

Gültekin GÜRDAL
İzmir Yüksek Teknoloji Enstitüsü



Açık Erişimin Ötesinde Açık Bilim ve OpenAIRE



\$10 Milyar

Yıllık %6-7 artış

Net kar %35-40

Google, Apple, Facebook

Küresel araştırma sonuçlarının büyük çoğunluğu, çok az sayıda milyar dolarlık şirkete ait özel bir mal olarak kalmaktadır.

**Tüm dünya, araştırma
harcamalarının 1/3'lük kısmını
insanların %99'nun erişemeyeceği
araştırma sonuçlarını yayınlamak
için harcıyor. #osfair2017**

• Model deęişmeli!

Model Deęiřiyor!

Publish-for-free and
pay-to-read

Ücretsiz yayınla ve
okumak için öde

Pay-to-publish and
read-for free

Yayınlamak için öde ve
ücretsiz oku

BİLİMSEL HAKEMLİ YAYINLAR NIÇİN AÇIK ERİŞİM?



BİLİM İÇİN YARARLI
bilim insanlarının daha önceki araştırma sonuçlarını toplamalarına izin verir ve gereksiz çaba sarf etmelerini önler
gelişmiş kalite ve daha yüksek verimlilik



EKONOMİ İÇİN YARARLI
inovasyonu hızlandırır
piyasada daha hızlı ilerleme



TOPLUM İÇİN YARARLI
vatandaşlar ve kar amacı gütmeyen kuruluşlar için araştırmayı kullanılabilir hale getirir
daha fazla şeffaflık

“Mümkün olduğu kadar açık, gerektiği kadar kapalı”



2013 tarihinde Hollanda Parlamentosu Kararı: 2024 yılına kadar Hollanda'daki yayınların %100 açık erişim olması

Big deals and prepaid

If the negotiations are to succeed, the foundation must be sound. What is open access, exactly? Why is it so important? How can we most effectively reinforce the unique strengths of publishers and universities, and what result can we expect?

Big deals and prepaid open access

The universities are striving to realise open access publications in major academic journals. Universities have

Tüm Hollanda üniversiteleri açık erişim yayıncılığı desteklemektedir. 1 Aralık 2015'ten beri, Hollanda Bilimsel Araştırma Organizasyonu (NWO), kamu parasıyla yapılan araştırmanın açık erişim formatında yayınlanmasını zorunlu kılmıştır.

Projekt DEAL

Açık erişim

Geleneksel yayıncılık için ödenen kurumsal abonelik ücretlerinin açık erişim yayıncılığı finanse edecek iş modellerine dönüşüm senaryoları, kütüphaneciler, üniversite yönetimleri, fon sağlayıcı kurumlar, araştırmacılar ve yayıncıları özellikle de 2010'ların ikinci yarısından yeni çözümler aramaya itiyor.

- ❖ Yayıncı Elsevier ile istediği koşullarda anlaşma sağlayamayan Almanya'da kurumlar aboneliklerini sonlandırmaya başladı.
- ❖ Elsevier dergilerinde görev yapan tanınmış bilim insanları editörlük aktivitelerini sonlandırıyorlar.
- ❖ <https://www.projekt-deal.de>



Sweden stands up for open access – cancels agreement with Elsevier

Pressmeddelande • Maj 16, 2018 08:45 CEST



Share




2018-05-16 AV ANNICA WENTZEL

Sweden stands up for open access – cancels agreement with Elsevier

Large science publisher Elsevier does not meet the requirements of Swedish universities and research institutes

In order to take steps towards the goal of immediate open access by 2026 set by the Swedish Government, the Bibsam Consortium has after 20 years decided not to renew the agreement with the scientific publisher Elsevier, as the publisher has not been able to present a model that meets the demands of the Consortium. To be able to make the necessary transition from a subscription-based to an open access publishing system, the Bibsam Consortium requires immediate open access to all articles published in Elsevier journals by researchers affiliated to participating organisations, reading access for participating organisations to all articles in Elsevier's 1,900 journals and a sustainable price model that enables a transition to open access. The current agreement will be cancelled on the 30th of June.

Swedish researchers publish approximately 4 000 articles per year in Elsevier journals. In 2017 € 1,3 million was spent on article processing charges, on top of the € 12 million that organisations spend on licensing fees for reading the Elsevier content.



Exploring Open Science Open Science in Finland



Open science has internationally become a significant way of making science more reproducible and transparent and increasing its societal impact. In Finland, [the Ministry of Education and Culture](#) promotes research information availability and open science through the Open Science and Research Initiative, which is set out for the years 2014-2017. The objective is for Finland to become one of the leading countries in openness of

science and research by the year 2017 and to ensure that the possibilities of open science will be widely utilised in our society. Read more about [the Finnish Open Science and Research Initiative](#) and [Open science and research roadmap 2014-2017](#).

News and Events

- [Openness of academic publishers evaluated for the first time](#)
- [Call for applications for additional IDA capacity until Oct 6th, 2017](#)
- [Top 5% of Finnish research, as measured by altmetrics](#)
- [35 million euros spent on scholarly e-resource subscriptions](#)
- [Science Europe: Shaping Open Access and Creating Transparency](#)

[More news](#) ↗

Mart 2017 itibari ile 81.6 milyon bilimsel makalenin %68.9 oranında içeriyor.



the first website in the world to provide mass & public access to research papers



SCI-HUB

...to remove all barriers in the way of science

enter URL, PMID / DOI or search string

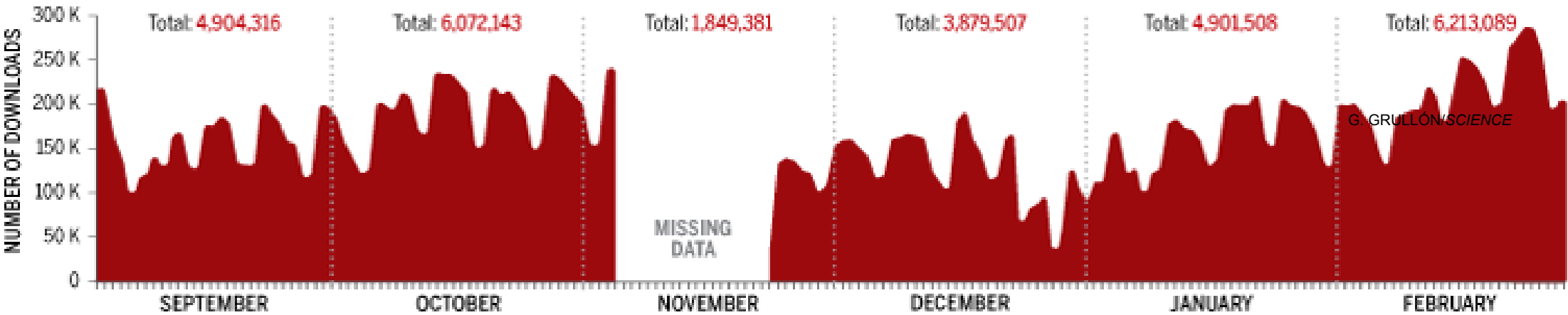


A woman with dark hair, wearing a grey cardigan over a white t-shirt with handwritten text, sits in a library. Behind her are dark wooden bookshelves filled with books. In the foreground, a laptop displays the Sci-Hub logo, which features a black crow and the text 'SCI-HUB' in red. The scene is lit from the side, creating a dramatic effect.

ALEXANDRA ELBAKYAN

CREATOR
SCI-HUB

Kim bu korsan sitedeki makaleleri indiriyor? **Herkes!**



Eylül 2015 – Şubat 2016 tarihleri arasında ~28 milyon indirme.



Neden: Eşitsizlik?

An open approach to Huntington's disease research

October 19, 2016 | 1:11 pm | Posted by Andrew Hufton | Category: Guest Posts

Guest post by Rachel Harding, postdoctoral fellow at the Structural Genomics Consortium, University of Toronto, Canada

Huntington's disease (HD) is a fatal neurodegenerative disorder caused by a mutation in the *huntingtin* gene¹. The progressive break down of brain neuronal cells in HD patients leads to deteriorating mental and physical abilities over a 10-20 year period prior to death, the symptoms often described as having Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) simultaneously². At the start of the *huntingtin* gene there is a CAG trinucleotide repeat region that encodes a stretch of poly-glutamine residues in the amino-terminus of the encoded protein. This repeat tract is expanded in HD patients. The repeat length of this region correlates with the age of symptom onset³. Affecting approximately 1 in 10,000 of the population⁴, rare juvenile forms of the disease exist in patients with the longest CAG expansions, although adult-onset HD patients typically have between 40-50 CAG repeats with symptom onset beginning between the ages of 35-50.



RACHEL HARDING

What interests many scientists most in the field, an effective therapeutics, is how the CAG repeat number repeat tract increases beyond 36 repeats the patho devastating neurodegenerative symptoms seen in *huntingtin* gene over 30 years ago⁵, efforts to understand disease at the biochemical level remain elusive. Many scientists shared their data, both positive and negative

Traditional publishing methods in the biomedical sciences rarely are failed experiments or those that produce an incomplete picture of the studies undertaken, need to move towards answering the big scientific questions at hand therapeutics. In HD the need for better understanding of important patient therapies, is desperate, with limited individuals⁶.

In an effort to buck this trend and catalyze research to answer the challenging questions underlying the disease mechanism of HD, I decided to open up my lab notebook, making my methods, data and analyses freely available online. The [Structural Genomics Consortium \(SGC\)](#), University of Toronto, where I work as a postdoctoral fellow, and the [CHDI Foundation](#), who fund my project, have agreed that all output from this project should be released freely into the public domain with no restriction. This approach does not only aim to present the end successes of the research project but also all of the incremental steps forward, failures and mistakes made along the way, providing an honest and transparent representation of all of the work completed in real-time. Even if my own project is not successful in answering these questions about HD, perhaps others can learn from my own mistakes, but more hopefully fellow scientists will share and contribute along the way to expedite scientific discovery.

"Benim hipotezim şudur: eğer bilim insanları pozitif veya negatif araştırma verilerini paylaşırsa gelişme çok daha hızlı olur"

Data, as well as commentary from our editors and the diverse set of researchers, funders, and data managers who are supporting us. Find out more

E-alert

RSS

Twitter

▶ nature.com blogs home

Featured posts from this blog

Featured, Uncategorized

[The 10 principles of open research data](#)
add a comment

Featured

[Announcing the #scidata16 draft programme a call for lightning talks](#)
add a comment

Featured

[Enabling the effective sharing of clinical data](#)
add a comment

Calls for Submissions, Featured

[Call for submissions: Replication data](#)
add a comment

Calls for Submissions, Featured

Interview
Jobs
Metadata
Press Release
Repository Highlights
Site Updates
Uncategorized

<http://blogs.nature.com/scientificdata/2016/10/19/an-open-approach-to-huntingtons-disease-research/>

U a a huntingtin protein structure, potentially pointing towards a disease mechanism. This is not a novel premise for a project in this field, with many labs already attempting similar experimental strategies. However, the exact details of what experiments have been previously attempted by these groups and which have been fruitful, and perhaps more importantly which have not, are generally not publicly available.



Published on April 13th, 2018 | By: Faye Oney



New open-access materials database could save research time, spur material science advances

Published on April 13th, 2018 | By: Faye Oney



[Image above] NREL's HTM Database group (from left) Andriy Zakutayev, Robert White, John Perkins, Marcus Schwarting, Caleb Phillips, and Nick Wunder. Credit: Dennis Schroeder; NREL

Scientists and researchers spend a lot of time conducting experiments, many of which are trial and error. Usually it takes multiple experiments involving several processes and methods using multiple sample sizes and variables to solve a problem. And depending on the scope of the research, it can take days, weeks, months, or even years to reach a breakthrough.

Açık Erişim Malzeme Veri Tabanı Araştırmada Zaman Kazandırır ve Malzeme Bilimi İlerlemelerini Destekler

İnorganik ince film malzemelere ilişkin 140.000'den fazla örnek

Ulusal Yenilenebilir Enerji Laboratuvarı (National Renewable Energy Laboratory -NREL)

New research is usually built upon the successes of previous research. Some research requires the use of expensive equipment, which some researchers—by virtue of their employer's budget, or lack thereof—may not have access to.

And that also means accessibility to all materials science researchers. "Our belief is that putting all this data out in the public domain would accelerate the advancement of material science, in particular by researchers without access to expensive experimental equipment, both in the United States and around the world," Materials Science Center senior scientist and team member John Perkins explains [in the news release](#).

Plan S

Accelerating the transition to full and immediate Open Access to scientific publications

SCIENCE
EUROPE

Shaping the

The key principle is as follows:

"After 1 January 2020 scientific publications on the results from research funded by public grants provided by national and European research councils and funding bodies, must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms."

IN ADDITION:

- Authors retain copyright of their publication with no restrictions. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution Licence CC BY. In all cases, the license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration;
- The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust criteria and requirements for the services that compliant high quality Open Access journals and Open Access platforms must provide;
- In case such high quality Open Access journals or platforms do not yet exist, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives to establish and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;
- Where applicable, Open Access publication fees are covered by the Funders or universities, not by individual researchers; it is acknowledged that all scientists should be able to publish their work Open Access even if their institutions have limited means;
- When Open Access publication fees are applied, their funding is standardised and capped (across Europe);
- The Funders will ask universities, research organisations, and libraries to align their policies and strategies, notably to ensure transparency;
- The above principles shall apply to all types of scholarly publications, but it is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for monographs and books may be longer than 1 January 2020;
- The importance of open archives and repositories for hosting research outputs is acknowledged because of their long-term archiving function and their potential for editorial innovation;
- The 'hybrid' model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles;
- The 'hybrid' model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles;
- The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliance.

For more information:
<http://scieur.org/coalition-s>

Policy at Science Europe



The Research Funding and Research Performing Organisations that make up Science Europe share... read more

Membership



Science Europe is fully funded by its Member Organisations, which are Research Funding and Research Performing Organisations within European countries... read more

About Us

Science Europe is an association of European Research Funding Organisations (RFO) and Research Performing Organisations (RPO), based in Brussels. Its founding General Assembly took place in Berlin in October 2011.

Missions

Science Europe promotes the collective interests of the Research Funding and Research Performing Organisations of Europe. It supports its Member Organisations in their efforts to foster European research. It will strengthen the European Research Area (ERA) through its direct engagement with key partners. In doing so, it will be informed by direct representation of all scientific communities in its reflections on policies, priorities and strategies.

It works and partners with other entities such as the European Universities, the European Academies, the European Scientific Intergovernmental Organisations and the European Commission to develop a coherent and inclusive ERA... read more

Plan S 1 Ocak 2020

Özgürce yeniden kullanım ve dağıtım lisansı ile

Bugüne kadar açık bilim ve açık erişime gelmiş en güçlü destek

Robert-Jan Smits, the European Commission's special envoy for open access, was a "catalyst" behind the new plan. LUIGI MISTRULLI/SIPA/AP IMAGES

European science funders ban grantees from publishing in paywalled journals

By Martin Enserink | Sep. 4, 2018, 3:15 AM

"We will use robust criteria for where scientists can publish, based on the excellent work done by the Directory of Open Access Journals," Smits said. A few highly cited journals such as Nature and Science will be off-limits for grant holders subject to Coalition-S, unless these publishers change their policies and offer open access.

the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and France as well as Italy's National Institute for Nuclear Physics—will have to forgo publishing in thousands of journals, including high-profile ones such as *Nature*, *Science*, *Cell*, and *The Lancet*, unless those journals change their business model. "We

Açık erişimin anahtarı fon sağlayıcıların elindedir.

Robert-Jan Smits-Science Europe Başkanı

Ralf Schimmer, head of Scientific Information Provision at the Max Planck Digital Library in

AB'nin araştırma komiseri Carlos Moedas, Plan-S'ye bağlı olan fonları tebrik etti ve "diğerlerini mümkün olduğu kadar çabuk takip etmelerini şiddetle destekledi".

Science and Innovation Carlos Moedas suggests they may do so in the future and urges the European Parliament and the European Council to endorse the approach.



Brussels, 30 August 2018

National Research Funding Organisations Participating in cOAlition S

A number of national research funders have joined cOAlition S. The funders currently involved are:

Funding Organisation	Acronym	Country	Website	Twitter
Austrian Science Fund	FWF	Austria	www.fwf.ac.at	@FWF_at @FWFOpenAccess
French National Research Agency	ANR	France	www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr	@AgenceRecherche
Science Foundation Ireland	SFI	Ireland	www.sfi.ie	@scienceirel
National Institute for Nuclear Physics	INFN	Italy	http://home.infn.it/it	@INFN_
National Research Fund	FNR	Luxembourg	www.fnr.lu	@FnrLux
Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research	NWO	Netherlands	www.nwo.nl	@NWO_Nieuws
Research Council of Norway	RCN	Norway	www.forskingsradet.no	@RCN_Norway
National Science Centre	NCN	Poland	https://ncn.gov.pl	
Slovenian Research Agency	ARRS	Slovenia	www.ars.gov.si	
Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning	FORMAS	Sweden	www.formas.se	@pressformas
UK Research and Innovation	UKRI	UK	www.ukri.org	@UKRI_News



Genç Akademisyenlerden Plan S'e yanıt bildirisi

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTING *PLAN S*

The View of Young Academies

15 October 2018

<https://globalyoungacademy.net/young-academies-release-statement-in-response-to-plan-s-on-open-access-of-scientific-output>

15 October 2018

Young Academies Release Statement in Response to 'Plan S' on Open Access of Scientific Output

Publicly funded research output should neither be hidden behind paywalls nor be a 'pay-to-publish' game. This is one of the core tenets of the Position Statement titled 'Opportunities and Challenges for Implementing Plan S – The View of Young Academies', which is the result of discussions among several European young academies and the Global Young Academy (GYA). The joint Statement was released on 15 October 2018.

According to the Statement, 'We consider Plan S as a bold step that has the potential to be a game-changer in making European science open and setting an example globally on how publicly funded research is published, in particular its requirement that the copyright remains with the author and that licences adhere to the Berlin Declaration.'

Driven by the voice of several national young academies and spearheaded by members of the GYA's Open Science working group, the Statement considers the set of principles offered by Plan S to be 'an invitation to contribute to shaping the research ecosystem and its impact on society as whole. At the same time, given the large room for possible interpretation and implementation, there is much concern that *Plan S* may not lead to the positive changes that we, as young scholars, think are necessary.'

Moritz Riede (UK), Immediate Past-Co-Chair of the GYA, added: 'Plan S is ambiguous, and a wide range of implementations is possible, from scientific dystopia to a system where open access – a central part of open science – can really thrive. We young academies consider becoming engaged paramount, and are willing to contribute to shaping the implementation of Plan S to ensure that it benefits society as a whole.'

The joint Statement is a reaction to 'Plan S', which was launched on 4 September 2018 by cOAlition S, with support from the European Commission and the European Research Council. The thrust of 'Plan S' lay in its subtitle: 'Accelerating the transition to full and immediate Open Access to scientific publications.'

You can download the Statement [here](#).

Preface

On 4 September 2018, *Plan S*¹ was launched by Robert-Jan Smits, Open Access Envoy of the European Commission, and Science Europe, an association of European Research Funding Organisations. The stated target of *Plan S*, to which already 13 European national science funders have committed, is:

"After 1 January 2020 scientific publications on the results from research funded by public grants provided by national and European research councils and funding bodies, must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms."

We consider *Plan S* as a bold step that has the potential to be a game-changer in making European science open and setting an example globally on how publicly funded research is published, in particular its requirement that the copyright remains with the author and that licences adhere to the Berlin Declaration.²

The overarching target of *Plan S* is supported by ten principles. These, however, offer only guidelines; concrete policy proposals for the implementation of "Plan S" have yet to be developed. This vagueness can be seen as an invitation to contribute to shaping the research ecosystem and its impact on society as whole. At the same time, there is much concern that *Plan S* may not lead to the positive changes that we, as young scholars, think are necessary. To show what is at stake, we present two hypothetical future scenarios that are both compatible with *Plan S*: Scenario A is what we regard as one of the worst possible outcomes, representing a serious threat to the fundamental values of scientific *excellence*, *integrity* and *freedom*. Scenario B presents a much better outcome of *Plan S*, one that we would recommend as a realistic way forward while at the same time safeguarding the fundamental values of scholarship.

In our two scenarios we focus on journal articles, even though Principle 7 states that *Plan S* applies to all types of scholarly publications and explicitly mentions monographs. We believe, however, that monographs, data publishing and other forms of scholarly publishing may require very different measures than journal articles and it is premature to indiscriminately enforce one model of Open Access on all of them.³

A) A negative scenario

1 January 2021, one year after the implementation of *Plan S*: *Plan S* has led to mandatory *Gold Open Access*, with authors having to pay Article Processing Charges (APCs), capped for 3 years at around €2,000-2,500 (the rate that is currently being discussed). As a higher price seems to indicate better quality, and those researchers with the most research money can afford to pay, soon almost all credible journals reach this cap. While the APC per article is capped, the total cost of the publication system is not constrained and hard to predict.

DOCUMENTARY ON OPEN ACCESS TO PREMIERE ON SEPT. 5, 2018 IN WASHINGTON, DC

Monday August 27, 2018

New film, "Paywall: The Business of Scholarship," propels the need for open access forward, targeting the for-profit academic publishing industry

"Paywall: The Business of Scholarship," a documentary about the hidden costs of academic publishing and the need for open access to research and science, will premiere on Sept. 5, 2018, at the Landmark Theater (E-Street) in Washington, DC.

Additional screenings are scheduled at over 120 universities and institutions around the globe, including the United Nations, MIT Media Lab, UC- Berkeley and Cornell University.

Academic publishing is a \$25.2 billion a year industry. To put that into context, the publisher Elsevier's journal Biomaterials costs an average of \$10,702 for a yearly digital subscription. That's a lot of money to pay for access to publicly funded research. In fact, in 1995, Forbes predicted that the internet and digital distribution of scholarly research would level the playing field on publishers and make them obsolete.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The film, produced and directed by Jason Schmitt, dives into the need for open access to research and science, questions the rationale behind the \$25.2 billion a year that flows into for-profit academic publishers, examines the 35-40% profit margin associated with the top academic publisher Elsevier and looks at how that profit margin is often greater than some of the most profitable tech companies like Apple, Facebook, and Google.

The 65-minute film takes the audience on an excursion to where academic publishing began in 1665: The Royal Society of London. Schmitt illuminates how access to research is often limited for those outside prestigious academic institutions—especially within the Global South—and showcases how open access models like arXiv.org have played a strong role in information dissemination in physics, mathematics and computer science. He tries to make sense of the infamous scholarly pirate research service, Sci-Hub, which houses more than 67 million research papers that are available for free download, by interviewing its creator, Alexandra Elbakyan, who is currently in hiding in Russia.



Professor Jason Schmitt



<https://paywallthemovie.com/>

Açık Erişim Belgeseli
5 Eylül 2018'de
gala yaptı.

<https://www.clarkson.edu/news/documentary-open-access-premiere-sept-5-2018-washington-dc>

Açık Erişimden Açık Bilime...

”

Açık bilim, keşif sürecinde her türlü bilimsel bilginin mümkün olduğu kadar erken sürede açık olarak paylaşılması gerektiği düşüncesidir.

Michael Nielsen (Kuantum Fizikçisi)

Her türlü bilimsel bilgi: dergi makaleleri, veri, kod, çevrimiçi yazılım araçları, sorular, düşünceler ve spekülasyonları içerir; bilgi olarak düşünülebilecek her şey.

Mümkün olduğu kadar erken: sıklıkla dikkate alınması gereken diğer faktörler (yasal, etik, sosyal vb.) vardır.

Kaynak: http://www.nielsenlab.org/levin/2016/pdf/20170214_2.pdf

Açık Bilim



Açık Bilim

Açık Veri

Açık Kaynak

Açık Metodoloji

Açık Hakemlik

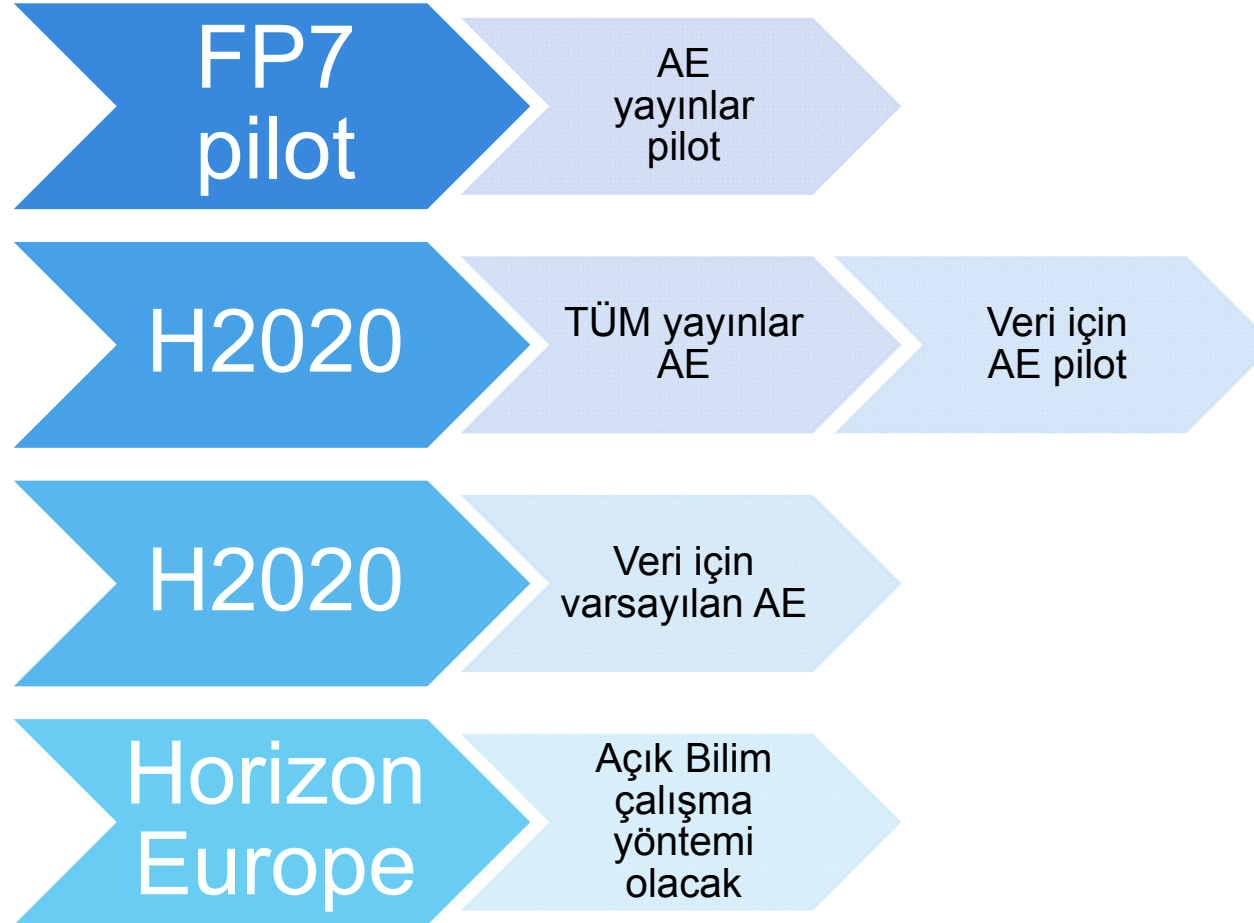
Açık Erişim

Açık Eğitim Kaynakları

Kaynak: <https://iplicense.blog/2017/10/03/open-science/>

CC-BY Andreas Neuhold
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Open_Science_-_Prinzipien.png

AB'de Açık Bilim'e Bakış



”

OpenAIRE

Bir AB e-Altyapısı

Sosyal + teknik bağlantılar

Bilimsel iletişimi **açık ve tekrar üretilebilir** bilime
dönüştürmek

Önceliklerimiz

OpenAIRE Advance

2018 - 2021

OpenAIRE

Sadece yayınlara açık erişim değil...

Açık/FAIR araştırma verisi

Açık yazılım

Açık metodjiler/protokoller

Açık eğitim kaynakları

Hepsi birbiri ile bağlantılı!

Hedeflerimiz

1. Açık Bilimi her bir fon sağlayıcı ve araştırma yürütme organizasyonunun gündemine yerleştirmek
2. Açık Bilim uygulaması için standartlar, araçlar ve hizmetler sağlamak ve küresel düzeyde bunların kavranmasını sağlamak

NOAD Görev

Teknik ekibin
güçlendirilmesi



21,378,079
PUBLICATIONS

607,019
DATASETS

45,506
SOFTWARE

16
FUNDERS

Science. Set Free.

Making the transition of how research is performed and how knowledge is shared.

LEARN HOW



Services



Policies

Training

<http://libguides.iyte.edu.tr/OpenAIRE2020>



Recent uploads

August 30, 2017 (v2) Working paper Open Access

Introducing Parsl: A Python Parallel Scripting Library

Babuji, Yadu; Brizius, Alison; Chard, Kyle; Foster, Ian; Katz, Daniel S.; Wilde, Michael; Wozniak, Justin

Researchers frequently rely on large-scale and domain-specific workflows to conduct their science. These workflows may integrate a variety of independent software functions and external applications. However, developing and executing such workflows can be difficult, requiring complex...

Uploaded on September 15, 2017

1 more version(s) exist for this record

View

Zenodo now supports DOI versioning!

Read more about it, in our newest blog post.



Using GitHub?

in with your GitHub account and to start preserving your is.



September 6, 2017 (v4) Software Open Access

geodynamics/pylith: PyLith v2.2.1

Brad Aagaard; Charles Williams; Matthew K

Added new examples. examples/3d/subduc suite of examples illustrates a wide range of quasi-static spontaneous rupture earthquak

Uploaded on September 6, 2017

3 more version(s) exist for this record

Zenodo (zenodo.org) boyutu ve formatı ne olursa olsun araştırma çıktılarını saklamak ve paylaşmak için tüm disiplinlerden araştırmacılara olanak sağlayan, bilimin tamamı için açık, güvenilir bir depodur.

View

in a nutshell

Research. Shared. — all research outputs n across all fields of research are come! Sciences and Humanities, really!
Visible. Discoverable. — uploads gets a tal Object Identifier (DOI) to make them ily and uniquely citeable.

Communities — create and curate your own community for a workshop, project, department, journal, into which you can accept or reject uploads. Your own complete digital repository!

- **Funding** — identify grants, integrated in reporting lines for research funded by the European Commission via OpenAIRE.
- **Flexible licensing** — because not everything is under Creative Commons.
- **Safe** — your research output is stored safely for the future in the same cloud infrastructure as CERN's own LHC research data.

Read more about Zenodo and its features

August 31, 2017 (v1) Figure Open Access

Fig. 1 in Vanmanenia orcicampus | a new species of loach from the Plain of Jarsı Laos (Teleostei: Gastromyzontidae)

Maurice Kottelat

Fig. 1. Vanmanenia orcicampus | MHNG 2767.094 | holotype | 47.5 mm SL; Laos: Nam Ngum on Plain of Jars.

Uploaded on September 6, 2017

View

December 31, 2015 (v1) Journal article Open Access

OpenAIRE ve Açık Bilim Bulutu (EOSC)

”

... Arařtırma verilerinin depolanması, yönetimi, analizi ve yeniden kullanımı için, sınırlar ve bilimsel disiplinler arasında kullanmada ücretsiz, açık ve kesintisiz hizmetler ile sanal bir ortam

European Cloud Initiative (ECI), (COM(2016) 178final), p.6; Part of the Digital Single Market Strategy





10 Eylül 2018, Sakıp Sabancı Müzesi, İstanbul



<http://zirve2018.acikbilim.org/>
<https://libguides.iyte.edu.tr/acikbilimzirve>

Araştırma Verilerinin Yönetimi ve Açık Bilim Çalıştayı

11 Eylül 2018, Boğaziçi Üniversitesi, İstanbul



<http://rdm.acikerisim.org/>

İnovasyon İin;

- Dođru kiři,
- Dođru yer,
- Dođru zaman nemlidir.

Arařtırma sonularını paralı online duvarların arkasında bırakarak bunu bařaramayız.



Teşekkürler...

gultekingurdal@iyte.edu.tr

ORCID: <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7259-8134>

Gültekin GÜRDAL

İzmir Yüksek Teknoloji Enstitüsü
Kütüphane ve Dokümantasyon Daire Başkanlığı