

Sharing Open Results: Open Access Publication and Preprints

April 11, 2024

Nebula Cohort 1 - Open Results Session 10

Daniela Saderi, Ph.D. - Executive Director, Co-founder, PREreview

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Webb captures detailed beauty of Ring Nebula - ESA/Webb, NASA, CSA, M. Barlow, N. Cox, R. Wesson [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

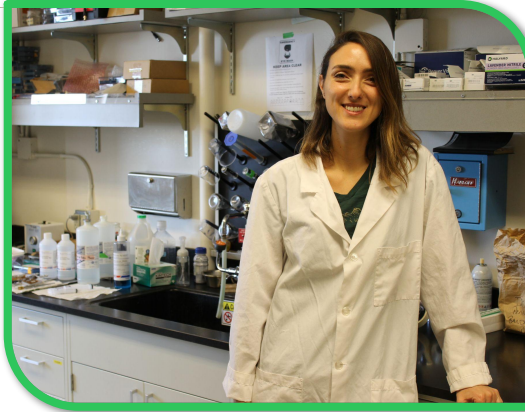


Notes

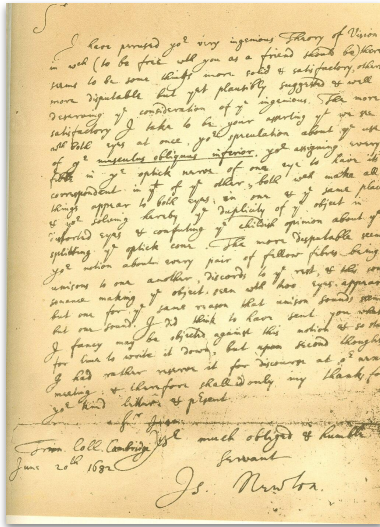
https://annuel2.framapad.org/p/nebula-1_results2



Hi, I'm Daniela



When, where, and how do we share our research?



[Isaac Newton's letter to Dr. William Briggs](#), June 20th 1682 [CC BY-SA 3.0](#)



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"Seated Woman with Blog, after Picasso" by [Mike Licht](#). [NotionsCapital.com](#) is licensed under [CC BY 2.0](#).



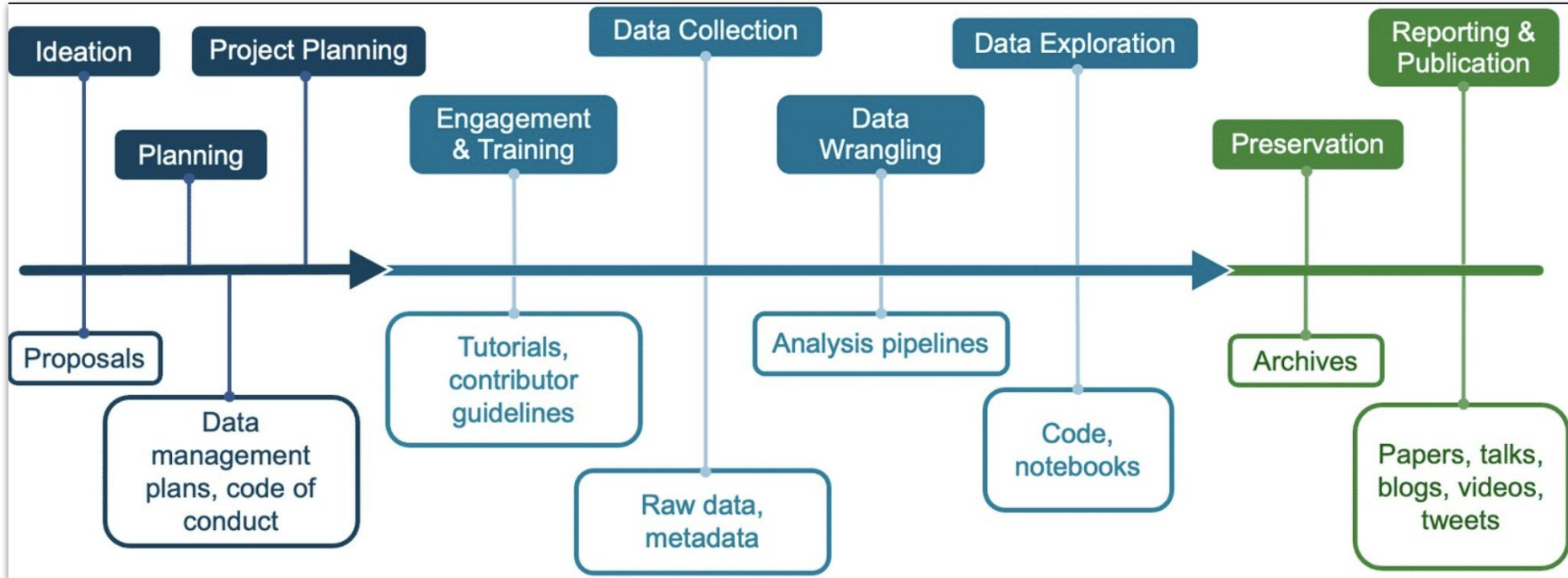


Activity 1: Group Reflection

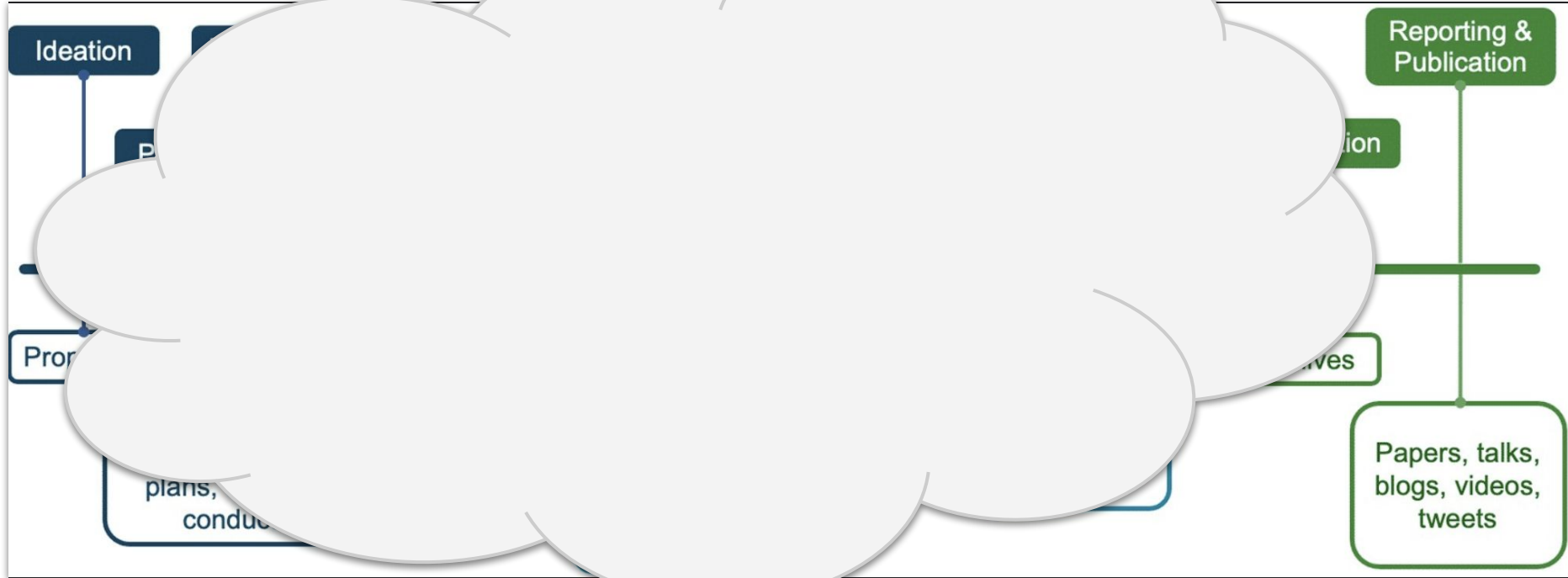
- Why do we want to share our research? What motivates a researcher to share their results? List 2-3 motivating factors for sharing research outputs.
- Pick one motivating factor from the list above. If you had to decide when the research should be shared and with whom based solely on that motivating factor, what would that process look like?

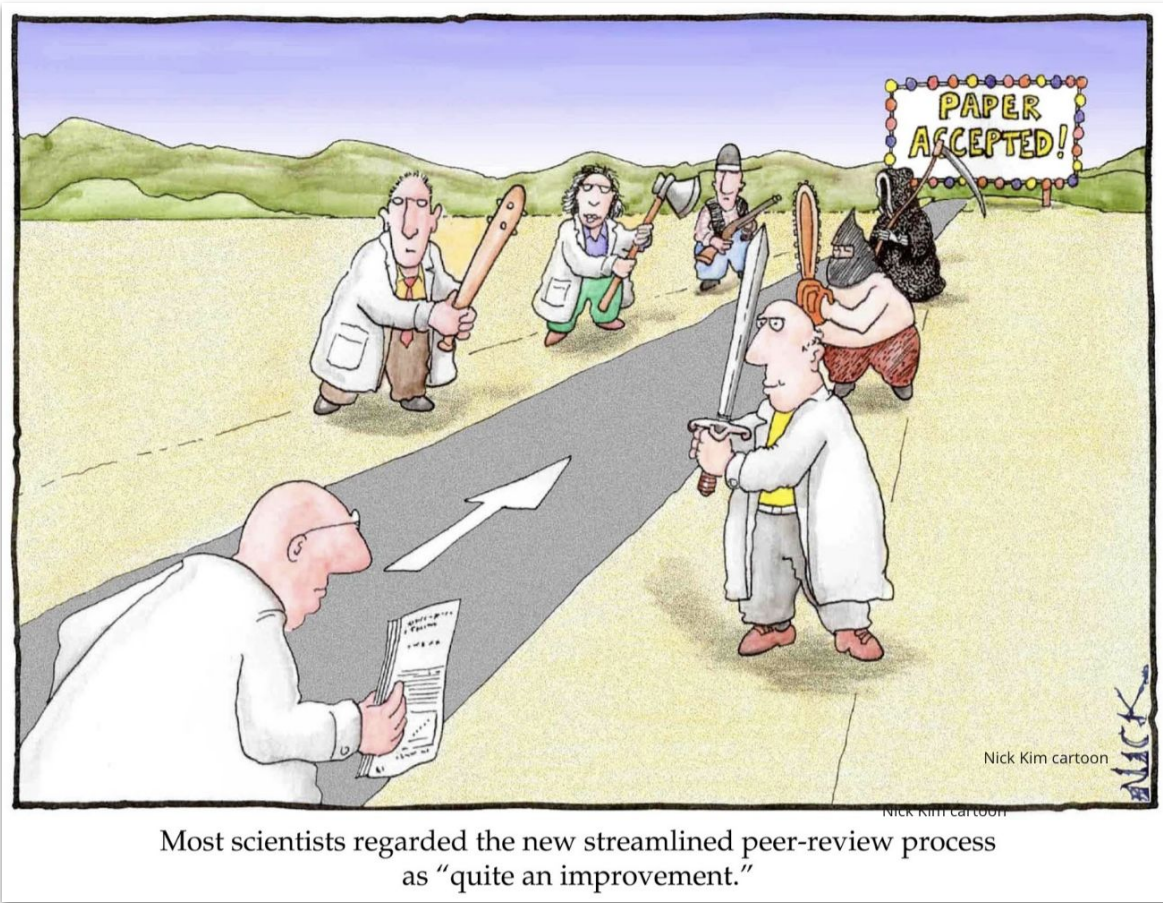


The research “cycle”



The research “cycle”





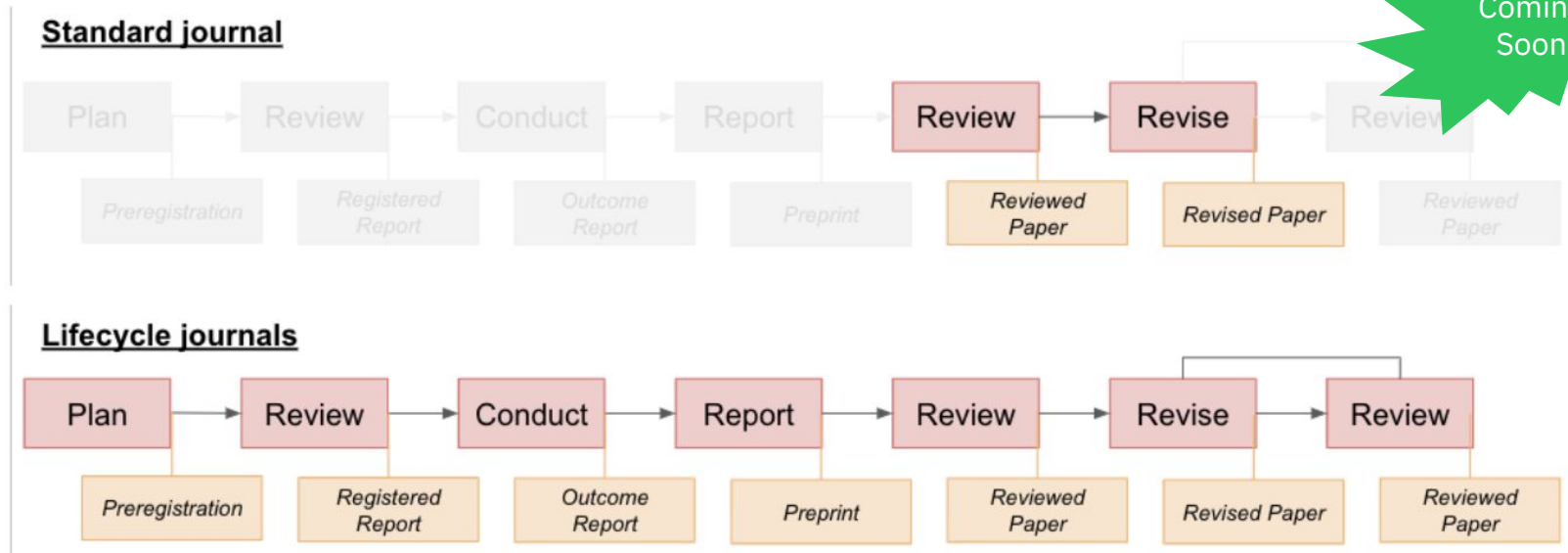
Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as "quite an improvement."

Parthasarathy, Hemai (2015). Image: Nick D. Kim. PLOS Biology. Figure.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.0040033.g001>



Lifecycle Journals: A Pilot led by the Center for Open Science

Figure. Visualization of the expansion of evaluation in lifecycle journals as compared with standard journal peer review.



Pre-registration & Registered Reports

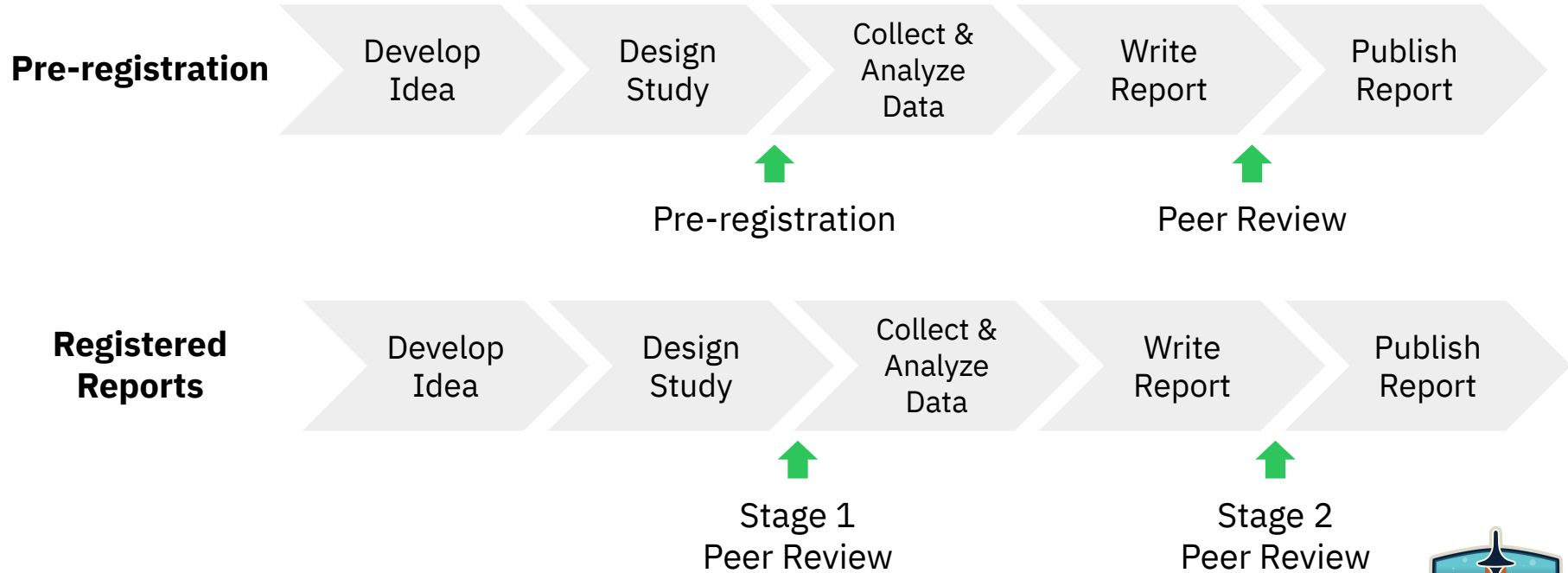
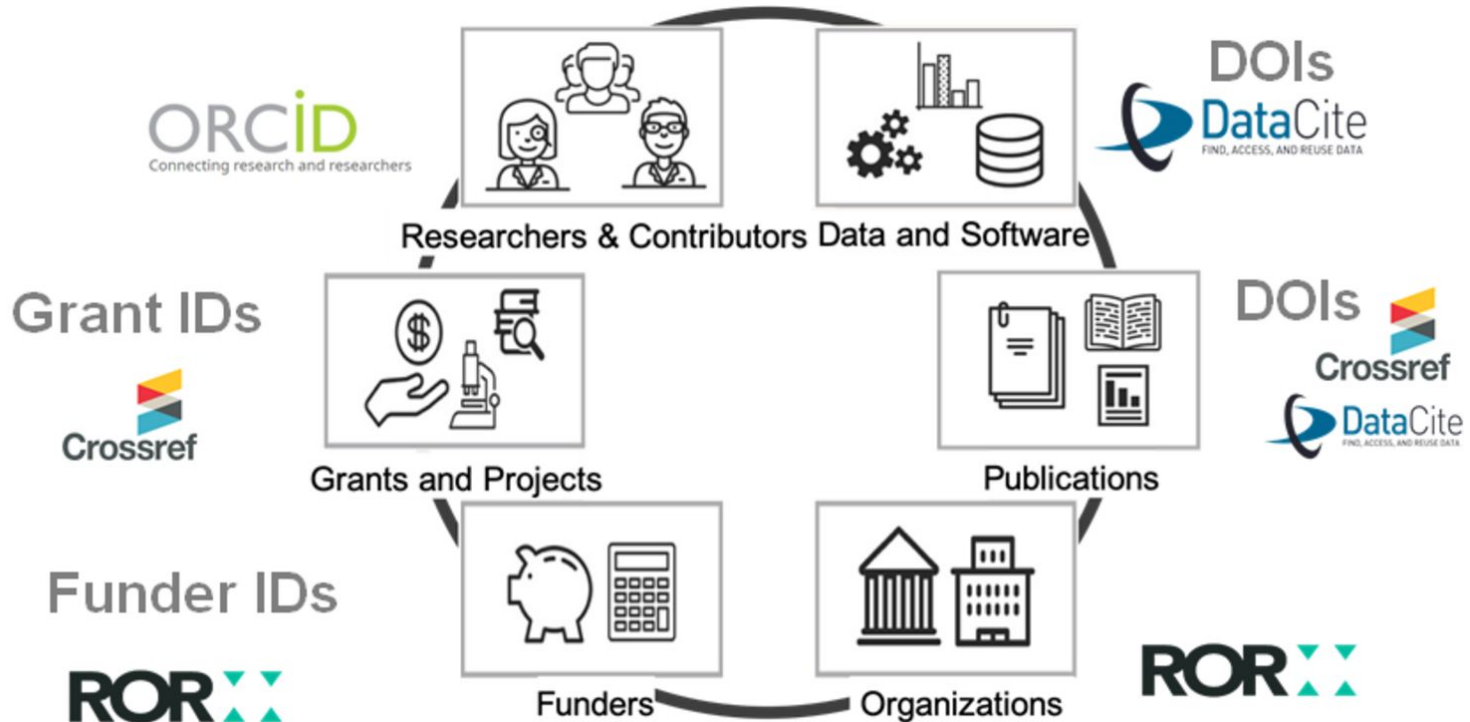


Image recreated from Henderson, E. L. (2022, January 25). A guide to preregistration and Registered Reports. <https://doi.org/10.31222/osf.io/x7aqr>



Persistent Identifiers (PIDs)



PIDs and their metadata promote Open Science - TIB – Leibniz Information Centre for Science and Technology
<https://projects.tib.eu/pid-service/en/persistent-identifiers/persistent-identifiers-pids>



Find the intruder: Which one of these is NOT a PID?

1. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7662732>
2. <https://github.com/alan-turing-institute/the-turing-way>
3. **ISBN-13: 978-0735619678**
4. <https://web.archive.org/web/20220121051903/https://www.go-fair.org>



Modified from Opensciency - Lesson 3 - Apply Open Results ([GitHub](#), [Zenodo](#)) - [CC BY 4.0](#)



Find the intruder: Which one of these is NOT a PID?

1. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7662732>

This is a Digital Object Identifier provided by Zenodo via DataCite, and it's unique to this publication.



- <https://github.com/alan-turing-institute/the-turing-way>

This is the URL of a GitHub repository. The contents of the repository can drastically change over time and the owner can delete it completely.

3. **ISBN-13: 978-0735619678**

This is an International Standard Book Number, which has to be purchased by publishers by the International ISBN Agency.

4. <https://web.archive.org/web/20220121051903/https://www.go-fair.org>

The Internet Archive captures snapshots of websites and their links are really stable. Even if not ideal, it's a handy tool for creating identifiers of websites easily.



Modified from Opensciency - Lesson 3 - Apply Open Results ([GitHub](#), [Zenodo](#)) - [CC BY 4.0](#)



What is

OPEN ACCESS



By *open access* to this literature, we mean its **free availability on the public internet**, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or **use them for any other lawful purpose**, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and **the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.**

- [Budapest Open Access Initiative Declaration, 2002](#); emphasis added



Open Access is implemented in different ways

					
	Green OA	Diamond OA	Gold OA	Hybrid OA	Bronze OA
	Self-archiving in compliance with publisher's policy	Full, immediate OA publishing, without Article Processing Charge - APC	Full, immediate OA. Author pays an APC	Immediate OA of a single article/chapter in a paywalled Journal/Ebook, author pays an APC	Immediate or delayed free contents, without a clear open licence or reuse permission
	Embargo				
COST	NO	NO	YES	YES	PUBLISHER'S CHOICE
LICENCE	AUTHOR or PUBLISHER'S CHOICE	CREATIVE COMMONS CC BY CC BY SA	OPEN or CC LICENCE	CC LICENCE on single item	NO

Source: <https://bibliotecadigitale.cab.unipd.it/en/digital-library/about-publishing/open-access>



Useful Tools

- The [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#) is a website that hosts a community-curated list of open access journals
- [SHERPA/RoMEO](#) (now part of [SHERPA Services](#)): the platform that collects information on the self-archiving policies of publishers and journals
- [ShareYourPapers](#): a tool with which authors can check which versions of their document can be shared with open access
- [Unpaywall](#), [Dissemin](#) and [Open Access Button](#): to find Green Open Access contents available in preprint, postprint and institutional servers
- The [Journal Checker Tool](#) is a tool provided by [Plan S](#) to verify journals against the open requirements requested by funders

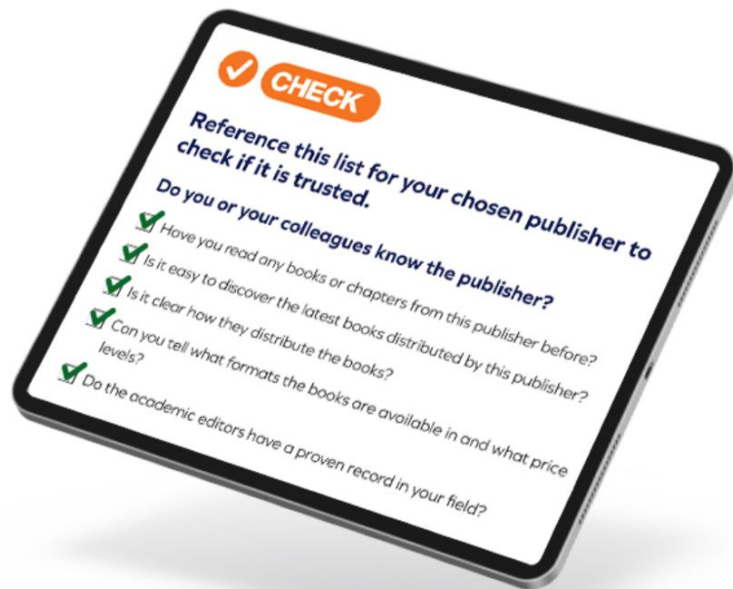


Identify trusted publishers for your research

Through a range of **tools and practical resources**, this international, cross-sector initiative aims to **educate researchers, promote integrity**, and **build trust in credible research and publications**.

Books & Chapters >

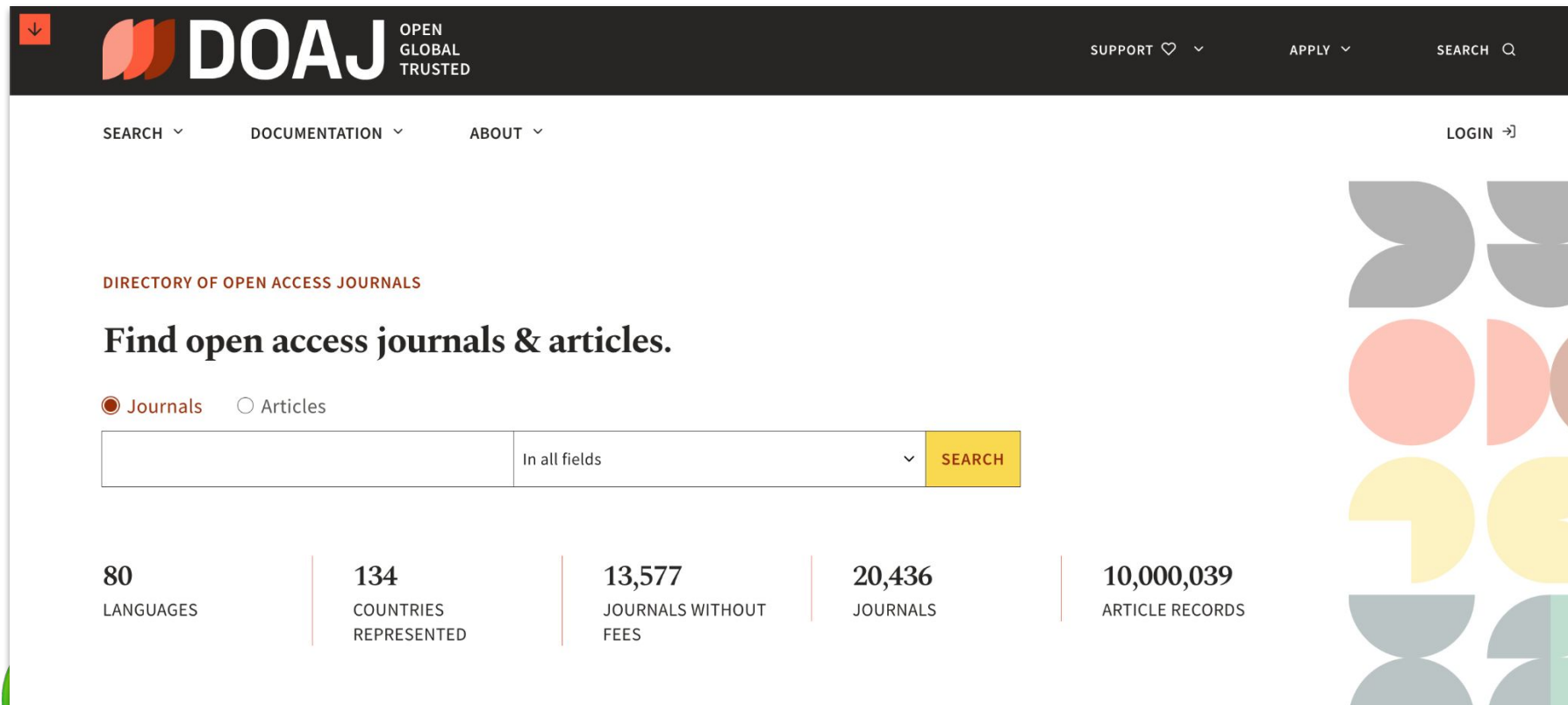
Journals >



<https://thinkchecksubmit.org>



Is the journal I want to publish in OA? Let's find out.



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ). The header features the DOAJ logo with the tagline 'OPEN GLOBAL TRUSTED' and navigation links for 'SUPPORT', 'APPLY', and 'SEARCH'. Below the header, there are dropdown menus for 'SEARCH', 'DOCUMENTATION', and 'ABOUT', along with a 'LOGIN' link. The main content area is titled 'DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS' and 'Find open access journals & articles.' It includes radio buttons for 'Journals' (selected) and 'Articles', a search input field, a dropdown menu set to 'In all fields', and a yellow 'SEARCH' button. At the bottom, five statistics are displayed: 80 LANGUAGES, 134 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED, 13,577 JOURNALS WITHOUT FEES, 20,436 JOURNALS, and 10,000,039 ARTICLE RECORDS. A decorative graphic of overlapping circles is on the right side, and a NASA TOPS logo is in the bottom right corner.

DOAJ OPEN GLOBAL TRUSTED

SUPPORT ♥ ▾ APPLY ▾ SEARCH 🔍

SEARCH ▾ DOCUMENTATION ▾ ABOUT ▾ LOGIN →

DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

Find open access journals & articles.

Journals Articles

In all fields ▾ **SEARCH**

80
LANGUAGES

134
COUNTRIES REPRESENTED

13,577
JOURNALS WITHOUT FEES

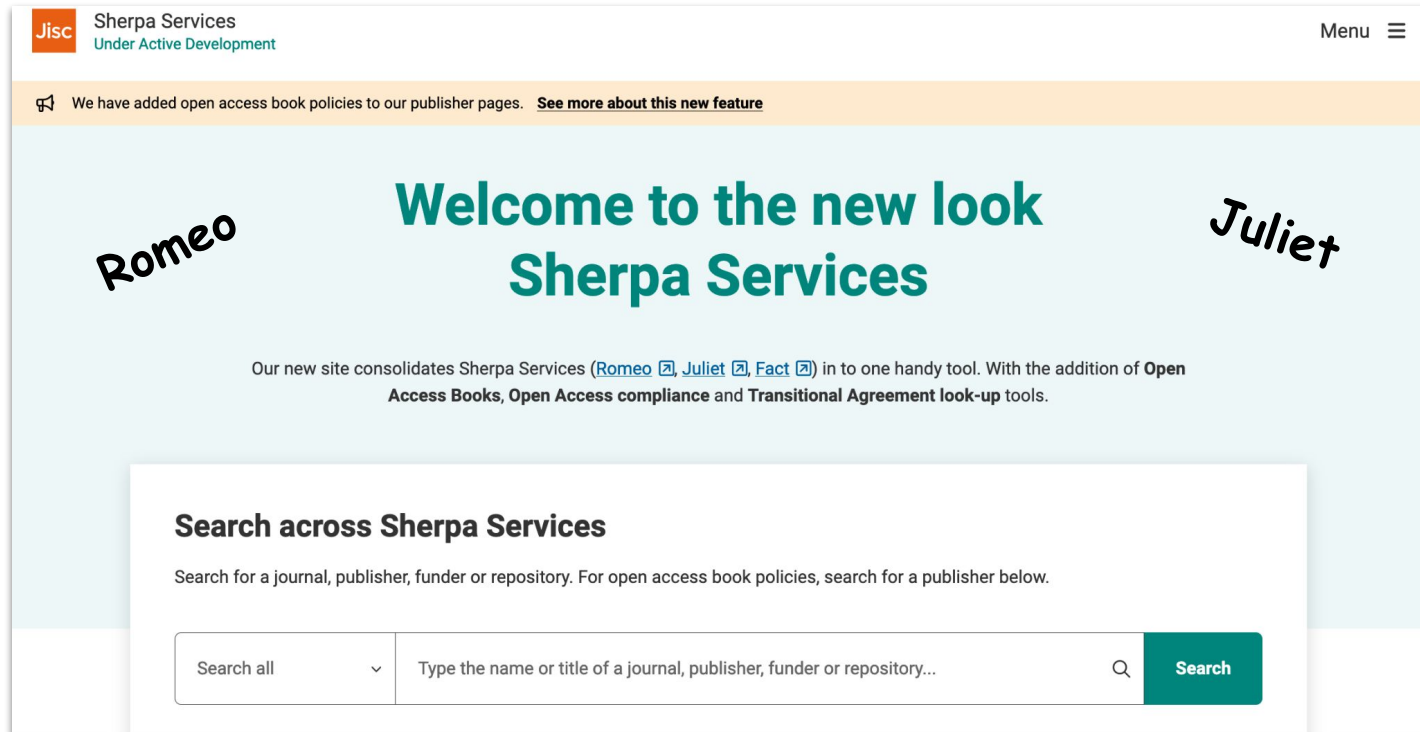
20,436
JOURNALS

10,000,039
ARTICLE RECORDS

TOPS
NASA

<https://doaj.org>

Checking Journals and Funders' publication policy



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Sherpa Services website. At the top left is the Jisc logo and the text 'Sherpa Services Under Active Development'. At the top right is a 'Menu' button with a hamburger icon. Below the header is a yellow banner with a megaphone icon and the text: 'We have added open access book policies to our publisher pages. See more about this new feature'. The main content area has a light blue background. On the left, the word 'Romeo' is written in a large, black, slanted font. In the center, the text 'Welcome to the new look Sherpa Services' is displayed in a large, teal font. On the right, the word 'Juliet' is written in a large, black, slanted font. Below this, a paragraph of text reads: 'Our new site consolidates Sherpa Services ([Romeo](#), [Juliet](#), [Fact](#)) in to one handy tool. With the addition of **Open Access Books, Open Access compliance** and **Transitional Agreement look-up** tools.' Below the text is a white search box with the heading 'Search across Sherpa Services'. Inside the search box, there is a dropdown menu with 'Search all' selected, a text input field containing 'Type the name or title of a journal, publisher, funder or repository...', a magnifying glass icon, and a green 'Search' button.



<https://beta.sherpa.ac.uk>





Activity 2: Let's figure out where we can publish

- Navigate to the [DOAJ website](#).
- Type in the name of one of the following journals in the search box, and then click on the yellow "SEARCH" button.
 - **Room 1: eLife**
 - **Room 2: Swiss Journal of Geosciences**
 - **Room 3: History of Geo-and Space Sciences**
 - **Room 4: Plos One**
- The search results may show more than one match. Select the desired journal within the search results by clicking on the journal name.



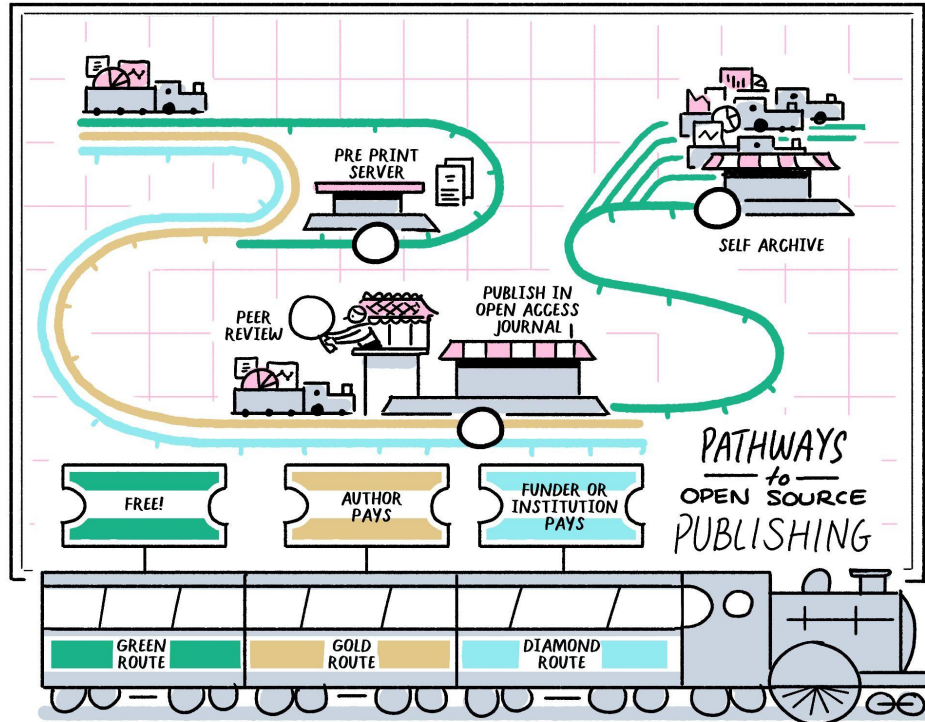


Activity 2: Let's figure out where we can publish

- A dashboard appears, giving information regarding publication fees, waiver policies, the type of open license used, and other information on multiple displayed titles.
 - Does the journal have APCs?
 - What else do you notice?
- Find the box that says “Deposit policy with’ and click on the "Sherpa/Romeo".
- On the Sherpa Romeo page, click on the journal name that is displayed in the list.
- When you view the page, you see that it consolidates and summarizes the open access policies for that journal and associated materials.
 - Can authors publish a preprint before or at the time of submitting? Are there restrictions?
 - Do authors retain copyright?
 - What's the licence of the published version?



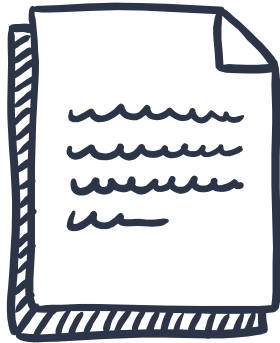
Preprints are a route to Open Access



Routes to publishing openly. The Turing Way project illustration by Scriberia. CC BY 4.0 license. Zenodo. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5706310>



What is a Preprint



Preprints are a form of publication which enable pre-peer-reviewed articles to be disseminated quickly and widely, under open access licenses, usually at no cost to authors.

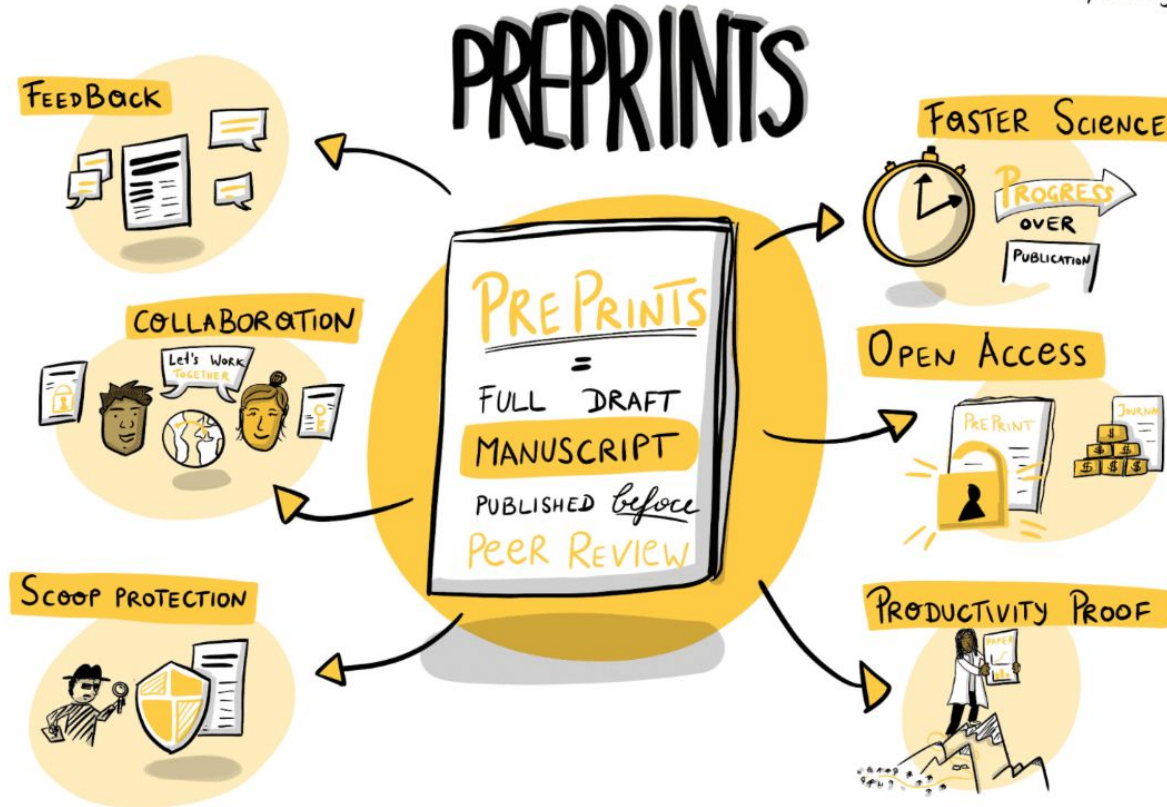
—[COPE](#)



Preprints vs traditional journal publication



by Alex Tichy



["The benefits of preprints, an Infographic" by Alexandra Tichy](https://asapbio.org/preprint-info)

<https://asapbio.org/preprint-info>



Preprints are free to post and free to access

✗ No publication fee

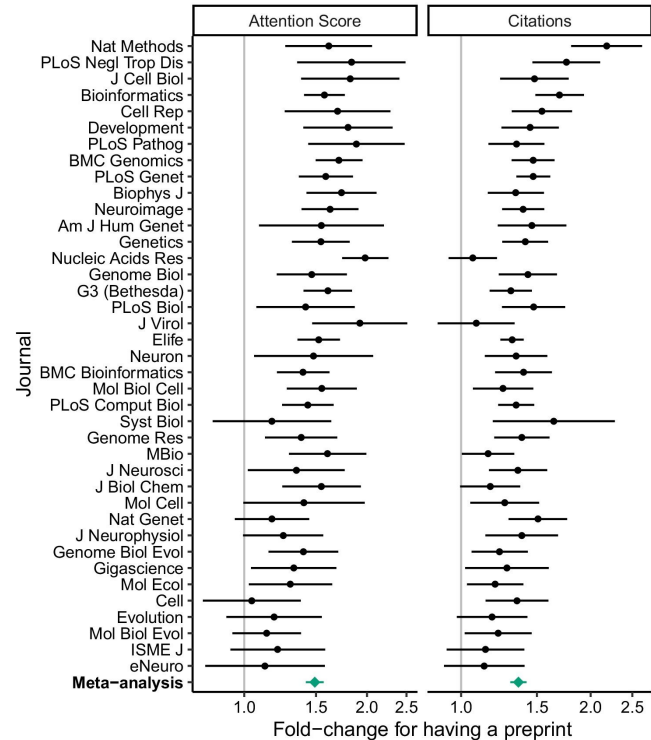
✗ No subscription fee or paywall

✓ Available via Google Scholar, EuropePMC

✓ Greater visibility and reach

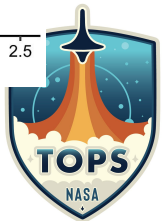
✓ Increased citations

Articles with a prior associated preprint get 36% more citations

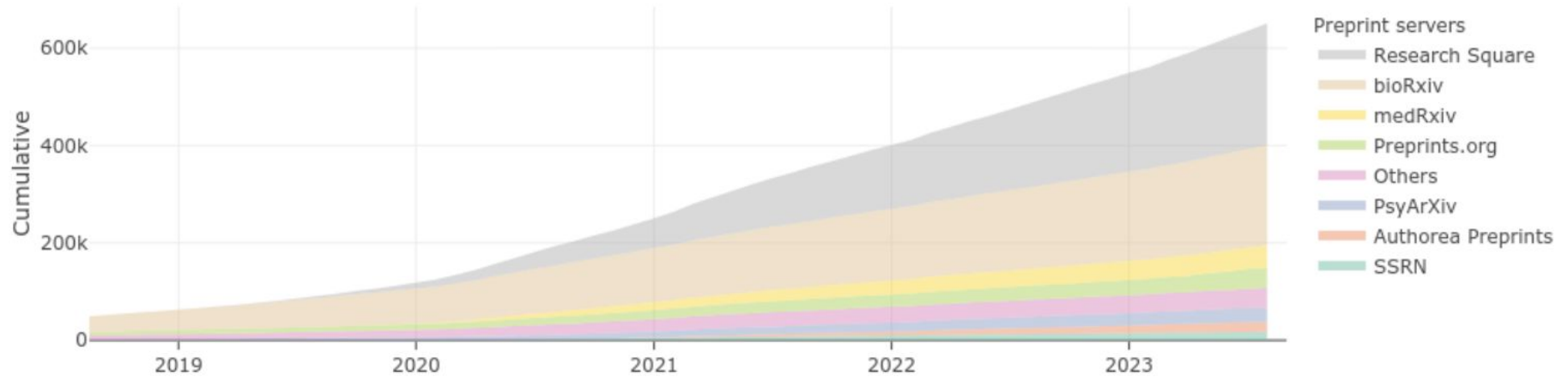


Fu & Hughey eLife 2019;8:e52646

<https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.52646>



Growing number of preprints published every year



Preprints in Europe PMC



Source: Sciety website <https://sciety.org/about>



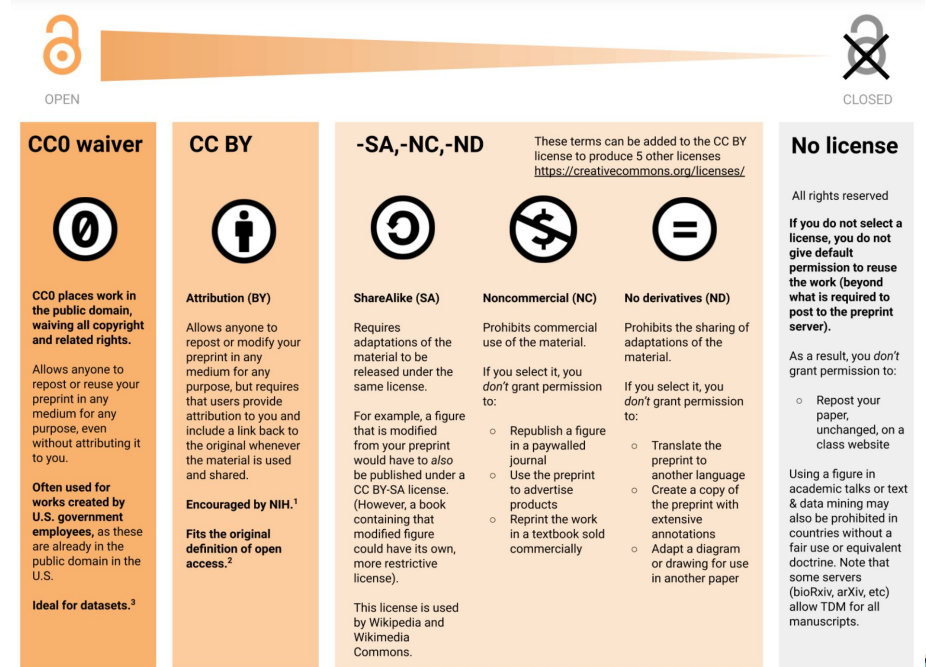
Finding a preprint server that works for you

- ✓ There are 50+ preprint servers available
 - Some only accept full manuscripts, others take different types of outputs and/or postprints (papers accepted for publication at a journal, green OA)
 - Server characteristics are cataloged in the [ASAPbio Preprint Server Directory](#)
- ✓ General-purpose repositories: Zenodo, Figshare
- ✓ Consider visibility, funder recommendations, and features like preservation & indexing



Finding a preprint server that works for you

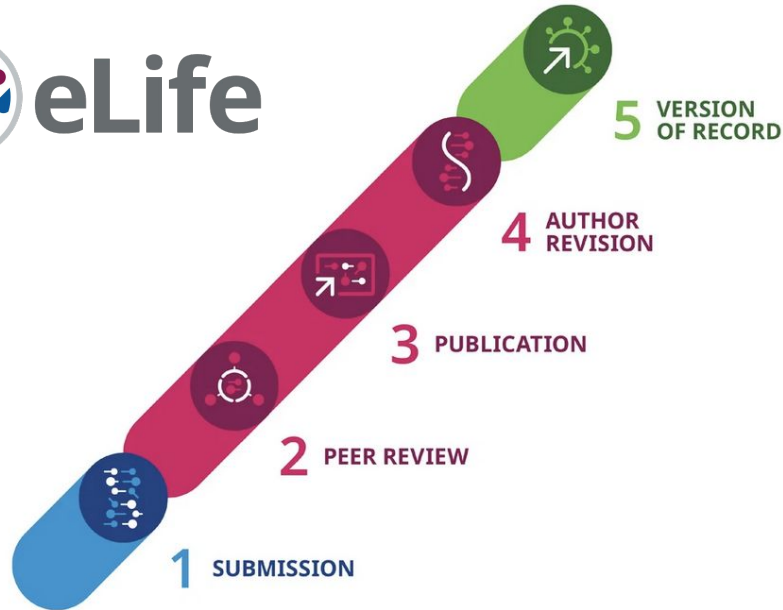
- ✓ Check journal policies on when and where preprints may be posted.
 - [SHERPA/RoMEO](#)
 - Journal website
- ✓ Choose a licence.



Licensing diagram – v2019-08-04
<https://asapbio.org/licensing-faq> - CC BY 4.0



Publish, Review, Curate



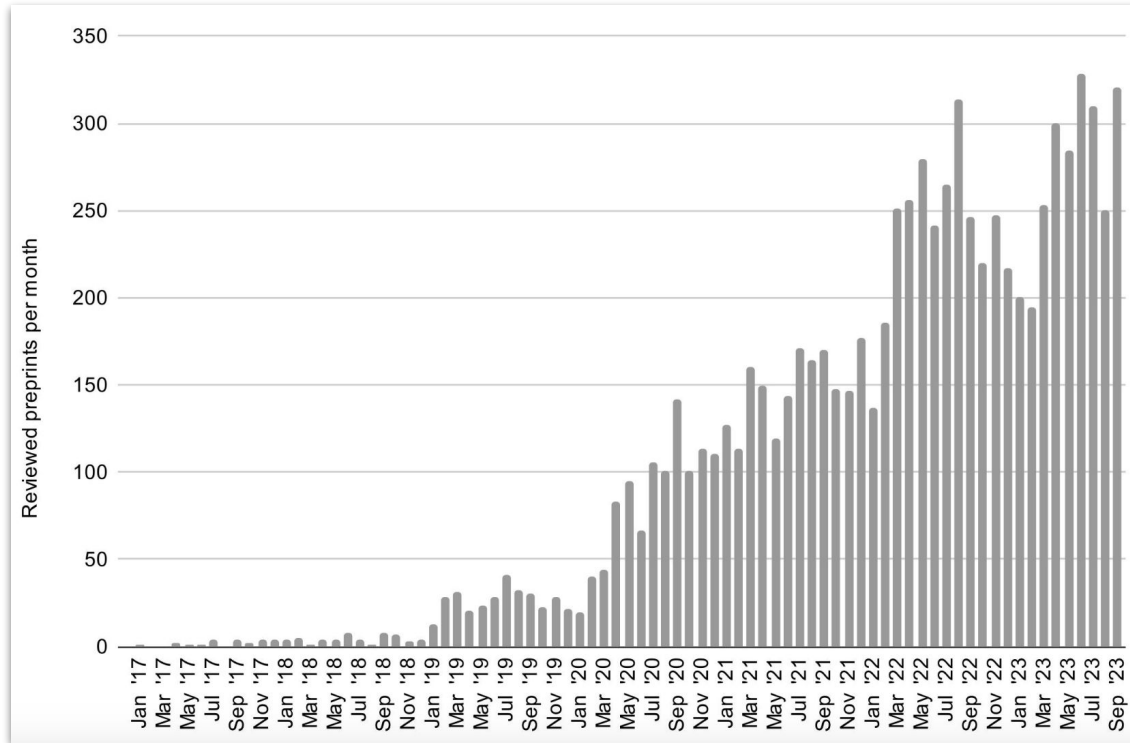
eLife changed its editorial process to emphasize public reviews and assessments of preprints by eliminating accept/reject decisions after peer review.



<https://elifesciences.org/peer-review-process>



Preprint review adoption is growing



Avissar-Whiting M., *et al.* (2024) Recommendations for accelerating open preprint peer review to improve the culture of science. *PLoS Biol* 22(2): e3002502.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pbio.3002502>



2023 the Year of Open Science



Year of Open Science goals:

1. Develop a strategic plan for open science.
2. ***Improve the transparency, integrity, and equity of reviews.***
3. Account for open science activities in evaluations.
4. *Engage underrepresented communities in the advancement of open science.*



<https://open.science.gov>



Thank you!

daniela@prereview.org

[PREreview.org](https://prereview.org)

