

PLACE YOUR RESEARCH IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DARIAH CORPUS!

The DARIAH collection on the HAL repository (<https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/DARIAH>) serves as a single entry point for DARIAH-affiliated research outputs. It demonstrates both the dynamism of the research infrastructure and the geospatial, linguistic, cultural and disciplinary richness of our community. You can easily place your research results into the context of this ever-growing collection by simply adding DARIAH to the Collaboration/Project metadata field while sharing your research on HAL.



Alternatively, sharing your work on Zenodo is another solution to reduce the fragmentation of DARIAH research outputs across the web and maximize their potential.

CONTACT US

For more information visit the
DARIAH Open blog
<https://dariahopen.hypotheses.org>
or contact our Open Science
helpdesk service at
<https://www.dariah.eu/helpdesk>



How to go green (Open Access)

WHY, HOW AND WHERE
TO SELF-ARCHIVE YOUR
SCHOLARLY OUTPUTS

TOP 5 BENEFITS OF SELF-ARCHIVING YOUR RESEARCH OUTPUTS IN INSTITUTIONAL OR SUBJECT REPOSITORIES OR PREPRINT SERVERS:

It helps to maximize the accessibility, usage and citation impact of your work.



It enables you to store and long-term archive the entire corpus of your research in one place. This also gives you and others easy access to your publication record e.g. for your CV.



It opens up your research to greater discoverability, for example via full text and data mining.



It helps to establish new ideas more quickly by shortening the time lag between the writing and publishing of your papers.



It helps to build digital sovereignty and ensures that your outputs are available in a publicly maintained environment.



SELF-ARCHIVING STEP BY STEP

1

Collect the body of your work to be self-archived.



These can be pre-prints, post-prints, book chapters, notes or other supplementary material.

2

Check the SHERPA/RoMEO portal to learn which version of your paper you can legally share.



You can always contact your publisher if their self-archiving policy is not clear.

3

Decide where to store your publications.



If your institution does not provide a repository, using a sustainable, free and open archive such as HAL, Zenodo or Humanities Commons is also possible. The Directory of Open Access Repositories will help you to find the most suitable one for your work.

4

Add rich metadata and proper licensing to your records to maximise their findability.



To facilitate their widest re-use, we recommend using a Creative Commons Attribution license (CC-BY 4.0) when possible.