



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA



SISTEMA BIBLIOTECARIO
DI ATENEO

ON LIBRARY TOPICS

PhD Course in Clinical and experimental Oncology and Immunology
2020/2021

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ON LIBRARY TOPICS

8. SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING TIPS: PHD THESES

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Doctoral theses - Italy

- Legge 21 febbraio 1980, n. 28 (Legge delega per l'istituzione del dottorato di ricerca)
- D.M. 30 Aprile 1999, n. 224 (Regolamento in materia di dottorato di ricerca)
- Legge 15 Aprile 2004, n. 106 (Norme relative al **deposito legale** dei documenti di interesse culturale destinati all'uso pubblico)
- DPR 3 Maggio 2006, n. 252 (Regolamento attuativo della legge 106/2004)
- D.M. 8 febbraio 2013, n. 45 (Regolamento recante modalità di accreditamento delle sedi e dei corsi di dottorato e criteri per la istituzione dei corsi di dottorato da parte degli enti accreditati)
- Legge 7 ottobre 2013, n. 112 (Disposizioni urgenti per la tutela, la valorizzazione e il rilancio dei beni e delle attività culturali e del turismo), art. 4



Doctoral theses - UniPd

- Delibera del Senato Accademico del 9/11/2004 (Adesione alla Dichiarazione di Messina)
- Regolamento di Ateneo in materia di scuole di dottorato di ricerca (D.R. 3325 del 07/12/2012)
- Regolamento per i corsi di dottorato di ricerca (D.R. 644 del 03/03/2017 e modifiche successive)

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33° cycle

- October: registration and submission of theses in Uniweb
- November/December: evaluation
- Within the 2° of December 2020: submission of final versions of theses in [Padua@research](#)
- From January to March: discussion



From 34°
cycle on

• ?



Before submitting a thesis ... anywhere ;-)

- Prepare the PDF file to be imported (PDF/A, if possible)
- Prepare abstracts, bibliography and key words, paying attention to special characters. Otherwise the result could be like this:
 - Abstract with formulas as it appears in [Padua@research](#)
 - Abstract with formulas as it appears in [BASE](#) Bielefeld
- Evaluate whether your thesis can be published immediately in open access or if there are the conditions to apply an embargo; you can use the guide “[Embargo. What to know and what to avoid before submitting](#)”



Special characters :-(

Gli edifici di culto cretesi della prima età del Ferro, seppur scarsamente standardizzati, presentano alcune peculiarità la cui ricorrenza contribuisce a delineare una tradizione architettonica che si sviluppa in maniera parallela e per certi aspetti indipendente rispetto al resto del mondo greco. Tali peculiarità, riscontrabili a livello archeologico, riflettono delle specificità persistenti sul piano cultuale e religioso. Questa circostanza viene generalmente attribuita a due fattori complementari: il primo è costituito dall'alto grado di sopravvivenza a Creta della tradizione dell'età del Bronzo, mentre il secondo consiste nella precoce predisposizione dell'isola alla ricezione di aspetti culturali esterni, soprattutto dall'area vicino orientale, dovuta in larga misura alla posizione che essa occupa lungo le rotte mediterranee che collegavano l'Oriente con l'Occidente e l'Egeo con il nord Africa. I santuari cretesi rappresentano un campo di indagine particolarmente interessante non solo per l'importanza che rivestono all'interno delle dinamiche sociali e politiche locali e regionali, ma perché in alcuni casi costituiscono anche i luoghi di incontro privilegiati tra individui appartenenti a culture differenti.

Special characters :-(

Abstract (italiano o inglese)

We consider a complete hereditary cotorsion pair $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ in a Grothendieck category \mathcal{G} such that \mathcal{A} contains a generator of finite projective dimension. The derived category $(\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}))^{\perp}$ of the exact category \mathcal{B} is defined as the quotient of the category $(\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}))^{\perp}$, of unbounded complexes with terms in \mathcal{G} , modulo the subcategory \mathcal{B}^{\perp} consisting of the acyclic complexes with terms in \mathcal{B} and cycles in \mathcal{B} .

We prove that there are recollements

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \end{aligned}$$

Then, we restrict our attention to the cotorsion pairs such that \mathcal{B} coincide with the class \mathcal{B}^{\perp} of the acyclic complexes of the recollement

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \end{aligned}$$

We will explore the conditions under which $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}^{\perp}$ and provide some examples. Symmetrically, we prove analogous results for the exact category \mathcal{A} .

We also introduce the notion of Nakaoka context in additive categories as couples (T_i, F_i) for $i = 1, 2$ of torsion pairs such that $T_2 \subseteq T_1$. We give a set of axioms for a Nakaoka context in order to ensure that the heart $\text{cl}(H) := T_1 \cap F_2$ is Abelian. Then, we inspect the properties of Nakaoka contexts in Abelian and triangulated categories. In particular, we find a bijection between the t-structures $(T_1, F_1[1]), (T_2, F_2[1])$ such that $T_1[1] \subseteq T_2 \subseteq T_1$ whose heart $\text{cl}(H) := T_1 \cap F_2$ is Abelian and the cohereditary torsion pairs in $\text{cl}(H_1) := T_1 \cap F_1[1]$.

Abstract (inglese)

We consider a complete hereditary cotorsion pair $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ in a Grothendieck category \mathcal{G} such that \mathcal{A} contains a generator of finite projective dimension. The derived category $(\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}))^{\perp}$ of the exact category \mathcal{B} is defined as the quotient of the category $(\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}))^{\perp}$, of unbounded complexes with terms in \mathcal{G} , modulo the subcategory \mathcal{B}^{\perp} consisting of the acyclic complexes with terms in \mathcal{B} and cycles in \mathcal{B} .

We prove that there are recollements

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \end{aligned}$$

Then, we restrict our attention to the cotorsion pairs such that \mathcal{B}^{\perp} coincide with the class \mathcal{B}^{\perp} of the acyclic complexes of \mathcal{G} with terms in \mathcal{B} . In this case the derived category $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B})$ fits into a recollement

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{G}) \\ & \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrowtail \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \end{aligned}$$

We will explore the conditions under which $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}^{\perp}$ and provide some examples. Symmetrically, we prove analogous results for the exact category \mathcal{A} .

We also introduce the notion of Nakaoka context in additive categories as couples (T_i, F_i) for $i = 1, 2$ of torsion pairs such that $T_2 \subseteq T_1$. We give a set of axioms for a Nakaoka context in order to ensure that the heart $\text{cl}(H) := T_1 \cap F_2$ is Abelian. Then, we inspect the properties of Nakaoka contexts in Abelian and triangulated categories. In particular, we find a bijection between the t-structures $(T_1, F_1[1]), (T_2, F_2[1])$ such that $T_1[1] \subseteq T_2 \subseteq T_1$ whose heart $\text{cl}(H) := T_1 \cap F_2$ is Abelian and the cohereditary torsion pairs in $\text{cl}(H_1) := T_1 \cap F_1[1]$.



Embargo: yes or no?



Clet Abraham, photo by Caterina Barcucci

<https://www.florencewithguide.com/it/blog-it/cartelli-stradali-clet-abraham-firenze/>

From the [Ministerial Decree](#) 8 February 2013 n. 45:

14.3 Subject to the authorization of the teaching staff, parts of the thesis may be made unavailable in relation to the use of data protected by industrial secrecy according to current legislation on the subject.

From the [University Regulation](#) for PhD Courses (2018):

12.2 They are also duties of the College [of the Teachers]:
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Embargo motivations

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Situations which require temporary embargoes:

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

Situations which require permanent embargoes:

- Inclusion of unauthorized texts or materials
- Reasons of public safety
- Sensitive information that violates privacy

PRA (IRIS)

Motivations to apply an embargo

(From: [Regolamento](#) per l'Accesso Aperto alla produzione scientifica dell'Università di Padova, 4.2)

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- Documented refusal of one of the co-authors, if not belonging to the University of Padua
- Reasons for public or national security
- Reasons for privacy or presence of sensitive data
- Protection of the University's economic rights
- Industrial secret

Patent

- The request must be submitted before the discussion of the thesis, because even the simple declaration of the subject of the patent during the discussion stops and invalidates the evaluation process of the patent.
- The period required by agencies to evaluate subjects and accept communications from submitters takes at least 18 months.
- [Patent info at UNIPD](#)



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- The Technology Transfer Office has drawn up a standard form for agreements with companies
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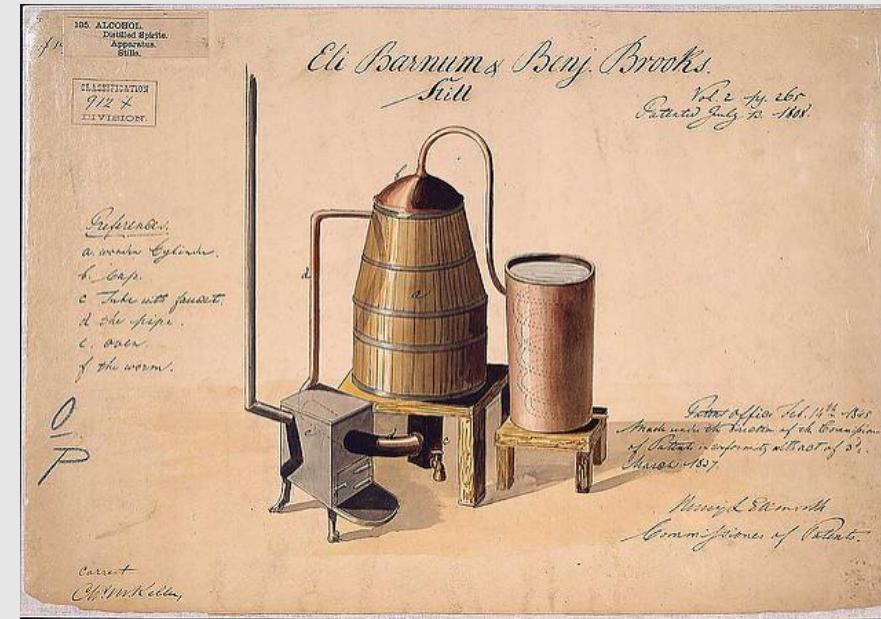


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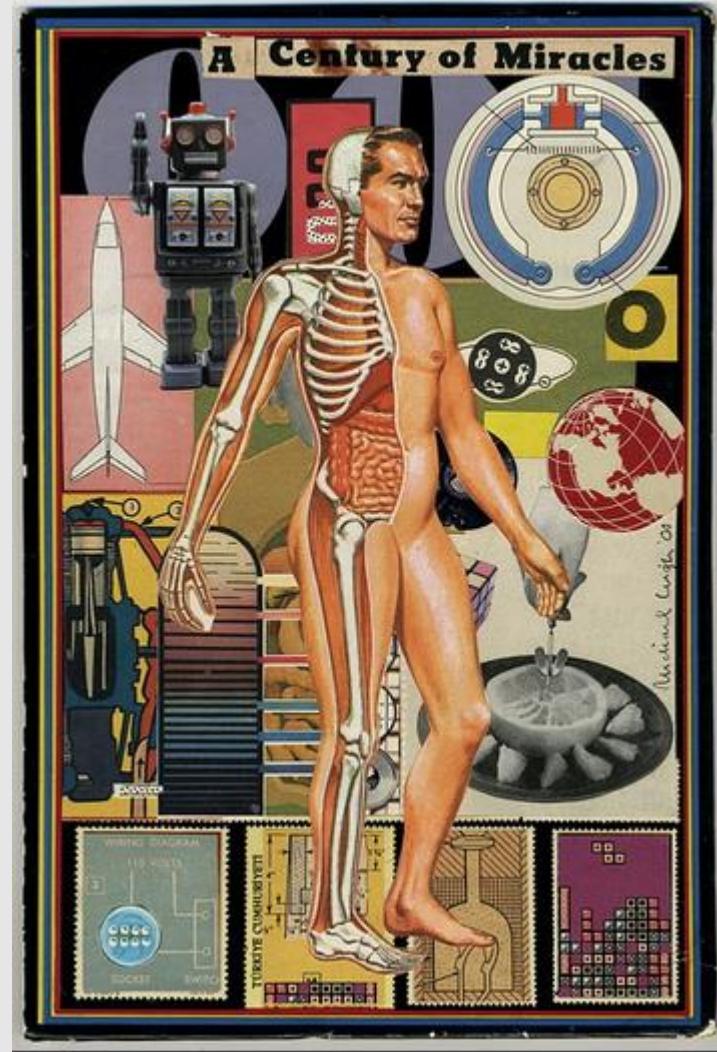
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- In the same page you find the link to the database [Sherpa/Romeo](#), which lists hundreds of publishers and their policies towards authors
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Editorial reasons - 2

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- pay attention to publishers' policies concerning the use of articles in PhD dissertations
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Research Priority

Protection of projects

Non-disclosure agreement to avoid compromising the final result, providing information during the process

Research teams

Non-disclosure agreement to respect the rights of all people involved in the research, who might wish to publish as well



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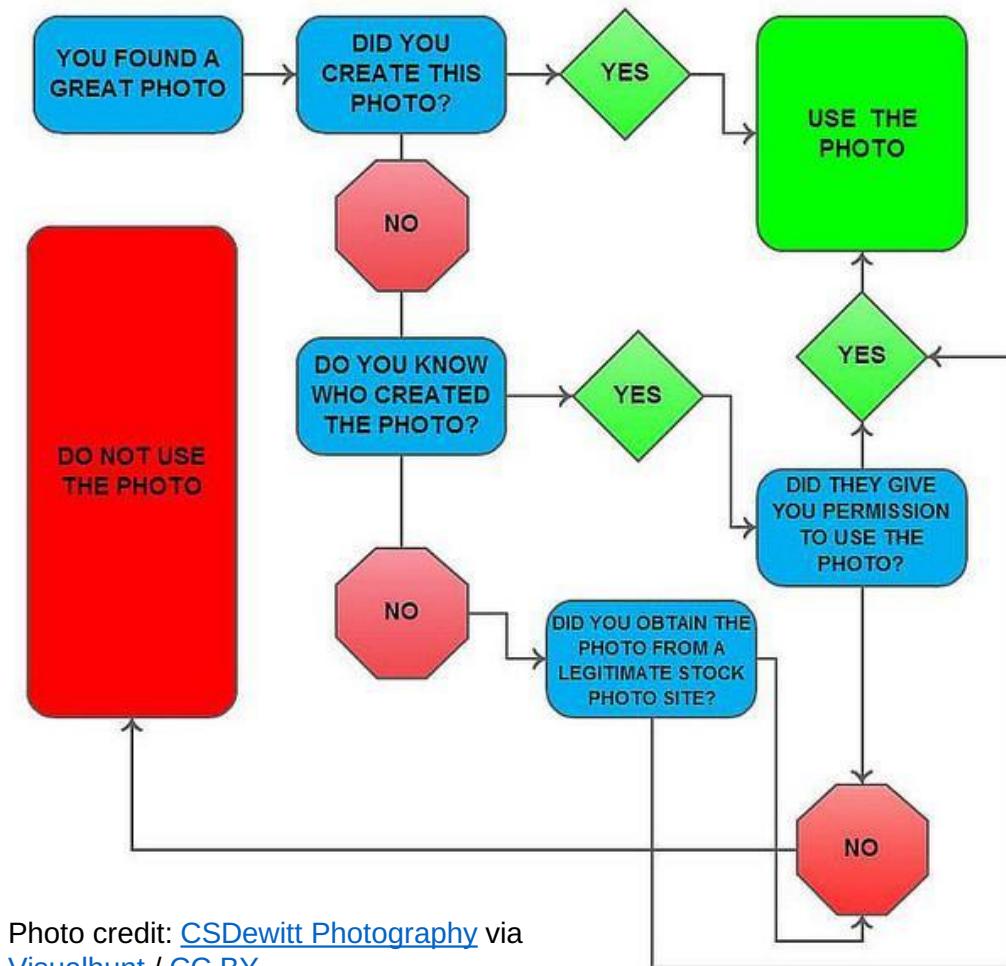


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- Theses in Archaeology : to protect archaeological sites, their location and the finds
- Theses in Engineering : to protect softwares used for judicial activities or satellites control



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