Clean Sky 2

Communication,
Dissemination,
Exploitation and
IP management
in Horizon 2020



































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Agenda

10:00 – 11:15	Session 1						
10:00 - 10:05	Opening Remarks						
10:05 - 10:40	How to communicate and disseminate your research						
10:40 - 11:00	– 11:00 How to draft and submit your PEDR						
11:15 – 12:30	Session 2						
11:15 – 12:30 11:15 – 12:15	Session 2 How to comply with the rules of Open Access for publications and data — How to draft and submit your DMP						





Today's etiquette

- 1. Check your microphone stays muted and your camera is off
- 2. Note that the presentation is recorded (not the Q&A)
- 3. Slides, recording and Q&As will be made available
- 4. Use the chat for questions
- 5. A coffee break is scheduled







Sebastien Dubois Head of Programme





Clean Sky 2: an open and inclusive PPP

Environmental Objectives*





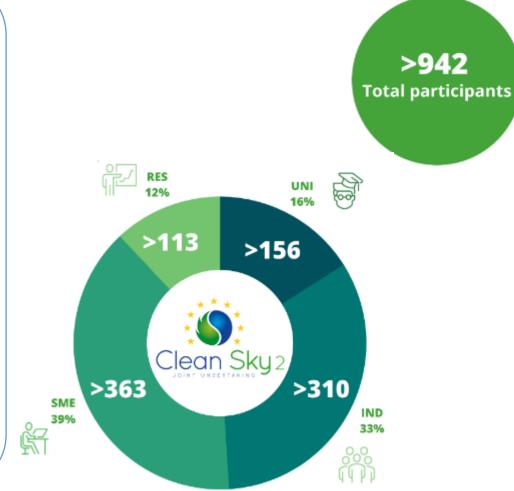












- €4 billion Public-Private Partnership Programme
- Large SME participation
 with a high percentage
 being first-time EU
 programme participants
- Broad geographical spread and widening of aeronautics sector
- Newcomers from other sectors providing key innovation impetus (e.g. automotive)





Clean Sky 2 major demonstrators

NOVEL AIRCRAFT CONFIGURATIONS



Generation Civil Tiltrotor



Compound Rotorcraft



Novel Aircraft & Scaled Flight Test Demonstration

NEXT GENERATION COCKPIT SYSTEMS



Disruptive Cockpit Large Aircraft



Regional Active Cockpit



BizJet Enhanced Cockpit Concept



Cockpit Demonstrator



ADVANCES IN WINGS AND AERODYNAMICS



Adaptive Wing Integrated Demonstrator Flying Test Bed



Advanced Turboprop Flying Test Bed



Flow Control on Tails & Wing



Laminar Nacelle



Natural Laminar FlowWing 1 4 1

AIRCRAFT NON-PROPULSIVE ENERGY & CONTROL SYSTEMS



Regional Aircraft'Iron Bird'Systems Integration



Smart Integrated Wing



Electrical Nose Landing Gear System

BREAKTHROUGHS IN PROPULSION EFFICIENCY



Very High Bypass Ratio Turbofan



UltraFan (VHBR) Flight Test Demonstration



Ultra-High Propulsive Efficiency



UHPEIntegration



E-ECS Demonstrator for Large Aircraft

Next Generation



Full Chain Electrical Power Generation & Distribution



Non-Propulsive Energy Optimisation for Large Aircraft



demonstration)



Business aviation/short range Regional Turboprop



Light weight and efficient Jet-fuel reciprocating engine



Reliable and more efficient operation of small turbine

INNOVATIVE STRUCTURES AND PRODUCTION SYSTEMS



Advanced Rear End Demonstrator



MultiFunctional Fuselage Demonstrator



Innovative Regional Fuselage & Pax Cabin demonstrator







Active Vibration & Noise Control



Next Generation Cabin & Cargo Functions



aerostructures for Small Air Transport



Business Jet Composite



Outline

1

How to communicate and disseminate your research

2

How to draft and submit the PEDR

3

How to comply with the rules of Open Access for publications and data - DMP





Starting point 1: Definitions...

Results:

Results' means any tangible or intangible effect of the action, such as data, know-how or information, whatever its form or nature, whether or not it can be protected, as well as any rights attached to it, including intellectual property rights...

Key results are the **outputs generated during the project which can be used and create impact**, either by the project partners or by other stakeholders

Project results can be reusable and exploitable (e.g. inventions, prototypes, services) as such, or elements (knowledge, technology, processes, networks) that have potential to contribute for further work on research or innovation

Research Communities MS, EU Policymakers Research Roadmaps Policy Data Recommendations Reports **Publications Project Platforms** Software (Collaboration) Results Skills and **Prototypes** Knowledge **Pre-Standards** Educational **Materials** Codes of Conduct

Industry, Innovators





Civic Society, Citizens

...more definitions

Communication:

Taking strategic and targeted measures for promoting the action itself and its results to a multitude of audiences, including the media and the public, and possibly engaging in a two-way exchange

- Reach out to society as a whole
- Demonstrate how EU funding contributes to tackling societal challenges
- Strategically planned with pertinent messages, right medium and means

Dissemination:

The public disclosure of the results by appropriate means, other than resulting from protecting or exploiting the results, including by scientific publications in any medium

- Circulation of knowledge and results to the ones that can best make use of them
- Enabling the value of results to be potentially wider than the original focus
- Essential element of all good research practice and vital part of the project plan

Exploitation:

The use of results in further research and innovation activities, including among other things, commercial exploitation such as developing, creating, manufacturing and marketing a product or process, creating and providing a service, or in standardisation and policy making activities

- Recognize exploitable results and their stakeholders, identify the value added from their use
- Partners can exploit their results or let them being exploited by interested third parties





Starting point 2: Lessons learned from H2020 on D&E

Why does it not always happen? From the side of the project/beneficiaries

D&E = Tick boxes, and not real work

Focus on implementation vs. users' needs

Lack of skills (or interest) to share results with society

Lack of awareness on D&E opportunities (issues, solutions, market, etc.)

Not truly part of the project design from the start

Perceived as an "afterproject" activity

D&E activities not well planned. Little funding available





Horizon 2020 legal basis: Grant agreement

- Art. 28 EXPLOITATION OF RESULTS
 - > art. 28.1 Obligation to exploit the results
 - > art. 28.2 Information on JU funding and support from JU members
 - > art. 28.3 Consequences of non-compliance
- Art. 29 DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS OPEN ACCESS VISIBILITY OF JU FUNDING AND SUPPORT FROM JU MEMBERS
 - > art. 29.1 Obligation to disseminate results
 - art. 29.2 Open access to scientific publications
 - > art. 29.3 Open access to research data
 - > art. 29.4 Information on JU funding and support from JU members
 - > art. 29.5 Disclaimer excluding JU responsibility
 - > art. 29.6 Consequences of non-compliance





Horizon 2020 legal basis

- Art. 38 PROMOTING THE ACTION— VISIBILITY OF JU FUNDING AND SUPPORT FROM JU MEMBERS
 - > art. 38.1 Communication activities by beneficiaries
 - > 38.1.1 Obligation to promote the action and its results
 - ➤ 38.1.2 Information on JU funding and support from JU members Obligation and right to use the JU logo and the EU emblem
 - > 38.1.3 Disclaimer excluding JU responsibility
 - > art. 38.2 Communication activities by the JU
 - > 38.2.1 Right to use beneficiaries' materials, documents or information
 - > art. 38.3 Consequences of non-compliance





Horizon 2020 legal basis

Articles 28 and 29 – Exploitation and Dissemination

- "Each beneficiary must up to four years after the period set out in Article 3 — take measures aiming to ensure 'exploitation' of its results."
- "Unless it goes against their legitimate interests, each beneficiary **must** as soon as possible 'disseminate' its results by disclosing them to the public by appropriate means (other than those resulting from protecting or exploiting the results), including in scientific publications (in any medium)."

Article 38: PROMOTING THE ACTION

The beneficiaries must promote the action and its results, by providing targeted information to multiple audiences (including the media and the public) in a strategic and effective manner.

This does not change the dissemination obligations in Article 29, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36 or the security obligations in Article 37, all of which still apply.

Before engaging in a communication activity expected to have a major media impact, the beneficiaries must inform the JU.





Obligations of beneficiaries to exploit their results

and the Horizon Results Platform

- In Horizon 2020, the obligation to exploit is a responsibility of the beneficiaries on a "best efforts" approach
- Horizon 2020 encourages the use of the R&I results through third party exploitation (where appropriate)

• The Horizon Results Platform is free, is part of the F&T portal, available to all beneficiaries and is based on results, not on projects.







Consequences of non-compliance

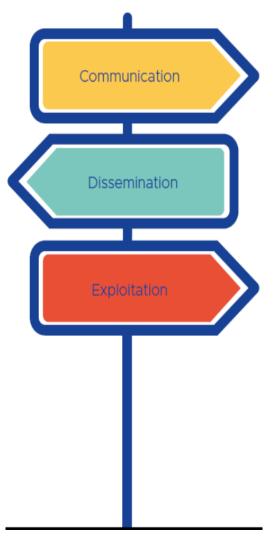
- If a beneficiary breaches any of its obligations under Articles 28, 29 or 38, the grant may be reduced (see Article 43); Such a breach may also lead to any of the other measures described in Chapter 6 (calculation and procedure)
- The Commission issued a Guidance for the Grant Reduction for partial or full non-compliance with Horizon 2020 rules: https://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/sgl/h2020-guidance-grant-reductions en.pdf
- The JU has also an internal process for applying Grant Reduction.

Examples (reduction): fraud/substantial irregularities; submission of false information; breach of ethical principles; partial or improper implementation of the action (e.g. one of the 3 test plants was not built, and several testing activities were not carried out); breach of the obligation to ensure open access to all peer-reviewed scientific publications relating to results; breach of the obligation to display the EU emblem; incorrect handling of EU-classified information; plagiarism.





Summary: Some contractual Obligations related to communication and D&E



- Promote the action and its results (Article 38 of the Model Grant Agreement)
- Disseminate results through appropriate means (Article 29 of the Model Grant Agreement)
- Ensure open access to all peer-reviewed scientific (Article 29 of the
 Model Grant Agreement) publications of the results
- Take measures aiming to ensure 'exploitation' of the results <u>up to</u>

 four years after the end of the project (Article 28 of the Model

 Grant Agreement)
- Acknowledge JU funding in all communication, dissemination and exploitation activities (including IPR protection and standards)
 (Articles 27, 28, 29, 38).





1

How to communicate and disseminate your research

2

How to draft and submit the PEDR

3

How to comply with the rules of Open Access for publications and data - DMP





Communication VS Dissemination



COMMUNICATION

About the project and results

Multiple audiences
Beyond the project's own community
(include the media and the public)

Inform and reach out to society, show the benefits of research



DISSEMINATION

About results only

Audiences that may use the results in their own work

e.g. peers (scientific or the project's own community), industry and other commercial actors, professional organisations, policymakers

Enable use and uptake of results





Dissemination VS Exploitation



DISSEMINATION

About results only

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e.g. peers (scientific or the project's own community), industry and other commercial actors, professional organisations, policymakers

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EXPLOITATION

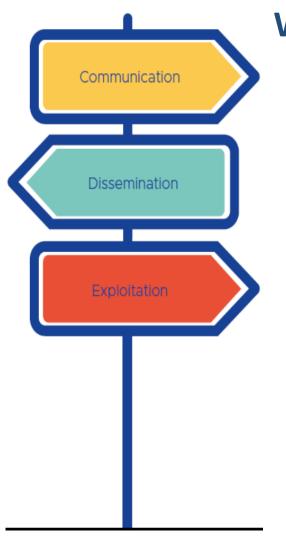
Actual use of the results for scientific, societal, economic purposes or for policy making

All results generated during the project lifetime but also after its end





Communication, Dissemination, Exploitation



What Clean Sky 2 expects?

- Effective plans for D&E (6 months after start)
- Their successful implementation
- Publication of at least two papers (where possible, peer reviewed papers), and at least four peer reviewed papers for thematic topics
- Respect open access policies
- ORDP, DMP and art. 29.3 compliance (if applicable)
- Patents where possible





Tips: Measures to maximize Dissemination & Exploitation

Planned D&E measures t

- Draft a meaningful plan (template later) of projects
- that are proportionate to the scale of the project
- that contain <u>concrete</u> actions (i.e. stakeholders management, business and market actions, standardisation, spin-off, etc.) to be implemented both during and after the end of the project (in 'continuous reporting' module at any time)
- planned according to draft timeline of when they will reach their own outcomes/impact both during and after the project

Target group (e.g. scientific community, end users, financial actors, public at large)

- Which target group and why to choose?
- What is the proposed channel to interact with the target group?
- What is the function of the proposed target group? How do they contribute to the maximisation of impact?
- A tailored message based on the target group

Follow-up plan to foster exploitation/uptake of the results – the D&E plan can/must updated during the implementation of the project



Tips: Measures to maximize Communication

Communication measures

- Adequate to **promote the project** and its findings **throughout the full lifespan** of the project
- Strategically planned with clear objectives
- That clearly define the main message, tool(s) and channel(s) that will be used to reach out to target groups
- To promote the project and its results beyond the projects own community
- To **communicate** the research in a way that is **understood by non-specialist**, e.g. the media and the public
- To inform EC in advance of communication activities expected to have a major media impact





PEDR Template



CS2 DE Plan - 8Feb17

CS2 SPD1 Dissemination and Exploitation Plan [D&E Plan]

1 Contents 2 DEFINITIONS						
Background:						
4 Scope						
4.1 Introduction						
6 Dissemination outline						
Dissemination objectives						
7.1 Dissemination activities – considered scope						
7.2 Responsibilities						
8 Dissemination means						
8.1 Dissemination channels						
8.2 Dissemination Material 8.2.1 Branding						
8.2.2 SPD Public Web Site						
8.2.3 Mailing-lists						
8.2.4 Pictures and videos (If Applicable)						
9 Reporting and data access for Dissemination						
10 List of potential interesting dissemination activities						
11 Exploitation outline						
11.1 Exploitation objectives						
11.2.2 Put the name of the Exploitable project result (consortium member 2)						
Standardization/certification activities. Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Exploitation audiences						
11.7 Exploitation activities						
12 Management of the exploitation process						
12.1 Approval/objection process						

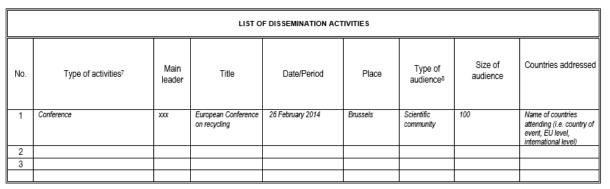


Table A2 - List of Conferences and other dissemination activities (as specified in the CSMM)

Part B2

Please complete the table hereafter:

1 tout complete are table factories.												
No	Type of Exploitable Foreground	Nature of Exploitable Foreground ¹⁴	Description of exploitable foreground	Confidentia I YES/NO	Foreseen embargo date dd/mm/y yyy	Exploitable product(s) or measure(s)	Sector(s) of application 15	Timetable, commercial or any other use	Patents or other IPR exploitation (licences)	Owner & Other Beneficiary(s) involved		
1			Ex: Novel laminar wing concept			Wing structures	1. Aeronautics	2018	A process patent was filed in 2014	Beneficiary X (owner) Beneficiary Y, Beneficiary Z, Poss. licensing to equipment manuf. ABC		
2												
3												

TABLE B2: EXPLOITABLE FOREGROUND





¹ SPD: Strategic Platform Demonstrator: collective name for ITD Integrated Technology Demonstrator, IADP Innovative Aircraft Demonstration Platform, TA Transverse Activities and TE Technological Evaluator, as per regulation 558/2014.

Horizon Booster

What services?

The Horizon Results Booster offers 3 types of services:

- Help and guidance for:
 - creating a results portfolio with other projects (module A),
 - creating and executing common dissemination strategy for a cluster of projects (module B)
 - improving existing exploitation plan (module C)
- Tailor made support services to develop a business plan
- Assistance, coaching and mentoring for go-to-market activities.

When?

The service implementation timeframe is from July 2020 to June 2024





Who can apply?

Ongoing or completed FP7/H2020 projects, either as an individual project or as a part of a project group (depending on the services).

Project consortium can benefit from **one specific service only once** but it can apply for the three different services altogether.

The project and/or project groups will have access to the services they request based on their motivation, commitment and maturity of their results.

How to apply?

Beneficiaries can apply by filling out the application form.

Fill out the application form



Management of intellectual property

Each Horizon 2020 beneficiary shall use its best efforts to exploit the **results it owns**, or to have them exploited by another legal entity, in particular through the transfer and licensing of results. In this respect beneficiaries are required to adequately **protect their results** – if possible and justified – taking account of possible prospects for commercial exploitation and any other legitimate interest.

IP management in a project:

- Does the proposal present a comprehensive and feasible strategy for the management of the intellectual property generated in the project, including protection measures (if relevant)?
- Is the IP strategy commensurate with the described impact pathways to outcomes and impacts and therefore underpins the 'credibility' of these pathways?
- Does it consider 'freedom to operate' regarding background owned by consortium members or third parties (if relevant)?
- Does the IP approach give due thought to balancing between publication of results and plans to protect IP, e.g. in terms of timing the respective activities, involvement of IP experts?
- If relevant (work programme), have additional exploitation obligations in relation to IP been considered?





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Coffee break



Let's
have a
COFFEE
BREAK!



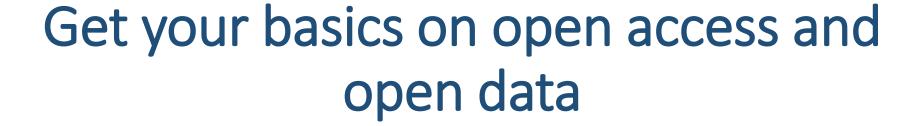




- 1
- How to communicate and disseminate your research
- 2
- How to draft and submit the PEDR
- 3
- How to comply with the rules of Open Access for publications and data DMP











What is open access?

- Open access is the practice of providing **online access** to **scientific information** (publication and data) that is **free of charge to the user** and is **reusable**.
- Open access has been a **shaker** of the scholarly communication environment for more than two decades.
 - Different open access options, new business models, new jargon, new comers, mergers, rise of publishing platforms, etc.
- EU wants to improve access to scientific information and to boost the benefits of public investment in research funded under Horizon 2020.
- The Commission considers that there should be no need to pay for information funded from the public purse each time it is accessed or used. Moreover, it should benefit European businesses and the public to the full.





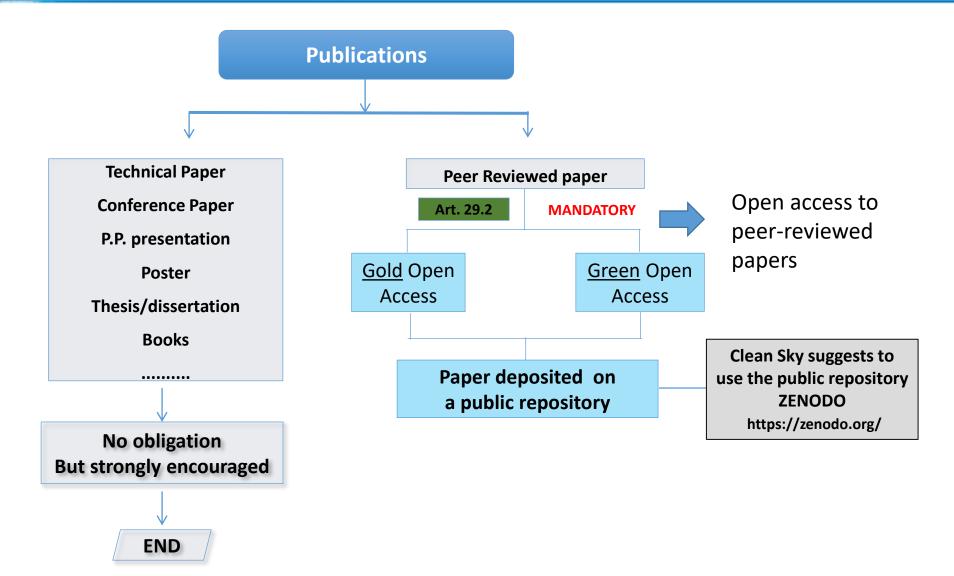
What open access is not?

- The decision on whether to <u>publish</u> through open access comes <u>after</u> the more general decision on whether to <u>publish</u> and/or seek protection.
 - Open access is **not** an **obligation** to publish: an OA requirement does not force anyone to publish in the first place
 - Open access is **not** the opposite of **protection**: OA does not interfere with decision to exploit research results commercially e.g. through patenting
 - Open access is **not** a synonym of **lower quality**: publications go the same peer review process





Open Access - scientific publication – rules in Horizon 2020







Open access to scientific publications

Beneficiaries must ensure **OA to <u>peer-reviewed scientific publications</u>** relating to their results. In particular, **they must ensure**:

- □ at the latest upon publication, **deposition** of the AAM or VoR **in a trusted repository** immediately or within 6 months (embargo). Open access strongly suggested under **CC BY** or equivalent (CC BY-NC/CC BY-ND)
- ☐ aim to deposit at the same time the research data needed to validate the results presented in the deposited scientific publications
- Metadata must be in a standard format and must include all of the following
 - ✓ the terms "Clean Sky 2 Joint Undertaking", "European Union (EU)" and "Horizon 2020";
 - ✓ the name of the action, acronym and grant number;
 - ✓ the publication date, and length of embargo period if applicable, and
 - a persistent identifier...



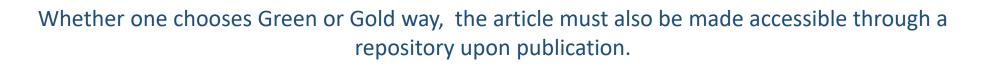
Beneficiaries (or authors) must retain sufficient <u>intellectual property rights</u> to comply with the OA requirements



How to apply open access to a publication?

- There are two main ways that are <u>not-exclusive</u>:
 - Open access provided from a repository (on-line archive): a version of the manuscript published in a venue is deposited in a repository, and open access is provided, either immediately or after a delay (as a request from the publisher)
 - Traditionally such way has been nicknamed "Green OA" or "self-archiving"
 - Open access provided from the publisher's site (journal or platform): immediate open access is provided by the publisher and costs (if any e.g. Article Processing Charges) are covered via authors, funding bodies or institutions
 - Traditionally such was has been nicknamed "Gold OA" or "open access publishing"







Publications vs Research data

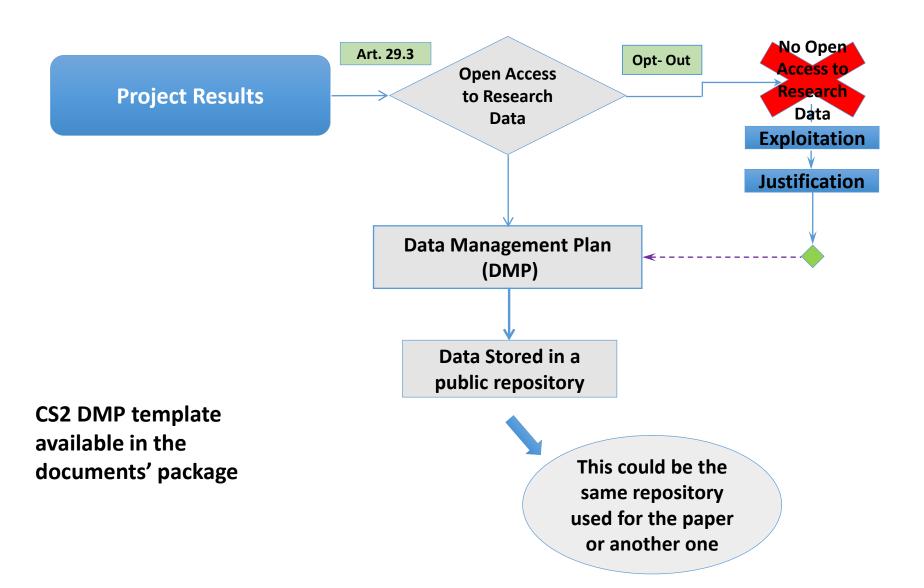
Please note the distinction between open access to scientific peer-reviewed *publications* and open access to research *data*:

- publications open access is an *obligation* in Horizon 2020 (as explained above)
- data flexible





Open Access to Research Data







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What is Research Data?

Research data refers to information, in particular facts or numbers, collected to be examined and considered as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation. In particular, the types of data covered by the Open Research Data Pilot are:

- 1. 'underlying data' (the data needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications),
- **2. any other data** (for instance curated data not directly attributable to a publication, or raw data)





Open Access to Research Data

Beneficiaries must manage the <u>digital research data generated</u> in the action responsibly, in line with the FAIR principles and:

- establish + regularly update a <u>data management plan</u> (DMP) for generated (and/or collected) data;
- deposit in a research data repository and take measures to make it possible for third parties to access, mine,
 exploit, reproduce and disseminate free of charge for any user the following:
 - the data, including associated metadata, needed to validate the results presented in scientific publications as soon as possible;
 - other data, including associated metadata, as specified and within the deadlines laid down in the DMP
- provide <u>information</u> via the repository about tools and instruments at the disposal of the beneficiaries and necessary for validating the results (and where possible provide the tools and instruments themselves).





DMP Template

The template is a set of questions that you should answer with a level of detail appropriate to the project.





Clean Sky 2 Joint Undertaking (CS2)

CS2 Data Management Plan

Template



- Instructions and footnotes in blue must not appear in the text.
- For options [in square brackets]: the option that applies must be chosen.
- For fields in [grey in square brackets] (even if they are part of an option as specified in the previous item): enter the appropriate data.

Dataset template



Dataset [name dataset]

Name of IADP/ITD/TA/TE2/Domain	AIRFRAME/ Streamline A (adv. Laminarity)				
Data Storage	ZENODO				
Link to repository	https://zenodo.org/				
Dataset Identifier	DOI number (10.5281/zenodo.1015799)				
Relevant Keywords	Natural Laminar Flow, Reduced Friction Drag				
Data Licence	CC BY 4.0				
Date for Data Publication	01/02/2018				
Date of data collection	17/04/2018				
Data Version	Zenodo DOI versioning				
Data Preservation time	5 year (2029)				
Name of the Data Set Responsible (DSR)	(owner of the data) John Doe				
DSR e-mail	John.doe@xxx.com				
DSR Telephone					
Funding body(ies)	Clean Sky 2 Programme under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research an innovation programme				
Grant number	XZXYZX				
Partner organisations	100000X				
Project duration	Start: YYYY-MM-DD End: YYYY-MM-DD				
Date DMP created	YYYY-MM-DD				
Date last update					
Version	A new version of the DMP should be created whenever important changes to the project occur due to inclusion of new data sets,				



DMP Template

Structure of the DMP

- 1. Data management, responsibility and nature (what type of data will be generated/collected and its purpose)
- 2. FAIR data (Making data findable, accessible, interoperable and re-usable)
- 3. Allocation of resources (Direct & indirect costs of data management, long term preservation)
- 4. Data security (Access protocols, data recovery, confidentiality, trusted repositories)
- **5. Ethical aspects** (Ethics or legal issues wrt data sharing, informed consent, long-term preservation)
- **6. Other issues** (e.g. will international, national, sectoral guidelines/procedures for data management be used?)





Exceptions to OA to research data

Data may be kept closed or embargoed if:

- providing open access is against the **beneficiary's legitimate interests**, including regarding **commercial exploitation**;
- if the achievement of the action's main objective would be jeopardised by making those specific parts of the research data openly accessible. In this case, the data management plan must contain the reasons for not giving access.
- it is contrary to any other constraints, such as data protection rules, privacy, confidentiality, trade secrets, Union competitive interests, security rules, intellectual property rights or would be against other obligations under the Grant Agreement.

"As open as possible, as closed as necessary"





FAIR data sharing in action: The European COVID-19 Data Platform





20 April 2020, launch of the European COVID-19 Platform

"The platform is an important part in the building of the EOSC".

President U. von der Leyen

- Researchers need quick and unrestricted access to multiple data sources to accelerate their research. FAIR data is an essential component in this.
- The European Commission launched on 20 April 2020 the European COVID-19
 Data Platform together with EMBL-EBI, ELIXIR, and other partners, as part of the ERAvsCORONA action plan supported by the Member States.
- It responds to the need to capitalise on the quick and wide sharing, re-use,
 processing of and access to data and metadata on the SARS-CoV-2, and the related COVID-19 disease.
- A very strong focus is placed on ensuring that data and metadata on this Platform are as open and as FAIR as possible.



Press release: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_680

Video: https://audiovisual.ec.europa.eu/en/topnews/M-004711

European COVID-19 Data Platform: https://www.covid19dataportal.org/





reporting tool





Dissemination, Communication & Exploitation

- Plan for the Exploitation, Communication & Dissemination of results (T0+6M)
- DMP (T0+6M)
- => **Evolving documents** with updated version to be included in each periodic report

Objectives	Target audiences
Means (channels, materials)	List of activities

• Any communication/dissemination/exploitation of results (in any form, including electronic) has to mention that the activities have been carried out under JU research funding and display the JU's logo and the European emblem. (*Cf. Art.29.4 GA*)



"This project has received funding from the Clean Sky 2 Joint Undertaking (JU) under grant agreement No xxxxx. The JU receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and the Clean Sky 2 JU members other than the Union".

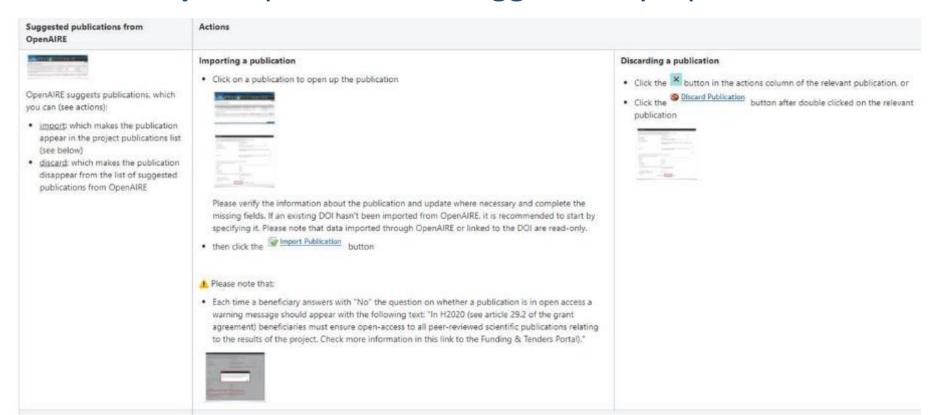


Any dissemination of results must indicate that it reflects only the author's view and that the JU is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.



Reporting in the F&T Portal

- Carefully select the type of publication [Article in journal]; [Publication in conference proceeding/workshop]; [Books/Monographs]; [Chapters in books]; [Thesis/dissertation]; [Other]
- Specify if the publication is available in Open Access
- Check and Import publications suggested by OpenAIRE







Reporting in the F&T Portal

- Open access to all publications? No, compulsory only for peer review articles. Strongly encouraged for all other types.
- What has to be deposited? A copy of the published version or final manuscript accepted for publication
- What is a public repository? Are ResearchGate, Google Drive, personal websites, publishers website valid repositories? NO
 - Zenodo, Institutional repositories, ArXiv, HAL archives-ouvertes.fr, etc. YES
- OpenDOAR, ROAR Directories of Open Access Repositories.
- Open access policy: <u>Sherpa Romeo</u> aggregates and analyses publisher open access policies
- Thesis/dissertations are considered student work and are not peer review

Tips & Tricks



Authors can negotiate the terms of their publishing agreement. The European Commission encourages authors to retain their **copyright** and grant adequate licenses to publishers. <u>Creative Commons</u> offers useful licensing solutions. EC guidelines provides a <u>template addendum</u> [pdf].

For Beneficiaries:

Use your institutional repository to deposit your publication

Need help locating it? Use one of the following services:

- OpenAIRE | EXPLORE services to find the most fitting repository for your needs
- OpenDOAR an authoritative directory of academic open access repositories http://opendoar.org
- ROAR Registry of Open Access Repositories http://roar.eprints.org
- For disciplinary repositories, use http://oad.simmons.edu/oadwiki/Disciplinary repositories

Still not finding a repository of your choice?

Use <u>Zenodo</u>, OpenAIRE's universal repository hosted at CERN. Zenodo is an international repository, fully compatible with OpenAIRE requirements.



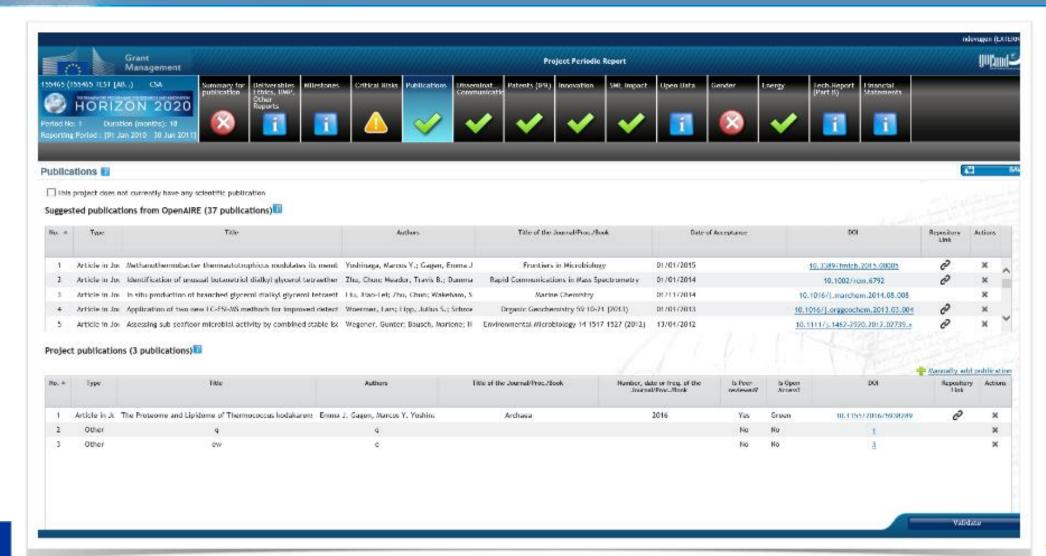


Trusted repositories under Horizon 2020

- Trusted repositories are either **certified repositories** (e.g. CoreTrustSeal, nestor Seal DIN31644, ISO16363) and/or **disciplinary/domain repositories** that are commonly used/endorsed by the research communities (e.g. ELIXIR deposition databases).
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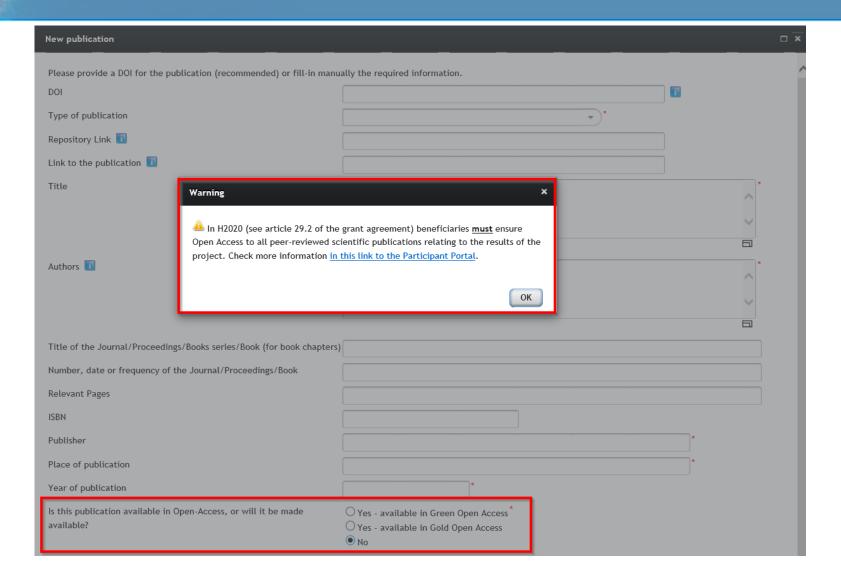




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Publications

This project does not currently have any scientific publication

Project publications (27 publications)

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104	Publication in Conf-	"DL			German Aerospace Congress (DLRK)		W-	Green	10.5281/zenodo.3897236	
107	Article in Journal	Preliminary Sizing Method fo	1		Journal of Aircraft	56/6	No	Green	10.2514/1.c035388	2
110	Publication in Conf-	Real		:	Structural Health Monitoring 2019		#	Green	10.12783/shm2019/32109	P
111	Publication in Conf-	'Numerical analysis and asse	þ		International Conference on Lightweight I/			Green	10.5281/zenodo.3898176	2
130	Chapter in a Book	"HLFC	M		Innovation Report 2019: Institute of Compi	Annual	Yes	Green		P.
131	Publication in Conf-	"An Automation I	R.				No	Green	10.13009/eucass2019-302	c ²
132	Article in Journal	Wingtip-/	Tor		Journal of Aircraft	56/1	Yes	Green	10.2514/1.c034978	0
133	Chapter in a Book	Network Re-analysis of			Engineering Psychology and Cognitive Ergo	10906	Yes	Gold	10.1007/978-3-319-91122-9 4	(2)
134	Publication in Conf	Conceptual Design Studies o	1		AIAA Aviation 2019 Forum		No	Green	10.2514/6.2019-3680	

the approaching of the method and chaote the rapid design-space exploration of a wide range of affecting traditions.

Acknowledgments

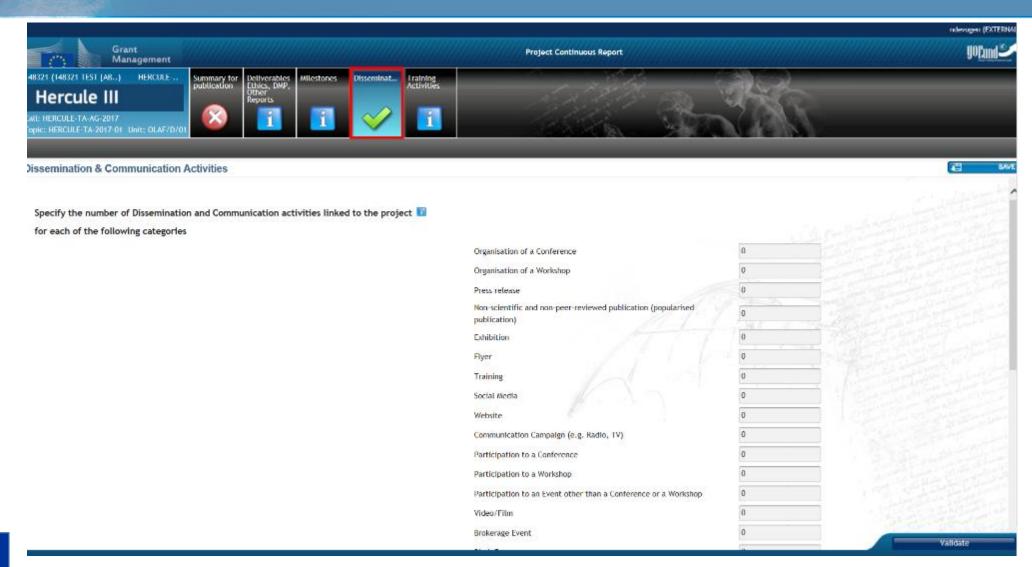
This research was funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 Clean Sky 2 Large Passenger Aircraft (LPA)

program (CS2-LPA-GAM-2014-2015-01). The authors would like to thank the other partners of LPA WP1.6 and the



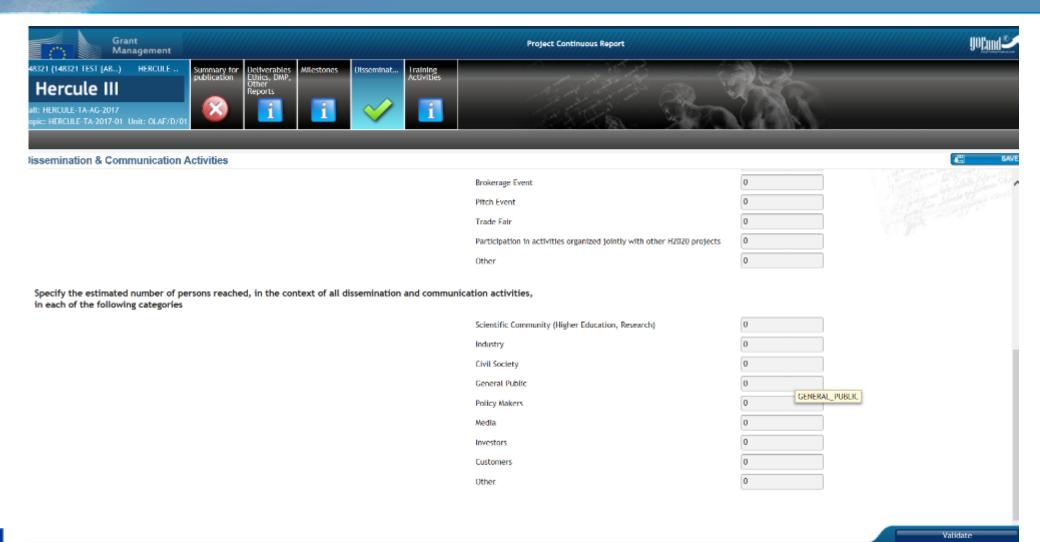


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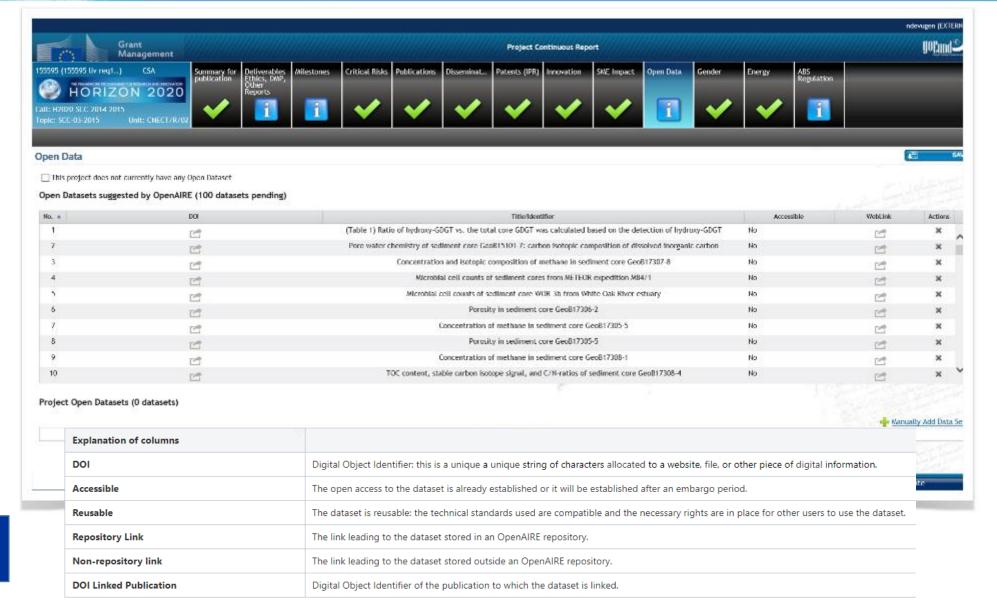


Dissemination tab





Datasets









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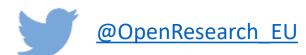
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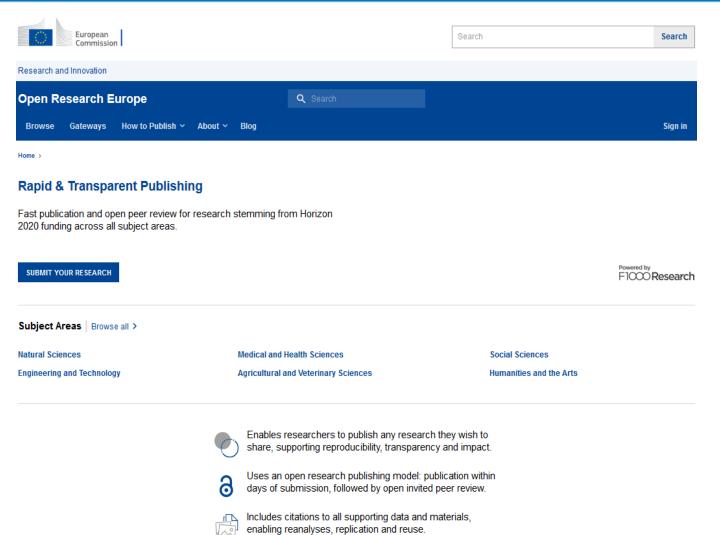
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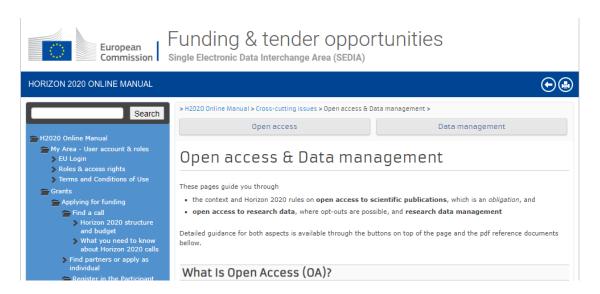




Reference documents

All information are available in:

- The Grant Agreement (GA) of the project
- CFP11 KOM Document Package: https://www.cleansky.eu/cfp11-kick-off-meeting-download-materials
- Grant Management Services
- The Horizon 2020 online manual







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Questions?









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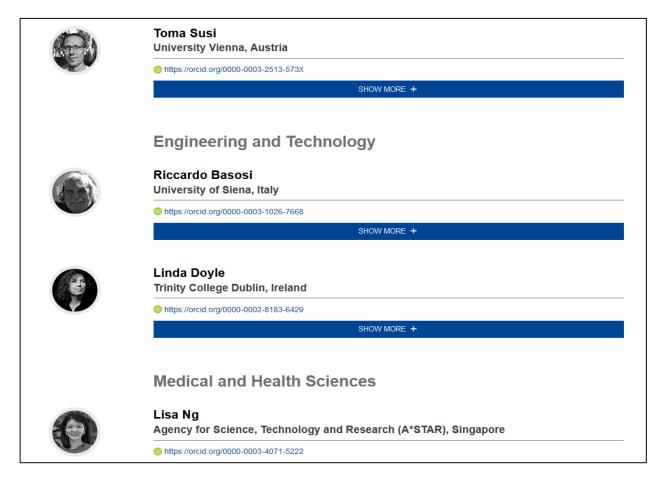
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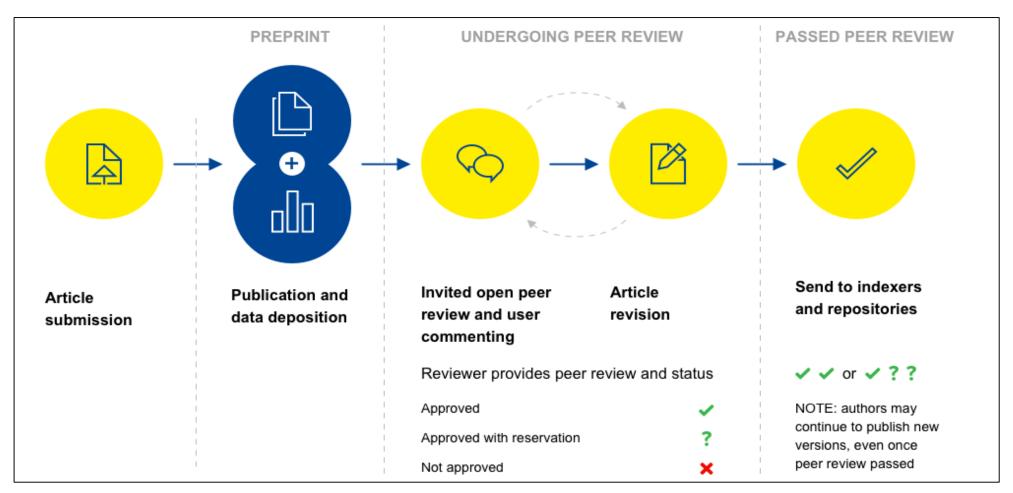
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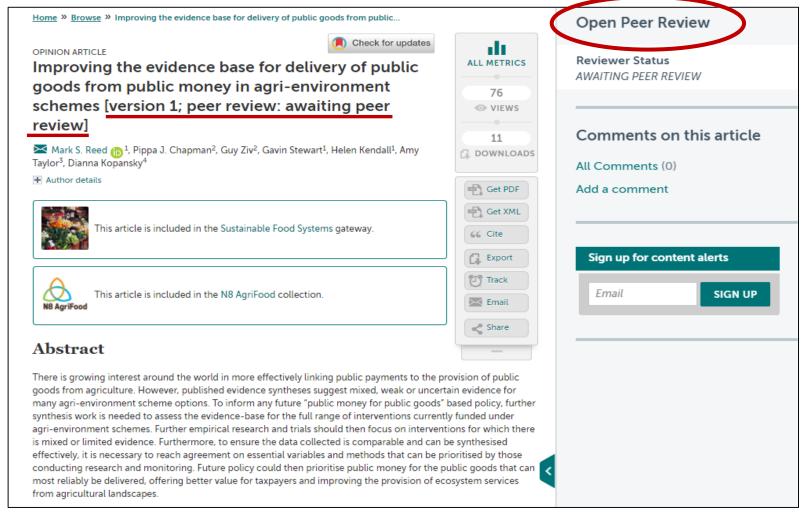
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Preprint example







Open Peer Review Example 1



Methods: A Magnetization Transfer preparation module was incorporated into a radial Zero Echo-

healthy subjects. We also investigated how head orientation affects ihMT across subjects, as a

implementations could be obtained with the silent sequence. We observed a small but significant

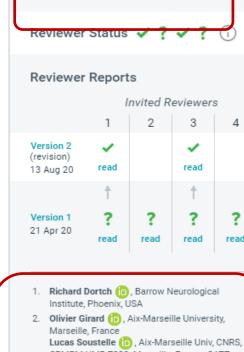
Conclusions: Silent ihMT imaging is a comparable alternative to conventional, noisy, alternatives. For all future ihMT

Results: We demonstrated that ihMT ratios comparable to existing, acoustically loud,

previous study in a single subject suggests this as a potential confound.

studies we recommend careful positioning of the subject within the scanner.

Time sequence. Repeatability of the ihMT ratio and inverse ihMT ratio were assessed in a cohort of



Open Peer Review

Lucas Soustelle (i), Aix-Marseille Univ, CNRS, CRMBM UMR 7339, Marseille, France; SATT Sud-Est, Marseille, France

Email

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Douglas Dean (), University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, USA; University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, USA; University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, USA

Gunther Helms (i), Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Alongside their report, reviewers assign a status to the article:

APPROVED

The paper is scientifically sound in its current form and only minor, if any, improvements are suggested

APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS

Key revisions are required to address specific details and make the paper fully scientifically sound

X NOT APPROVED

Fundamental flaws in the paper seriously undermine the findings and conclusions

Visibility & credit for reviewers:

- Co-reviewing
- ORCID ids
- DOIs for reports.



effect of head orientation on inverse ihMTR.





Open Peer Review Example 2

(i)

Reviewer Report

14 May 2020 | for Version 1

Richard Dortch (i), Division of Neuroimaging Research, Barrow Neurological Institute, Phoenix, AZ, USA

26 Views

Cite this report



Responses (1)

? APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS

This well-written manuscript seeks to develop and evaluate a silent myelin-specific MRI sequence for applications in infants and the elderly, where loud imaging sequences can be problematic. Recent work has demonstrated that so-called inhomogeneous MT (ihMT), which arises primarily from dipolar order effects in myelin lipids, may be a more specific assay of myelin content than other MRI measures (e.g., T2 relaxation, diffusion, conventional magnetization transfer). As a result, there is significant interest in developing clinically feasible ihMT sequences for applications in neurodegenerative diseases, development, and aging. Overall, the study was well designed (e.g., strong repeatability and ROI analyses) and the results were compelling. However, there are several minor-to-moderate flaws, particularly in the motivation (e.g., the need for silent ihMT sequences) and methods (e.g., the influence of head orientation on ihMT), that slightly reduced my enthusiasm and lead me to recommend a minor revision.

- 1. The case made for silent MT sequences is not particularly compelling. The authors mention that these are "among the loudest" sequences because they use fast gradientecho readouts to obtain whole-brain data in clinically feasible scan times. However, these sequences are usually SAR-limited with fairly reasonable TRs (typically between 25-50 ms) that are acquired at lower resolutions to ensure adequate SNR. Together, this results in a sequence with reduced acoustic noise compared to most rapid, high-resolution gradient echo sequences as well as other quantitative approaches that use EPI (e.g., diffusion), (moderate)
- 2. Furthermore, the benefits of using a silent myelin sequence may not outweigh the drawbacks. For example, the proposed method requires very low flip angles (2 degrees), which results in a significant SNR penalty relative to standard ihMT sequences. In addition, the RUFIS readout results in a small increase in scan time. Given than SNR is already relatively low for ihMT indices, the proposed method may be suboptimal in many clinical scenarios. (moderate)
- 3. The study was not designed to specifically measure the effect of head orientation on ihMT. Subjects were scanned four times (across two sessions), but head orientation was not directly controlled or measured across these scans. Instead a mixed effects model was used and head orientation was inferred from the images (rather than the orientation of individual tracts being measured using DTI for example). Furthermore, the confounding influences of T1 and B1 were not measured. The authors attempt to overcome this by using

Responses (1)

AUTHOR RESPONSE 19 Aug 2020

Tobias C. Wood, King's College London, London, UK

We thank the reviewer for their time and insight. There were in total five reviewers, with many helpful suggestions, and hence there have been many edits to the paper. Responses to this particular review follow below.

- 1. We concede that the acoustic noise from any scan will depend on the precise sequence settings. However, we note that recent ihMT work has used both an MP-RAGE style acquisition, with an imaging TR of 4.3ms and also SSFP with a TR of only 5ms. The introduction has been amended to explicitly reference these papers.
- 2. We agree that radial sequences are SNR constrained relative to cartesian sequences, this has now been explicitly stated in the discussion. Although the 3D radial readout does imply a time penalty relative to cartesian, we note that our overall scan time is competitive with recent cartesian ihMT papers. This has been added to the discussion.
- 3. We agree that it would have been preferable to acquire explicit T1 & B1 maps for comparison, but total protocol time prevented that in this study. In our opinion the ihMTRinv maps display more even contrast than the ihMTR maps, we hope that the revised figures with axial and coronal sections make this clearer.
- 4. We did not have a conventional cartesian ihMT implementation available when this study was conducted. However, as there are multiple such implementations in the literature, it is possible to broadly compare image quality and achieved ihMTR values. We have added a table of ihMTR values to make this comparison easier. We concede that it is not possible to compare acoustic noise levels, because it is not standard in the MR literature to record and report the acoustic noise of a sequence. In previous work (reference 22) we did directly compare noise levels between a radial ZTE and cartesian implementation of Variable Flip-Angle T1 mapping, which in our opinion would be similar to the noise levels in this work and found a 30 dB reduction in noise level.
- 5. Figure 1 has been updated with a reduced number of spokes to emphasise the stepped gradients. We hope this is clearer.
- 6. We thank you for pointing out that the frequency offset is not ideal for generating single-sided MT contrast. With hindsight, this is obvious. The discussion has been amended to reflect this.

REVISED Amendments from Version 1

The manuscript has been updated in response to the reviewer's helpful and insightful comments. The most important changes are that the figures have been redesigned and the emphasis on the head-orientation study reduced. The MR images have been updated to use a consistent set of slices, Figures 3 & 4 have been merged into a single figure, and the average within-subject CoV has been added. Figure 1 (the number of spokes) and Figure 6 (colour scheme) have been updated for clarity. We hope that these new figures are clearer and more intuitive than the previous figures. The language used to refer to the head orientation study has been clarified to refer to results as "highly statistically significant" rather than "strong". A reviewer provided a plausible explanation for the negative values of ihMTR in CSF, namely the use of Fermi pulses in the preparation module, and this limitation has been discussed. A table with the mean ihMTR and inverse ihMTR values has been added. The discussion has been expanded to better set the context of the paper within existing literature, with better comparisons between our results and previous papers. We think the resulting paper is much improved and thank the reviewers again for their valued input.

See the authors' detailed response to the review by Douglas Dean See the authors' detailed response to the review by Gunther Helms See the authors' detailed response to the review by Richard Dortch See the authors' detailed response to the review by Olivier Girard and Lucas Soustelle





Open Data Example

Data availability

Underlying data

Zenodo: IRM raw data (video format) and dataset (csv) supporting platelet attachment to collagen IV or fibrinogen in percentage over time (related to Figure 1), https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774819⁴⁷.

Zenodo: Raw data, temporal profiling for platelet spreading dynamics (related to Figure 3). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774823⁴⁸.

Zenodo: Raw data for microtubule extension IRM images (videos) and raw data set (csv) (related to Figure 4), https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774827⁴⁹.

Zenodo: Raw data (IRM videos) of Nocodazole experiments (videos) and raw dataset for statistical purposes (csv) (related to Figure 4), https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.377483550.

Zenodo: Nocodazole experiment low mag images, IRM, raw data. Platelets fixed, imaged by IRM in low magnification for counting purposes. Platelets are either control or treated with nocodazole, https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774843⁵¹.

Zenodo: Raw data to support percentage of platelets in each morphological state, 1 hour post-platelet seeding (related to Figure 8), https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774845⁵².

Zenodo: Dynamics of platelet spreading over time with/without treatments with manganese and thrombin (related to Figure 8). Raw images of platelets treated with and without Manganese and thrombin (tif, jpegs) and raw data set (csv), https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3774849⁵³.

Zenodo: Un-cropped and unedited images/movies for all (DIC, movies, cryo-ET, SEM images). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3773437⁵⁴.

Extended data

Figshare: Differential dynamics of early stages of platelet adhesion and spreading on collagen IV- and fibrinogen-coated surfaces, https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.c.4944738²⁴.

This project contains the following extended data:

- Figure S1. Platelet integrated activity. Integrated activity of platelets: the mean absolute value |\(\Delta\)IRM| at every
 time point. X-axis: Time in seconds. Y-axis: Platelet mean activity. Red dotted lines separate the phases:
 background, prior to platelet attachment, filopodial spreading phase, lamellipodial spreading phase, and the fully
 spread phase.
- Figure S2. Interactions with the surface for collagen IV and fibrinogen. The number of pixels interacting with the surface over time for the surfaces collagen IV and fibrinogen. Time in seconds.
- Figure S3. Quantification and image analysis of platelet spreading, based on IRM live imaging for fibrinogen. (A) Platelet spreading viewed by IRM, and the corresponding focal activity map, ΔIRM_t = IRM_t − IRM_{t+1}. Positive values (yellow) imply local attachment; negative values (blue) imply local detachment (bottom right). One filopodia initially attaching and detaching (black arrow). Scale bar 2 μm (B) Integrated tapping activity of platelets: the mean absolute value |ΔIRM| at every time point. X-axis: Time in seconds. Y-axis: Platelet mean activity. Red dotted lines separate the phases: background, prior to platelet attachment, filopodial spreading phase, lamellipodial spreading phase, and the fully spread phase. (C) Total number of pixels interacting with the surface over time. Time in seconds. (D) Accumulated attachment and detachment over time shown by activity map, yellow means more attachment events, blue means fewer attachment event. Right images, correspond IRM images. Scale bar 2 um.
- Movie S1. Shows the accumulated number of transitions from interaction to not interacting with the surface at
 every pixel over time.
- Movie S2. Shows an overlay of the highly active regions on top of the IRM images over time on collagen IV.
- . Movie \$3. Shows an overlay of the highly active regions on top of the IRM images over time on fibrinogen.

Data are available under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (CC-BY 4.0).

Software availability

IRM spreading dynamics source code available from: https://github.com/assafZaritskyLab/IRM-Spreading-Dynamics

Archived source code as at time of publication: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.377050621

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