

INNOVABILITY[®] (part III) Energy Transition

AGATHÓN is an International Open-Access A-Class Journal of Architecture, Art and Design, indexed in SCOPUS, included in the ANVUR list (areas 8 and 10) of Scientific Journals and in many international databases. The International Scientific Committee, for issue n. 15 | 2024, to be published in June 2024, has proposed the subject **Innovability[®] (part III) | Energy Transition**, aware of its pressing relevance, but also of the scope introduced by the proposed threefold interpretation (with the previous calls **Innovability[®] – part I | Digital Transition**, n. 12 | 2022 and **Innovability[®] – part II | Ecological Transition**, n. 13 | 2023).

When in 1987 the Brundtland Report proposed the need for a new sustainable development for mankind, it was clear that the benchmark was *teknè*, that is, mankind's ability to process elements on the planet that could have become resources, but that were still unknown or not usable with the technologies of that time. Environment and Technology have always confronted and dialogued with each other, such that what we now call the (natural) environment is itself already the result of an enduring and profound anthropisation of the zoosphere, now a fragile anthroposphere. In our anthroposphere, caught in an unstable balance between research for artificiality and the will to protect the planet, the Covid-19 pandemic made it clear that the sustainable development project is a cryptic objective, the outlines of which we do not really know and within which we cannot operate only in conservative terms.

The term 'innovability[®]' is used in the field of economic and social sciences. It is considered a renewed driving force for a new development paradigm that expresses one of the most crucial current challenges and the need for a 'supportive' convergence between the two imperative demands of 'innovation' and 'sustainability', as if these were two opposing and conflicting entities. Aside from the term used, especially during a pandemic and its economic and social impact, mankind promotes its prerogative, using 'things' available in nature to make other things with a primary function different from its original one (innovation), aware that those resources are not inexhaustible (sustainability). In this always future-oriented context, we need to design our best policy and system actions to promote the need to innovate by using the Planet's resources well and consciously.

'Green and digital transitions are twin challenges', stated Ursula von der Leyen, in her inaugural speech as President of the European Commission in 2019. In this sense, the European Green Deal, the Next Generation EU and the New European Bauhaus, together with other national Plans (for example, the PNRR in Italy) have strategic importance both in establishing, clearly and univocally, the paths of future development for an ecological, digital, cohesive and resilient Europe and in correcting the main imbalances of Europe, converging – despite the heterogeneity of the conditions of the Member States – expectations and requests, of a general nature, common and shared, of citizens and businesses. The 'transition' is a common thread that joins subjects and debates concerning science, technology and, at the same time, philosophy, anthropology, ecology and economy. These are described through many technical adjectives that define increasingly limited scopes, yet more open to cross-disciplinary logic, in a sort of speciation of disciplines and language, recalling names such as Bateson, Commoner, Catton and Dunlap, Carpo, Kelly, Solis, Negroponte, and again Jonas, Morin, Floridi, Caffo.

In this context, where digital anthropology is identified in the term 'anticipation', in the ability to interact with the uninterrupted flux of innovation to build a new digital ecosystem (Solis, 2016), the anthropocentric innovation finds its ideal collocation, expands and evolves, gaining the ability to put humans and their needs at the heart of new important proposals. The priority of this new form of 'sustainable innovation' is social and environmental well-being, joint and contemporary, to facilitate an ethical and sustainable transition for the benefit of the whole community (WEF, 2022). The anthropic transformation of space is an energy-intensive practice that increases the level of entropy, still a long way from systematic and widespread 'cradle-to-cradle' approaches or from being respectful of non-renewable resources. The subject does not concern disciplinary statutes but cross-disciplinary and cross-sectional aspects to orient and support a resilient, sustainable and inclusive 'recovery'.

The complexity of the subject is one of the challenges of our century. On the one hand, the Global and Sustainability Initiative (GESI, 2021) shows how the 'ecological transition' can ethically direct the opportunities of the digital area, and The European Double Up (Accenture, 2021) argues that the 'digital transition' is a useful tool to initiate

shared processes whose implementation would otherwise be slower, less pervasive and probably less performing. On the other hand, the union between 'green' and 'blue' shows many problems and contradictions (Floridi, 2020), to the point of speculating the impossibility of implementing the 'ecological transition' together with the 'digital transition' and 'energy transition' (Caffo, 2021). Therefore, for the new 'innovability[®]' paradigm – with its triple key of interpretation and explanation of the possible scientific research and operational approaches – to reach its peak and be effectively implemented, new (material and immaterial) tools should be introduced. These should be adequate, new, transversal, interscalar and cross-disciplinary but, at the same time, it appears essential to work to build and nurture a relationship of strategic complementarity between ecology, digital and energy, a three-way osmosis of approaches, progress, experiments and results within a vision of shared progress and common goals.

The goals for climate neutrality by 2050 and for a 55% reduction in CO₂ emissions (compared to 1990 levels) by 2030 (European Commission, 2019, 2021) pose a range of complex issues for the European Union, and even more so for the rest of the world, including a significant increase in 'clean' energy production from alternative and renewable sources, reduction of energy poverty, greater security of energy supplies and a drastic reduction in dependence on energy imports while aiming to foster modern economic growth decoupled from the use of non-renewable resources and job creation and to generate environmental and health benefits; these objectives come with inevitable cultural, political, economic, productive, technological and social implications, to be addressed both within national borders and in the foreign policy arena. Despite various EU and national legislative measures and substantial financial resources allocated, the three main axes of climate policies (reducing emissions and consumption, increasing energy efficiency, and increasing the share of renewables) do not seem to have had the desired virtuous effects.

Recent IPCC Reports (2022, 2023) expose the hard truth about the state of the climate and confirm the urgency for action, indicating that policies put in place from 2020 will lead to a global temperature increase of 3.2°C by the end of the century, and identifying 2025 as the upper limit at which to begin reducing global emissions. The same Reports indicate that the tools to reverse the current trend are already available, but at the same time stress the importance of acting systemically, employing transversal measures, including adaptation and mitigation measures, equally distributed in regions at risk, and

with inclusive, transparent, and participatory decision-making processes: in this scenario, energy-related aspects play a strategic role. The energy transition will certainly be an expensive process; according to the World Energy Outlook 2021 (IEA, 2021), 4 trillion dollars per year are needed to hit the 2050 carbon neutrality target, a massive investment that needs to be managed in a reasoned and judicious manner, evaluating all possible options and avoiding the adoption of costly solutions of uncertain effectiveness. Meanwhile, in 2022 the U.S. Congress passed the three climate bills (Inflation Reduction Act, Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, CHIPS and Science Act) that commit more than 500 billion dollars in tax credits, loan guarantees and other investments for the energy transition, while the European Union, with Repower EU and Fit for 55, promoted a 300-billion-euro Plan, of which 225 billion is in funding and grants and 75 billion in loans.

The energy transition is, therefore, complex and difficult to implement because it involves 'everything' and is needed 'everywhere', and also because, on a global scale, primary energy consumption has been steadily increasing for at least half a century (Ritchie and Roser, 2022). Every human activity requires energy and produces greenhouse gases, and while the United States and Europe represent virtuous geographies in the production of energy from renewable sources, 75% of the world's population lives in emerging economies such as Brazil, China, India, and South Africa, which today are responsible for two-thirds of total greenhouse gas emissions, while China alone emits more than a quarter: hence the need to think globally instead of locally since climate change is not only a danger in itself but represents – in the words of Amitav Ghosh (2017) – a 'threat multiplier' that stresses and amplifies not only the instability and insecurity already present in some areas of the world but also the global economy: according to the World Economic Forum (WEF, 2021) the most catastrophic scenario, involving a temperature rise of up to 3.2 °C, could wipe out up to 18% of the world's GDP as soon as mid-century. All of this, needless to say, at great cost in terms of human lives as well.

The present-day is marked by great uncertainty over the stability and validity of the technological, economic, production, energy, and infrastructure systems on which society depends in everyday practices (De Certeau, 2011) and in the dynamics of social production and reproduction (Lefebvre, 2016); because of this, researchers agree on the strategic role of research and the importance of experimentation and exchange of good practices in a 'clean' economy based on the efficient use of non-renewable resources and eco-innovation of pro-

cesses, products, and design solutions (Höpfl et alii, 2022) to lower the production of CO₂ emissions. Such a goal can be achieved, in all spheres of the built environment, by overcoming the current limitation represented by the lack of coordinated action from an 'enlightened direction' that lacks a systemic vision and is not based on a methodological practice of a multi and interdisciplinary, non-scalar and intersectoral type, capable of simultaneously integrating knowledge, expertise, diverse disciplines and production sectors (sometimes seemingly unrelated) to rationalise and optimise, by combining traditional and innovative technologies, on the one hand, all aspects that come into play in the transformative intervention and its process, project and product dimensions, and, on the other hand, the input and output material flows for them to be 'at least' equivalent.

In this regard, Terry Irwin's studies (2018) represent a relevant contribution, proposing a Transition Design approach to address the critical 'systemic' issues of our century through five points: 1) visualising and mapping complex problems and their interconnections and interdependencies; 2) placing them within large spatiotemporal contexts; 3) identifying and overcoming stakeholder conflicts and leverage alignments; 4) facilitating stakeholders in co-creating visions of desirable futures; and 5) identifying leverage points in the large problem system in which to place design interventions.

Based on these reflections, **AGATHÓN**, in addressing the disciplinary areas of Design and in particular Landscape, Urban Planning, Architecture, Engineering, Architectural Technology, Design, Restoration and Recovery, and Representation, proposes the theme of **Innovability**® (part III) | **Energy Transition** to foster an open discussion, through the collection of innovative and sustainable essays and critical reflections, research and experiments, projects and interventions (preferably interdisciplinary and interscalar in nature), that address topics including, but not limited to:

- energy landscapes;
- soft mobility infrastructures and services;
- tools and methods for mapping, cataloguing and dissemination of best practices aimed at the cost-effective containment and zeroing of energy consumption;
- transition design;
- integrated solutions for energy, ecological and digital transitions (green/smart cities, buildings, materials, objects, and services);
- solutions for energy sustainability with effects and benefits at different scales, from urban to indoor and vice versa;

- tools, methods, and languages of architectural design (overhangs, courtyards, porches, loggias, solar screens, flexibility of use and variability of functions, etc.) with formal, perceptual and symbolic values;
- energy retrofit interventions as drivers of urban regeneration, for suburbs and ancient contexts and for historic, modern, and contemporary architecture;
- Near Zero, Net Zero and Positive Energy development models;
- 'ecological' solutions for carbon subtraction and storage in urban districts;
- solar albedo mitigation strategies in the buildings-open spaces system;
- responsive/adaptive, passive bioclimatic, nature-based, and biophilic systems;
- innovative systems, components and materials (phase change, energy, etc.) for the reduction of energy consumption;
- Industry 5.0 and embedded and operational energy optimisation through circular approaches, open building, zero waste, recycling, upcycling, design for disassembly, reversible building design, life cycle design, design for longevity, etc.;
- 'circular ecosystems' for zero-impact energy production from waste or refuse;
- renewable energy production and self-consumption, energy communities, positive energy districts, smart grids, off-grid solutions, microgrids, etc.;
- integrated systems for energy production (photovoltaic, solar thermal, micro aeolian, etc.);
- zero-km production and consumption chains;
- support strategies, user-friendly tools, and services for the energy transition of companies and individuals;
- tools, technologies (ICT, IoT, cloud, GIS, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Digital Twin, BIM 7D, etc.), sensors and big data for the evaluation, optimisation, management, and monitoring of energy flows;
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Authors are invited to submit an Abstract (max 5,000 characters, spaces included; references are not included in the counting) in Italian, or in English in the case of a foreign contributor, which must mirror the main contents of the article. For the Abstract submission, the Authors will have to use only the downloadable file (Format Abstract ENG) that can be found on the page 'Information for Authors'.

The Abstract must be written concisely and clearly, corresponding to the themes of the Call for Papers. The Abstract must be accompanied by: Author's references (name, surname, qualifications, affiliation, telephone numbers, e-mail); the section of the Journal (Architecture, Art, Design) and the typology of article (Essays & Viewpoint, Research & Experimentation, Review Articles, Dialogue) that is submitted for publication; 5 keywords that reflect the contents of the paper; references that will be mentioned in the article.

In particular, the Research & Experimentation proposals have to outline: originality (what is being expressed for the first time and for what target); essay and research references (the background of the study), relevance to the theme, subjects involved, financing; results (analytical aspects and proposals for discussion); limitations of research and significant developments; cultural, practical and/or socio-economic implications, if any.

In the case of Essays & Viewpoint proposals, attention has to be given to: object and aim of the proposed article; originality (what is being expressed for the first time and for what target); methodological approach; essay and research references that reveal the background of the study; analytical aspects and proposals for discussion.

The Abstract submission is possible until **January 15, 2024**, final deadline, by sending a .doc file to the e-mail redazione@agathon.it. The Authors of accepted Abstracts will receive a communication from the Secretary by January 30, 2024.

Once an Abstract has been accepted, the Authors will be invited to deliver the Paper within the term set, i.e. by **March 10, 2024**. The Paper must respect the number of 25,000 or 30,000 characters, including spaces, excluding notes and references. 15 images (300 dpi) must also be sent via 'wetransfer.com'. For the Paper submission, the Authors will have to use only the downloadable file (Format Paper ENG) that can be found on the webpage 'Information for Authors'.

The Authors of the accepted Papers, having been reviewed by Referees, will know the outcome by April 3, 2024; the final draft of the Paper, adding any integration following the Referees recommendations, must be presented by **April 10, 2024**.

Paper, with its abstract and keywords, will be published both in Italian and English while notes, captions of images, texts of any tables and Author's biography will be published only in English. The text, bibliographic references, images and notes, must comply with the Editorial Guidelines for Authors listed on the webpage 'Information for Authors'. On the same webpage, Authors can find the review form that will be used by Referees.

POLICY FULL OPEN ACCESS | AGATHÓN is a Full Open Access Journal, in the sense that it guarantees that no user, no university library nor individual reader, will have to pay a pay-per-view fee in order to access to the published contents. Therefore, AGATHÓN gains no income nor profit from the sale of printed issues or the on-line version from pay-per-view fees.

In order to cover costs of running the Journal and dealing with procedures for assessing papers using a double blind peer-review, AGATHÓN has decided to avail itself of a contribution from the Authors of the articles; they are therefore invited to contribute financially for the editorial services (APC – Article Processing Charge), only if the paper is accepted for publication, after the peer-review process and any potential revision of the paper. The contribution for authors of a single paper is set at: € 400 for DEMETRA Ce.Ri.MED. members; € 450 for others.

In the case of papers written by more Authors, the article publication fee will be increased by € 50 for each Author in addition to the first two. The fee must be paid in accordance with the guidelines that will be sent to Authors at the same time as the communication of acceptance of the paper for publication. The fee must be paid via bank transfer:

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To encourage the publication of contributions by Authors with primary affiliation to Universities and Research Institutions in countries defined by the World Bank as 'low-income and lower-middle-income economies', AGATHÓN will select a maximum of two Authors to publish their contribution for free, subject to the positive outcome of the double-blind peer review process.

EDITORIAL GUIDELINES FOR AUTHORS

1. AIMS AND PAPER CATEGORIES

AGATHÓN is a Scientific Journal targeted at an international and interdisciplinary community. It reports essays and viewpoint, reviews, interviews and recent results of research and innovative-current applications, in particular presenting evidence of how research results can be applied. AGATHÓN publishes full articles and papers by Authors working in Universities and research Institutes. The articles selected for publication, after the double-blind peer review process, will be inserted in one of the sections "Architecture" (architectural, urban and interior design, exhibition and museum design, technology, history, recovery and restoration), "Art" (modern and contemporary) or "Design" (for industry, crafts and communication) and will be classified into the following categories: "Essays & Viewpoint", "Research & Experimentation", "Review Articles" or "Dialogue". The essays on "Focus" section are signed by Authors invited by the Scientific Director as experts on the subject and are not subject to the double-blind peer review process.

2. PAPER SUBMISSION

Abstract and Papers must be sent by email to the e-mail redazione@agathon.it together with everything indicated in point 3. Images must be saved as separate files, as stated in point 4. The layout is reviewed by the Editorial Board during editorial meetings; Authors will be sent the relative draft layouts for review.

Papers that do not comply with the editorial rules set out below will not be accepted. All communication (acceptance or rejection of the article, other types of communication) will be made solely to the contact Author, identified by default as the person who sent the article. Articles submitted for a double blind peer review, if accepted for publication, may be sent back to the contact Author for any additions/corrections required. The final decision regarding acceptance, revision or rejection rests with the Scientific Director.

3. PAPER FORMAT

Size of articles | The size for articles is 25,000 (equal to 8 Journal pages) or 30,000 (equal to 10 Journal pages) characters (including spaces, notes and references) in the Italian or in English language. Abstract and Authors' CV are not included in the count.

Texts | The texts, all in Italian and English language, must be delivered in digital format using only .docx format that can be downloaded in the journal's site. Two files will be delivered: one for the Italian text and one for the English text, complete with the name of the author and the title of the paper as follows: M_Rossi_title ITA; M_Rossi_title ENG. Authors are expressly invited to have their texts in English/Italian language scrutinized and corrected by a native English/Italian speaker. Articles that are written in faulty English/Italian will not be accepted.

Times New Roman corpo 11 characters should be used in articles.

The text must include:

- Title and subtitle (max. 90 characters with spaces), uppercase and bold characters, in ITA and ENG.
- Authors: name, surname.
- Category of article.
- Article abstract (max. 900 characters with spaces), italic corpo 9 characters, in ITA and ENG.
- Keywords (5 keywords), in ITA and ENG.
- Body of the article, in ITA and ENG.
- Numbered footnotes at the end of the paper (corpo 9 characters), in ITA and ENG.
- Image captions (corpo 9 characters) supplied with the article; image captions must contain the same letters/numbering used for the corresponding files, name of the photographer(s) or coyright, in ITA and ENG.
- Technical details of any projects listed in the article, or Location, Client, Designers, Chronology, (Manufacturers and Businesses, if of interest), in ITA and ENG.
- References in the original language.
- Author biography (max. 400 characters with spaces for each Author) including affiliation, nationality, telephone number, e-mail, in ITA and ENG.

Footnotes | Footnotes are to be placed at the end of the paper, with no automatic link to references in the text itself. Within the narrative references are to be marked with progressive numbers in apex. The word count for the footnotes is included in the maximum of characters for the text.

4. FIGURES

Number of accompanying graphics | The quantity of graphic additions (photographs, illustrations, graphs, tables) for each article must be decided by the author bearing in mind the size of the text and number of pages normally envisaged for the type of article. The graphic additions should complement understanding of the text; a space for the graphic extras, occupying no more than 40% of the space allotted for the article, is hypothesized; the number of images is estimated as between 10 and 20. It is preferable to send an accompanying image that can be read in both b/w and colour.

Photographs | Photographic material (in the quantity indicated above; otherwise the author must indicate the preferred illustrations and graphs in advance) must be delivered in digital format. Photos should be saved in .jpg or .tif format. One file for each photo will be delivered as follows: 'Fig. 1', 'Fig. 2', 'Fig. 3', 'Fig. n'.

Illustrations, graphs, tables | Illustrations and graphs (in the quantity indicated above; otherwise the author must indicate the preferred illustrations and graphs in advance) must be delivered in 'vector' form, as high resolution .pdf files (300 dpi), so they are easy to manage. Tables must be delivered in word format and as high resolution .pdf files, so they are easy to manage. One file for each illustration, graph or table will be delivered as follows: 'draw/graph/tab 1', 'draw/graph/tab 2'.

Image captions | The image captions (body 9, italics) must be listed at the bottom of the text and numbered as follows: Fig. 1 | ..., Figg. 2, 3 | ..., Figg. 4-6 | The numbering must be followed by a hyphen; the source or photographer and year (credit) will be inserted in round brackets. The main text will employ the same wording, but in round brackets: E.g. (Fig. 1), (Figg. 2, 3), (Figg. 4-6), ...

E.g. **Fig. 1** | Giacomo Balla, *Dinamismo di un cane al guinzaglio* (1912).

Fig. 1 | Le Corbusier, *Unité d'Habitation*, Marseille, 1947-52 (credit: M. Rossi, 2018).

Figg. 2, 3 | or **Figg. 4-7** |

Images, Drawings, Tables, and Graphics Resolution and Mode of delivery | For the evaluation phase by Referees, images, drawings, tables and graphics must be sent with a resolution of 100 dpi (7.5, 10, 15 or 21 cm base) in the format above specified, at 'segreteria@agathon.it' only using the 'wettransfer.com' platform. For the publication phase, the Author must send the same documentation with a resolution of 300 dpi (7.5, 10, 15 or 21 cm base), through the same platform (wettransfer.com) and at the same address.

5. EDITORIAL REFERENCES

For quotations and references to works by other people in your article refer to the Harvard Reference System. The Harvard System excludes bibliographic notes. The Harvard Reference System, also known as the author-date system, is an approved system for citing works. It is distinguished by the fact that in the body of the text the cited work solely consists of a parenthesis with the surname, year and pages, as follows:

E.g. «While information sharing between the private and public sector has improved since 9/11, sharing of information requires additional enhancements» (Dacey, 2002, pp. 23-24).

The directly or indirectly cited works are then listed at the end of the paper in a section entitled 'References'. These bibliographic entries must be complete with all the key elements as shown below. Never use small caps or uppercase for authors' surnames.

Write all the references that you will use in the paper in alphabetical order. Always insert the links from which it is possible to download the cited publication (if open access) or from which the Editorial Board can verify the correctness of the references. Preferably, use the official websites and, if the references have DOIs, the URLs with the DOIs.

Below are some examples of references by type.

Book: Surname, initials of the name (year of publication), *Title*, edition, Publisher, Place of publication.

Anderson, C. (2013), *Il ritorno dei produttori – Per una nuova rivoluzione industriale*, Rizzoli Etas, Milano.

To check the reference, go to the website:

<https://www.ibs.it/makers-ritorno-dei-produttori-per-libro-chris-anderson/e/9788817064613>

Margulis, L. and Sagan, D. (1997), *Microcosmos – Four billion years of microbial evolution*, University of California Press, Berkeley-Los Angeles-London.

To check the reference, go to the website:

<https://www.ucpress.edu/book/9780520210646/microcosmos>

Maturana, H. R. and Varela, F. J. (1980), *Autopoesis and Cognition – The Realization of the Living* [or. ed. *De Máquinas y Seres Vivos*, 1972], Reidel, Dordrecht.

To check the reference, go to the website:

https://monoskop.org/images/3/35/Maturana_Humberto_Varela_Francisco_Autopoesis_and_Cognition_The_Realization_of_the_Living.pdf

Book chapter: Surname, Initials of the name (year of publication), "Chapter title", in Surname of the editor, initials of the name (ed.), *Book title*, edition, Publisher, Place of publication, chapter page numbers.

Zoppi, D. (2017), "Valorizzazione e competitività dei centri urbani, antidoto al consumo di suolo | Enhancement and

competitiveness of urban centers as antidote to Soil consumption”, in Cappochin, G., Botti, M., Furlan, G. and Lironi, S. (eds), *European Green Capitals – Esperienze di rigenerazione urbana sostenibile | Experiences of Sustainable Urban Regeneration*, LetteraVentidue, Siracusa, pp. 293-298.

[Online] Available at: https://issuu.com/letteraventidue/docs/green_cap_def [Accessed 18 March 2018].

Ridolfi, G., Saberi, A. and Bakhshaei, O. (2019), “High | Bombastic. Adaptive skin conceptual prototype for Mediterranean climate”, in Sayigh, A. (ed.), *Sustainable Building for a Cleaner Environment*, Springer, Cham, pp. 209-216.

To check the reference, go to the website:

http://doi-org-443.webvpn.fjmu.edu.cn/10.1007/978-3-319-94595-8_19

Journal article: Surname, Initials of the name (year of publication), “Title of the article”, *Journal title*, volume number, issue number (if existing), article page numbers.

Diez, T. (2012), “Personal fabrication: Fab labs as Platforms for Citizen-Based Innovation, from Microcontrollers to Cities”, in *Nexus Network Journal*, vol. 14, issue 3, pp. 457-468.

[Online] Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00004-012-0131-7> [Accessed 18 March 2018].

Electronic resource: this entry concerns sources that are only available electronically and not those that can be accessed electronically but are also available in paper format. They follow the same conventions as paper sources, but they also include details typical of the Web: Surname, Initials of the name (year of publication), *Article title* [Online] Available at: complete url [Accessed 10 April 2019].

Mc Kinsey Global Institute (2016), *Imagining construction’s digital future*.

[Online] Available at: www.mckinsey.com/industries/capital-projects-and-infrastructure/our-insights/imagining-constructions-digital-future [Accessed 10 April 2016].

Newspaper Article: Surname, Initials of the name (year of publication), “Title of the article”, in *Journal title*, newspaper, date, article page numbers.

Belpoliti, M. (2013), “Resilienza: l’arte di adattarsi”, in *Domenica del Sole24 Ore*, newspaper, 18 December 2013.

Conference Proceedings:

Novakovic, P., Hornák, M., Guermandi, M. P., Stäuble, H., Depaepe, P. and Demoule, J. P. (eds) (2016), *Recent Developments in Preventive Archaeology in Europe – Proceedings of the 22nd EAA Meeting in Vilnius, 2016*, Ljubljana University Press, Faculty of Arts, Ljubljana.

[Online] Available at: <http://www.ff.uni-lj.si/sites/default/files/Dokumenti/Knjige/e-books/recent.pdf> [Accessed 10 April 2019].

Article in Conference Proceedings:

Scianna, A., Gristina, S. and Paliaga, S. (2014), “Experimental BIM Applications in Archaeology: A Work-Flow”, in Ioannides, M., Magnenat-Thalmann, N., Fink, E., Žarnic, R., Yen, A.-Y. and Quak, E. (eds), *Digital Heritage – Progress in Cultural Heritage: Documentation, Preservation, and Protection – Proceedings of the 5th International Conference, EuroMed 2014, Limassol, Cyprus, November 3-8, 2014*. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol. 8740, Springer, Cham, pp. 490-498.

To check the reference, go to the website:

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-13695-0_48

6. FORMATTING

Italic characters use | In the text, characters in italics should not be used except for scientific names in Latin.

Uppercase character | In the text and more:

- for books, movies, architectural, art and product-design works, monuments, etc. : es. Il Giorno della Civetta by Leonardo Sciascia is a ... ; the Basilica of St. Peter is the center ...

- for particular words or phrases which should appear in inverted commas, but where, because of the presence of an apostrophe (e.g. authors’ notes), it is preferable to use uppercase character;

- do not use underlining or bold in the text or the notes.

- use uppercase accented letters even if they are not available on your computer keyboard (refer to the instructions for the word processing programme used to find the easiest way to insert them into the text), you should therefore type È and not E’.

Acronyms and proper names | When typing the full name of research projects, departments, laboratories and research bodies, the text must be roman type and names must be capitalized.

E.g. **Yes** Laboratorio di Monitoraggio **No** Laboratorio di monitoraggio.

Acronyms must be written in uppercase and explained in round brackets in roman type with initial capital letters.

E.g. APRAE (Analisi Prevenzione e Recupero dell'Abusivismo Edilizio).

Acronyms that are abbreviations of provisions of the law or regulations are written with a full-stop between the letters.

E.g. DPCM for Decreto del Presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, LR for Legge Regionale.

Lists | Any lists in the narration are to be marked with a simple hyphen-space-text or number-round bracket-space-text, and not with bullet points or automatic numbering.

Use of spaces | Use a single space after each punctuation mark and no space before, except for dashes and open parentheses; never insert two or more consecutive white spaces; do not leave spaces inside parentheses or quotation marks; do not leave spaces before the punctuation mark.

Hyphens | It is preferable to use a long dash with a space both before and after the word or phrase, rather than a shorter one. **Yes** — **No** - E.g. Ei fu — scrisse il Manzoni — sì come ...

Quotation marks and reported passages | Words used in an emphatic or figurative sense should go between single quotation marks '...'.
Quotations and direct speech, as long as they do not exceed two hundred characters with spaces (roughly two lines of text as displayed and printed from your word processing programme), should be in roman type between the open « and closed » quotation marks known as guillemets. Any bibliographical references, according to the Harvard System must be inserted before the final punctuation mark.

E.g. «Il padiglione in un mese è stato realizzato [...] Depero ha già ripetutamente esposto le proprie concezioni [...]» (Rossi, 2018, p. 15).

Quotations within other quotations should have single quotation marks as follows: text «quotation quotation 'quotation within quotation' quotation».

E.g. Il rapporto che sussiste tra la totalità dell'esperienza vissuta e le molteplici immagini di essa fornite «non è certo quello di una descrizione completa, in cui gli oggetti di quelle storie potrebbero essere conosciuti così 'come realmente sono stati'» (Bianchi, 2016, pp. 12-15).

When quoting from poems, verses should be separated with a forward slash /, if they are at least four versus long they should start on a new line with a 1 cm left indent, without quotation marks and with the verses separated by a carriage return.

Paragraphs | Paragraphs should not be numbered, but with the title written in bold; subparagraphs are unacceptable.

Paragraphs with formulae in the text | Graphic uniformity (font, body, leading); formulae should be dealt with so that they do not alter the paragraph heading, for example by decreasing the font size if possible or using superscript and subscript. Particularly complex formulas (e.g. formulas on two levels) should start on a new line.

7. WRITING TIPS

Structure of an article

The paper will be evaluated according to the evaluation form used by the Referee (downloadable on the Information page 'For Authors and Submission') in relation to:

– **Originality** (intended as the level at which the paper introduces a new way of thinking and/or interpreting the investigated topic, and it stands out and innovates with respect to previous approaches/studies/researches about the same topic providing an advancement of knowledge);

– **Methodological Rigor** (intended as the level at which the paper clearly presents the aims and the state of the art in literature, a methodology appropriate to the typology and object of the essay/research which demonstrates the assumption the contribution is based on, investigates the topic presented with a critical-scientific approach, mature and appropriately referred to the literature of the sector, and places the issues in the current debate);

– **Impact** (intended as the level at which the product exercises, or it is expected to exercise; an influence on the Scientific Community also based on its ability to comply with International quality standards);

– **Clarity of the Contents** (intended as clarity and style of the presentation).

For the drafting of the contribution, the Editorial Board suggests to the Authors to use the suggestions that follow (it is not however necessary that the paper reports as many paragraphs).

The Introduction should be long enough to develop the paper's statement of proposal and frame the topic dealt within the scientific debate, and explain the background of the topic (with an appropriate number of references), but it should not take precedence over the rest of the paper.

The main body of the paper must report clearly: originality, innovativeness, the importance of the topic, and author's contribution to the topic; advancement of knowledge for the disciplinary sector; methodology and phases of the research (in the case of experiments, reporting enough details to allow reproducibility); subjects involved and financing (if any); objectives and results achieved; analytical aspects and proposals for discussion.

The Conclusions summarize: a) the state of the research at the time of writing; b) the limits of research; c) future significant developments; d) the cultural, practical and / or socio-economic implications; e) possibility of bringing the results back to generalizable and applicable guidelines in other contexts.

In general, the following questions must be answered from the reading of the paper:

– Who can be interested in this contribution (essay or research) and why?

- Is the contribution relevant for an international interdisciplinary audience and for the purposes of AGATHÓN?
- Does the paper present a critical understanding of the literature, experiments and theories of the reference disciplinary sector?
- Does the Author explain how he expands this knowledge?
- Are the references updated?
- Are all references relevant and complete?
- Do all the elements of the contribution refer logically to the declaration of intent of the study?
- Is there clarity of objectives, structure and expression?
- Is the narrative argumentation detailed and appropriate?
- Does the title and the abstract accurately describe the contents?
- Are the terms and contexts clearly explained for the international scientific community?

In the specific case of research/experimentation the following questions must be answered from the reading of the paper:

- Are the methodology and work phases clearly illustrated and make the study easily reproducible?
- Are they appropriate to the objectives and aims of the research?
- Are the tests or results reliable?
- Are the results communicated clearly and concisely?
- Is the analysis and interpretation of the results appropriate?
- Are the conclusions sufficiently based on the experimentation performed?
- Logically follow the data presented?
- Are the limits of research recognized and discussed?
- Do the conclusions demonstrate a real understanding of the subject?
- Are the cultural, practical and/or socio-economic implications presented?
- Are they consistent with the tests performed, the results obtained and the topics covered?
- Are future significant developments presented?

For the Research and Experimentation articles, the Editorial Board recommend the following publication as a reference:

Socolofsky, S. A. (2004), *How to write a Research Journal Article in Engineering and Science*. [Online] Available at: https://ceprofs.civil.tamu.edu/ssocolofsky/downloads/paper_how-to.pdf [Accessed 7 January 2018].

For the structure of a Review Article refer to the following text:

Palmatier, R. W., Houston, M. B. and Hulland, J. (2017), "Review articles: purpose, process, and structure", in *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, January 2018, vol. 46, issue 1, pp. 1–5. [Online] Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11747-017-0563-4> [Accessed 7 January 2018].

8. GENERAL ADVICES

- Units of measurement of weight and length (gm, cm, m, etc.) are placed after the number and are always in the singular.

E.g. **Yes** m 4, **No** 4 metres, **No** m. 4; **Yes** 3 gm, **No** gm 3.

- Centuries are cycles of time and are written as follows:

E.g. **Yes** 16th century, **Yes** 1500s, **No** XVII century.

- Decades are written as follows:

E.g. **Yes** The 1920s; **No** The twenties.