

# Open Access at all flanks

articles, books, multimedia  
and data (in the next talk)

6<sup>th</sup> November 2019  
Jens Vigen, CERN



## Plan S

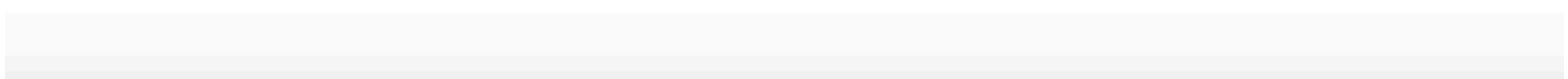
# Accelerating the transition to full and immediate Open Access to scientific publications



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The key principle is as follows:

**“After 1 January 2020 scientific publications on the results from research funded by public grants provided by national and European research councils and funding bodies, must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms.”**



- Authors retain copyright of their publication with no restrictions. All publications must be published under an open license, preferably the Creative Commons Attribution Licence **CC BY**. In all cases, the license applied should fulfil the requirements defined by the Berlin Declaration;
- The Funders will ensure jointly the establishment of robust **criteria and requirements** for the services that compliant high quality Open Access journals and Open Access platforms must provide;
- In case such **high quality Open Access** journals or platforms **do not yet exist**, the Funders will, in a coordinated way, provide incentives **to establish** and support them when appropriate; support will also be provided for Open Access infrastructures where necessary;
- Where applicable, **Open Access publication fees** are **covered by the Funders or universities**, not by individual **researchers**; it is acknowledged that all scientists should be able to publish their work Open Access even if their institutions have limited means;
- When Open Access publication **fees** are applied, their **funding is standardised and capped** (across Europe);
- The Funders will ask universities, research organisations, and libraries to **align their policies** and strategies, notably to ensure transparency;
- The above principles shall apply to all types of scholarly publications, but it is understood that the timeline to achieve Open Access for monographs and books may be longer than 1 January 2020;
- The importance of open archives and repositories for hosting research outputs is acknowledged because of their long-term archiving function and their potential for editorial innovation;
- **The 'hybrid' model of publishing is not compliant with the above principles;**
- The Funders will monitor compliance and sanction non-compliance.

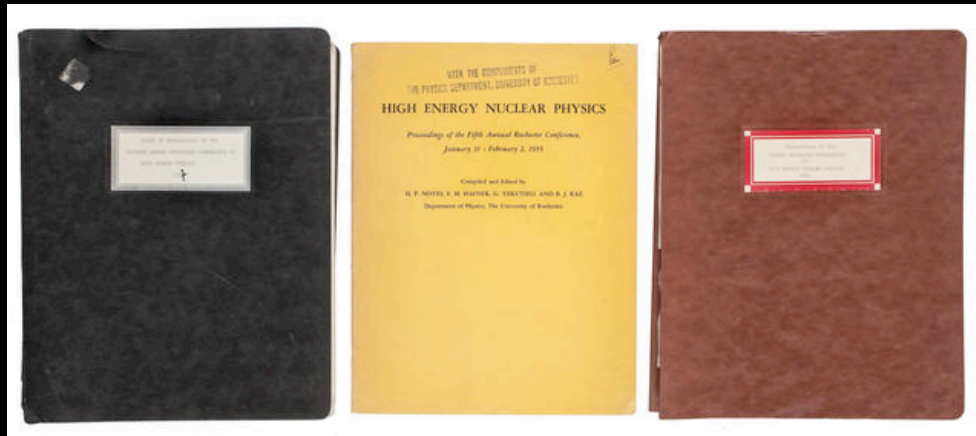
# Status CERN Open Access

Open Access ratio	Scientific Articles	Conference Proceedings
Physics	96% 45%	90% 42%
Instrumentation & Computing	90% 0%	90% 29%
Accelerators & Engineering	79% 25%	83% 90%
CERN affiliated author	94%	87%
w/o CERN affiliation	25%	39%

# Publishing policy

- Release of a policy for gold OA 2014, revised 2016
- Preference to SCOAP<sup>3</sup> journals
- Main outlets currently causing “OA issues”
  - Nature
    - “Solved” on a case by case basis
  - Science
    - “Digital reprint” available as “free to read”
- Conferences remain a difficult problem to solve
  - Better campaigns to influence conference organizers to be developed

# Conference proceedings



Cyclotrons Conference 75  
Cyclotrons Conference 78  
Cyclotrons Conference 82  
Cyclotrons Conference 84  
Cyclotrons Conference 86  
Cyclotrons Conference 89  
Cyclotrons Conference 92  
Cyclotrons Conference 95  
Cyclotrons Conference 98

Rochester 52  
Rochester 54  
Rochester 55  
Rochester 56  
Rochester 57

DIS 95 and DIS 2003

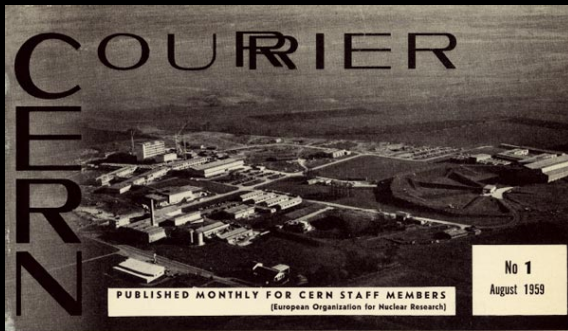
Campaign to get all the “classics” online.

- Clearing rights
- Digitizing
- Uploading metadata/fulltext

ICHEP 58 (CERN)  
ICHEP 59 (Kiev)  
ICHEP 60 (Rochester)  
ICHEP 62 (CERN)  
ICHEP 64 (Dubna)  
ICHEP 66 (Berkeley)  
ICHEP 68 (Vienna)  
ICHEP 70 (Kiev)  
ICHEP 74 (London)  
ICHEP 76 (Tbilisi)  
ICHEP 78 (Tokyo)  
ICHEP 84 (Leipzig)  
ICHEP 90 (Singapore)



# Accomplished digitization projects



**Introducing the «CERN Courier»**


For a long time, the need has been felt for a publication giving news of CERN to its staff. The Director-General pointed out this need very early. Plans were made, but circumstances unfortunately prevented them from being carried out.

Now that the practical difficulties have been overcome, we are pleased to be able to present the first issue of our magazine to you.

What will the «CERN COURIER» be? Essentially an information paper intended to help every staff member to feel at home in the Organization and to maintain the ideal of European co-operation and the team spirit which are essential to the achievement of our final aim: scientific research on an international scale. Accordingly we want to keep CERN staff members informed of what is going on, so that they should not feel isolated through not knowing how their work fits into the general scheme.

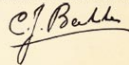
Our news service will cover all aspects of the official activities of the Organization—scientific, technical and administrative. Every month we shall try to present this news in fairly simple form.

These are the main ideas behind the publication of this periodical. We feel we may help in this way to establish close ties between those who have come from many countries to contribute to CERN's scientific and European achievements.



**A Word from the Director-General**

It is a pleasure to introduce our long expected internal bulletin. I hope it will benefit not only from your attention but also from the many suggestions which will certainly arise in CERN's fertile minds.



**Consécration pour les Inventeurs du World-Wide Web**



Tim Berners-Lee

Prés de sept années après son invention au CERN, le World-Wide Web a tissé sa toile d'araignée sur tout le réseau Internet. Ses inventeurs, Tim Berners-Lee maintenant en poste au Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) et Robert Cailliau membre de la division ECP du CERN, vont recevoir l'une des plus hautes distinctions dans le domaine de l'automatique: le prix ACM Software System 1995. Un prix qu'ils partagent avec Marc Andreessen et Eric Bina, inventeurs de "Mosaic", le logiciel de navigation du Web. Cette récompense leur sera décernée lors du banquet de l'ACM (Association for Computing) le samedi 17 février à Philadelphie. L'ACM est une organisation scientifique et académique internationale fondée en 1947 et dont la vocation est de promouvoir l'art, les sciences, les technologies de l'information et leurs applications.

En l'espace de quelques années, le World-Wide-Web est devenu un véritable phénomène de société. Le Web, comme on le surnomme, au départ destiné à la petite communauté des physiciens des hautes énergies, a finalement ouvert les portes d'Internet au grand public. De fait, les chercheurs du CERN éparpillés sur toute la surface du Globe avaient besoin d'accéder aux mêmes informations, et qu'ils soient.

En 1989, Tim Berners-Lee alors en poste au CERN proposa un système d'information décentralisé, reposant sur l'hypertexte: un procédé permettant de relier des informations apparentées. En cachant les adresses de réseaux derrière des éléments d'information mis en évidence sur l'écran, l'automatique pouvait emuler un confrère à l'autre. Tim Berners-Lee fut alors rejoint par Robert Cailliau, qui se consacra plus précisément à l'objectif initial consistant à fournir des outils pour la communauté des physiciens. De son côté, Tim Berners-Lee poursuivait le développement plus général du Web. Les premiers logiciels de navigation et serveurs furent élaborés. Le Web était né, avec le monde entier comme

**Accolade for Inventors of the World-Wide Web**



Robert Cailliau

Nearly seven years after it was invented at CERN, the World-Wide Web has woven its way into every corner of the Internet. On Saturday, 17 February, the inventors of the Web, Tim Berners-Lee, now at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and Robert Cailliau of CERN's ECP Division, will be honoured with one of computing's highest distinctions: the Association for Computing (ACM) Software System Award 1995. They share this prize with Marc Andreessen and Eric Bina, inventors of the Web browser "Mosaic". ACM is an international scientific and academic organization, founded in 1947, to promote the art, science, engineering and application of information technology.

In the space of a few years, the Web has become a social phenomenon. Having started life as a system designed for the small community of high-energy physicists, the Web has opened up the Internet to the general public. The catalyst for this breakthrough was CERN researchers' need to communicate with colleagues working in universities and institutes all over the world.

It all began in 1989, when Tim Berners-Lee, then working at CERN, proposed a distributed information system for the Laboratory, based on "hypertext": a way of linking related pieces of information stored on computers. By hiding network addresses behind highlighted items on the screen, information could be linked between several computers. Tim Berners-Lee was then joined by Robert Cailliau who concentrated more on the initial goal of providing tools for the physics community, whilst Berners-Lee continued broader Web

Digitization done by a company  
Post-processing@CERN

Both journals available via the CERN Document Server  
and of course retrievable in Google 😊

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH  
FIRST SESSION OF COUNCIL

Geneva, 6 October, 1954. CERN/95 Rev.

GENEVA

7th-9th October, 1954

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of Session by the Chairman of interim Organization.
2. Rules of Procedure (draft)
3. Establishment and report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Approval of Agenda.
5. Approval of the Draft Minutes of the 9th Session
6. Election of Officers of the Council:
  - a) President
  - b) Two Vice-Presidents.
7. Recognition of Final
8. Final Report of Final

CERN/96

CERN/98

1st July 1953.  
General of the interim

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will be laid before the

CERN/97

CERN/98

CERN/99

CERN/100

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Scientific Policy Committee

CERN/105

CERN/106



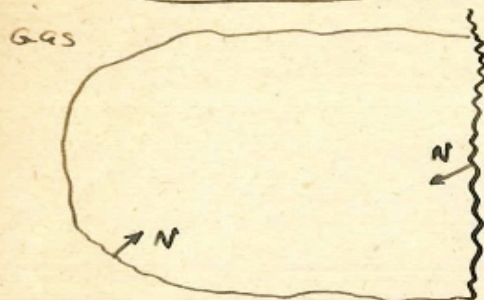
Second Council meeting,  
held in the *Bâtiment électoral*



# The Pauli Archive

- New online resource
  - Notes taken by Josef Jauch of Wolfgang Pauli's 1935-1938 ETH lectures (Courtesy of the Department of Theoretical Physics, University of Geneva).
- Heisenberg Archive
  - Digitization of Heisenberg's letters to Pauli
  - Rights held by the Heisenberg-Gesellschaft

§1 Ableitung der Formel für den Druck ohne spezielle Annahmen über die Beschaffenheit der Wand.



Wir betrachten das Stück einer Wand, deren Oberfläche irgendwie beschaffen sein möge. Dieses Stück ergänzen wir durch eine gedachte Fläche zu einem abgeschlossenen Raumstück, welches ganz im Innern des Gases verläuft.

# Completed digitization of the B-W collection

## The colour collection is underway



120 000 pictures sent to  
CONTENTRA TECHNOLOGIES - BVBA FONS  
(40% India, 60% Belgium)

Scanning: 40 CHF cents per picture

Manual enhancement with Photoshop: 17 CHF cents per picture

Total contract: 85 500 CHF (+ equal size of CERN effort)

# Open Access books

More and more publishers do now offer Open Access books:

- The prices are comparable to the production of a Yellow Report
- Good distribution and discoverability via publishers online platforms

The Scientific Information Service can consider “sponsorship” of authors planning to publish relevant “CERN works”

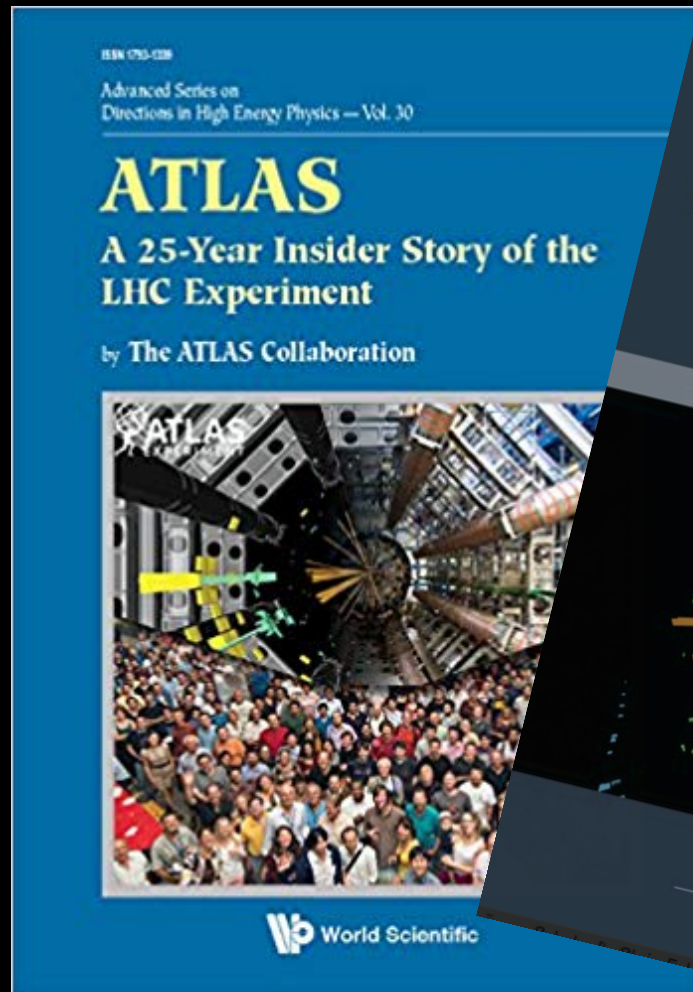


The screenshot shows the SpringerOpen website. At the top left is the SpringerOpen logo. To the right is a search bar labeled "Search SpringerOpen". Below the logo is a navigation menu with buttons for "Home", "Journals", "Articles", "Books", "About SpringerOpen", and "My SpringerOpen". The main content area is divided into several sections:

- SpringerOpen books**: A text block explaining that the growing demand for open access publishing has led Springer to expand its program to fully open access books. It mentions the "SpringerOpen journal portfolio" and offers authors in science, technology, and medicine (STM) the option to publish open access books.
- Why publish a SpringerOpen book?**: A section with three sub-points:
  - Freely available online**: SpringerOpen books are freely and immediately available online at SpringerLink upon publication and are clearly labeled as 'open access'. They are accessible to anyone worldwide, which ensures distribution to the widest possible audience.
  - High visibility**: In addition to SpringerLink, all SpringerOpen books are listed in the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB), increasing visibility and discoverability for your work. They are also automatically included in Springer's eBook Collections at no additional charge to ensure maximum distribution.
  - Authors retain copyright**: SpringerOpen books are published under the Creative Commons Non-Commercial (CC BY-NC) license, so they can be reused and redistributed for non-commercial purposes as long as the original author is attributed.
- SpringerOpen books A-Z**: A section listing books published with SpringerOpen. The text states: "The following books have already been published with SpringerOpen. They are freely available online at SpringerLink and listed in the Directory of Open Access Books (DOAB):"
  - Agricultural Implications of the Fukushima Nuclear Accident
  - Beyond the Limits to Growth
  - Bisociative Knowledge Discovery
  - Enabling Things to Talk
  - Environmental Leadership Capacity Building in Higher Education
  - Essential Speech and Language Technology for Dutch - Results by the STEVIN-programme
  - Finance for Food
  - Fulfilling the Promise of Technology Transfer
  - Greening the Financial Sector

There is also a graphic on the right side of the page with the text "SpringerOpen now including books!" and "Giving authors in all areas of science the opportunity to publish open access."

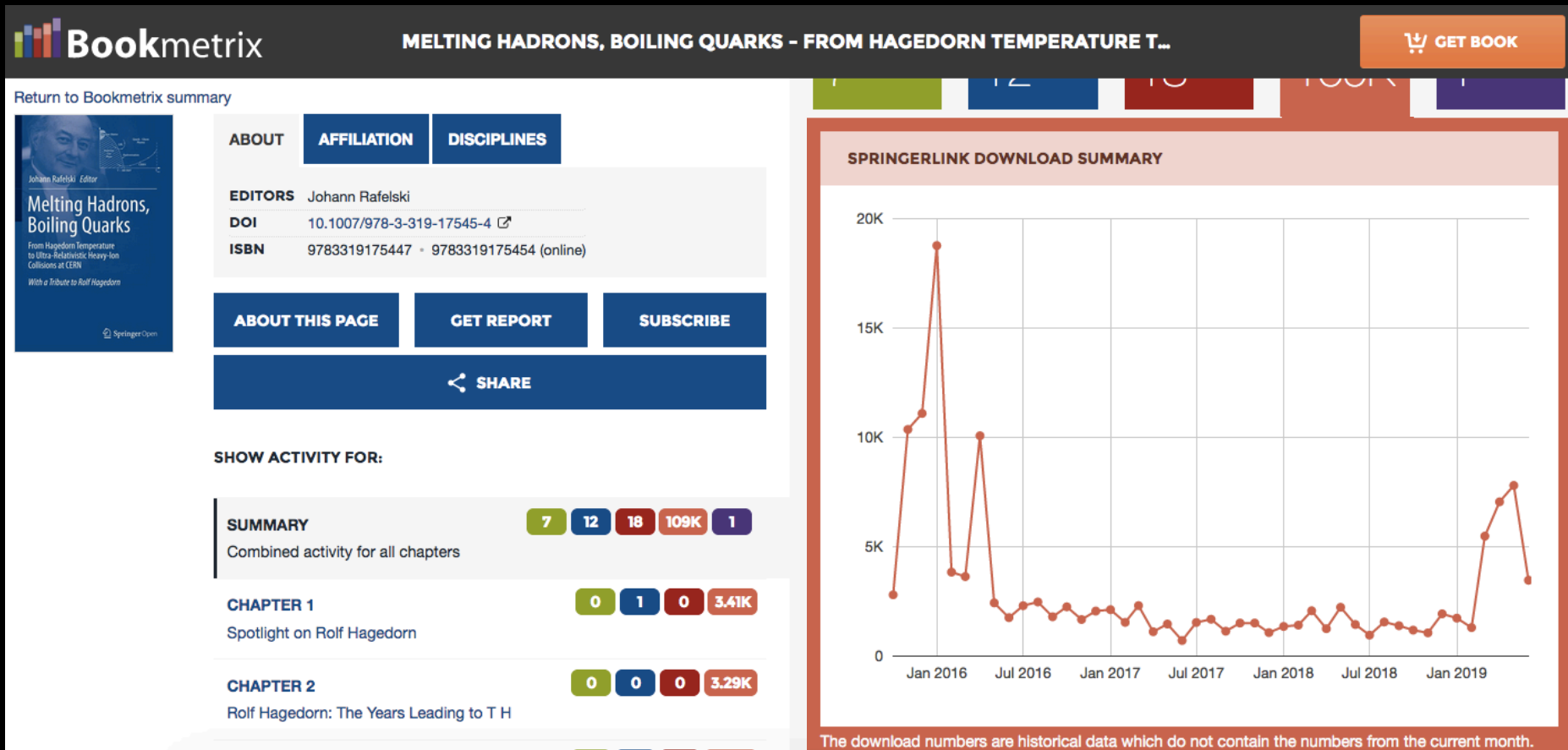
# Typical “CERN books”



Open access monographs



# Success for open access book



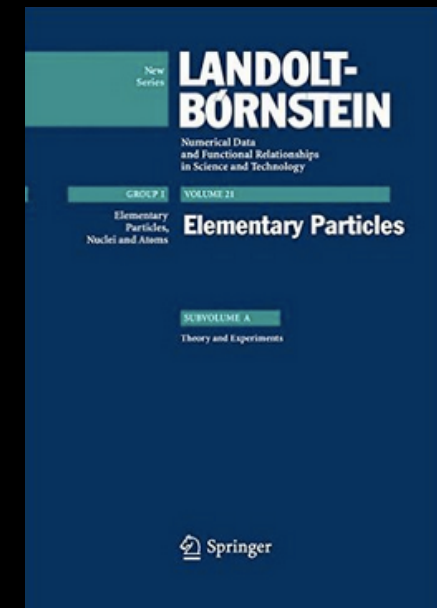
The downloads for [Hagedorn \(2016\)](#), open access, correspond to 3848 book equivalents  
Can be compared with downloads for [Källén \(2014\)](#), trad. model, correspond to 1500 books

# New open access monograph

In the pipeline (expected early 2020)

## Particle Physics References

- Vols 1-3 and to be published under the CERN/Springer OA book agreement:
- Vol. 1 : Theory and experiments
- Vol. 2 : Detectors for particles
- Vol. 3 : Accelerators and colliders



An updated and revised version of LB volumes



**COPYRIGHT**



**sampling  
sharing  
copying**

**CRIMINAL**

Happy to be published 😊

A 50-year story from High-Energy Physics

Nobody cared about retaining copyright ...

... which is obviously causing issues today

**You shall avoid this mistake and still be published!**



# Why does not Wikipedia have the best picture?

## Fabiola Gianotti

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Fabiola Gianotti** (Italian: [faˈbiola dʒaˈnotti]; born October 29, 1960) is an **Italian particle physicist**, a former spokesperson of the **ATLAS experiment** at the **Large Hadron Collider (LHC)** at **CERN** in **Switzerland**, considered one of the world's biggest scientific experiments.<sup>[1][2]</sup> She has been selected as the next (and first female) Director-General of CERN, starting on 1 January 2016.<sup>[3]</sup>

**Contents** [hide]

[Biography](#)  
[ATLAS career](#)  
[Honours and awards](#)  
[References](#)  
[External links](#)

**Biography** [edit]

Gianotti holds a Ph.D. in experimental physics from the University of Milan in 1987, working on various experiments including the ATLAS experiment at CERN. Her thesis was on the ATLAS experiment. Gianotti began working on the ATLAS experiment in 1992. Gianotti also holds a diploma from the Milan Conservatory.



**Fabiola Gianotti**



<b>Born</b>	October 29, 1960 (age 54) <a href="#">Rome, Italy</a>
<b>Fields</b>	<a href="#">Physics</a>
<b>Alma mater</b>	<a href="#">University of Milan</a>
<b>Known for</b>	<a href="#">ATLAS experiment</a>
<b>Notable awards</b>	Ambrogino d'oro (2012) Special Fundamental Physics Prize (2012) The Niels Bohr Institute Medal Honour (2013)

in 1987, working on the ATLAS experiment precursor to the LHC

when the collaboration

at [Batavia, Illinois](#). A trained [pianist](#), she has a professional music

# CERN multimedia is Open Access, but does not carry the right license ...

- The CERN license is not recognized by Wikipedia and other actors ...
- CERN strives to move towards a scheme of generally recognized licenses
- Creative Commons has become mainstream
- LHC exps. publish under CC-BY since 2009
- The Management is now going through a process with the intention to implement the same license conditions for multimedia as for our scientific publications (without running non-understood risks)
- Still unclear when the new license can be implemented

# Predatory journals



Identifying predatory journals

## Identifying Predatory Journals Using Evidence-based Characteristics



# Librarians can assist academics to avoid embarrassing traps



Closed since January 2017

### CHECKLIST For identifying predatory publishers

What to look for	What to check
Contact information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Does the journal's website provide complete contact information?</li><li>Does it include a verifiable address?</li></ul>
Scope of the journal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Is the journal's scope multidisciplinary?</li><li>Does it combine multiple, unrelated, wide-ranging fields?</li></ul>
Editorial board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Does it include recognized, affiliated experts? (TIP: Contact a few &amp; inquire about their experience with the journal.)</li></ul>
Author fee policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Does the journal charge authors publication fees? (TIP: Find out about such charges before submission.)</li></ul>
Quality of articles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Does the journal publish good quality research? (TIP: Check with your Dept. Head or Supervisor to gauge quality.)</li></ul>
Peer review process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Is the peer review process described on the journal's website? (TIP: Most credible journals are likely to display it.)</li></ul>
Indexing information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Is the journal indexed or a member of a prominent publisher association?</li><li>Does it display an "ICV"?</li></ul>
Retraction policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Does the journal have a clear policy for recalling articles? (TIP: Check journal policies or it's instructions to authors.)</li></ul>
Pitch for authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Does the journal guarantee publication or quick peer review? (TIP: If it sounds too good to be true, it probably isn't.)</li></ul>
E-mail invitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Do the journal, its editors and staff all have institutional or journal-affiliated email addresses?</li></ul>

\*Editor Supervisor Helen O'Leary is a responsible journal editor, and is grateful to be included in this publication. She will not list an ICV on the website of a legitimate journal.

For more resources related to academic publishing, visit [www.ediase.com/insights](http://www.ediase.com/insights)

edIage Insights





### Articles in this section

What is ORCID?

Structure of the ORCID Identifier

Your ORCID iD - your digital name identifier

What is my ORCID iD and how should I use it?

Does an ORCID iD assure my identity?

How is ORCID different

# What are persistent identifiers (PIDs)?



ORCID Support

6 months ago · Updated

Follow

A persistent identifier is a long-lasting reference to a digital resource.

An *identifier* is a label which gives a unique name to an entity: a person, place, or thing. Unlike URLs, which may break, a *persistent* identifier reliably points to a digital entity. An ORCID iD is an example of a persistent identifier for a person. Learn more about [persistent identifiers](#).

You may have heard of DOIs (digital object identifiers), which are persistent identifiers for things or entities such as journal articles, books, and datasets. [Crossref](#) and [DataCite](#) are the main organizations assigning DOIs for these purposes in scholarly communication. ORCID works closely with Crossref, DataCite, and many other PID organizations to build trusted connections between iDs and other identifiers.