Antónia Correia & Pedro Principe
University of Minho. FOSTER and OpenAIRE projects

Open Science in practice

Open Access Publishing
Managing and Sharing Research Data
Open Science requirements in Horizon 2020

Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência, 23 April 2019
BioData.pt, FOSTER, OpenAIRE

OpenAIRE

European Commission

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AGENDA

Open Access Publishing

Open Access as part of Open Science

What is Open Access and how to provide Open Access

Open Access in Horizon 2020: how to comply with H2020 Open Science requirements

Managing and Sharing Research Data

Open, closed and shared data

Data Management Plans

Open Data in Horizon 2020: how to comply with H2020 Open Science requirements

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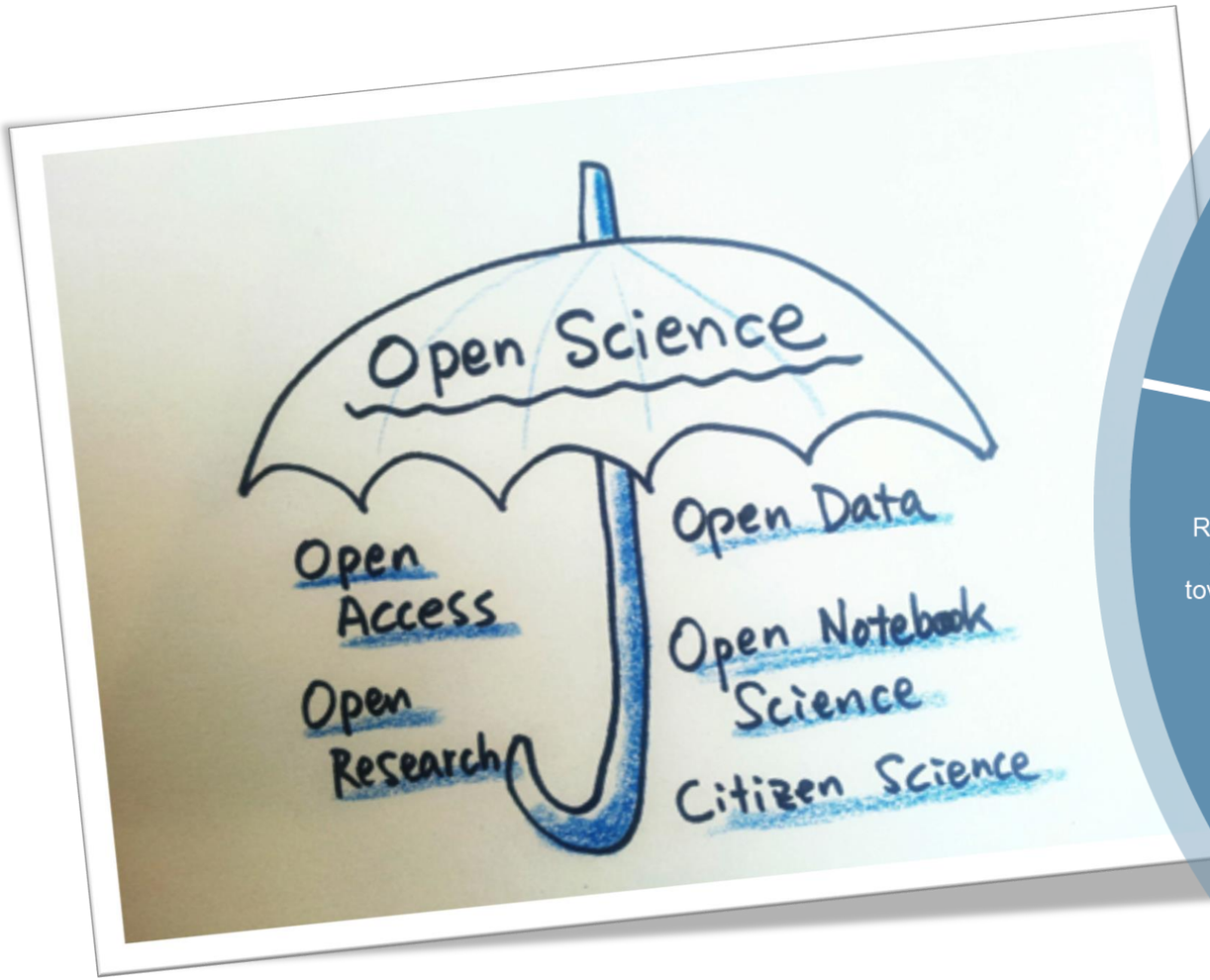
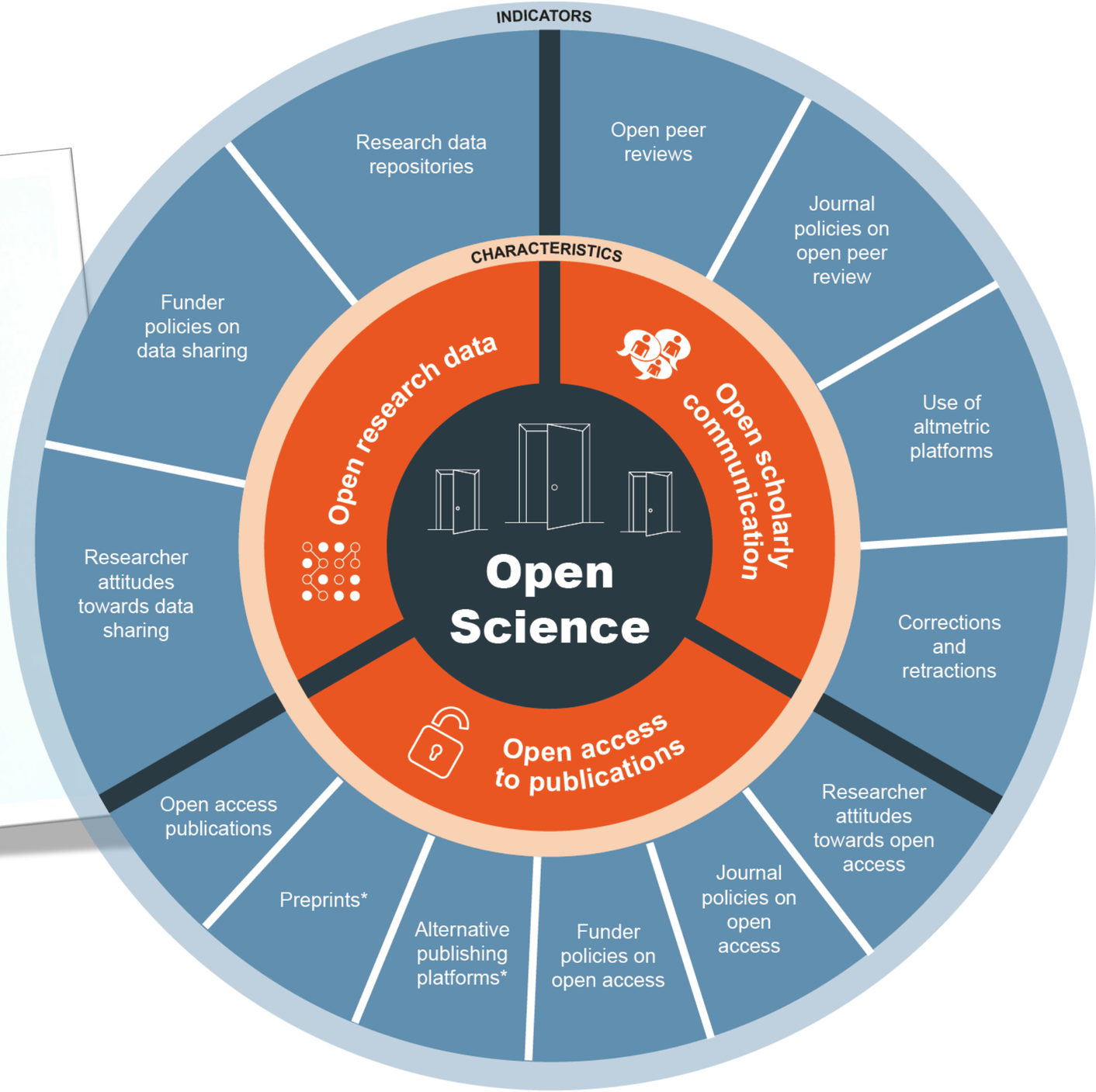
Open Science





OpenAIRE

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Open Science

Results

Publications

Research data

Software

...

Processes

Tools

Infrastructures

...

Methods

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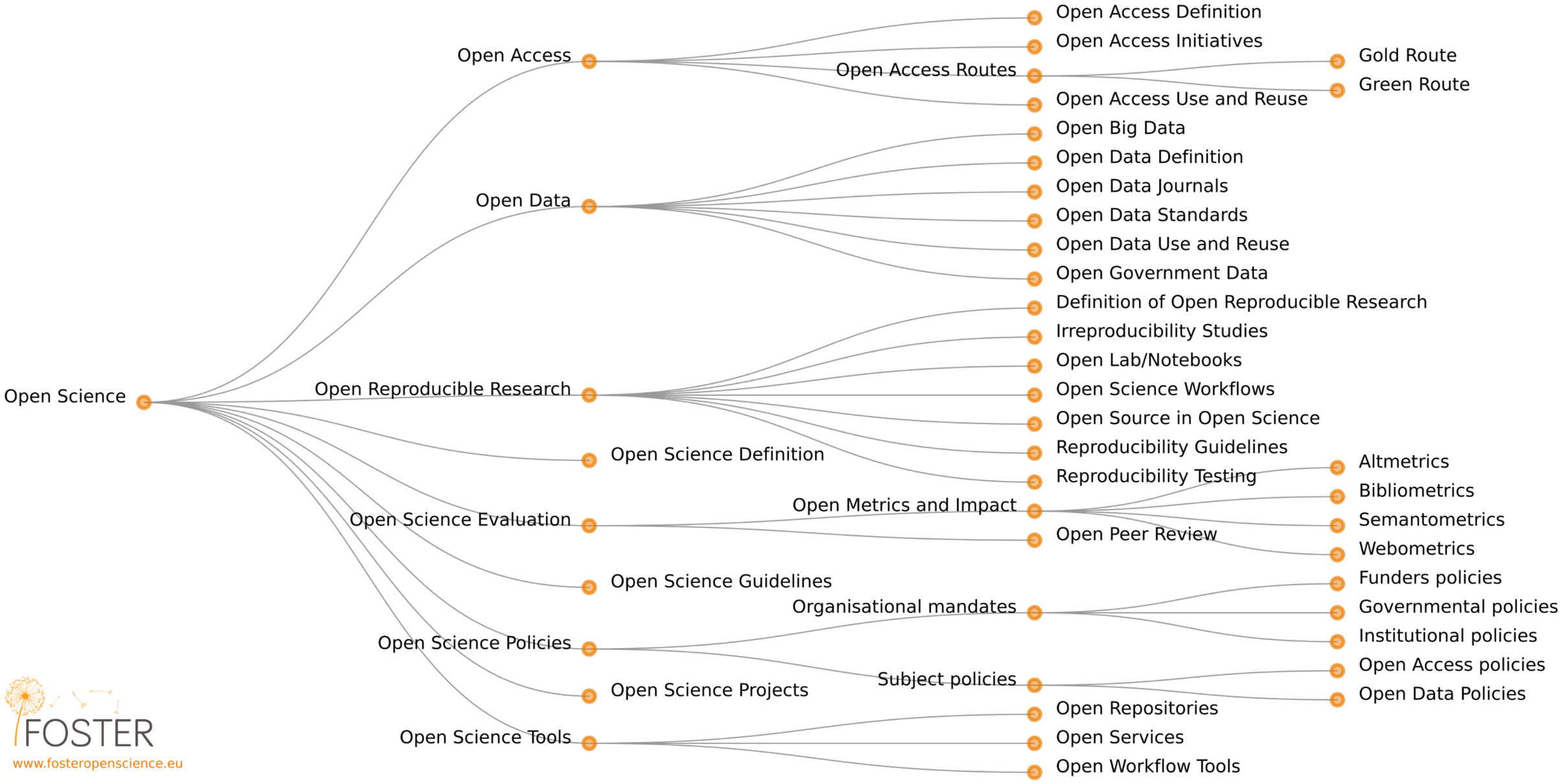
Open Science Taxonomy



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1. Open Access Publishing

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Learning Outcomes

- Open Access as a part of Open Science
- What is Open Access and how to provide Open Access
- Open Access in Horizon 2020: how to comply with H2020 Open Science requirements

1 Open Access and Open Science

What is Open Science

FOSTER defines Open Science (OS) as the practice of science in such a way that others can **collaborate** and **contribute**, where **research data, lab notes and other research processes** are **freely available**, under terms that enable **reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research and its underlying data and methods.**

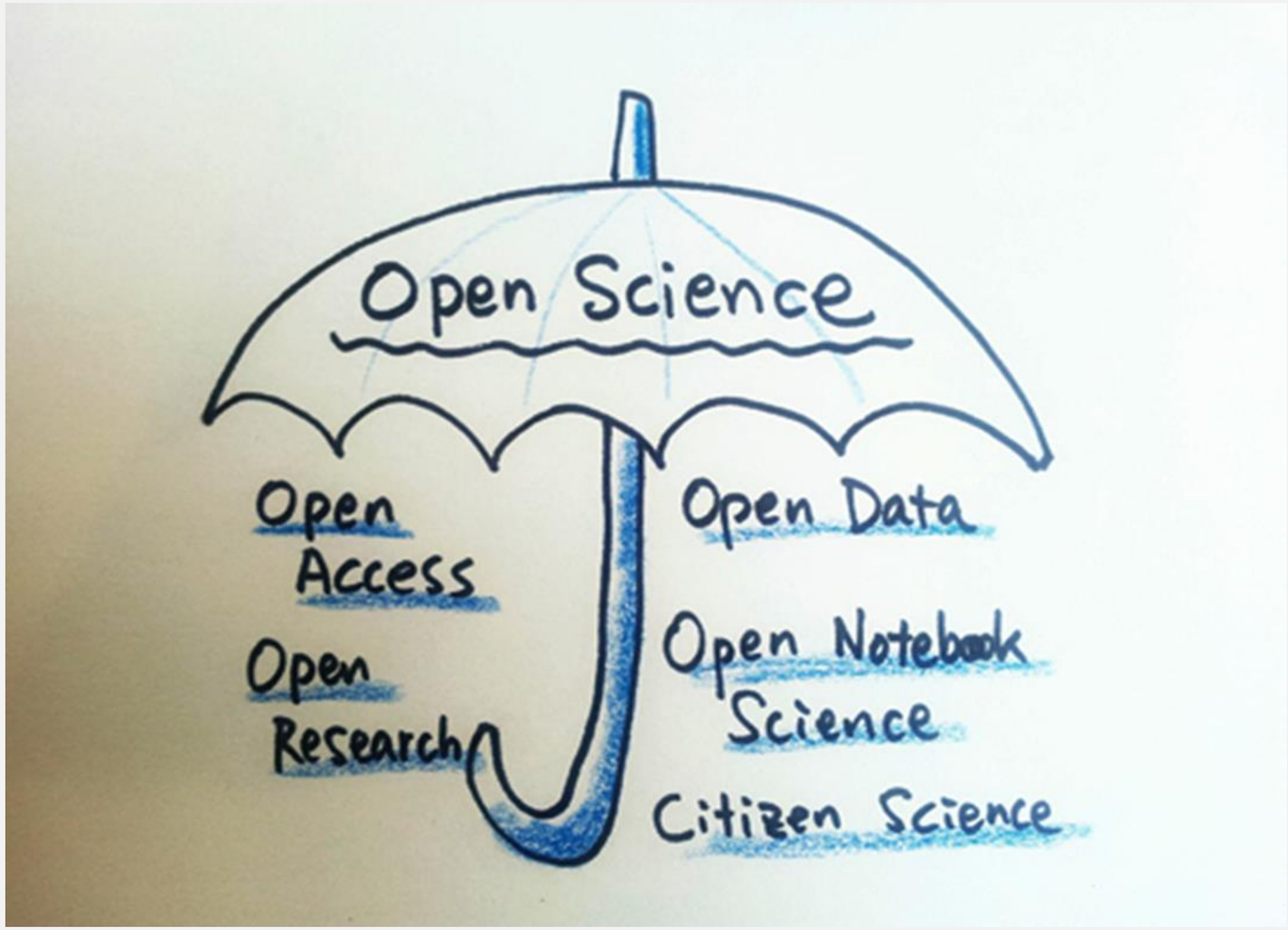
https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/what-is-open-science/

What is Open Science?

This introductory course will help you to understand what open science is and why it is something you should care about. You'll get to grips with the expectations of research funders and will le...

Open Science – Why?

To make science more **efficient**, **transparent**, **trustable** and **reproducible**



Scientific progress - Emergency science

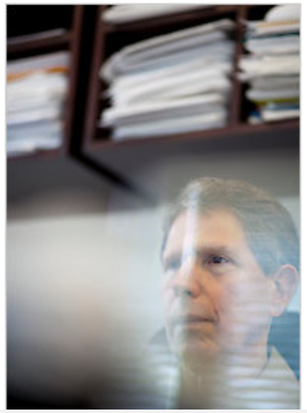
Scientific progress

Sharing of Data Leads to Progress on Alzheimer's

By GINA KOLATA
Published: August 12, 2010

In 2003, a group of scientists and executives from the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, the drug and medical-imaging industries, universities and nonprofit groups joined in a project that experts say had no precedent: a collaborative effort to find the biological markers that show the progression of Alzheimer's disease in the human brain.

Enlarge This Image



Now, the effort is bearing fruit with a wealth of recent scientific papers on the early diagnosis of Alzheimer's using methods like PET scans and tests of spinal fluid. More than 100 studies are under way to test drugs that might slow or stop the disease.

And the collaboration is already serving as a model for similar efforts against Parkinson's disease. A $40 million project to look for biomarkers for Parkinson's, sponsored by the Michael J. Fox Foundation, plans to enroll 600 study subjects in the United States and Europe.

www.nytimes.com/2010/08/13/health/research/13alzheimer.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0

"It was unbelievable. Its not science the way most of us have practiced in our careers. But we all realised that we would never get biomarkers unless all of us parked our egos and intellectual property noses outside the door and agreed that all of our data would be public immediately."

Dr John Trojanowski, University of Pennsylvania

Validate/Correct Results

“It was a mistake in a spreadsheet that could have been easily overlooked: a few rows left out of an equation to average the values in a column.

The spreadsheet was used to draw the conclusion of an influential 2010 economics paper: that public debt of more than 90% of GDP slows down growth. This conclusion was later cited by the International Monetary Fund and the UK Treasury to justify programmes of austerity that have arguably led to riots, poverty and lost jobs.”

The error that could subvert George Osborne's austerity programme

The theories on which the chancellor based his cuts policies have been shown to be based on an embarrassing mistake

Charles Arthur and **Phillip Inman**
The Guardian, Thursday 18 April 2013 21.10 BST

George Osborne says that Ken Rogoff, the man whose economic error has been uncovered, has strongly influenced his thinking. Photograph: Stefan Wermuth/PA

www.guardian.co.uk/politics/2013/apr/18/uncovered-error-george-osborne-austerity

Combat fraud

nature International weekly journal of science

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Published online 1 November 2011 | *Nature* **479**, 15 (2011) | doi:10.1038/479015a
Updated online: 1 November 2011
Updated online: 8 December 2011

News

Report finds massive fraud at Dutch universities

Investigation claims dozens of social-psychology papers contain faked data.

Ewen Callaway

When colleagues called the work of Dutch psychologist Diederik Stapel too good to be true, they meant it as a compliment. But a preliminary investigative report (go.nature.com/tqmp5c) released on 31 October gives literal meaning to the phrase, detailing years of data manipulation and blatant fabrication by the prominent Tilburg University researcher.

Dutch psychologist Diederik Stapel.
Persbureau van Eijndhoven

"We have some 30 papers in peer-reviewed journals where we are actually sure that they are fake, and there are more to come," says Pim Levelt, chair of the committee that investigated Stapel's work at the university.

Stapel's eye-catching studies on aspects of social behaviour such as power and stereotyping garnered wide press coverage. For example, in a recent *Science* paper (which the investigation has not identified as fraudulent), Stapel reported that untidy environments encouraged discrimination (*Science* **332**, 251–253; 2011)

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a w

Raw files help fix 2003 figure by heart researcher accused of fraud

without comments

A researcher accused of misconduct by an anonymous Japanese blogger has corrected a 2003 paper in *Circulation Research*, after providing a university investigation with the original source files.

Allegations of fraud have dogged Shokei Kim-Mitsuyama for years, and even caused him to step down from his position as editor in chief at another journal. However, Kim-Mitsuyama and his colleagues call the latest correction a "mistake," which didn't affect any of the paper's conclusions.

We've unearthed a total of five publications co-authored by Kim-Mitsuyama that have earned corrections, the latest of which cites an investigation by the university:

Read the rest of this entry »

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Written by Shannon Palus
April 21st, 2016 at 2:00 pm

Posted in am j physio heart circ phys, American Heart Association, cardiology retractions, cardiovascular research, circulation research, corrections, erroneous data, hypertension research, japan retractions, misconduct investigations, nature publishing group, plos, plos one, scientific reports, society journal retractions

Authors retract, replace highly cited JAMA Psych paper for "pervasive errors"

with 4 comments

JAMA Psychiatry

Authors have retracted a highly cited *JAMA Psychiatry* study about depression after failing to account for some patient recoveries, among other mistakes.

It's a somewhat unusual notice — it explains that the paper has been retracted and replaced with a new, corrected version.

The study, which included 452 adults with major depressive disorder, concluded that cognitive therapy plus medication works better to treat depression than pills alone. But after it was published, a reader pointed out that some of the numbers in a table were incorrect. The authors reviewed the data and redid their analysis, and discovered "a number of pervasive errors."

What is Open Access

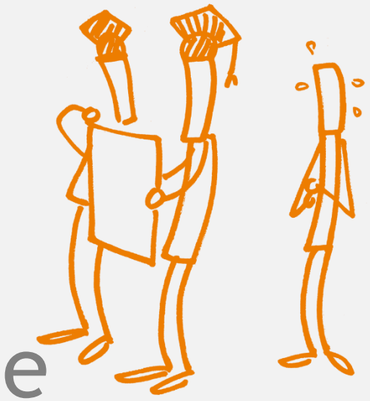
"By 'open access' to [research] literature we mean its **free availability** on the public internet, permitting any users **to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of articles**, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself." [Budapest Open Access Initiative]

Why publish in a journal?

- Present new and original results or methods
- Exchange ideas, communicate with peers -> advance scientific knowledge and enhance scientific progress
- Credibility of results
- Grant writing, research funding
- Recognition and career advancement
- Personal prestige and satisfaction

Open Access helps to reach those goals

Review types



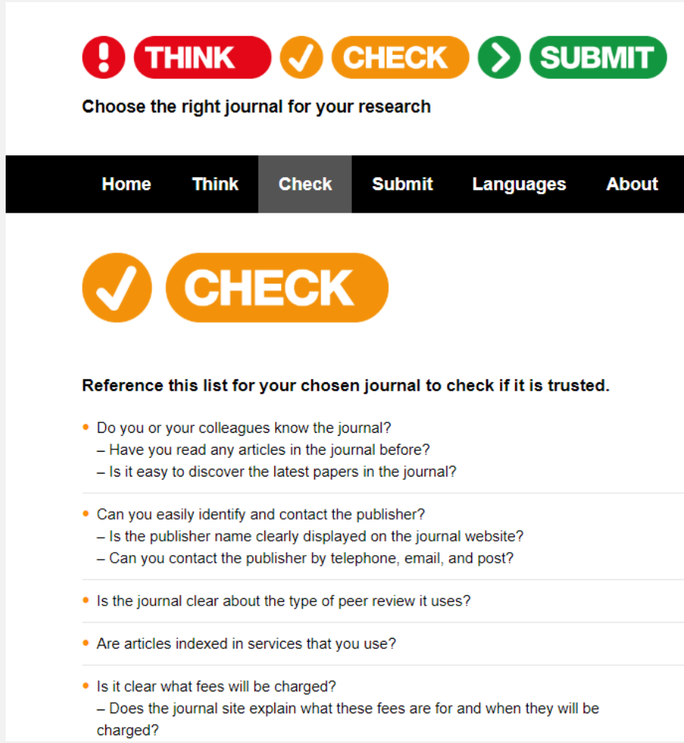
- **Single-blind review** – the reviewer knows who the author is; allows unscupulous actions;
- **Double-blind review** - the reviewer doesn’t know who the author is and the author doesn’t know the reviewer; people know each other;
- **Open peer review** - the reviewer knows who the author is and the author knows the reviewer; reviewers can get credit for their work BUT may create animosity between peers.

Publication types

- **Subscription-based journals**: institutions pay to give access to articles
- **Hybrid journals**: subscription-based, with option for golden OA per article
- **Golden OA**: journals provide OA to their articles, either by charging the author-institution for refereeing/publishing outgoing articles, or by making their online edition free for all
- **Green OA**: self-archiving, authors provide OA to their own published articles, by depositing them into an OA repository.

How to choose an Open Access journal

- Use the Directory of Open Access Journals
- Analyze policies
  - Versions
  - Embargoes
- Analyze article processing charges (APCs)
  - Open Access Journals (may or not charge)
  - Hybrid journals (usually more expensive than full OA)
- Use Think.Check.Submit to see if the publisher is reputable



eLIFE: Open Access Journal in Life Sciences

https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/open-access-publishing

Case study: example of an OA journal in the Life Sciences

eLife is a not for profit organisation led by scientists. eLife publishes a fully OA journal with content from all areas of life and biomedical sciences. They aim to promote the most responsible practices in science. All content is made freely available to download and reuse as quickly as possible.

Click the arrows to navigate through the content

eLIFE

What?

eLife was founded in 2011 by the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, the Max Planck Society and the Wellcome Trust. These organisations continue to provide financial and strategic support, and were joined by the Knut and Alice Wallenberg Foundation for 2018. The mission of eLife is to "accelerate discovery by operating a platform for research communication that encourages and recognises the most responsible behaviours in science". All the published content uses the Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) licenses allowing readers to download and reuse text and data for free – provided the authors are given appropriate credit. The authors are charged a standard fee to publish, this is different from traditional models where authors pay to publish and then to read content.

Repositories

Choose a repository

- Institutional
- Discipline-specific
- General, eg. Zenodo.org

Add metadata (description) + license + allowed version (preprint or post-print)

Social networking site vs. open access repository

	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, hopes to sell data	Commercial. Sells ads, job posting services
Sends you lots of emails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills requirements of UC's OA policies	Yes	No	No

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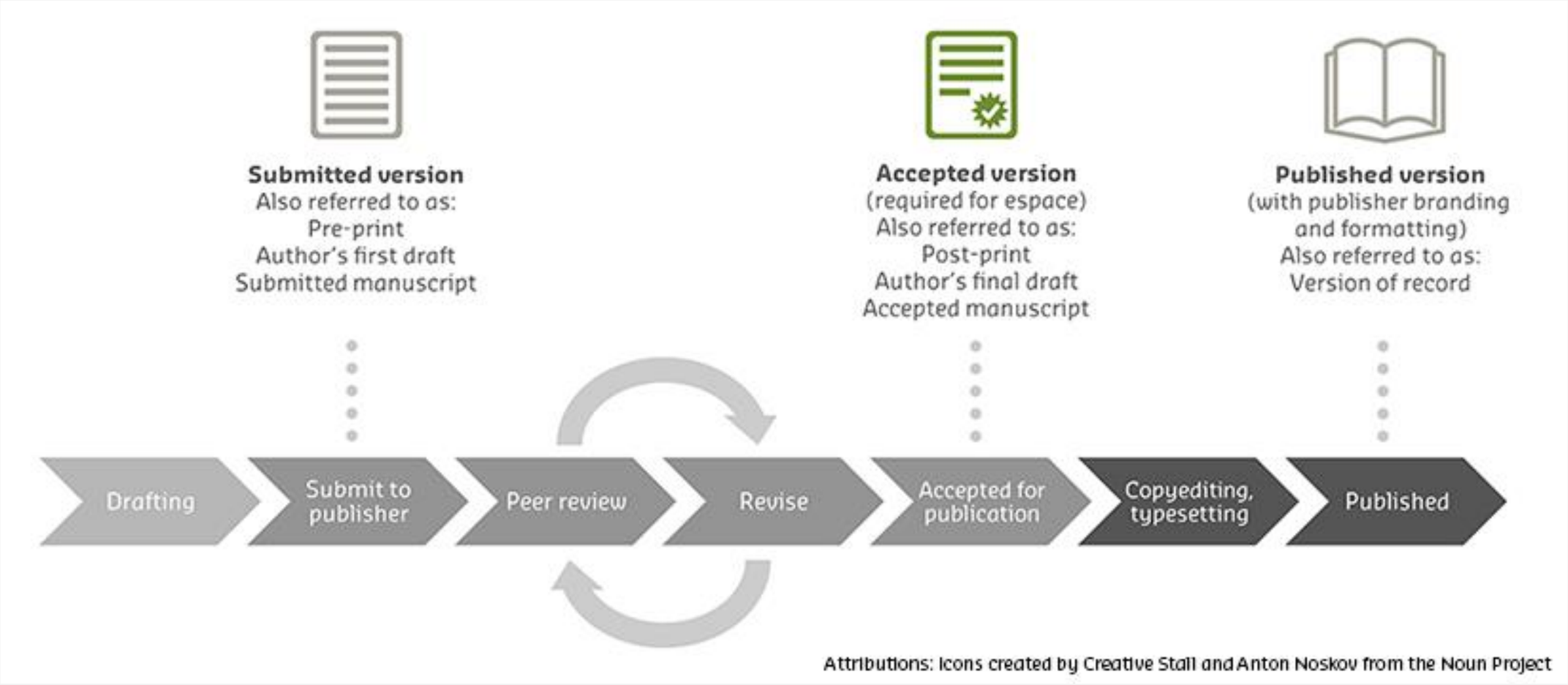
Article versions



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Not sure if your publisher allows self-archiving?

1) **Check the journal self-archiving policy on the publisher's web-site.**
2) **If in doubt, check the self-archiving policy of your journal using publisher copyright policies & self-archiving tool SHERPA RoMEO** (colours taxonomy).

SHERPA/RoMEO

ROMEO colour	Archiving policy
green	can archive pre-print *and* post-print or publisher's version/PDF
blue	can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
yellow	can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
white	archiving not formally supported

- Try also DULCINEA which summarises self-archiving policies of Spanish journals.
- and Héloïse which summarises self-archiving policies of French journals.
- and Blimunda for the Portuguese journals.

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Who owns the IPR?

As a researcher carrying out your work, you may be the owner of the related IPR for the outputs, but this is not guaranteed.

- Check your employment contract and/or Intellectual Property policies at your **institution**;
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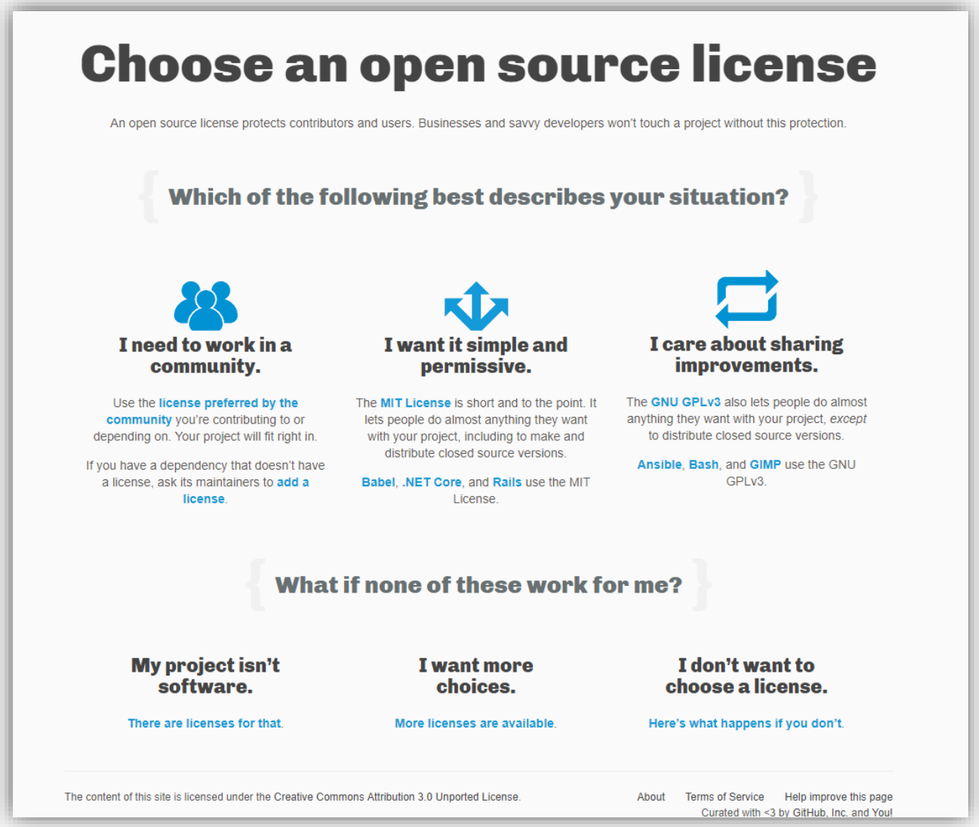

Choose an open source license

An open source license protects contributors and users. Businesses and savvy developers won't touch a project without this protection.

Which of the following best describes your situation?

I need to work in a community.

Use the **license preferred by the community** you're contributing to or depending on. Your project will fit right in.

If you have a dependency that doesn't have a license, ask its maintainers to **add a license**.

I want it simple and permissive.

The **MIT License** is short and to the point. It lets people do almost anything they want with your project, including to make and distribute closed source versions.

Babel, **.NET Core**, and **Rails** use the MIT License.

I care about sharing improvements.

The **GNU GPLv3** also lets people do almost anything they want with your project, *except* to distribute closed source versions.

Ansible, **Bash**, and **GIMP** use the GNU GPLv3.

What if none of these work for me?

My project isn't software.

There are licenses for that.

I want more choices.

More licenses are available.

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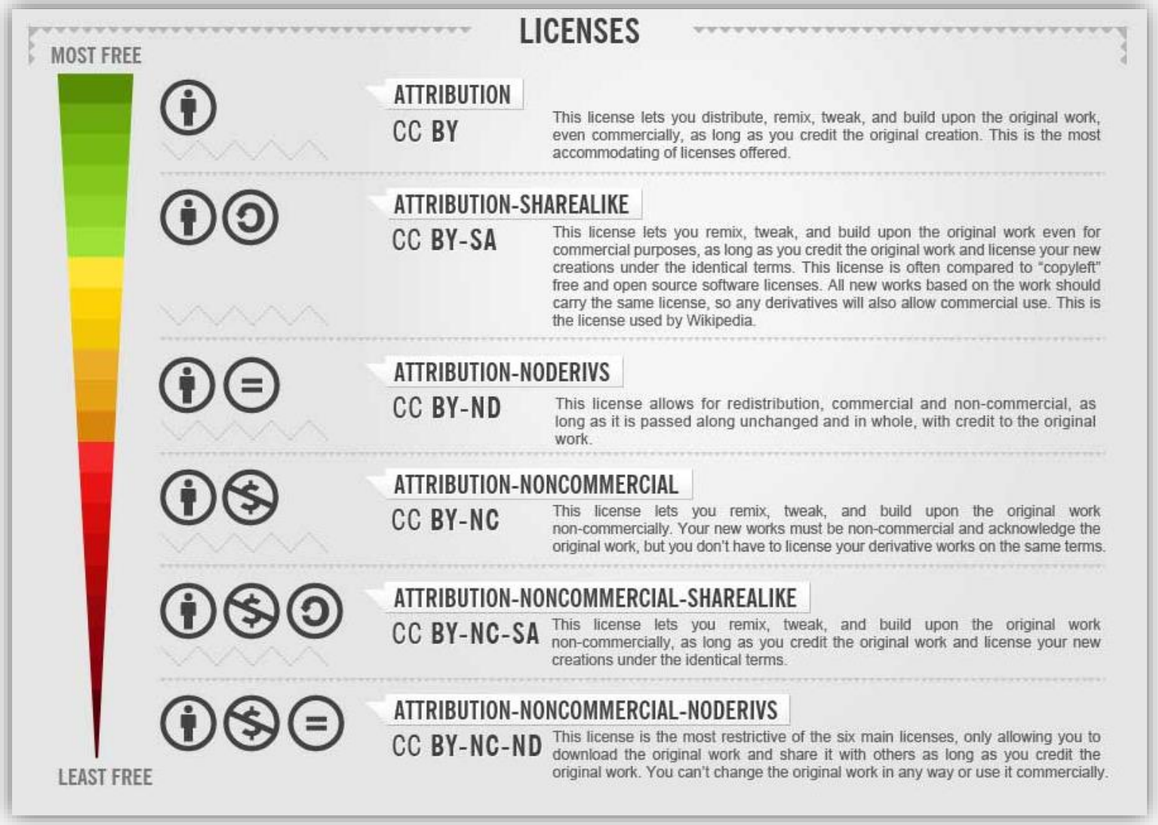

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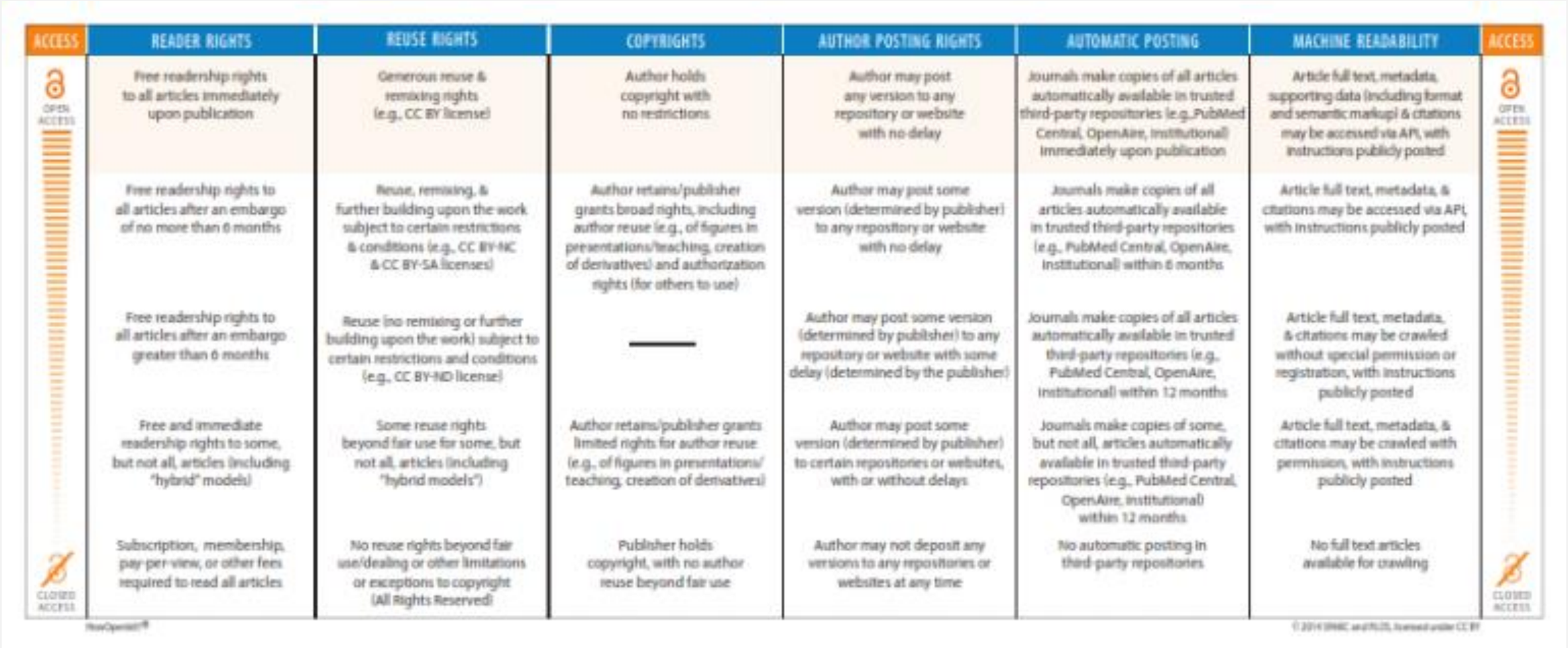
Levels of openess



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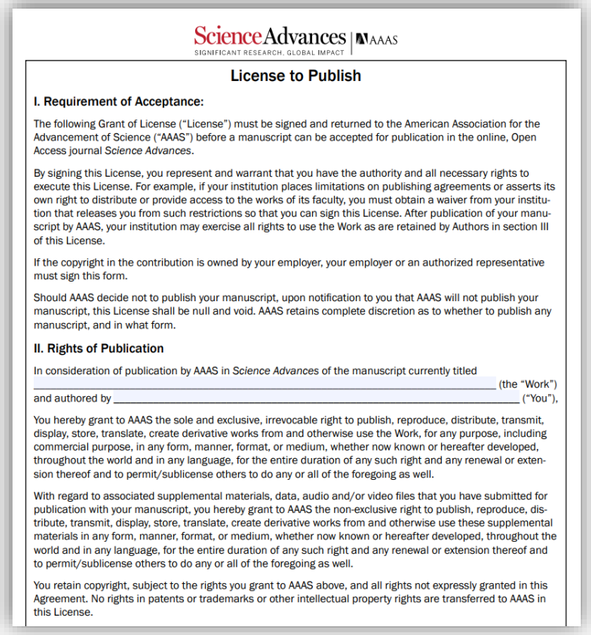

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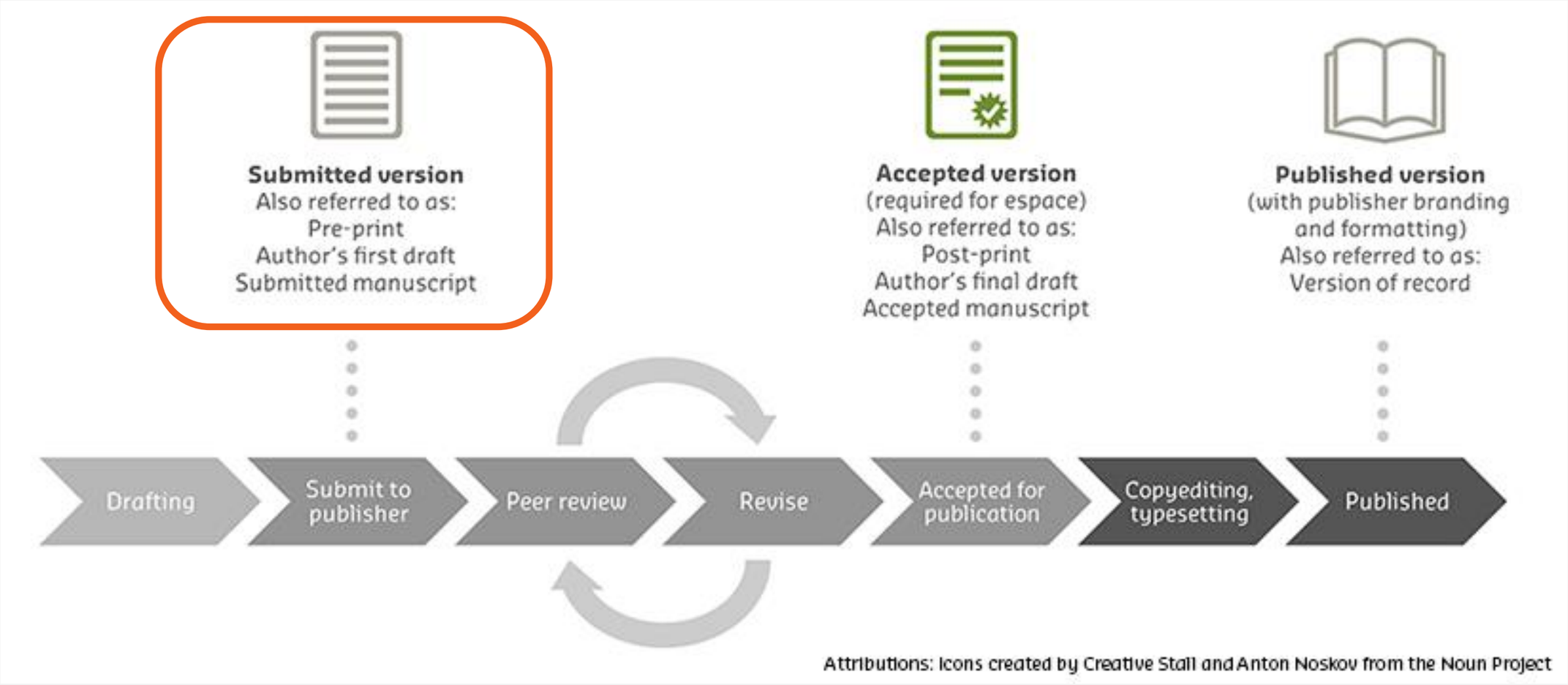

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+ Preprint publishing fosters open science
+ Evidence of productivity and accomplishment
+ Increased visibility of your emerging research increases potential dissemination channels
+ Feedback on your work and potential for improvements, enhanced quality
+ Establishing priority of discoveries and ideas
+ Potential for developing new collaborations earlier
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Cons

Click the plus sign to expand the text box.

+ Not all journals accept papers that have been submitted to a preprint server
+ Risk of 'preprint wars'
+ Risk of embargo violations
+ Poor quality and irreproducible data will be posted in preprint form
+ Scientists will rush out data pre-maturely to claim priority and get credit
+ Scientists will try to "scoop my work" if I post as a preprint

Preprint repositories

bioRxiv is a server just for biology
PeerJ Preprints hosts preprints in biological sciences and also computer science
arXiv (used mainly for he physics and mathematics) also has a section for quantitative biology.

Want to give it a try? Here are some links to discipline-specific and general preprint repositories that you can use.

- arXiv (physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, statistics, engineering, and economics)
- AgriXiv (agriculture)
- bioRXiv (biology)
- BITSS (research methodology)
- EarthArXiv (Earth sciences)
- engrXiv (Engineering),
- LawArXiv (law)
- LISSA (library and information science)
- MarXiv (ocean and marine-climate sciences)
- Mathematics Preprint Servers (mathematics)
- MindRxiv (research on mind and contemplative practices)
- NutriXiv (nutritional sciences)
- paleorXiv (palaeontology)
- PsyArXiv (psychology)
- RAAG (algebra and analytic geometry)
- SocArXiv (social sciences)
- SportRxiv (sport and exercise-related research)
- Figshare (general)
- OSF Preprints (general)
- PeerJ (general)
- Zenodo (general)

Joseph McArthur, Co-founder of the Open Access Button maintains a list of preprint repositories.

Bear in mind that some Open Access publications repositories allow you to upload preprints as well, for example the Social Science Open Access Repository (SSOAR) run by Germany's Leibniz Association.

bioRxiv

bioRxiv is a **free online archive and distribution service** for unpublished preprints in the life sciences.

- articles **are not peer-reviewed, edited, or typeset** before being posted online.
- all articles undergo a **basic screening process** for **offensive and/or non-scientific content** and for material that might pose a **health or biosecurity risk** and are checked for **plagiarism**.
- An article should not be posted if it has already been accepted for publication by a journal.
- Once posted on bioRxiv, articles are **citable** and therefore cannot be removed.

How it works

✓ Articles in bioRxiv are categorized as:

- **New Results** describe an advance in a field;
- **Confirmatory Results** replicate and confirm previously published work;
- **Contradictory Results** replicate experimental approaches but the results contradict and/or do not support it.

✓ Readers **comment to articles** on bioRxiv and can contact authors directly.

How it works

✓ **Authors retain copyright** and choose from distribution/reuse options under which to make the article available (CC-BY, CC-BY-NC, CC-BY-ND, CC-BY-NC-ND, CC0, or no reuse).

✓ By posting on bioRxiv, authors explicitly consent to **text mining** of their work (e.g., by search engines or researchers).

✓ **To check if a journal allows preprints, the best source of information is always the journal website.** But you can also search SHERPA/RoMEO, a crowd-sourced list of journal policies on preprints on Wikipedia.

Know more:

Who's afraid of bioRxiv: Weighing the pros and cons of preprint publishing

Point of View: Priority of discovery in the life sciences

How to publish Open Access without spending all your budget

Being open doesn't have to break the bank!

~70% of OA journals do not charge.

Many OA journals have low-cost fees.

Most OA journals have fee waivers.

Some institutions have OA publisher memberships.

Some institutions have OA publishing funds.

Some funders provide OA publishing fee support.

Self-archiving openly costs nothing.

eLIFE

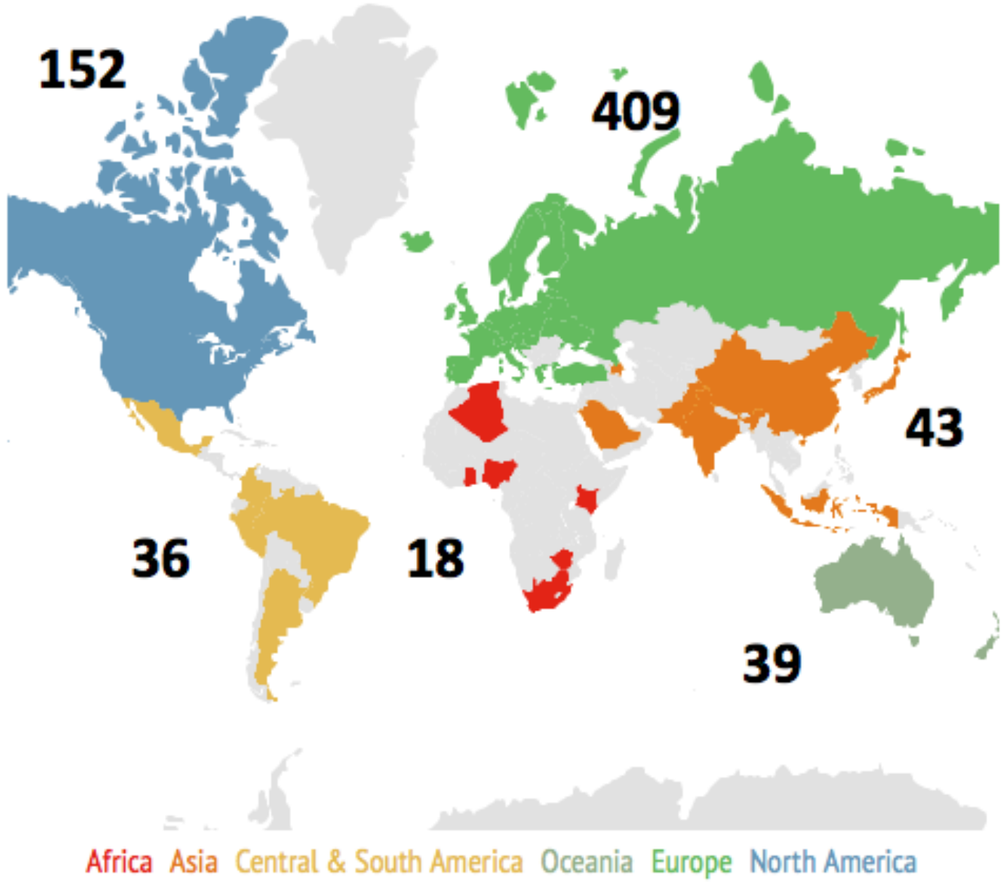
PeerJ

wellcome trust

figshare
credit for all your research

How to increase visibility

- Use a precise name and an identifyer (ORCID)
- Create and maintain your researcher profiles
- Send corrections to databases (like Web of Science and Scopus)
- Use the social web to disclose your publication
- Publish open access when possible and required



Open Access Policies by Continent

Open Access Policies

Institutional and Funders policies

OpenAIRE

European Commission

CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
RSS Home Sitemap
About CAS Newsroom Science & Technology International Cooperation CAS Institutes Scientists Education & Training Resources Join Us
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News Updates
CAS Issues Open Access Policy
2014-05-16
The Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) will promote open access to scientific articles generated fro
funded research, the academy announced Thursday in Beijing.

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Australian Research Council
Applicants
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Application closing dates
ARC Open Access Policy
Certification Proforma
Eligibility Exemption & Ruling
Eligibility matters
FOR, RFCD, SEO, ANZSIC Codes
You are here: Home Information for Applicants ARC Open Access Policy
ARC Open Access Policy (version 2013.1)
Printer friendly version - PDF Format (450KB) Word Format (127KB)
Overview

13.11.2013
Es ley el acceso libre a la información científica
El Senado de la Nación aprobó por unanimidad la norma que obliga a las instituciones científicas del país a facilitar el acceso abierto a las investigaciones.
Etiquetas Ley Repositorios Digitales - Acceso abierto - Ceccatto -
Twittear 595
+1 105

Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca
Cerca
Home » Atti Ministeriali » Anno 2014 » Gennaio » dd 23012014
Atti Ministeriali
Ministero
Istruzione
Decreto Direttoriale 23 gennaio 2014 n. 197
Bando relativo al programma SIR (Scientific Independence of young Researchers) 2014
Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca
Dipartimento per l'Università, l'Afam e la Ricerca
DIREZIONE GENERALE PER IL COORDINAMENTO E LO SVILUPPO DELLA RICERCA
VISTO il Decreto-Legge n. 85, del 16 maggio 2008, convertito con modificazione dalla legge n.121 del 14 luglio 2008, istitutivo, tra l'altro, del Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca (MIUR);

MÉXICO
Gobierno Blog Multimedia Sala de Prensa
Presidencia » Blog » Reformas Transformadoras
Acceso abierto en la Sociedad del Conocimiento
20 MAY
Escrito por Enrique Peña Nieto
Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos
20 de mayo de 2014

G8
Lough Erne
2013

Annual
Global
Meeting
Berlin
27–29 May
2013
GLOBAL
RESEARCH
COUNCIL

THE FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME FOR RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
HORIZON 2020

“The question is no longer „if“ we should have open access. The question is about „how“ we should develop it further and promote it.”

Neelie Kroes

Comisaria Europea para a Agenda Digital, 2011

Open Innovation,

Open Science,

Open to the World

Carlos Moedas
Comisario Europeo para a Investigación, Ciencia e Innovación, 2015

OpenAIRE

European Commission

Open Access in H2020

WHY OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS?

GOOD FOR SCIENCE

allows scientists to build on previous research results and avoids unnecessary duplication of effort

improved quality and greater efficiency

GOOD FOR THE ECONOMY

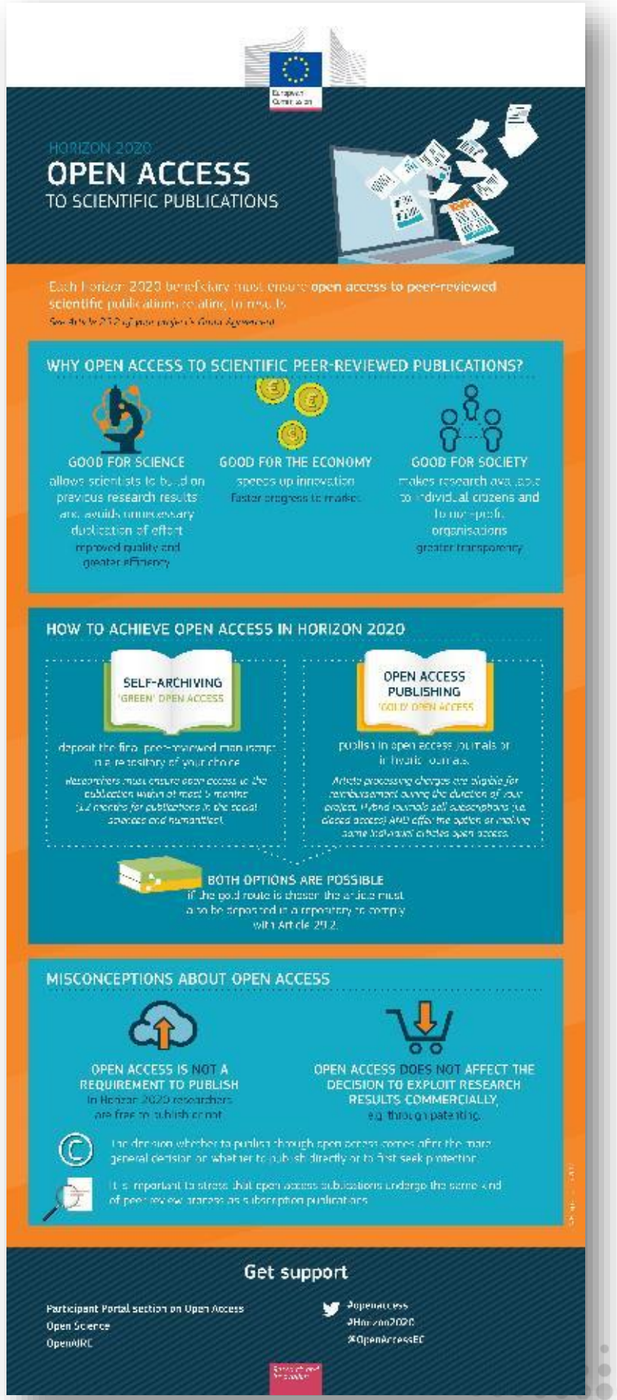
speeds up innovation

faster progress to market

GOOD FOR SOCIETY

makes research available to individual citizens and to non-profit organisations

greater transparency



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Open Access is the default for research results in H2020

FP7 - Open Access Pilot

FP7 – Pilot for 7 areas (special clause 39)

Horizon2020 - Open Access by default

H2020 - Open Access by default

OpenAIRE

European Commission

Multi-beneficiary General Model Grant Agreement

29.2 Open access to scientific publications

29.3 Open access to research data

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/amga/h2020-amga_en.pdf

“Ensure open access…
as soon as possible and at the latest on publication,
deposit a machine-readable electronic copy of the published version or final peer-reviewed manuscript accepted for publication in a **repository** for scientific publications together with bibliographic metadata providing the name of the action, acronym & grant number”

Authors are free to choose between the two main and non-exclusive routes toward Open Access

Self-archiving (‚green' open access)

The article is immediately in open access mode, through the publisher. The associated costs are covered by the author/institution/funder.

Open access publishing (‚gold' open access)

The published article or the final peer reviewed manuscript is uploaded in an online repository – access is often delayed (‚embargo period')

The article must always be deposited in a repository, even if the gold route has been choosen.

OpenAIRE

Where to deposit?

- **Institutional repository (Repositorio de UJAUME1)**
- **Disciplinary (arXiv, Europe PubMed Central…)**
- **Or use Zenodo.org: EC-cofounded, multidisciplinary, free repository**

- The Directories of Open Access Repositories:
  - sV2.herpa.ac.uk/opendoar
  - roar.eprints.org
  - Explore.openaire.eu

What to deposit?

- Final peer-reviewed manuscript

OR

- Published version

+ metadata: funder, grant ID number, acronym, publication date….

→ Aplicar a todo tipo de publicación, pero énfasis en artículos revisados por pares

What can I deposit?

Check publishers policies

- SHERPA/ROMEO: www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo
- Overview of copyright policies and self-archiving permissions

What can I deposit?

Pre-print

Before peer review

Post- Print

After peer review

Publisher’s version

With lay-out

Embargo

Period during which access to the article is limited

When should I deposit?

→ As soon as possible, and at the latest on publication

When should open access be provided?

- Immediately or
- After embargo period:
  - at most 6 months (12 months for publications in the social sciences and humanities)*

*EC's model amendment to publishing agreements: http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/hi/oa-pilot/h2020-oa-guide-model-for-publishing-a_en.pdf

Researcher decides where to publish

Open Access Journals: doaj.org

Check for Article Processing Charges

Immediate OA

Subscription-based journal

Self-archive in repository

Immediate or delayed OA

Check publishers policies on www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo

Are Article Processing Charges (APCs) supported?

Yes

- Both for OA journals **AND** subscriptions-based journals that offer the **possibility** of making individual articles openly accessible (hybrid journals)

but…

- Are eligible for reimbursement during the **duration of the action**.

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European Commission

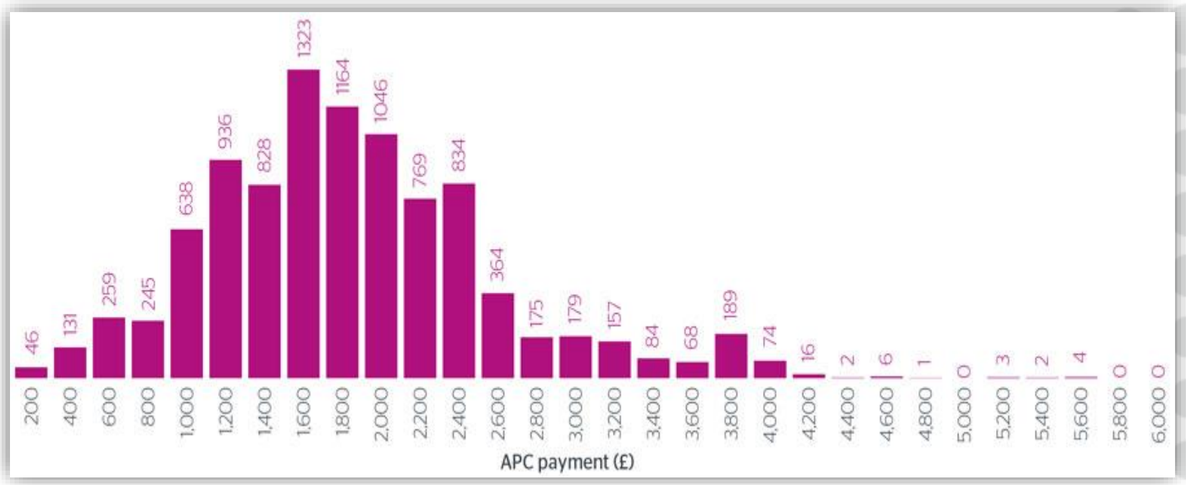
Average APCs

Average:

- 1378 €[1] - 1 978 €[2]
- 1186 / 1 754 € (OA journal) - 2 280 € (hybrid journal)[3]
- 1 479 € (OA journal) – 2 493 € (hybrid journal)[4]

Information on APCs per publisher and journal
→ openAPC project

APCs vary widely



Both types of OA publication cost can be reimbursed in H2020 projects. Currently, there is no price-cap for APCs.

1. Open access central funds in UK universities. Learned Publishing, [online] 25(2). Pinfield, S., and Middleton, C., 2012
2. Figure 1: APC pricing distribution. Article processing charges (APCs) and subscriptions. Shamash , K. , 2016
3. A study of open access journals using article processing charges. Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, 63(8), pp.1485–1495. Solomon, D.J., and Björk, B.-C., 2012
4. https://treemaps.intact-project.org/page/about.html

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Some issues to consider

1. **Publishing *all* articles in APC based gold OA is not probably the right solution, as this can lead to a substantial amount of the overall project budget.**
   Therefore, a mixed strategy of GREEN/GOLD open access is highly recommended.
2. **The growing open access market comes with some challenges**
   - Lots of new journals/publishers, some of questionable quality (‚predatory journals‘, http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/)

Some caution is needed when publishing, this holds for all journals.

Consult ‚white lists‘ such as DOAJ.

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What are projects expected to do?

Projects have to start planning early on

DURING PROPOSAL WRITING PHASE

- **Outline of dissemination and exploitation strategy, including OA >> impact section of the proposal (how will results be shared, data be managed and shared?)**
- **Include resources for publication costs (what journals, how many publications, what does it cost on average?)**
- **Combine GREEN/GOLD strategies to achieve maximum of OA**

DURING THE PROJECT

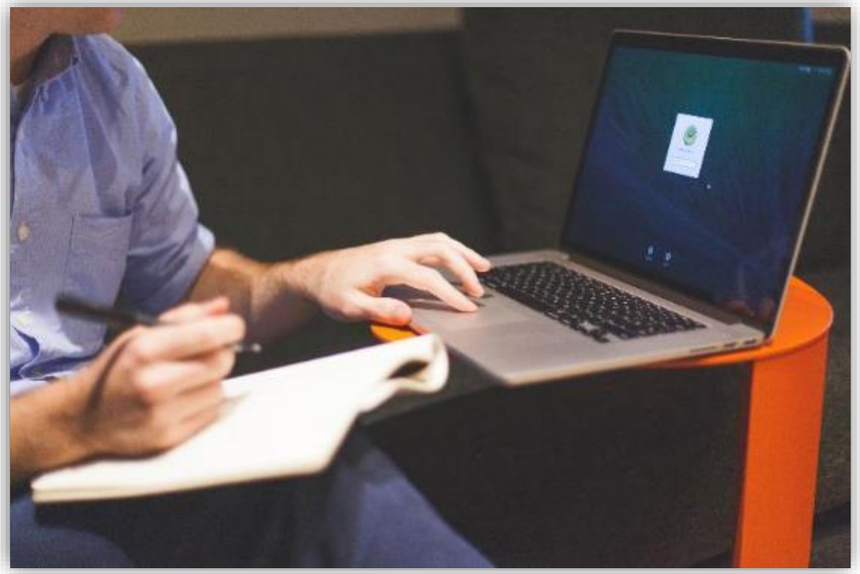
- **Additional provisions in the Consortium Agreement - where to deposit, who is responsible.**
- **Implementation of the dissemination strategy, report at reviews and update**
- **What issues occur and how can they be solved? (publisher embargos, repositories for specific material, etc.)**

AFTER THE PROJECT END

- **Are there publications foreseen after the ending of the project (ie which will not be covered by the budget) – for post-FP7 project publications there is a pilot.**
- **Who takes care of deposit in repositories after the project end?**

What are the consequences for non-compliance with OA requirements?

- If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations, the grant may be reduced (Article 43) and it may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6 of the General Model Grant Agreement.



http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/mga/gga/h2020-mga-gga-multi_en.pdf

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European Commission

OpenAIRE implements the

OPEN ACCESS & OPEN DATA

EC requirements

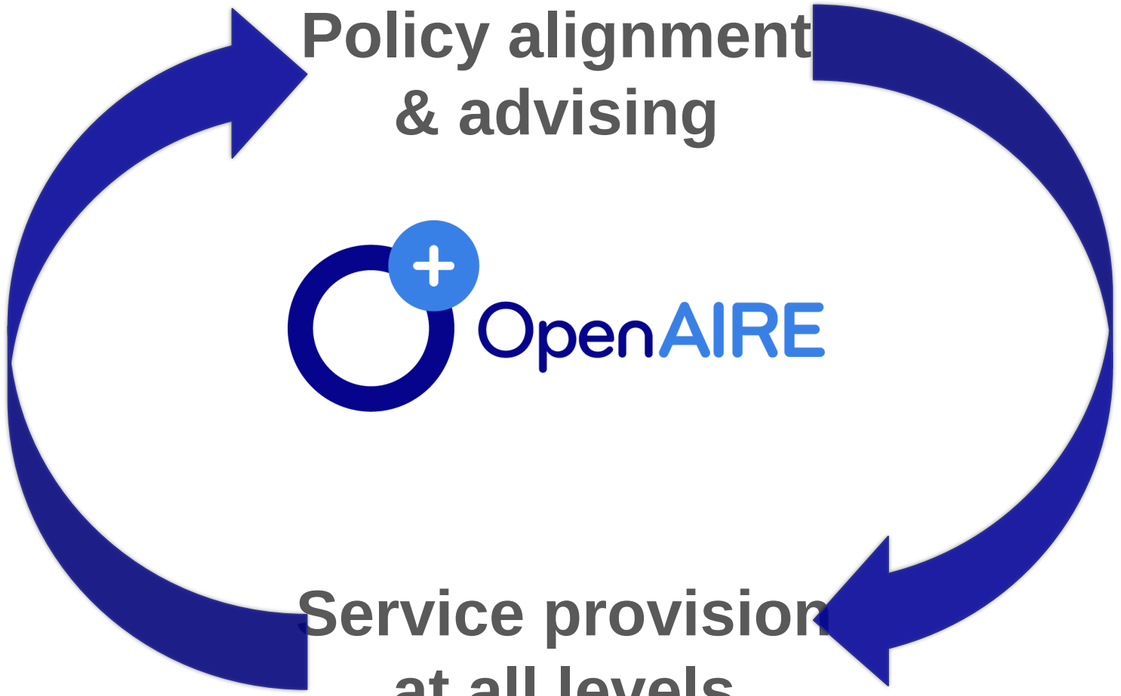
& supports OA policy alignment in Europe

OA is here to stay.

Policies and **practices**

hand in hand for a

sustainable OA



Who we are

- **In 24x7 operation since Dec 2010**
- **EC funding (2009-2020)**
  - OpenAIRE (2009-2012)
  - OpenAIREplus (2012-2014)
  - OpenAIRE2020 (2015-2018)
  - OpenAIRE Advance (2018-2020)
- **Consortium of 50+ partners**
- **A legal entity in 2018**

- Open Access / Science experts
- Information & Computer Science experts
- Legal experts
- Data communities
- Open Innovation experts
- Citizen Science (schools)

OpenAIRE: what we do

Support – Accelerate – Monitor Open Science

Train for Open Science

Implement and align Open Science policies across Europe and the world

Deploy services to embed Open Science into researcher daily workflows

Foster innovation for added value services based on open research

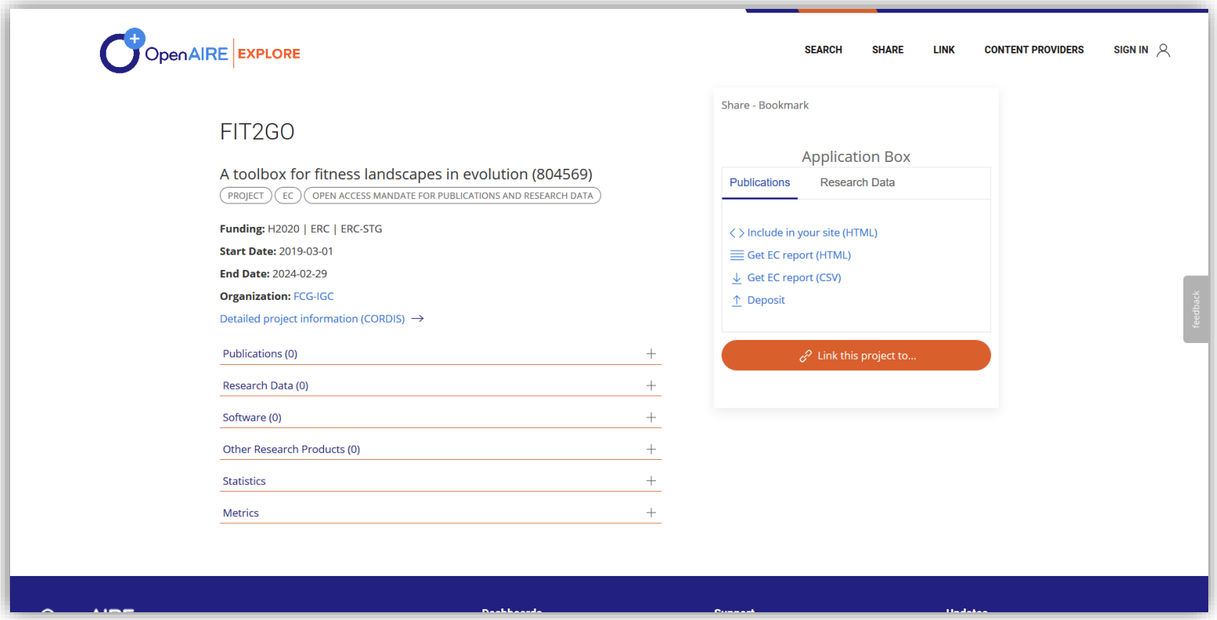
Build global common standards for linking and contextualizing all research

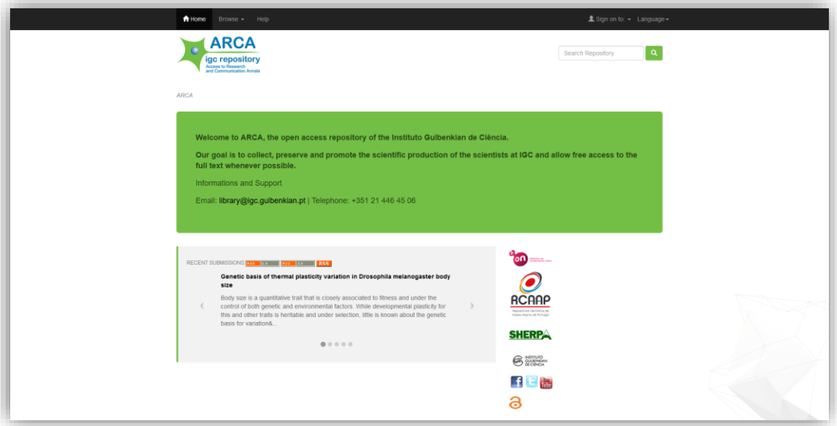
Monitor Open Science in Europe

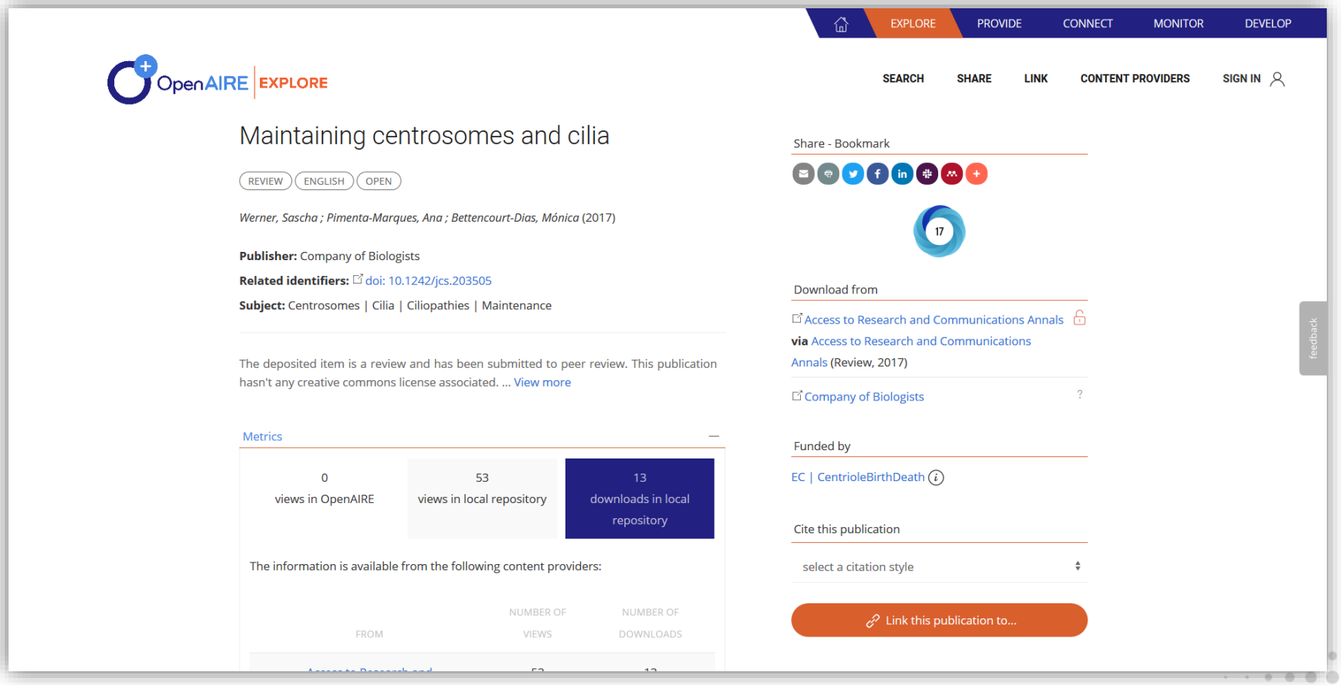
OpenAIRE

European Commission

OpenAIRE EXPLORE
FCG-IGC
FUNDACAO CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN
ORGANIZATION
PORTUGAL
Projects (18)
View all 18 results
1
2
CentrioleBirthDeath-Mechanism of centriole inheritance and maintenance (683258)
EC
OPEN ACCESS MANDATE FOR PUBLICATIONS
Start year: 2017 - End year: 2021
COGBIAS-Neural circuitry and health consequences of cognitive bias (795765)
EC
OPEN ACCESS MANDATE FOR PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH DATA
Start year: 2019 - End year: 2022
ResistEpist-Dissection of the mechanisms causing the epistasis between antibiotic resistance mutations in Escherichia coli (746690)


OpenAIRE EXPLORE
SEARCH
SHARE
LINK
CONTENT PROVIDERS
SIGN IN
FIT2GO
A toolbox for fitness landscapes in evolution (804569)
PROJECT
EC
OPEN ACCESS MANDATE FOR PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH DATA
Funding: H2020 | ERC | ERC-STG
Start Date: 2019-03-01
End Date: 2024-02-29
Organization: FCG-IGC
Detailed project information (CORDIS)
Publications (0)
Research Data (0)
Software (0)
Other Research Products (0)
Statistics
Metrics
Share - Bookmark
Application Box
Publications
Research Data
Include in your site (HTML)
Get EC report (HTML)
Get EC report (CSV)
Deposit
Link this project to...
feedback


ARCA
igc repository
Welcome to ARCA, the open access repository of the Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência.
Our goal is to collect, preserve and promote the scientific production of the scientists at IGC and allow free access to the full text whenever possible.
Informations and Support
Email: library@igc.gulbenkian.pt | Telephone: +351 21 446 45 06
Genetic basis of thermal plasticity variation in Drosophila melanogaster body size
ACNAP
SHERPA


EXPLORE
PROVIDE
CONNECT
MONITOR
DEVELOP
OpenAIRE EXPLORE
SEARCH
SHARE
LINK
CONTENT PROVIDERS
SIGN IN
Maintaining centrosomes and cilia
REVIEW
ENGLISH
OPEN
Werner, Sascha ; Pimenta-Marques, Ana ; Bettencourt-Dias, Mónica (2017)
Publisher: Company of Biologists
Related identifiers: doi: 10.1242/jcs.203505
Subject: Centrosomes | Cilia | Ciliopathies | Maintenance
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2. Managing and Sharing Research Data

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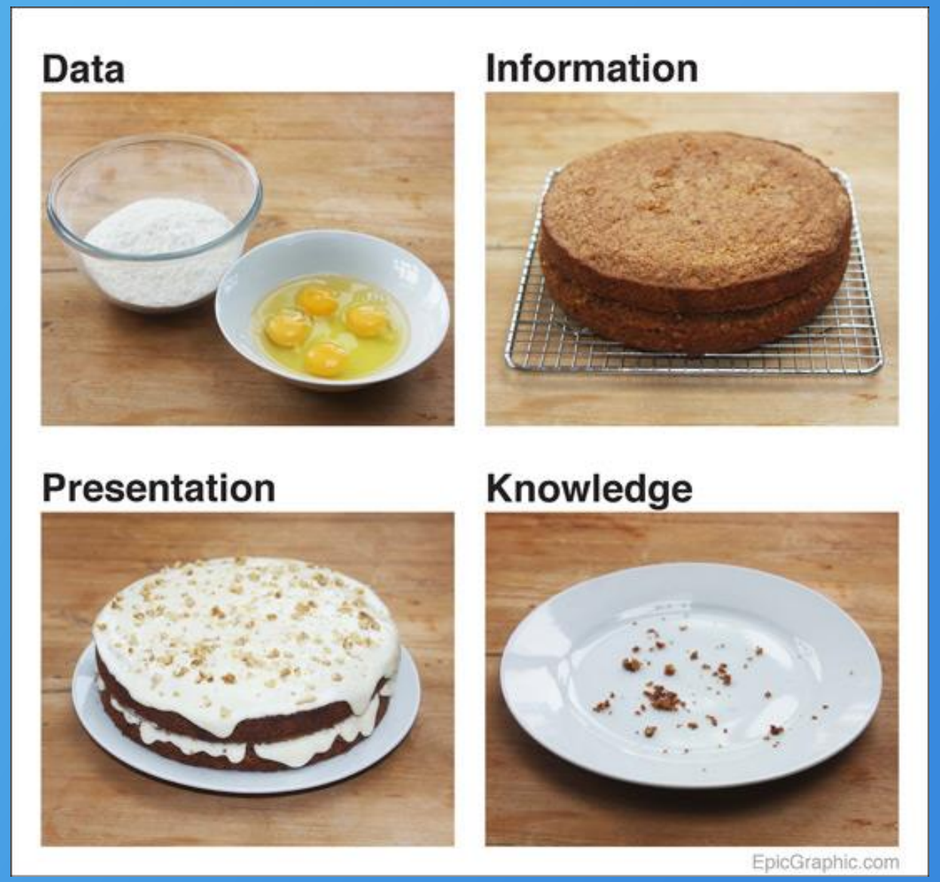
European Commission

FOSTER

good research needs good data

Digital Curation Center



http://epicgraphic.com/data-cake

Responsible data management is part of good research.

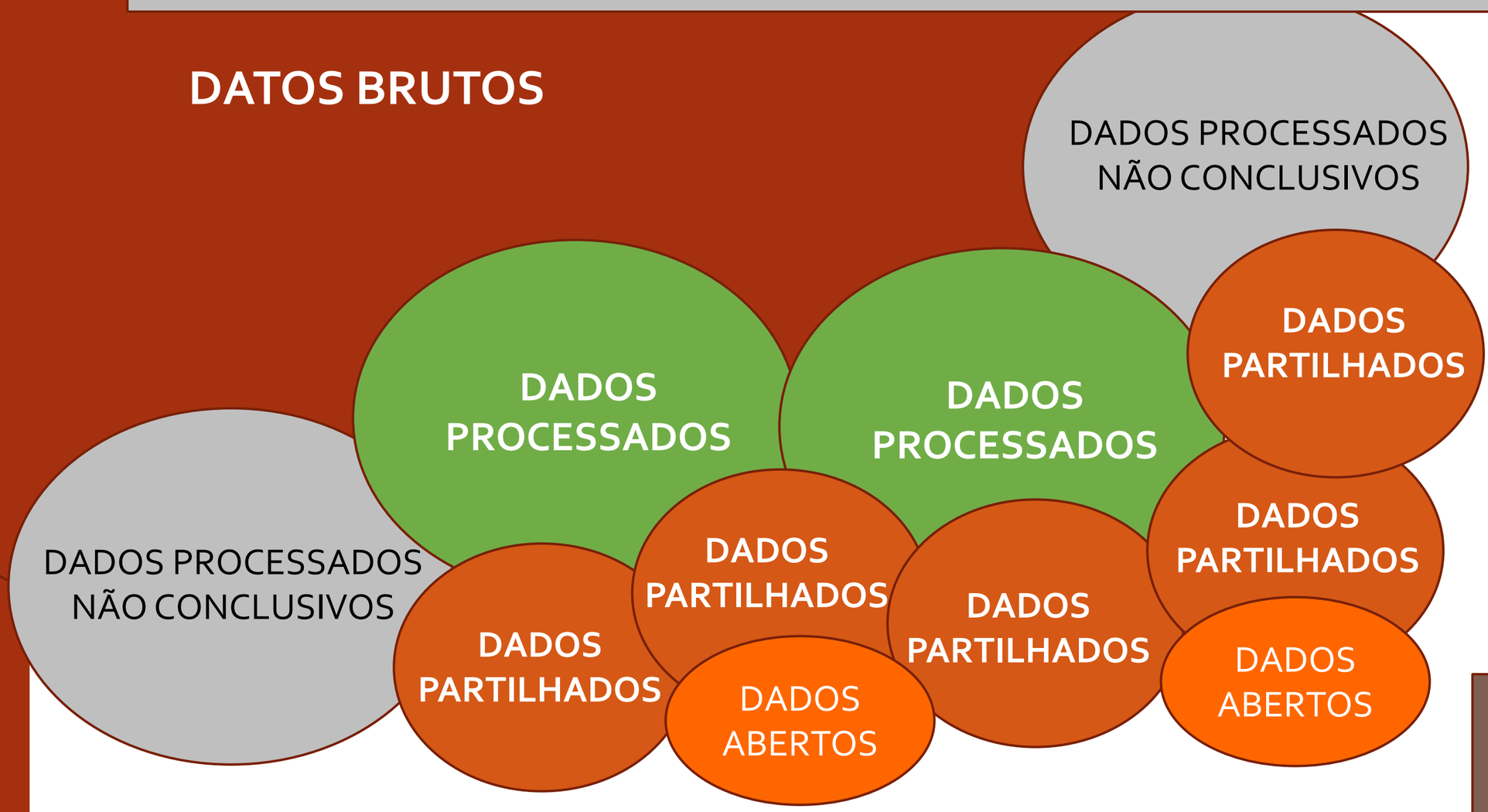
NWO – Introduction to the pilot Data Management

Data management is a part of good research practice.

RCUK Policy and Code of Conduct on the Governance of Good Research Conduct

Image: https://www.flickr.com/photos/dmh650/4031607067/in/gallery-wlef70-72157633022909105/

Diferentes níveis de processamento e publicação de dados



DADOS:

FECHADOS

RESTRITOS

PUBLICADOS

EMBARGADOS

ABERTOS

Assegurar os requisitos legais e éticos é essencial

European Commission

OPEN RESEARCH DATA
IN HORIZON 2020

CHALLENGE

Wider access to scientific facts and knowledge helps researchers, innovators and the public find and re-use data, and check research results:

- offers better value for EU research funds
- encourages research across scientific fields

- a public benefit
- essential for solving today's complex societal challenges

SOLUTION

Horizon 2020 already mandates open access to **all scientific publications**

From 2017, **research data** is **open by default,** with possibilities to **opt out**

RESEARCH DATA - OPEN BY DEFAULT

HORIZON 2020 GRANTEES ARE REQUIRED

RESEARCH COUNCILS UK

Home | Funding | Research | Innovation | Skills | Public Engagement

RCUK Common Principles on Data Policy

Home > Research > RCUK Common Principles on Data Policy

Making research data available to users is a core part of the Research Councils' remit and is undertaken in a coherent approach across the research base. These RCUK common principles on data policy provide an ove data policy.

Principles

- Publicly funded research data are a public good, produced in the public interest, which should be made and responsible manner.
- Institutional and project specific data management policies and plans should be in accordance with rel acknowledged long-term value should be preserved and remain accessible and usable for future resea
- To enable research data to be discoverable and effectively re-used by others, sufficient metadata shou researchers to understand the research and re-use potential of the data. Published results should alwa
- RCUK recognises that there are legal, ethical and commercial constraints on release of research data. inappropriate release of data, research organisation policies and practices should ensure that these ar
- To ensure that research teams get appropriate recognition for the effort involved in collecting and analy may be entitled to a limited period of privileged use of the data they have collected to enable them to p varies by research discipline and, where appropriate, is discussed further in the p
- In order to recognise the intellectual contributions of researchers who generate, p acknowledge the sources of their data and abide by the terms and conditions und
- It is appropriate to use public funds to support the management and sharing of pu from limited budgets, the mechanisms for these activities should be both efficient

---

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

Home | Fellows | Events | Grants, Schemes & Awards | Topics & policy | Journals | Collections

Data sharing and mining

Open data policy

To allow others to verify and build on the work published in Royal Society journals, it is a condition of publication that authors make available the data, code and research materials supporting the results in the article.

Datasets and code should be deposited in an appropriate, recognised, publicly available repository. Where no data-specific repository exists, authors should deposit their datasets in a general repository such as Dryad or Figshare.

To encourage best practice in data sharing, *Biology Letters*, *Proceedings B* and *Royal Society Open Science* have Dryad data deposition integrated into the journal submission system. For all its science journals, the Society will cover the cost of depositing up to 20GB of data with Dryad. In addition, we deposit all supplementary material into the Figshare repository on the author's behalf.

Exceptions to the sharing of data, code and materials may be granted at the discretion of the editor, especially for sensitive information such as human subject data or the location of endangered species. Authors must disclose upon submission of the manuscript any restrictions on the availability of data, code and research materials.

Where possible, deposit should be made prior to publication under embargo until publication of the article.

NIH National Institutes of Health | Office of Extramural Research

Grants & Funding | NIH's Central Resource for Grants and Funding Information

Entire Site | Search this S | eRA | Glossary &

HOME | ABOUT GRANTS | FUNDING | POLICY & COMPLIANCE | NEWS & EVENTS

Home » Policy & Compliance » Policy & Guidance » NIH Data Sharing Policy and Implementation Guidance

Policy & Compliance

- NIH Grants Policy Statement
- Notices of Policy Changes
- Compliance & Oversight
- Select Policy Topics +

NIH Data Sharing Policy and Implementation Guidance

(Updated: March 5, 2003)

This guidance provides the National Institutes of Health (NIH) policy statement on data sharing and additional information o this policy.

- Goals of Data Sharing
- Applicability
- Implementation
  - Timeliness of Data Sharing
  - Human Subjects and Privacy Issues
  - Proprietary Data
  - Methods for Data Sharing
  - Data Documentation
  - Funds for Data Sharing
  - Review Considerations

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wellcome

Funding | What we do | About us | News

Scheme finder | Managing a grant

Policy on data, software and materials management and sharing

As a charity, Wellcome works to ensure that the results of the research we fund are applied for the public good. This includes creating an environment that enables and incentivises researchers to maximise the value of their research outputs, including data, software and materials.

We expect our researchers to manage research outputs in a way that will achieve the greatest health benefit. This may involve making outputs widely available or using intellectual property (IP) as a tool to help protect and commercialise an original idea, product or technology.

There is international consensus on the need to share and preserve research datasets in a way that maximises their long-term value. Key documents such as the UK concordat on open research data (2016) articulate this.

Data Management Plans Requirements

- Description of data to be collected / created (i.e. content, type, format, volume…)
- Standards / methodologies for data collection & management
- Ethics and Intellectual Property (highlight restrictions on data sharing e.g. embargoes, confidentiality)
- Plans for data sharing and access (i.e. how, when, to whom)
- Strategy for long-term preservation

OPEN RESEARCH DATA
IN HORIZON 2020

BE PART OF THE NEW ERA OF OPEN SCIENCE

reach more people, have greater impact

avoid duplication of efforts

preserve data for future researchers

simplify final Horizon 2020 reporting thanks to an up-to-date DMP

Open Science policies: the evolution of the EU funding programmes for R&I

FP7

OA **Pilot**

Deposit and open access

H2020

OA **Mandatory**

Deposit and open access

& ORD/DMP **Pilot**

H2020

OA **Mandatory**

Deposit and open access

& ORD/DMP **by default (opt-out)**

Horizon Europe

- OA **Mandatory**
- Deposit and open access
- DMP + FAIR data **Mandatory**
- OD **by default (opt-out)**
- & Open Science **embedded**

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European Commission

Open Research Data Pilot: aims

To make the research data generated by Horizon 2020 projects accessible with as few restrictions as possible, while at the same time protecting sensitive data from inappropriate access.

Information already paid for by the public should not be paid for again. Open data is data that is free to access and reuse

EC

OpenAIRE

European Commission

Requirements of the Data Pilot

1. Data Management Plan (DMP)

2. Deposit data in data repository

3. Provide information to validate results

4. Open up data

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European Commission

STEP 1

WRITE A DMP

Update at

- 6 months
- Periodic evaluation
- Final review

STEP 2

FIND REPOSITORY

Matches data needs

Data Repositories

- discipline/institutional
- www.re3data.org
- Zenodo

STEP 3

DEPOSIT DATA

(Open) Data

Metadata

Other tools

- Standard File Formats
- Standards metadata schema
- (Open) Licences

SUPPORT

Supporting infrastructure and information

Open Research Data Pilot

- EC guidelines
- OpenAIRE.eu
- peers

Open Research Data policy requirements

DATA, including metadata, needed to validate the results in scientific publications.

Other data, including metadata, as specified in the Data Management Plan.

Horizon 2020 grantees are encouraged to also share datasets beyond publication

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Where to find a repository?

More information:

https://www.openaire.eu/opendatapilot-repository

Zenodo: http://www.zenodo.org

Re3data.org: http://www.re3data.org

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AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY

Grantees have the right to **opt-out**, *but need to say* **why**

(PARTIALLY) OPTING-OUT

Reasons e.g.

- Exploitation of results
- Confidentiality
- Protection of personal data
- Would jeopardize the main aim of the action
- No data generated
- Any other legitimate reason

Projects can opt out at any stage:

- **Complete opt-out via project amendment**
- **Complete or partially opt-out:**

  describe issues in project DMP

As open as possible as closed as necessary

Reasons for total or partial opting out

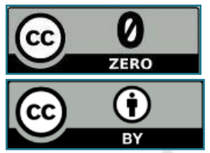
- ✓ Incompatible with the Horizon 2020 obligation to protect results if they can reasonably be expected to be commercially or industrially exploited;
- ✓ Incompatible with the need for confidentiality in connection with security issues;
- ✓ Incompatible with existing rules concerning the protection of personal data;
- ✓ If the project will not generate / collect any research data;
- ✓ If there are other legitimate reasons to not take part in the Pilot

Open Research Data policy requirements

Write, and keep up-to-date, a Data Management Plan.

Deposit the data in a research data repository.

Licensing research data - Horizon 2020 Open Access guidelines point to:



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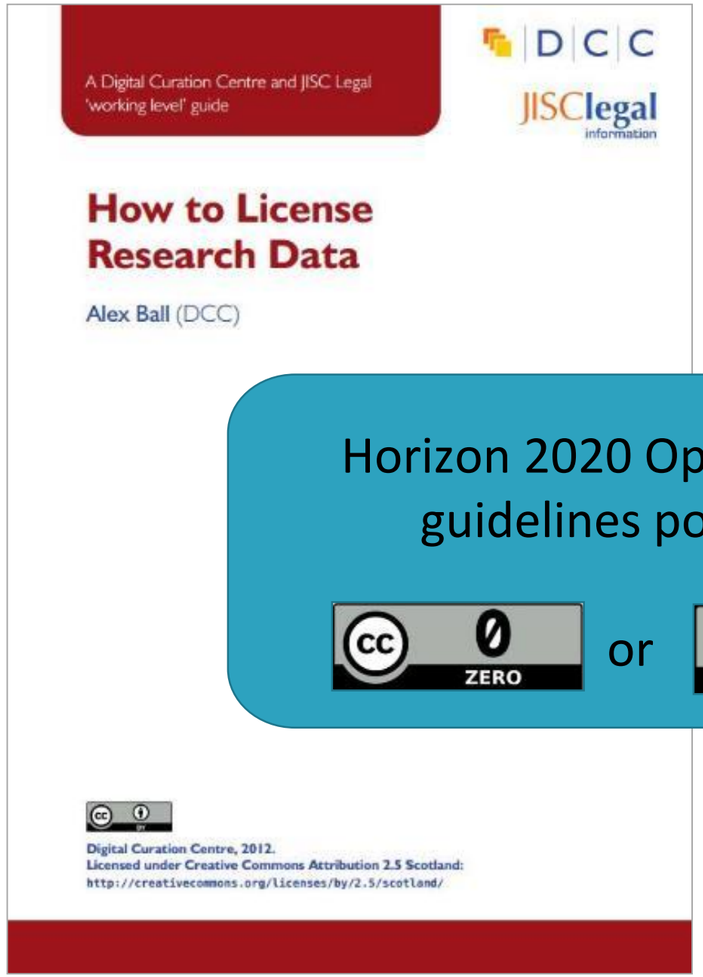
European Commission

Licensing research data



Horizon 2020 Open Access guidelines point to:

CC 0 ZERO or CC BY

This DCC guide outlines the pros and cons of each approach and gives practical advice on how to implement your licence

CREATIVE COMMONS LIMITATIONS

NC Non-Commercial
What counts as commercial?

ND No Derivatives
Severely restricts use

These clauses are not open licenses

OpenAIRE

European Commission

www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/how-guides/license-research-data

RESEARCH DATA – OPEN BY DEFAULT

OpenAIRE

European Commission

FAIR Data Management guidelines

- ✓ **Notes the extension of the pilot**
- ✓ **Clarifies concept of FAIR data**
- ✓ **Explains what a DMP is and when they should be updated**
- ✓ **Notes what happens at proposal, submission and evaluation stage**
- ✓ **Explains costs are eligible**
- ✓ **Provides a DMP template**

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/oa_pilot/h2020-hi-oa-data-mgt_en.pdf

FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES

Findable:

F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier;
F2. data are described with rich metadata;
F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes;
F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource;

Interoperable:

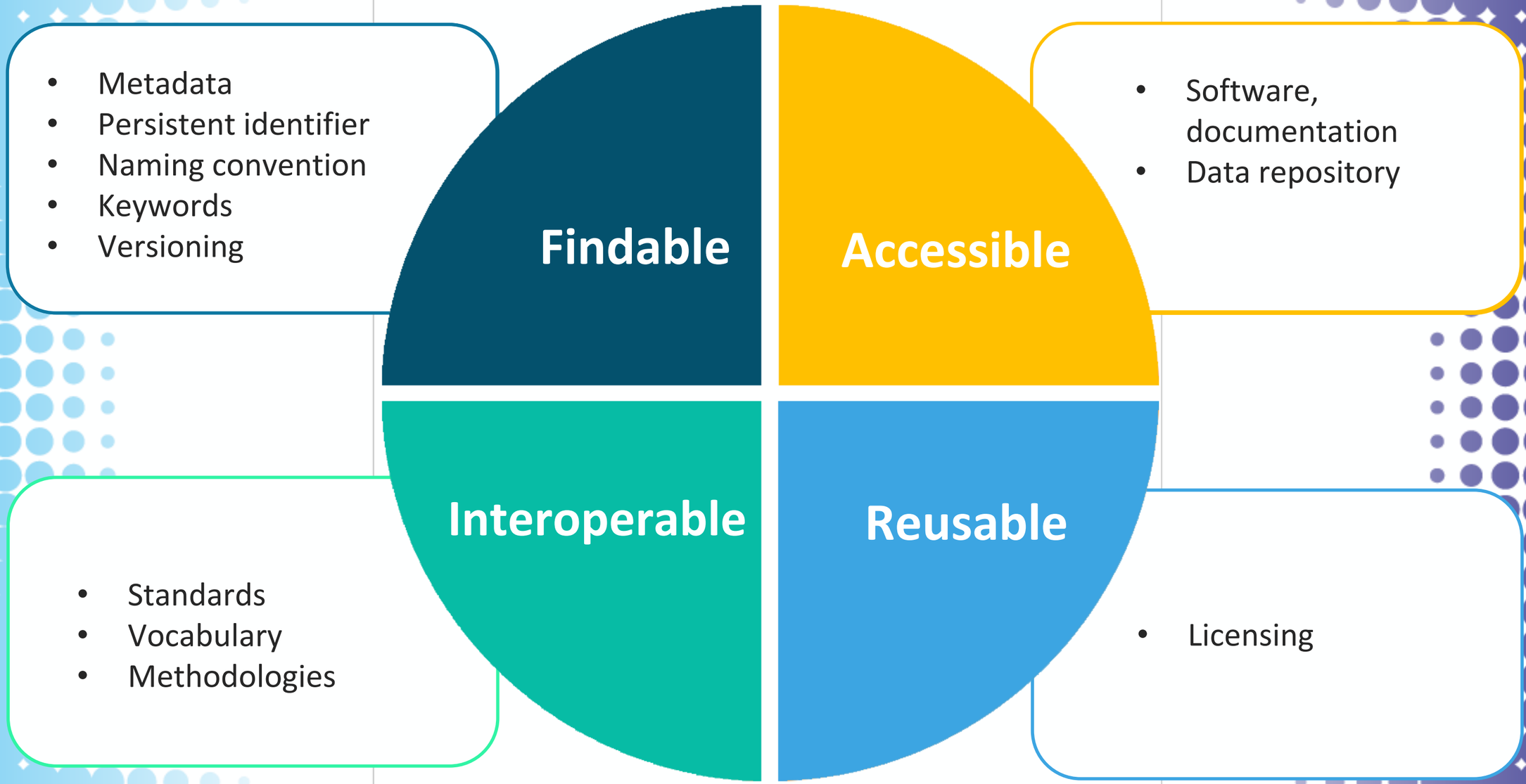
I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles;
I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data;

Accessible:

A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol;
A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable;
A1.2. the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary;
A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available;

Reusable:

R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes;
R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license;
R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance;
R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards;


Findable
Accessible
Interoperable
Reusable
• Metadata
• Persistent identifier
• Naming convention
• Keywords
• Versioning
• Software, documentation
• Data repository
• Standards
• Vocabulary
• Methodologies
• Licensing

Difference between “FAIR data” and “Open data”?

FAIR data and open data are different, although there are similarities.

- **The key difference is that open data should be available to everyone to access, use, and share, without licences, copyright, or patents. It is expected that open data at most should be subject to attribution/share-alike licenses.**
- FAIR data, however, uses the term “Accessible” to mean accessible by appropriate people, at an appropriate time, in an appropriate way. This means that data can be FAIR when it is private, when it is accessible by a defined group of people, or when it is accessible by everyone (open data). It depends completely on the purpose of the data, where the data currently is in its lifecycle, and the end-usage of the data. For example, new experimental data may only be accessible by the generator and their group to start, then with consortia partners as the findings become refined, and finally with the public upon publication. Personally sensitive data may never be publicly accessible and usable. Commercially sensitive data may be held privately for stretches of time after collection and interpretation. Users are also free to use more restrictive licenses to govern how the data may be reused.

FAIR also explicitly includes other characteristics:

- Findable: where data should be able to be found by appropriate people at appropriate times. This can include shared folders, drives, private databases, public databases or more. It really depends on what part of the data life cycle the data is currently in. The data will likely transition through a few of these different options during its lifecycle.
- Interoperable/Re-usable: these characteristics refer more to how the data is formatted (e.g. standard formatting), whether the software for interpreting/interrogating/using the data is available (e.g. freely, with a license etc.

(+)

Publishers Data Availability Requirements

nature publishing group

*"[...] authors are **required** to make materials, data and associated protocols promptly available to readers without undue qualifications."*

PLOS

*"PLOS journals **require** authors to make all data underlying the findings described in their manuscript fully available without restriction, with rare exception."*

Copernicus.org
Meetings & Open Access Publications

*"Please find your appropriate data repository in the Registry for Research Data Repositories **re3data.org**."*

Data availability policy - publishers

Scenarios:

- **send the dataset to the publisher** and the publisher publishes the dataset online.
- the publisher asks the author to **deposit the dataset in a trusted repository** and to notify the publisher.
- the publisher asks the author to **give contact information** for those who wish to have access to the data.

The requirements are generally found on the journal's website.

A number of journals have a specific Data Availability or Data Archiving Policy

Data Management Plans

OpenAIRE

European Commission

Data Management Plans

A DMP is a brief plan to define:

- ✓ how the data will be created?
- ✓ how it will be documented?
- ✓ who will access it?
- ✓ where it will be stored?
- ✓ who will back it up?
- ✓ whether (and how) it will be shared & preserved?

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Create a DMP

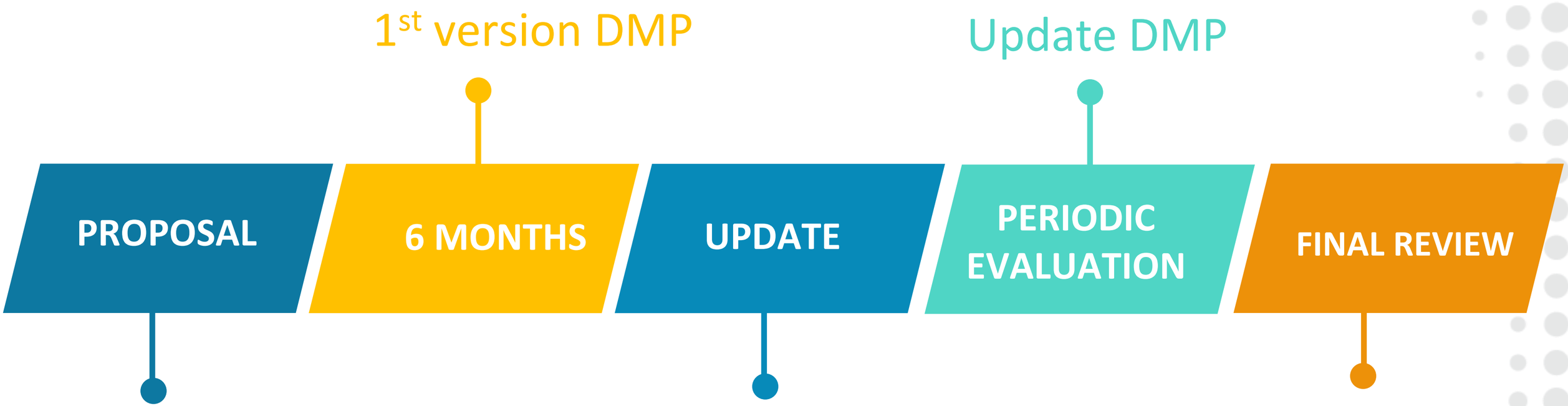
Handling of data during and after project

Living document: update

Reflects on curation, preservation, sustainability and security

What parts will be open and how?

Timeline



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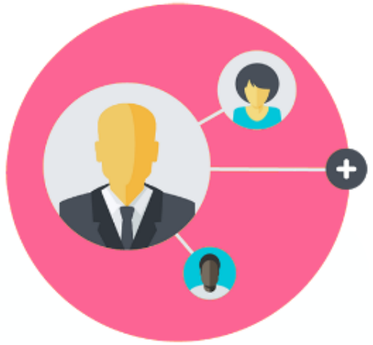
Content of H2020 DMP

Template: EC guidelines on FAIR Data Management

Data summary

FAIR Data principles



Resources

Data security

Ethical aspects

http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/grants_manual/hi/oa_pilot/h2020-hi-oa-data-mgt_en.pdf

H2020 template

1. Data summary
2. FAIR data
    1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata
    2. Making data openly accessible
    3. Making data interoperable
    4. Increase data re-use (through clarifying licences)
3. Allocation of resources
4. Data security
5. Ethical aspects
6. Other issues

Example H2020 DMPs in Zenodo

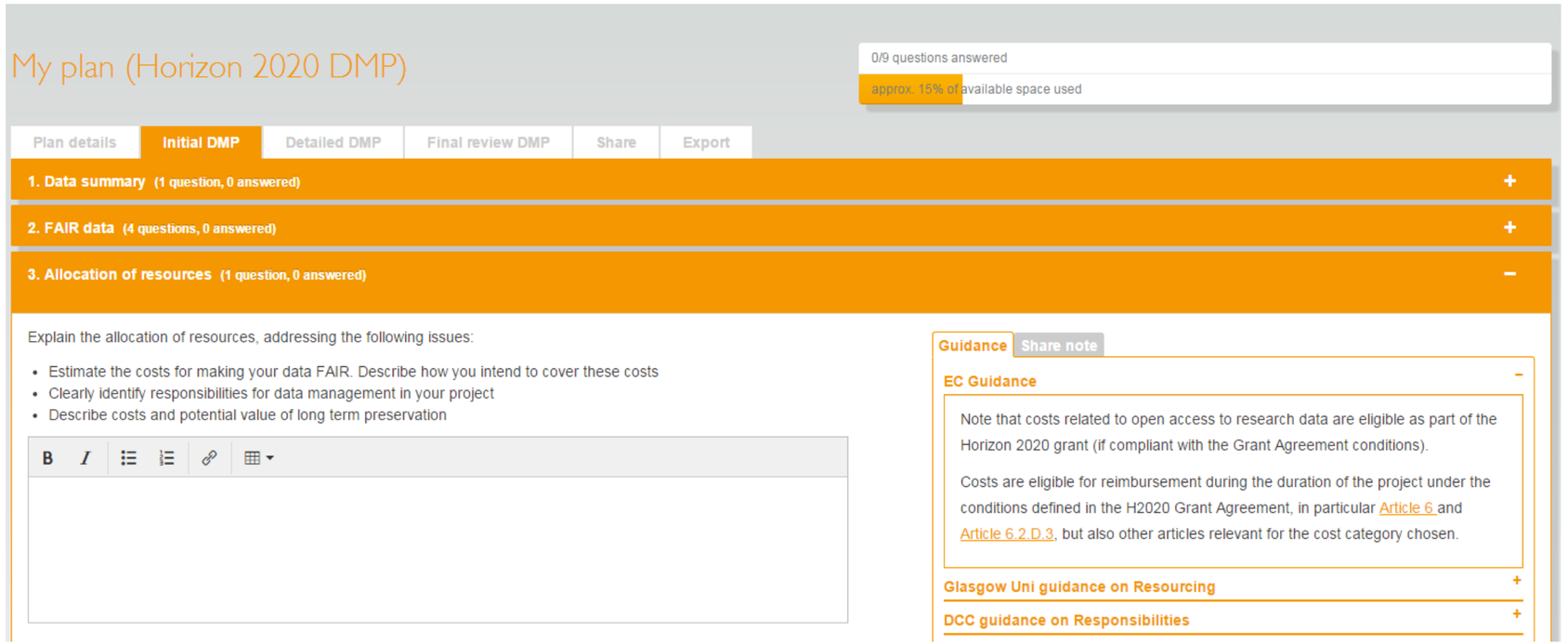
https://zenodo.org/search?page=1&size=20&q=dmp&access_right=open&type=publication

More listed at:

www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans/guidance-examples

OpenAIRE2020

https://zenodo.org/record/1257214#.W_NeMeKYSY0



A web-based tool to help researchers write DMPs

Includes a template for Horizon 2020

https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk

DMPonline from the DCC

https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk

- ✓ Templates for UK, Dutch funders, EC & ERC
- ✓ Unis can customise to add templates, guidance, examples and see usage stats
- ✓ Support plan review
- ✓ Users can share (co-author) plans, make visible within uni and publish publicly
- ✓ Export to a variety of formats
- ✓ Run by DCC since 2010

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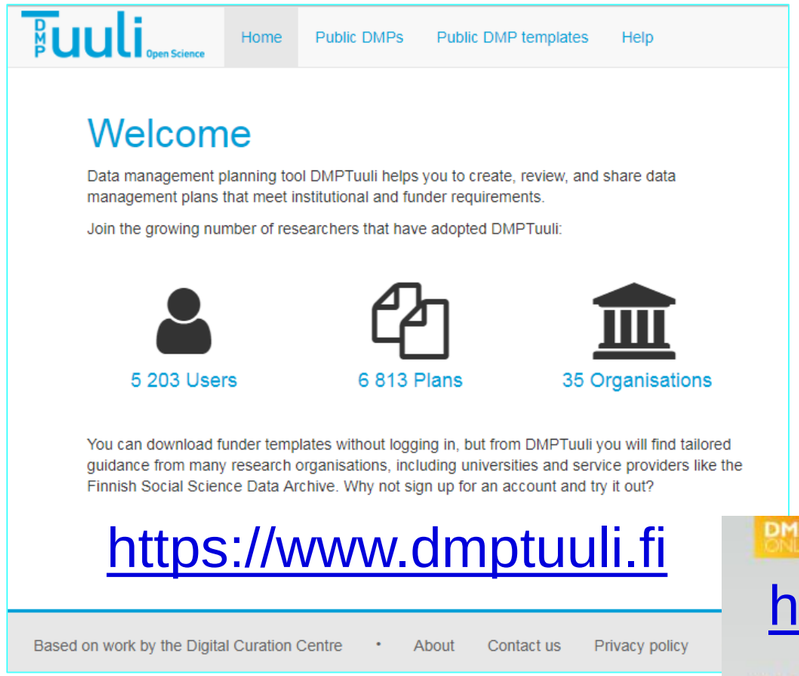
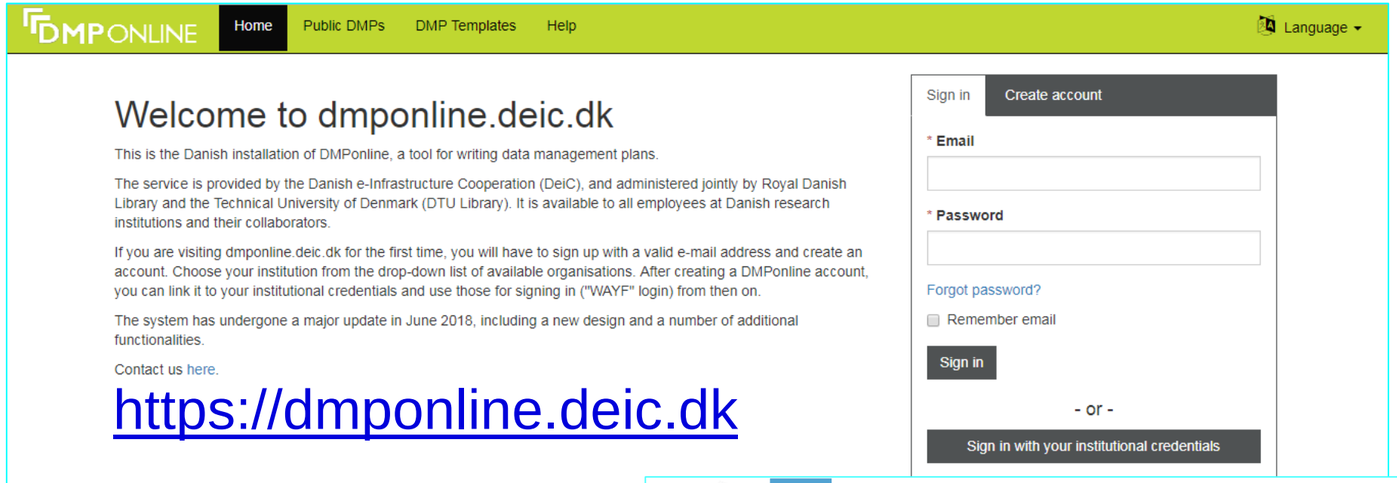
European Commission

Local instances of DMPonline



https://www.dmptuuli.fi



https://dmponline.deic.dk

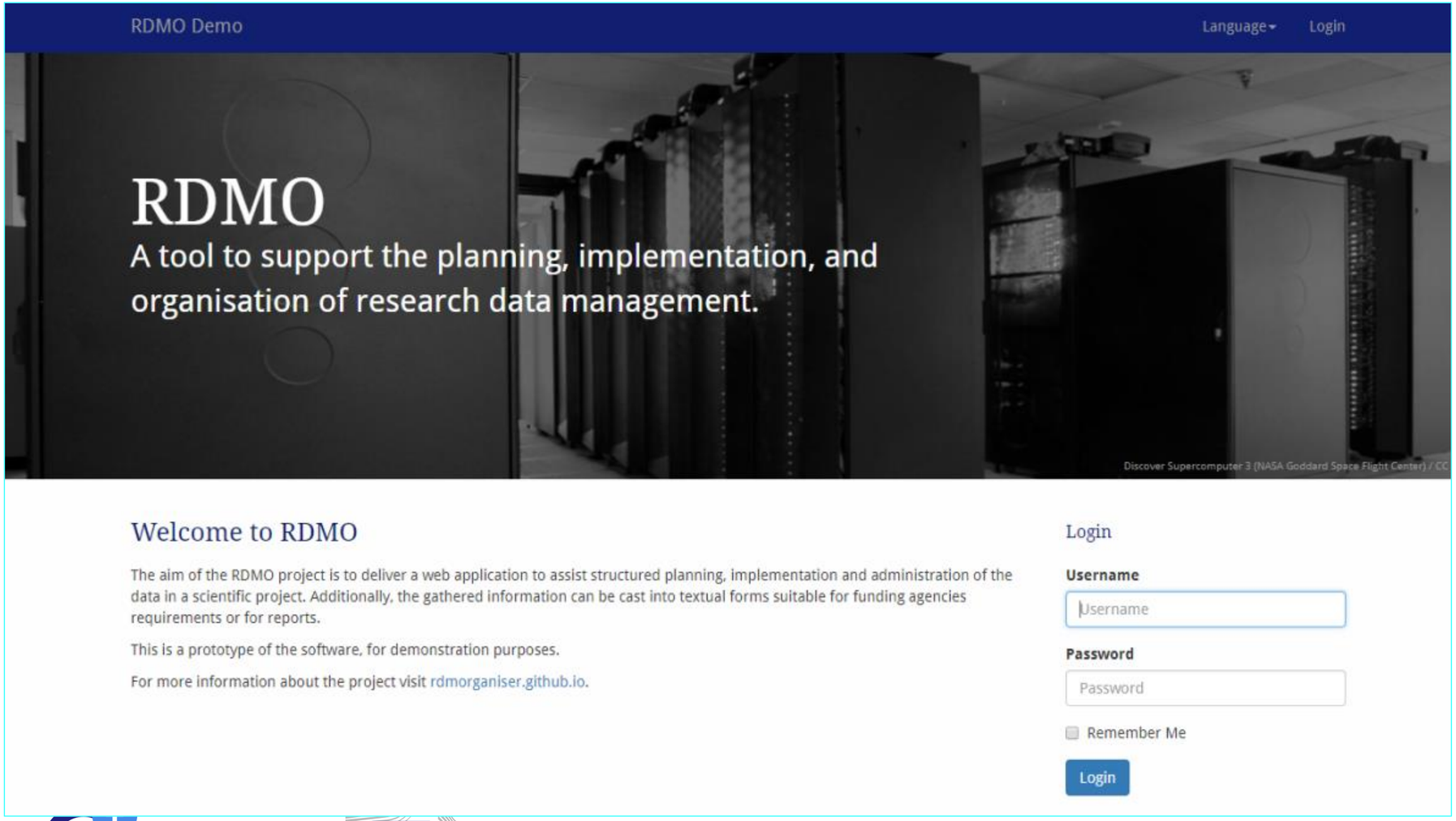
https://dmponline.be

https://dmp.opidor.fr

Based on Open Source DMPRoadmap codebase

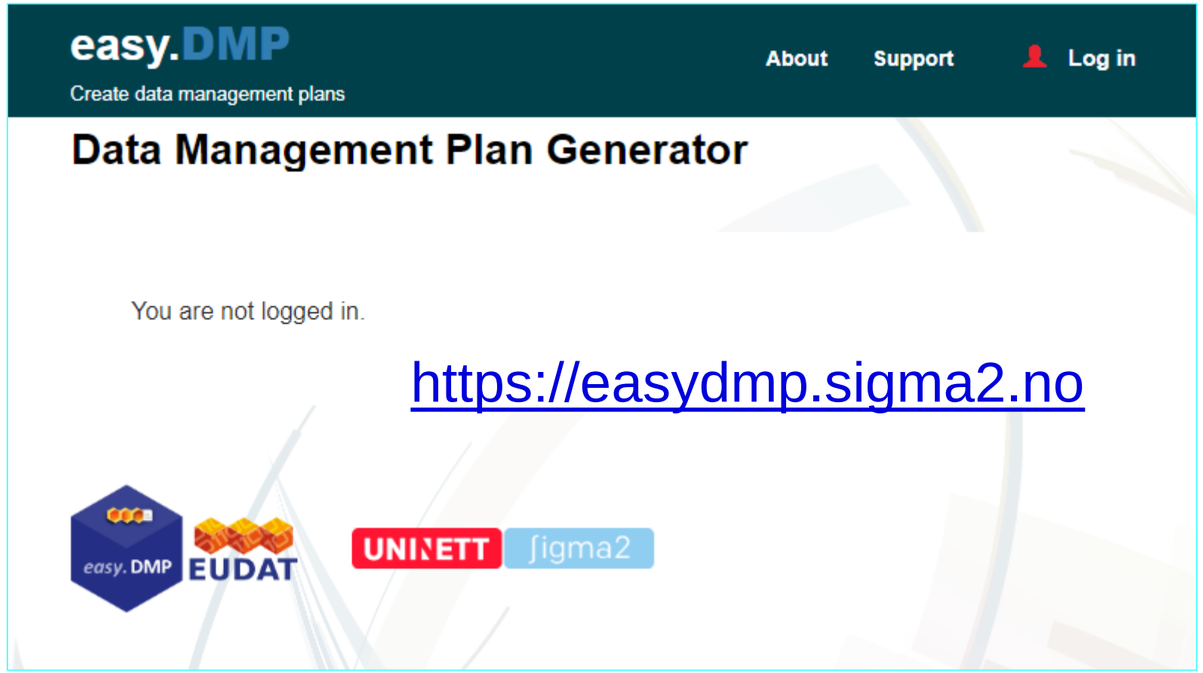
https://github.com/DMPRoadmap

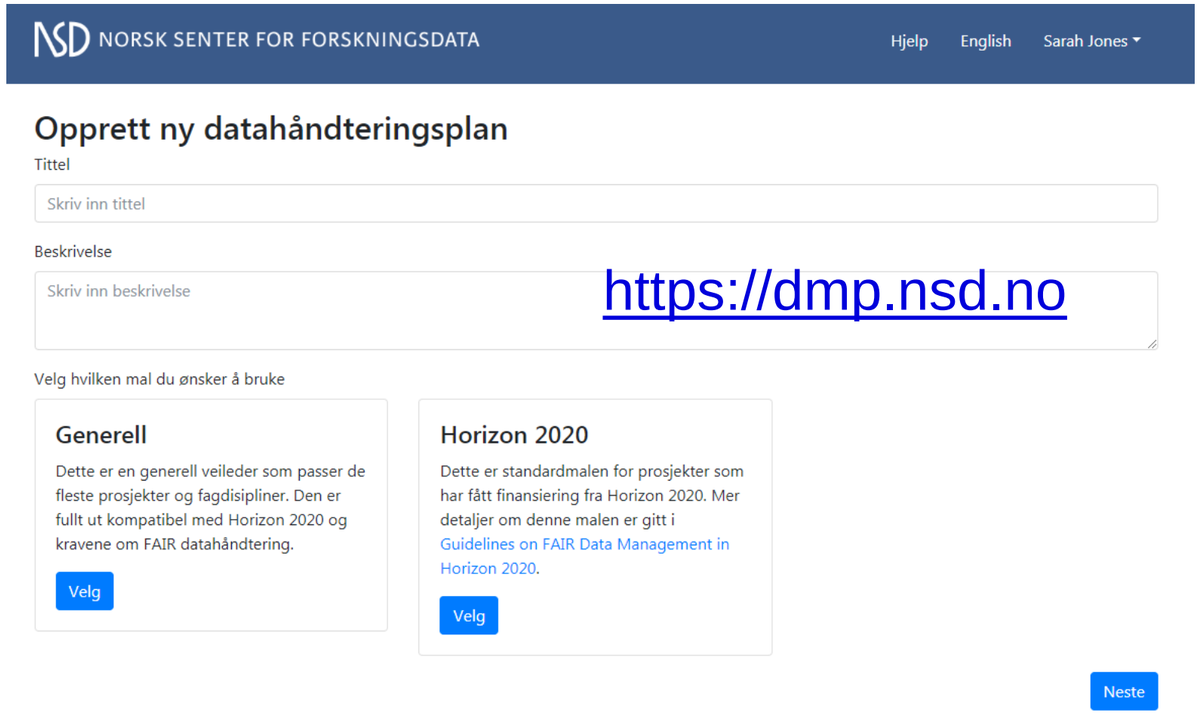
German RDM Organiser



- Funded by DFG
- Different service model: self-deploy, not centrally-hosted
- Demo available at: https://rdmo.aip.de

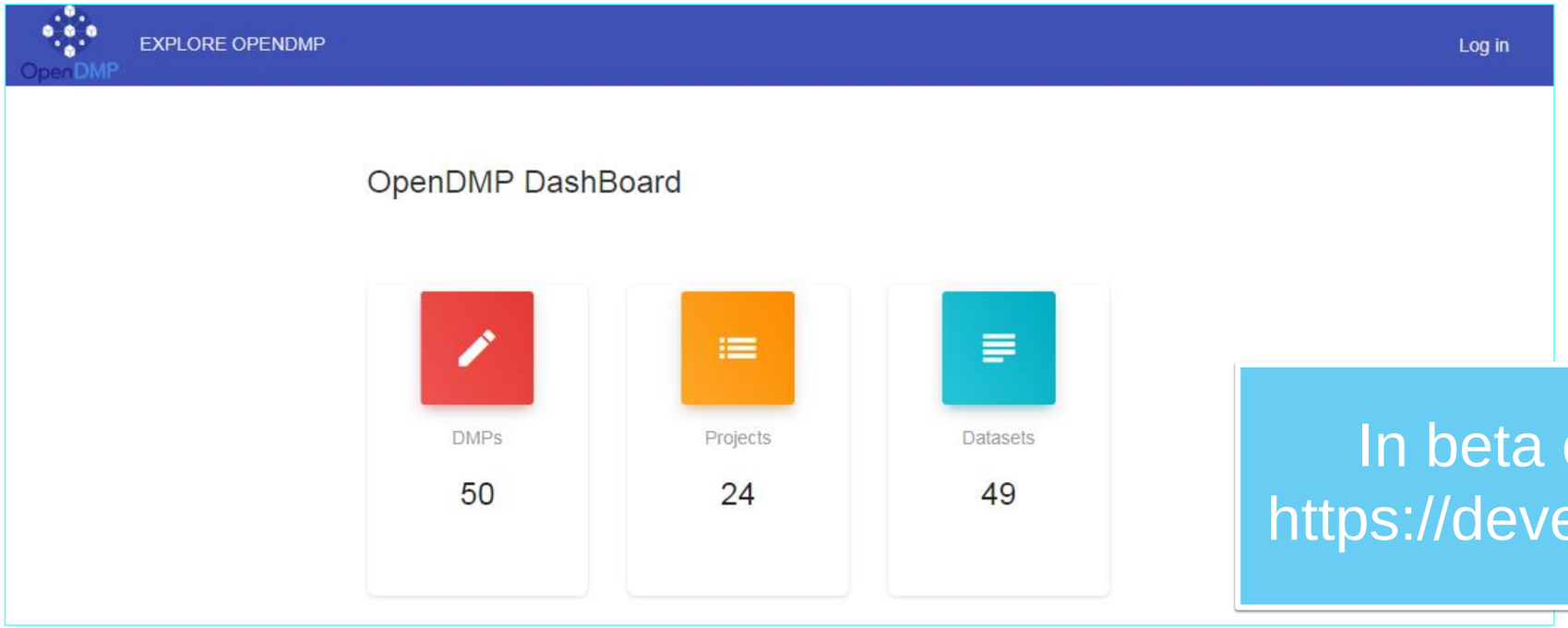
Norwegian tools





Joint interface / portal to the two tools is planned

OpenAIRE / EUDAT OpenDMP



In beta currently at https://devel.opendmp.eu

- Shifting from funder template to data profile as a central entity
- Currently proprietary format → to adopt RDA recommendation for machine-readability
- Closed source code at https://gitlab.eudat.eu/dmp/OpenAIRE-EUDAT-DMP-service-pilot

+ info >> Reviewing DMPs in H2020

- DMPs are a deliverable, checked primarily by project officers and in some cases external reviewers too;
- Guidelines are being developed to give reviewers pointers on what to check. These are based on the template;
- The reviewer has access to the full project documentation;
- Process is only just evolving so feedback may be variable initially.

2. FAIR data (1 / 4)

In general terms, your research data should be 'FAIR' that is findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable. These principles precede implementation choices and do not necessarily suggest any specific technology, standard or implementation-solution.

2.1 Making data findable, including provisions for metadata:

- **Outline the discoverability of data (metadata provision)**
- **Outline the identifiability of data and refer to standard identification mechanism. Do you make use of persistent and unique identifiers such as Digital Object Identifiers?**
- **Outline naming conventions used**
- **Outline the approach towards search keyword**
- **Outline the approach for clear versioning**
- **Specify standards for metadata creation (if any). If there are no standards in your discipline describe what metadata will be created and how**

Guidance | Comments

EC | DCC

The Research Data Alliance provides a Metadata Standards Directory that can be searched for discipline-specific standards and associated tools.

Save

error

Answered 2 weeks ago by pedroprincipe@sdum.uminho.pt

2.2 Making data openly accessible:

Guidance | Comments

4 / 4

Open Science

Open Science policies in H2020 and the OpenAIRE infrastructure: Open Access to publications and Open Data.

OPEN DATA IN H2020

Requirements of the Open Research Data Pilot in H2020: how to comply & practical implementation.

DMPs

What we need to know about Data Management Plans: H2020 project DMP template, use cases and examples.

OpenAIRE

Open Access Infrastructure for Research in Europe: services to support Open Research & FAIR Data and projects.

OpenAIRE

European Commission

support and information

OPENAIRE FOSTERS THE SOCIAL AND TECHNICAL LINKS THAT ENABLE OPEN SCIENCE IN EUROPE AND BEYOND.

www.openaire.eu

OpenAIRE – services and tools:

- ✓ Open Access depositing
- ✓ Storing research data in Zenodo
- ✓ Claiming publications and datasets
- ✓ Reporting research outputs
- ✓ Discover, analyse and access
- ✓ Support material and helpdesk
- ✓ Training and support material

LASERLAB-EUROPE

The Integrated Initiative of European Laser Research Infrastructures (654148)

Project | EC | Open Access mandate for Publications

Funding: H2020 | RIA

Start Date: 2015-12-01

End Date: 2019-11-30

Open Access mandate for Research Data: no

Organization: RU | FORTH | CLPU | FVB | STFC | VU | MPG | LUND | IP-ASCR | CEA | ILC | ICFO | IST ID | POLITECNICO DI MILANO | USZ | WAT | LU | CNRS | ELETTRA | Vilnius university | GSI | LENS | INFLPR RA | HZDR | USTRATH | UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA | STFC

Detailed project information (CORDIS) →

Publications (187) +

Research Data (1) +

Software (0) +

Other Research Products (0) +

Statistics +

Metrics +

Share - Bookmark

Application Box

Publications | Research Data

Include in your site (HTML)

Get EC report (HTML)

Get EC report (CSV)

Deposit

Link this project to...

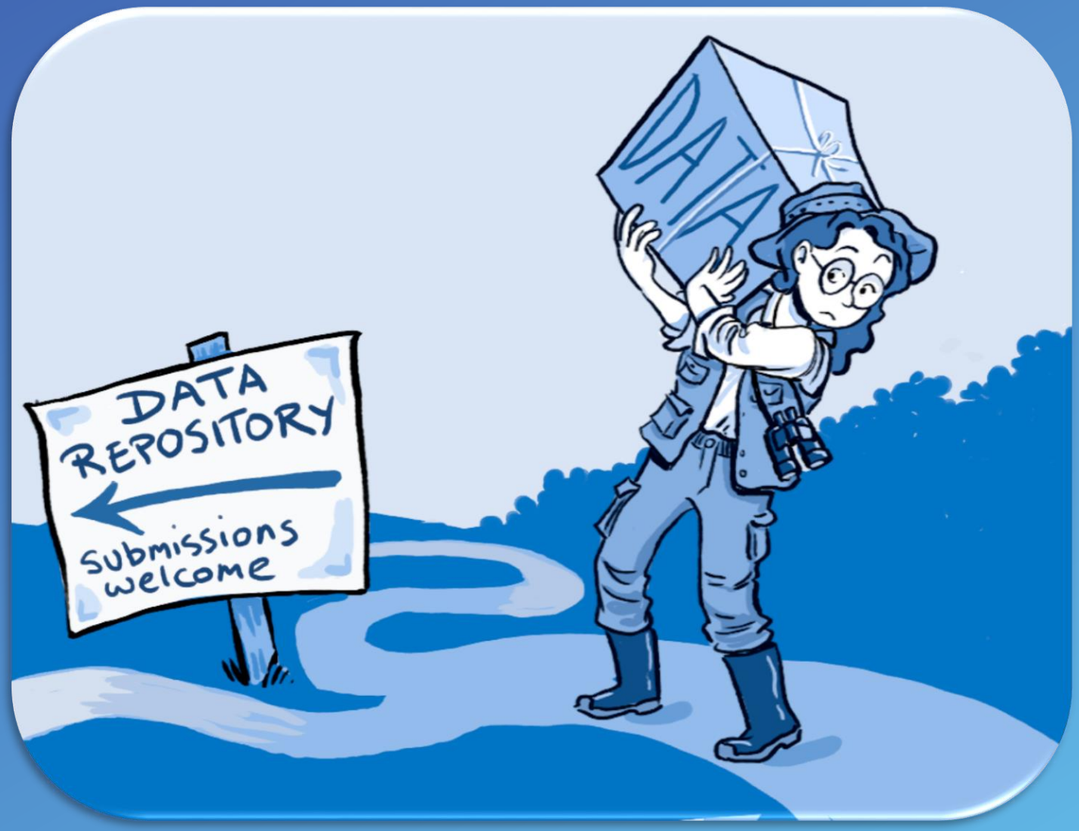
feedback

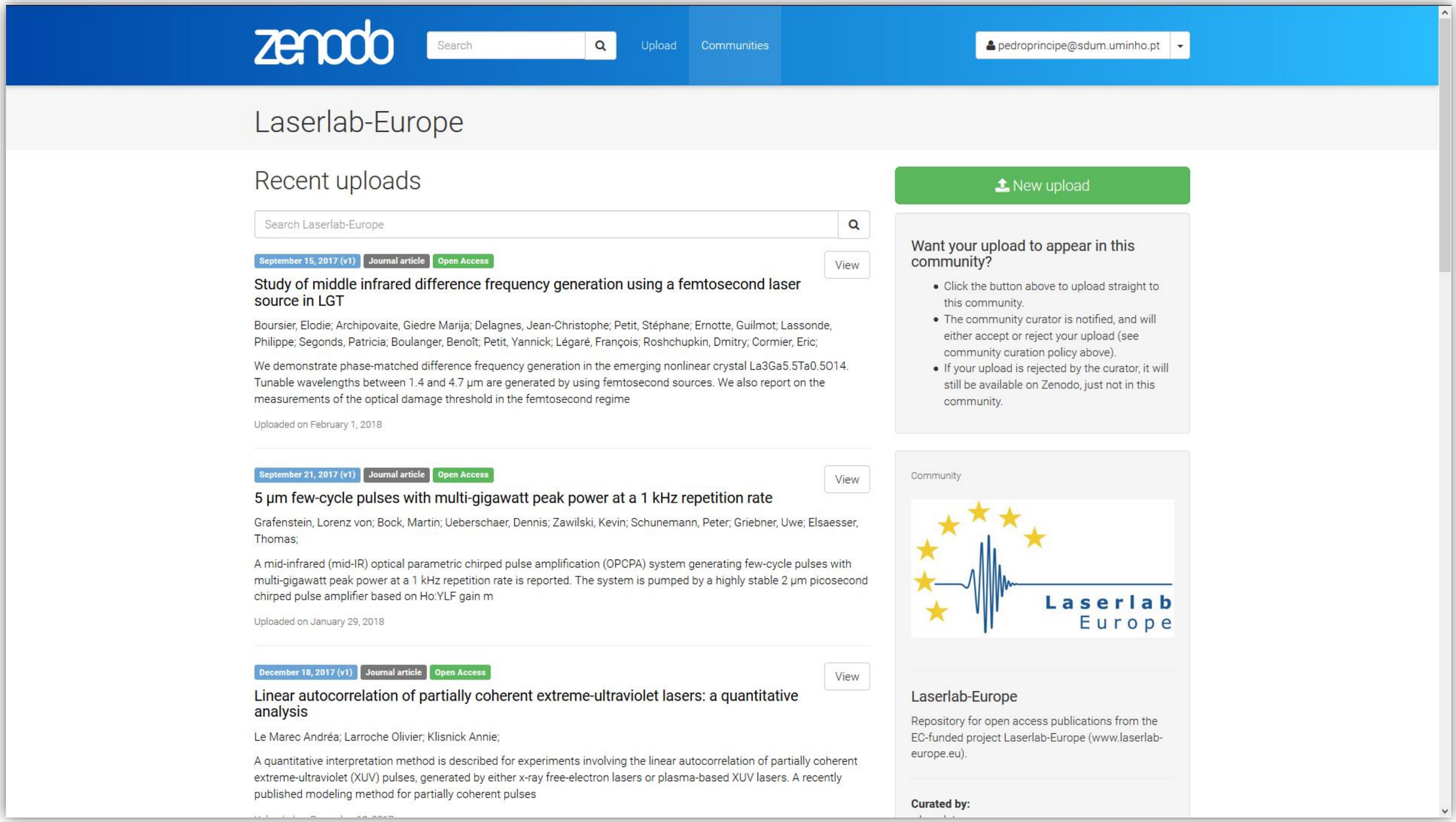
https://explore.openaire.eu/search/project?projectId=corda__h2020::36ae090ead5126b00268929408acb441

Cross-disciplinary repositories

Long tail of research data

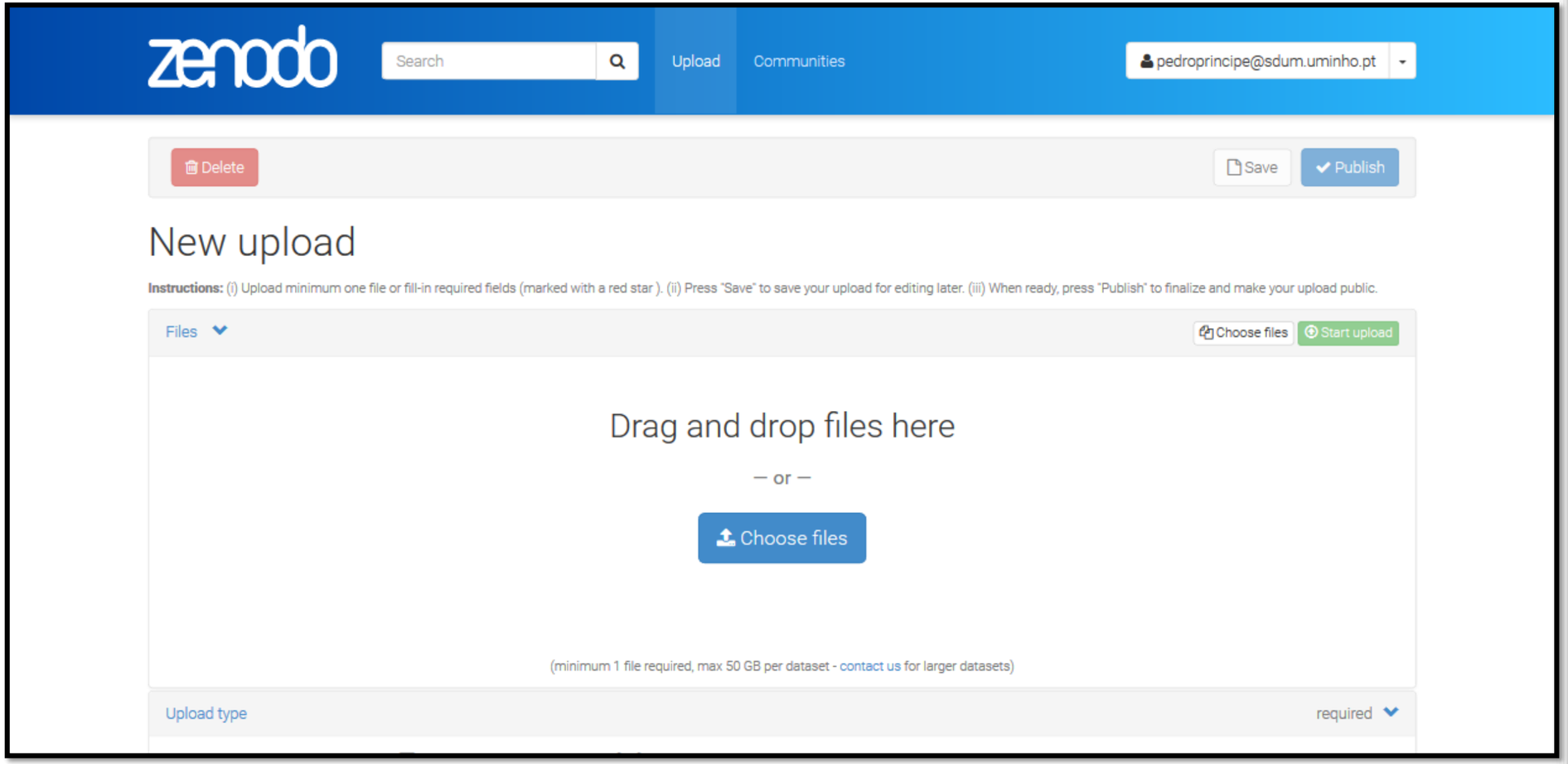
zenodo

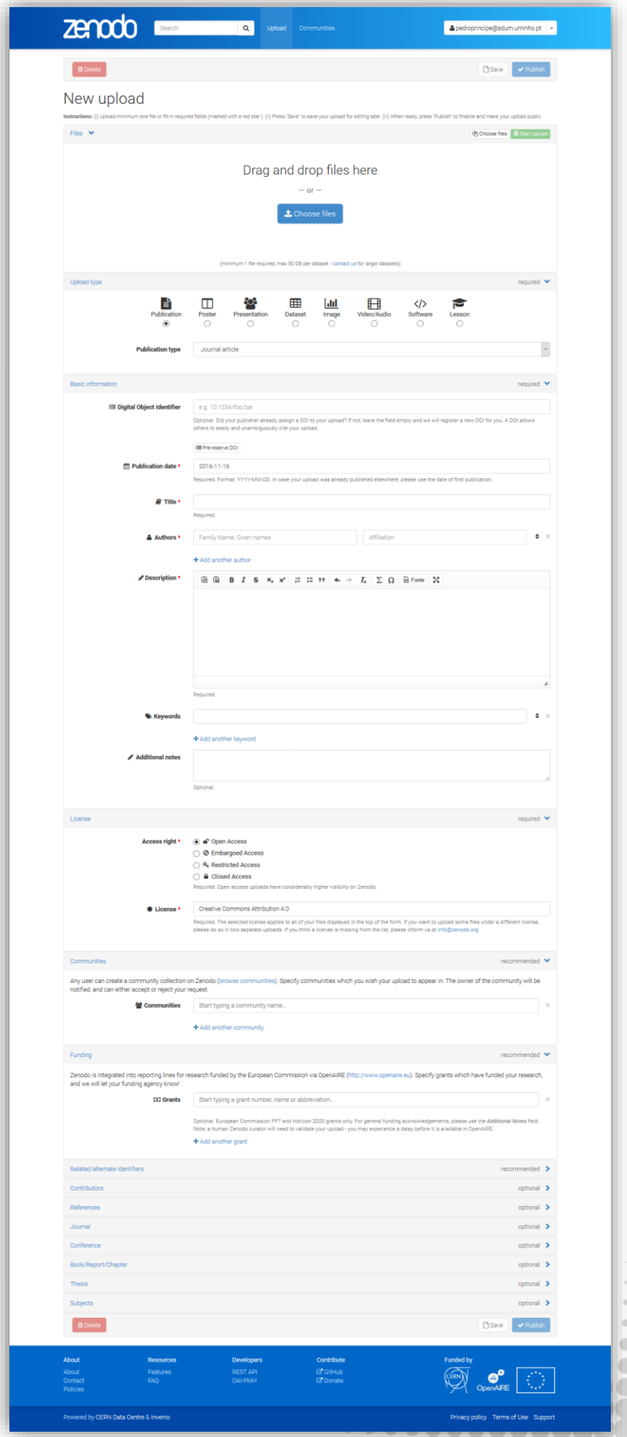




https://zenodo.org/communities/laserlab

Upload

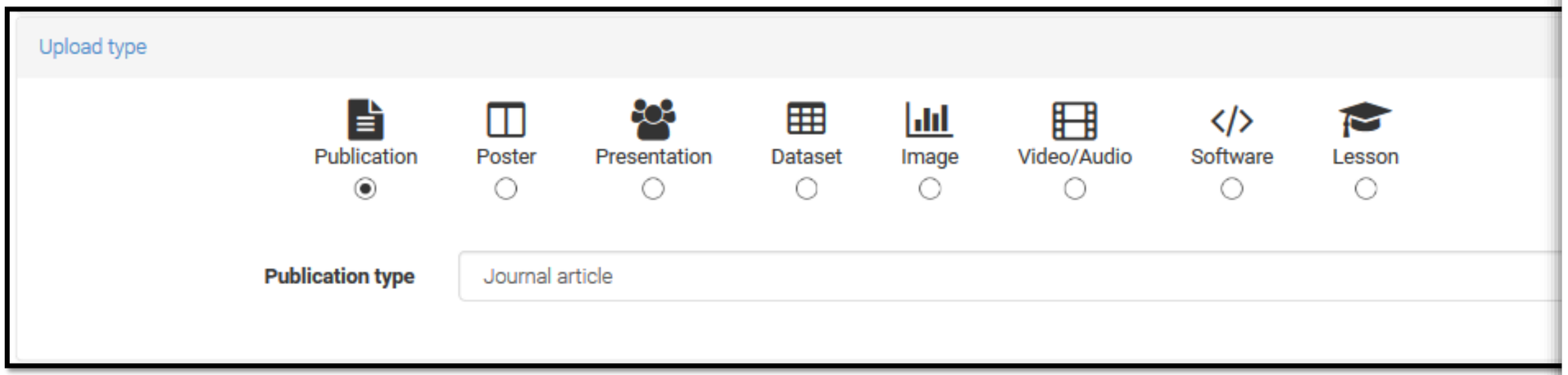




OpenAIRE

European Commission

Describe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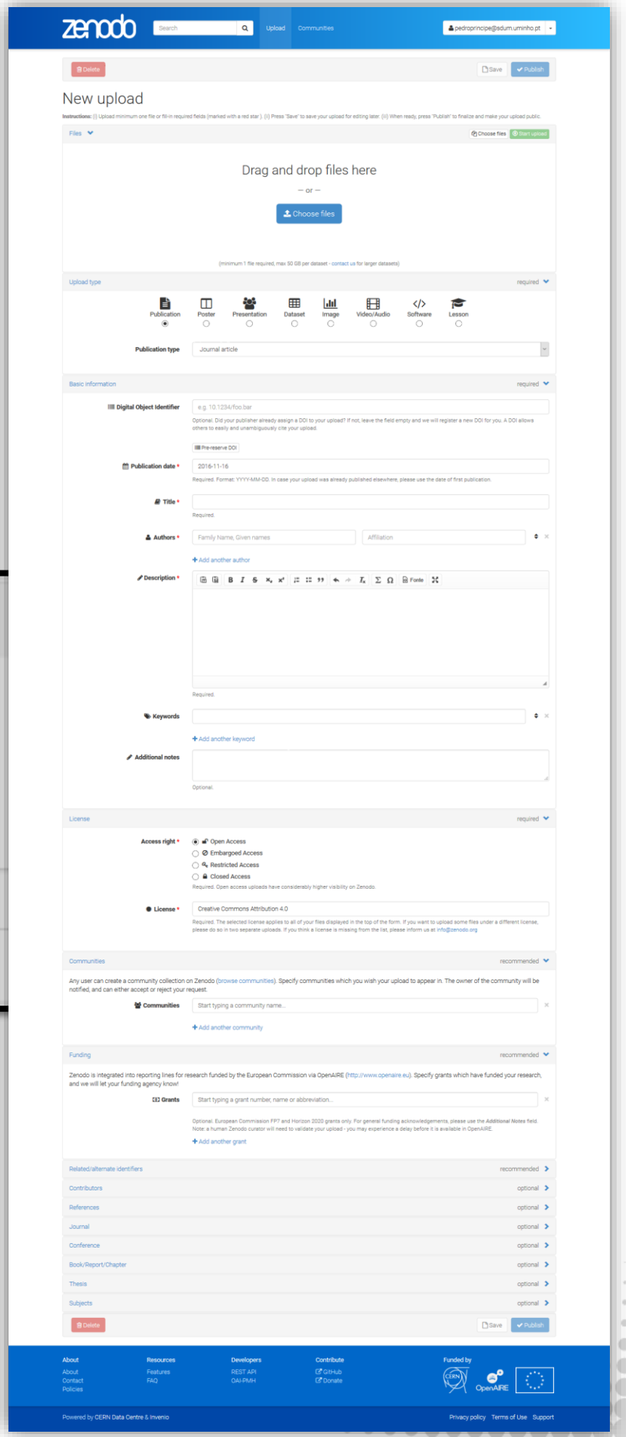
Publication
Poster
Presentation
Dataset
Image
Video/Audio
Software
Lesson
Publication type
Journal article


zenodo
New upload
Drag and drop files here
Choose files
Upload type
Publication
Poster
Presentation
Dataset
Image
Video/Audio
Software
Lesson
Publication type
Journal article
Basic information
Digital Object Identifier
Publication date
Title
Authors
Description
Keywords
Additional notes
License
Access right
Open Access
Embargoed Access
Restricted Access
Closed Access
Creative Commons Attribution 4.0
Communities
Funding
Grants
Related/alternate identifiers
Contributors
References
Journal
Conference
Book/Report/Chapter
Thesis
Subjects
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Publish

Describe

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- Closed Access

Required. Open access uploads have considerably higher visibility on Zenodo.

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please do so in two separate uploads. If you think a license is missing from the list, please inform us at info@zenodo.org

Funding

recomme

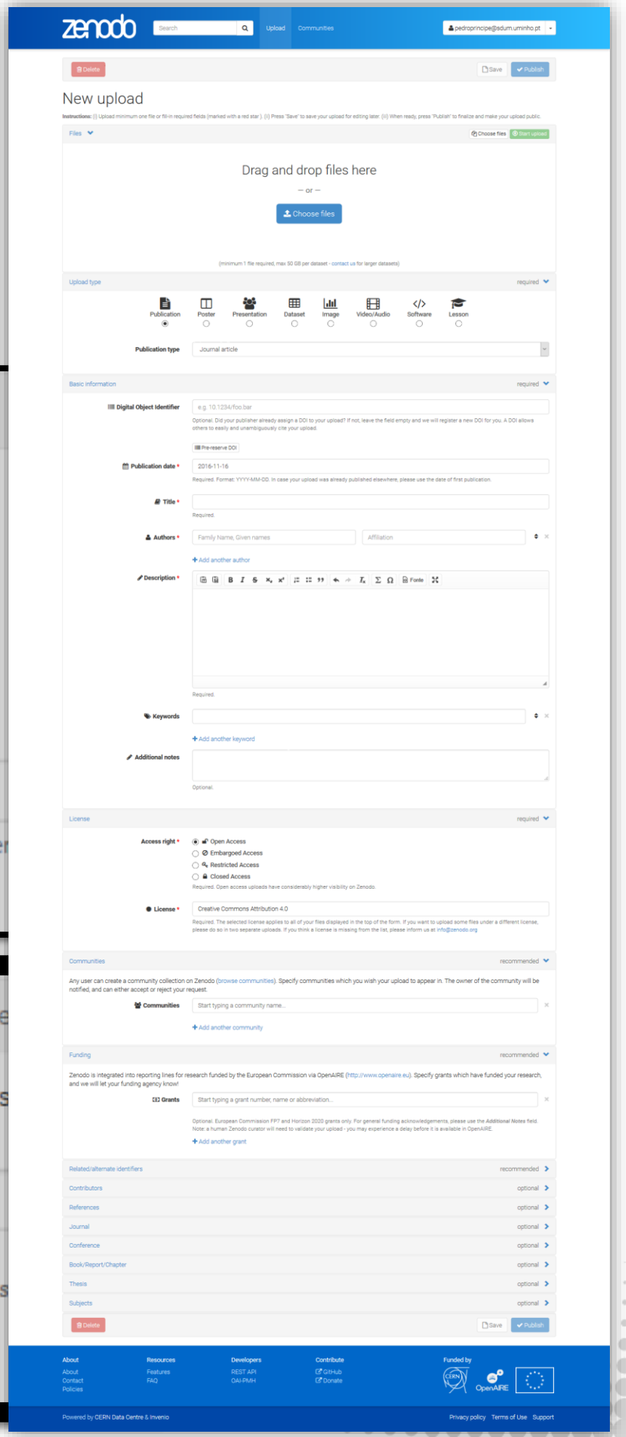
Zenodo is integrated into reporting lines for research funded by the European Commission via OpenAIRE (http://www.openaire.eu). Specify grants which have funded your res
and we will let your funding agency know!

Grants

Start typing a grant number, name or abbreviation...

Optional. European Commission FP7 and Horizon 2020 grants only. For general funding acknowledgements, please use the ***Additional Notes***
Note: a human Zenodo curator will need to validate your upload - you may experience a delay before it is available in OpenAIRE.

+ Add another grant



Publish

DOI:

DOI 10.5281/zenodo.165760

http://www.datacite.org

Grants:

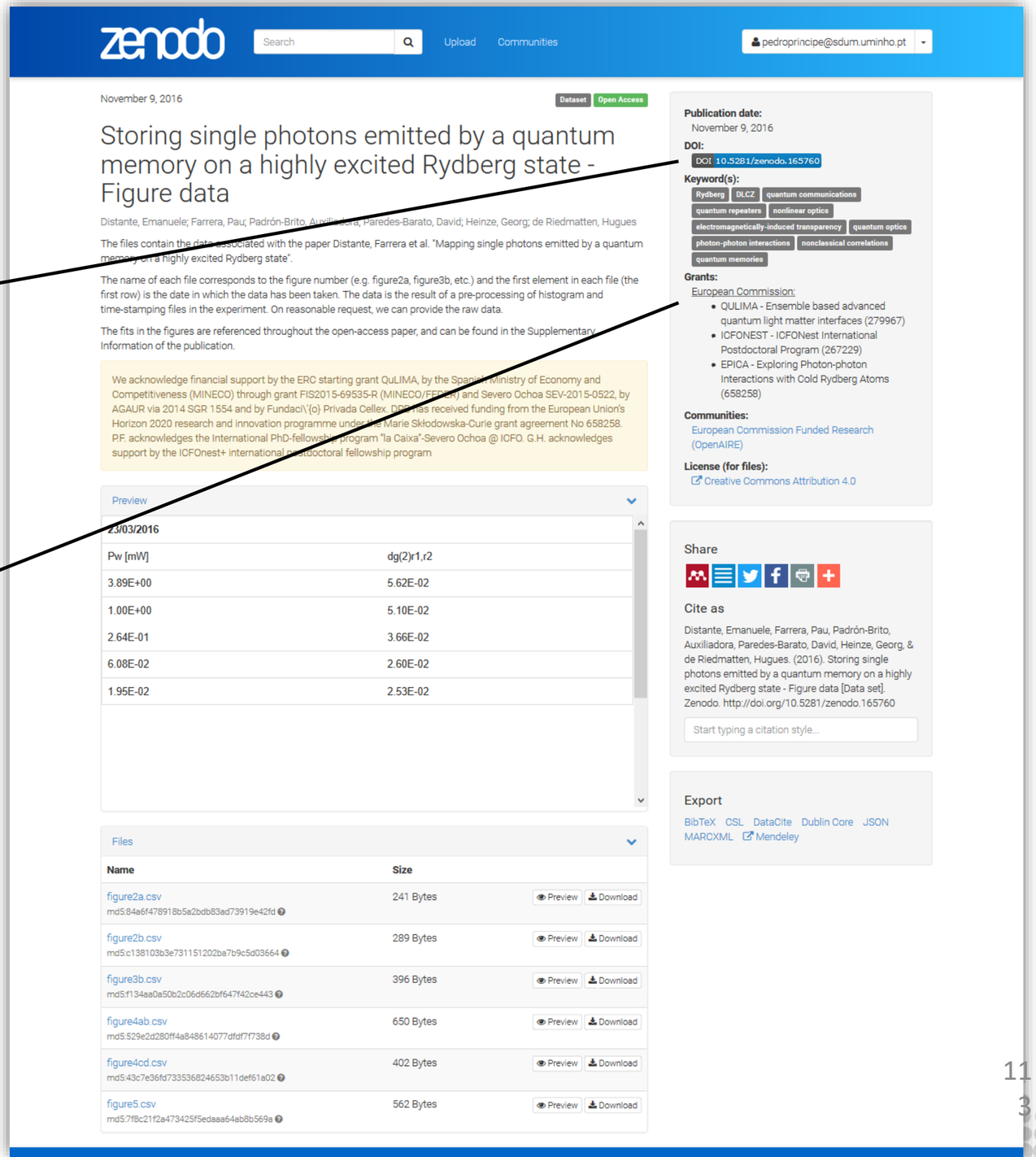
European Commission:

- QULIMA - Ensemble based advanced quantum light matter interfaces (279967)
- ICFONEST - ICFONest International Postdoctoral Program (267229)
- EPICA - Exploring Photon-photon Interactions with Cold Rydberg Atoms (658258)

www.openaire.eu

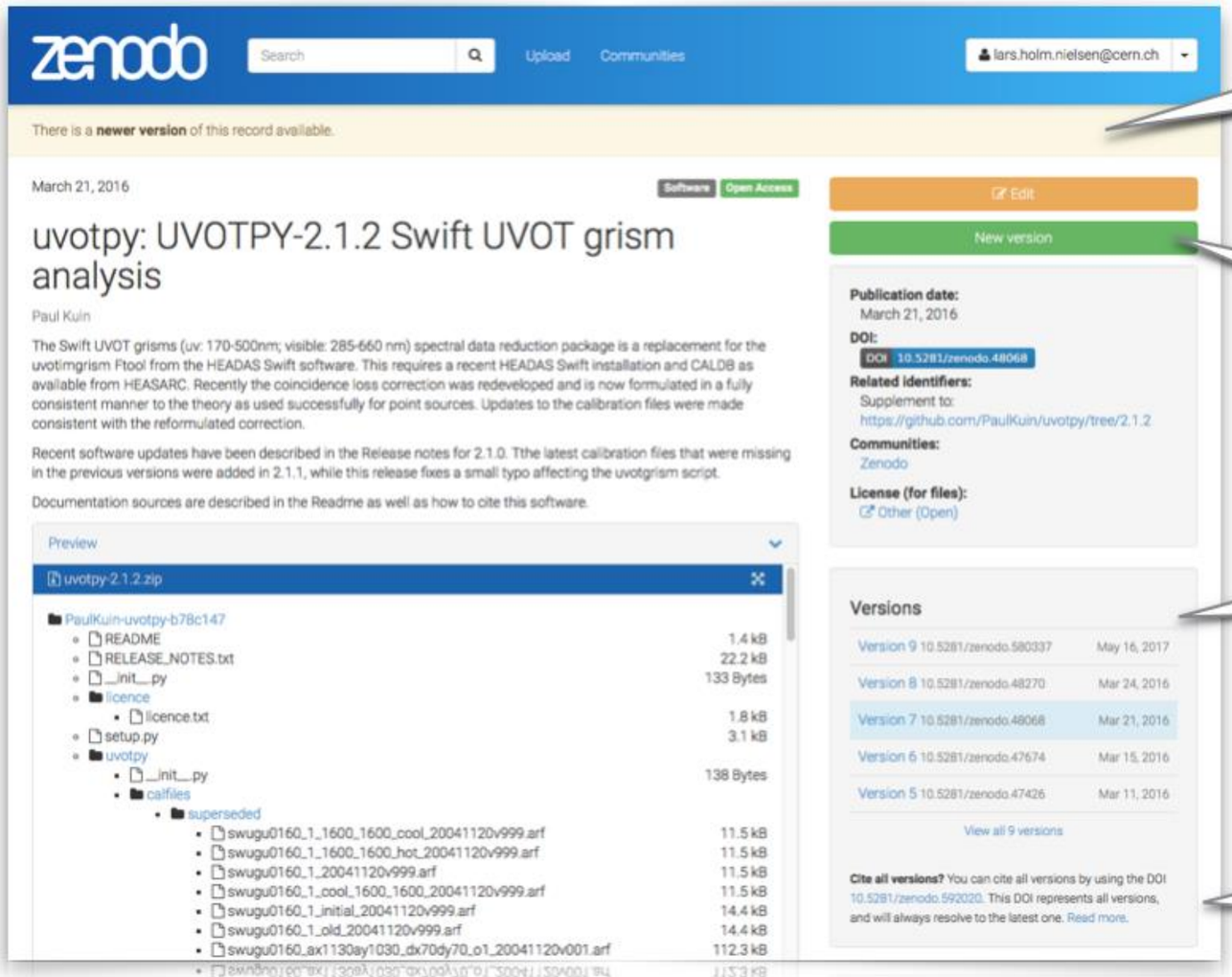
OpenAIRE

zenodo



Publish

DOI versioning!



Alert if newer version is available

Create a **new version**

Browse the **version history**

Cite **specific version** or **the concept** representing all versions

OpenAIRE

zenodo

Support

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www.openaire.eu

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Train for Open Science

Implement and align Open Science policies across Europe and the world

Deploy services to embed Open Science into researcher daily workflows

Foster innovation for added value services based on open research

Build global common standards for linking and contextualizing all research

Monitor Open Science in Europe

OpenAIRE

European Commission

OpenAIRE's e-infrastructure Commons

KEY STAKEHOLDERS SERVICES

Funders, research admins, research communities

- Research impact
- Project reporting and monitoring
- Open Access trends

Content providers

- Repository validation
- Repository notification broker
- Repository analytics and usage stats

Researchers

- Claim publications, datasets, software
- Deposit publications, datasets, software
- Search & browse: interlinked publications, datasets, projects
- Open Access & DMP Helpdesk
- End-User feedback

TERMS OF USE

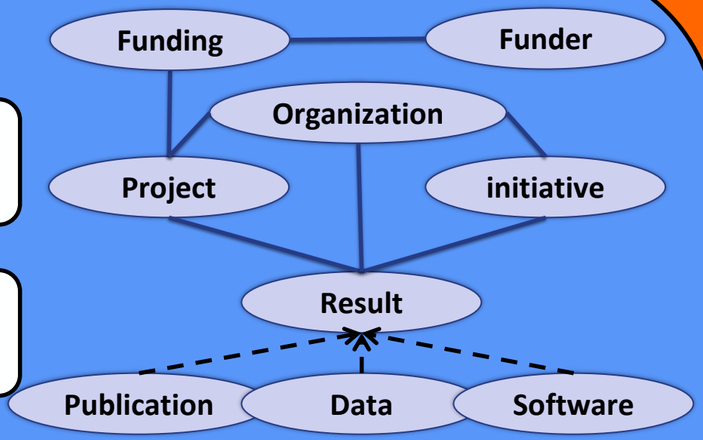
INFO SPACE SERVICES

Cleaning

De-duplication

Validation

Enrichment By inference



GUIDE LINES

CONTENT PROVIDERS

zenodo
Research. Shared.

Publications repositories

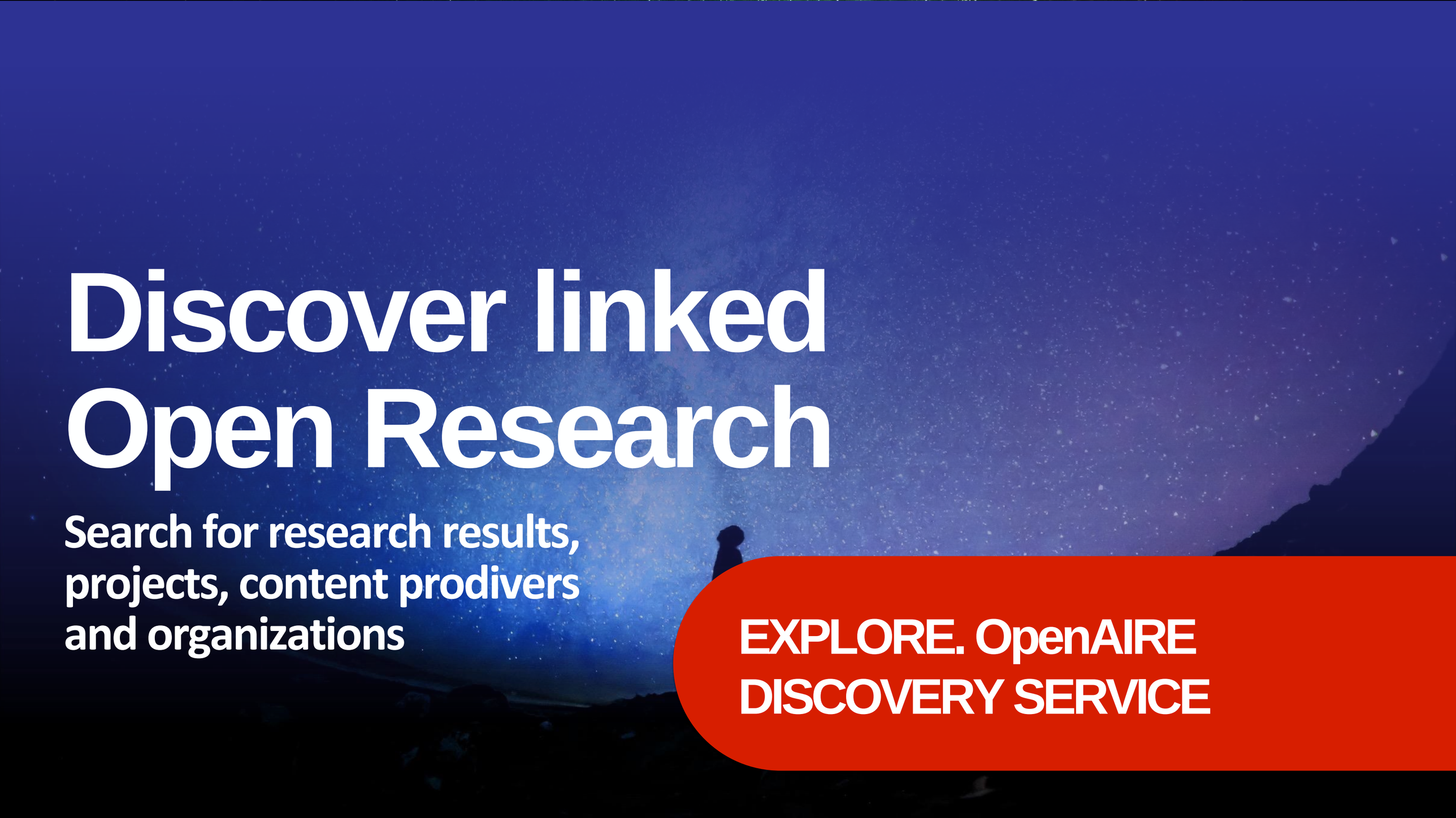
Research Data repositories

CRIS systems

Registries (e.g. projects)

OA Journals

Software Repositories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Open Research
Search for research results,
projects, content prodivers
and organizations
EXPLORE. OpenAIRE
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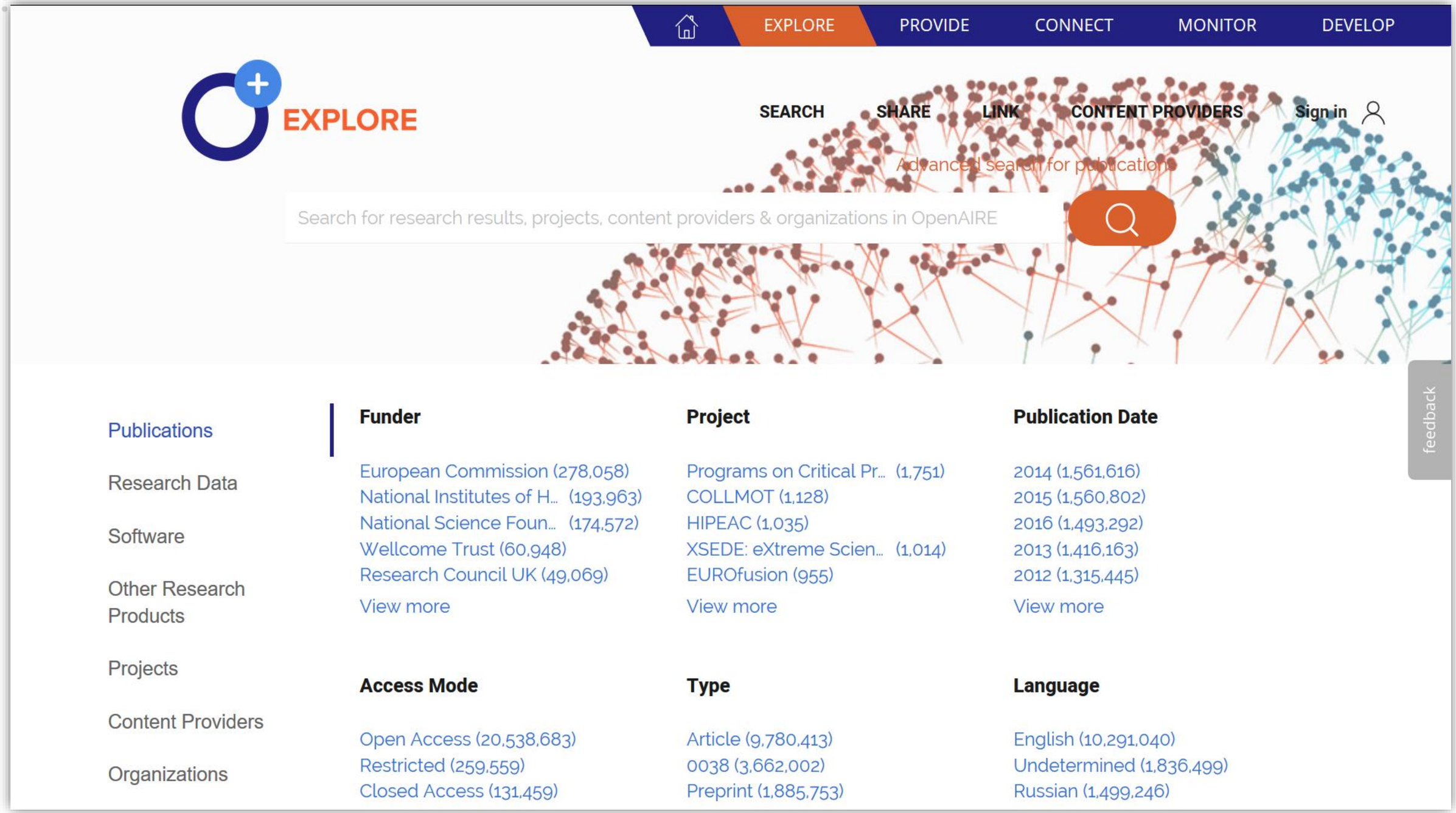
EXPLORE
PROVIDE
CONNECT
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DEVELOP
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Publications
Research Data
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European Commission (278,058)
National Institutes of H... (193,963)
National Science Foun... (174,572)
Wellcome Trust (60,948)
Research Council UK (49,069)
View more
Project
Programs on Critical Pr... (1,751)
COLLMOT (1,128)
HIPEAC (1,035)
XSEDE: eXtreme Scien... (1,014)
EUROfusion (955)
View more
Publication Date
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2016 (1,493,292)
2013 (1,416,163)
2012 (1,315,445)
View more
Access Mode
Open Access (20,538,683)
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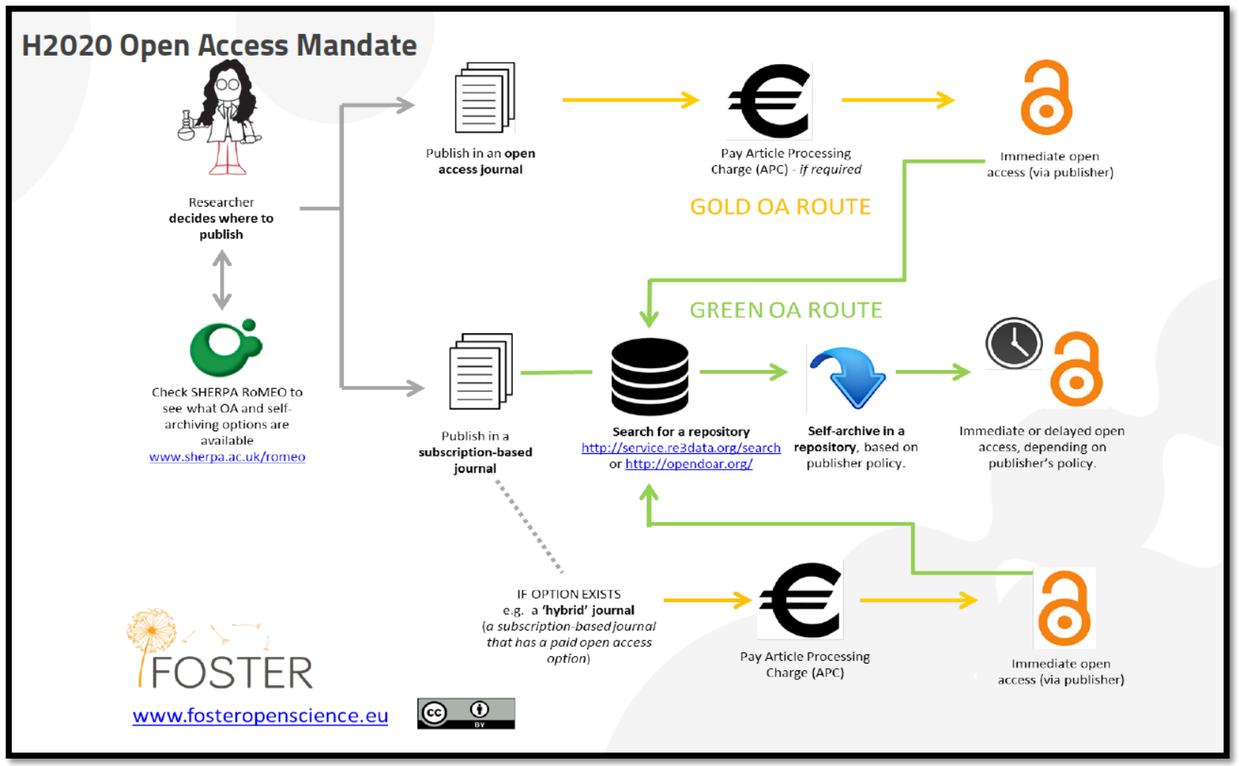

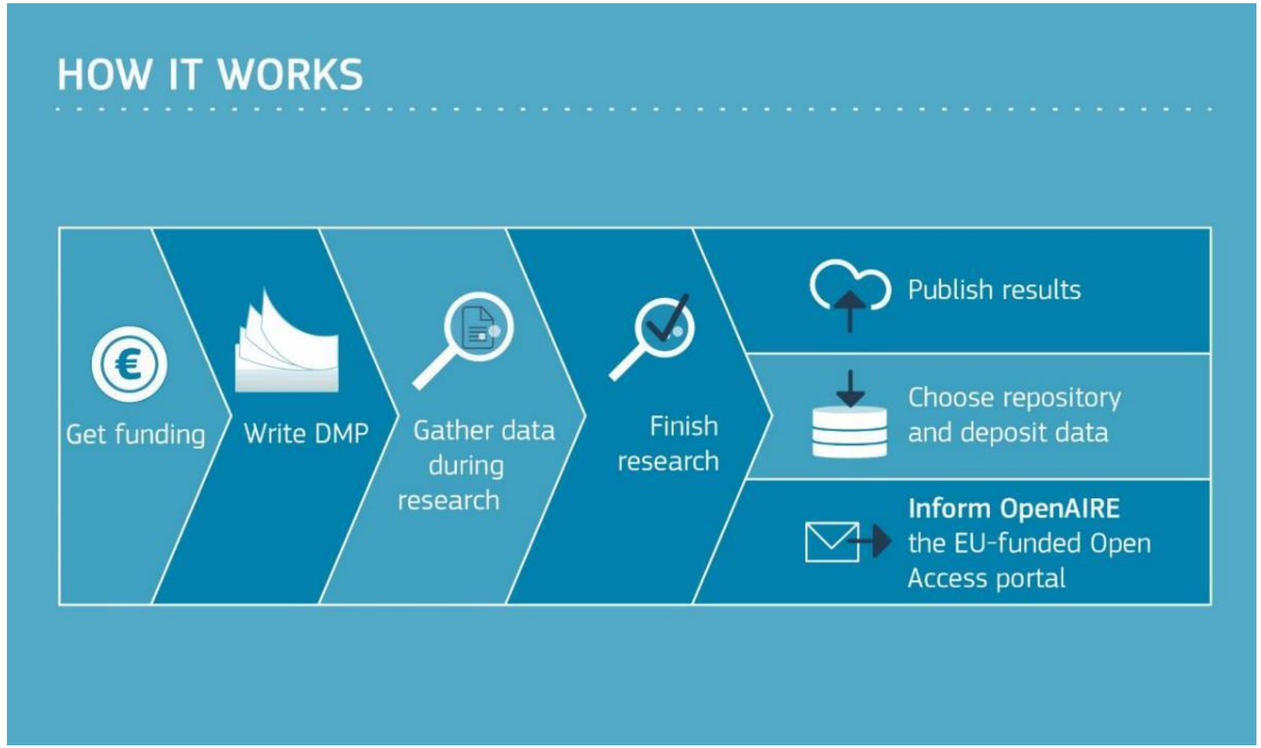

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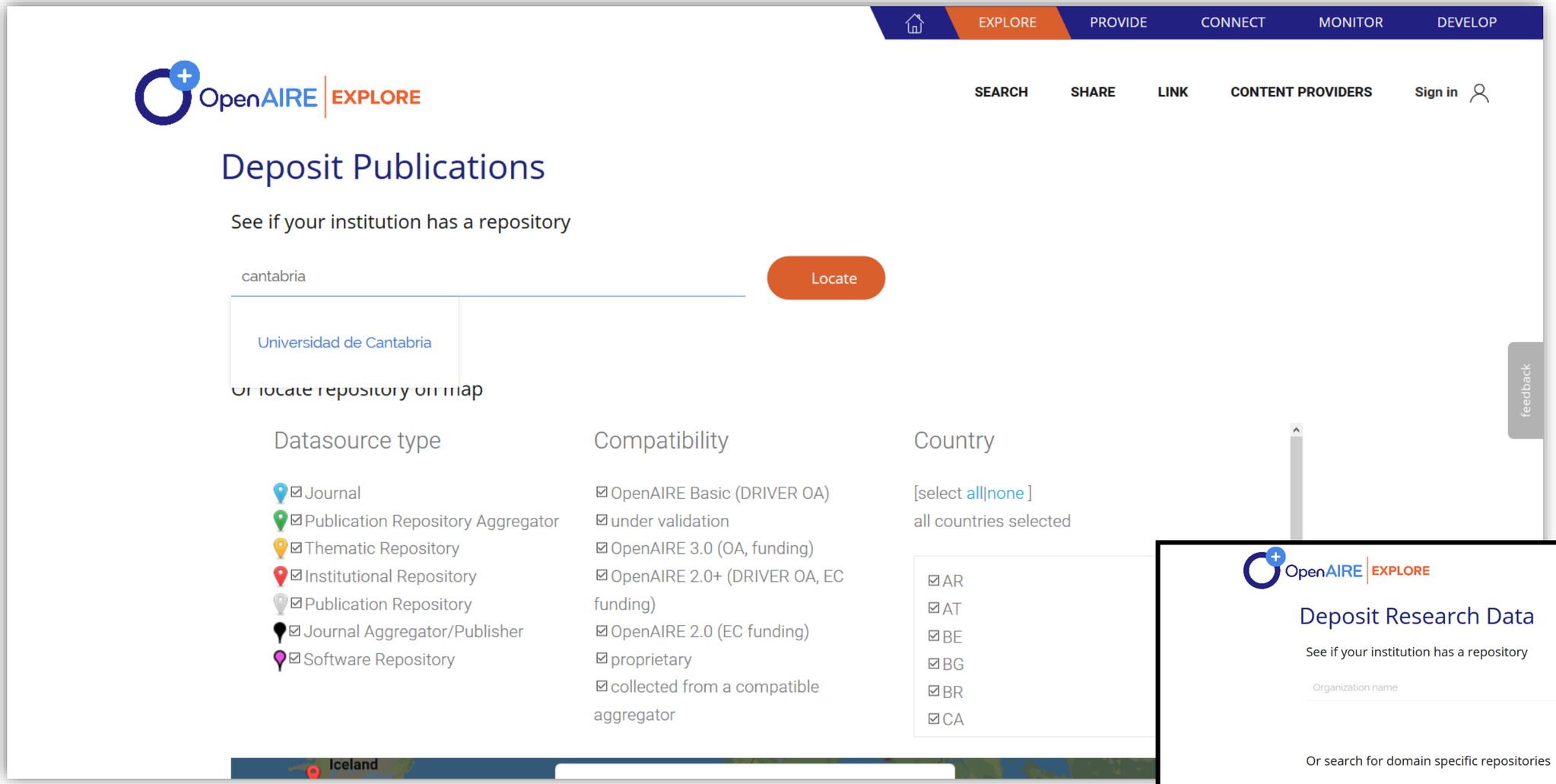

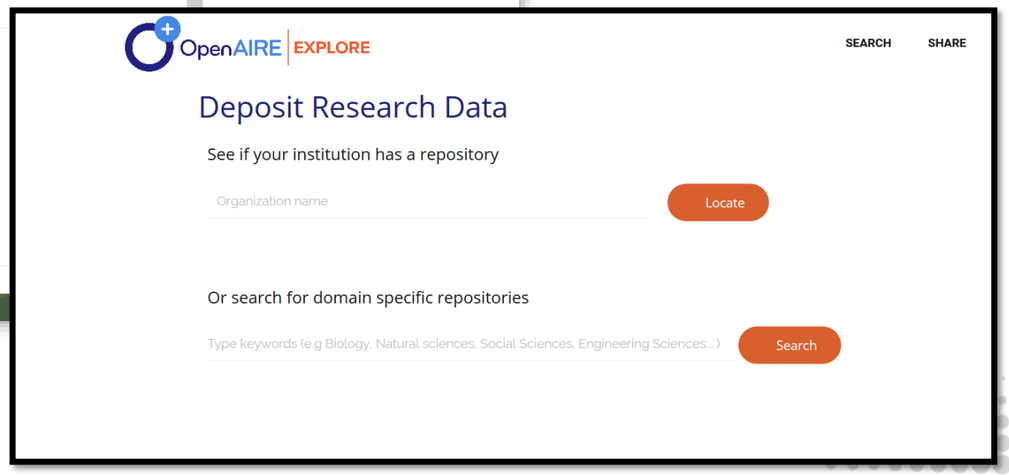

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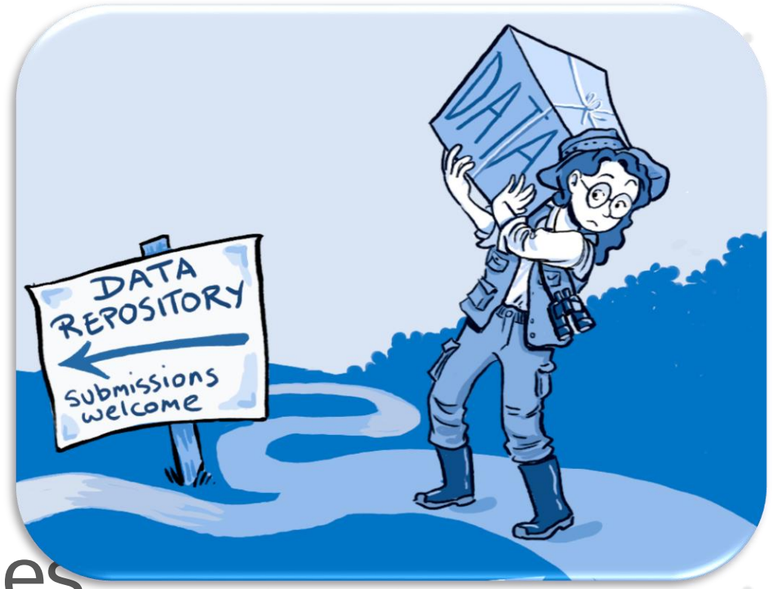

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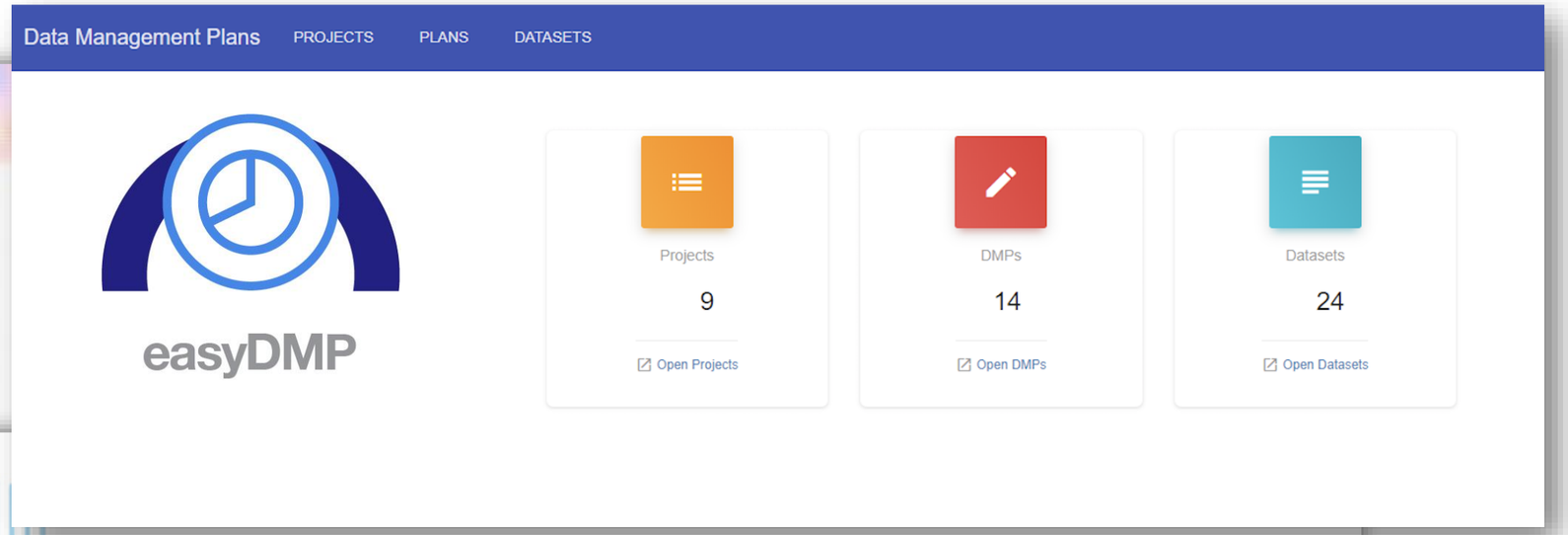

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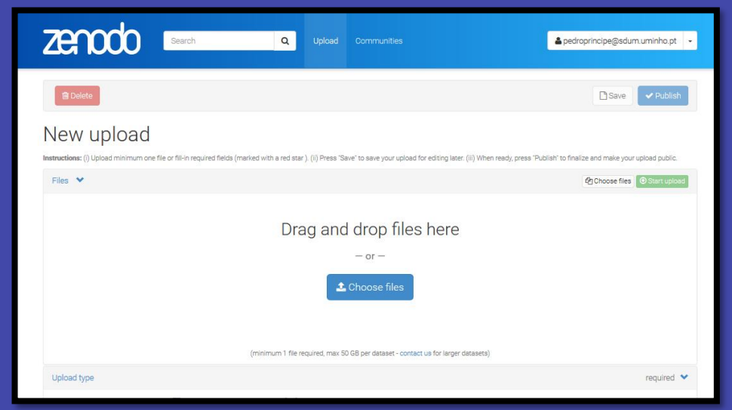

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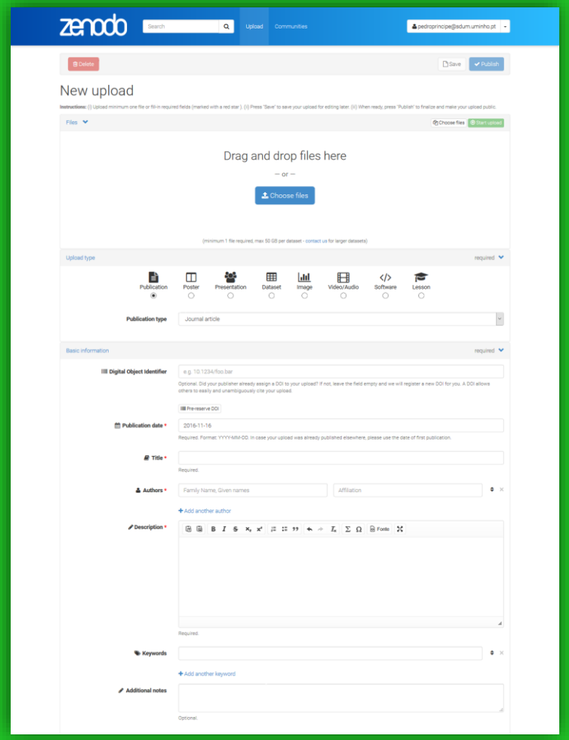

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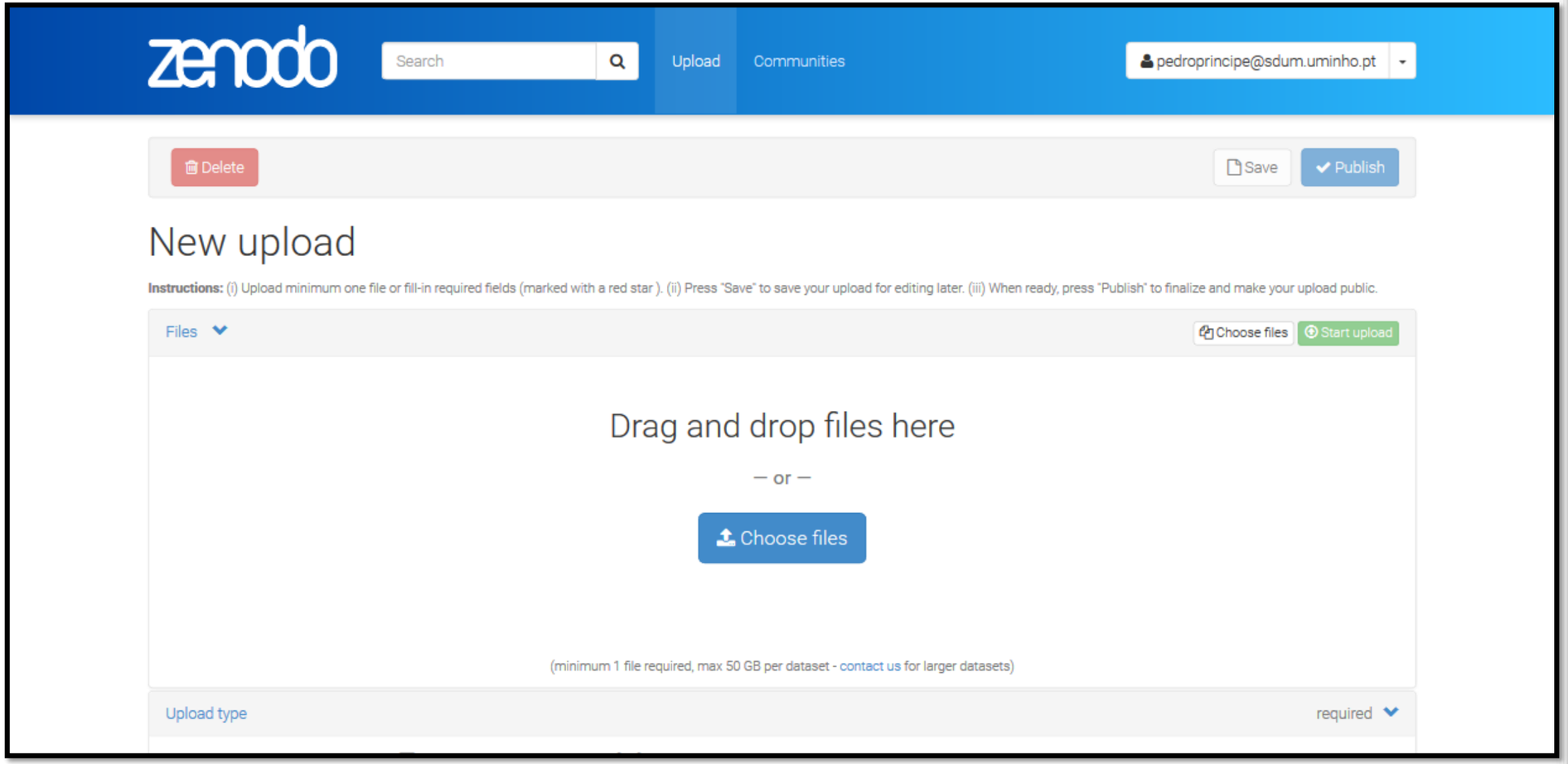

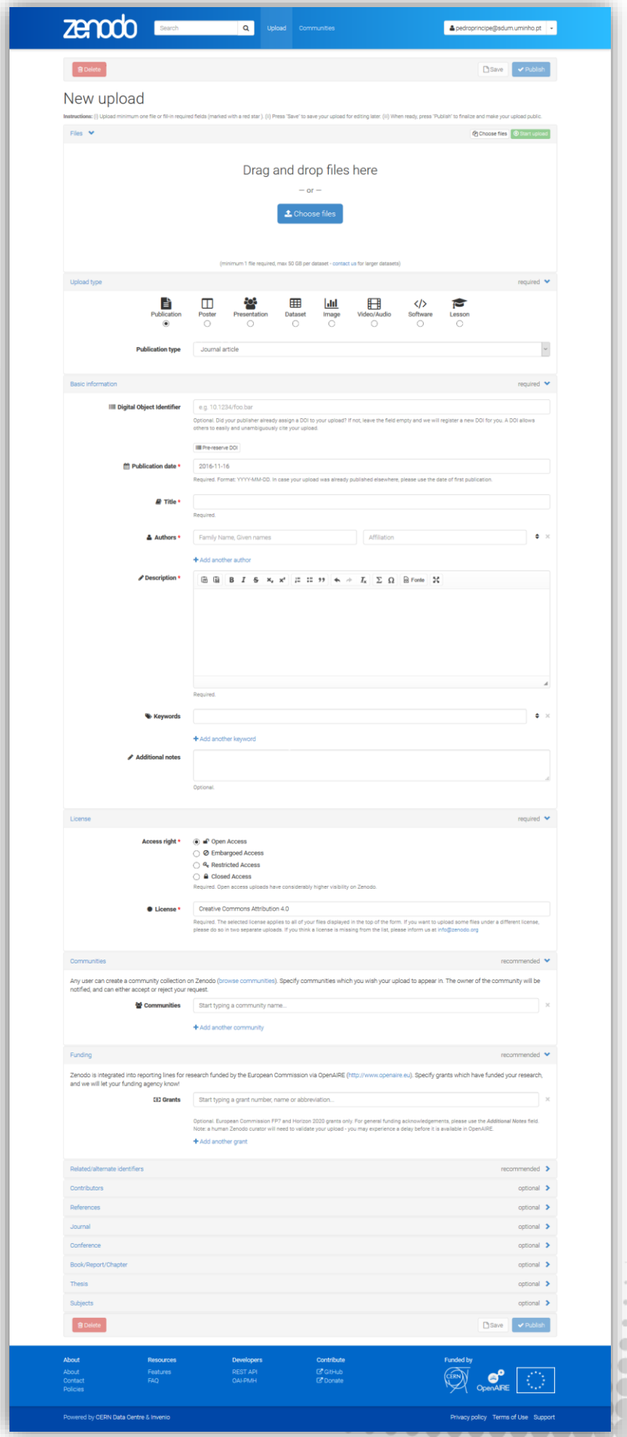

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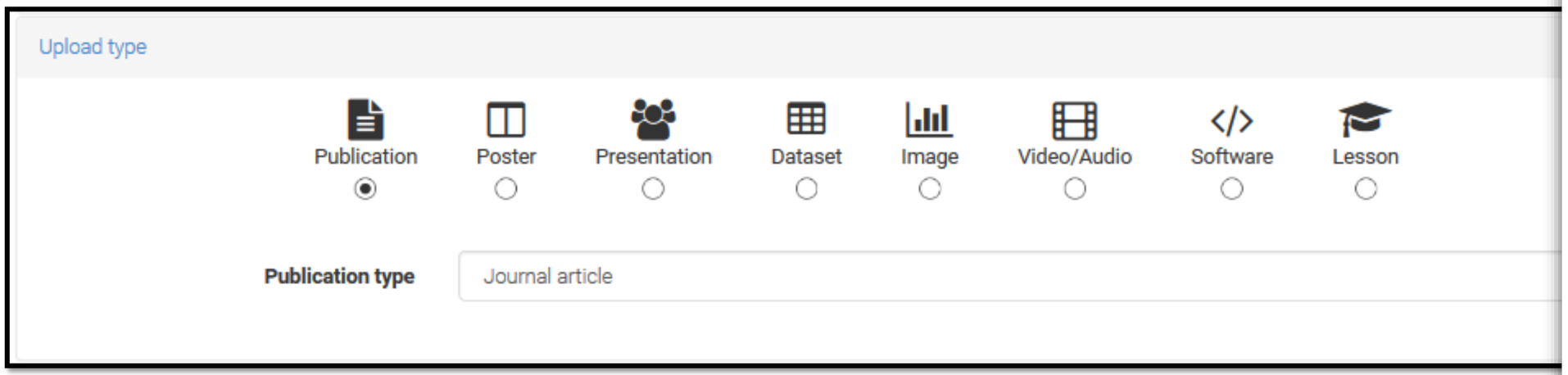
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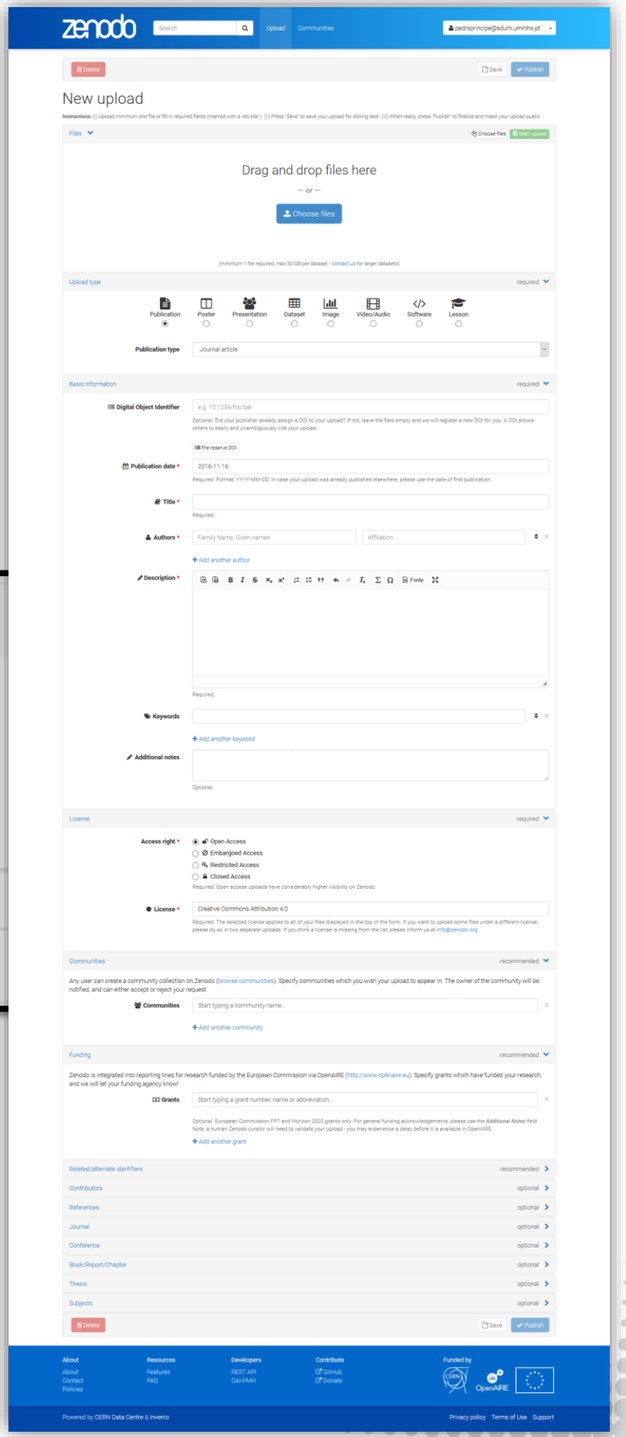
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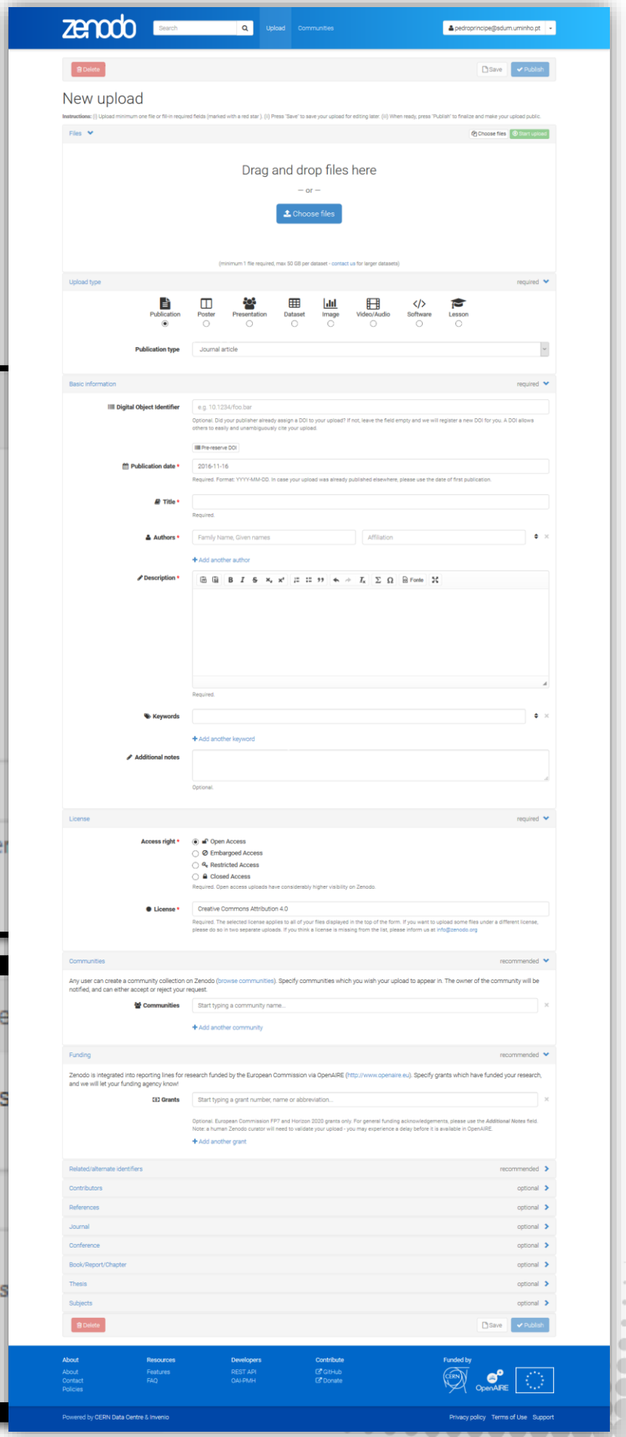

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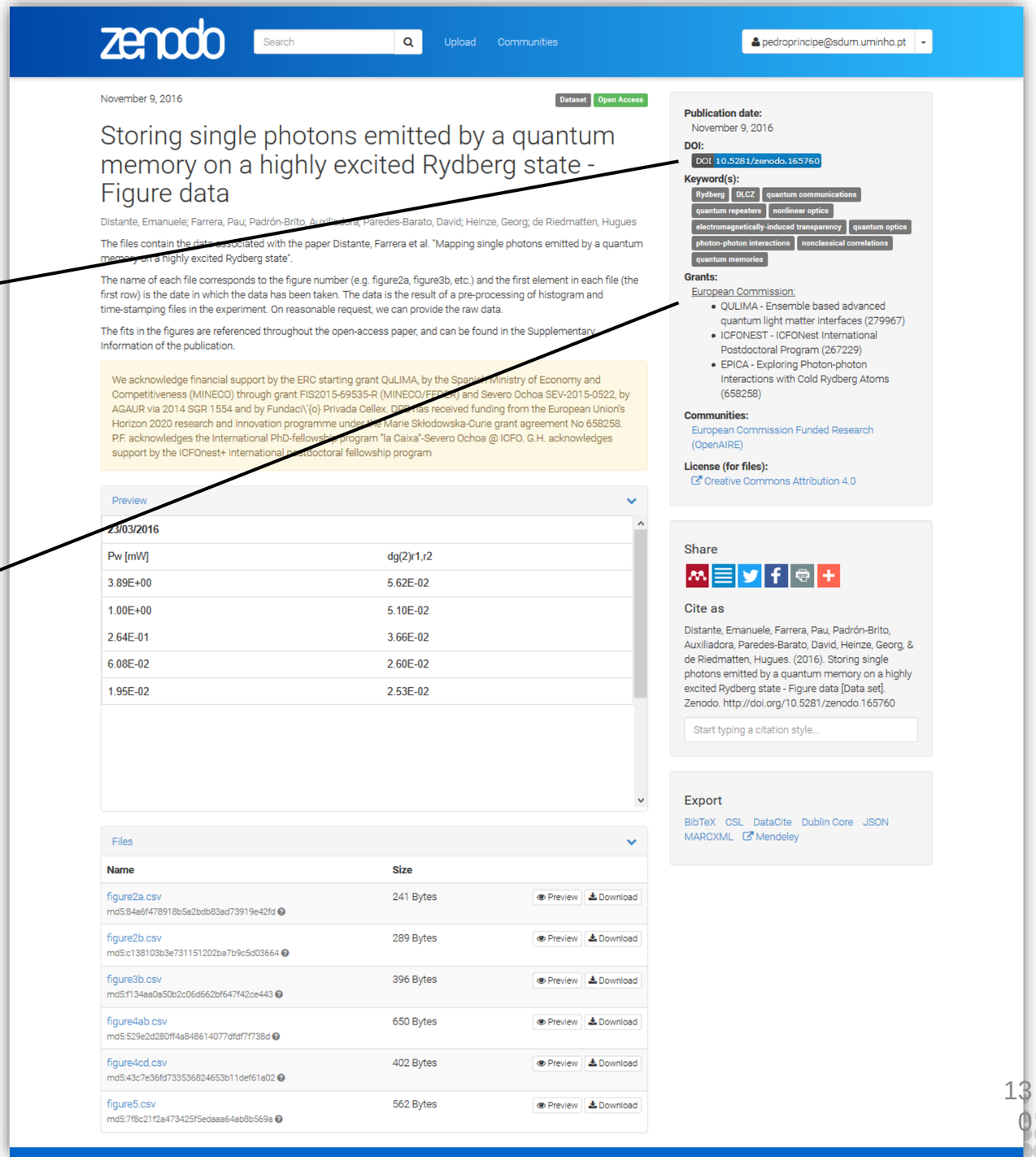

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Integrating Robot Support Functions into Varied Activities at Returning Hospital Visits

Looije, Rosemarijn; Neerincx, Mark A.; Peters, Johanna K.; Blanson Henkemans, Olivier

Persistent progress in the self-management of their disease is important and challenging for children with diabetes. The European ALIZ-e project developed and tested a set of core functions for a social robot that may help to establish such progress. These functions were studied in different set-ups and with different groups of children (e.g. classmates at a school, or participants of a diabetes camp). This paper takes the lessons learned from these studies to design a general scenario for educational and enjoying child–robot activities during returning hospital visits. The resulting scenario entailed three sessions, each lasting almost one hour, with three educational child–robot activities (quiz, sorting game and video watching), two intervening child–robot interactions (small talk and walking), and specific tests to assess the children and their experiences. Seventeen children (age 6–10) participated in the evaluation of this scenario, which provided new insights of the combined social robot support in the real environment. Overall, the children, but also their parents and formal caregivers, showed positive experiences. Children enjoyed the variety of activities, built a relationship with the robot and had a small knowledge gain. Parents and hospital staff pointed out that the robot had positive effects on child's mood and openness, which may be helpful for self-management. Based on the evaluation results, we derived five user profiles for further personalization of the robot, and general requirements for mediating the support of parents and caregivers.

Preview

Int J of Soc Robotics (2016) 8:483–497
DOI 10.1007/s12369-016-0365-8

Integrating Robot Support Functions into Varied Activities at Returning Hospital Visits

Supporting Child's Self-Management of Diabetes

Rosemarijn Looije[1] · Mark A. Neerincx[2] · Johanna K. Peters[3] · Olivier A. Blanson Henkemans[1]

Accepted: 13 June 2016 / Published online: 23 June 2016
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Abstract Persistent progress in the self-management of their disease is important and challenging for children with diabetes. The European ALIZ-e project developed and tested with the robot and had a small knowledge gain. Parents and hospital staff pointed out that the robot had positive effects on child's mood and openness, which may be helpful for self-

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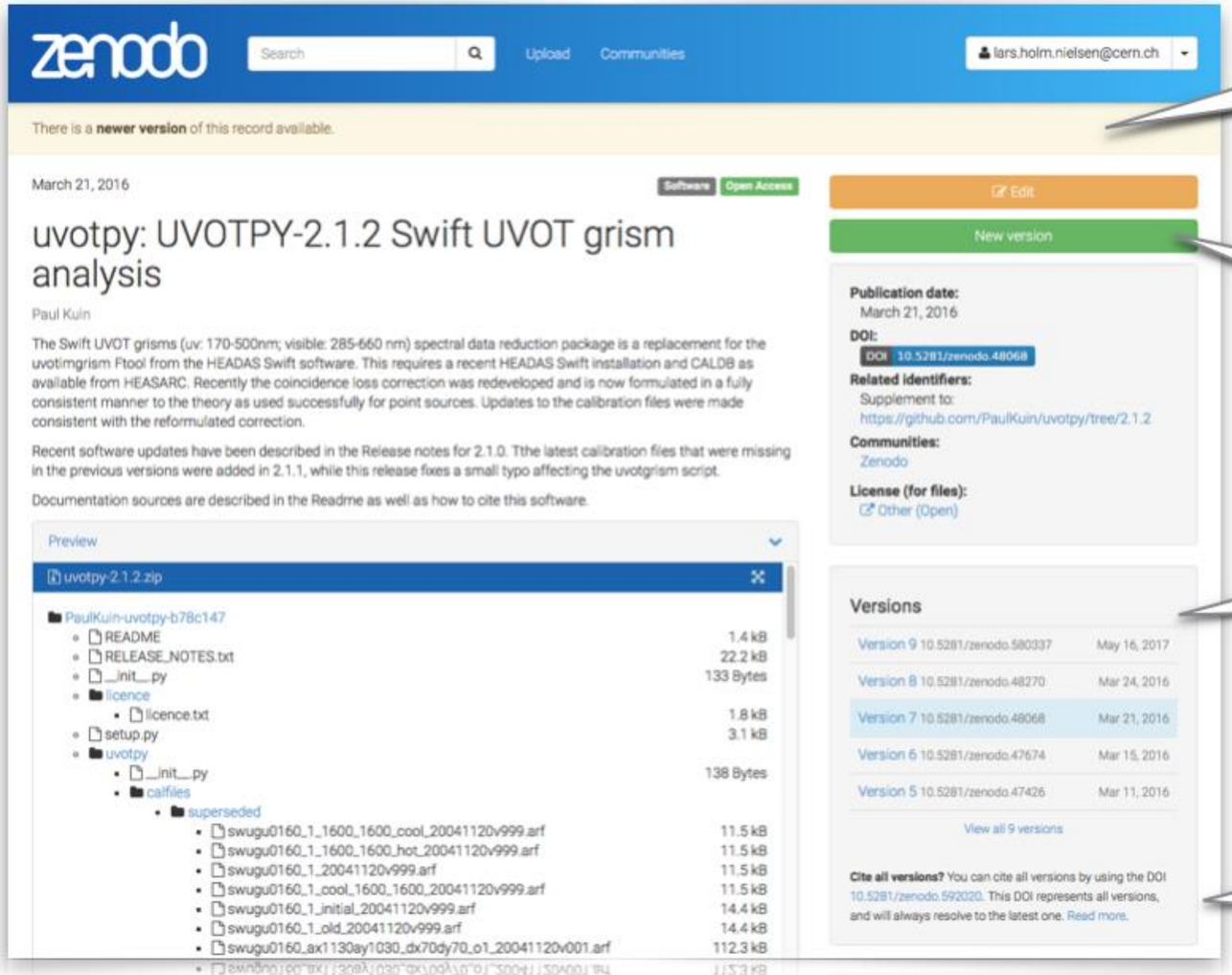

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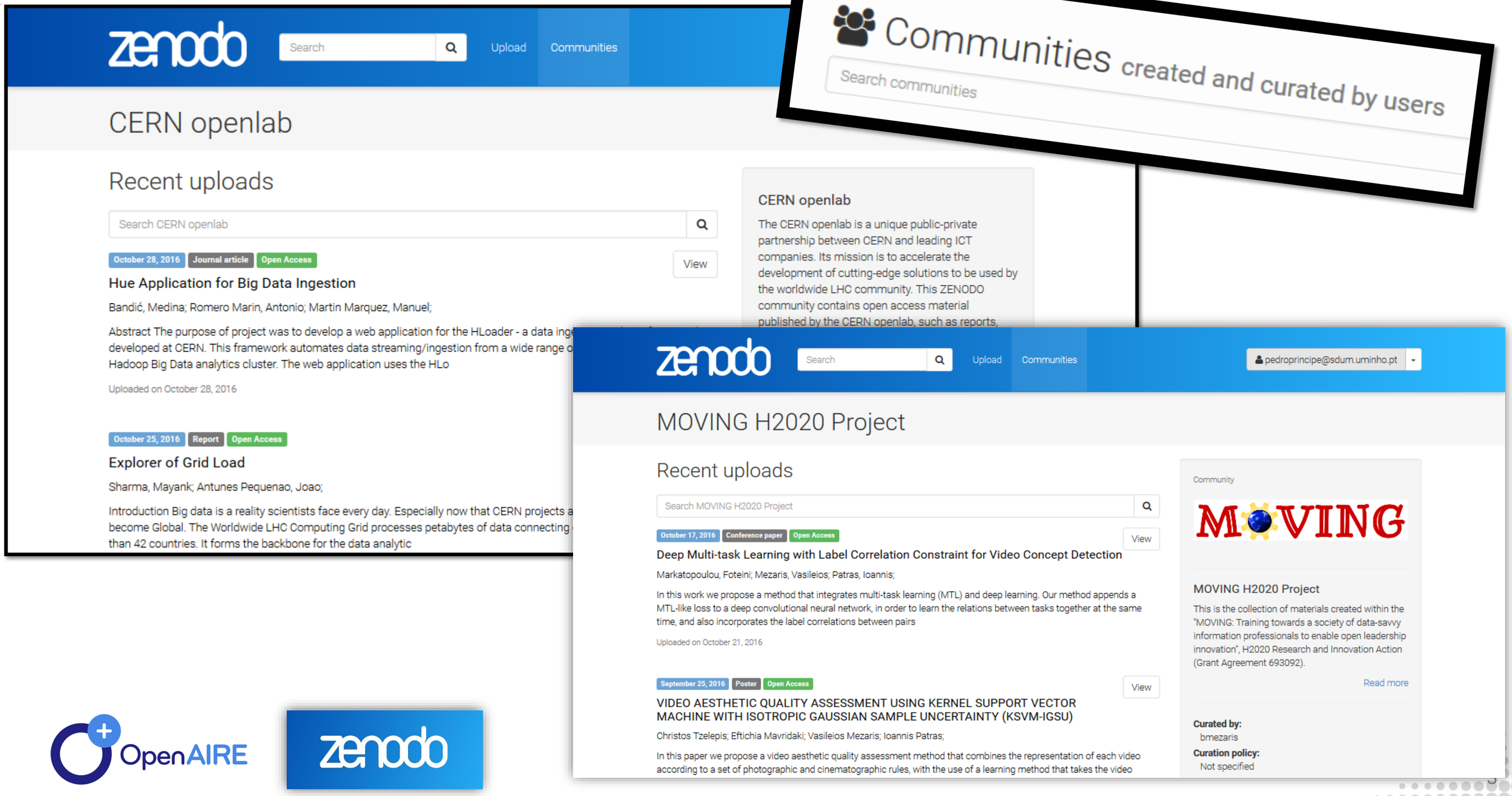

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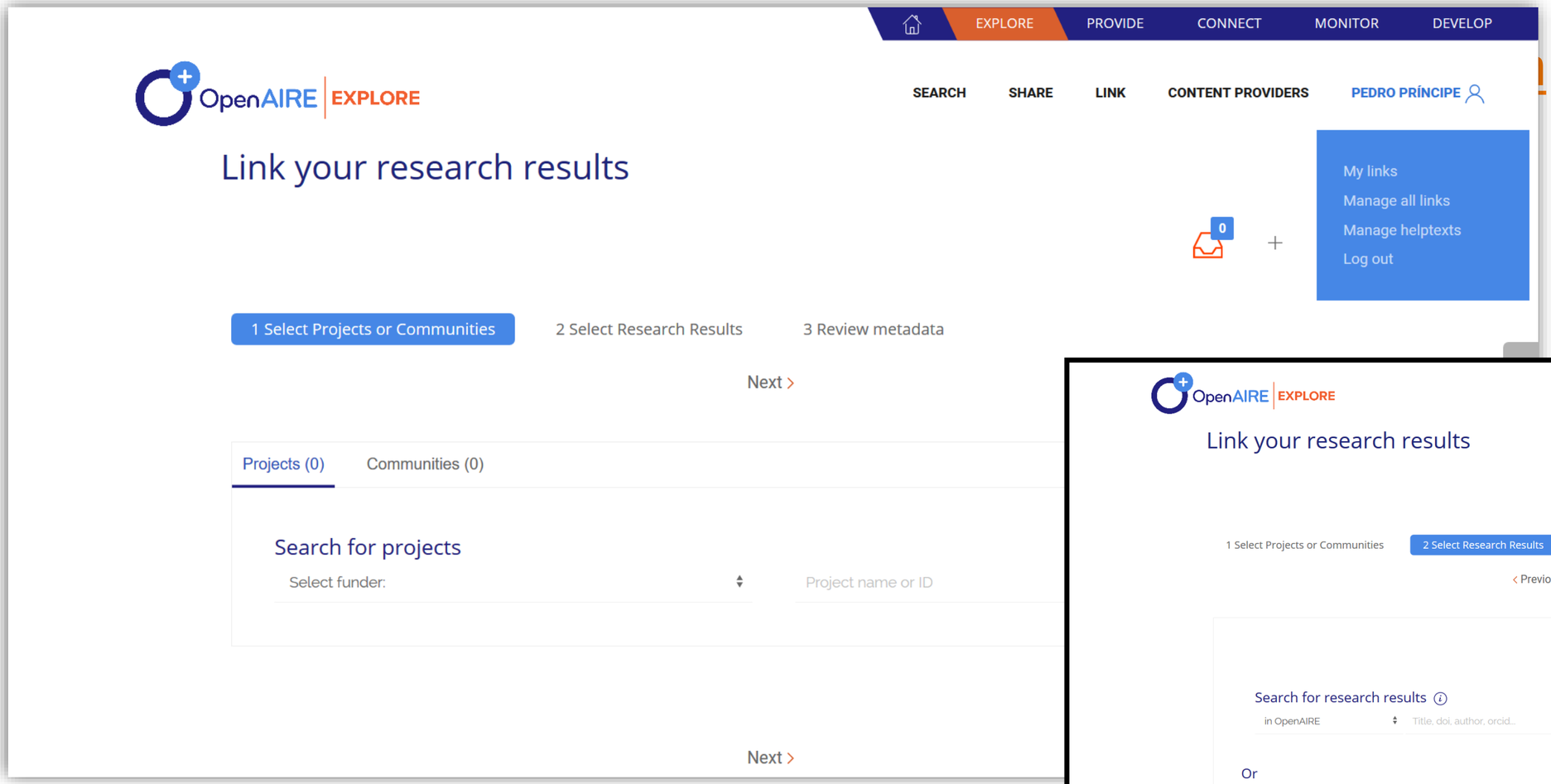

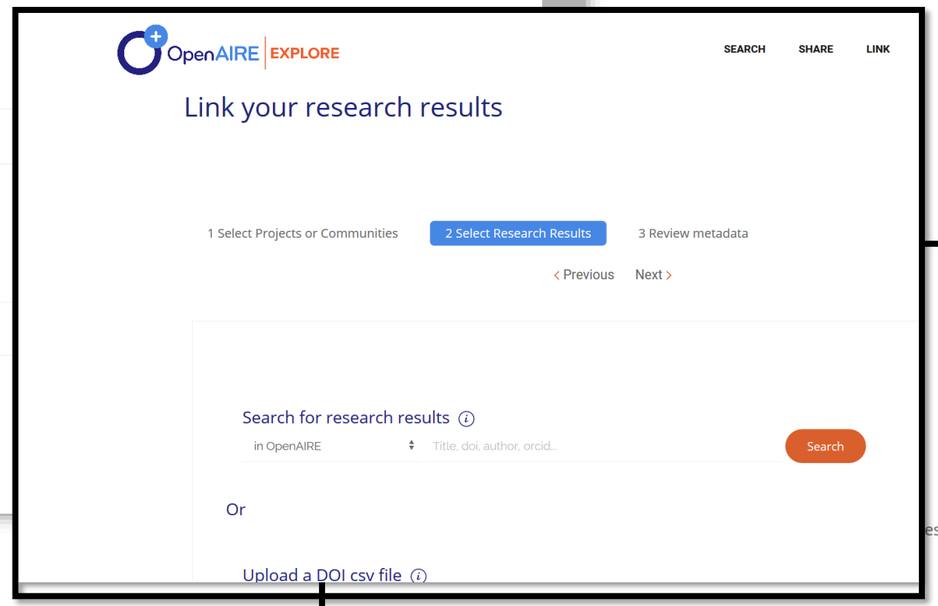

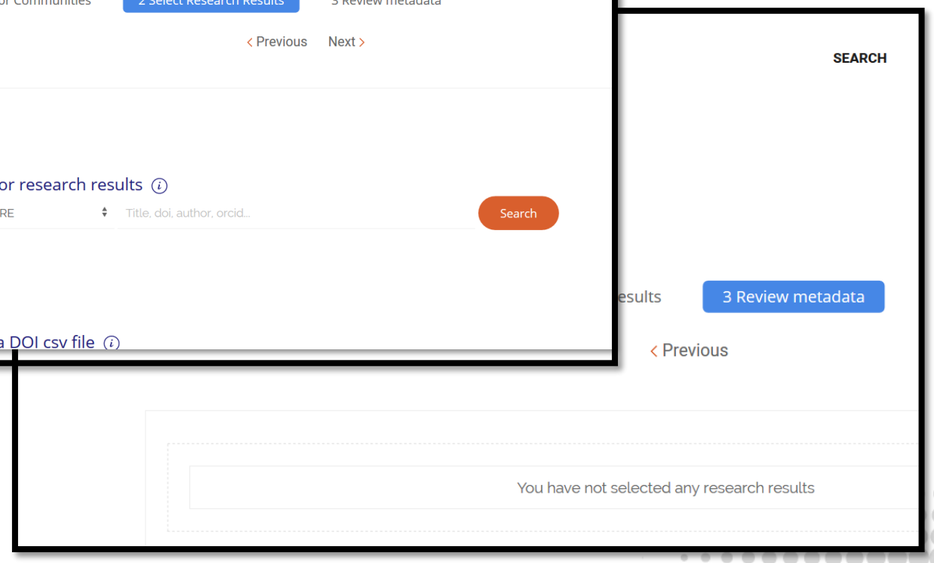

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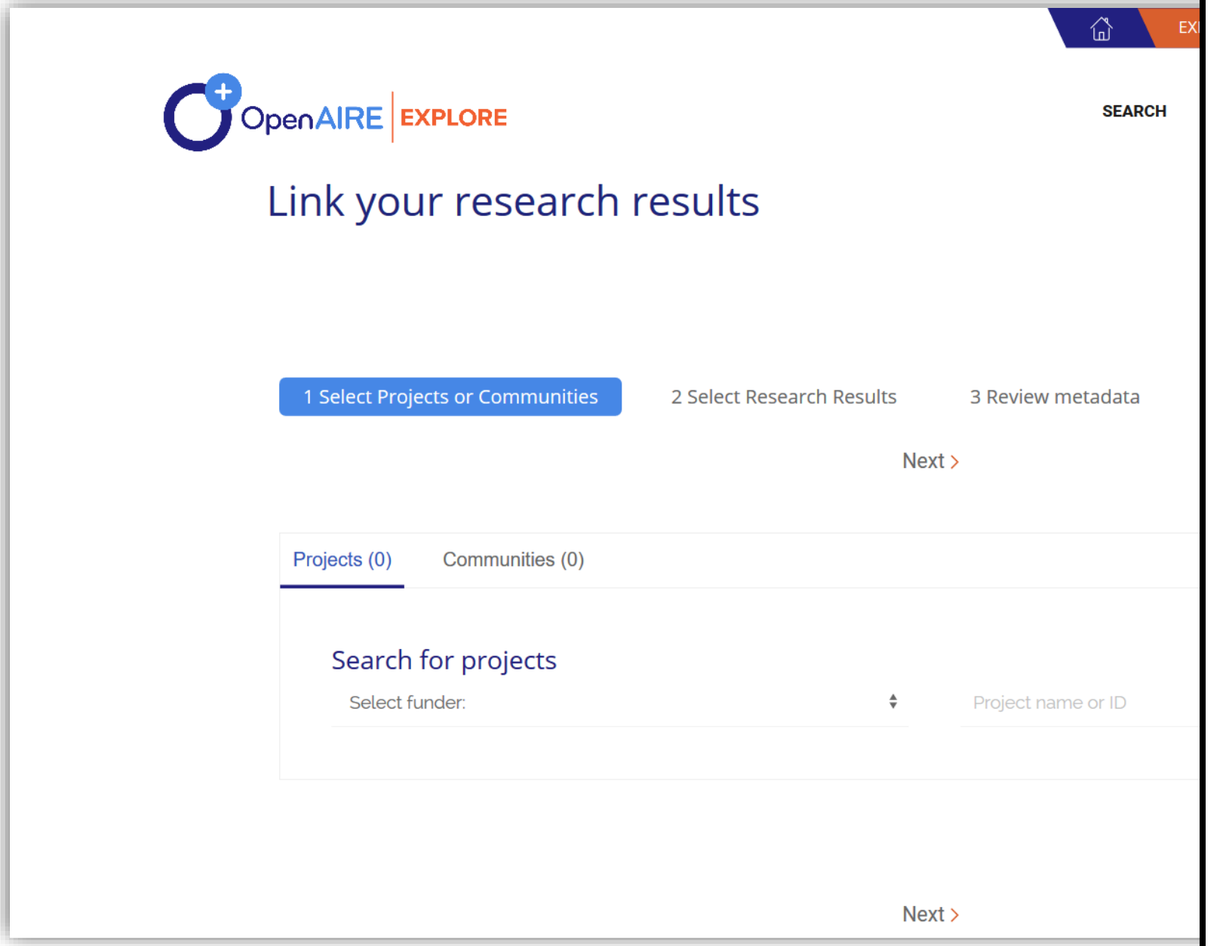

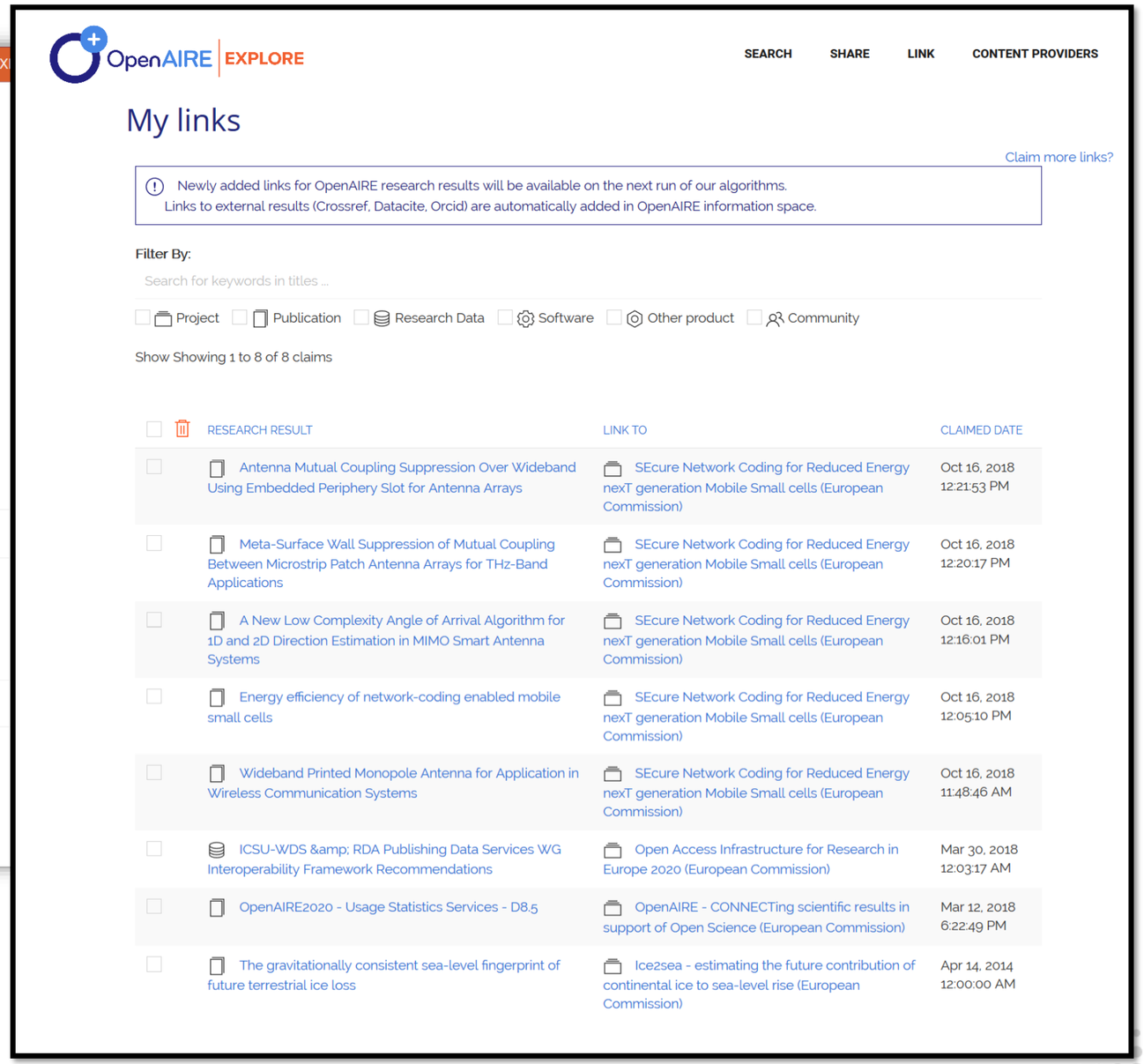

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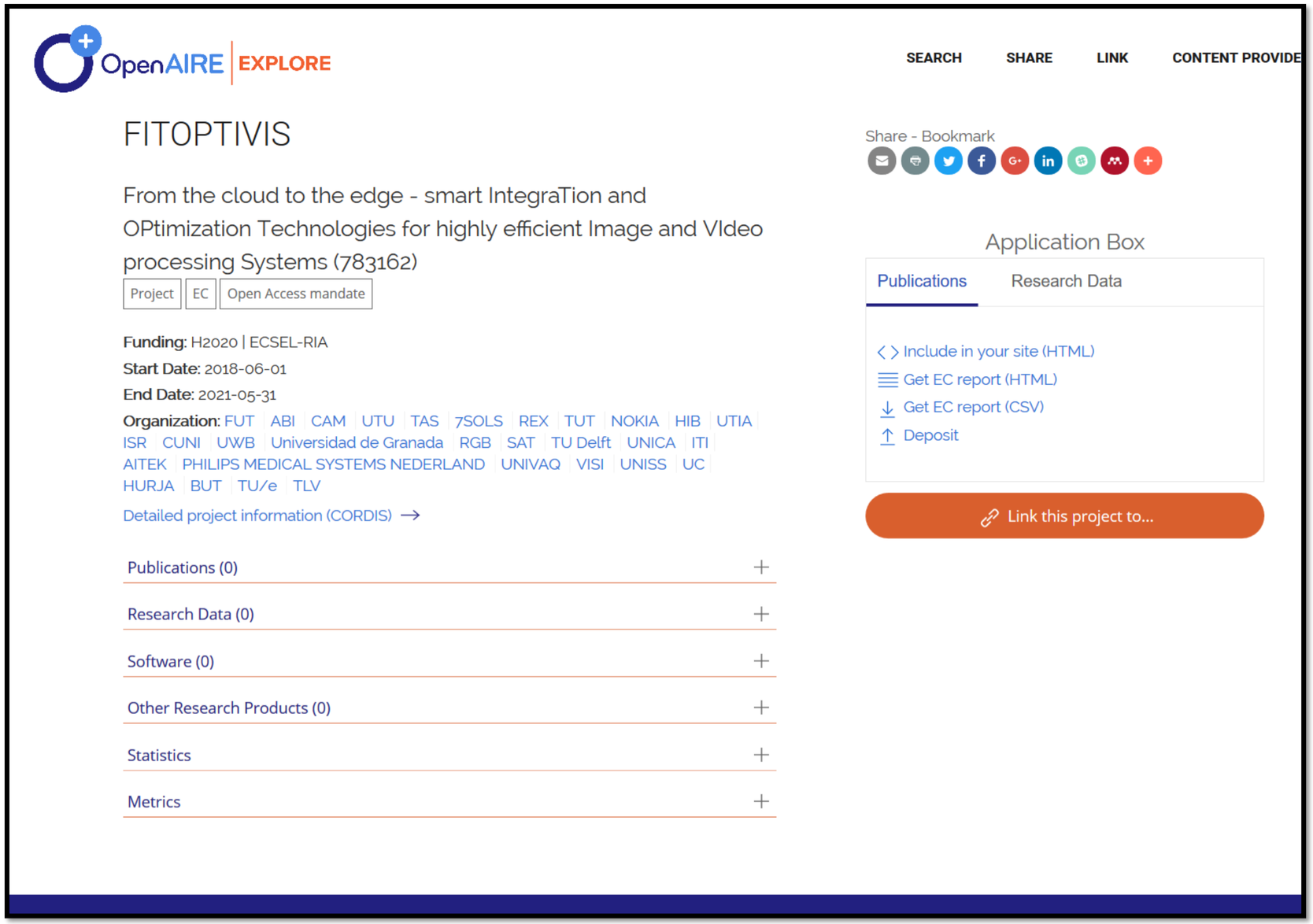

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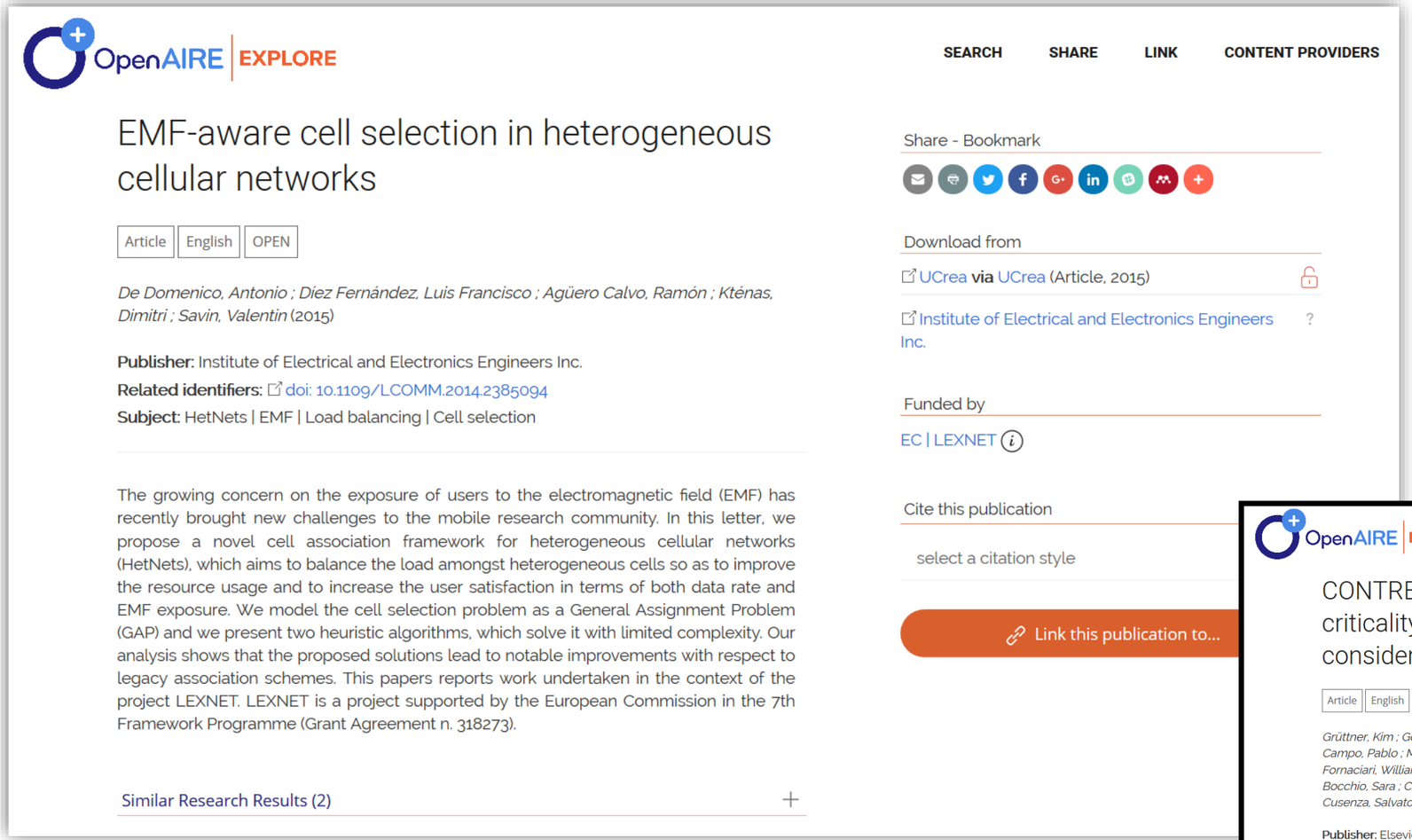

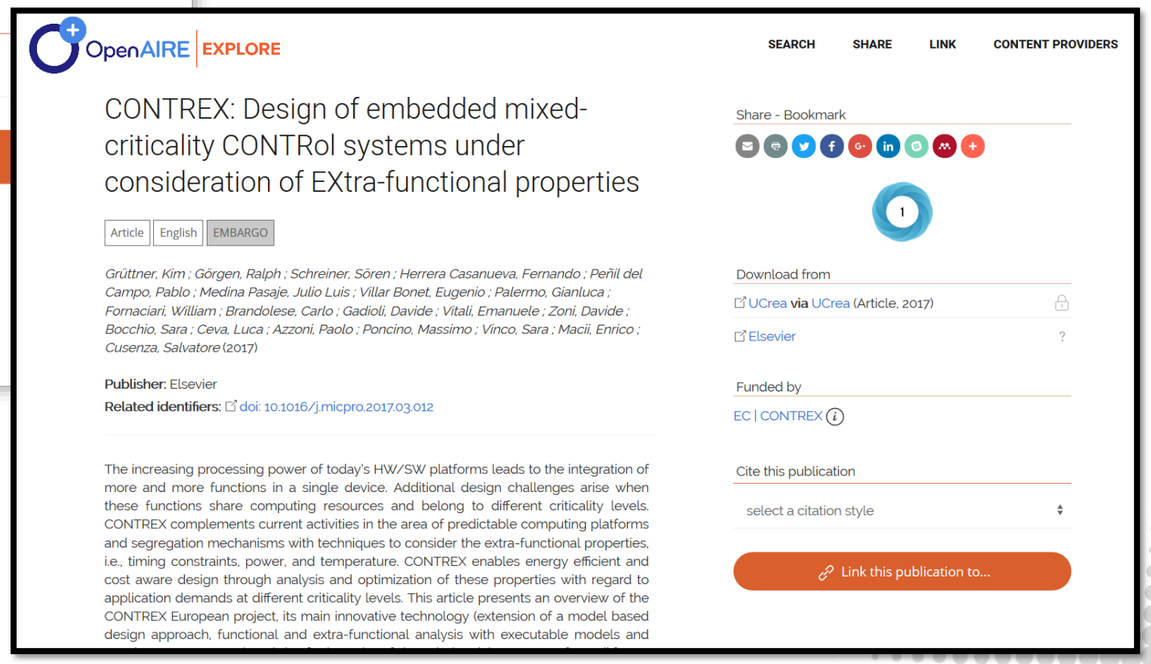

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