

**Report back:**  
**European visit 27 May – 7 June 2007**  
**Elna Randall and Marié Theron**

**Part III**

**Open Access**

**Electronic thesis and dissertations**

**Plagiarism**

**Google and Wikipedia**

**E-Research**

**External clients**

**PHOTO GALLERY**



## Open Access overview

The Netherlands is the frontrunners in open access with the DARE project: Digital Academic Repository. DARE, launched in 2004, is a joint project of all Dutch Universities.

DARE consists of:

- 1) [DAREnet](#) - scientific publications and research output from all Dutch universities, scientific institutes, the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) and the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO)
- 2) [CREAM OF SCIENCE](#) - scientific publications written by more than 200 prominent scientists in the Netherlands
- 3) [PROMISE OF SCIENCE](#) - Doctoral e-theses from all Dutch universities.

The University of Amsterdam, Delft and Utrecht are all actively involved in the development of institutional repositories.

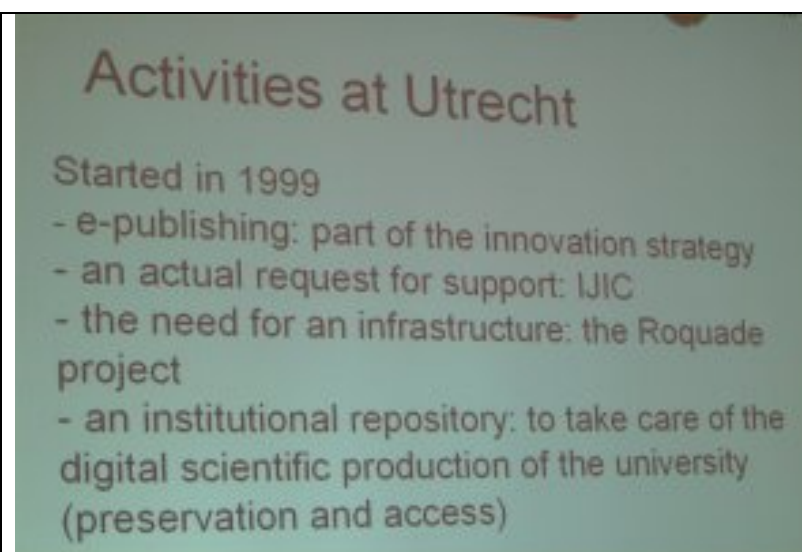
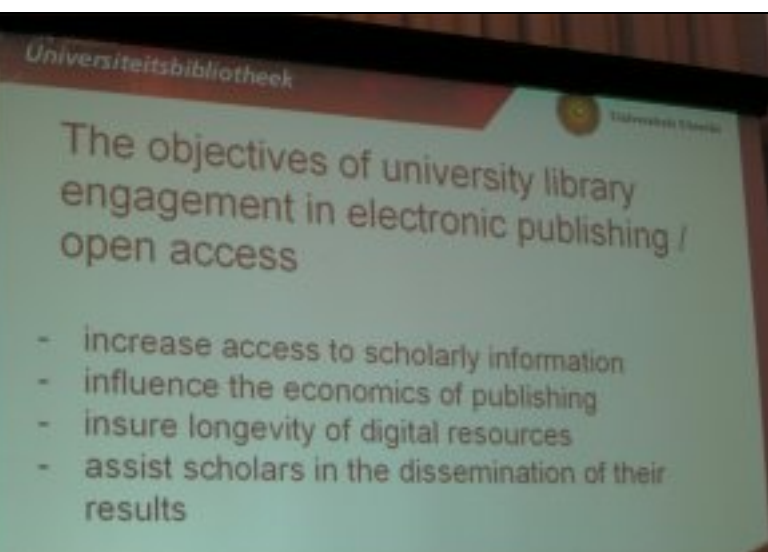


Saskia

Saskia Franken Manager of TU Utrecht Library's E-Press ([IGITUR](#)) gave us a presentation on "Open Access at Utrecht University Library"

TU Delft uses DSpace.

Igitur includes theses, articles, reports, monographs, etc.



Subject librarians are not involved in the open access project. The project is managed by a designated team:

The manager  
Public consultant  
Marketing consultant  
Managing editor  
Publishing assistants

The library provides IT and financial support.

Igitur published 9 e-journals: 6 are open access and 3 subscription-based. On our visit Igitur had 6 e-books on its list. Igitur's service includes printing on demand.

Why use Igitur for publishing and archiving?

The advantages of open access publishing or archiving is listed on the Igitur page: <http://www.igitur.nl/en/frames.html?whyigitur>

The TU Delft Library's [Open Access Wiki](#) was launched in April 2007 to become the place to be to read about and discuss open access in scientific communities.



TU Delft Library presents seminars on Open Access. An example of such a seminar: *“Open Access: heading for a difficult position or a pas-de-deux?”*

DAREnet launched a project called **honDAREduizend**. All the university libraries in the Netherlands participate in this project. Each and every one has committed itself to add a certain number of documents to its own repositories by the end of 2006. DAREnet wants to extend the number of full text documents and digital scientific archives with 100,000 within one year.

On 24 January 2007 the final counting took place: the final goal of having 100,000 objects available in DAREnet was accomplished.

UKB, the Dutch consortium of 13 university libraries and the National Library of the Netherlands and the publisher Springer have signed an intention agreement to jointly investigate the possibilities of publishing via open access. It is the first time in the world that a consortium of university libraries and a major academic publisher have signed an agreement in which open access is the central theme.

Uppsala University was one of the first universities in Scandinavia to set up a programme focusing on electronic publishing and building an institutional repository. In 2000 the Electronic Publishing Centre (EPC) was established as a part of the University Library.

[DiVA](#), the Academic Archive Online (Digitala Vetenskapliga Arkivet in Swedish) was developed by Uppsala University Library and is a collaborative effort of a number of universities in Scandinavia which offers both publishing services and technical solutions for local repositories.

Libraries in Swede and The Netherlands use one open access system. This needs to be addressed in South African libraries.

Imperial College of London is developing an institutional repository. A College-wide Digital Repository, known as **Spir@I**, is currently being designed to hold the College's research output. The project, led by the Library has been funded centrally until July 2008 to carry out the preliminary tasks of set up, design and configuration of the system to hold electronic copies of academics' publications.

Imperial library uses DSpace software.

Researchers must submit articles to the repository themselves and consult Sherpa Romeo for copyright requirements.

ETHOS, the UK Electronic Theses Online Service is developed by Imperial College of London.

DigitalCommons@Warwick is a repository of the University of Warwick libraries. Research and scholarly output included here has been selected and deposited by the individual university departments and centres on campus. This project is however still in the development phase.

For more information on open access at the University of Amsterdam, visit: [http://www.uba.uva.nl/open\\_access/publish.cfm](http://www.uba.uva.nl/open_access/publish.cfm)

## **Electronic thesis and dissertations**

All libraries visited have established mandatory e-publishing of thesis and dissertations. Some of the collections are in early development phases.

Postgraduate studies in Swede are free of charge. A PhD will only be accepted when all articles have been published. 4-5 articles are published together with the thesis. These requirements apply for Engineering, Sciences and Medicine. Humanities and Economic and Management Sciences publish theses with chapters.

The following photos illustrate the layout of a Swedish doctoral thesis.

# Combined Solar and Pellet Heating Systems – Studies of Energy Use and CO-emissions

Frank Fiedler



## Part I

## Thesis

## Part II

## Included papers

### LIST OF APPENDED PAPERS

#### Publications included in this thesis

This thesis is based on the following papers and reports, referred to in the text with Roman numerals.

#### Journal papers

1. Fiedler F. The state of the art of small-scale pellet-based heating systems and relevant regulations in Sweden, Austria and Germany, *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 2004, Vol. 8(3), pp. 201-221.  
*Contributions from Frank Fiedler: Main author.*
- II. Fiedler F, Nordlander S, Persson T and Bales C. Thermal performance of combined solar and pellet heating systems. *Renewable Energy*, 2006, Vol. 31(1), pp. 73-88.  
*Contributions from Frank Fiedler: Main author, System simulations and calculations, System modelling in collaboration with Tomas Persson and Svante Nordlander.*
- III. Fiedler F, Bales C, Persson T and Nordlander S. Comparison of carbon monoxide emissions and electricity consumption of modulating and non-modulating pellet heating systems. *International Journal of Energy*

#### Publications not included in this thesis

##### Conference papers

- Thir A, Furbo S, Fiedler F, Bales C. Development of a Compact Solar Combi-system, *In proceedings of EuroSun 2006 Conference*, Glasgow, UK, 27-30 June, 2006.
- Persson T, Fiedler F, Rönnelid M, Bales C. Increasing efficiency and decreasing CO-emissions for a combined solar and wood pellet heating system for single-family houses, *In proceedings of Pellets 2006 Conference*, Jönköping, Sweden, May 30 - June 1, 2006.
- Meir M, Fiedler F, Gao P, Kahlen S, Mathisen O, Olivares A, Rekestad I, Schakenfa A. Façade integration of polymeric solar collectors, *In proceedings of NorthSun 2005 conference*, Vilnius, Lithuania, May 25-27, 2005, published also in *Journal of Applied Research*, official journal of Lithuanian Applied Sciences Academy, no. 2, 2005.

##### Reports

- Persson T, Fiedler F, Nordlander S. Methodology for identifying parameters for the TRNSYS model Type 210 - wood pellet stoves and boilers, *SERC Report*, DU-SERC-92-SE, Borlänge, Sweden, 2006.
- Fiedler F. The application of renewable energy for prefab houses in Germany, *SERC-report*, DU-SERC-76-SE, Borlänge, Sweden, 2003.

6.2.3	Other emissions	78
6.3	ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION	78
6.4	OPTIMISATION	79
6.5	REBUS CONCEPT AND SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	80
7	CONCLUSIONS	82
8	FUTURE WORK	85
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	87

### Part II

Paper I	101
Paper II	12
Paper III	14
Paper IV	16
Paper V	17
Paper VI	11
Paper VII	1

The University of Edinburgh is the leader of ETD in the UK.

### Embargoes on theses:

Embargoes are in general not encouraged. Imperial College opens the majority of

ETD immediately. Sometimes a 2 years embargo is allowed. Academics at Imperial College of London are very keen to publish ETD. The focus is however on doctoral theses. Imperial College of London do not put masters in the library because of plagiarism from other institutions. Masters research is kept in the departments.

Uppsala University has no official embargoes, only selective theses with company security.

Utrecht Library has embargoes on theses as requested. A quarter of Utrecht theses have embargoes with a 6 months average period.

TU of Delft allows embargoes of 6 months, 1 year or 1.5 year,

The University of Amsterdam do have embargoes on theses, but do not like it! Publishing electronically is mandatory for PhD students, but students don't always comply with this regulation. Students now can not participate in the academic ceremony if a thesis is not submitted. This prestigious event is on of the main events on the academic calendar!

The Director of the University of Amsterdam library had discussions with the Deans of Faculties about embargoes. Embargoes are article based. Researchers must specify embargoes on request, the same process as followed at UPeTD.

## **Plagiarism**

Not one of the universities report on successful application of plagiarism detection software.

Marc van den Berg, Head of Electronic Services of the University of Amsterdam commented on plagiarism as follows:

*"It would amaze me if an anti-plagiarism tool would be able to find likeness in databases from (commercial) publishers. It is a bit like meta-searching, but with text fragments instead of search terms. I see the following problems:*

- 1) The tools would have to have a meta-search engine installed (finding, retrieving, redoubling, simultaneously from different databases). Not very likely.*
- 2) Given the size of these databases I don't think that searching for plagiarism in them is a realistic option (performance wise).*
- 3) I could imagine most if not all publishers simply wouldn't it allow it if it were at all possible. How to distinguish such use from 'unfair use' (e.g. copying parts or whole of the database)? How to put up with all the processing power needed for global use of anti-plagiarism tools?*

*So as far as I can see most anti-plagiarism tools will search (part of) the free internet and their own database which they build up from theses submitted. To my knowledge you cannot even use the 'theses-databases' from other universities, not even if you would both agree to such a scenario.*

*The following anti-plagiarism software is used by different faculties of the University*

of Amsterdam: (we are trying to decide on one standard product for all faculties, not an easy task :-):

- \* [Urkund](#) (fairly broadly used)
- \* [Ephorus](#) (Science departments)
- \* [Turnitin](#) (Media Studies only)
- \* [SafeAssignment](#) (My DropBox) (Faculty of Dentistry only)

*My two-cent's worth would be that Ephorus has better usability than Urkund, which is the system to beat. And reports on SafeAssignment are quite good, but this system is largely unknown to us. It might very well be of interest to you, especially if you are using Blackboard.”*

All the libraries focus on plagiarism awareness in information literacy sessions. Imperial College of London developed a DVD on plagiarism: “Life on Campus with David Battenburg”

For more information on how “Librarians against Plagiarism” at Imperial College, visit:

<http://www.alissnet.org.uk/ALISS/files/13august2007garthwaite.pdf>

The Academic Information Service should also take responsibility in teaching anti-plagiarism and referencing techniques.

Professional brochures on referencing techniques are essential:



## Google and Wikipedia

To Google or not to Google...

To Wikipedia or not to Wikipedia ...

University of Warwick distributes a postcard with the following slogan: Think Google will get you a degree? THINK AGAIN ... “The library is then marketed as a source for lots of information – “we are here to help you ... come in and see us”

The University of Uppsala’s policy on Google is the same as most Universities: teach the students how to Google better. Start with Google, but go further. The problem is not the search engine Google, but how to evaluate the information.

Wikipedia is also recommended as a starting point.

TU of Utrecht also teaches students to Google better, but has a definite NO for Wikipedia.

Imperial College of London's focus is on database searching.

University of Warwick compares searches on Google with databases searching in information literacy courses. Sites with misleading information are highlighted. Students are discouraged to use Wikipedia because of misinformation on Wikipedia.

University of Amsterdam includes Wikipedia in its Quick Search Toolbox on the library web.

The following photo was taken in the foyer of the University of Amsterdam Library:



TU of Delft summarizes the role of Google as viewed by most libraries:

“We don't think you can prevent students from using Google, but that you teach them how to evaluate search results and also show them that the library offers high quality information resources for their subjects. We use Google Scholar, but are aware of its limitations”

## E-Research

We could get no clear answer on our question “what is the role of the library in e-research”

Most libraries see e-research as e-learning.

Adrian Clark of the Imperial College of London was scheduled to attend a conference on [“Support for e-Research: Filling the Library Skills Gap”](#) in Edinburgh Scotland, after our visit.



## External clients

Seven of the eight libraries visited apply the “walk-in-client-access” rule with NO off-campus access.

However, all access is stipulated for academic and research only:

*Use of these resources is strictly for non-commercial purposes and please note that licence conditions prevent access to the full range of e-resources available. (Imperial College of London)*

Outside companies linked to universities have their own suppliers for access to electronic journals.

The University of Warwick does not allow external clients to use e-resources in the library.

The Business School of Warwick arranged with ABI for special access for alumni.

The Science Park connected to University of Warwick has no access to Library e-resources. The Library closed down its external client unit because of licences agreements.

## PHOTO GALLERY



London: cold and wet



Christine Bradford & Simon Speight (Information Specialists), Warwick



Elna and Marié with: Antony Brewerton (Head of Academic Services) & Christine Bradford, Warwick



Friendly Helpdesk, Warwick



Elna and the Planning and Resource Team, Warwick: Janet Gardener and Mary Punch



Open staff offices: Imperial College of London: all under one roof!



Elna and Adrian Clark, Team Leader (Natural Sciences)





















Adrian Clark in the student computer workspace



Entrance, Imperial College of London Library

<p>Imperial College of London</p>  <p>London underground reality: many stairs ...</p>	 <p>...and heavy luggage to the top!</p>	 <p>Univ of Amsterdam Library: Marc vd Berg (Head Electronic Services), Dr N Verhagen, (Director) and Alice Doek (Head of Information Services)</p>
 <p>Dr N Verhagen, Director Univ Amsterdam Library</p>	 <p>Library: Utrecht University</p>	 <p>Meno Rasch Utrecht Library</p>
 <p>Willemijn Astro, Utrecht Library Friendly co-ordinator of our visit</p>	 <p>Circulation Desk, Utrecht Library</p>	 <p>TU Delft Library entrance</p>
 <p>Friendly Information Specialist TU Delft Library</p>	 <p>Closed book shelves in the basement : Delft Library</p>	 <p>Lift to send books from basement shelves to clients as requested, Delft Library</p>
 <p>Recreation for the staff in the basement book shelves warehouse. Delft Library</p>	 <p>Tuesdays are wedding days in the Delft city hall and this Labrador was dressed up for the wedding!</p>	 <p>Cat in Delft art shop window</p>

 <p>Delft</p>	 <p>Two-leg visitors to the TU Delft Library</p>	 <p>Many cups of tea on visits!</p>
 <p>Patchwork/Quilt shop in Amsterdam</p>	 <p>Bicycles, Amsterdam</p>	 <p>Uppsala University</p>
 <p>Sue, Marketing Manager, Uppsala Libraries</p>	 <p>Library reception team Uppsala</p>	 <p><a href="#">Linnean</a> Botanical Gardens Uppsala</p>
 <p>Linnean Botanist 300 years Uppsala</p>	 <p>Church Uppsala where Linnean is buried</p>	 <p>Uppsala = Linnean</p>
 <p>South African wine in Stockholm</p>	 <p>Underground escalators Stockholm</p>	 <p><a href="#">Stockholm</a></p>
 <p>Stockholm</p>	 <p>Old City Stockholm, time to relax</p>	 <p>Swede National Day</p>



Swede National Day



Malardalen University Library  
Sweden



Malardalen University Library



Malardalen University Library  
student study areas



No cake-day for staff in  
Malardalen Library but a fruit  
basket twice a week!



Public library on wheels in  
Malardalen



Malardalen residential area



Swede land of forests



Lifts decoration Stockholm  
University Library



Eva Enarson Stockholm  
University Library



Stockholm University Library



Library staff Stockholm  
University Library



Tired after our last visit, but  
mission accomplished



Art in the underground metro  
Stockholm



Art in the underground metro  
Stockholm



Waiting on Stockholm Airport  
to go home



Glass of wine on Stockholm  
Airport : Drosdyhof!



Back home to South Africa

