



www.openaire.eu

Myths and Realities around Open Access



Jonathan England

Luxembourg National Open Access Desk
University of Luxembourg Library

jonathan.english@uni.lu



[@jonatortue](https://twitter.com/jonatortue)



<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6715-8628>

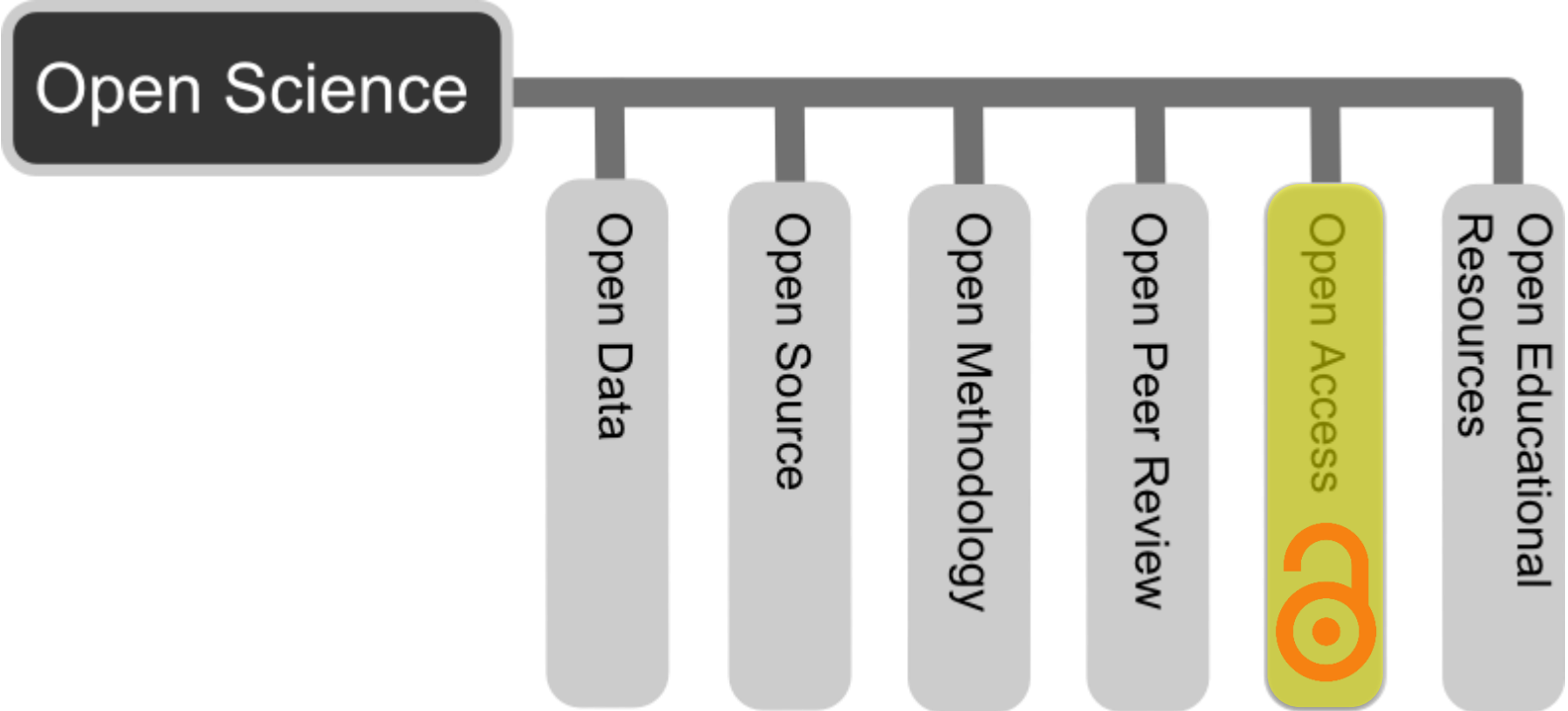
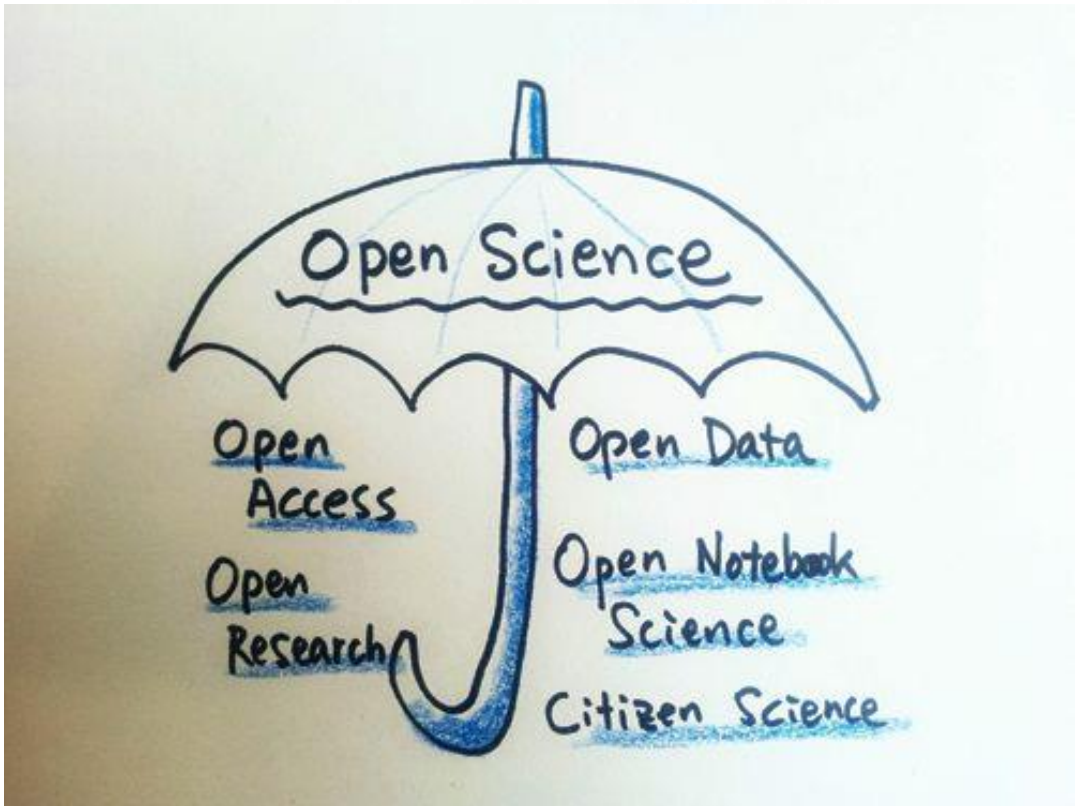


'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



OPEN SCIENCE



= free unrestricted online access to peer-reviewed research publications

Images:
지우 황, Flickr, CC-BY 2.0
Andreas E. Neuhold, Wikimedia Commons, CC-BY 3.0

NEW FNR OPEN ACCESS POLICY AND FUNDING INSTRUMENT

20 Dec 2016



With the launch of calls for some of its major funding programmes, the FNR introduces its new policy on Open Access publications from FNR-(co)funded research, and a new funding instrument to help cover article processing fees.

For all proposals where positive funding decisions are taken after 1 January 2017, the FNR requires that Open Access options are selected for scientific publications resulting from those projects (exception: monographs). Up until now, the FNR recommended that research results are published in Open Access, but it was not mandatory.

An Open Access publication is one that is made freely available to any potential reader or user with access to the internet, with the only limitation that the work is properly attributed to its author(s).

Open Access publications contribute to a more efficient and effective use of research results, maximises the potential for innovation, increases the visibility of researchers and their research institutions and provides the conditions for a bigger return on invest of public money.

The new FNR policy is in line with the global transition towards Open Access and the National Open Access Policy that is supported by all major research institutions. Please see the FNR's policy document 'FNR Open Access Policy'.

FUNDERS' OA MANDATES

Home | Funding Instruments | OPEN ACCESS FUND

OPEN ACCESS FUND

PROMOTING ACCESS TO RESEARCH RESULTS

OVERVIEW

CAREER STAGE(S): PhD Candidate (with Masters), Postdoc & Junior Researcher, Established Researcher, Leading Researcher,
FUNDING TYPE(S): Support for scientific events & science communication,
CALL LAUNCH: 2018



Please note, the first Call will launch in 2018

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

The aim of the OPEN ACCESS FUND is to promote the free access to research results from FNR-(co)funded projects.

The programme provides financial support to cover article processing charges that may arise through the publication of peer-reviewed research results in Open Access.

An Open Access publication is one that is made freely available to any potential reader or user with access to the internet, with the only limitation that the work is properly attributed to its author(s).

Open Access publications contribute to a more efficient and effective use of research results, maximises the potential for innovation, increases the visibility of researchers and their research institutions and provides the conditions for a bigger return on invest of public money.

The OPEN ACCESS FUND also helps FNR-(co)funded researchers to comply with the FNR Policy on Open Access.

RELATED CONTACTS

CONTACT

Michèle Weber PhD
michele.weber@fnr.lu
+352 26 19 25-52

RELATED DOCUMENTS

CALL DOCUMENTS

- Open Access Fund Guidelines
- Open Access Fund Application Forms – available soon

<https://www.fnr.lu/new-fnr-open-access-policy-funding-instrument/>
<http://storage.fnr.lu/index.php/s/9k72EH61fXGL9oX#pdfviewer>
<https://www.fnr.lu/funding-instruments/open-access-fund/>



'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



Reality 1

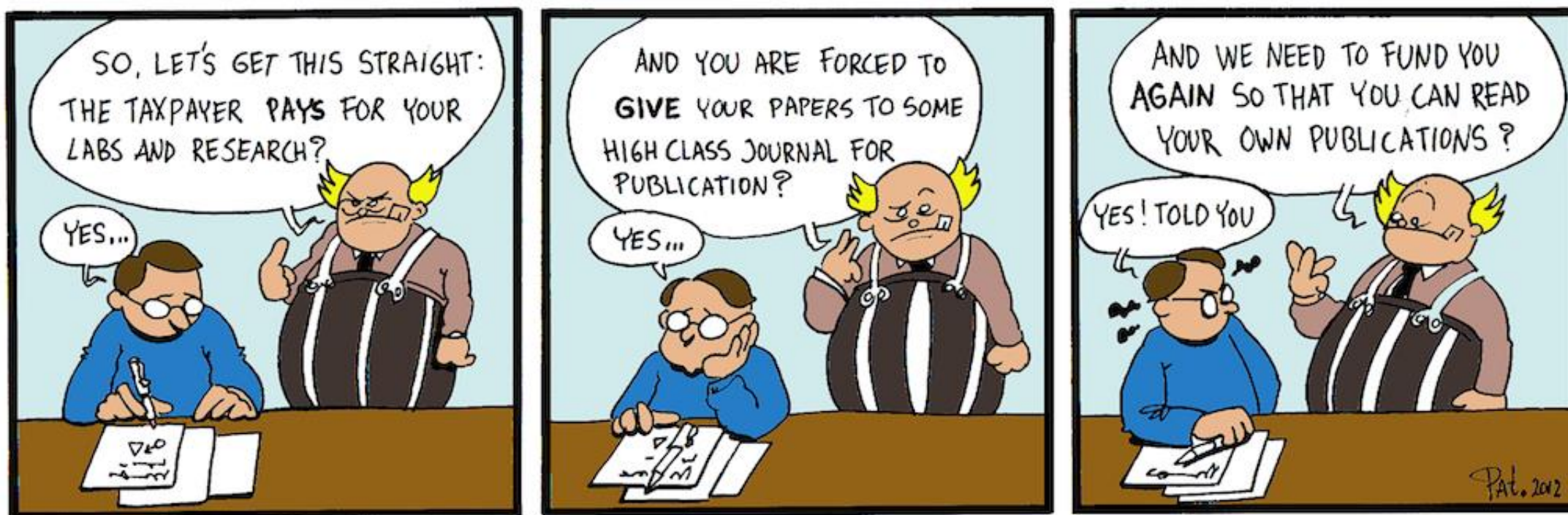
“ Yet another mandate!
I want to publish
whatever and
how I want!



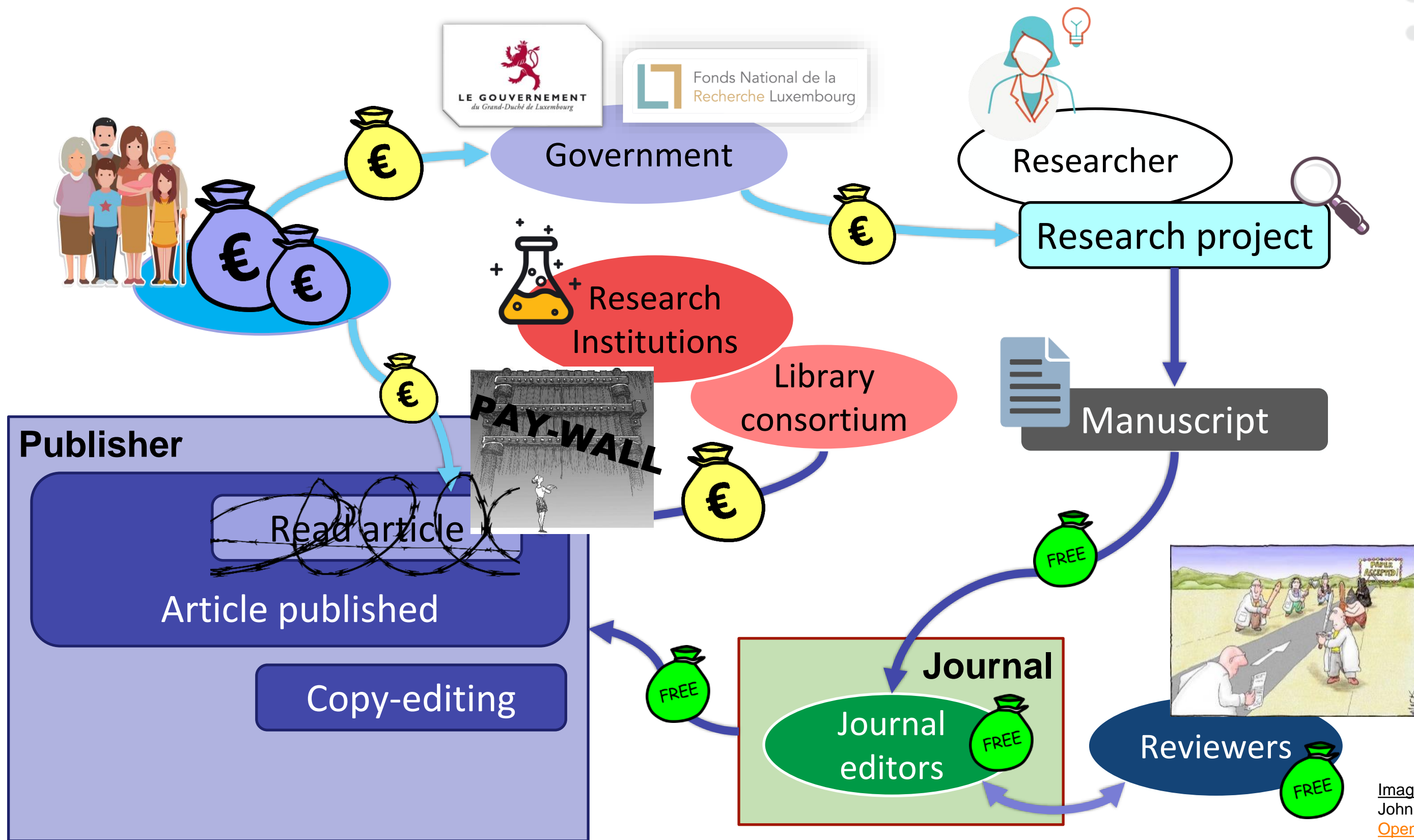
Myth

”

Tax-payers are paying twice to access publicly-funded research outputs



Patrick Hochstenbach, “[Yes! I told you!](#)”, 2012



Images:
 John R. McKiernan, [Why Open Research?](#)
 Nick Kim, [Science and Ink](#)

Luxembourg spends per year

> 1.1M €  (HTVA)

for journal subscriptions

Figures from 2016, kindly provided
by [Consortium Luxembourg](#)



'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



37%

for Elsevier (in 2016*)

*[RELX Group 2016 Results](#)



Stephen Buranyi, *The Guardian*, 27/06/17 [\[link\]](#)

In 2014:

Profit	Company	Industry
10%	BMW	automobiles
23%	Rio Tinto	mining
25%	Google	search
29%	Apple	premium computing
35%	Springer	scholarly publishing
37%	Elsevier	scholarly publishing

<http://wp.me/ph4jF-km> CC-BY Alex Holcombe

Alex Holcombe, 21/05/15 [\[link\]](#)



'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



Myth 1

“
Is the reviewing
process in OA
journals as good as
non OA journals?
”

Open Access = journal ...



Open Access = archiving model / philosophy



It is **NOT** about where you publish but where it is made available

Myth 2

“

I'd like to publish
Open Access but
I can't pay the
high costs

”

Open Access = author pays for Open Access



Several routes to make research outputs freely available



Self-archiving



Open Access explained, [Piled Higher and Deeper Production](#), CC-BY

Freely available on publisher/journal website



Might include Article Processing Charges (APC)

Minimum for Open Access

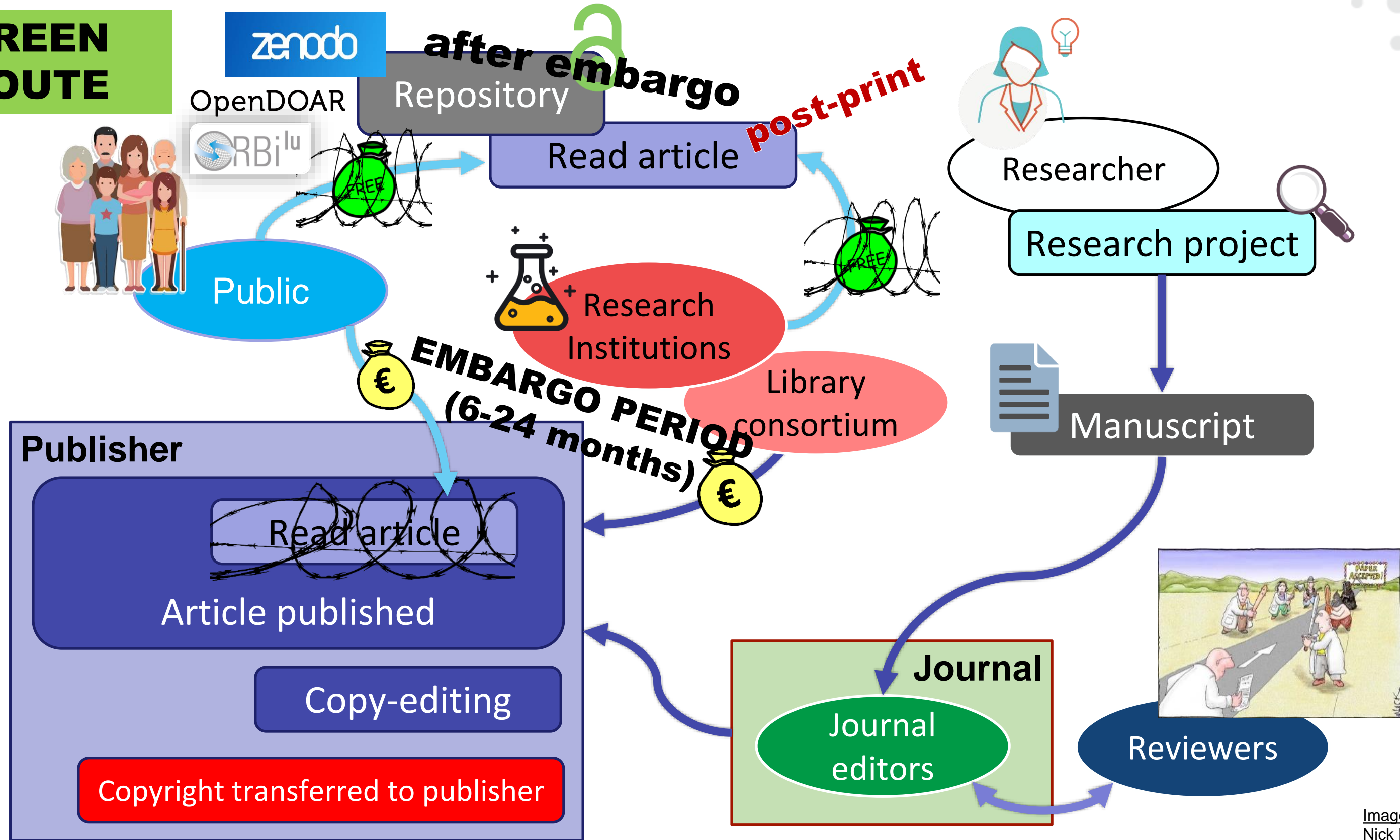
=

SELF-ARCHIVING



= deposit on a suitable repository

GREEN ROUTE



Images: Nick Kim, [Science and Ink](#)

Reality 2

You do not own
your article
copyrights
anymore

COPYRIGHT TRANSFER AGREEMENT



Date: _____ Contributor name: _____

Contributor address: _____

Manuscript number (if known): _____

Re: Manuscript entitled _____

_____ (the "Contribution")

for publication in _____ (the "Journal")

published by _____ ("Wiley-Blackwell").

Dear Contributor(s):
Thank you for submitting your Contribution for publication. In order to expedite the editing and publishing process and enable Wiley-Blackwell to disseminate your Contribution to the fullest extent, we need to have this Copyright Transfer Agreement signed and returned as directed in the Journal's instructions for authors as soon as possible. If the Contribution is not accepted for publication, or if the Contribution is subsequently rejected, this Agreement shall be null and void. **Publication cannot proceed without a signed copy of this Agreement.**

A. COPYRIGHT

1. The Contributor assigns to Wiley-Blackwell, during the full term of copyright and any extensions or renewals, all copyright in and to the Contribution, and all rights therein, including but not limited to the right to publish, repub-

3. **Final Published Version.** Wiley-Blackwell hereby licenses back to the Contributor the following rights with respect to the final published version of the Contribution:

- a. Copies for colleagues. The personal right of the Contributor only to send

Clinical Linguistics & Phonetics, December 2014; 28(12): 951–964
© 2014 Informa UK Ltd.
ISSN: 0269-0296 print / 1464-5076 online
DOI: 10.3109/02699206.2014.938833

informa
healthcare

Production of tongue twisters by speakers with partial glossectomy

TIM BRESSMANN¹, ANOUSCHKA FOLTZ², JANA ZIMMERMANN², & JONATHAN C. IRISH³

0003-3472/\$38.00 © 2012 The Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anbehav.2012.06.015>



'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



SHERPA/RoMEO

www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo

RoMEO Colour	Archiving policy
Green	Can archive pre-print <i>and</i> post-print or publisher's version/PDF
Blue	Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
Yellow	Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
White	Archiving not formally supported



... opening access to research

[Home](#) • [Search](#) • [Journals](#) • [Publishers](#) • [FAQ](#) • [Suggest](#) • [About](#)

Search - Publisher copyright policies & self-archiving

[English](#) | [Español](#) | [Magyar](#) | [Nederlands](#) | [Português](#)

One journal found when searched for: 0080-4630

Journal:	Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Series A, Mathematical and physical sciences (ISSN: 0080-4630) [No longer published]
RoMEO:	This is a RoMEO green journal
Paid OA:	A paid open access option is available for this journal.
Author's Pre-print:	✓ author can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Author's Post-print:	✓ author can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
Publisher's Version/PDF:	✗ author cannot archive publisher's version/PDF
General Conditions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author's pre-print on free public servers • Author's post-print on author's personal website, institutional website, institutional repository, PubMed Central or not-for-profit open access repository • Author's post-print can be deposited on acceptance • Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used • Published source must be acknowledged with citation close to title of article • Must link to publisher version close to title of article • Eligible UK authors may deposit in Open Depot
Mandated OA:	Compliance data is available for 20 funders
Paid Open Access:	open access option
Notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publisher last contacted on 17/08/2017
Copyright:	Policy
Updated:	22-Aug-2017 - Suggest an update for this record
Link to this page:	http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/issn/0080-4630/
Published by:	Royal Society, The - Green Policies in RoMEO

This summary is for the journal's *default* policies, and changes or exceptions can often be negotiated by authors.
All information is correct to the best of our knowledge but should not be relied upon for legal advice.



Search again?

RoMEO Colour	Archiving policy
Green	Can archive pre-print and post-print or publisher's version/PDF



'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



Pre-print

Production of tongue twisters by speakers with partial glossectomy

ABSTRACT

A partial glossectomy can affect speech production. The goal of the present study was to investigate the effect of the presence of a tumour as well as the glossectomy surgery on the patients' production of tongue twisters with the sounds [t] and [k]. Fifteen tongue cancer patients and 10 healthy controls took part in the study. The outcome measures were the patients' speech acceptability, rate of errors, the time needed to produce the tongue twisters, pause duration between item repetitions, and the tongue shape during the production of the consonants [t] and [k] before and after surgery. The patients' speech acceptability deteriorated after the surgery. Compared to controls, the patients' productions of the tongue twisters were slower but not more errorful. Following the surgery, their speed of production did not change but the rate of errors was higher. Pause duration between items was longer in the patients than in the controls but did not increase from before to after surgery. Analysis of the patients' tongue shapes for the productions of [t] and [k] indicated a higher elevation following the surgery for the patients with flap reconstructions. The results demonstrated that the surgical resection of the tongue changed the error rate but not the speed of production for the patient. The differences in pause duration also indicate that the tumour and the surgical resection of the tongue may impact the phonological planning of the tongue twister.

Keywords

Glossectomy, tongue, tongue resection, speech production, speech errors, tongue twister, ultrasound

Running head: CHILDREN'S SYNTACTIC-PRIMING MAGNITUDE

Children's Syntactic-Priming Magnitude: Lexical Factors and Participant Characteristics

Anouschka Foltz

Bielefeld University

Kristina Thiele

University of Cologne

Dunja Kahsnitz

Bielefeld University

Prisca Stenneken

University of Cologne

June 2, 2014

Author Note

Anouschka Foltz, CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University, CITEC Center of Excellence Cognitive Interaction Technology, Bielefeld University, and Clinical Linguistics, Faculty of Linguistics and Literary Studies, Bielefeld University; Kristina Thiele, Faculty of Human Sciences, Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Cologne, CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University, and CITEC Center of Excellence Cognitive Interaction Technology, Bielefeld University; Dunja Kahsnitz, Clinical Linguistics, Faculty of Linguistics and Literary Studies, Bielefeld University, and CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University; Prisca Stenneken, Faculty of



'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



Pre-print



Running head: CHILDREN'S SYNTACTIC-PRIMING MAGNITUDE

Children's Syntactic-Priming Magnitude: Lexical Factors and Participant Characteristics

Anouschka Foltz
Bielefeld University
Kristina Thiele
University of Cologne
Dunja Kahsnitz
Bielefeld University
Prisca Stenneken
University of Cologne

June 2, 2014

Author Note

Anouschka Foltz, CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University, CITEC Center of Excellence Cognitive Interaction Technology, Bielefeld University, and Clinical Linguistics, Faculty of Linguistics and Literary Studies, Bielefeld University; Kristina Thiele, Faculty of Human Sciences, Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Cologne, CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University, and CITEC Center of Excellence Cognitive Interaction Technology, Bielefeld University; Dunja Kahsnitz, Clinical Linguistics, Faculty of Linguistics and Literary Studies, Bielefeld University, and CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University; Prisca Stenneken, Faculty of

Production of tongue twisters by speakers with partial glossectomy

ABSTRACT

A partial glossectomy can affect speech production. The goal of the present study was to investigate the effect of the presence of a tumour as well as the glossectomy surgery on the patients' production of tongue twisters with the sounds [t] and [k]. Fifteen tongue cancer patients and 10 healthy controls took part in the study. The outcome measures were the patients' speech acceptability, rate of errors, the time needed to produce the tongue twisters, pause duration between item repetitions, and the tongue shape during the production of the consonants [t] and [k] before and after surgery. The patients' speech acceptability deteriorated after the surgery. Compared to controls, the patients' productions of the tongue twisters were slower but not more errorful. Following the surgery, their speed of production did not change but the rate of errors was higher. Pause duration between items was longer in the patients than in the controls but did not increase from before to after surgery. Analysis of the patients' tongue shapes for the productions of [t] and [k] indicated a higher elevation following the surgery for the patients with flap reconstructions. The results demonstrated that the surgical resection of the tongue changed the error rate but not the speed of production for the patient. The differences in pause duration also indicate that the tumour and the surgical resection of the tongue may impact the phonological planning of the tongue twister.

Keywords

Glossectomy, tongue, tongue resection, speech production, speech errors, tongue twister, ultrasound

PEER-REVIEW



'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



Pre-print



Post-print

head: CHILDREN'S SYNTACTIC-PRIMING MAGNITUDE

dren's Syntactic-Priming Magnitude: Lexical Factors and Participant Characteristics

Anouschka Foltz
Bielefeld University
Kristina Thiele
University of Cologne
Dunja Kahsnitz
Bielefeld University
Prisca Stenneken
University of Cologne



PEER-REVIEW

Production of tongue twisters by speakers with partial glossectomy

ABSTRACT

A partial glossectomy can affect speech production. The goal of the present study was to investigate the effect of the presence of a tumour as well as the glossectomy surgery on the patients' production of tongue twisters with the sounds [t] and [k]. Fifteen tongue cancer patients and 10 healthy controls took part in the study. The outcome measures were the patients' speech acceptability, rate of errors, the time needed to produce the tongue twisters, pause duration between item repetitions, and the tongue shape during the production of the consonants [t] and [k] before and after surgery. The patients' speech acceptability deteriorated after the surgery. Compared to controls, the patients' productions of the tongue twisters were slower but not more errorful. Following the surgery, their speed of production did not change but the rate of errors was higher. Pause duration between items was longer in the patients than in the controls but did not increase from before to after surgery. Analysis of the patients' tongue shapes for the productions of [t] and [k] indicated a higher elevation following the surgery for the patients with flap reconstructions. The results demonstrated that the surgical resection of the tongue changed the error rate but not the speed of production for the patient. The differences in pause duration also indicate that the tumour and the surgical resection of the tongue may impact the phonological planning of the tongue twister.

Keywords

Glossectomy, tongue, tongue resection, speech production, speech errors, tongue twister, ultrasound



June 2, 2014

Author Note

Anouschka Foltz, CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University, CITEC Center of Excellence Cognitive Interaction Technology, Bielefeld University, and Clinical Linguistics, Faculty of Linguistics and Literary Studies, Bielefeld University; Kristina Thiele, Faculty of Human Sciences, Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Cologne, CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University, and CITEC Center of Excellence Cognitive Interaction Technology, Bielefeld University; Dunja Kahsnitz, Clinical Linguistics, Faculty of Linguistics and Literary Studies, Bielefeld University, and CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University; Prisca Stenneken, Faculty of



'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International





Clinical Linguistics & Phonetics, December 2014; 28(12): 951–964
 © 2014 Informa UK Ltd.
 ISSN: 0269-9206 print / 1464-5076 online
 DOI: 10.3109/02699206.2014.938833

informa
 healthcare

Production of tongue twisters by speakers with partial glossectomy

TIM BRESSMANN¹, ANOUSCHKA FOLTZ², JANA ZIMMERMANN², & JONATHAN C. IRISH³

¹Department of Speech-Language Pathology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, ²Department of Clinical Linguistics, Bielefeld University, Bielefeld, Germany, and ³Department of Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery, Princess Margaret Hospital, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

(Received 17 December 2013; revised 18 June 2014; accepted 23 June 2014)

Abstract

A partial glossectomy can affect speech production. The goal of this study was to investigate the effect of the presence of a tumour as well as the glossectomy surgery on the patients' production of tongue twisters with the sounds [t] and [k]. Fifteen patients with tongue cancer and 10 healthy controls took part in the study. The outcome measures were the patients' speech acceptability, rate of errors, the time needed to produce the tongue twisters, pause duration between item repetitions and the tongue shape during the production of the consonants [t] and [k] before and after surgery. The patients' speech acceptability deteriorated after the surgery. Compared to controls, the patients' productions of the tongue twisters were slower but not more errorful. Following the surgery, their speed of production did not change, but the rate of errors was higher. Pause duration between items was longer in the patients than in the controls but did not increase from before to after surgery. Analysis of the patients' tongue shapes for the productions of [t] and [k] indicated a higher elevation following the surgery for the patients with flap reconstructions. The results demonstrated that the surgical resection of the tongue changed the error rate but not the speed of production for the patient. The differences in pause duration also indicate that the tumour and the surgical resection of the tongue may impact the phonological planning of the tongue twister.

Keywords: Glossectomy, speech errors, speech production, tongue, tongue resection, tongue twister, ultrasound

Introduction

Glossectomy surgery is a common treatment approach for tongue cancer. Lingual cancer surgery will result in a defect of the tongue and change the orientation of its intrinsic muscles (Bressmann, Ackloo, Heng, & Irish, 2007; Murano et al., 2010). The effect on the patient's vowel space (Whitehill, Ciocca, Chan, & Samman, 2006) or consonants (Bressmann, Jacobs, Quintero,

Correspondence: Tim Bressmann, PhD, Department of Speech-Language Pathology, University of Toronto, 160-500 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5G 1V7, Canada. Tel: +1-416-978-7088. Fax: 1596. E-mail: tim.bressmann@utoronto.ca

J. Child Lang. 42 (2015), 932–945. © Cambridge University Press 2014
 doi:10.1017/S0305000914000488

BRIEF RESEARCH REPORT

Children's syntactic-priming magnitude: lexical factors and participant characteristics*

ANOUSCHKA FOLTZ

Bielefeld University

KRISTINA THIELE

University of Cologne

DUNJA KAHSNITZ

Bielefeld University

AND

PRISCA STENNEKEN

University of Cologne

(Received 25 July 2013 – Revised 3 February 2014 – Accepted 21 June 2014 – First published online 27 August 2014)

*] Anouschka Foltz, CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University, CITEC Center of Excellence Cognitive Interaction Technology, Bielefeld University, and Clinical Linguistics, Faculty of Linguistics and Literary Studies, Bielefeld University; Kristina Thiele, Faculty of Human Sciences, Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Cologne, CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University, and CITEC Center of Excellence Cognitive Interaction Technology, Bielefeld University; Dunja Kahsnitz, Clinical Linguistics, Faculty of Linguistics and Literary Studies, Bielefeld University, and CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University; Prisca Stenneken, Faculty of Human Sciences, Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Cologne, CRC 673 Alignment in Communication, Bielefeld University, and CITEC Center of Excellence Cognitive Interaction Technology, Bielefeld University. Parts of this research have been presented at the 17th Meeting of the European Society for Cognitive Psychology, San Sebastian, Spain, and at the 2011 Annual Meeting of the German Association of Academic Speech and Language Therapists, Munich, Germany. We would like to thank the children and their families for their participation. In addition, we would like to thank Kathryn Bock and three anonymous reviewers for helpful comments on earlier drafts of the paper. Address for correspondence: Anouschka Foltz, CITEC Center of Excellence Cognitive Interaction Technology, Emergentist Semantics Group, PO Box 10 01 31, 33501 Bielefeld, Germany. tel.: + 49 (0) 521 106 12125; fax: + 49 (0) 521 106 15 12239; e-mail: anouschka.foltz@uni-bielefeld.de



Myth 3

“
I put my papers in
ResearchGate, is
that enough for
the open access
policy?”

A social networking site is not an open access repository



Provide free, unrestricted and permanent access



WHAT IS A REPOSITORY ?

A social networking site is not an open access repository

“What’s the difference between ResearchGate, Academia.edu, and the institutional repository?”

“I put my papers in ResearchGate, is that enough for the open access policy?”

KATIE FORTNEY AND JUSTIN GONDER [\[link\]](#)
University of California Office of Scholarly Communication, 01/12/2015



academia.edu

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting services, hopes to sell data	Commercial. Sells ads, job posting services
Sends you lots of emails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills requirements of UC’s OA policies	Yes	No	No

<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/> University of California OSC



‘Myths and Realities around Open Access’ – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



Publishers take ResearchGate to court, alleging massive copyright infringement

By Dalmeet Singh Chawla | Oct. 6, 2017, 5:47 PM

Scholarly publishing giants Elsevier and the American Chemical Society (ACS) have filed a lawsuit in Germany against ResearchGate, a popular academic networking site, alleging copyright infringement on a mass scale. The move comes after a larger group of publishers became dissatisfied with ResearchGate's response to a request to alter its article-sharing practices.

ResearchGate, a for-profit firm based in Berlin that was founded in 2008, is one of the largest social networking sites aimed at the academic community. It claims more than 13 million users, who can use their personal pages to upload and share a wide range of material, including published papers, book chapters, and meeting presentations. Science funders and investors have put substantial funds into the firm; it has raised more than \$87 million from the Wellcome Trust charity, Goldman Sachs, and Bill Gates personally.

In recent years, journal publishers have become increasingly concerned about the millions of copyrighted papers—usually accessible only behind subscription paywalls—that are being shared by ResearchGate users. And on 15 September, the International Association of Scientific, Technical, and Medical Publishers **wrote to ResearchGate** on behalf of more than 140 publishers, expressing concerns about its article-sharing policies. Specifically, the organization proposed that ResearchGate implement a “seamless and easy” automated system that would help the site's users determine whether an article was protected by copyright and could be legally shared publicly or privately. The association **asked for a response by 22 September**, noting that its members could follow-up individually or collectively if ResearchGate failed to agree to its proposal. (AAAS, which publishes *ScienceInsider*, is a member of the association.)

WHAT IS A REPOSITORY ?



ResearchGate

academia.edu



'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



WHAT IS A REPOSITORY ?

Articles About 352 results (0.04 sec)

- Any time
- Since 2017
- Since 2016
- Since 2013
- Custom range...

Sort by relevance
Sort by date

- include patents
- include citations

Create alert

High-order scheme implementation using Newton-Krylov solution methods
RW Johnson, PR McHugh, DA Knoll - Numerical Heat Transfer, 1997 - Taylor & Francis
... Also, "one-way" multigrid-ing and copping t/u i,... ilaralions wasapplied 10determine t/u beluwwr of/tu so/uliQn perfOT1IUJ1IU. It wasddetermined thai, overall, t/u CtJ'lfiguraliDn using IIJtNjrder precondi- tioning with ILU(l), BILU(l), or BILU(2), mesh sequmdng, and ; ...
☆ 99 Cited by 12 Related articles All 4 versions >>

Large scale petroleum reservoir simulation and parallel preconditioning algorithms research
J Sun, J Cao - Science in China Series A: Mathematics, 2004 - Springer
... etc. In our point of view, it seems that a pure ILU or BILU algorithm is not efficient enough for large scale problems. The approximate inverse of a matrix, in terms of a sparse matrix, is another class of algebraic views. Besides ...
☆ 99 Cited by 7 Related articles All 7 versions >>

[PDF] Damage tolerance assessment directly from CAD:(extended) isogeometric boundary element methods (XIGABEM)
X Peng, E Atroshchenko, S Bordas - 2014 - orbilu.uni.lu
... (), - , http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/ / [] H. L , RN S SPA B , Stress analysis without mesh- ing: Isogeometric boundary-element method. Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers: Engineering and Computational Mechanics, Vol. (), - http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle ...
☆ 99 Cited by 3 Related articles All 5 versions >>

Three-dimensional contour bumps for transonic wing drag reduction
N Qin, WS Wong, A Le Moigne - Proceedings of the ..., 2008 - journals.sagepub.com
... It is only first-order accurate in space for the convec- tive fluxes, resulting in a seven-block-diagonal matrix. Equation (7) is solved approximately by the use of the block incomplete lower-upper decomposition with no fill-in or BILU(0). Wong et al ...
☆ 99 Cited by 49 Related articles All 5 versions >>

[CITATION] Genealogies of some artist families of Chamba
BN Goswamy - History and culture of the Chamba State, a western ..., 1989 - Books & Books
☆ 99 Cited by 2 Related articles

Accelerating Reservoir Simulation on Multi-core and Many-Core Architectures with Graph Coloring ILU (k)
Z Li, C Feng, S Shu, CS Zhang - ... Systems: Volume 1, Proceedings of the ..., 2017 - Springer
... Denote $M = LU$ and M can be viewed as an approximation of A . The block-wise ILU (or BILU) methods are often used as a stand-alone preconditioner or a component of multi-stage preconditioners, such as the well-known CPR-type preconditioners [2-4] in reservoir simulation ...
☆ 99 Cited by 1 Related articles All 3 versions >>

Find your subject-specific repository:

OpenDOAR



[PDF] uni.lu

[PDF] researchgate.net

Or choose a generic one:



Self-archiving



Open Access explained, [Piled Higher and Deeper Production](#), CC-BY

Freely available on publisher/journal website



Might include Article Processing Charges (APC)

Minimum for Open Access

=

SELF-ARCHIVING



= deposit on a suitable repository
(embargo period may apply)



Go even further

=

IMMEDIATE ACCESS + RETAIN RIGHTS

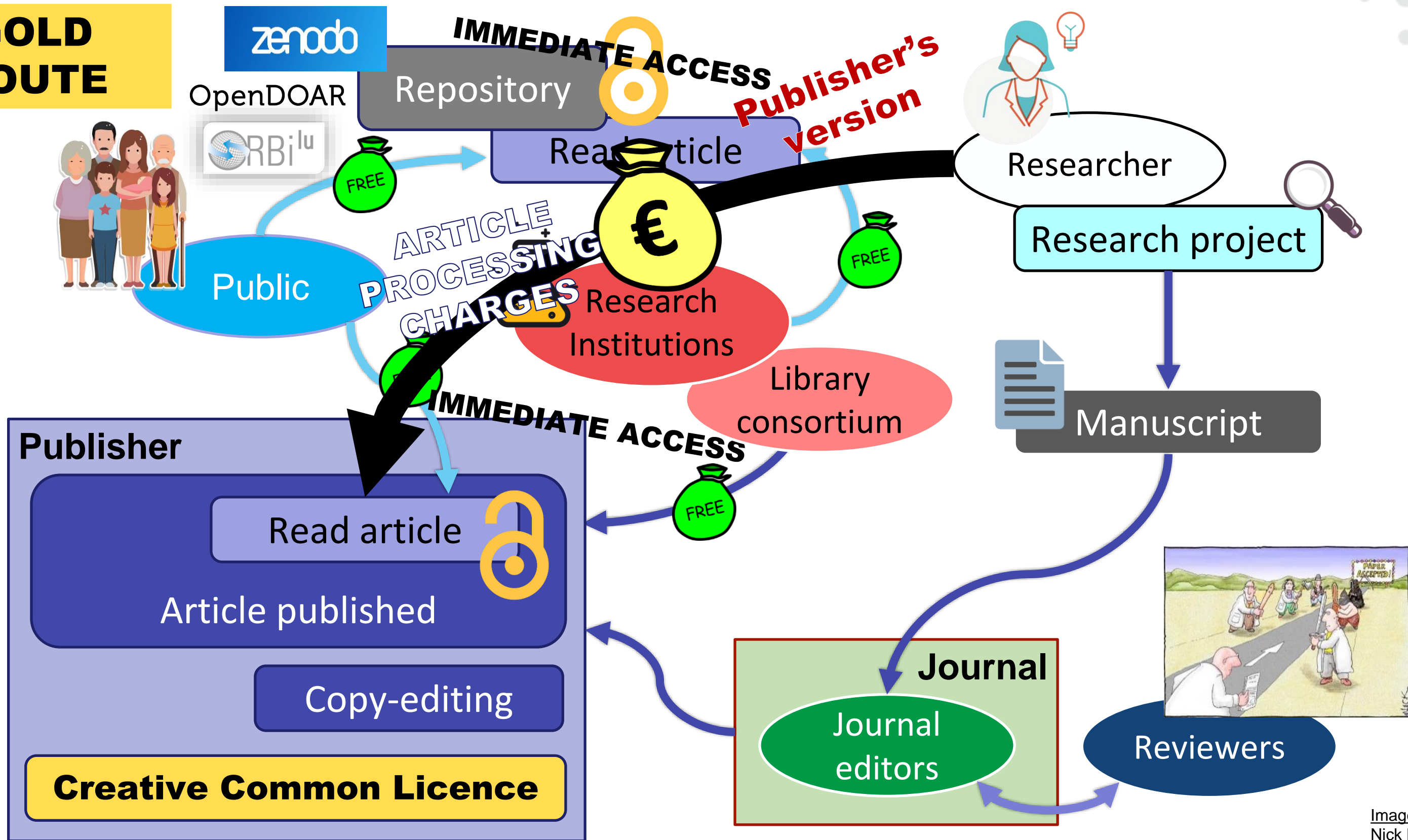


= read immediately from anywhere, including
journal's website (no embargo)



But you should still deposit on a suitable repository

GOLD ROUTE



Images: Nick Kim, [Science and Ink](#)

LICENSES

MOST FREE



ATTRIBUTION
CC BY

This license lets you distribute, remix, tweak, and build upon the original work, even commercially, as long as you credit the original creation. This is the most accommodating of licenses offered.



ATTRIBUTION-SHAREALIKE
CC BY-SA

This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work even for commercial purposes, as long as you credit the original work and license your new creations under the identical terms. This license is often compared to "copyleft" free and open source software licenses. All new works based on the work should carry the same license, so any derivatives will also allow commercial use. This is the license used by Wikipedia.



ATTRIBUTION-NODERIVS
CC BY-ND

This license allows for redistribution, commercial and non-commercial, as long as it is passed along unchanged and in whole, with credit to the original work.



ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL
CC BY-NC

This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work non-commercially. Your new works must be non-commercial and acknowledge the original work, but you don't have to license your derivative works on the same terms.



ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL-SHAREALIKE
CC BY-NC-SA

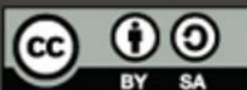
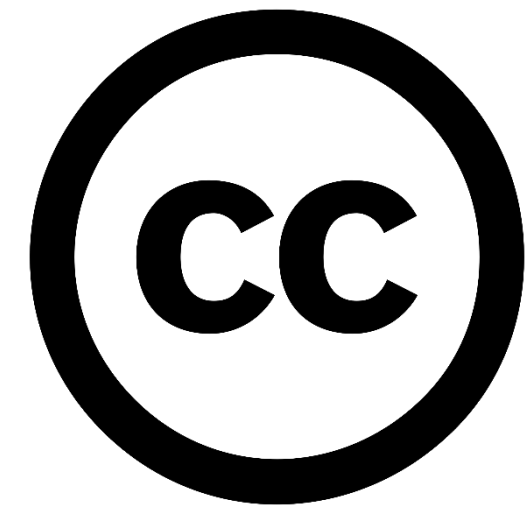
This license lets you remix, tweak, and build upon the original work non-commercially, as long as you credit the original work and license your new creations under the identical terms.



ATTRIBUTION-NONCOMMERCIAL-NODERIVS
CC BY-NC-ND

This license is the most restrictive of the six main licenses, only allowing you to download the original work and share it with others as long as you credit the original work. You can't change the original work in any way or use it commercially.

LEAST FREE



THIS WORK IS LICENSED UNDER
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>

foter



From: [How To Attribute Creative Commons Photos](#) by [Foter](#)

'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



Reality 3

Beware of predatory OA journals

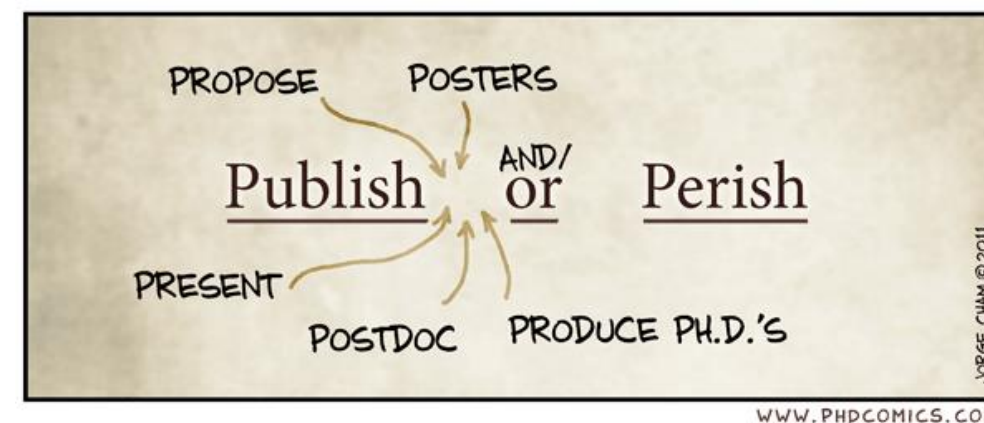
SCIENCE

Many Academics Are Eager to Publish in Worthless Journals

By GINA KOLATA OCT. 30, 2017

[Link](#)

Publish or Perish



Images:
PhD Comics, [Publish or Perish](#)
Hagen, 2008, [CartoonStock](#)



'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

Share and reuse by citing: Jonathan England, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1189190> under CC-BY 4.0 International



[Link](#)

Hijacked Journals

Sometimes someone will create a counterfeit website that pretends to be the website of a legitimate scholarly journal. The website creators then solicit manuscript submissions for the hijacked version of the journal, pocketing the money. In some cases the legitimate versions of the journals are only published in print form and they may not have websites.

In the table below, the hijacked journal is listed in the left column; the corresponding authentic version of the journal is on the right. In cases where no website can be found for the original journal, a link is made to a bibliographic record for the journal.

Hijacked Journal	Authentic Journal
<i>ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES D'OUTRE-MER BULLETIN DES SEANCES</i>	<i>Bulletin des séances- Académie royale des sciences d'outre-mer</i>
<i>Acoreana Journal (Journal of Acoreana)</i>	<i>Açoreana: revista de estudos açoreanos</i>
<i>Acta Bioethica</i>	<i>Acta Bioethica</i>
<i>ACTA CIRURGICA BRASILEIRA</i>	<i>Acta cirúrgica Brasileira</i>
<i>Afinidad</i>	<i>Afinidad</i>
<i>AGROCHIMICA</i>	<i>Agrochimica</i>
<i>AIMS Report Journal</i>	<i>AIMS report</i>
<i>The Journal of Albertiana</i>	<i>Albertiana</i>
<i>Amoeba Journal</i>	<i>Amoeba: NJN-mededelingenblad</i>
<i>Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências</i>	<i>Anais da Academia Brasileira de Ciências</i>

- RECENT POSTS
- o When "Science and Education" Go Bad
 - o Standalone Journal is One of the Worst-Ever Open-Access Journals
 - o Beall's List of Predatory Publishers 2017
 - o Is It Time to Retire ResearcherID?
 - o Conference-Organizer WASET Continues Copying Names of Legitimate Conferences

ARCHIVES

Select Month ▼

- CATEGORIES
- o article processing charges
 - o Australia
 - o Mandates
 - o Misleading metrics
 - o Open-access policy
 - o Open-access sanctions
 - o Plagiarism



THINK



CHECK



SUBMIT

Minimum for Open Access

=

SELF-ARCHIVING



= deposit on a suitable repository
(embargo period may apply)

'Open Science' is just 'Science'



Open science describes the practice of carrying out scientific research in a completely transparent manner, and making the results of that research available to everyone. Isn't that just 'science'?



Mick Watson, Genome Biology 2015, doi:10.1186/s13059-015-0669-2

OPEN  ACCESS

Ask me about
**OPEN
ACCESS**

Thank you!

Jonathan ENGLAND

jonathan.english@uni.lu

@jonatortue



0000-0001-6715-8628