### LEARNING TO BE FAIR: A PERSONAL JOURNEY IN FAIR PRACTICES AND A WORKSHOP ON PRE-REGISTRATION

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Zefan Zheng Max Planck Institute for Empirical Aesthetics

Open Science Ambassadors

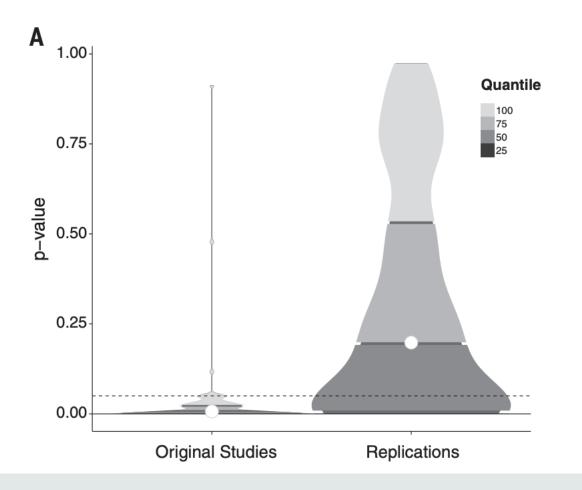
# SECTION 1: A PERSONAL JOURNAL IN FAIR PRACTICES

### Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science

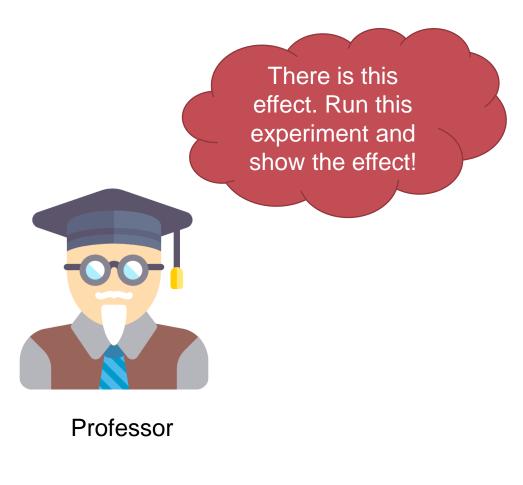
OPEN SCIENCE COLLABORATION Authors Info & Affiliations

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"**39%** of effects were subjectively rated to have replicated the original result."



A personal story





PhD



Professor

When I was a research intern...

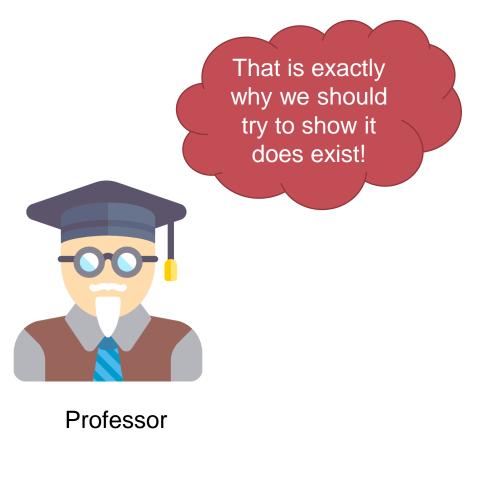
But the whole

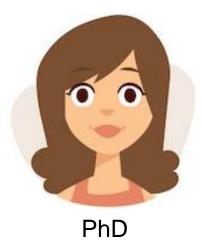
field says this

effect does

not exist...

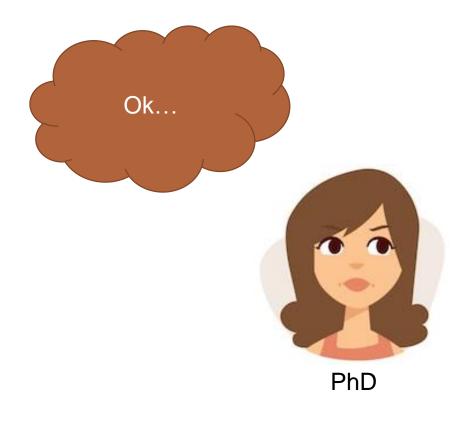
PhD







Professor



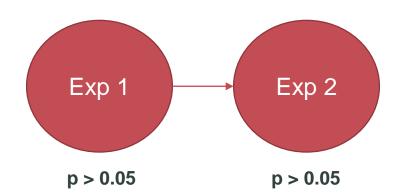






"You failed experiment! Run it again"

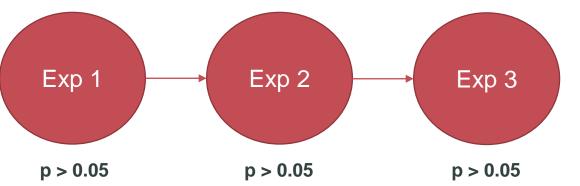






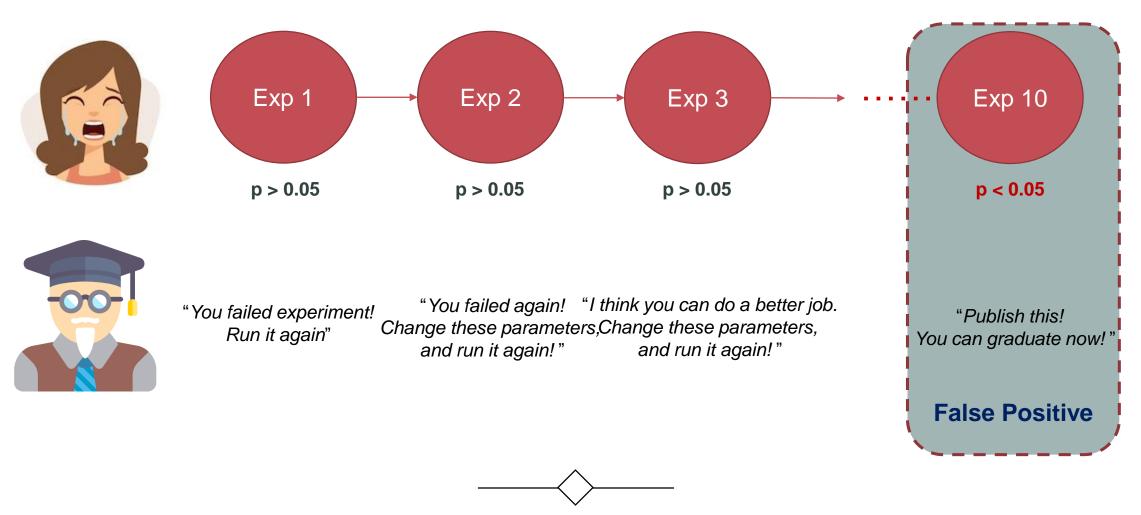
"You failed experiment! "You failed again! Run it again" Change these parameters, and run it again!"







"You failed experiment! "You failed again! "I think you can do a better job. Run it again" Change these parameters,Change these parameters, and run it again!" and run it again!"





I am done with academia! I will give up my PhD and graduate as a master...



No wonder there is replication crisis in psychology. I swear I won't do my PhD in this way! This is unFAIR for science!

Me







**V S C 2 V** 

Australian Research Data Commons





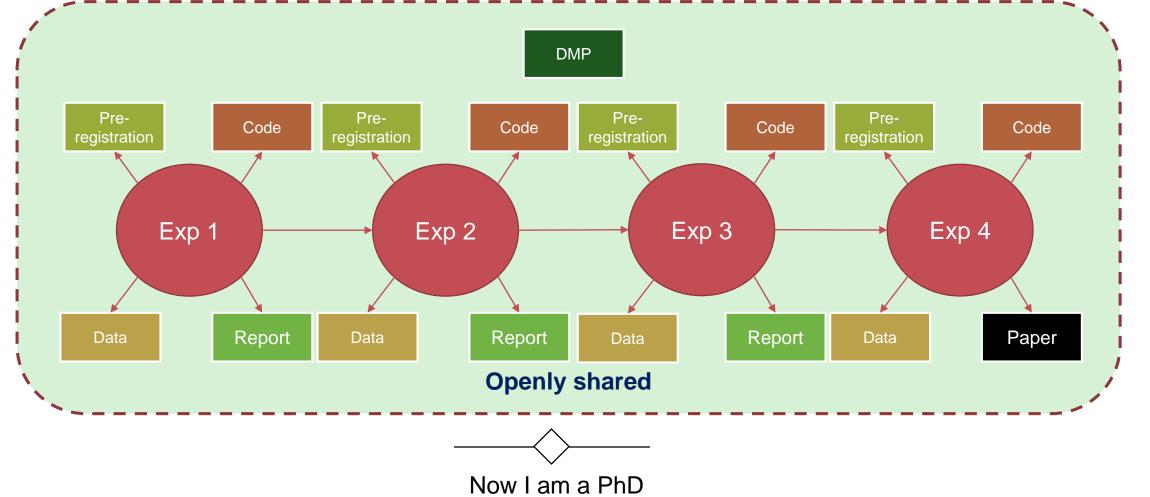
🖗 DRYAD









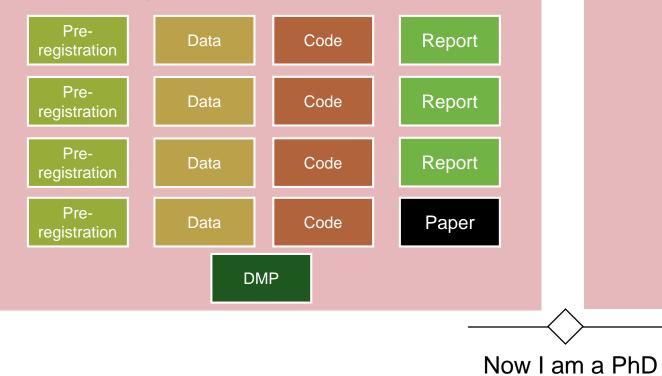






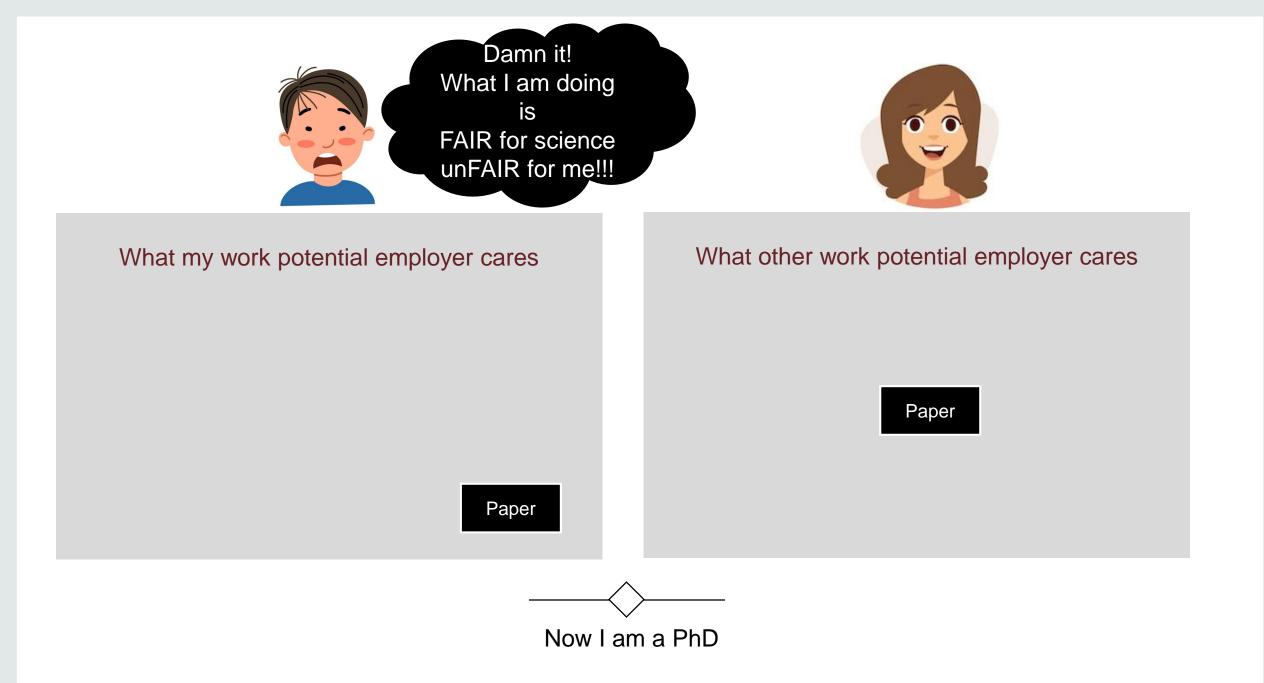


### My workload for one paper



### Other people's workload for one paper

Paper





This won't work! If I work for equal amount of time as others, I will publish much less papers than the others. In the end, I will fail myself in the system!

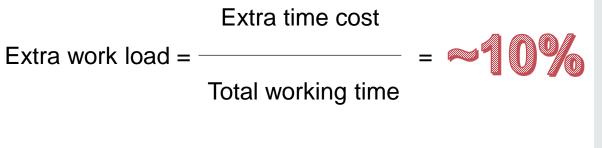
Now I am a PhD

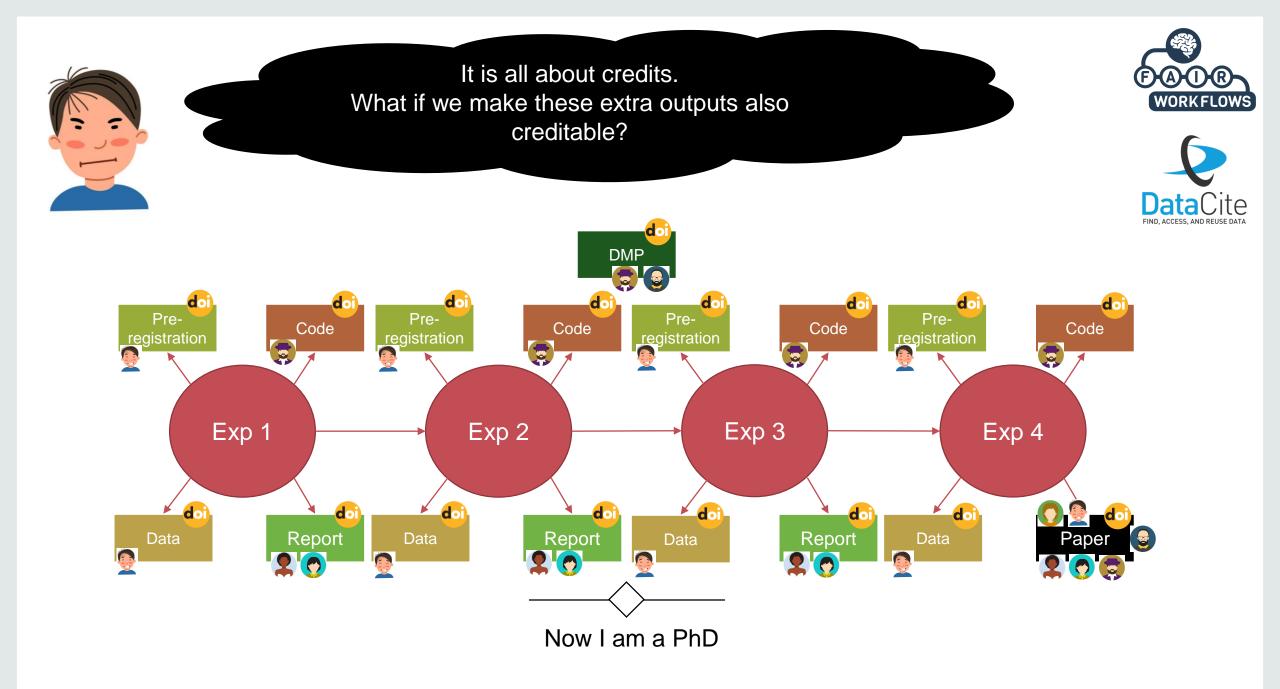


Wait, first let me figure out how much extra time has it costed to be FAIR for science in the past 2 years.

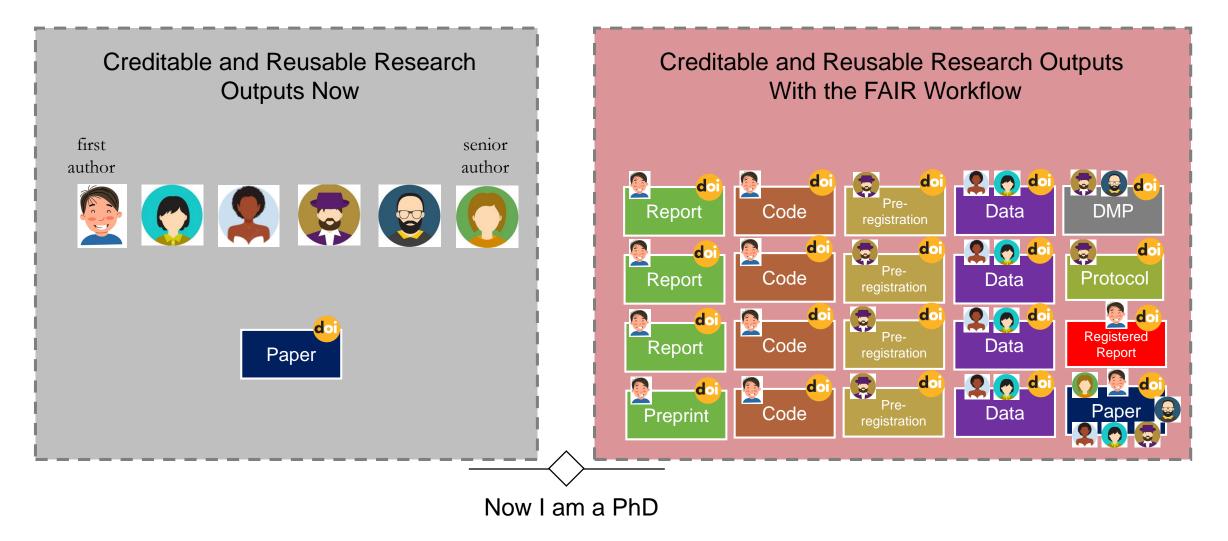
### I am recording the <u>extra time costs</u> on depositing these outputs on the weekly basis





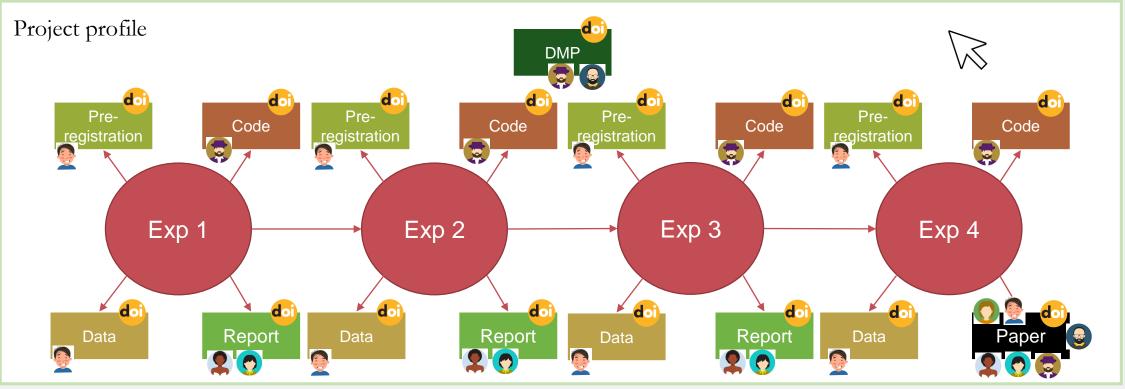


### Transforming the Ecology of Academic Crediting System



## FAIR Workflow Dashboard

Project: Isolating the True Neural Correlates of Consciousness without Cognitive Confounds



**Data**Cite



• • • http://www.fairworkflowdashboard.com

## FAIR Workflow Dashboard

Project: Isolating the True Neural Correlates of Consciousness without Cognitive Confounds

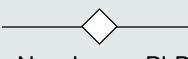
Researcher profile





**Data**Cite

<u>Pre-</u> registration		Da	<u>Data</u>		<u>Code</u>		<u>Protocol</u>		<u>Registered</u> <u>Report</u>		<u>Report</u>		<u>Paper</u>	
Project	Citation	Project	Citation	Project	Citation	Project	Citation	Project	Citation	Project	Citation	Project	Citation	
		CSFCVF	12	XCVXVF	99	SDCSVS	0	XJSIDH	43	CNVJSD	10			
XJSIDH	43	SXSXC	1	XCVSV	43	VBDFJVF	0	ZJCDHSJ	1	SVVNJD	35	CNVJSD	10	
ZJCDHSJ	1	WEFW	10	FNGBR	48	DBJGVJB	5	ASKDJS	12	OGHNB	67	SVVNJD	35	
ASKDJS	12	CSXCSC	0	VBDFJVF	0	NDJFBVD	65	SDJCN	0	FGOBFJ	97			
SDJCN	0	SCDSCF	2	DBJGVJB	5					FNGBR	48			
				NDJFBVD	65					VBDFJVF	0			
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										NDJFBVD	65			



Now I am a PhD

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### FAIR Workflow Dashboard

Project: Isolating the True Neural Correlates of Consciousness without Cognitive Confounds

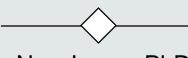
Researcher profile





**Data**Cite

	<u>Pre-</u> registration		<u>Data</u>		<u>Code</u>		<u>Protocol</u>		<u>Registered</u> <u>Report</u>	<u>Report</u>		<u>Paper</u>	
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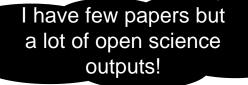
Now I am a PhD

#### A quantitative approach to measure and compare open science

### engagement

<u>Pre-</u> registration		<u>D</u> ;	<u>Data</u>		<u>Code</u>		<u>Protocol</u>		<u>Registered</u> <u>Report</u>		<u>Report</u>		<u>Paper</u>	
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XJSIDH	43	SXSXC	1	XCVSV	43	VBDFJVF	0	ZJCDHSJ	1	SVVNJD	35	CNVJSD	10	
ZJCDHSJ	1	WEFW	10	FNGBR	48	DBJGVJB	5	ASKDJS	12	OGHNB	67	SVVNJD	35	
ASKDJS	12	CSXCSC	0	VBDFJVF	0	NDJFBVD	65	SDJCN	0	FGOBFJ	97			
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<u>Pre-</u> <u>registration</u>	<u>Data</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Protocol</u>	<u>Registered</u> <u>Report</u>	<u>Report</u>	<u>Paper</u>	
Project Citation	Project Citation	Project Citation	Project Citation		Project Citation	Project Citation	
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#### A quantitative approach to measure and compare open science

### engagement

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<u>Pre-</u> registration		<u>Data</u>		<u>Code</u>		<u>Protocol</u>		<u>Registered</u> <u>Report</u>		<u>Report</u>		<u>Paper</u>	
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XJSIDH	43	SXSXC	1	XCVSV	43	VBDFJVF	0	ZJCDHSJ	1	SVVNJD	35	CNVJSD	10
ZJCDHSJ	1	WEFW	10	FNGBR	48	DBJGVJB	5	ASKDJS	12	OGHNB	67	SVVNJD	35
ASKDJS	12	CSXCSC	0	VBDFJVF	0	NDJFBVD	65	SDJCN	0	FGOBFJ	97		
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<u>Pre-</u> registration				<u>Co</u>	<u>Code</u>		ocol	<u>Registered</u> <u>Report</u>	<u>Re</u> r	<u>oort</u>	<u>Paper</u>	
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#### A quantitative approach to measure and compare open science

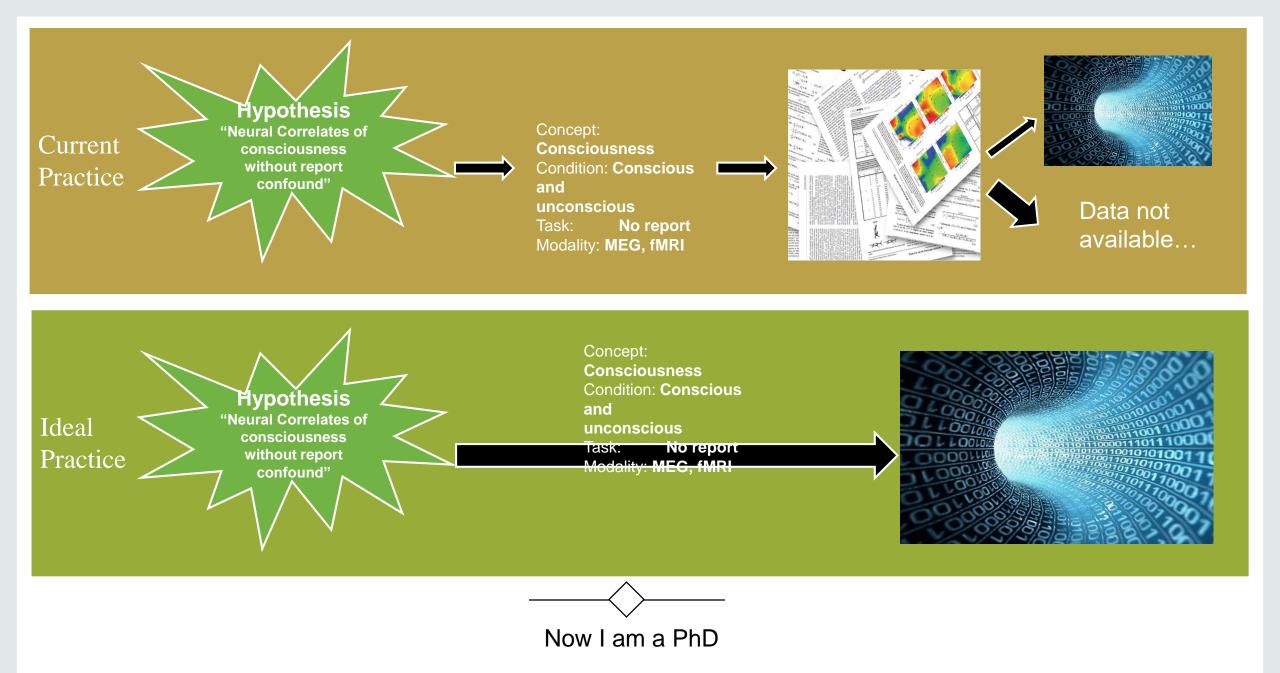
## engagement

	<u>Pre-</u> registration		<u>Data</u>		<u>Code</u>		<u>Protocol</u>		<u>Registered</u> <u>Report</u>		<u>Report</u>		<u>Pa</u>	<u>oer</u>
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: :: ::	ASKDJS	12	CSXCSC	0	VBDFJVF	0	NDJFBVD	65	SDJCN	0	FGOBFJ	97		
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	<u>Pre-</u> registration				<u>Code</u>		<u>Protocol</u>		<u>Registered</u> <u>Report</u>	<u>Report</u>		<u>Paper</u>	
•	Project	Citation	Project	Citation	Project	Citation	Project	Citation		Project	Citation	Project	Citation
			CSFCVF	12	XCVXVF	99				CNVJSD SVVNJD	10 35	CNVJSD SVVNJD OGHNB FGOBFJ FNGBR VBDFJVF DBJGVJB NDJFBVD	10 35 67 97 48 0 5 65

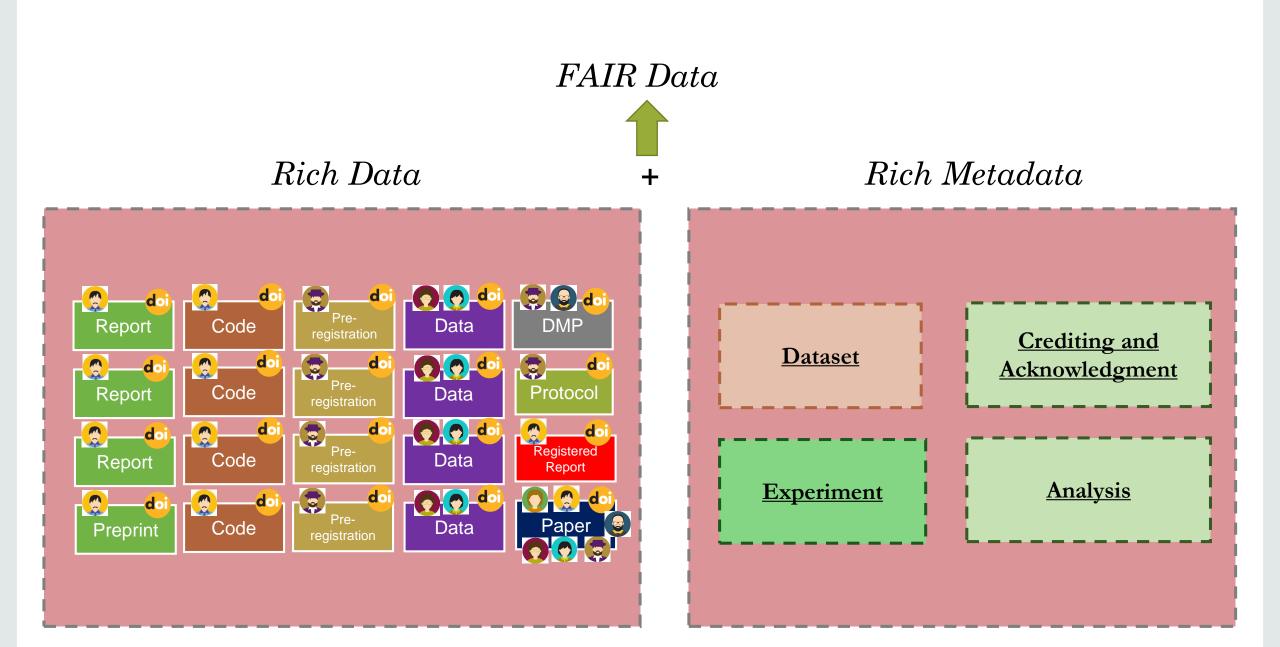
This won't work! Now it is true that there will be more data available out there. But the more data there is out there, the less discoverable they will be! This is unFAIR for the data!

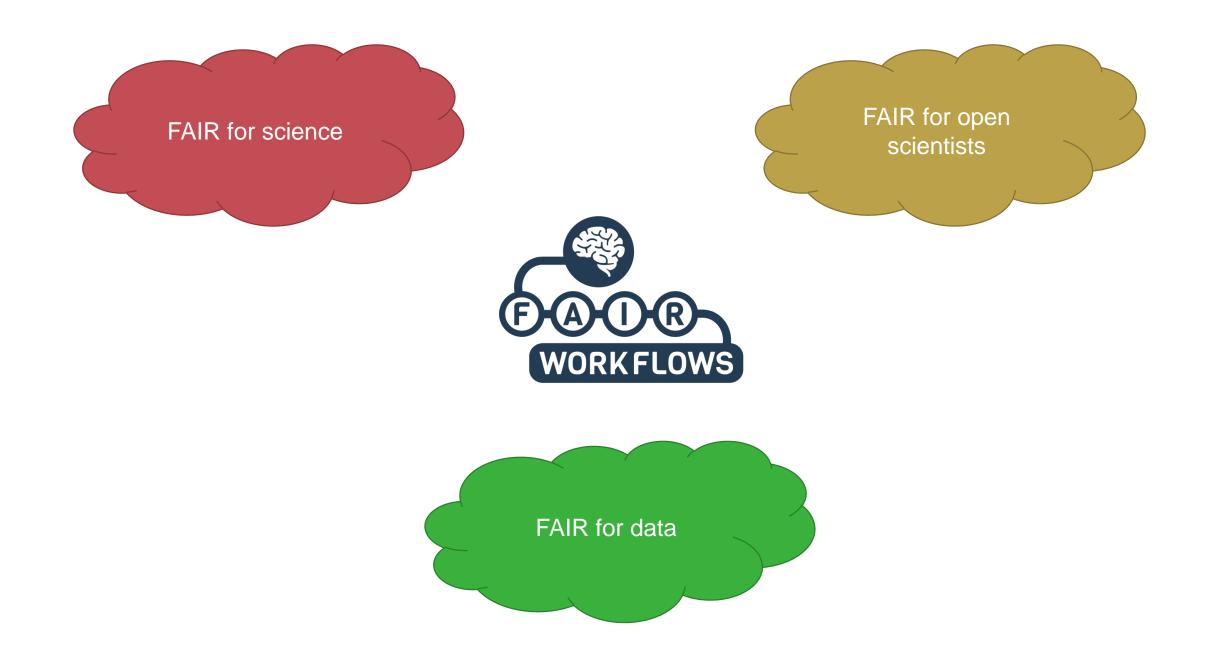
Now I am a PhD



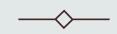
### A metadata template for human cognitive neuroscience







# SECTION 2: A WORKSHOP ON PRE-REGISTRATION

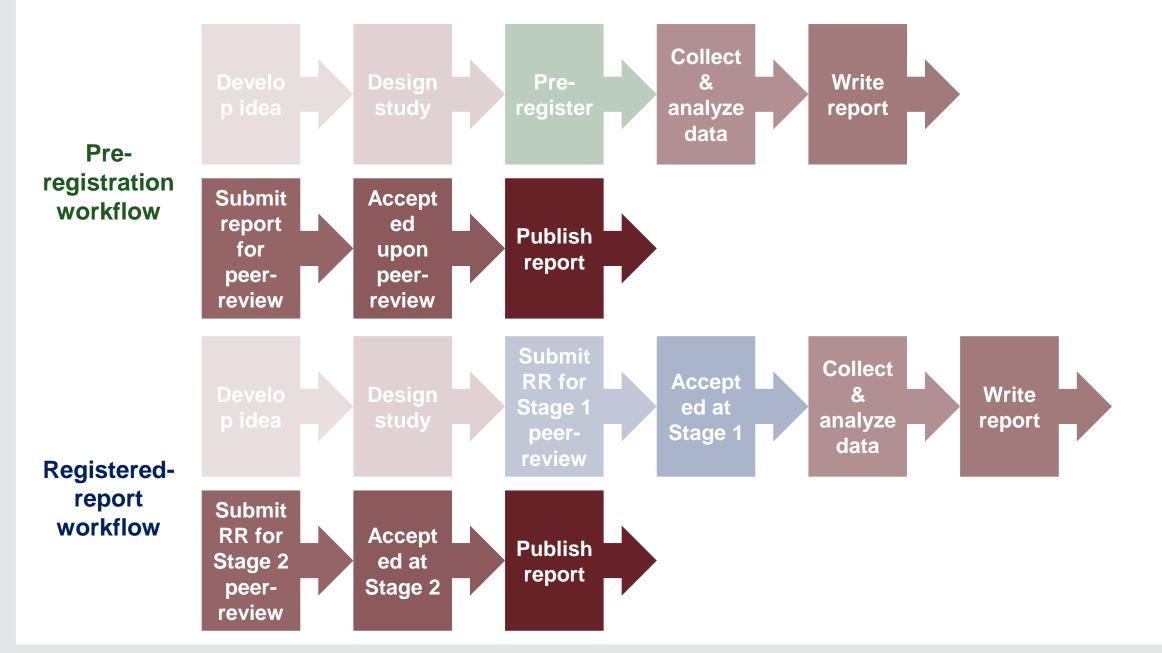


# **Pre-registration**

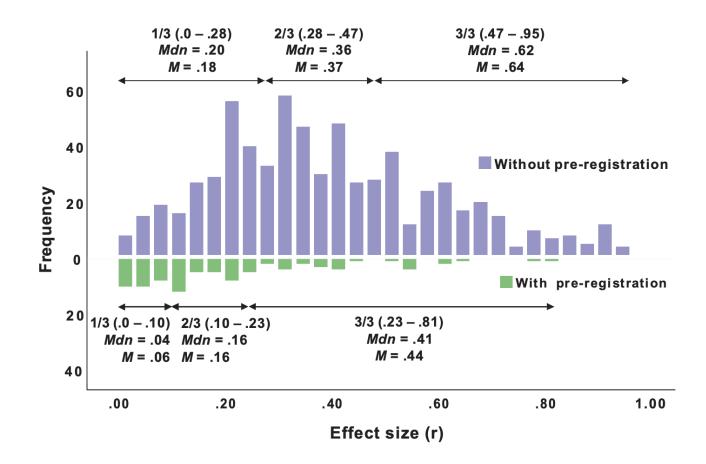
The practice of registering the **hypotheses**, **methods**, and/or **analyses** of a scientific study

before it is conducted.

## Pre-registration is different from registered report.

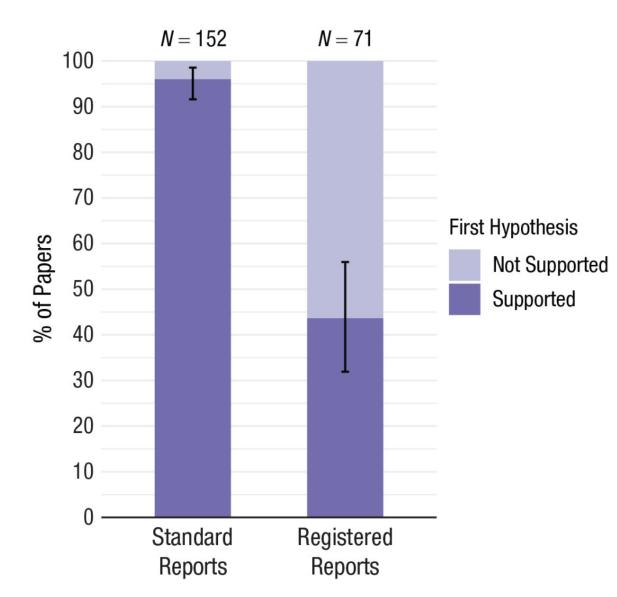


## Pre-registration reduces the likelihood of positive results.



Schäfer, T., & Schwarz, M. A. (2019). The Meaningfulness of Effect Sizes in Psychological Research: Differences Between Sub-Disciplines and the Impact of Potential Biases. Frontiers in Psychology, 10.

Registered report reduces the likelihood of positive results.



Scheel, A. M., Schijen, M. R. M. J., & Lakens, D. (2021). An Excess of Positive Results: Comparing the Standard Psychology Literature With Registered Reports. Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychologic Science, 4(2), 251524592110074



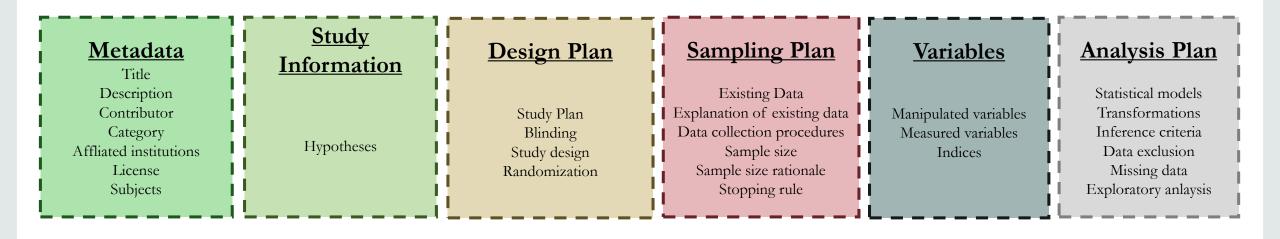
The most popular platform for drafting and publishing pre-registrations



# OPEN SCIENCE

## Pre-registration template selection

Normal recommended choice OSF Preregistration ① Template-free registration Open-Ended Registration ① Qualitative research Qualitative Preregistration ① Secondary analysis on existing data Secondary Data Preregistration ① Meta-analysis Generalized Systematic Review Registration ① Upload Stage 1 accepted RR manuscripkegistered Report Protocol Preregistration () **Pre-Data Collection** OSF-Standard Pre-Data Collection Registration ① Preregistration Template from AsPredicted.org Alternative template Replication Recipe (Brandt et al., 2013): Post-Completion 🚯 **Replication experiments** Replication Recipe (Brandt et al., 2014): Pre-Registration 🚯 Social psychology experiment Pre-Registration in Social Psychology (van 't Veer & Giner-Sorolla, 2016): Pre-Registration 🚯



<u>Metadata</u> Title Description Contributor	<u>Study</u> <u>Information</u>	<u>Design Plan</u>	<b>Sampling Plan</b> Existing Data	<u>Variables</u>	Analysis Plan Statistical models Transformations
Contributor Category Affliated institutions License Subjects	Hypotheses	Study Plan Blinding Study design Randomization	Explanation of existing data Data collection procedures Sample size Sample size rationale Stopping rule	Manipulated variables Measured variables Indices	Inference criteria Data exclusion Missing data Exploratory anlaysis

#### Description \*



This field can't be blank.

Basically the abstract:

- 1. Research background
- 2. Research question
- 3. Design
- 4. Hypothesis

<u>Metadata</u> <sub>Title</sub>	<u>Study</u> <u>Information</u>	<u>Design Plan</u>	<u>Sampling Plan</u>	<u>Variables</u>	<u>Analysis Plan</u>
Description Contributor Category Affliated institutions	Hypotheses	Study Plan Blinding Study design	Existing Data Explanation of existing data Data collection procedures Sample size	Manipulated variables Measured variables Indices	Statistical models Transformations Inference criteria Data exclusion
License Subjects		Randomization	Sample size rationale Stopping rule		Missing data Exploratory anlaysis

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- 1. Whether copyright holder has control over the content versioning;
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Affliated institutions	Hypotheses	Study design	Sample size	Indices	Data exclusion
License		Randomization	Sample size rationale	1	Missing data
Subjects			Stopping rule		Exploratory anlaysis

#### Hypotheses \*

List specific, concise, and testable hypotheses. Please state if the hypotheses are directional or nondirectional. If directional, state the direction. A predicted effect is also appropriate here. If a specific interaction or moderation is important to your research, you can list that as a separate hypothesis.

#### Hide example

If taste affects preference, then mean preference indices will be higher with higher concentrations of sugar.



A very specific statement of your hypotheses:

- 1. One point for each hypothesis;
- 2. Specific about the conditions of each hypothesis;
- 3. Specific about the empirical outcome measures;
- 4. Specific about the directions of the results;
- 5. You MUST report the results of this hypothesis testing in the manuscript as "pre-registered hypothesis";
- 6. Any changes in real practice deviating from these statements must be

<u>Metadata</u> <sub>Title</sub>	<u>Study</u> Information	<u>Design Plan</u>	<u>Sampling Plan</u>	<u>Variables</u>	<u>Analysis Plan</u>
Description Contributor Category Affliated institutions License Subjects	Hypotheses	Study Plan Blinding Study design Randomization	Existing Data Explanation of existing data Data collection procedures Sample size Sample size rationale Stopping rule	Manipulated variables Measured variables Indices	Statistical models Transformations Inference criteria Data exclusion Missing data Exploratory anlaysis

#### Study design \*

Describe your study design. The key is to be as detailed as is necessary given the specific parameters of the design. There may be some overlap between this question and the following questions. That is OK, as long as sufficient detail is given in one of the areas to provide all of the requested information. Examples include two-group, factorial, randomized block, and repeated measures. Is it a between (unpaired), within-subject (paired), or mixed design? Describe any counterbalancing required.

#### Show example



Equivalent to experimental procedure and design in your manuscript:

- Should be specific enough in experimental parameters so that others can replicate your experiment procedure;
- 2. You can also add figures as supplementary material;

<u>Metadata</u> <sub>Title</sub>	<u>Study</u> <u>Information</u>	<u>Design Plan</u>	<u>Sampling Plan</u>	<u>Variables</u>	<u>Analysis Plan</u>
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#### **Explanation of existing data**

If you indicate that you will be using some data that already exist in this study, please describe the steps you have taken to assure that you are unaware of any patterns or summary statistics in the data. This may include an explanation of how access to the data has been limited, who has observed the data, or how you have avoided observing any analysis of the specific data you will use in your study.

You can also pre-register analysis on an existing data:

 Be honest whether you are already aware of the results of the preregistered analysis;

<u>Metadata</u> <sub>Title</sub>	<u>Study</u> <u>Information</u>	<u>Design Plan</u>	<u>Sampling Plan</u>	<u>Variables</u>	<u>Analysis Plan</u>
Description Contributor	i i	Study Plan	Existing Data Explanation of existing data	Manipulated variables	Statistical models Transformations
Category		Blinding	Data collection procedures	Measured variables	Inference criteria
Affliated institutions License	Hypotheses	Study design Randomization	Sample size Sample size rationale	Indices	Data exclusion Missing data
Subjects		Kandonnzadon	Stopping rule		Exploratory anlaysis

#### Sample size rationale

This could include a power analysis or an arbitrary constraint such as time, money, or personnel.

Hide example

We used the software program G\*Power to conduct a power analysis. Our goal was to obtain .95 power to detect a medium effect size of .25 at the standard .05 alpha error probability.

Motivate the planned sample size:

- 1. Power analysis has to be done to justify the sample size;
- 2. One should only pre-register a study if the planned sample size has enough power to detect the hypothesized effect size.

## Metadata: Description

	<u>Metadata</u> Title	<u>Study</u> <u>Information</u>	<u>Design Plan</u>	<u>Sampling Plan</u>	<u>Variables</u>	<u>Analysis Plan</u>
4	Description Contributor	j i	Study Plan	Existing Data Explanation of existing data	Manipulated variables	Statistical models Transformations
	Category		Blinding	Data collection procedures	Measured variables	Inference criteria
	Affliated institutions License	Hypotheses	Study design Randomization	Sample size Sample size rationale	Indices	Data exclusion Missing data
5	Subjects	i i	Kandonnization	Stopping rule		Exploratory anlaysis

Basically the data analysis section:

- 1. In addition to the textual information, the best practice would be to write up the code and attach it to the analysis plan;
- 2. Given your data and these information, one should be able to completely replicate your analysis and results;
- 3. Any deviations in analysis in the final manuscript should be backed up by strong justifications;

## Lessons from a large scale international open science project

**Global Neuronal Workspace Theory** 



7 million euro funding7 independent labs across the globe participated in data collection

**Integrated Information Theory** 

Lessons from a large scale international open science project



Project start	First pre- registration	Paper 1	Paper 2	Paper 3	Preprint of the full article published
	published				
03.2018	01.2019				06.2023

Lessons from a large scale international open science project

# Embargo your pre-registration

Separate the date of pre-registration and public access

## Questions?

1. Pre-registration only applies to quantitative research.



2. I don't need to pre-register the experiments, the sample size of which do not have enough power to detect the effect of interest.



## Quiz

3. I do not need to clarify whether the data has been collected in the pre-registration as long as I haven't conducted the pre-registered analysis.



4. I can report the results of the analysis that I did not pre-register in my paper.



5. I cannot amend my pre-registration once it is published.



6. I have to report the results of every single analysis I pre-register.



7. My PhD is supported by a three-year-grant and I have five research projects planned out. I want to do a registered-report for every project.



8. All my pre-registered results are negative. No journals want to accept my paper. There is no way I have share my results to the community.



9. I have got a five-year grant. I want to replicate a highly influential paper in my field. I think pre-registration is better for me compared to registered report.



10. I can draft a license myself for my preregistration.



## Thanks to...

Scientific collaborators





Prof. Lucia Melloni Dr. Darinka Truebutschek

utschek Ale

Alex Lepauvre

#### Open Science collaborators



Xiaoli Chen



Dr. Helena Cousijn



#### Tanya Brown

#### External collaborators





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Stanford University

Max-Planck-Institut für empirische Ästhetik



🖗 DRYAD



