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- Endorsement to Messina declaration – Academic Senate, 9/11/2004
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Institutional repositories

- ❑ Padua@Research
- ❑ Padua Research Archive
- ❑ Research Data Unipd

Doctoral theses – UniPd

Regolamento per i corsi di dottorato di ricerca

(D.R. 468343 dated 17/10/2018)

ART. 24.9: E' condizione necessaria per il conseguimento del titolo di dottore di ricerca che il dottorando acceda al catalogo IRIS e inserisca i dati relativi alla propria produzione scientifica, se presente.

[It is a necessary condition for the attainment of the PhD degree that students log into IRIS catalogue and submit information about their own scientific production, if produced.]

Doctoral theses – UniPd

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Regolamento per i corsi di dottorato di ricerca

(D.R. 468343 dated 17/10/2018)

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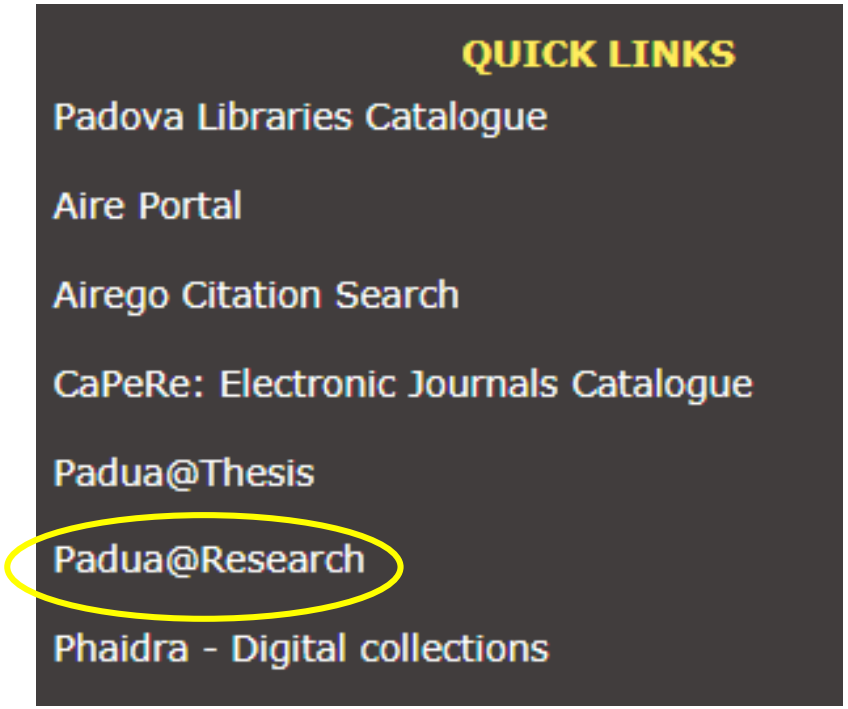

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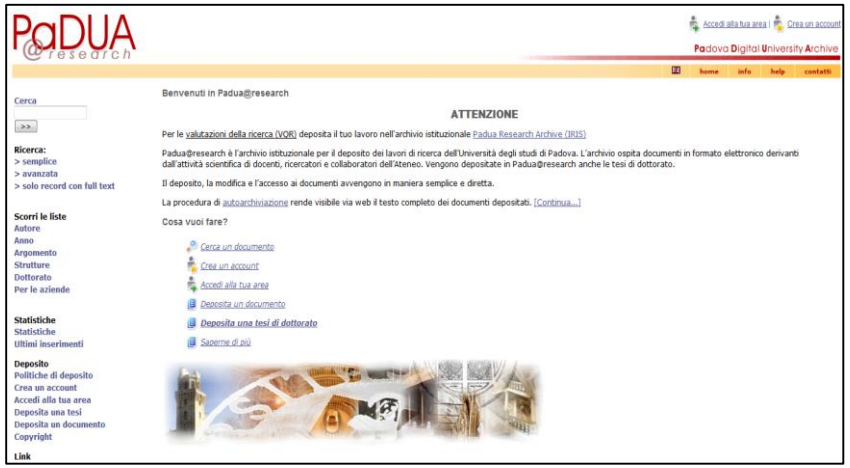

Padua Research Archive

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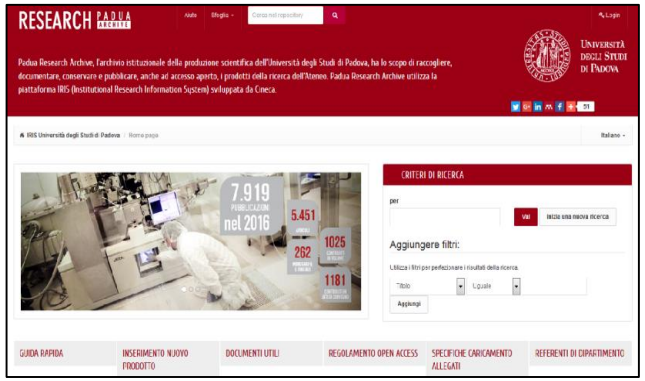

In the future, a direct export from Uniweb to Padua Research Archive of theses is expected, but **actually Ph.D students have to upload their dissertations in Padua@research, enjoying all its options**.

Doctoral theses – UniPd

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- From February to April: discussion
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Property rights

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Embargo types (and length)

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- Reasons of public safety
- Sensitive information that violates privacy

Temporary

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

Clet Abraham, photo by Caterina Barcucci
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Embargoes

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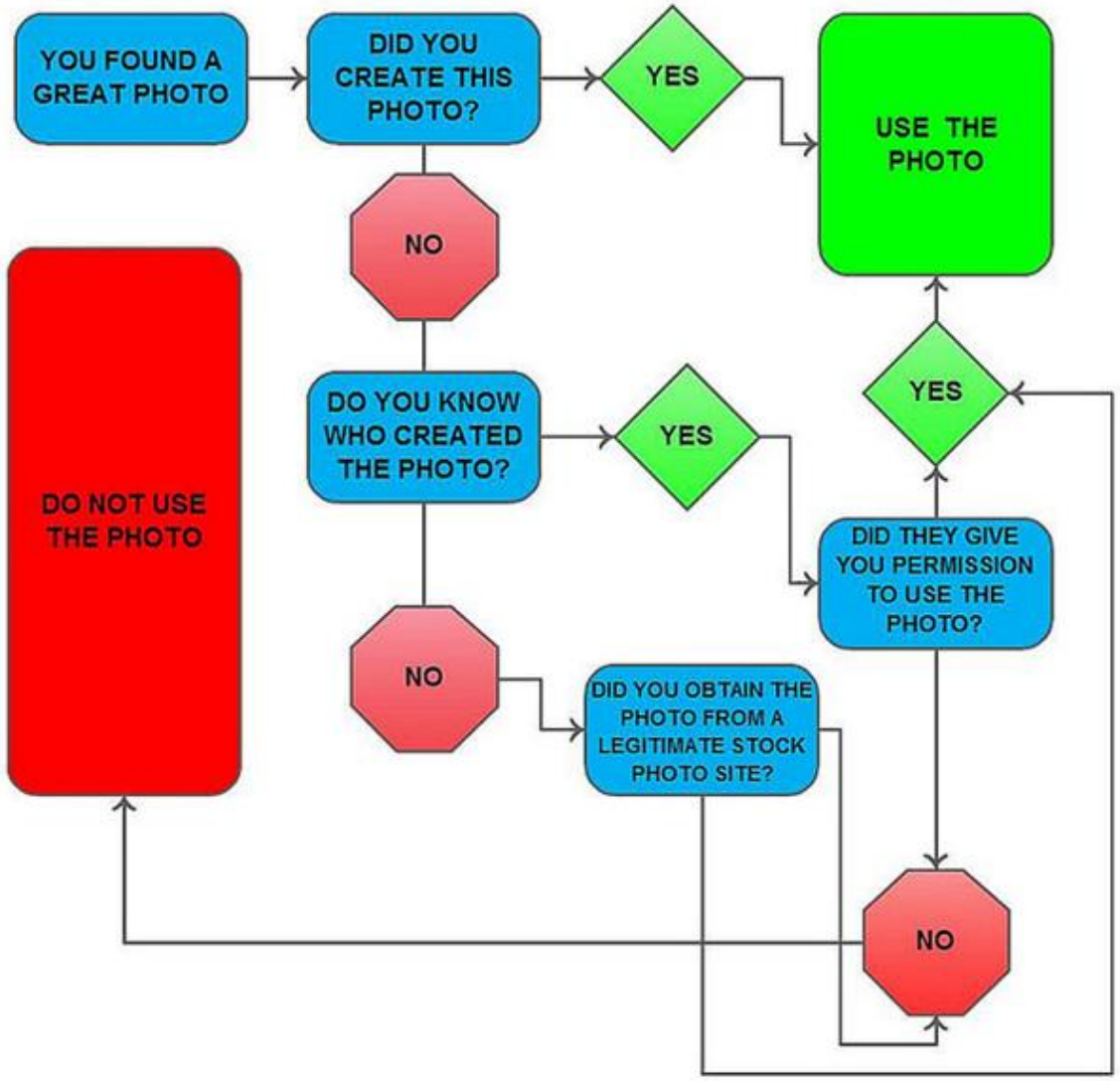

Embargoes

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Embargoes

Permanent Embargo :

Use of sensitive information that violate privacy

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Embargoes

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Embargoes

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Embargoes

Temporary Embargo :
Professional Secrecy vs Research Priority

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

Embargoes

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- In the same page you find the link to the database Sherpa/Romeo, which lists hundreds of publishers and their policies towards authors.
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What is copyright?

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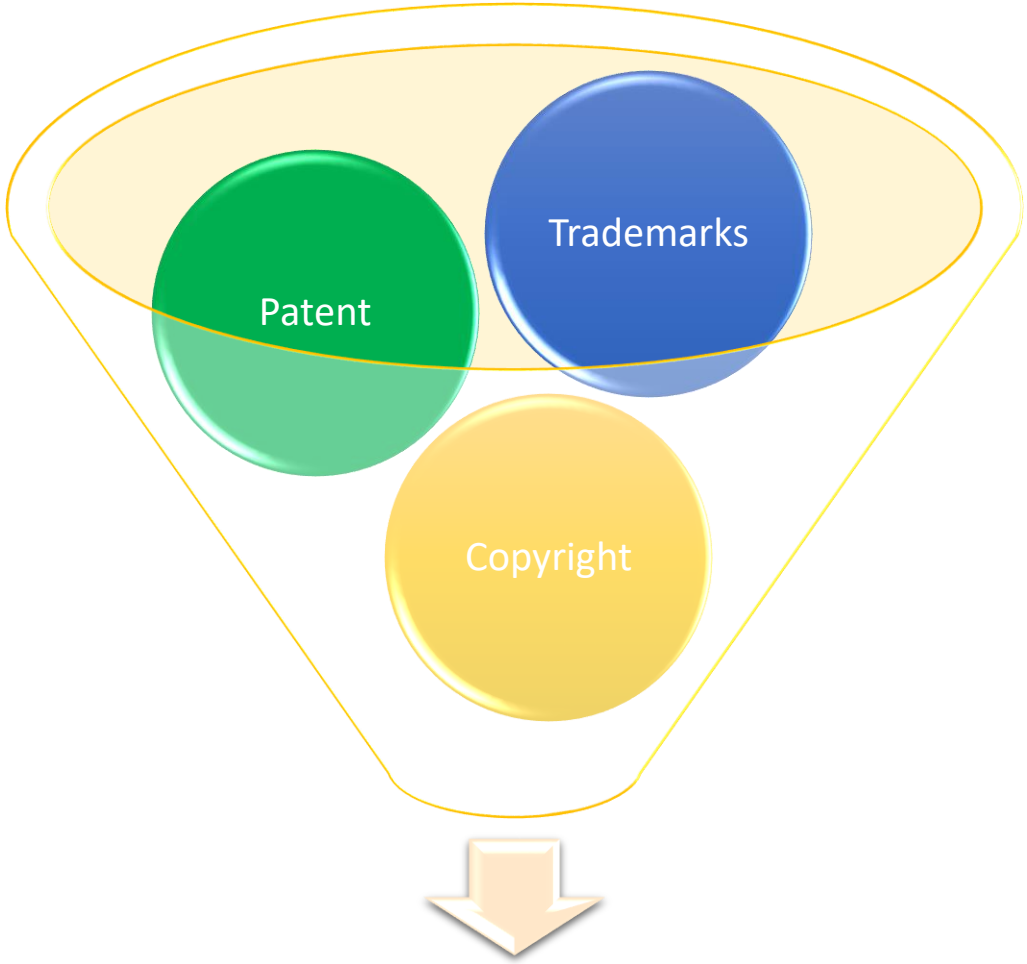
WIPO, https://www.wipo.int/copyright/en/, accessed on 15/05/2019

Copyright protects expressions of ideas rather than the ideas themselves.

Intellectual Property

Intellectual property refers to **creations of the mind**, such as inventions, literary and artistic works, designs and symbols, names and images used in commerce.
It is **protected in law** by, for example, patents, copyright and trademarks, which enable people to earn recognition or **financial benefit** from what they invent or create.

WIPO, https://www.wipo.int/about-ip/en/, accessed on 15/05/2019



Intellectual property

Between patents and copyrights

What's Protected

Requirements to be Protected

Term of Protection

Rights Granted

Patents	Copyright
Inventions (processes, machines, manufactures, compositions of matter as well as improvements to these)	Original works of authorship (books, articles, songs, photographs, sculptures, choreography, sound recordings, motion pictures…)
An invention must be new, useful and nonobvious	A work must be original, creative and fixed in a tangible medium
20 years	Author's life plus 70 more years
Right to prevent others from making, selling using or importing the patented invention	Right to control the reproduction, making of derivative works, distribution and public performance and display of the copyrighted works

Italian context into the European law framework

Civil Code (art. 2575-2583)

Legge 22 aprile 1941 n. 633, "Protezione del diritto d'autore e di altri diritti connessi al suo esercizio"

Amended by
Legge 18 agosto 2000 n. 248, "Nuove norme di tutela del diritto di autore"

Italian context into the European law framework

International Conventions

- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
- TRIPS Agreement

Directive (EU) 2019/520 of 19 March 2019 (Copyright in the Digital Single Market)

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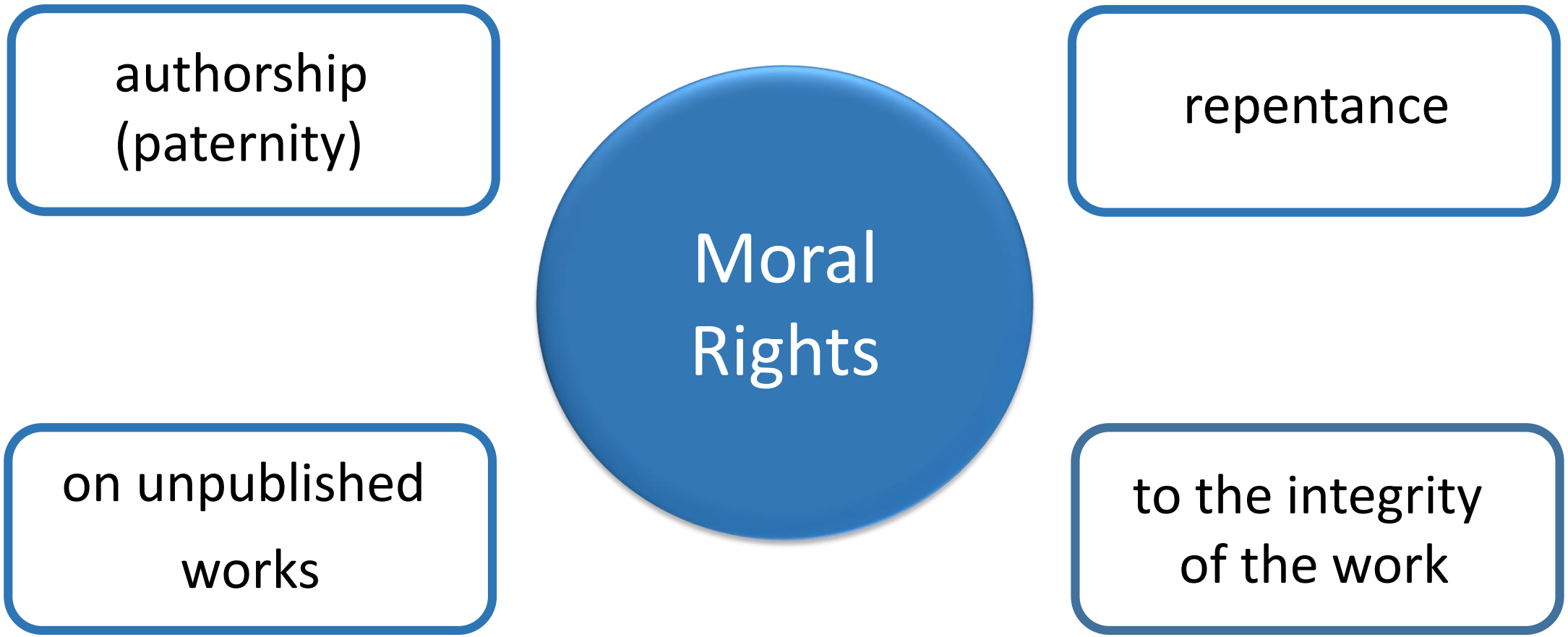
What is meant by copyright



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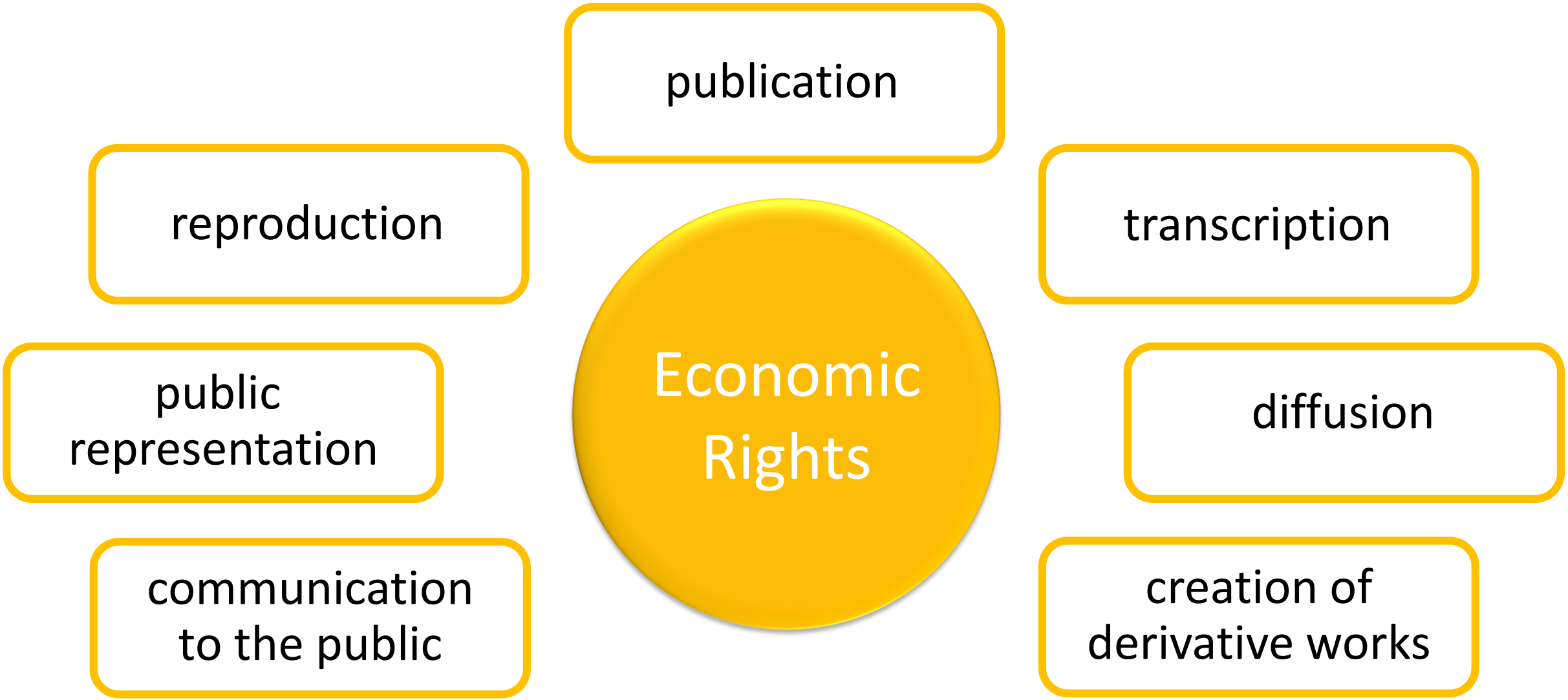

Secondary rights: rental and lending, resale

What is meant by copyright

Related Rights

Economic compensation to other subjects that take part to the process related to the creation of the works (recording companies, producers, performers etc.)

Authorship VS Ownership

NON-TRANSFERABLE

Moral Rights

Authorship is a moral right (paternity): it can't be transferred, bought or sold.

TRANSFERABLE

Economic Rights

Exploitation is an economic right and it can be transferred, bought or sold.

Authorship VS Ownership

The author/inventor owns Intellectual Property

Formal written transfer of rights

(i.e. Academic Publishing, patents explotation & technology transfer)

Intellectual Property is transferred, bought or sold

(to a publisher, to a client in a work made for hire or, to the Employer, in a Employer-Employee Relationship)

Authorship VS Ownership

- In 2013 Elsevier begun sending take-down notices to Academia.edu for articles that authors posted: they were in violation of the copyright transfer agreement that the author has signed.

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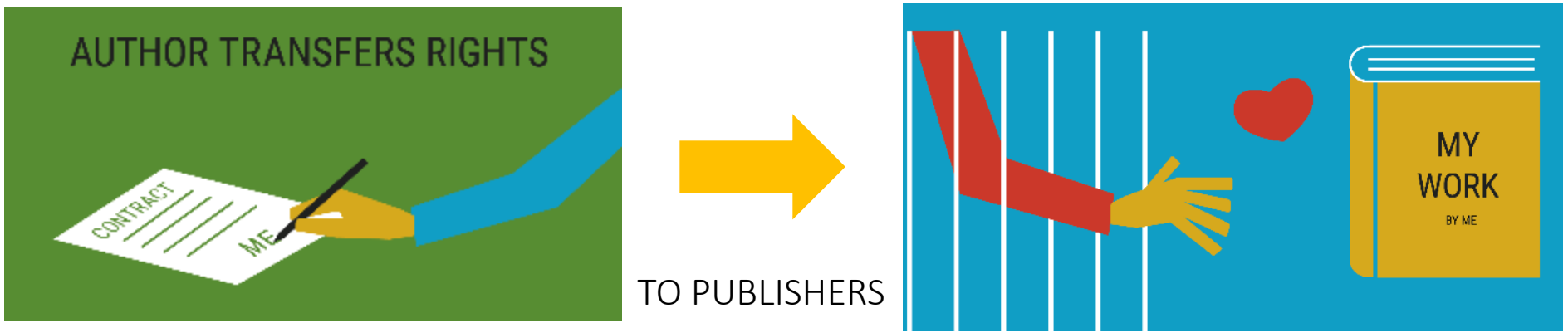

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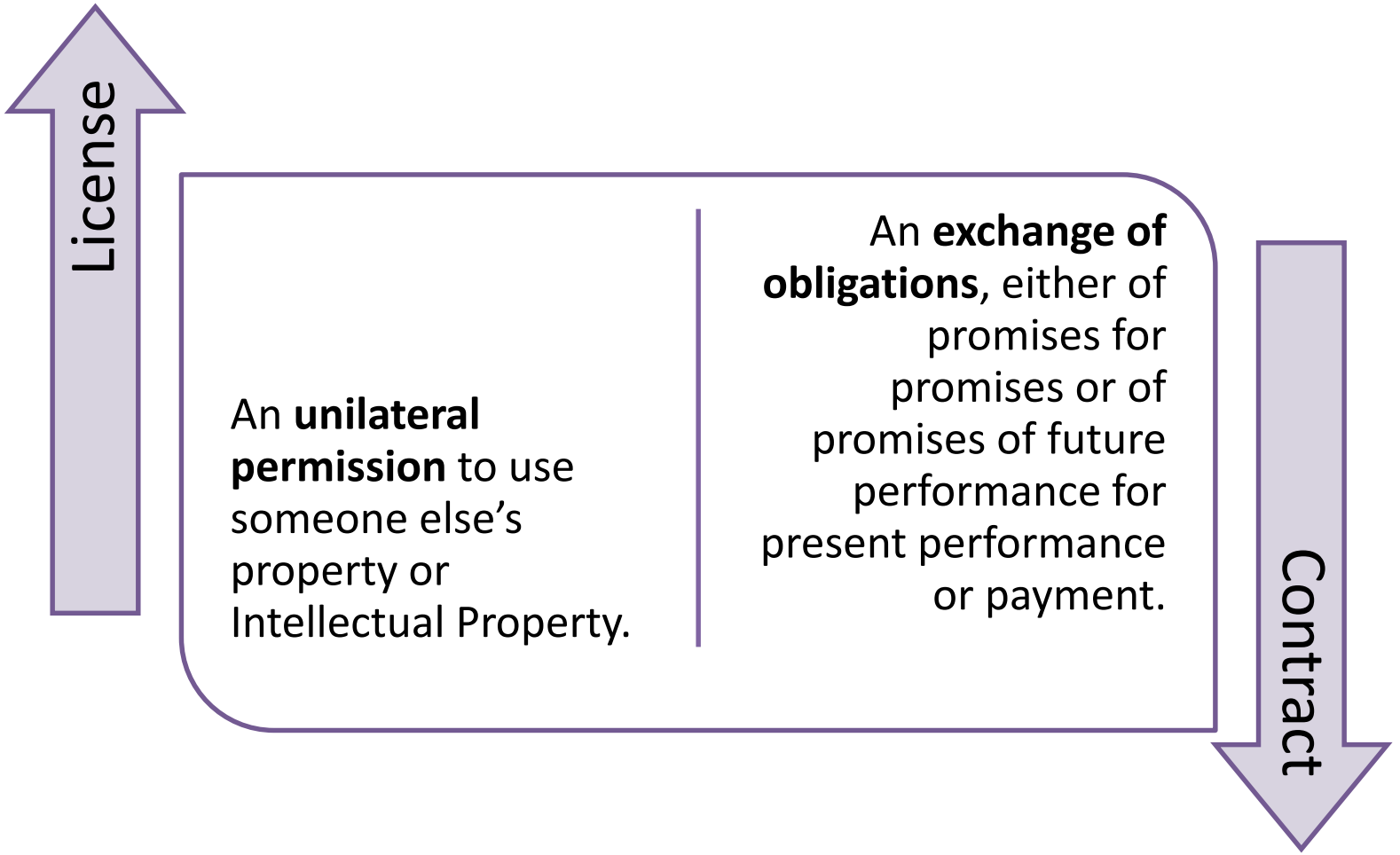

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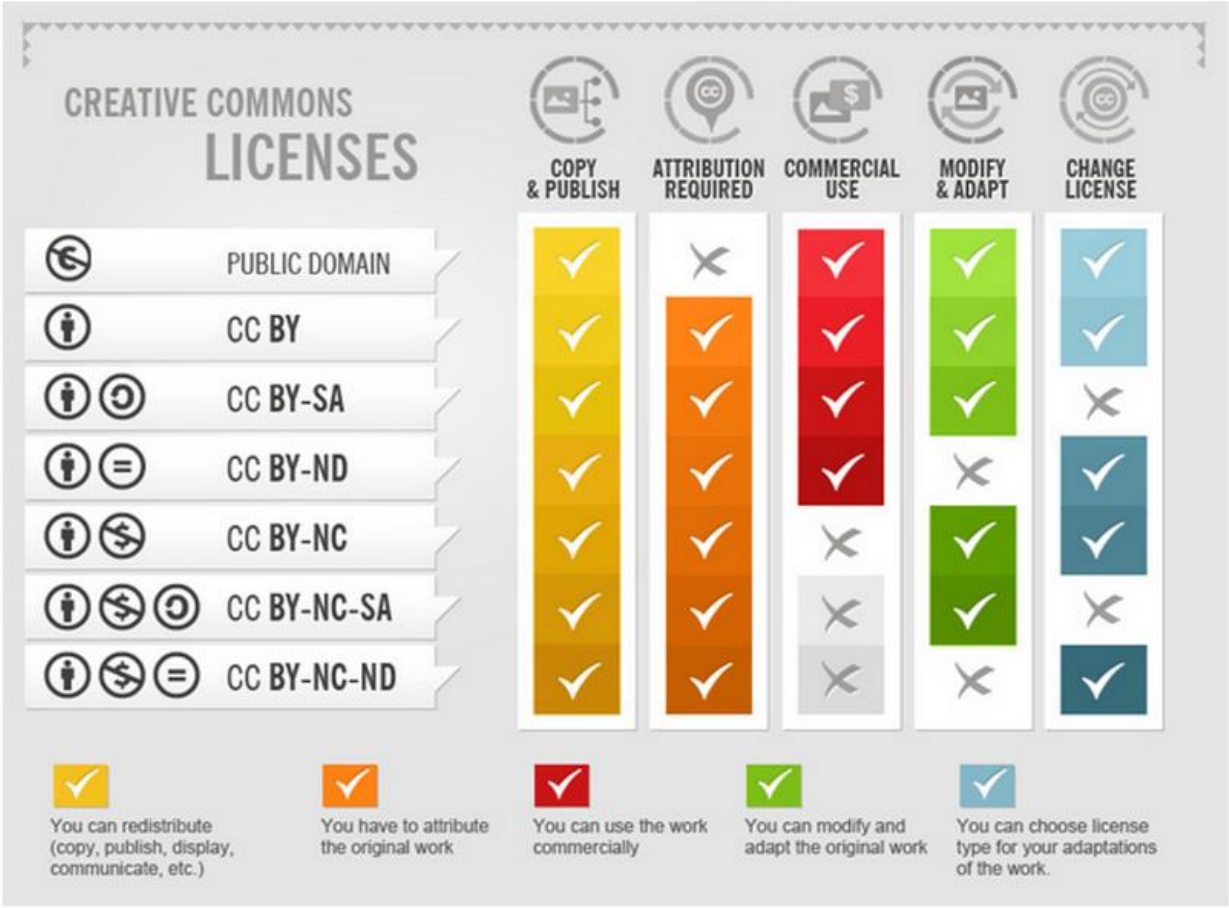

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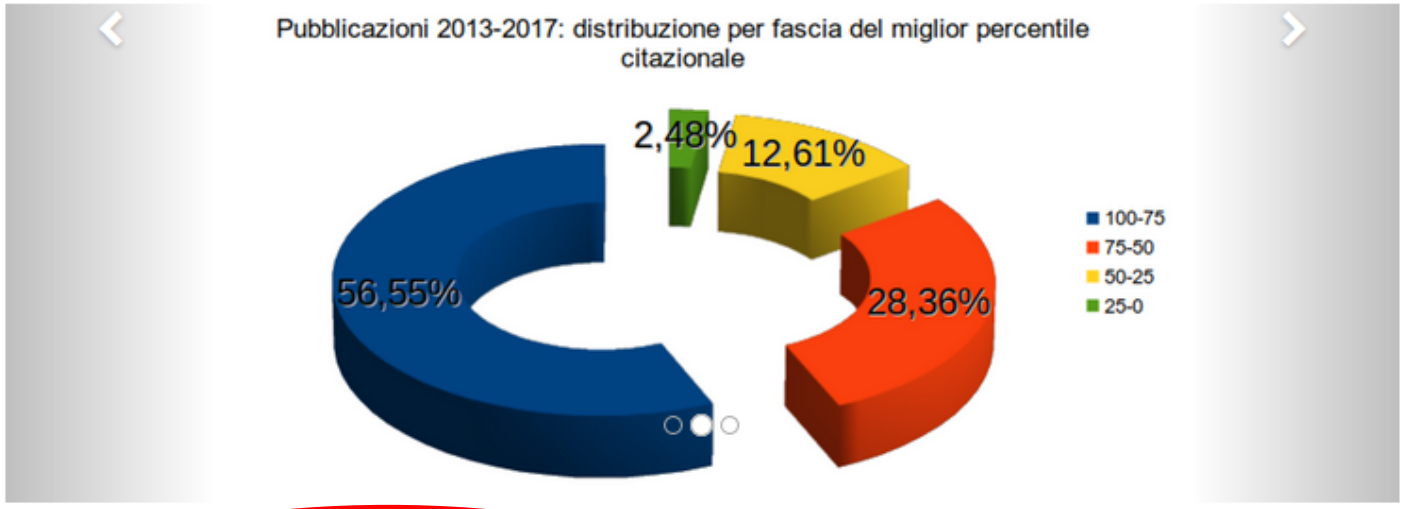

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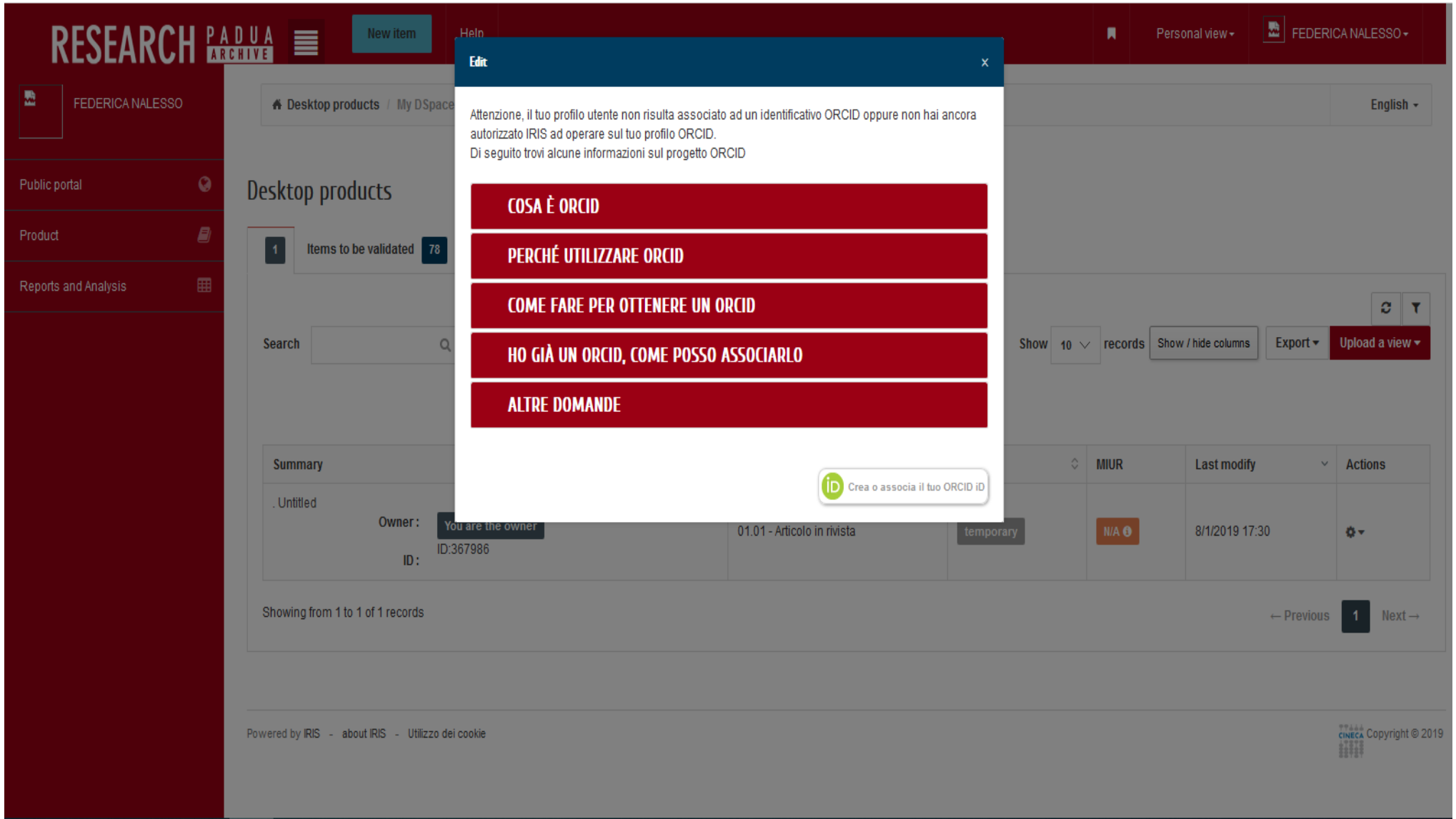

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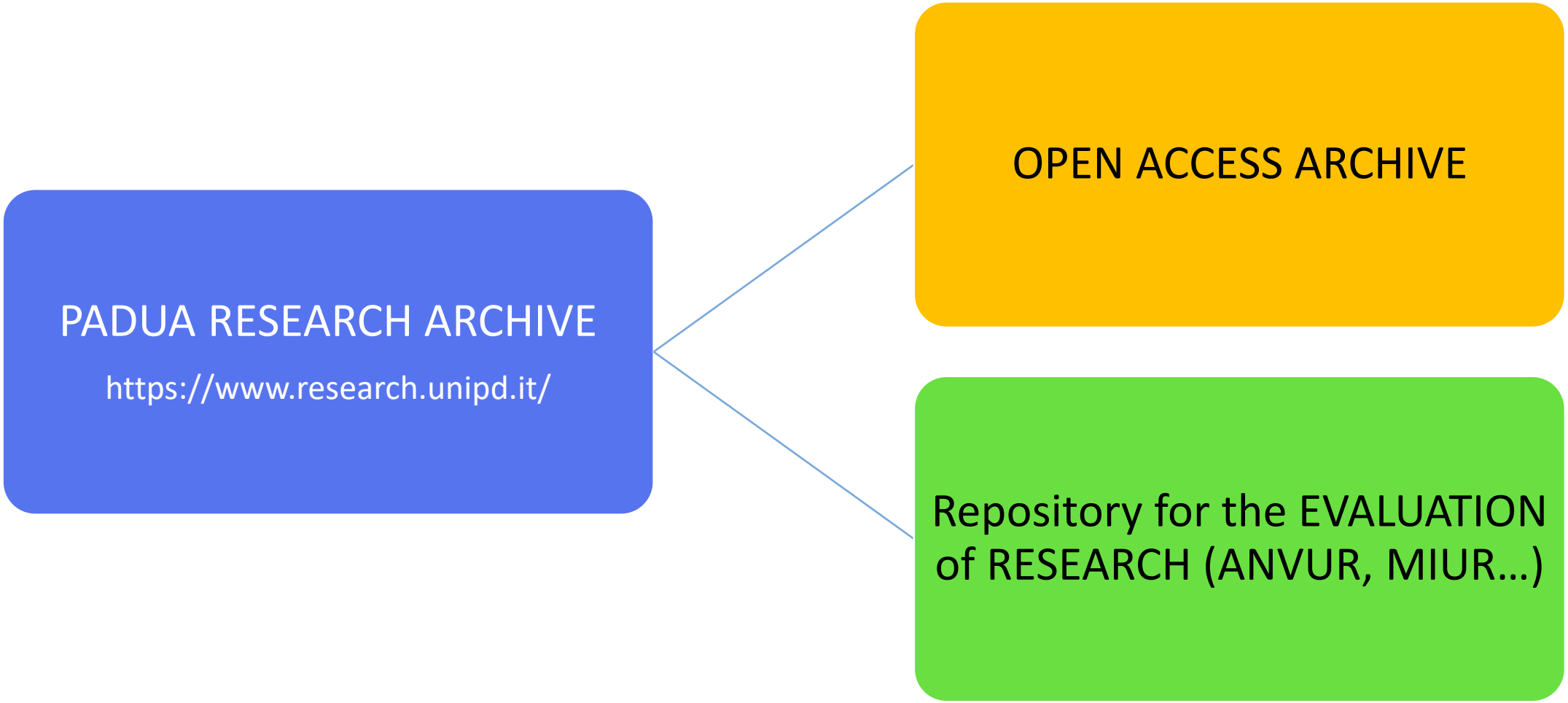

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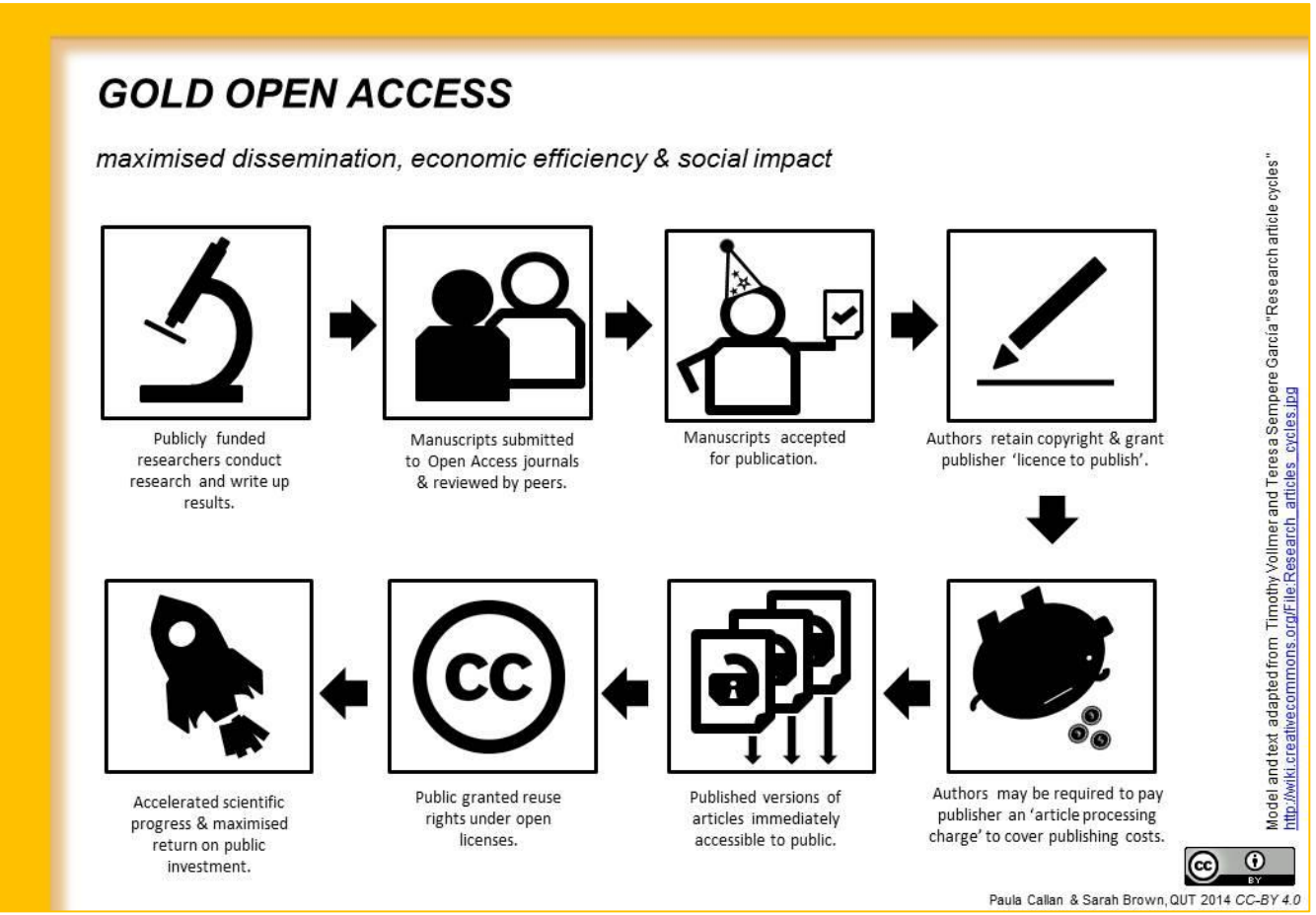

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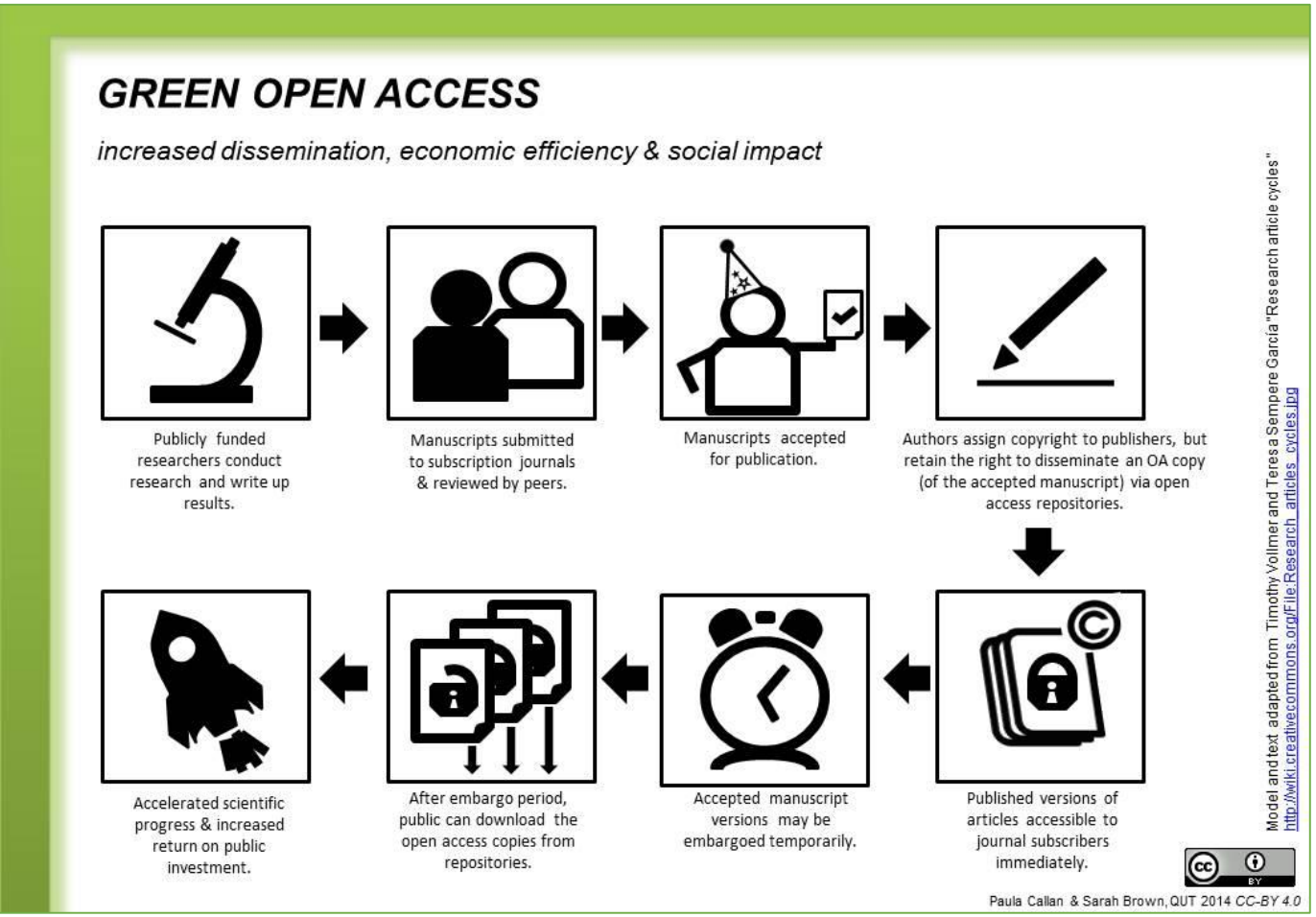

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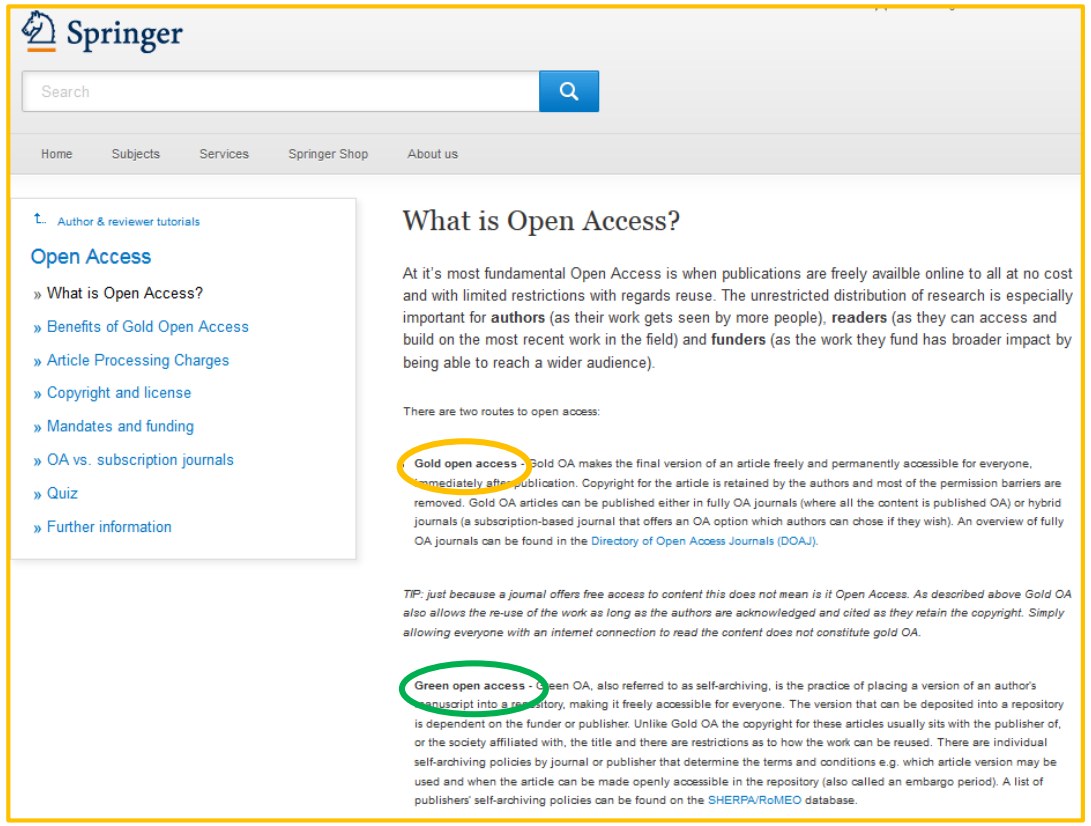

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Versioning: pre-print *vs* version of record

Production of bioethanol from multiple waste streams of rice milling

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1

Abstract

This work describes the feasibility of using rice milling by-products as feedstock for bioethanol. Starch-rich residues (rice bran, broken, unripe and discolored rice) were individually fermented (20% w/v) through Consolidated Bioprocessing by two industrial engineered yeast secreting fungal amylases. Rice husk (20% w/v), mainly composed by lignocellulose, was pre-treated at 55°C with alkaline peroxide, saccharified through optimized dosages of commercial enzymes (Cellic® CTec2) and fermented by the recombinant strains.

Finally, a blend of all the rice by-products, formulated as a mixture (20% w/v) according to their proportions at milling plants, were co-processed to ethanol by optimized pre-treatment, saccharification and fermentation by amylolytic strains.

Fermenting efficiency for each by-product was high (above 88% of the theoretical) and further confirmed on the blend of residues (nearly 52 g/L ethanol). These results demonstrated for the first time that the co-conversion of multiple waste streams is a promising option for second generation ethanol production.

Keywords: rice milling by-products; alkaline peroxide pre-treatment; enzymatic saccharification; consolidated bioprocessing; multiple residues co-fermentation

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Bioresource Technology 244 (2017) 151–159

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Bioresource Technology

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Production of bioethanol from multiple waste streams of rice milling

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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Rice milling by-products
Alkaline peroxide pre-treatment
Enzymatic saccharification
Consolidated bioprocessing
Multiple waste streams co-fermentation

ABSTRACT

This work describes the feasibility of using rice milling by-products as feedstock for bioethanol. Starch-rich residues (rice bran, broken, unripe and discolored rice) were individually fermented (20% w/v) through Consolidated Bioprocessing by two industrial engineered yeast secreting fungal amylases. Rice husk (20% w/v), mainly composed by lignocellulose, was pre-treated at 55 °C with alkaline peroxide, saccharified through optimized dosages of commercial enzymes (Cellic® CTec2) and fermented by the recombinant strains.

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1. Introduction

Bioethanol produced from biomass is regarded as an attractive fuel to reduce dependence on oil and decrease carbon dioxide emissions (Gnansounou and Dauriat, 2010; Hamelinck et al., 2005). One of the main costs in bioethanol and other bio-commodities production is the substrate and the use of cheap materials such as energy-crops, food processing residues, agricultural and forest waste is crucial (Alibardi et al., 2012; Ishola et al., 2013; Kougias et al., 2017; Rai et al., 2014; Romanelli et al., 2014; Schirru et al., 2014; Shah et al., 2016; Tsapekos

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1 **How to enhance crop production and nitrogen fluxes? A result-oriented scheme to**
2 **evaluate best agri-environmental measures in Veneto Region, Italy**
3
4 Nicola Dal Ferro[a], Elisa Cocco[a], Antonio Berti[a], Barbara Lazzaro[b] and Francesco Morari[a]
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13
14 **Abstract**
15 The cost-effectiveness of adopting agri-environmental measures (AEMs) in Europe, which
16 combine agricultural productions with reduced N losses, is debated due to poorly targeted
17 site-specific funding that is allocated regardless of local variability. An integrated DAYCENT
18 model-GIS platform was developed combining pedo-climatic and agricultural systems
19 information. The aim was to evaluate best strategies to improve N fluxes of agro-ecosystems
20 within a perspective of sustainable intensification. Indicators of agronomic efficiency and
21 environmental quality were considered. The results showed that agronomic benefits were
22 observed with a continuous soil cover (conservation agriculture and cover crops), which
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ARTICLE

How to enhance crop production and nitrogen fluxes? A result-oriented scheme to evaluate best agri-environmental measures in Veneto Region, Italy

Nicola Dal Ferro[a], Elisa Cocco[a], Antonio Berti[a], Barbara Lazzaro[b] and Francesco Morari[a]

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ABSTRACT
The cost-effectiveness of adopting agri-environmental measures (AEMs) in Europe, which combine agricultural productions with reduced N losses, is debated due to poorly targeted site-specific funding that is allocated regardless of local variability. An integrated DAYCENT model-GIS platform was developed combining pedo-climatic and agricultural systems information. The aim was to evaluate best strategies to improve N fluxes of agro-ecosystems within a perspective of sustainable intensification. Indicators of agronomic efficiency and environmental quality were considered. The results showed that agronomic benefits were observed with a continuous soil cover (conservation agriculture and cover crops), which enhanced nitrogen use efficiency (+17%) and crop yields (+34%), although in some cases these might be overestimated due to modelling limitations. An overall environmental improvement was found with continuous soil cover and long-term change from mineral to organic inputs (N_{Leach} < 10 kg ha^{-1} a^{-1}, N-N_2O emissions < 1 kg ha^{-1} a^{-1}, soil C stock > 45 Mg ha^{-1}), which were effective in the sandy soils of western and eastern Veneto with low SOM, improving the soil-water balance and nutrients availability over time. Results suggest that AEM subsidies should be allocated at a site-specific level that includes pedo-climatic variability, following a result-oriented approach.

ARTICLE HISTORY
Received 27 October 2017
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KEYWORDS
Decision support system; modelling; SOC; nitrate; nitrous oxide

Introduction

Nitrogen (N) fluxes have changed greatly over the last four decades as a consequence of major artificial N inputs in agriculture to counter the yield-limiting factors of agro-ecosystems (Conant et al. 2013). At the same time, N-related atmospheric (increased N_2O emissions) and water (increased N leaching into surface and groundwater bodies) pollution has worsened. In this context, it is debated how to maximise biomass production and mitigate N losses, highlighting that the future challenge of sustainable intensification (Garbach et al. 2017) is still uncertain. The adoption of sustainable agricultural systems, in an attempt to combine competitive production with reduced N losses, is sustained by EU policy, especially through subsidies for agri-environmental measures (AEMs), which are specific land management practices included in the Rural Development Programme (RDP) (COM 2008). However, the cost-effectiveness of AEMs is questioned (Primdahl et al. 2010) because it is based on a 'management-oriented' scheme where

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VIRUSES

Draft Genome Sequences of Three Virulent *Streptococcus thermophilus* Bacteriophages Isolated from the Dairy Environment in the Veneto Region of Italy

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ABSTRACT *Streptococcus thermophilus*, a very important dairy species, is constantly threatened by phage infection. We report the genome sequences of three *S. thermophilus* bacteriophages isolated from a dairy environment in the Veneto region of Italy. These sequences will be used for the development of new strategies to detect and control phages in dairy environments.

Streptococcus thermophilus is a low-GC Gram-positive bacterium considered the second most important dairy species (1) and is commonly used to produce cheese and yogurts (2, 3). Currently, its statuses of generally recognized as safe (GRAS) and of qualified presumption of safety (QPS) (4) make it reach a market value of $40 billion (5, 6).

Ubiquitous in the dairy environment, bacterial viruses or bacteriophages are a constant threat to *S. thermophilus* starter cultures (7, 8). Overall, economic losses due to phage infection in dairy products are related to low fermentation activity and reduced product quality that may lead to total process failure (9, 10).

Here, we report the genome sequences of three *S. thermophilus* bacteriophages isolated from a dairy environment in Northeast Italy, vB_SthS_VA214, vB_SthS_VA460, and the partial genome sequence of vB_SthS_VA698 (VA214, VA460, and VA698, respectively).

Bacteriophages were concentrated and purified using polyethylene glycol 8,000, and their genomic DNA was extracted following the method described by Binetti et al. (11). Sequencing was performed with the Illumina MiSeq platform using paired-end (PE) reads (2 × 250 bp) and a Nextera library at the Ramaciotti Centre for Genomics (Sydney, Australia). After quality filtering and merging of the overlapping PE reads, a total of 56,194, 57,208, and 68,210 sequences were obtained. Raw reads were assembled *de novo* using CLC Genomic Workbench software (version 9.5). Coverage values obtained for VA214, VA460, and VA698 were approximately 367-, 308-, and 122-fold, respectively. Total genomes sizes of 38.2, 41.2, and 33.3 Kb were estimated for VA214, VA460, and VA698, respectively, with an average GC content of 38.6%.

The Rapid Annotations using Subsystems Technology (RAST) server (12) was used for gene finding and annotation. In total, 53, 56, and 38 coding sequences (CDS) were predicted for VA214, VA460, and VA698, respectively. For phage VA214 only, a gene cluster encoding seven tRNAs (Gly, Ala, Val, Lys, Leu, Thr, and Gly) and without introns or pseudogenes was identified using the tRNAscan-SE program (13).

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Article

Effect of Vegetative Propagation Materials on Globe Artichoke Production in Semi-Arid Developing Countries: Agronomic, Marketable and Qualitative Traits

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Abstract: In Tunisia, globe artichoke is mainly propagated by underground dormant axillary buds (ovoli), which are removed from the field in August during the quiescence period. The high cost of in vitro plants and the absence of specialized nurseries were among the reasons for the rise of heterogeneity and spread of diseases. The aim was to help farmers to improve artichoke yield and quality by ameliorating their vegetative propagation technique with low cost methods. Three plant cuttings management methods were tested: summer ovoli (T0); spring offshoots nursery's cuttings forced to pass a vegetative rest period by stopping irrigation (T1); and offshoots nursery's cuttings not forced (T2). The cuttings management can affect both yield and qualitative traits of artichoke. T1 nursery plants produced the heaviest primary heads, 7% and 23% higher than T2 and T0, respectively. T1 plants exhibited the highest yield during the harvest season, with +17.7% and +12.2% compared to T0 and T2, respectively. T0 and T1 showed the highest total antioxidant capacity and inulin content; the propagation method also affected the short-chain sugars ratio. T1 is a viable and sustainable alternative to the traditional one that does not heavily impact on growing costs and improves yield and quality of artichoke.

Keywords: *Cynara scolymus*; cuttings; yield; antioxidant; phenolic acids; fructans; sugars

1. Introduction

Globe artichoke (*Cinara cardunculus* L. subsp. *scolymus* (L.) Hegi) is one of the most important cultivated species in the Mediterranean Basin and is continuing to be planted and adapted in other parts of the world due to its health benefits [1,2]. In Tunisia, the cultivation of globe artichoke is mainly concentrated in the low Madjerda valley. In 2016, the total area involved with this crop reached 3850 hectares, and the total production was approximately 19,000 tons [3]. Around 75% of this area is represented by the cultivar "Violet d'Hyères" which is the most appreciated purple variety in Tunisia for its fast commercialization in local and international markets. In the last five years, Tunisian globe artichoke exportations have increased in a remarkable way, and reached 1222 tons in 2014 [4]. Due to the large quantity of propagation material present in a plant, globe artichokes are generally propagated vegetatively by offshoots, stumps, or dried shoots harvested from commercial fields at the end of the growing cycle [5]. In recent years, the propagation of artichokes has undergone considerable evolution

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http://hdl.handle.net/11577/3265133

What Authors can submit for the evaluation and what for OA

Evaluation

Contribution for which rights are assigned to the publisher:

the full text will be visible only to the evaluators

Articles published originally in Open Access:

the full text will be published and made visible to all

Documents declared full open access by the authors are however validated by the OA SBA group

Open Access

Pre-print (version as it was sent to the publisher)

Post-print (if requested, PRA allows embargoing)

Version of record (in presence of an addendum to the contract)

Article published originally in Open Access

Institutional Repositories vs. Academia.edu or ResearchGate

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

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

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

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

Institutional Repositories vs. Academia.edu or ResearchGate

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

Open Science

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

FOSTER consortium

- Open Data
- Open Source
- Open Methodology
- Open Peer Review
- Open Access
- Open Educational Resources

Open Access

Open Access

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

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

There are several editorial models and licenses compatible with OA, in constant evolution

Any type of digital content can be openly accessible

OA refers particularly to academic, technical and scientific contents

Open Data

Open Data

It is the philosophy of Open Access applied to data

Data must be accessible and reusable by anyone

Examples:

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

What are research data?

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

Digital copies of images

GIS and spatial data

Spreadsheets

Digital texts or digital copies of text

Databases

Audio

Protein or genetic sequences

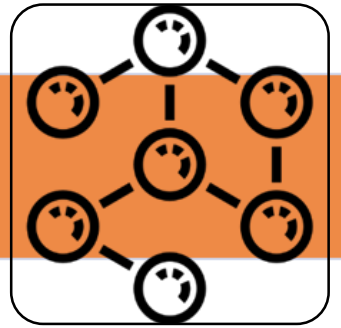
Grafici

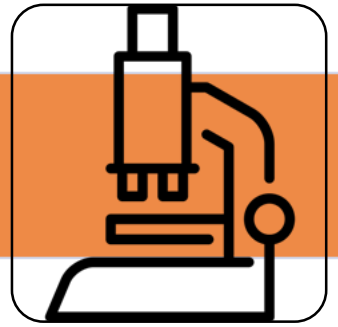
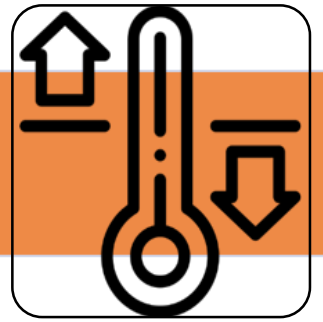
Video

BUT ALSO…

- Computer Aided Design (CAD)
- Waveforms
- Computer codes
- Statistics (SPSS, SAS)
- File Matlab
- Artistics products
- Web files
- …

General categories of data

Derived or compiled

(e.g. compiled databases, text or data mining)

reproducible but expensive

Reference

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

Observational

(e.g. sensor readings, survey instruments)

acquired in real time and usually irreplaceable and not replicable

Experimental

(e.g. gene sequences, magnetic fields data)

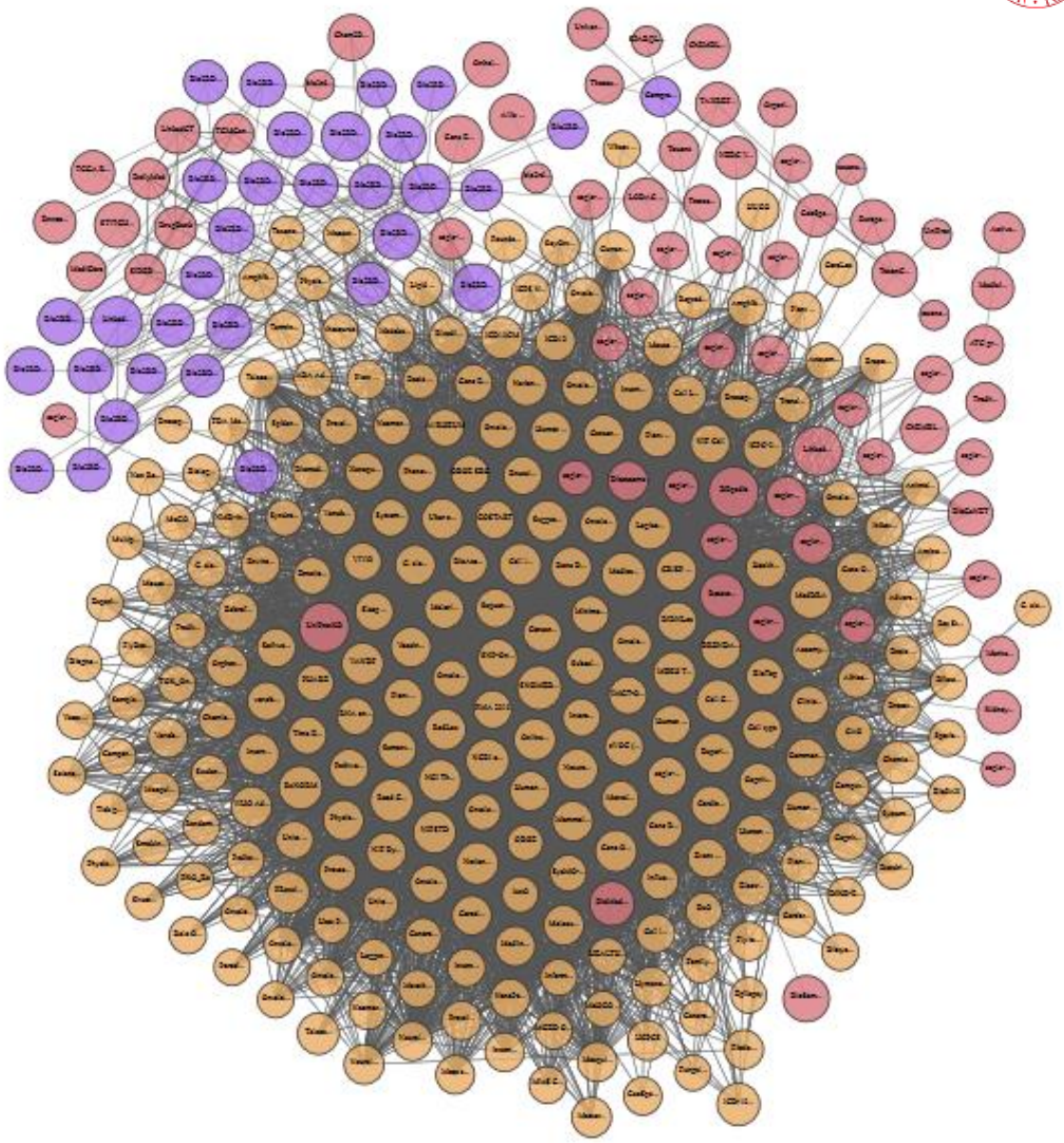
lab equipment readings, generally reproducible but expensive

Simulation

(e.g. climate models)

data generated from test models, not always replicable

Linked data: e.g. Life Sciences



The Life Sciences Linked Open Data Cloud from lod-cloud.net

Open Data: accessible, reusable

Accessible data

- Data must be accessible both to users of the relevant scientific community and to ordinary citizens (citizen science)

Open Data

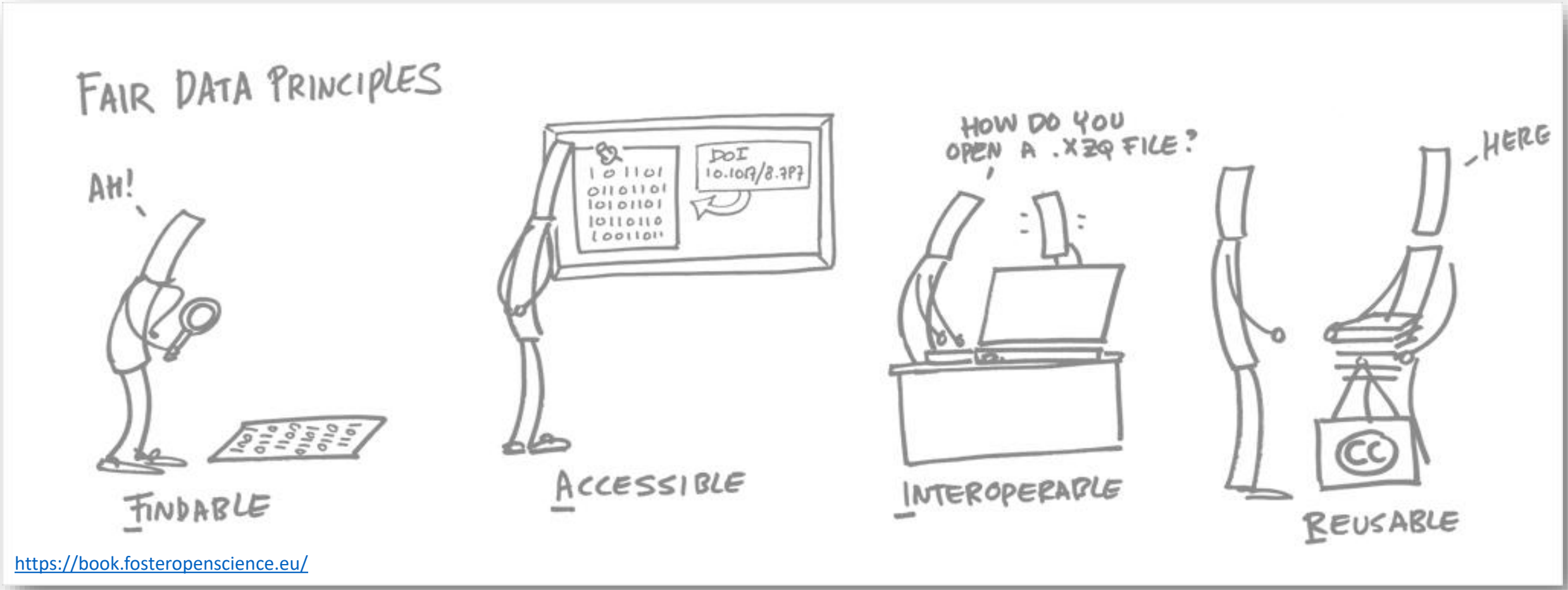
- Data are open if they can be freely consulted, used, modified, extracted and shared by anyone and for any purpose

Tools

- Checklist: How much open are your data?
- [Codata] Legal Interoperability of Research Data: Principles and Implementation Guidelines

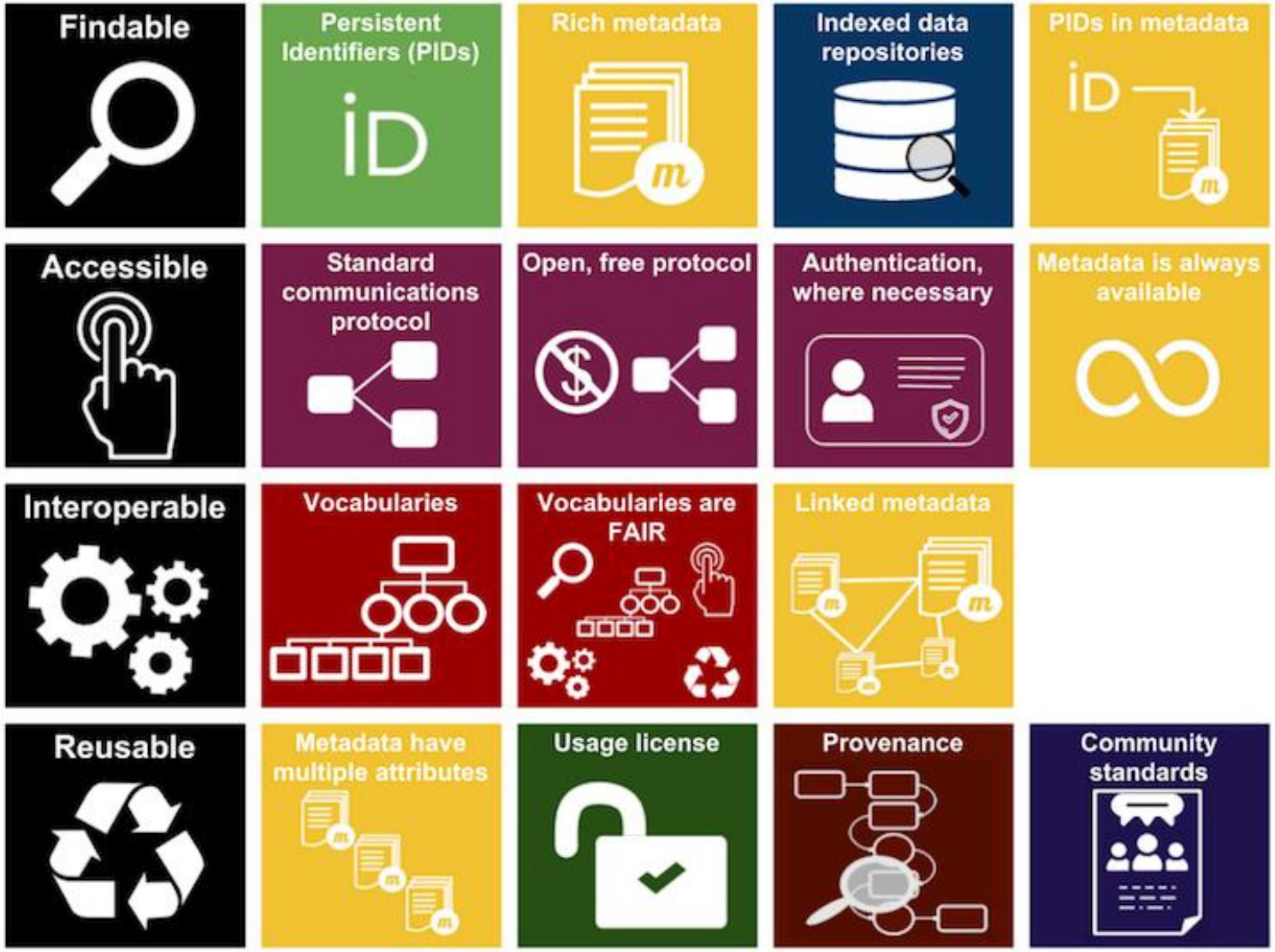
As open as possible,
as closed as necessary

Open Data: FAIR principles



https://book.fosteropenscience.eu/

Open Data: FAIR principles



HOW MUCH FAIR ARE YOUR DATA?

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

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

To increase the efficiency of research

To ensure compliance with the requirements set by funders

To facilitate data security and minimize the risk of data loss

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

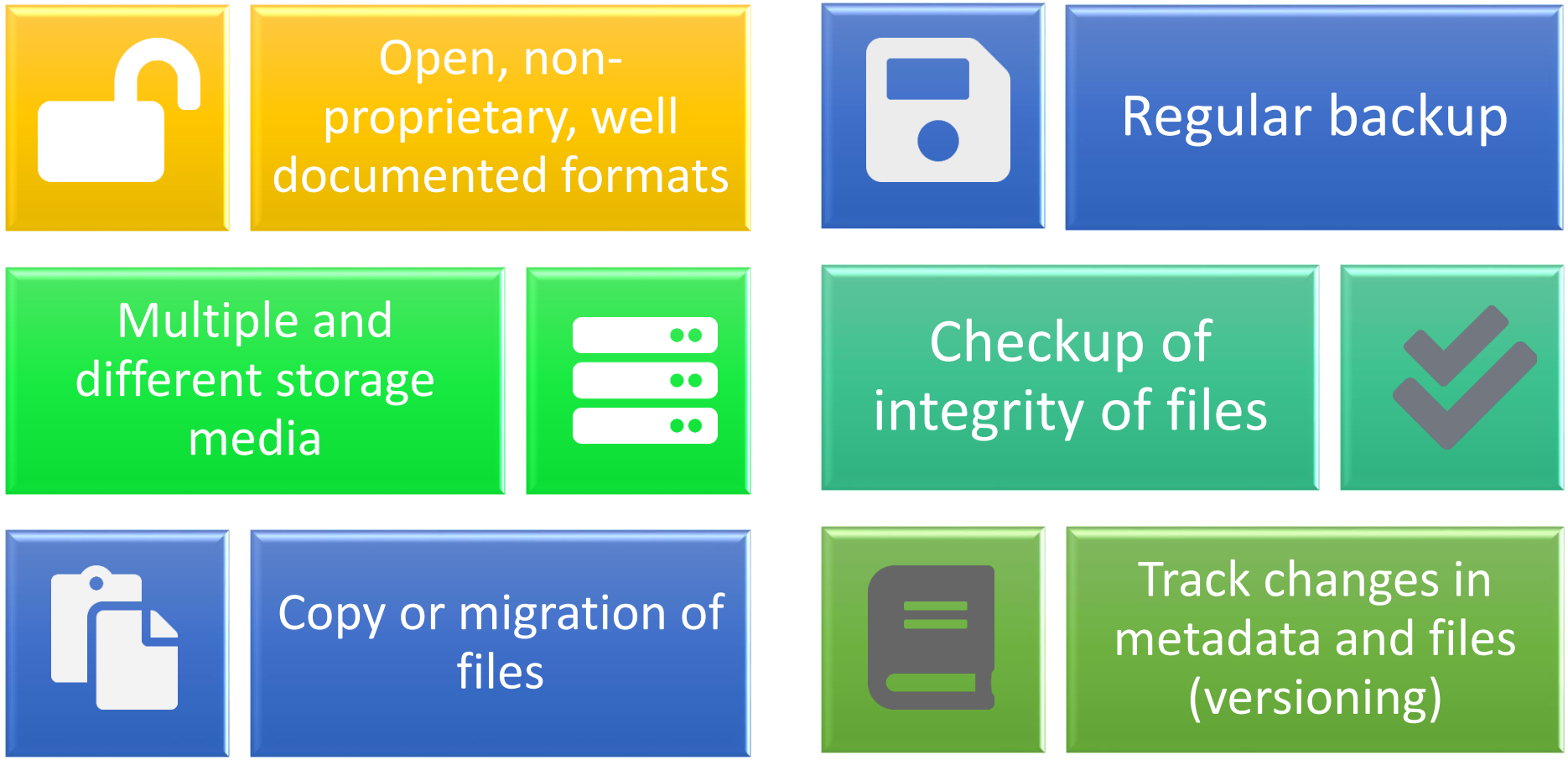
To ensure greater dissemination and greater impact

Metadata

Tips on metadata standards according to different disciplines

https://www.ucl.ac.uk/library/research-support/research-data-management/best-practices/how-guides/creating-analysing-data

Storage and preservation

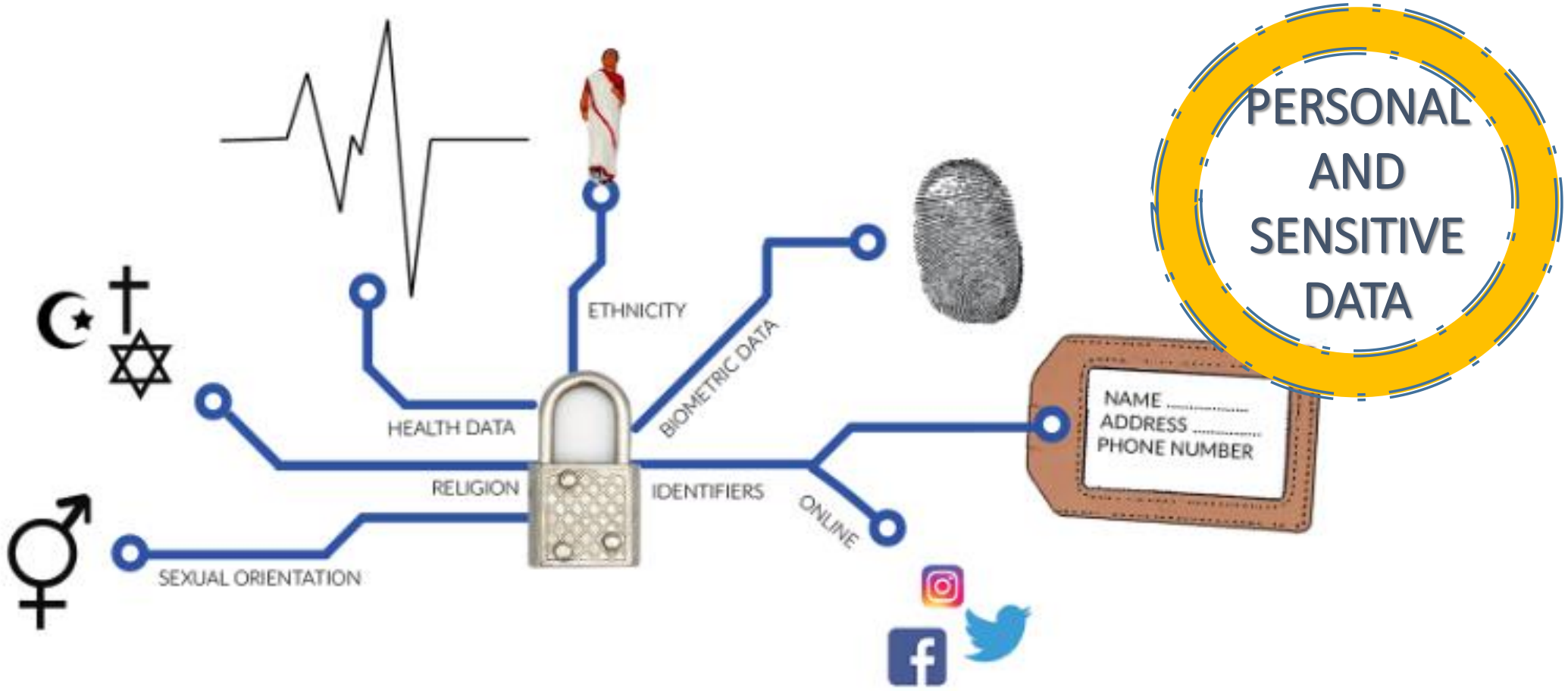


Data storage in safe archives adhering to relevant standards.

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

Checklist for storage and preservation

Privacy



Es.: Faccioni, Georgia (2018) *Ecosystem Services and sustainability evaluation of alpine dairy cattle systems*. [Tesi di dottorato]

Planning data management

To be decided at the beginning of a project

Which data to preserve? In which formats?

Where preserving data?

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

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

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

→ Data Management Plan

Data Management Plan (DMP)

Data

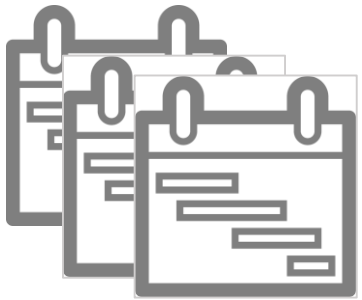
- What data will be opened and how

Management

- Information on curation, preservation, sustainability and safety

Versioning

- A "living" document that can be updated



DMP: Guidelines & tools

DCC = Digital Curation Centre

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

DMPTool

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

Italian checklist – Italian Open Science Support Group

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

OpenAIRE

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

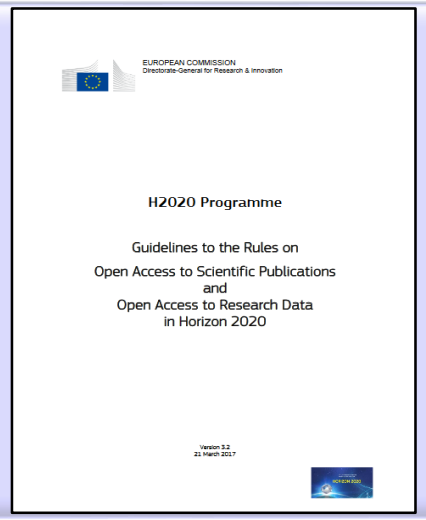
Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL)

- Portage

Open Access to Data

European Commission, July 2016:

Guidelines on **FAIR** Data Management in Horizon 2020



3.2 Version, 21° of March 2017

REQUIREMENTS FOR H2020 PROJECTS:

1. Data Management Plan
2. Articles available in Open Access

3. (recommendation) Submission of data in specific data archives, especially underlying data

Policy sulla gestione dei dati della ricerca[1]

1) Premessa

L'Università degli Studi di Padova riconosce l'importanza fondamentale dei dati prodotti durante l'attività di ricerca. Pertanto riconosce la rilevanza della loro gestione per il mantenimento della qualità della ricerca scientifica e si impegna ad applicare i più elevati standard per la loro raccolta, archiviazione e conservazione.

L'Università degli Studi di Padova riconosce che dati della ricerca affidabili e facilmente reperibili sono alla base di ogni progetto di ricerca e sono altresì necessari per la verifica di attendibilità e correttezza della conduzione e dei risultati del progetto e per la sua riproducibilità.
L'Università degli Studi di Padova riconosce che i dati della ricerca, costituiscono patrimonio dell'istituzione universitaria, nonché risorsa - anche a lungo termine - per la ricerca, la didattica universitaria ed il progresso della società.

Ai fini della presente policy si considera la definizione di "dati della ricerca" e di "afferenti all'Università di Padova" così come da allegato 1.

2) Ambiti di applicazione

La presente "*policy*" si applica a tutti i progetti di ricerca dell'Università limitatamente alle parti di cui essa è responsabile attraverso i propri afferenti che sono tenuti ad osservarla. Nel caso in cui la ricerca sia stata finanziata da parti terze ed esistano accordi specifici relativi al controllo dei dati, al loro accesso e conservazione, tali accordi prevalgono sulla presente *policy*.

3) Trattamento dei dati della ricerca

Nel rispetto della vigente normativa in materia di protezione dei dati personali e di proprietà intellettuale, nonché delle disposizioni contenute nello Statuto e nei regolamenti dell'Università e fatti salvi gli specifici accordi per il finanziamento della ricerca stipulati con terze parti, i dati della ricerca, una volta pubblicati, sono archiviati e resi liberamente disponibili all'uso per finalità di ricerca scientifica o storica, o di pubblico interesse.

I dati della ricerca devono essere archiviati nell'*archivio digitale* dell'Università degli Studi di Padova denominato "Research Data UniPd" oppure in un *archivio digitale* che rispetti gli standard internazionali.

Tali dati devono essere archiviati in modo corretto, completo, affidabile, rispettandone l'integrità. Devono inoltre essere accessibili, identificabili, tracciabili, interoperabili e, laddove possibile, disponibili per usi successivi (principi *FAIR*[2]).

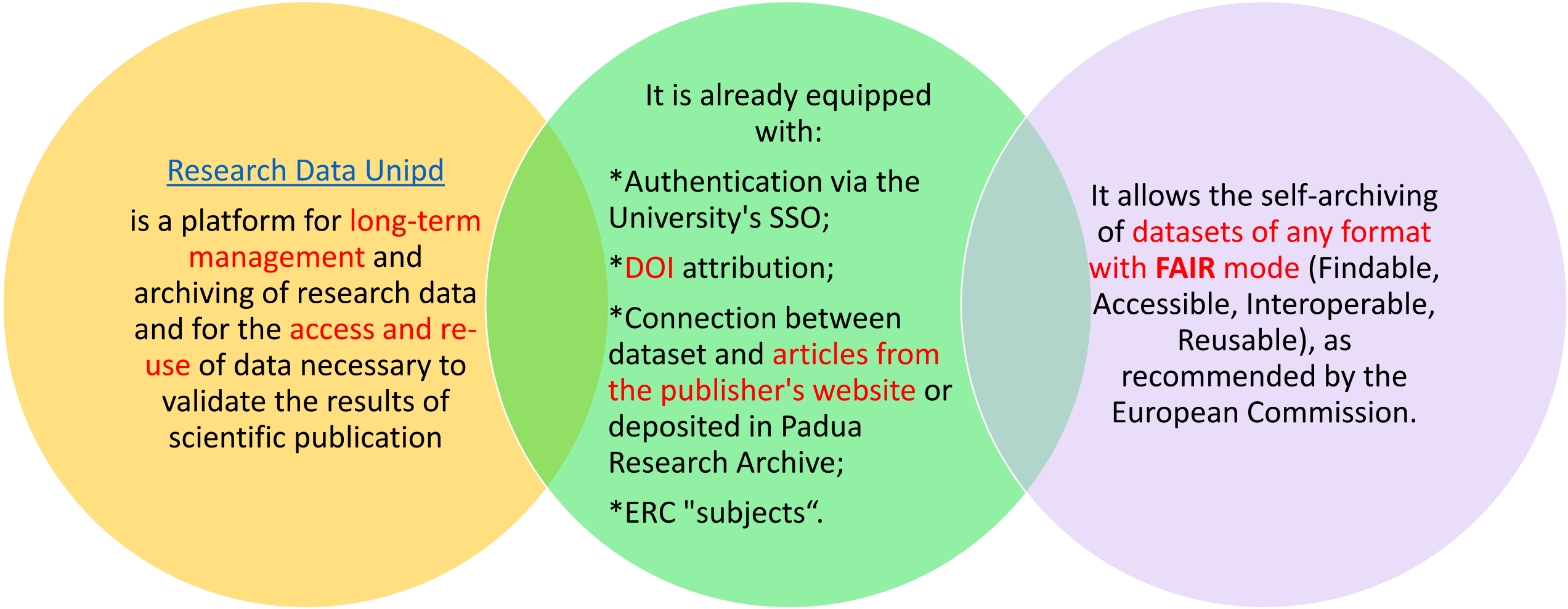
On 1° December 2018 the «Policy on the management of research data» entered into force

who, what

where

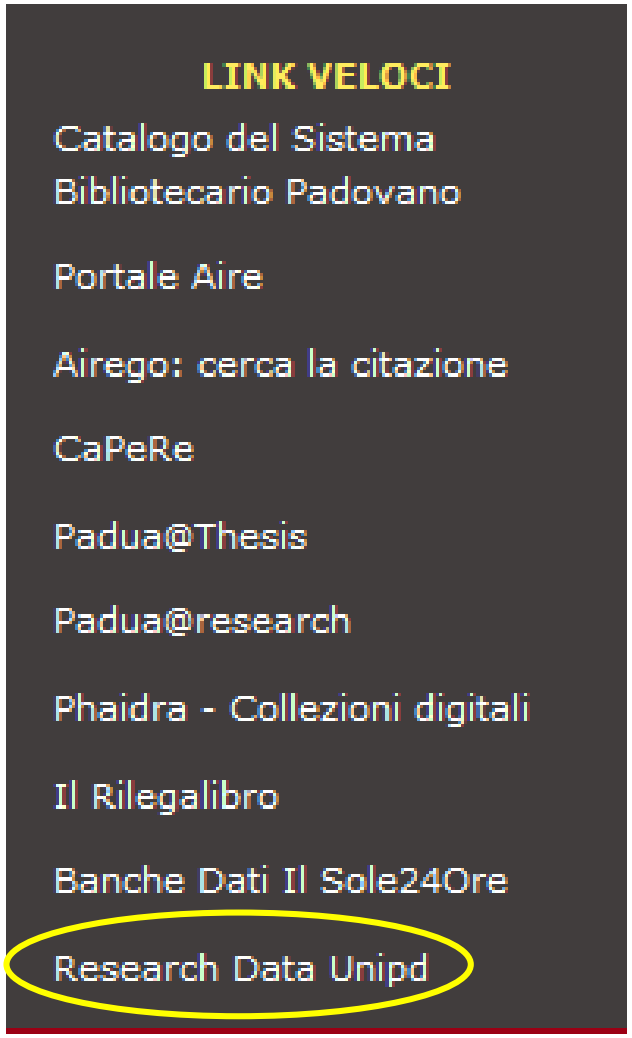
how

Research Data Unipd



Research Data Unipd

http://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/



Research Data Unipd

Welcome to Research Data Unipd

Research Data Unipd is a research data archive. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse as required by funding institutions (eg. European Commission).

Anyone has access to data. The deposit of datasets is reserved to institutional users: they can login with their SSO credentials.

For more information on Research Data Management and Repositories, please refer to the Research Data Management Service web pages or contact the Library Help-line.

Atom RSS 1.0 RSS 2.0

Latest Additions

View items added to the repository in the past week.

Search Repository

Search the repository using a full range of fields. Use the search field at the top of the page for a quick search.

Browse Repository

Browse the items in the repository by Year, Subject, Department and Authors.

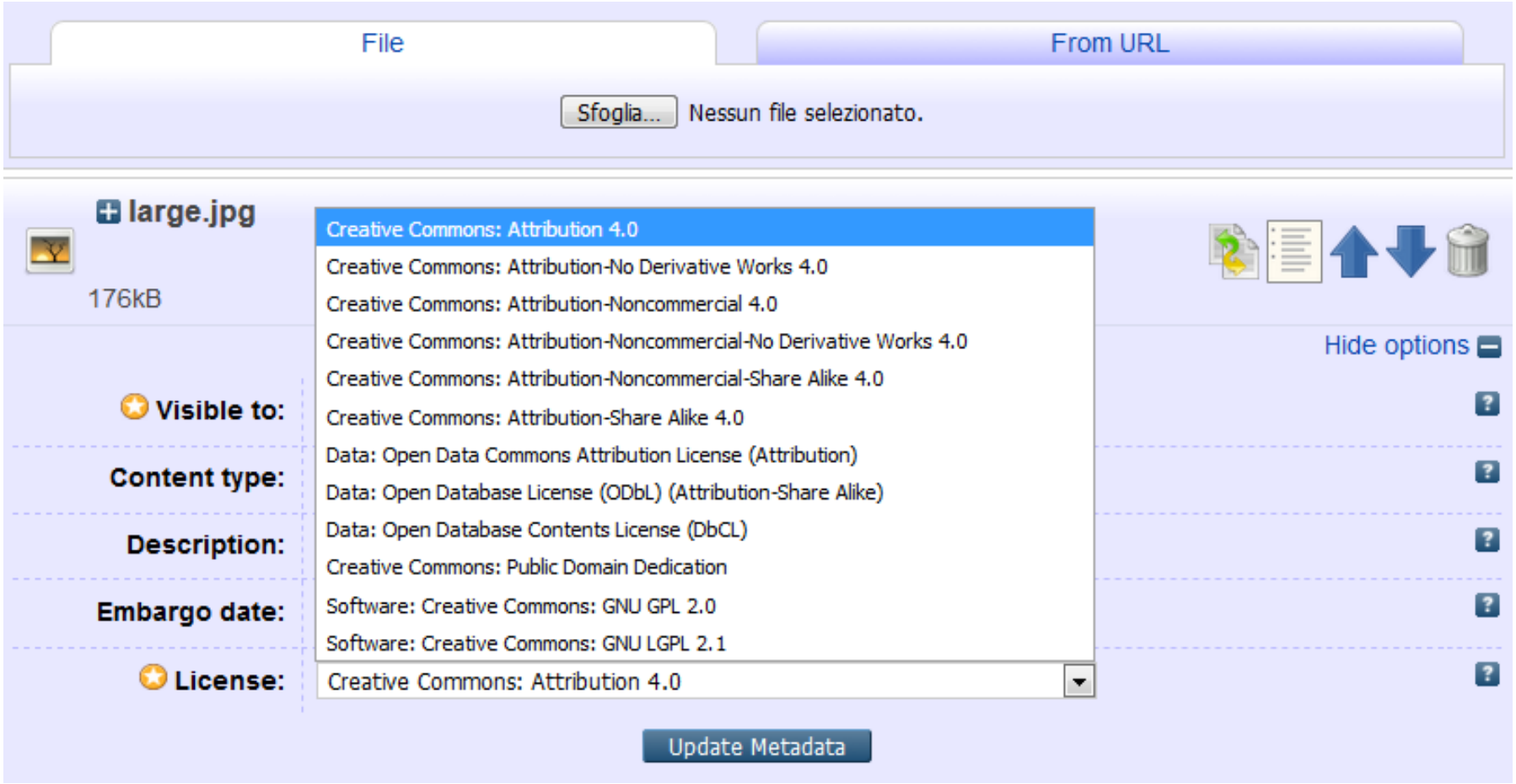
About this Repository

More information about this site.

Research Data Unipd supports OAI 2.0 with a base URL of `http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/cgi/oai2`

Research Data Unipd

Licenses to promote the reuse of data



Research Data Unipd

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA | SBA SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO DI ATENEO

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

Upload → Details → Subjects

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Title

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

Collection description

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

Keywords

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

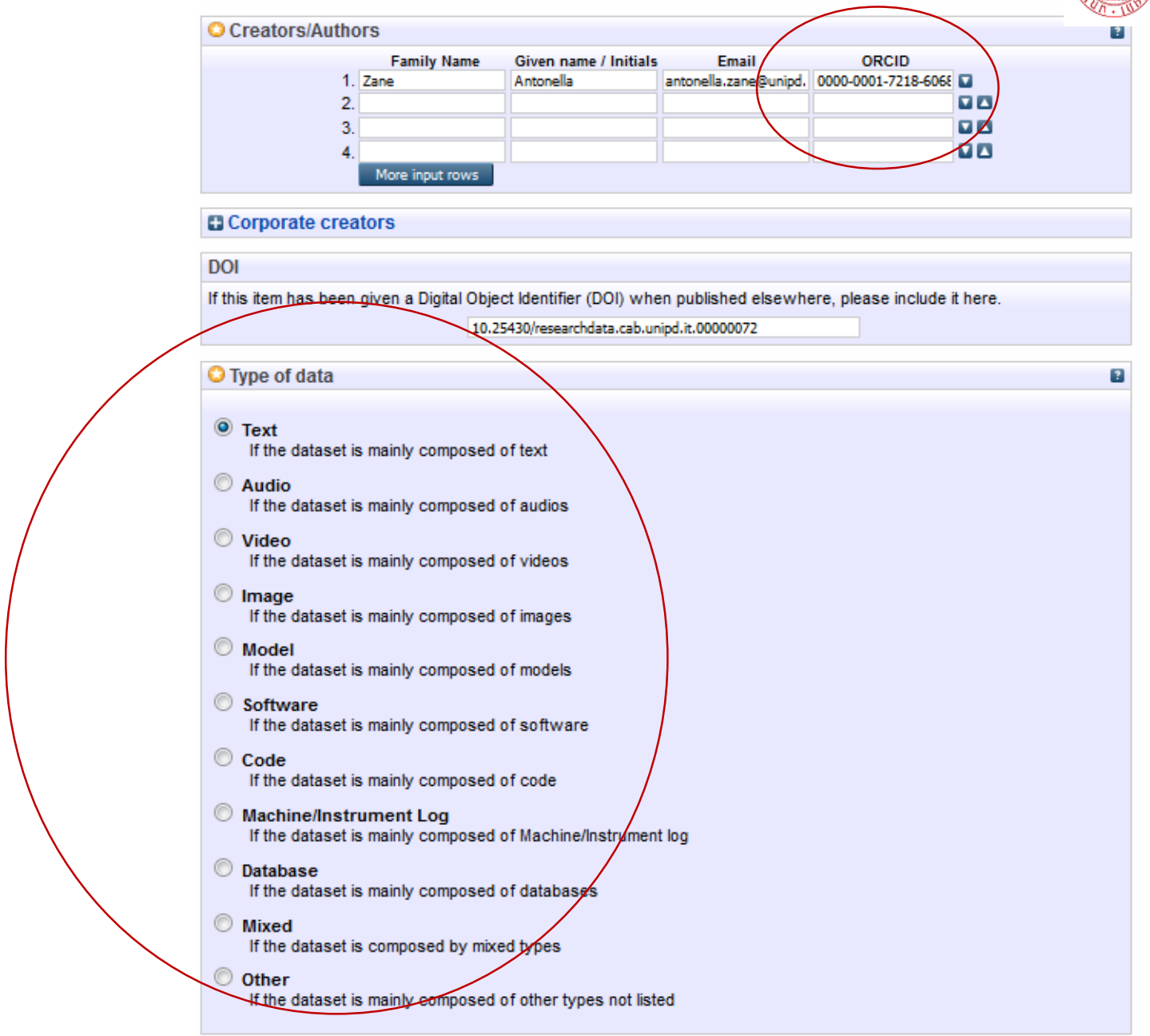
Department

Departments: Dipartimento di Geoscienze

Departments: Dipartimento di Agronomia Animali Alimenti Risorse Naturali e Ambiente (DAFNAE)
Departments: Dipartimento di Beni Culturali: Archeologia, Storia dell'Arte, del Cinema e della Musica (DBC)
Departments: Dipartimento di Biologia (DiBio)
Departments: Dipartimento di Biomedicina comparata e alimentazione (BCA)

Metadata (Details)

Research Data Unipd



Creators/Authors

	Family Name	Given name / Initials	Email	ORCID
1.	Zane	Antonella	antonella.zane@unipd.	0000-0001-7218-6068
2.				
3.				
4.				

More input rows

Corporate creators

DOI

If this item has been given a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) when published elsewhere, please include it here.

10.25430/researchdata.cab.unipd.it.00000072

Type of data

- (•) **Text**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of text
- ( ) **Audio**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of audios
- ( ) **Video**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of videos
- ( ) **Image**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of images
- ( ) **Model**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of models
- ( ) **Software**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of software
- ( ) **Code**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of code
- ( ) **Machine/Instrument Log**
  If the dataset is mainly composed of Machine/Instrument log
- ( ) **Database**
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- ( ) **Mixed**
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  If the dataset is mainly composed of other types not listed

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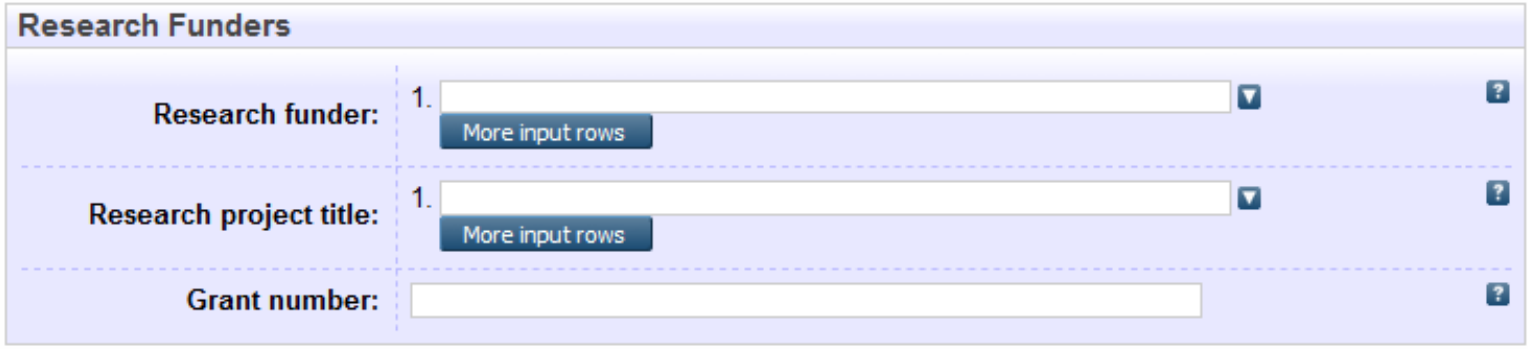
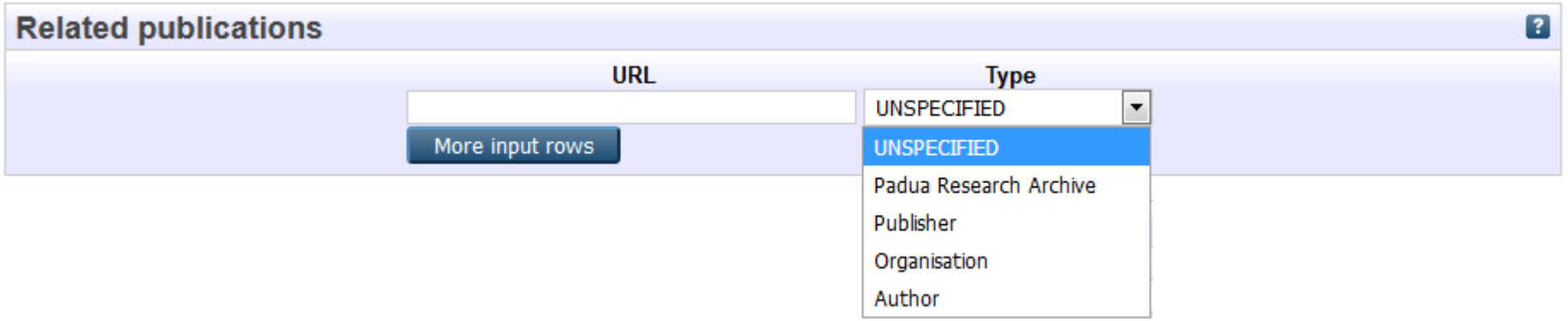
Funders fields



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



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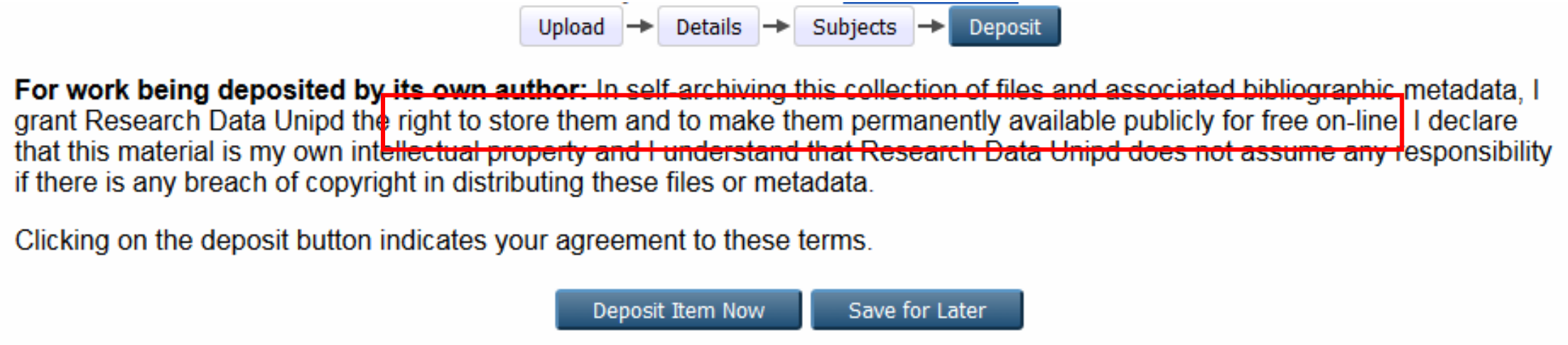
Licence to store and disseminate



Interdisciplinary repositories: Zenodo

https://zenodo.org/

Zenodo is an archive for publications and data, open to all researchers in the world.
It is managed by CERN for OpenAIRE (EU) and enables self-archiving also to researchers whose institution can't provide an institutional repository or doesn't allow the archive of certain kinds of formats (such as source code and open data).

Main features:

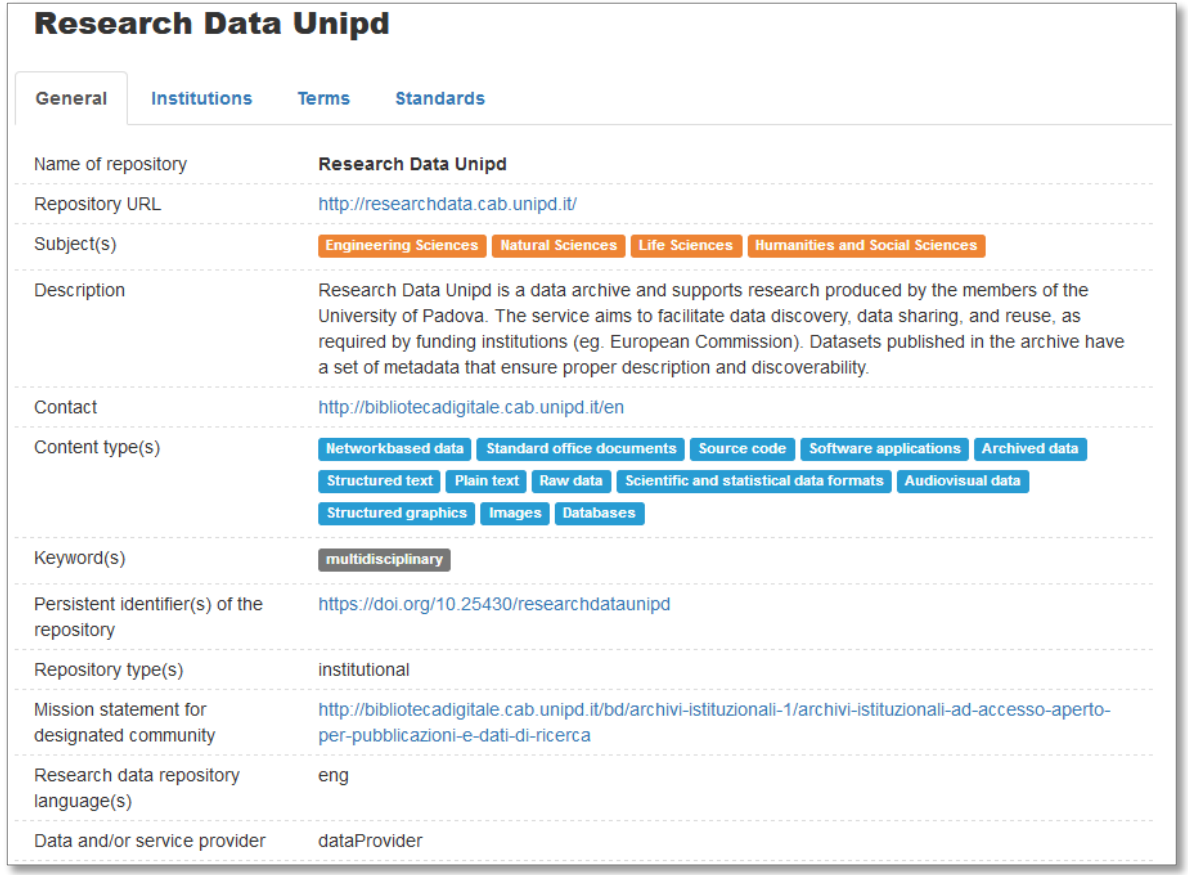
- Assignment of a digital object identifier (DOI)
- Possibility of identifying any subsidies, as they are integrated into the reporting lines for research funded by the European Commission, through OpenAIRE.
- Possibility of assigning flexible guarantees of use, since not everything is under Creative Commons.
- The search results are stored securely in the same cloud infrastructure as CERN's LHC search data.

Are there other repositories for my data?

You can use external repositories to preserve your data.

Take a look to re3data.org, a searchable registry of international research data repositories.

re3data.org
REGISTRY OF RESEARCH DATA REPOSITORIES



Research Data Unipd

General | Institutions | Terms | Standards

Name of repository	**Research Data Unipd**
Repository URL	http://researchdata.cab.unipd.it/
Subject(s)	Engineering Sciences; Natural Sciences; Life Sciences; Humanities and Social Sciences
Description	Research Data Unipd is a data archive and supports research produced by the members of the University of Padova. The service aims to facilitate data discovery, data sharing, and reuse, as required by funding institutions (eg. European Commission). Datasets published in the archive have a set of metadata that ensure proper description and discoverability.
Contact	http://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en
Content type(s)	Networkbased data; Standard office documents; Source code; Software applications; Archived data; Structured text; Plain text; Raw data; Scientific and statistical data formats; Audiovisual data; Structured graphics; Images; Databases
Keyword(s)	multidisciplinary
Persistent identifier(s) of the repository	https://doi.org/10.25430/researchdataunipd
Repository type(s)	institutional
Mission statement for designated community	http://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/bd/archivi-istituzionali-1/archivi-istituzionali-ad-accesso-aperto-per-pubblicazioni-e-dati-di-ricerca
Research data repository language(s)	eng
Data and/or service provider	dataProvider

Research Data Unipd:
https://www.re3data.org/repository/r3d100012955

Need a help?

Michael Sauers https://www.flickr.com/photos/travelinlibrarian/223839049

Library System support services

In the section "About publishing" of the Library System web portal, researchers will find information on Open Access, on publishing, and on the management of data.

Library System support services

Authors can submit specific requests using the Library System Help Service, choosing between the following addresses:

- 09 Tesi di dottorato (Padua@research)
- 11 Supporto Open Access (Supporto Ricerca)

Kyle James ttps://www.flickr.com/photos/jameskm03/2711755476

Library System support services

Università degli Studi di Padova | SBA Sistema Bibliotecario di Ateneo

Before and after publishing articles and data, improve your knowledge with:

Scholarly Communication

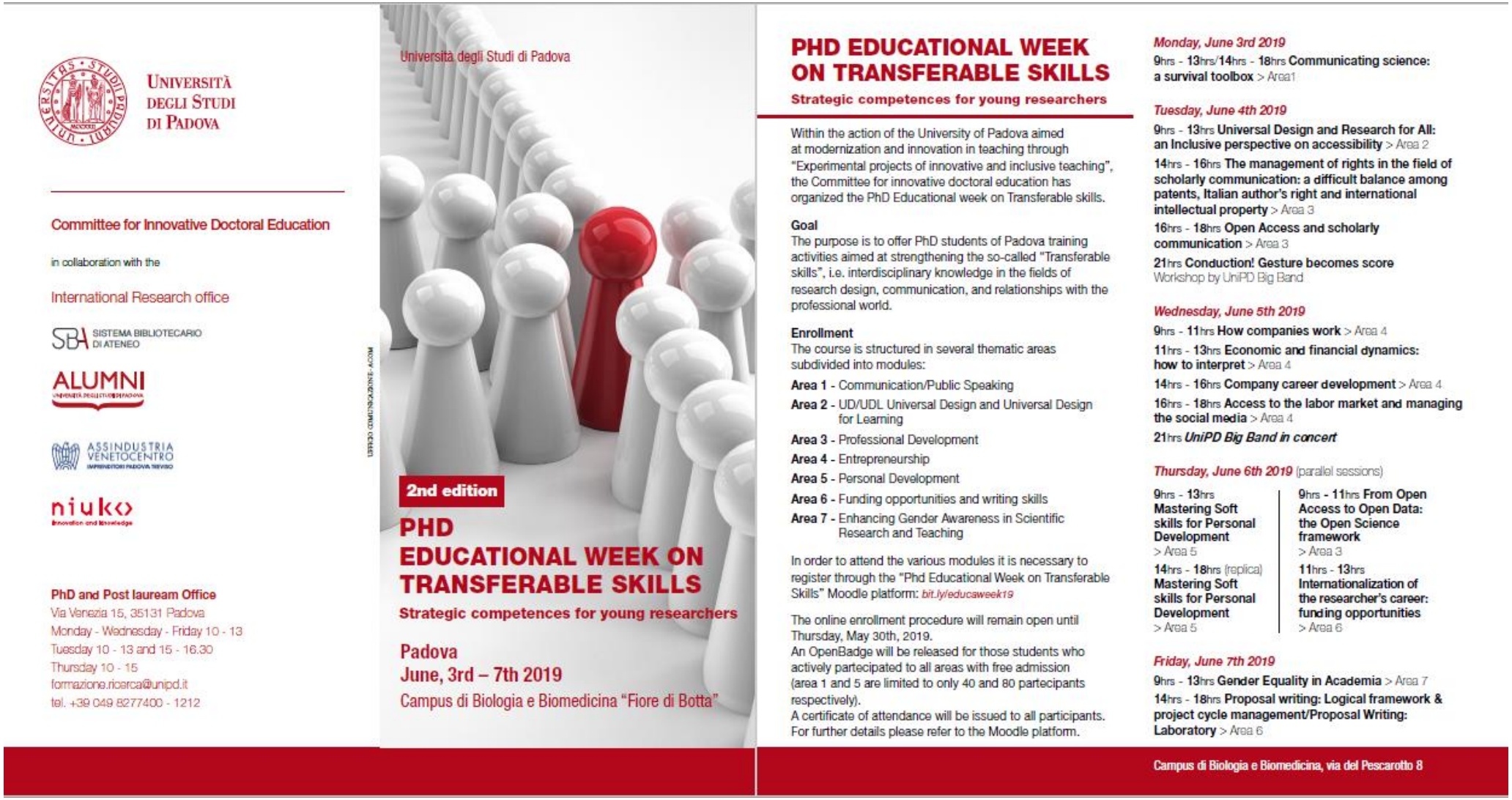
and principles of Open Science

a Training Course For PhD Students, composed by five modules.

It aims to introduce early-career researchers to scientific communication and to the principles of Open Science (Open Access, Open Data, Open Licences).

Ufficio Dottorato e post-lauream

PhD Educational week on Transferable skills



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA

Committee for Innovative Doctoral Education

in collaboration with the

International Research office

SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO DI ATENEO

ALUMNI

ASSINDUSTRIA VENETOCENTRO

niuko

PhD and Post lauream Office
Via Venezia 15, 35131 Padova
Monday - Wednesday - Friday 10 - 13
Tuesday 10 - 13 and 15 - 16.30
Thursday 10 - 15
formazione.ricerca@unipd.it
tel. +39 049 8277400 - 1212

Università degli Studi di Padova

2nd edition

PHD EDUCATIONAL WEEK ON TRANSFERABLE SKILLS

Strategic competences for young researchers

Padova
June, 3rd – 7th 2019
Campus di Biologia e Biomedicina "Fiore di Botta"

PHD EDUCATIONAL WEEK ON TRANSFERABLE SKILLS

Strategic competences for young researchers

Within the action of the University of Padova aimed at modernization and innovation in teaching through "Experimental projects of innovative and inclusive teaching", the Committee for innovative doctoral education has organized the PhD Educational week on Transferable skills.

Goal
The purpose is to offer PhD students of Padova training activities aimed at strengthening the so-called "Transferable skills", i.e. interdisciplinary knowledge in the fields of research design, communication, and relationships with the professional world.

Enrollment
The course is structured in several thematic areas subdivided into modules:

Area 1 - Communication/Public Speaking
Area 2 - UD/UDL Universal Design and Universal Design for Learning
Area 3 - Professional Development
Area 4 - Entrepreneurship
Area 5 - Personal Development
Area 6 - Funding opportunities and writing skills
Area 7 - Enhancing Gender Awareness in Scientific Research and Teaching

In order to attend the various modules it is necessary to register through the "Phd Educational Week on Transferable Skills" Moodle platform: *bit.ly/educaweek19*

The online enrollment procedure will remain open until Thursday, May 30th, 2019.
An OpenBadge will be released for those students who actively partecipated to all areas with free admission (area 1 and 5 are limited to only 40 and 80 partecipants respectively).
A certificate of attendance will be issued to all participants.
For further details please refer to the Moodle platform.

Monday, June 3rd 2019

9hrs - 13hrs/14hrs - 18hrs **Communicating science: a survival toolbox** > Area1

Tuesday, June 4th 2019

9hrs - 13hrs **Universal Design and Research for All: an Inclusive perspective on accessibility** > Area 2

14hrs - 16hrs **The management of rights in the field of scholarly communication: a difficult balance among patents, Italian author's right and international intellectual property** > Area 3

16hrs - 18hrs **Open Access and scholarly communication** > Area 3

21hrs **Conduction! Gesture becomes score**
Workshop by UniPD Big Band

Wednesday, June 5th 2019

9hrs - 11hrs **How companies work** > Area 4

11hrs - 13hrs **Economic and financial dynamics: how to interpret** > Area 4

14hrs - 16hrs **Company career development** > Area 4

16hrs - 18hrs **Access to the labor market and managing the social media** > Area 4

21hrs ***UniPD Big Band in concert***

Thursday, June 6th 2019 (parallel sessions)

9hrs - 13hrs **Mastering Soft skills for Personal Development** > Area 5

14hrs - 18hrs (replica) **Mastering Soft skills for Personal Development** > Area 5

9hrs - 11hrs **From Open Access to Open Data: the Open Science framework** > Area 3

11hrs - 13hrs **Internationalization of the researcher's career: funding opportunities** > Area 6

Friday, June 7th 2019

9hrs - 13hrs **Gender Equality in Academia** > Area 7

14hrs - 18hrs **Proposal writing: Logical framework & project cycle management/Proposal Writing: Laboratory** > Area 6

Campus di Biologia e Biomedicina, via del Pescarotto 8

https://elearning.unipd.it/ufficiserviziapplicazioni/course/index.php?categoryid=10

OA Support Group of the UniPd Library System

That’s all, folks!

Photo via Visual Hunt