



Scientific Communication: publishing and evaluation

PhD Course in Statistics
Library Labs: Module III
June 3 2020



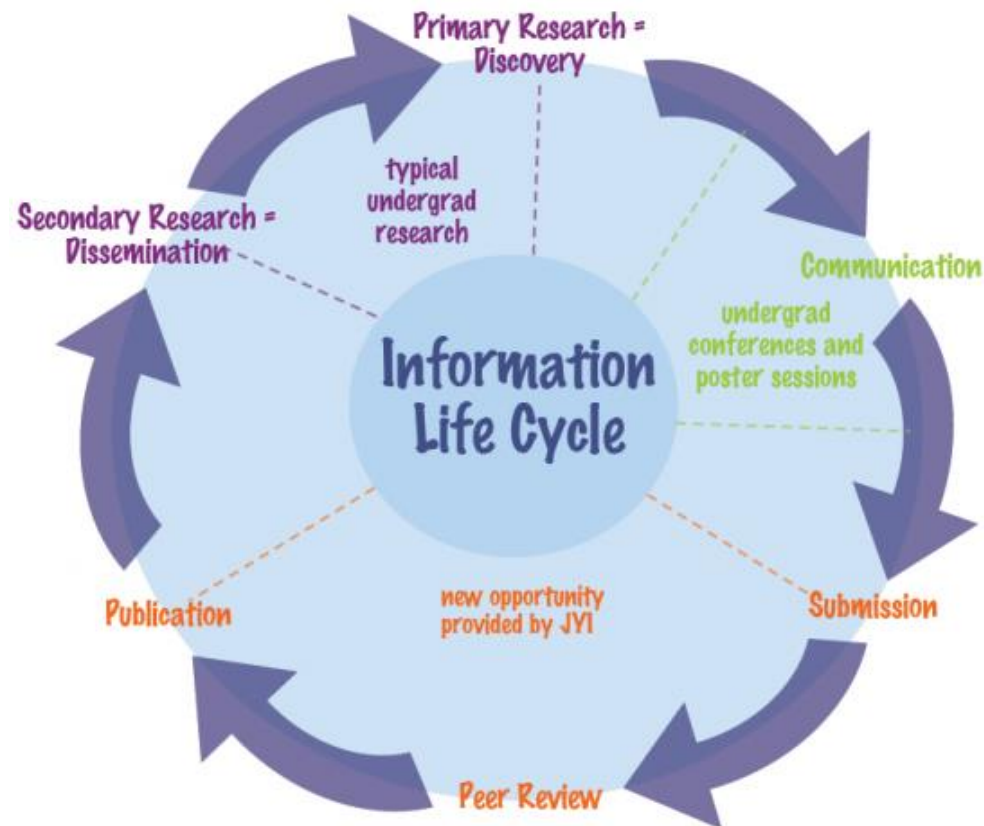


What we will see today:

- **Scholarly Communication:** traditional publishing and Open Access
- **Bibliometrics:** traditional and innovative tools for scientific evaluation

Scientific communication

» the process of publication and dissemination of research findings

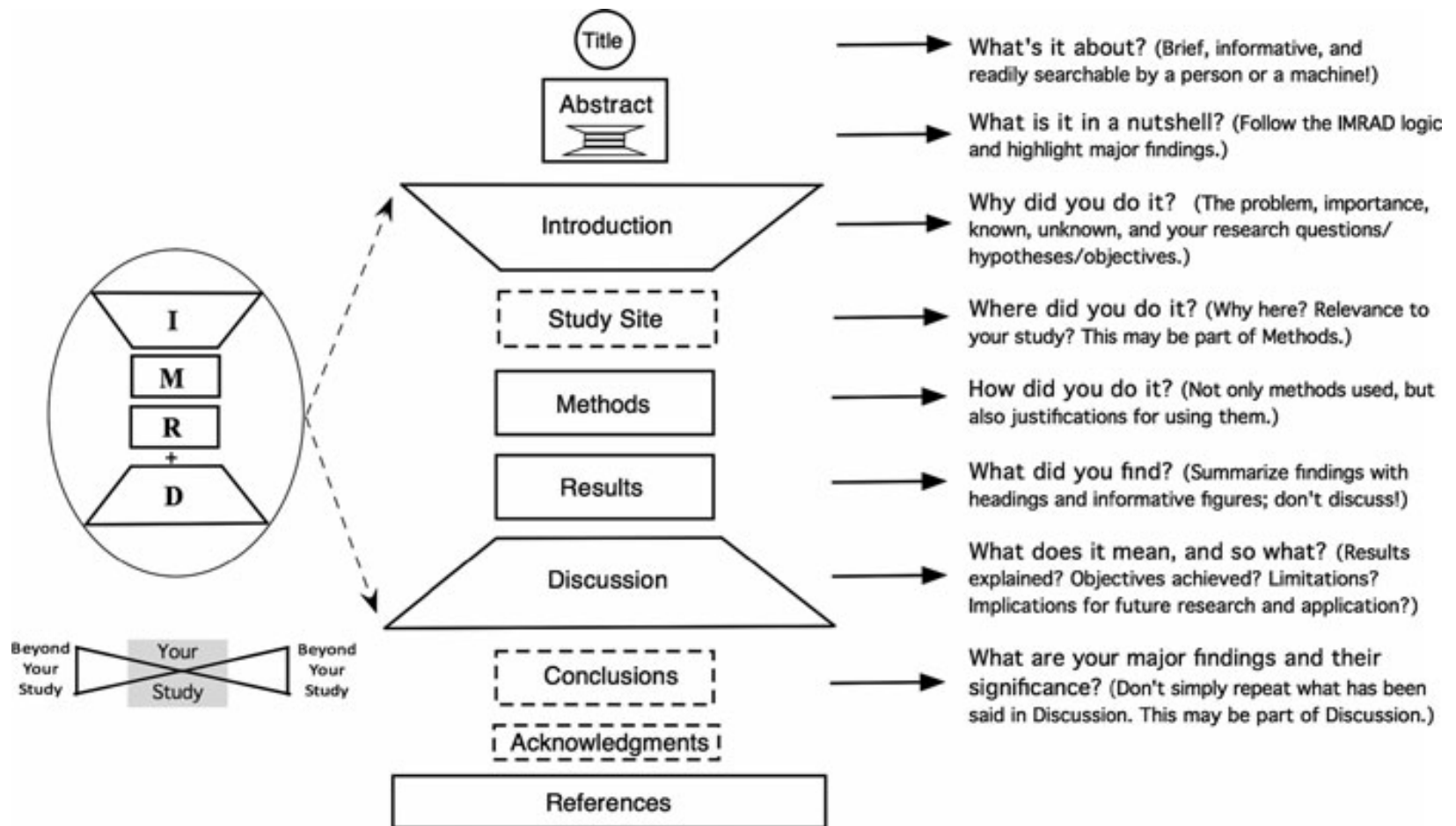


Research publications:



- ✓ **Books (monographs)**
- ✓ **Journal article, book section, chapter in research book, conference proceedings**
- ✓ **Publications for professional communities** (guide or professional manual, textbook material, research report or technical report, working paper, maps ...)
- ✓ **Theses and dissertations**
- ✓ **Patents and invention disclosures**
- ✓ **Standards**
- ✓ **Statistics**
- ✓ **Video, image and sound resources**
- ✓ **.....**

Scientific writing: structure of a scientific paper



Process of publication of a scientific paper



<https://aoasg.files.wordpress.com/2013/12/hefce-publishing.jpg>



Scientific journals

STM (Scientific, Technical and Medical) Journals

Journal or Serial

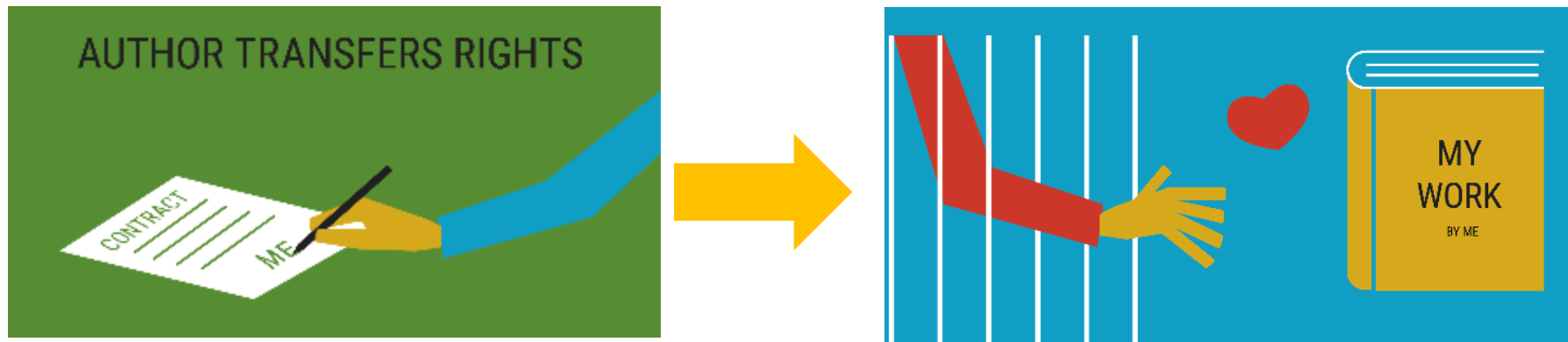
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publication that appears in intervals of time longer than 24 hours

- Addressed to the scientific community (expert audience)
- With selected contents
- Referee system

In STM field it is imperative to publish research as soon as possible, so journals are the main way to **quickly disseminate information**

Many Scholarly or Academic Journals require authors to sign away their rights to their own articles!



Images from <https://www.authorsalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/creative-commons-infograph-horizontal-1.png>

Intellectual property

Intellectual Property (IP) protects different types of intellectual creations. It is usually divided into two parts:

1. Industrial
property
comprises ...

- **Designs and models** protects the **new design** of an utilitarian object
- **Patent law** protects **new inventions**

- **Trademark law** protects **signs** used in commerce to distinguish the origin of goods or services

2. Literary and
artistic
property
comprises mainly
...

**Copyright
/ author's
rights**



MORAL RIGHTS <-> ECONOMIC RIGHTS

PATERNITY: the author has a paternity right which enables him to have his name on the work

INTEGRITY: which enables the author to refuse any modification to the work (or its context) or any re-use of it

PRIMARY RIGHTS are reserved to the author; no one else could publish, distribute, diffuse the work without the author's consent and without paying a reward to the rights owner

SECONDARY RIGHTS involve situations where a third party uses a work that's already been distributed to the public

And the future of scientific publication?

OPEN ACCESS



Open access logo, originally designed by
[Public Library of Science](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Open_Access_logo_PLoS_white.svg).

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Open_Access_logo_PLoS_white.svg



What is Open Access?

Open access (OA) is a set of principles and a range of practices through which research outputs are distributed online, free of cost or other access barriers.

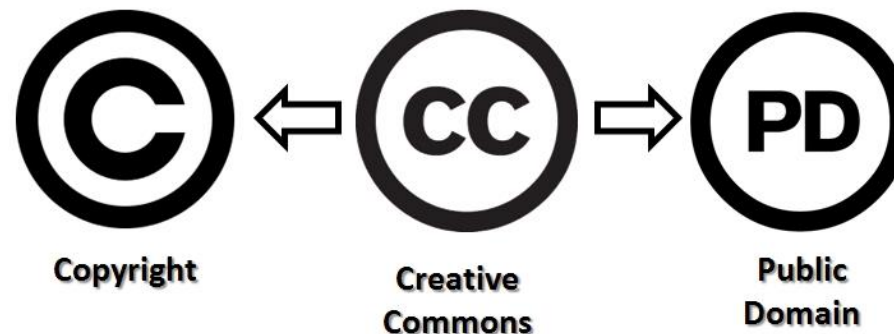
Open-access (OA) literature is

digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.

What makes it possible is the internet and the consent of the author or copyright-holder.

For researchers and authors a wide variety of publishing models are emerging that do not follow the traditional academic pattern of outright assignment of copyright to publishers or data owner...

Copyright and Creative Commons



Creative Commons



[Attribution](#) or **CC-BY**



[Attribution-ShareAlike](#), or **CC-BY-SA**



[Attribution-NoDerivs](#), or **CC-BY-ND**



[Attribution-NonCommercial](#), or **CC-BY-NC**



[Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike](#), or **CC-BY-NC-SA**



[Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs](#), or **CC-BY-NC-ND**



[CC0 mark](#)

CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES		COPY & PUBLISH	ATTRIBUTION REQUIRED	COMMERCIAL USE	MODIFY & ADAPT	CHANGE LICENSE
PUBLIC DOMAIN		✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
CC BY		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CC BY-SA		✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
CC BY-ND		✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
CC BY-NC		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
CC BY-NC-SA		✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CC BY-NC-ND		✓	✓	✗	✗	✓

You can redistribute
(copy, publish, display,
communicate, etc.)

You have to attribute
the original work

You can use the work
commercially

You can modify and
adapt the original work

You can choose license
type for your adaptations
of the work.



Which are the benefits?

Nowadays, it is widely recognized that **making research results more accessible contributes to better and more efficient science, and to innovation in the public and private sectors.**

European Commission, Horizon2020

<https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-section/open-science-open-access>

Which are the benefits?



European recommendations



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EC
Recommendation
2012/417

- [COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 17 July 2012 on access to and preservation of scientific information \(2012/417/EN\)](#)

EC
Communication
COM(2012) 401
final

- [Towards better access to scientific information: Boosting the benefits of public investments in research](#)

EC
Recommendation
2018/790

- [COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION \(EU\) 2018/790 of 25 April 2018 on access to and preservation of scientific information](#)

When publishing in Open Access is mandatory



- projects funded with public funds (Horizon 2020, Marie Curie, ERC)
- projects funded by private foundations or entities (e.g. Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation or Wikimedia Foundation)
- projects funded by institutions or research networks that adhere to [Plan S](#)

Plan S



Plan S

Access to research publications that are generated through funded grants must be fully and immediately open

The plan is structured in ten principles:

<https://www.coalition-s.org/10-principles>

- immediate publication, without embargo, in Open Access journals / archives;
- authors retain copyright;
- publication fees aren't covered by individual researchers;
- commitment to create OA journals and platforms;
- limit to APC costs;
- no financing for publication in journals with double dipping.



Plan S

Making full and immediate Open Access a reality

The Traditional Academic publishing model

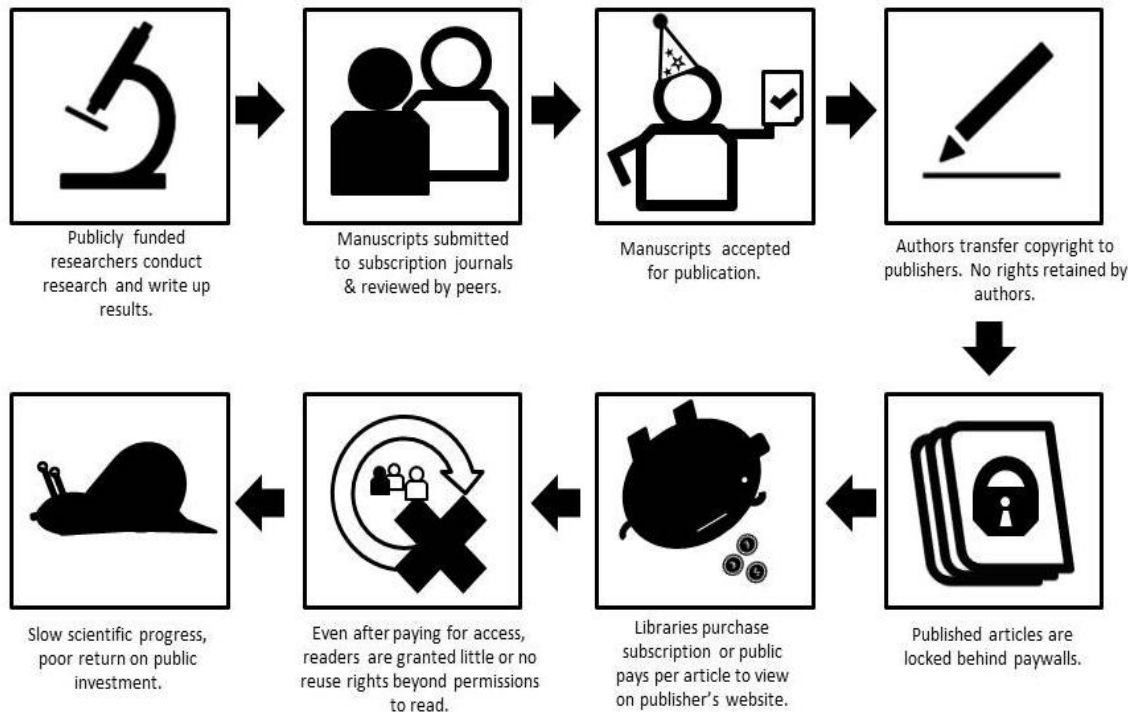


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limited dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact



Model and text adapted from Timothy Vollmer and Teresa Sempere García "Research article cycles"
http://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Research_article_cycles.jpg



Paula Callan & Sarah Brown, QUT 2014 CC-BY 4.0

The traditional business model of academic publishers is to archive and disseminate works whose authors have transferred **exclusive publication rights to the publisher.**
The revenue of publishers is based upon providing **paid access** to the papers.

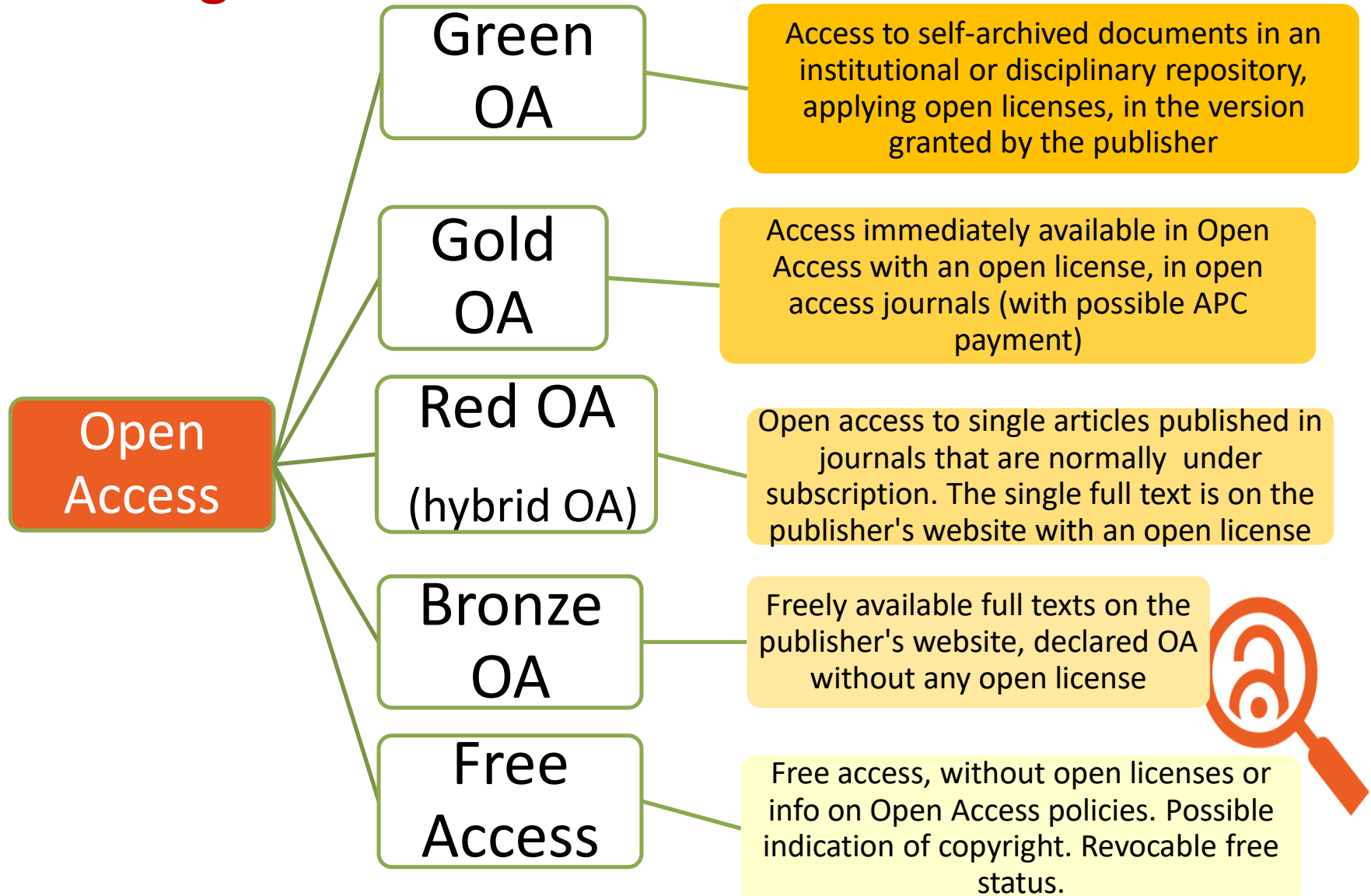
Open Access and academic publishing models



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Process of publication of a scientific paper



<https://aoasg.files.wordpress.com/2013/12/hefce-publishing.jpg>

The green road



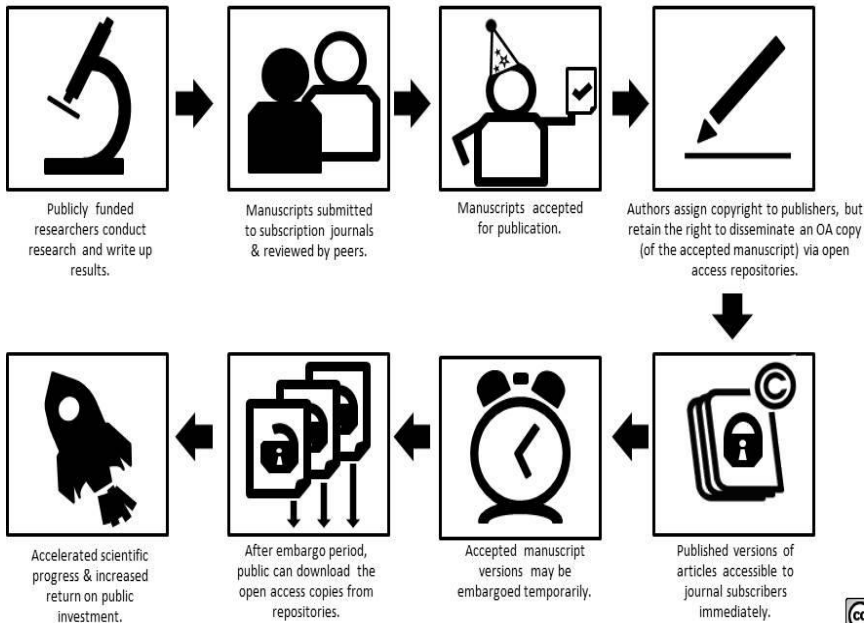
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GREEN OPEN ACCESS

increased dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact



Model and text adapted from Timothy Vollmer and Teresa Sempere García "Research article cycles" http://wiki.creativecommons.org/File:Research_article_cycles.jpg



Paula Callan & Sarah Brown, QUT 2014 CC-BY 4.0

- Some versions of an article can be uploaded to an **open institutional or disciplinary archive**.
- This practice, also called **self-archiving**, is accepted by most international publishers.
- Possible versions include:
 - **Pre-print**: the text of the article ready to be submitted to a journal
 - **Post-print** or **author's accepted manuscript**: the article that has already passed the peer review but is not yet formatted by the publisher.
 - **Published version** or **Version of record**
- The filing can take place at the time of publication or after an **embargo period**: it depends on the policies of the publishers and the agreement signed by the author.

<https://aoasg.org.au/what-is-open-access/>

The gold road: publishing in OA journals [paying APC]



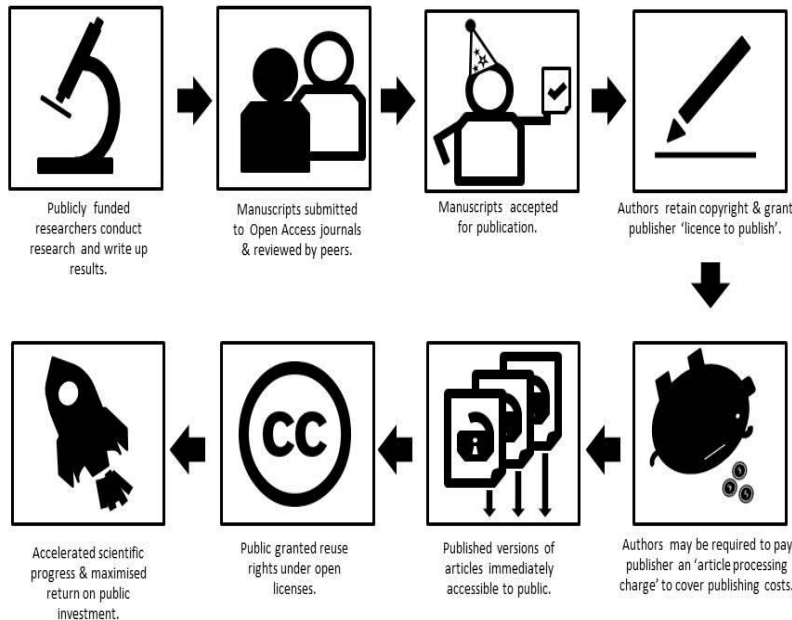
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GOLD OPEN ACCESS

maximised dissemination, economic efficiency & social impact



Model and text adapted from Timothy Vollmer and Teresa Sempere García "Research article cycles" http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Life_Research_Articles_cycles.jpg



Paula Callan & Sarah Brown, QUT 2014 CC-BY 4.0

<https://aoasg.org.au/what-is-open-access/>

- The article is published in an **open access journal** or in a journal that contemplates the open access publication of individual articles (**hybrid journal**).
- In both cases authors retain copyrights, while **specific licenses regulate the use and reuse** of articles by readers (e.g. Creative Commons licenses).

Keyword: APC = Article Processing Charge

*It's also known as a **publication fee**, charged to authors to make a work available open access in an open access journal (or hybrid journal).*

It is one of the means by which journals cover publication costs.

The publishing models of Open Access: green and gold



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WILEY

<https://authorservices.wiley.com/author-resources/Journal-Authors/open-access/index.html>

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Search

Home Subjects Services Springer Shop About us

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Open Access

- » What is Open Access?
- » Benefits of Gold Open Access
- » Article Processing Charges
- » Copyright and license
- » Mandates and funding
- » OA vs. subscription journals
- » Quiz
- » Further information

What is Open Access?

At it's most fundamental Open Access is when publications are freely available online to all at no cost and with limited restrictions with regards reuse. The unrestricted distribution of research is especially important for **authors** (as their work gets seen by more people), **readers** (as they can access and build on the most recent work in the field) and **funders** (as the work they fund has broader impact by being able to reach a wider audience).

There are two routes to open access:

Gold open access. Gold OA makes the final version of an article freely and permanently accessible for everyone, immediately after publication. Copyright for the article is retained by the authors and most of the permission barriers are removed. Gold OA articles can be published either in fully OA journals (where all the content is published OA) or hybrid journals (a subscription-based journal that offers an OA option which authors can chose if they wish). An overview of fully OA journals can be found in the [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#).

Green open access. Green OA, also referred to as self-archiving, is the practice of placing a version of an author's manuscript in a repository, making it freely accessible for everyone. The version that can be deposited into a repository is dependent on the funder or publisher. Unlike Gold OA the copyright for these articles usually sits with the publisher of, or the society affiliated with, the title and there are restrictions as to how the work can be reused. There are individual self-archiving policies by journal or publisher that determine the terms and conditions e.g. which article version may be used and when the article can be made openly accessible in the repository (also called an embargo period). A list of publishers' self-archiving policies can be found on the [SHERPA/JoME database](#).

TIP: just because a journal offers free access to content this does not mean it is Open Access. As described above Gold OA also allows the re-use of the work as long as the authors are acknowledged and cited as they retain the copyright. Simply allowing everyone with an internet connection to read the content does not constitute gold OA.

SPRINGER

<https://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/authorandreviewertutorials/open-access/what-is-open-access/10286522>

Gold Open Access	Green Open Access
What is it?	What is it?
The author pays an Article Publication Charge and the article is immediately freely available online for all to read, download, and share	The author self-archives a version of the subscription article in an online repository or website
Options	Options
Wiley offers two ways to publish gold open access, authors may publish in a: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Fully open access journal - journals where every article is published open access2. Subscription journal offering OnlineOpen - an open access option that most Wiley journals offer	Self-archiving requirements vary depending on the article version being archived. Authors may archive the: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Submitted version on acceptance2. Accepted version with a 12-24 month embargo - embargo period varies by journal (Use our Author Compliance Tool to check)
License	License
Open Access Agreement with a Creative Commons license	Standard CTA or ELA
Charge	Charge
Article Publication Charge - amount varies by journal (Visit our Article Publication Charge page to learn more)	No charge
Learn more	Learn more

The red way: publishing in hybrid journals paying APC



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Keyword 1: **HYBRID**

A **hybrid open-access journal** is a subscription journal in which some of the articles are open access.

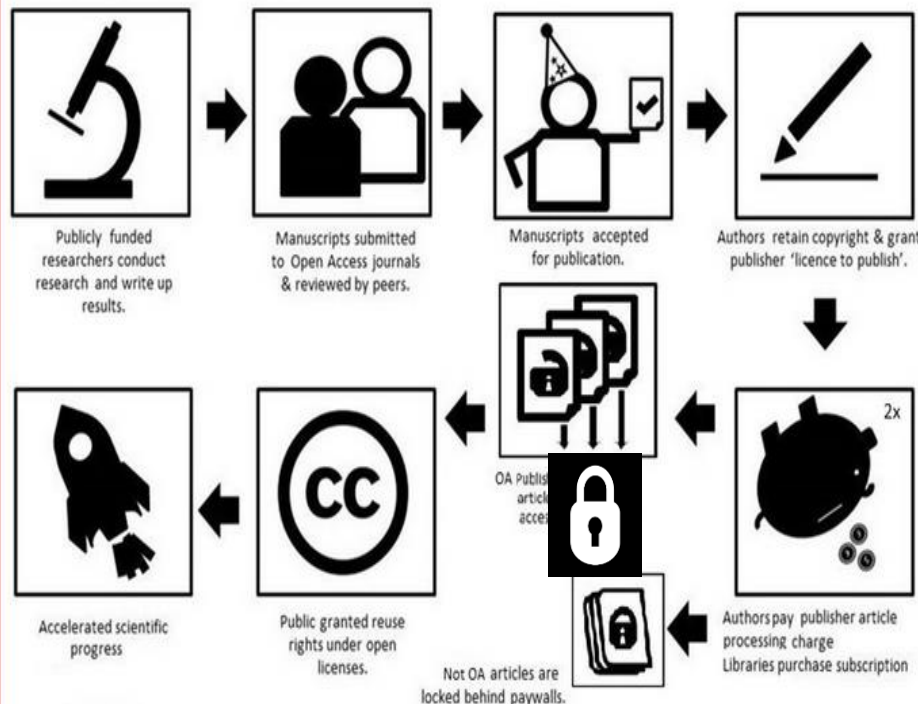
It's an option for authors to purchase extra visibility in addition to the payment of subscription to access all other content.

Keyword 2: **DOUBLE DIPPING**

“**Double dipping**” refers to cases where a publisher sells their services to an author (**author-pays open access**) while simultaneously selling the end product to libraries (a **subscription**).

RED OPEN ACCESS

maximised dissemination

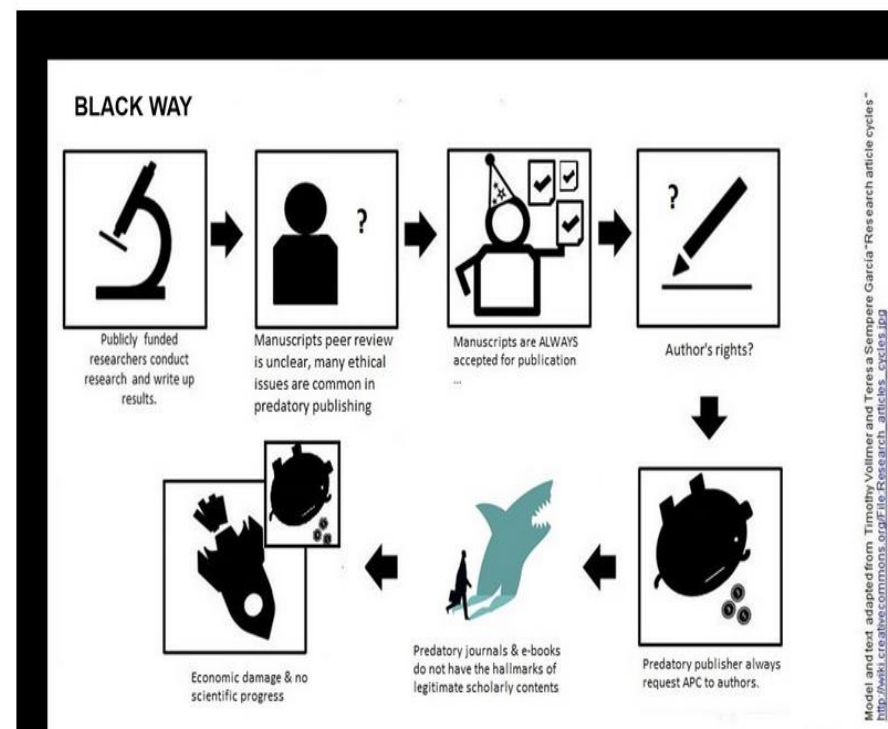


Martin Paul Eve: On open-access books and “double dipping”
<https://eve.gd/2015/01/31/on-open-access-books-and-double-dipping/>

The black way: predatory publishing and fraudulent publishing

Keyword: *PREDATORY PUBLISHERS*

Academics are tricked into publishing with them, though their journals are poor quality or even fraudulent, without checking for quality and legitimacy.



Hints:

- Beall's list of predatory journals and publishers:
<https://beallslist.weebly.com>
- [Infographic](#) on predatory publishers
- [Think. Check. Submit.](#) helps researchers identify trusted journals for their research

Black Open Access: an example



Court Rules in FTC's Favor Against Predatory Academic Publisher OMICS Group; Imposes \$50.1 Million Judgment against Defendants That Made False Claims and Hid Publishing Fees

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FOR RELEASE

April 3, 2019

TAGS: [Bureau of Consumer Protection](#) | [Consumer Protection](#) | [Advertising and Marketing](#) | [Advertising and Marketing Basics](#) | [Education](#)

A [federal judge has ordered](#) journal publisher and conference organizer Srinubabu Gedela and his companies to pay more than \$50.1 million to resolve Federal Trade Commission charges that they made deceptive claims to academics and researchers about the nature of their conferences and publications, and hid steep publication fees.

"These publishing companies lied about their academic journals and took millions of dollars from aspiring researchers and writers," said Andrew Smith, Director of the FTC's Bureau of Consumer Protection. "We're pleased with the court's strong order holding these companies and its owner responsible for the damage they caused."

In its [2016 complaint](#), the FTC alleged that OMICS Group Inc., iMedPub LLC, Conference Series LLC, and the owner of these companies, Gedela, advertised hundreds of online academic journals and international conferences for scientists and medical professionals, and deceptively claimed that their journals provided authors with rigorous peer review and had editorial boards made up of prominent academics. In reality, many articles were published with little to no peer review, and many individuals represented to be editors had not agreed to be affiliated with the journals.



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The New York Times

The Price for 'Predatory' Publishing? \$50 Million

The Federal Trade Commission accused Omics International, a publisher in India, of operating hundreds of questionable scientific journals. A federal judge agreed.



By [Gina Kolata](#)

April 3, 2019



In the world of scientific research, they are pernicious impostors. So-called predatory journals, online publications with official-sounding names, publish virtually anything, even gibberish, that an academic researcher submits — for a fee.

The bronze way: publishing with declared OA Publishers, no clear licenses

Keyword: **BRONZE WAY**

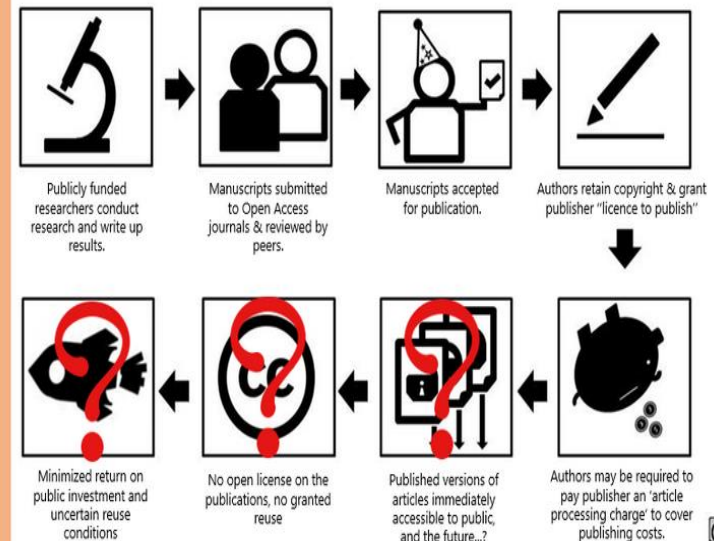
Commonly no APC is paid, but *it is the publisher that chooses to make a publication freely available to read.*

Open Access relies upon the good will of *the publisher*, as it *can close down publications at any time.*

Besides, *terms of use and reuse aren't clearly stated.*

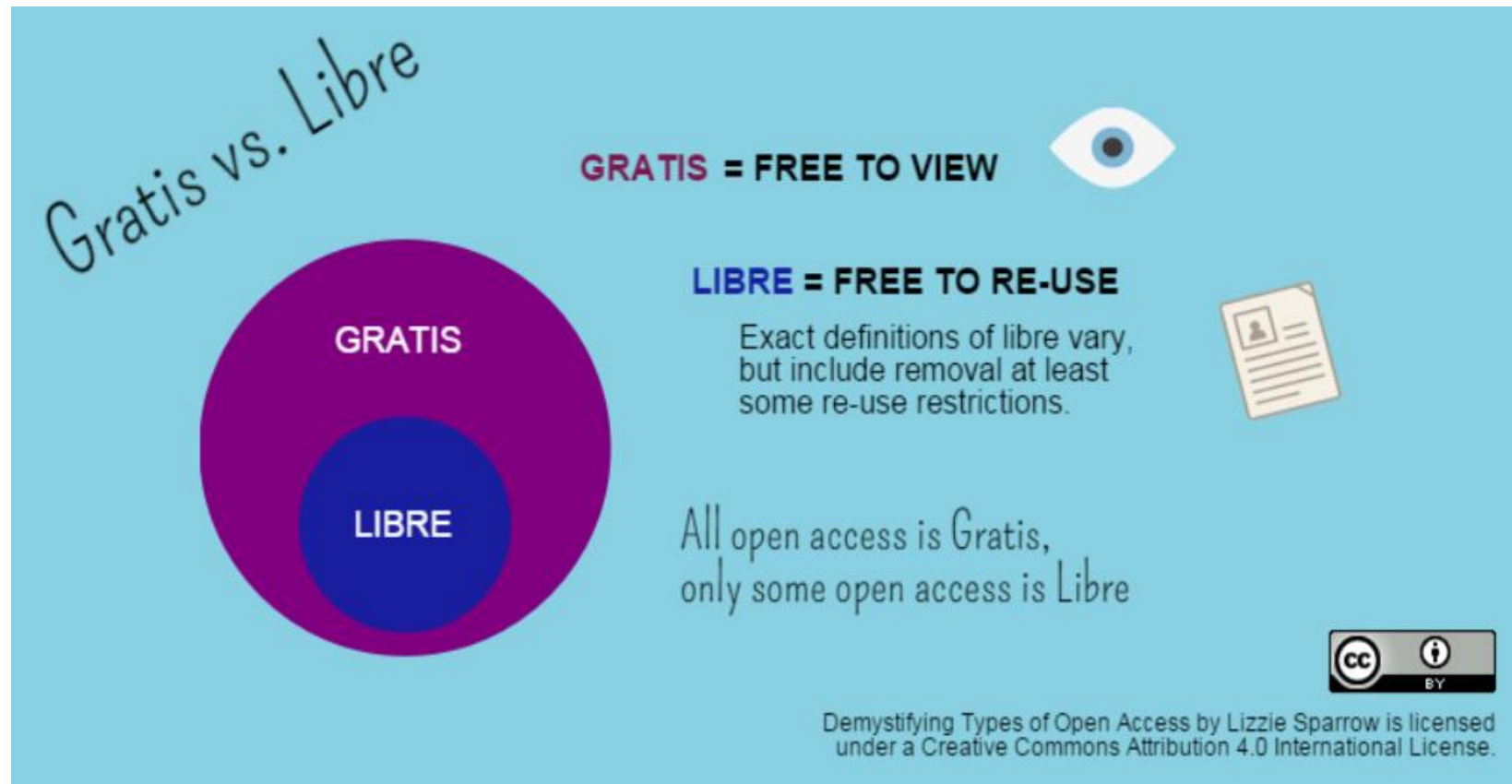
BRONZE WAY

maximised dissemination in an ambiguous way



From: <https://brookesoa.blog/open-access/the-different-models-of-open-access>)

Free Access vs. Open Access



Gratis = Free Access while Libre = Open Access

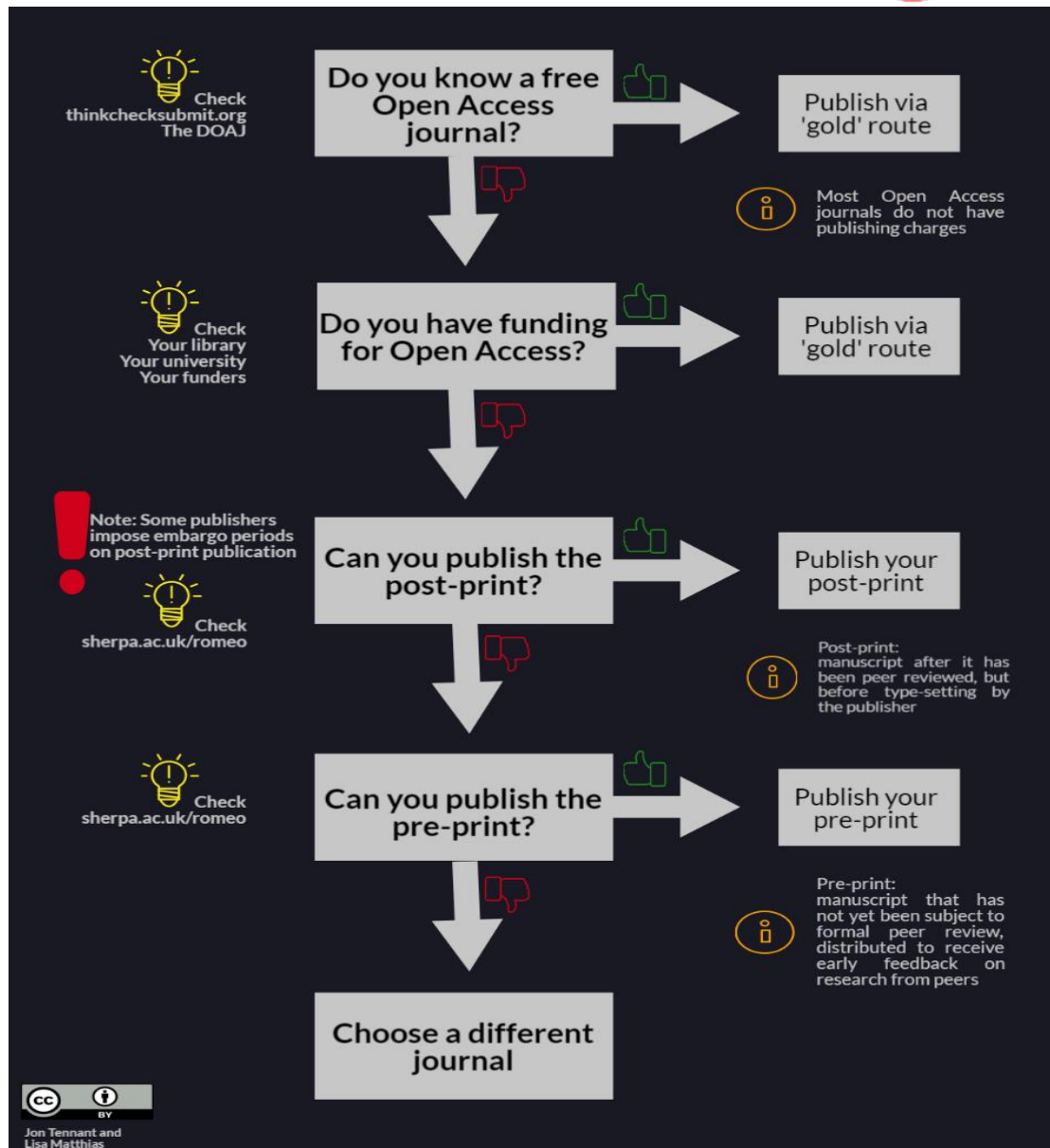


Advice to Authors: you are the owner of copyrights!

1. Read your contracts and retain some of rights → [SPARC Author Addendum](#)
2. Find out more about publishers' open access policies → [SHERPA RoMEO](#)
3. Pick your publisher carefully and consider to publish in an open access journal → [Directory of Open Access Journals](#)
4. Be careful of predatory journals → [Beall's list of predatory journals and publishers](#)
5. Need Help? Ask the [Library Helpline](#) of Padua University

How to make your research open access

https://figshare.com/articles/How_to_make_your_research_open_access_For_free_and_legally_/5285512/3





What we will see today:

- **Scholarly Communication:** traditional publishing and Open Access
- **Bibliometrics:** traditional and innovative tools for scientific evaluation

From: il Bo live

Shanghai ranking: Unipd prima tra gli atenei italiani

L'università di Padova prima, tra gli atenei italiani, nel ranking – pubblicato il 15 agosto 2017 – di Shanghai. La [classifica ARWU](#) (*Academic ranking of world universities*) è una delle più autorevoli assieme a quelle britanniche di Times Higher e Qs, stilata dalla Jiao Tong University di Shanghai.

Dipartimenti d'eccellenza del Miur: Unipd ai primi posti

Tredici dipartimenti su 15 ammessi a finanziamento. Un ottimo risultato per l'università di Padova: l'elenco dei *dipartimenti di eccellenza* selezionati dall'Anvur e pubblicato il 9 gennaio 2018 premia abbondantemente l'ateneo di Padova. I *dipartimenti di eccellenza* rappresentano un intervento

Censis e gli altri: è tutta questione di ranking

Sgomberiamo ogni dubbio: l'università di Padova, con il Censis, migliora la sua posizione rispetto al 2017, riaggucando il secondo posto in classifica tra i mega atenei a pari merito con l'università di Firenze e dietro all'eterna rivale di sempre: Bologna, prima in Italia: “Rimaniamo sempre ai vertici – dice il rettore Rosario Rizzuto – siamo tornati al secondo posto generale con un primato nella comunicazione”.
... atenei su cui vogliamo

Europe teaching ranking 2018: l'università di Padova è seconda

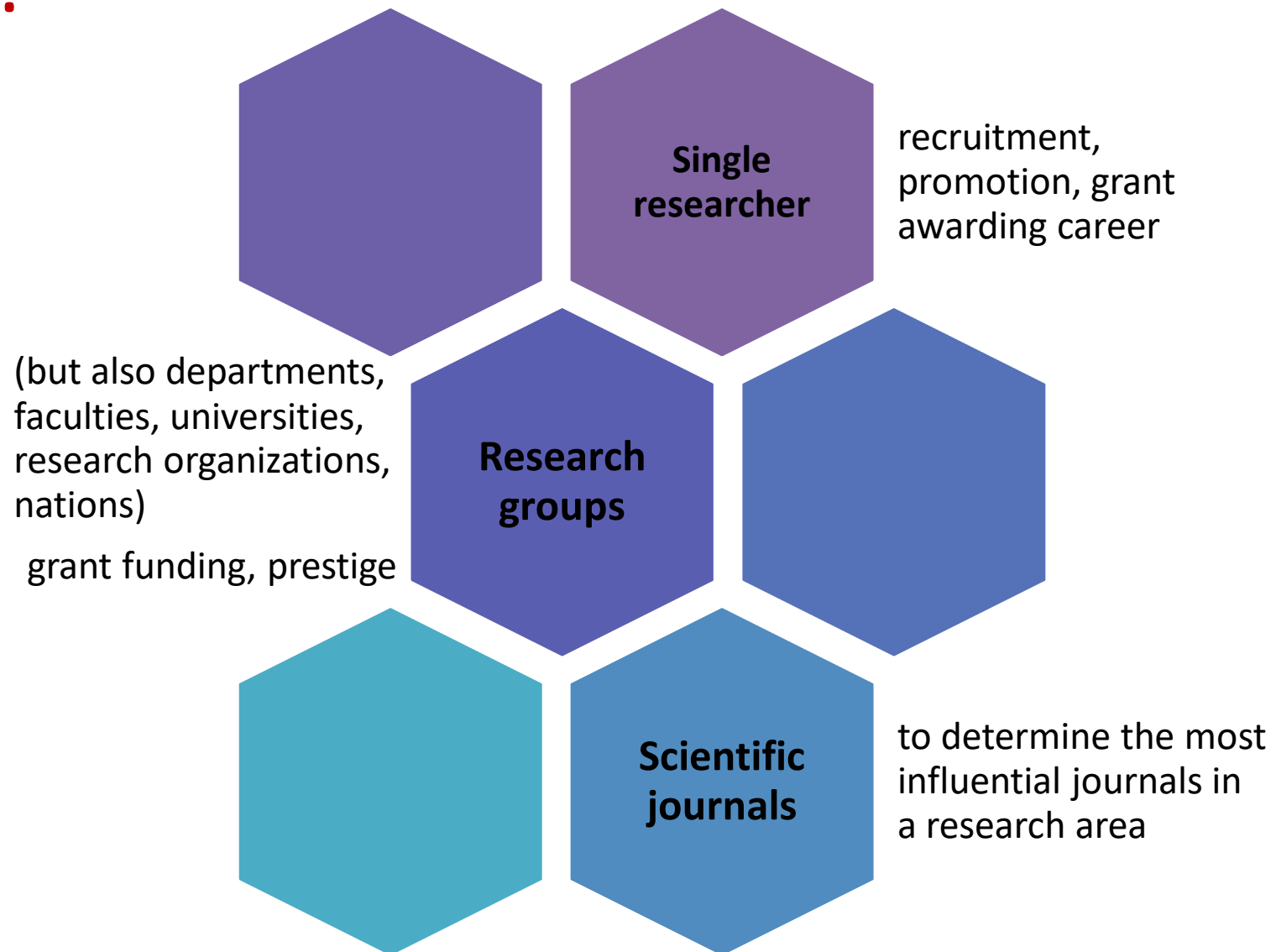
L'università di Padova si conferma ai vertici delle classifiche italiane. Dopo l'ottimo secondo posto registrato nella classifica italiana del [Censis](#), l'ateneo di Padova **conferma la sua posizione** (in Italia) anche secondo lo [Europe Teaching ranking 2018](#), redatto dal *Times Higher*

Evaluation of research: why?



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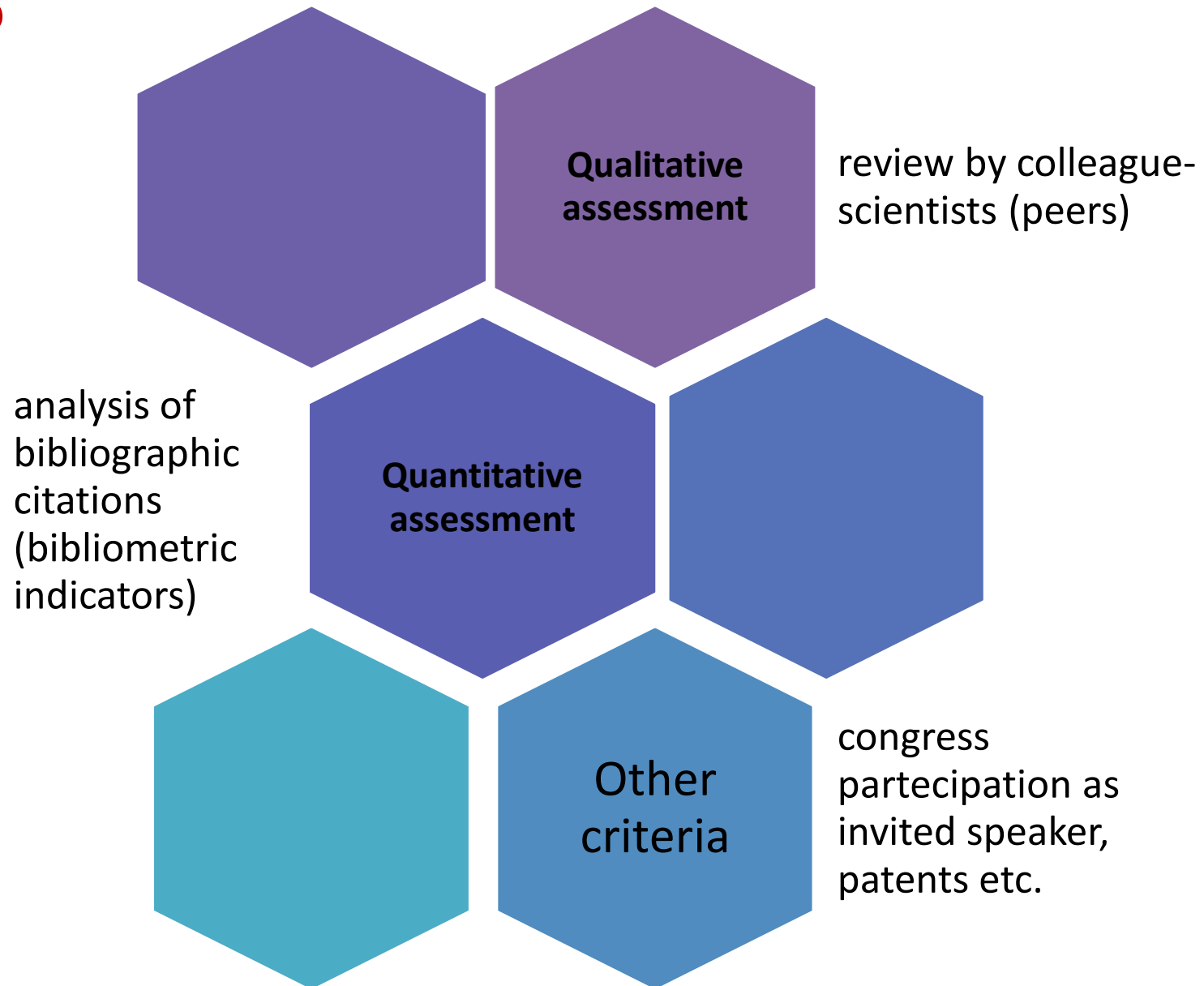
Evaluation of research: how?



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Evaluation of research: Italy

The **National Committee of Guarantors for Research** (*Comitato Nazionale dei Garanti per la Ricerca – CNGR*) Consultative body to the **Ministry of Education, University and Research (MIUR)**, tasked to promote the quality of research and ensure proper functioning of peer reviews.



The **National Agency for the Evaluation of the University and Research Systems** (*Agenzia Nazionale di Valutazione del sistema Universitario e della Ricerca – ANVUR*) Reports to the MIUR and, on the basis of autonomy, impartiality, professionalism and transparency, works to ensure the quality of higher education and research in Italy.



Bibliometrics



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Bibliometrics is the use of statistical methods to analyse books, articles, and other publications.

It produces a **quantitative analysis** that can help to make decisions about where to publish a research or to get information about the impact of published research.



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bibliometrics> Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License

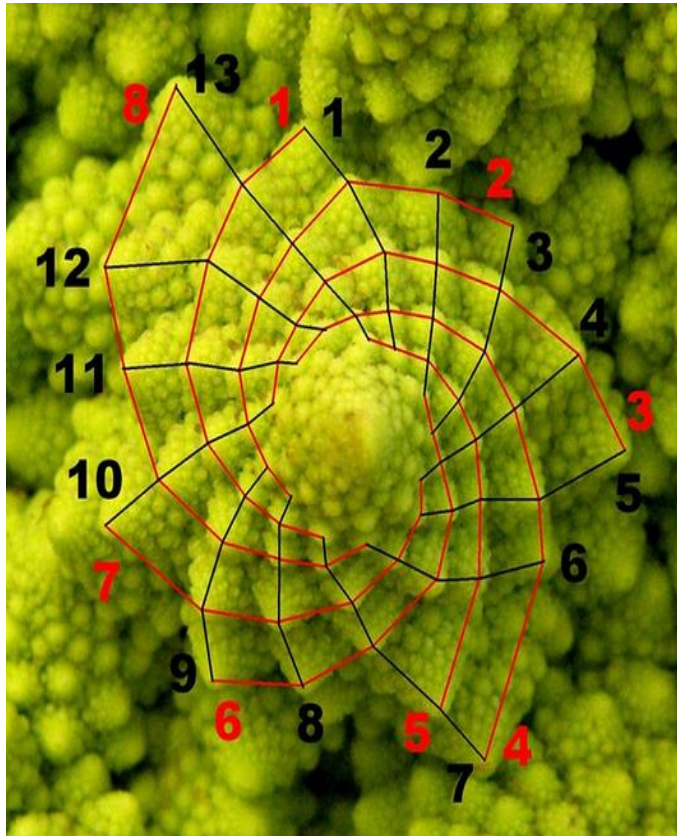
Scientific communication and research evaluation: Bibliometrics and Bibliometric Indicators(Roberta Sato, 2019)

Citations analysis

Citation analysis is a way of measuring the relative importance or impact of an author, an article or a publication by **counting the number of times that author, article, or publication has been cited** by other works.

«... the number of citations received by a **publication** is seen as a quantitative measure of the resonance and impact that this publication has created in the scientific community».

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241700153_Data_Sources_for_Performing_Citation_Analysis_An_Overview/download



Bibliometric indicators



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Impact
factor

Altmetric

PlumX

Scimago
Eigenfactor

Bibliometric indicators
are **indexes** generally
used to evaluate the
quantity of the impact
of research within the
community of an
author.

h-
index

Google
Scholar

Web of
science
Scopus

The Impact Factor

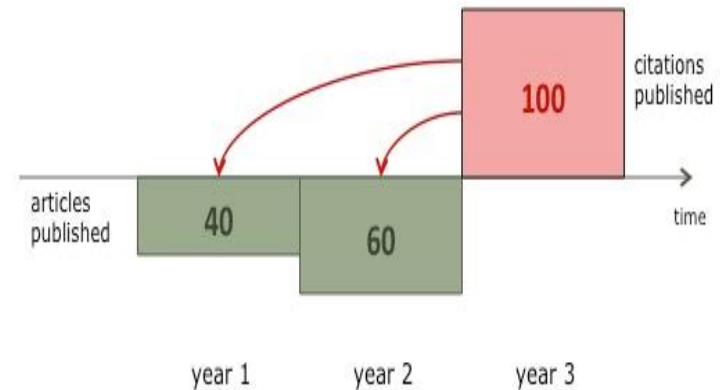


The **impact factor (IF)** or **journal impact factor (JIF)** of an academic journal is the average between the number of citations of the works published in the journal and the total number of works published by the same journal in the two previous years.

It is a copyrighted index, and can be consulted only through the products of the publisher **Clarivate Analytics**, and in particular the [Journal Citations Reports](#) database.

The Impact Factor

Introduced in 1950's by Eugene Garfield: ISI



$$IF(\text{year 3}) = 100 / (40 + 60) = 1$$

Alternative metrics (Altmetrics)

Altmetrics are **non-traditional** bibliometrics proposed as an alternative or complement to more traditional citational impact metrics. They measure the impact of articles by taking **data from social media, websites, and other internet resources**.



Altmetric.com: data science company that tracks where published research is mentioned online, and provides tools and services to institutions, publishers, researchers, funders and other organisations to monitor this activity.

Plum Analytics: altmetrics company whose best known product is **PlumX**. It was acquired by Elsevier in February 2017 and its metrics were immediately incorporated into Elsevier's products, including Mendeley and Scopus.



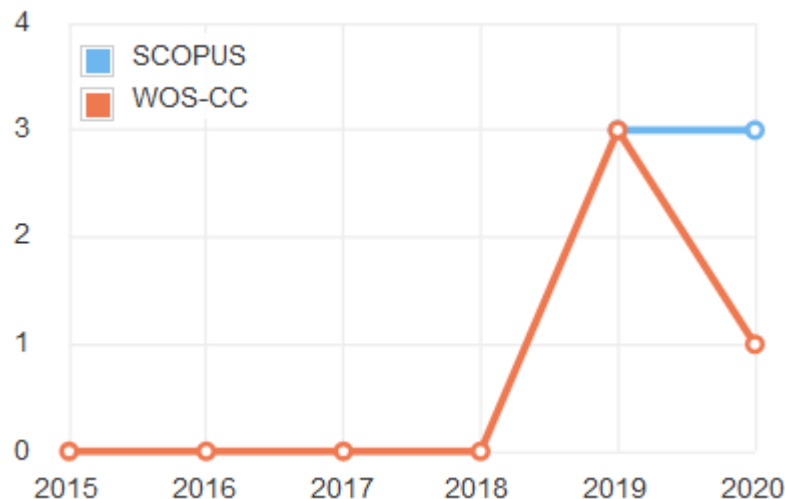
Impactstory

ImpactStory: open source, web-based tool that provides altmetrics to help researchers measure the impacts of their research outputs including journal articles, blog posts, datasets, and software.

Multimorbidity patterns in high-need, high-cost elderly patients

<http://hdl.handle.net/11577/3286538>

Citazioni		i
	ND	
	6	
WEB OF SCIENCE [®]	4	



PlumX Metrics

Usage, Captures, Mentions,
Social Media and Citations
beyond Scopus.

Citations

Citation Indexes: 7

Usage

Full Text Views: 2200

Abstract Views: 104

Link-outs: 4

Captures

Exports-Saves: 26

Readers: 68

[see details](#)

Display of metrics in Scopus



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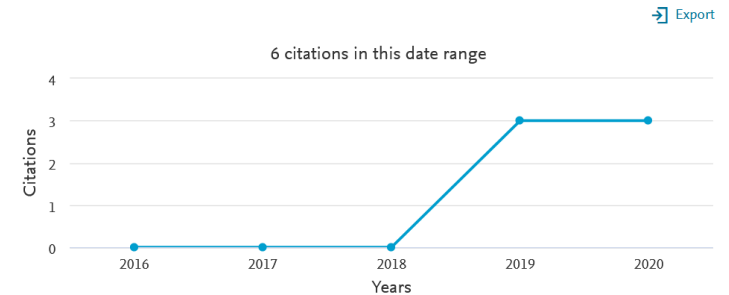
Metrics [View all metrics >](#)

6 **Citations in Scopus**
79th percentile

1.41 **Field-Weighted Citation Impact**

Date range: 2016 to 2020 [Update](#)

- ☒ Include all citations
- ☐ Exclude self citations
- ☐ Exclude citations from books



PlumX Metrics [?](#)
[see details](#)

Citations

CrossRef - Citation Indexes: **7**

Usage

EBSCO - Full Text Views: **243**
EBSCO - Abstract Views: **104**
EBSCO - Link-outs: **4**
PLoS - Full Text Views: **1340**
PubMedCentral - Full Text Views: **617**

Captures

EBSCO - Exports-Saves: **26**
Mendeley - Readers: **37**
Mendeley - Readers: **31**

What about authors?

Hirsh Index (*h*-index)



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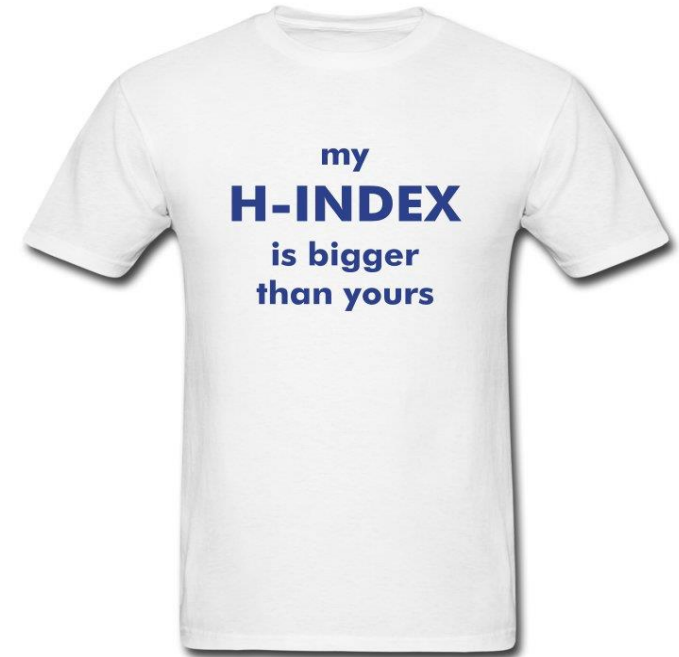


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The *h*-index quantifies the prolificacy and impact of scientists' work, based on the number of their publications and the number of citations received.

The *h*-index calculators are easily available on the net and are accessible through:

- Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics – under subscription)
- Scopus (Elsevier – under subscription)
- Google Scholar (for free – only if the author has a profile)
- PoP (Publish or Perish - for free - based on Google Scholar data)



Curiosity: [Top Italian Scientists](#)



Institutional Repositories vs. Academia.edu or ResearchGate



[A social networking site is not an open access repository](#)

Often researchers submit their products in Social Networks of
Research without taking care of publishers' policies:

are they really aware of the medium they are using and the rights
related to published outputs?

Institutional Repositories vs. Academia.edu or ResearchGate



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A

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting, services, sells data.	Commercial. Sells ads, job, posting services, data.
Sends you lots of e-mails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills requirements of Unipd's OA policies	Yes	No	No



<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/> University of California OSC

<http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository>

In the section “[About publishing](#)” of the Library System web portal, authors will find information on Open Access, on publishing, and on the management of data.

About publishing



Filed under: [digital repositories](#), [open access](#), [self archiving](#), [OAI](#), [license agreement](#), [publication](#), [open archives](#), [publication standards](#), [Impact Factor](#)



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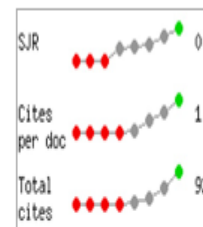
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Authors can submit specific requests using the Library System [Help Service](#), choosing the following address:

- 11 Supporto Open Access (Supporto Ricerca)



Kyle James

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