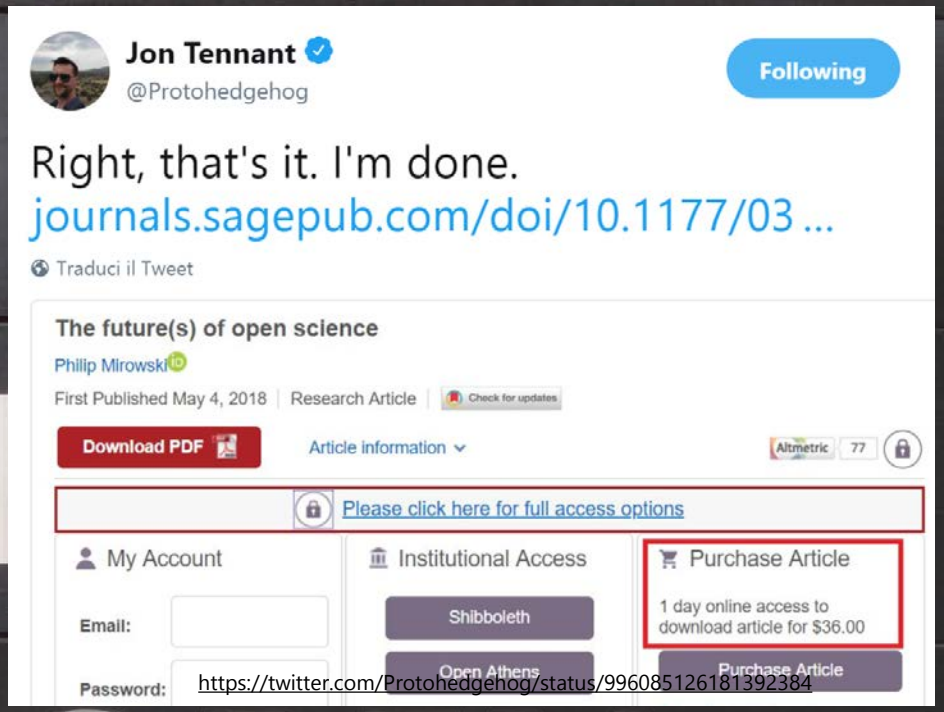
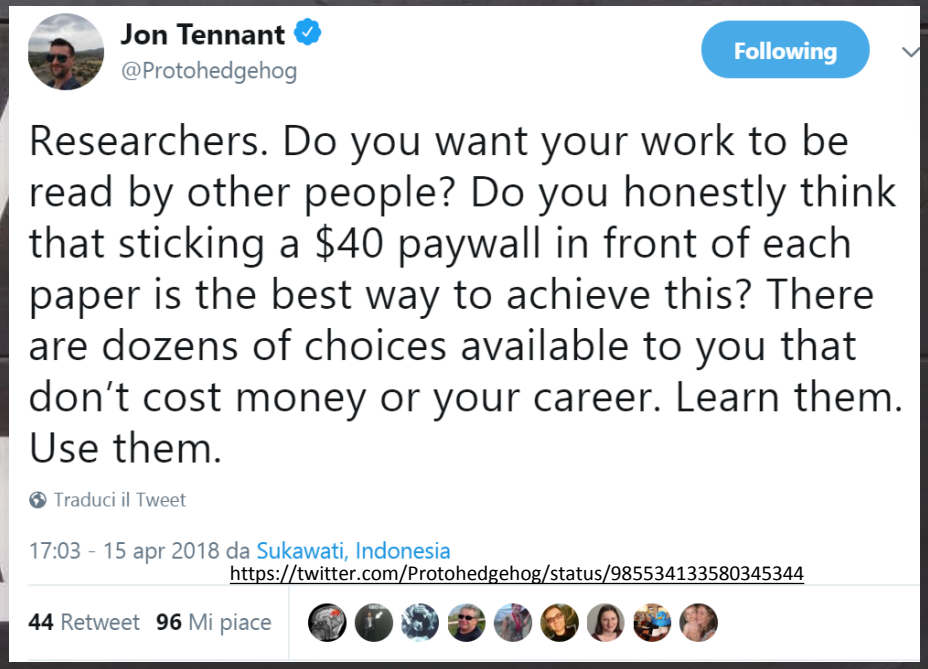
Open Science



https://twitter.com/Protohedgehog/status/996085126181392384



https://twitter.com/Protohedgehog/status/985534133580345344

3 min. thinking

Your research …

Who is involved ?	What are the outcomes ?	Who do you want to reach ?

Open Science is …

Open to participation	Open to (re)use	Open to the world

Who is involved ?	What are the outcomes ?	Who do you want to reach ?



Report, marzo 2018

… un po' di Zen…



Much of scientific work is made up of **collaboration rather than competition.** Science exhibits the nature of **networks, not that of Olympic games**. **Concern of quality** has been **replaced by an obsession for competition. Competition means "doping"**

Scholarly communication is a distributed process of knowledge creation that requires a great conversation.

Scholarly communication is changing. Two questions:

1) **What will it be like?** The question can be framed in two ways:

The first is the "scriptorium way" when press was invented:

how to adapt the present to the (yet unknown) future.

Open Access debate has followed this path.

The second way, more fundamentally, strongly foregrounds the notion of "scientific communication": **WHAT DOES IT NEED TO WORK BEST?**

- **a set of useful, credible, peers;**
- **"crystals" of knowledge**

2) **Who will control it?**

Scholars must regain possession of their own work (and its evaluation)

SKILLS AND SERVICES NEEDED FOR THE GREAT CONVERSATION SHOULD SERVE ITS OBJECTIVES, NOT THE REVERSE.

… se si costruisse da zero

björn.brembs.blog

Oct 05

The Scholarly Commons: From Profiteering To Servicing

http://bjoern.brembs.net/2017/10/academic-publishers-profiteering-servicing/

In: Science Politics • Tags: bidding, infrastructure, publishers, services



These days, many academic publishers can be considered mere Pinos: 'Publishers in name only'. Instead of making scholarly work, commonly paid for by the public, public, as the moniker 'publisher' would imply, in about 80% of the cases, they put them behind a paywall. As if that weren't infuriating enough, profits and paywall costs add up such that the final cost to the taxpayer is tenfold higher than if each article were just made, you know, public.

The only reason scholarship is in this embarrassing calamity is historical baggage. Nobody in their right mind would construct scholarly communication in the current way if they had to design it from scratch.

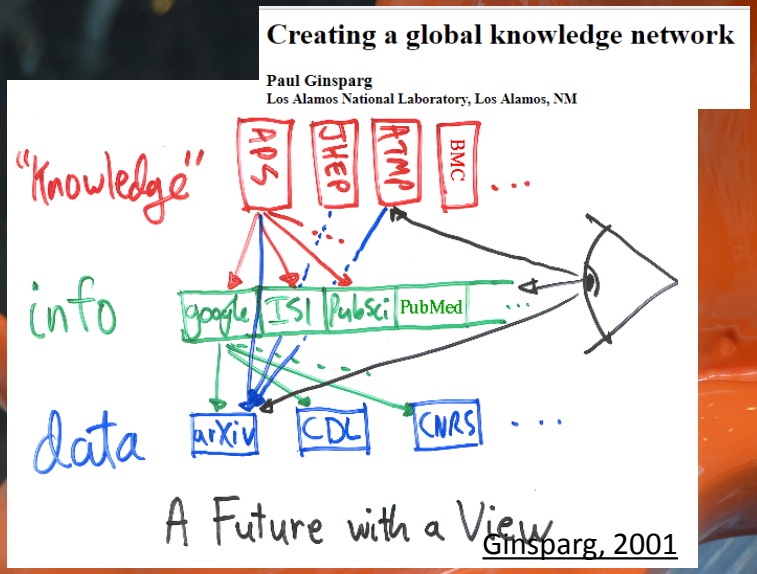
So how would one design our scholarly communication infrastructure from scratch, without historical baggage? To do that, one would have to start by defining the basic functionalities of this infrastructure. Importantly, the infrastructure would have to cover all of scholarships output: our narratives (text, audio, video) as well as our data

NESSUNO SANO DI MENTE LA COSTRUIREBBE COSÌ SE DOVESSE PARTIRE DA ZERO

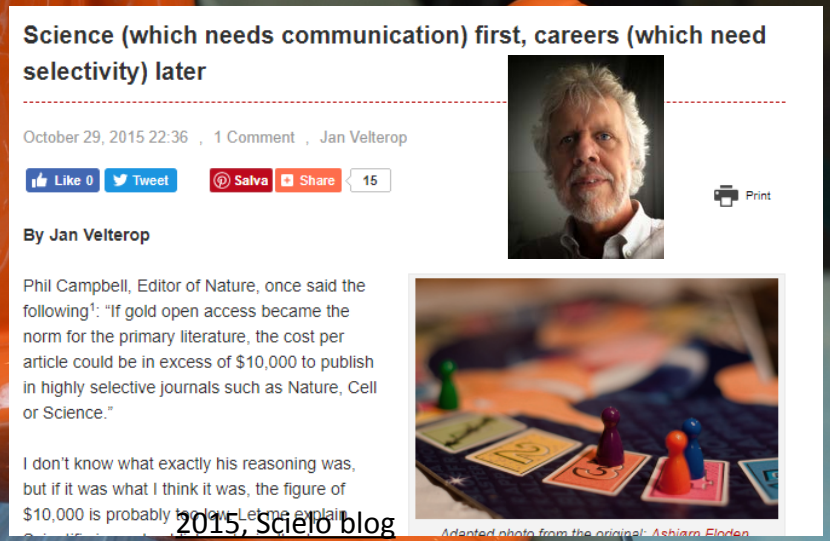
… un po’ di Zen / 2 …



manage visibility, authority and prestige. The question we should ask is *whether the communication system and the reputational system of science and scholarship should be one and the same*[56].



Ginsparg, 2001



2015, Scielo blog

From all that precedes, it becomes obvious that the kind of Open Access really needed should dissociate communication from evaluation. And the dissociation may be easier to achieve if one

Guédon, Towards the Internet of the Minds, 2017

…un po' di ispirazione…

The best thing about **Internet** is that it's **open.** In every field **it let us share and innovate.**

In science, **OPENNESS IS ESSENTIAL.**

Open science doesn't mean ignoring economic reality.

Of course **we need business models to be sustainable**. But that **doesn't mean we have to carry on doing things the way they have always been done.**

So, wherever you sit in the value chain, whether you're a researcher or an investor or a policy maker, my message is clear: **let's invest in collaborative tools that let us progress…**

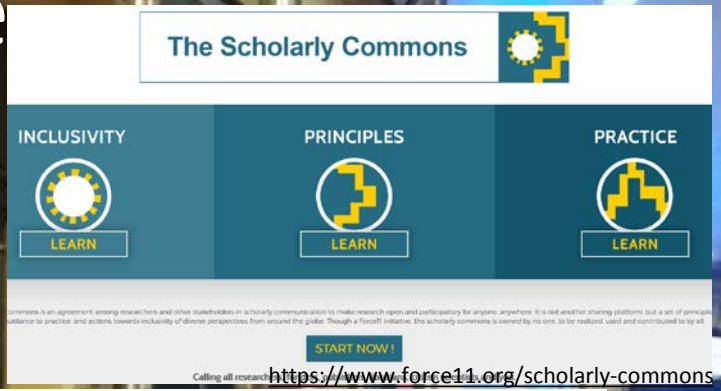


Let's tear down the walls that keep learning sealed off.

And let's make science open.

N. Kroes, Let's make science open, giugno 2012

…un’altra realtà è possibile



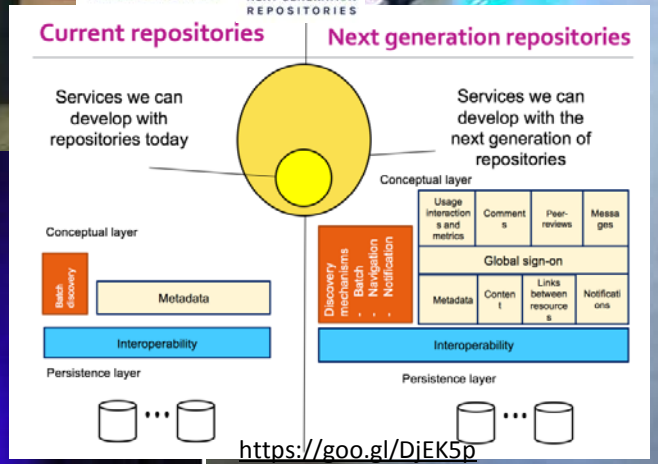
https://www.force11.org/scholarly-commons

…tecnicamente
è fattibile OGGI

- Think of researcher pods as a different kind of institutional repository
  - contributor-centric instead of document-centric
  - disciplinary component provided by social network functionality
  - built-in portability
  - archive-ready







https://goo.gl/DjEK5p

H.Van de Sompel, Scholarly Communication: Deconstruct & Decentralize? CNI award, Dec 2017

…riprendere il controllo

ScholarlyHub members decide what happens. Together with colleagues, you are in control.



https://www.scholarlyhub.org/

ScholarlyHub
For scholars, not profit



Together we can…

- BUILD A NON-PROFIT PLATFORM THAT DOESN'T SELL DATA
- DEVELOP SCHOLARLY NETWORKS
- SHARE, REVIEW, PUBLISH AND MENTOR

SIGN UP FOR OUR NEWSLETTER

...riprendere il controllo

IN MY OPINION

Feb.26, 2018

It's time to stand up to the academic publishing industry

And here's how we can do it.

By ADRIANE MACDONALD & NICOLE EVA | FEB 26 2018

4 Comments | Share

Academia is unique in that professionals with highly specialized expertise, who are paid by public institutions, write articles and provide peer reviews to corporations who profit greatly without giving back to the research enterprise. In any other industry, such experts would charge up to $1,500/hour for their services; in academia, this expertise is given away to for-

Hai ritwittato

LSE Impact Blog @LSEImpactBlog · 20 set

Sept.20, 2017

Taking back control - the new university and academic presses that are re-envisioning scholarly publishing

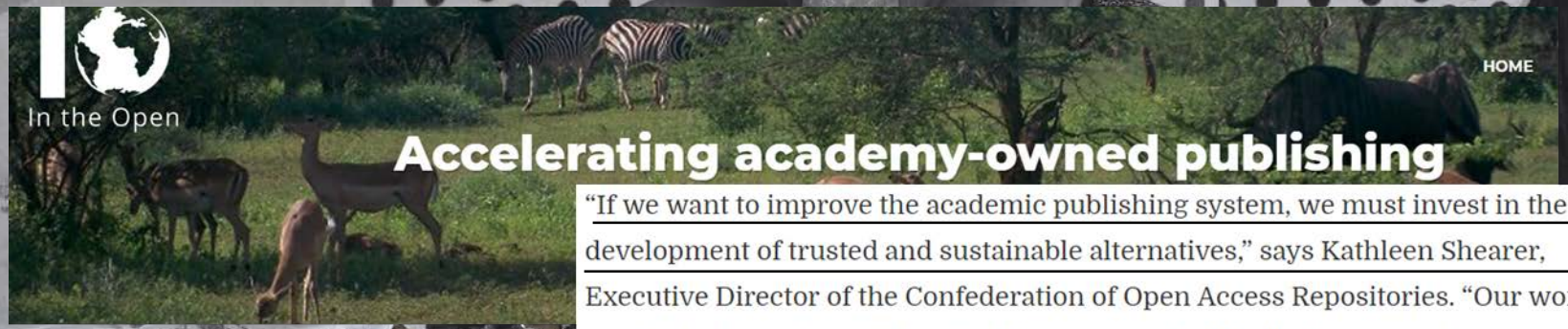
Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese



Taking back control: the new university and academic presses tha...

A recent report from Jisc showcases the upward trend in universities and academics setting up their own presses in an environment increasingly d...

blogs.lse.ac.uk



"If we want to improve the academic publishing system, we must invest in the development of trusted and sustainable alternatives," says Kathleen Shearer, Executive Director of the Confederation of Open Access Repositories. "Our work aims to help nurture a diversity of new models that will strengthen the open ecosystem, as well as contribute to defining a significant role for research libraries in the future."

Nov. 2017

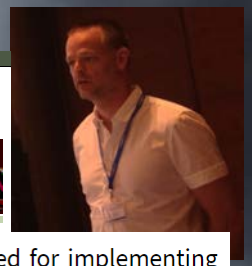
Utopia?...

Jan 16

Why Academic Journals Need To Go

In: Science Politics • Tags: decentralized, infrastructure, journals, standards

Jan. 2018



In his fantastic Peters Memorial Lecture on occasion of receiving CNI's Paul Evan Peters award, Herbert Van de Sompel of Los Alamos National Laboratory described my calls to



Coincidentally, journal subscriptions also usurp most of the funds required for implementing Herbert's solutions – the round wheels. Canceling subscriptions hence serves two main purposes: removing the main obstacle for scholars using modern information technology and freeing up funds to implement said technology: removing the square wheels and replacing them with round wheels. Subscription journals are the keystone in the current scholarly communication arch: remove them and it all falls apart. Any journal-like functionality that scholars value is easily recreated with modern technology, but with new functionalities and few, if any, of the current disadvantages and unintended consequences.

björn.brembs.blog

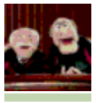
‹ Prev Next ›

May 20

Why Haven't We Already Canceled All Subscriptions?

In: Science Politics • Tags: infrastructure, money, subscriptions

May 20, 2016



The question in the title is serious: of the ~US$10 billion we collectively pay publishers annually world-wide to hide publicly funded research behind paywalls, we already know that only between 200-800 million go towards actual costs. The rest goes towards

…ma i fondi per farlo se ne vanno in abbonamenti (miliardi di euro)

…una nuova infrastruttura aperta per scambiare papers.
Tutto è aperto e gratuito,
se vuoi tenere chiuso/usare vecchi canali, allora paghi

… o work in progress?

http://doi.org/10.7912/C2JD29

The 2.5% Commitment

David W. Lewis

University Library

This common infrastructure can be defined broadly but it would include at least contributions to:

1. Open source software projects that support the open scholarly commons. This would include projects like DSpace, Fedora, Hyku, the Open Journal System, ArchivesSpace or Islandora.
2. Disciplinary repositories such as ArXiv, bioRxiv, or the Humanities Commons.
3. Large repositories of open content such as HathiTrust or the Internet Archive.
4. Tools from Wikipedia to VIVO to the Open Access Button or Unpaywall.
5. Preservation organizations such as the Digital Preservation Network or the Academic Preservation Trust.
6. Open educational resources such as OpenStax.
7. Organizations that support these developments such as DuraSpace, the Center for Open Science, the Public Knowledge Project, the Open Texbook Ne… or Creative Commons.
8. Advocacy organizations such as SPARC.

…7

…ewis. This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 …se

… Every academic library should commit to contribute 2.5% of its total budget …mmon infrastructure needed to create the open scholarly commons.

OpenAIRE ha ritwittato

OpenLibHums @openlibhums · 17 mag

Today, @openlibhums is proud to present the Open Consortial Offer. Are you a consortium, society, network or scholarly project? Are you looking for an alternative to ballooning APCs and a way to support #humanities #openaccess? Look no further: openlibhums.org/site/consortiu… #EmpowOA

Traduci il Tweet



https://twitter.com/openlibhums/status/997114523025719296

17 Apr. 2018

factuel
l'info de l'université de lorraine

NOTRE ÉTABLISSEMENT | NOS FORMATIONS | NOS LABORATO…

DOSSIERS | Lorraine Université d'Excellence | Portraits | Doctorat | Mut@camp

NOS LABORATOIRES |

L'Université de Lorraine s'engage en faveur de la science ouverte

Publié le 19/04/2018

Tweet



Con i fondi risparmiati tagliando il contratto Springer sostengono 4 iniziative Open Science

Perr… com… l'Un… mar… … *et favoris… …t dans le p… …s plusieurs*

Con… …Lorraine a pas … …2 000 revu… l'éditeur scientifique Springer. La raison principale en est le prix qui n'a cessé d'a… cours des 15 dernières années pour atteindre un niveau difficilement soutenable

[una chiamata]

Le biblioteche attraverso SCOSS sostengono progetti Open come SHERPA o DOAJ

SCOSS

http://www.scoss.org/

Home › SCOSS

The Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services (SCOSS)

Facilitating funding to ensure the long-term sustainability of the world's Open Science infrastructure

About SCOSS | How It Works | Who Should Apply | Current Appeal | Download Application | Latest News

We are a growing network of global institutions committed to helping secure the future of Open Access.

Will you join us?

Join

National Library of Sweden · Ghent University · Princeton University · The University of Rhode Island · ETH zürich · VUB Vrije Universiteit Brussel · University of Alberta Libraries · Johns Hopkins · Purdue University · MIT Massachusetts Institute of Technology · UNT University of North Texas · Penn · NTNU · New York University · Université Laval · University of Miami · Tufts

SHERPA/RoMEO

"Sherpa RoMEO is an online service that aggregates and analyses publisher open access policies from around the world and provides summaries of self-archiving permissions and conditions of rights given to authors on a journal-by-journal basis. The service is available free of charge at the point of use and is used worldwide as a respected and authoritative source for the interpretation of publishers' copyright transfer agreements (CTAs) as they relate to open access archiving.

Sherpa RoMEO is widely considered to be an essential part of the open access environment, in giving information and guidance to depositors who wish to make material available on an open access basis, whether in subject repositories, central archives, institutional repositories or otherwise.

Sherpa RoMEO serves the following stakeholder groups: Repository Managers and Administrators, Academic Authors and Researchers, Research Managers, Open Access Software Developers and Publishers."

DOAJ

"DOAJ is primarily (but not only) a list of peer-reviewed open access journals covering all disciplines and more than 50

SCOSS Defined

The Global Sustainability Coalition for Open Science Services (SCOSS) is a network of influential organisations committed to helping secure OA and OS infrastructure well into the future. Officially formed in early 2017, SCOSS' purpose is to provide a new co-ordinated cost-sharing framework that will ultimately enable the broader OA and OS community to support the non-commercial services on which it depends.

SCOSS will function primarily to help identify and track, via a registry, non-commercial services essential to Open Science, and to make qualified recommendations on which of these services should be considered for funding support.

At present, the coalition is comprised of the following: the Council of the Australian University Librarians (CAUL), LIBER, EIFL and SPARC Europe. Membership is open to organisations that can represent research funding and/or performing organisations, including libraries and researchers.

Also involved in the initial planning for the coalition were the Australasian Open Access Strategy Group (AOASG), The Confederation of Open Access Repositories (COAR), The European Research Council (ERC), The European University Association (EUA), The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), and Science Europe. Initial input was also provided by SPARC.

Open Science

Open Definition

"Open data and content can be **freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose**"

http://opendefinition.org/

A new appro
research pro

Open Science Depends on Open Minds

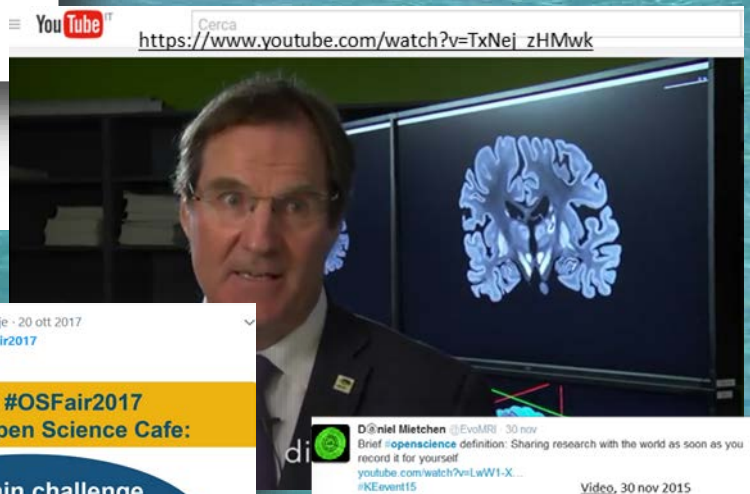


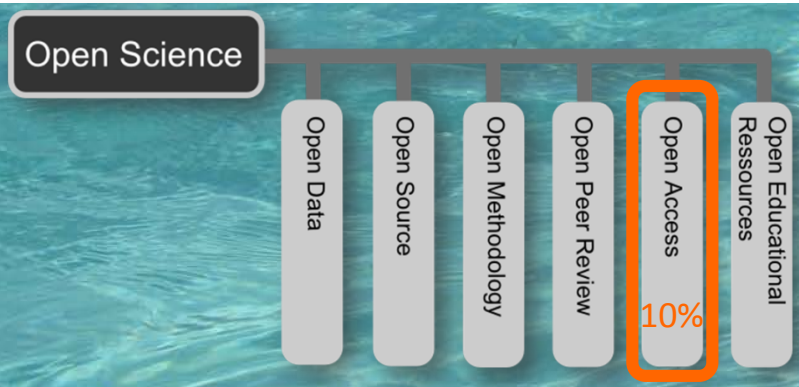
Neelie Kroes

Iscriviti 851

- Shifting focus from "publishing as fast as possible" to "sharing knowledge as early as possible"

Burgelman, Venice Nov 2016







https://twitter.com/Mndarijntje/status/921402116853387264



Open Science @openscience · 5 h

"Being open and transparent is an ongoing practice and not a check box at the end." - @biocrusoe #openscience

13 8

…un po’ di ordine

FOSTER

The future of science is Open

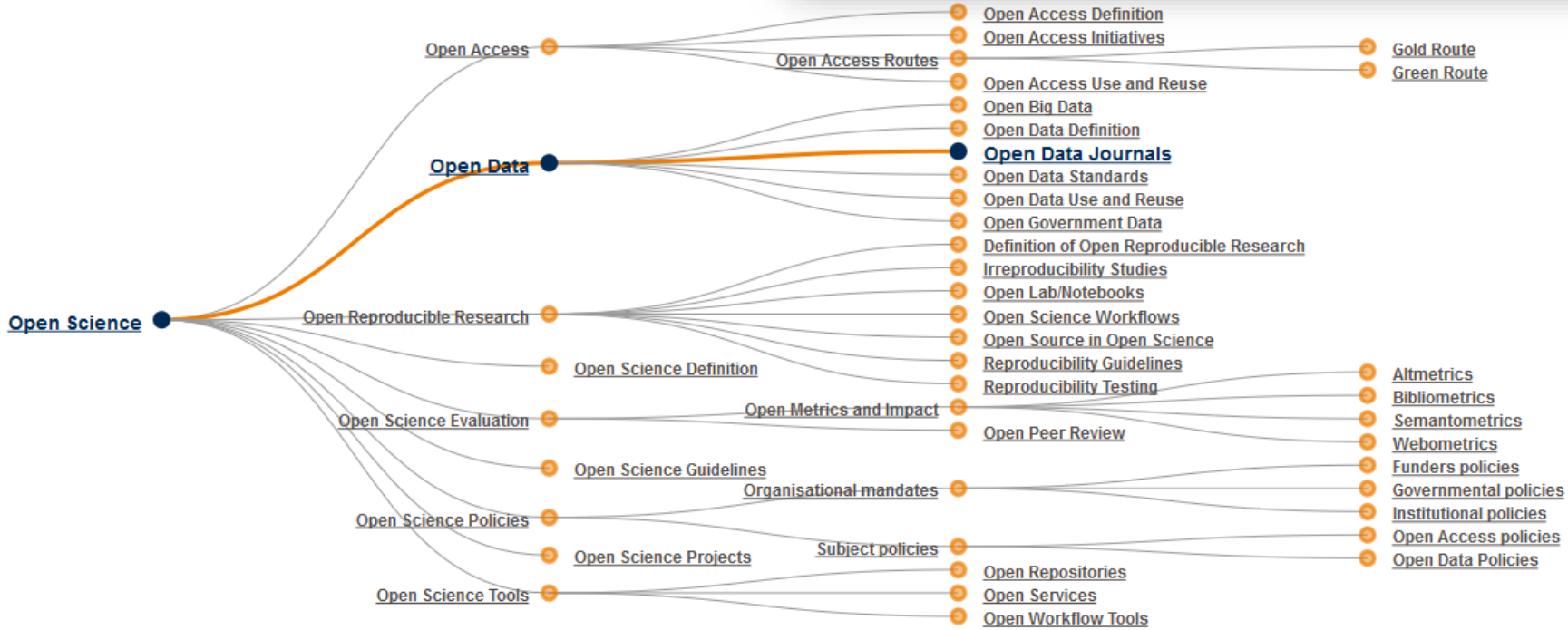
START YOUR RESEARCH TRAINING NOW

https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/foster-taxonomy/open-science-definition

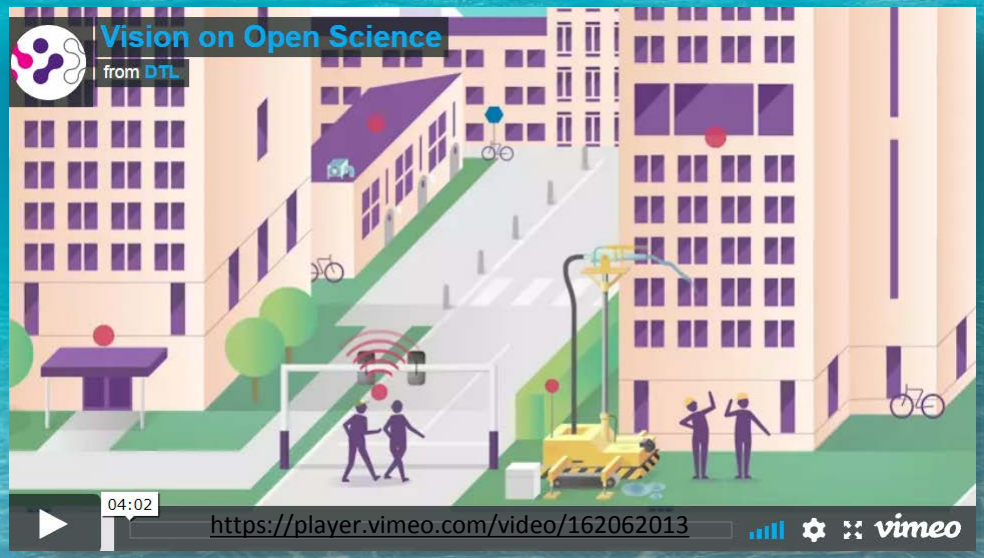
USE FOSTER TO:

Access Free Courses | Get Badges | Earn Specialisation | Attend live events | Participate in the community

Open Science | Research Data Management | Legal Issues | Text And Data Mining

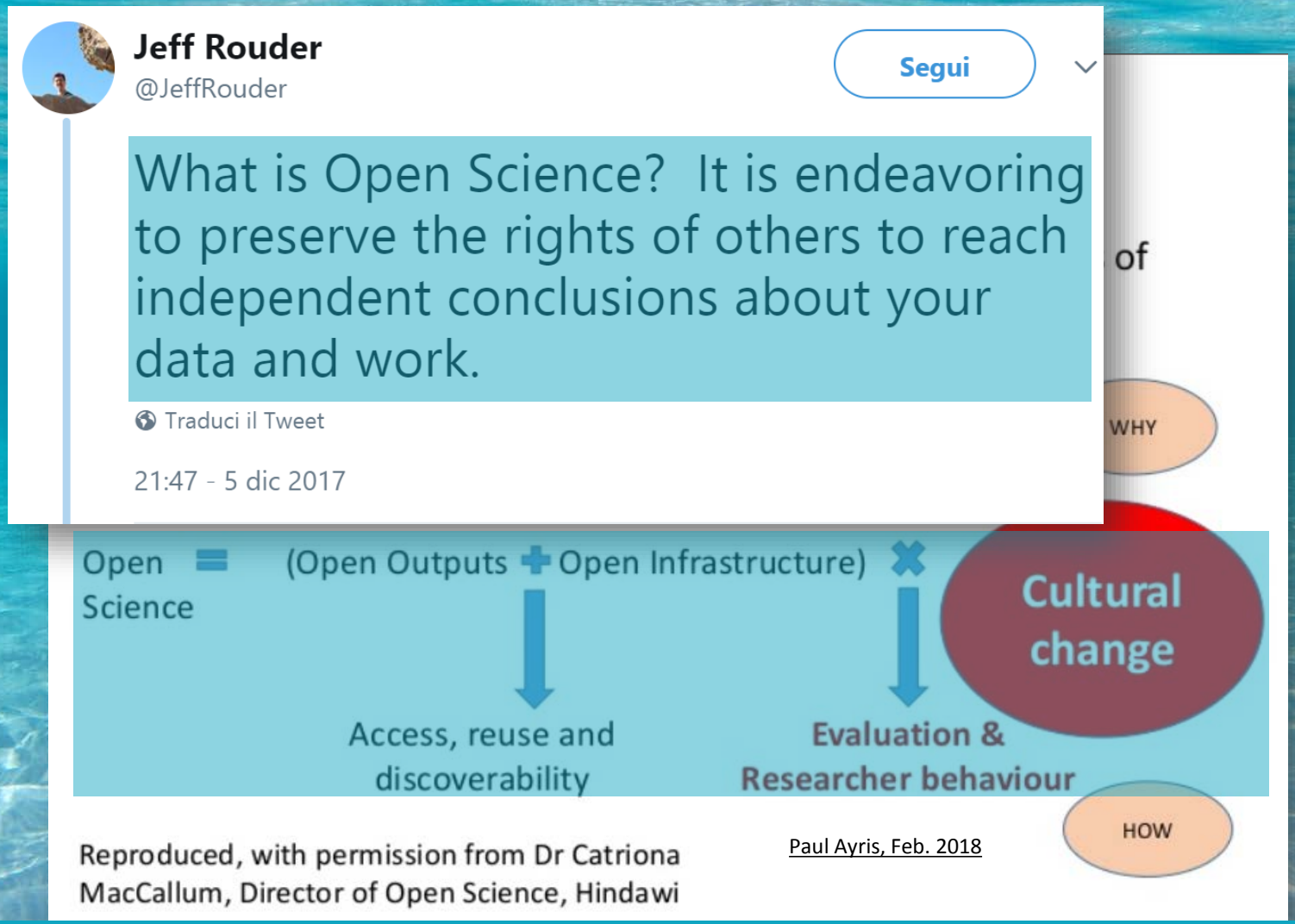


Open Science



… senza interazione uomo/macchina i meravigliosi patterns dei big data rimangono «ridicologrammi»

Open Science



Open Science: risultati aperti + infrastruttura aperta x cambiamento culturale

Open Science



1h.22 OS and young researchers, 7 Sept. 2017

Open Science principles

Socio-cultural

- Inclusivity
- Equality
- Accountability
- Freedom
- Fairness



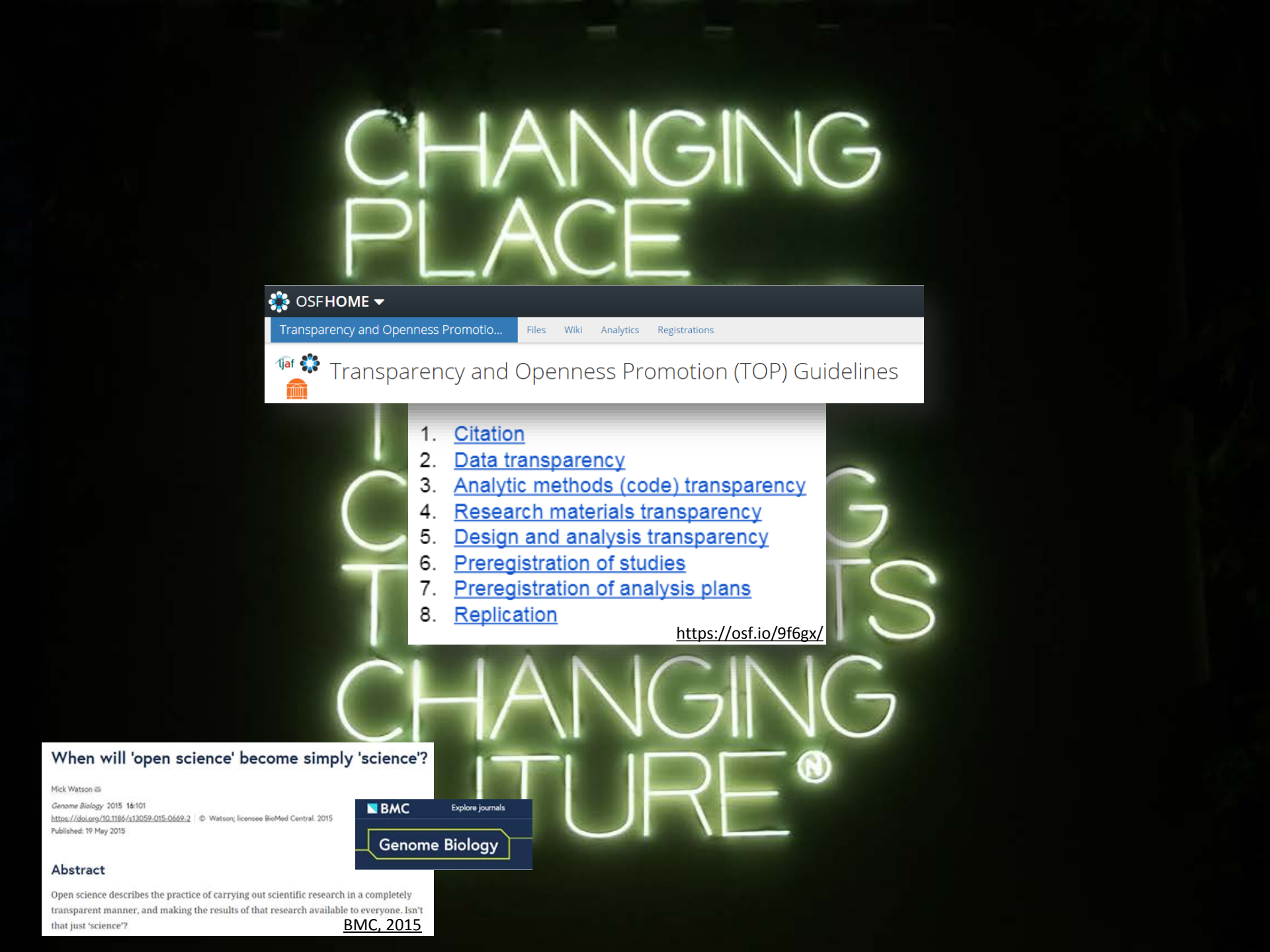
Technical

- Rigour
- Transparency
- Reproducibility
- FAIR
- TOP

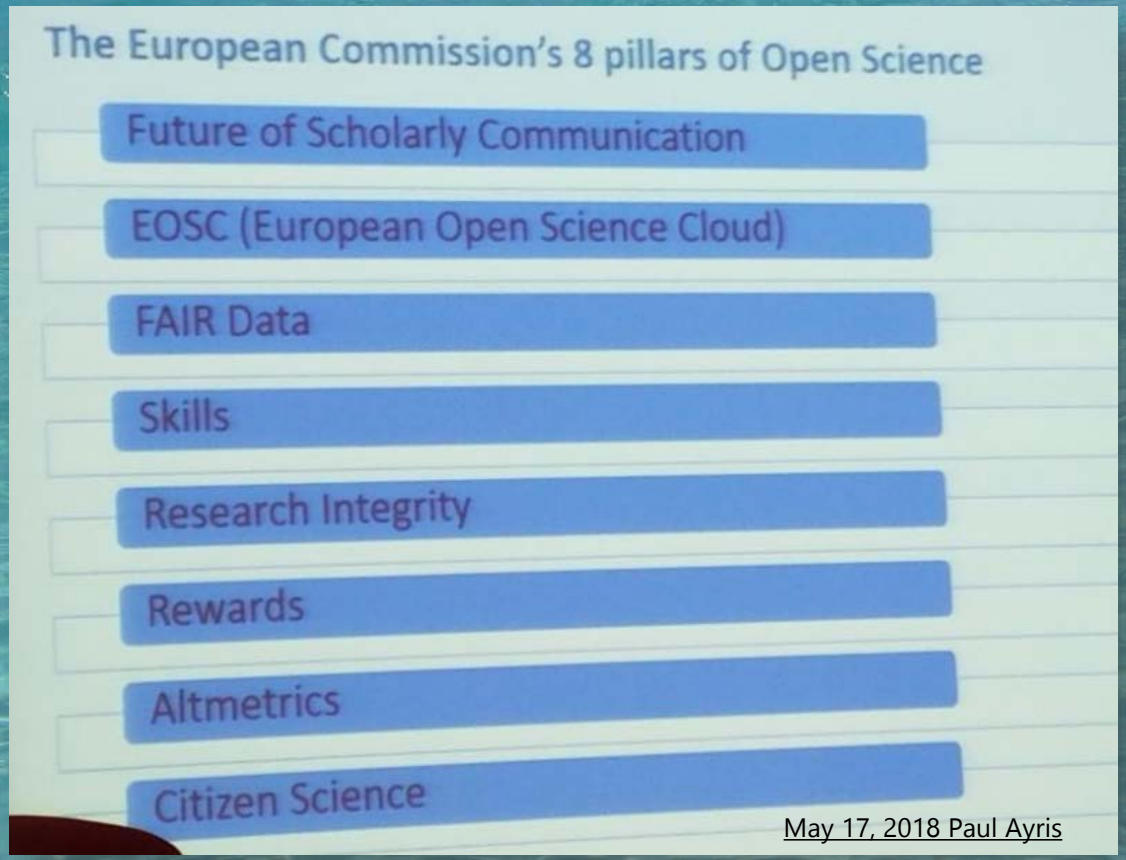
Jon Tennant

Open Science is just good science!

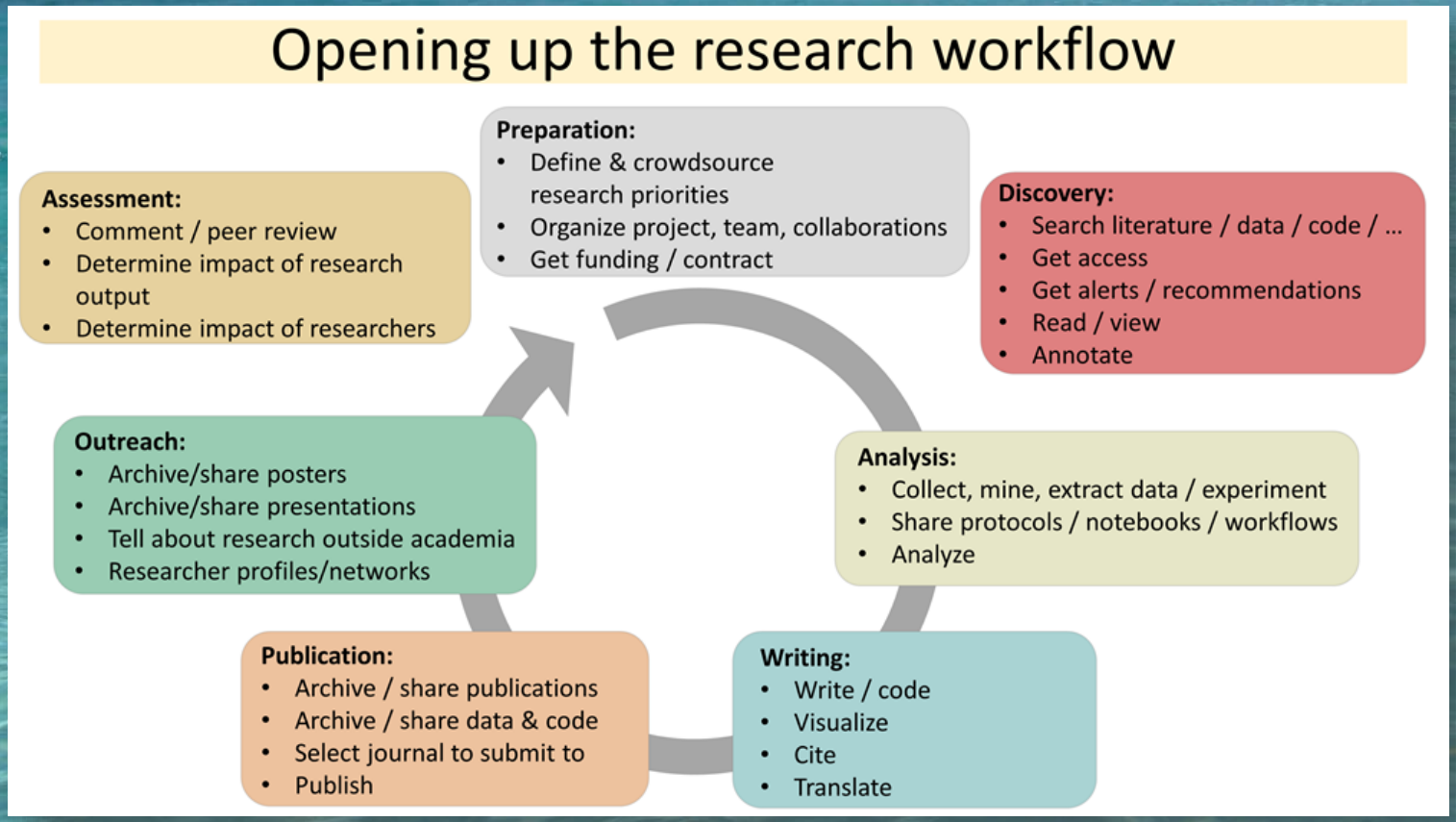
[J.Tennant]


CHANGING
PLACE
OSFHOME
Transparency and Openness Promotio...
Files
Wiki
Analytics
Registrations
Transparency and Openness Promotion (TOP) Guidelines
1. Citation
2. Data transparency
3. Analytic methods (code) transparency
4. Research materials transparency
5. Design and analysis transparency
6. Preregistration of studies
7. Preregistration of analysis plans
8. Replication
https://osf.io/9f6gx/
CHANGING
When will 'open science' become simply 'science'?
Mick Watson
Genome Biology 2015 16:101
https://doi.org/10.1186/s13059-015-0669-2 © Watson; licensee BioMed Central. 2015
Published: 19 May 2015
Abstract
Open science describes the practice of carrying out scientific research in a completely transparent manner, and making the results of that research available to everyone. Isn't that just 'science'?
BMC
Explore journals
Genome Biology
BMC, 2015

Open Science: 8 pilastri



Open Science: si può fare



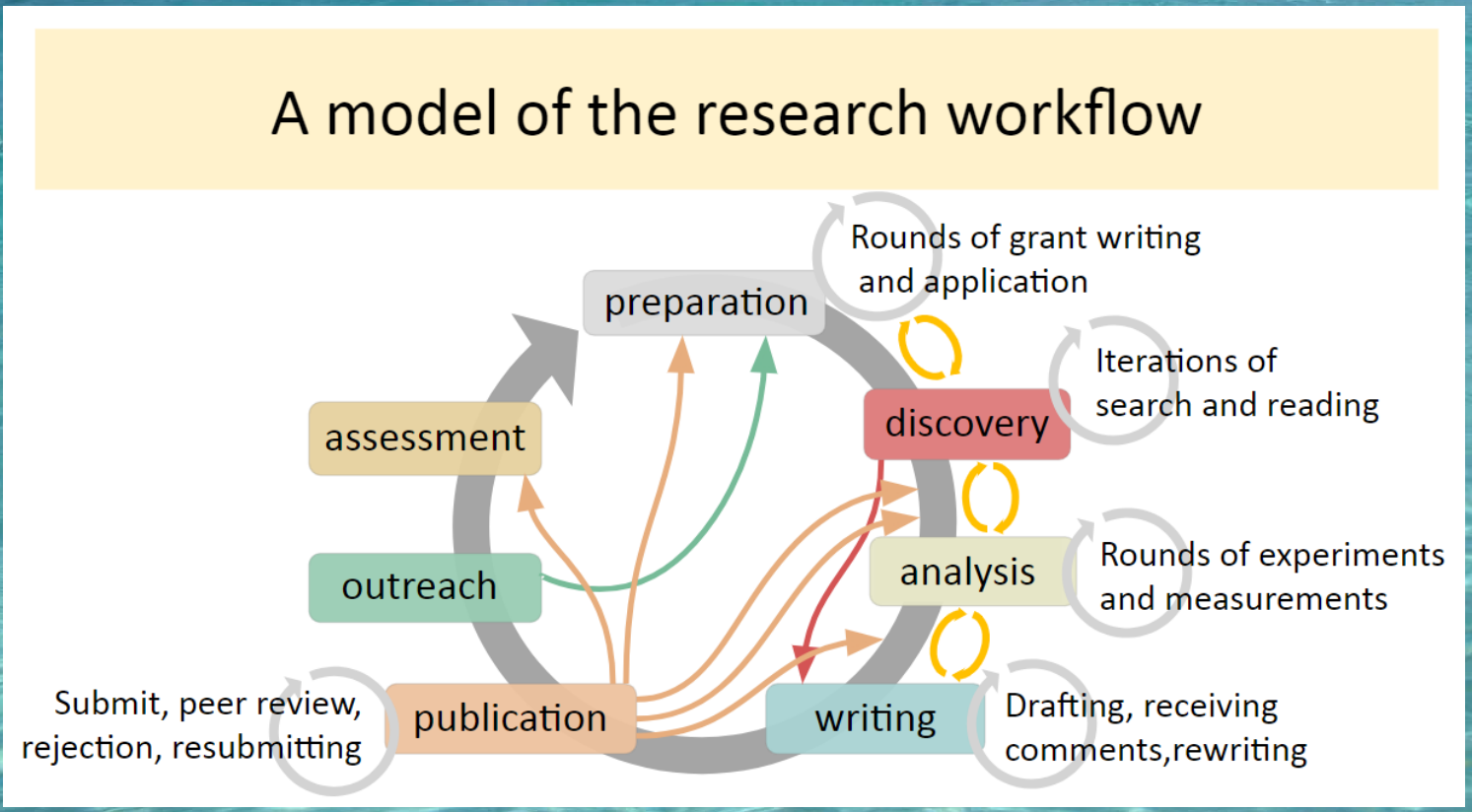


Open Science: what's in it for me (Torino, 8 e 9 marzo 2018)

Report, marzo 2018

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1147024

Open Science: si può fare





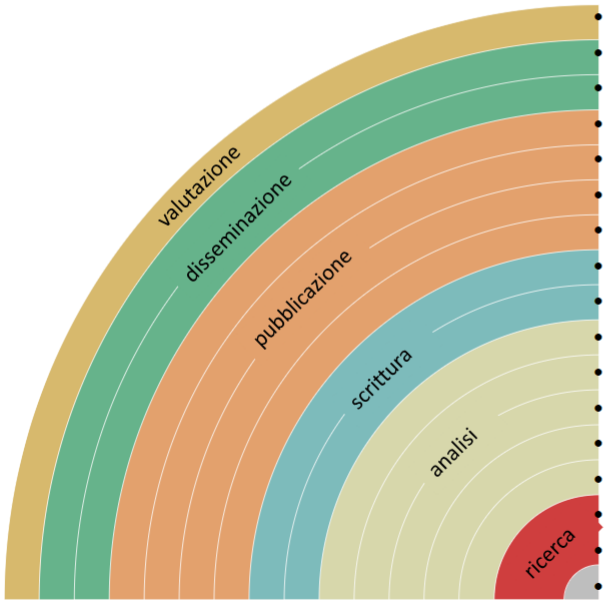
Open Science: what's in it for me (Torino, 8 e 9 marzo 2018)

Report, marzo 2018

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1147024

Open Science: si può fare

Come puoi rendere Open ogni passo della ricerca…



- aggiungendo misure di impatto alternative, es. altmetrics
- comunicando sui social media, es. Twitter
- condividendo poster e presentazioni, es. su FigShare
- utilizzando licenze aperte, es. Creative Commons BY
- depositando in archivi o pubblicando su riviste Open
- provando la open peer review, es. PubPeer o F1000
- condividendo preprints, es. su OSF, arXiv o bioRxiv
- con formati leggibili dalle macchine, es. Jupyter o CoCalc
- con la scrittura collaborativa, es. Overleaf o Authorea
- condividendo protocolli e workflow, es. su Protocols.io
- condividendo note di laboratorio, es. OpenNotebookScience
- condividendo software, es. su GitHub con licenza GNU/MIT
- condividendo i dati, es. su Dryad, Zenodo o Dataverse
- pre-registrando esperimenti, es. su OSF o AsPredicted
- commentando pagine web, es. su Hypothes.is o Pund.it
- usando bibliografie condivise, es. su Zotero
- condividendo progetti di ricerca, es. su RIO Journal

Bianca Kramer & Jeroen Bosman https://101innovations.wordpress.com DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1147025 *Traduzione: Elena Giglia* DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.1195648





Open Science: what's in it for me (Torino, 8 e 9 marzo 2018)

https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1147024



Step by step


Jon Tennant
@Protohedgehog
Following
To support ‘open science’ you don’t have to agree with or practice the whole messy bulk of it. Share your papers openly; version your code; cite data sets; use open source software; blog. Small steps can make a big difference.
Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese
18:09 - 27 feb 2018 da Praga, Repubblica Ceca

Open Science: vettori e barriere

Drivers

- Reduce publication bias.
- Increase replicability.
- Increase reliability of scientific record.
- Make publicly funded research publicly accessible.
- Make research more efficient.
- Increase public trust.
- Foster collaboration.
- Sustainable research.

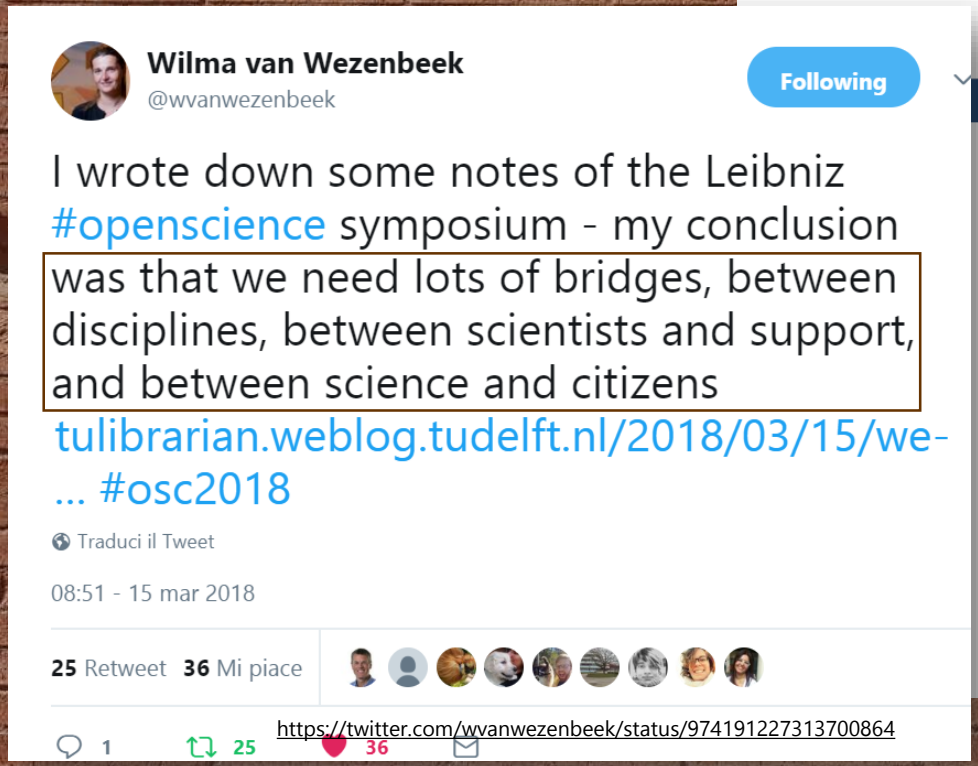
Barriers

- **Fear** of scooping or ideas being stolen.
- **Fear** of not being credited for ideas.
- **Fear** of errors and public humiliation.
- **Fear** of risk to reputation.
- **Fear** of reduced scientific quality.
- **Fear** of information overload.
- **Fear** of career compromise.
- **Fear** of backlash from senior figures.
- **Fear** of being different.

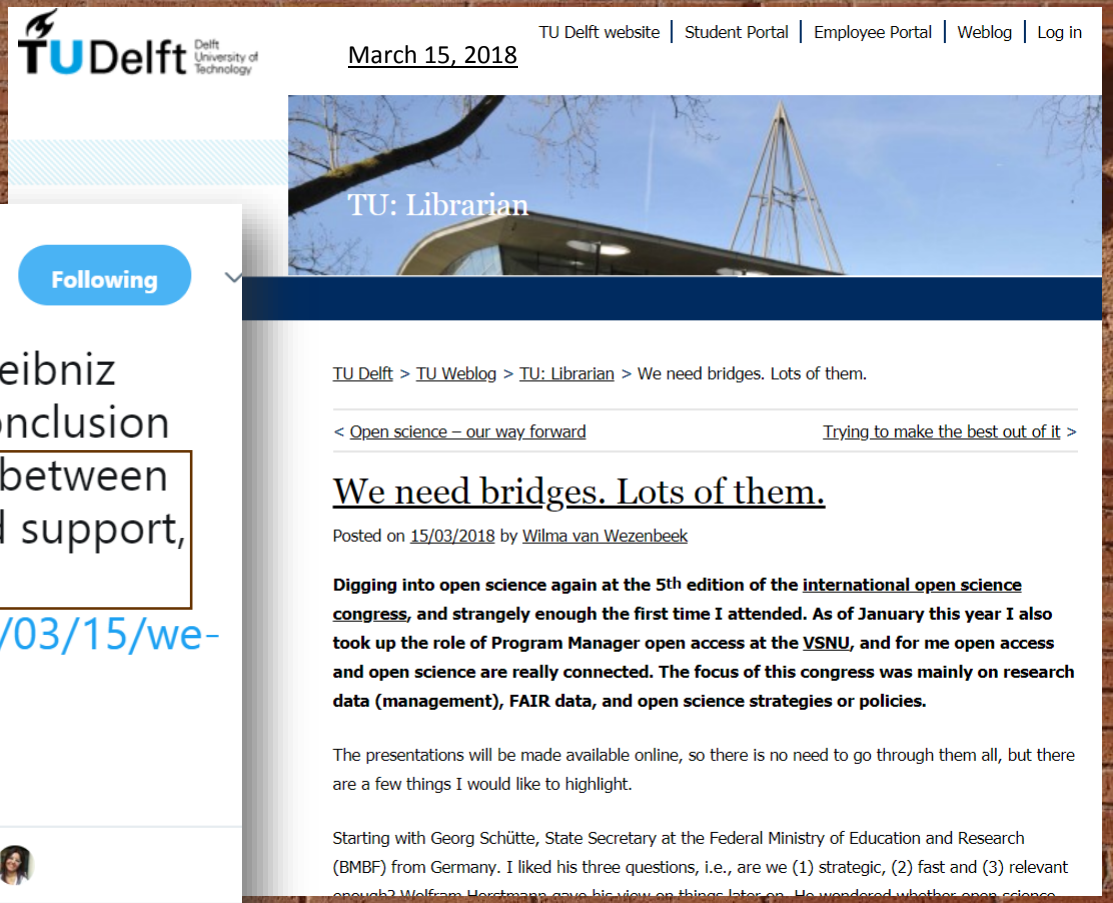


Tennant, Open Science? Just science done right, Jan. 2018

[mancano ancora i ponti]



https://twitter.com/wvanwezenbeek/status/974191227313700864



Open Science: creativa

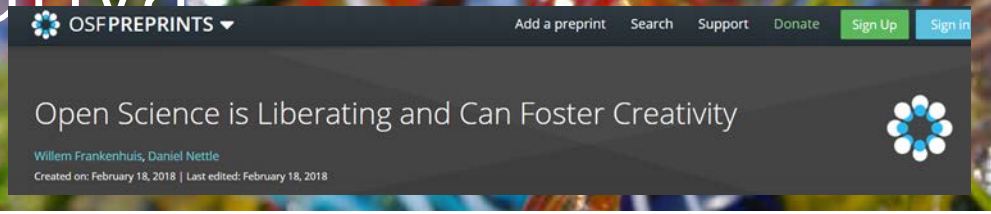
Oggi: paura di non venire pubblicati.

OPEN SCIENCE è LIBERATORIA

- permette di esplorare i dati
- premia la qualità invece dei «prodotti»
- non pretende sempre risultati positivi

OPEN SCIENCE è CREATIVA

- collaborazione
- atteggiamento aperto e flessibile



2015). Thus, we have a paradox. In order to thrive in a knowledge-system based on doubt, it is necessary to downplay doubt and anomaly. In a system where researchers are free to selectively present analyses, to keep raw data private, and to hypothesize after the facts are known, they feel constrained by the fear of rejection for publication, and its negative career consequences.

exploration and so stifles discovery. In this paper, we argue the opposite: Open Science practices are liberating and can foster creativity. Open Science practices are liberating because they (a) enable us to explore data transparently and comfortably, (b) reward quality, which is under our control, rather than outcomes, which are not, and (c) reduce the chokehold of needing to find 'positive' results for career advancement. Open Science practices can foster creativity because they (a) cultivate an open and flexible mindset, (b) create a more collaborative and constructive climate, and (c) generate more accurate information and make it more accessible. In sum, Open Science liberates researchers more than it constrains them.

Frankenhuis-Nettle "Open Science Is Liberating And Can Foster Creativity." Open Science Framework, 18 Feb. 2018.

Open [collaborative] science

Open and collaborative science



At OCSDNet, we propose that Open and Collaborative Science...

Principle 1: Enables a **knowledge commons** where every individual has the means to decide how their knowledge is *governed and managed* to address their needs

Principle 2: It recognizes **cognitive justice** , the need for *diverse* understandings of knowledge making to co-exist in scientific production

Principle 3: It p ractices **situated openness** by addressing the ways in which *c ontext, power* and *inequality* condition scientific research

Principle 4: It advocates for every individual's **right to research** and enables different forms of *participation* at all stages of the research process.

Principle 5: It fosters **equitable collaboration** between scientists and social actors and cultivates *co-creation* and social innovation in society

Principle 6: It incentivizes **inclusive infrastructures** that empower people of *all abilities* to m ake, and use accessible open-source technologies.

And finally, open and collaborative science:

Principle 7: strives to use knowledge as a pathway to **sustainable development,** equipping every individual to improve the *well-being* of our society and planet

@JFSmith434

"If we are not careful, we will have an open science that perpetuates the inequalities in academia and science." @mendulla #osfair2017



46.24 Inclusive Open Science, 7 Sept. 2017

Open is not enough…

COAR e. V.
@COAR_eV

Following

Kathleen Shearer @KathleeShearer says that "open is not enough!" And continues with sustainability problem in the current business models in open access environment #COAR2018

Traduci il Tweet

May 17, 2018



… «aperto» non basta…
servono SOSTENIBILITÀ, UGUAGLIANZA, INNOVAZIONE nella comunicazione scientifica

Open is not enough…



… servizi locali che preservino biodiversità della conoscenza

…connettere i servizi locali a reti nazionali e internazionali

… ridistribuire i fondi a servizi che diano valore aggiunto, es.peer review

… MIGLIORARE LA VALUTAZIONE DELLA RICERCA

ADOTTARE PRINCIPI CHE RIFLETTANO I BISOGNI REALI DELLE COMUNITÀ

5 pre-requisiti per una conoscenza sostenibile

Open per…

Lisa Matthias ha ritwittato

May 5 2018

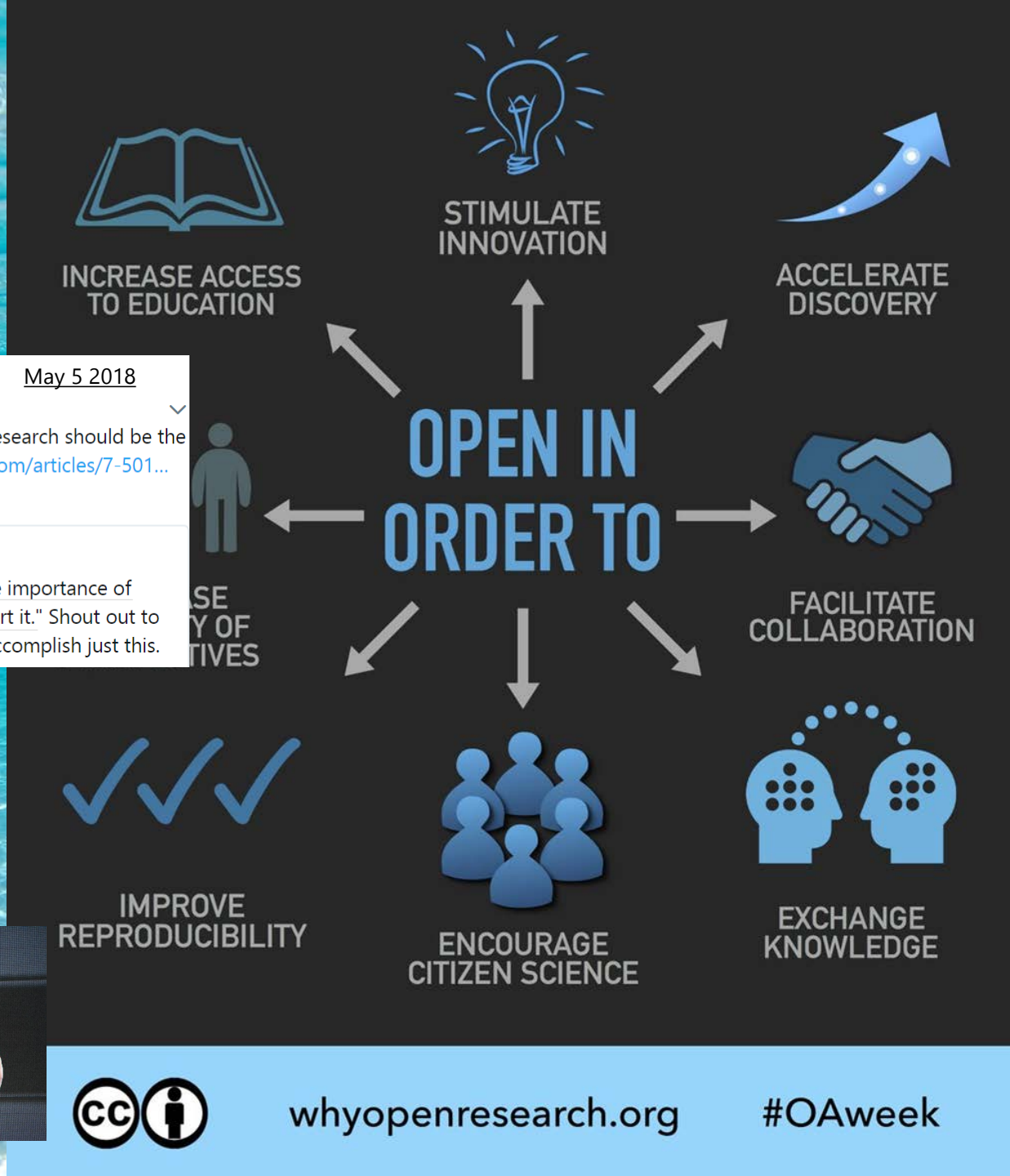
Open Science MOOC @OpenSci_MOOC · 5 mag

As stated by Ashley Farley of the Gates Foundation, "Open research should be the norm. Knowledge should be a public good." f1000research.com/articles/7-501… HT @devinberg @kyleniemeyer

> **Ashley Farley** @ashleydfarley
> "Educate our undergraduate and graduate students on the importance of open knowledge dissemination & the practices that support it." Shout out to the @OpenSci_MOOC who is building the framework to accomplish just this.

…partire dai giovani





Intelligent openness

Comment | OPEN

The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Mark D. Wilkinson, Michel Dumontier [...] Barend Mons

improve the infrastructure supporting the
liverse set of stakeholders–representing
g agencies, and scholarly publishers–have
nd jointly endorse a concise and measureable
fer to as the FAIR Data Principles. The intent
uideline for those wishing to enhance the
ldings. Distinct from peer initiatives that
r, the FAIR Principles put specific emphasis

FAIR guide, Nature, March 2016

FORCE11

The Future of Research Communications and e-Scholarship

ABOUT ▾ COMMUNITY ▾ GROUPS

FORCE11 » Groups » The FAIR Data Principles

THE FAIR DATA PRINCIPLES





THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

PROFESSIONAL JOBS SUMMITS RANKINGS ST

Jisc Futures: the digital revolution and the future of science

Geoffrey Boulton writes the first in a series of articles from Jisc on research in the age of open science

medicine, but also for the social sciences and humanities. A common challenge that they all face, however, is that their data should be "intelligently open" (findable, accessible, intelligible, assessable and reusable). Without openness, researchers are trapped inside a cage of their own data and a community of ideas and knowledge based on a powerful collaborative potential, and able to interact with wider society in a more open science, fails to materialise.

Boulton, July 2017

… Open Science made easy…

OPEN SCIENCE MADE EASY

7 steps towards transparent and reproducible research

1. Create your own OSF account

Open Science Framework: (one possible) online platform to document and present your research process transparently

- Go to https://osf.io/
- Register: name, email, password
- Create new project: 'My Projects' ➜ 'Create project' ➜ Insert title ➜ 'Create'
- The URL of the project will not be changed ➜ can be referenced in your paper
- The account can be used for all the following aspects of Open Science (OS)
- When you are ready: Change project status from *private* to *public*

2. Pre-register your own studies

Describe your hypotheses, methods and analyses before running the study in your pre-registration

- In OSF: 'Project overview' – 'registrations' – 'New registration'
- Choose and complete a template
- Make it public immediately or use the embargo (up to 4 years) to postpone public access.
- Pre-registrations can …
  - be brief or very detailed
  - be made before/during/after data collection
  - include confirmatory, but also exploratory and open research questions

3. Open Materials

Make methods and materials transparent and availablev

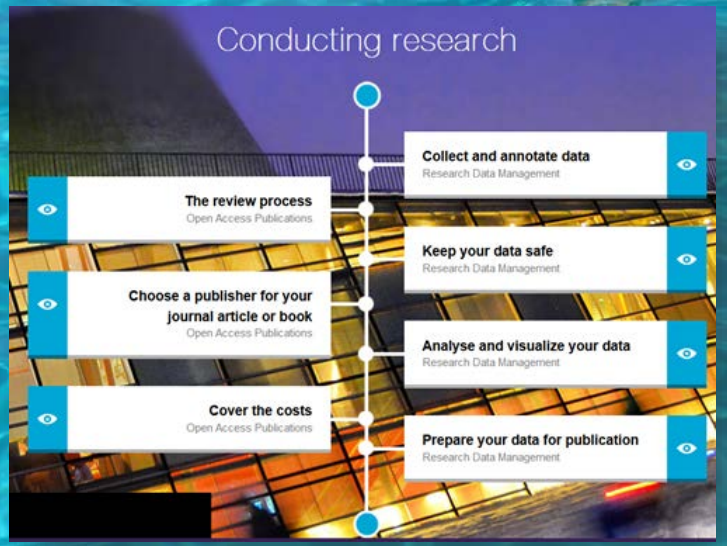
- Upload documents describing all processes, methods and variables to your OSF project
- Add the OSF link in your paper
- Basic lists as well as detailed code books are feasible
- If possible upload the original questionnaires (be cautious with copyrighted materials!)

4. Open Data

Make your research data publicly available

- Notify your participants in the informed consent form
- Make all primary data available that is necessary to reproduce your results
- Guarantee anonymity (if necessary delete variables, collapse, …)
- Prepare your code book
- Upload your data files and code book to the OSF project, add the link in your paper
- Make your data citable (doi)
- Cf. the DGPs recommendation for open data sharing: http://bit.ly/dgpsdata_en

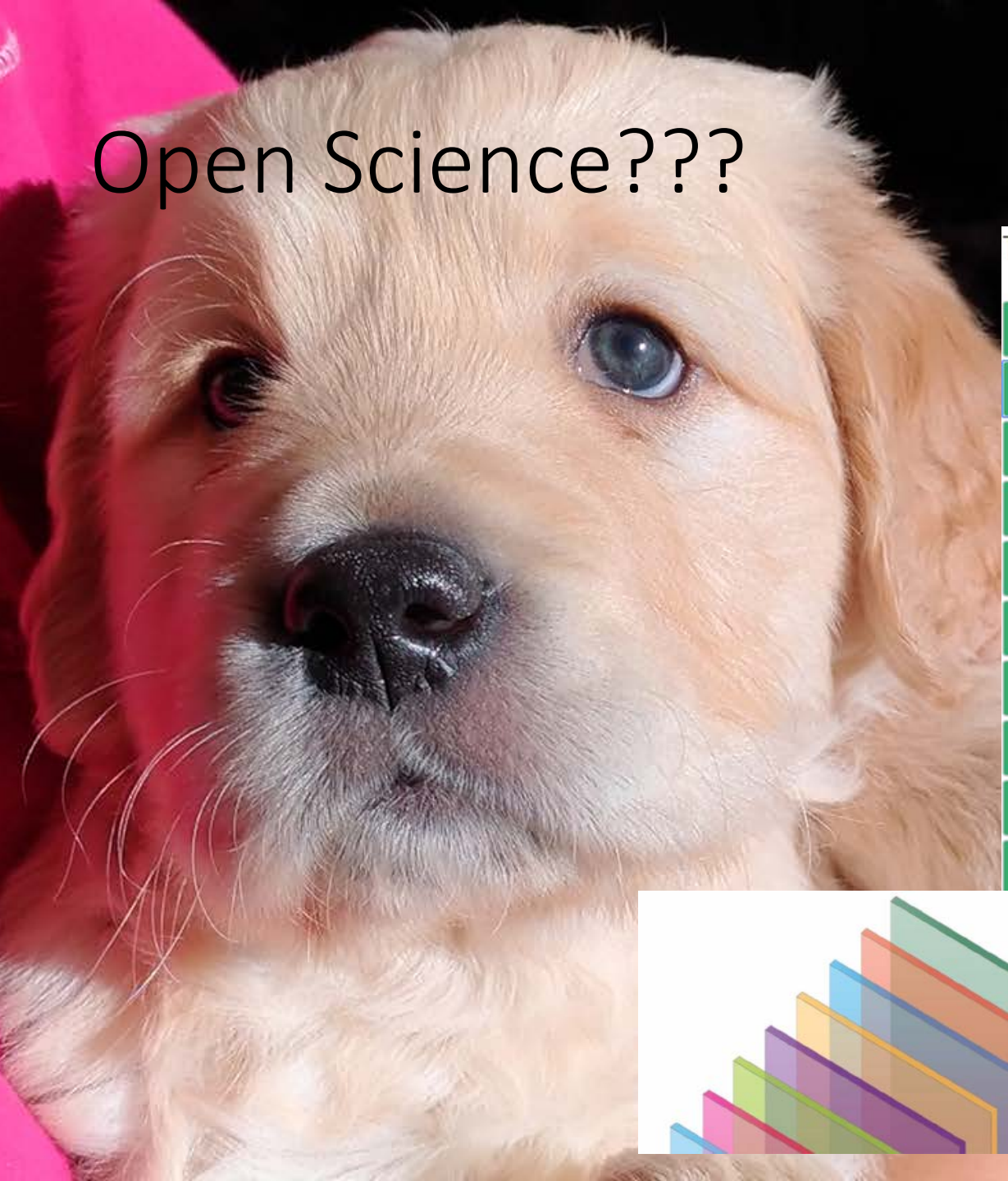
https://osf.io/hktmf/





http://openscienceguide.tudelft.nl/

Open Science???



The structure of this MOOC is still under

- 1. Open Principles
- 2. Open Collaboration
- 3. Reproducible Research and Data Analysis
- 4. Open Research Data
- 5. Open Research Software and Open Source
- 6. Open Access to Research Papers
- 7. Open Evaluation
- 8. Public Engagement with Science
- 9. Open Educational Resources
- 10. Open Advocacy



OPEN SCIENCE MOOC

FREE | OPEN | LEARNING

https://opensciencemooc.eu/

Open Science???

FOSTER

Open Science Training Handbook



http://book.fosteropenscience.eu/





The Open Science Training Handbook

A group of fourteen authors came together in February 2018 at the TIB (
Science and Technology) in Hannover to create an open, living handbook
quality trainings are fundamental when aiming at a cultural change towar
Science principles. Teaching resources provide great support for Open S
The Open Science training handbook will be a key resource and a first st
Access and Open Science curricula and andragogies. Supporting and co
Science community that wishes to pass on their knowledge as multipliers

Introduction

Open Science Basics

- Open Concepts and Principles
- Open Research Data and Materials
- Open Research Software and Open ...
- Reproducible Research and Data An...
- Open Access to Published Research...
- Open Licensing and File Formats
- Collaborative Platforms
- Open Peer Review, Metrics and Eval...
- Open Science Policies
- Citizen Science
- Open Educational Resources
- Open Advocacy

On Learning and Training

Organizational Aspects

Examples and Practical Guidance

Glossary

References

About the Authors & Facilitators

Published with GitBook

[non è solo un principio]

The Innovation Policy Platform

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The rationales and impact of open science

The particularities of open science provide the policy and economic rationales for supporting it. Open search tools increase the efficiency of research as well as of its diffusion. Greater access to scientific inputs and outputs can improve the effectiveness and productivity of the scientific and research system, by: reducing duplication costs in collecting, creating, transferring and reusing data and scientific material; allowing more research from the same data; and multiplying opportunities for domestic and global participation in the research process. Scientific advice can also benefit from the greater scrutiny offered by open science, as it allows a more accurate verification of research results. In addition, increased access to research results (in the forms of both publications and data) can foster spillovers not only to scientific systems but also innovation systems more broadly (Box 1.1). With increased access to publications and data, firms and individuals may use and reuse scientific outputs to produce new products and services. Open science also allows the closer involvement and participation of citizens.

There is growing evidence that open science has an impact on the research enterprise, business and innovation, and society more generally. Recent analysis reveals that enhanced public access to scientific publications and research data increases the visibility of, and spillovers arising from, science and research.

There has been debate in the academic literature as to whether open access publications receive more citations than non-open access publications, which has led to attempting to measure the so-called *open access citation advantage*. Most of the studies conducted on this question do find that open access increases citations. It has also been argued that the open access citation advantage is caused by a quality bias (i.e. researchers tend to publish via open access their best-quality works, and this is why they get more citations); however, there is also evidence that the citation advantage is not caused by the quality bias but by the advantage from users self-selecting what to use and cite, without any constraint related to selective accessibility to subscribers only.

Universities and Public Research Institutes

Table of Contents

- Processes and contributions of universities and PRIs
- Metrics and evaluation for universities and PRIs
- Demand for knowledge from universities and PRIs
- Research capabilities and resources of universities and PRIs
- Universities' and PRIs' access to research and engineering skills
- Research and engineering community norms and incentives
  - Open Science
    - Recent findings and policy messages for open science

Open Science

Access the full report.

Related links

The OECD Daejeon Ministerial



What is open science?

Open science commonly refers to efforts to make the output of publicly funded research more widely accessible in digital format to the scientific community, the business sector, or society more generally. Open science is the encounter between the age-old tradition of openness in science and the tools of information and communications technologies (ICTs) that have reshaped the scientific enterprise and require a critical look from policy makers seeking to promote long-term research as

Universities and Public Research Institutes

Table of Contents

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  - Open Science
    - Recent findings and policy messages for open science
    - The rationales and impact of open science
    - Key actors for open science
    - Policy trends in open science



Making Open Science a reality, OECD, 2015

[… e non è nato oggi]



Willinsky, 21 Feb 2018

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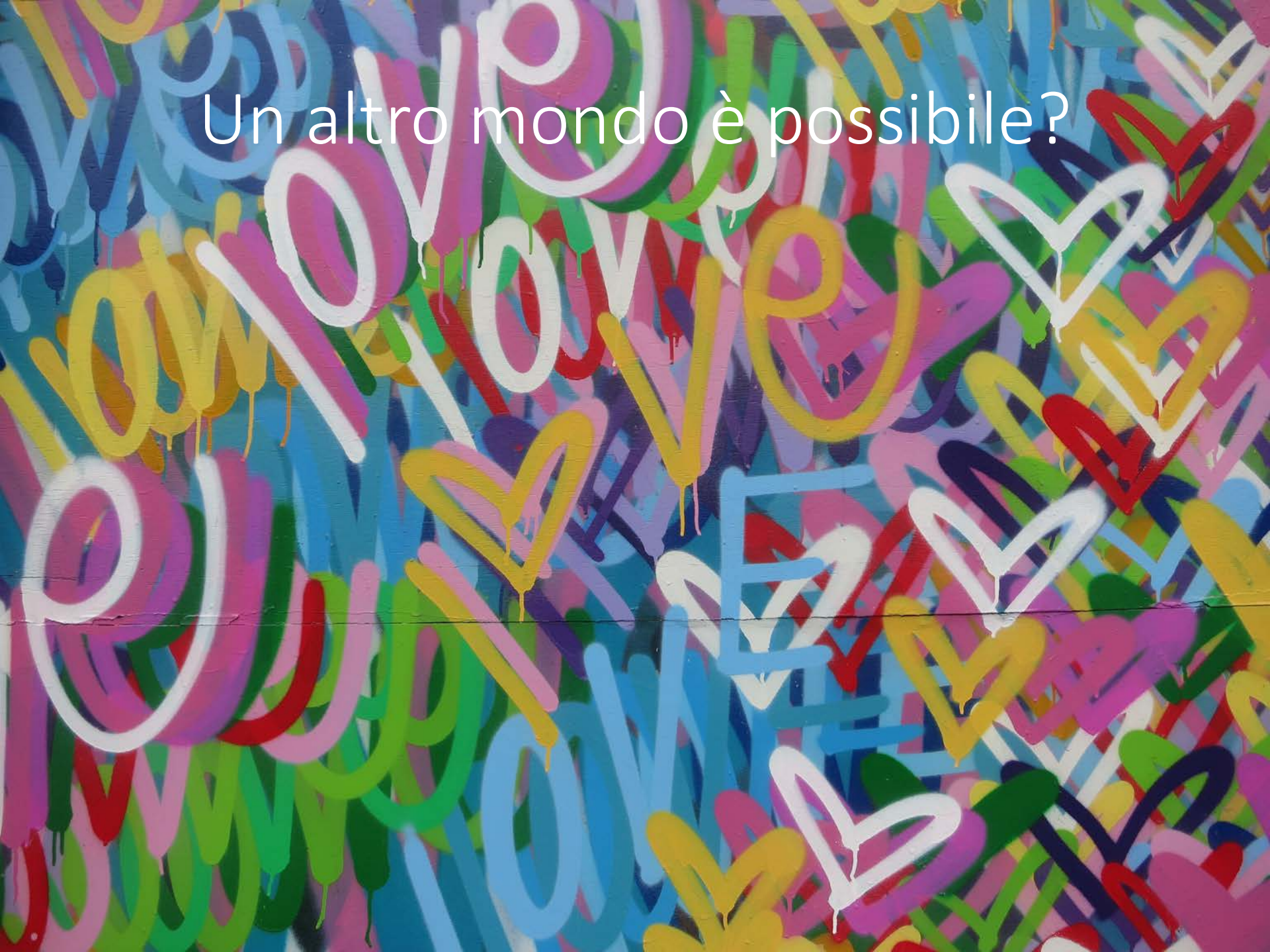
FEBRUARY 21, 2018

Stanford scholar celebrates Western culture's open-access tradition

The historic struggle for greater access to knowledge and the debates over intellectual property rights have a legacy that should inform today's digital era, writes Stanford education Professor John Willinsky.

BY BARBARA WILCOX

The move toward "open access" to research and scholarship, far from being a modern digital-age creation, has roots in the West that date back to medieval times, writes a Stanford education scholar. John Willinsky's new book explains how learning has long benefited from efforts to increase its circulation.


Un altro mondo è possibile?

… un altro mondo è possibile, SE…

https://zenodo.org/record/34079#.WOOwY2fOPIU

OPEN ACCESS NETWORK AUSTRIA OANA

VALTO
Valtioneuvoston julkaisuarkisto

Bernard Rentier
@bernardrentier
Following

Ce mercredi 2 mai 2018, le tout premier décret au monde, basé sur le «modèle liégeois» imposant (et pas seulement encourageant) l'#OpenAccess, est voté en Belgique, donnant aux chercheurs une sécurité juridique. Sans doute le départ d'une ère nouvelle en recherche scientifique.

Jean-Claude Marcourt @jcmarcourt
Unanimité moins 2abstentions du @ParlementF autour du vote du décret #openaccess #libreaccès - une première mondiale pour cette législation qui veut placer la science à portée de tous, un texte fondateur essentiel pour nos chercheurs et pour l'avancée du

https://twitter.com/bernardrentier/status/991791603315630080



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C9a3Ap3yyak

Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science

http://english.eu2016.nl/documents/reports/2016/04/04/amsterdam-call-for-action-on-open-science

Removing barriers to open science

1. Change assessment, evaluation and reward systems in science 8
2. Facilitate text and data mining of content 10
3. Improve insight into IPR and issues such as privacy 12
4. Create transparency on the costs and conditions of academic communication 14

Developing research infrastructures

5. Introduce FAIR and secure data principles 16
6. Set up common e-infrastructures 18

Fostering and creating incentives for open science

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9. Stimulate evidence-based research on innovations in open science 26

Mainstreaming and further promoting open science policies

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Stimulating and embedding open science in science and society

11. Involve researchers and new users in open science 32
12. Encourage stakeholders to share expertise and information on open science 34

[il supporto delle politiche]

THE WORLD BANK

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
NIH National Institutes of Health
Turning Discovery Into Health

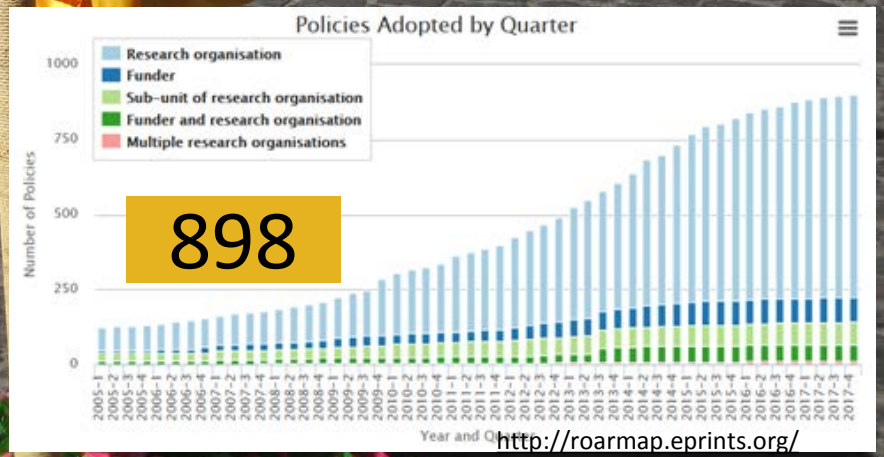
FONDAZIONE Telethon

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

European Organization for Nuclear Research



erc European Research Council



http://roarmap.eprints.org/

… un altro modo di fare ricerca…

Box 1. Some Research Practices that May Help Increase the Proportion of True Research Findings

- Large-scale collaborative research
- Adoption of replication culture
- Registration (of studies, protocols, analysis codes, datasets, raw data, and results)
- Sharing (of data, protocols, materials, software, and other tools)
- Reproducibility practices
- Containment of conflicted sponsors and authors
- More appropriate statistical methods
- Standardization of definitions and analyses
- More stringent thresholds for claiming discoveries or "successes"
- Improvement of study design standards
- Improvements in peer review, reporting, and dissemination of research
- Better training of scientific workforce in methods and statistical literacy

PLOS | MEDICINE

Brow

OPEN ACCESS

ESSAY

How to Make More Published Research True

John P. A. Ioannidis

Published: October 21, 2014 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001747



https://t.co/ZWc3QAdZVD

OSF PREPRINTS

https://dx.doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/2DXU5

The Preregistration Revolution

Brian Nosek, Charles Ebersole, Alexander DeHaven, David Mellor

Created on: June 16, 2017 | Last edited: March 12, 2018

our

Altmetric: 2520 Citations: 63 More detail »

Perspective | OPEN

A manifesto for reproducible science

Marcus R. Munafò, Brian A. Nosek, Dorothy V. M. Bishop, Katherine S. Button, Christopher D. Chambers, Nathalie Percie du Sert, Uri Simonsohn, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers, Jennifer J. Ware & John P. A. Ioannidis

Manifesto, Jan 2017

http://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article?id=10.1371/journal.pmed.1001747

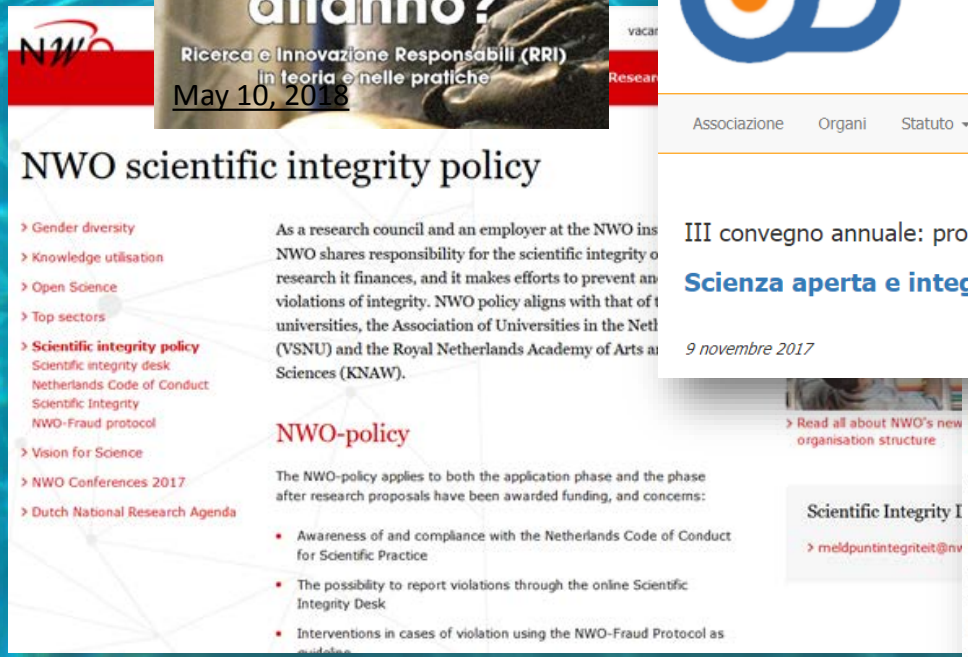
… un altro modo di fare ricerca…

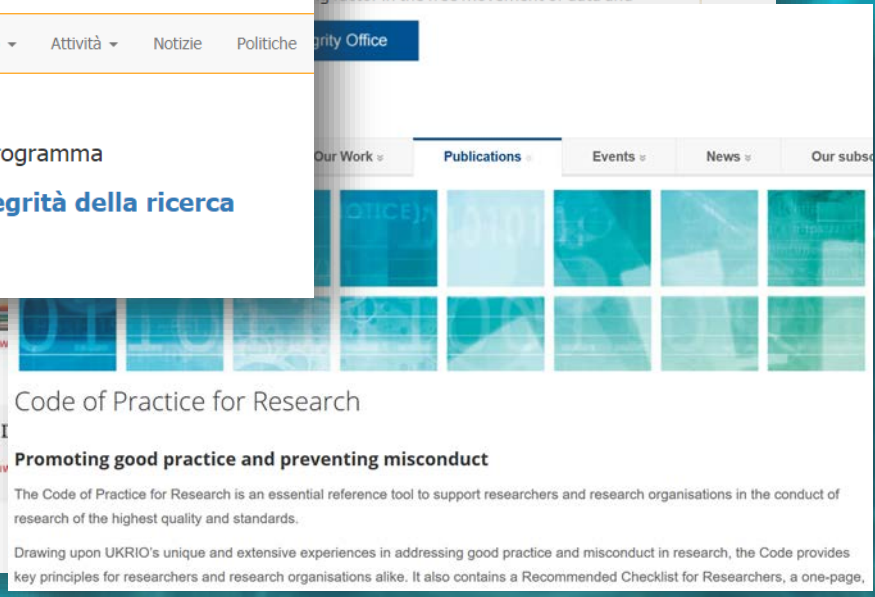
Open Science favorisce
RESPONSIBLE RESEARCH
RESEARCH INTEGRITY







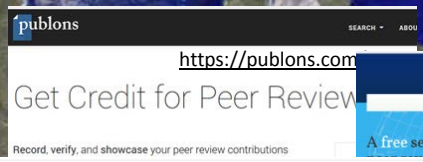




…un’altra interpretazione delle funzioni



https://impactstory.org/



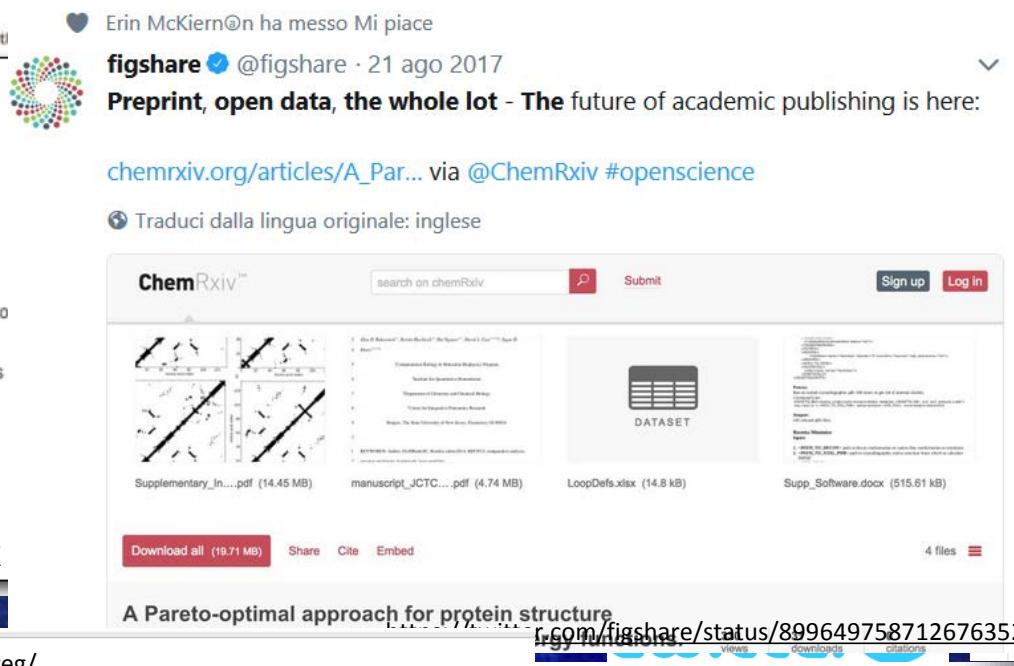
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http://www.altmetric.com/

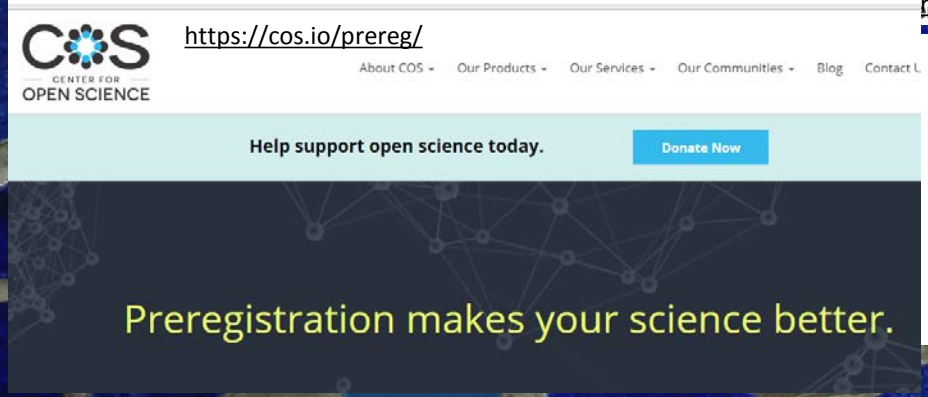


r.com/figshare/status/899649758712676352

https://opennessinitiative.org/



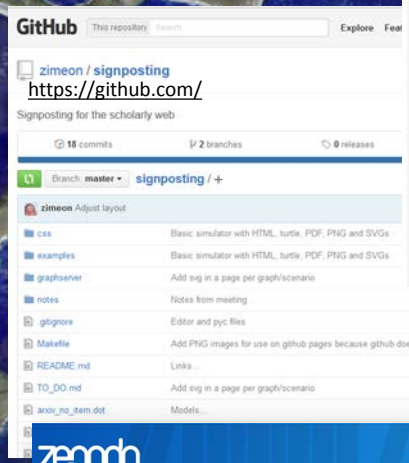
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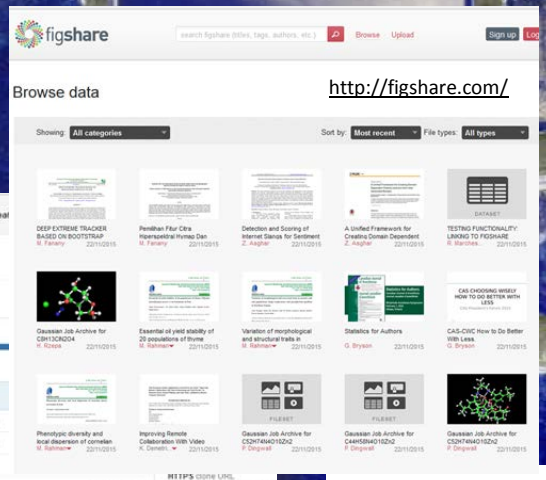
Tweets can predict highly cited articles within the first 3 days of article publication. Social media activity either increases citations or reflects the underlying qualities of the article that also predict citations […]

G. Eysenbach, Can Tweets Predict Citations? Metrics of Social Impact Based on Twitter and Correlation with Traditional Metrics of Scientific Impact, J Med Internet Res 2011;13(4):e123

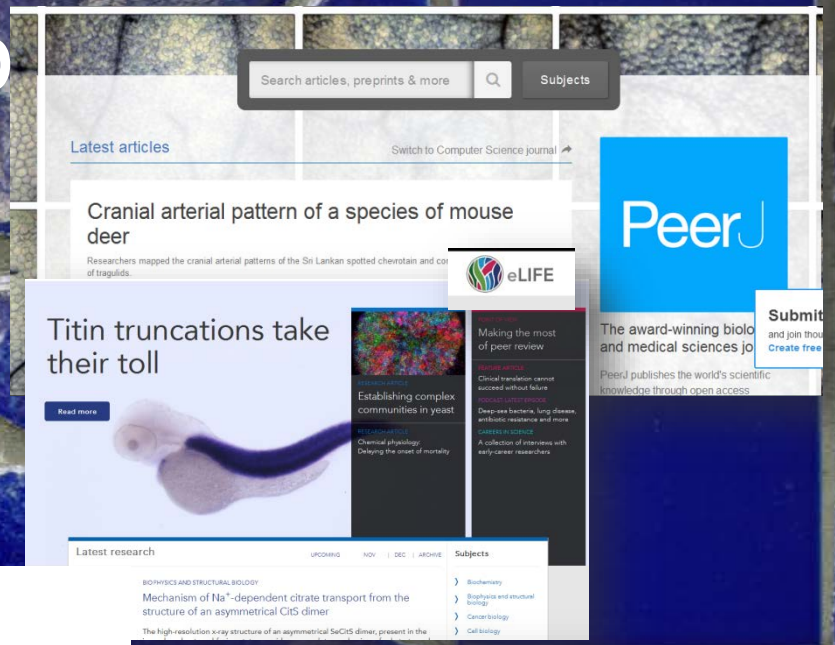
…un altro contenuto



https://github.com/



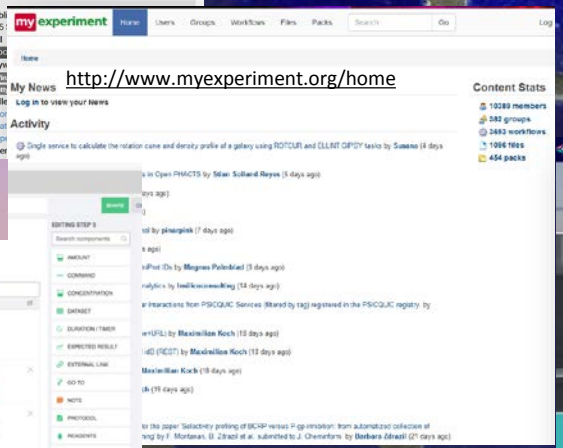
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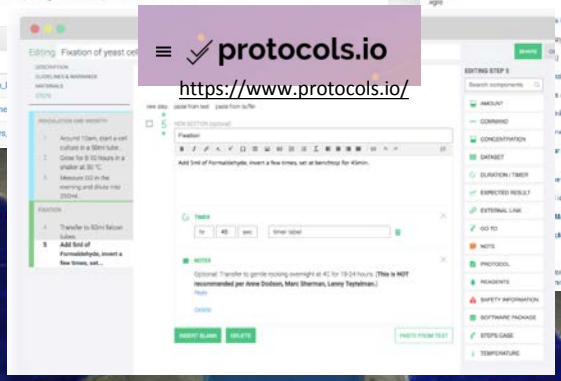
REGISTRATION



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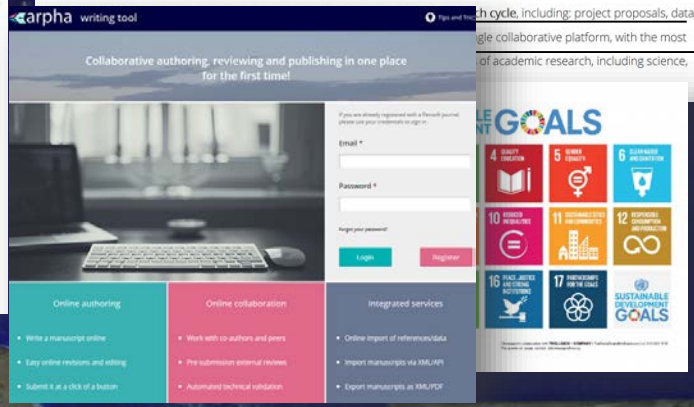
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https://www.protocols.io/

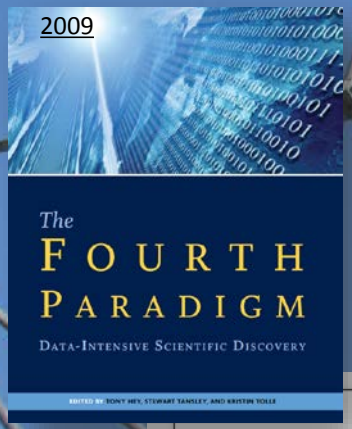


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…un nuovo componente: i dati e le infrastrutture di ricerca

2009

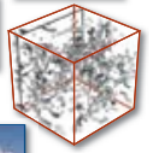


Science Paradigms

- Thousand years ago: science was **empirical**
  describing natural phenomena
- Last few hundred years: **theoretical** branch
  using models, generalizations
- Last few decades: a **computational** branch
  simulating complex phenomena
- Today: **data exploration** (eScience)
  unify theory, experiment, and simulation
  - Data captured by instruments or generated by simulator
  - Processed by software
  - Information/knowledge stored in computer
  - Scientist analyzes database / files using data management and statistics



$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{4\pi G\rho}{3} - K\frac{c^2}{a^2}$$









Neelie Kroes on the value of open public data: 'data is the new oil'

.094 visualizzazioni 10 0 CONDIVIDI

Neelie Kroes
Pubblicato il 16 mar 2012

ISCRIVITI 855

Neelie Kroes outlines how the European Commission plans to make it easier, cheaper and more automatic for people across Europe to get access to public data - providing the fuel for a new economic revival in the digital era. She invites open data users and producers to make the case for

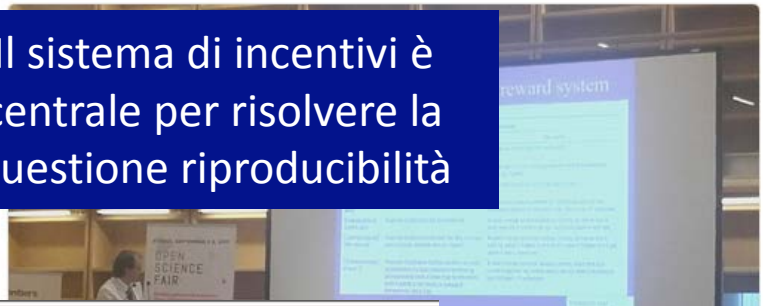
2012

…un altro modo di valutare / 1

Fungal Bio & Biotech @FBBiotech · 8 set

Reward & incentive system - as for so many issues in science - at the very core of the reproducibility problem. John **Ioannidis** @ **#osfair2017**

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese



Il sistema di incentivi è centrale per risolvere la questione riproducibilità

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Archive > Volume 520 > Issue 7548 > Comment > Article

NATURE | COMMENT

Nature 2015

Bibliometrics: The Leiden Manifesto for research metrics

1. La valutazione quantitativa deve supportare il giudizio qualitativo
2. Misurare le prestazioni in relazione alla missione di ricerca dell'istituzione, del gruppo o del ricercatore
3. Salvaguardare l'eccellenza nella specifica ricerca locale
4. Mantenere aperto, trasparente e semplice il processo di acquisizione dei dati e quello di analisi
5. Consentire ai valutati di verificare i dati e l'analisi
6. Tenere conto delle differenze tra aree disciplinari nelle pratiche di pubblicazione e citazione
7. Basare la valutazione dei singoli ricercatori su un giudizio qualitativo del loro portafoglio scientifico
8. Evitare finta concretezza e falsa precisione
9. Riconoscere gli effetti sistemici della valutazione e degli indicatori
10. Verificare regolarmente la qualità degli indicatori ed aggiornarli

Alberto Baccini, *Verso la prossima VQR*

https://www.slideshare.net/giuseppedn/verso-laprossimavqr

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition

Advocating change in scholarly communications for the benefit of researchers and society

SPARC Europe

Better ways to evaluate research and researchers

A SPARC Europe BRIEFING PAPER

"We may say, by the way, that success is a hideous thing. Its counterfeit of merit deceives people [...] Prosperity supposes capacity. Win in the lottery, and you are an able man."

— Victor Hugo[1]

Measure what you want to improve

The problems are caused by short-cuts used to assess the quality of research and researchers. For example, the impact factor of the journal where a study is published is often used as a proxy for the quality of the research and therefore of the researcher. Even if journal impact factor were a good proxy, this practice would be harmful because rational researchers optimise their behaviour according to the criteria of evaluation. For this reason, some workers can invest as much effort in chasing publication in high-impact-factor journals as they do on their actual research. From the perspective of the broader goal of research – improving society – this effort is literally wasted. How can we do better?

Ideally, we would evaluate each work on its own merits, taking into account expert opinions, and ignoring numeric metrics. These after all are only proxies for the things we really care about: rigour, correctness, replicability, honesty.

Ideally, we would evaluate each work on its merits, taking into account expert opinions, ignoring numeric metrics.

In practice, this is simply not possible. For logistical reasons, metrics *are* going to be used whether they are good for the

the formula would be:

$I = k_1 \cdot x_1^{e1} + k_2 \cdot x_2^{e2} + \ldots + k_n \cdot x_n^{e}$n

osing the parameters for the Less Wrong Metric

should the parameters for this general formula be chosen? One approach would be to start with ective assessments of the scores of a body of researchers – perhaps derived from the faculty of a ersity confidentially assessing each other. Given a good-sized set of such assessments, together with the vn values of the metrics $x_1, x_2 \ldots x_n$ for each researcher, techniques such as simulated annealing can be to derive the values of the parameters $k_1, k_2 \ldots k_n$ and $e_1, e_2 \ldots e_n$ that yield an LWM formula best hing the subjective assessments.

re the results of such an exercise yield a formula whose results seem subjectively wrong, this might flag ed to add new metrics to the LWM formula: for example, a researcher might be more highly regarded her LWM score indicates because of her fine record of supervising doctoral students who go on to do indicating that some measure of this quality should be included in the LWM calculation.

http://sparceurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Evaluate-SEBriefingPaper-1215.pdf

...un altro modo di valutare / 2

altmetrics

http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/

altmetrics: a manifesto

NO ONE CAN READ EVERYTHING. We rely on filters to make sense of the scholarly

workshop

altmetrics17 workshop
Toronto • 26 September 2017

A Comprehensive Assessment of Impact with Article-Level Metrics (ALMs)

ALMs are quantifiable measures that document the many ways in which both scientists and the general public engage with published research.

Traditional metrics, which consider only citation count and journal name to assess impact, capture a narrow view of a work's value and do so only after the accumulation of citations in academic literature.

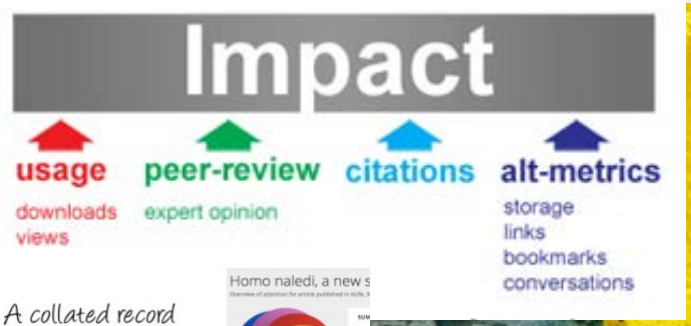
https://www.plos.org/article-level-metrics

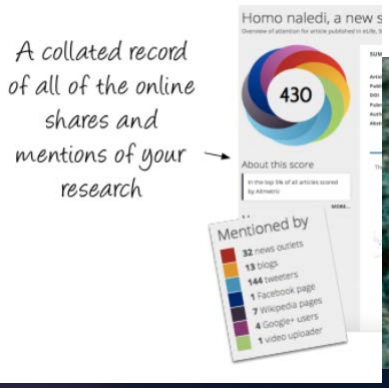
The power of ALMs lies in their ability to:

ASSESS IMPACT BEFORE THE ACCRUAL OF ACADEMIC CITATIONS

INCORPORATE BOTH ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL METRICS

REFLECT CHANGING INFLUENCE OF A WORK OVER TIME





Impactstory



Ethan White
University of Florida Associate Professo
open access 87%

OVERVIEW ACHIEVEMENTS TIMELINE PUBLICATIONS

ACHIEVEMENTS view all

Open Access Top 10%
87% of your research is free to read online. This level of availability puts you in the top 5% of researchers.

Wikitastic Top 10%
Your research is mentioned in 7 Wikipedia articles! Only 6% of researchers are this highly cited in Wikipedia.

Hot Streak Top 10%
People keep talking about your research. Someone has shared your research online every month for the last 69 months. That's a sharing streak matched by only 1% of scholars.

TIMELINE

5045 Online mentions over 15 years
4.7k 135 128 42 10 8 8 7 4

PUBLICATIONS

Best Practices for Scientific Computing
2014 *PLoS Biology*
2657

The Case for Open Preprints in Biology
2013
531

Elevating The Status of Code in Ecology
2016 *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*
169

https://profiles.impactstory.org/

Altmetric

Who's talking about your research?

Thousands of conversations about scholarly content happen online every day. Altmetric tracks a range of sources to capture and collate this activity, helping you to monitor and report on the attention surrounding the work you care about.

https://www.altmetric.com/

For Publishers | For Institutions | For Researchers | For Funders | For R&D

...un altro modo di valutare / 2

DORA

SIGN DORA READ THE DECLARATION SIGNERS BLOG

Aisa Scienza @Aisa_OA · 7 mar

@egiglia: .@DORAssessment touches down in Italy.



San Raffaele Milano @SanRaffaeleMI

@SanRaffaeleMI is the 1st Italian #research institution to sign @DORAssessment: committing to research evaluation beyond impact factors by focusing on quality of publications, value of other research outputs, &...

DORA Signers

Björn Brembs @brembs — Segui

Just in case you thought where you publish wasn't important anymore, we collect evidence that journal rank is still used in scholarly evaluations: docs.google.com/document/d/1vW ... Perhaps naming and shaming can help putting a stop to this pernicious practice?



journal rank in evaluations

Name and shame: who uses journal rank in evaluations? Charitè Berlin (ca. 2008): Croatian Science Foundation (2018): Humboldt Foundation (2013): Universität Lübeck (2017): University of C...

docs.google.com

https://twitter.com/brembs/status/995938943601446912

WORLD VIEW · 07 FEBRUARY 2018

Let's move beyond the rhetoric: it's time to change how we judge research



Five years ago, the Declaration on Research Assessment was a rallying point. It must now become a tool for fair evaluation, urges Stephen Curry.

https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-01642-w

https://sfdora.org/

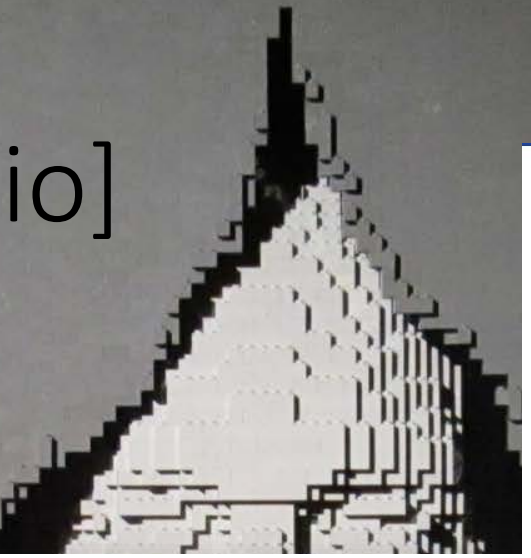
Improving How We Evaluate Research: How We're Implementing DORA

Few UK univ... agains...

DORA's aim is a world in which the content of a research paper matters more than the impact factor of the journal in which it appears. Thousands of individuals and hundreds of research organizations now agree and have signed up. Momentum is building, particularly in the United Kingdom, where the number of university signatories has trebled in the past two years. This week, all seven UK research councils announced their support.

29 maggio, a Roma...

[dice il saggio]



Open Access: Toward the Internet of the Mind



By Andrei Romanenko CC BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons

Open Access: Toward the Internet of the Mind / Jean-Claude Guédon

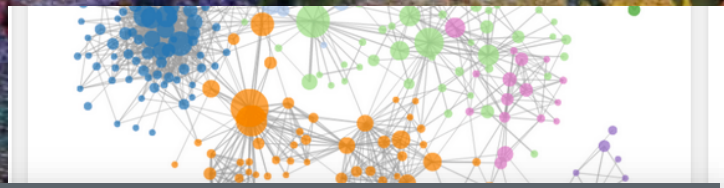
Researchers need a good communication system, and Sci-Hub provides a concrete example of what such a system could begin to look like if everything were free. But researchers also need ways to manage visibility, authority and prestige. The question we should ask is *whether the communication system and the reputational system of science and scholarship should be one and the same*[56].

The present science communication system, as we have seen earlier, conflates communication and evaluation through the status granted journals. Publishers do not sell authors; they sell journals. But, for obvious reason, authors cannot be entirely left out of the equation and publishers, thanks to the impact factor, have managed to link their fate with that of the journals. Judging the quality of an author by the reputation of a journal entirely foots this bill. It reinforces the privileged status of journals, and it ensures that the communication system ultimately serves the journal system, rather than the reverse. The APC-OA business model applied to journals, as noted earlier, simply adds the sweet security of upfront payments: investors intensely dislike uncertainty, we are told. It does not challenge the conflation between communication and evaluation.

From all that precedes, it becomes obvious that the kind of Open Access really needed should dissociate communication from evaluation. And the dissociation may be easier to achieve if one accepts the notion that the two functions of communication and evaluation do not need to be taken up by different entities. On the contrary, and with a few safeguards, these functions can be left in the

JC Guédon, Towards the Internet of Mind, Feb. 2017

...un altro modo di valutare / 3



I4OC About Goals Publishers Stakeholders Founders FAQ News Press

https://i4oc.org/

Initiative for Open Citations

The Initiative for Open Citations I4OC is a collaboration between scholarly publishers, researchers, and other interested parties to promote the unrestricted availability of scholarly citation data.

How many citations are open today?

1% 50% 49%

As of January 2018, the fraction of publications with open references has grown from 1% to more than 50% out o 38 million articles with references deposited with Crossref.

We encourage all other scholarly publishers to follow the example of these trail-blazing publishers by making thei reference metadata publicly available. Please contact Crossref Support (support@crossref.org) for more information, or to let them know that you are ready to open up your reference metadata now. See also our list of responses to frequently asked questions.

Building on open citations

Several organizations and projects have expressed support for the Initiative for Open Citations and interest in building on and promoting the availability of open citation data. I4OC will keep a list of these projects, and we encourage all other interested parties to make contact with us.

Alfred P. Sloan Foundation · AI2 Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence · Altmetric · Association of Research Libraries

scienceOPEN.com research+publishing network

Open Citation Index

and the Open Citation Index provides one way to do this. For researchers, the Open Citation Index is about gaining prestige in a system that is gradually, but inevitably and inexorably, moving towards 'open' as the default way of conducting research.

In the future, we will work with publishers to combine their content with our archives and enhance the Open Citation Index, developing a richer, increasingly transparent and more precise metric of how research is being re-used.

In: Aggregation, Altmetrics

The Open Citation Index

September 29, 2017 * Author: Jon Tennant

An initiative to open up citation data

The aim of this i **e**, and **open**.

Dati aperti per analisi (es. connessioni fra aree di ricerca)

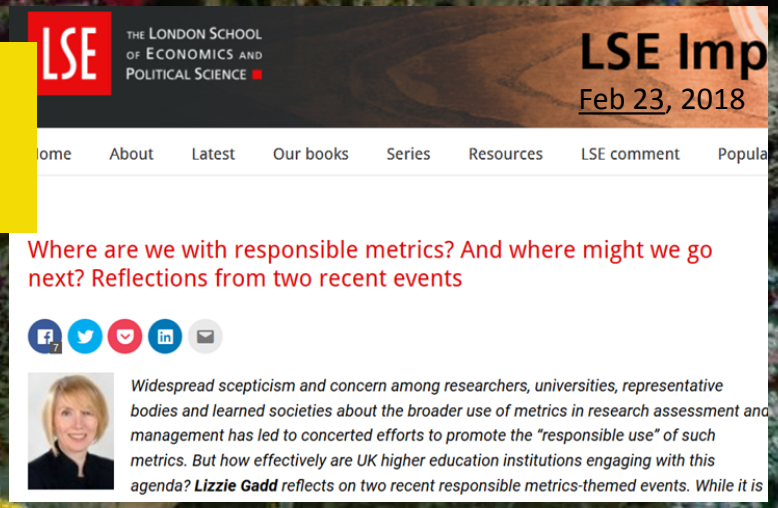
Structured means the data representing each publication and each citation instance are expressed in common, machine-readable formats, and that these data can be accessed programmatically. **Separable** means the citation instances can be accessed and analyzed without the need to access the source bibliographic products (such as journal articles and books) in which the citations are created. **Open** means the data are freely accessible and reusable.

Key benefits of achieving this aim include:

- The establishment of a global public web of linked scholarly citation data to enhance the discoverability of published content, both subscription access and open access. This will particularly benefit individuals who are not members of academic institutions with subscriptions to commercial citation databases.
- The ability to build new services over the open citation data, for the benefit of publishers, researchers, funding agencies, academic institutions and the general public, as well as enhancing existing services.
- The creation of a public citation graph to explore connections between knowledge fields, and to follow the evolution of ideas and scholarly disciplines.

…un altro modo di valutare / 4

METRICA «RESPONSABILE»


LSE THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

LSE Imp

Feb 23, 2018

ome About Latest Our books Series Resources LSE comment Popula

Where are we with responsible metrics? And where might we go next? Reflections from two recent events

*Widespread scepticism and concern among researchers, universities, representative bodies and learned societies about the broader use of metrics in research assessment and management has led to concerted efforts to promote the "responsible use" of such metrics. But how effectively are UK higher education institutions engaging with this agenda? **Lizzie Gadd** reflects on two recent responsible metrics-themed events. While it is*

MISURARE QUELLO CUI DIAMO VALORE

5. We need to measure what we value

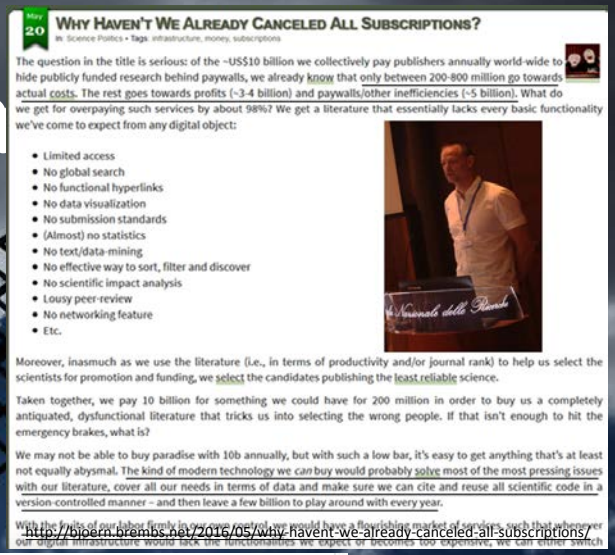
Related to the previous point, both events quickly alighted on the importance of measuring what we value, and the fact that not everything we value can currently be measured. In terms of research impact, citations are not the only fruit. Members of the early-career panel at Turning the Tide were quick to

…un altro modo di valutare / 5

…la scienza è diventata autoreferenziale e la qualità si misura solo con parametri bibliometrici
VALUTARE L'IMPATTO SOCIALE E REALE (es. sulle cure mediche)



…un altro modo di dissen





Vision

Advocacy & Leadership

Next Generation Repositories

"Our vision is to position repositories as the foundation for a distributed, globally networked infrastructure for scholarly communication, on top of which layers of value added services will be deployed, thereby transforming the system, making it more research-centric, open to and supportive of innovation, while also collectively managed by the scholarly community."

The characteristics of the next generation repository are:

- It manages and provides access to a wide diversity of resources, including published articles, pre-prints, datasets, working papers, images, software, and so on.
- It is resource-centric, making resources the focus of its services and infrastructure
- It is a networked repository. Cross-repository connections are established by introducing bi-directional links as a result of an interaction between resources in different repositories, or by overlay services that consume activity metadata exposed by repositories
- It is machine-friendly, enabling the development of a wider range of global repository services, with less development effort
- It is active and supports versioning, commenting, updating and linking across resources

…intanto, in Europa…



http://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=open-science-cloud#

…intanto, in Europa…

OPEN RESEARCH EUROPE

https://ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm

European Commission

RESEARCH & INNOVATION

Open Science

European Commission > Research & Innovation > Open Science

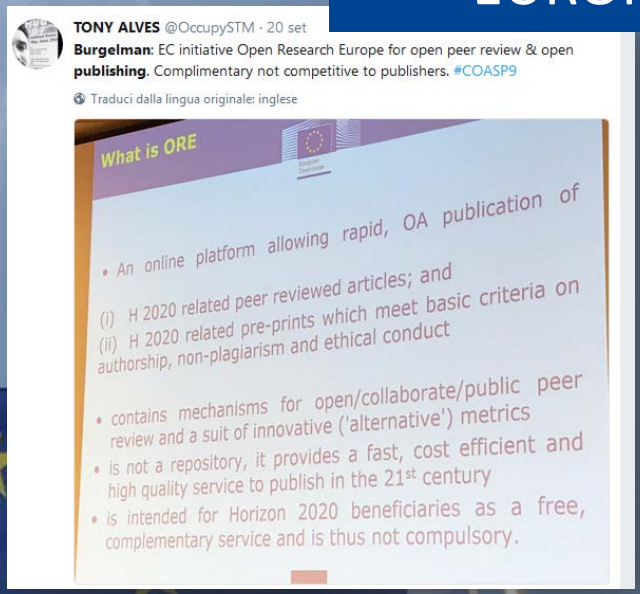
Home | Open Access | European Open Science Cloud | Open Science Policy Platform | Groups | C

Open Science

European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform

The Commission proposes to fund a European Commission Open Research Publishing Platform. The main aim of this platform is to offer Horizon 2020 beneficiaries a free and fast publication possibility for peer reviewed articles as well as pre-prints resulting from Horizon 2020 funding. The attached note contains more information about this action which is foreseen to be launched in early 2018 through a public procurement process

- Information Note: towards a Horizon 2020 platform





The platform will complement the current policy in Horizon 2020 – where open access to publication is mandatory – in order to balance obligations with incentives. The platform will be free to use for Horizon 2020 grantees at the point of delivery (the costs being fully covered by the proposed public procurement) and operate on a strictly voluntary basis. Furthermore, the platform will explore many features not found in traditional journals: not only open access but also open peer review, next generation metrics, and access to pre-prints; all of these are important components of Open Science (and part of the 2016 Amsterdam Call for Action).

To implement such a demand –driven platform we need a robust service, *on par* with the highest quality standards of scientific publishing; this can only be provided by outsourcing the implementation of the platform through a fully transparent public procurement process, allowing any entity to apply. Such an action has therefore been included in the Work Programme 2018.[1] Over a duration of 4 years a maximum of 6.4 million € are foreseen for this action.

Through this action the Commission builds on and further develops the best practice example of other funders, such as the Wellcome Trust and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Science AAAS

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POLICY FORUM http://science.sciencemag.org/content/352/6288

Preprints for the life sciences

Jeremy M. Berg[1], Needhi Bhalla[2], Philip E. Bourne[3], Martin Chalfie[4], David G. Drubin[5], James Carol W. Greider[7], Michael Hendricks[8], Chonnettia Jones[9], Robert Kiley[9], Susan King[10], Mar Kirschner[11], Harlan M. Krumholz[12], Ruth Lehmann[13], Maria Leptin[14], Bernd Pulverer[14], Brook Rosenzweig[15], John E. Snipe[16], Michael Ste[17], Sowmya Swaminathan[18], Paul

PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

May, 2017 Browse Publish About Search

advanced sear

OPEN ACCESS

EDITORIAL

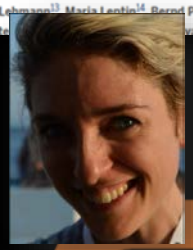
Ten simple rules to consider regarding preprint submission

Philip E. Bourne, Jessica K. Polka, Ronald D. Vale, Robert Kiley

Published: May 4, 2017 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005473

92 Save	4 Citation
20,822 View	217 Share

ral change



- Attitudes
- Values
- Beliefs

"Preprints are dangerous"

Low awareness of preprints

Cultural Capital

Behavioral intention

Behavioral norm

"No one I know preprints"

"I'm going to get scooped"

Behavior

Behavioral drivers

Objection from advisors etc

"Journals won't accept preprints"

"No one will see it"

Behavioral path

J.Polka, , June 2017

Science Home News Journals Topics Careers

SHARE



NIH enables investigators to include draft preprints in grant proposals

By Jocelyn Kaiser | Mar. 24, 2017 , 5:45 PM

May 2017

Rule 1: Preprints speed up dissemination

Rule 2: Preprints should be licensed and formatted to facilitate reuse

Rule 3: Preprints provide a record of priority

Rule 4: Preprints do not lead to being scooped

Rule 5: Preprints provide access to scholarly content that would otherwise be lost

Rule 6: Preprints do not imply low quality

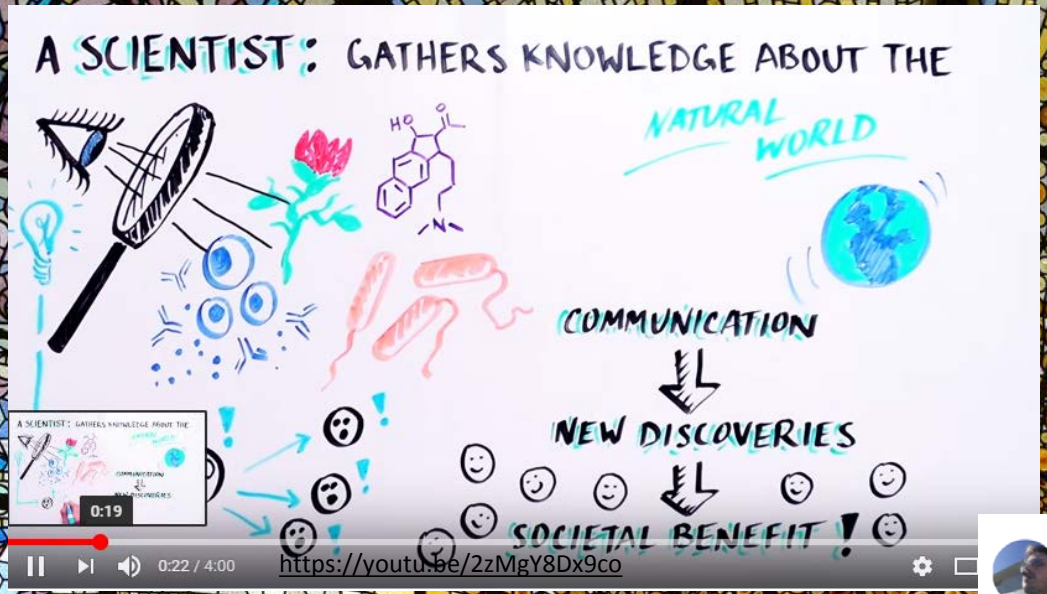
Rule 7: Preprints support the rapid evaluation of controversial results

Rule 8: Preprints do not typically preclude publication

Rule 9: Preprints can further inform grant review and academic advancement

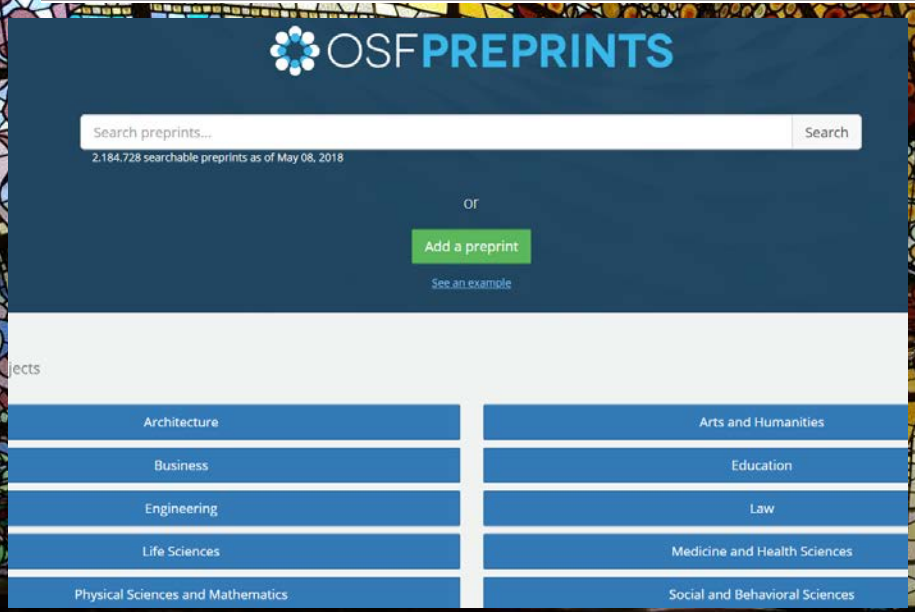
Rule 10: Preprints—one shoe does not fit all

… un altro modo di comunicare



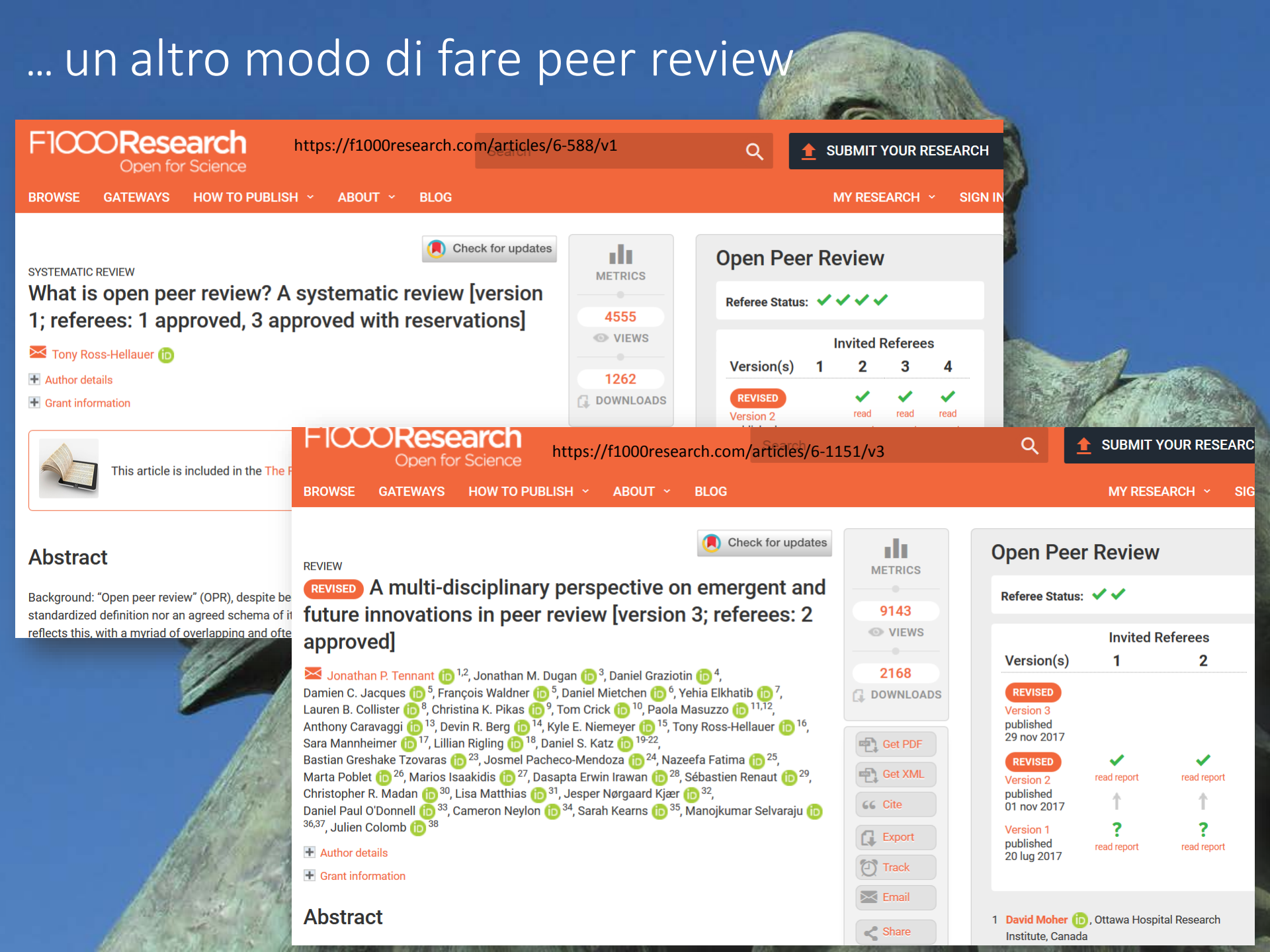
https://youtu.be/2zMgY8Dx9co

Il valore dei preprint: pubblicazione immediata dei risultati





… un altro modo di fare peer review



… un altro modo di fare peer review

LSE THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

LSE Impact Blog

We have the technology to save peer review – now it is up to our communities to implement it



Today marks the beginning be featuring posts covering review, and which also con
Jon Tennant, Daniel Grazio
the various shortcomings a obviously substantial scope for improvemen technical and social means. The key challen

Peer review of scientific research papers fo process. Since its origins in the 19th centu

In such a system, published objects could be preprints, data, software, or any other digital research output. Quality control would be provided by having a system of semi-automated but managed and open peer review, with public interaction, collaboration, and transparent refinement through version control. Community moderation and crowdsourcing would play an important role, preventing underdeveloped feedback that is not constructive and could delay efficient research progress.

When authors and moderators collectively deem the peer-review process to have been sufficient for an object to have reached a *community*-decided level of quality or acceptance, the review is complete.

Some journals, s this process successfully. Wh ecognise there are still

> One way forward is to encourage scientists to make their work publicly available on the Internet before it has been peer-reviewed or accepted in a journal. Biologists are starting to do that, using a preprint server called bioRxiv. Physicists have been doing this for years.

SCIENCE
A Look at Peer R Publishing

shots HEALTH NEWS FROM NPR

Feb. 24, 2018

PUBLIC HEALTH

Scientists Aim To Pull Peer Review Out Of The 17th Century

February 24, 2018 · 7:44 AM ET
Heard on Weekend Edition Saturday

RICHARD HARRIS



Peer review can come later, Eisen says. In fact, he's putting together a system that will facilitate that, and it's set to debut this summer.

> "What we want to see happen next is to allow the scientists who are reading papers [as part of their normal work] ... to review them," he says.

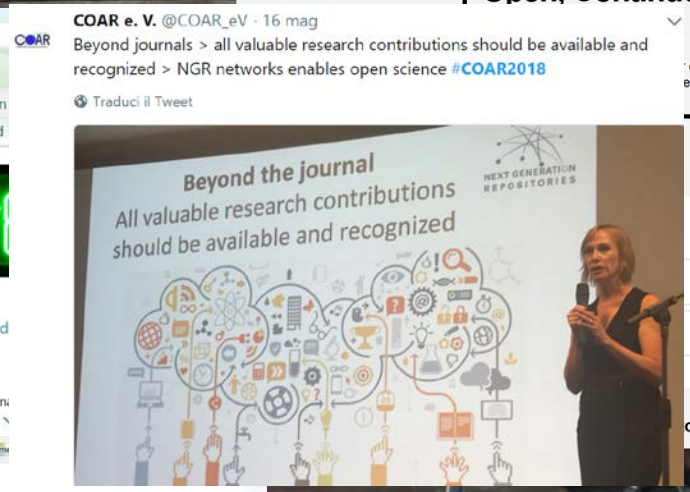
As he envisions it, "you post a work, people comment on it, you update it, and if it gets better through that process, that's great — now you've produced something good," he says. "If, through the process of review and assessment, you and the community realize the work wasn't right, it just sorts of fades and you mark it as such. And I think we'll all be better off if that happens."

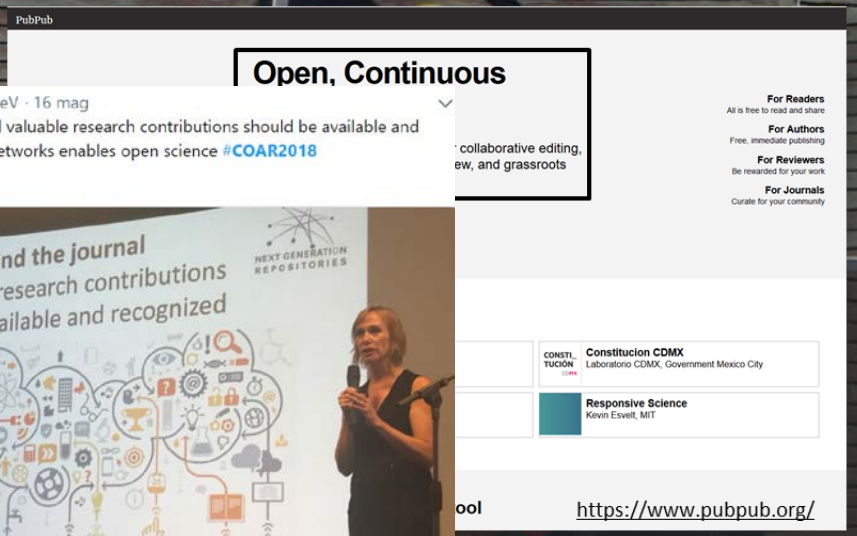
OPEN PEER REVIEW + PREPRINTS

… un’altra prospettiva



https://www.scienceopen.com/





https://www.pubpub.org/

About ScienceOpen

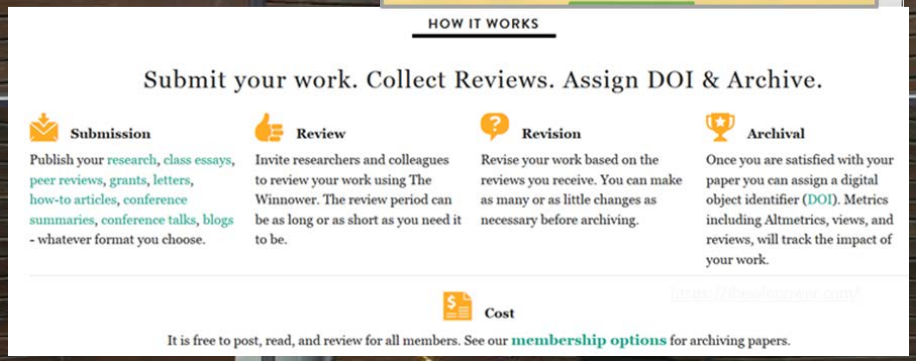
ScienceOpen is a freely accessible research network to share and evaluate scientific information. We aggregate Open Access articles from a variety of sources – opening them up to commenting and discussion. Manuscripts submitted to ScienceOpen will be published Open Access and evaluated in a fully transparent Post-Publication Peer Review process.

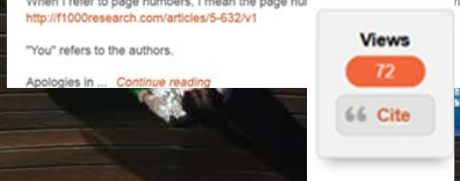




http://f1000research.com/articles/5-632/v1

REVISIONI COME «PEZZI» DI CONOSCENZA





… un’altra prospettiva

COAR e. V. @COAR_eV · 16 mag

Beyond journals > all valuable research contributions should be available and recognized > NGR networks enables open science **#COAR2018**

Traduci il Tweet



… un altro modo di scrivere

https://www.authorea.com/

Authorea

Write Research Together.

Authorea is the collaborative editor for research.
Write and manage your documents in one place, for free.

Name Email Password

Start Writing

A new way to read, write, publish, and interact with scientific content.

Write.

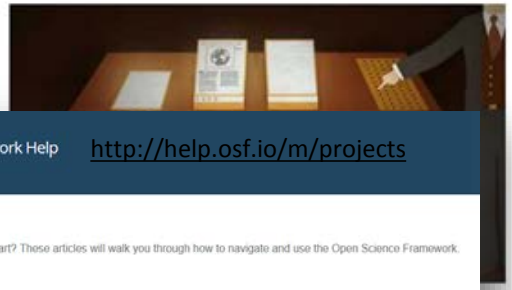
http://thepund.it/

PUNDIT

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- Contributors and Permissions 2
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OSF Guides / Creating and Managing Projects

Creating and Managing Projects

Projects and Components

Create a Project
Create Components
Create a Project from a Template
Delete a Project
Delete a Component

Contributors and Permissions

s can compute any function

on to all knowledge. Learn more

Neural Networks and Deep Learning
What this book is about
On the exercises and problems
Using neural nets to recognize handwritten digits
How the backpropagation algorithm works
Improving the way neural networks learn

Michael Nielsen e il «deep learning»

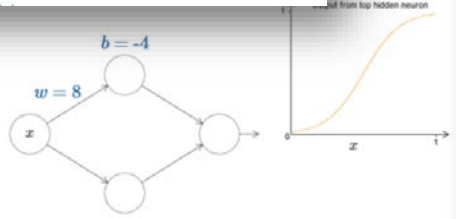
News: Overleaf partners with the RSC

Overleaf FEATURES & BENEFITS TEMPL

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As we learnt earlier in the book, what's being computed by the hidden neuron is $\sigma(wx + b)$, where $\sigma(z) \equiv 1/(1 + e^{-z})$ is the sigmoid function. Up to now, we've made frequent use of this

IP[y]: IPython Interactive Computing

Install · Documentation · Project · Jupyter · News · Cite · Donate

The IPython Notebook http://ipython.org/notebook.html

The IPython Notebook is an interactive computational environment, in which you can combine code execution, rich text, mathematics, plots and rich media, as shown in this example session:

It aims to be an agile tool for both exploratory computation and data analysis, and provides a platform to support **reproducible research**, since all inputs and outputs may be stored in a one-to-one way in notebook documents.

There are two components:

- The **IPython Notebook** web application, for interactive authoring of literate computations, in which explanatory text, mathematics, computations and rich media output may be combined. Input and output are stored in persistent cells that may be edited in-place.
- Plain text documents, called **notebooks**, for recording and distributing the results of the rich computations.

… un altro modo di scrivere / 2

RStudio https://www.rstudio.com/

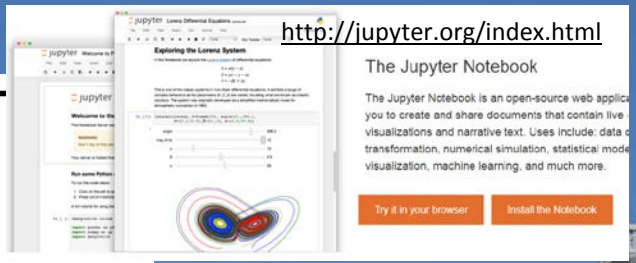
RStudio

Open source and enterprise-ready professional software for R

What is an Open Notebook?

Open Notebooks are documents that contain equations, visualisations, narrative text and live code that can be executed independently and interactively, with output visible immediately beneath the input.

They bring together analysis descriptions and results, which can be executed to perform the data analysis in real time.



http://jupyter.org/index.html

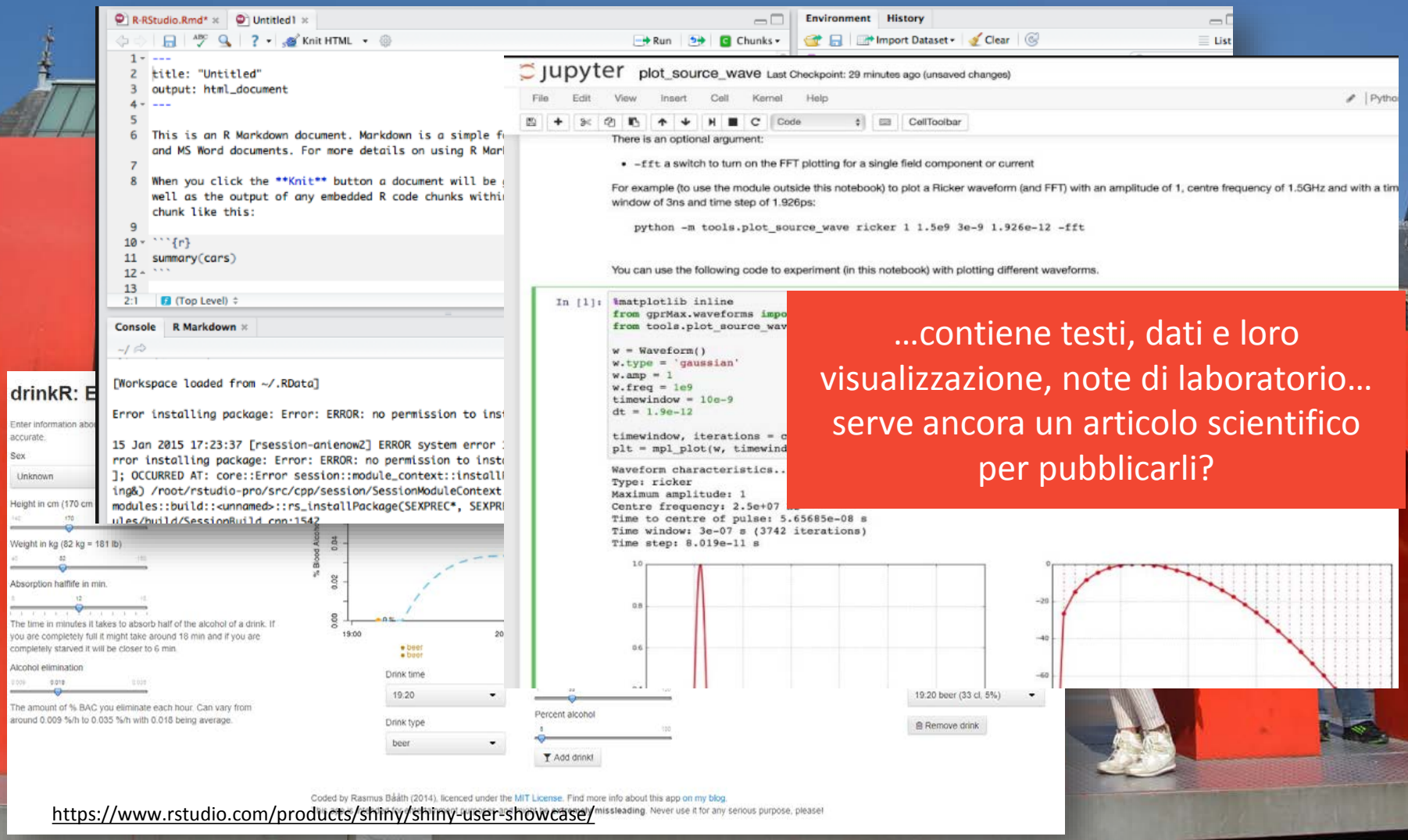
Notebook web application

The notebook web application enables users to:

- **Edit code in the browser**, with automatic syntax highlighting, indentation, and tab completion/introspection.
- **Run code from the browser**, with the results of computations attached to the code which generated them.
- See the results of computations with **rich media representations**, such as HTML, LaTeX, PNG, SVG, PDF, etc.
- Create and use **interactive JavaScript widgets**, which bind interactive user interface controls and visualizations to reactive kernel side computations.
- Author **narrative text** using the Markdown markup language.
- Include mathematical equations using **LaTeX syntax in Markdown**, which are rendered in-browser by MathJax.

25 giugno 9.30
Aula grigia Torino Esposizioni
Ulf Toelch (Charité Berlin)
On Open Notebooks/reproducible research

… un altro modo di scrivere / 3



…contiene testi, dati e loro visualizzazione, note di laboratorio… serve ancora un articolo scientifico per pubblicarli?

https://www.rstudio.com/products/shiny/shiny-user-showcase/

… un altro modo di scrivere / 4

Lab Scribbles
Real-time open access science

Real-time honest science

DATI IN TEMPO REALE

Using lab scribbles, I will be uploading real-time experimental data in its rawest form. This will not be a polished data presentation which scientists normally present in journal publications or conference presentations but a real-life taster into the everyday workings and reality of being a postdoctoral scientist. Analysis of this data as well as that in recent and relevant publications will also be included.

Accessible science

RIASSUNTO DIVULGATIVO

I will try and include a brief summary for each posting to explain the reason I undertook each experiment, the methods, its outcomes and overall relevance without too much scientific jargon. The more people who can understand this work, the better.

Interactive science

APERTA ALLA DISCUSSIONE

Whether you are a HD patient, a professor of neurodegenerative disorders or just someone who is interested in HD, you are more than welcome to get in touch either through commenting at the bottom of the post or emailing directly through the contact page. You can also keep up with the work I am doing through the social media links.

Open access science

APERTA A TUTTI

By delivering the results of the research I am doing in real-time, I hope to allow fair assessment of my work through clear discussion and show visible outcomes to interested parties, in particular patient groups and fellow HD researchers. Through the sharing of my data, I hope to create a collaborative ethos with other scientists in this field and accelerate the rate of delivery of data which can inform potential therapeutic opportunities. Let's see how it goes!

New folks in open notebooking!

May 2, 2018 racheljaneharding Leave a comment

Aside from work in the lab, I have been busy promoting the cause of open notebooking at a number of different events around the world. This has been very rewarding and I have enjoyed engaging different audiences in the work our open notebook community is doing.

I spoke recently at the Creative Commons Global Summit in Toronto, Japan SciComm Event in Tokyo as well as having some more low-key discussion with students and faculty at McMaster University in Hamilton. The slides from all of my talks can be found here.

Recently I have been following some open notebookers I found recently:

– Jörn Alexander Quent who is a graduate student at the University of Cambridge, UK @J_A_Quent
– Jerome Pinguet who is writing an open notebook on his MD thesis @MedecineLibre
– Ellie Williams who has joined the SGC Extreme Open Science Unit in Oxford – welcome!
I also found this new open notebook community of Zenodo https://zenodo.org/communities/yt_hydro/ set up by Nadine Shatilla of McMaster University.
Excited to see how these notebooks develop especially as these folks are working in very different fields doing vastly different science.

Share this:

Open Notebook Science è la pratica di condividere la registrazione della ricerca nel momento stesso in cui viene creata

… un altro modo di scrivere / 5

https://malaria.ourexperiment.org/

Open Source Malaria

Looking for New Medicines – Project Lab Notebooks

All Notebooks

Search All

Lab Notebooks

- Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients* (Adani Pharma)

ourexperiment alpha

ourExperiment

Yet another ELN

https://www.ourexperiment.org/

All Notebooks

Search All

Project Lab Books

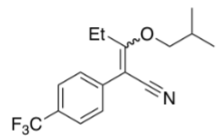
- Clara's blog (Clara Shen)
- Enantioselective Hydrogenation of dehydro-PZQ and derivatives (Michael Wolfle)
- Engage Lab Book (Andrew Milsted)
- Mat Todd TSL Blog (Matthew Todd)
- MA_Lab Book (Mogese Abbas)
- Pictet-Spengler route to Praziquantel (Michael Wolfle)
- Racemic Resolution of Praziquantel and Praziquanamine (Michael Wolfle)
- Racemization of PZQ and PZQamine (Michael Wolfle)

…doles (Nicola Knight)

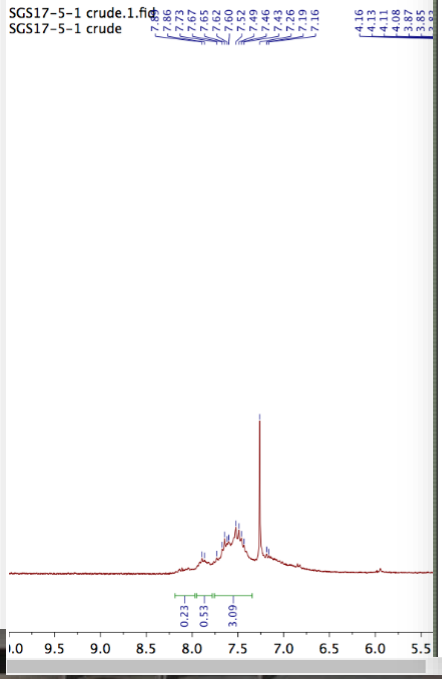
…n this Trove as a RSS Feed (With Comments)

Crude NMR Data for … and SGS 17-8-1

24th November 2017 @ 01:20



SGS17-5-1



lab.brembs.net

http://lab.brembs.net/

Laboratory of Björn Brembs - Neurogenetics - Universität Regensburg

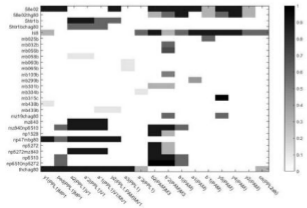
ABOUT NEWS RESEARCH PEOPLE PUBLICATIONS RESOURCES CONTACT LOGIN

Modelling linearly the effect of the DANs on valence/speed and other metrics

on Thursday, October 13th, 2016 12:26 | by Christian Rohrsen

So this first picture shows graphically how I get the valences contributions for each of the dopaminergic clusters. On the Y-axis you see the lines I used for the modelling and on the x-axis the clusters. This is the expression pattern for all the drivers (split G4 and the dirtier G4s). I also made this expression pattern binary, to avoid the errors I could add by trying to estimate the expression intensity from the literature.

Resolving the linear system…



*X = Parameter of interest

Recent News

- First KO construct ready + WB
- Serum detects recombinant Fo… IsoB
- Progresses in antibody produc…

Recent Comments

- Björn Brembs on Modelling linearly the effect of the DANs valence/speed and other metri…
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- Björn Brembs on Modelling linearly the effect of the DANs valence/speed and other metri…

search lab.brembs.net

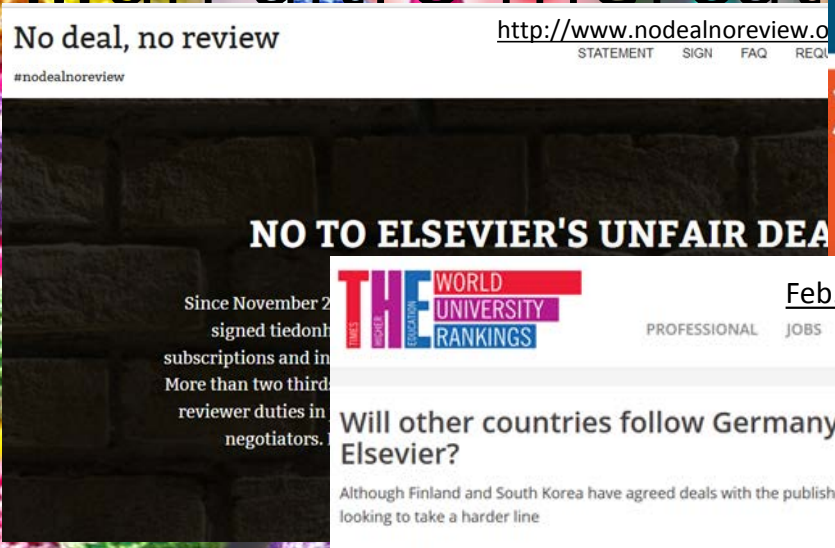
Enter keyword(s) and hit enter



...un altro mercat







http://www.nodealnoreview.o

eu/blog/2017/09/07/open-access-five-principles-negotiations-publishers/

Feb. 1, 2018

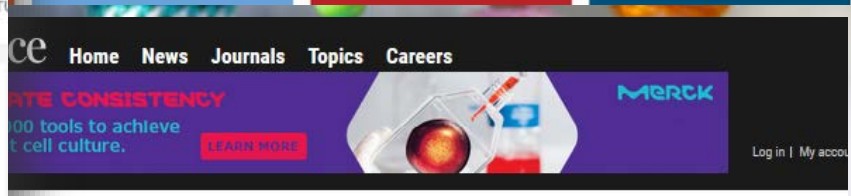








https://goo.gl/WUy3Qf





The library at Berlin's Humboldt University is one of many that won't renew its Elsevier subscriptions.

HUUBOA/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

A bold open-access push in Germany could change the future of academic publishing

https://goo.gl/VUFaMd

By Gretchen Vogel, Kai Kupferschmidt | Aug. 23, 2017 , 12:15 PM

Uscire si può? Sì

couperin.org
Consortium Unité des Etablissements Universitaires et de Recherche pour l'Accès aux Publications Numériques

PRESS RELEASE

In 2018, French researchers will no longer have access to Springer Nature journals: the consortium Couperin.org is not renewing the previous national agreement with this publisher.

Researchers from institutions and universities in France will no longer have subscriptions to Springer journals. Access that had been granted to this point will be eliminated on April 1, according to the publisher

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https://sparcopen.org/our-work/big-deal-cancellation-tracking/

POPULAR RESOURCES

Big Deal Cancellation Tracking

Open Access

Institution/ Consortium	Date	Region	Publisher(s)	Strategic Considerations	Outcome	Estimated Annual Savings (USD)
Florida State University	2019	United States	Elsevier	Florida State University Libraries sought to renegotiate the 20 year contract between Elsevier and the State University System. That deal cost FSU nearly $2 million annually, with cost increases of at least 4% per year. FSU believed this fee was disproportionate compared to other schools in the system.	The FSY Faculty Senate voted unanimously in March 2018 to endorse the Libraries' plan to cancel its Elsevier "big deal". The Libraries will subscribe to a subset of Elsevier journals, based on faculty interest and usage data. The Libraries will rely on ILL and per-article purchases to fill any gaps.	Undisclosed
Le Consortium Couperin	2018	France	Springer Nature	Couperin.org represents more than 250 highereducation research and	The analysis determined that the utilization of Springer	5 million euros

News Opinions Careers Events Surveys — INSIDE HIGHER ED — Admissions

Trending: Laptop Ban Women as Donors Apology From Duke

#News #Books And Publishing

May 8, 2018

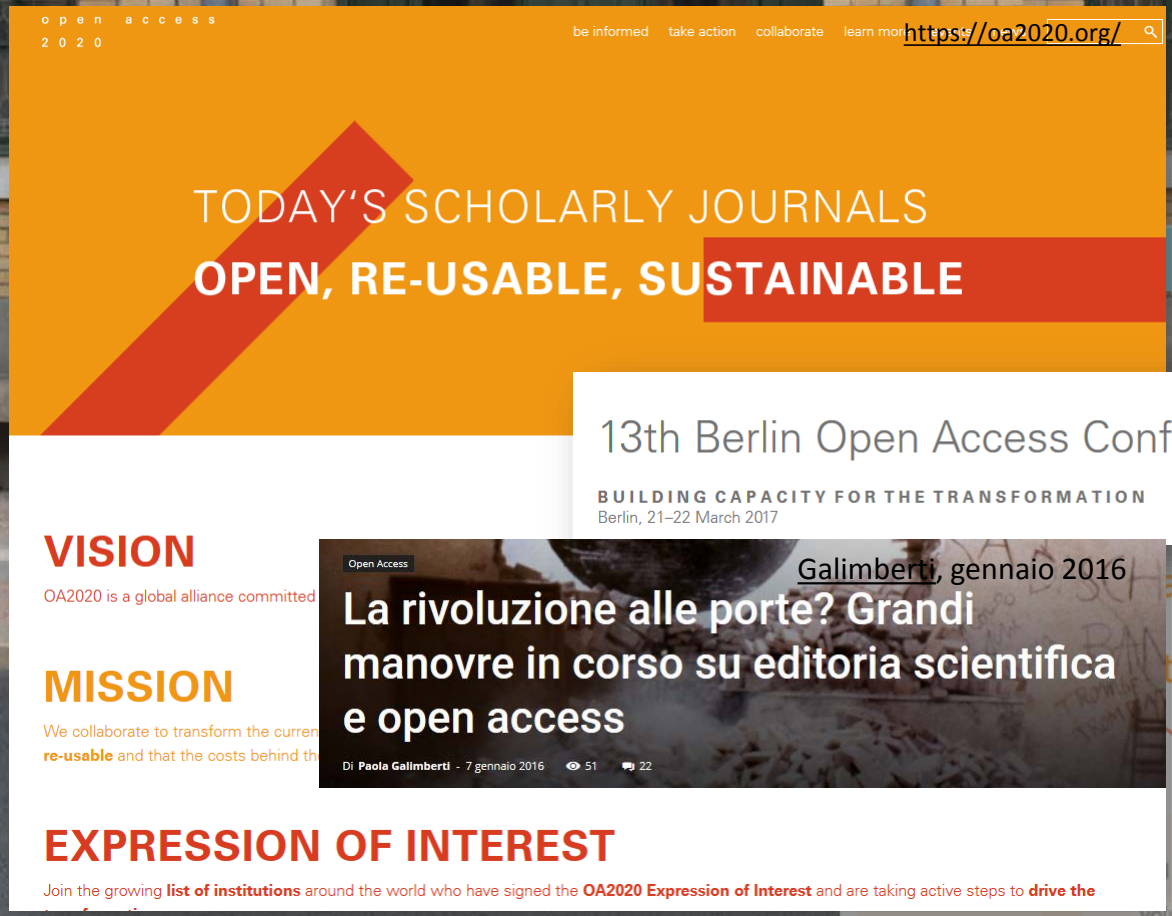
'Big Deal' Cancellations Gain Momentum

An increasing number of universities are ending, or threatening to end, bundled journal subscriptions with major

By Lindsay McKenzie // May 8, 2018 9 COMMENTS

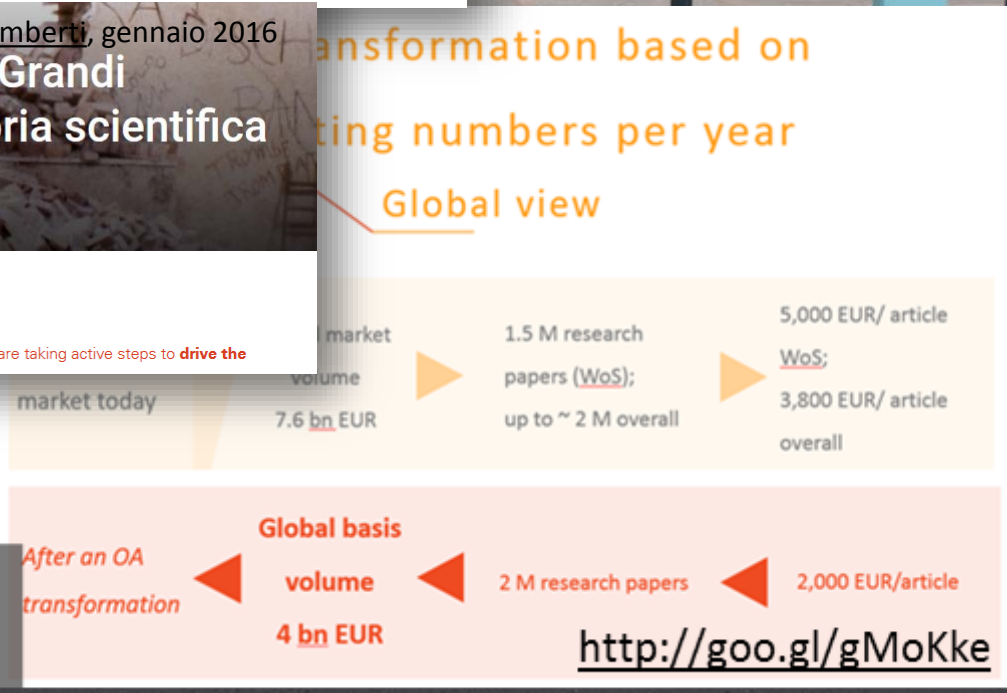


...una nuova sostenibilità?



Galimberti, gennaio 2016







…una nuova sostenibilità?

Why the term 'Article Processing Charge' (APC) is misleading

APRIL 22, 2018 PROTOHEDGEHOG OPEN SCIENCE

How much can be saved if the true cost of publishing was known?

From Nature News: "*Data from the consulting firm Outsell in Burlingame, California, suggest that the science-publishing industry generated $9.4 billion in revenue in 2011 and published around 1.8 million English-language articles — an average revenue per article of roughly $5,000.*"

So, back of the envelope calculation. What would happen if the global research community wanted to publish 2 million articles in 2018, and utlised systems modelled on arXiv, Discrete Analysis, and JMLR, which expose the true cost of publishing at different scales (around $10). That would cost in the region of $20 million in total. Which means, in theory, we could save around $9.38 billion a year by switching to an efficient Open Access publishing system. Here, the APC would be a real APC, reflecting the per-article processing cost, including direct and indirect costs. It would be about $10 per article.

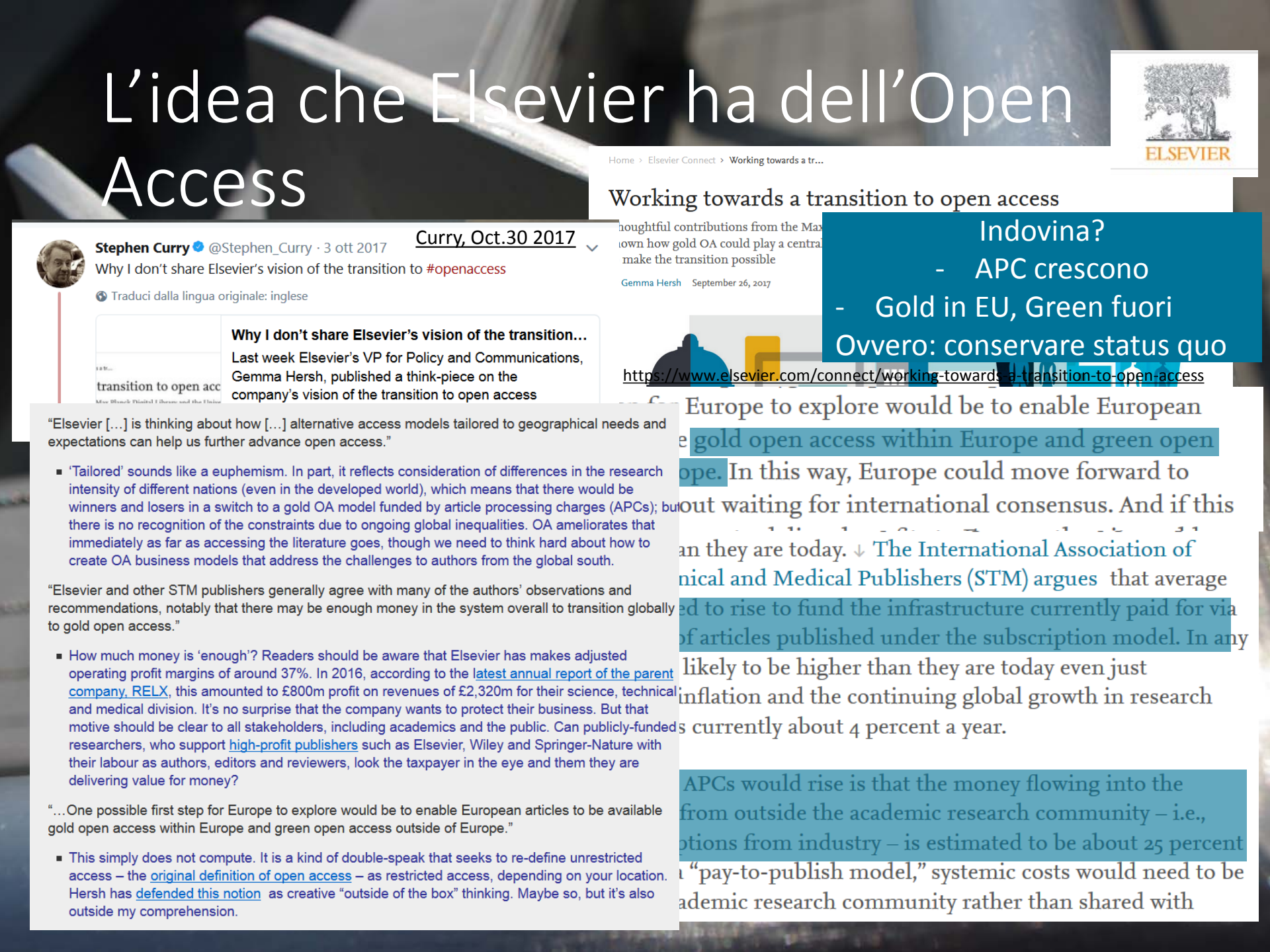
Even if we multiply this by a factor of 10 (e.g., to represent scale), the total cost would be $200 million, and we would save $9.2 billion a year. This would be to have 100% Open Access too, and overcome the slow growth that the system is currently experiencing: "*We estimate that at least 28% of the scholarly literature is OA (19M in total) and that this proportion is growing, driven particularly by growth in Gold and Hybrid.*" (Piwowar et al., 2018).

Just to reiterate. **It is eminently possible to achieve 100% Open Access, while saving research institutes and the public purse more than $9 billion every year.**

Se si pubblicasse in un unico repository (modello ArXiv) il costo sarebbe 10$/articolo*2M articoli= 20M spese anno
A fronte dei 9.4 miliardi di oggi

http://fossilsandshit.com/the-term-article-processing-charge-is-misleading/

L'idea che Elsevier ha dell'Open Access



Curry, Oct.30 2017

Stephen Curry @Stephen_Curry · 3 ott 2017

Why I don't share Elsevier's vision of the transition to #openaccess

Traduci dalla lingua originale: inglese

Why I don't share Elsevier's vision of the transition...

Last week Elsevier's VP for Policy and Communications, Gemma Hersh, published a think-piece on the company's vision of the transition to open access

"Elsevier […] is thinking about how […] alternative access models tailored to geographical needs and expectations can help us further advance open access."

- 'Tailored' sounds like a euphemism. In part, it reflects consideration of differences in the research intensity of different nations (even in the developed world), which means that there would be winners and losers in a switch to a gold OA model funded by article processing charges (APCs); but there is no recognition of the constraints due to ongoing global inequalities. OA ameliorates that immediately as far as accessing the literature goes, though we need to think hard about how to create OA business models that address the challenges to authors from the global south.

"Elsevier and other STM publishers generally agree with many of the authors' observations and recommendations, notably that there may be enough money in the system overall to transition globally to gold open access."

- How much money is 'enough'? Readers should be aware that Elsevier has makes adjusted operating profit margins of around 37%. In 2016, according to the latest annual report of the parent company, RELX, this amounted to £800m profit on revenues of £2,320m for their science, technical and medical division. It's no surprise that the company wants to protect their business. But that motive should be clear to all stakeholders, including academics and the public. Can publicly-funded researchers, who support high-profit publishers such as Elsevier, Wiley and Springer-Nature with their labour as authors, editors and reviewers, look the taxpayer in the eye and them they are delivering value for money?

"…One possible first step for Europe to explore would be to enable European articles to be available gold open access within Europe and green open access outside of Europe."

- This simply does not compute. It is a kind of double-speak that seeks to re-define unrestricted access – the original definition of open access – as restricted access, depending on your location. Hersh has defended this notion as creative "outside of the box" thinking. Maybe so, but it's also outside my comprehension.

Home › Elsevier Connect › Working towards a tr...

Working towards a transition to open access

…oughtful contributions from the Max …own how gold OA could play a centra… make the transition possible

Gemma Hersh September 26, 2017

Indovina?

- APC crescono
- Gold in EU, Green fuori

Ovvero: conservare status quo

https://www.elsevier.com/connect/working-towards-a-transition-to-open-access

…Europe to explore would be to enable European …e gold open access within Europe and green open …ope. In this way, Europe could move forward to …out waiting for international consensus. And if this …an they are today. ↓ The International Association of …nical and Medical Publishers (STM) argues that average …ed to rise to fund the infrastructure currently paid for via …f articles published under the subscription model. In any … likely to be higher than they are today even just …inflation and the continuing global growth in research …s currently about 4 percent a year.

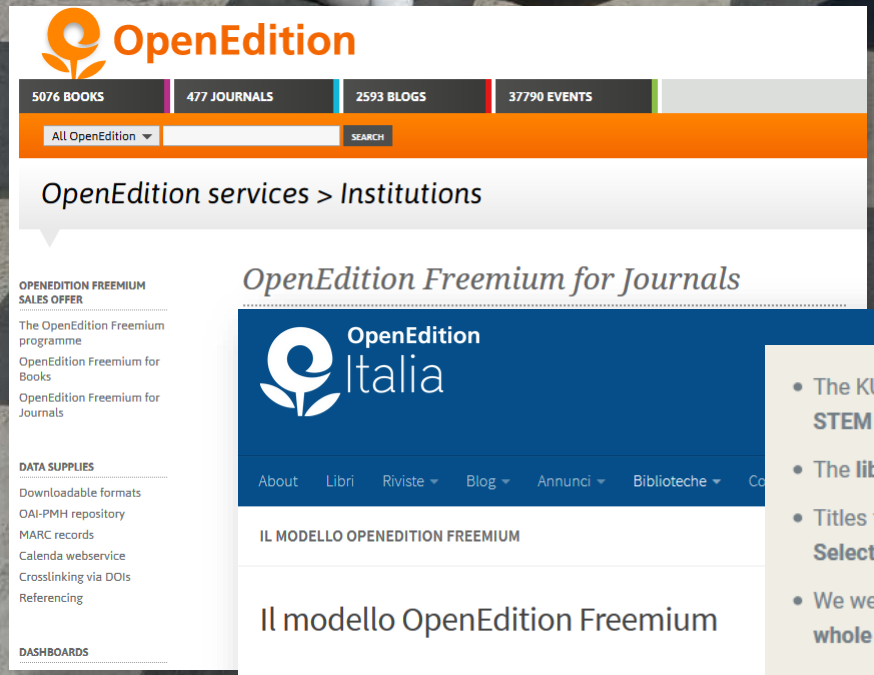
… APCs would rise is that the money flowing into the …from outside the academic research community – i.e., …otions from industry – is estimated to be about 25 percent …"pay-to-publish model," systemic costs would need to be …ademic research community rather than shared with

… nuovi giocatori in campo

LE BIBLIOTECHE NON PAGANO PIÙ ABBONAMENTI MA SERVIZI OPPURE SOSTENGONO LE SPESE DI PUBBLICAZIONE

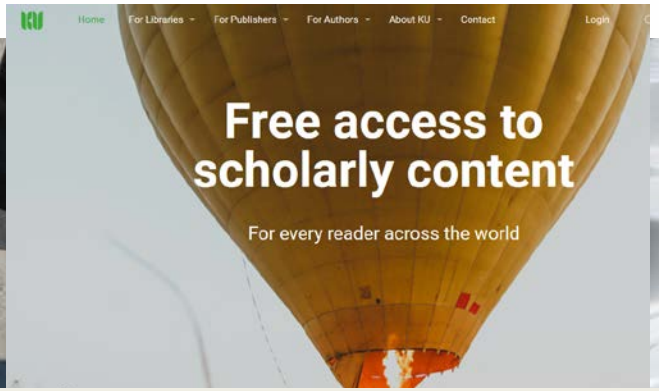
The Open Library of Humanities (OLH) is a charitable organisation dedicated to publishing open access scholarship with no author-facing article processing charges (APCs). We are funded by an international consortium of libraries who have joined us in our mission to make scholarly publishing fairer, more accessible, and rigorously preserved for the digital future.

The OLH publishing platform supports academic journals from across the humanities disciplines, as well as hosting its own multidisciplinary journal. Launched as an international network of scholars, librarians, programmers and publishers in January 2013, the OLH has received two substantial grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to date, and has built a sustainable business model with its partner libraries.





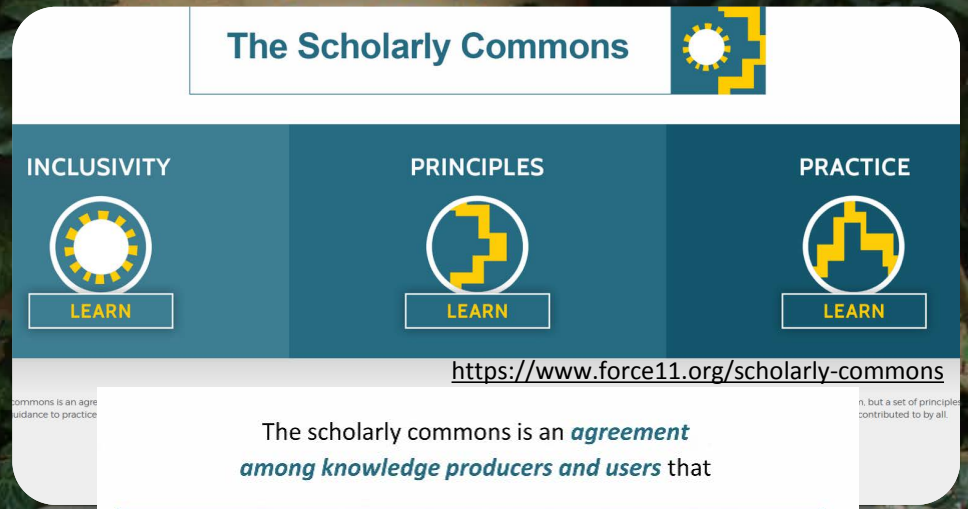
http://openeditionitalia.it/biblioteche/il-programma-openedition-freemium



- The KU Select programme raises funds to finance the **unlatching of monographs and journals in HSS and STEM**
- The **library community comes together** to collectively fund the unlatching process
- Titles for KU Select are not chosen by us or publishers but by the library community, through the **Title Selection Committee**
- We welcome any and all feedback from librarians: **KU is designed to benefit the library community as a whole** and we continuously adapt out model to best suit their needs

http://www.knowledgeunlatched.org/

… un'altra musica…



https://www.force11.org/scholarly-commons

OSFHOME

The Scholarly Commons - principles an... | Files | Wiki | Analytics | Registrations | Forks

The Scholarly Commons - principles and practices to guide research communication

Contributors: Jeroen Bosman, Ian Bruno, Chris Chapman, Bastian Greshake Tzovaras, Nate Jacobs, Bianca Kramer, Maryann Martone, Fio



Despite all available technology and desp
many sectors of modern life, scholarly co
Many useful, laudable tools and services
particular domain groups. However, the c
largely unaddressed. If we have alternati
coherent system? Will it be interoperable
be open and participatory for all?

The scholarly commons is an ***agreement among knowledge producers and users*** that

- research and knowledge should be ***freely available to all who wish to use or reuse it*** (open, FAIR and citable)
- participation in the production and use of knowledge should be ***open to all who wish to participate***
- there should be ***no systemic barriers and disincentives*** to prevent either such free use or open participation

The solution we propose is that of a scholarly commons: a set of principles and rules for the community of researchers and other stakeholders to ascribe to, the practices based on those principles, and the common pool of resources around which the principles and practices revolve. The tenets of the scholarly commons are that research and knowledge should be freely available to all who wish to use or reuse it (open, FAIR and citable), participation in the production and use of knowledge should be open to all who wish to participate, and there should be no systemic barriers and disincentives to prevent either such free use or open participation.

Bosman et al. Scholarly commons, 15 Sept. 2017

...un altro concetto di «diritti»



...un altro concetto di «diritti»

TUTTI I DIRITTI RISERVATI

ALCUNI DIRITTI RISERVATI

LEGGE 22 aprile 1941, n. 633
Protezione del diritto d'autore e di altri diritti connessi al suo esercizio. (041U0633) *(GU n.166 del 16-7-1941)*

vigenti al 24-11-2015

Articoli

TITOLO I
DISPOSIZIONI SUL DIRITTO DI AUTORE

CAPO I
Opere protette

1
2
3
4
5

Testo in vigore dal: 18-12-1942

Art. 19 I diritti di sfruttamento economico sono fra di loro INDIPENDENTI

Legge 633/1941

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…un’altra idea di università

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Imagining the ‘open’ university: Sharing scholarship to improve research and education

Science and Medical Education | Science Policy

Erin C McKiernan

McKiernan, Open university, Sept. 2017

September 14, 2017

OPEN SCHOLARSHIP CAN TRANSFORM RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

A comprehensive discussion of the benefits of open scholarship is beyond the scope of this paper (see instead [6, 31, 32]). Here, I focus on just a few ways sharing can transform research and education falling largely into the democratic ('equal access for all') and pragmatic ('sharing improves research and education') schools of thought [22]. In each section, I begin by outlining some of the democratic and pragmatic benefits of open scholarship, and then describe how I see such practices also benefiting universities and fitting in well with institutional missions. While many of the societal benefits of open scholarship have sometimes been considered to be at odds with the interests of institutions, I argue there are several points of intersection where what is good for the public may also be good for the university. In my opinion, many universities have drifted away from their stated missions of knowledge dissemination, community engagement, and public good. Open scholarship provides an opportunity for universities to return to these core values.

Creating Inclusive Knowledge Societies

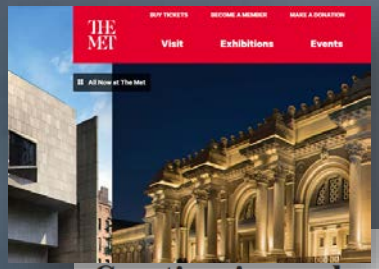
In 2010, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) committed to the creation of Inclusive Knowledge Societies [33]:

> In the past, information and knowledge have too often been the preserve of powerful social or economic groups. Inclusive Knowledge Societies are those in which everyone has access to the information that s/he needs and to the skills required to turn that information into knowledge that is of practical use in her/his life.

Currently, our societies are far from inclusive. All over the world, people lack access to scientific information (Fig 1). A study by Laakso and Björk reported that only 17% of 1.6 million articles published in 2011 were available without a subscription [34]. Studies up to 2012 [35] and 2015 [10] put the estimate around 22-24%, though this number is likely to vary with discipline. A new study by Piwowar *et al.* estimates that overall 28% of the academic literature is free to access online, and though that number is growing, it was only 45% as of 2015 [36]. A study by the World Health Organization demonstrates the scope of the problem [37]:



…un’altra «costruzione di conoscenza»



A third of that audience is encountering the Museum's collection on Wikipedia articles in a language other than English. Similar to open licensing, the localization of content is key to increasing access. Currently the collection on metmuseum.org is an English-only experience, whereas Wikipedia exists in 298 languages.

Creating Access beyond metmuseum.org: The Met Collection on Wikipedia

February 7, 2018

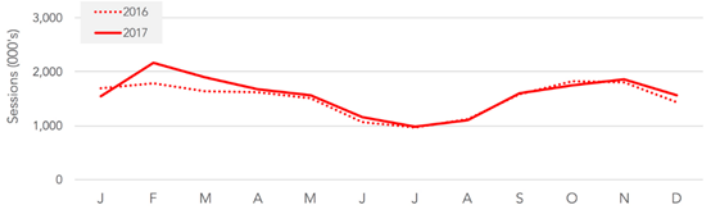
Loic Tallon, Chief Digital Officer

Since its launch one year ago today, The Met's Open Access initiative has become a foundational component of the Museum's digital future. It is changing audiences' relationship to The Met collection—software developer Simone Seagle's animation project is a recent, inspiring example—and helping to make the collection one of the most accessible on the internet. The initiative is also impacting us internally, reshaping how we approach the fulfillment of The Met's mission in the digital age.

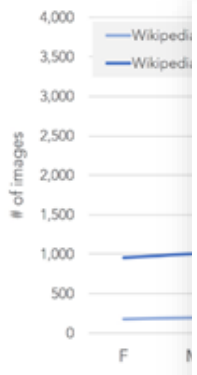
Spanning 5,000 years of human history, the Museum's comprehensive collection is relevant to audiences across the globe. There is an artwork in the collection that could inspire any one of the 3.9 billion internet-connected people in the world. Our goal is to reduce the distance between each of those people and the artwork that would inspire them, and Open Access is one of the major tactics to move us closer to that goal. With the initiative now one year young,

https://www.metmuseum.org/blogs/now-at-the-met/2018/open-access-at-the-met-year-one

activity in the online collection on metmuseum.org.[1] In the weeks following launch, we experienced a 21% increase in sessions (fig. 1), a 38% increase in pageviews (fig. 2), and an incredible 260% increase in image downloads (fig. 3).



Open Access enabled
upload all 375,000-plus
Wikimedia Commons,
existing Wikipedia articles. The interest has been incredible. In just one year, there has been a 385% increase in the visibility of The Met collection on Wikipedia (fig. 5). Nearly 4,000 images are now included in Wikipedia articles, and through these articles, the collection is reaching 10 million people per month (fig. 6)—quadruple the reach at the start of 2017, prior to Open Access.





- aumento di visite online
- aumento dei downloads da Wikimedia commons
- su Wikipedia, accesso in 298 lingue allo stesso materiale foto

Il futuro?

PUBLICATION BUZZWORDS

Feb. 23, 2018

Can blockchain change the face of scholarly communication?

Sneha Kulkarni | Feb 23, 2018 | 1,271 views



Blockchain was conceptualized only about a decade ago and has been in use for just about a few years. Though nascent, it has taken the world by storm, particularly due to its application in bitcoin (a digital cryptocurrency payment system). Blockchain's primary features allow data to be decentralized and self-regulatory, which can have applications in several industries. Some stakeholders of scientific research believe that the problems that plague scientific research and scholarly communication can be resolved to a large extent with the adoption of blockchain.

Late last year, Digital Science published a report Blockchain for Research: Perspectives on a New Paradigm for Scholarly Communication that explores how blockchain could help overcome the challenges the publishing industry and scholarly communication is facing. This article provides an overview of the report, highlighting the most discussion that will lead to the question of whether blockchain could be embraced by scholarly before we plunge into this, a brief introduction to blockchain and its key features are in order.

Blockchain for Research

https://figshare.com/articles/_/5607778

27.11.2017, 17:30 by Digital Science, Joris van Rossum

This report zooms in on the potential of blockchain to transform scholarly communication and research in general.

By describing important initiatives in this field, it highlights how blockchain can touch many critical aspects of scholarly communication, including transparency, trust, reproducibility and credit. Moreover, blockchain could change the role of publishers in the future, and it could have an important role in research beyond scholarly communication.

The report shows that blockchain technology has the potential to solve some of the most prominent issues currently facing scholarly communication, such as those around costs, openness, and universal accessibility to scientific information.


…ci siamo meritati una pausa?