

Workshop SFB Hybrid Societies – Open Science **Open Access Publishing**



HYBRID SOCIETIES

Humans Interacting with Embodied Technologies

Fotografik: Jacob Müller





Ute Blumtritt

Open Access,
Open Data,
Open Educational Resources,
Open Evaluation



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- 1. Open Access definition and significance
- 2. OA Publishing at Chemnitz University
- 3. Available Funding
- 4. Publishing Agreements
- 5. Procurement Applications for Articles
- 6. Quality of Open Access Publishing

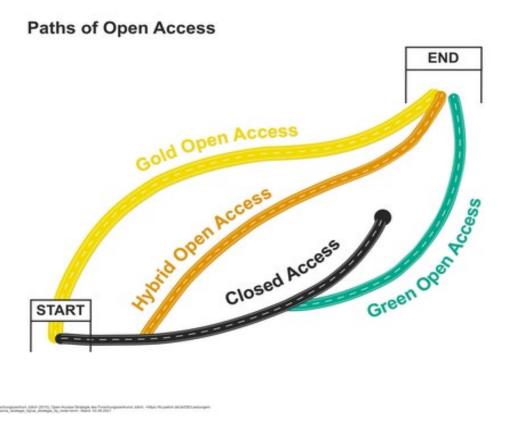


Open Access means free access to scientific literature on the internet. According to the Berlin Declaration of 2003, Open Access includes not only the use of content free of charge, but also the permission to use it as follows.

"copy, use, distribute, transmit and publicly perform, as well as create and distribute adaptations thereof, provided that the authorship is correctly indicated.,"

- Open Access is part of Open Science
- Open Access is not free of charge. (Infrastructure, staff, publication fees)
- There are different business models and different players.
 - OA Publisher, like MDPI, Frontiers...
 - commercial provider, e.g. Springer Nature...
 - Consortial Funding and Crowdfunding, e.g. <u>Open Library of Humanities (OLH)</u>,
 - preprintserver, e.g. <u>preprint server arXiv</u>, <u>SCOAP3</u>
- There is an active network, standards and policies. (Mailing lists, focus groups, forum, open science offices in professional societies)
- The granting of free licences facilitates subsequent use beyond the applicable copyright under certain conditions.
- Chemnitz University of Technology supports Open Access publications financially.
- Chemnitz University of Technology supports different ways of Open Access (Gold, Green, Hybrid).



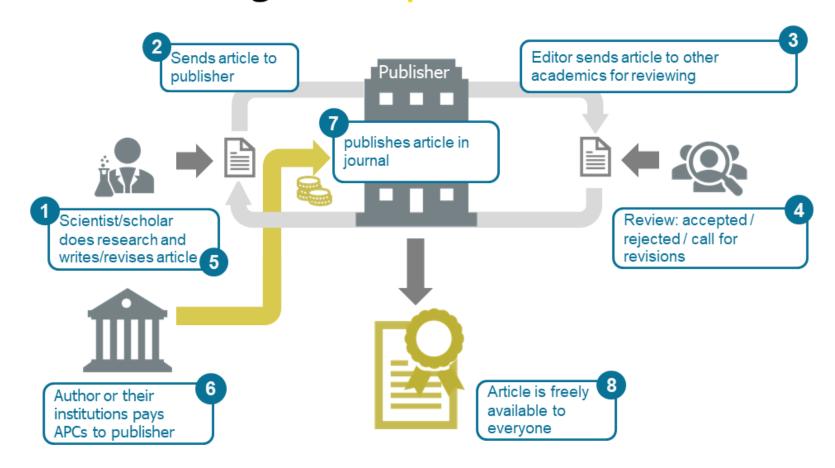


Source: open-access.network (2021), Paths of Open Access (CC BY 4.0 International)

https://open-access.network/en/information/open-access-primers/green-and-gold



Academic Publishing: Gold Open Access

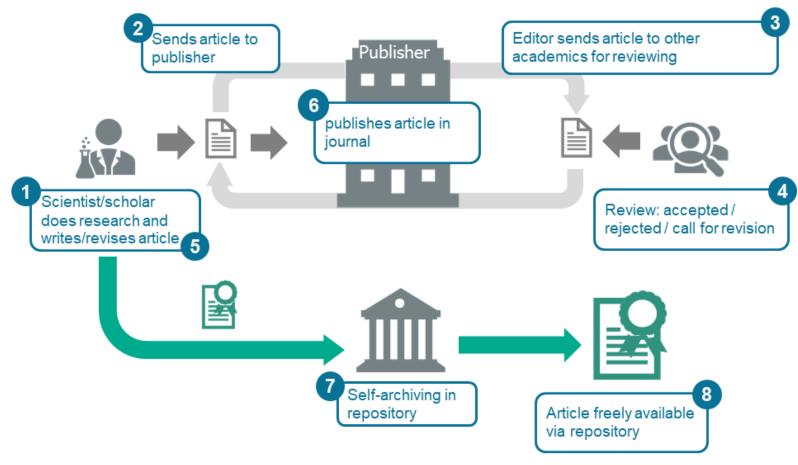


Source: Based on Oberländer, Anja (2020). Open Access - Es ist nicht alles Gold, was glänzt. In: Open Science. Von Daten zu Publikationen. Zenodo. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4018594





Academic Publishing: Green Open Access (Post-Prints)



Source: Based on Oberländer, Anja (2020). Open Access - Es ist nicht alles Gold, was glänzt. In: Open Science. Von Daten zu Publikationen. Zenodo. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4018594





dissem.in

Tool to find publications that are not yet freely available but can be made available via the green Open Access route



Blue

Gray

OPEN ACCESS

ROUTES, COLORS AND FEATURES OF OPEN ACCESS

free availability, online, no access barriers
 free of most restrictions on permitted use
 most common in scholarly publishing

Essentially, there are two routes of open access publishing:

Gold Open Access

is immediate free access to a work published for the first time usually including further use rights

Green Open Access

is free access to a version of a work originally not published open access usually via a repository

Additional colors are sometimes used or have been proposed:

Diamond gold open access without publication charges¹ (also referred to as platinum²)

Bronze free (possibly temporary) access lacking further use rights, considered merely gratis or free-to-read

variations of green open access, e. g. delayed access due to an embargo period

green open access via an outlet other than a repository,4 e. g. a personal website

Black access without authorization or through illegal channels,⁵ e. g. shadow libraries

These colors are either only variations of the gold route (diamond, bronze in some cases) or the green route (blue, gray) or contradict open access principles entirely (black, bronze in some cases). Due to their ambiguity and potential for confusion, their use is best avoided and limited to special cases.

Hybrid open access refers to gold open access for individual articles in closed access journals. It is neither a route nor a color of open access, but rather a way of implementation and a business model.

Green, blue, yellow and white were used until 2020 by the SHERPA/RoMEO database to distinguish self-archiving conditions of publishers. If at all, they were merely subcategories of green open access.

FLAVORS

Varieties of open access are best described by publication features:

Publication Charges

No publishing is free of charge

Yes fees are charged for publishing

તે Place of Publication

Publisher free access via a publisher's platform (may be a repository)

Repository free access via a non-commercial archive/server, usually run by an

academic institution or by the scientific community

Other other place of publication, e. g. a personal website or social network

usually considered bad practice and not compliant with open access

Version

Published Version final version, after peer review and typesetting (aka version of record or publisher's version)

Accepted Manuscript revised manuscript, after peer review (aka postprint)

Submitted Manuscript original manuscript, before peer review (aka preprint)

Use Rights

Libre Access free access and permitted use beyond copyright restrictions,7 usually further specified by Creative Commons licenses

Gratis Access free access and only limited use permitted under copyright law⁷ usually not considered genuine open access

Availability

Instant Access free access immediately upon publication

Delayed Access free access after a predetermined period of time usually considered only compliant with green open access

Preservation

1 10.31269/triplec.v11i2.502 2 bit lv/3fHLYk8

10.1007/s11192-018-2924-2

10.1177/0961000616657406

7 Suber, Open Access, 65-75

3 10.7717/peerj.4375

4 10.1087/20120306.

5 10.1002/leap.1096

Permanent Access guaranteed indefinite free access

Transient Access temporary or not guaranteed free access

usually not considered genuine open access

Open Access Flavors © 2021 by Marc Lange is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License

Example Gold:

RSC Advances, International Journal of Qualitative Methods

Example Green:

'Versteh ich grad nicht': Mensch-Maschine-Kommunikation als Problem

Kognitionsbasierte Mensch-Technik Interaktion in Cyber-Physischen Systemen am Applikationsbeispiel "Thermisches Spritzen"

Example Hybrid:

<u>Dissertation Sebastian Heil</u> University Press CUT

Are there never too many choice options? The effect of increasing the number of choice options on learning with digital media / Sascha Schneider Wiley

Example Diamond/Platinum: CCS Chemistry

Example Grey:

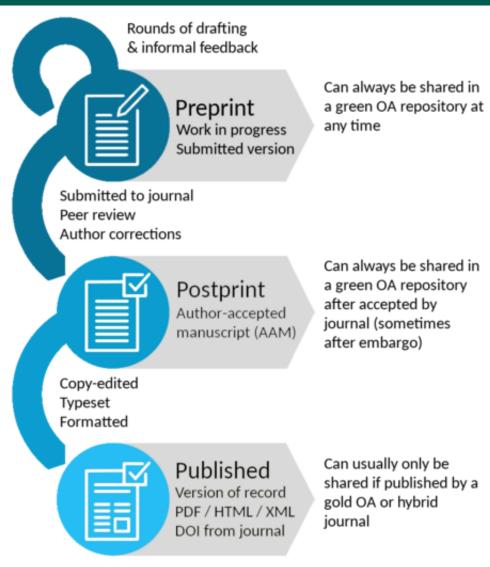
Bericht der Bundesanstalt für Straßenwesen / Lux, Sopie ; Schleinitz, Katja

Lange, Marc. (2021). Open Access Flavors: Routes, Colors and Features of Open Access (Version 1). https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.5802424

10.02.2022 Carolin Ahnert. Ute Blumtritt

https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/ub/openscience/





Postprint

- already been reviewed and accepted for publication
- can be completely identical to the version published by the publisher (the so-called *publisher's version* or <u>version of record</u>)
 OR
- can be identical to publisher's version in terms of content, but differ in terms of formating, layout or pagination (accepted author's manuscript)

Depends on willingness of publishers to allow secondary publication of postprints or preprints

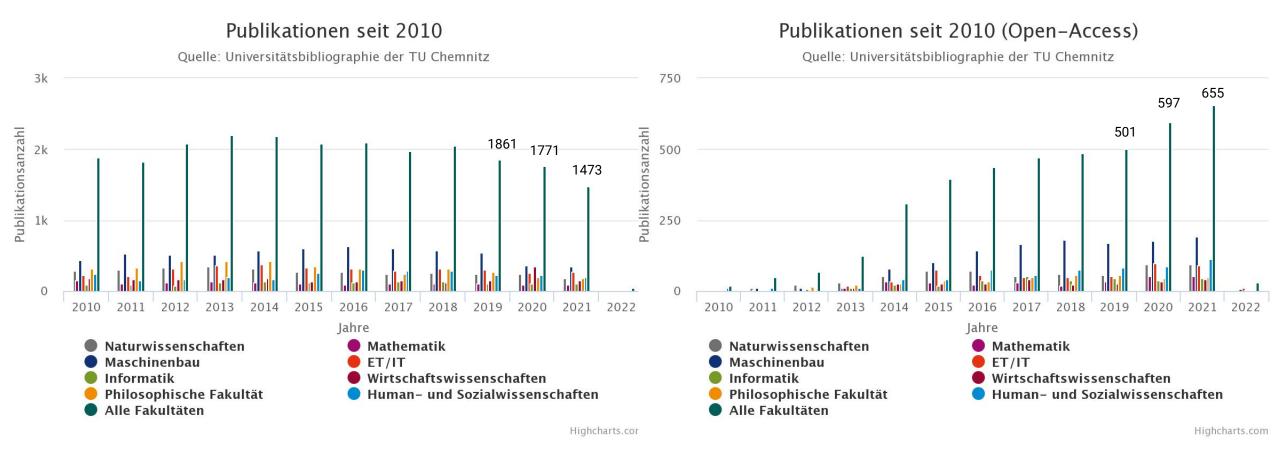
Overview of publishers terms and conditions for second publication: Sherpa Romeo directory (v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/) > German secondary publication law allows authors to publish postprints under certain conditions

Source: Based on: Shafee, Thomas (2020). Typical publishing workflow for an academic journal article (preprint, postprint, and published) with open access sharing rights per SHERPA/RoMEO. Own work; adapted from diagram by Ginny Barbour. (CC BY 4.0 International)



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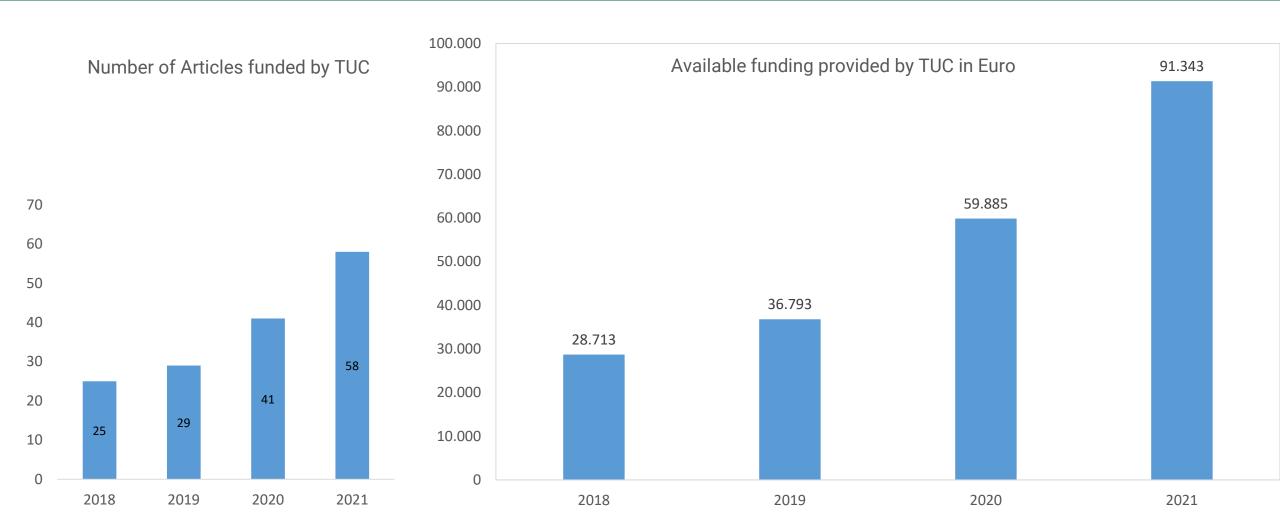


"Die Nutzung des wissenschaftlichen Publikationssystems: Ergebnisse aus dem Forschungsprojekt "Open Access in der **Berufsbildungsforschung**" / O-Bib. Das Offene Bibliotheksjournal / Herausgeber VDB, 8(4) 2021, 1–16. https://doi.org/10.5282/o-bib/5734

- → Results show that digital and permanent access to literature is important to respondents in terms of dissemination, use and research;
- → For the use of literature, the reputation, scientific nature and immediate availability of publications are most important criteria
- → Open Access often not part of search criteria and apparently tends to remain invisible in everyday working life



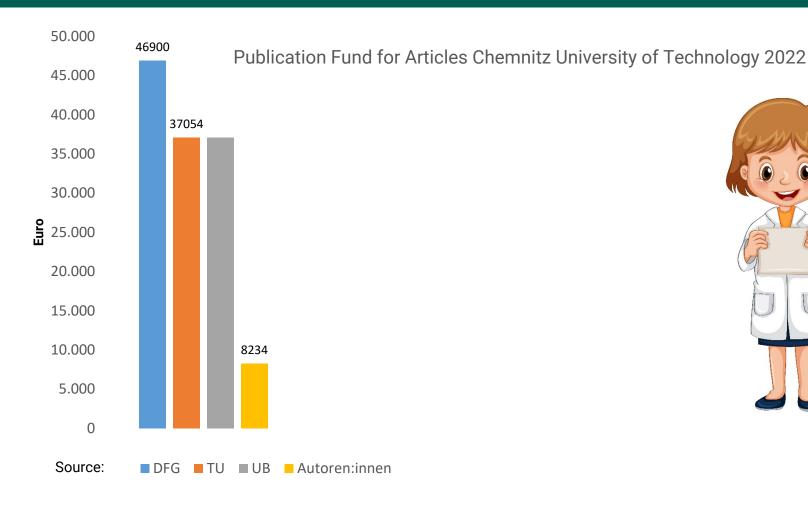
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https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/ub/publizieren/openaccess/fonds.html



Publishing Fund - Articles / Monographs (starting 2022)





Funding especially intended for young scientists - But of course funding is provided for everyone as long as the means are there

https://de.freepik.com/vektoren-kostenlos/jungen-und-maedchen-im-wissenschaftskleid_3477825.htm#query=wissenschaftler&position=1&from_view=search

Freepik-Lizenz Kostenlos für den persönlichen und kommerziellen Gebrauch mit Namensnennung. <u>Weitere Informationen</u>

Chemnitz University of Technology 2022: 129.242 € for articles + 9.000 € for monographs

DFG-Funding 2022-2024 = 265.300 € for articles + 25.000 € for monographs (only from DFG projects)



https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/ub/publizieren/openaccess/fonds.html

- you are "Corresponding Author" or "Submitting Author" (responsible for the payment of the publication charges) and member of Chemnitz University of Technology
- article is published under an established open license, preferably CC-BY 4.0
- maximum funding 2.000 Euro (contains all costs including VAT)
- manuscript must have the following funding notice: "Funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, German Research Foundation) project number 491193532 and Chemnitz University of Technology"
- author is responsible for paying **ten percent** of the publication fee and costs that exceed the limit of 2.000 Euro



https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/ub/publizieren/openaccess/fonds.html

- publication is not part of a third-party funded project from which the publication fees can be paid
- you are "Corresponding Author" or editor and member of Chemnitz University of Technology
- funding limit must be met (for DFG projects 5,000€, otherwise 3,000€ per monograph/collective volume and 1,500€ per contribution to a collective volume); Combination of funding with other funds is possible
- authors must provide licences that regulate the subsequent use of the publications in a legally secure manner (CC-BY or CC-BY-SA can be recommended; CC-BY-ND is also possible)
- funding notice in the manuscript is obligatory



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- ECS (Electrochemical Society): JSS und JES
- Frontiers: since 2022 2,5% discount, central invoicing to university library

Funding Application

- IOP
- Hogrefe: PsyJournals
- MDPI AG: until May 2022, 10% discount for articles and books

Funding Application

- PLOS: Article charges will be covered if the eligibility criteria are met; No application necessary
- RSC (Royal Society of Chemistry): Tokens for Gold Open Access Journals
- Springer Nature Publish and Read: Nature Research Journals (no Review Journals or Protocols)
- Taylor & Francis: 2021-2022, Open-Access-Monographs
- DEAL (Springer and Wiley) until end of 2022 if corr. Author is member of TUC, article type and
 journal title part of DEAL, no funding application necessary → https://deal-operations.de/oapublizieren#kosten



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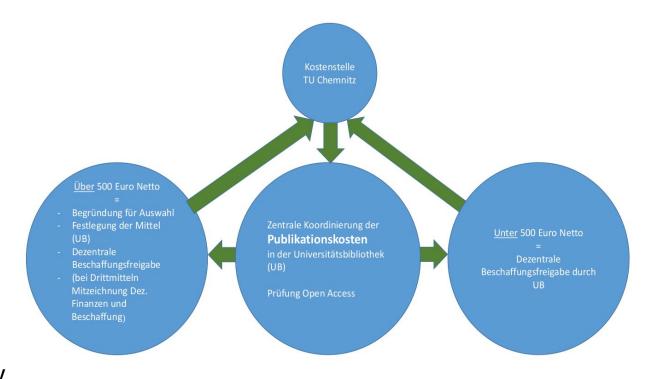


new **guideline** for the procurement of supplies and services of TU Chemnitz (https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/rektorat/rektor/2021/rrs3121.html)

published in the president's newsletter 31/2021

New: coordinating function of the university library

- → We check existing Open Access agreements to reduce publication costs (DEAL agreement with Springer Nature and Wiley or the publisher MDPI)
- → simplified business procedures and discounts + formal quality control of the planned journals in order to reduce the risk of publications in predatory journals
- → The university library notifies the University if an OA funding application is necessary





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Open Access Publishing - Quality

I'd like to publish in a prestigious AND reputable journal, but open access is also important to me – what should I do?

How can I spot fake journals?

Is this journal reputable?

Can the library provide financial support?

Are there checklists for journal quality?



What publishing offers are there?

Which license does the university library recommend?

I have published in a questionable publishing house. What can I do now?

Who can I contact about an evaluation of publishing offers?



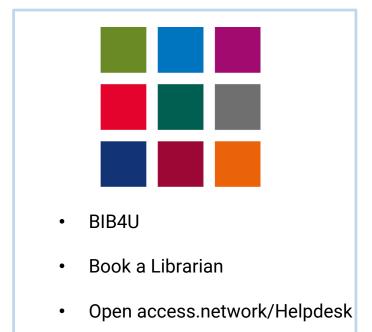
Document-Type

- Journals
- Conferences
- Theses
- Preprints
- Research Data
- Teaching Material
- Software
- ...

Aspects of quality

- Subject relevance
- Impact
- Visibility
- Review process
- Costs
- Identifier
- Open Access Option
- ...

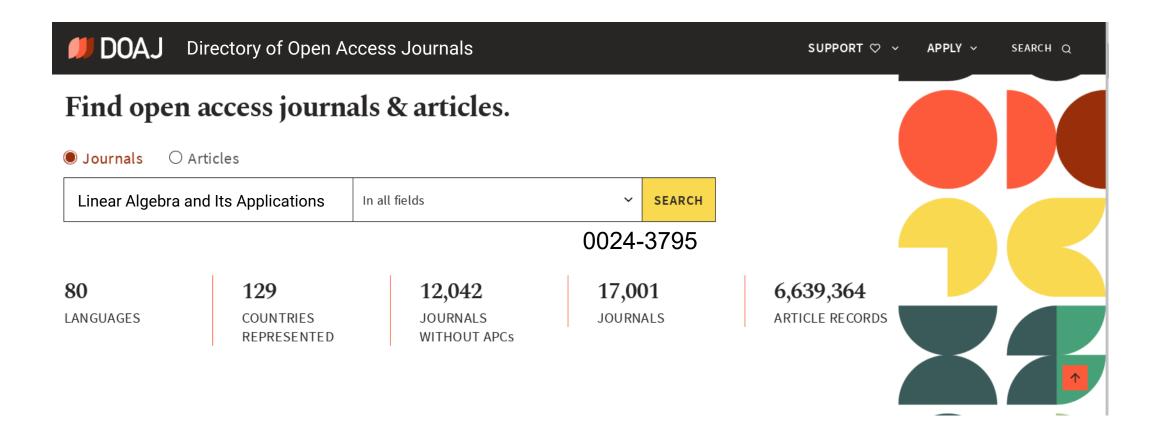
Support offered by University Library



List of questionable / predatory journals and publishers: Cabells' Blacklist

Contains information on more than 14,000 journals that have been rated as questionable based on 65 indicators of reputability.









- University Library provides infrastructure
- Support with financing
- Consulting and training
- Networking

https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/ub/publizieren/



Links

- University Library, Publishing (Open Access Service, Open Science, University Press..)
- <u>Directory of Open Access Journals</u>
- Checklist on the quality of OA journals
- Catalogue of criteria for recognising high-quality journals and so-called fake journals
- Publication Guide BMBF
- https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/ub/publizieren/openaccess/qualitaet.html
- https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/ub/publizieren/bibliometrie/index.html
- Cabell's Blacklist http://www2.cabells.com/predatory

Contact:



os@bibliothek.tu-chemnitz.de

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