Open Access to Scholarly Communications: An Introduction

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UNISA Institutional Repository Training
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Overview of presentation

- Background on eIFL
- Budapest Open Access Initiative
- Introduction to Open Access: Open Access Journals and Repositories
- International Support for Open Access
- eIFL Open Access Program in Developing/Transition Countries
- Institutional policies
An independent foundation that strives to lead, negotiate, support and advocate for the wide availability of electronic resources by library users in transition and developing countries.

Operates through a network of national library consortia in 55 countries.
The eIFL.net team

- Rima Kupryte - managing director
- Isabel Bernal - program assistant
- Iryna Kutchma - OA and IR (Ukraine)
- Susan Veldsman - e-resources (South Africa)
- Teresa Hackett - IP (Ireland)
- Randy Metcalfe + Tigran Zagaryan - FOSS (Canada and Armenia)
- Monika Segbert - consortium building, new countries (member of the management board, Germany)
- Andrius Krisciunas - webmaster (Lithuania)
Funding

- Funding for projects from foundations, agencies, private funders
  - Ford, McArthur, OSI foundations
  - EU-Tempus
  - UNESCO
  - Koha foundation
- Participation fee from each country
- Sponsorship of the GA by publishers
- In-country funding from ministries, consortia members - funding sources vary by country
- Budget about € 1m per year
eIFL Open Access Program

- Call for Interest among eIFL members:
  - Serbia, November 2003 & November 2005
  - South Africa, July 2004 & May 2005
  - Ukraine, February 2005
  - Lithuania, February 2005
  - China, June 2005
  - Southern Africa, August 2006
  - Poland, September 2006
  - Lesotho, Swaziland, 2007
  - Hong Kong, 2007
  - Ghana, 2007
  - SARUA, 2007
  - Carnegie, 2007
  - Nigeria, 2008
Traditional publishing

- Journals are an effective way of sharing scientific research with other scientists, so content is extremely important.
- No author is paid.
- Copyright has been taken over by publishers.
- Commercial publishers are making huge profit margins and their empires are growing.
- Costs to publish are paid by patrons, libraries via subscriptions.
- Expensive journals became the place to publish.
- Research councils funded research more highly in this kind of journal, because everyone read them.
- Library budgets became more and more strained.
- Universities lost control of their own research.
- The situation was accepted by academics because of their need to publish their research, and because there seemed to be no alternative.
Driving force behind open access
- Dissatisfaction at all levels

- Academics/Authors: their work is not seen by all their peers – do not receive the recognition they deserve
- Readers: cannot view all research literature they need – less effective
- Libraries: cannot satisfy information needs of their users
- Development of the Internet
December 2001, Budapest: OSI held a meeting of leaders exploring alternative publishing models. Concluded that “open access” was the goal and agreed on two main strategies for achieving it:

1. open access journals
2. institutional/subject-based repositories
Definition of open access

In using the term 'open access', we mean the free availability of peer-reviewed literature on the public internet, permitting any user to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of the articles.
Open access journals

A journal which is freely available online worldwide and does not rely upon the traditional subscription based business model to generate revenue.
Open access journals

- If they do not charge a subscription fee, how do they generate the funds necessary to publish the journal?

- Open access journals employ a combination of new business models, among them:
Open access journals

- Article processing fee: when a paper is accepted for publication in an open access journal, a fee is charged to the author’s institution/research grant, which covers the cost of peer review, online publication, etc.
Open access journals

- Institutional membership:
  - Researchers from member institutions have the right to publish an unlimited number of research articles in the journal without paying the article processing fee.
  - BioMed Central pioneered this model: Harvard, Columbia, Czech Academy of Sciences, Debrecen University, & UK.
Open access journals

- Hybrid model (Walker/Prosser): for conversion of subscription-based journal to open access. Authors would be presented with two options:

  - To pay an article processing fee – the paper is then made open access on publication.
  - Not to pay an article processing fee – the paper is only available to subscribers.
Business guides for open access journals

- Guide to Business Planning for Converting a Subscription-based Journal to Open Access
- Guide to Business Planning for Launching a New Open Access Journal
Publishers convert to open access

- Oxford University Press – Oxford Open
  *Journal of Nucleic Acids, Journal of Botany*
- Springer – Open Choice
- Blackwell – Online Open
- Elsevier – hybrid model for six Physics Journals
- National Academy of Sciences
  *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*
- *Sage and Hindawi partnership*
- Taylor and Frances, Wiley, Cambridge…too many to mention!!!!
Open Access Journals

Welcome to the SASAS website. The South African Society for Animal Science is an association of animal scientists who have the following common objective: to practice and report on animal agriculture based on science.

Effort was made to construct this website in a user-friendly way and to enable visitors to obtain as much information as possible regarding Animal Science in South Africa. Feel free to browse around and follow interesting links. Read about the Society's history and interesting personalities of the past, ascertain yourself about upcoming events, take note of job opportunities, and the best of all, go to our Journal page and download any of our articles in PDF format... free of charge!

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Popular Scientific Papers  SA Journal of Animal Science  Animal Scientist Expertise
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- Chemistry
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- Law and Political Science
- Mathematics and Statistics
- Philosophy and Religion
- Physics and Astronomy
- Science General
- Social Sciences
- Technology and Engineering
For authors

Browse by subject

Expand Subject Tree

Subjects → Chemistry → Analytical Chemistry

25 journals belonging to subject: Analytical Chemistry

Open Access: The content is available for free to all
Hybrid journal: If you pay the publisher your individual article will be freely available while other articles in the same issue can require subscription for access

Analyst (London, 1877) Hybrid journal
ISSN: 00032654
EISSN: 13645528
Subject: Analytical Chemistry
Publisher: The Royal Society of Chemistry
Publication fee: Yes --- Further Information

Analytical chemistry Hybrid journal
ISSN: 00032700
EISSN: 15206882
Subject: Analytical Chemistry --- Chemical Technology
DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS & HYBRID JOURNALS

For authors

Authors FAQ

Publishing in Open Access scholarly journals: what are the options?

Q. What is an Open Access journal?
A. An OA journal uses a funding model that does not charge subscription fees for access. The content is freely available to all.

Q. Why should I publish in an OA journal?
A. Making publications freely available electronically increases their use and the number of times they are cited. By making your publication freely available your impact will grow. See "The effect of open access and downloads ('hits') on citation impact: a bibliography of studies" for more information on this. http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html

Q. What about the quality of OA journals?
A. Scholarly OA journals use the same quality criteria as traditional subscription journals, i.e. external or internal peer-review.

Q. Where do I find OA journals?
A. In the Directory of Open Access Journals. The Directory aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use a quality control system to guarantee the content. A journal is included in the DOAJ only if submitted papers are quality controlled through an editor, editorial board and/or a peer-review system.

Q. What is the author pays model?
Institutional repositories

Publicly accessible repository (archive) where all the work published by researchers/authors affiliated with the university/academy can be posted online. Contributes to the status of the institution by displaying the intellectual output of the institution.
Institutional repositories

All work is deposited in the repository by using interoperable software, which allows the works in the repositories to be searched and harvested. Such software is called Open Archives Initiative (OAI) compliant. Examples of OAI compliant software are DSpace, E-Prints, CDSware, i-Tor, and MyCoRe.
Institutional repository software

Open Society Institute

A Guide to Institutional Repository Software
Access to Science: Exploring New Markets for Digital Journals

Professors Mark McCabe & Christopher Snyder

Recent article in Nature: “The best business model for scholarly journals: an economist's perspective”

http://www.nature.com/nature/focus/accessdebate/28.html
The best business model for scholarly journals: an economist’s perspective

The answer to the question ‘What is the best business model for scholarly Journals?’ depends on who is asking. In this article, we first characterize the views of some of the major players in the market (for-profit publishers, non-profit publishers, libraries) on which business model is best. We will consider the two commonly discussed business models, the traditional (or 'Reader Pays') model on the one hand and the Open Access (OA) ('Author Pays') model on the other.
Citation analysis
International Support of Open Access

- BOAI, February 2002
- Bethesda Statement, April 2003
- Wellcome Trust, October 2003, May 2005, 2006
- UK Parliamentary Inquiry, 2004
- Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers, 2005
- Research Councils UK, 2006
- Academy of Science of South Africa, 2006
- NIH 2007
Support of Open Access

The Budapest Open Access Initiative arises from a small but lively meeting convened in Budapest by the Open Society Institute (OSI) on December 1-2, 2001. The purpose of the meeting was to accelerate progress in the international effort to make research articles in all academic fields freely available on the internet. The participants represented many points of view, many academic disciplines, and many nations, and had experience with many of the ongoing initiatives that make up the open access movement. In Budapest they explored how the separate initiatives could work together to achieve broader, deeper, and faster success. They explored the most effective and affordable strategies for serving the interests of research, researchers, and the institutions and societies that support research. Finally, they explored how OSI and other foundations could use their resources most productively to aid the transition to open access and to make open-access publishing economically self-sustaining. The result is the Budapest Open Access Initiative. It is at once a statement of principle, a statement of strategy, and a statement of commitment.

The initiative has been signed by the Budapest participants and a growing number of individuals and organizations from around the world who represent researchers, universities, laboratories, libraries, foundations, journals, publishers, learned societies, and kindred open-access initiatives. We invite the signatures, support, and participation of the entire world scientific and scholarly community.

E-mail: openaccess@osie.org.
Developments in South Africa

- Cape Town Open Education Declaration

The Cape Town Open Education Declaration

The Cape Town Open Education Declaration arises from a small but lively meeting convened in Cape Town in September 2007. The aim of this meeting was to accelerate efforts to promote open resources, technology and teaching practices in education.

Convened by the Open Society Institute and the Shuttleworth Foundation, the meeting gathered participants from many nations. This group discussed ways to broaden and deepen their open education efforts by working together.

The first concrete outcome of this meeting is the Cape Town Open Education Declaration. It is at once a statement of principle, a statement of strategy and a statement of commitment. It means to spark dialogue, to inspire action and to help the open education movement grow.

Open education is a living idea. As the movement grows, this idea will continue to evolve. There will be other visions, initiatives and declarations beyond Cape Town. This is exactly the point. The Cape Town signatories have committed to developing further strategies, especially around open technology and teaching practices.

The Declaration has already been signed by hundreds of learners, educators, trainers, authors, schools, colleges, universities, publishers, unions, professional societies, policymakers, governments, foundations and other kindred open education initiatives around the world. We encourage you to sign up.

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Recommendation No 6:

that the Department of Science and Technology takes responsibility for ensuring that Open Access initiatives are promoted to enhance the visibility of all South African research articles and to make them accessible to the entire international research community.

Specifically:

- online, open access (“Gold route”) versions of South African research journals should be funded in significant part through a per-article charge system (linked in the case of higher education institutions to an agreed fraction of output publication subsidies, and in the case of other research-producing institutions to adapted budgeting practice), but publishers should still sell subscriptions to print copies and should maximise other sources of income to lower the article-charge burden;
A federation of institutional Open Access repositories, adhering to common standards, should be established ("Green route"), with resources made available to help institutions in the preliminary stage. This virtual repository to be augmented by a central repository for those institutions which are unable to run a sustainable repository.

National harvesting of South African Open Access repositories should be undertaken as a matter of urgency, preferably by the NRF.

And the importance of affordable bandwidth for research communications for this purpose be drawn to the attention of DST officials negotiating for better rates.
The English lexicon has been found to reflect certain recognizable phonological preferences in relation to consonants, vowels, stress.

Found in: South Africa, Rhodes University Library, Rhodes University, South Africa

Design, synthesis and evaluation of silver-specific ligands
2001 Daublant, André;
Several series of ligands designed to chelate silver(II) specifically in the presence of base metals, have been synthesised. The ligands...

Found in: South Africa, Rhodes University Library, Rhodes University, South Africa

The use of a quartz crystal microbalance with dissipation for the measurement of protein-protein interactions: a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the interactions between molecular chaperones
2004-11 Limson, J.;
Biotechnology research and development depends on the ability to understand the molecular mechanisms of biological processes such as...

Found in: South Africa, Rhodes University Library, Rhodes University, South Africa

Ligand isotope vibrational spectroscopic and DFT studies of Pt(II) and Cu(II) complexes
2005 Medina, Gerardo Juan;
Ligand isotope labelling studies were performed on Zede's salt derivatives with pyridine N-oxide and quinoline N-oxide, their...

Found in: South Africa, Rhodes University Library, Rhodes University, South Africa

Studies towards the development of novel multideterminate ligands
2007 Mapi, N.;
In this study, attention has been given to the design and synthesis of novel multideterminate ligands for use in the construction of...

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The growth of various buffer layer structures and their influence on the quality of (CdHg)Te on GaAs
2007-01-20 Gouws, GJ;
The suitability of various buffer layer structures on (100) GaAs for (Cd,Hg)Te growth by organometallic vapour phase epitaxy (OMVPE) was...

Found in: South Africa, za_co_cnr_researchspace
Title: The growth of various buffer layer structures and their influence on the quality of (CdHg)Te epilayers

Author(s): Gouws, GJ Muller, RJ Bowden, RS

Date: 2007-01-30T12:42:51Z

Keyword(s): (CdHg)Te epilayers ZnTe buffer, CdTe buffer, OMVPE, Organometallic vapour phase epitaxy, Buffer layers, Crystallography

Summary: The growth of various buffer layer structures on (100) GaAs for (CdHg)Te growth by organometallic vapour phase epitaxy (OMVPE) was investigated. The preferred epitaxial orientation of (100) GaAs(III) CdTe was found to be unsuitable due to the formation of electrically active defects in the material. An intermediate ZnTe layer was used to select the (100) orientation and (100) CdTe layers were then deposited on this ZnTe layer. The quality of the resultant CdTe buffer was found to critically depend on the thickness of this intermediate ZnTe buffer, with a ZnTe thickness of approximately 500 angstrom producing the best CdTe buffer. (CdHg)Te epilayers grown on these ZnTe/CdTe buffers had improved electrical properties, but still suffered from a poor surface morphology. This surface morphology could be improved by using a lattice matched Cd0.96Zn0.04Te alloy as the final buffer layer, but the surface pyramids typical of the (100) orientation could never be completely eliminated.


Type of Object: Article

Object format: 3068044 bytes application/pdf

Language: en
The growth of various buffer layer structures and their influence on the quality of CdTe epilayers

G.J. Goosen, P.J. Miller and R.S. Bowden

Manuscript received on 1993-03-22

The suitability of various buffer layer structures on CdTe for CdTe/ CdTe-growth was evaluated. An approach involving the formation of thin, high-quality buffer layers before the main epitaxial growth. The buffer layer was then grown in such a way that the CdTe epitaxial layers be produced on top of the buffer layer. The quality of the buffer layer was found to depend on the thickness of the buffer layer, with a CdTe buffer layer of approximately 250 nm reducing the defect density of the CdTe epitaxial layers. The buffer layer morphology and thickness can be improved using a buffer layer made of CdTe:Mg, which is the best buffer layer for the various optimal layer of the CdTe epitaxial layers.

5. Introduction

CdTe should be used as a substrate for CdTe epitaxy, as it has a small mismatch with CdS, ZnTe, and it is physically and optically compatible. However, CdTe has the disadvantage that these substrates are often of relatively poor optical quality, not available in large areas and expensive. This has stimulated interest in the use of alternate substrate materials. In CdTe, the growth of the most similar substrate material and device quality is CdTe/growth and the growth of these materials has been obtained on the CdTe substrate. However, the growth of a CdTe buffer layer is difficult between the CdTe substrate and the CdTe/growth material. Therefore, the CdTe/growth material is essential in order to reduce the large lattice mismatch between the CdTe and substrate.

6. Conclusions

CdTe epitaxial growth should be on high-quality CdTe substrates. Such a buffer should be as follows:

(i) It should have a high electrical conductivity and a high mobility.
(ii) It should be free from stress in the epitaxial layers.
(iii) It should be able to form a good ohmic contact to the substrate.
(iv) It should be able to form a good ohmic contact to the CdTe.
(v) It should be able to form a good ohmic contact to the CdTe epilayer.

References


How did eIFL do it?

- 15 countries (SA included), 59 repositories
- 80 343 items retrieved
- Decisions what are we going to do with items without FT
- Sahara (Open Source Harvester)
- Lucene( Open Source Indexer)
- Dare (SURF) assisted
- Register OpenDoar, OAIster and Google
What can we do to ensure OA adoption in our institution?

- Develop IR institutional policies
- Create IR—according to best practices
- Policies should require that researchers deposit their publications upon acceptance for publication
- University should inform their researchers about IPR and copyright management
- Availability of funds to researchers for author fees to support “author pays” model
OA institutional policies

- Title of policy
- Position statement
- Policy statement
- Scope
- Responsibility
- Restriction of access
- Copyright and author addendum
- Terminology
- FAQ’s
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find [ ] contains or [ ] starts with or [ ] Exact phrase only [ ] ISSN

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- Must give citation
- Eligible UK authors may deposit in The Depot

**Mandated OA:**

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- ✓ DP (Compliant)
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- ✓ FPV (Compliant)
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**Post-print:** ✗ author cannot archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)

**Mandated OA:** (Awaiting information)

**Copyright:** view policy
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- electronic availability of article from in Caliber or AnthroSource must be noted
- Publisher's version/PDF cannot be used
- Publisher's statement to accompany post-print (see link below)

**Mandated OA:** ✓ ARC (Compliant); ✓ DFG (Compliant); ✓ NIH (Compliant); ✓ Wellcome Trust (Compliant)

**Copyright:** view policy

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**Publisher:** American Association for Cancer Research

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- Wellcome Trust, Cancer Research UK and UK Medical Research Council authors may deposit authors own version in UKPMC for release 6 months after publication
- Authors may post a link to published version on institutional website with acknowledgment
- Published source must be acknowledged
- Must link to the publisher PDF of article on (journal) website

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