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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



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

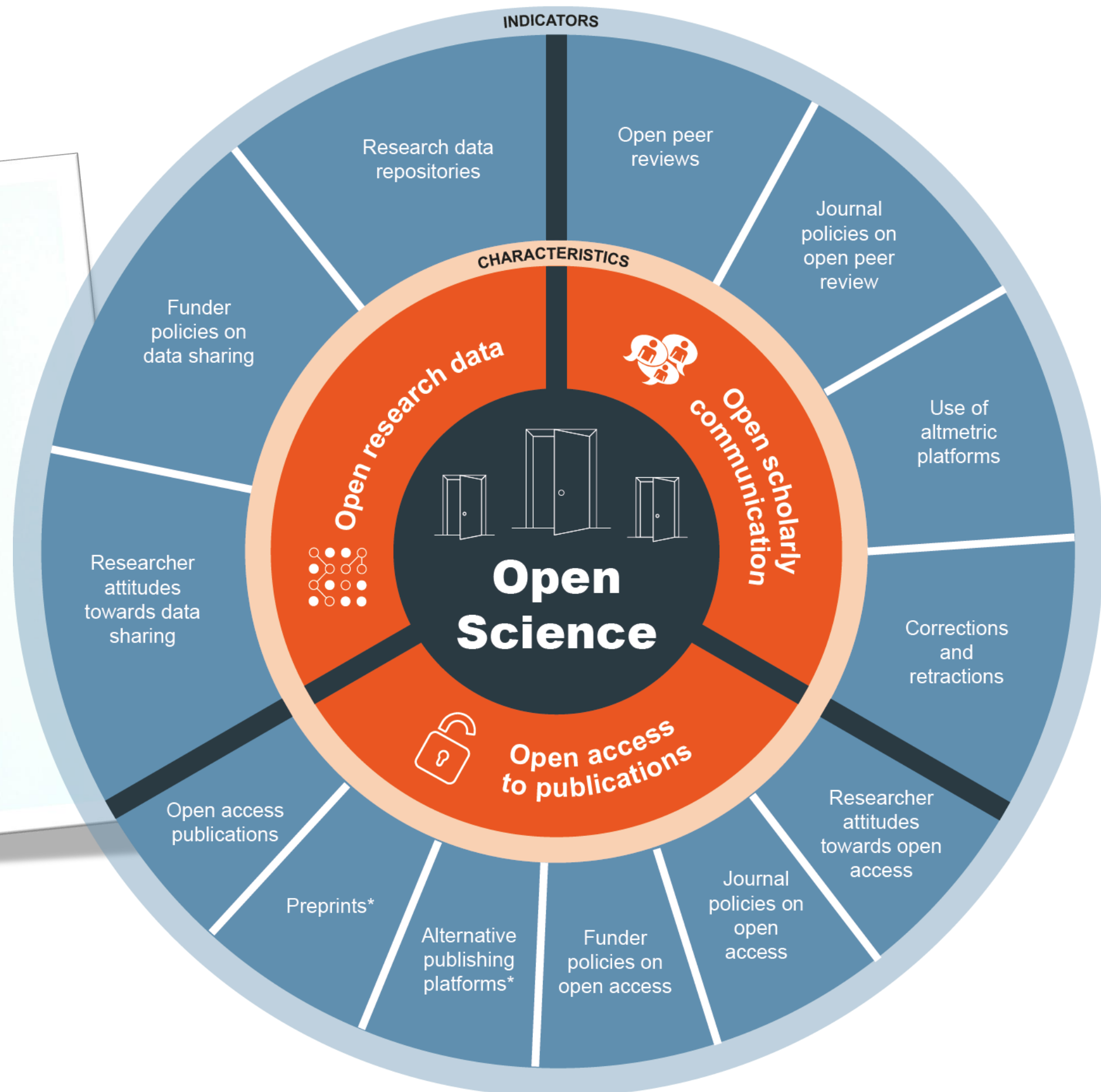
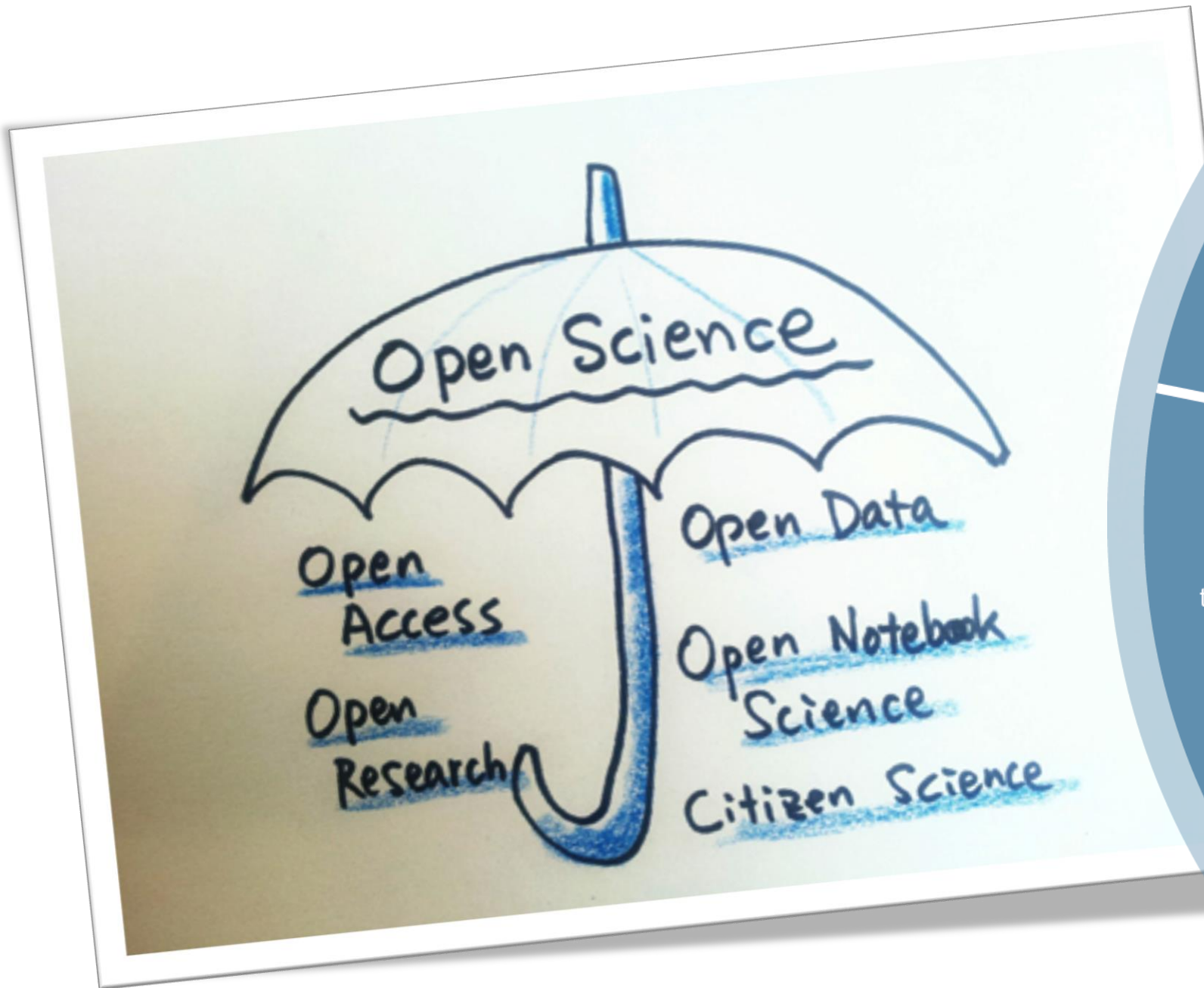
Open, closed and shared data

Data Management Plans

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



Open Science



Open Science

Results

Publications
Research data
Software

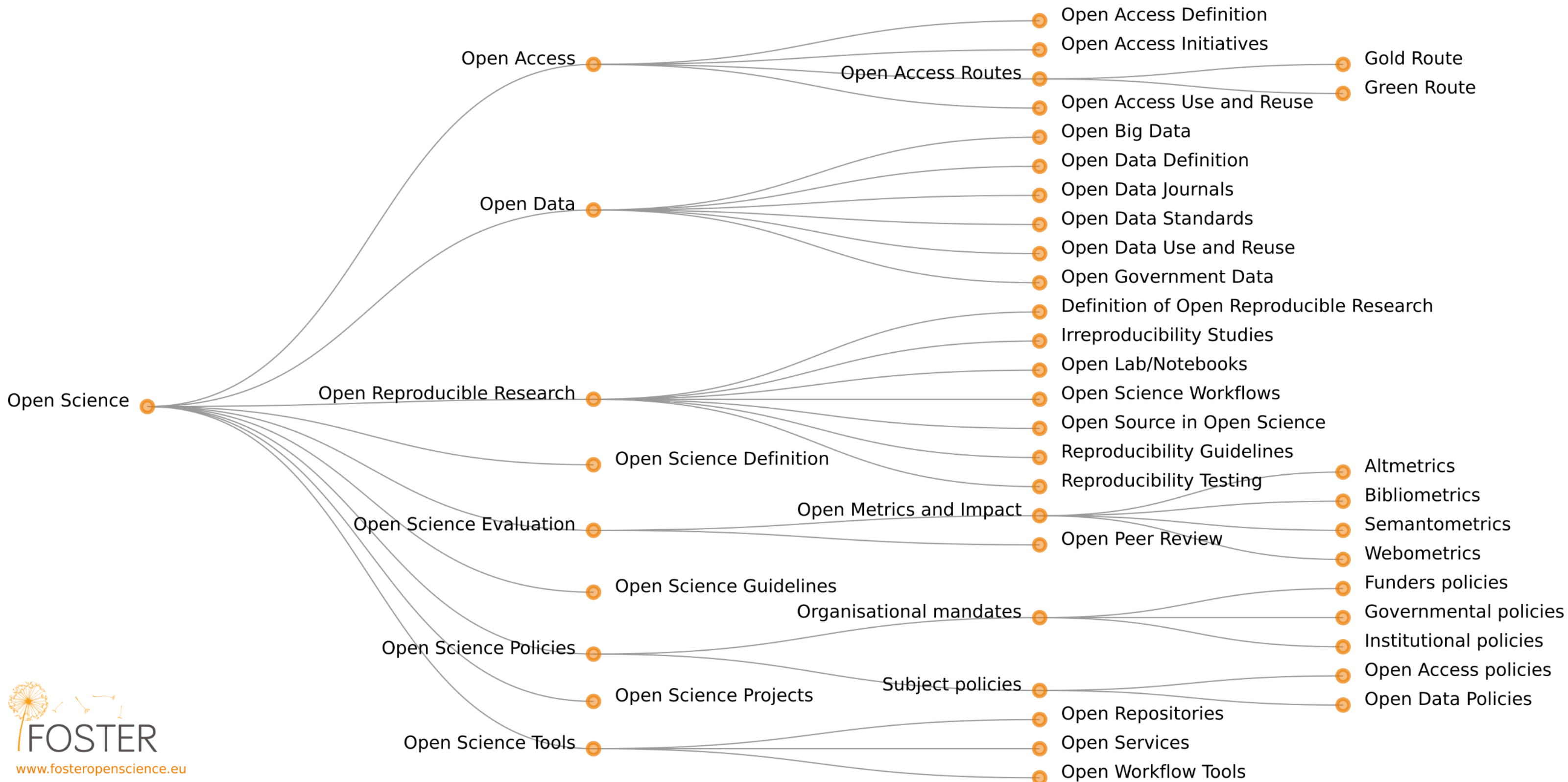
...

Processes
Tools
Infrastructures

...

Methods

Open Science Taxonomy



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AGENDA

Open Access Publishing

How to implement Open Access and 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



1. Open Access Publishing

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/>

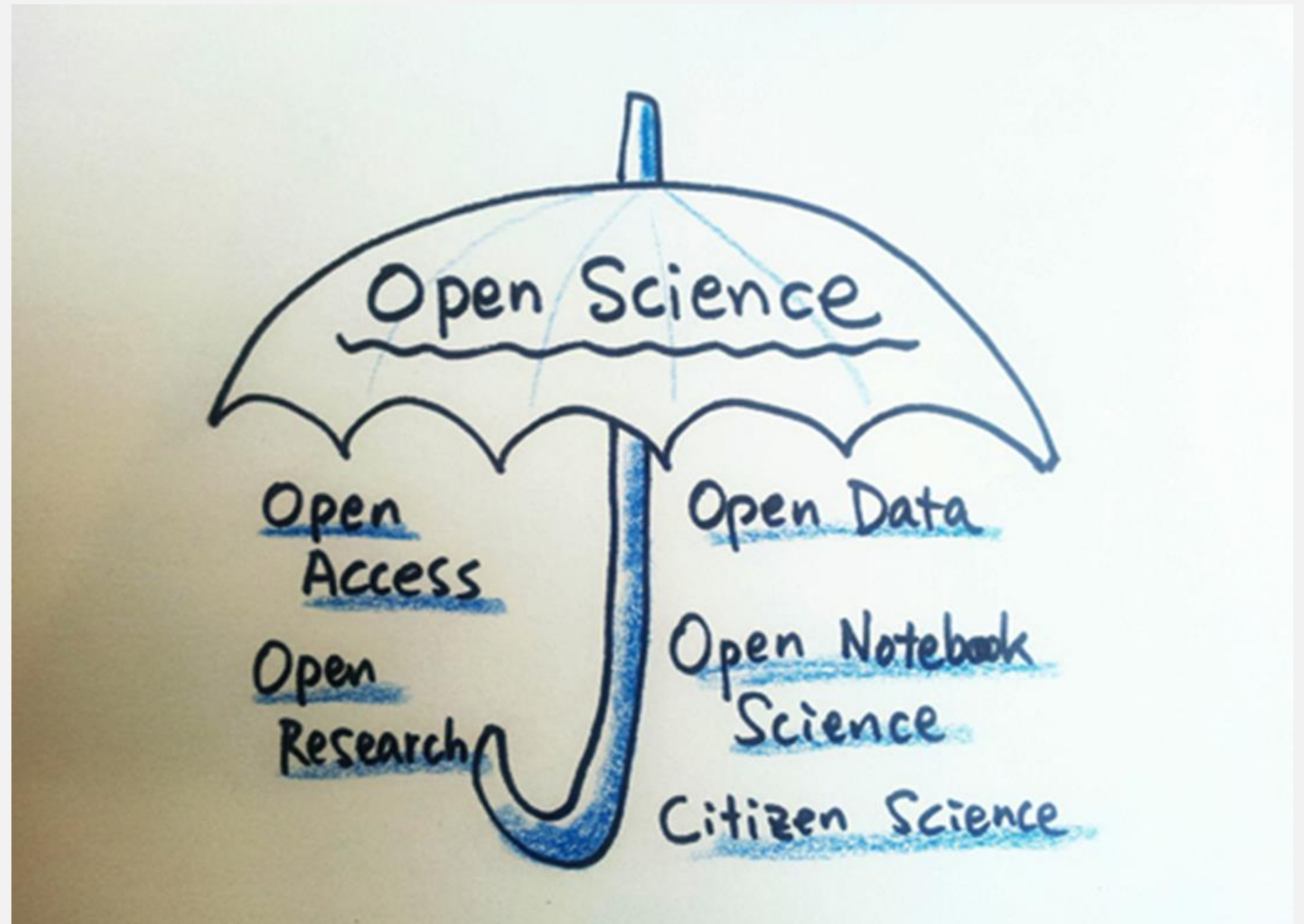


What is Open Science?

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

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EDITORIAL

Data sharing in public health emergencies: a call to researchers
- Christopher Dye, Kidist Bartolomeos, Vasee Moorthy, Marie Paule Kieny
Posted: 4 February 2016
<http://dx.doi.org/10.2471/BLT.16.170860>  Article [HTML]

RESEARCH IN EMERGENCIES

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Scientific progress

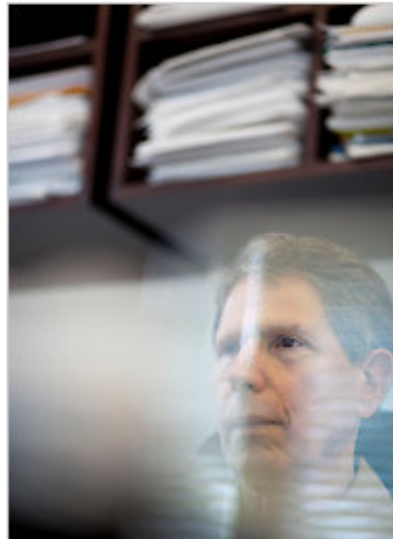
Sharing of Data Leads to Progress on Alzheimer's

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

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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.

"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**, 251–252, 2011).



Dutch psychologist Diederik Stapel.
Persbureau van Eindhoven

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Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a w

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

without comments

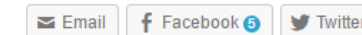
A researcher accused of misconduct [by an anonymous Japanese blogger](#) has corrected a 2003 paper in *Circulation Research*, after providing a university investigation with the original source files.

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:

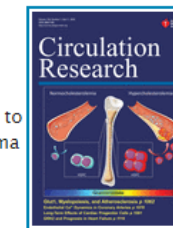
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Written by Shannon Palus
April 21st, 2016 at 2:00 pm

Posted in [am i 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

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."

JAMA Psychiatry

What is Open Access



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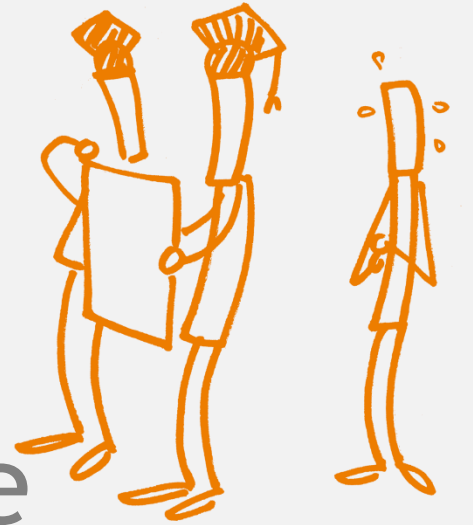
Why publish in a journal?

- 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 unscrupulous 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.

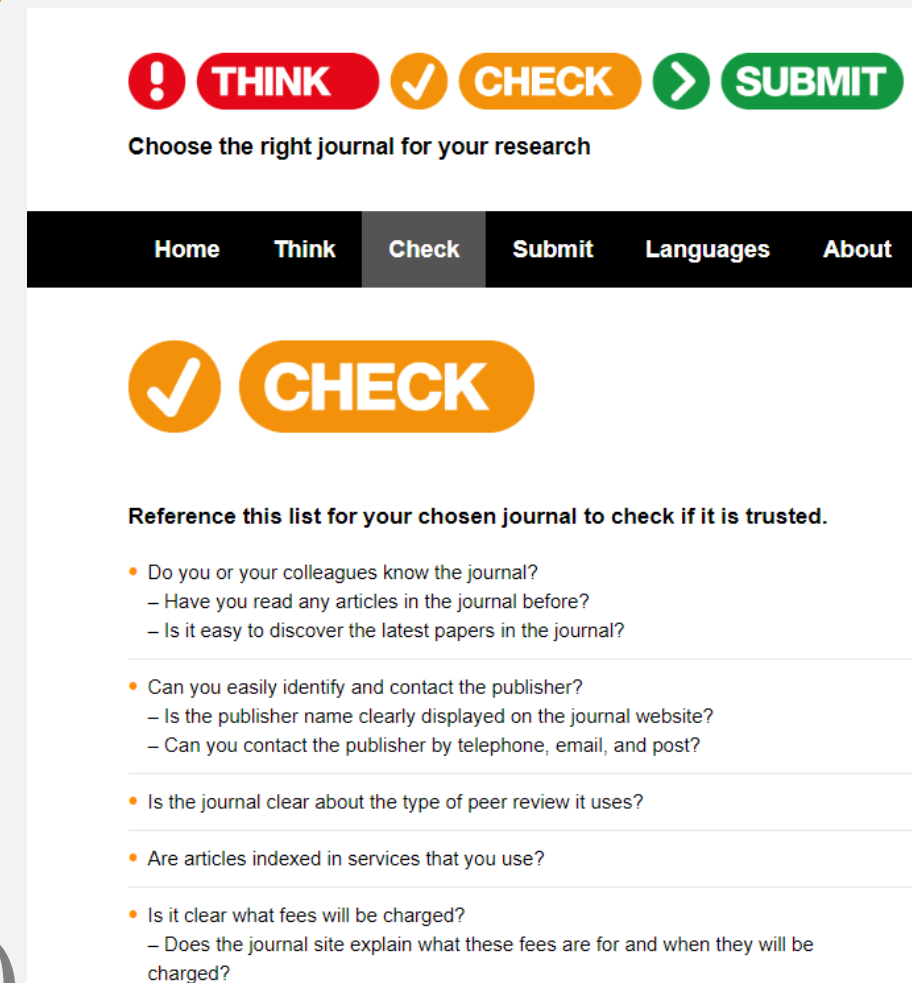
Publication types



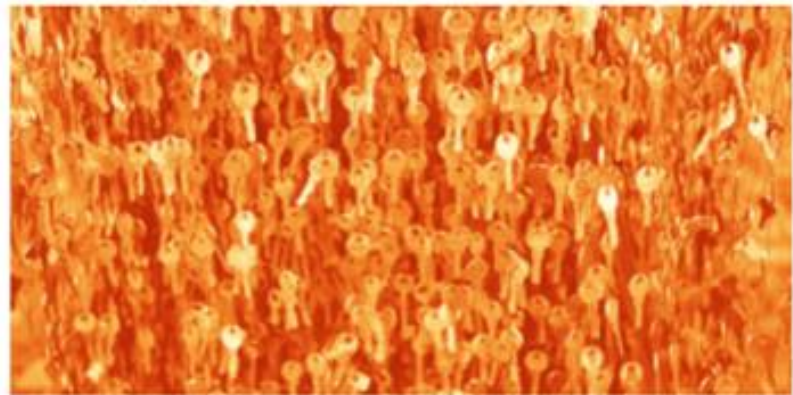
- **Subscription-based journals:** institutions pay to give access to articles
- **Hybrid journals:** subscription-based, with option for golden OA per article
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- **Green OA:** self-archiving, authors provide OA to their own published articles, by depositing them into an OA repository.

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 - 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



Open Access Publishing

This course helps you to become skilled in Open Access (OA) publishing in the context of Open Science. By the end of the course, you will:

- understand how to publish your work o...

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

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

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eLIFE



What?

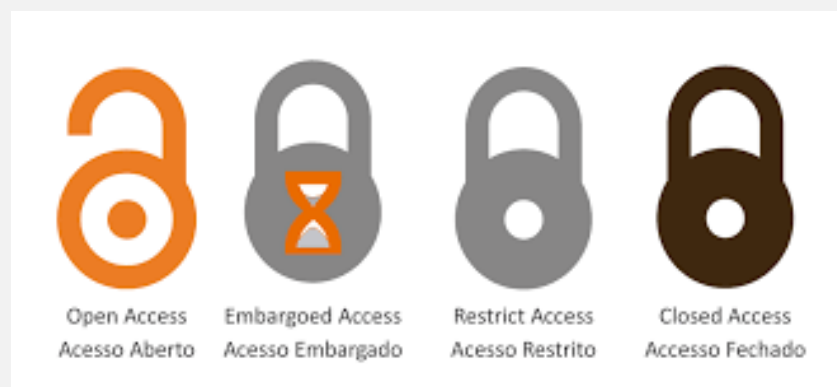
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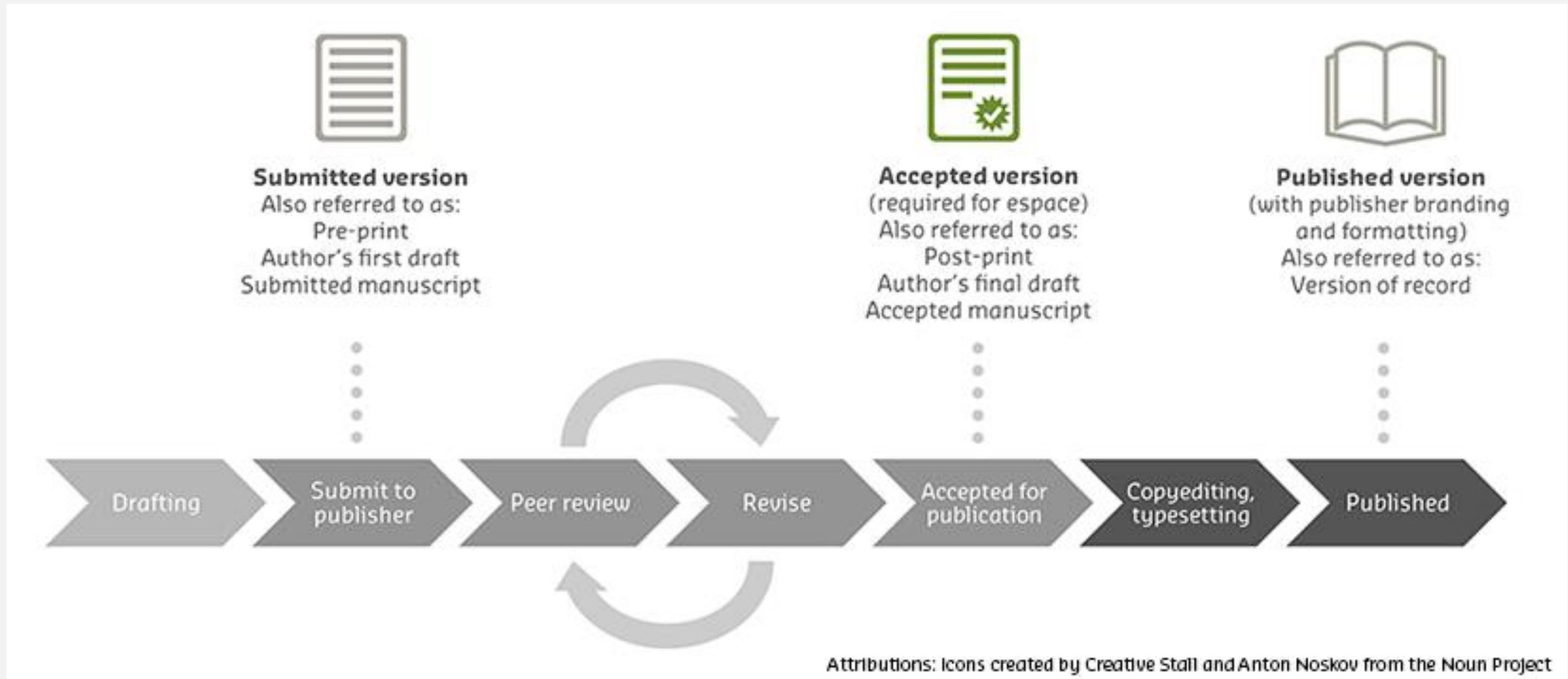


Social networking site vs. open access repository

	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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ROMEO colour	Archiving policy
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yellow	can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
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- know what licenses are, how they work, and how to apply them&nbs...

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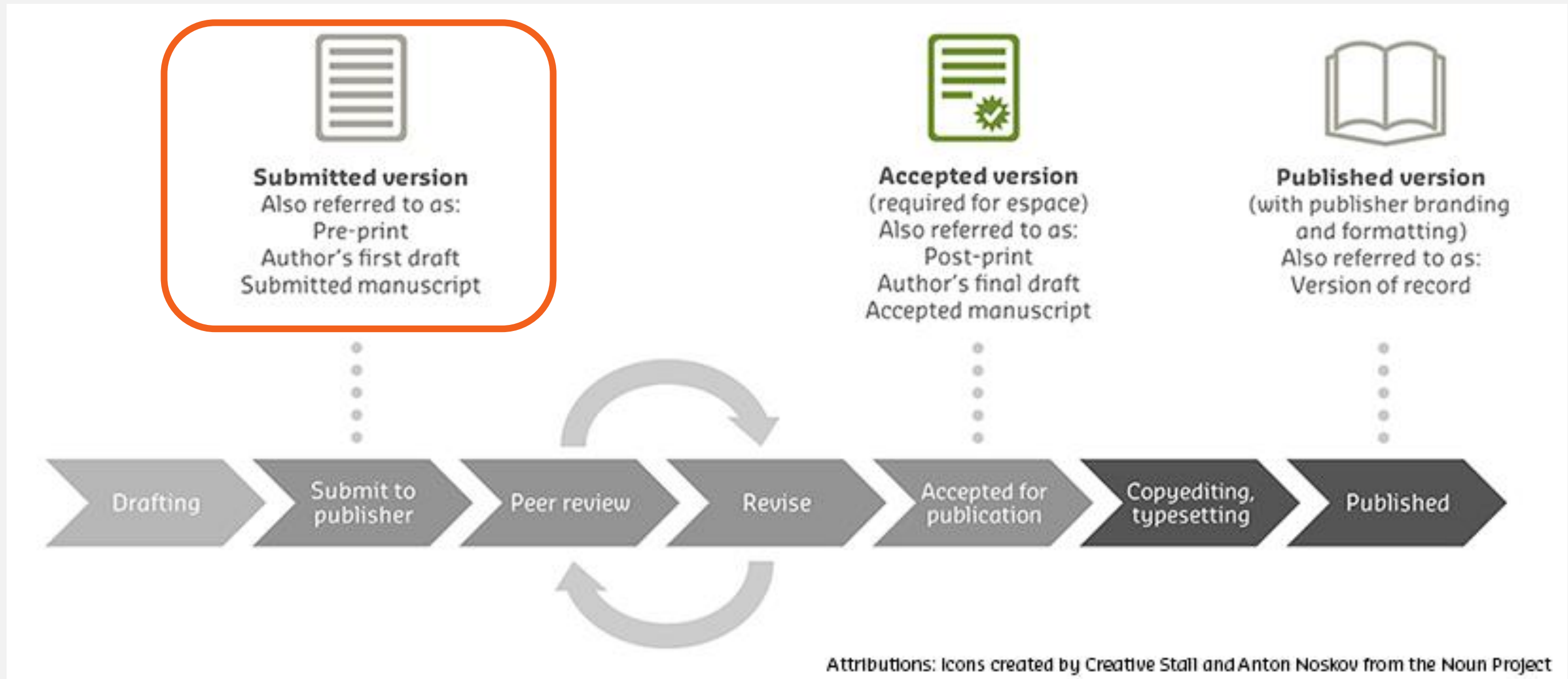
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- + Scientists will try to "scoop my work" if I post as a preprint

Preprint repositories

[bioRxiv](#) is a server just for biology
[PeerJ Preprints](#) hosts preprints in biological sciences and also computer science
[arXiv](#) (used mainly for the 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)
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- [LawArXiv](#) (law)
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- [OSF Preprints](#) (general)
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- [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.

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How it works

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- ✓ 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

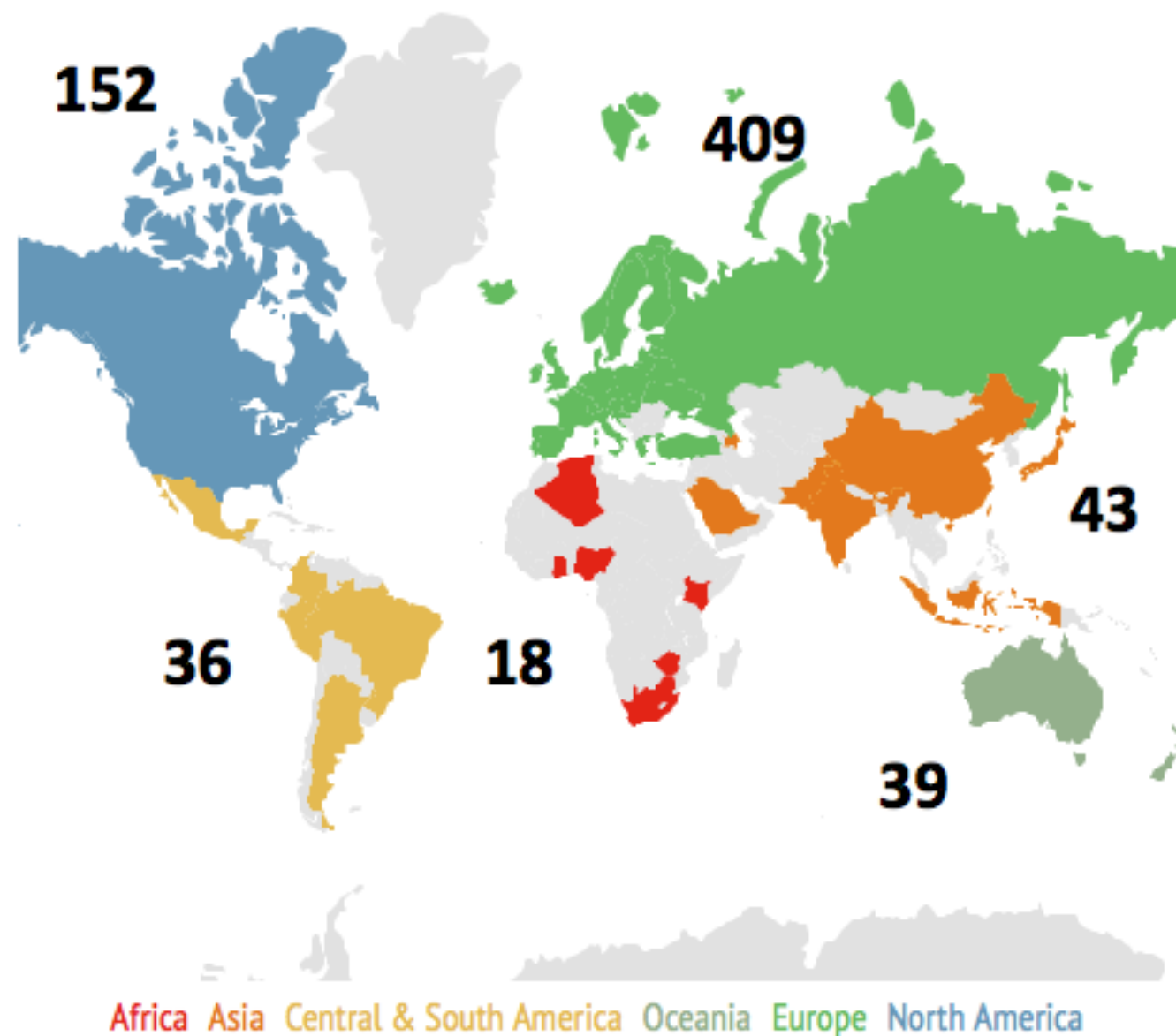


wellcometrust



How to increase visibility

- Use a precise name and an identifier (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



CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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Location : Home>Newsroom>News Updates

News Updates



CAS Issues Open Access Policy

2014-05-16

The Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) will promote open access to scientific articles generated from funded research, the academy announced Thursday in Beijing.



Australian Government Australian Research Council

Applicants

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INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS

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[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](#) -

[Twitter](#) 595 [Google+](#) 105





Ministero dell'Istruzione, dell'Università e della Ricerca

[Home](#) » [Atti Ministeriali](#) » [Anno 2014](#) » [Gennaio](#) » dd 23012014

Atti Ministeriali

[M](#) Ministero [I](#) Istruzione [U](#)

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 PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPÚBLICA

[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



Annual Global Meeting

Berlin
27 – 29 May
2013





“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 Europeia para a Agenda Digital, 2011



Open Innovation, Open Science, Open to the World

Carlos Moedas

Comisario Europeo para a Investigación, Ciencia e Innovación, 2015.

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




EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Horizon 2020

HORIZON 2020 OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS




Each Horizon 2020 beneficiary must ensure open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to results.
See Article 29.2 of your project's Grant Agreement


WHY OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS?



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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


HOW TO ACHIEVE OPEN ACCESS IN HORIZON 2020



**SELF-ARCHIVING
'GREEN' OPEN ACCESS**
deposit the final peer-reviewed manuscript in a repository of your choice
Researchers must ensure open access to the publication within at most 6 months (12 months for publications in the social sciences and humanities)




**OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING
'GOLD' OPEN ACCESS**
publish in open access journals or in hybrid journals
Article processing charges are eligible for reimbursement during the duration of your project. Hybrid journals will automatically be closed access) AND offer the option of making some individual articles open access




BOTH OPTIONS ARE POSSIBLE
if the gold route is chosen the article must also be deposited in a repository to comply with Article 29.2


MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT OPEN ACCESS




OPEN ACCESS IS NOT A REQUIREMENT TO PUBLISH
In Horizon 2020 researchers are free to publish or not



OPEN ACCESS DOES NOT AFFECT THE DECISION TO EXPLOIT RESEARCH RESULTS COMMERCIALY,
e.g. through patents




The decision whether to publish through open access comes after the main general decision on whether to publish directly or to first seek protection




It is important to stress that open access publications undergo the same kind of peer review process as subscription publications

Get support

Participant Portal section on Open Access
Open Science
OpenAIRE

 @openaccess
@Horizon2020
@OpenAccessEC



”

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

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 chosen.

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](https://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?

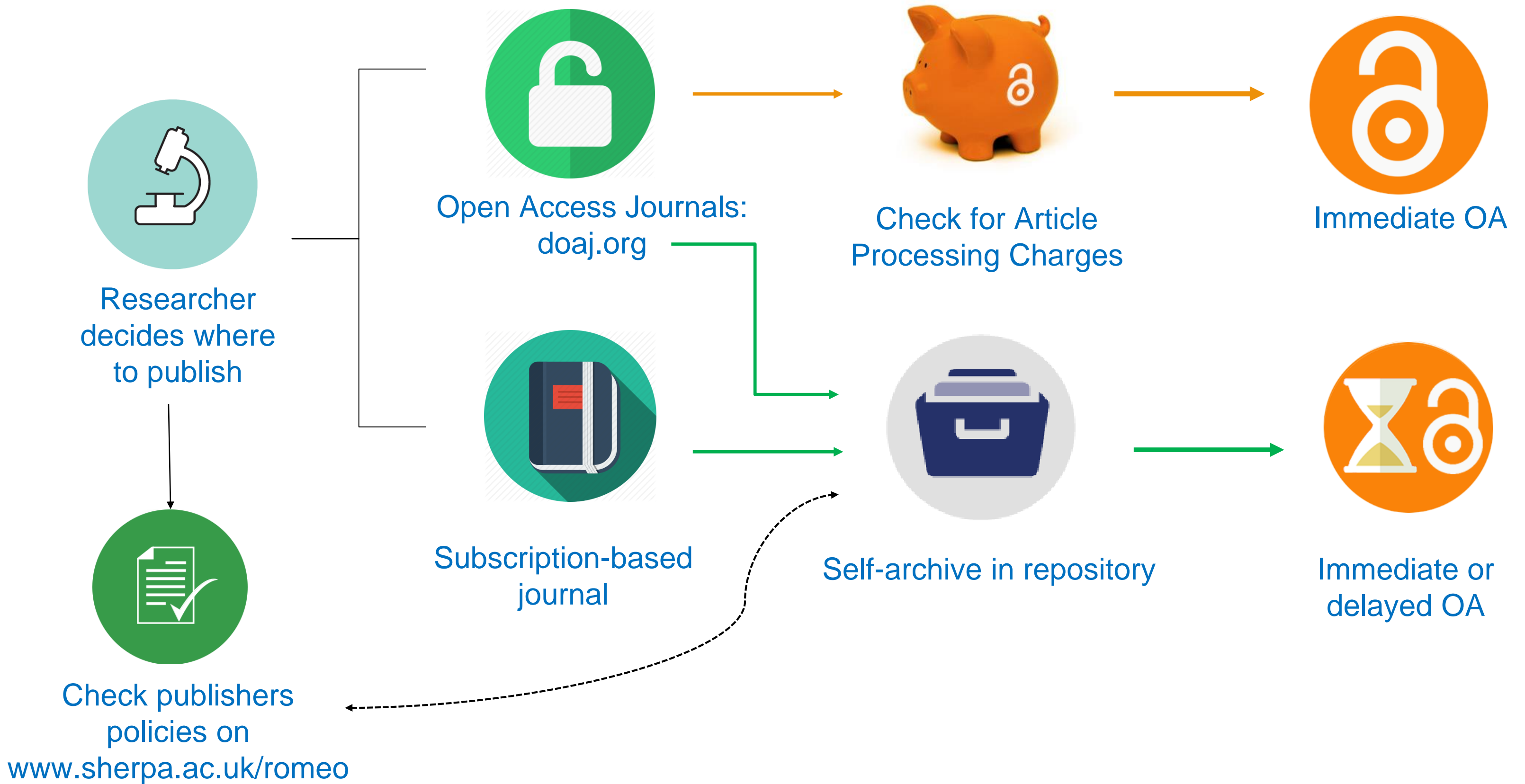
→ As soon as possible, and **at the latest on publication**

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



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**.

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>

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.

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

OpenAIRE implements the

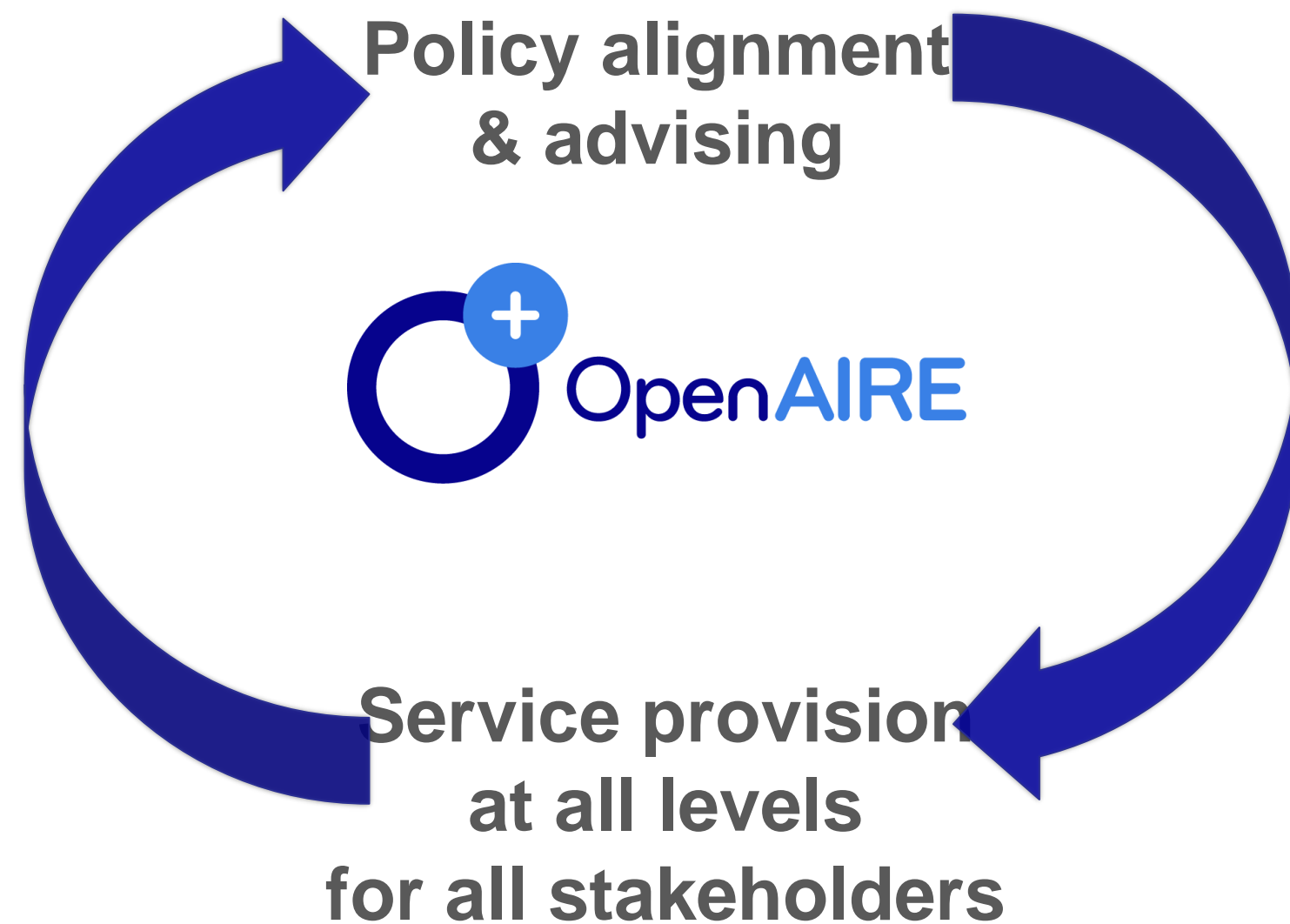
OPEN ACCESS & OPEN DATA

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

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)

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

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

The deposited item is a review and has been submitted to peer review. This publication hasn't any creative commons license associated. ... View more

Metrics

0 views in OpenAIRE	53 views in local repository	13 downloads in local repository
The information is available from the following content providers:		
FROM	NUMBER OF VIEWS	NUMBER OF DOWNLOADS
ArXiv Research	53	13

Share - Bookmark

Twitter Facebook LinkedIn ResearchGate

17

Download from

Access to Research and Communications Annals via Access to Research and Communications Annals (Review, 2017)

Company of Biologists

Funded by

EC | CentrioleBirthDeath

Cite this publication

select a citation style

Link this publication to...

feedback

ARCA
igc repository
Access to Research and Communications Annals

Search 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

RECENT SUBMISSIONS

Genetic basis of thermal plasticity variation in *Drosophila melanogaster* body size
Body size is a quantitative trait that is closely associated to fitness and under the control of both genetic and environmental factors. While developmental plasticity for this and other traits is heritable and under selection, little is known about the genetic basis for variation...

ACRAAP
SHERPA

AGENDA

Open Access Publishing

How to implement Open Access and 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

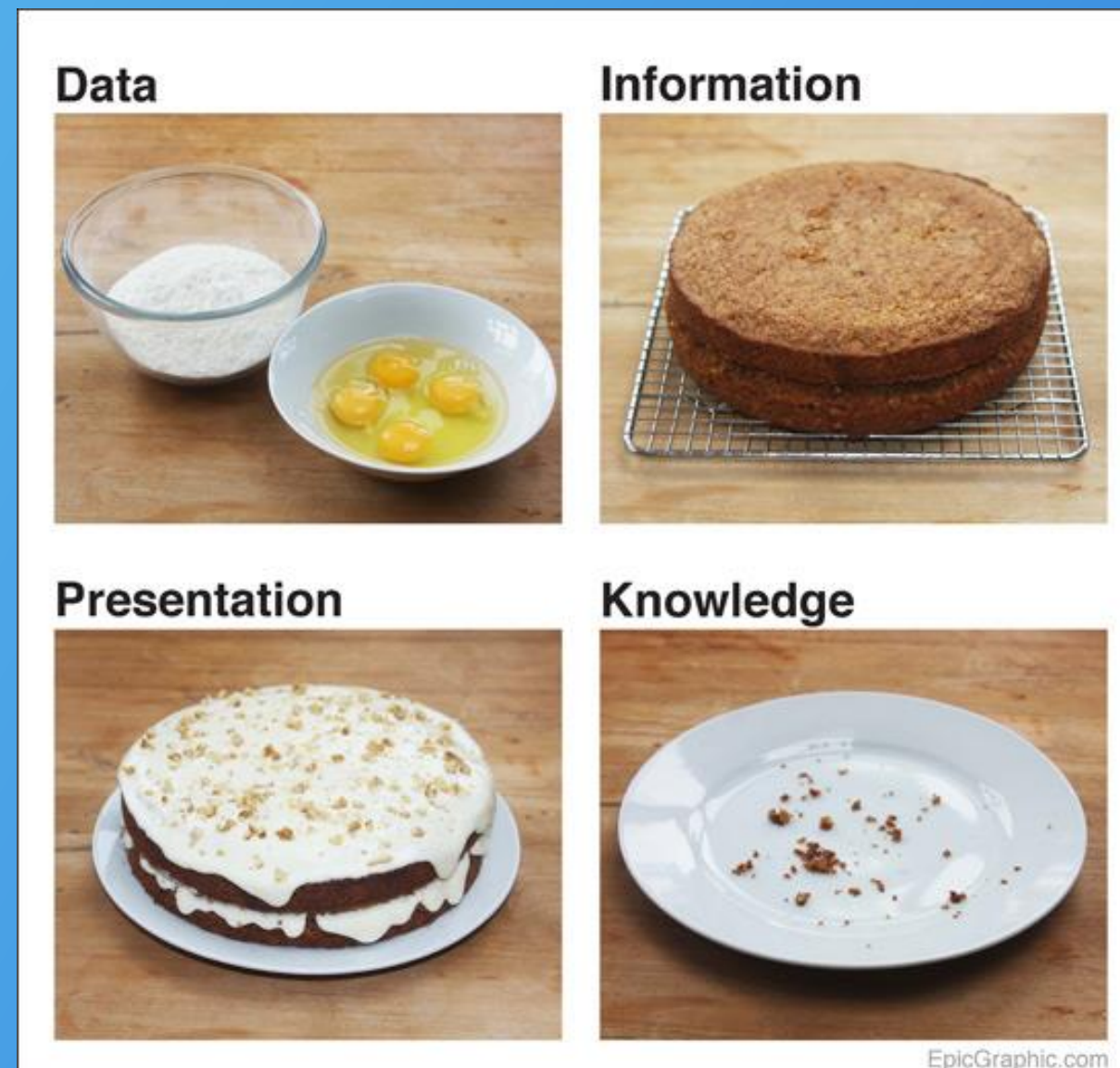


2. Managing and Sharing Research Data

“

good research needs good data

Digital Curation Center



”

“

Data management is a part of good research practice.

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



Responsible data management is part of good research.

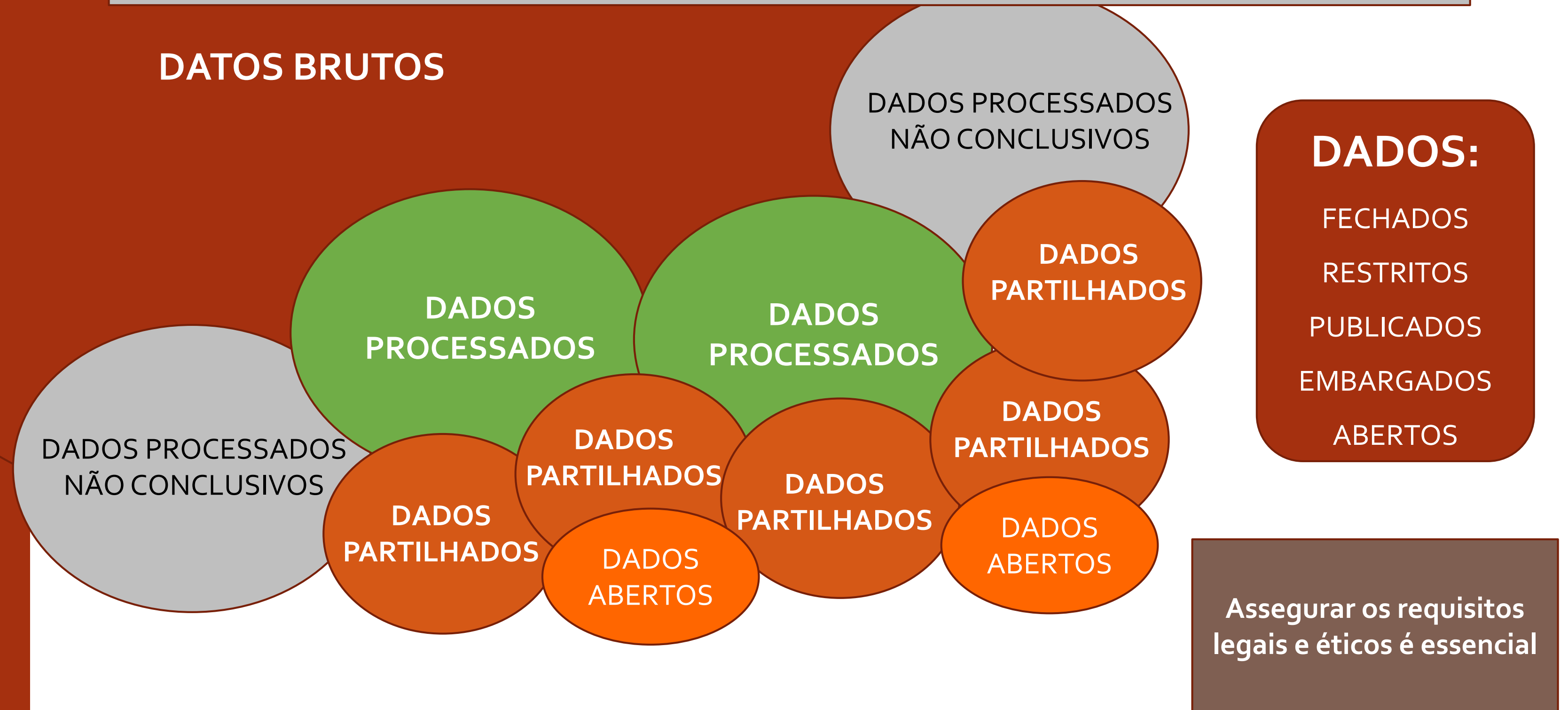
NWO - Introduction to the pilot Data Management

”

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

Diferentes níveis de processamento e publicação de dados

DATOS BRUTOS





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



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 overview of the data policy.

Principles

- Publicly funded research data are a public good, produced in the public interest, which should be made available in an open and responsible manner.
- Institutional and project specific data management policies and plans should be in accordance with relevant standards. The long-term value should be preserved and remain accessible and usable for future research.
- To enable research data to be discoverable and effectively re-used by others, sufficient metadata should be provided to enable researchers to understand the research and re-use potential of the data. Published results should always include a reference to the data used.
- RCUK recognises that there are legal, ethical and commercial constraints on release of research data. Where necessary, inappropriate release of data, research organisation policies and practices should ensure that these are managed appropriately.
- To ensure that research teams get appropriate recognition for the effort involved in collecting and analysing data, they may be entitled to a limited period of privileged use of the data they have collected to enable them to publish their findings. This varies by research discipline and, where appropriate, is discussed further in the policy.
- In order to recognise the intellectual contributions of researchers who generate, process and analyse data, they should acknowledge the sources of their data and abide by the terms and conditions under which the data were made available.
- It is appropriate to use public funds to support the management and sharing of public research data. Given that, from limited budgets, the mechanisms for these activities should be both efficient and effective.

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.



Funding

What we do

About us

News

Scheme finder

Managing a grant



Grants & Funding

NIH's Central Resource for Grants and Funding Information

Entire Site

Search this Site

eRA | Glossary & More

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 on 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

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

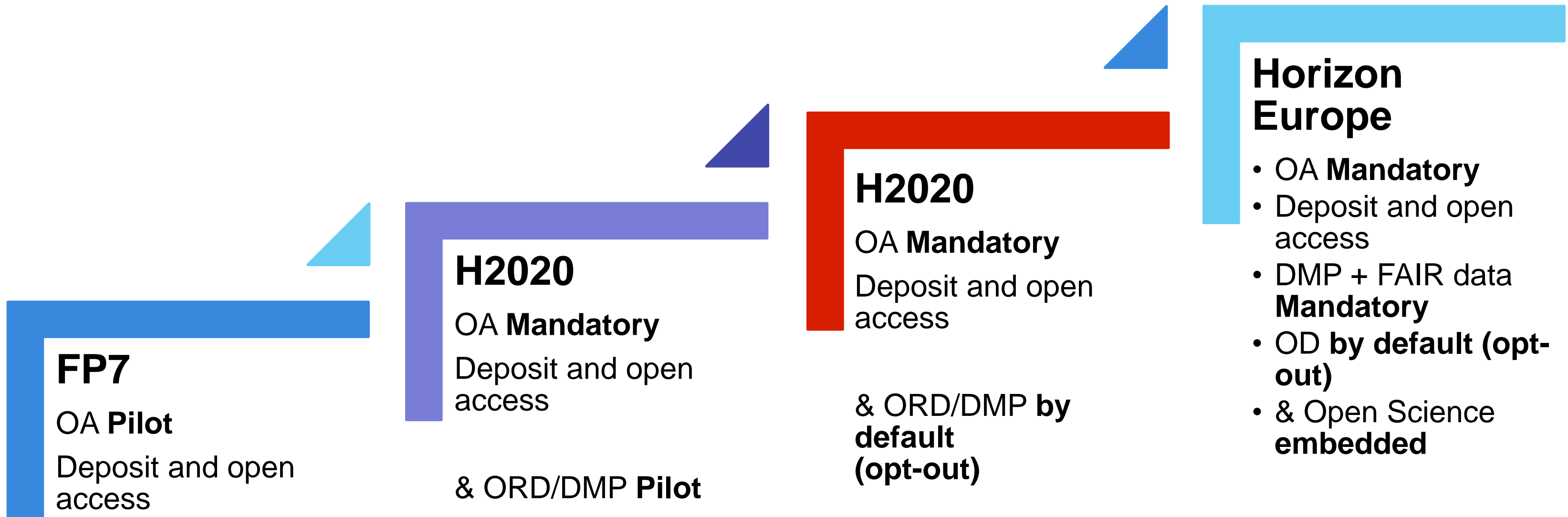


preserve data
for future
researchers



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



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



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

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



- 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

Where to find a repository?

More information:

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

Zenodo: <http://www.zenodo.org>

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



AS OPEN AS POSSIBLE, AS CLOSED AS NECESSARY

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



(PARTIALLY) OPTING-OUT

As open as possible as closed as necessary

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

Reasons for total or partial opting out



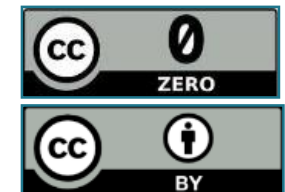
- ✓ Incompatible with the Horizon 2020 obligation to protect results if they can reasonably be expected to be commercially or industrially exploited;
- ✓ Incompatible with the need for confidentiality in connection with security issues;
- ✓ Incompatible with existing rules concerning the protection of 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.

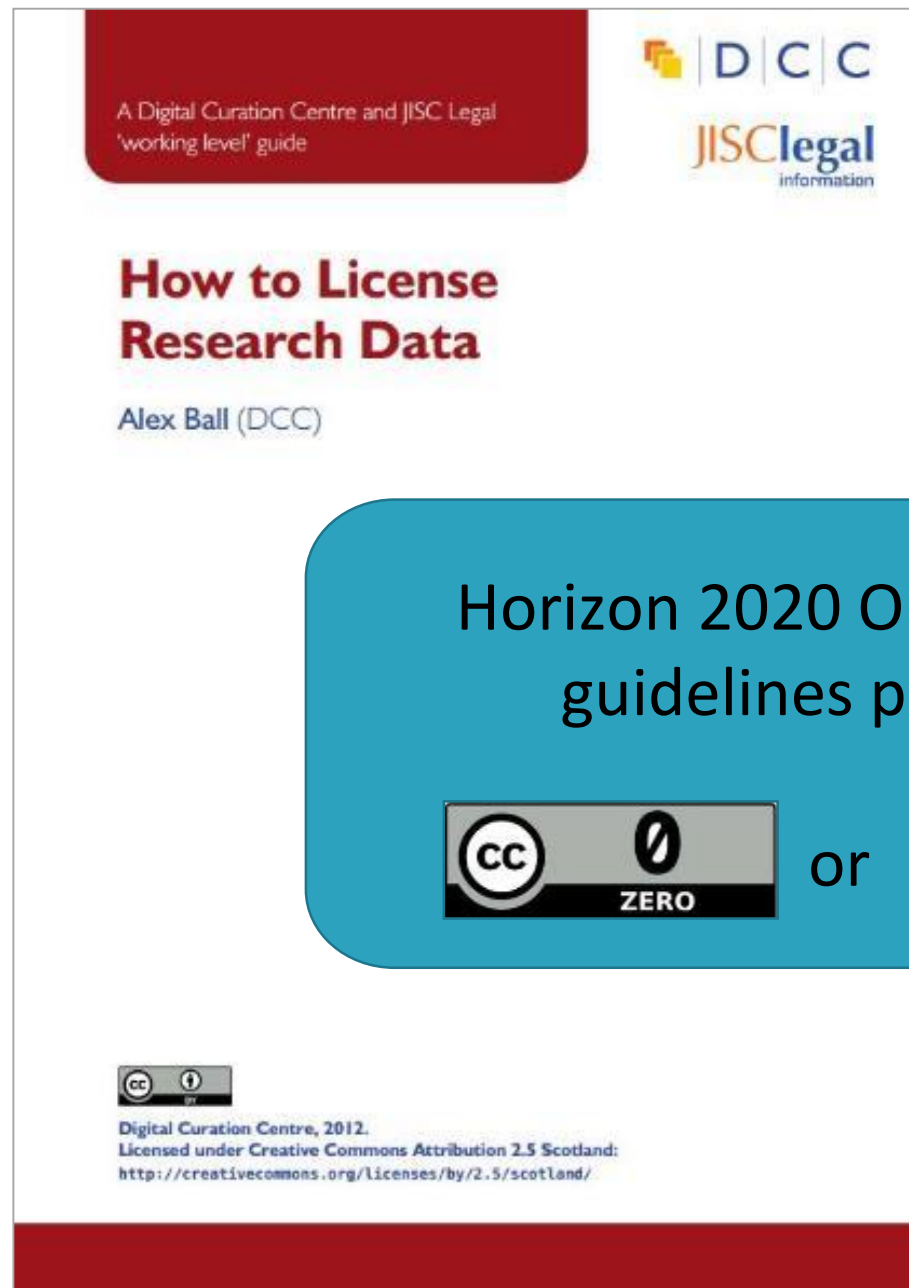
Deposit the data in a research
data repository.

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



Licensing research data

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

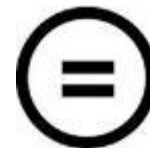


CREATIVE COMMONS LIMITATIONS



NC Non-Commercial

What counts as commercial?



ND No Derivatives

Severely restricts use

These clauses are not open licenses

RESEARCH DATA – OPEN BY DEFAULT





EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Research & Innovation

H2020 Programme

Guidelines on
FAIR Data Management in Horizon 2020

Version 3.0
25 July 2016



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

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;



-
- Metadata
 - Persistent identifier
 - Naming convention
 - Keywords
 - Versioning

Findable

- Software, documentation
- Data repository

Accessible

- Standards
- Vocabulary
- Methodologies

Interoperable

- Licensing

Reusable

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



*"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

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?

Create a DMP



Handling of data during and after project



Living document: update

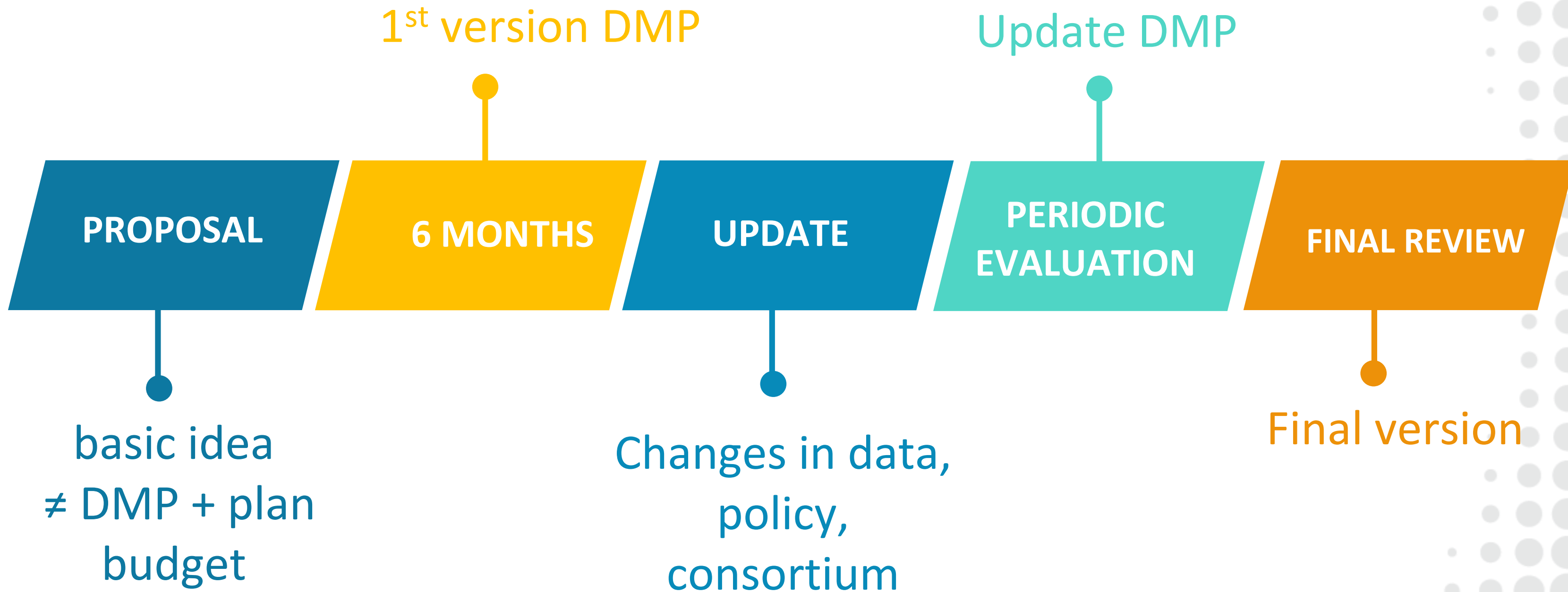


Reflects on curation, preservation, sustainability and security



What parts will be open and how?

Timeline



Content of H2020 DMP

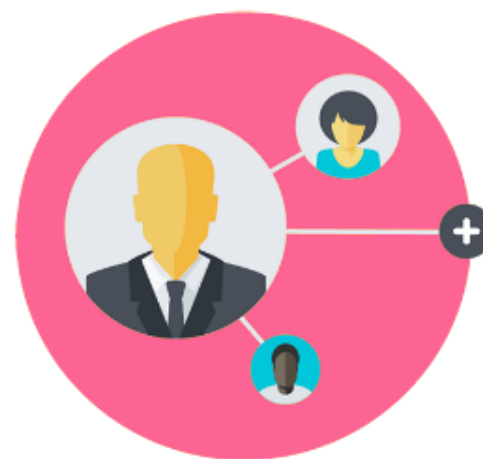
Template: EC guidelines on FAIR Data Management



Data
summary



FAIR
Data
principles



Resources



Data security



Ethical
aspects

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&accessright=open&type=publication>

More listed at:

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

OpenAIRE2020

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



My plan (Horizon 2020 DMP)

0/9 questions answered
approx. 15% of available space used

Plan details Initial DMP Detailed DMP Final review DMP Share Export

1. Data summary (1 question, 0 answered) +

2. FAIR data (4 questions, 0 answered) +

3. Allocation of resources (1 question, 0 answered) -

Explain the allocation of resources, addressing the following issues:

- Estimate the costs for making your data FAIR. Describe how you intend to cover these costs
- Clearly identify responsibilities for data management in your project
- Describe costs and potential value of long term preservation

B *I* [List Icons] [Link Icon] [Table Icon]

Guidance Share note

EC Guidance -

Note that costs related to open access to research data are eligible as part of the Horizon 2020 grant (if compliant with the Grant Agreement conditions).

Costs are eligible for reimbursement during the duration of the project under the conditions defined in the H2020 Grant Agreement, in particular [Article 6](#) and [Article 6.2.D.3](#), but also other articles relevant for the cost category chosen.

Glasgow Uni guidance on Resourcing +

DCC guidance on Responsibilities +

A web-based tool to help researchers write DMPs

Includes a template for Horizon 2020

<https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk>



DMPonline from the DCC

The screenshot shows the DMPonline homepage with a navigation bar (Home, Public DMPs, Funder requirements, Help) and a 'Welcome' message. It highlights statistics: 17,622 Users and 23,083 Plans. A sidebar on the left lists funders like Wellcome, UKRI, and ERC. The main content area displays a sample 'RDA Europe 4.0' DMP form, which includes sections for Data summary, FAIR data, Allocation of resources, Data security, Ethical aspects, and Other. The form has tabs for Guidance and Comments, and a 'Save' button at the bottom.

<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

OpenAIRE

DMPonline from the DCC

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<https://dmponline.dcc.ac.uk>

- ✓ Templates for UK, Dutch funders, EC & ERC
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- ✓ 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

OpenAIRE

- [illegible]

Local instances of DMPonline

DMPTuuli

Open Science

Home

Public DMPs


Public DMP templates

Help


Welcome

Data management planning tool DMPTuuli helps you to create, review, and share data management plans that meet institutional and funder requirements.


Join the growing number of researchers that have adopted DMPTuuli:



5 203 Users



6 813 Plans



35 Organisations

You can download funder templates without logging in, but from DMPTuuli you will find tailored guidance from many research organisations, including universities and service providers like the Finnish Social Science Data Archive. Why not sign up for an account and try it out?

<https://www.dmptuuli.fi>

Based on work by the Digital Curation Centre

•

About

Contact us

Privacy policy

DMPONLINE

Home

Public DMPs

DMP Templates

Help

 Language

Welcome to dmponline.deic.dk

This is the Danish installation of DMPonline, a tool for writing data management plans.

The service is provided by the Danish e-Infrastructure Cooperation (DeiC), and administered jointly by Royal Danish Library and the Technical University of Denmark (DTU Library). It is available to all employees at Danish research institutions and their collaborators.

If you are visiting dmponline.deic.dk for the first time, you will have to sign up with a valid e-mail address and create an account. Choose your institution from the drop-down list of available organisations. After creating a DMPonline account, you can link it to your institutional credentials and use those for signing in ("WAYF" login) from then on.

The system has undergone a major update in June 2018, including a new design and a number of additional functionalities.

Contact us [here](#).

<https://dmponline.deic.dk>

Sign in

Create account

* Email

* Password

[Forgot password?](#)

☐ Remember email

Sign in

- or -

Sign in with your institutional credentials

DMP

ONLINE

BE

<https://dmponline.be>

[Home](#)[About](#)[Help](#)

Welcome

We can help you write and maintain data management plans for your research.

This instance of DMPonline is provided by the DMPBelgium Consortium, which was founded in 2017 by:

Instituut voor Natuur- en Bosonderzoek
Université Libre de Bruxelles
Universiteit Antwerpen
Universiteit Gent
Universiteit Hasselt
Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Wetenschappelijk Instituut Volksgezondheid – Institut Scientifique de Santé Publique (Sciensano)

In 2018 they were joined by:

Université Catholique de Louvain
Université de Liège
Université de Mons
Université de Namur
Vlaamse Instelling voor Technologisch Onderzoek

Interested in joining the Consortium?

Sign in

with your institutional account:

[Sign in with Sciensano](#)
[Sign in with UAntwerp](#)
[Sign in with UCLouvain](#)
[Sign in with UGent](#)
[Sign in with UHasselt](#)
[Sign in with ULB](#)
[Sign in with ULiège](#)
[Sign in with UMon](#)
[Sign in with UNamur](#)
[Sign in with VITO](#)
[Sign in with VUB](#)

or with your ORCID iD:

[Sign in with ORCID](#)



[Accueil](#)
[DMPs publics](#)
[Modèles de DMP](#)
[Aide](#)

[Langue](#)

Warning: Bienvenue sur **DMP OPIDoR V2.0.4**, découvrez la [liste des changements](#).
Le problème concernant la **création de compte** a été corrigé. Les utilisateurs ayant créé un compte à partir de leur profil.

https://dmp.opidor.fr

Bienvenue !

DMP OPIDoR vous accompagne à travers l'élaboration et la mise en pratique de plans de gestion de données et de logiciels.

-  Accessible à la communauté scientifique de l'ESR et à ses partenaires français ou étrangers
-  Personnalisable par tout organisme de recherche pour la mise en place de sa politique de données
-  Enrichi par des exemples et des recommandations adaptés à l'environnement de recherche
-  Collaboratif : il facilite les échanges entre les partenaires d'un même projet et les services d'accompagnement

DMP OPIDoR évolue grâce à vos retours. Les développements s'inscrivent dans le cadre d'une collaboration internationale autour du logiciel open source DMPRoadmap

[Connexion](#)
[S'inscrire](#)

Accès institutionnel

 Connexion

Accès individuel

- * Courriel**
- * Mot de passe**

[Mot de passe oublié ?](#)

☐ Remember me

 Connexion

Rejoignez la communauté des utilisateurs de DMP OPIDoR

Créez un compte, connectez-vous et laissez-vous guider !

© 2016 - 2018 INIST

V2.0.4

[A propos](#)
[Conditions générales d'utilisation](#)
[Tutoriels](#)
[Contact](#)








Based on Open Source DMPRoadmap codebase

[https://github.com/
DMPRoadmap](https://github.com/DMPRoadmap)

German RDM Organiser

RDMO Demo Language ▾ Login



RDMO
A tool to support the planning, implementation, and organisation of research data management.

Discover Supercomputer 3 (NASA Goddard Space Flight Center) / CC

Welcome to RDMO

The aim of the RDMO project is to deliver a web application to assist structured planning, implementation and administration of the data in a scientific project. Additionally, the gathered information can be cast into textual forms suitable for funding agencies requirements or for reports.

This is a prototype of the software, for demonstration purposes.

For more information about the project visit rdmorganiser.github.io.

Login

Username

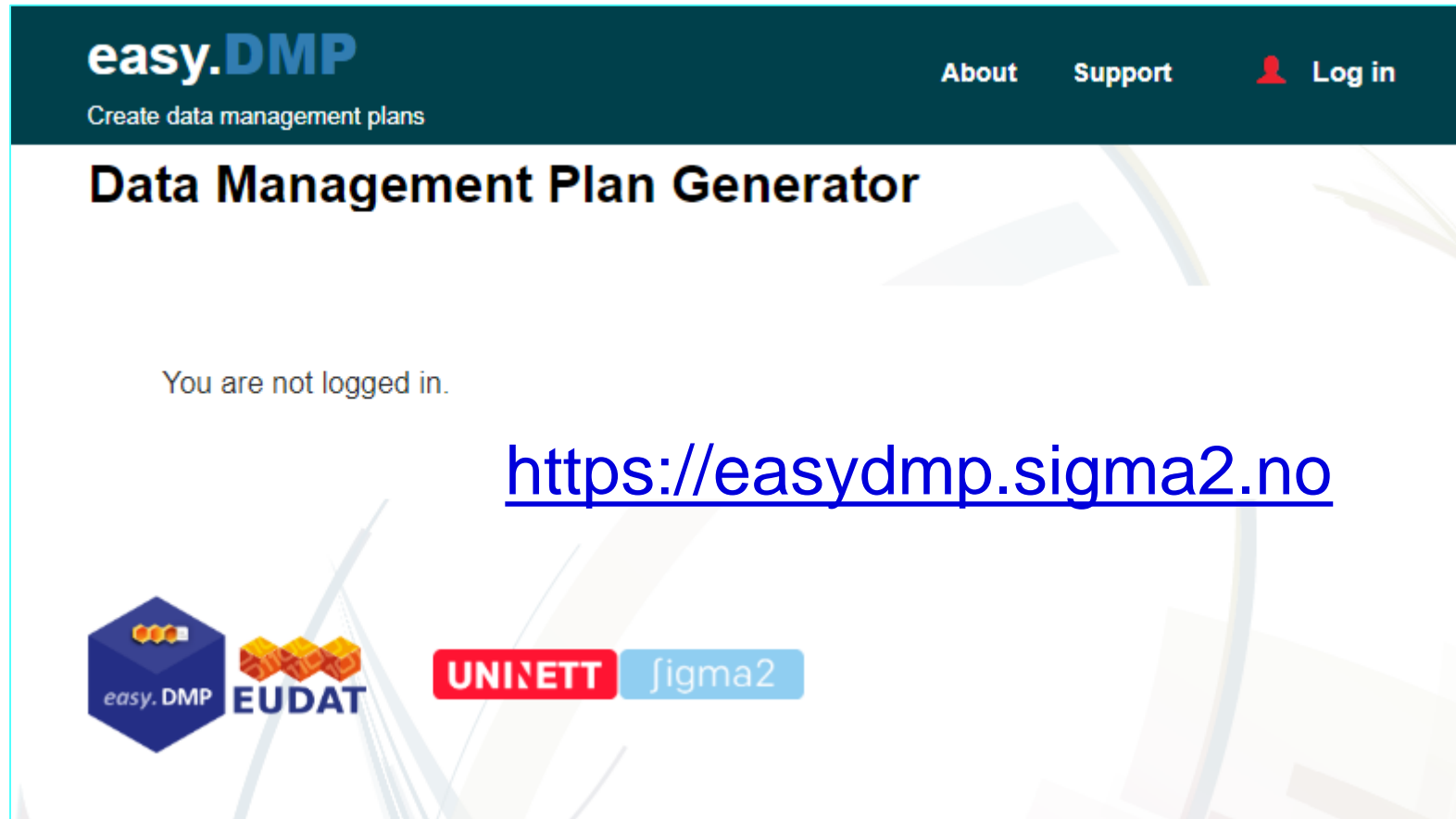
Password

☐ Remember Me

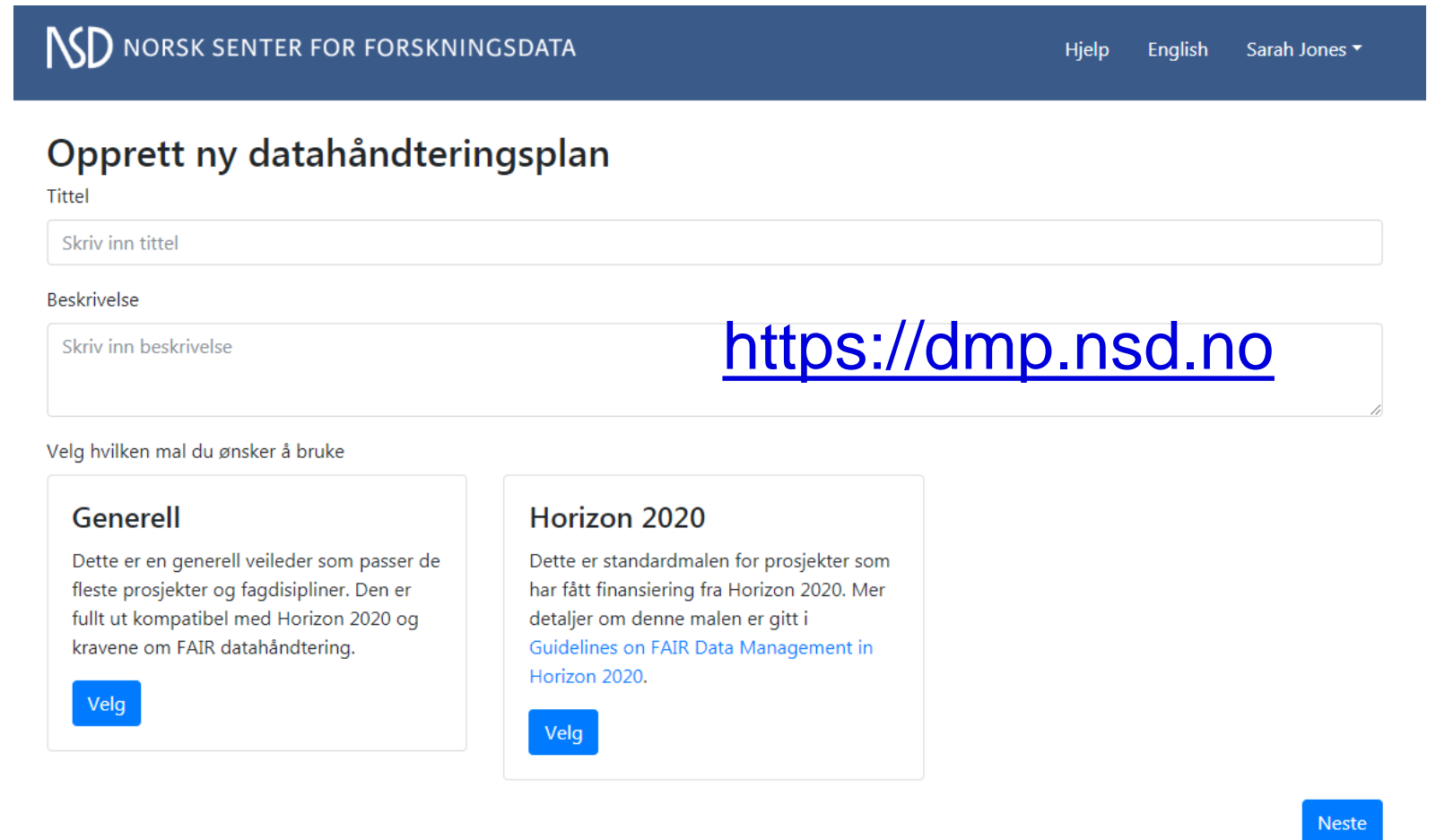
- Funded by DFG
- Different service model: self-deploy, not centrally-hosted
- Demo available at: <https://rdmo.aip.de>

DFG

Norwegian tools



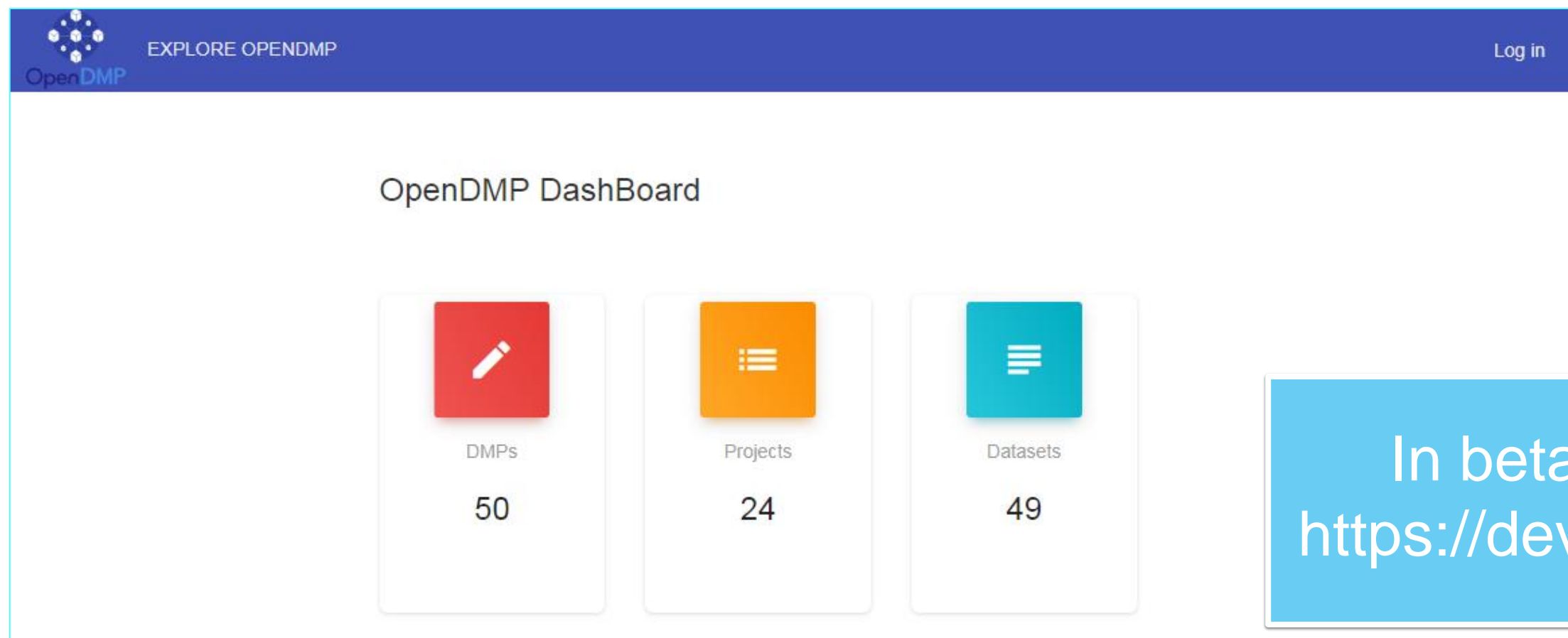
The screenshot shows the homepage of the easy.DMP website. The header is dark green with the logo 'easy.DMP' and the tagline 'Create data management plans'. Navigation links for 'About', 'Support', and 'Log in' are present. The main heading is 'Data Management Plan Generator'. A message states 'You are not logged in.' Below this, the URL <https://easydmp.sigma2.no> is displayed. At the bottom, logos for 'easy.DMP', 'EUDAT', 'UNINETT', and 'sigma2' are shown.



The screenshot shows the homepage of the NSD (Norsk Senter for Forskningsdata) website. The header is dark blue with the logo 'NSD' and the text 'NORSK SENTER FOR FORSKNINGSDATA'. Navigation links for 'Hjelp', 'English', and 'Sarah Jones' are present. The main heading is 'Opprett ny datahåndteringsplan'. There are two input fields: 'Tittel' (Title) and 'Beskrivelse' (Description). The URL <https://dmp.nsd.no> is displayed next to the description field. Below the input fields, there is a section titled 'Velg hvilken mal du ønsker å bruke' (Select which template you want to use). This section contains two options: 'Generell' (General) and 'Horizon 2020'. Each option has a description and a 'Velg' (Select) button. A 'Neste' (Next) button is located at the bottom right.

Joint interface / portal to the two tools is planned

OpenAIRE / EUDAT OpenDMP



- 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

B

I

Save

error

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

2.2 Making data openly accessible:

Guidance

Comments

EC

DCC

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

Guidance

Comments



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.

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)

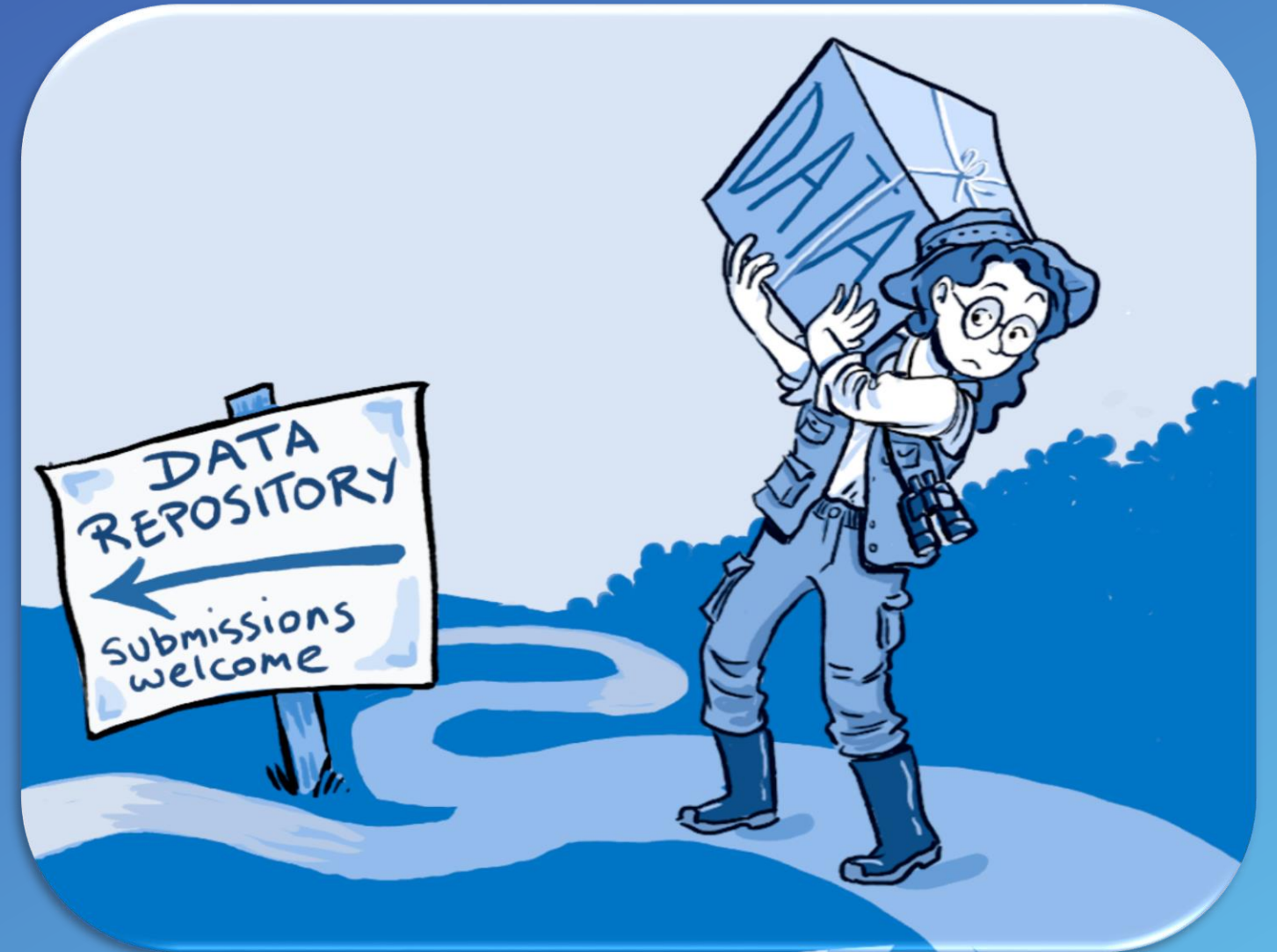
↓ Get EC report (CSV)

↑ Deposit

 Link this project to...

Cross-disciplinary repositories

Long tail of research data

The Zenodo logo is displayed in white lowercase letters on a blue rectangular background.

Laserlab-Europe

Recent uploads

Search Laserlab-Europe



September 15, 2017 (v1)

Journal article

Open Access

View

Study of middle infrared difference frequency generation using a femtosecond laser source in LGT

Boursier, Elodie; Archipovaite, Giedre Marija; Delagnes, Jean-Christophe; Petit, Stéphane; Ernotte, Guilmo; Lassonde, Philippe; Segonds, Patricia; Boulanger, Benoît; Petit, Yannick; Légaré, François; Roshchupkin, Dmitry; Cormier, Eric;

We demonstrate phase-matched difference frequency generation in the emerging nonlinear crystal La3Ga5.5Ta0.5O14. Tunable wavelengths between 1.4 and 4.7 μm are generated by using femtosecond sources. We also report on the measurements of the optical damage threshold in the femtosecond regime

Uploaded on February 1, 2018

September 21, 2017 (v1)

Journal article

Open Access

View

5 μm few-cycle pulses with multi-gigawatt peak power at a 1 kHz repetition rate

Grafenstein, Lorenz von; Bock, Martin; Ueberschaer, Dennis; Zawilski, Kevin; Schunemann, Peter; Griebner, Uwe; Elsaesser, Thomas;

A mid-infrared (mid-IR) optical parametric chirped pulse amplification (OPCPA) system generating few-cycle pulses with multi-gigawatt peak power at a 1 kHz repetition rate is reported. The system is pumped by a highly stable 2 μm picosecond chirped pulse amplifier based on Ho:YLF gain m

Uploaded on January 29, 2018

December 18, 2017 (v1)

Journal article

Open Access

View

Linear autocorrelation of partially coherent extreme-ultraviolet lasers: a quantitative analysis

Le Marec Andréa; Larroche Olivier; Klisnick Annie;

A quantitative interpretation method is described for experiments involving the linear autocorrelation of partially coherent extreme-ultraviolet (XUV) pulses, generated by either x-ray free-electron lasers or plasma-based XUV lasers. A recently published modeling method for partially coherent pulses

New upload

Want your upload to appear in this community?

- Click the button above to upload straight to this community.
- The community curator is notified, and will either accept or reject your upload (see community curation policy above).
- If your upload is rejected by the curator, it will still be available on Zenodo, just not in this community.

Community

**Laserlab-Europe**

Repository for open access publications from the EC-funded project Laserlab-Europe (www.laserlab-europe.eu).

Curated by:

Upload



zenodo

Search

Upload

Communities

pedroprincipe@sdum.uminho.pt

Delete

Save

Publish

New upload

Instructions: (i) Upload minimum one file or fill-in required fields (marked with a red star). (ii) Press "Save" to save your upload for editing later. (iii) When ready, press "Publish" to finalize and make your upload public.

Files

Choose files

Start upload

Drag and drop files here

— or —

Choose files

(minimum 1 file required, max 50 GB per dataset - [contact us](#) for larger datasets)

Upload type

required

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Save

Publish

New upload

Instructions: (i) Upload minimum one file or fill-in required fields (marked with a red star). (ii) Press "Save" to save your upload for editing later. (iii) When ready, press "Publish" to finalize and make your upload public.

Files

Choose files

Start upload

Drag and drop files here

— or —

Choose files

(minimum 1 file required, max 50 GB per dataset - [contact us](#) for larger datasets)

Upload type

required

Basic information

required

Digital Object Identifier

Optional: Did your publisher already assign a DOI to your upload? If not, leave the field empty and we will register a new DOI for you. A DOI allows others to easily and unambiguously cite your upload.

Pre-reserve DOI

2016-11-16

Required: Format: YYYY-MM-DD. In case your upload was already published elsewhere, please use the date of first publication.

Title

Required:

Authors

Family Name, Given names

Affiliation

+ Add another author

Description

Required:

Keywords

+ Add another keyword

Additional notes

Optional:

License

required

Access right

Open Access

Embargoed Access

Restricted Access

Closed Access

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

License

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recommended

Any user can create a community collection on Zenodo ([browse communities](#)). Specify communities which you wish your upload to appear in. The owner of the community will be notified, and can either accept or reject your request.

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Start typing a community name.

+ Add another community

Funding

recommended

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 research, 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 field. Note: a future Zenodo feature will need to validate your upload - you may experience a delay before it is available in OpenAIRE.

+ Add another grant

Related/alternate identifiers

recommended

Contributors

optional

References

optional

Journal

optional

Conference

optional

Book/Report/Chapter

optional

Thesis

optional

Subjects

optional

Delete

Save

Publish

About

Resources

Developers

Contribute

Funded by

OpenAIRE

European Commission

Powered by CERN Data Centre & Invenio

Privacy policy Terms of Use Support



Describe



Upload type

Publication

Poster

Presentation

Dataset

Image

Video/Audio

Software

Lesson

Publication type

Journal article

zenodo

Search

Upload

Communities

pedro.principe@adum.unimho.pt

Delete

Save

Publish

New upload

Instructions: (i) Upload minimum one file or file in required fields (marked with a red star). (ii) Press "Save" to save your upload for editing later. (iii) When ready, press "Publish" to finalize and make your upload public.

Files

Choose files

Start upload

Drag and drop files here

Choose files

(minimum 1 file required, max 50 GB per dataset - contact us for larger datasets)

Upload type

required

Publication

Poster

Presentation

Dataset

Image

Video/Audio

Software

Lesson

Publication type

Journal article

Basic information

required

Digital Object Identifier

e.g. 10.1234/foo.bar

Optional: Did your publisher already assign a DOI to your upload? If not, leave the field empty and we will register a new DOI for you. A DOI allows others to easily and unambiguously cite your upload.

Pre-reserve DOI

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2016-11-16

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Add another keyword

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Related/alternate identifiers

recommended

Contributors

optional

References

optional

Journal

optional

Conference

optional

Book/Report/Chapter

optional

Thesis

optional

Subjects

optional

Delete

Save

Publish

About

About

Contact

Policies

Resources

Features

FAQ

Developers

REST API

GitHub

OpenAIRE

Contribute

GitHub

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Funded by

OpenAIRE

European Union

Powered by CERN Data Centre & Invenio

Privacy policy

Terms of Use

Support

Describe



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Access right *

☒ Open Access

☐ Embargoed Access

☐ Restricted Access

☐ Closed Access

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

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Required. The selected license applies to all of your files displayed in the top of the form. If you want to upload some files under a different license, 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

Grants

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

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November 9, 2016

Dataset Open Access

Storing single photons emitted by a quantum memory on a highly excited Rydberg state - Figure data

Distante, Emanuele; Farrera, Pau; Padrón-Brito, Auxiliadora; Paredes-Barato, David; Heinze, Georg; de Riedmatten, Hugues

The files contain the data associated with the paper Distante, Farrera et al. "Mapping single photons emitted by a quantum memory on a highly excited Rydberg state".

The name of each file corresponds to the figure number (e.g. figure2a, figure3b, etc.) and the first element in each file (the first row) is the date in which the data has been taken. The data is the result of a pre-processing of histogram and time-stamping files in the experiment. On reasonable request, we can provide the raw data.

The fits in the figures are referenced throughout the open-access paper, and can be found in the Supplementary Information of the publication.

We acknowledge financial support by the ERC starting grant QULIMA, by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MINECO) through grant FIS2015-69535-R (MINECO/FEDER) and Severo Ochoa SEV-2015-0522, by AGAUR via 2014 SGR 1554 and by Fundació Privada Cellex. DFB has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 658258. P.F. acknowledges the International PhD-fellowship program "la Caixa"-Severo Ochoa @ ICFO. G.H. acknowledges support by the ICFONest+ international postdoctoral fellowship program

Publication date:
November 9, 2016

DOI:
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.165760

Keyword(s):
Rydberg, DLCZ, quantum communications, quantum repeaters, nonlinear optics, electromagnetically-induced transparency, quantum optics, photon-photon interactions, nonclassical correlations, quantum memories

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The screenshot shows a Zenodo record page for a software package. At the top, there's a blue header with the Zenodo logo, a search bar, and links for 'Upload' and 'Communities'. A yellow banner at the top of the record content area states: 'There is a newer version of this record available.' Below this, the record title is 'uvotpy: UVOTPY-2.1.2 Swift UVOT grism analysis' by Paul Kuin, dated March 21, 2016. The record is marked as 'Software' and 'Open Access'. On the right side, there are buttons for 'Edit' and 'New version'. Below these, the 'Publication date' is March 21, 2016, and the 'DOI' is 10.5281/zenodo.48068. The 'Related identifiers' section includes a link to the GitHub repository. The 'Communities' section lists 'Zenodo'. The 'License (for files)' section has a link to 'Other (Open)'. On the left, there's a 'Preview' section showing a file tree for 'uvotpy-2.1.2.zip'. On the right, there's a 'Versions' section showing a list of previous versions (5 to 9) with their DOIs and dates. A note at the bottom of the versions section explains how to cite all versions using the DOI 10.5281/zenodo.592020.

There is a **newer version** of this record available.

March 21, 2016

uvotpy: UVOTPY-2.1.2 Swift UVOT grism analysis

Paul Kuin

The Swift UVOT grisms (uv: 170-500nm; visible: 285-660 nm) spectral data reduction package is a replacement for the uvotgrism Ftool from the HEADAS Swift software. This requires a recent HEADAS Swift installation and CALDB as available from HEASARC. Recently the coincidence loss correction was redeveloped and is now formulated in a fully consistent manner to the theory as used successfully for point sources. Updates to the calibration files were made consistent with the reformulated correction.

Recent software updates have been described in the Release notes for 2.1.0. The latest calibration files that were missing in the previous versions were added in 2.1.1, while this release fixes a small typo affecting the uvotgrism script.

Documentation sources are described in the Readme as well as how to cite this software.

Preview

uvotpy-2.1.2.zip

PaulKuin-uvotpy-b78c147

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Version 7	10.5281/zenodo.48068	Mar 21, 2016
Version 6	10.5281/zenodo.47674	Mar 15, 2016
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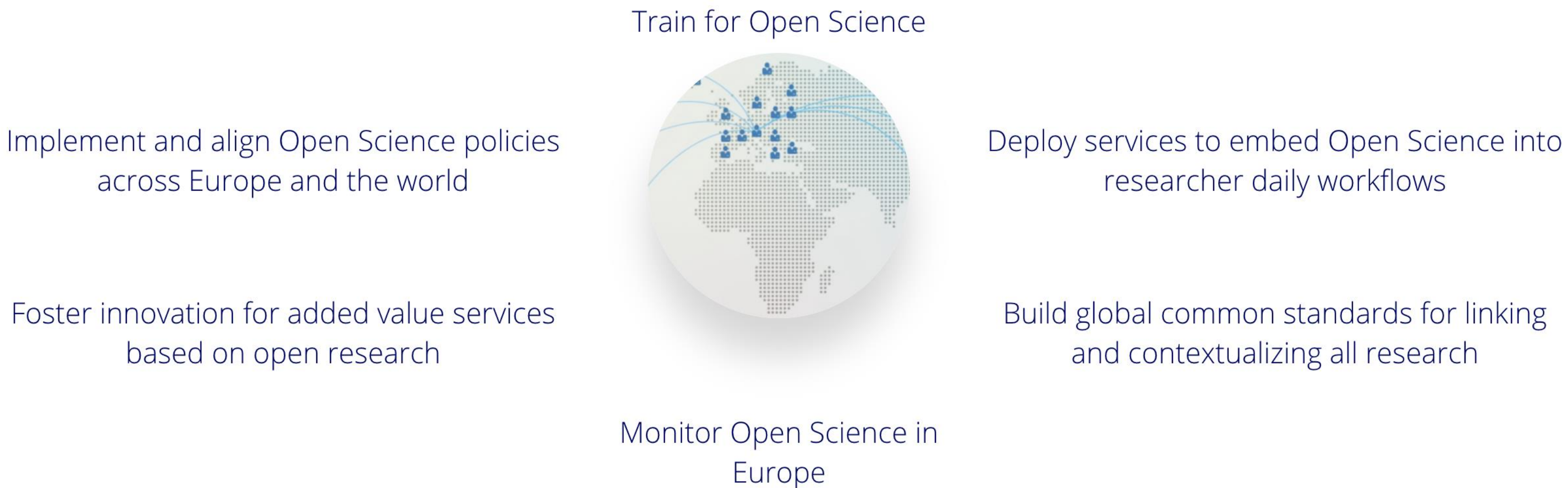


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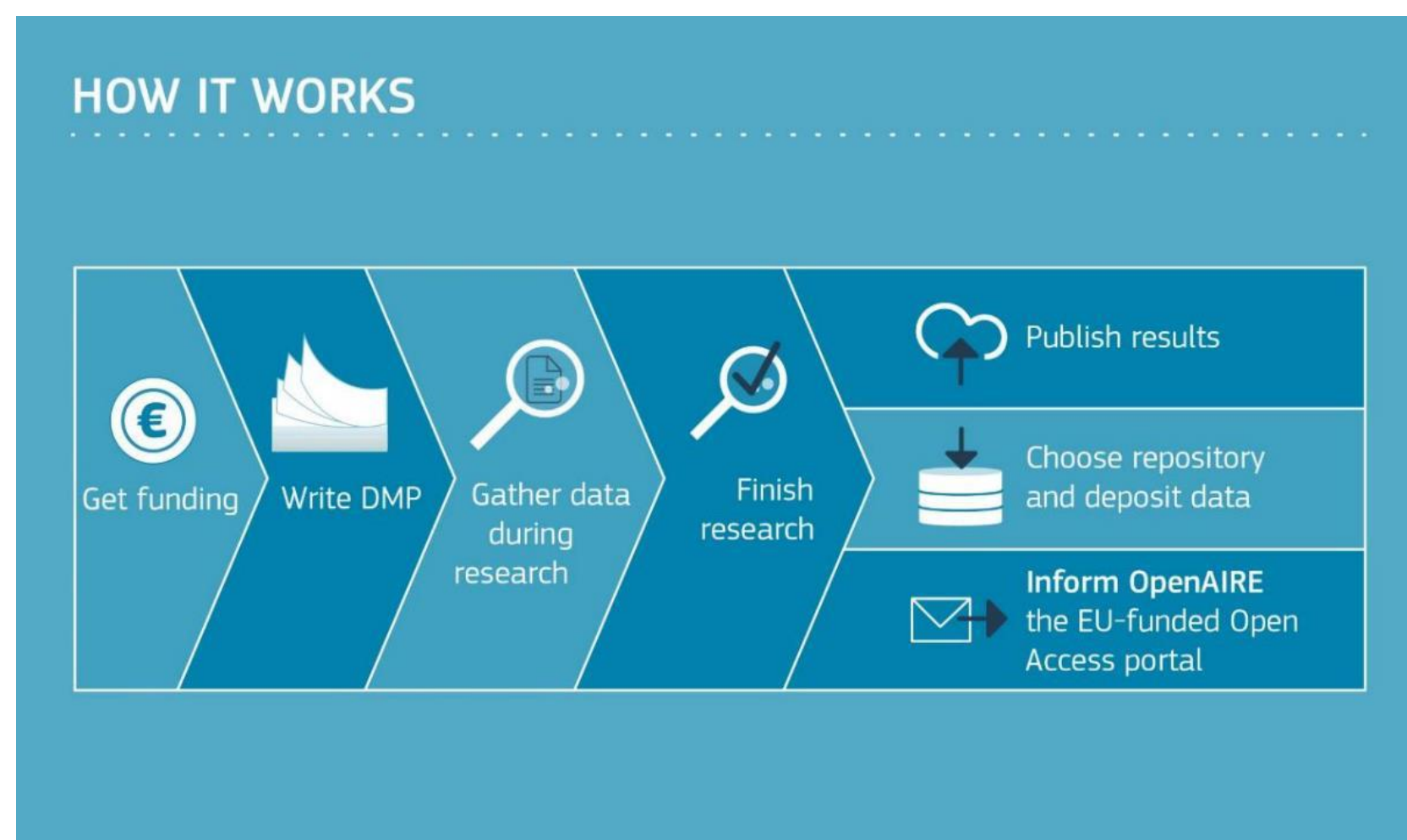
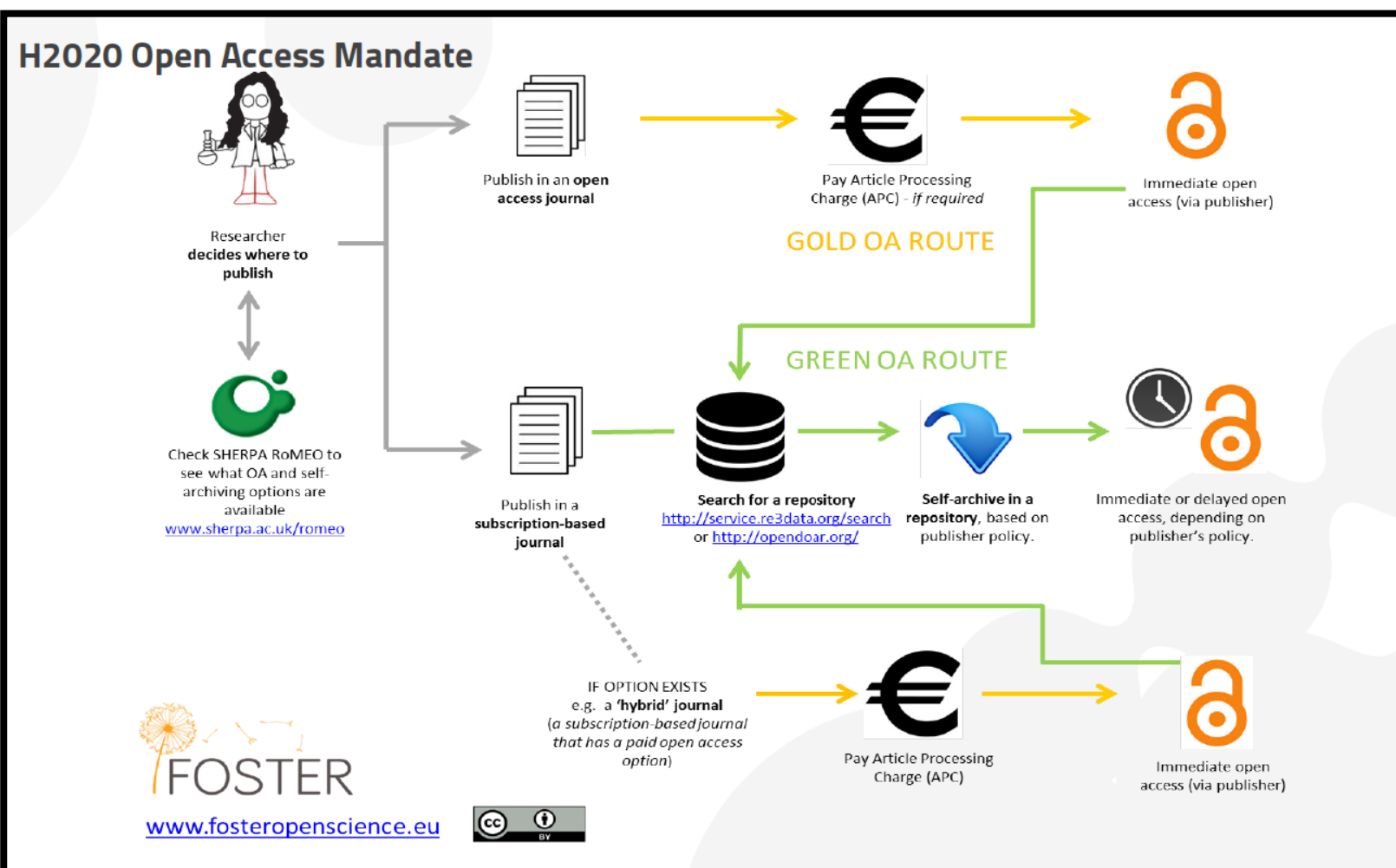
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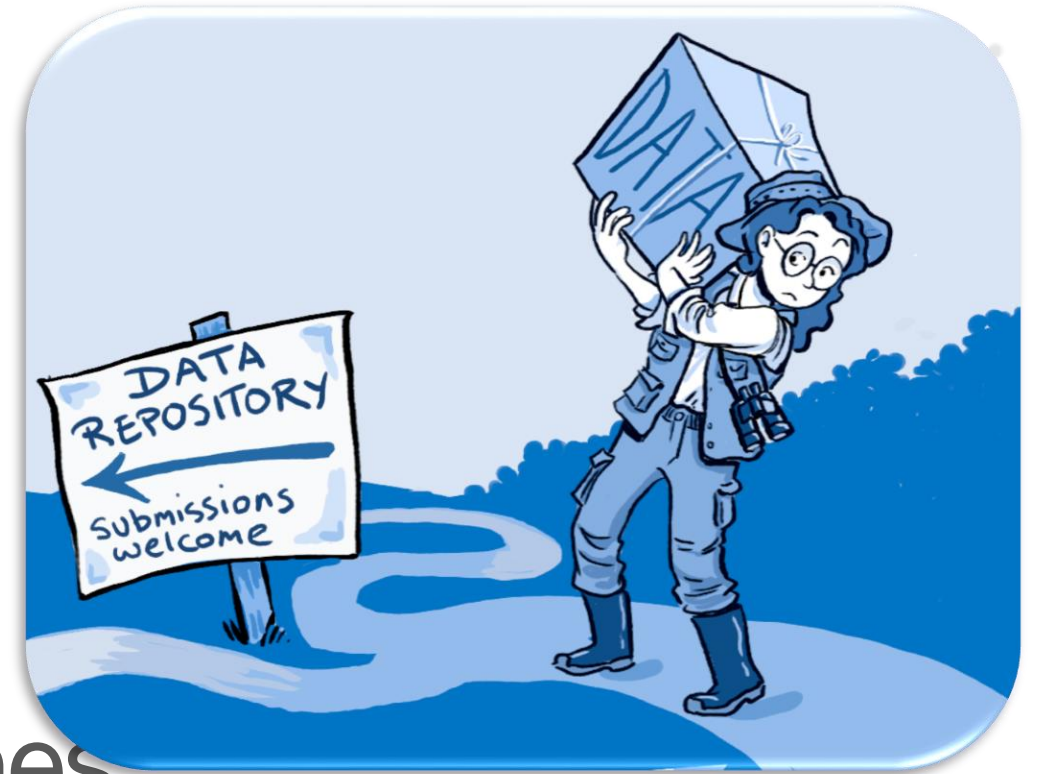
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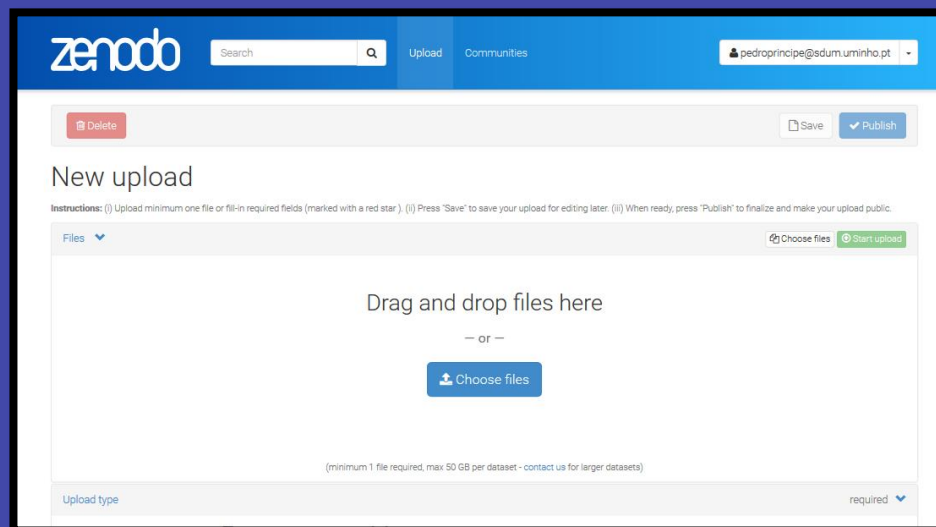


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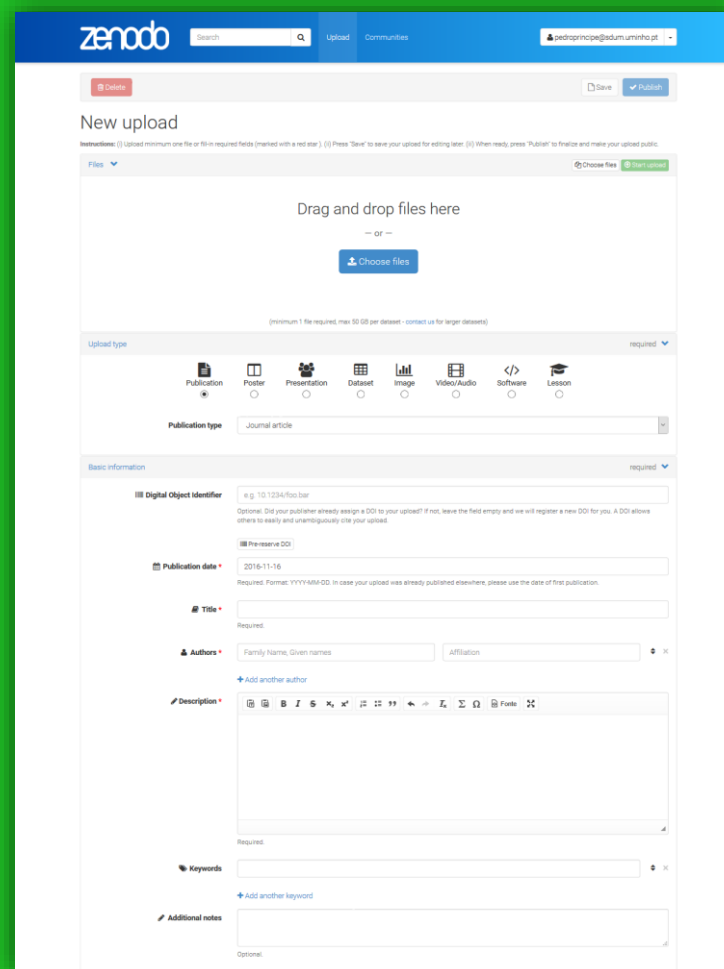
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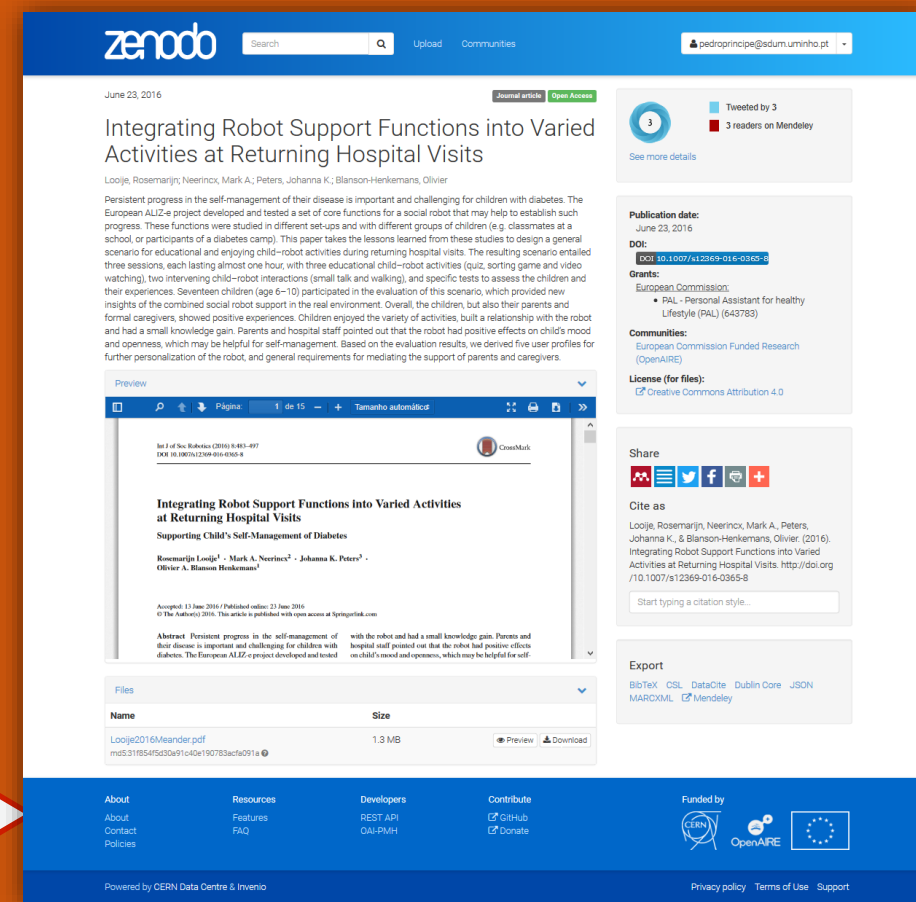
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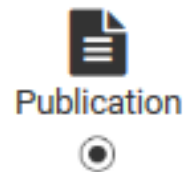
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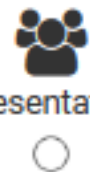
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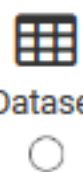
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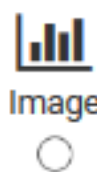
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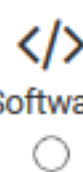
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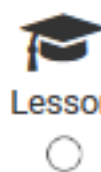
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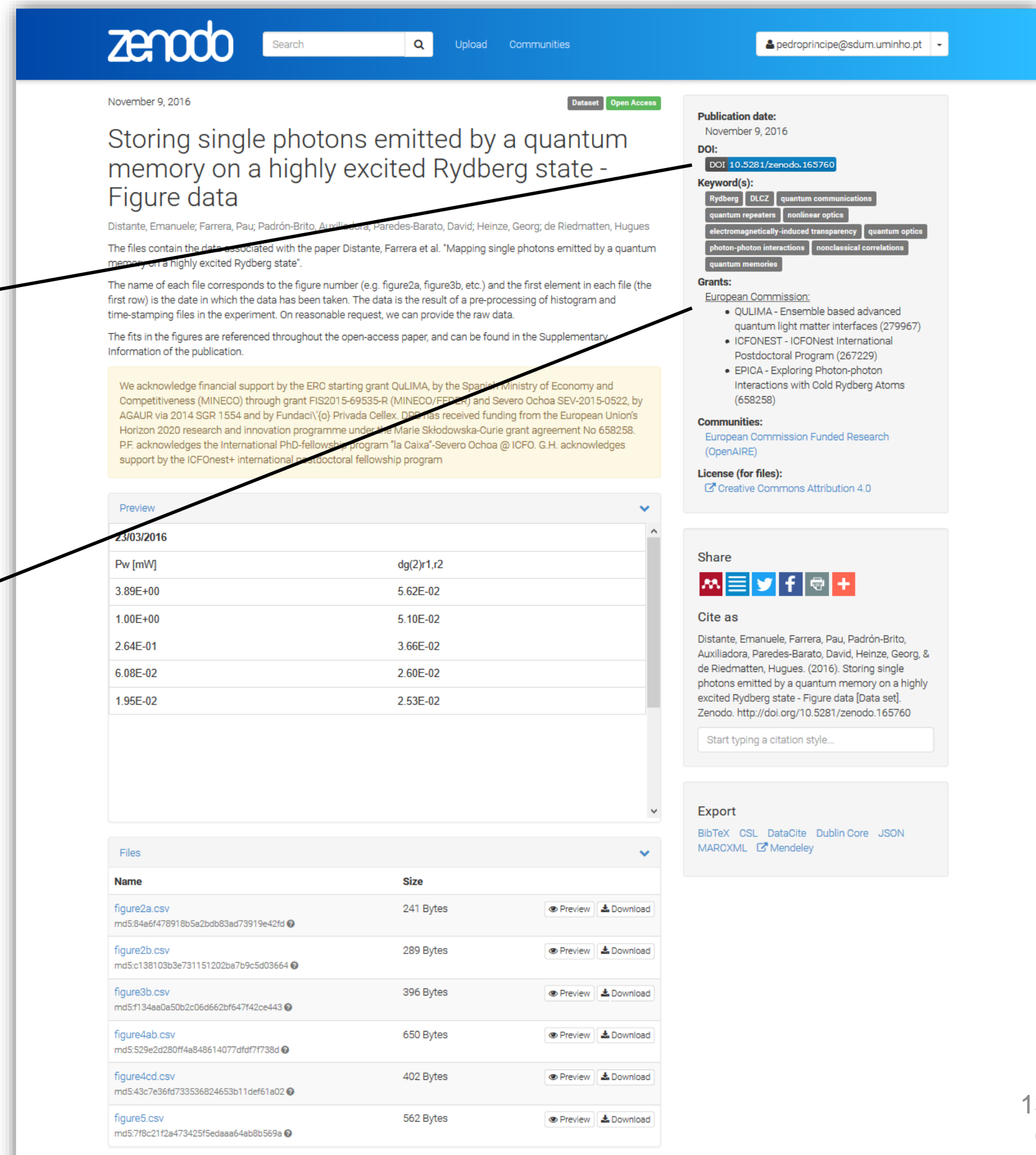
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The screenshot shows a Zenodo dataset page. The title is "Storing single photons emitted by a quantum memory on a highly excited Rydberg state - Figure data". The publication date is November 9, 2016. The DOI is 10.5281/zenodo.165760. The keywords are Rydberg, DLCZ, quantum communications, quantum repeaters, nonlinear optics, electromagnetically-induced transparency, quantum optics, photon-photon interactions, nonclassical correlations, and quantum memories. The grants listed are European Commission: QULIMA - Ensemble based advanced quantum light matter interfaces (279967), ICFONEST - ICFONest International Postdoctoral Program (267229), and EPICA - Exploring Photon-photon Interactions with Cold Rydberg Atoms (658258). The communities are European Commission Funded Research (OpenAIRE). The license is Creative Commons Attribution 4.0. The share section includes icons for various social media and citation styles. The export section lists BibTeX, CSL, DataCite, Dublin Core, JSON, MARCXML, and Mendeley. The files section lists five CSV files: figure2a.csv (241 Bytes), figure2b.csv (289 Bytes), figure3b.csv (396 Bytes), figure4ab.csv (650 Bytes), and figure4cd.csv (402 Bytes), along with figure5.csv (562 Bytes). Each file has a preview and download button.

November 9, 2016

Dataset Open Access

Storing single photons emitted by a quantum memory on a highly excited Rydberg state - Figure data

Distante, Emanuele; Farrera, Pau; Padrón-Brito, Auxiliadora; Paredes-Barato, David; Heinze, Georg; de Riedmatten, Hugues

The files contain the data associated with the paper Distante, Farrera et al. "Mapping single photons emitted by a quantum memory on a highly excited Rydberg state".

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The fits in the figures are referenced throughout the open-access paper, and can be found in the Supplementary Information of the publication.

We acknowledge financial support by the ERC starting grant QULIMA, by the Spanish Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness (MINECO) through grant FIS2015-69535-R (MINECO/FEDER) and Severo Ochoa SEV-2015-0522, by AGAUR via 2014 SGR 1554 and by Fundació Privada Cellex. DFB has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 658258. P.F. acknowledges the International PhD-fellowship program "la Caixa"-Severo Ochoa @ ICFO. G.H. acknowledges support by the ICFONest+ international postdoctoral fellowship program

Publication date:
November 9, 2016

DOI:
DOI 10.5281/zenodo.165760

Keyword(s):
Rydberg DLCZ quantum communications
quantum repeaters nonlinear optics
electromagnetically-induced transparency quantum optics
photon-photon interactions nonclassical correlations
quantum memories

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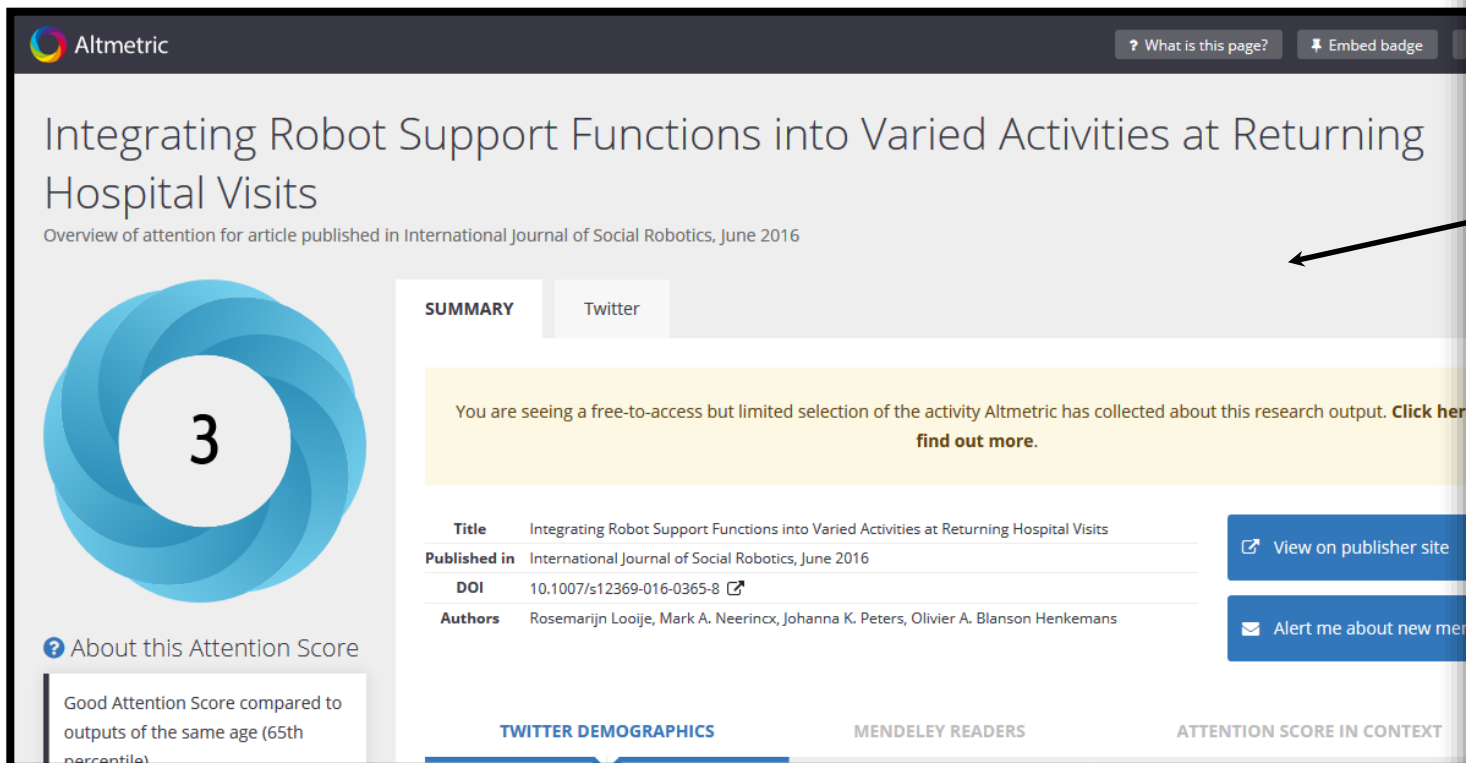
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Journal article Open Access

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.

Publication date: June 23, 2016
DOI: DOI 10.1007/s12369-016-0365-8
Grants: European Commission:

- PAL - Personal Assistant for healthy Lifestyle (PAL) (643783)

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Hue Application for Big Data Ingestion

Bandić, Medina; Romero Marin, Antonio; Martin Marquez, Manuel;

Abstract The purpose of project was to develop a web application for the HLoader - a data ingestion framework developed at CERN. This framework automates data streaming/ingestion from a wide range of Hadoop Big Data analytics cluster. The web application uses the HLO

Uploaded on October 28, 2016

October 25, 2016


Report

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Explorer of Grid Load


Sharma, Mayank; Antunes Pequeno, Joao;

Introduction Big data is a reality scientists face every day. Especially now that CERN projects are becoming Global. The Worldwide LHC Computing Grid processes petabytes of data connecting more than 42 countries. It forms the backbone for the data analytic



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Deep Multi-task Learning with Label Correlation Constraint for Video Concept Detection

Markatopoulou, Foteini; Mezaris, Vasileios; Patras, Ioannis;

In this work we propose a method that integrates multi-task learning (MTL) and deep learning. Our method appends a MTL-like loss to a deep convolutional neural network, in order to learn the relations between tasks together at the same time, and also incorporates the label correlations between pairs

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Poster


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VIDEO AESTHETIC QUALITY ASSESSMENT USING KERNEL SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE WITH ISOTROPIC GAUSSIAN SAMPLE UNCERTAINTY (KSVM-IGSU)

Christos Tzelepis; Eftichia Mavridaki; Vasileios Mezaris; Ioannis Patras;

In this paper we propose a video aesthetic quality assessment method that combines the representation of each video according to a set of photographic and cinematographic rules, with the use of a learning method that takes the video

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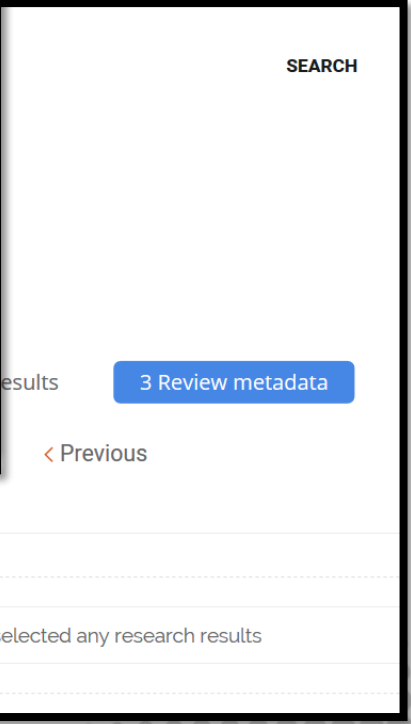
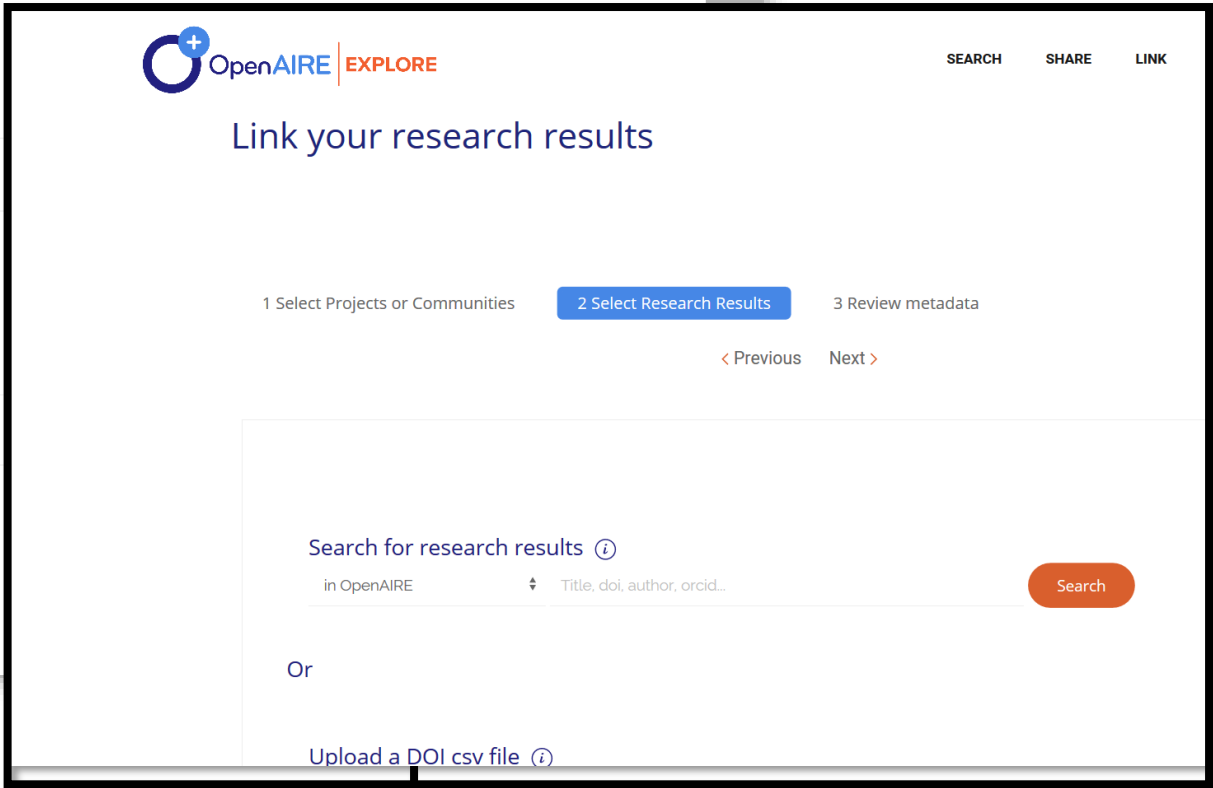
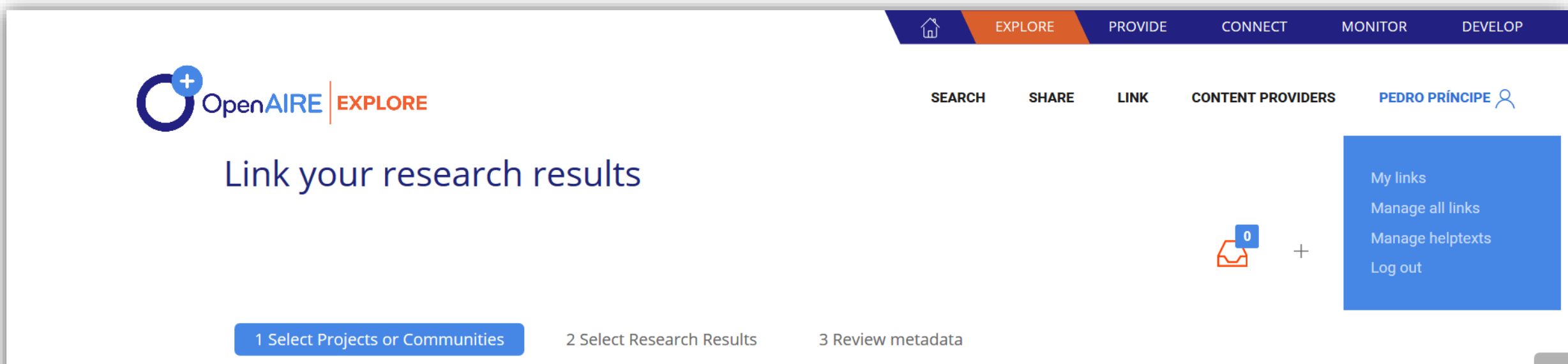
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EMF-aware cell selection in heterogeneous cellular networks

Article English OPEN

De Domenico, Antonio ; Díez Fernández, Luis Francisco ; Agüero Calvo, Ramón ; Kténas, Dimitri ; Savin, Valentin (2015)

Publisher: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc.

Related identifiers: [doi: 10.1109/LCOMM.2014.2385094](#)

Subject: HetNets | EMF | Load balancing | Cell selection

The growing concern on the exposure of users to the electromagnetic field (EMF) has recently brought new challenges to the mobile research community. In this letter, we propose a novel cell association framework for heterogeneous cellular networks (HetNets), which aims to balance the load amongst heterogeneous cells so as to improve the resource usage and to increase the user satisfaction in terms of both data rate and EMF exposure. We model the cell selection problem as a General Assignment Problem (GAP) and we present two heuristic algorithms, which solve it with limited complexity. Our analysis shows that the proposed solutions lead to notable improvements with respect to legacy association schemes. This papers reports work undertaken in the context of the project LEXNET. LEXNET is a project supported by the European Commission in the 7th Framework Programme (Grant Agreement n. 318273).

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CONTREX: Design of embedded mixed-criticality CONTROL systems under consideration of EXtra-functional properties

Article English EMBARGO

Grüttner, Kim ; Görgen, Ralph ; Schreiner, Sören ; Herrera Casanueva, Fernando ; Peñil del Campo, Pablo ; Medina Pasaje, Julio Luis ; Villar Bonet, Eugenio ; Palermo, Gianluca ; Fornaciari, William ; Brandolese, Carlo ; Gadioli, Davide ; Vitali, Emanuele ; Zoni, Davide ; Bocchio, Sara ; Ceva, Luca ; Azzoni, Paolo ; Poncino, Massimo ; Vinco, Sara ; Macii, Enrico ; Cusenza, Salvatore (2017)

Publisher: Elsevier

Related identifiers: [doi: 10.1016/j.micpro.2017.03.012](#)

The increasing processing power of today's HW/SW platforms leads to the integration of more and more functions in a single device. Additional design challenges arise when these functions share computing resources and belong to different criticality levels. CONTREX complements current activities in the area of predictable computing platforms and segregation mechanisms with techniques to consider the extra-functional properties, i.e., timing constraints, power, and temperature. CONTREX enables energy efficient and cost aware design through analysis and optimization of these properties with regard to application demands at different criticality levels. This article presents an overview of the CONTREX European project, its main innovative technology (extension of a model based design approach, functional and extra-functional analysis with executable models and

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