


Myths and realities around Open Access before and after 2021

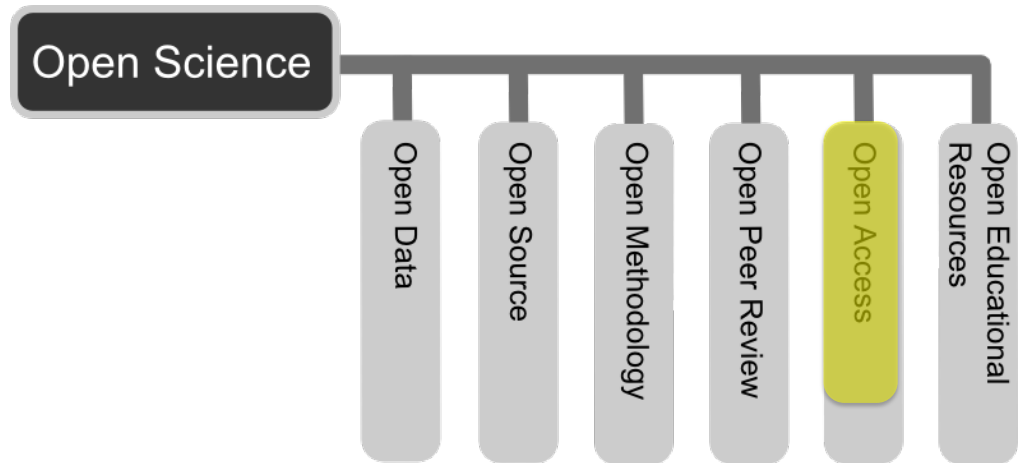
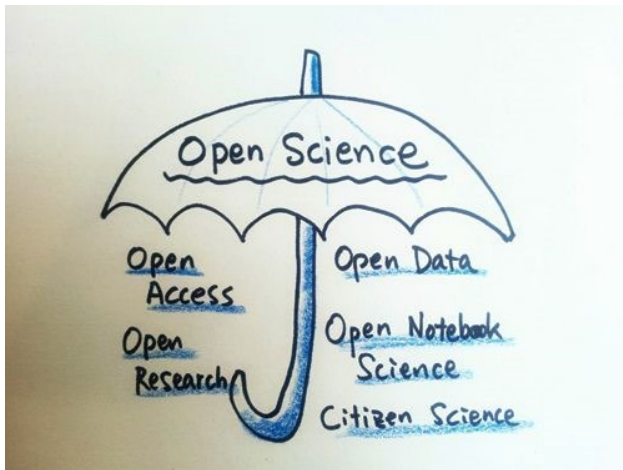
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= free unrestricted online access to peer-reviewed research publications

'Myths and Realities around Open Access' – FNR Open Access Fund information session – 01/03/2018

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Funders' OA mandates

Home | Funding Instruments | OPEN ACCESS FUND

OPEN ACCESS FUND

PROMOTING ACCESS TO
RESEARCH RESULTS

OVERVIEW

CAREER STAGE(S): PhD Candidate (with Masters), Postdoc & Junior Researcher, Established Researcher, Leading Researcher,

FUNDING TYPE(S): Support for scientific events & science communication,

CALL LAUNCH: 2018



Please note, the first Call will launch in 2018

PROGRAMME SUMMARY

The aim of the OPEN ACCESS FUND is to promote the free access to research results from FNR-(co)funded projects.

The programme provides financial support to cover article processing charges that may arise through the publication of peer-reviewed research results in Open Access.

An Open Access publication is one that is made freely available to any potential reader or user with access to the internet, with the only limitation that the work is properly attributed to its author(s).

Open Access publications contribute to a more efficient and effective use of research results, maximises the potential for innovation, increases the visibility of researchers and their research institutions and provides the conditions for a bigger return on invest of public money.

The OPEN ACCESS FUND also helps FNR-(co)funded researchers to comply with the FNR Policy on Open Access.

RELATED CONTACTS

CONTACT

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RELATED DOCUMENTS

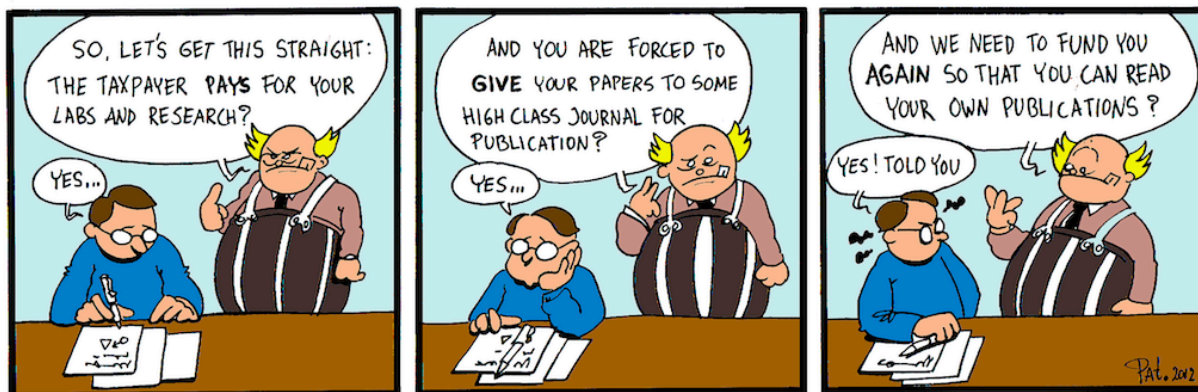
CALL DOCUMENTS

- Open Access Fund Guidelines
- Open Access Fund Application Forms – available soon



“ Yet another mandate! I want to publish wherever and how I want! ”

Myth



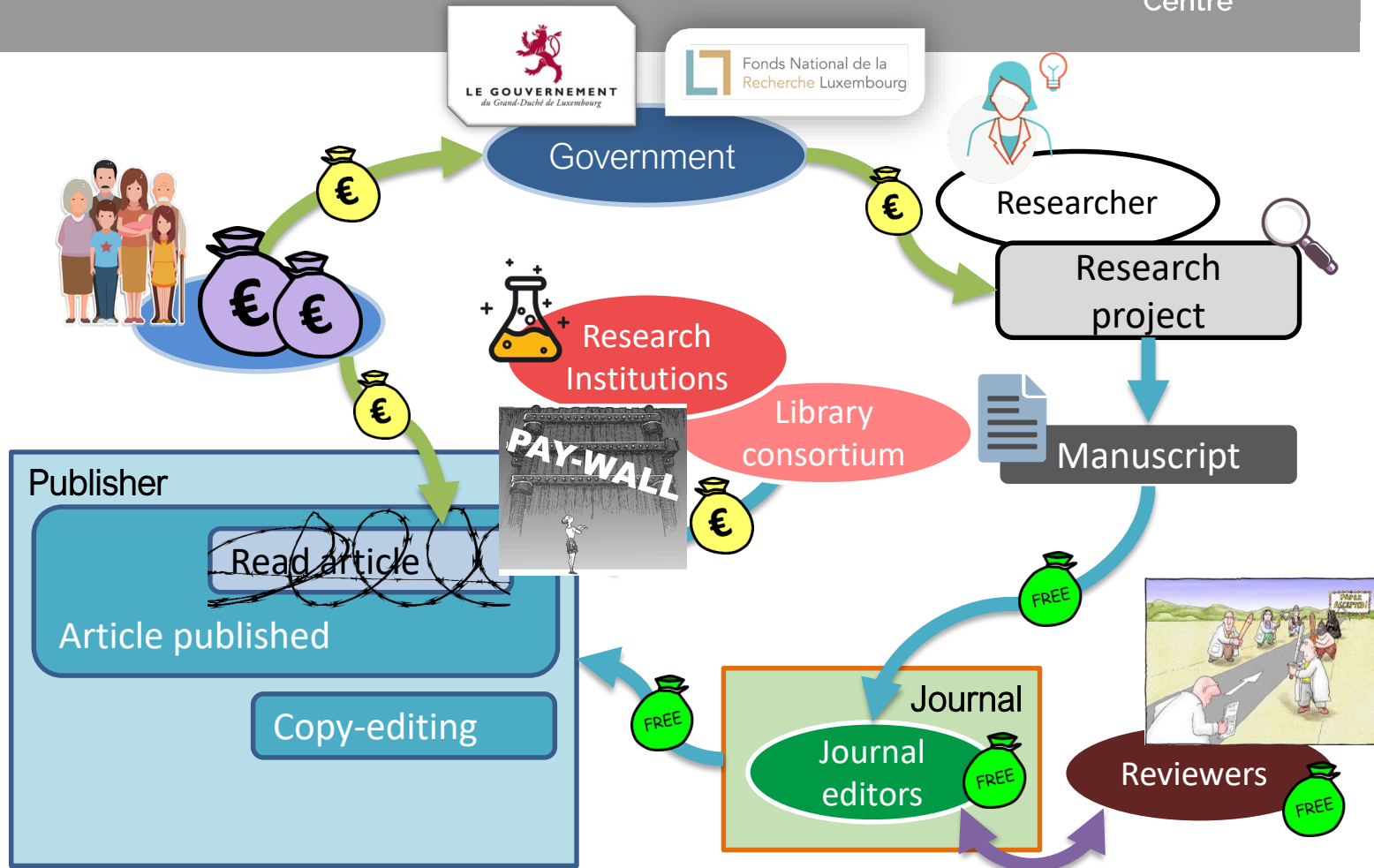
Patrick Hochstenbach, “[Yes! I told you!](#)”, 2012

Tax-payers are paying twice to access publicly-funded research outputs

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The costs of reading



Images:
 John R. McKiernan, [Why Open Research?](#)
 Nick Kim, [Science and Ink](#)

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Luxembourg spends per year

Figures from 2016 and 2019, kindly provided by
[Consortium Luxembourg](#)

> 1.1 M € (HTVA)

for journal subscriptions

> 550k €

for Article Processing Charges (APC)

The costs of reading



In 2014:

Profit	Company	Industry
10%	BMW	automobiles
23%	Rio Tinto	mining
25%	Google	search
29%	Apple	premium computing
35%	Springer	scholarly publishing
37%	Elsevier	scholarly publishing

37 %

for Elsevier (in 2019)

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■ Myth 1

“ Is the reviewing process
in OA journals as good as
in non OA journals? ”

Open Access ≠ journal...



Open Access = archiving model / philosophy



It is **NOT** about where you publish but where it is available

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■ Myth 2

“ I’d like to publish Open Access but I can’t pay the high costs ”

Open Access ≠ author pays for Open Access 

Several routes to make research outputs freely available

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Open Access routes

Self-archiving



Open Access explained, [Piled Higher and Deeper Production](#), CC-BY

Freely available on publisher/journal website



Might include Article Processing Charges (APC)

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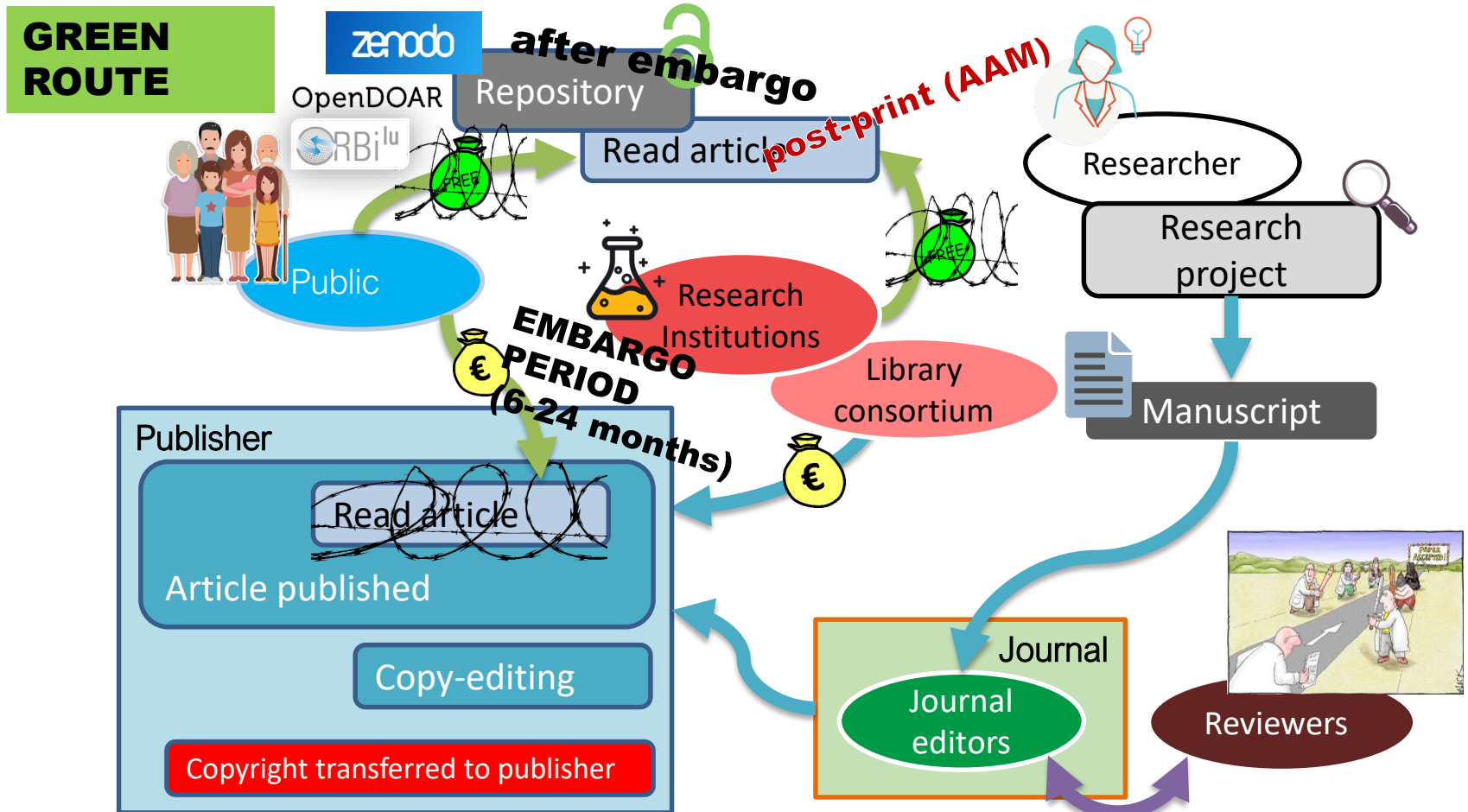
Minimum for Open Access = SELF-ARCHIVING



= deposit on a suitable repository



The costs of reading



Images: Nick Kim, [Science and Ink](#)

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■ Myth 3

“ I put my papers in ResearchGate, is that enough for the Open Access policy? ”

A social networking site is not an Open Access repository

Provide free, unrestricted and permanent access



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OA repository

Google Scholar

Articles About 352 results (0.04 sec)

Any time
Since 2017
Since 2016
Since 2013
Custom range...

Sort by relevance
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Include patents
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High-order scheme implementation using Newton-Krylov solution methods
RW Johnson, PR McHugh, DA Kroll - Numerical Heat Transfer, 1997 - Taylor & Francis
... Also, "one-way" multigrid-ing and copping t/u i... iterations was applied to determine t/u below w/o t/u so u/l Qn per OT 1IUJ1IU. It was determined that, overall, t/u CtJlfiguralDn using ILJN Jrder preconditioning with ILU(l), BILU(l), or BILU(2), mesh sequencing, and ; ...
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J Sun, J Cao - Science in China Series A: Mathematics, 2004 - Springer
... etc. In our point of view, it seems that a pure ILU or BILU algorithm is not efficient enough for large scale problems. The approximate inverse of a matrix, in terms of a sparse matrix, is another class of algebraic views. Besides ...
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X Peng, E Atroshchenko, S Bordes - 2014 - orbilu.uni.lu
... (), - http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/11111.1/11111, RN S SPA B, Stress analysis without mesh-ing: Isogeometric boundary-element method. Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers: Engineering and Computational Mechanics, Vol. (), - http://orbilu.uni.lu/handle/...
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... It is only first-order accurate in space for the convective fluxes, resulting in a seven-block-diagonal matrix. Equation (7) is solved approximately by the use of the block incomplete lower-upper decomposition with no fill-in or BILU(0). Wong et al ...
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... Denote $M = LU$ and M can be viewed as an approximation of A . The block-wise ILU (or BILU) methods are often used as a stand-alone preconditioner or a component of multi-stage preconditioners, such as the well-known CPR-type preconditioners [2-4] in reservoir simulation ...
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Pre-print

Production of tongue twisters by speakers with partial glossectomy

ABSTRACT

A partial glossectomy can affect speech production. The goal of the present study was to investigate the effect of the presence of a tumour as well as the glossectomy surgery on the patients' production of tongue twisters with the sounds [t] and [k]. Fifteen tongue cancer patients and 10 healthy controls took part in the study. The outcome measures were the patients' speech acceptability, rate of errors, the time needed to produce the tongue twisters, pause duration between item repetitions, and the tongue shape during the production of the consonants [t] and [k] before and after surgery. The patients' speech acceptability deteriorated after the surgery. Compared to controls, the patients' productions of the tongue twisters were slower but not more errorful. Following the surgery, their speed of production did not change but the rate of errors was higher. Pause duration between items was longer in the patients than in the controls but did not increase from before to after surgery. Analysis of the patients' tongue shapes for the productions of [t] and [k] indicated a higher elevation following the surgery for the patients with flap reconstructions. The results demonstrated that the surgical resection of the tongue changed the error rate but not the speed of production for the patient. The differences in pause duration also indicate that the tumour and the surgical resection of the tongue may impact the phonological planning of the tongue twister.

Keywords

Glossectomy, tongue, tongue resection, speech production, speech errors, tongue twister, ultrasound

Running head: CHILDREN'S SYNTACTIC-PRIMING MAGNITUDE

Children's Syntactic-Priming Magnitude: Lexical Factors and Participant Characteristics

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June 2, 2014

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**PEER-
REVIEW**

Manuscript version

AAM previously known as 'Postprint'

Pre-print



Author Accepted Manuscript

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PEER-REVIEW



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VoC previously known
as 'Publisher's version'



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informa
healthcare

J. Child Lang. 41 (2015), 932–945. © Cambridge University Press 2014
doi:10.1017/S0305000914000488

BRIEF RESEARCH REPORT

Children's syntactic-priming magnitude: lexical factors and participant characteristics*

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First published online 27 August 2014)

Production of tongue twisters by speakers with partial glossectomy

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(Received 17 December 2013; revised 18 June 2014; accepted 23 June 2014)

Abstract

A partial glossectomy can affect speech production. The goal of this study was to investigate the effect of the presence of a tumour as well as the glossectomy surgery on the patients' production of tongue twisters with the sounds [t] and [k]. Fifteen patients with tongue cancer and 10 healthy controls took part in the study. The outcome measures were the patients' speech acceptability, rate of errors, the time needed to produce the tongue twisters, pause duration between item repetitions and the tongue shape during the production of the consonants [t] and [k] before and after surgery. The patients' speech acceptability deteriorated after the surgery. Compared to controls, the patients' productions of the tongue twisters were slower but not more errorful. Following the surgery, their speed of production did not change, but the rate of errors was higher. Pause duration between items was longer in the patients than in the controls but did not increase from before to after surgery. Analysis of the patients' tongue shapes for the productions of [t] and [k] indicated a higher elevation following the surgery for the patients with flap reconstructions. The results demonstrated that the surgical resection of the tongue changed the error rate but not the speed of production of the patient. The differences in pause duration also indicate that the tumour and the surgical resection of the tongue may impact the phonological planning of the tongue twister.

Keywords: Glossectomy, speech errors, speech production, tongue, tongue resection, tongue twister, ultrasound

Introduction

Glossectomy surgery is a common treatment approach for tongue cancer. Lingual cancer surgery will result in a defect of the tongue and change the orientation of its intrinsic muscles (Bressmann, Ackloo, Heng, & Irish, 2007; Murano et al., 2010). The effect on the patient's vowel space (Whitehill, Cocca, Chan, & Samman, 2006) or consonants (Bressmann, Jacobs, Quinero,

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Minimum for Open Access = SELF-ARCHIVING



= deposit on a suitable repository
(embargo period may apply)



Go even further

=

IMMEDIATE ACCESS + RETAIN RIGHTS



= read immediately from anywhere, including journal's website (no embargo)



But you should still deposit on a suitable repository



What's coming up next...

Plan S

**Making full and
immediate Open
Access a reality**

<https://www.coalition-s.org/>



What's coming up next...



Horizon 2020



Luxembourg National
Research Fund

2017-2020

- Up to December 2020 funders accepted:
 - **AAM** or VoC on a suitable repository
 - Embargo period of **6 months** (or 12 months for the humanities)
 - Publish in **hybrid journals** (subscription journals that have an APC option)

What's coming up next...



Horizon Europe (2021-2027)



Luxembourg National
Research Fund

2021-...

- From 2021 onwards:

- AAM or VoC on a suitable repository
- **No embargo period**
- **Authors retain their rights** (i.e. no Copyright Transfer Agreement) – publication in CC-BY 4.0
- **Hybrid journals are not allowed**, except if they are part of a Transformative Agreement (negotiated by the Consortium Luxembourg)



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■ Myth 4

“

Now I have to pay to
publish

”

If the journal is not OA, you can use the Green route

You only need to deposit the AAM (or VoR) on a suitable repository, and inform the publisher of the Rights Retention Strategy (i.e. no embargo and retain your rights)

“For the purpose of Open Access, the author has applied a CC BY public copyright licence to any Author Accepted Manuscript version arising from this submission.”

<https://www.coalition-s.org/rights-retention-strategy/>




■ Myth 5

“ I can no longer publish
in the journal I want
because it's hybrid ”

Transformative Agreement are being negotiated for you by the Consortium Luxembourg. Your journal might not be compliant now, but could be in the future.

Just check on the Journal Checker Tool...



 JOURNAL CHECKER TOOL

BETA

Is this compliant with
Plan S ?

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REMINDER...

- Make sure to identify which policy applies to you (pre-2021, post-2021)
- Decide on the Green or Gold route to make your publications OA, both comply with funders' old and new policies (with restrictions set in post-2021 policies)
- But **always self-archive your publications** on a suitable repository in any case
- Always make sure you upload the correct version (Sherpa/Romeo) and include the DOI given by the publisher
- Retain your author rights whenever possible (required for post-2021 projects)
- Resources:
FNR new OA policy - <https://www.fnr.lu/download-center/>
Plan S info - <https://www.coalition-s.org/resources/>



Thank you

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This presentation is available here:

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