

# workshop



Mudanças no paradigma da  
publicação científica

antónia correia | carla marques  
Serviços de Documentação da Universidade do Minho

# Objetivos de aprendizagem

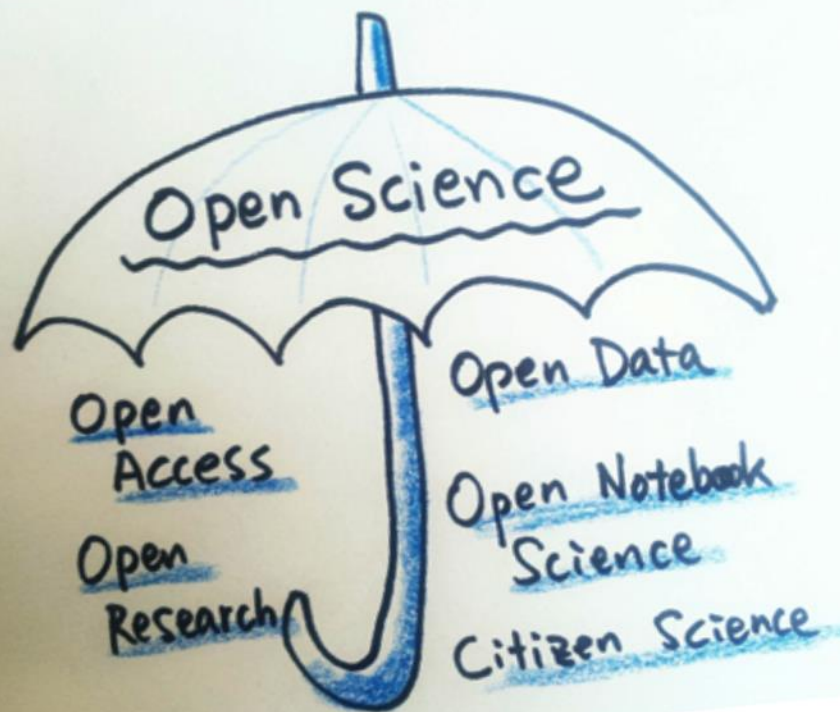
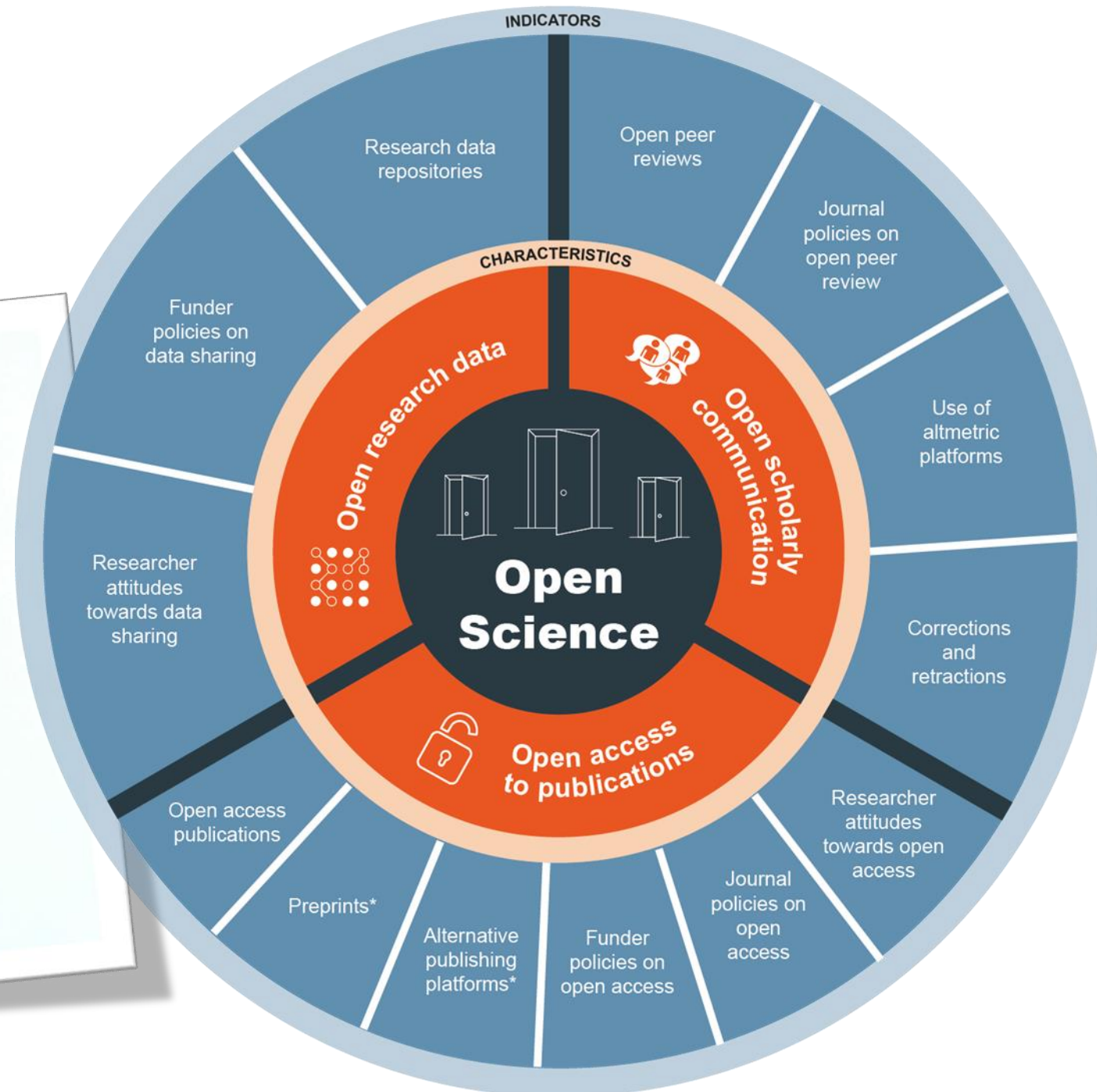
- Entender a forma como os investigadores comunicam os seus resultados de investigação à comunidade;
- Compreender as principais mudanças possibilitadas pela Ciência Aberta, nas seguintes vertentes:
  - Publicação de preprints
  - Revisão por pares aberta
  - Licenciamento
- perceber como otimizar os fluxos de trabalho através dos identificadores persistentes.

Mentimeter  
[www.menti.com](https://www.menti.com)

Código 42 93 78

# 1. Publicação científica em Acesso Aberto

# Ciência Aberta



# Open Science

**Results**

Publications  
Research data  
Software

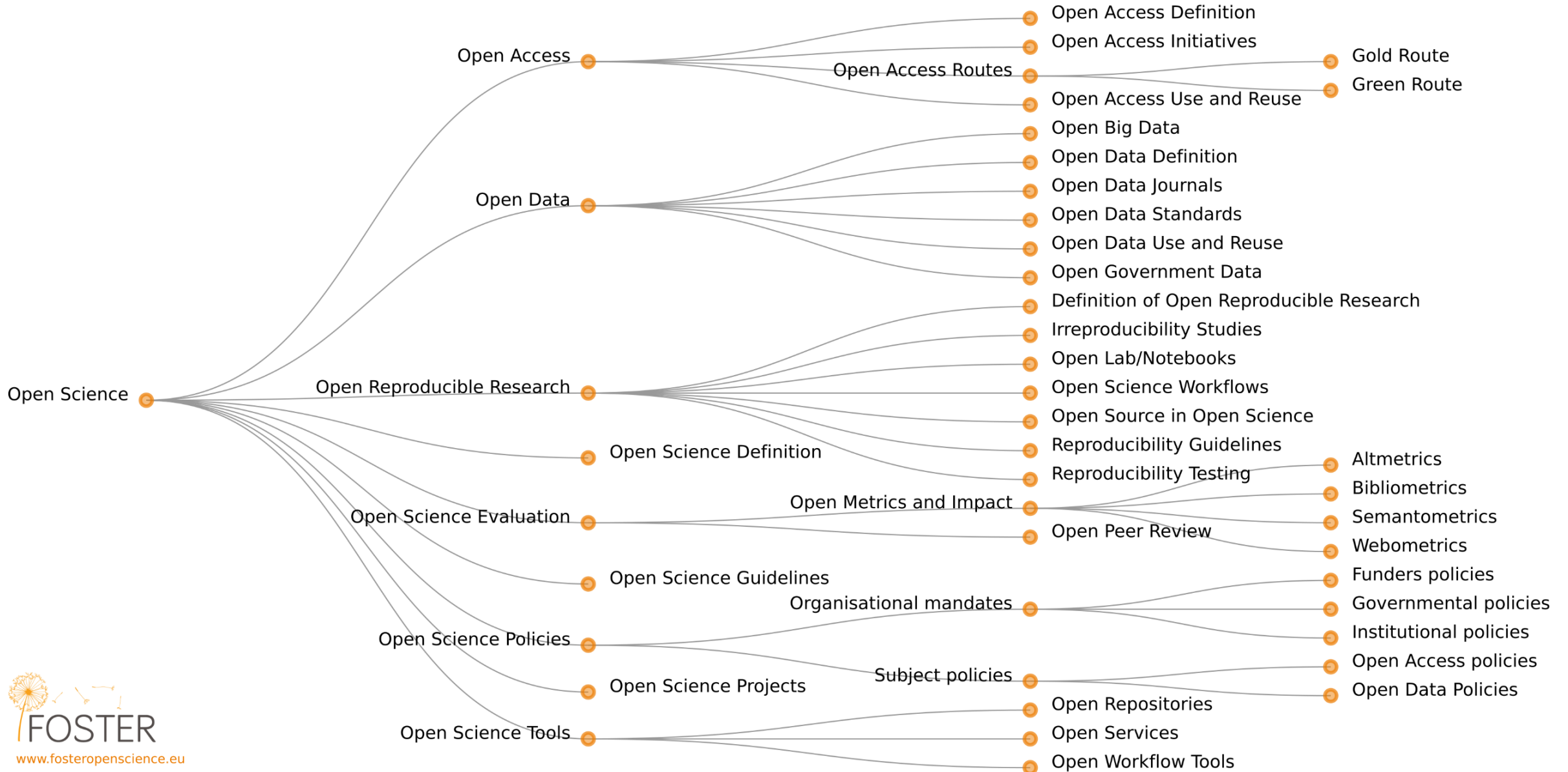
...

Processes  
Tools  
Infrastructures

...

**Methods**

# Open Science Taxonomy



# Acesso Aberto

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



# Porquê publicar artigos em revistas científicas?

- Avaliação da carreira
- Obtenção de financiamento
- Legitimação da investigação através de verificação independente
- Partilha de resultados, obter *feedback* e visibilidade
- Obtenção de visibilidade através dos serviços que as editoras científicas proporcionam: indexação em bases de dados internacionais, interfaces de pesquisa, disseminação, alertas de citação, *article level metrics*...

# A publicação em acesso aberto ajuda a atingir esses objetivos



# Tipos de publicações



- **Revistas de assinatura ou subscrição:** as instituições pagam para dar acesso aos artigos
- **Revistas híbridas:** revistas de subscrição que dão a opção de providenciar acesso aberto dourado por artigo
- **Acesso Aberto Dourado:** as revistas dão acesso aos artigos, quer cobrando aos autores ou instituições, quer através de outros modelos de financiamento
- **Acesso Aberto Verde:** auto-arquivo – os autores dão acesso aos seus artigos através do depósito num repositório em acesso aberto.

# Acesso aberto no H2020



Independentemente do acesso aberto seguir a via verde ou dourada, é necessário depositar o artigo num repositório !!!

**HORIZON 2020 OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS**

Each Horizon 2020 beneficiary must ensure open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications resulting in research results from 2020 onwards in line with the European Union's Research and Innovation Agenda.

**WHY OPEN ACCESS TO SCIENTIFIC PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS?**

- GOOD FOR SCIENCE**  
allows scientists to build on previous research results and avoids unnecessary duplication of effort  
improved quality and greater efficiency
- GOOD FOR THE ECONOMY**  
speeds up innovation  
faster progress to market
- GOOD FOR SOCIETY**  
makes research available to individual citizens and to non-profit organisations  
greater transparency

**HOW TO ACHIEVE OPEN ACCESS IN HORIZON 2020**

- SELF-ARCHIVING ('GREEN' OPEN ACCESS)**  
deposit the final, peer-reviewed manuscript in a repository of your choice  
where there must be no embargo period at the publisher's request or at the request of the funder for publication in the final version of the manuscript
- OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING ('GOLD' OPEN ACCESS)**  
publish in open access journals or in hybrid journals  
Article processing charges are eligible for reimbursement during the duration of the project if the journal is self-archiving the article (open access) AND offers the option of making some individual articles open access

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

**MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT OPEN ACCESS**

- OPEN ACCESS IS NOT A REQUIREMENT TO PUBLISH**  
in Horizon 2020 researchers are free to publish or not
- OPEN ACCESS DOES NOT AFFECT THE DECISION TO EXPLOIT RESEARCH RESULTS COMMERCIALY**  
e.g. through patenting

The decision whether to publish through open access comes after the main patent decision on whether to publish directly or to first seek protection.  
It is important to state that open access publications undergo the same kind of peer review as subscription publications.

**Get support**

Participant Portal section on Open Access  
Open Science  
Open4All

Open Access  
How to fund  
OpenAccessEU

# Plan S

## Part I: The Plan S Principles

"With effect from 2021, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants provided by national, regional and international research councils and funding bodies, must be published in Open Access Journals, on Open Access Platforms, or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo."

In addition:

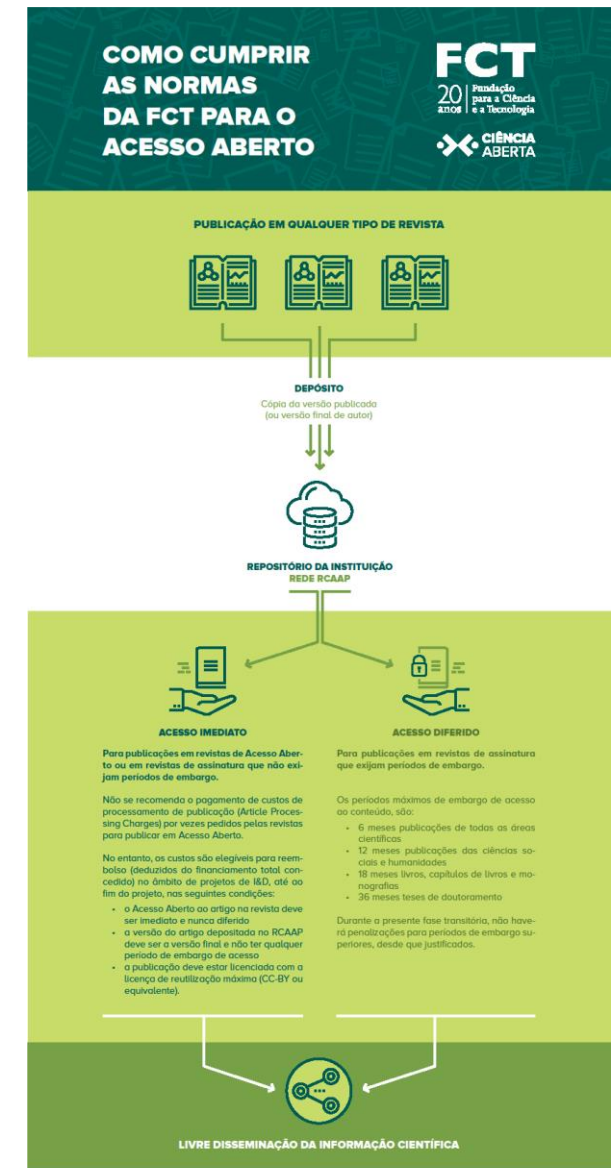
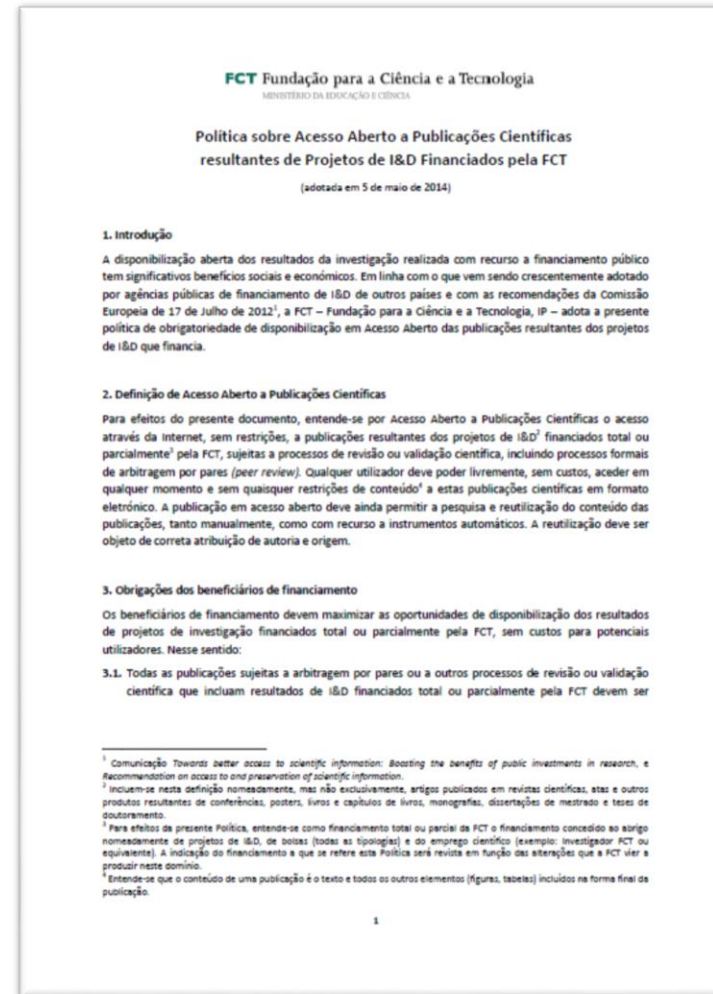
- 01** Authors or their institutions retain copyright to their publications. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution license (CC BY), in order to fulfil the requirements defined by the [Berlin Declaration](#);
- 02** The Funders will develop robust criteria and requirements for the services that high-quality Open Access journals, Open Access platforms, and Open Access repositories must provide;
- 03** In cases where high-quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;
- 04** Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or research institutions, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all researchers should be able to publish their work Open Access;
- 05** The Funders support the diversity of business models for Open Access journals and platforms. When Open Access publication fees are applied, they must be commensurate with the publication services delivered and the structure of such fees must be transparent to inform

the market and funders potential standardisation and capping of payments of fees;

- 06** The Funders encourage governments, universities, research organisations, libraries, academies, and learned societies to align their strategies, policies, and practices, notably to ensure transparency;
- 07** The above principles shall apply to all types of scholarly publications, but it is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for monographs and book chapters will be longer and requires a separate and due process;
- 08** The Funders do not support the 'hybrid' model of publishing. However, as a transitional pathway towards full Open Access within a clearly defined timeframe, and only as part of transformative arrangements, Funders may contribute to financially supporting such arrangements;
- 09** The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliant beneficiaries/grantees;
- 10** The Funders commit that when assessing research outputs during funding decisions they will value the intrinsic merit of the work

# Política da FCT

- Publicada a 5 Maio 2014;
- Mandatória;
- Projetos/ teses com financiamento total ou parcial;
- pós-print ou pdf;
- Repositório da rede RCAAP + outros;
- Metadados – imediatamente; texto integral pode ter um período de embargo;
- Artigos = 6 meses / 12 meses CSH;
- Custos com publicação (APCs) elegíveis para reembolso.

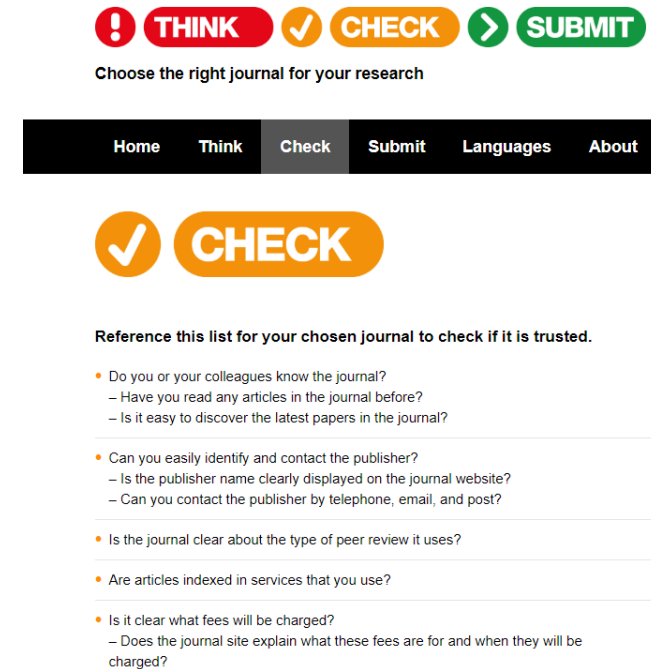


[https://www.fct.pt/documentos/PoliticaAcessoAberto\\_Publicacoes.pdf](https://www.fct.pt/documentos/PoliticaAcessoAberto_Publicacoes.pdf)

<https://www.ciencia-aberta.pt/sobre-ciencia-aberta>

# Como escolher uma revista em acesso aberto

- Necessária cautela com os editores “predadores”
- Pesquise o [Directory of Open Access Journals](#)
- Analise
  - Versões
  - Embargos
- Analise article processing charges (APCs)
  - Revistas em Acesso Aberto (podem não cobrar)
  - Revistas híbridas (por regra mais caras do que as AA)
- Use [Think.Check.Submit](#) para verificar se o editor é confiável



# Repositórios

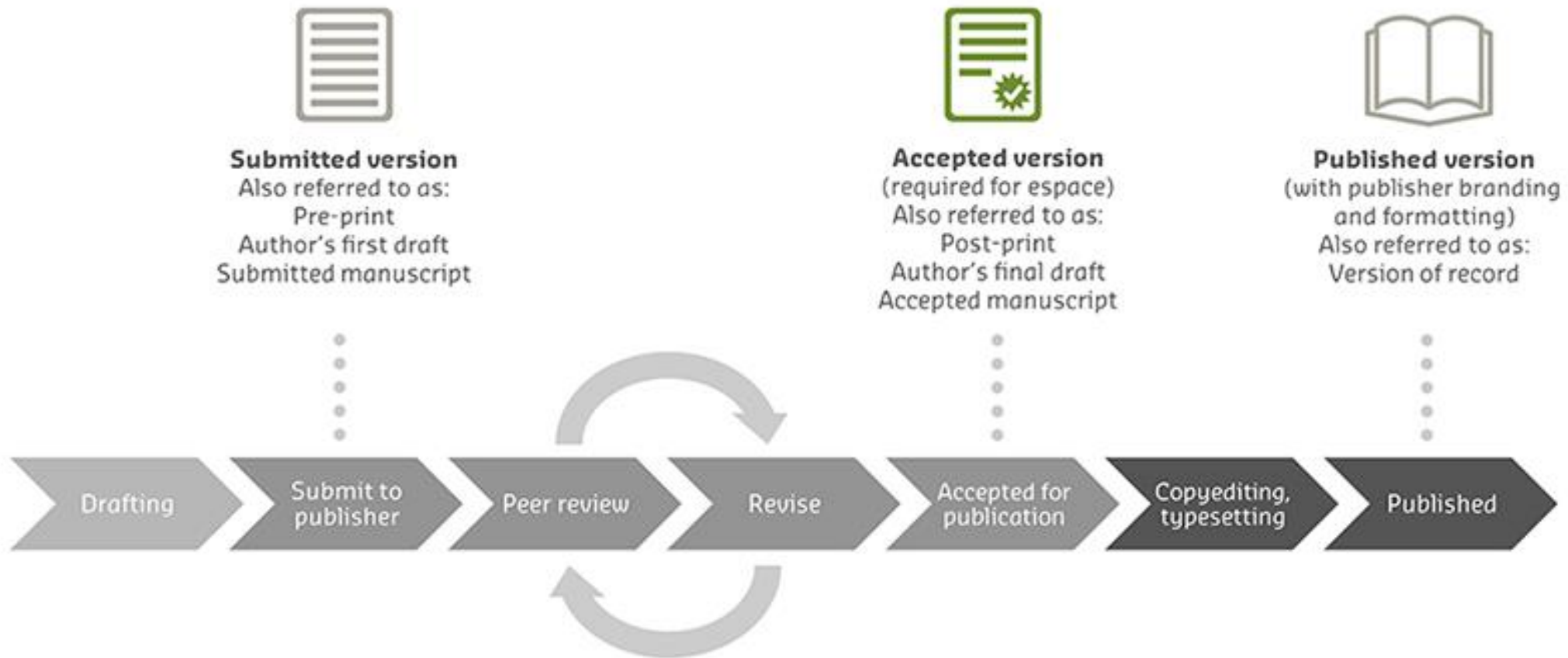
- Autores escolhem um repositório  
(nota: podem depositar em mais do que um)
  - Institucional
  - Disciplinar
  - Geral, ex. Zenodo.org
- Colocam metadados (descrição) + licença + versão permitida pela editora (preprint ou pós-print)



## Social networking site vs. open access repository

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

# Versões dos artigos



Attributions: Icons created by Creative Stall and Anton Noskov from the Noun Project

# Como verificar se o editor permite o auto-arquivo?



- 1) Verifique a política de auto-arquivo no website da editora
- 2) Verifique a política de auto-arquivo da revista no [SHERPA RoMEO](#)



| ROMEo colour           | Archiving policy                                                                   |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <a href="#">green</a>  | can archive pre-print <i>and</i> post-print or publisher's version/PDF             |
| <a href="#">blue</a>   | can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF |
| <a href="#">yellow</a> | can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)                                          |
| <a href="#">white</a>  | archiving not formally supported                                                   |

- - [DULCINEA](#) para revistas espanholas
  - [Héloïse](#) para revistas francesas
  - Nota: Blimunda (para revistas portuguesas) está integrado no Sherpa ROMEo
  - [Diadorim](#) para revistas brasileiras

# Resumidamente...

## Being open doesn't have to break the bank!

~70% of OA journals do not charge.



Many OA journals have low-cost fees.

Most OA journals have fee waivers.



Some institutions have OA publisher memberships.

Some institutions have OA publishing funds.



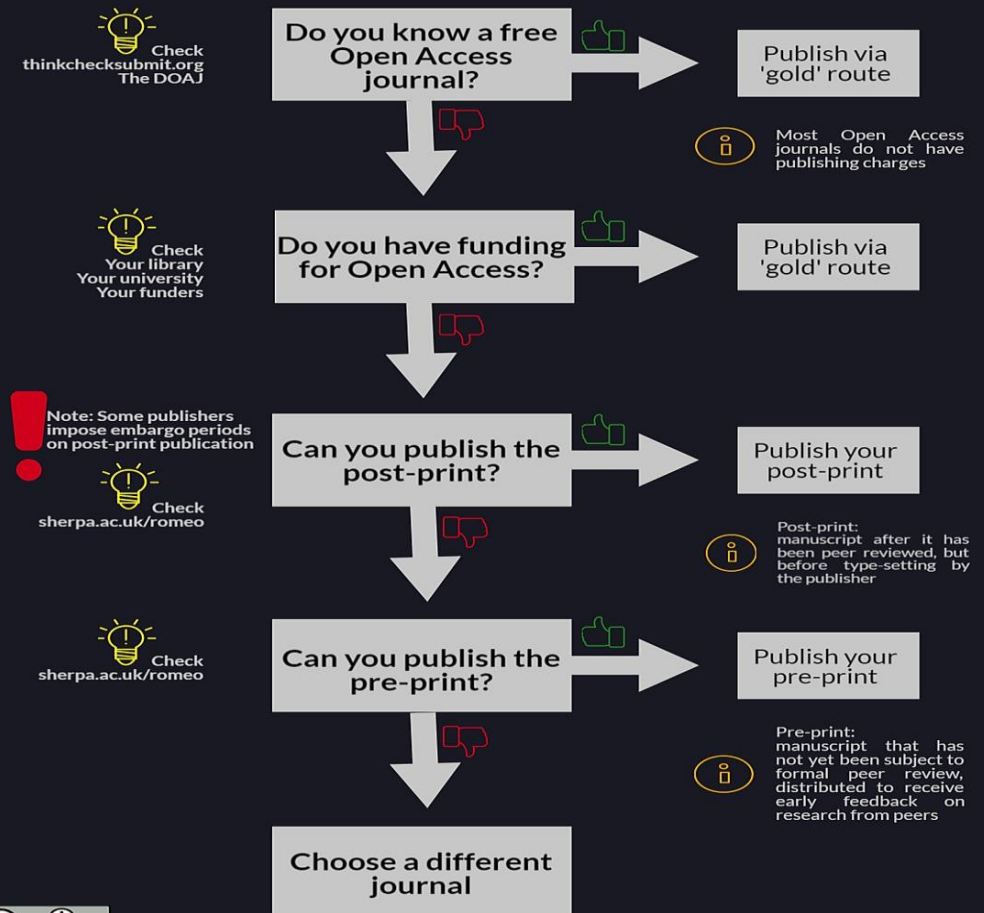
Some funders provide OA publishing fee support.



Self-archiving openly costs nothing.

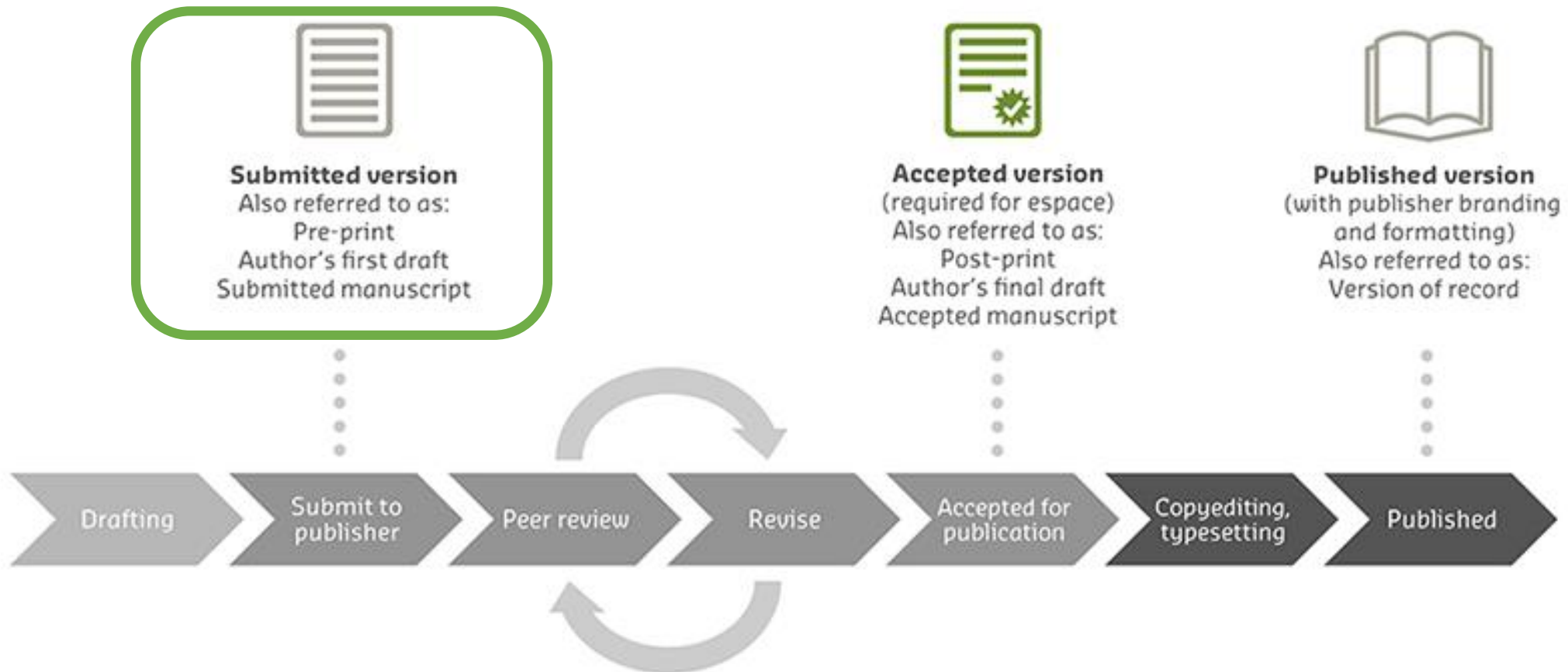
# HOW TO MAKE YOUR RESEARCH OPEN ACCESS

FOR FREE AND LEGALLY



## 2. Publicação de preprints

# O que é um preprint?



Attributions: Icons created by Creative Stall and Anton Noskov from the Noun Project

## Pros

Click the plus sign to expand the text box.

- + Faster dissemination of results
- + Establishing primacy
- + Preprint publishing fosters open science
- + Evidence of productivity and accomplishment
- + Increased visibility of your emerging research increases potential dissemination channels
- + Feedback on your work and potential for improvements, enhanced quality
- + Establishing priority of discoveries and ideas
- + Potential for developing new collaborations earlier
- + OA to your work across the globe

## Cons

Click the plus sign to expand the text box.

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

# Repositórios de Preprints

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

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

Joseph McArthur, Co-founder of the [Open Access Button](#) maintains a [list of preprint repositories](#).

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

# Um exemplo: bioRxiv

- [bioRxiv](#) é um **serviço de arquivo e distribuição online** para preprints nas ciências da vida.
- Os artigos **não são revistos por pares nem editados** antes de ser colocados online.
- Todos os artigos passam uma **breve triagem para detetar conteúdos ofensivos ou não científicos**, bem como conteúdos que possam conter algum **risco de saúde** ou **plágio**.
- Não devem ser colocados nestas plataformas artigos que tenham sido aceites para publicação numa revista científica.
- Quando colocados no bioRxiv, os artigos são **citáveis** e não podem ser removidos.

# Como funciona

- ✓ Artigos no bioRxiv são categorizados como:
  - **New Results** descrevem avanços numa determinada área do conhecimento;
  - **Confirmatory Results** replica e confirma trabalho publicado anteriormente;
  - **Contradictory Results** replica abordagens experimentais mas os seus resultados são contrários ou não as suportam.
- ✓ Os leitores **comentam os artigos** no bioRxiv e podem contactar os autores diretamente.

The screenshot shows the bioRxiv website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links: HOME | ABOUT | SUBMIT | ALERTS / RSS | CHANNELS. A search bar is on the right. The main content area features the article title "A design framework and exemplar metrics for FAIRness" under the "New Results" category. The authors listed are Mark D. Wilkinson, Susanna-Assunta Sansone, Erik Schultes, Peter Doorn, Luiz Olavo Bonino da Silva Santos, and Michel Dumontier. The DOI is highlighted with a red box: <https://doi.org/10.1101/225490>. Below it, another red box highlights the text: "Now published in Scientific Data doi: 10.1038/sdata.2018.118". The article has tabs for Abstract, Full Text, Info/History, and Metrics. The abstract text is visible below the tabs. On the right side, there are options to "Download PDF", "Email", "Share", and "Citation Tools". At the bottom right, there's a "Subject Area" section with a dropdown menu currently showing "Scientific Communication and Education" and a list of other subject areas.

CSH Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory **bioRxiv** THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR BIOLOGY

HOME | ABOUT | SUBMIT | ALERTS / RSS | CHANNELS

Search Advanced Search

New Results Comment on this paper Previous Next

**A design framework and exemplar metrics for FAIRness**

Mark D. Wilkinson, Susanna-Assunta Sansone, Erik Schultes, Peter Doorn, Luiz Olavo Bonino da Silva Santos, Michel Dumontier

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/225490>

Now published in Scientific Data doi: 10.1038/sdata.2018.118

Abstract Full Text Info/History Metrics Preview PDF

**Abstract**

"FAIRness" - the degree to which a digital resource is Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable - is aspirational, yet the means of reaching it may be defined by increased adherence to measurable indicators. We report on the production of a core set of semi-quantitative metrics having universal applicability for the evaluation of FAIRness, and a rubric within which additional metrics can be generated by the community. This effort is the output from a stakeholder-representative group, founded by a core of FAIR principles' co-authors and drivers. We now seek input from the community to more broadly discuss their merit.

Download PDF Email Share Citation Tools

Tweet Gosto 0

**Subject Area**

Scientific Communication and Education

**Subject Areas**

All Articles

Animal Behavior and Cognition  
Biochemistry  
Bioengineering  
Bioinformatics

# Como funciona

- ✓ **Autores retêm o copyright** e escolhem a licença creative common sob a qual disponibilizam o seu artigo (CC-BY, CC-BY-NC, CC-BY-ND, CC-BY-NC-ND, CC0).
- ✓ Ao colocar o seu artigo no bioRxiv, os autores autorizam a **mineração de texto** (por ex., por motores de busca ou investigadores).
- ✓ Para verificar se uma revista aceita publicar artigos que tenham sido publicados numa plataforma de preprints, pode verificar o website da revista, o [SHERPA/RoMEO](#), ou a [crowd-sourced list of journal policies on preprints on Wikipedia](#).

Para saber mais:

[Who's afraid of bioRxiv: Weighing the pros and cons of preprint publishing](#)  
[Point of View: Priority of discovery in the life sciences](#)

# Exercício 1: preprints

Exercício em Grupos de 3 pessoas

- Verifique por baixo da sua cadeira, a que cor corresponde o seu post-it:
  - Leitor - Amarelo
  - Autor - Verde
  - Editor (publisher) - Rosa
- Procurem outras duas pessoas com papéis diferentes do vosso – cada grupo deve ter um leitor, um autor e um editor
- Discutam as vantagens e desvantagens consoante o vosso papel

### 3. Revisão por pares aberta

# Revisão por pares - o que é?

- “Scientific peer review is the evaluation of scientific research findings or proposals for **competence, significance and originality**, by qualified experts who research and submit work for publication in the same field (peers)”

Brown, T. (2004). Peer Review and the Acceptance of New Scientific Ideas. London: Sense About Science.

Está ligada a 2 componentes importantes do processo de publicação científica: a **comunicação** e a **avaliação** de ciência.

- **Especialistas revêem manuscritos acadêmicos** (por ex., artigos de revistas científicas, candidaturas a bolsas, comunicações a conferências), com vista a:
  - Melhorar o resultado final;
  - Tomar decisões quanto à publicação.
- **Revisão por pares “tradicional”**
  - Anónima (cega ou duplamente cega);
  - Fechada (processo e comentários);
  - Seletiva (editores selecionam os revisores);
  - Demorada (vários meses);
  - Revisores raramente obtêm recompensa pelo seu trabalho (monetária ou outra).

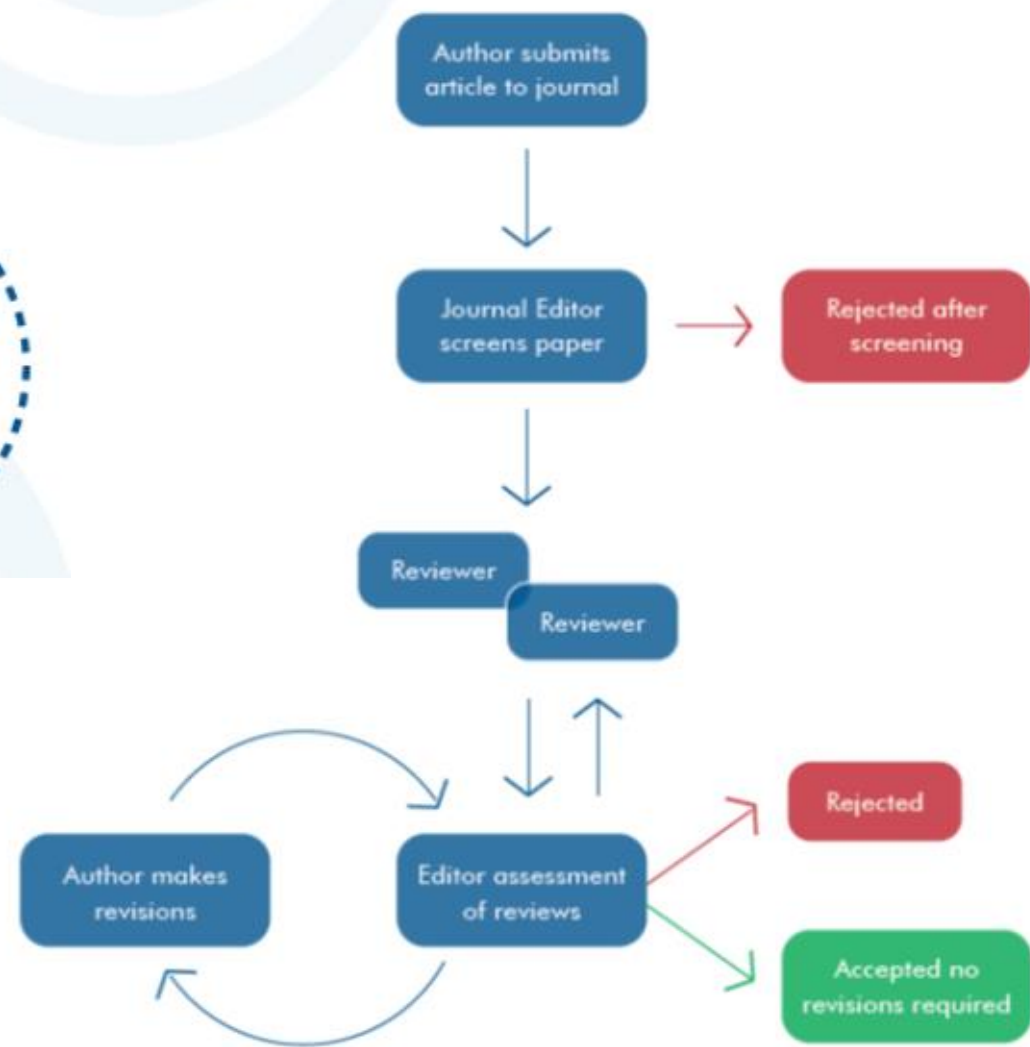


Figure 1: Diagram of a "typical" peer review process (there are many varieties)

# Revisão por pares aberta

**Revisão aberta** - o revisor sabe quem é o autor e vice-versa

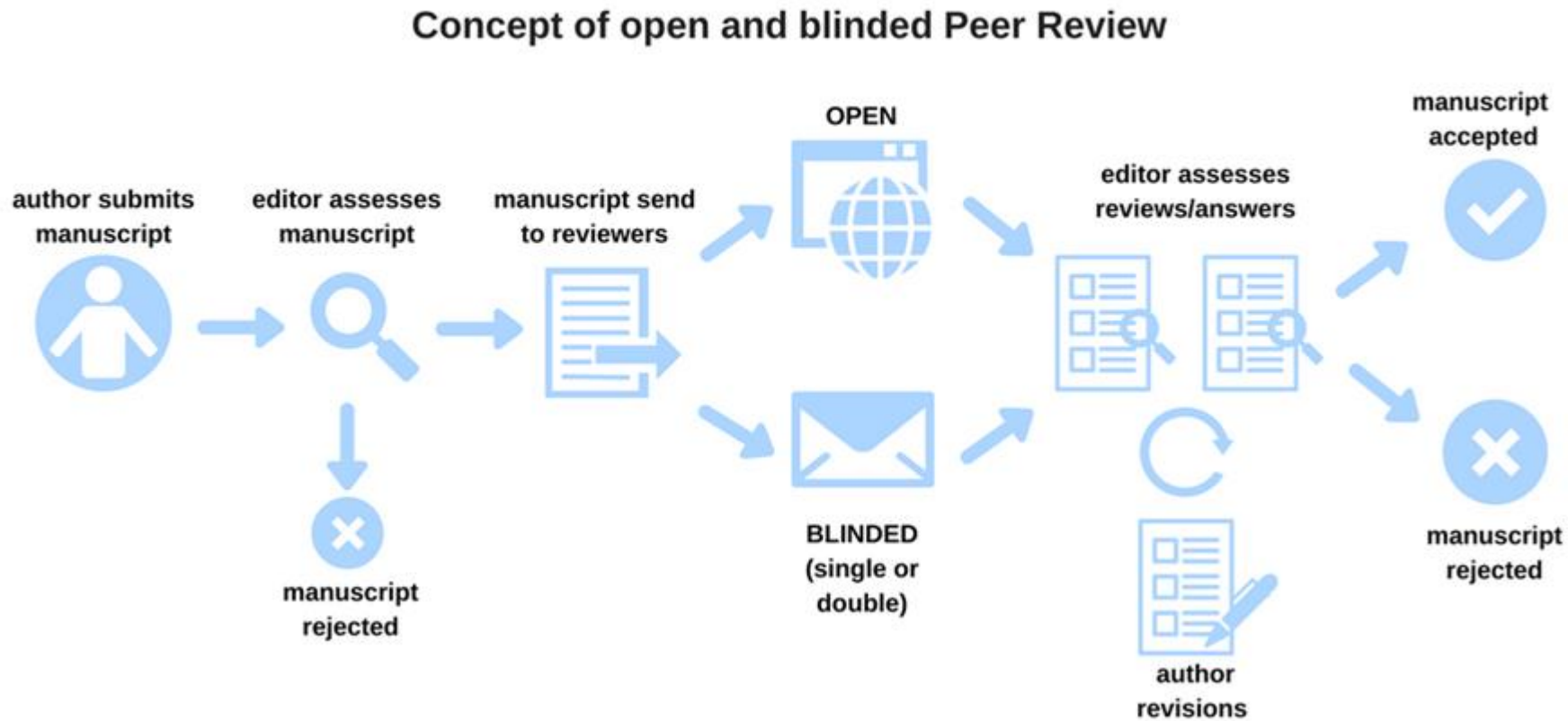
- Menor hipótese para preconceitos ou ações inapropriadas;
- Revisores podem obter crédito pelo seu trabalho (listá-lo como output de investigação, citações);

MAS pode existir animosidade por parte dos autores e repercussões em oportunidades de emprego, promoção e financiamento.

# Características da revisão por pares aberta

- Identidades abertas;
- Comentários abertos;
- Relatórios abertos;
- Revisão dissociada dos editores.

# Revisão por Pares Aberta



## Tipo de Revisão

- ☐ Duplamente cega
- ☒ Cega
- ☐ Aberta

# The Winnower

## HOW IT WORKS

Submit your work. Collect Reviews. Assign DOI & Archive.



### Submission

Publish your [research](#), [class essays](#), [peer reviews](#), [grants](#), [letters](#), [how-to articles](#), [conference summaries](#), [conference talks](#), [blogs](#) - whatever format you choose.



### Review

Invite researchers and colleagues to review your work using The Winnower. The review period can be as long or as short as you need it to be.



### Revision

Revise your work based on the reviews you receive. You can make as many or as little changes as necessary before archiving.



### Archival

Once you are satisfied with your paper you can assign a digital object identifier ([DOI](#)). Metrics including Altmetrics, views, and reviews, will track the impact of your work.

It's free to post on The Winnower but we charge authors to assign a [digital object identifier \(DOI\)](#) and to permanently archive their work(s) with [CLOCKSS](#) (coming soon!). We offer three options .

#### STANDARD

**\$25 / DOI**

It is free to post, free to read, and free to review for all members. Standard members can "publish" (assign a DOI, get Altmetrics, and archive the work with [CLOCKSS](#)) for \$25 USD per publication. Great for the occasional work!

#### PREMIUM

**\$25.00 / MONTH**

As a premium member you get the same benefits as a standard member, but you can publish for less money. Post and review as much as you want, and publish up to two times per month for \$25 (\$12.50 per publication). That's half the price of a standard member!

#### SUPER

**\$200.00 / YEAR**

As a super member you get all the benefits the Winnower has to offer and you can publish as much as you want in a year for \$200 USD. The best value for regular contributors.

[SIGN UP](#)



### Cost

read, and review for all members. See our [membership options](#) for archiving papers.

<https://thewinnower.com/>

# F1000 Research



<https://f1000research.com/>

# Peerage of Science

## How it works

Authors submit manuscript to Peerage of Science, before submitting to any journal. Submitting Author decides the deadlines for the four stages of the process, which are thereafter automatically enforced.

Once submitted, any qualified\* non-affiliated\*\* Peer can engage to review the manuscript.

Peer reviews are themselves peer reviewed, increasing and quantifying the quality of peer review.

The peer review process is available concurrently to all subscribing journals, with automated event tracking.

Authors may accept a direct publishing offer from subscribing journal, or choose to export the peer reviews to any journal of their choice.

**\*Has published a peer reviewed scientific article in an established international journal, as first or corresponding author.**

**\*\*Peers from the same institution, or who have co-authored articles with the authors within the last 3 years, are prohibited from engaging as reviewers.**

**Stage 1. Submission and Reviews**  
(suggested duration: 14 days)

**Stage 2. Peer-review-of-peer-review**  
(suggested duration: 7 days)

**Stage 3. Manuscript revision upload, or withdrawal for re-submission**  
(suggested duration: 21 days)

**Stage 4. Final evaluation of the revised manuscript**  
(suggested duration: 7 days)

# Exercício 2 – Revisão por Pares Aberta

## Peer review models – dimensions of change



## 4. Licenziamento

# Porque necessitamos de aplicar uma licença às publicações?

- Para potenciar a reutilização – o último elemento dos princípios FAIR

Ao aplicar uma licença, remove ambiguidade sobre o que terceiros podem ou não fazer com o seu trabalho

- Uma licença é constituída por vários elementos combinados em “camadas”
- Algumas licenças são mais abertas, outras mais restritivas
- As entidades financiadoras podem dar diretrizes sobre as licenças a aplicar (ex: CC-BY/ CC-Zero)

# Licenses – aspetos a considerar

Quem detém o copyright?

- Não é sempre garantido que o autor da investigação (investigador) seja o detentor do copyright.
- Verifique as políticas de IPR na sua **instituição**;
- **Verifique as políticas da entidade financiadora**
- As revistas também podem dar diretrizes relativamente às licenças a aplicar às publicações



## Open Licensing

Licensing your research outputs is an important part of practicing Open Science. In this course, you will:

- know what licenses are, how they work, and how to apply them&nbs...

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

# Licenças

## Choose an open source license

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

Which of the following best describes your situation?

  
**I need to work in a community.**  
Use the [license preferred by the community](#) you're contributing to or depending on. Your project will fit right in.  
If you have a dependency that doesn't have a license, ask its maintainers to [add a license](#).

  
**I want it simple and permissive.**  
The [MIT License](#) is short and to the point. It lets people do almost anything they want with your project, including to make and distribute closed source versions.  
[Babel](#), [.NET Core](#), and [Rails](#) use the MIT License.

  
**I care about sharing improvements.**  
The [GNU GPLv3](#) also lets people do almost anything they want with your project, except to distribute closed source versions.  
[Ansible](#), [Bash](#), and [GIMP](#) use the GNU GPLv3.

What if none of these work for me?

**My project isn't software.**  
[There are licenses for that.](#)

**I want more choices.**  
[More licenses are available.](#)

**I don't want to choose a license.**  
[Here's what happens if you don't.](#)

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Curated with <3 by GitHub, Inc. and You!

<https://choosealicense.com/>

## LICENSES

MOST FREE

 **ATtribution**  
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# Exercício 3: Licenças Creative Commons

Exercício em Grupos de 5 pessoas

- Usando o kit que iremos distribuir, faça corresponder os ícones às licenças e descrição

## 5. O papel dos identificadores e integrações entre plataformas

# Identificadores de autores



fornece um identificador digital persistente que distingue um investigador de todos os outros e, através de integrações com outros sistemas, como submissões de manuscritos ou financiamento, suporta automatizações entre si e as suas atividades profissionais assegurando que o seu trabalho é reconhecido.



## IDENTIFICA

De forma única, garantindo a gestão integrada do seu percurso na ciência.



## AGREGA

A informação académica e científica de várias plataformas.



## SIMPLIFICA

O acesso aos serviços de ciência, reutilizando a informação e reduzindo a burocracia.

# Identificadores de objetos digitais



DOI (*Digital Object Identifier*) é :

- um identificador persistente de objetos digitais (objetos de investigação *dignos* de citação);
- um link que direciona permanentemente para o local onde se encontra o recurso;
- consiste num conjunto de caracteres alfanuméricos atribuídos por uma Agência de Registo;
- um sistema interoperável contendo os principais metadados do objeto a que se refere.

# Anatomia do DOI

<https://doi.org/10.5072/rcaap.12345>

resolver service

prefix

suffix

# Agências de Registro de DOI



# Identificadores de instituições

ISNI - Internation Standard Name Identifier  
(identificador para entidades públicas)



Ringgold (identificador para organizações da área da publicação)

**RINGGOLD**

# Identificadores de financiamento

FundRef - serviço oferecido pela CrossRef em que atribui um identificador persistente a algumas Agências de Financiamento

<https://www.crossref.org/services/funder-registry/>

ID de financiamento - todos os financiamentos atribuídos têm um identificador único. Os investigadores deverão sempre inserir este identificador na submissão de artigos. Esta informação ficará presente nos metadados do DOI, permitindo integrações entre sistemas.

# Metadados na submissão OJS

## Patrocinadores

|         |                                                                                     |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |  |
| English |                                                                                     |

## Referências

|  |
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## OpenAIRE Número de Projeto (Project ID)

Se esta investigação resulta de uma iniciativa da EU que cumpre a plataforma de metadados do [OpenAIRE](#), inclua o ProjectID, um número com seis dígitos que correspondem ao identificador do Acordo de Financiamento.

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# Demonstração da integração de sistemas

**Open Journal Systems:** Integração com o ORCID – possibilidade dos utilizadores efetuarem login com a sua conta ORCID

► Plugin Perfil ORCID

Permite a importação do perfil de autor do ORCID. ☒

**Plugin Perfil ORCID** ✕

Configure a API ORCID para importar o perfil ORCID no perfil da revista.

**Configurações**

API ORCID \* Público

ID de Cliente \*

Chave Secreta do Cliente \*

OK Cancelar

\* Indica campo obrigatório

➔

[Principal](#) / [Registar](#)

 Criar ou Conetar o seu iD ORCID

**Perfil**

Nome \*

Nome do Meio

# Atribuir DOI no Open Journal Systems

- [Plugin Exportação CrossRef XML](#): Exporta metadados dos artigos no formato CrossRef XML.

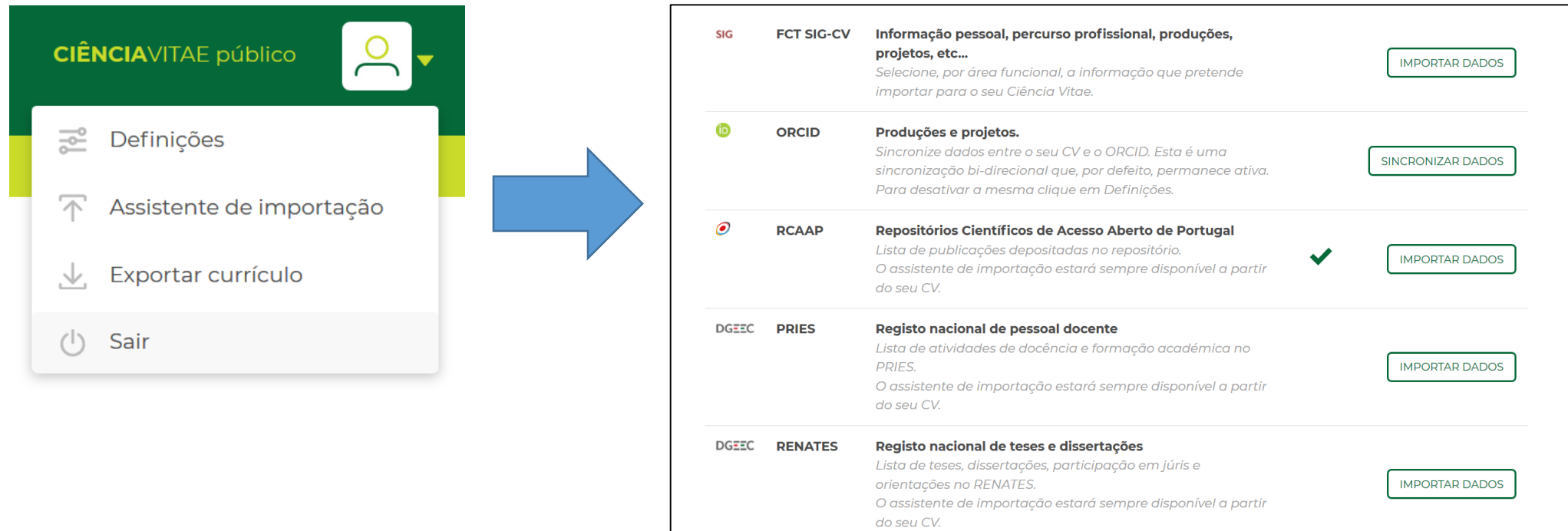
Exemplo de XML criado no OJS (o autor receberá uma notificação para aceitar este trabalho automaticamente no seu ORCID)

```
<person_name contributor_role="author" sequence="first">  
  <given_name>Yalin Brizola</given_name>  
  <surname>Yared</surname>  
  <ORCID>http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8773-9358</ORCID>  
</person_name>
```

Para saber mais sobre atribuição de DOIs na CrossRef e/ou DataCite através do OJS (entrar como visitante): <https://elearning.rcaap.pt/course/view.php?id=3>

# Ciência Vitae e ORCID

No Ciência Vitae, é possível importar e exportar publicações, financiamento e outros outputs de investigação de vários sistemas:



|       |            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                   |
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| SIG   | FCT SIG-CV | <b>Informação pessoal, percurso profissional, produções, projetos, etc...</b><br><i>Selecione, por área funcional, a informação que pretende importar para o seu Ciência Vitae.</i>                                 | IMPORTAR DADOS    |
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# Ciência Vitae e DOI

Para adicionar uma publicação com DOI de forma manual:

**PRODUÇÕES**   ATIVIDADES   DISTINÇÕES

ADICIONAR

SINCRONIZAR

DUPLICADOS

**Produções** 

**Categoria \***  
Publicações ▼

**Tipo \***  
Artigo em revista ▼

**Identificador DOI (Identificador de Objectos Digitais) da publicação**

 Introduza o DOI para obter a informação da publicação

IMPORTAR

# Questões?



Mudanças no paradigma da  
publicação científica

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