



TRAINING FOR RESEARCH AND RESULTS TRANSFER

Scientific publishing

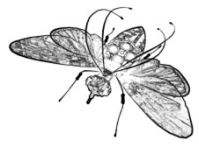
Your doctoral thesis 4

March 2022



UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA
BARCELONATECH

Servei de Biblioteques, Publicacions i Arxius



1. Scientific publishing

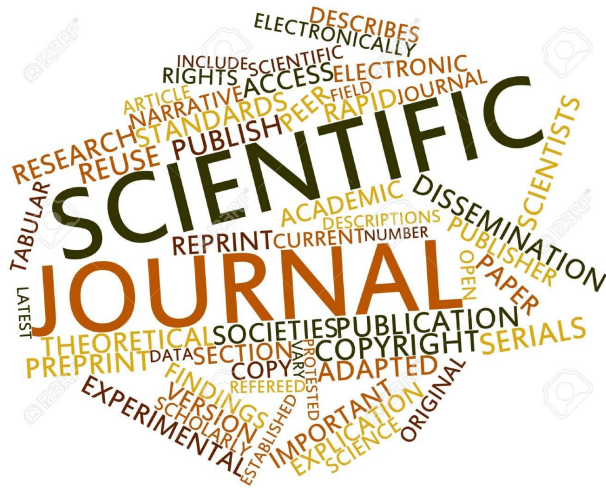
- 1.1 Publishing strategies
- 1.2 Intellectual property and open access
- 1.3 Journal impact analysis tools
- 1.4 Tools and tips for journal selection

2. Writing the article

- 2.1 Types of article
- 2.2 Research or Empirical paper
- 2.3 The cover letter
- 2.4 The peer review

3. Open science and scientific communication

- 3.1 Open science
- 3.2 Open science skills
- 3.3 Open science publishing
- 3.4 Research Data Management (RDM)



At the end of the workshop, participants will know:

- How to design publishing strategies
- About Open Access and Creative Commons licences
- How to identify journal quality indicators
- How to improve the writing of the parts of the publication
- About recent changes in scientific communication



1. Scientific publishing

- 1.1 Publishing strategies
- 1.2 Intellectual property and open access
- 1.3 Journal impact analysis tools
- 1.4 Tools and tips for journal selection





1. Scientific publishing

1.1 Publishing strategies

Why publish?

- To communicate research results
- To discuss these results
- To store knowledge and make it easy to consult

- To gain prestige and make a name for yourself
- To raise funding for research
- To obtain good results in assessments



1. Scientific publishing

1.1 Publishing strategies

Preliminary reflections

What are people's personal reasons for publishing?

Share knowledge/Comply with terms/Gain prestige

Who is our audience?

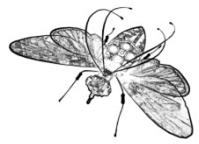
Scientific community in a specific area/General public

What do we want to publish?

- Present results or new methods
- Reflect on other published results
- Present a review in a specific field

When shouldn't we publish?

- When we want to patent the results of our research
- Old studies or copies of studies that have already been published
- Incorrect conclusions or erroneous results



1. Scientific publishing

1.1 Publishing strategies

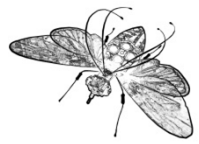
Where do we publish?

Conference

- Ongoing research
 - Meet teams that work on topics of interest
 - Suggestions for a subsequent article
 - Limited dissemination
- **Create a network with similar interests**

Scientific Journal

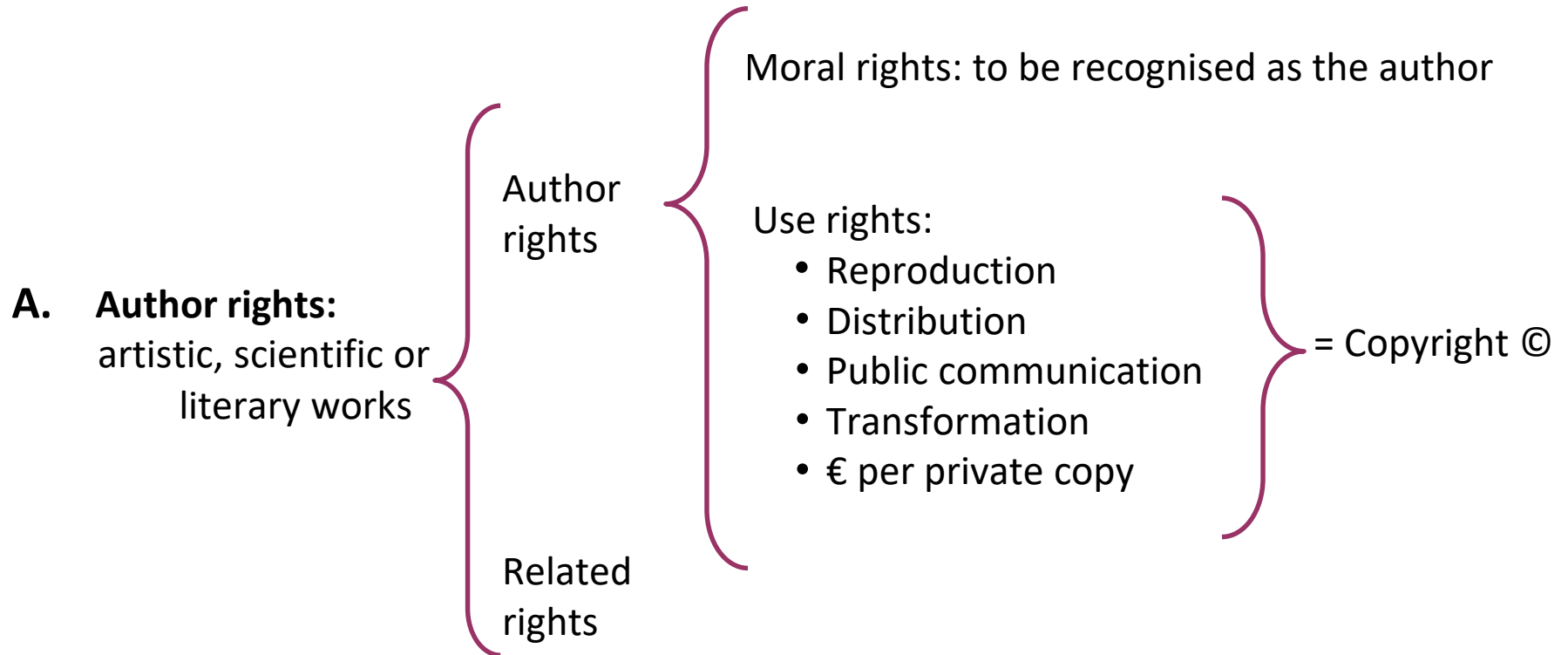
- Completed research
 - Wide dissemination among the academic community
 - Publish original research for the first time
- **The most recognised of scientific documents**



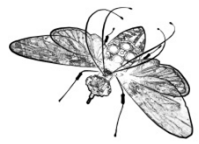
1. Scientific publishing

1.2. Intellectual property and open access

Intellectual property



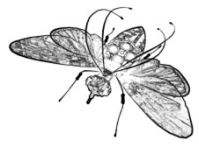
B. Industrial property: patents, logos, brands



1. Scientific publishing

1.2. Intellectual property and open access





1. Scientific publishing

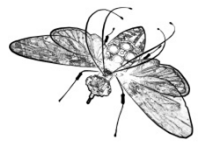
1.2. Intellectual property and open access

A scientific article is in **open access** when it is available for free, with no costs related to intellectual property, and is permanently on the internet with no technological barriers.



Objective: to provide free access to scientific or academic output, financed with public funds, with no barriers or restrictions of any type.

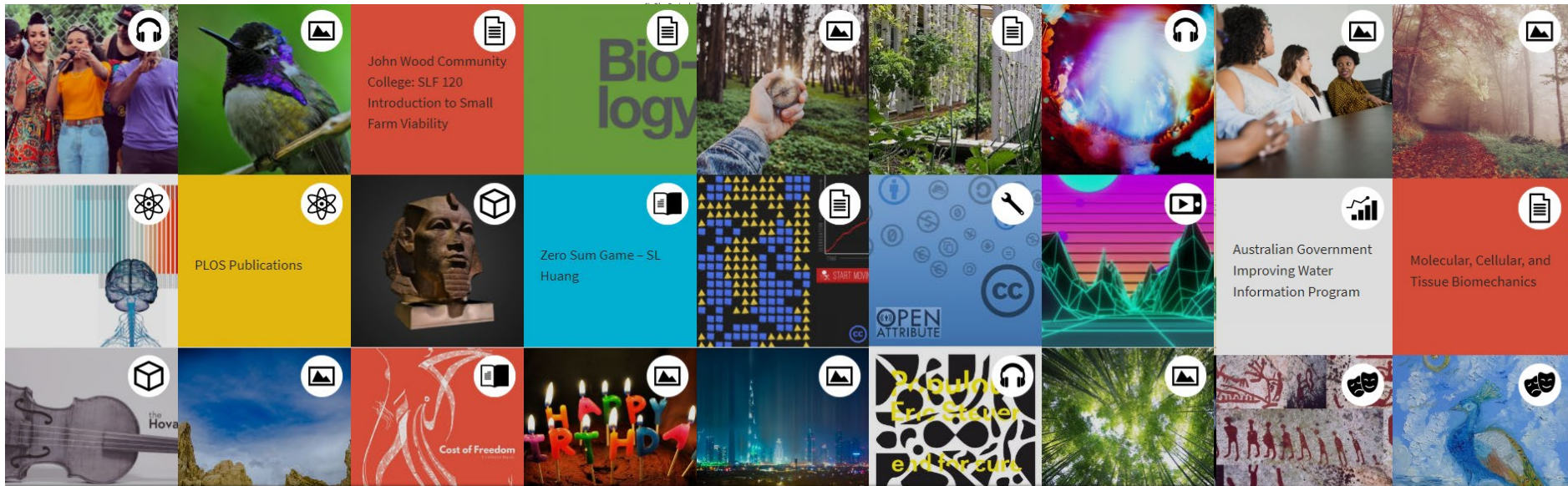
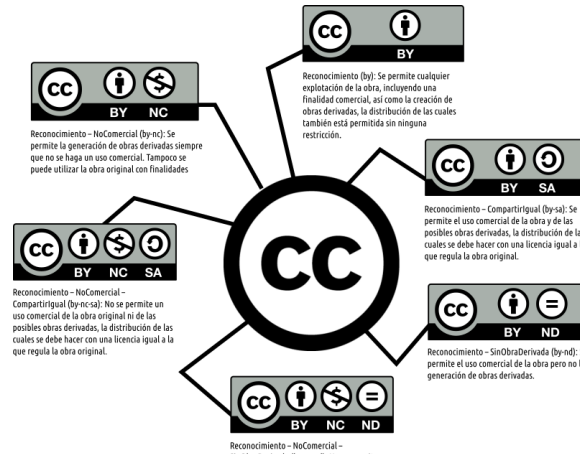
<https://bibliotecnica.upc.edu/en/investigadors/acces-obert>



1. Scientific publishing

1.2. Intellectual property and open access

<https://biblioteca.upc.edu/en/propietat-intellectual/licencies-acces-lliure-creative-commons-gnu>



1. Scientific publishing

1.2. Intellectual property and open access

What are APC?

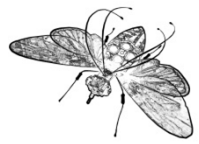


Source: <https://scirange.com/article-processing-charges>

APC (article processing charges) are fees that are sometimes charged to authors of scientific publications to make their work available in open access, either in an open access journal or in a hybrid journal.

The charges may be paid by the author, the institution to which they belong or the entity that has financed the research.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_processing_charge



1. Scientific publishing

1.2. Intellectual property and open access

UPC **Grants** and Transformative agreements with publishers **to publish in open access**

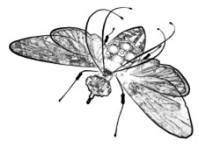


UPC members and PhD students can publish in immediate open access without paying an APC when:

- A Transformative agreement has been signed with the publisher of the journal (Elsevier, Springer, Willey, ACS)
- The article's corresponding author (@upc.edu) is member of a UPC Research Group

You can also have some discount for publishing open access articles in some journals with other publishers, like Frontiers or Royal Soc. of Chemistry.

Check the updated information at [Bibliotècnica](#)



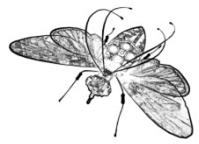
1. Scientific publishing

1.2. Intellectual property and open access



Open access publishing options

Open access (green route)	Deposit in a repository	Deposit for free	© Publisher Rarely CC
Open access (gold route)	Open access journals	Payment of APC (Article Processing Charge)	© Authors CC BY-xxx
		Free publication	
	Hybrid option	Payment of APC (Article Processing Charge)	© Authors CC BY-xxx



1. Scientific publishing

1.2. Intellectual property and open access

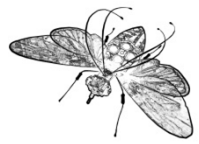
Green Open Access

The UPC supports Open Access with the **institutional repository** **UPCommons** and the regulations approved by the Governing Council.

UPCommons provides the academic community of the UPC an open Access repository for its academic publications (journal articles, theses, talks, conference papers, scientific and technical documents, books, etc.)

A repository is a system of open access whose objective is to store, preserve and disseminate the scientific and academic output of the university community.

Let's see some examples: <http://upcommons.upc.edu>



1. Scientific publishing

1.3. Journal impact analysis tools

Research metrics

Scientific output is assessed using international and national bibliometric indicators, calculated according to the journal in which the scientific article has been published and the citations that it has received.

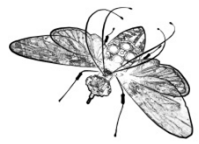
The indicators used to analyse the quality of a **scientific journal** are:

[The impact factor \(IF\)](#) ; [Quartile](#); [Scimago Journal Rank \(SJR\)](#); [CiteScore Indicators for the architecture and urban planning field](#)

<https://bibliotecnica.upc.edu/en/investigadors/indicadors-bibliometrics-acreditacions>

Impact Factor is not a Key Factor!

Remember to take in consideration other factors to make the final decision!!!!



ENGINY20

1. Scientific publishing

1.3. Journal impact analysis tools



Clarivate

Journal Citation Reports [Browse journals](#) [Browse categories](#) [My](#)

The world's leading journals and publisher-neutral data

Journal name, JCR abbreviation, ISSN, eISSN or category

Already have a manuscript?
Find relevant, reputable journals for potential publication of your research using Manuscript matcher. [Match my manuscript](#)

See full listings and refine your search

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- [Browse categories](#)
- [Browse publishers](#)
COMING SOON
- [Browse countries](#)
COMING SOON

<https://jcr.clarivate.com/jcr/home>

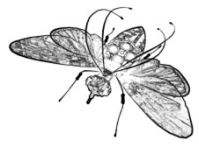
[Journal Rankings](#) [Country Rankings](#) [Viz Tools](#) [Help](#) [About Us](#)

SJR

Scimago Journal & Country Rank

Enter Journal Title, ISSN or Publisher Name

WHAT IS SCIMAGOJR FOR?
<https://www.scimagojr.com/>



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1. Scientific publishing

1.4 Tools and tips for journal selection

How do I choose a reputable journal to publish in Open Access?

DOAJ

♡SUPPORT ▾

APPLY ▾

SEARCH ▾

DOCUMENTATION ▾

ABOUT ▾

THE DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Find open access journals & articles.

Journals Articles

In all fields ▾ **SEARCH**

80
LANGUAGES

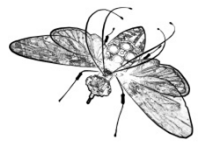
126
COUNTRIES
REPRESENTED

11,844
JOURNALS
WITHOUT APCs

16,561
JOURNALS

6,272,445
ARTICLE RECORDS

<https://doaj.org/>



Visit the journal's website to check:

- The members of the editorial committee: experience, reputation, etc.
 - Subject area coverage: is it right for your article?
 - The time it takes to publish: speed of publication
 - The system of peer review
 - The geographic area: international, national or local
 - Authors' instructions
 - The publisher's copyright policy
-
- ✓ Talk to librarians and colleagues
 - ✓ Consult academic and professional social networks
 - ✓ Follow the references cited in the bibliography of articles

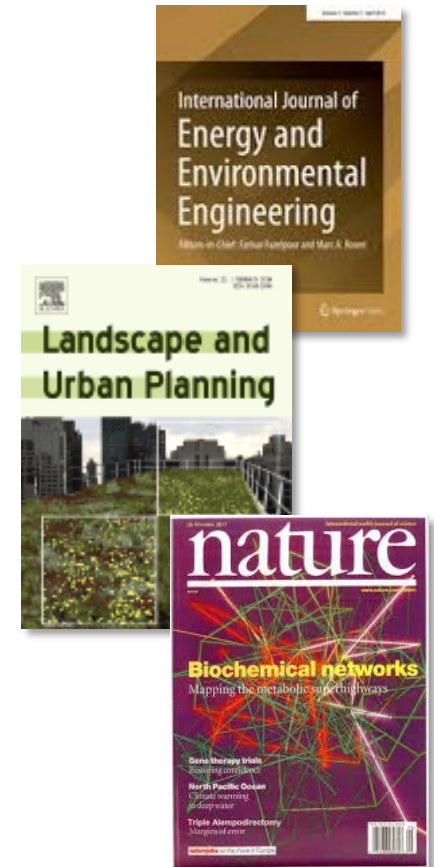
Aspects to take into account to select a journal (I)

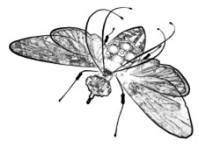
- Thematic area of the journal
- Scope of the journal (international, national, etc.)
- Prestige of the journal
 - In which databases the journal is indexed
 - The composition of the editorial team
 - What researchers think of it
- The impact of published articles
 - Citations, Downloads, Comments, Social Networks, ...



Aspects to take into account to select a journal (II)

- The article **review process**
(single blind, double blind, open, etc.)
- Research and complimentary Data accessibility
- The wait time for the publication of articles
- The publication of preprints
- The publication of article previews
- An online acceptance system
- Ownership of works, open access
- The financial cost of publishing (APC)

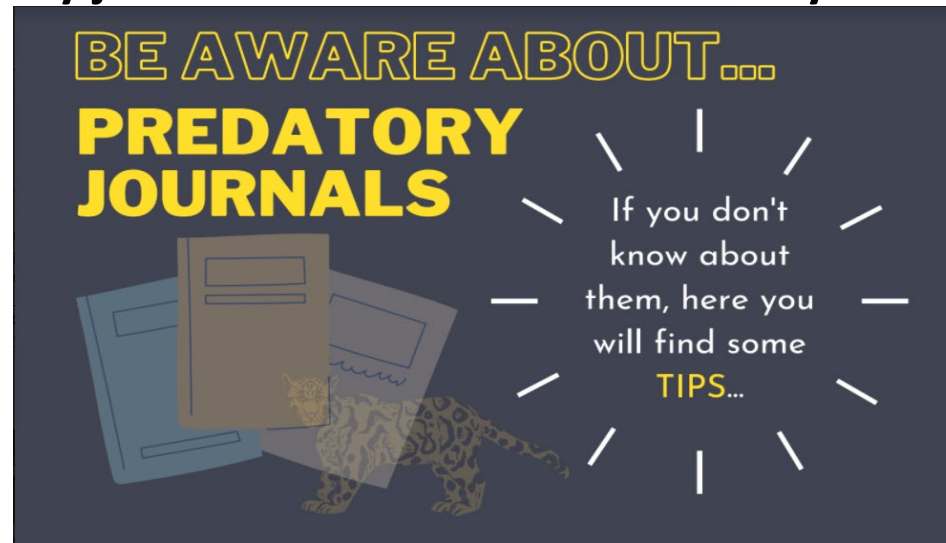




1. Scientific publishing

1.4 Tools and tips for journal selection

What are predatory journals and how can we identify them?



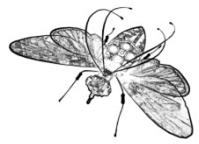
<http://hdl.handle.net/2117/336115>

Your Thesis and the Predatory Publisher

<https://library.bond.edu.au/news/46287/your-thesis-and-predatory-publisher>

How to choose the right journal for your paper

<https://bibliotecnica.upc.edu/investigadors/elaborar-articulos-cientifics-tesis-doctorals#seleccionar-revista-publicar>



Tips for publishing

The basics of open access publishing

Where should I publish?

<https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/publishing>

How to choose journals for submitting your paper

<http://www.editage.com/insights/how-to-choose-journals-for-submitting-your-paper>

12 Tips to help you choose the right journal for your paper

<http://www.editage.com/insights/12-tips-to-help-you-choose-the-right-journal-for-your-paper>

Selecting the right journal

<https://www.enago.com/academy/selecting-the-right-journal-part-1/>

<https://www.enago.com/academy/selecting-the-right-journal-part-2/>



Source: <https://doi.org/10.34193/EI-IG-6035>

Tools to select which journals to publish in:



Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal or publisher?
Is it the right journal or book for your work?



Use our [check list](#) to assess the journal or publisher



Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our [check list](#)

<https://www.journalguide.com/>

<http://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

<http://journalfinder.elsevier.com/>

<http://journalsuggester.springer.com/>

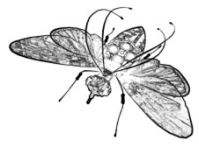
<https://uk.sagepub.com/en-gb/eur/journal-author-gateway>



2. Writing the article

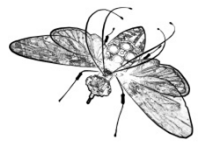
- 2.1 Types of article
- 2.2 Empirical or research article
- 2.3 Cover letter
- 2.4 Peer review



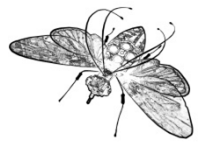


How to publish?

- See [How to structure and write the contents of an article](#)
- Look at examples of other articles, talks, etc. from previous years
- Follow the authors' instructions of journals, conferences or publishers. Some examples:
 - [Elsevier](#)
 - [Springer](#)
 - [IEEE](#) (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)
 - [MDPI](#) (Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute)
 - [IOP](#) (Institute of Physics)



- ❑ Research article
 - Words like: study, research, sample, questionnaire, ...
- ❑ Theoretical
 - Words like: conceptual, model, framework, prospective, ...
- ❑ Letters
- ❑ Review
 - Literature review
 - Systematic review
 - Meta-analysis
 - Words like: evaluation, overview, , ...



2. Writing the article

2.1 Types of articles

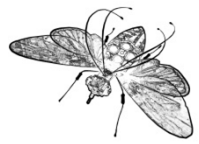
□ Proceedings/conference proceedings:

These are summaries of conference talks and papers, symposiums, seminars, etc. that are published generally by the organising entity. They describe for the first time the results of a lot of research studies.



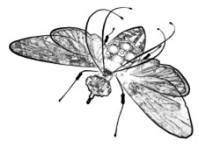
□ Posters:

The poster is a good way to show your work at a conference.



Posters

- ✓ Posters are perfect to show your work at conferences and meetings in an **aesthetic and concise way**.
- ✓ Know your audience
- ✓ Less is more!
- ✓ They serve as a **summary** of your project.
- ✓ The amount of information should be minimal, it should only cover the **key aspects**.
- ✓ **WoW** factor: Balanced design, illustrations and a palette of colours that attracts attention
- ✓ Remember to always create a “story”, highlighting strategic information throughout the display



Posters

Editor LaTeX

<https://www.overleaf.com/gallery/tagged/poster>

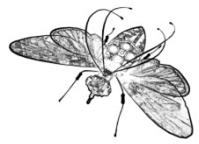
How to create a research poster

<https://guides.nyu.edu/posters>

<https://guides.nyu.edu/posters/design-tips>

Winning Posters. Physics departament (UPC)

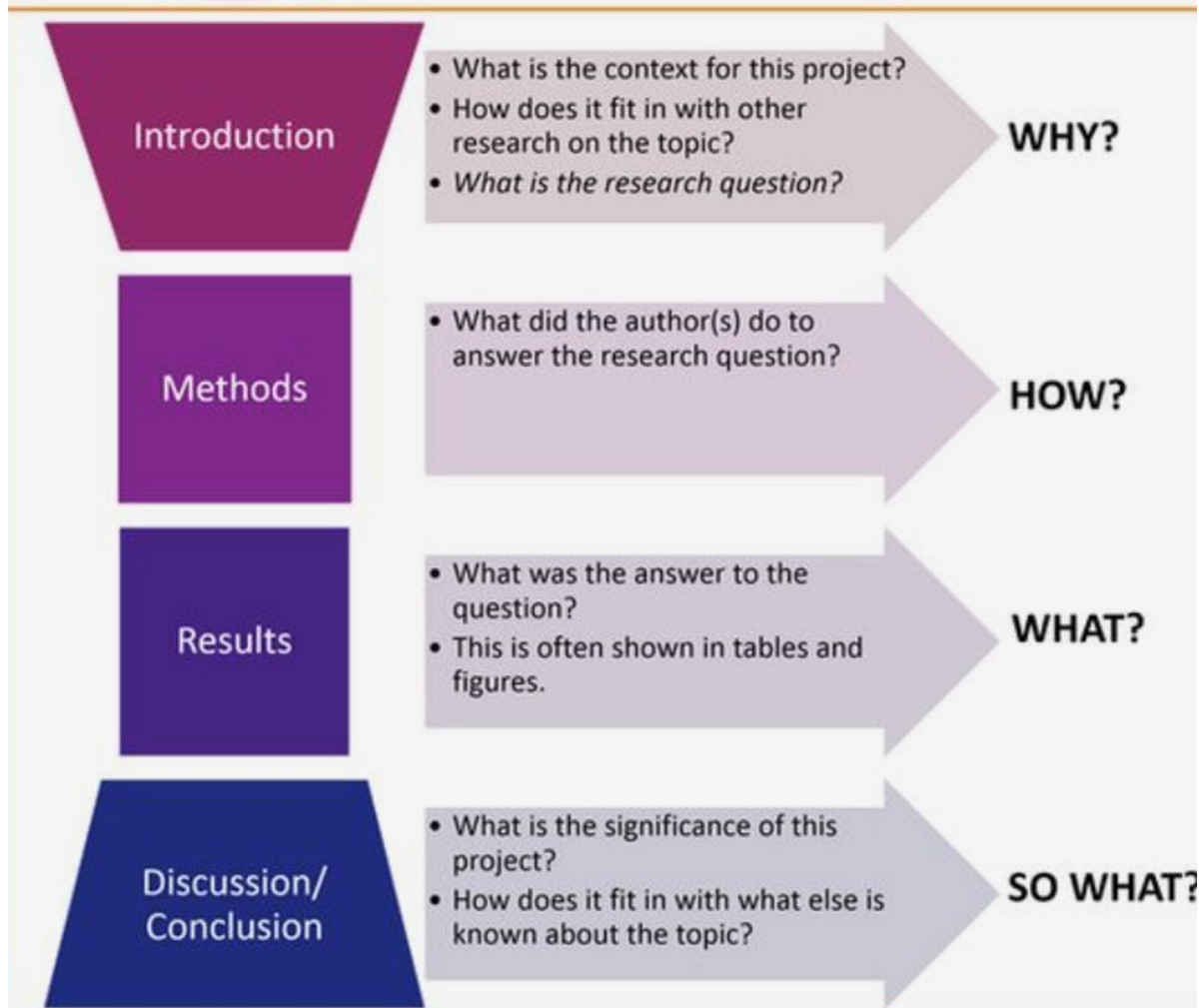
<https://fisica.upc.edu/en/research/posters-awards/2020/winning-posters>



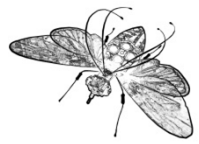
2. Writing the article

2.2. How to write a good abstract

The IMRaD method



Title,
autor,
abstract
keywords



2. Writing the article

2.2 How to write a good abstract

How to write a good abstract, selection of keywords

The reader **can understand** the general, main focus of the study quickly and accurately.

The abstract **enables** the reader to decide if they are interested in **continuing to read** the entire paper.

The abstract **should transmit** a full synopsis of the article concisely.

Style

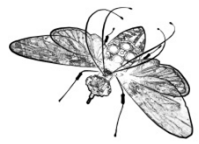
Avoid the use of abbreviations and bibliographic references

Always written in the past tense

Present: background and conclusions

Infinitive: objective

Past: materials, methodology and results

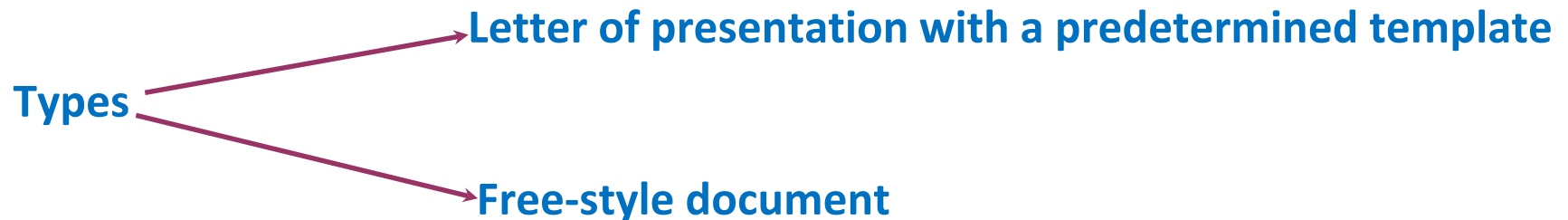


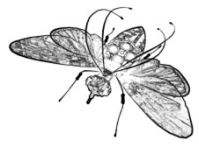
The cover letter

The first document the publisher will open when an article is sent to a scientific journal



It is the key: Start the assessment process or lead to a rejection letter due to formal aspects

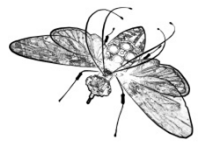




The cover letter

Free-style document

- Full data on all the authors (normally each journal specifies which data to include)
- Title and keywords in Spanish and English
- Financing entity (if one exists)
- Small text specifying: the originality of the work, the authorship of the undersigned, the transfer of rights to the journal and the declaration of conflicts of interests
- Signature of all authors



2. Writing the article

2.3 Cover letter

Sample cover letter

[Your Name]
[Your Affiliation]
[Your Address]

[Date]

Dear [Editor name],

I/We wish to submit an original research article entitled “[title of article]” for consideration by [journal name].

I/We confirm that this work is original and has not been published elsewhere, nor is it currently under consideration for publication elsewhere.

In this paper, I/we report on / show that _____. This is significant because _____.

We believe that this manuscript is appropriate for publication by [journal name] because it... **[specific reference to the journal’s Aims & Scope]**. _____.

[Please explain in your own words the significance and novelty of the work, the problem that is being addressed, and why the manuscript belongs in this journal. Do not simply insert your abstract into your cover letter! Briefly describe the research you are reporting in your paper, why it is important, and why you think the readership of the journal would be interested in it.]

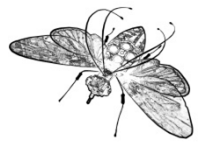
We have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Please address all correspondence concerning this manuscript to me at [email address].

Thank you for your consideration of this manuscript.

Sincerely,

[Your name]



2. Writing the article

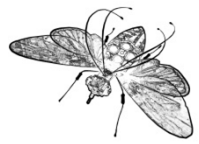
Standard publishing workflow



Monali Ghosh

Jul 12, 2021

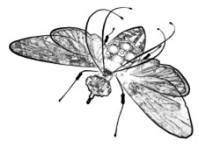
Journal publishing is sexy again!



What is peer review?

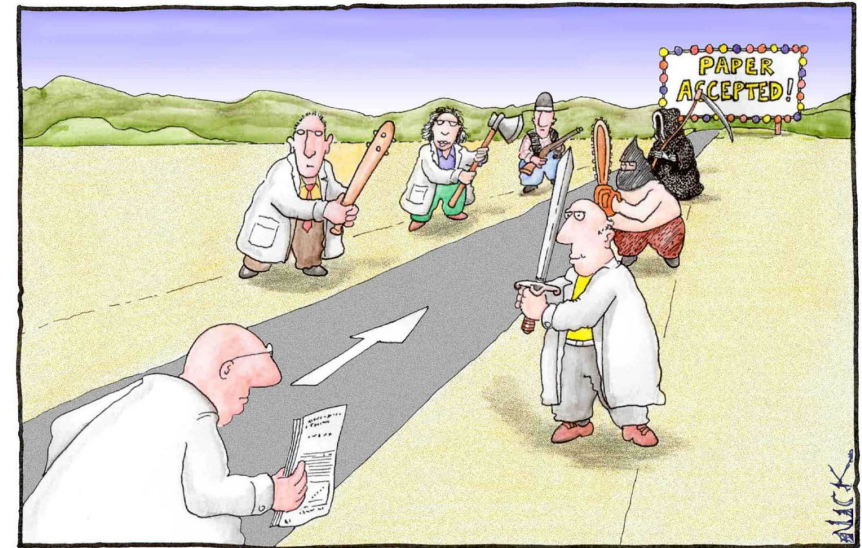
Also called **expert evaluation** or **expert review**, this is the review process that scientific articles go through when they are sent to a journal for publication. Reviewers do not just accept or reject articles, they also make suggestions to improve the study before it is published. Source: Wikipedia.

- Anonymity between author and reviewers (referees) to ensure objectivity
- Formal, methodological and even ethical aspects
- Quality control
- It has many critics and alternatives have arisen such as open peer review



2. Writing the article

2.4 The peer review



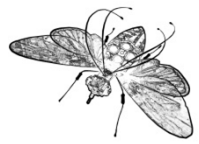
Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

<https://s4be.cochrane.org/blog/2017/04/10/problems-with-peer-review-the-achilles-heel-of-modern-research/>

<https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/what-is-peer-review>

Open Peer Review

- Transparent, accountable, open to the community
- It works
 - Manuscripts available at any preprint server
 - Review on the final version
- Can be practice:
 - Alike. Traditional peer review but with open reviewers and authors
 - New systems: make the whole process open
 - Review reports are published alongside the relevant article.



2. Writing the article

2.4 The peer review

Copernicus publishing. Prepublication

Biogeosciences, 18, 1787–1792, 2021
https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-18-1787-2021
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- Article
- Peer review
- Metrics
- Related articles

Ideas and perspectives

15 Mar 2021

Ideas and perspectives: When ocean acidification experiments are not the same, repeatability is not tested

Phillip Williamson et al.

Download

- Final revised paper (published on 15 Mar 2021)
- Preprint (discussion started on 03 Nov 2020)

Interactive discussion

Status: closed

AC: Author comment | RC: Referee comment | SC: Short comment | EC: Editor comment

EN er-friendly version Supplement

SC1: 'Pragmatism is also needed', M. Solan, 11 Nov 2020

Download

- Article (264 KB)
- Full-text XML
- BibTeX
- EndNote

Short summary

The reliability of ocean acidification research was challenged in early 2020 when a high-profile...
Read more

Share



Altmetrics

Final-revised paper



Preprint



2. Writing the article

2.4 The peer review

F1000Research. Post publication




F1000Research
Search
SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH

BROWSE GATEWAYS & COLLECTIONS HOW TO PUBLISH ^ ABOUT v BLOG
MY RESEARCH v SIGN IN


[Home](#) » [Browse](#) » [Under-reported COVID-19 cases in](#)


RESEARCH ARTICLE

REVISED **Under-reported COVID countries [version 2; peer review with reservations]**

 [Soban Qadir Khan](#) ¹, [Imran Alam Moheet](#) ², [Alharefaq](#)⁶, [Faisal Alonaizan](#)⁷

[+ Author details](#)

 This article is included in the [Disease](#) collection.

 This article is included in the [Coronavirus](#) collection.

Abstract

EN The purpose of the study was to compare trends in the progression of COVID-19 in Asian countries with more developed Western countries.

Methods: COVID-19 data from South Asian countries were used for this observational study. Data

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Finding Article Reviewers


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Open Peer Review

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Reviewer Reports

	Invited Reviewers		
	1	2	3
Version 2 (revision) 17 Mar 21			✓ read
Version 1 10 Feb 21	? read	✓ read	? read

1. **Khalid Aziz Ansari**, University of the West of England, Bristol, UK
2. **Sumanth Kumbargere Nagraj**, Melaka-Manipal Medical College, Melaka, Malaysia
3. **Junaid Ahmed** , Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Mangalore, India
- Nanditha Sujir** , Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Mangalore, India



2. Writing the article

2.2 The peer review

Open Peer Review:



Open Peer Review is an important aspect of Open Science. Opening up what has traditionally been a closed process increases opportunities to spot errors, validate findings and to increase our overall trust in published outputs.

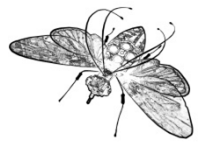
<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/open-peer-review>



3. Open Science and scientific communication

- 3.1 Open Science
- 3.2 Open Science skills
- 3.3 Open Access publishing
- 3.4 Research Data Management

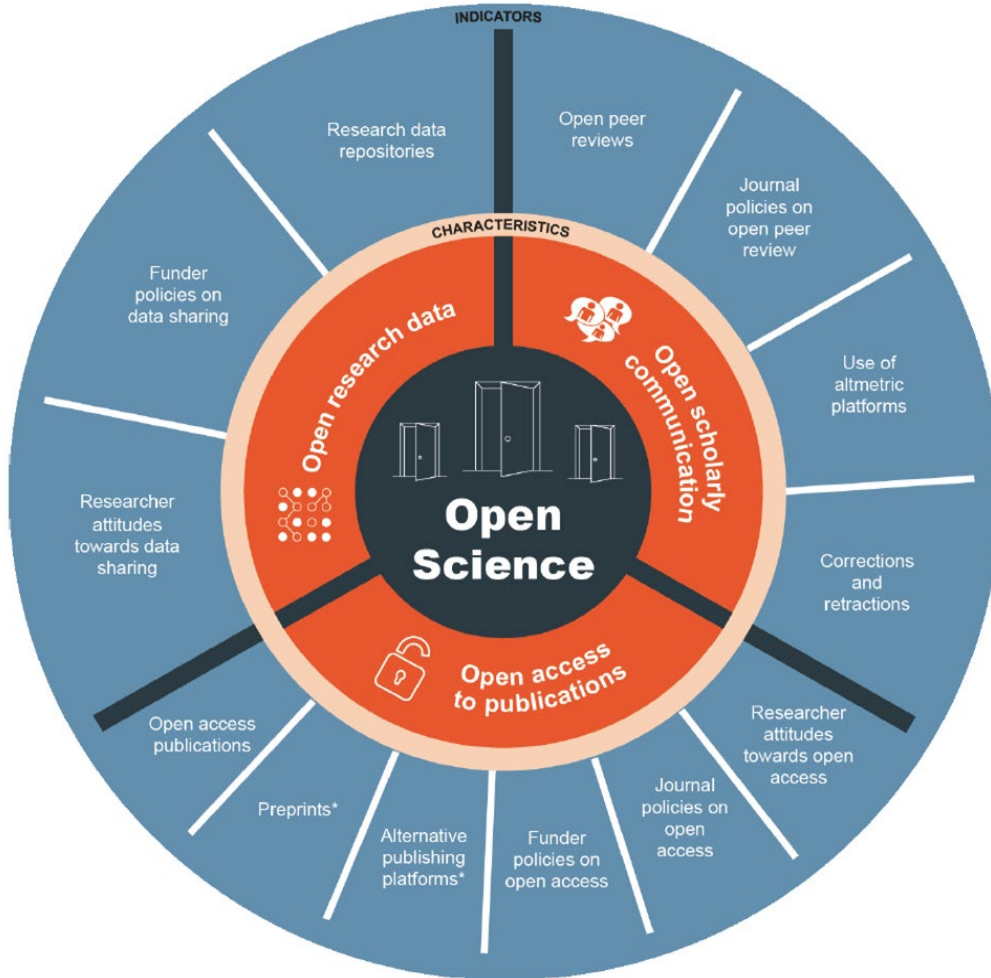




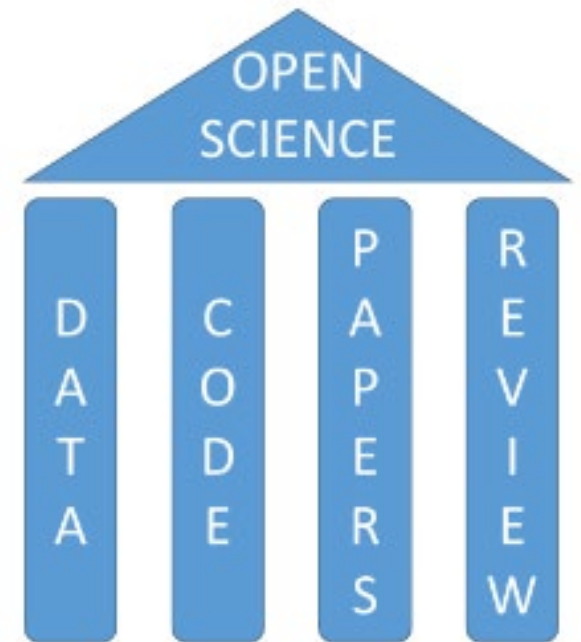
3. Open Science

3.1 Open Science

OS Wheel



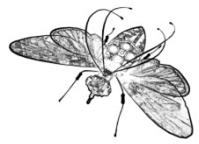
<https://youtu.be/whKMr29wfy4>



- Masuzzo P, Martens L. 2017. Do you speak open science? Resources and tips to learn the language. PeerJ Preprints 5:e2689v1
<https://doi.org/10.7287/peerj.preprints.2689v1>
- European Commission, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, O'Carroll, C., Hyllseth, B., Berg, R., et al., *Providing researchers with the skills and competencies they need to practise Open Science*, Publications Office, 2017,
<https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2777/121253>

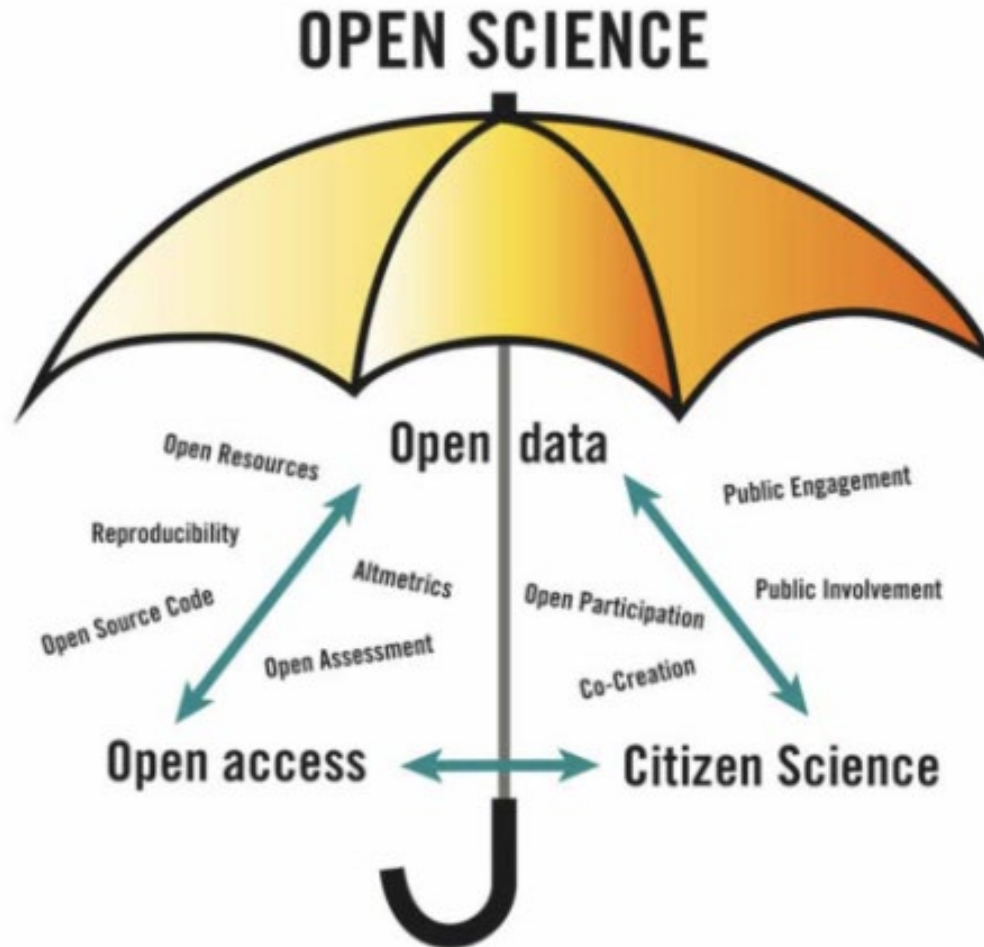
Openness

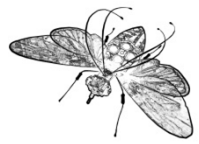
- 3 Os:
 - Open Innovation
 - Open Science
 - Open to the World
- European Open Science Cloud (EOSC)
- OpenAire
- Open Access Button
- Open Access Logo
- Facilitate Open Science Training for European Research (FOSTER)



3. Open Science

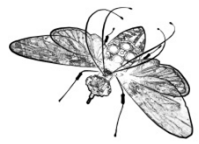
3.1 Open Science



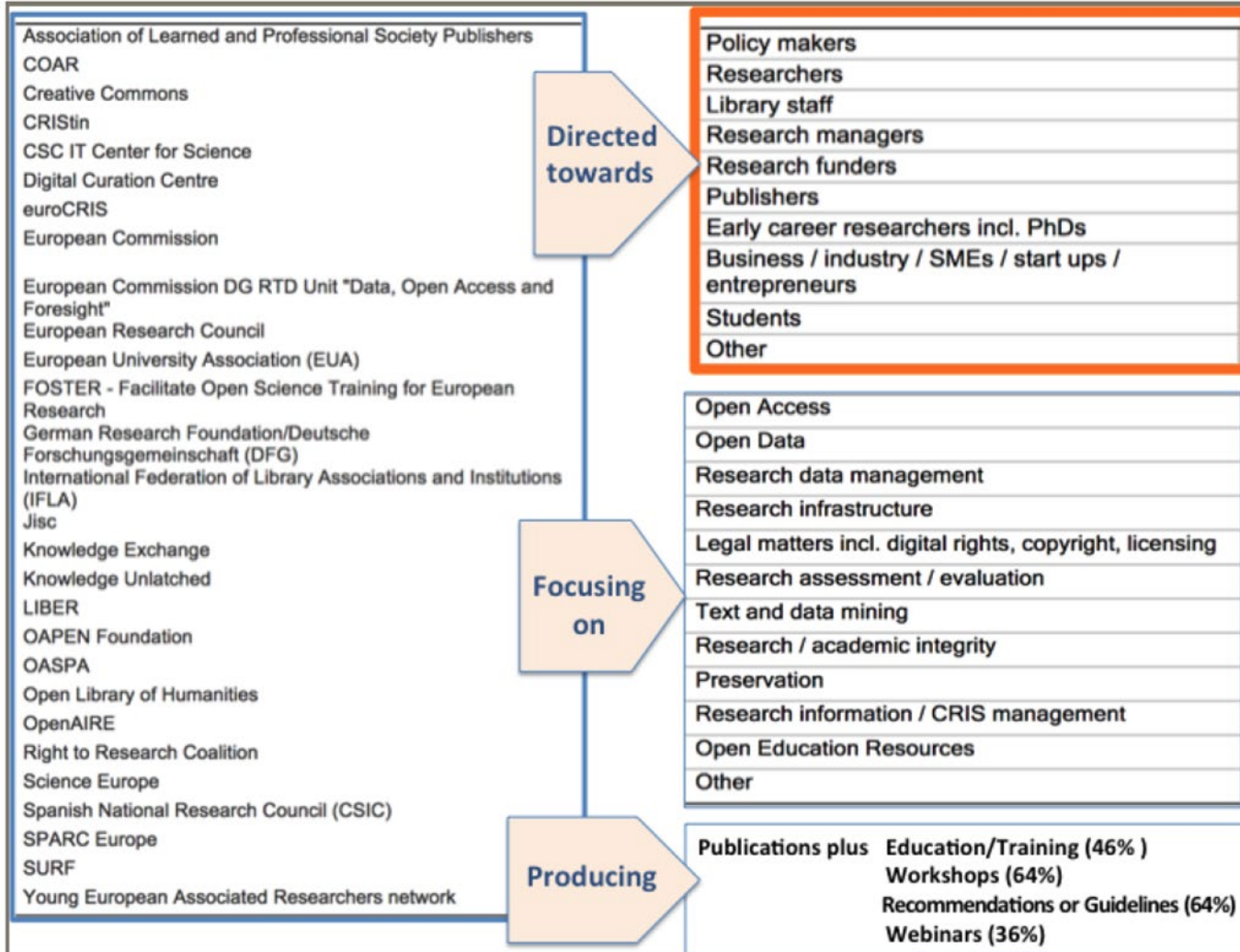


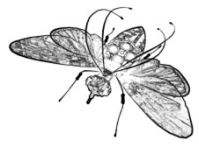
The skills necessary for Open Science include

- open access publishing
- data management and open data
- enabling professional research conduct
- citizen science



Stakeholders providing training (SPARC)

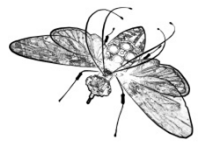




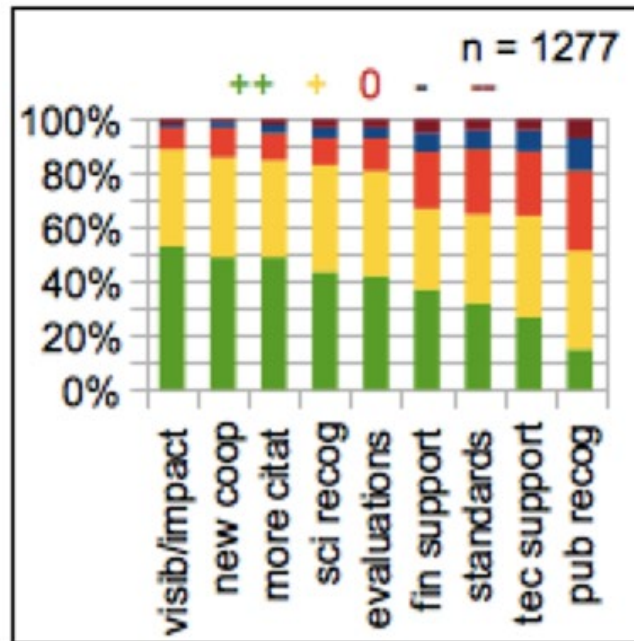
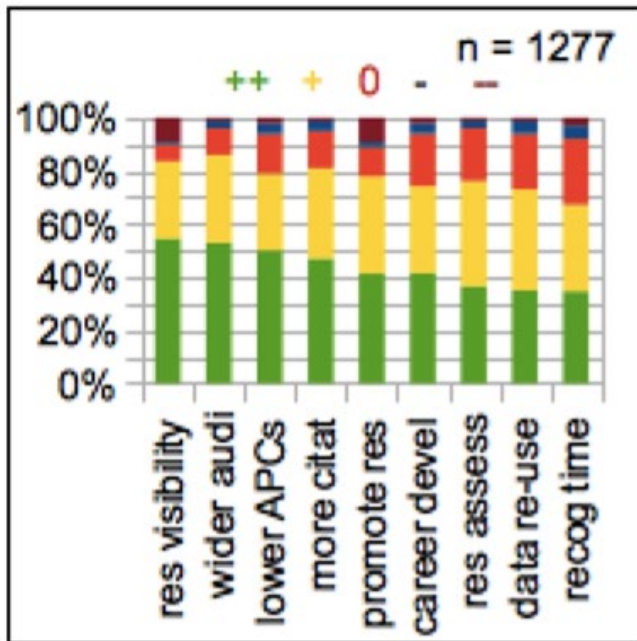
3. Open Science

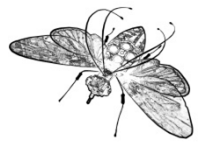
3.3 Open Access publishing





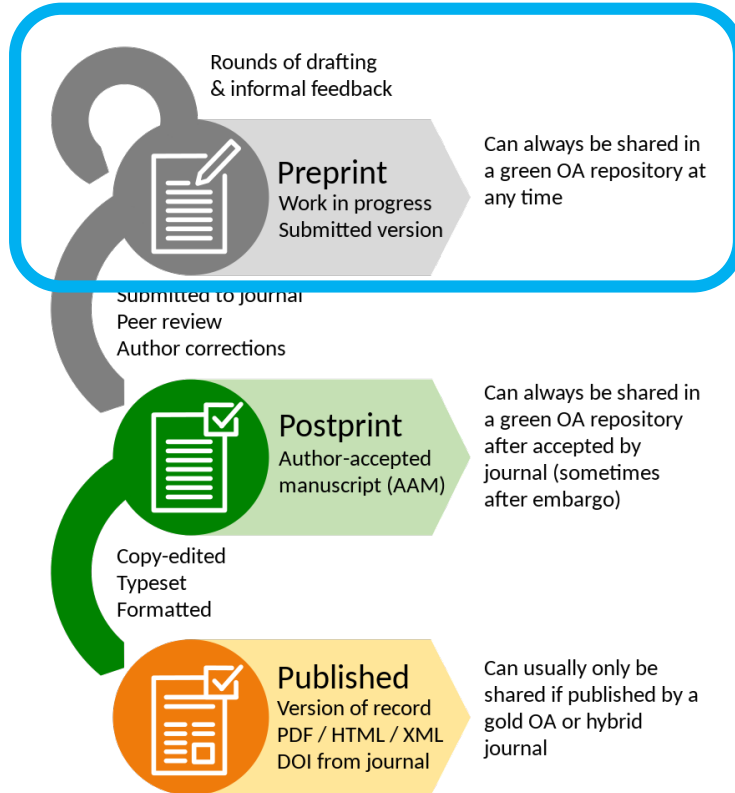
Motivators to publish in OA and share data





3. Open Science

3.3 Open Access publishing



The need to quickly circulate current results within a scholarly community has led researchers to distribute documents known as preprints, which are manuscripts that have yet to undergo peer review.

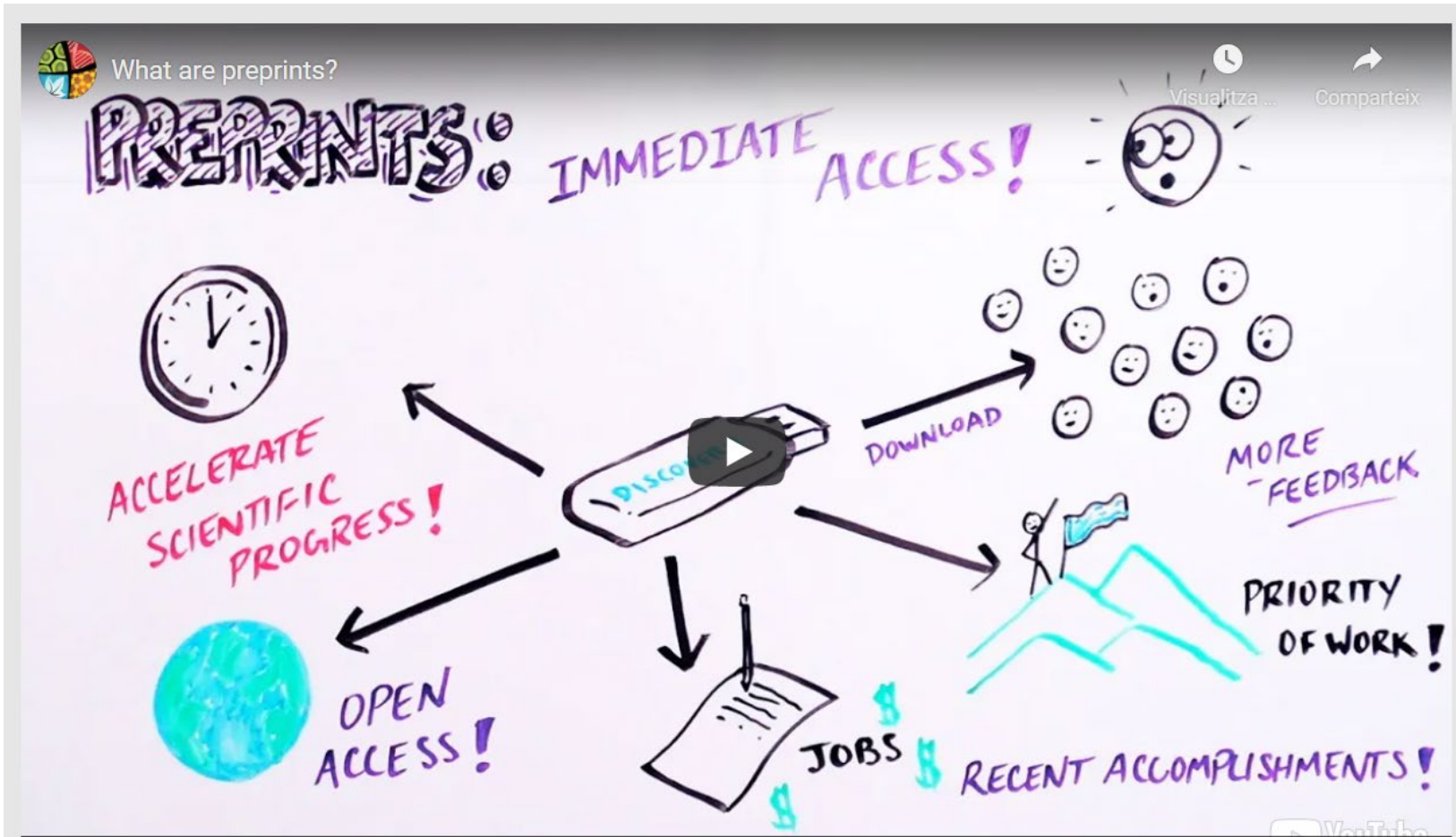
The immediate distribution of preprints allows authors to receive early feedback from their peers, and also to be cited.

Categories of preprint servers: general (e.g. Authorea), field-specific (e.g. bioRxiv) and regional (e.g. AfricArxiv).

The owner can be a private publishing company (e.g. PeerJ PrePrints), a university (e.g. arXiv) or an independent non-profit organisations (e.g. HAL).

3. Open Science

3.3 Open Access publishing



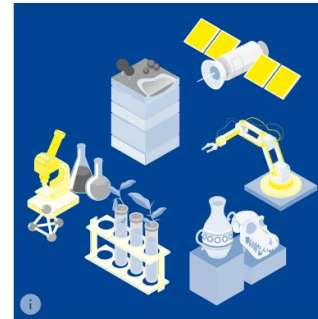
<https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/learning/sharing-preprints>

Open Research Europe

A European Commission publication platform since the end of 2020

Researchers from H2020 and Horizon Europe projects

Open access without paying APC (costs of approx. €780, covered by the EC)



- Use of the platform is not compulsory
- Open peer-review, does not include qualitative indicators
- Articles should present EC project results
- At least one of the co-authors should be associated with an H2020 project
- Datasets should be published in open access

Further information at [Bibliotècnica](#)

➤ PhD with R&D funding

Policies of research financing entities

- European Commission: [H2020](#) and Horizon Europe
 - Open access scientific publications in a repository
 - Enables both the gold and the green route
 - Research data in open access, if possible
 - Science Law: [State Plan](#)
 - Open access scientific publications in a repository
 - Research data in open access (optional)
 - Foundations, etc: [La Caixa](#)
 - Open access scientific publications
 - Research data in open access, if possible
-
- #### ➤ Institutional policy of open access at the UPC
- [Agreement no. 177/2014 of the Governing Council](#) (green route)
 - [UPC grants to publish in open access](#) (gold route)



Why publish data in open access?

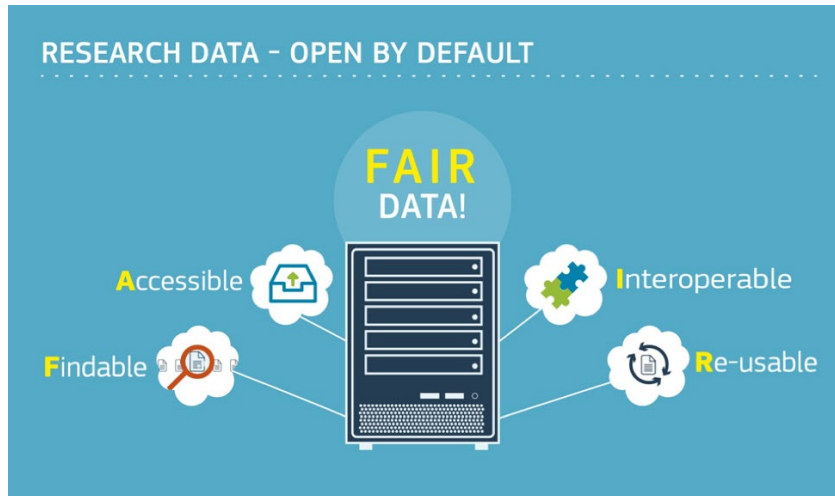
- **Collaboration:** A broad database enables large-scale research and helps to obtain more reliable results.
- **Reuse:** Experimental data could serve as the basis for new research projects.
- **Transparency:** The publication of data provides more opportunities to reproduce experiments and avoid scientific fraud.
- **Impact and assessment:** Published data are recovered from different sources and could be cited.
- **Preservation:** Repositories of data in open access should have preservation plans.

Further information: [Biblioteca. Research data in open access](#)



3. Open Science

3.4. Research data management



<https://www.openaire.eu/how-to-make-your-data-fair>

Five ways sharing your research data could help enhance your career:

1. More citations of your published research articles
2. Greater discoverability and enhanced visibility
3. Get credit for your work and gain recognition
4. New opportunities for collaboration
5. Improve the veracity, robustness and reproducibility of your results

Further information: [Biblioteca. Research data in open access](#)



Manage research data: good practices

Cite date correctly: instructions can be found on [Bibliotècnica](#).

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1

Agreements: start by establishing organization conventions, regardless of whether the research is undertaken individually or in a group.

Assign a license to your data such as the Open Data Commons Attribution License (ODC-BY). Information see: [Bibliotècnica](#).

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2

File names: use descriptive names and underscores. Indicate dates in format: YYYYMMDD.

UPCommons Research Data: Has several advantages: standard, secure environment, guaranteed maintenance and accessibility, altmetrics, corporate environment, etc.

10

3

File version: use a sequential, numerical system (namefile_date_version1) and avoid names that cause confusion. Delete obsolete versions.

Deposit data:

- ✓ In [UPCommons](#), the institutional repository of the UPC.
- ✓ In a specialised data centre or data bank. Consult [Re3data](#).
- ✓ In the journal in which you publish the paper.

9

4

Metadata: document the data you use in your research and add metadata to the data so that others can understand them.

Clean up data: periodically delete obsolete data. At the end of the project, carry out a secure clean up of the devices used.

8

5

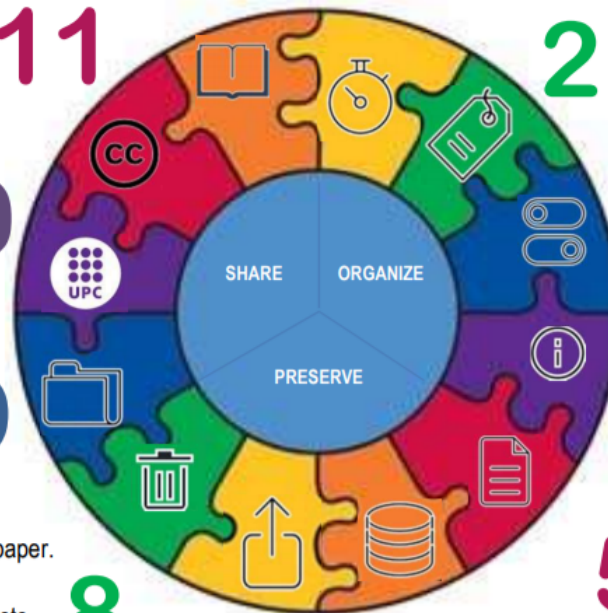
File format: work with standard formats in open access to ensure that the data can be interpreted and reused.

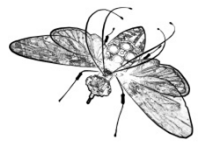
Files transmission: avoid sending data by e-mail. Use secure systems and preferably encrypt the data.

7

6

Store: use passwords, automatic back-ups systems, encrypt private or confidential data and save copies in different secure places. At the end of the project, save the master copy of the data.





3. Open Science

3.4 Research data management

EiNA DMP

Welcome

This tool helps you to create, review, and share data management plans that meet institutional and funder requirements. Join the growing number of researchers that have adopted **eiNa DMP**:



509 Users



306 Plans



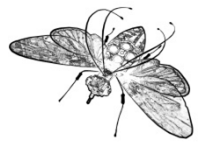
15 Organisations



10 simple rules for creating a good data management plan

You can download funder templates without logging in, but from this tool you will find tailored guidance from these organizations. Why not sign up for an account and try it out?

 UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA	 UAB Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	 UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH	 upf. Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona
 Universitat de Girona	 U Universitat de Lleida	 URV UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILI	 UOC Universitat Oberta de Catalunya
 UNIVERSITAT DE VIC UNIVERSITAT CENTRAL DE CATALUNYA	 UNIVERSITAT RAMON LLULL	 UIB Universitat de les Illes Balears	 UJI UNIVERSITAT JAUME I
 Uc barcelona	 IRF	 Institut de Recerca CONTRA LA LEUCÈMIA Josep Carreras	 IRB INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN BIOMEDICINE BARCELONA
 ICAC Institut Català d'Arqueologia Clàssica	 i2cat	 Crag CENTRE DE RECERCA EN AGRIGENÒMICA	 VHIO VALL D'HEBRON Institute of Oncology



CORA, Research Data from Catalan Universities

The screenshot shows the CORA website header with the logo 'CORÀ Repostori de Dades de Recerca' and navigation links: Home, About, Search, User Guide, Contact, English, Sign Up, Log In. Below the header is a search bar with the placeholder 'Search this dataverse...' and a magnifying glass icon. To the right of the search bar is a button labeled 'Advanced Search'. Below the search bar are four statistics cards: '26 UNIVERSITIES & CERCA CENTERS' (with a building icon), '118 DATASETS' (with a document icon), '1,463 FILES' (with a file icon), and '8,396 DOWNLOADS' (with a bar chart icon).

This section displays a horizontal carousel of logos for Catalan universities and research centers. From left to right, the logos are: UAB (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona), URV (Universitat Rovira i Virgili), UPC (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya - Barcelonatech), UB (Universitat de Barcelona), upf. (Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona), and UdL (Universitat de Lleida). Navigation arrows are visible on either side of the carousel.

- Dataverses (47)**
 - Datasets (118)**
 - Files (1,463)**
- Dataverse Category**
- CERCA Centers (17)
 - Universities (11)
 - Research Group (10)
 - Research Project (4)
 - Organization or Institution (3)

1 to 10 of 165 Results Sort

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 Mar 25, 2022 Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya
 Més informació sobre el Grup de Recerca LUB - Laboratori d'Urbanisme de Barcelona
- Colonomics: integrative omics data of one hundred paired normal-tumoral samples from colon cancer patients 8
 Mar 22, 2022 - Universitat de Barcelona
 Moreno Aguado, Victor; Sanz Pamplona, Rebeca; Díez Villanueva, Anna, 2022, "Colonomics: integrative omics data of one hundred paired normal-tumoral samples from colon cancer patients", <https://doi.org/10.34810/data169>, Repostori de Dades de Recerca, V1



Research Data Repositories

UPCommons - Research Data

<https://bibliotecnica.upc.edu/es/investigadors/dades-recerca-obert#upcommons>

Dataverse (CSUC)

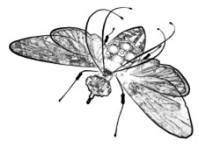
<https://dataverse.csuc.cat/>

Other Repositories

<https://re3data.org>

Comparative table

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ENGINY20

ANY
QUESTIONS?





ENGINY20

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<https://bibliotecnica.upc.edu/actualitat/xat-de-les-biblioteques>