

Open Access: The Basics



Laura Ennis, Information Services Advisor

&

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Answering your questions!

1. What is Open Access?
2. Why is it important?
3. What do I need to do?

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What is Open Access?

Open Access is the idea that knowledge becomes more valuable and useful when it is openly-shared and built-upon.

Open Access means your research isn't hidden behind paywalls so that everyone can read it.

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What is Open Access?

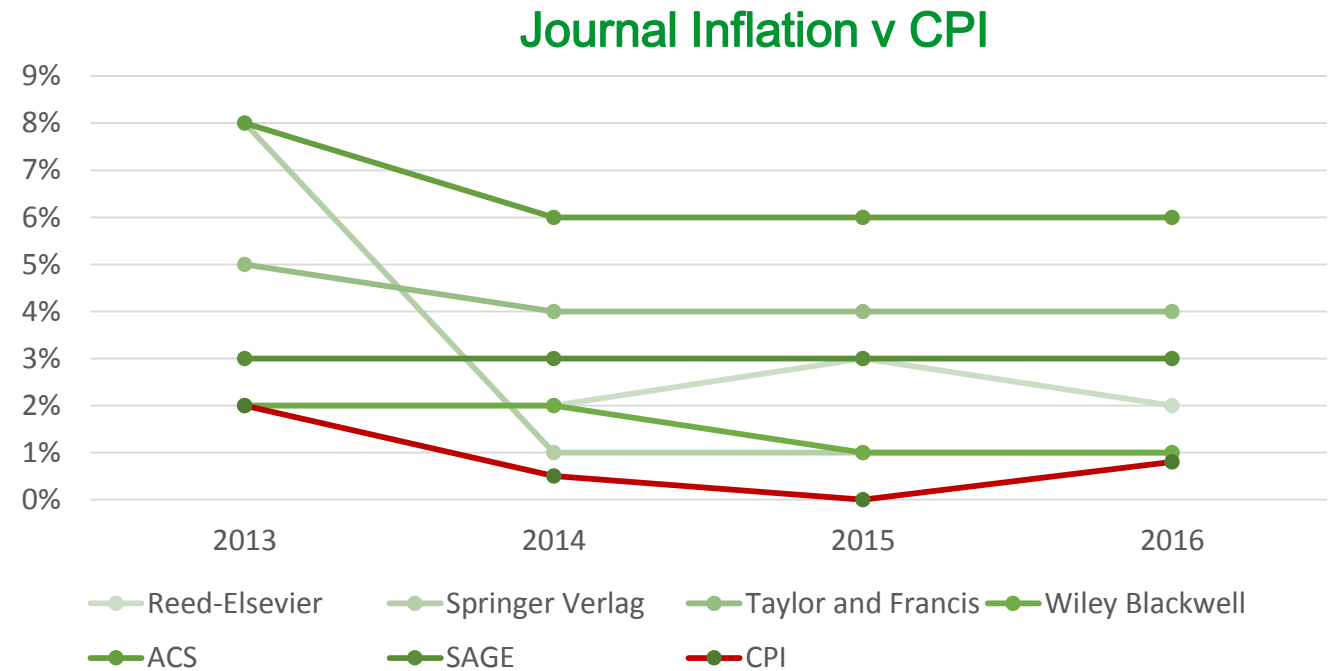
It's actually very easy to be green!

Green	Gold
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Free!• Involves Self Deposit in Repository@Napier	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Involves an Article Processing Charge of as much as £3000• All versions become Creative Commons

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What is Open Access?

Industry	Profit
Automobiles	10%
Commodities	23%
Advertising	25%
Computing	29%
Scholarly Publishing	35%



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What is Open Access?

We pay for information as much as three times over;

- Researcher Salaries
- Article Processing Charges
- Journal Subscription Fees

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Why is it important?

Edinburgh Napier University Policy

Postgraduate researchers and staff members are required to deposit *all forms of research output* into Repository@Napier, subject to any publishers' restrictions.

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Why is it important?

REF2020 Guidelines: **Act on Acceptance**

The final peer-reviewed version of journal articles and conference papers must be deposited in an open access repository within three months of acceptance for publication.

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Why is it important?

Funder Requirements

- RCUK
- Wellcome Trust
- Horizon2020 etc.

Check these using <http://sherpa.ac.uk/fact/>



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Why is it important?

Impact, Engagement, & Visibility

Benefits you as a researcher

Benefits your research community

Benefits Edinburgh Napier University

Benefits society at large



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What do I need to do?

Checking Publishers

Does your preferred publication allows **Green** Self Deposit?

Napier Open Access Blog: <http://blogs.napier.ac.uk/open-access/>

SHERPA/RoMEO: <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

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What do I need to do?

Protect Your Work

- Avoid predatory publishers
- Consider using an Author Addendum:

Addendum Engine: <http://scholars.sciencecommons.org/>

SPARC Author Addendum: <http://sparcopen.org/>

JISC Copyright Toolbox: <http://copyrighttoolbox.surf.nl/>



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What do I need to do?

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Submitted

The Annals of Improbable Research have organised the Ig Nobel Prize since 1991. The ceremony takes place at Harvard University each year, where Nobel Laureates are on hand for the prize-giving. The ten prizes themselves honour published peer-reviewed research that is both humorous and thought-provoking, and the ceremony is accompanied by a series of informal lectures.

The 2015 Ig Nobel Prize in Biology was received by Bruno Grossi, José Iriarte-Díaz, Omar Larach, and Rodrigo A. Vásquez, who discovered that when you attach a weighted stick to the rear end of a chicken, the chicken then walks in a way we might imagine a dinosaur to have walked.

The 2015 Ig Nobel Prize in Chemistry was collected by Callum Ormonde, Tivoli Olsen, Colin Raston, and Greg Weis, for their work in converting unfolded proteins into folded proteins. Or in layman's terms, successfully unboiling an egg at high speed.

The 2015 Ig Nobel Diagnostic Medicine Prize was awarded to Djalilah Karim, Anthony Harnden, Helen Ashdown, Nigel D'Souza, and Abdel Kader Allouini for research that identified travelling over speed bumps as a reliable method for diagnosing appendicitis.

The 2015 Ig Nobel Literature Prize was awarded to Mark Dingemans, Francisco Torreira, and Nick J. Enfield, for their work showing that "huh?" (or something like it) seems to exist in every human language.

The 2015 Ig Nobel Management Prize was received by Gennaro Bernile and P. Raghavendra Rau for demonstrating that children exposed to natural disasters grow up to become business leaders who are not shy of taking risks.

The 2015 Ig Nobel Mathematics Prize was awarded to Elisabeth Oberzaucher and Karl Grammer, who calculated whether or not it was possible for the Emperor of Morocco to have fathered 888 children over the space of thirty years.

The 2015 Medicine Prize was jointly awarded to researchers from Europe and China for their studies on the health benefits of 'intense kissing.'

The 2015 Physics Prize was collected by Patricia Yang, David Hu, Jonathan Pham, and Jerome Choo for proving that mammals urinate for an average of 21 seconds.

Accepted

The 2015 Ig Nobel Prize Winners: Novel Impact and Engagement

Dido Magister, University of [Praetendere](#).

Accepted for publication in *Acta Faulsum*: 22-01-2016

Abstract: The Annals of Improbable Research have organised the Ig Nobel Prize since 1991. The ceremony takes place at Harvard University each year, where Nobel Laureates are on hand for the prize-giving. The ten prizes themselves honour published peer-reviewed research that is both humorous and thought-provoking, and the ceremony is accompanied by a series of informal lectures.

Keywords: research, engagement, impact, publishing

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Proof

Acta Faulsum 88(2)

doi:10.123.actaf.882.31

The 2015 Ig Nobel Prize Winners: Novel Impact and Engagement

Dido Magister, University of [Praetendere](#), d.magister@uop.ac.mu

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What do I need to do?

After your work is accepted for publication deposit the appropriate version along with proof of acceptance in Repository@Napier

<http://researchrepository.napier.ac.uk/>
repository@napier.ac.uk



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Useful Information

Napier Open Access Blog: <http://blogs.napier.ac.uk/open-access/>

Think, Check, Submit: <http://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

SHERPA/RoMEO: <http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/>

The Open Access Spectrum: <http://www.oaspectrum.org/>

Cofactor Journal Selector: <http://cofactorscience.com/journal-selector>

Directory of Open Access Journals: <https://doaj.org/>



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Thank you.

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