Take control of your PhD journey:
Open access to publications

Per Pippin Aspaas and Aysa Ekanger

University Library
Course objectives

“This seminar discusses what open access means, the choices researchers have to face when selecting publication venues, and how those choices affect both the scientific and the general community.

Participants learn how to evaluate open access publication channels, and receive information about the UiT Publication Fund.

We also discuss how researchers can make their publications available in open repositories - this practice is called self-archiving and it is mandated by an increasing number of funders and institutions.”

(from the course description of GEN-8001)
SESSION PLAN

1 «This seminar discusses what open access means,

Participants learn how to evaluate open access publication channels, and receive information about the UiT Publication Fund.

We also discuss how researchers can make their publications available in open repositories - this practice is called self-archiving and it is mandated by an increasing number of funders and institutions.»

... the choices researchers have to face when selecting publication venues, and how those choices affect both the scientific and the general community.
How can you make your publications open access?
…discuss what open access means…

«UiT’s staff and students shall choose publishing channels that provide the highest level of open access.

The publishing channel shall either provide open access on its own platform (gold open access) or have a satisfactory policy concerning self-archiving (green open access).

Open publishing channels shall be chosen in preference to closed subscription-based publishing channels ...»

(from the Principles for Open Access to Academic Publications at UiT The Arctic University of Norway, valid since February 2019)
“UiT’s staff and students shall choose publishing channels that provide the highest level of open access.

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(from the Principles for Open Access to Academic Publications at UiT The Arctic University of Norway, February 2019)
The publisher*

makes the final *(peer-reviewed, proof-read, professionally laid-out, official)* version of your publication available on its own website / platform

The reader* shall meet

- no paywall
- no log-in
- no «access provided by…»
The author* makes the preprint, postprint, or published version of the publication available in an open repository. The reader* shall meet no paywall, no log-in, no «access provided by…». 
...discuss what open access means...

GOLD OA

GREEN OA

How can you make your publications?
How can you make your publications open access? 

**GOLD OA**
YOU* choose an OA publisher

**GREEN OA**
YOU* upload (a version) in a repository

...discuss what open access means...
How can you make your publications open access?

GOLD OA
YOU* choose an OA publisher

GREEN OA
YOU* upload (a version) in a repository

... the choices researchers have to face when selecting publication venues ...
Rapidly sharing research data is essential during an epidemic.

All findings on the new #coronavirus should be:

- Shared immediately with @WHO
- Available online before peer review
- Open access when published

Read more 👉 wellc.me/38T5zbp | #OutsmartEpidemics

Why we should stop at coronavirus papers made #OpenAccess? There is no reason to lock away research that is so vital to help us tackle urgent and important challenges.

Read @Eurodoc, @Mariecurie_alum and @yacadeuro joint press release 👉 bit.ly/322Tq1j
… the choices researchers have to face when selecting publication venues …

TIME FOR A DETOUR !      HOW DID WE GET HERE ?
1665
Learned society journals
(Peer review from 1831)

1860s
Independent journals
(Peer review from 1970s)

1940s
BIGGER volume of scientific publications
Commercial publishers start buying up society journals

1970s
Journal prices outstrip inflation.
And they are still rising ...

Nowadays
OA is gaining momentum

Around 1990
1st OA journals
1st subject repository (arXiv)
Subscription journals go online
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

1 manuscript, 1 reader
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

- 1600
- 1700
- 1800
- 1900
- 2000

1 manuscript,
1 printer/publisher,
multiple readers
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

1600

1700

1800

1900

2000

1 manuscript,

1 printer/publisher,

multiple readers
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

1600
1700
1800
1900
1970

1 manuscript

EITHER
printer/publisher
(many readers)

OR
xerox copy machine
(some readers)
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

1600
1700
1800
1900
1990

1 manuscript

EITHER
printer/publisher
(many readers)

OR
internet
(some readers)
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

PRESTIGE

«something to put on your CV»
«something to show that you are a successful scholar»
«something that goes beyond your formal graduation exam»

«cultural capital»
«ah, so you’re the one who wrote that book about…»
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

No printed publications = limited distribution = limited prestige
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

No printed publications = maximum distribution = maximum prestige
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

printed publications = maximum distribution = maximum prestige
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

No xerox copies = limited distribution = limited prestige
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

No printed publications = maximum distribution = maximum prestige
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

No computer texts = limited distribution = limited prestige
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

No printed publications = maximum distribution = maximum prestige
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

No paywalled publications = limited distribution = maximum prestige?
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

No open access publications = maximum distribution = limited prestige?
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

P R E S T I G E

«something to put on your CV»
«something to show that you are a successful scholar»
«something that goes beyond your formal graduation exam»

«cultural capital»
«ah, so you’re the one who wrote that book about…»

N O T   N E C E S S A R I L Y   B E S T - S E L L E R

Cultural capital counts more than economic capital
Cultural capital, in the form of scientific publications on your CV = prestige
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance

open access publications = maximum distribution = limited prestige?
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance ABOUT TO BE BROKEN?

- 2009, Darwinius massilae
- «IDA», «The Missing Link»

*Nature* (top ranked journal) wished to publish the article; the leader of the research group declined(!)

Instead, it was published OA in the less prestigious journal *PloS ONE*

...why?...
Jørn H. Hurum, Naturhistorisk Museum, Oslo

(photo: Andreas R. Graven, forskning.no)
The scientific author ↔ publisher alliance ABOUT TO BE BROKEN?

Entire editorial staff of Elsevier journal *Lingua* resigns over high price, lack of open access

Editors planning to launch their own open access rival early next year.

by Glyn Moody - Nov 3, 2015 11:06am CET

The entire editorial staff of the prestigious academic title *Lingua* have resigned in protest over the high cost of subscribing to the journal, and the refusal of the journal's publisher, Elsevier, to convert the title completely to open access. The open access model allows anyone, whether an academic or not, to read a journal online for free. Currently, most academic journals are funded by subscriber payments; with open access journals, the model is flipped around, with institutions paying to publish their papers.

As Inside Higher Ed reports, the academics who have made *Lingua* into one of the top journals in its field through their editorial work all gave up their roles after telling Elsevier of the "frustrations of libraries reporting that they could not afford to subscribe to the journal and in some cases couldn't even figure out what it would cost to subscribe."
Lingua is dead. Long live Glossa!
From *European Law Journal* to …?

• On January 31st, the Editorial and Advisory Boards of the *European Law Journal* resigned *en masse* from their positions in protest after the publisher, Wiley, decided that it was not willing to ‘give away’ control and authority over editorial appointments and decisions to the academics on the journal’s Boards...

• ...a model where Editors respond to the Board, not to the publisher, and where Editors work for the journal, not as remunerated contractors for the publisher. In other words, it is a fundamental condition for safeguarding academic autonomy...

• ...*The European Law Journal* is an intellectual project we are determined to continue. This will have to happen in a new journal which will not be called the European Law Journal, will not have a pink cover, and will not carry the subtitle of the ‘review of European law in context.’ God forbid we encroach on the publisher’s proprietary interests.

• Meanwhile, Wiley is looking to appoint new editors, refill its fully depleted masthead and continue something that is called the *European Law Journal*. New contractors, new service providers. Same name, same logo. Same paywall in front of the same thousands of pages of dedicated scholarship. Business as usual. It is their right to do so. After all, they ‘own’ the *European Law Journal*. Or do they?

The International Journal on Minority and Group Rights is devoted to interdisciplinary studies of the legal, political, economic and social problems which minorities and indigenous peoples face in all countries of the world.
Researchers outside “the walled garden”

Samuel Lampa
@smlmp

Today I lost my university access to tons of journals. I can report that the difference between open and closed access is very very real for us outside the walled garden 😞😞😞 Researchers, please, please, publish #openaccess! #openscience #phdchat #alumnuslife

Oversett tweeten
12:07 p.m. · 15. feb. 2020 · Twitter Web App

132 Retweets  404 Likerklikk
Wellcome Trust 🌍 @wellcometrust · 31. jan.
Rapidly sharing research data is essential during an epidemic.

All findings on the new #coronavirus should be:

_shared immediately with @WHO
🌐 Available online before peer review
🔒 Open access when published

Read more 👉 wellc.me/38T5zbp | #OutsmartEpidemics

Eurodoc 📈 @Eurodoc · 17. feb.
Why we should stop at coronavirus papers made #OpenAccess? There is no reason to lock away research that is so vital to help us tackle urgent and important challenges.

Read @Eurodoc, @Mariecurie_alum and @yacadeuro joint press release 👉 bit.ly/322Tq1j
Open Access: How to

Publish open access
*Gold OA*

Self-archive
*Green OA*
Publish open access

Journal articles

- In an OA journal
- As an OA article in a subscription journal

Monographs

OA journals

- Peer-reviewed
- All of the content is OA
  - No access restrictions
  - Open licenses
- Authors retain copyright

- Some journals may have Article Processing Charges, shown in:
  - Journal entry in DOAJ
  - Journal webpage
**UiT Publication fund**

**OA article or chapter**
- Max APC NOK 25 000 incl. VAT
- Journal must be listed in the Directory of Open Access Journals

**OA monograph**
- No max BPC – case-by-case judgment

- Only corresponding author (must be UiT-affiliated) can apply.
- Only publishing in accredited publication channels (journal, publisher, series) - level 1, 2
- Apply to the fund before you submit the manuscript.
Activity: DOAJ search

https://doaj.org/

1. Find out whether a specific journal is in the DOAJ – search by title.
2. Go to Advanced Search and look for a journal in your subject field.
   - Try other filters (APCs, Fulltext language, Publisher, Peer review)
   - Try keywords
Found a journal in DOAJ, but not in the Norwegian Registry?

Suggest it for inclusion in the Norwegian Registry.
Read and Publish agreements

- Authors at Norwegian institutions can publish their articles OA
  - in specified journals (OA and subscription)
  - of some publishers

- Authors don’t need to think about APCs – universities have prepaid.
  - Submit to the journal.
  - If subscription journal: Say yes to the OA option.
  - UiT recommends the Creative Commons Attribution license.

- NB! Agreements vary in length – renewal not guaranteed.
Activity: Search in the Norwegian Register

Go to https://dbh.nsd.uib.no/publiseringskanaler/

1. Search for a specific journal title.
   a) Is it accredited?
   b) Is it included in a UNIT agreement?
   c) Is it indexed in the DOAJ?

2. Switch to Advanced Search. Find a journal in your field, level 1 or 2:
   a) Included in UNIT agreement
   b) Indexed in DOAJ
Self-archiving

Make (a version of) your publication available in an open repository.
Archiving manuscripts in Munin

Go to www.cristin.no

CRISTIN
Current Research Information System in Norway

Researcher pages

- Upload a version of your article when you register the article in Cristin
- Remember to register your academic publications for NVI
Choose *Deliver full-text document*, and upload your file.

Don’t worry about embargoes! (Library will check.)
Long-range memory in internal and forced dynamics of millennium-long climate model simulations

Author

Østvand, Lene; Nilsen, Tine; Rypdal, Kristoffer; Divine, Dmitry V.; Rypdal, Martin wibe

Abstract

Northern Hemisphere (NH) temperature records from a palaeoclimate reconstruction and a number of millennium-long climate model experiments are investigated for long-range memory (LRM). The models are two Earth system models and two atmosphere–ocean general circulation models. The periodogram, detrended fluctuation analysis and wavelet variance analysis are applied to examine scaling properties and to estimate a scaling exponent of the temperature records. A simple linear model for the climate response to external forcing is also applied to the reconstruction and the forced climate model runs, and then compared to unforced control runs to extract the LRM generated by internal dynamics of the climate system. The climate models show strong persistent scaling with power spectral densities of the form $S(f) \sim f^{-\beta}$ with $0.3 < \beta < 1$ on timescales from years to several centuries. This is somewhat stronger persistence than found in the reconstruction ($\beta \approx 0.7$). We find no indication that LRM found in these model runs is induced by external forcing, which suggests that LRM on sub-decadal to century time scales in NH mean temperatures is a property of the internal dynamics of the climate system. Reconstructed and instrumental sea surface temperature records for a local site, Reykjanes Ridge, are also studied, showing that strong persistence is found also for local ocean temperature.

Description

A manuscript version of this article is part of Lene Østvand’s doctoral thesis, which is available in Munin at http://hdl.handle.net/10037/6591

Citation

Earth System Dynamics 5(2014) s. 295-308
Open repositories

- Institutional, e.g. https://munin.uit.no/
- Disciplinary, e.g. https://europepmc.org/
- Open to all, e.g. https://zenodo.org/
Find a repository - https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/opendoar/

• Or Disciplinary Repositories Wiki
Self-archiving and funders’ policies

- **European Research Council** and **Research Council of Norway**
- Applies to journal articles
- Encouragement to publish OA
- **Obligatory self-archiving**
  - Published version or accepted manuscript
    - Maximum allowed embargo: sciences – 6 months, humanities – 12 months
  - Funding can be held back until the self-archiving requirement is satisfied.
Finding out what the publisher allows

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RoMEO Colour</th>
<th>Archiving policy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green</strong></td>
<td>Can archive pre-print <em>and</em> post-print or publisher's version/PDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blue</strong></td>
<td>Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yellow</strong></td>
<td>Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td>Archiving not formally supported</td>
</tr>
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</table>

- Deposit in Researchgate or Academia is not permitted
Activity: Journal self-archiving policies

http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

• Search for a journal by title or ISSN
• What are authors allowed to do with:
  – Preprints
  – Postprints
  – Published versions?
SHERPA/RoMEO in the Norwegian Register

Possible to search by SHERPA/RoMEO policy in the Norwegian Register
... how those choices affect both the scientific and the general community ...
Point of View: How open science helps researchers succeed

Erin C McKiernan, Philip E Bourne, C Titus Brown, Stuart Buck, Amye Kenall, Jennifer Lin, Damon McDougall, Brian A Nosek, Karthik Ram

National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico; National Institutes of Health, United States; University of California, Davis, United States; Laura and John Arnold Foundation, United States; BioMed Central, United Kingdom; CrossRef, United Kingdom; University of Texas at Austin, United States; Center for Open Science, United States; University of California, Berkeley, United States

FEATURE ARTICLE Jul 7, 2016

Abstract

Open access, open data, open source and other open scholarship practices are growing in popularity and necessity. However, widespread adoption of these practices has not yet been achieved. One reason is that researchers are uncertain about how sharing their work will affect their careers. We review literature demonstrating that open research is associated with increases in citations, media attention, potential collaborators, job opportunities and funding opportunities. These findings are evidence that open research practices bring significant benefits to researchers relative to more traditional closed practices.
Prestigious Science Journals Struggle to Reach Even Average Reliability

Björn Brembs

Institute of Zoology—Neurogenetics, Universität Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

In which journal a scientist publishes is considered one of the most crucial factors determining their career. The underlying common assumption is that only the best scientists manage to publish in a highly selective tier of the most prestigious journals. However, data from several lines of evidence suggest that the methodological quality of scientific experiments does not increase with increasing rank of the journal. On the contrary, an accumulating body of evidence suggests the inverse: methodological quality and, consequently, reliability of published research works in several fields may be *decreasing* with increasing journal rank. The data supporting these conclusions circumvent confounding factors such as career stage and hiring departments for the journal and focus instead on quantifiable indicators of methodological
General Recommendation

1. Do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles, to assess an individual scientist's contributions, or in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions.

UiT has signed DORA

https://sfdora.org/read/
General Recommendation

1. Do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles, to assess an individual scientist’s contributions, or in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions.

In fact, 1,887 organizations worldwide have signed DORA...
Plan S

Making full and immediate Open Access a reality

About Plan S

Plan S is an initiative for Open Access publishing that was launched in September 2018. The plan is supported by cOAlition S, an international consortium of research funders. Plan S requires that, from 2020, scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants must be published in compliant Open Access journals or platforms.

Read more
... how those choices affect both the scientific and the general community ... 

Whether you like it or not

You are destined to manoeuvre in a period of transition

Opinions vary. Nobody knows exactly what the future holds

- What to do?

STAY INFORMED, MAKE YOUR OWN (INFORMED) CHOICES!
Welcome!

This is a Podcast made by the University Library at UIT – The Arctic University in Tromsø, Norway. You can find all the episodes on:
(UiT’s Publishing Portal. *English coming soon!*)

Velkommen til UiTs nettportal for publisering og Open Access. Portalen skal gi forskere og studenter ved UiT informasjon om viktige krav og støttetjenester for publisering og åpen tilgang.

- Før du publiserer
- Cristin-systemet og publiseringssindikatoren
- Åpen tilgang til vitenskapelige publikasjoner
- Om åpen vitenskap ved UiT
- Synliggjør din forskning
- Ofte stilte spørsmål
https://www.phdontrack.net/

(national information portal for PhD students)
Course objectives - - how did it go?

“This seminar discusses what open access means, the choices researchers have to face when selecting publication venues, and how those choices affect both the scientific and the general community.

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We also discuss how researchers can make their publications available in open repositories - this practice is called self-archiving and it is mandated by an increasing number of funders and institutions.”

(from the course description of GEN-8001)
References


Regulations concerning the degree of Philosophiae Doctor (PhD) at the University of Tromsø - The Arctic University of Norway (UiT)

Authoritative OA definitions:

All images from colourbox.com unless otherwise stated.