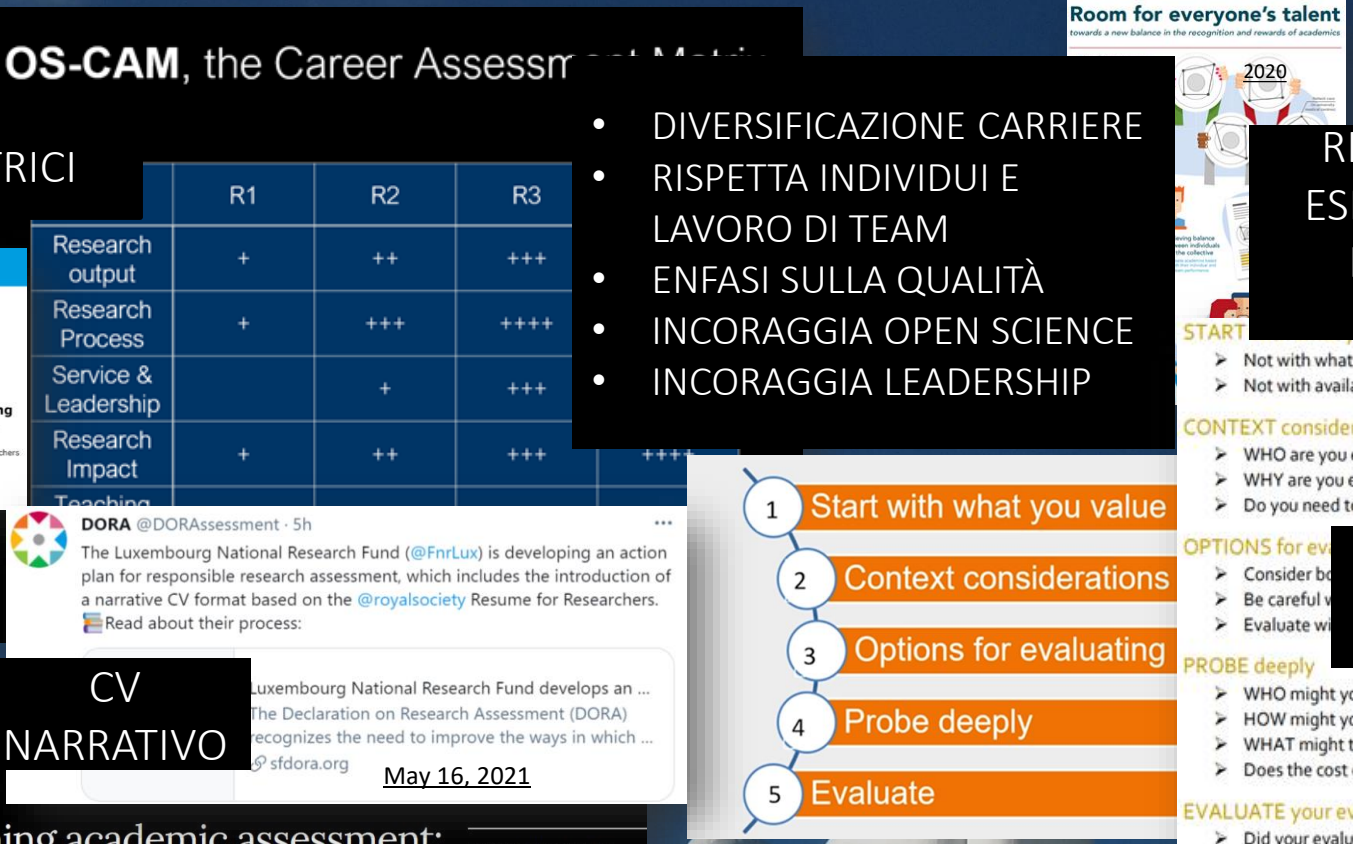
RICCHEZZA DI ESEMPI…FUORI ITALIA CI SI MUOVE

	R1	R2	R3
Research output	+	++	+++
Research Process	+	+++	++++
Service & Leadership		+	+++
Research Impact	+	++	+++
Teaching			

2017

Evaluation of Research Careers fully acknowledging Open Science Practices

Rewards, incentives and/or recognition for researchers practicing Open Science



DORA @DORAssessment · 5h

The Luxembourg National Research Fund (@FnrLux) is developing an action plan for responsible research assessment, which includes the introduction of a narrative CV format based on the @royalsociety Resume for Researchers. Read about their process:

…Luxembourg National Research Fund develops an …
The Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) …ecognizes the need to improve the ways in which …
sfdora.org

May 16, 2021

CV NARRATIVO

1. Start with what you value
2. Context considerations
3. Options for evaluating
4. Probe deeply
5. Evaluate

START
- 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 ev…
- Consider bo…
- Be careful w…
- Evaluate wi…

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?

A «COSA» SI DÀ VALORE E SI VALUTA

DORA

The Declaration Signers

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 as

Produced in collaboration with: eua EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION · SPARC Europe

Tampere University — FINLAND

University College London — UNITED KIN…

Univer… — CHINA

Ghent… — BELGIUM

Univer… — NORWAY

TRIPLE: Team Spirit as the default approach to working in academia
2021

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

STEPS FOR REALISING THE VISION FOR FAIReR ASSESSMENTS 2021

1	2	3
MAKE IT MEANINGFUL	MAKE IT POSSIBLE	MAKE IT REWARDING

FAIReR ACADEMIC ASSESSMENTS

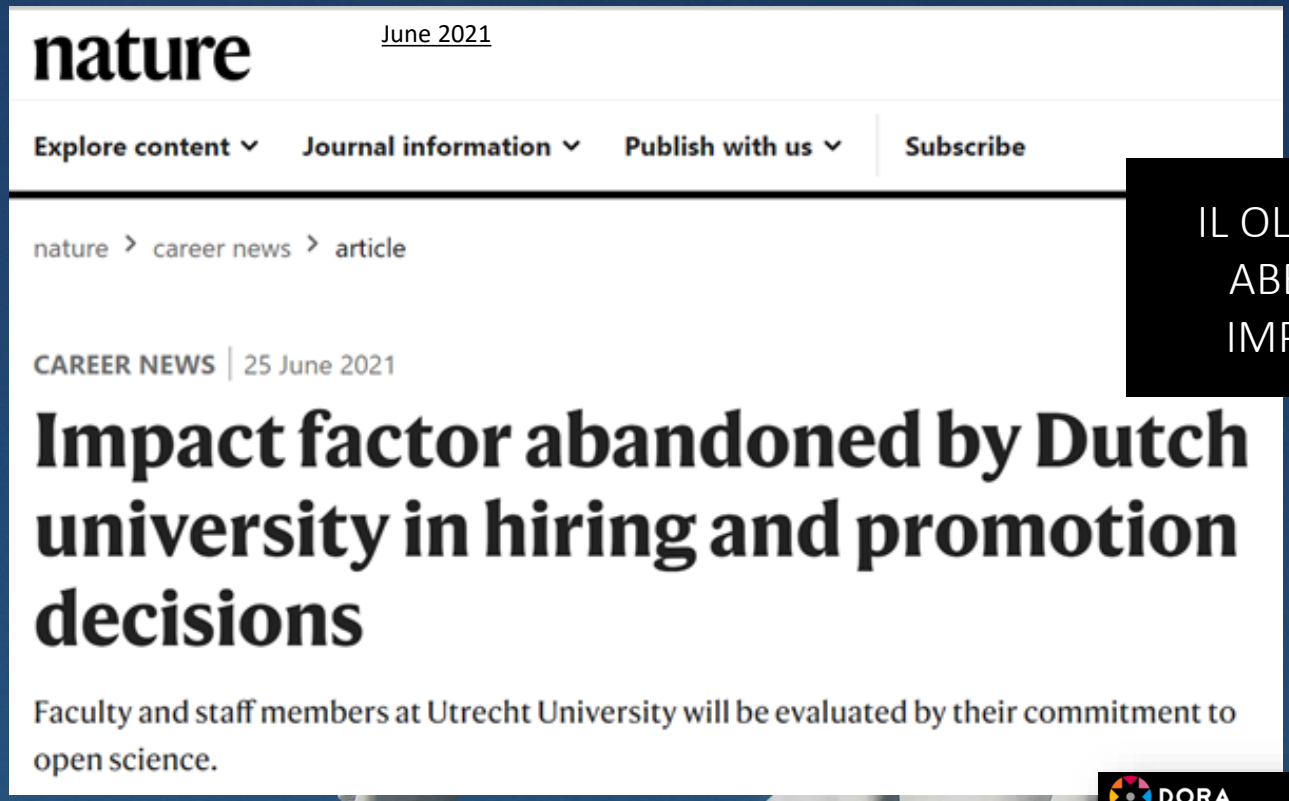
Recognise and value diversity and disciplinary differences of academic work	Diversity needs to be represented in information supporting assessment	Diversity of outputs, activities and missions need to be included among assessment criteria

EXAMPLE RESEARCH DATA

Identify practices (e.g.):	Develop eInfrastructures for:	Reward researchers for (e.g.):
Sharing research data Creating FAIR data Using open data FAIR expertise	Publishing and sharing research data Integrating metadata and indicators for research data practices	Sharing datasets FAIR datasets Data citations Data stewardship

RICONOSCERE E VALUTARE LA DIVERSITÀ

…valutando in modo diverso



IL OLANDA HANNO ABBANDONATO IMPACT FACTOR

ERC HA ABBANDONATO IMPACT FACTOR

The number of peer reviewed publications and preprints that can be listed is limited to ten (five for Starting Grant applicants). While it is expected that the publications have a significant reach, applicants are explicitly asked not to include the Journal Impact Factor.

...

2020

SCIENCE EUROPE

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ABOUT US OUR PRIORITIES WHAT'S GOING ON OUR RESOURCES

> Our resources

09.07.2020

Position Statement and Recommendations on Research Assessment Processes

RECOMMENDATIONS ON RESEARCH ASSESSMENT PROCESSES

With limited funding and research positions available, there is increasing pr…

TRANSPARENCY
Assessment processes must be clear and transparent at all st…

EVALUATING ROBUSTNESS
Assessment processes should be monitored and evaluated, a…

BIAS, DISCRIMINATION & UNFAIR TREATMENT
Research organisations should publicly show how they addr… unfair treatment

COST, EFFICIENCY & APPLICANTS' EFFORT
Assessment processes should be streamlined and standardis… all involved

BROADENING THE POOL OF REVIEWERS
Research organisations should consider br… suitably recognise their work

QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENTS
Assessment processes should enable evaluati… 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

eua EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION

ABOUT ISSUES SERVICES RESO…

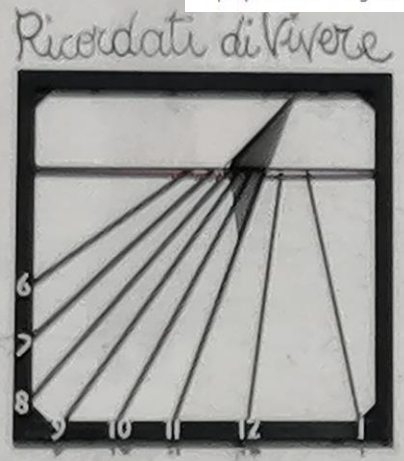
ICDI

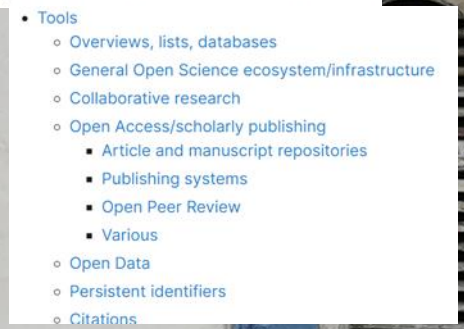
HOME CHI SIAMO ATTIVITÀ DOCUMENTI COVID-19 NEWS CONTATTI

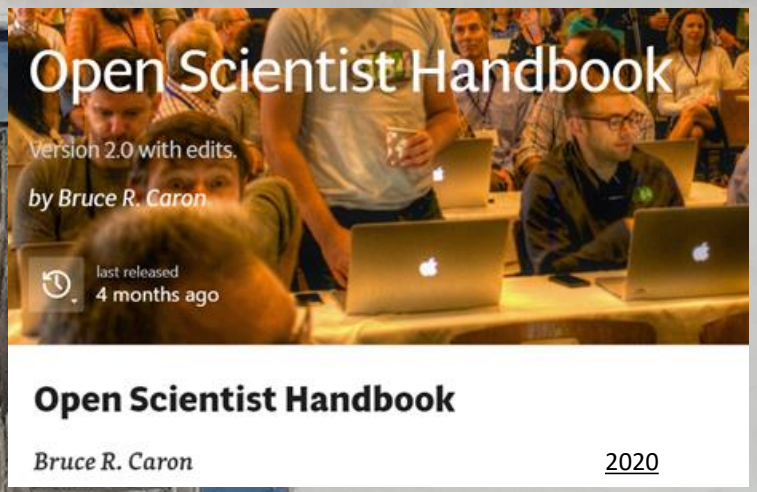
Open Science Café ICDI

…è tempo di Open Science

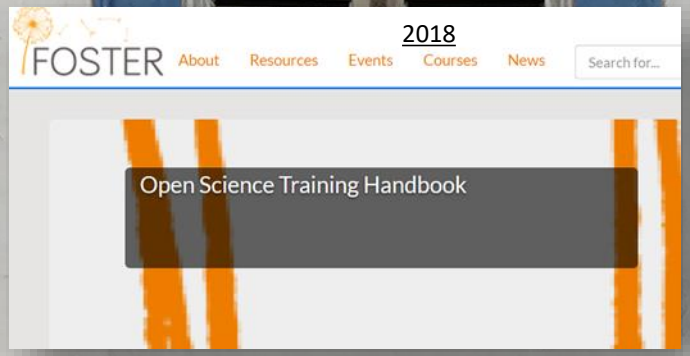
2021







2020



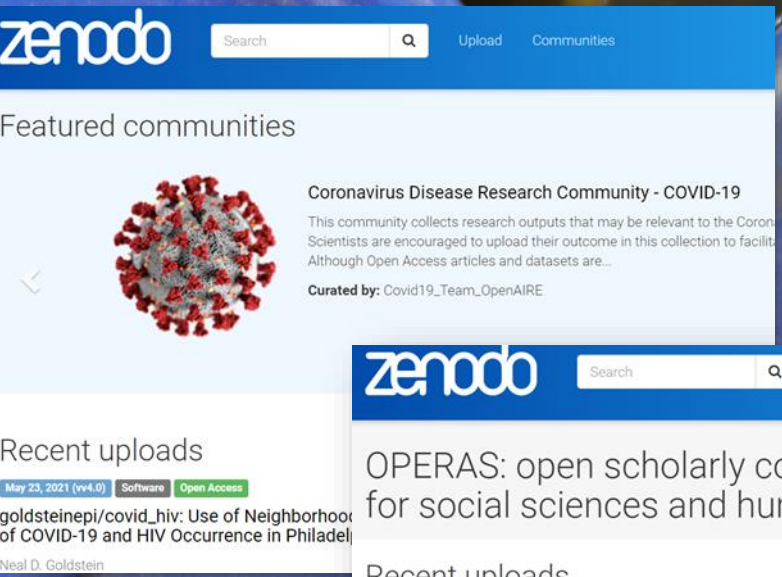
2018

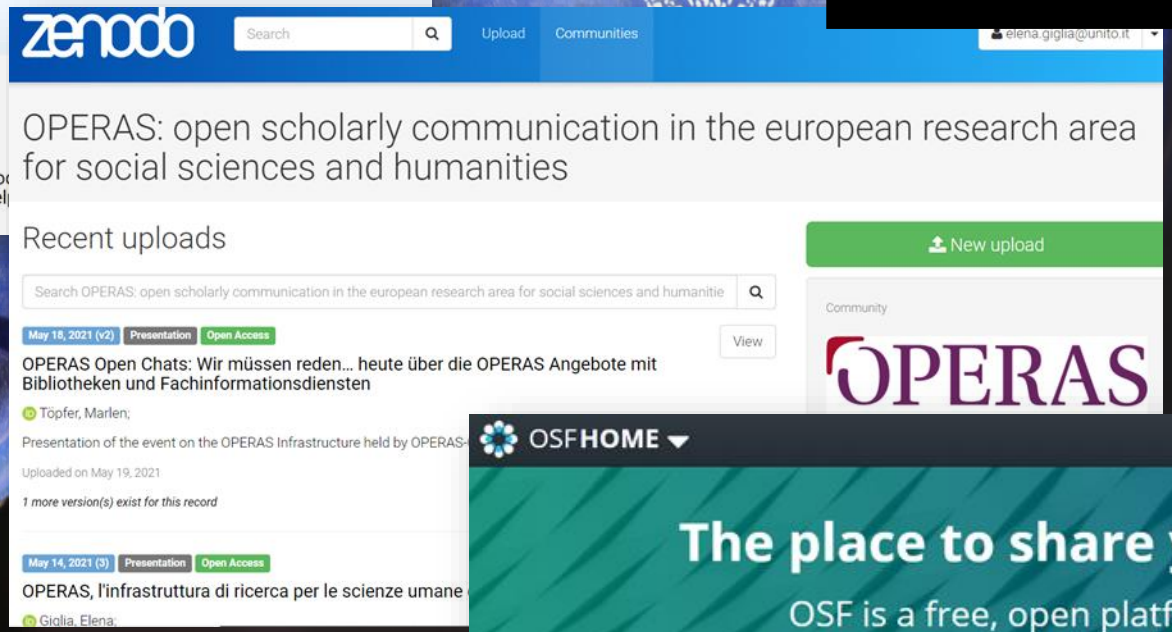
Versione ITA

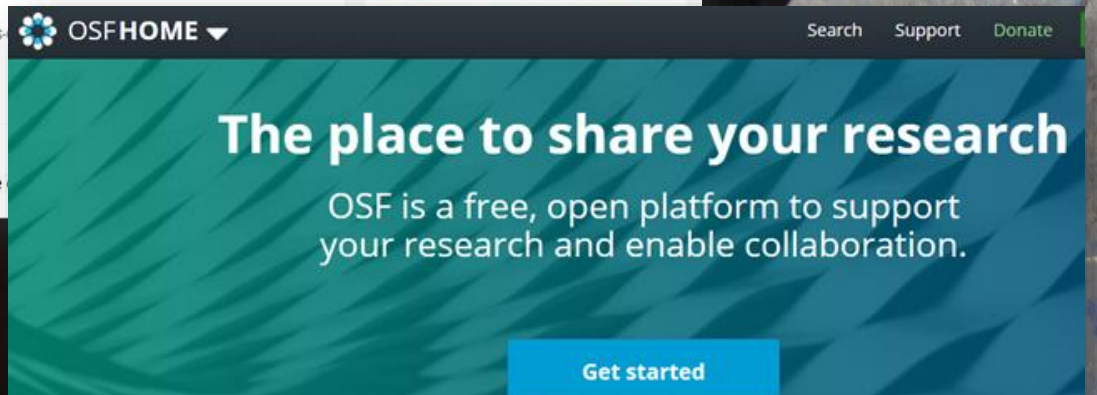
Una ricetta semplice / 1

CREATE UNA COMUNITÀ IN ZENODO (O IN OSF) CON IL NOME DEL PROGETTO E POI DEPOSITATE TUTTO:

- TESTI
- DATI
- SOFTWARE
- PRESENTAZIONI A CONVEGNI
- VIDEO O VIDEO ABSTRACT
- IMMAGINI…

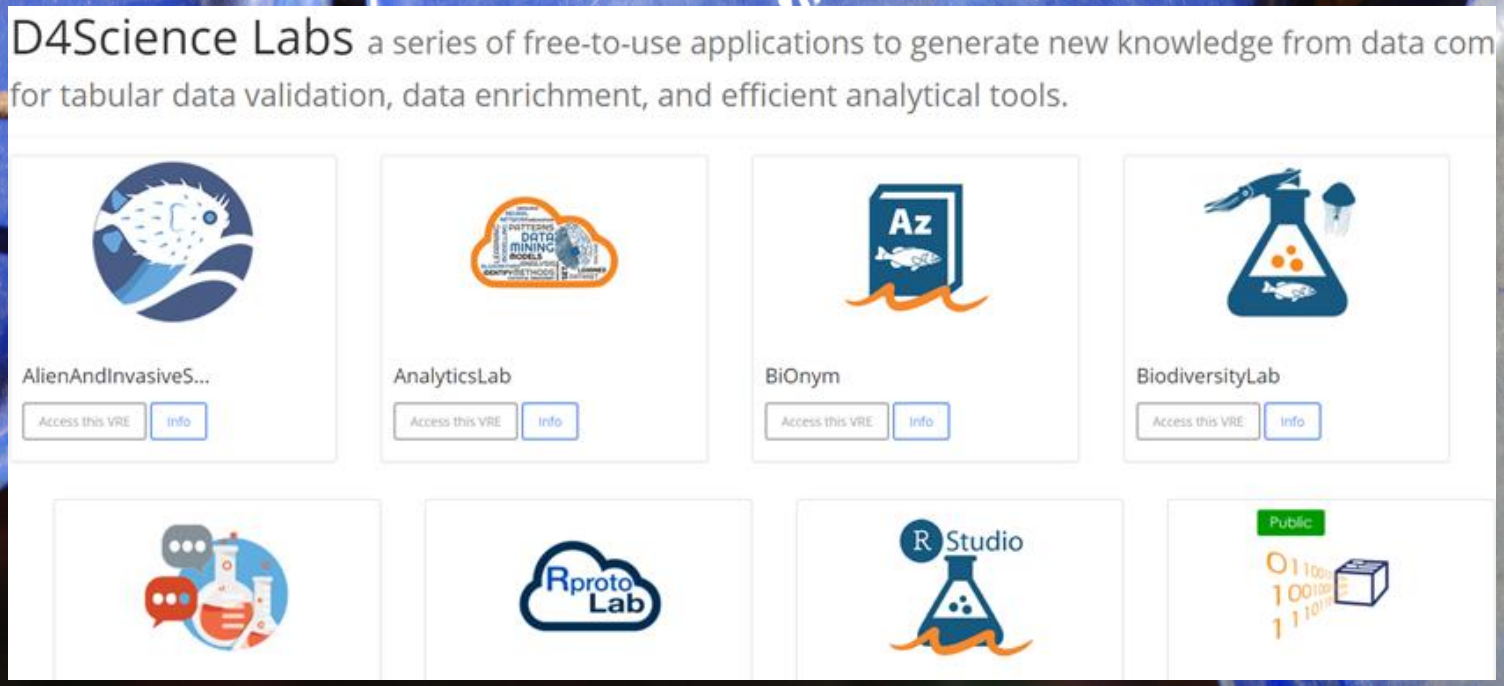






Una ricetta semplice / 2

CREATE UN VRE-VIRTUAL RESEARCH ENVIRONMENT (CNR ISTI OFFRE SERVIZI IN QUESTO SENSO)



...con un po' di co-creat

2021

ORION
open science

ORION INSPIRING STORIES

Ideas & examples

ORION INSPIRING STORIES INDEX


CITIZEN SCIENCE
Introducing co-creation in fundamental life sciences?
PAGE 4


CO-CREATION
Encouraging co-creation through a funding call
PAGE 6


OPEN SCIENCE
Aligning an entire country to develop an Open Science action plan
PAGE 8


PUBLIC DIALOGUES
Thinking differently through dialogue
PAGE 10


PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT
Using Art as a way to level the playing field when discussing science
PAGE 12

What is Co-creation?

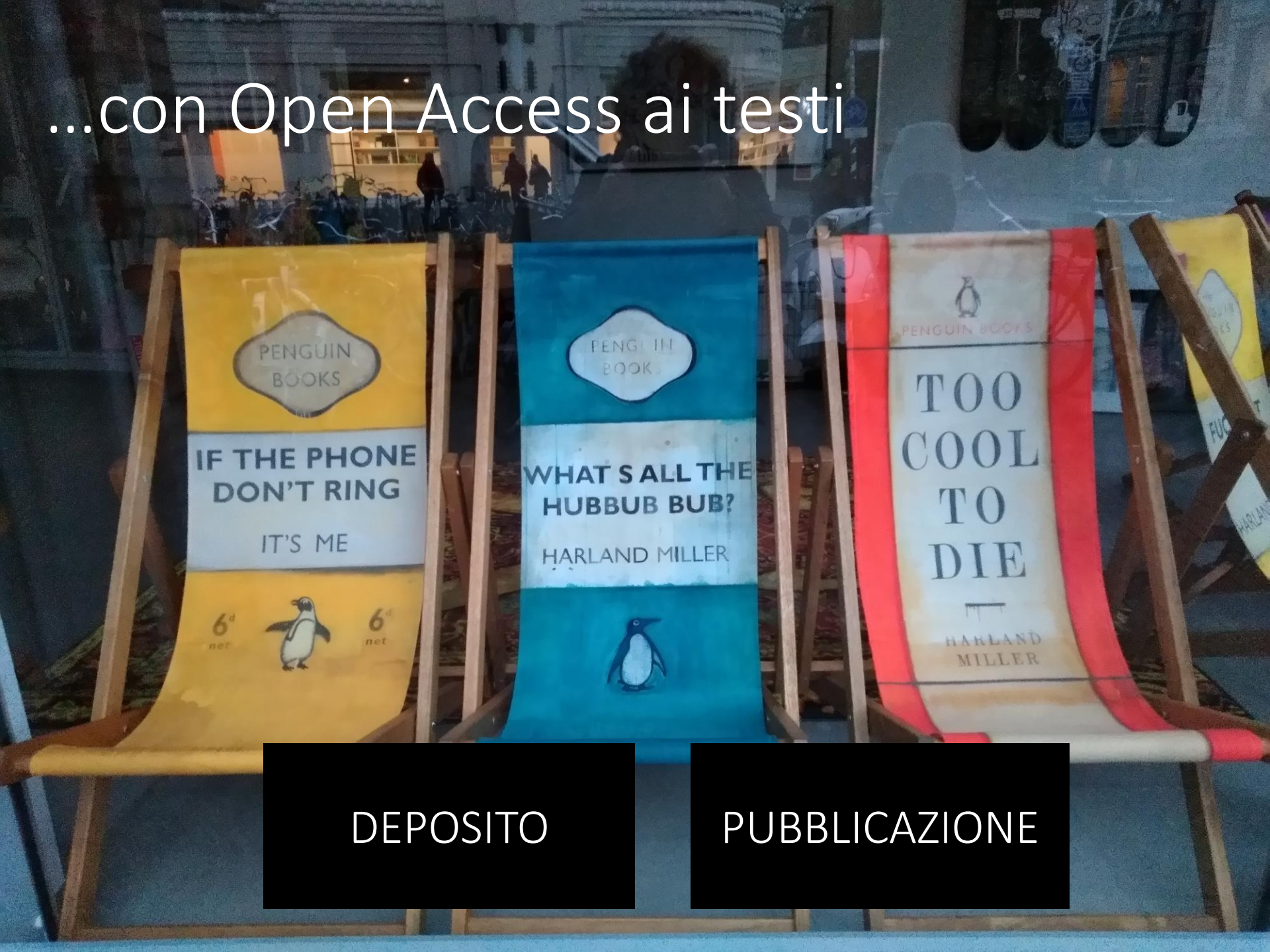
Co-creation has been defined as **"purposeful action of associating with strategic customers, partners or employees to ideate, problem solve, improve performance, or create a new product, service or business"**. In essence, co-creation experiences are a way in which to connect multiple stakeholders, bringing them together to discover their interests and values and using these opportunities to discuss, develop and implement projects or ideas to achieve new, inclusive, forward-thinking research strategies. As a result, co-creation experiences allow high-quality interactions and unique experiences, with those involved becoming connected, informed and empowered.

Co-creation experiences seek to engage multiple stakeholders at all points of the research lifecycle, from conception of a novel research project, through funding selection and resourcing, to dissemination of research findings and use of those findings within society, which in turn informs future funding calls. In this way, the hopes, concerns and aspirations of the end users of research, the public, are integrated from the very beginning of the process right through to the end. This concept maps well with the idea of making science truly open, transparent and responsive to societal needs, a new approach of the European Research Areaknown as Open Science.

Scenario Building Exercise	To plan and prepare fo
World Café & Science Café	To provide a about societal iss
Community-Based participatory Research (CBPR)	To involve CSOs members in all stages to framing and doing the researc
Participatory Action Research (PAR)	To engage citizens in a practical and transfo of their living conditions and everyday pr
Crowd Wise	To encourage
Demand Driven Research in Curriculum	To place research projects for t
Focus Groups	To determine the preferences of
Open Space Technology	Policy formulation, Programme development, P
Perspective Workshop	To explore possible myth forward guidelines on a given
Public Dialogue	To gather social intelligence to inform policy,
Public Participation in Developing an Common Framework for the Assessment and Management of Sustainable Innovation	To develop prio
User committee / Valorisation panels	To involve users formal monitoring and steeri
Consensus Conference	To enrich and expand a c
Future Search Conference	To encourage participants to th
Online Forums	To provide some form
Deliberative Polling	To get both a representative and an informed (deliberative)

Method Type	Method Name(s)	Objective	Audience Size	Audience Type	Event Time	Total Time	Budget (€-€€€€)	
Deliberative	Citizens Hearing	To inform and create discussion among citizens	20-25	Citizens, experts, decision-makers	1D	7M	€€€	Regional Development in Co
	Citizens Summit / Assembly	To find out the citizens' attitudes about political priorities and possible courses of action provided on an informed basis	200-5000	Anyone	1D	Var	€€€€	EU Proj
	Civic Dialogue	To encourage innovation, trust and confidence to facilitate the creation of a legitimate roadmap for moving forward in a particular direction	Var	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	Var	Var	€€€	High-level dialogue on Intern
	Deep Democracy / The Lewis Method	To access and bring out the wisdom within a group, and particularly to release the creative potential that results from conflict	Var	Anyone	1-2 D	Var	€€	Conversation Across the Socic
	Deliberative Mapping	To provide a more robust, democratic and accountable decision making which better reflects public values	~ 60	Citizens, experts	6D	4M-1Y	€€€€	Appraising options for addressir
	Democs Card Game / Play Decide	To enable small groups of people to engage with complex public policy issues	4 to 8	Citizens	1-4 D	Var	€	Public engagement o 'Democs' tool, ESRC G
	Distributed Dialogue	To develop ongoing, embedded discussions around a topic	>5000	Researchers, citizens	2-5 D	>1Y	€€€	Bioenergy Dial
	Expert Panel	To synthesise a variety of inputs on a specialised topic and produce recommendations	~ 100	Researchers, citizens, policy makers	1-2 H	6M	€€	Translating Research into Practic
	Interdisciplinary Work Groups	To take professional stock of the situation and partly to propose possible courses of action to ensure, initiate, promote or check development in the area	15-30	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	2-5 D	8M	€€	Opening up the Hur community, Da
	Multi Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA)	To rank a set of options from the most preferred to the least preferred option; policy formulation, programme development	Var	CSOs, researchers, citizens	4D	1Y	€€	PorGrow - Poli growing challer
	Planning Cells / Citizens Jury	To develop a set of solutions to a problem delegated to the participants by a commissioning body	25	Citizens	4-5 D	5M	€€€€	Citizens jury on Water Mi
	Q Methodology	To gain insight into the diversity of perspectives	50-100	CSOs, policy-makers, researchers	3M	6M	€€	Biomass Dialogue, Instit
	Scenario Building Exercise	To plan and prepare for an uncertain future; vision building	Var	Anyone	2-5 D	6M	€-€€€	Research Agenda Scenario f
		To provide a means for public debates						
			100-500	Citizens with	1D	8M	€€€€	Europolis: Delil

…con Open Access ai testi



DEPOSITO

PUBBLICAZIONE

…abbattendo muri e abilitando servizi

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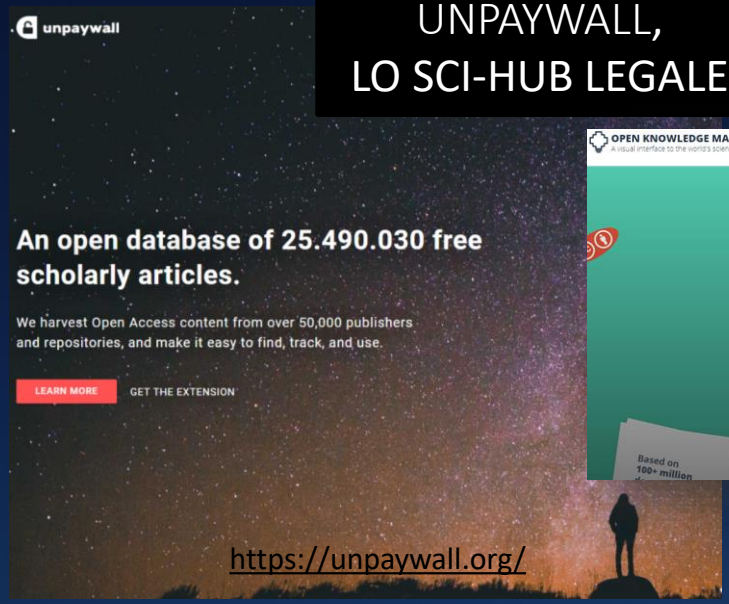
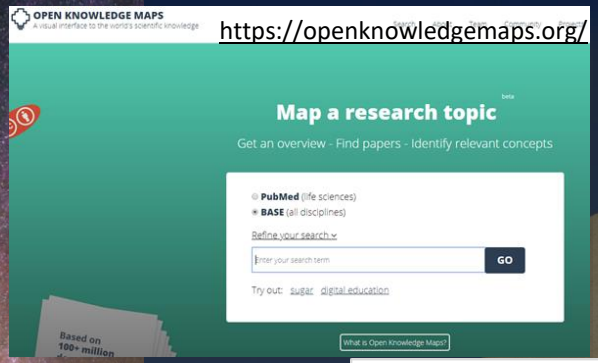
LO SCI-HUB LEGALE





TEXT AND
DATA MINING

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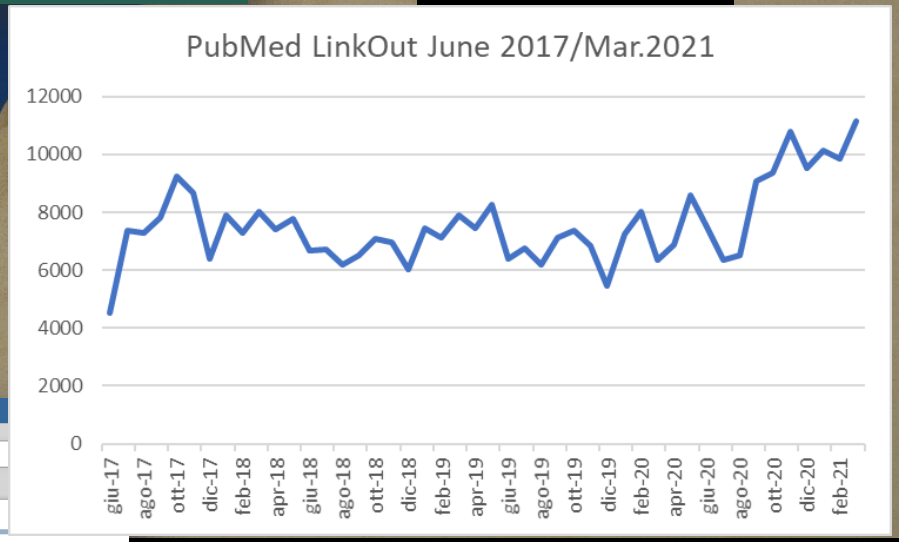
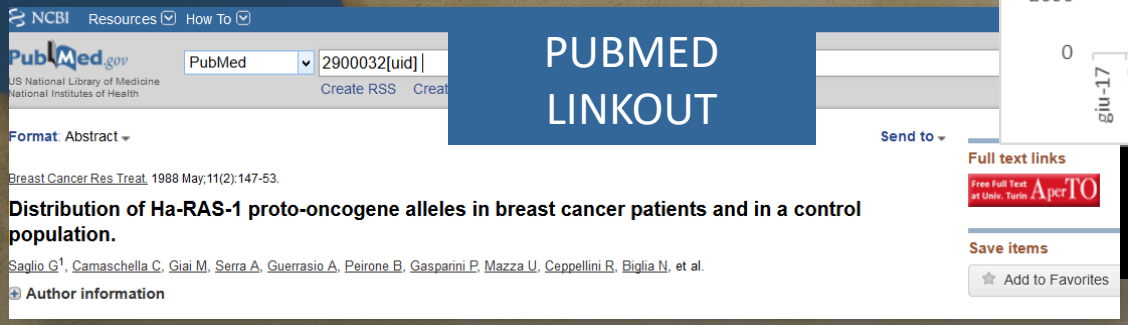
AUTORI HANNO DEPOSITATO





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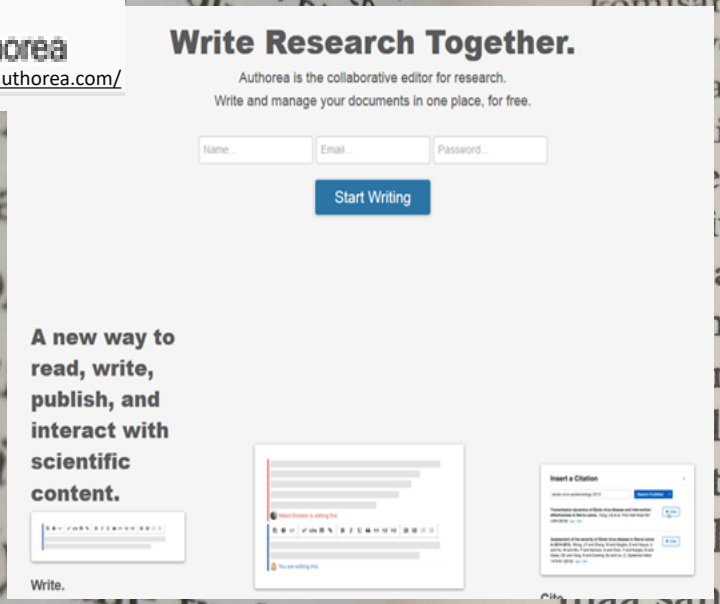
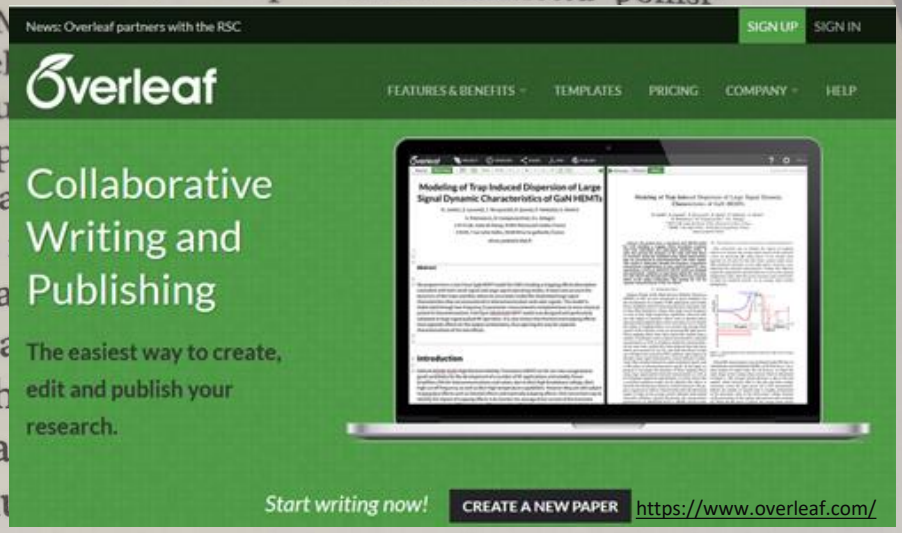
…collegando ricerca e industria…

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

...scrivendo in modo diverso

Authorea
https://www.authorea.com/





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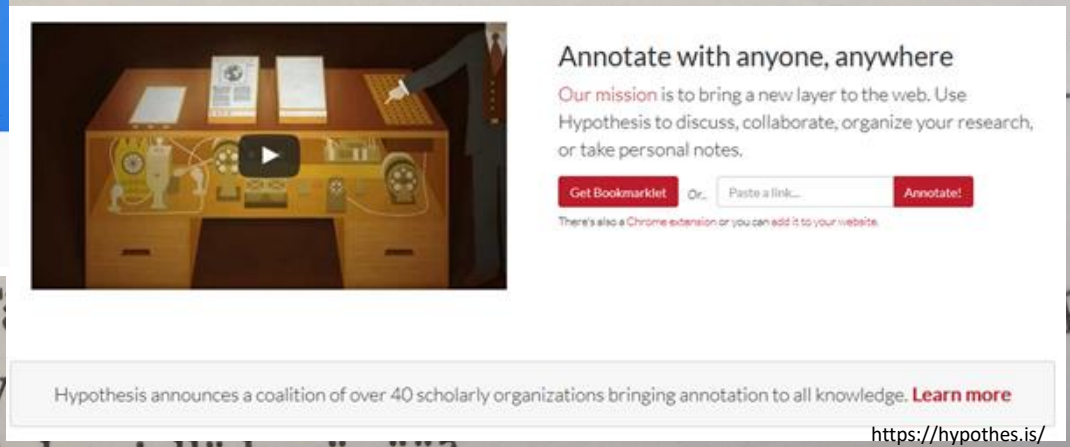

https://hypothes.is/

SCRITTURA COLLABORATIVA
E ANNOTAZIONI

… con Open peer review

F1000Research Open for Science https://f1000research.com/articles/6-588/v1 SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

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Check for updates

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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

Tony Ross-Hellauer

Author details

Grant information

This article is included in the The Future of Scholarly Publishing collection .

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Open Peer Review

Referee Status: ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

Invited Referees

Version(s)	1	2	3	4
REVISED Version 2 published 31 ago 2017		✓ read report	✓ read report	✓ read report
Version 1 published 27 apr 2017	✓ read report	? read report		

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

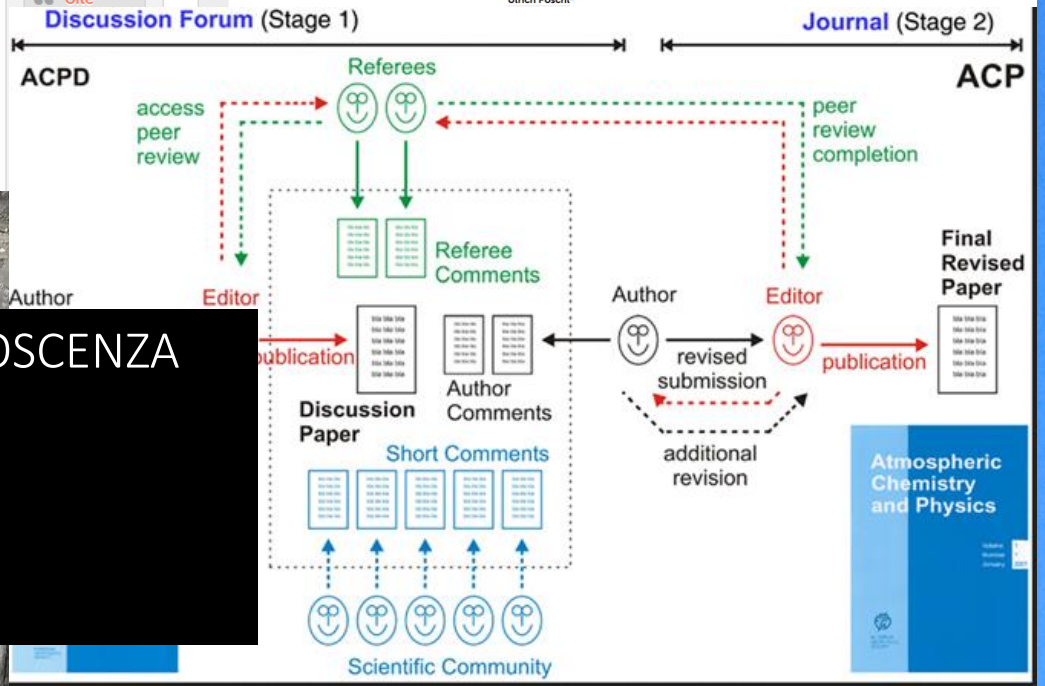
Poschl 2012

REVIEW ARTICLE

Front. Comput. Neurosci., 05 July 2012 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fncom.2012.00033

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

Ulrich Pöschl*



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

… con Open peer revie

2021

The benefits of open peer review

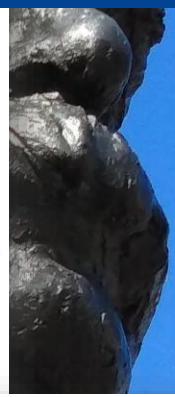
Open Research Europe

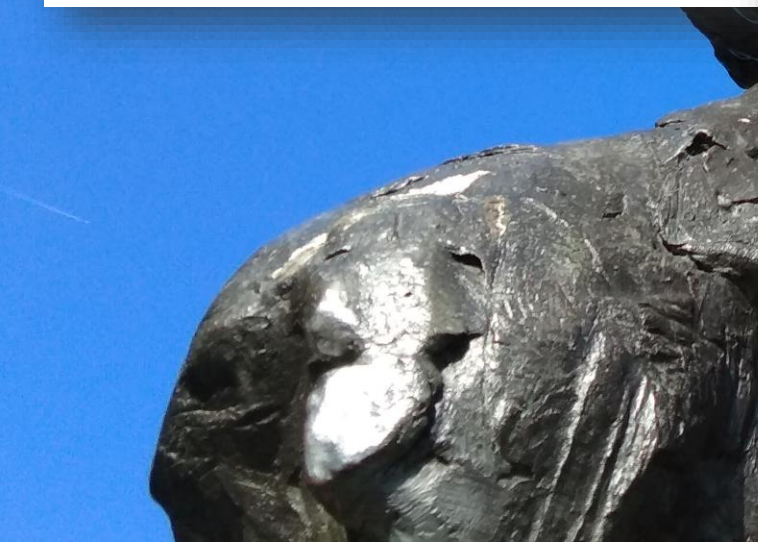
European Commission

How does open peer review benefit authors?

Here's how our innovative model benefits authors:

- Empowers authors to lead the process by suggesting reviewers themselves. Download our handy authors guide to help find reviewers.
- Enables conversation within the research community with fully transparent peer review
- Reduces the possibility of bias, as everything is openly available to all
- Accelerates the pace of discovery by publishing research before it undergoes peer review
- Improves the quality of peer review by allowing everyone to benefit and learn from reading reviewer feedback





What are the benefits of open peer review for reviewers?

Here's how reviewers benefit from our open peer review model:

- Allows reviewers to get credit and recognition for their work
- Enables career development with co-reviewing opportunities, particularly with early career researchers (ECRs)
- Enables collaboration with others through our open peer review model
- Enables reviewers to see how many times their report has been viewed with our viewing metrics
- Enhances the visibility, discoverability and citability of research with an assigned Digital Object Identifier (DOI)

… o peer review indipendente

PREREVIEW https://prereview.org/

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

PREreview is a platform, resource center and convener. We provide ways for feedback to preprints to be done openly, rapidly, constructively, and by a global community of peers. Join us!

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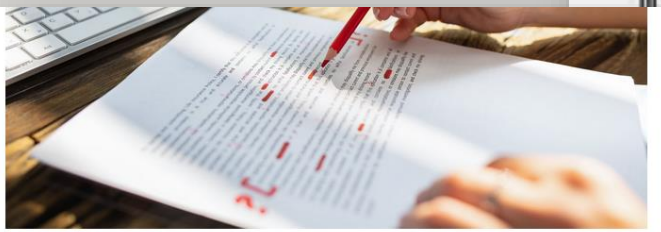


ANDREY_POPOV/SHUTTERSTOCK

April 21, 2021

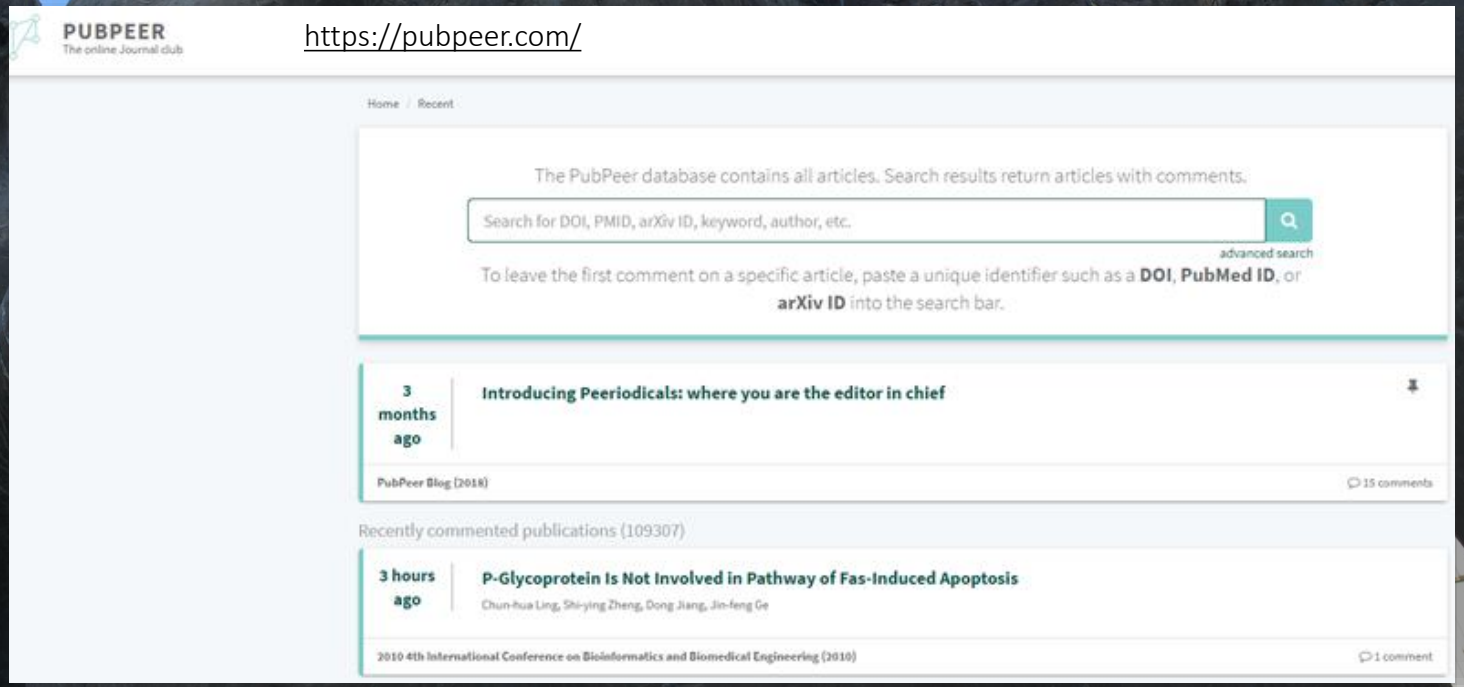
Fifteen journals to outsource peer-review decisions

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

PEER REVIEW AUTONOMA. GLI EDITORI ADESSO DEVONO GIUSTIFICARE I PREZZI CHE CHIEDONO

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."

…o post-peer review



...non solo testi

https://github.com/

https://zenodo.org/

https://www.protocols.io /

SI POSSONO DEPOSITARE DATI, SOFTWARE, IMMAGINI, POSTER, INTERI PROTOCOLLI... DIVENTANO «BLOCCHI» DI CONOSCENZA CHE POSSONO ESSERE RICHIAMATI E RIUSATI

… e non solo articoli

PREPRINT

PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

May, 2017

OPEN ACCESS

EDITORIAL

Ten simple rules to con

Philip E. Bourne, Jessica K. Polka, Ronald D.

Published: May 4, 2017 • https://doi.org/10.137

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

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

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

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

How Science Beat the Virus

And what it lost in the process

Story by Ed Yong

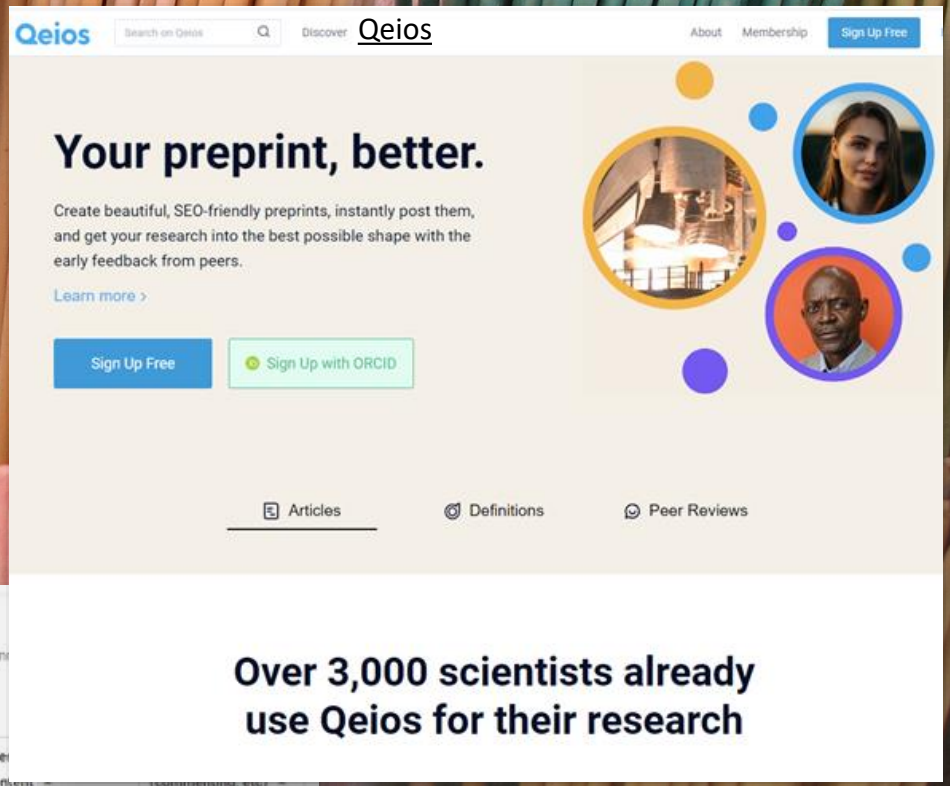
Dec.14, 2020

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

VITALI DURANTE LA PANDEMIA

[Preprint]

Qeios



Directory Preprint server

Show 10 entries

Preprint server	Disciplinary scope	Ownership type	External content indexing	Permanence of content	Preservation of content	Versions
AAS Open Research	Multiple scientific fields, including health and wellbeing*	Funding organisation (funder)	Google Scholar, Prepubmed, Europe PMC, SciLit	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	Preprints permanently archived in Portico	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search, Link to Google Scholar citations, Blog and gateways
AfricArxiv	All scientific fields	Academic community group; charity	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
AgriXiv	Relating to agriculture and allied sciences, including life sciences, medicine and health sciences, social and behavioural sciences	Academic community group	Google Scholar, SHARE, Microsoft Academic, Unpaywall	Permanent with some removal options in extraneous circumstances	COS Preservation Fund to maintain read access for 50+ years	Commenting (including annotation plug-ins), Onsite search
AMRC Open Research	Broad life & biomedical research, including basic scientific, translational, applied	Funding organisation (funder); Membership organisation	Google Scholar, Prepubmed, Europe PMC, SciLit			

SERVER PRE PRINT

…aprendo l'intero ciclo / 1

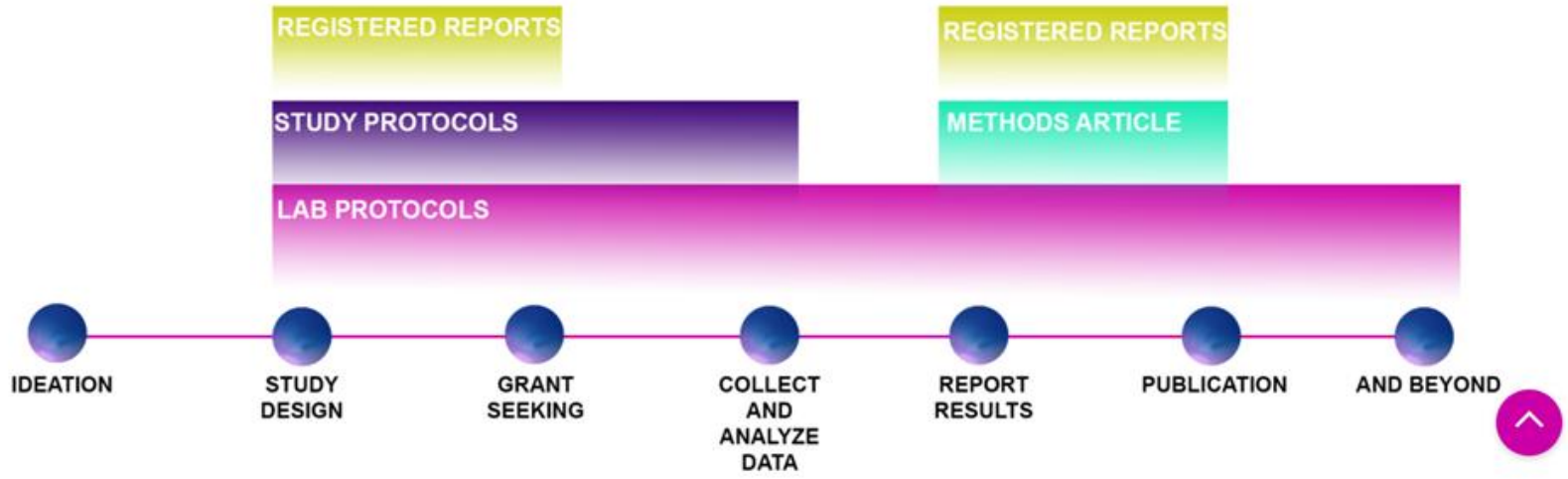
PREREGISTRAZIONE
OSF Registries o AsPredicted
- PRIORITÀ
- DIFFICILE FALSIFICARE
- RISULTATI NEGATIVI

…aprendo l’intero ciclo / 2

Publishing open methods with PLOS

PLoS

Shared methods can take many forms, including protocols, code, materials and reagents, and more. Whatever your approach, making methods publicly accessible inspires trust, facilitates reproducibility and reuse, and helps to keep your work relevant. Discover your options for communicating methods with PLOS.



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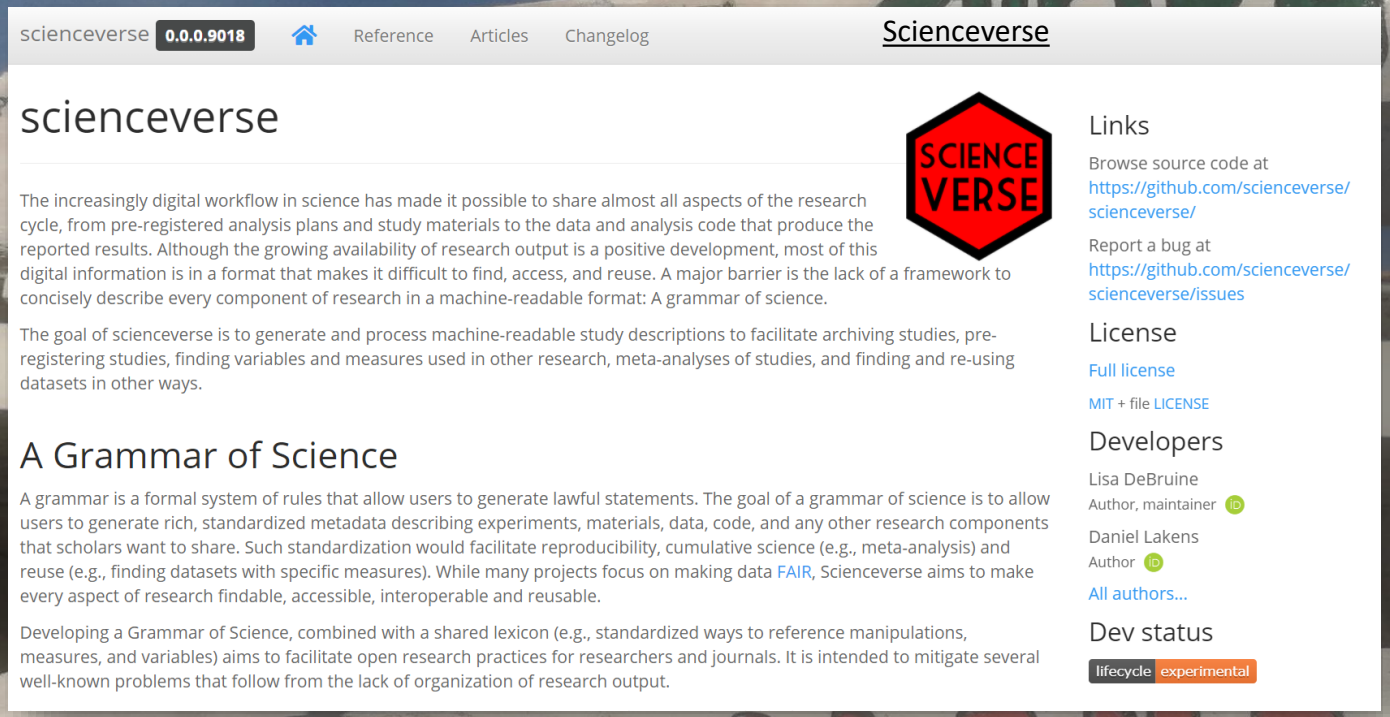

scienceverse 0.0.0.9018 Reference Articles Changelog

Scienceverse

scienceverse

The increasingly digital workflow in science has made it possible to share almost all aspects of the research cycle, from pre-registered analysis plans and study materials to the data and analysis code that produce the reported results. Although the growing availability of research output is a positive development, most of this digital information is in a format that makes it difficult to find, access, and reuse. A major barrier is the lack of a framework to concisely describe every component of research in a machine-readable format: A grammar of science.

The goal of scienceverse is to generate and process machine-readable study descriptions to facilitate archiving studies, pre-registering studies, finding variables and measures used in other research, meta-analyses of studies, and finding and re-using datasets in other ways.

A Grammar of Science

A grammar is a formal system of rules that allow users to generate lawful statements. The goal of a grammar of science is to allow users to generate rich, standardized metadata describing experiments, materials, data, code, and any other research components that scholars want to share. Such standardization would facilitate reproducibility, cumulative science (e.g., meta-analysis) and reuse (e.g., finding datasets with specific measures). While many projects focus on making data FAIR, Scienceverse aims to make every aspect of research findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable.

Developing a Grammar of Science, combined with a shared lexicon (e.g., standardized ways to reference manipulations, measures, and variables) aims to facilitate open research practices for researchers and journals. It is intended to mitigate several well-known problems that follow from the lack of organization of research output.

Links

Browse source code at https://github.com/scienceverse/scienceverse/

Report a bug at https://github.com/scienceverse/scienceverse/issues

License

Full license

MIT + file LICENSE

Developers

Lisa DeBruine
Author, maintainer

Daniel Lakens
Author

All authors...

Dev status

lifecycle experimental

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Improving Transparency, Falsifiability, and Rigour by Making Hypothesis Tests Machine Readable

AUTHORS
Daniel Lakens, Lisa DeBruine

AUTHOR ASSERTIONS
Conflict of Interest: No ▾ Public Data: Not applicable ▾ Preregistration: Not applicable ▾

...e ogni singolo elemento, subito

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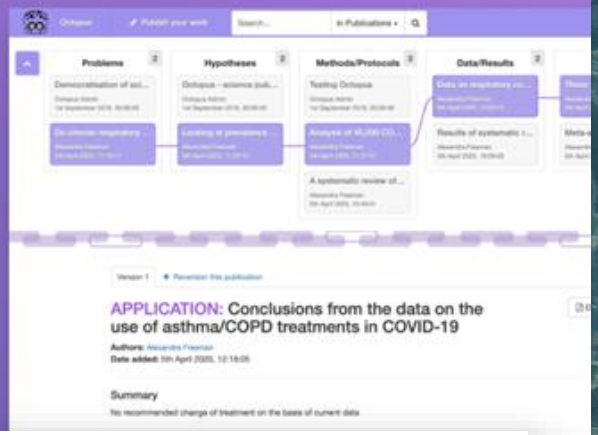

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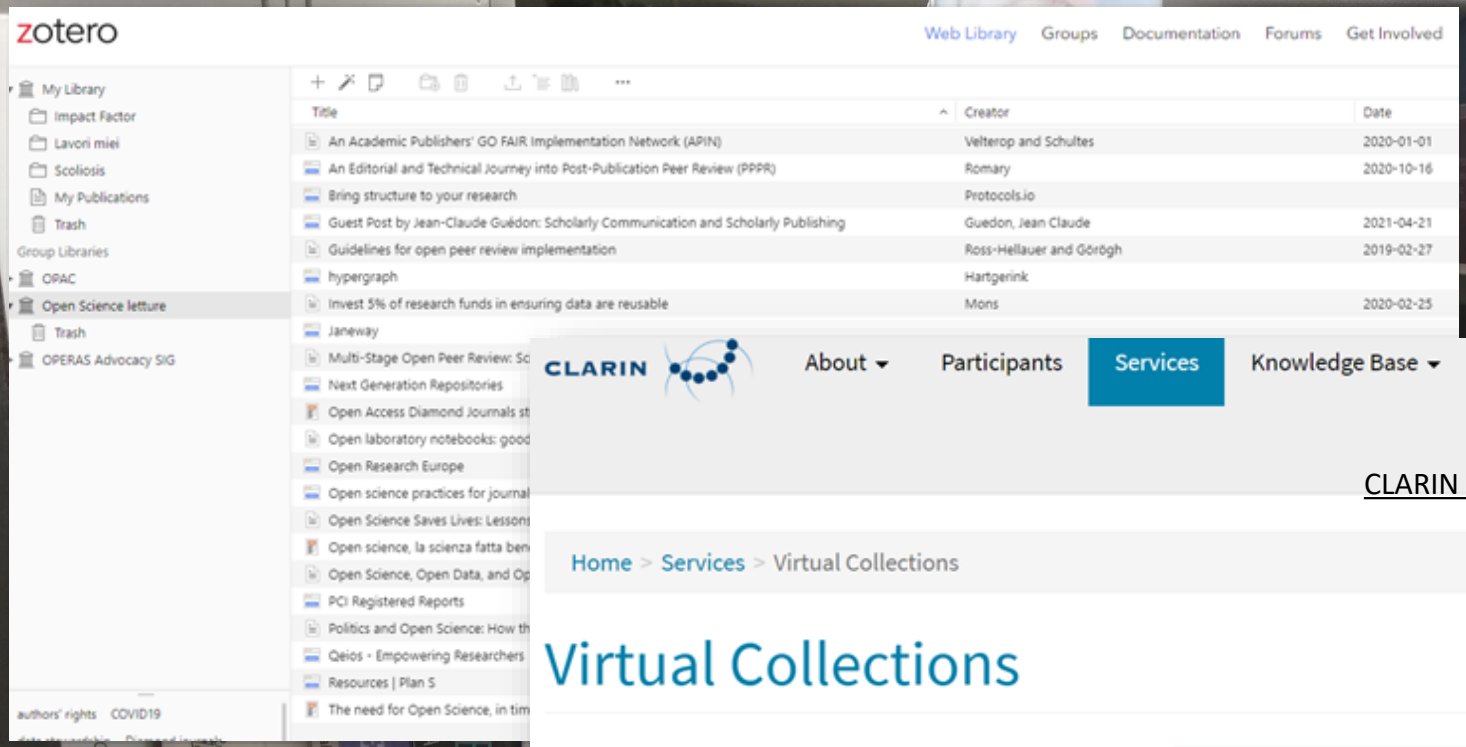
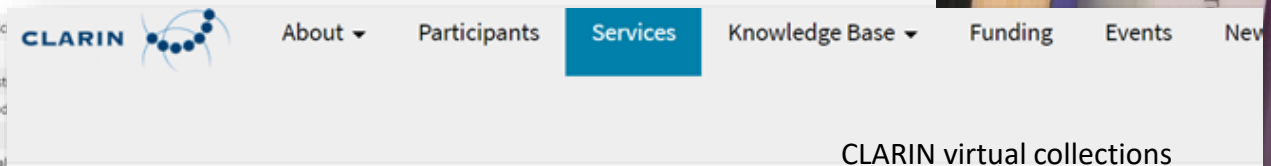




CLARIN virtual collections

Home > Services > 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:

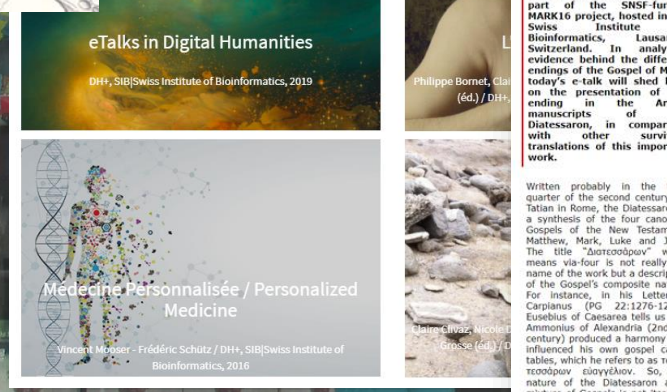
- data as mentioned in an article's footnotes gathered in a single virtual collection
- a virtual collection with links to data illustrating a book (video and sound recordings)

More information is available in the Virtual Collections shortguide

BOOK VALUE

...condividendo un e-Talk

eTalks



Parcourir quelques manuscrits de Marc 16, dont le codex latin k

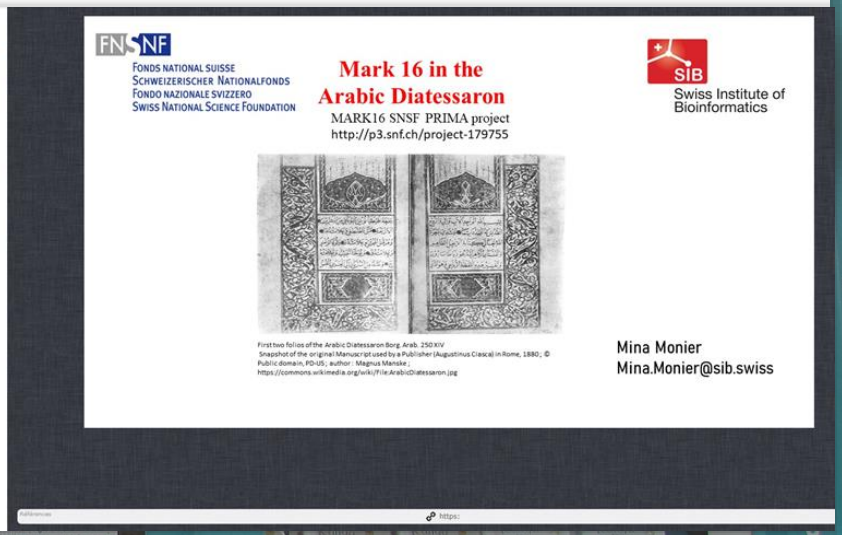
Claire Clivaz | eTalk | 15:30 | January 27, 2020

Read eTalk

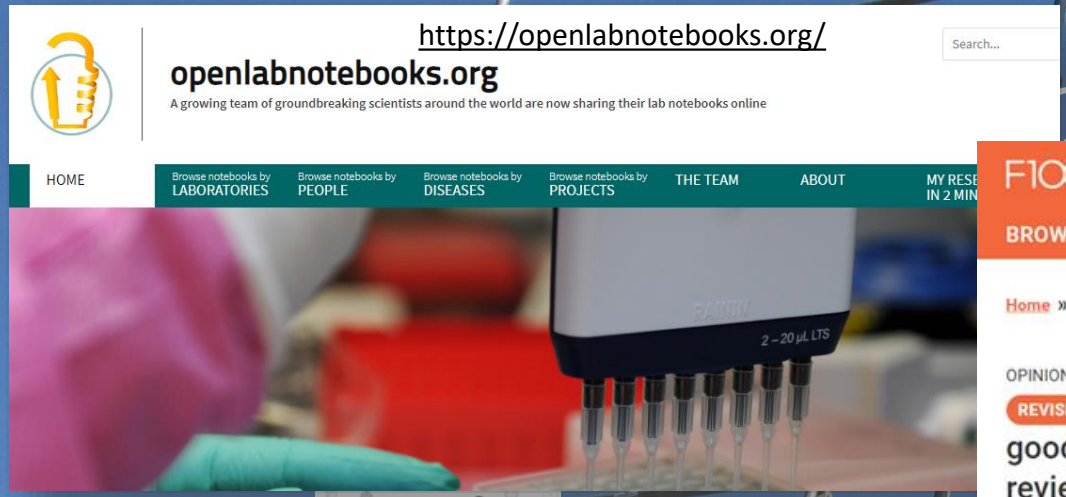
Mark 16 in the Arabic Diatessaron

Mina Monier | eTalk | 18:49 | January 6, 2020

Read eTalk



https://openlabnotebooks.org/

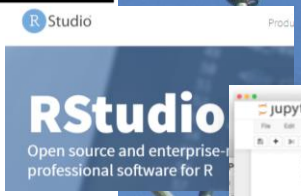


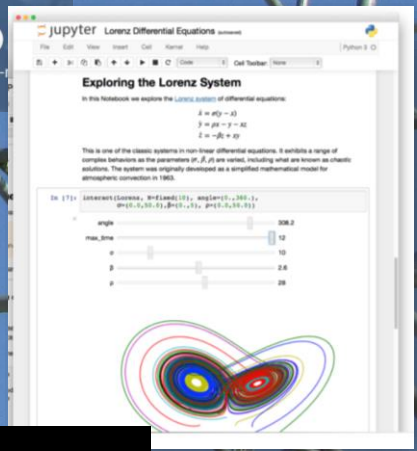
jupyter

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.





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

cesnet

https://notebooks.egi.eu/

…e non più riviste…

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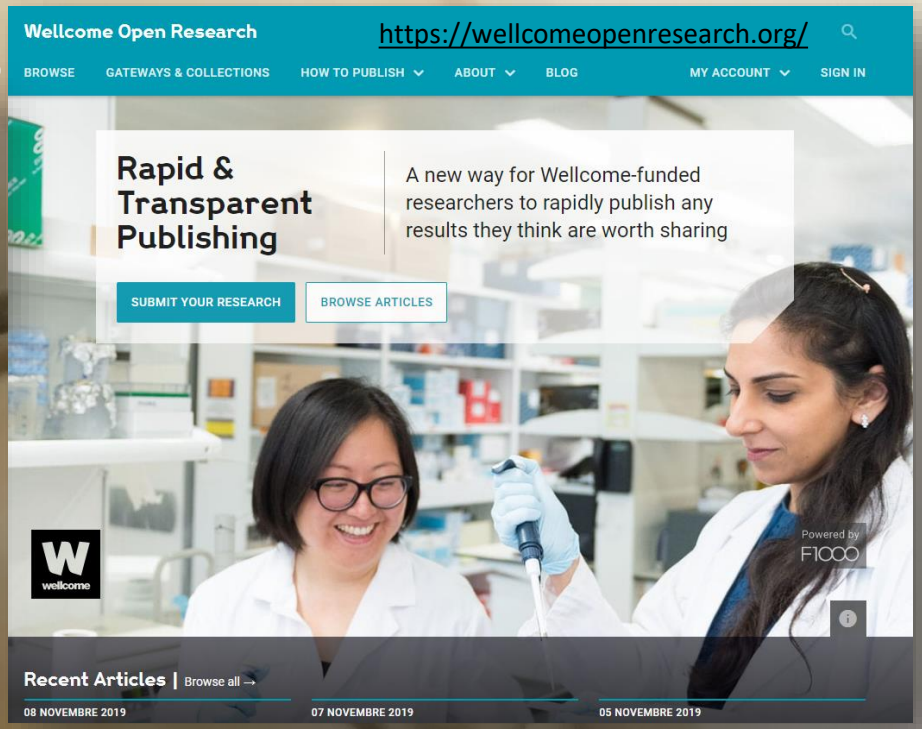
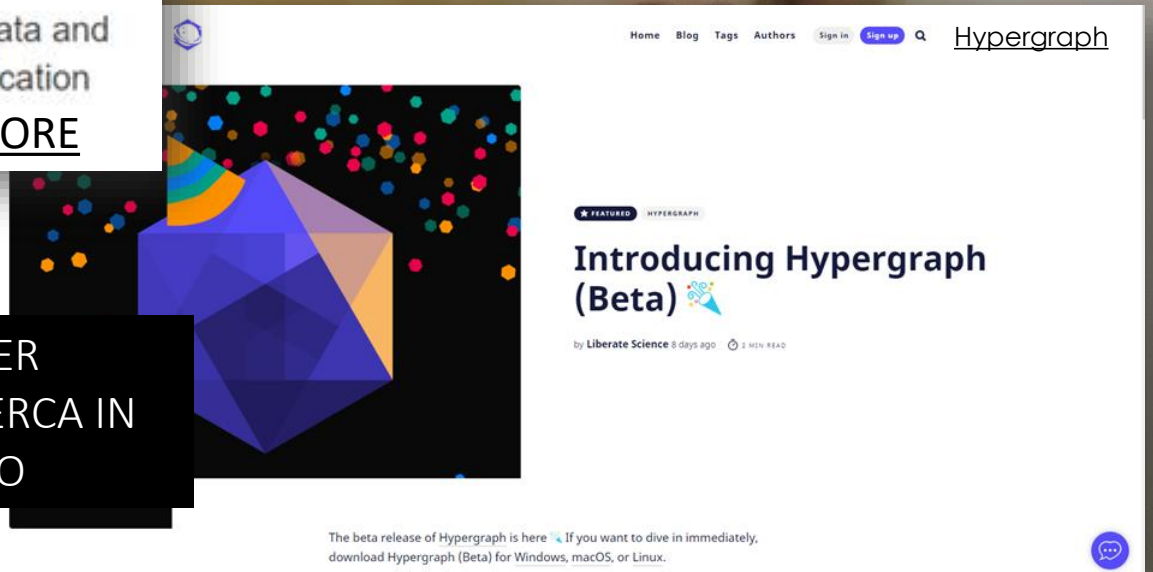
Enables researchers to publish any research they wish to share, supporting reproducibility, transparency and impact.

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.

ORE





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CASPA Open Access Scholarly Publishing Association

Guest Post by Jean-Claude Guédon: 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 hel

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

...far girare il sistema...

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

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 Search Upload Communities

Jan. 21, 2021

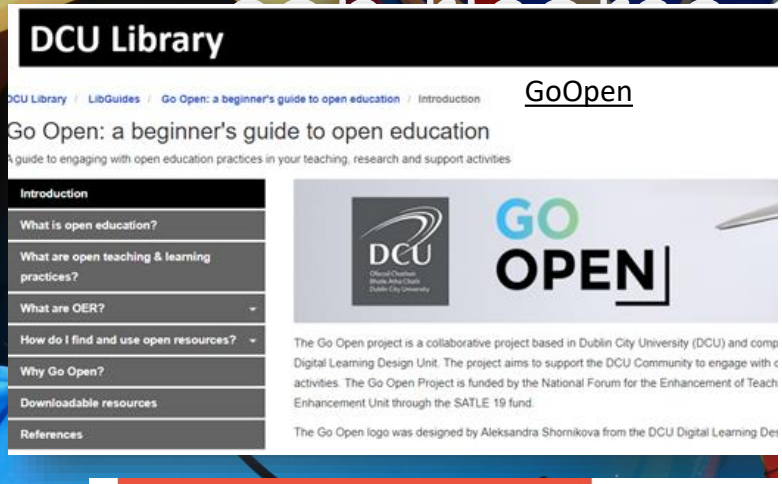
January 21, 2021

Proposal | Open Access

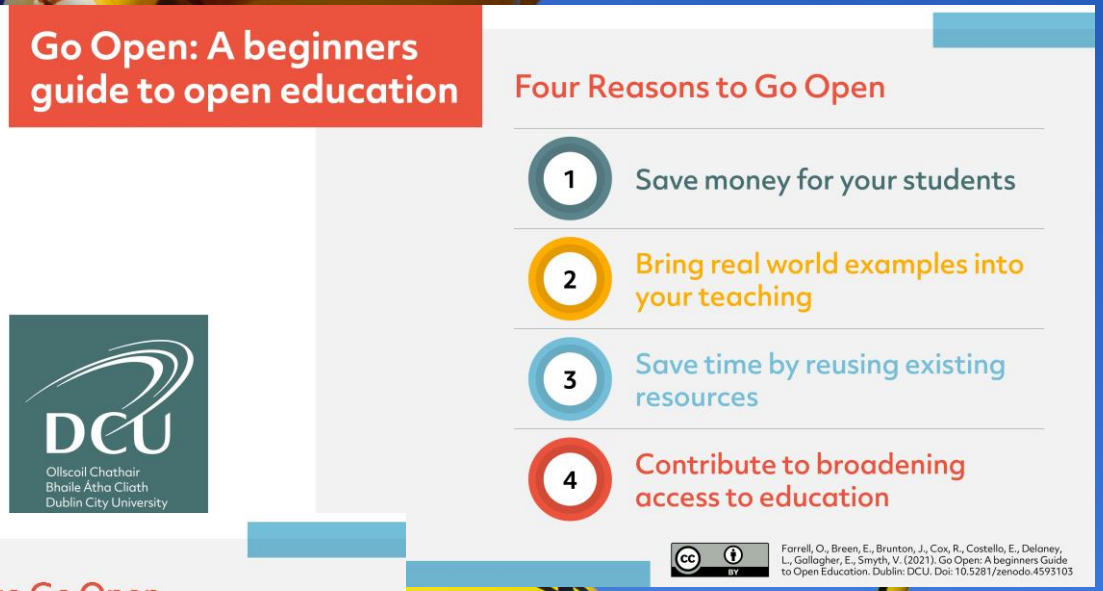
Plan I - Towards a sustainable research information infrastructure

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 marked-based price pressure and stifles innovation. Therefore, functionalities such as efficient citation linking, interactive


DCU Library
DCU Library / LibGuides / Go Open: a beginner's guide to open education / Introduction
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
DCU
GO OPEN
The Go Open project is a collaborative project based in Dublin City University (DCU) and comp
Digital Learning Design Unit. The project aims to support the DCU Community to engage with
activities. The Go Open Project is funded by the National Forum for the Enhancement of Teach
Enhancement Unit through the SATLE 19 fund.
The Go Open logo was designed by Aleksandra Shornikova from the DCU Digital Learning De

GoOpen


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
DCU
Ollscoil Chathair Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City University
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
DCU
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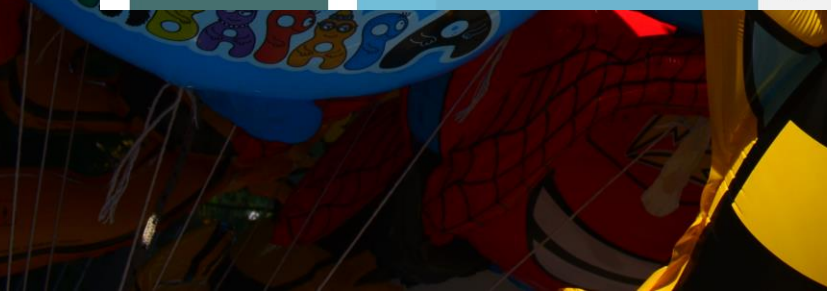


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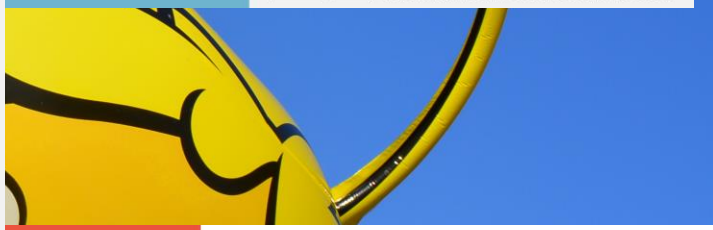

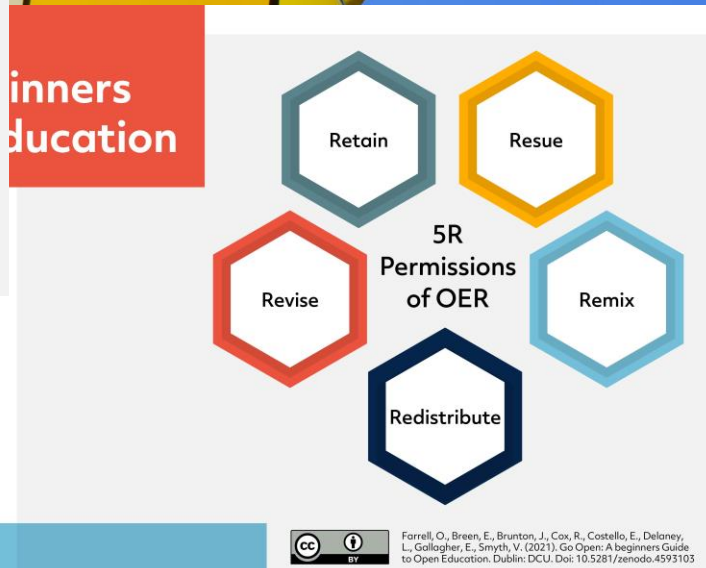
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…e con un po’ di citize

UCL Citizen science

Open Humans

CSI Italia

…con dati FAIR

F METADATI, IDENTIFICATIVI PERSISTENTI…

A [**NON** = OPEN] REPOSITORIES, FORMATI

I ONTOLOGIE, STANDARDS

R LICENZE E DOCUMENTAZIONE

PRINCIPI FAIR

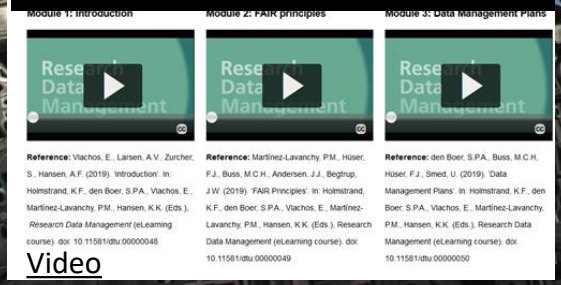
Comment | OPEN

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

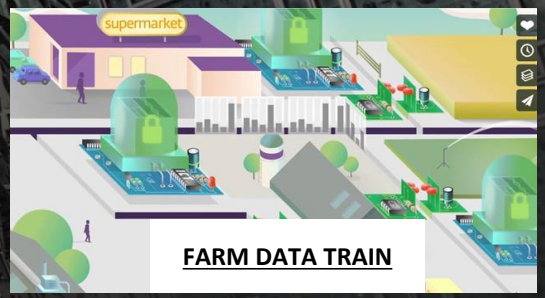
Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier […]

FAIR guide, Nature, March 2016

IN BREVE



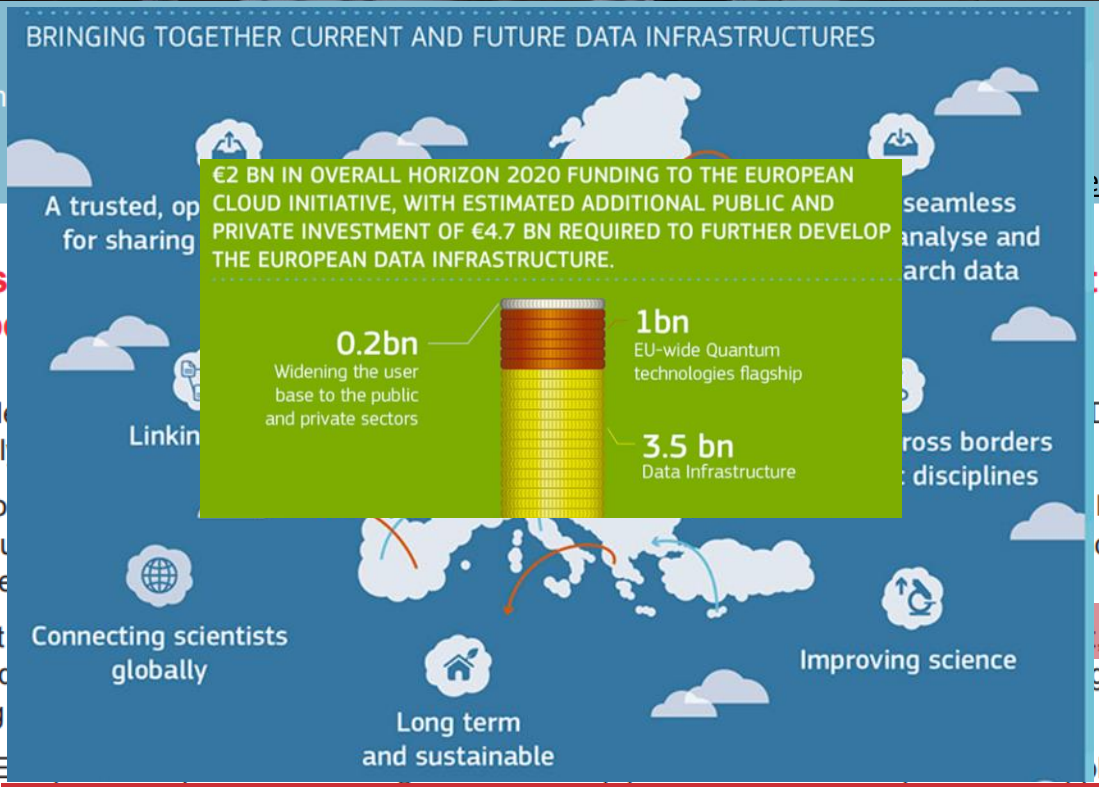
Video



[perché c'è EOSC!]

The Vienna

Vienna, 23 Novem



u 1 8 · a t

enna, Nov.23, 2018

We, Ministers … European Op… … of the

1. Recall the chall… Brussels on 10 Jul… … Declaration" signed in

2. Reaffirm the po… the vision of the Eu… States, sustainable… … Europe. Confirm that … ciplines and Member

3. Recognise that… iterative and based… consensus among… … by its nature … gue to build trust and

4. Highlight that E… services for Scien… reaching out over… … lication of cloud … the world,

5. Recall that the … … d the federated

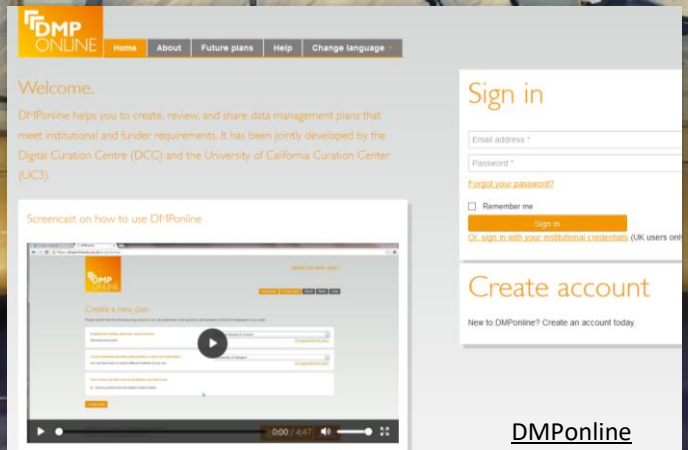
ACCESSO TRASPARENTE A DATI FAIR
«AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY»

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.

Science Cloud a reality, hinting at the need to further strengthen the ongoing dialogue across institutions and with stake-holders, for a new governance framework to be launched in Vienna, on 23 November 2018.

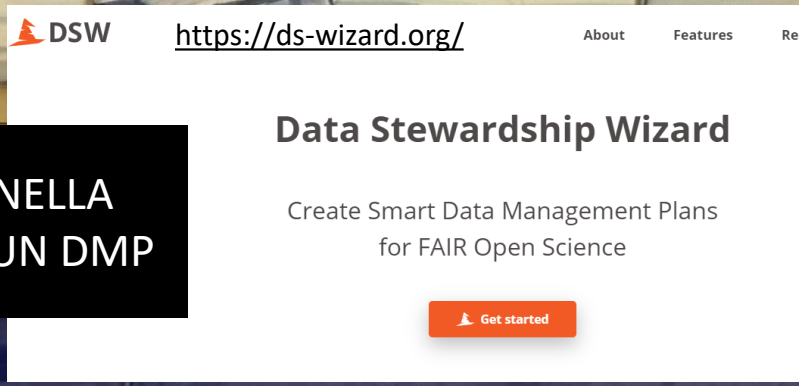
… con un Data Management Plan

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…



DMPonline

VI GUIDANO NELLA REDAZIONE DI UN DMP



...mantenendo i «diritti»

ALCUNI DIRITTI RISERVATI

TUTTI I DIRITTI RISERVATI

1. ***Attribution*** – allows any use and re-use of the work, so long as the copyright owner is identified.[1] Attribution is the staple requirement of all of CC licenses.
2. ***Attribution, sharealike*** – allows any use and re-use of the work, so long as the copyright owner is identified and any derivative works adopt the same CC licence.
3. ***Attribution, non-commercial*** – allows use and re-use of the work, so long as the copyright owner is identified and any use or derivative works are not intended for commercial gain.
4. ***Attribution, no derivatives*** – allows the work to be freely shared, so long as the copyright owner is identified and the work remains unchanged as a whole.
5. ***Attribution, non-commercial, sharealike*** – allows use and re-use of the work, so long as the copyright owner is identified, any derivative works adopt the same CC licence, and any use or derivative works are not intended for commercial gain.
6. ***Attribution, non-commercial, no derivatives*** – the most restrictive of all the CC licenses, allowing the work to be freely shared, so long as the copyright owner is identified, the work remains unchanged as a whole, and any use or derivative works are not intended for commercial gain.

…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 messag
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 aca
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, Vilté 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

Article | Authors | Metrics | Comments | Media Coverage

Apr. 2020

…con una diversa idea di «impatto sociale»

CREARE VOCI DI WIKIPEDIA SUI VOSTRI ARGOMENTI DI STUDIO

Open science

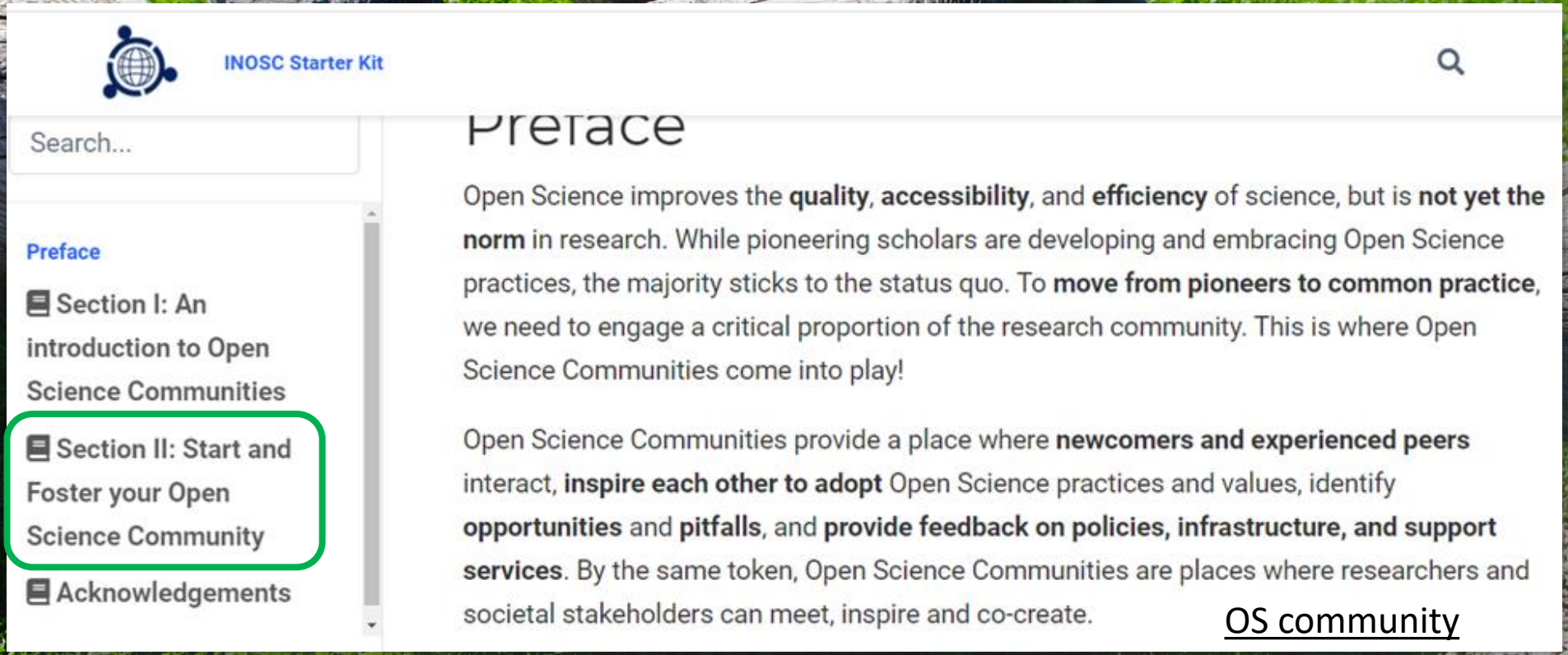
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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.

The six principles of open science[1]

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]

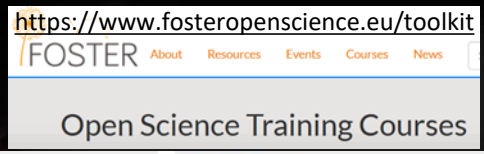
…facendo comunità

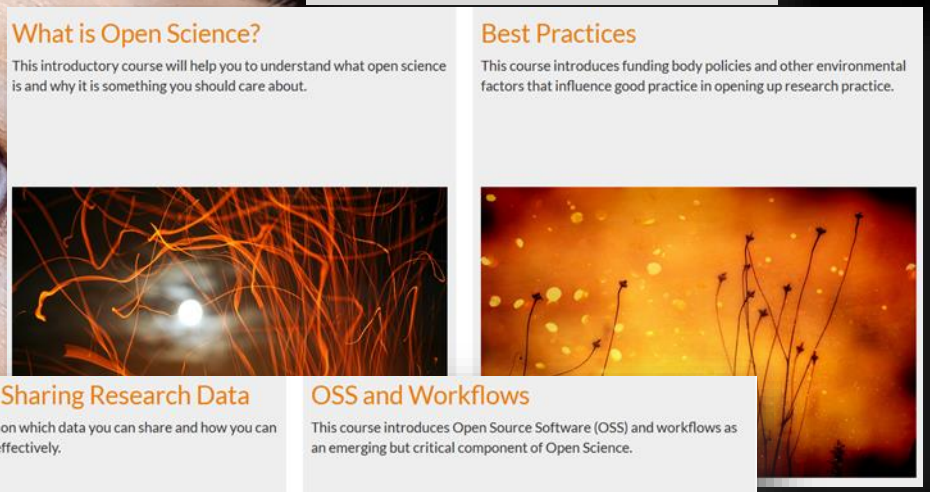


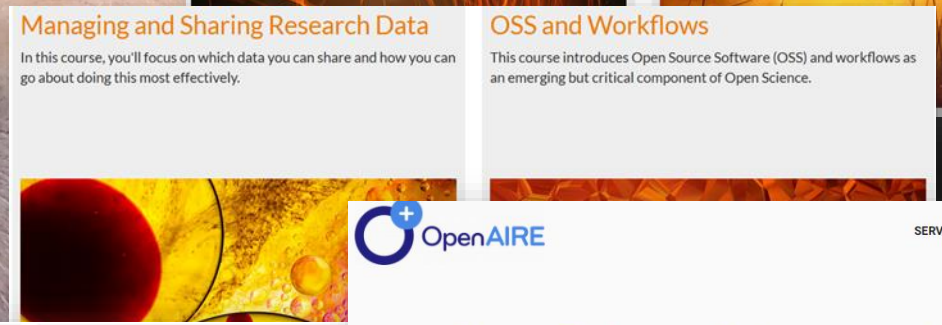
OS community

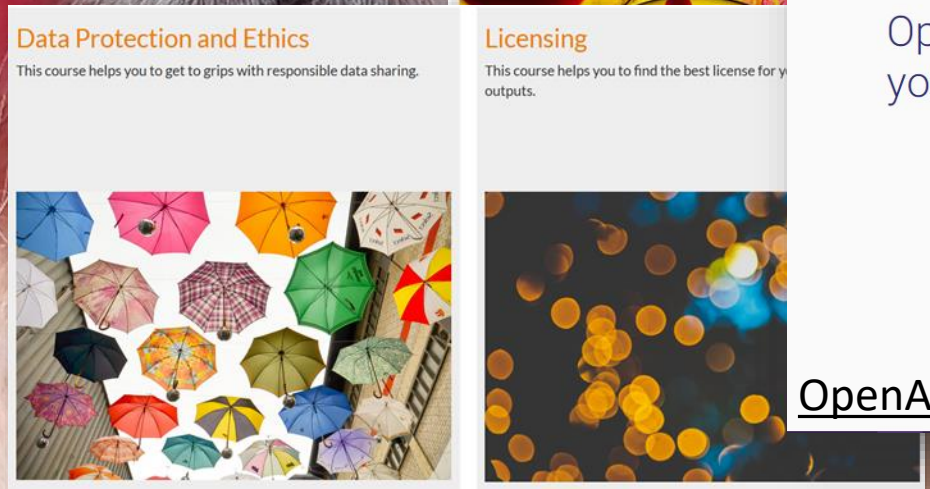
Open Science???

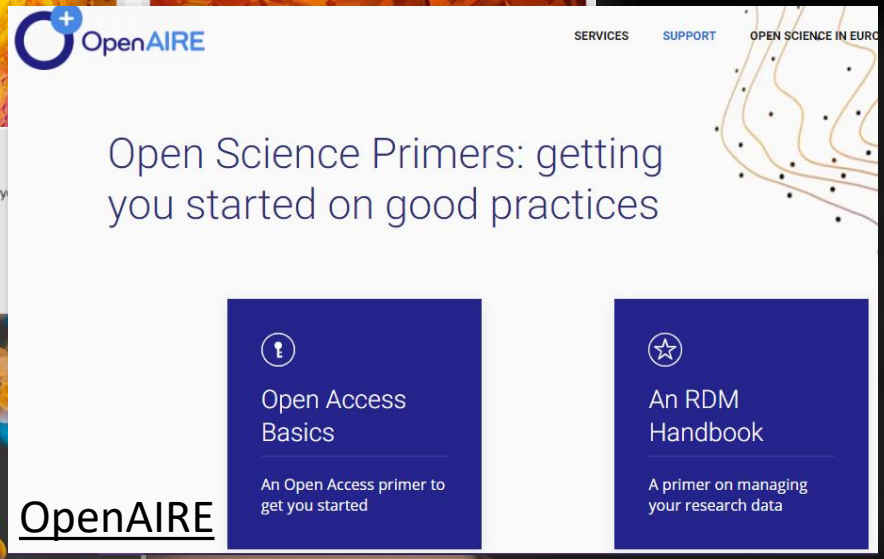
https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/toolkit











OpenAIRE

Open

OUVRIR LA SCIENCE

OPEN SCIENCE COMMITTEE WORKING GROUPS BLOG SCHEDULE RESOURCES FR - EN

2021

GUIDES

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.

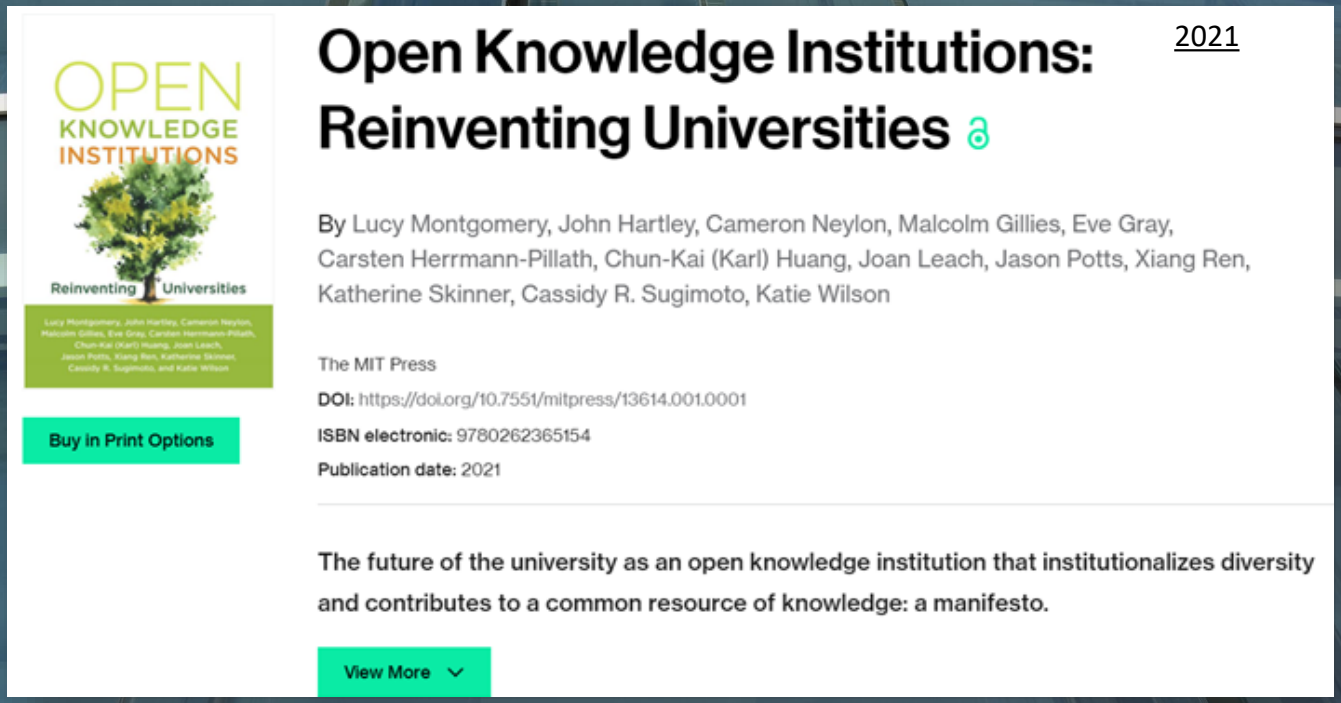
Take part in discussions within your disciplinary community about pre-publications deposited in the open archive.

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!

Index

…anche per l'ateneo



…e voi da che parte state?…

…grazie!