Open Science and PhD theses

Michela Zorzi – Centro di Ateneo per le Biblioteche

16/12/2020

800 1222·2022 ANNI
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA
SBA SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO DI ATENEO

What we'll talk about

- Management of PhD theses
- Open Science and research data management (DMP, FAIR principles, Research Data Unipd)

Foto di Rakicevic Nenad da Pexels

PhD theses

PaDUA @research

Accedi alla tua area | Crea un account

Padova Digital University Archive

home | info | help | contatti

Cerca

>>

Ricerca:
> semplice
> avanzata
> solo record con full text

Scorri le liste
Autore
Anno
Argomento
Strutture
Dottorato
Per le aziende

Statistiche
Statistiche
Ultimi inserimenti

Deposito
Politiche di deposito
Crea un account
Accedi alla tua area
Deposita una tesi
Deposita un documento
Copyright

Link
Padua@thesis

Benvenuti in Padua@research

ATTENZIONE

Per le valutazioni della ricerca (VQR) deposita il tuo lavoro nell'archivio istituzionale Padua Research Archive (IRIS)

Padua@research è l'archivio istituzionale per il deposito dei lavori di ricerca dell'Università degli studi di Padova. L'archivio ospita documenti in formato elettronico derivanti dall'attività scientifica di docenti, ricercatori e collaboratori dell'Ateneo. Vengono depositate in Padua@research anche le tesi di dottorato.

Il deposito, la modifica e l'accesso ai documenti avvengono in maniera semplice e diretta.

La procedura di autoarchiviazione rende visibile via web il testo completo dei documenti depositati. [Continua...]

Cosa vuoi fare?

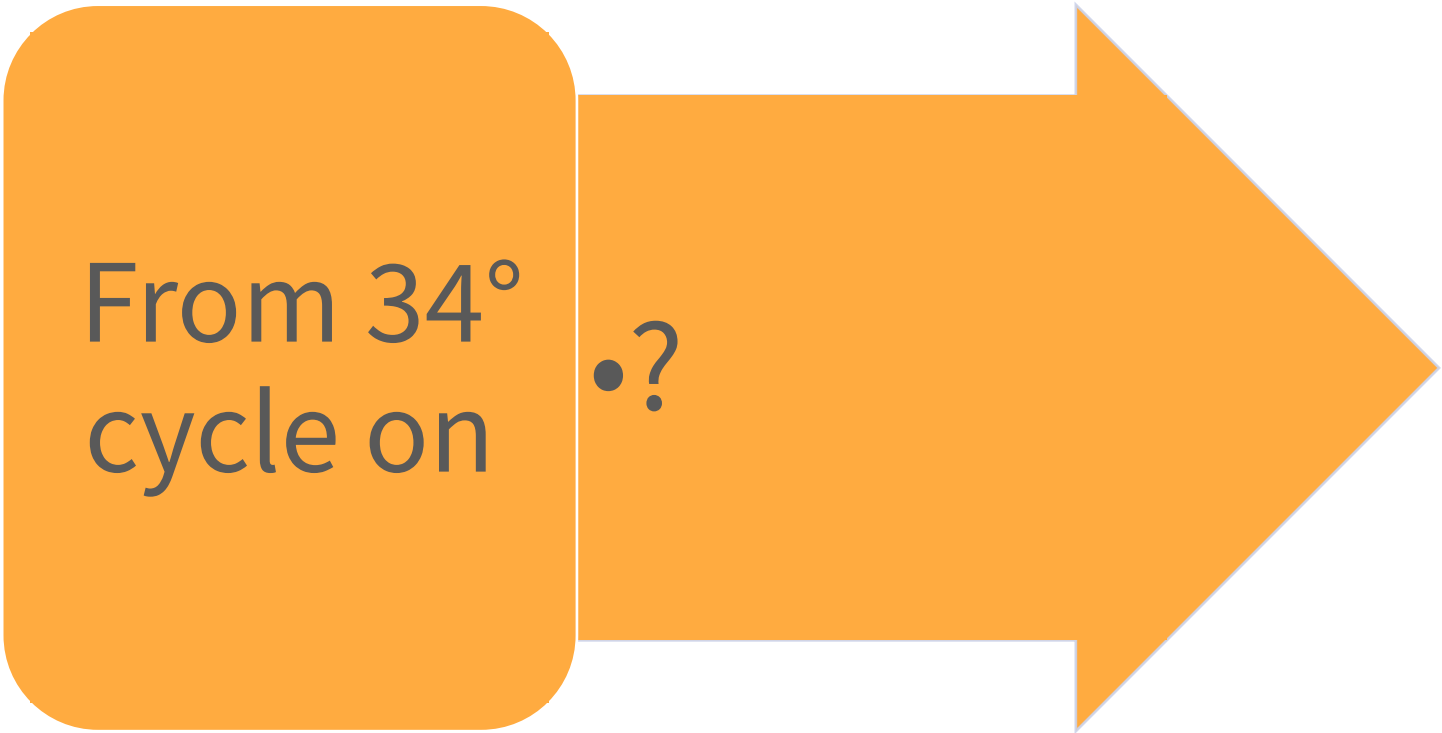
- *Cerca un documento*
- *Crea un account*
- *Accedi alla tua area*
- *Deposita un documento*
- ***Deposita una tesi di dottorato***
- *Saperne di più*

Padua@Research supports OAI 2.0 with a base URL of `http://paduaresearch.cab.unipd.it/cgi/oai2`

http://paduaresearch.cab.unipd.it/

33° cycle

- October: registration and submission of theses in Uniweb
- November/December: evaluation
- Within the 2° of December 2020: submission of final versions of theses in Padua@research
- From January to March: discussion


From 34° cycle on
•?

Before submitting a thesis … anywhere ;-)

- Prepare the PDF file to be imported (PDF/A, if possible)
- Prepare abstracts, bibliography and key words, paying attention to special characters. Otherwise the result could be like this:
  - Abstract with formulas as it appears in Padua@research
  - Abstract with formulas as it appears in BASE Bielefeld
- Evaluate whether your thesis can be published immediately in open access or if there are the conditions to apply an embargo; you can use the guide "Embargo. What to know and what to avoid before submitting"

Special characters :-(

Gli edifici di culto cretesi della prima etaÌ□ del Ferro, seppur scarsamente standardizzati, presentano alcune peculiaritaÌ□ la cui ricorrenza contribuisce a delineare una tradizione architettonica che si sviluppa in maniera parallela e per certi aspetti indipendente rispetto al resto del mondo greco. Tali peculiaritaÌ□, riscontrabili a livello archeologico, riflettono delle specificitaÌ□ esistenti sul piano cultuale e religioso. Questa circostanza viene generalmente attribuita a due fattori complementari: il primo eÌ□ costituito dallâ□□elevato grado di sopravvivenza a Creta della tradizione dellâ□□etaÌ□ del Bronzo, mentre il secondo consiste nella precoce predisposizione dellâ□□isola alla ricezione di aspetti culturali esterni, soprattutto dallâ□□area vicino orientale, dovuta in larga misura alla posizione che essa occupa lungo le rotte mediterranee che collegavano lâ□□Oriente con lâ□□ Occidente e lâ□□Egeo con il nord Africa. I santuari cretesi rappresentano un campo di indagine particolarmente interessante non solo per lâ□□importanza che rivestono allâ□□interno delle dinamiche sociali e politiche locali e regionali, ma perchèÌ□ in alcuni casi costituiscono anche i luoghi di incontro privilegiati tra individui appartenenti a culture differenti.

Special characters :-(

Abstract (italiano o inglese)

We consider a complete hereditary cotorsion pair $(,)$ in a Grothendieck category $$ such that $$ contains a generator of finite projective dimension. The derived category $()$ of the exact category $$ is defined as the quotient of the category $()$, of unbounded complexes with terms in $$, modulo the subcategory $$ consisting of the acyclic complexes with terms in $$ and cycles in $$.

We prove that there are recollements
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
$\frac{ex}{\sim}rinc$
& \D(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|rQ
& \D(\G)\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}
and
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
$\frac{ex}{\sim}rinc$
& K(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|rQ
& \D(\G).\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}

Then, we restrict our attention to the cotorsion pairs such that $$ coincide with the class ex of the acyclic co
recollement
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
$\frac{ex}{\sim}rinc$
& K(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|rQ
& \D(\B).\arrow[bend left=50]| [bend right=50]|
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}

We will explore the conditions under which $ex\B=\wac{\B}$ and provide some examples. Symmetrically, we prove analogous results for the exact category $$.

We also introduce the notion of Nakaoka context in additive categories as couples $$ for $i=1,2$ of torsion pairs such that $2 \subseteq 1$. We give a set of axioms for a Nakaoka context in order to ensure that the heart $:=1 \cap 2$ is Abelian. Then, we inspect the properties of Nakaoka contexts in Abelian and triangulated categories. In particular, we find a bijection between the t-structures $(1,1[1]), (2,2[1])$ such that $\T_1[1]\subseteq\T_2\subseteq\T_1$ whose heart $:=1 \cap 2$ is Abelian and the cohereditary torsion pairs in $1 :=1 \cap 1[1]$.

Abstract (inglese)

We consider a complete hereditary cotorsion pair $(\A,\B)$ in a Grothendieck category $\G$ such that $\A$ contains a generator of finite projective dimension. The derived category $\D(\B)$ of the exact category $\B$ is defined as the quotient of the category $\Ch(\B)$, of unbounded complexes with terms in $\B$, modulo the subcategory $\wac{\B}$ consisting of the acyclic complexes with terms in $\B$ and cycles in $\B$.

We prove that there are recollements
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
\frac{ex\B}{\sim}\arrow{r}{inc}
& \D(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}\arrow{r}{Q}
& \D(\G)\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}
and
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
\frac{ex\B}{\sim}\arrow{r}{inc}
& K(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}\arrow{r}{Q}
& \D(\G).\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}

Then, we restrict our attention to the cotorsion pairs such that $\wac{\B}$ coincide with the class $ex\B$ of the acyclic complexes of $\Ch(\G)$ with terms in $\B$. In this case the derived category $\D(\B)$ fits into a recollement
\begin{equation*}
\begin{tikzcd}
\frac{ex\B}{\sim}\arrow{r}{inc}
& K(\B)\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}\arrow{r}{Q}
& \D(\B).\arrow[bend left=50]{l}\arrow[bend right=50]{l}
\end{tikzcd}
\end{equation*}

We will explore the conditions under which $ex\B=\wac{\B}$ and provide some examples. Symmetrically, we prove analogous results for the exact category $\A$.

We also introduce the notion of Nakaoka context in additive categories as couples $\t_i=(\T_i,\F_i)$ for $i=1,2$ of torsion pairs such that $\T_2\subseteq \T_1$. We give a set of axioms for a Nakaoka context in order to ensure that the heart $\clH:=\T_1\cap \F_2$ is Abelian. Then, we inspect the properties of Nakaoka contexts in Abelian and triangulated categories. In particular, we find a bijection between the t-structures $(\T_1,\F_1[1]), (\T_2,\F_2[1])$ such that $\T_1[1]\subseteq\T_2\subseteq\T_1$ whose heart $\clH:=\T_1\cap\F_2$ is Abelian and the cohereditary torsion pairs in $\clH_1:=\T_1\cap\F_1[1]$.

Embargo: yes or no?

Clet Abraham, photo by Caterina Barcucci
https://www.florencewithguide.com/it/blog-it/cartelli-stradali-clet-abraham-firenze/

From the Ministerial Decree 8 February 2013 n. 45:

14.3 Subject to the authorization of the teaching staff, parts of the thesis may be made unavailable in relation to the use of data protected by industrial secrecy according to current legislation on the subject.

From the University Regulation for PhD Courses (2018):

12.2 They are also duties of the College [of the Teachers]:

K) authorize, at the request of the PhD student and after consulting the Supervisor, the obscuring of parts of the thesis.

Padua@research allows to adopt embargoes according to the most recurring situations

Situations which require temporary embargoes:

- Patent
- Commercially-sensitive contents
- Professional Secrecy
- Editorial reasons
- Research priority (research team)

Situations which require permanent embargoes:

- Inclusion of unauthorized texts or materials
- Reasons of public safety
- Sensitive information that violates privacy

Patent

- The request must be submitted before the discussion of the thesis, because even the simple declaration of the subject of the patent during the discussion stops and invalidates the evaluation process of the patent.
- The period required by agencies to evaluate subjects and accept communications from submitters takes at least 18 months.
- Patent info at UNIPD

Commercially-sensitive contents

- The Technology Transfer Office has drawn up a standard form for agreements with companies

- Companies ask graduate students and researchers to sign their own conditions for non-disclosure of trade secrets; by now these contracts do not conflict with the ministry guidelines and the regulations of doctoral courses, but you must read them carefully to maintain some of your rights as thesis authors

Photo credit: The U.S. National Archives via VisualHunt.com / Unknown copyright restrictions

Editorial reasons

If you have already signed a contract with a publisher, or a contract is under development

Photo credit: opensourceway via VisualHunt / CC BY-SA

- You should read carefully the Copyright page in Padua@research: it provides tips on how to integrate contracts to retain as many rights as possible
- In the same page you find the link to the database Sherpa/Romeo, which lists hundreds of publishers and their policies towards authors
- You can also use the Addendum suggested by European Union for papers granted by European projects, e.g. Horizon2020
- In the UniPD Librarian System website you find lots of specific information about publishing

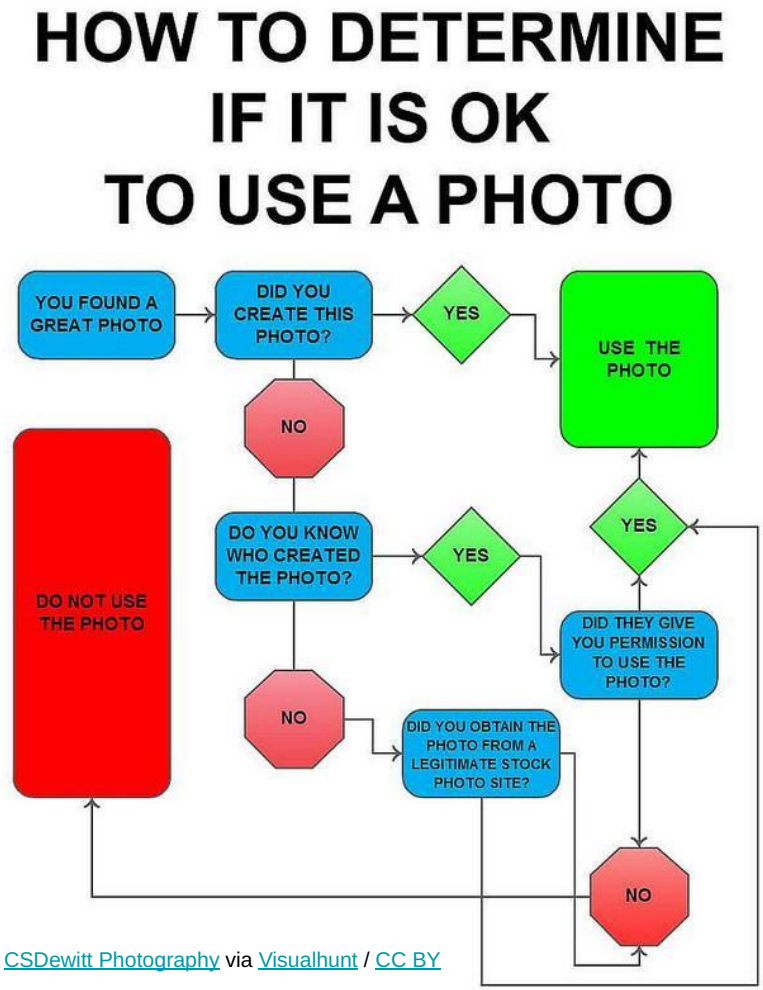
Professional Secrecy vs Research Priority

- Professional Secrecy (protection of projects) : non-disclosure agreement to avoid compromising the final result, providing information during the process
- Research priority (for research teams) : non-disclosure agreement to respect the rights of all people involved in the research, who might wish to publish as well

Inclusion of unauthorized texts or materials

- Full or partial texts, cited incorrectly or without quotation
- Images for which you don’t have any permission to publish
- Insertion of unpublished texts

Photo credit: Gianluca Golino



Reasons of public safety

Examples:

- Theses in Archaeology : to protect archaeological sites, their location and the finds

- Theses in Engineering : to protect a software e.g. used for judicial activities or satellites control

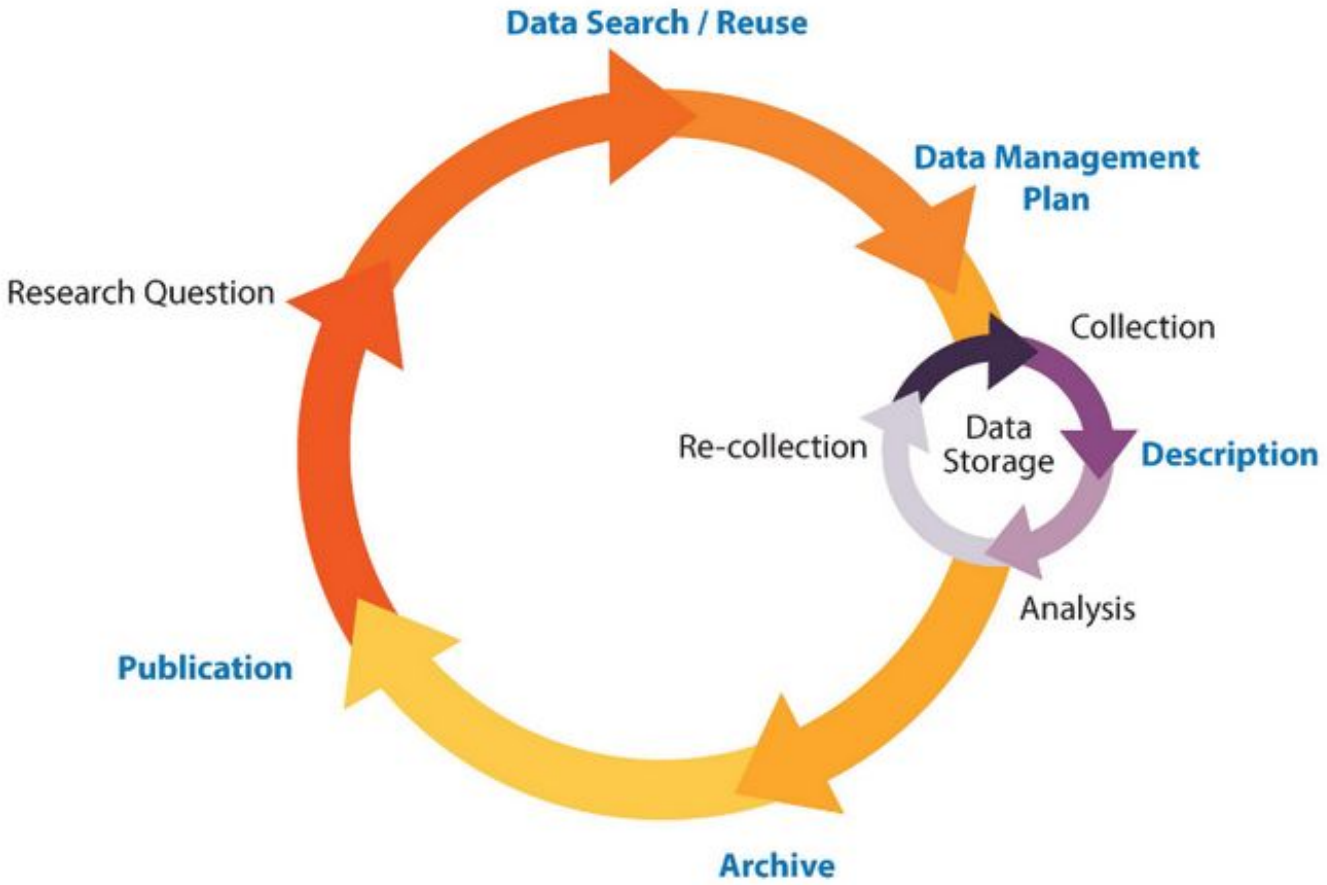
Use of sensitive information that violate privacy

Photo credit: Thomas Hawk via Visual hunt / CC BY-NC

- Theses of Statistics: Raw Data
- Inclusion of interviews from which you can recognize the people interviewed (unless you have their authorization to publish)
- Inserting images from which you can recognize the subjects (unless you have their authorization to publish)

Data Management

Research data lifecycle



QUIZ

Managing research data: 5 steps

Collect research data

Name research data rationally

Structure research data hierarchically

Annotate research data using metadata

Pay attention to file formats

First step: collect research data

Develop a clear picture of the data you need

- What is your theory
- What is your research question
- What is your theme/domain

Locate appropriate data resources

- Set up - and adjust - a search strategy to find suitable data for your research purposes
- Where looking for information: there are different types and modes of access to data
- Choose a safe place where storing your data (and learn how much it costs)

Set up a search query and search the data resource

- Understand that data repositories are important sources for discovering data
- If you decide to use data already stored in a database, learn how it works

Select data candidates

- Establish if all the data you selected are relevant for your research

Evaluate data quality

- Ask yourself questions on the description of your data
- Evaluate the quality and usefulness of data also for secondary analysis

https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide/7.-Discover/The-process-of-data-discovery

Second step: file name strategy

A file name is the principal identifier of a file

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

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

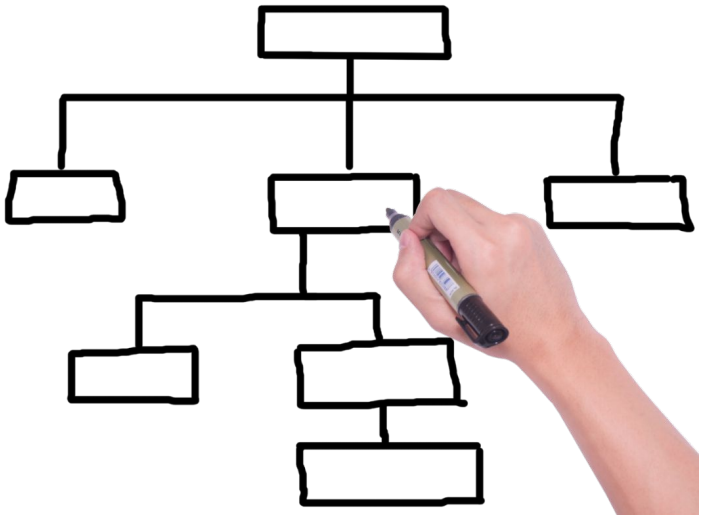
- File naming should be systematic and consistent across all files in the study
- A group of cooperating researchers should follow the same file naming strategy.

https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide/2.-Organise-Document/File-naming-and-folder-structure

Third step: structure research data

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

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

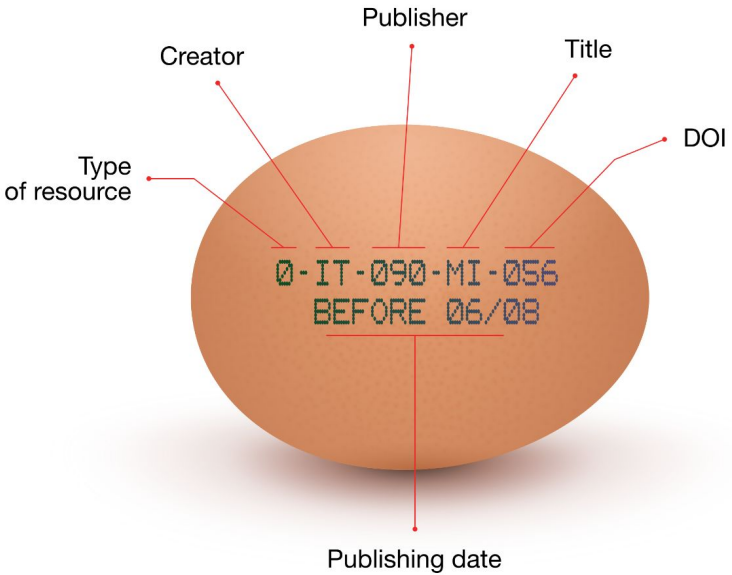


https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide/2.-Organise-Document/File-naming-and-folder-structure

Fourth step: annotate using metadata

Metadata means "data about data".

It is defined as the data providing information about one or more aspects of the data and it is used to summarize basic information about data, which can make easier to track and work with specific data.



Examples of metadata standards

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

Fifth step: file formats

When preparing to collect research data, you should chose **open**, **well-documented** and **non-proprietary formats** wherever possible.

The choice of format will vary depending on how you plan to analyze, store and share your data.

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

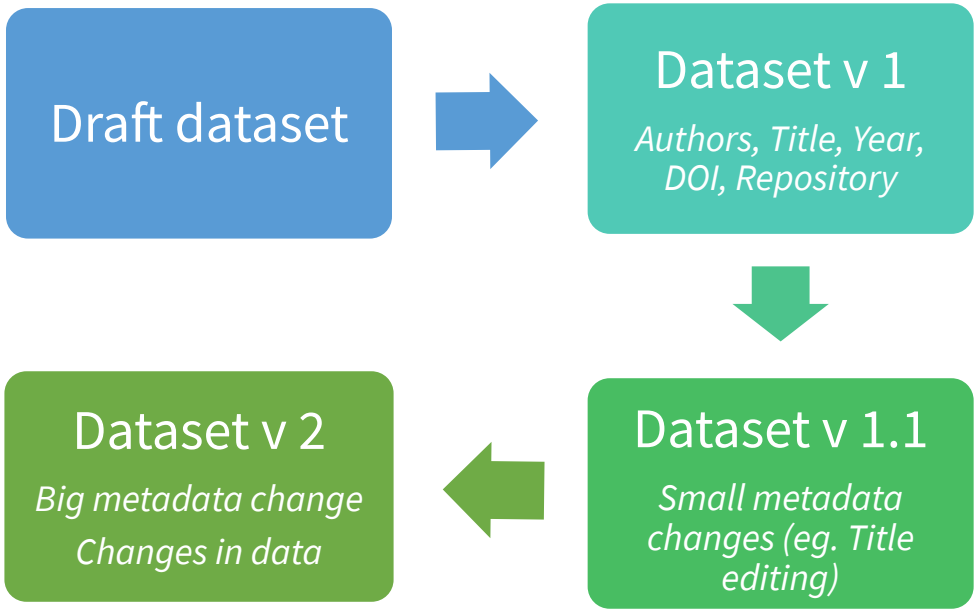
Guides on formats

Recommended formats

Organize data: dataset versions

Versioning is important for long-term research data management where metadata and/or files are updated over time.

It is used to track any metadata or file changes (e.g., by uploading a new file, changing files structure, adding or editing file metadata…) once a dataset has been published.



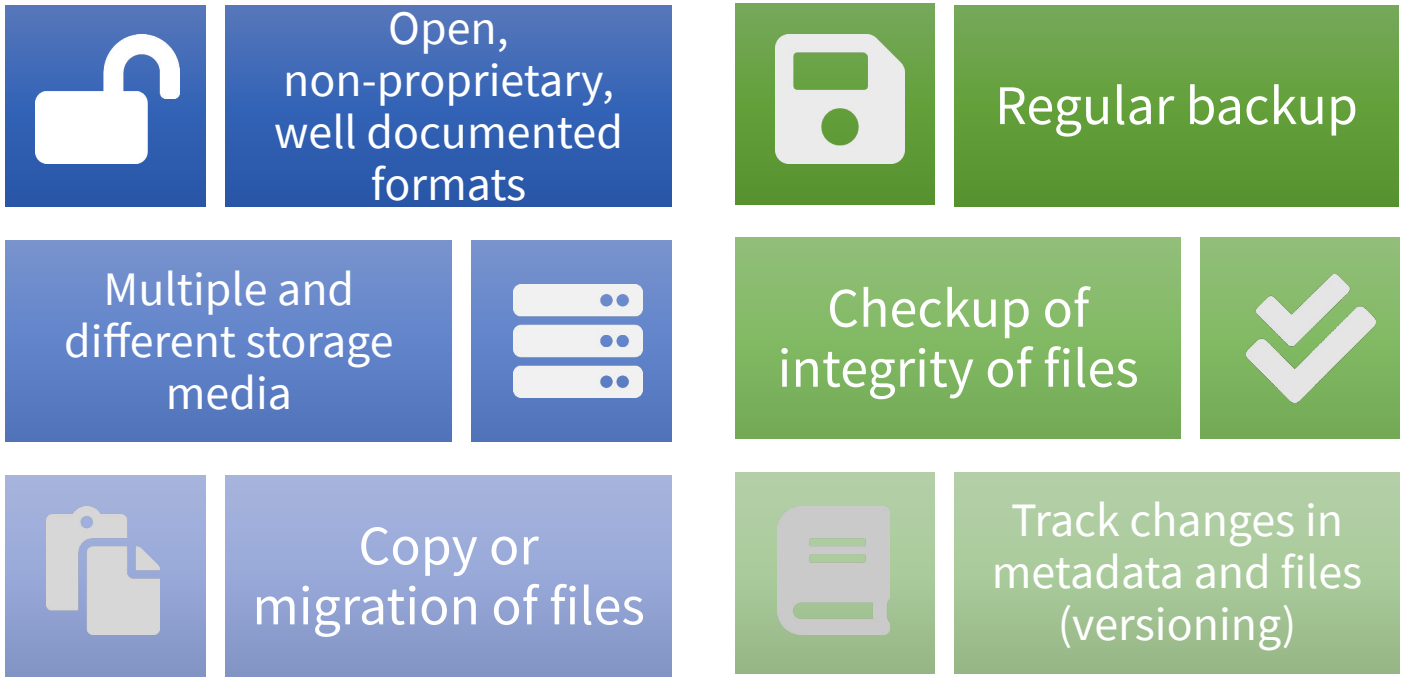
Useful guides on naming and version control

http://guides.dataverse.org/en/latest/user/dataset-management.html

Storage and preservation

Data storage in safe archives adhering to relevant standards.

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



Checklist for storage and preservation

Reproducibility Issues

Retraction watch: https://retractionwatch.com/2016/09/23/author-asks-to-retract-nearly-20-year-old-paper-over-figure-questions-lack-of-data/

Author asks to retract nearly 20-year old paper over figure questions, lack of data

The last author of a 1999 paper has asked the journal to retract it less than one month after a user raised questions about images on PubPeer.

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

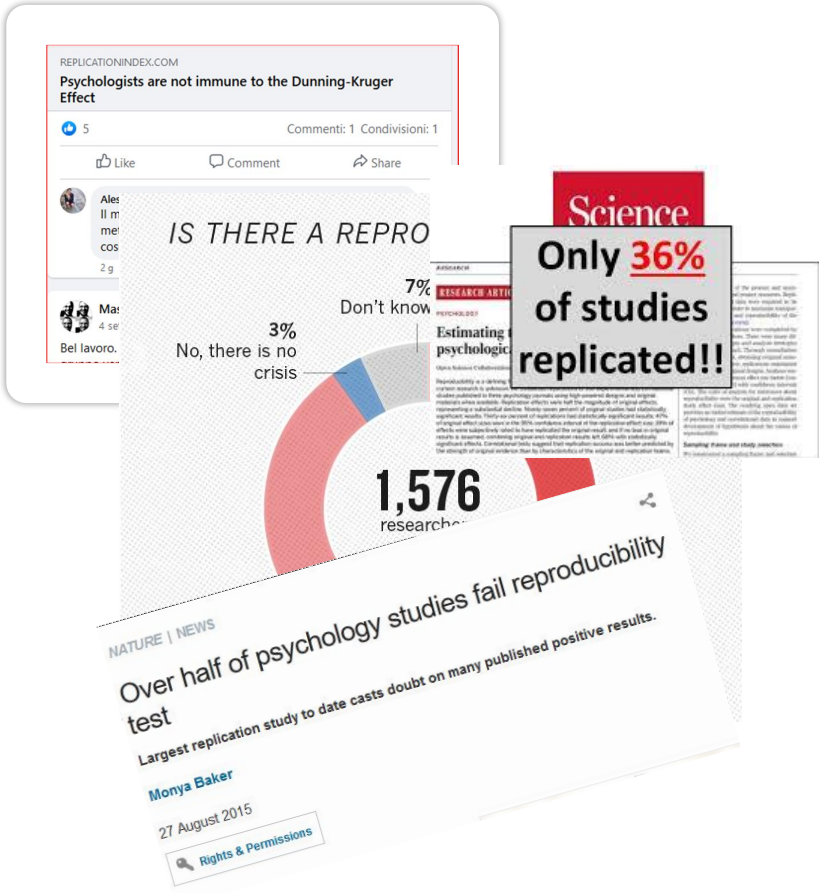
Here's the note from Woodgett, based at Lunenfeld-Tanenbaum Research Institute at Mount Sinai Hospital in Toronto:

...the person who generated the original data cannot source it and, as a consequence, a request to retract this paper based on the discrepancies in figure 5B and C has been submitted and approved.

The PubPeer exchange is over a pair of figures in the 1999 paper, "Regulation of the protein kinase activity of Shaggy(Zeste-white3) by components of the wingless pathway in Drosophila cells and embryos," which has been cited 77 times, according to Thomson Reuters Web of Science.

Reproducibility Issues: Psychology

Rete Italiana Open Science
https://www.facebook.com/groups/172297443522463/



Research data workflows

Open Methodology

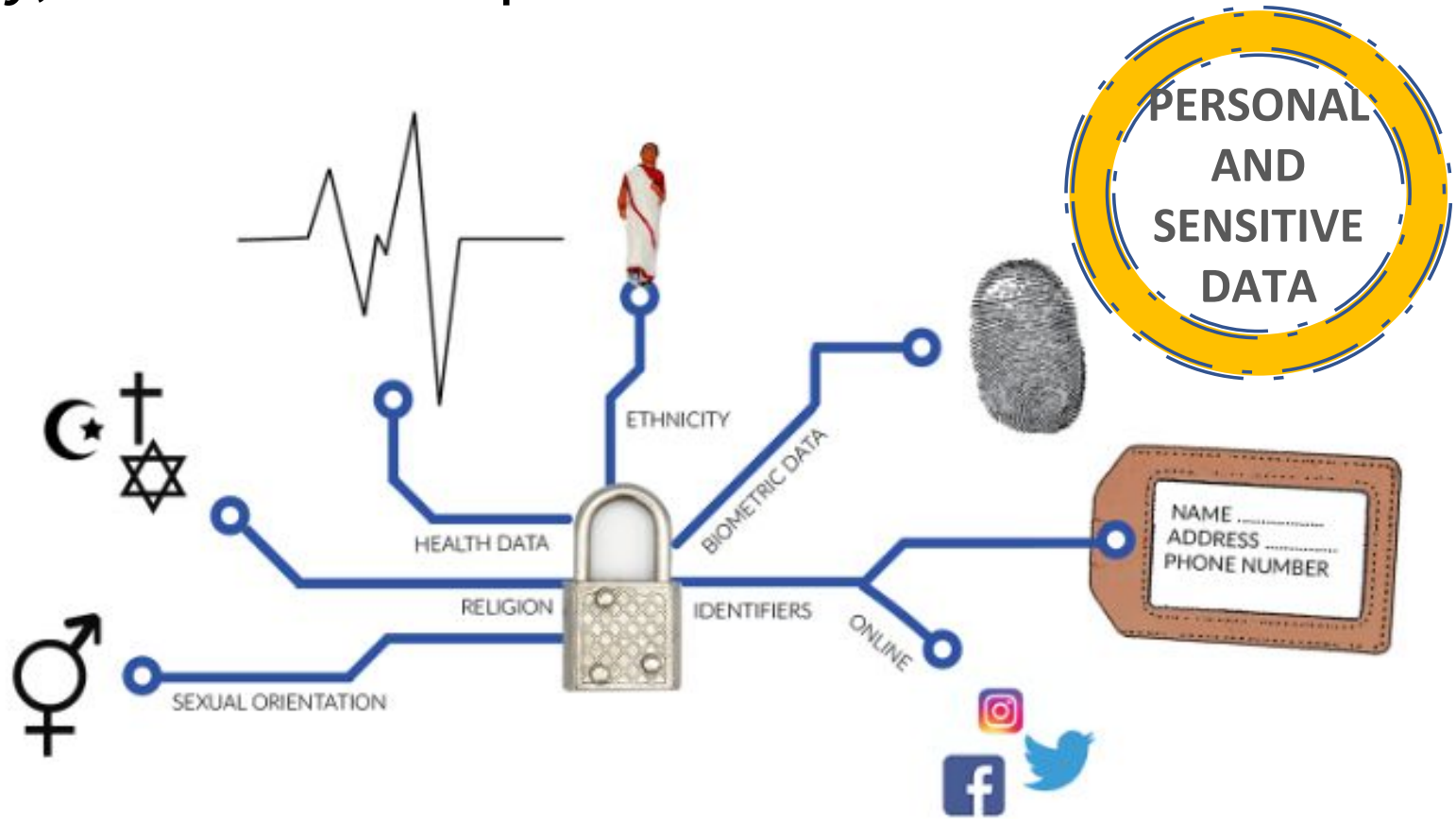
- the use of open methodologies throughout the entire research cycle
- Open Notebooks
  - https://openlabnotebooks.org/
  - https://www.theopennotebook.com/
  - Foster EU
- Code Ocean
- Protocols.io

Pre-registration

- the practice of pre-recording experiments
- OSF – Open Science Framework

QUIZ

Privacy, sensitive and personal data



Privacy, sensitive and personal data

Research data may contain information about living, identifiable individuals, or other information that is sensitive, for example about criminal justice or national security. You are responsible for ensuring that your handling of all these data is secure and compliant with laws and regulations.

Personal data

- Name
- Identification number
- Phone numbers
- IP addresses…

Sensitive data

- Racial or ethnic origin
- Political opinion
- Genetic data
- Data concernig health
- Sex life or sexual orientation…

Privacy, sensitive and personal data

Before you collect data

- Make a **risk assessment**
- **Choose which data to collect**, ensuring compliance with the minimization principle
- Prepare **informed consent**, with information on: research, data sharing and preservation, subjects involved, rights of the interested party

Information about research integrity and research ethic

Privacy, sensitive and personal data

After data collection

- **Protect IDs** (eg. with pseudonymisation, or retaining information that allows identification in a separate archive)
- **Anonymize** whenever possible
- **Aggregate** data
- **Regulate** access where necessary

General Data Protection Regulation

Since 25 May 2018, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, European Union, 2016) applies to any EU researcher who collects personal data of living persons.

So, when processing personal data, researchers should adhere to the following six principles:

I. Process lawfully, fair and transparent

II. Keep to the original purpose

III. Minimise data size

IV. Personal data should be accurate and, where necessary kept up to date

V. Remove data which are not used

VI. Ensure data integrity and confidentiality

DMP, Licenses & FAIR principles

DMP - Data Management Plan

To be decided at the beginning of a project

A “living” document that collects information on:

- data that will be generated
- how to ensure curation, preservation and sustainability
- which data will be open and how

https://cerncourier.com/data-preservation-is-a-journey/

DMP: Guidelines & tools

DCC = Digital Curation Centre

- http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans
- http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/tools-and-applications

DMPTool

- https://blog.dmptool.org/2018/02/27/new-dmptool-launched-today/

Italian Open Science Support Group

- Italian checklist
- http://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/bd/per_chi_pubblica/documenti-e-materiali/Grigliapianodigestionedatiricerca.pdf

OpenAIRE

- https://www.openaire.eu/what-isa-data-management-plan-and-how-do-i-create-one?highlight=WyJob3ciLCJ0byIsImNyZWF0ZSIsImRtcCIsImRtcCdzIiwiaG93IHRvIiwiaG93IHRvIGNyZWF0ZSIsInRvIGNyZWF0ZSJd

Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL)

- Portage

Tools for researchers

- UniPD Ufficio Ricerca Internazionale
- Strumenti per la progettazione e il proposal writing
- https://elearning.unipd.it/ufficiserviziapplicazioni/course/view.php?id=112 (with SSO)

DMP: two examples

CESSDA (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives)

Link to pdf version here

Link to editable version in this page

DCC (Data Curation Centre)

Link to DMP Checklist here

Creative Commons Licenses

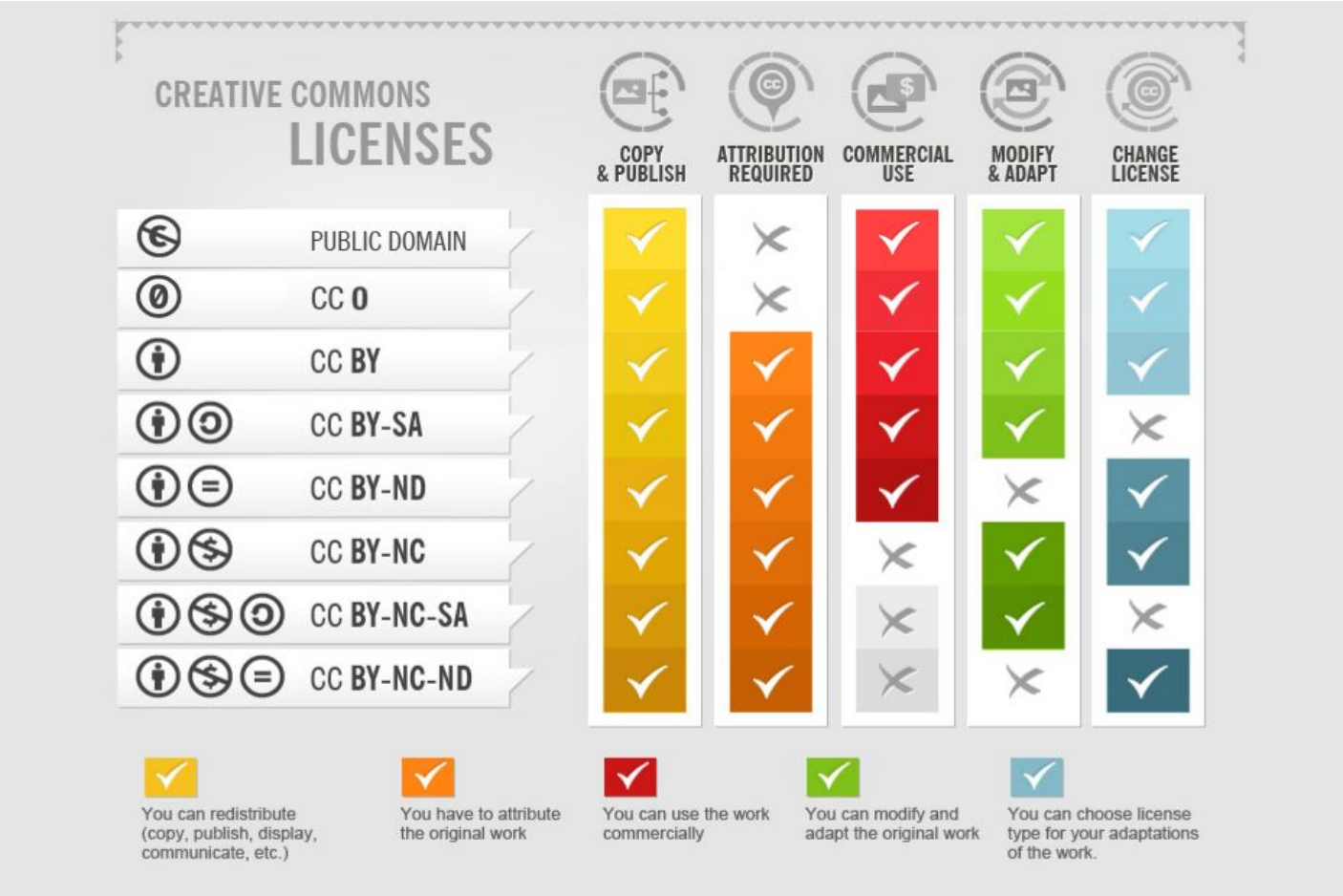
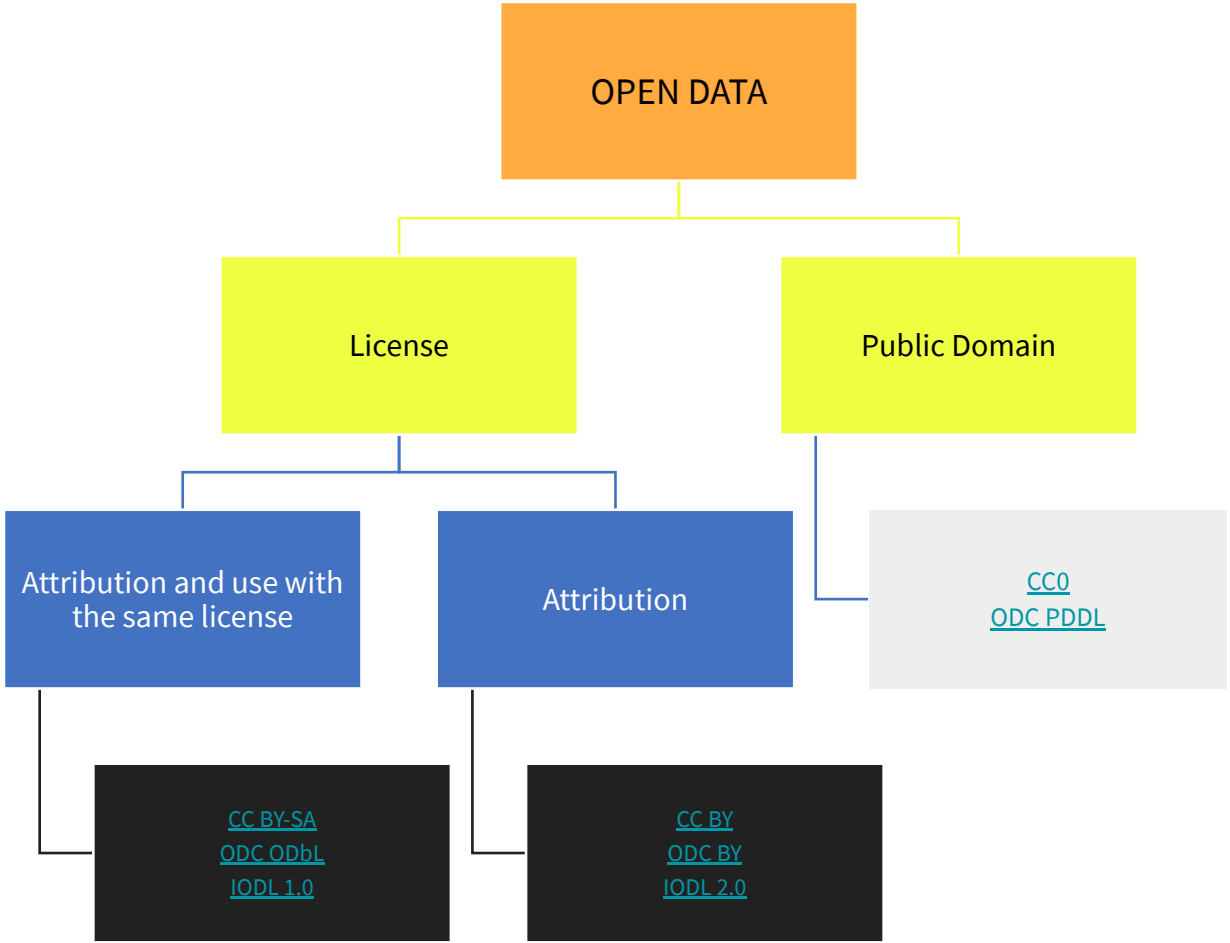


Immagine riadattata da Creative Commons licenses by Foter (CC-BY-SA)

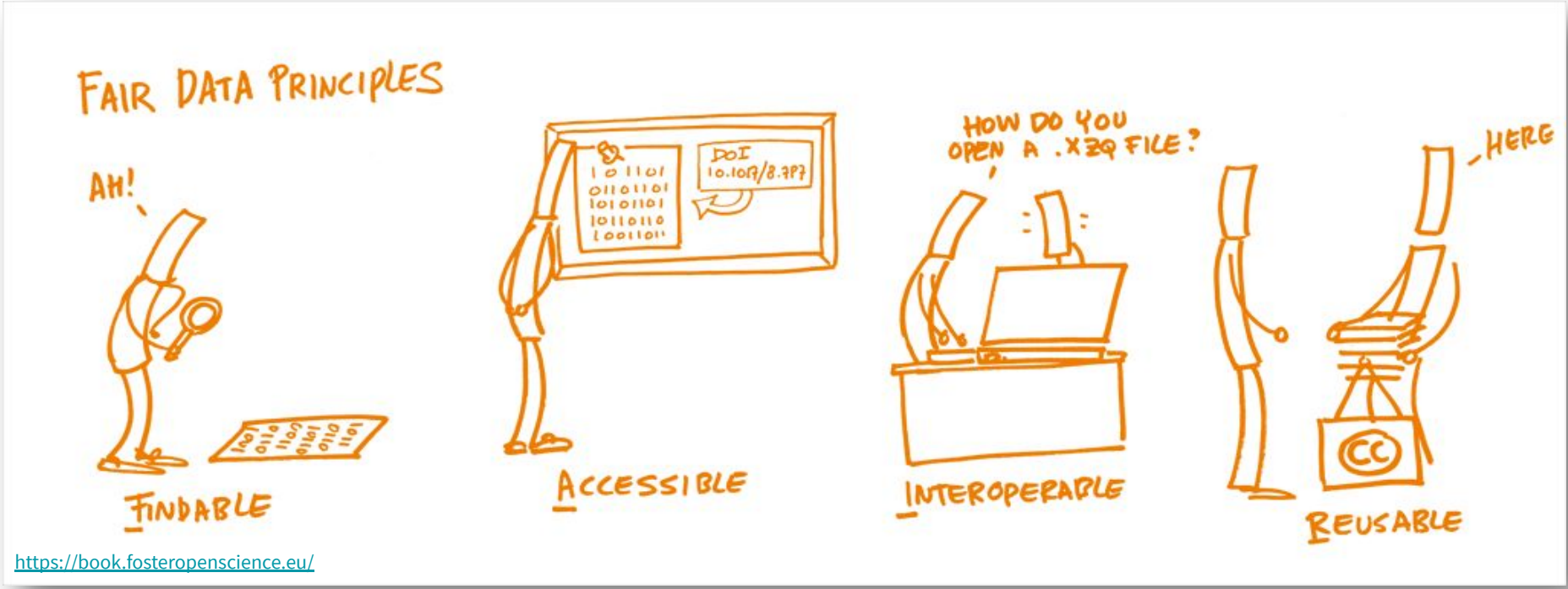
Choose the CC license for your work

Licenses for Open data



Here the main concerns about open data and the most effective answers

FAIR principles



https://book.fosteropenscience.eu/

FAIR principles

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

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

To increase the efficiency of research

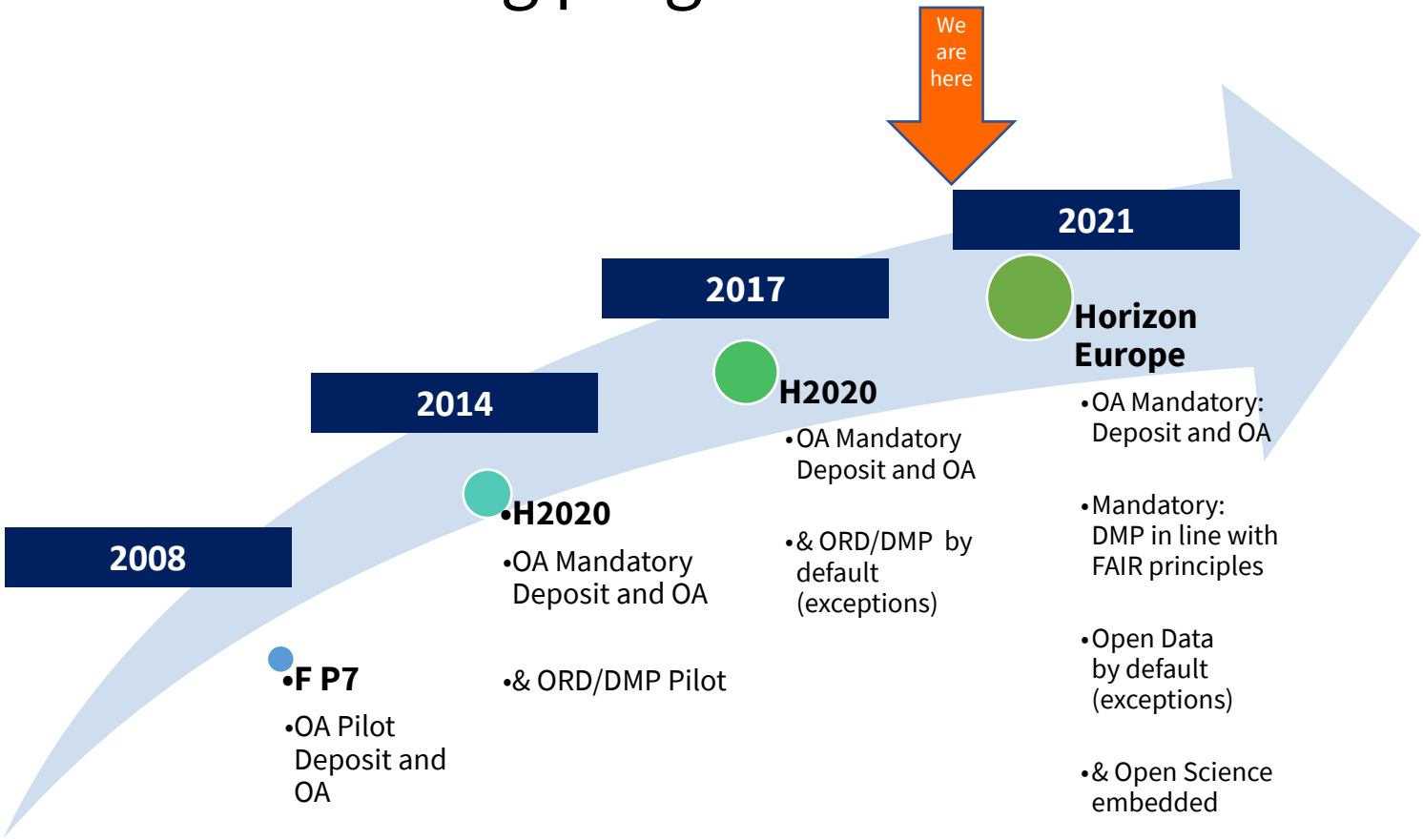
To ensure compliance with the requirements set by funders

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

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

To ensure greater dissemination and greater impact

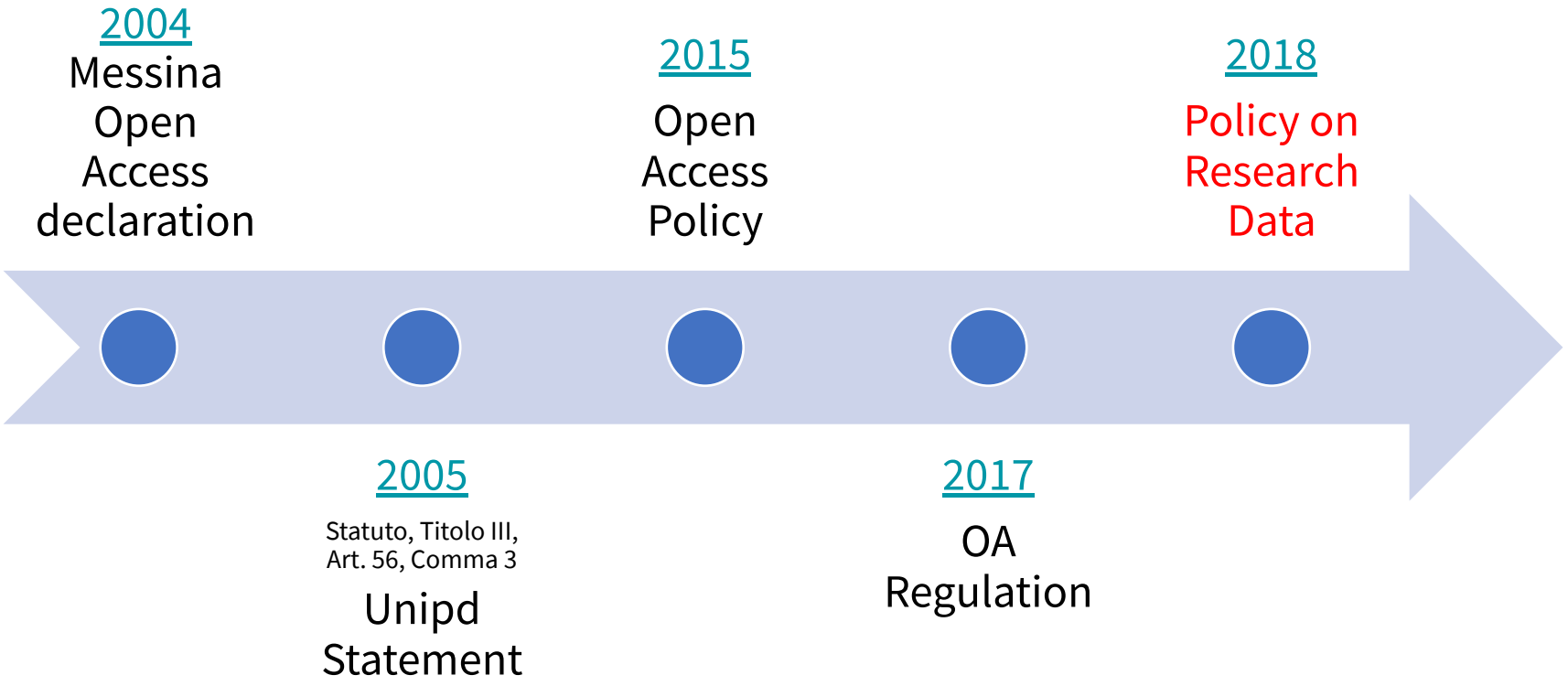
Evolution of EU funding programs



Reprised from OpenAIRE webinar: Horizon 2020 Open Science Policies and beyond, October 22nd, 2019 by Emilie Hermans (Ghent University)
https://www.slideshare.net/OpenAIRE_eu/horizon-2020-open-science-policies-and-beyond-with-emilie-hermans-openaire

Research Data Unipd

Open Science at the University of Padova



Open Data @ UniPD

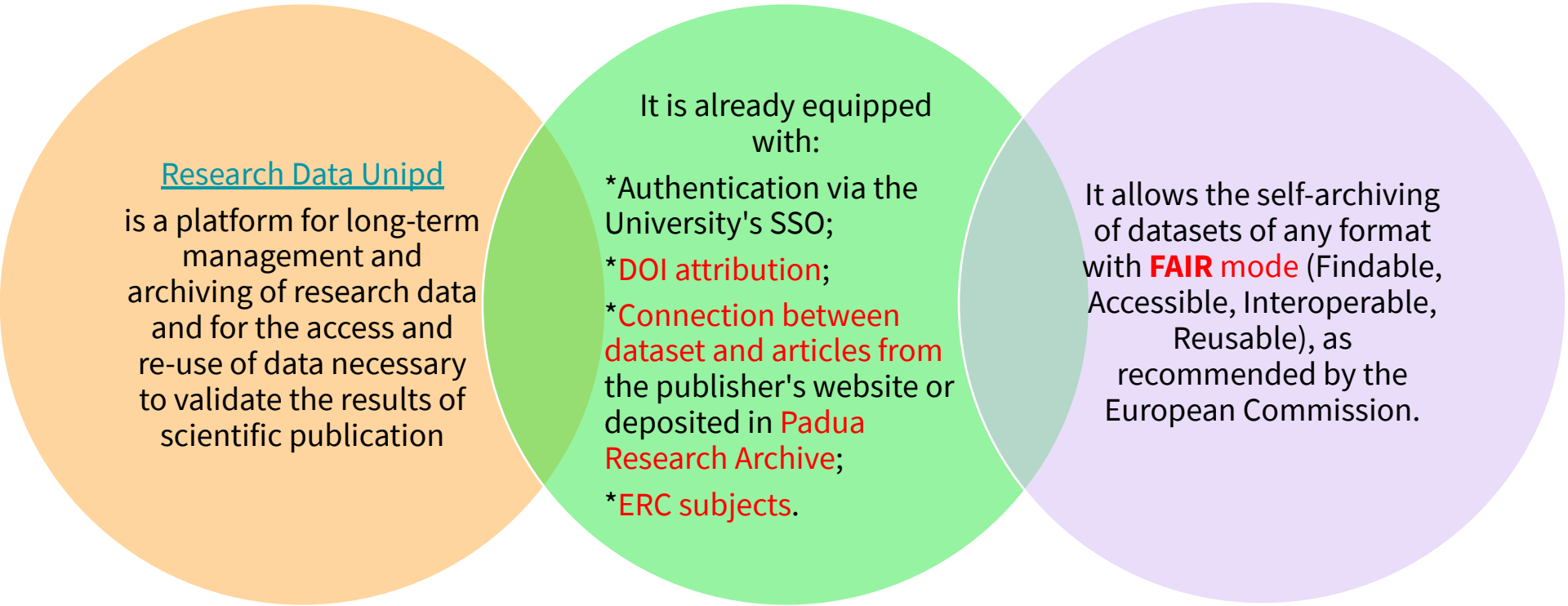
The 1° December 2018 the Policy on the management of research data of the University of Padova entered into force.

WHO WHAT
"This policy applies to all University research projects limited to the parts for which the University is responsible. Staff people are required to observe it".

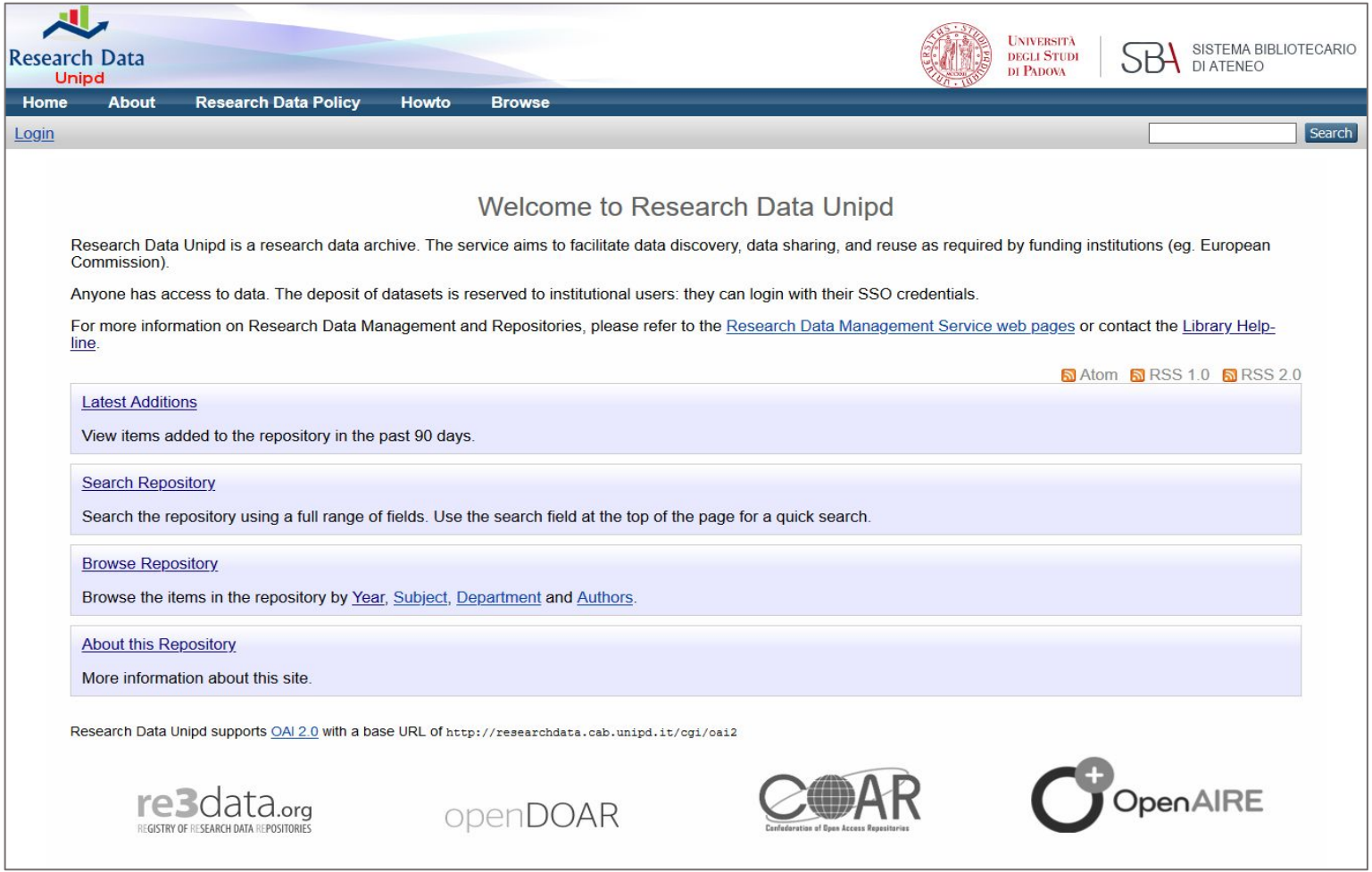
WHERE
“Research data must be archived into the digital repository of the University of Padova called Research Data Unipd, or into a digital repository that complies with international standards".

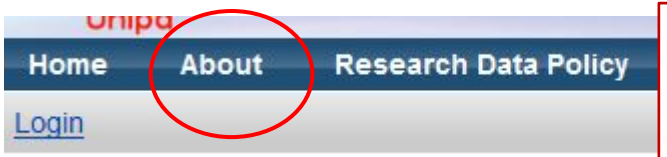
HOW
“Data must be stored correctly, completely, respecting their integrity. They must also be accessible, identifiable, traceable, interoperable and, where possible, available for subsequent use (FAIR principles)".

Research Data Unipd



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


Research Data
Unipd
Università degli Studi di Padova
SBA
Sistema Bibliotecario di Ateneo
Home
About
Research Data Policy
Howto
Browse
Login
Search
Welcome to Research Data Unipd
Research Data Unipd is a research data archive. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse as required by funding institutions (eg. European Commission).
Anyone has access to data. The deposit of datasets is reserved to institutional users: they can login with their SSO credentials.
For more information on Research Data Management and Repositories, please refer to the Research Data Management Service web pages or contact the Library Help-line.
Atom
RSS 1.0
RSS 2.0
Latest Additions
View items added to the repository in the past 90 days.
Search Repository
Search the repository using a full range of fields. Use the search field at the top of the page for a quick search.
Browse Repository
Browse the items in the repository by Year, Subject, Department and Authors.
About this Repository
More information about this site.
Research Data Unipd supports OAI 2.0 with a base URL of http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/cgi/oai2
re3data.org
REGISTRY OF RESEARCH DATA REPOSITORIES
openDOAR
COAR
Confederation of Open Access Repositories
OpenAIRE



About the Repository

About Research Data Unipd

Research Data Unipd supports research produced by members of the University of Padova. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse as required by funding institutions (eg. European Commission).

Quality

Datasets published in the Archive have a set of metadata that ensure that data are described and discoverable. Before publication, dataset records are checked by Editors for presence of appropriate metadata.

Metadata Policy

All published metadata are released under a CC0 licence.

Re-using data

We encourage Researchers to use licences on their datasets to promote reuse of the research data. The licence to be preferred is Creative Commons Attribution 4.0, but several others are used. Any re-use must acknowledge the Creators in an appropriate manner, ideally through a citation similar to that provided with the record.

Recommended formats and data files

Formats and data files.

Submission policy

Submission policy concerning depositors, quality & copyright.

Data deposit agreement

Agreement to terms and conditions.

Data deposit agreement

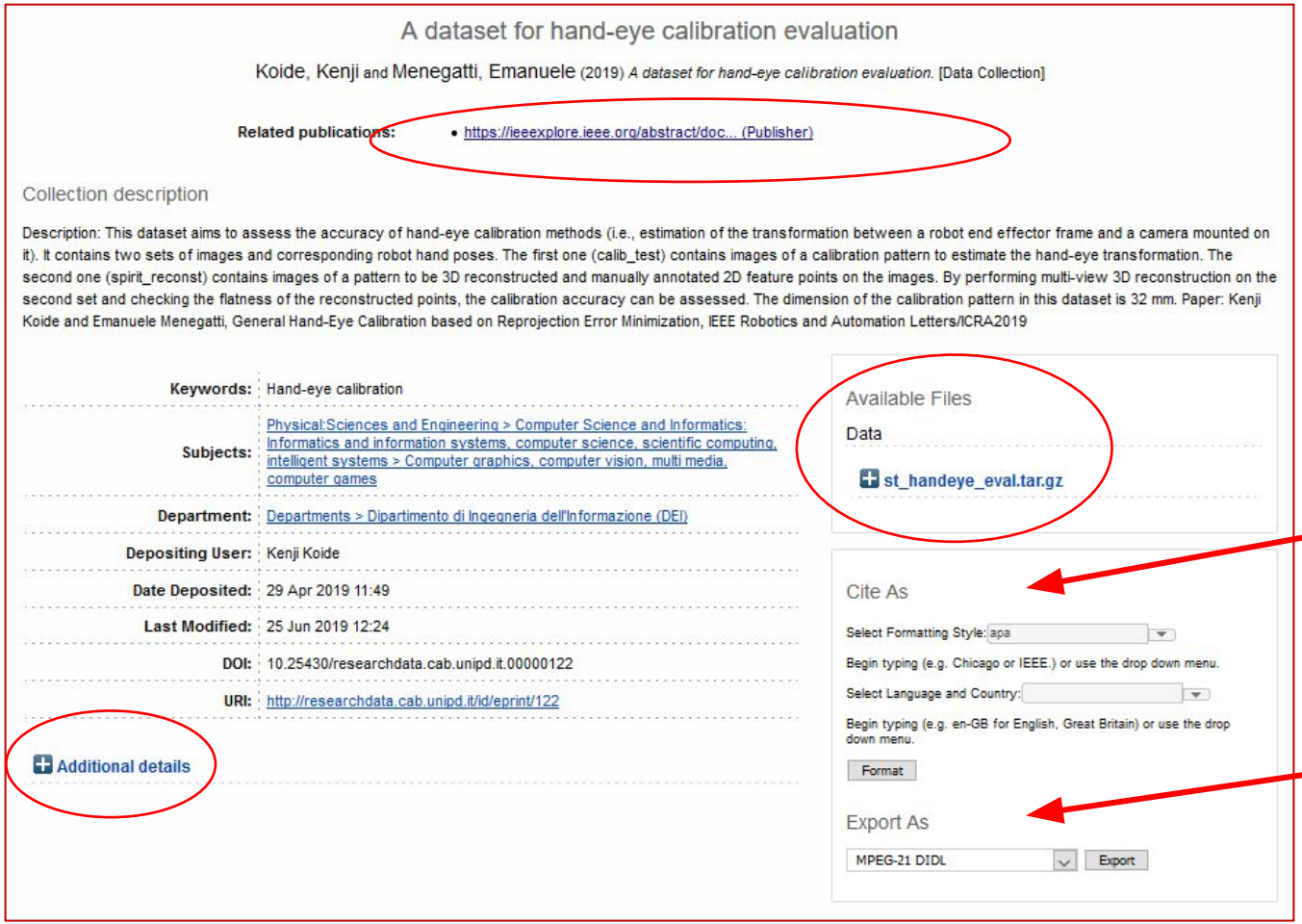
When you deposit data in the Research Data Unipd Archive, you will need to agree to the conditions below. This is done by clicking the "Deposit" button in the archive, before depositing the item.

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

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

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

A dataset



A dataset for hand-eye calibration evaluation

Koide, Kenji and Menegatti, Emanuele (2019) *A dataset for hand-eye calibration evaluation.* [Data Collection]

Related publications: • https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/doc... (Publisher)

Collection description

Description: This dataset aims to assess the accuracy of hand-eye calibration methods (i.e., estimation of the transformation between a robot end effector frame and a camera mounted on it). It contains two sets of images and corresponding robot hand poses. The first one (calib_test) contains images of a calibration pattern to estimate the hand-eye transformation. The second one (spirit_reconst) contains images of a pattern to be 3D reconstructed and manually annotated 2D feature points on the images. By performing multi-view 3D reconstruction on the second set and checking the flatness of the reconstructed points, the calibration accuracy can be assessed. The dimension of the calibration pattern in this dataset is 32 mm. Paper: Kenji Koide and Emanuele Menegatti, General Hand-Eye Calibration based on Reprojection Error Minimization, IEEE Robotics and Automation Letters/ICRA2019

Keywords:	Hand-eye calibration
Subjects:	Physical:Sciences and Engineering > Computer Science and Informatics: Informatics and information systems, computer science, scientific computing, intelligent systems > Computer graphics, computer vision, multi media, computer games
Department:	Departments > Dipartimento di Ingegneria dell'Informazione (DEI)
Depositing User:	Kenji Koide
Date Deposited:	29 Apr 2019 11:49
Last Modified:	25 Jun 2019 12:24
DOI:	10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000122
URI:	http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/id/eprint/122

Additional details

Available Files

Data

st_handeye_eval.tar.gz

Cite As

Select Formatting Style: apa

Begin typing (e.g. Chicago or IEEE.) or use the drop down menu.

Select Language and Country:

Begin typing (e.g. en-GB for English, Great Britain) or use the drop down menu.

Format

Export As

MPEG-21 DIDL Export

Additional details and info on files

Additional details

Creators/Authors:	**Creators**	**Email**	**ORCID**
	Zane, Antonella	antonella.zane@unipd.it	orcid.org/0000-0001-7218-6068
Type of data:	Text		
Contributors:	**Contribution**	**Name**	**Email**
	Editor	Chavarria Arnau, Alexandra	UNSPECIFIED
	Editor	Brogiolo, Gianpietro	UNSPECIFIED
Collection period:	**From**	**To**	
	1999	2000	
Geographic coverage:	Italia - Veneto		
Data collection method:	Utilizzata microsonda eletronica (EMPA), microscopio a Trasmissione elettronica (TEM), diffrazione RX su polveri, analisi petrografica al microscopio polarizzatore.		
Statement on legal, ethical and access issues:	La ricerca non ha prodotto dati sensibili né altri tipi di dati con rilevanza etica.		
Data processing and preparation activities:	Campioni di roccia provenienti da cave di pietra ollare delle Alpi centro-occidentali; frammenti di reperti archeologici provenienti da recipienti in pietra ollare rivenute in Veneto.		

grafica, Alpi
ographic

Earth
geology,
eanography,
nvironmental
l resources
gneous

enze

000072

t/72

Available Files

Data

Monselice_ollar ... ci_Zane2017.PNG

Monselice_ollar ... io_Zane2017.PNG

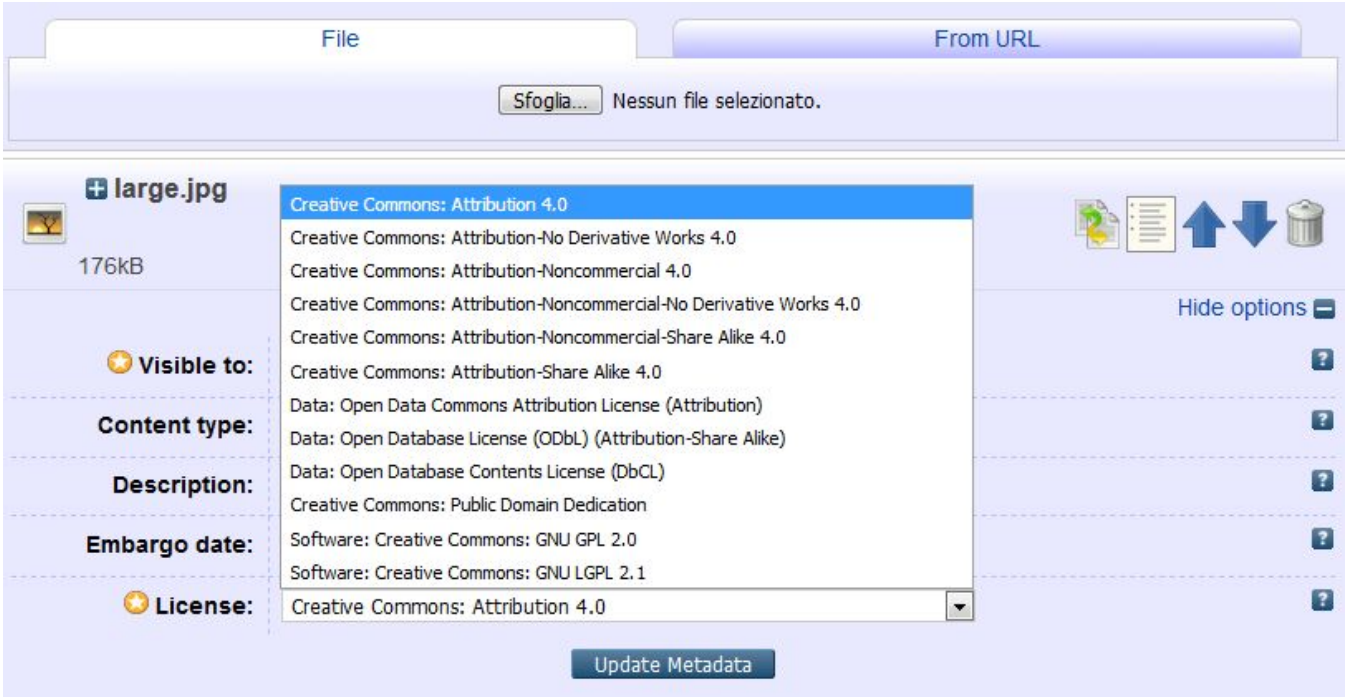
Visible to:	Anyone
Content type:	Data
Description:	microscopia
Metadata Revision:	3
Mime-Type:	image/png
License:	Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0
File size:	381kB

Read me

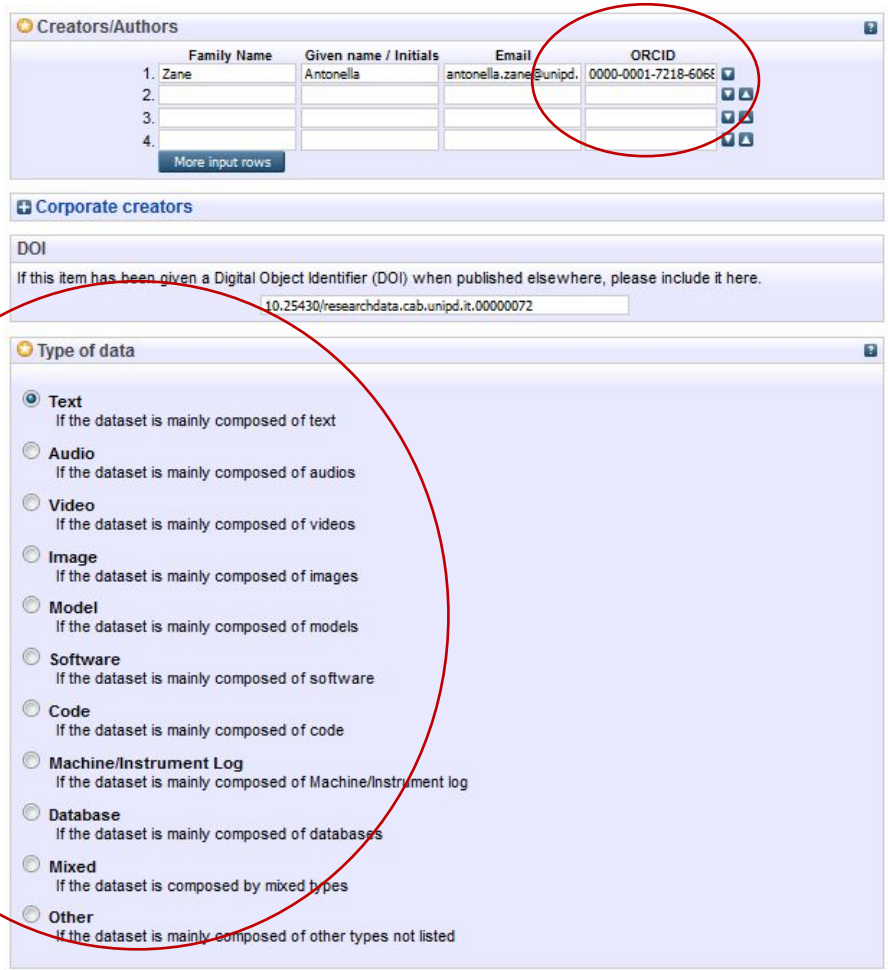
Monselice_readme_file.txt

Visible to:	Anyone
Content type:	["content_typename_readme" not defined]
Metadata Revision:	3
Mime-Type:	text/plain
License:	Creative Commons: Attribution 4.0
File size:	922B

Licenses to promote the reuse of data



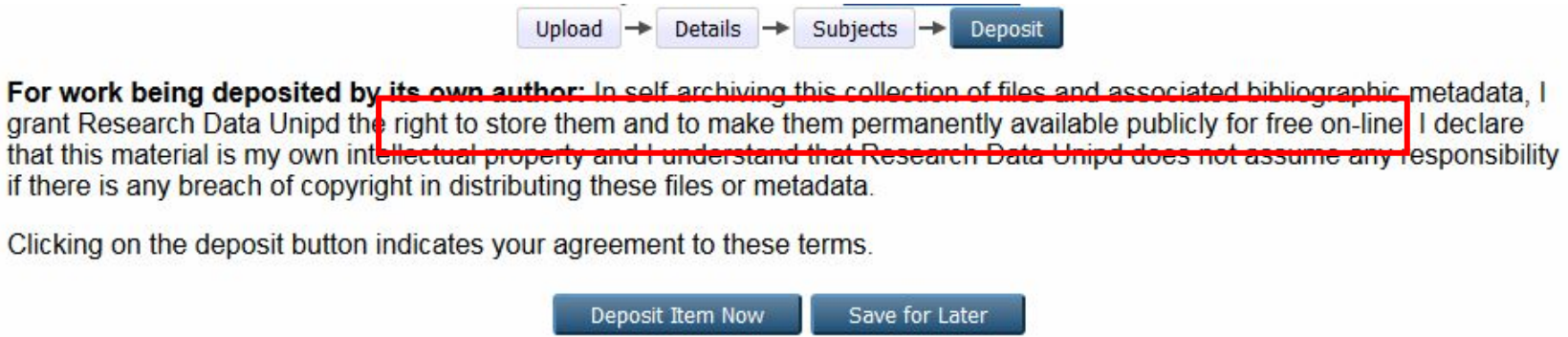
Metadata (Details)


Creators/Authors
Family Name
Given name / Initials
Email
ORCID
1. Zane
Antonella
antonella.zane@unipd.
0000-0001-7218-6068
2.
3.
4.
More input rows
Corporate creators
DOI
If this item has been given a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) when published elsewhere, please include it here.
10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000072
Type of data
Text
If the dataset is mainly composed of text
Audio
If the dataset is mainly composed of audios
Video
If the dataset is mainly composed of videos
Image
If the dataset is mainly composed of images
Model
If the dataset is mainly composed of models
Software
If the dataset is mainly composed of software
Code
If the dataset is mainly composed of code
Machine/Instrument Log
If the dataset is mainly composed of Machine/Instrument log
Database
If the dataset is mainly composed of databases
Mixed
If the dataset is composed by mixed types
Other
If the dataset is mainly composed of other types not listed

Funders fields

Link to articles in publishers'websites or in Padua Research Archive (IRIS)

Licence to store and disseminate



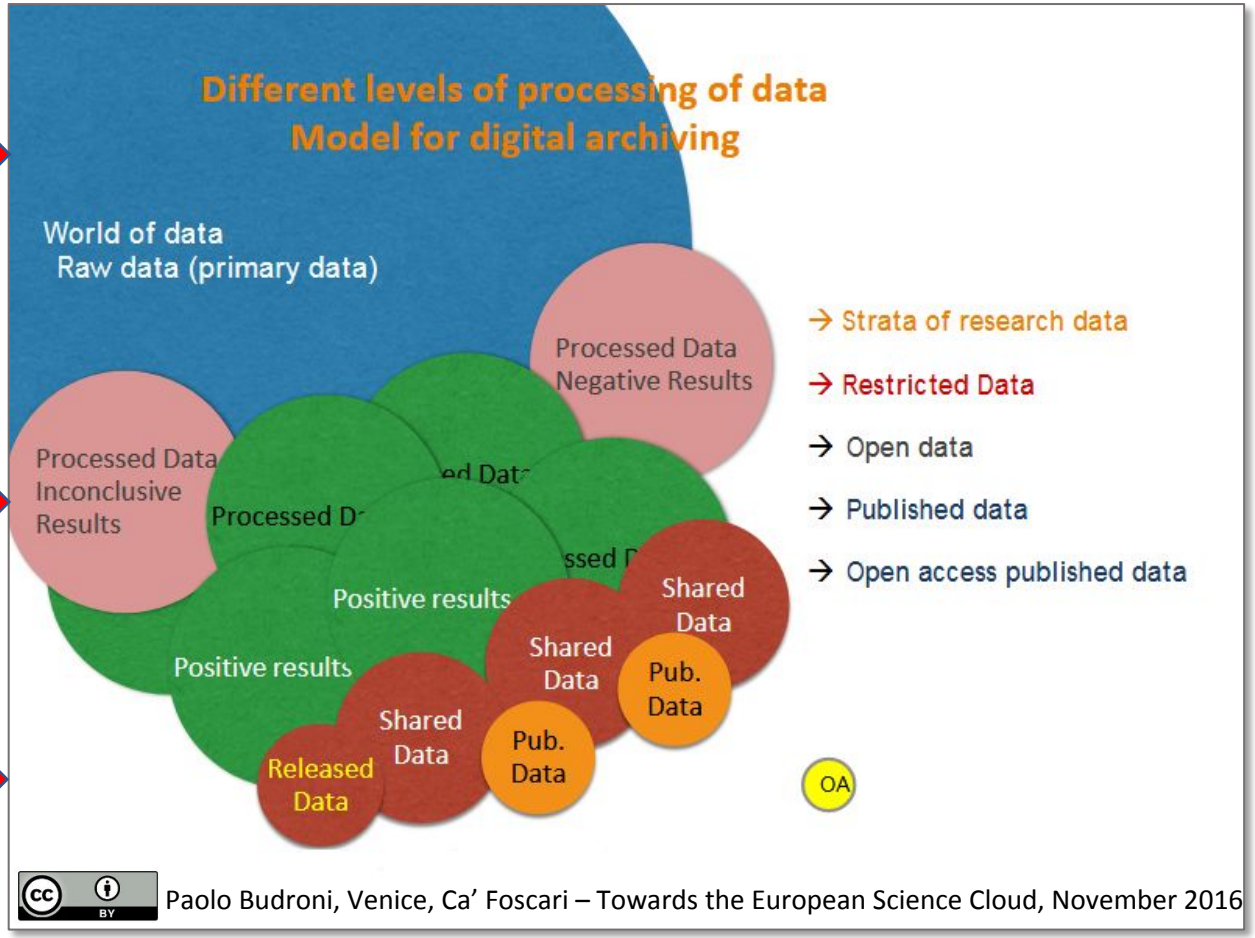
Data & Publications

Research data lifecycle

Raw / primary data are collected or generated during the research, but they are not yet analyzed or manipulated.

Data is then processed and analyzed, and they can lead to positive, negative or inconclusive results.

Only a very small part of data collected during a research comes to be included in a publication.



Paolo Budroni, Venice, Ca' Foscari – Towards the European Science Cloud, November 2016

Data & article reported findings

For example, in a paper announcing the sequencing of an entire genome, the sequence would be a central aspect of the paper.

In other cases, the data are *integral* to the findings being reported, that is, necessary to support the major claims of the paper and essential to enable a knowledgeable peer to reproduce and verify the results.

In other cases, the data or a database provides *background* to a publication—that is, not integral to the findings or conclusions being presented, but without them the findings or conclusions could not have been derived.

Background information would not be essential for reproducing, verifying, or building on the claims in the paper; they might be considered as background, for instance, because obvious alternative methods or sources of data could be substituted.

Data & article reported findings

Springer Link

Original Research | Published: 19 June 2020

The Political Economy of Football: Democracy, Income Inequality, and Men's National Football Performance

Kin-Man Wan, Ka-U Ng & Thung-Hong Lin

Social Indicators Research **151**, 981–1013(2020) | Cite this arti

242 Accesses | **4** Altmetric | Metrics

Article: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11205-020-02410-y#article-info

Springer Link Search Log in

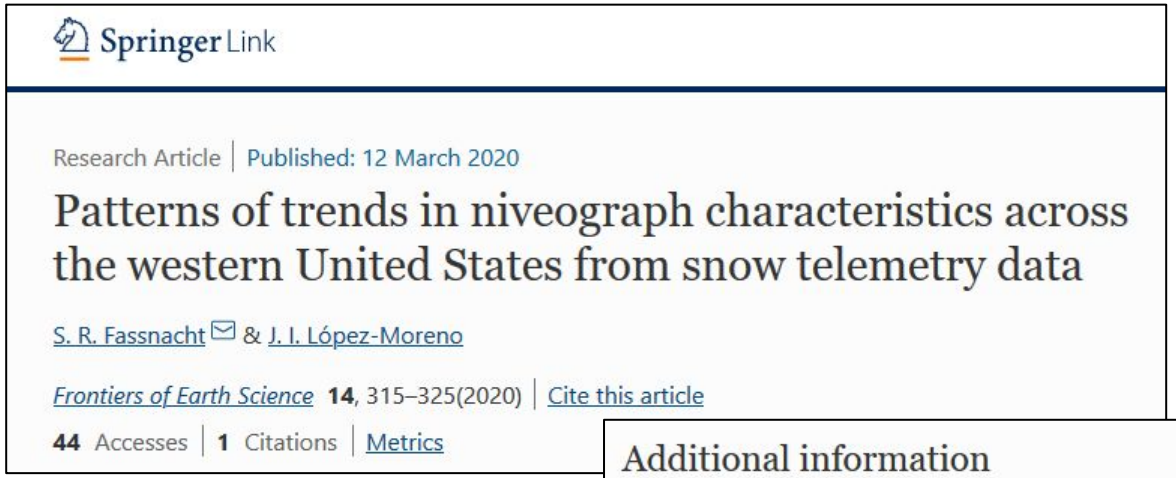
Table 12 Ranking of average ln FIFA score points by country, 1999–2014 (*FIFA = ln FIFA; Years = Association years*)

From: The Political Economy of Football: Democracy, Income Inequality, and Men's National Football Performance

Rank	Country	Abb.	FIFA	Years	Rank	Country	Abb.	FIFA	Years	Rank	Country	Abb.	FIFA	Years
1	Spain	ESP	7.034	105	23	Chile	CHL	6.574	119	45	Hungary	HUN	6.377	113
2	Brazil	BRA	6.992	100	24	Nigeria	NGA	6.569	69	46	Honduras	HND	6.377	79
3	Germany	DEU	6.970	114	25	Paraguay	PRY	6.558	108	47	Senegal	SEN	6.349	54
4	Argentina	ARG	6.961	121	26	Ukraine	UKR	6.554	23	48	Mali	MLI	6.345	54
5	Netherlands	NLD	6.947	125	27	Japan	JPN	6.539	93	49	Morocco	MAR	6.334	59
6	Italy	ITA	6.898	116	28	Ecuador	ECU	6.523	89	50	Peru	PER	6.296	92
7	Portugal	PRT	6.863	100	29	Belgium	BEL	6.517	119	51	Finland	FIN	6.290	107
8	United Kingdom	GBR	6.863	151	30	Ghana	GHA	6.512	57	52	South Africa	ZAF	6.280	23
9	France	FRA	6.851	95	31	Norway	NOR	6.508	112	53	Austria	AUT	6.265	110
10	Croatia	HRV	6.770	102	32	Ireland	IRL	6.500	93	54	Venezuela, RB	VEN	6.257	88

Table: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11205-020-02410-y/tables/12

Data & article reported findings



Springer Link

Research Article | Published: 12 March 2020

Patterns of trends in niveograph characteristics across the western United States from snow telemetry data

S. R. Fassnacht & J. I. López-Moreno

Frontiers of Earth Science **14**, 315–325(2020) | Cite this article

44 Accesses | **1** Citations | Metrics

Additional information

Data Access

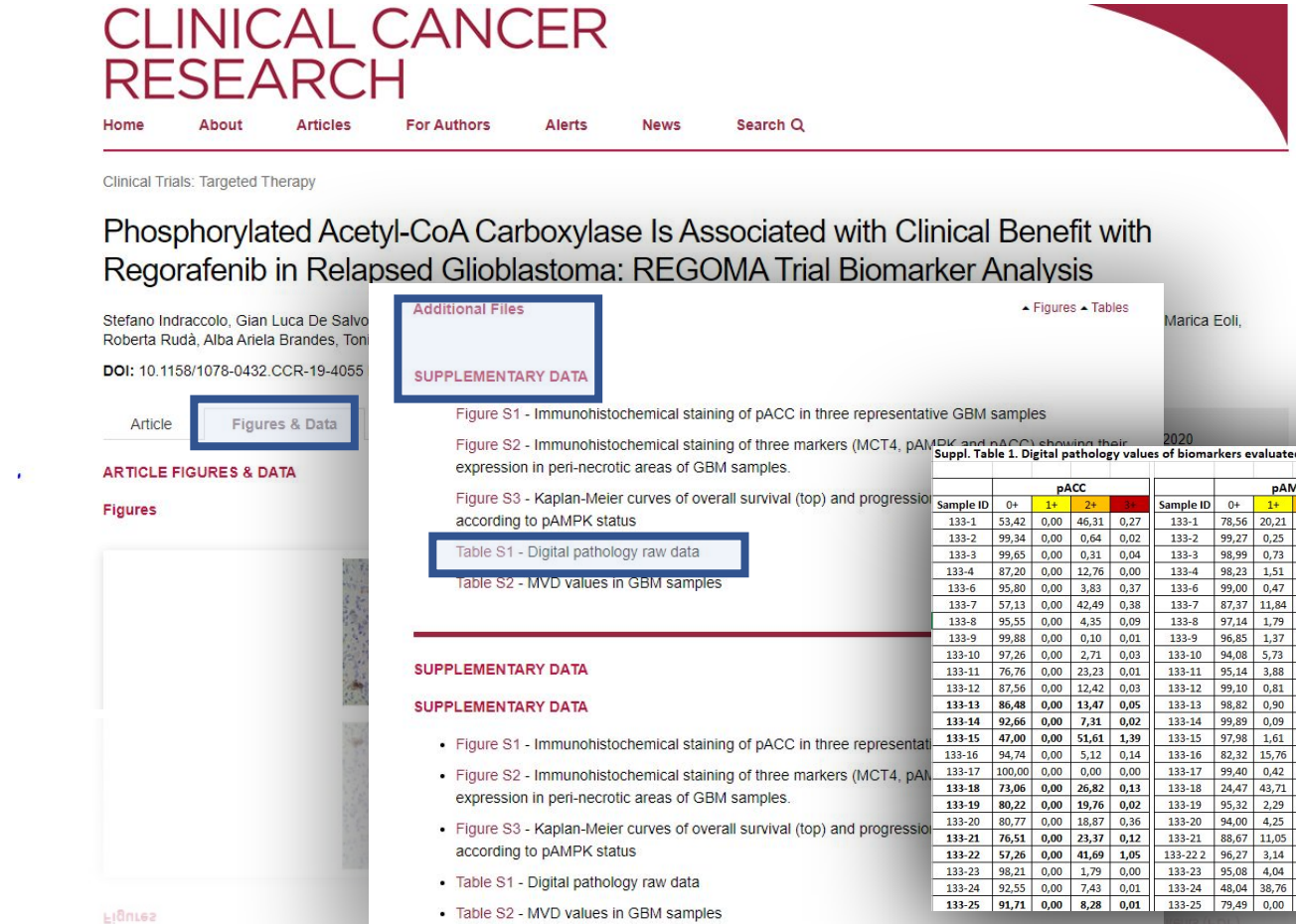
The SNOTEL daily data are available from the National Water and Climate Center of the Natural Resources Conservation Service at <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/> (last access 25 January 2020). The spatial data used in Fig. 1 were obtained from the US Geological Survey National Viewer Data set <*viewer.nationalmap.gov/advanced-viewer*> (last access 21 February 2019). The PRISM data set was obtained from <http://www.prism.oregonstate.edu> (last access 25 January 2020).

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11707-020-0813-5#article-info

Raw Data

If required by the publisher:

- link to an institutional open data repository
- if data are not directly accessible, link to a person who can grant the permission to their retrieval.



CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH

Home About Articles For Authors Alerts News Search

Clinical Trials: Targeted Therapy

Phosphorylated Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase Is Associated with Clinical Benefit with Regorafenib in Relapsed Glioblastoma: REGOMA Trial Biomarker Analysis

Stefano Indraccolo, Gian Luca De Salvo, Roberta Rudà, Alba Ariela Brandes, Toni ... Marica Eoli,

DOI: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-19-4055

Article | Figures & Data

ARTICLE FIGURES & DATA

Figures

Additional Files

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Figures Tables

Figure S1 - Immunohistochemical staining of pACC in three representative GBM samples

Figure S2 - Immunohistochemical staining of three markers (MCT4, pAMPK and pACC) showing their ... 2020 expression in peri-necrotic areas of GBM samples.

Figure S3 - Kaplan-Meier curves of overall survival (top) and progressio... according to pAMPK status

Table S1 - Digital pathology raw data

Table S2 - MVD values in GBM samples

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

- Figure S1 - Immunohistochemical staining of pACC in three representati...
- Figure S2 - Immunohistochemical staining of three markers (MCT4, pA... expression in peri-necrotic areas of GBM samples.
- Figure S3 - Kaplan-Meier curves of overall survival (top) and progressio... according to pAMPK status
- Table S1 - Digital pathology raw data
- Table S2 - MVD values in GBM samples

Suppl. Table 1. Digital pathology values of biomarkers evaluated by IHC in GBM samples

	pACC					pAMPK					MCT4					MCT1				
Sample ID	0+	1+	2+	3+	Sample ID	0+	1+	2+	3+	Sample ID	0+	1+	2+	3+	Sample ID	0+	1+	2+	3+
133-1	53,42	0,00	46,31	0,27	133-1	78,56	20,21	1,13	0,10	133-1	35,01	17,60	41,55	5,85	133-1	1,70	26,21	49,32	22,77
133-2	99,34	0,00	0,64	0,02	133-2	99,27	0,25	0,23	0,25	133-2	56,05	18,97	24,86	0,12	133-2	5,20	26,58	60,87	7,35
133-3	99,65	0,00	0,31	0,04	133-3	98,99	0,73	0,24	0,04	133-3	95,98	3,55	0,47	0,01	133-3	92,95	3,41	3,64	0,00
133-4	87,20	0,00	12,76	0,00	133-4	98,23	1,51	0,19	0,07	133-4	75,92	10,49	13,55	0,04	133-4	43,55	20,67	35,61	0,17
133-6	95,80	0,00	3,83	0,37	133-6	99,00	0,47	0,34	0,19	133-6	53,73	18,37	27,78	0,11	133-6	11,12	27,84	59,41	1,63
133-7	57,13	0,00	42,49	0,38	133-7	87,37	11,84	0,59	0,20	133-7	1,09	27,68	55,18	16,06	133-7	3,31	26,42	57,47	12,80
133-8	95,55	0,00	4,35	0,09	133-8	97,14	1,79	0,64	0,43	133-8	34,48	24,20	40,80	0,52	133-8	29,79	23,95	44,49	1,77
133-9	99,88	0,00	0,10	0,01	133-9	96,85	1,37	1,14	0,64	133-9	81,48	8,62	9,79	0,10	133-9	20,89	25,87	50,30	2,94
133-10	97,26	0,00	2,71	0,03	133-10	94,08	5,73	0,19	0,00	133-10	9,38	25,56	42,99	22,07	133-10	10,39	32,05	56,04	1,53
133-11	76,76	0,00	23,23	0,01	133-11	95,14	3,88	0,66	0,31	133-11	NV				133-11	19,44	30,31	45,47	4,78
133-12	87,56	0,00	12,42	0,03	133-12	99,10	0,81	0,08	0,02	133-12	45,84	21,60	32,30	0,29	133-12	7,20	28,50	55,05	9,26
133-13	**86,48**	**0,00**	**13,47**	**0,05**	133-13	98,82	0,90	0,12	0,17	133-13	64,76	14,67	20,27	0,10	133-13	25,35	24,65	48,66	1,34
133-14	**92,66**	**0,00**	**7,31**	**0,02**	133-14	99,89	0,09	0,01	0,01	133-14	85,10	8,78	6,03	0,25	133-14	61,92	16,05	21,80	0,23
133-15	**47,00**	**0,00**	**51,61**	**1,39**	133-15	97,98	1,61	0,26	0,14	133-15	36,82	22,55	40,39	0,40	133-15	8,88	28,94	56,87	5,30
133-16	94,74	0,00	5,12	0,14	133-16	82,32	15,76	1,81	0,11	133-16	72,63	11,74	15,24	0,12	133-16	90,55	4,77	4,66	0,01
133-17	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	133-17	99,40	0,42	0,12	0,05	133-17	84,06	11,01	4,81	0,42	133-17	93,52	4,17	2,23	0,08
133-18	**73,06**	**0,00**	**26,82**	**0,13**	133-18	24,47	43,71	27,02	4,81	133-18	66,66	19,16	13,76	0,72	133-18	18,36	26,17	48,86	6,60
133-19	**80,22**	**0,00**	**19,76**	**0,02**	133-19	95,32	2,29	1,40	0,99	133-19	85,89	9,41	3,99	0,97	133-19	98,58	1,07	0,36	0,00
133-20	80,77	0,00	18,87	0,36	133-20	94,00	4,25	1,50	0,25	133-20	51,73	18,64	28,66	0,03	133-20	89,25	5,14	5,48	0,13
133-21	**76,51**	**0,00**	**23,37**	**0,12**	133-21	88,67	11,05	0,26	0,02	133-21	74,82	11,74	13,41	1,57	133-21	97,93	1,86	0,20	0,01
133-22	**57,26**	**0,00**	**41,69**	**1,05**	133-22 2	96,27	3,14	0,47	0,12	133-22	44,61	19,62	34,21	1,89	133-22	23,64	26,55	43,88	5,93
133-23	98,21	0,00	1,79	0,00	133-23	95,08	4,04	0,30	0,58	133-23	96,82	2,64	0,48	0,20	133-23	87,70	6,59	5,65	0,06
133-24	92,55	0,00	7,43	0,01	133-24	48,04	38,76	11,43	1,76	133-24	91,28	4,14	4,38	0,20	133-24	93,92	3,88	2,07	0,14
133-25	**91,71**	**0,00**	**8,28**	**0,01**	133-25	79,49	0,00	20,26	0,25	133-25	47,13	21,79	30,67	0,41	133-25	33,05	23,33	40,61	3,01

Data & article reported findings

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

Original data used for this study are available at the public repository of the University of Padua (Research Data Unipd) (https://doi.org/10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000344; URI: http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/id/eprint/344).

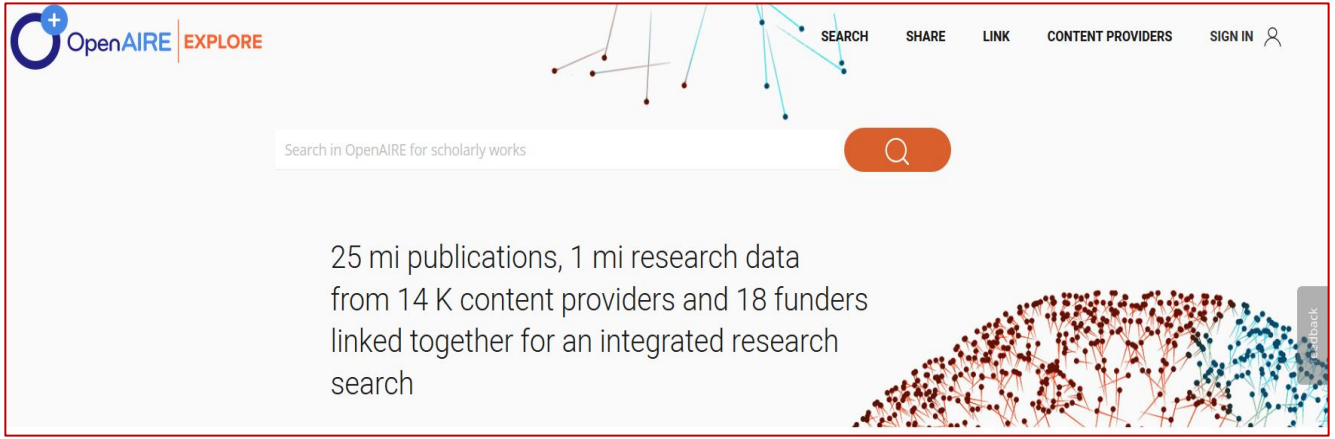
DOI: 10.1111/jvs.12921 (Publisher)
http://hdl.handle.net/11577/3345504 (Padua Research Archive)

International registries of Open Access repositories

Research Data Unipd is indexed to re3data.org e OpenDOAR

Make your content count with OpenAIRE

Research Data Unipd is also registered as **Content Provider of OpenAire** (Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe), an infrastructure financed by the European Commission with the aim of collecting and disseminating the results of research (publications and data) financed with public funds.



OA Support Group of the UniPd Library System