

IV Module – Open Science and PhD thesis

1. Open Science and data management. Institutional repositories for the outputs of research.
2. Management of PhD theses

Thursday 11th June 2020, 9.30-12.30

Michela Zorzi - OA Support Group of the UniPd Library System

“Open access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions”

Peter Suber (2012), Open Access, MIT Press

[https://cyber.harvard.edu/hoap/Open_Access_\(the_book\)](https://cyber.harvard.edu/hoap/Open_Access_(the_book))

Open Access

OA refers particularly to academic, technical and scientific contents

It is a type of (open) access to digital content

It is NOT a business model, a type of license or content!

There are several [editorial models](#) and licenses compatible with OA, in constant evolution

Any type of digital content can be openly accessible



Open Data are online, free of cost, accessible data that can be used, reused and distributed, provided that the data source is attributed.

Open Data

It is the philosophy of Open Access applied to data

Data are open when **anyone can access, use and share.**

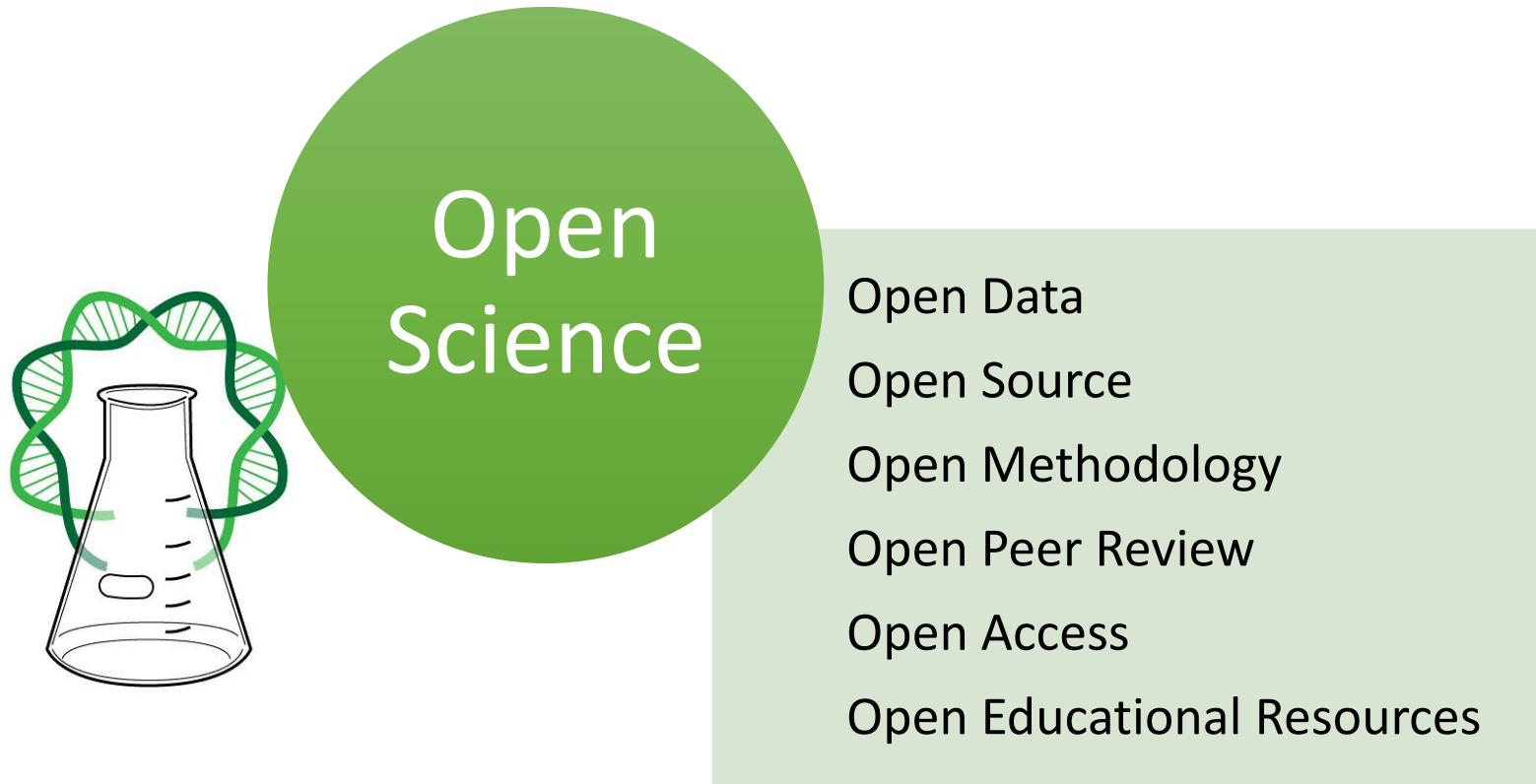
Examples:

- government open data (e.g. open by default according to the [Italian Digital Administration Code](#))
- research data available to citizens

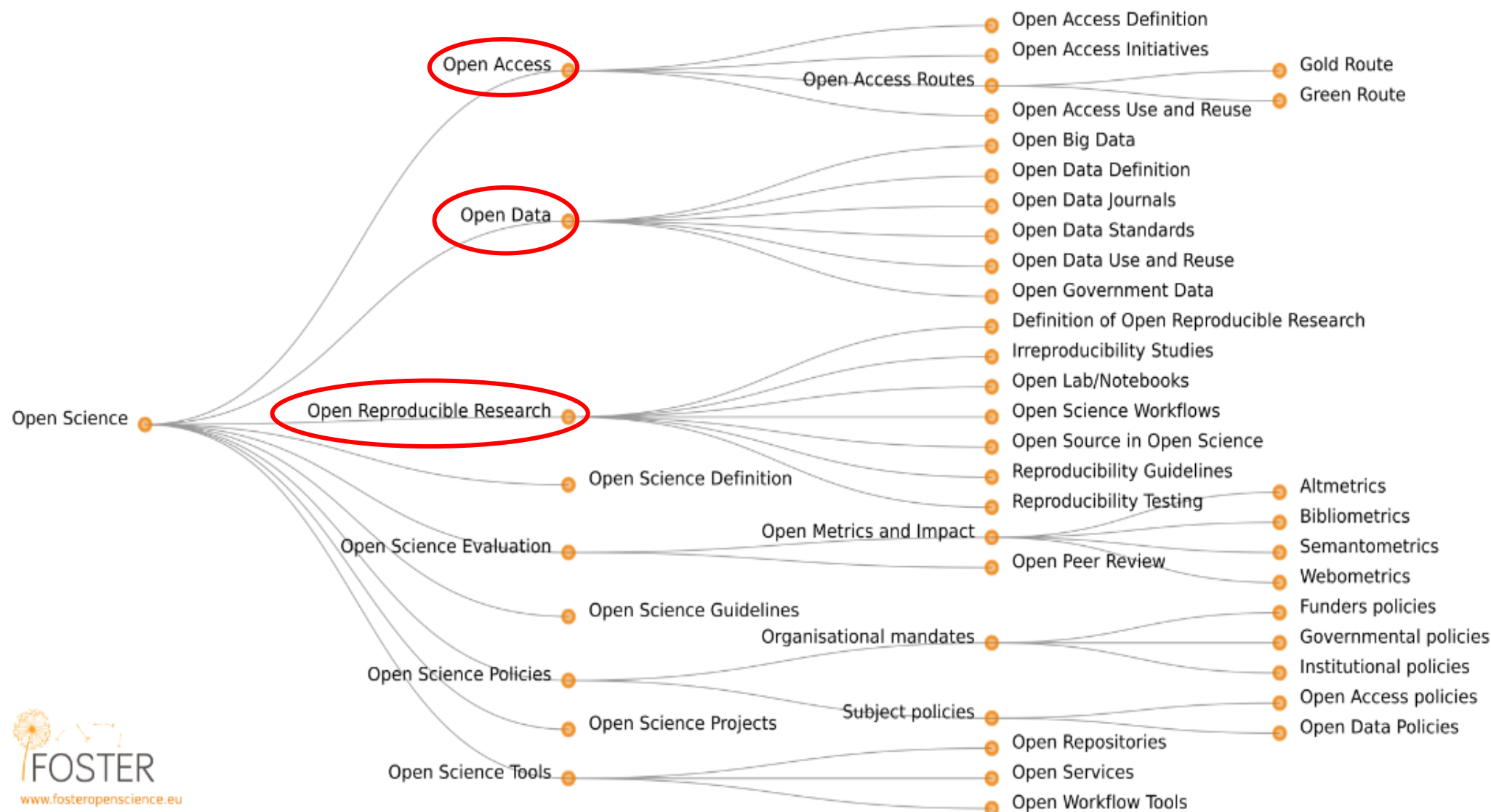


“Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society”

FOSTER consortium



Open Science Taxonomy



HORIZON 2020

- One of the largest program carried out by the EU for **Research and Innovation**;
- nearly **80 billion euros** of funding were made available for a 7-year period (2014-2020)
- the aim is to ensure that Europe produces world-class science and technology, **removes obstacles to innovation and facilitates collaboration** between the public and private sectors to find solutions to the great challenges of our society.

HORIZON EUROPE 2021-2027

- Horizon Europe 2021-2027 is the **European Framework Program for Research and Innovation** for the period **2021-2027**;
- with a budget of around **100 billion euros**, it is the most ambitious research and innovation program ever;
- based on the success of the Horizon 2020 experience, the new Framework Program will continue to support and promote scientific excellence in Europe fostering, among other forms and models of funding, the **open science policy for a better dissemination of results**.



OPEN

ACCESS

European Union:

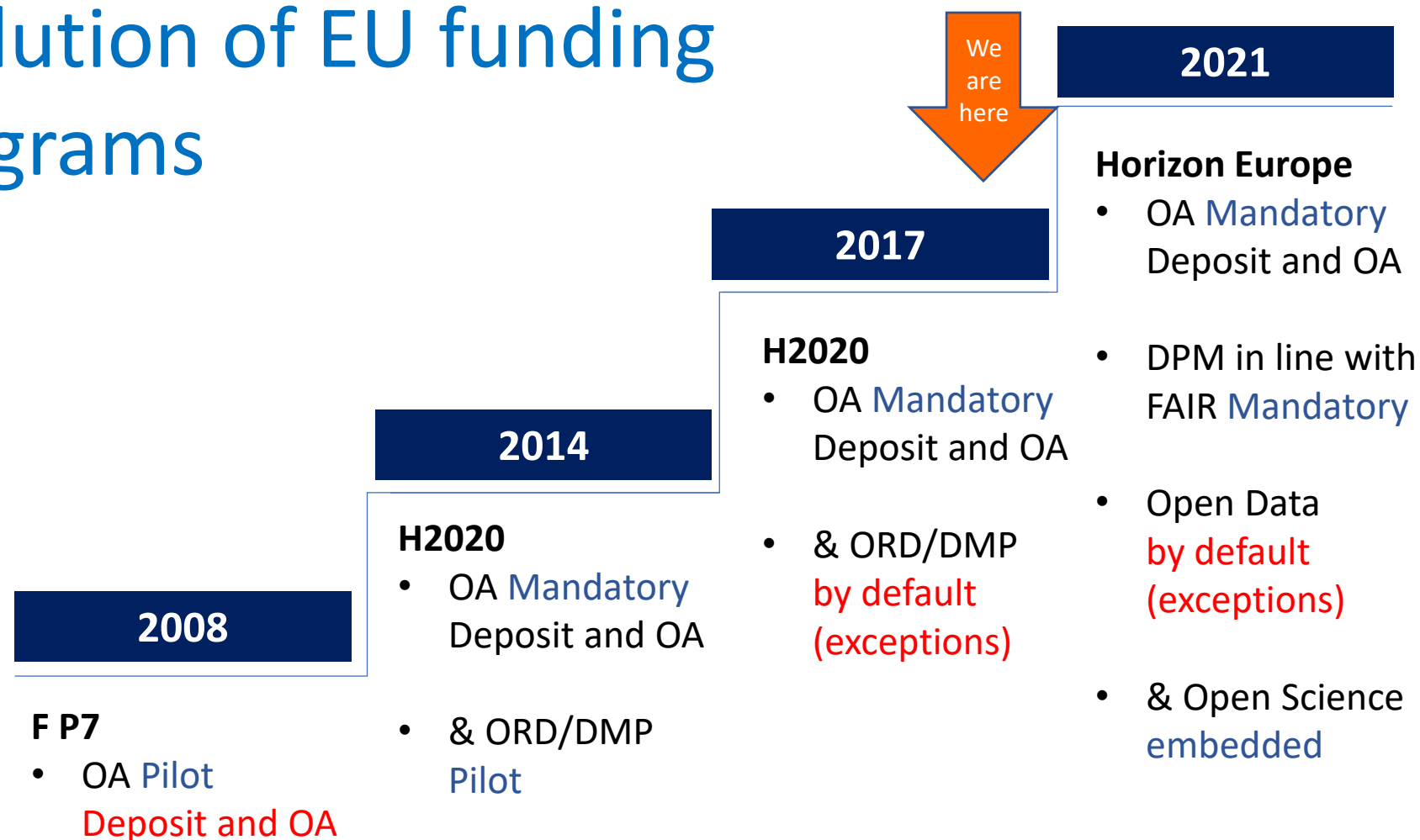
- [COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION \(EU\) 2018/790 of 25 April 2018 on access to and preservation of scientific information](#)
- [DIRECTIVE \(EU\) 2019/1024 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information](#)

UE Directive 2019/1024

- Art. 28:

“Open access is understood as the practice of providing online access to research outputs free of charge for the end user and without restrictions on use and re-use beyond the possibility to require acknowledgement of authorship. Open access policies aim in particular to provide researchers and the public at large with access to research data as early as possible in the dissemination process and to facilitate its use and re-use. Open access helps enhance quality, reduce the need for unnecessary duplication of research, speed up scientific progress, combat scientific fraud, and it can overall favour economic growth and innovation. Beside open access, commendable efforts are being made to ensure that data management planning becomes a standard scientific practice and to support the dissemination of research data that are findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable (the FAIR principle).”

Evolution of EU funding programs



European Open Science Cloud

[EOSC](#) is a virtual environment launched on 23.11.2018 in which data producers, service providers and innovators will meet.

European research will move from EOSC, and it will be collaborative, open and efficient.

EOSC will be based on the reuse of data, which will have to be FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable).

In 2018 two Reports were published:

«[Prompting an EOSC in practice](#)» which deals with the rules for participation in EOSC, the analysis of the beneficial costs - in which the cost of not having FAIR data (10 billion) must be considered - and the governance scheme.

«[Turning FAIR into reality](#)» which provides practical guidance on how to create a FAIR ecosystem for research, as open as possible.





OPEN
ACCESS

- [Dichiarazione di Messina](#) (2004)
- [Statuto, Titolo III, Art. 56, Comma 3](#)
- [Policy sull'Accesso Aperto \(Open Access\) alla letteratura scientifica](#) (Senato Accademico, 8 giugno 2015)
- [Regolamento per l'Accesso Aperto alla produzione scientifica di Ateneo](#) (Senato Accademico, 11 luglio 2017)
- [Policy sulla gestione dei dati di ricerca](#) (Senato Accademico 19 novembre 2018. In vigore dal 1 dicembre 2018)

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)".

What are research data?

Recorded **information** (regardless of the form or the media in which they may exist) **necessary to support or validate a research project's observations, findings or outputs**



Digital copies
of images



GIS and
spatial
data



Spreadsheets



Digital texts or digital
copies of text



Databases



Audio



Diagrams



Protein or genetic
sequences



Video

BUT ALSO...

- Computer-aided Design (CAD) outputs
- Waveforms
- Computer codes
- Statistics (SPSS, SAS)
- Matlab files
- Artistics products
- Web files
- ...

Raw data, primary data

Raw data have been collected or generated in the course of research, but have not been analysed or manipulated yet.

Primary data have been collected in the first person through direct observation, recording, measurement.

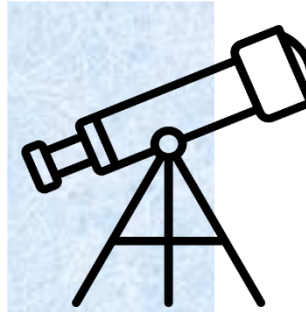


<https://www.pexels.com/it-it/foto/acqua-ambiente-concentrarsi-crescita-531428/>

General categories of data

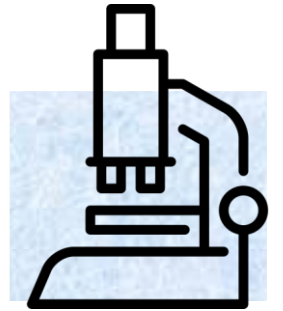
Derived or compiled:

Derived data involves using existing data points to create new data (e.g. compiled databases, text or data mining); reproducible but expensive



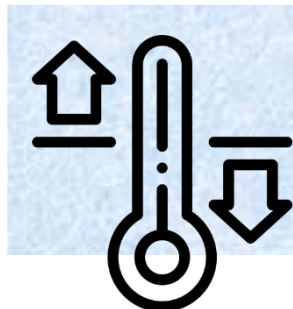
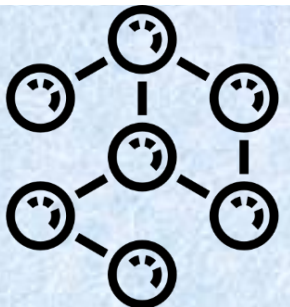
Observational: Observational data are captured through observation of a behavior or activity (e.g. sensor readings, survey instruments); usually irreplaceable and not replicable

Experimental: Experimental data are collected through active intervention by the researcher (e.g. gene sequences, magnetic fields); generally reproducible but expensive



Reference

(e.g. gene sequences databases, chemical structures, portals with spatial data)



Simulation : Simulation data are generated by imitating the operation of a real-world process or system over time using computer test models (e.g. climate models); not always replicable

Research data examples



COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University ...



Total Confirmed

6.953.808

Confirmed Cases by
Country/Region/Sovereignty

1.928.094 US

672.846 Brazil

467.073 Russia

287.621 United
Kingdom

257.392 India

241.550 Spain

234.998 Italy

191.758 Peru

191.102 France

Admin0

Last Updated at (M/D/YYYY)

6/7/2020, 8:33:22 PM

188

countries/regions



Cumulative Confirmed Cases

Lancet Inf Dis Article: [Here](#). Mobile Version: [Here](#).

Lead by [JHU CSSE](#). Technical Support: [Esri Living Atlas team](#) and [JHU APL](#). Financial Support: [JHU](#) and [NSF](#). Click [here](#) to donate to the CSSE dashboard team, and other JHU

Global Deaths

401.106

110.037 deaths
US

40.625 deaths
United Kingdom

35.930 deaths
Brazil

33.899 deaths
Italy

29.158 deaths
France

Global Deaths

US State Level

Deaths, Recovered

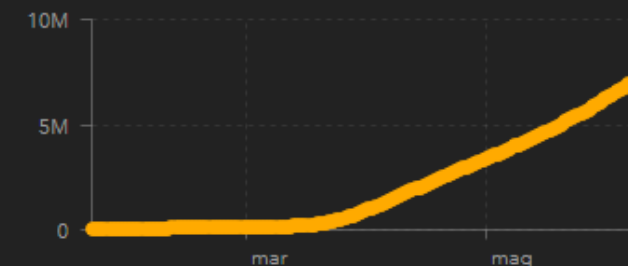
30.324 deaths, **67.261**
recovered
New York US

12.176 deaths, **27.641**
recovered
New Jersey US

7.289 deaths,
recovered
Massachusetts US

5.943 deaths, **52.560**

US Deaths, R...



Confirmed

Logarithmic

Daily Cases

Research data examples

800 ANNI



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

SBA

SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO
DI ATENEIO



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National Laws

10% open (avg.)

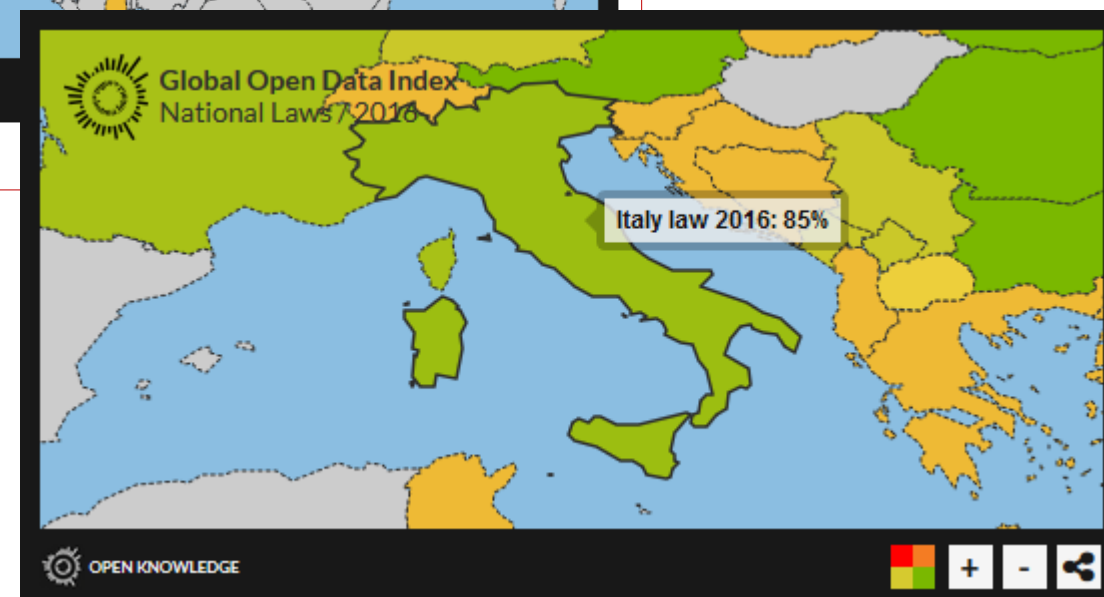
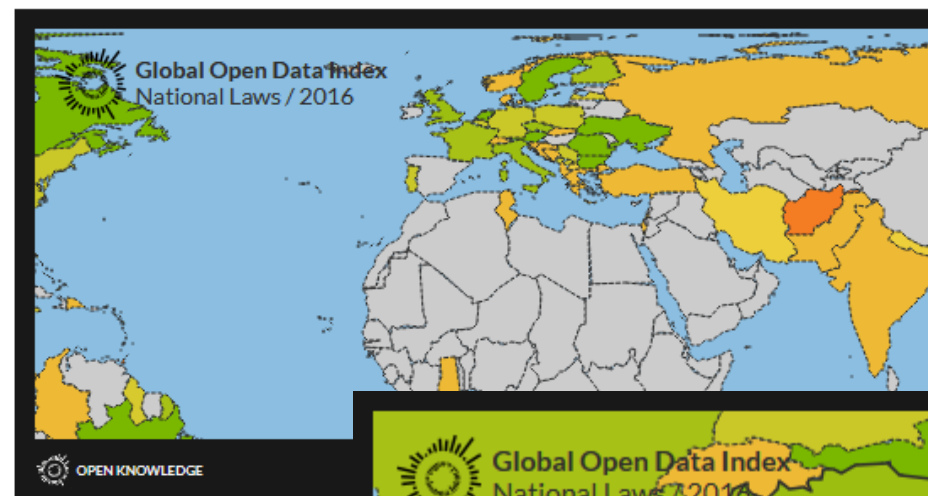
Ranked #4 against other datasets in the Index

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See other years: [2013](#) | [2014](#) | [2015](#)


Note: The methodology used in the Global Open Data Index has changed over time; significantly so between 2015 and 2016. For this reason, the results are not directly comparable over time.



Research data examples

Journal of
open psychology data

[Start Submission](#) [Become a Reviewer](#)



JOURNAL OF OPEN PSYCHOLOGY DATA *Citation Classics Special Collection* Call for Papers

We're challenging the authors of citation classics—articles of influence that are highly cited and widely known—to make their datasets openly available and submit data papers describing their potential for reuse to the *Journal of Open Psychology Data* (JOPD).

Open data has tremendous value. It adds transparency to the research process and can expedite scientific discovery. We believe authors of highly influential works should set an example by sharing their valuable data for reuse in research and education.

Call for Papers “Citation Classics Special Collection”

Please visit our website to learn more about the submission process. This call for papers is open until the first set of papers is 24 August 2018.


[Follow on Twitter](#) [Follow Via RSS](#)

About this Journal

The *Journal of Open Psychology Data* (JOPD) features peer reviewed data papers

LATEST ARTICLES


POPULAR ARTICLES



Data from Paper ‘Terror Management in a Multicultural Society: Effects of Mortality Salience on Attitudes to Multiculturalism Are Moderated by National Identification and Self-Esteem Among Native Dutch People’

Tjew-A-Sin & Koole — 17 Sep 2018

Share: [f](#) [t](#) [g+](#) [in](#)

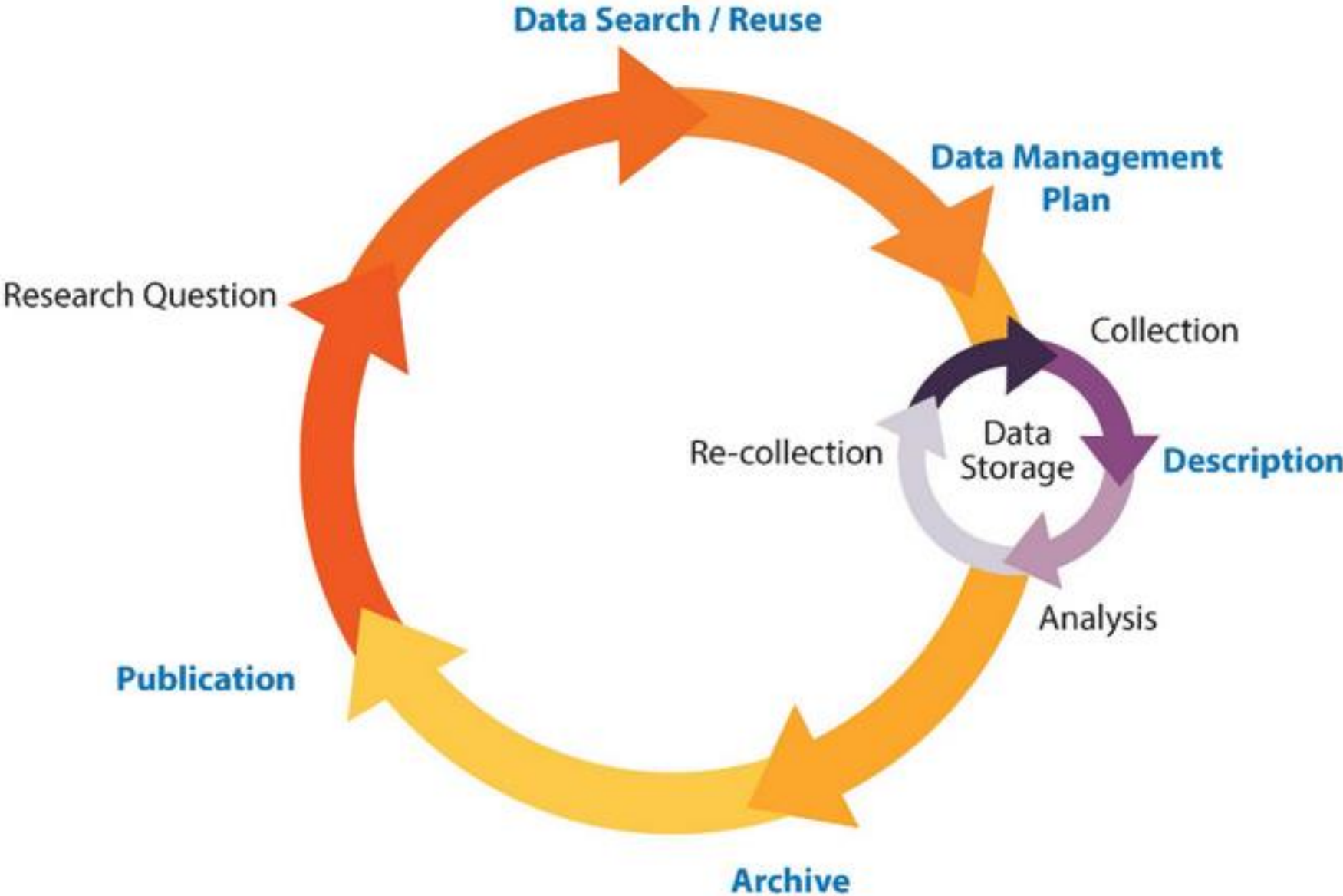


Emerging Adulthood Measured at Multiple Institutions 2: The Data

Grahe et al. — 17 Sep 2018

Share: [f](#) [t](#) [g+](#) [in](#)

Research data lifecycle

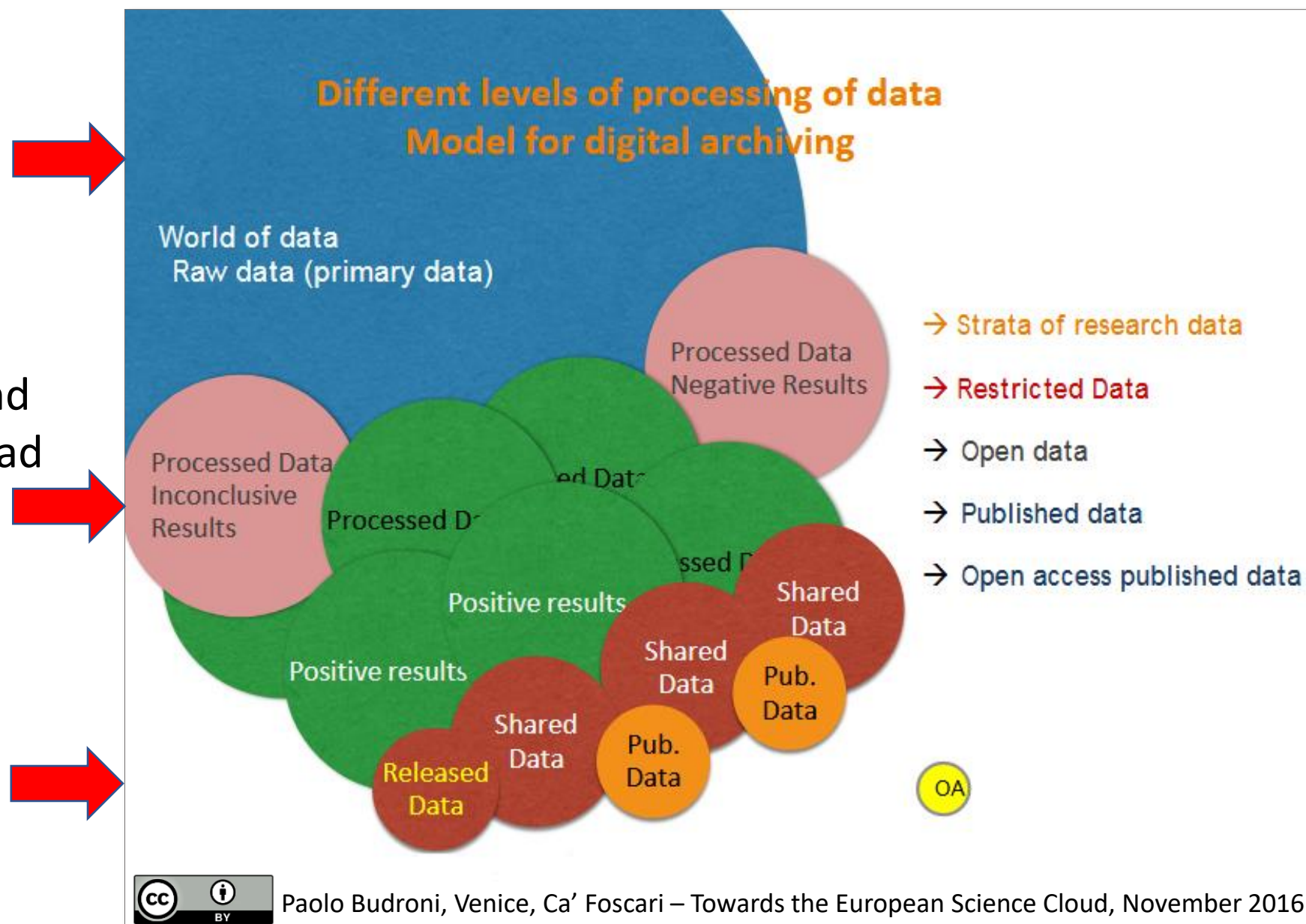


Research data lifecycle

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.



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

Locate appropriate data resources

Set up a search query and search the data resource

Select data candidates

Evaluate data quality

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.

File name strategy ...

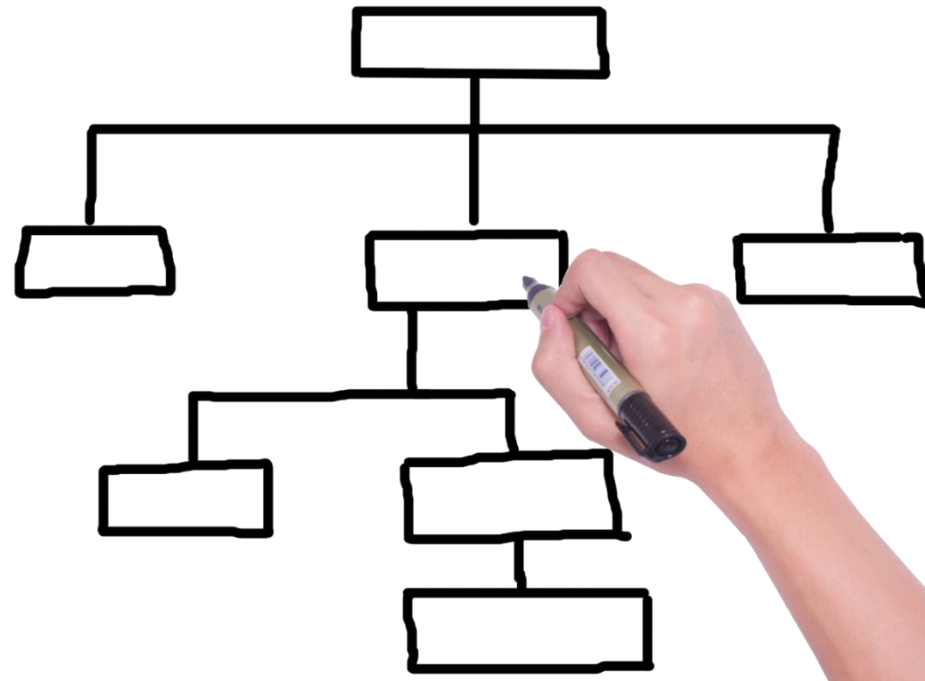


From Propaganda Live, venerdì 27/03/2020, La7

Third step: structure research data

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

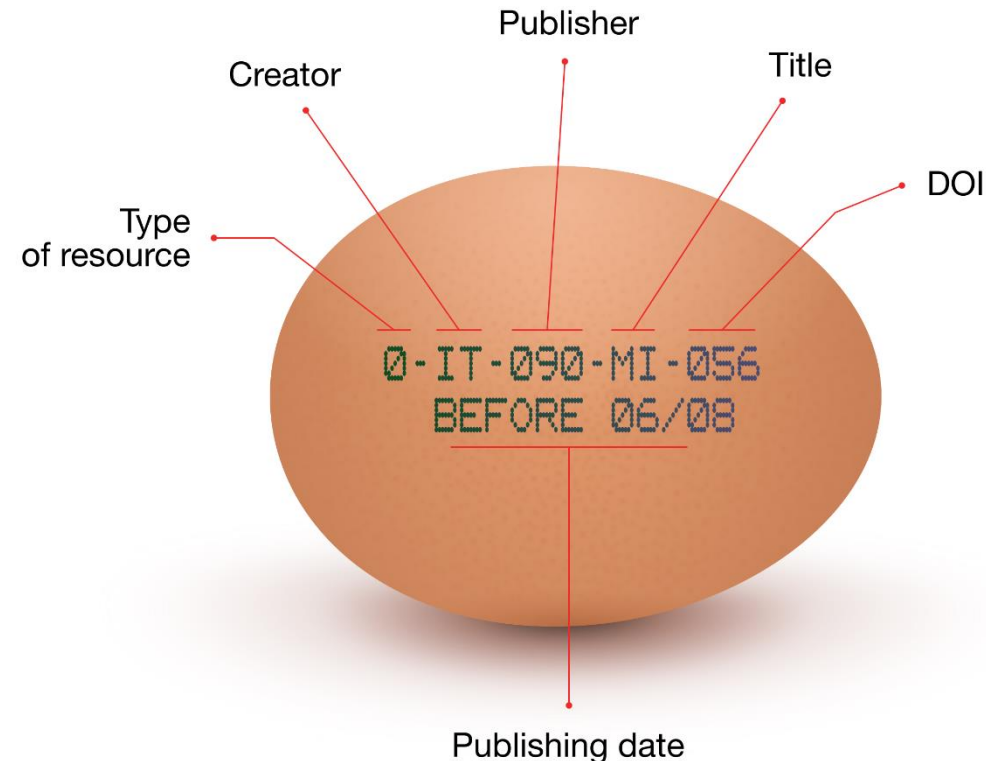
The decision on **how to organize your data files depends on the plan and organization of the study**. All material relevant to the data should be entered into the data folders, including detailed information on the data collection and data processing procedures.



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

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.

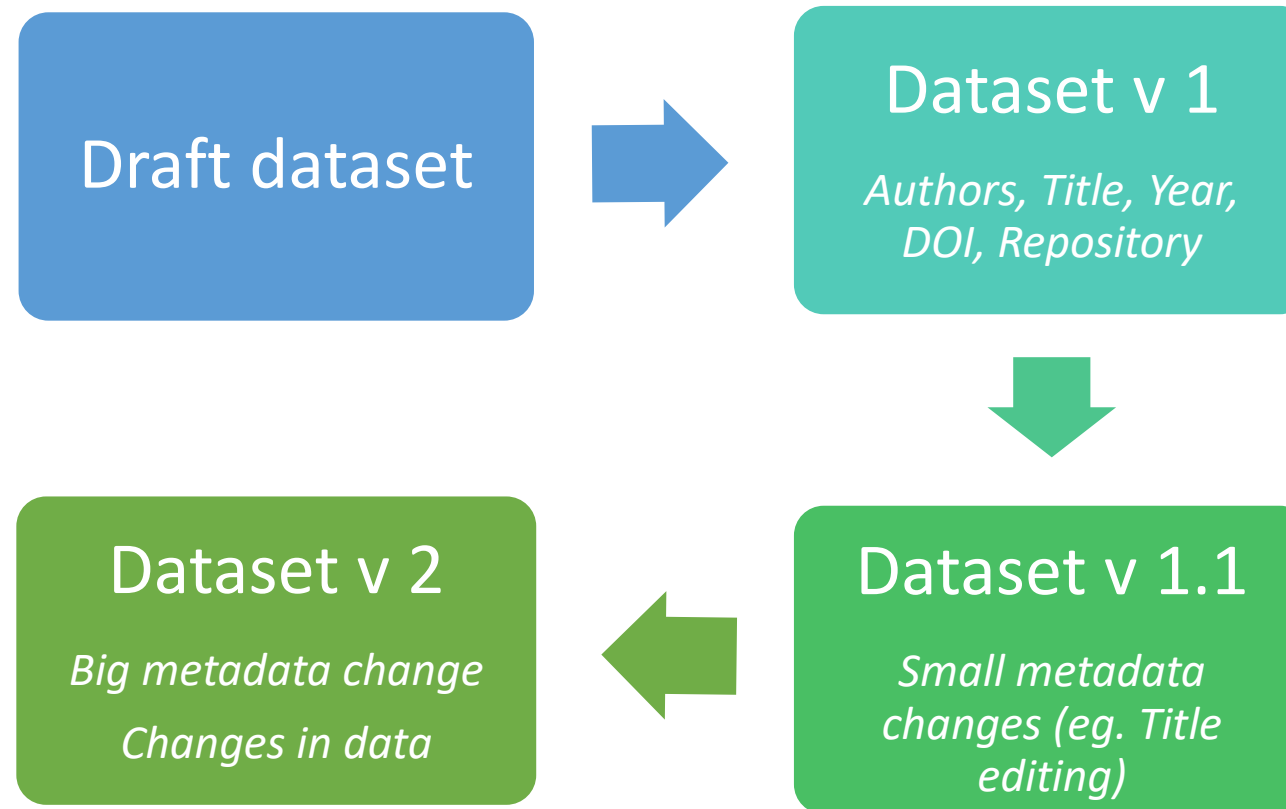
It is advisable to **store your data for use in future**, which means to convert them from a current data format to a long-term preservation format. Most software applications offer export or exchange formats that allow a text-formatted file to be created for importing into another program.



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.

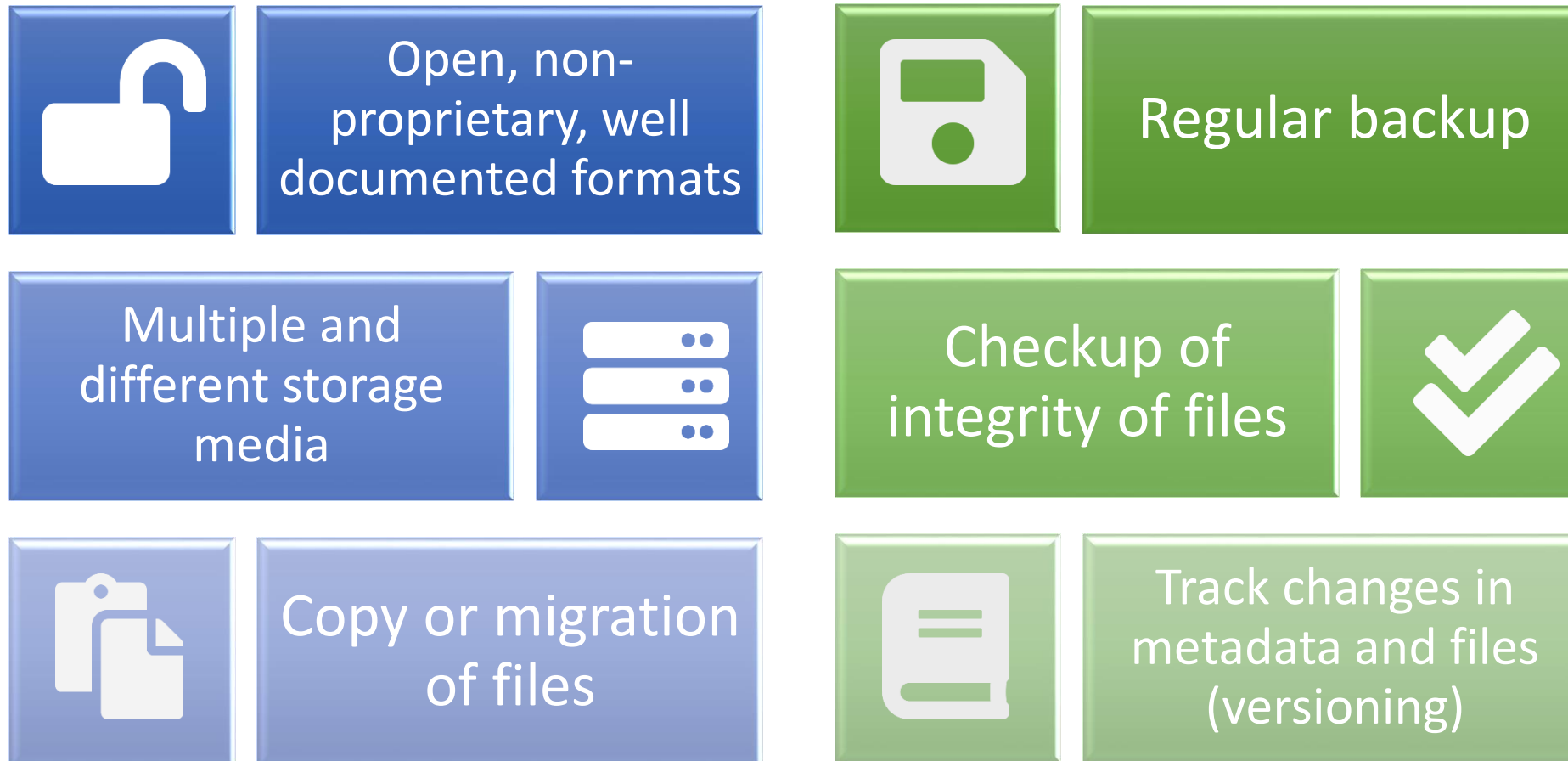


Useful guides on
[naming and
version control](#)

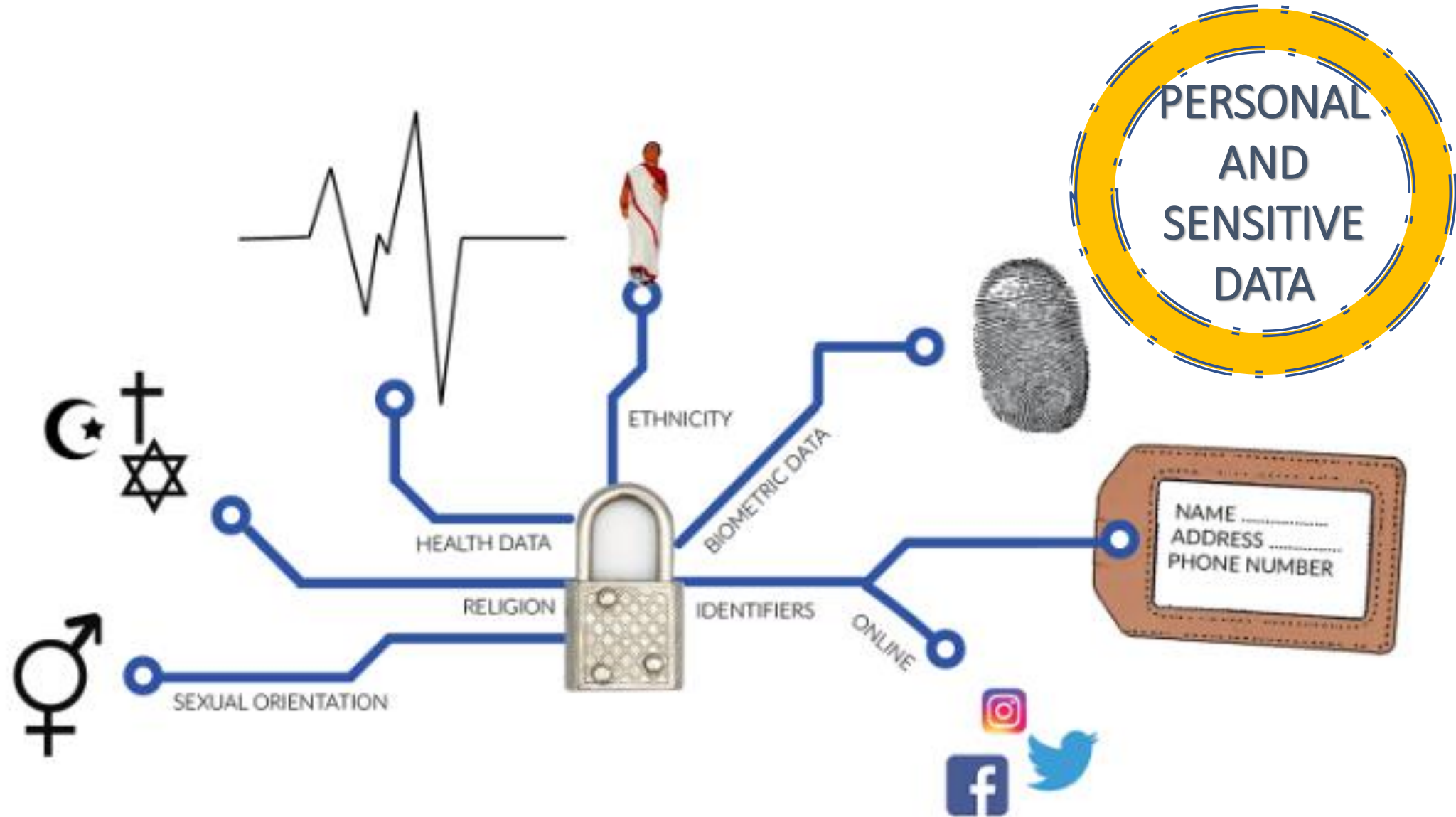
Storage and preservation

Data **storage** in safe archives adhering to relevant standards.

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

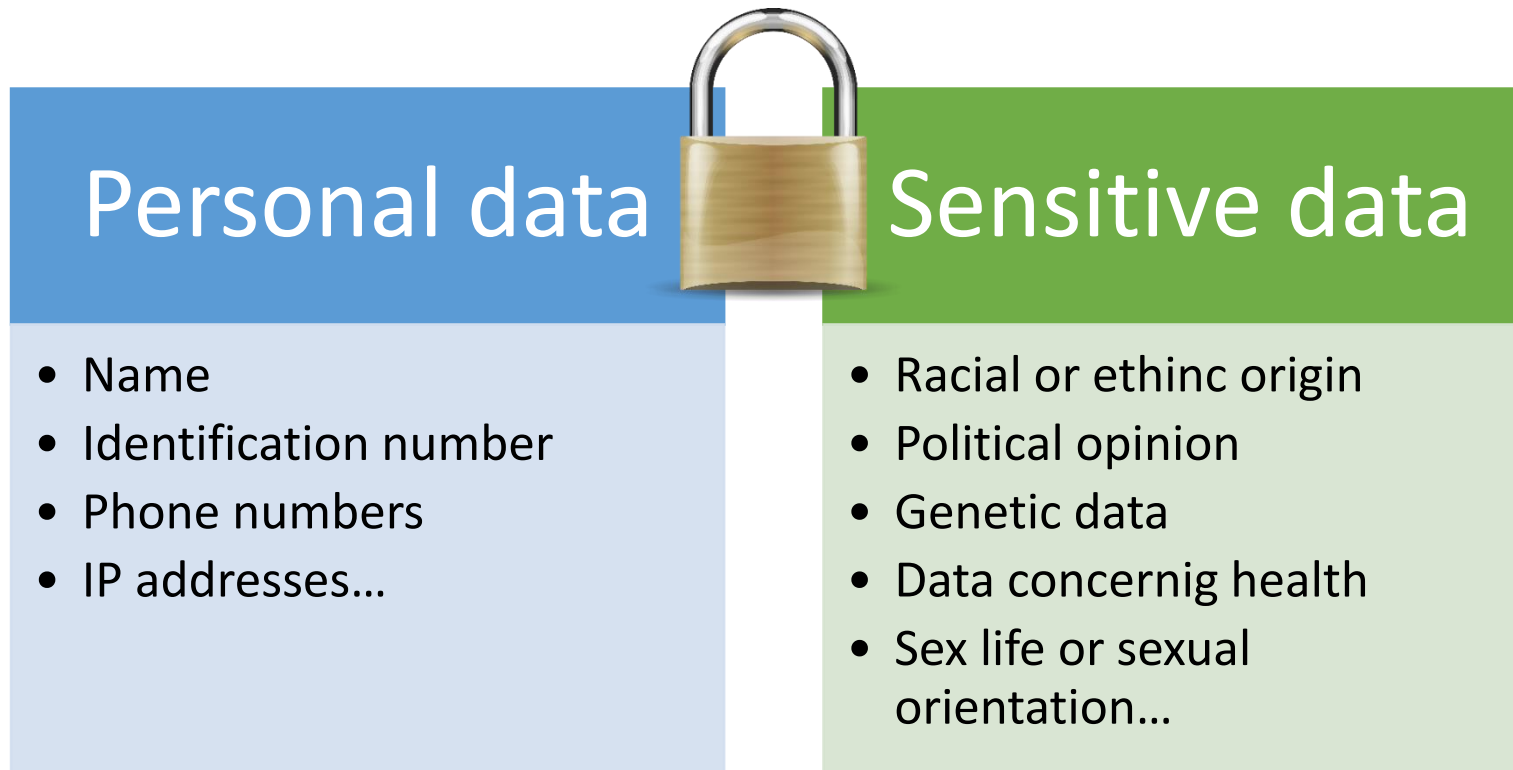


Privacy, sensitive and personal data



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.



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 conservation, subjects involved, rights of the interested party



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

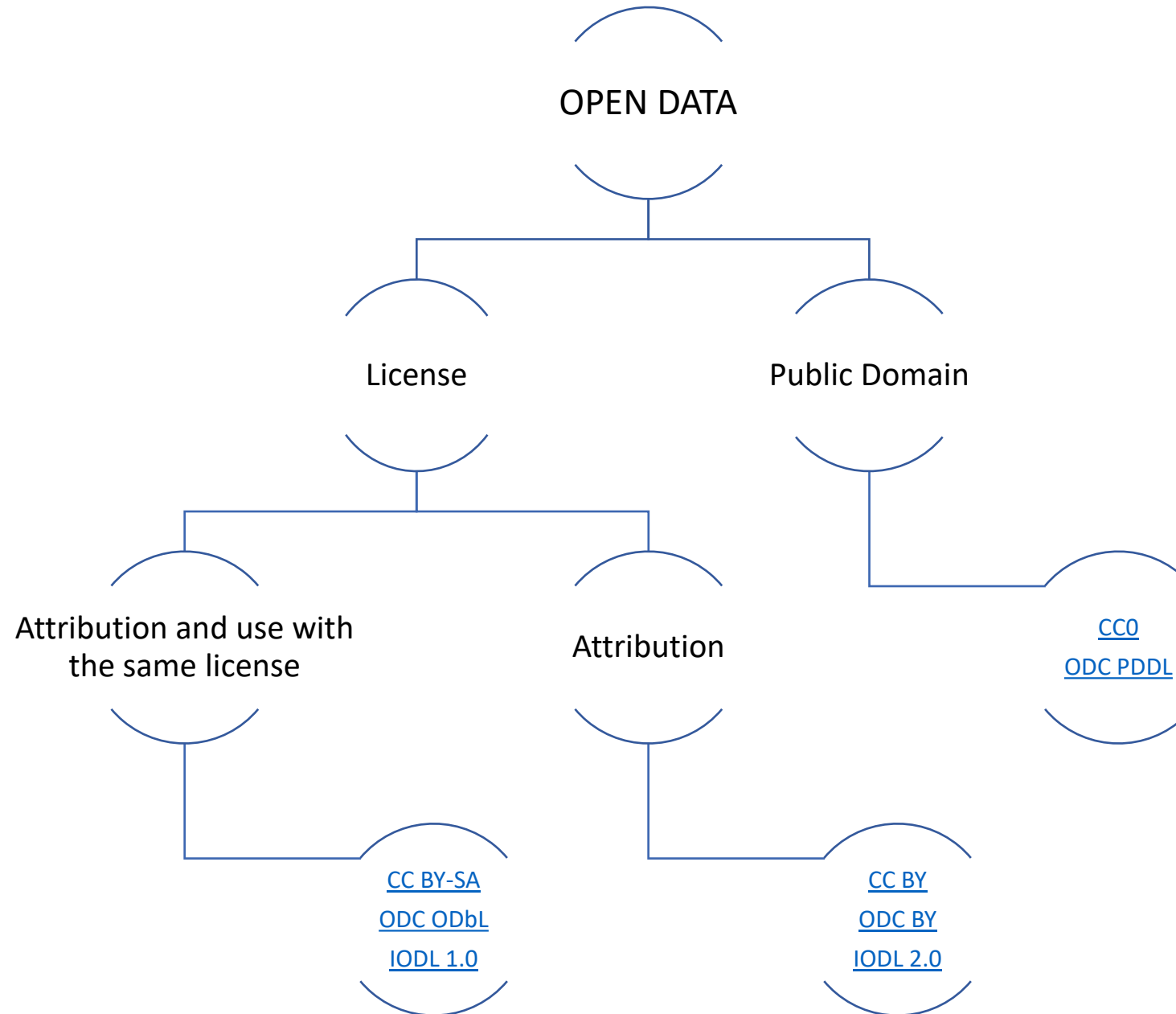
III. Minimise data size

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

Licenses for Open data



[Here the main concerns about open data and the most effective answers](#)

Planning data management

To be decided at
the beginning of
a project

Which data to preserve? In which formats?

Where preserving data?

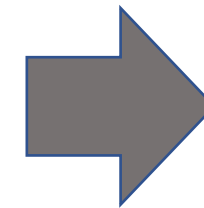
Are there **costs** for preservation? (If yes,
are they eligible inside research projects?)

Which data do **I want** to make accessible?

Which data do **I have** to make accessible?



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



Data
Management
Plan

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/Grigliapianodigestionedatirica.pdf

OpenAIRE

- <https://www.openaire.eu/what-is-a-data-management-plan-and-how-do-i-create-one?highlight=WyJob3ciLCJ0byIsImNyZWFOZSIsImRtcCIsmRtcCdZliwiaG93IHVliwiaG93IHRvIGNyZWFOZSIsInRvIGNyZWFOZSJd>



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/ufficierviziapplicazioni/course/view.php?id=112> (with SSO)



Data citation refers to the **practice of providing a reference to data** in the same way as researchers routinely provide a bibliographic reference to outputs such as journal articles, reports and conference papers.

<https://www.andis.org.au/working-with-data/citation-and-identifiers/data-citation>

Expert tips:

1. Deposit your data in a data repository
2. Register for an ORCID iD
3. Check how FAIR your data are
4. Include persistent identifiers



<https://www.cessda.eu/Training/Training-Resources/Library/Data-Management-Expert-Guide/6.-Archive-Publish/Publishing-with-CESSDA-archives/Citing-your-data>

FAIR principles

FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES



FINDABLE



ACCESSIBLE



INTEROPERABLE



REUSABLE

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

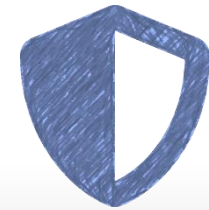


To increase the efficiency of research

To ensure compliance with the requirements set by funders



To facilitate data security and minimize the risk of data loss



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



To ensure greater dissemination and greater impact

For each minute of
planning at the
beginning of a project,
you'll save 10 minutes of
headache later



Research Data Unipd

Research Data Unipd

is a platform for long-term management and archiving of research data and for the access and re-use of data necessary to validate the results of scientific publication

It is already equipped with:

- *Authentication via the University's SSO;
- *DOI attribution;
- *Connection between dataset and articles from the publisher's website or deposited in Padua Research Archive;
- *ERC subjects.

It allows the self-archiving of datasets of any format with **FAIR mode** (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), as recommended by the European Commission.

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

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/oa12>

[Home](#)[About](#)[Research Data Policy](#)[Login](#)

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: [en-GB](#)

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 elettronica (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.		

Available Files

Data

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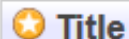
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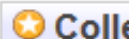
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Title



Studio mineralogico-petrografico dei reperti in pietra ollare della rocca di Monselice



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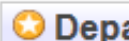
Il presente lavoro, rimasto inedito fino ad oggi, rende conto dell'attività di ricerca svolta e dei principali risultati conseguiti dall'autore sui reperti in pietra ollare della rocca di Monselice. Il documento, completato nell'agosto 1999, fornisce il quadro mineralogico-petrografico dei reperti oggetto di studio e, per ciascun litotipo, alcune indicazioni sul settore delle Alpi di provenienza della pietra ollare. Il contenuto di questo lavoro riflette lo stato delle conoscenze e delle tecniche adottate al momento della redazione del testo e va ad integrare il contributo di Chiara Malaguti che viene



Keywords



pietra ollare, analisi mineralogica-petrografica, Alpi Medioevo.
soapstone, mineralogic-petrographic analysis, Middle Ages,



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Departments: Dipartimento di Agronomia Animali Alimenti Risorse Naturali e Ambiente (DAFNAE)

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Departments: Dipartimento di Biologia (DiBio)

Departments: Dipartimento di Biomedicina comparata e alimentazione (BCA)

Metadata (Details)

★ Creators/Authors

	Family Name	Given name / Initials	Email	ORCID	
1.	Zane	Antonella	antonella.zane@unipd.	0000-0001-7218-6068	▼
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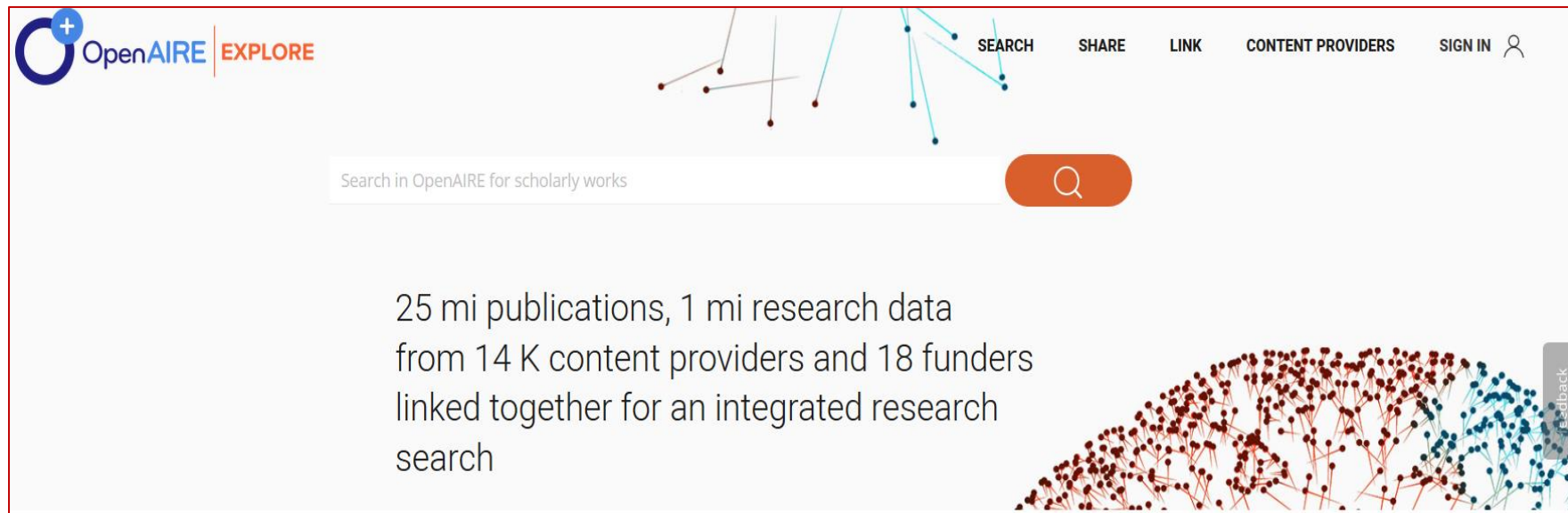
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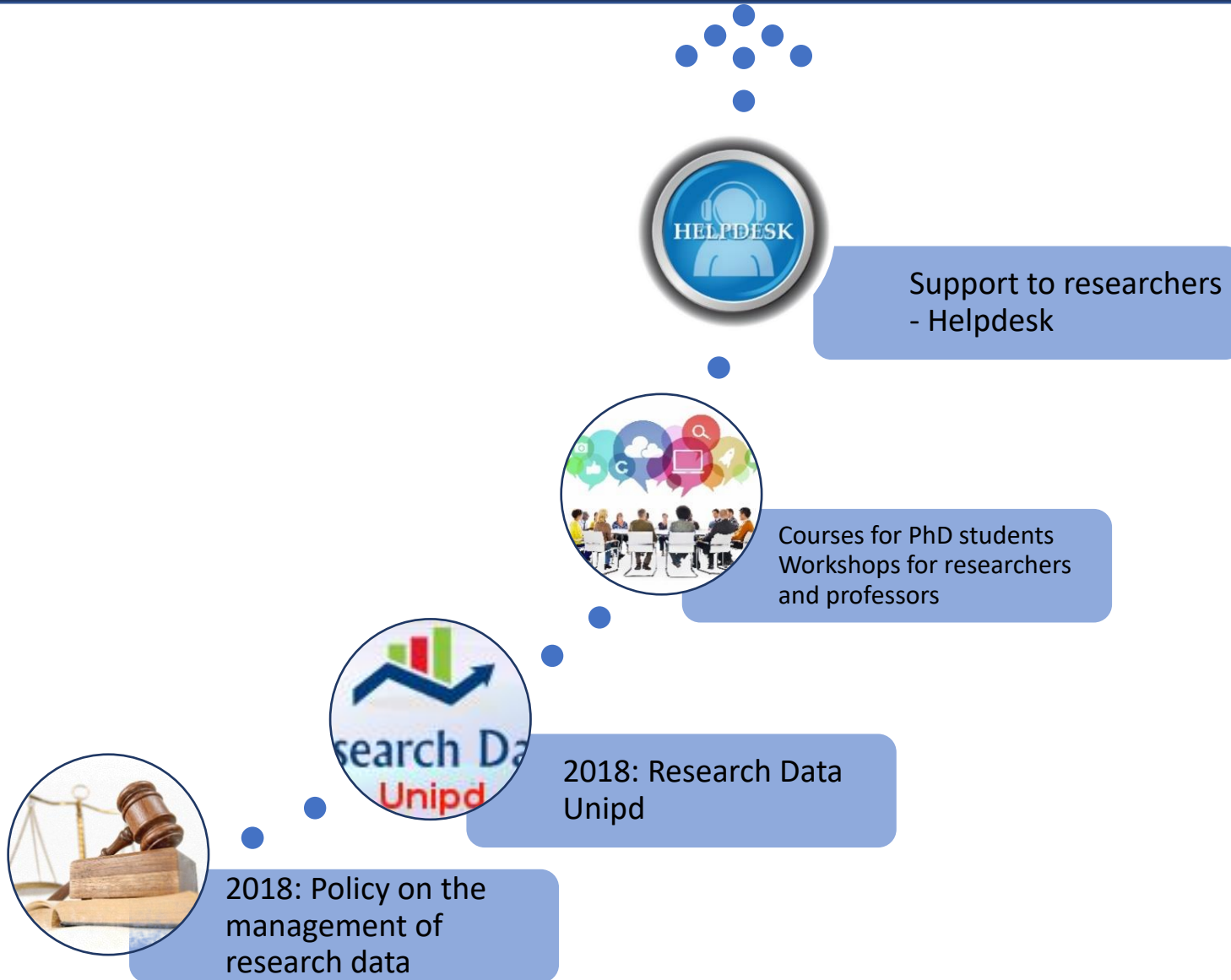
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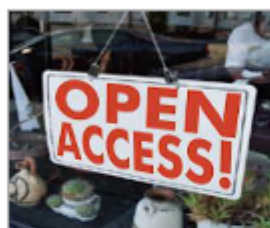


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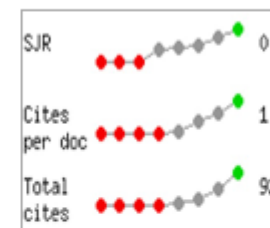
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