

Les publicacions en obert i l'ús dels repositoris

Gestionar adequadament les publicacions en obert

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ice
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l'Aprenentatge i la Investigació



Unes preguntes per començar

Quan es va aprovar la política institucional d'accés obert?

38 

2001



2007



2011



2015



No hi ha cap política al respecte



Està pendent d'aprovar per Consell de Govern



Unes preguntes per començar

Què diu la política institucional d'accés obert?

42 

Els membres de la comunitat acadèmica podran dipositar una còpia electrònica de qualsevol publicació acadèmica en el repositori institucional

 38 %

Els membres de la comunitat acadèmica dipositaran una còpia electrònica de qualsevol publicació acadèmica en el repositori institucional, immediatament després que es publiquin, en un termini no superior als sis mesos.

 12 %

Els membres de la comunitat acadèmica hauran de dipositaran una còpia electrònica de qualsevol publicació acadèmica en el repositori institucional, immediatament després que es publiquin

 5 %

Els membres de la comunitat acadèmica dipositaran una còpia electrònica de qualsevol publicació acadèmica en el repositori institucional, sempre que el finançador de la recerca ho demani.

 12 %

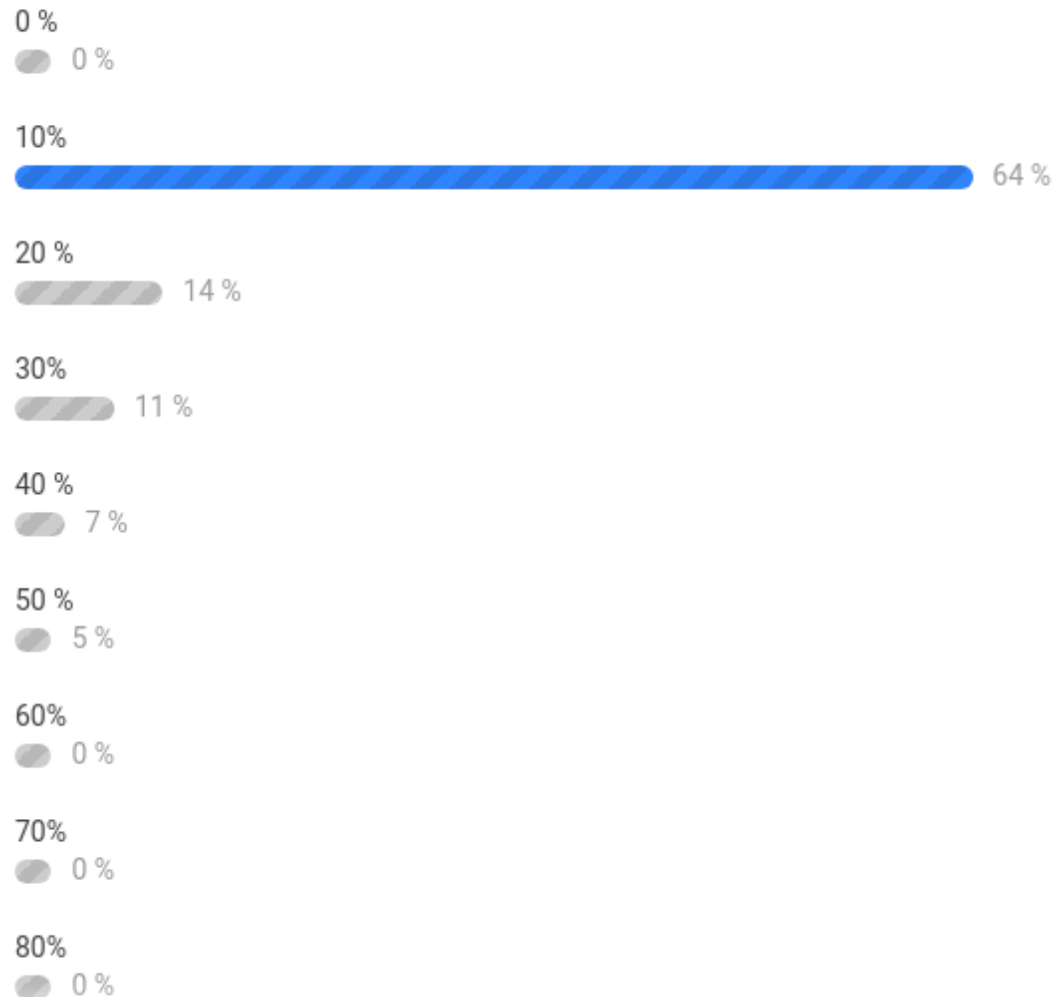
No ho sé perquè la desconeixia

 33 %

Unes preguntes per començar

Quin és el grau de compliment de la política d'accés obert

44 



Política d'accés obert a la UB

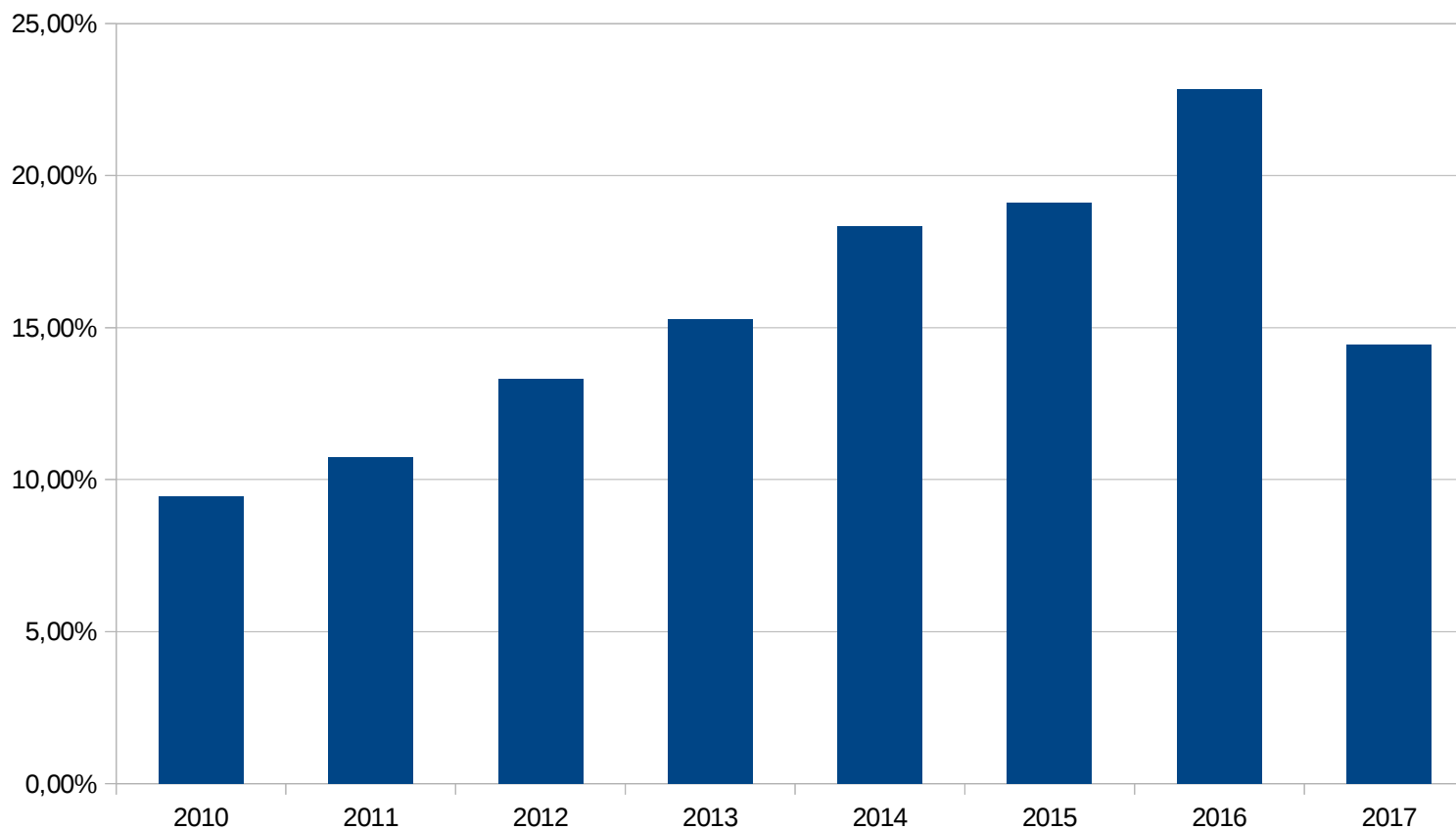
Aprovada en Consell de Govern el 7 de juny de 2011
Conseqüència d'acords previs: EUA, CIC

Els membres de la comunitat acadèmica dipositaran una còpia electrònica de qualsevol publicació acadèmica en el repositori institucional immediatament després que es publiquin, en un termini no superior als sis mesos.

La Universitat adopta les mesures d'incentivació que consideri adients orientades a complir aquest mandat a partir de l'1 de gener de 2012.

<http://hdl.handle.net/2445/27709>

Resultat de la política d'accés obert a la UB





«I am committed to completing the transition to open access by 2020»

*Carlos Moedas, Frankfurt,
October 18th, 2016*

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Però no tot s'acaba en els repositoris...



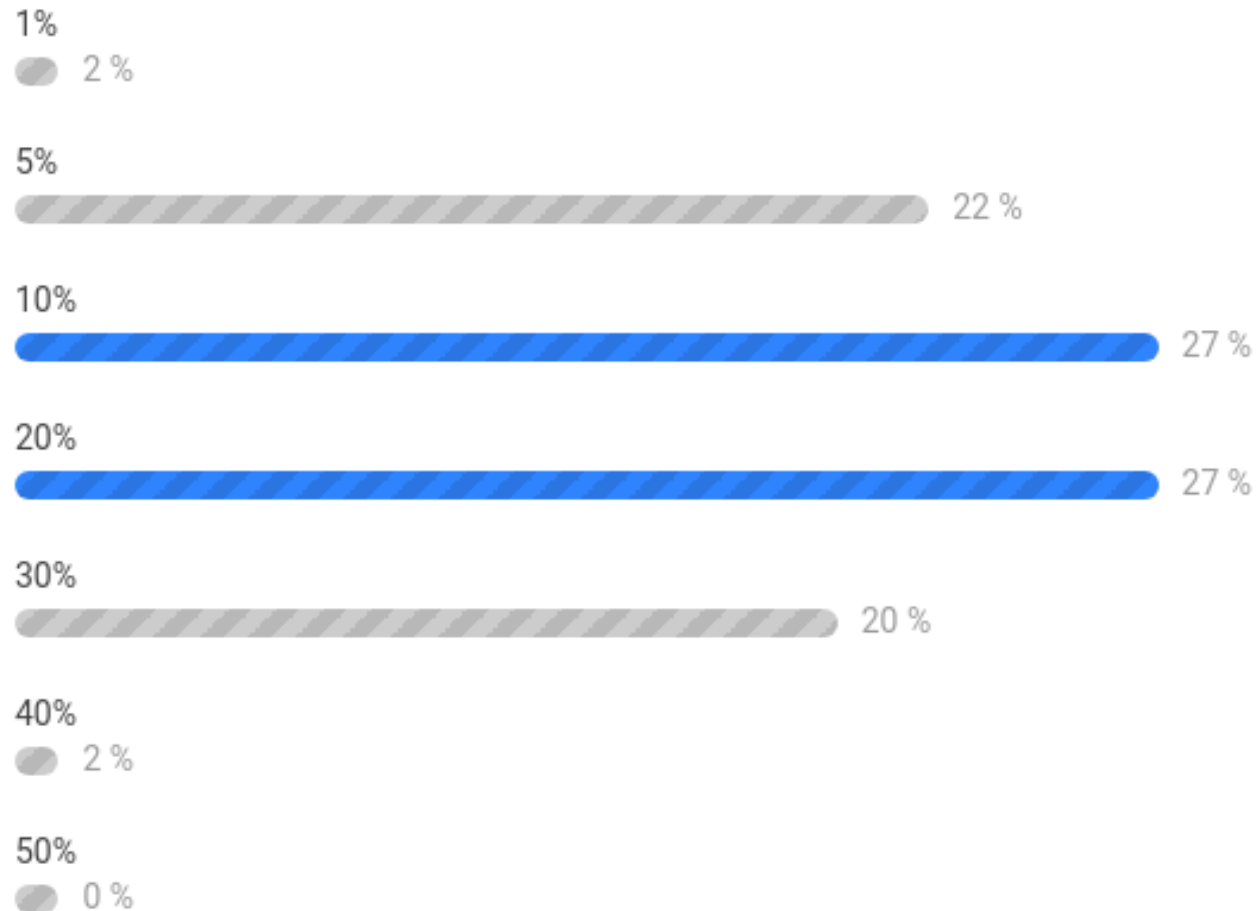
Hindawi



Algunes preguntes més...

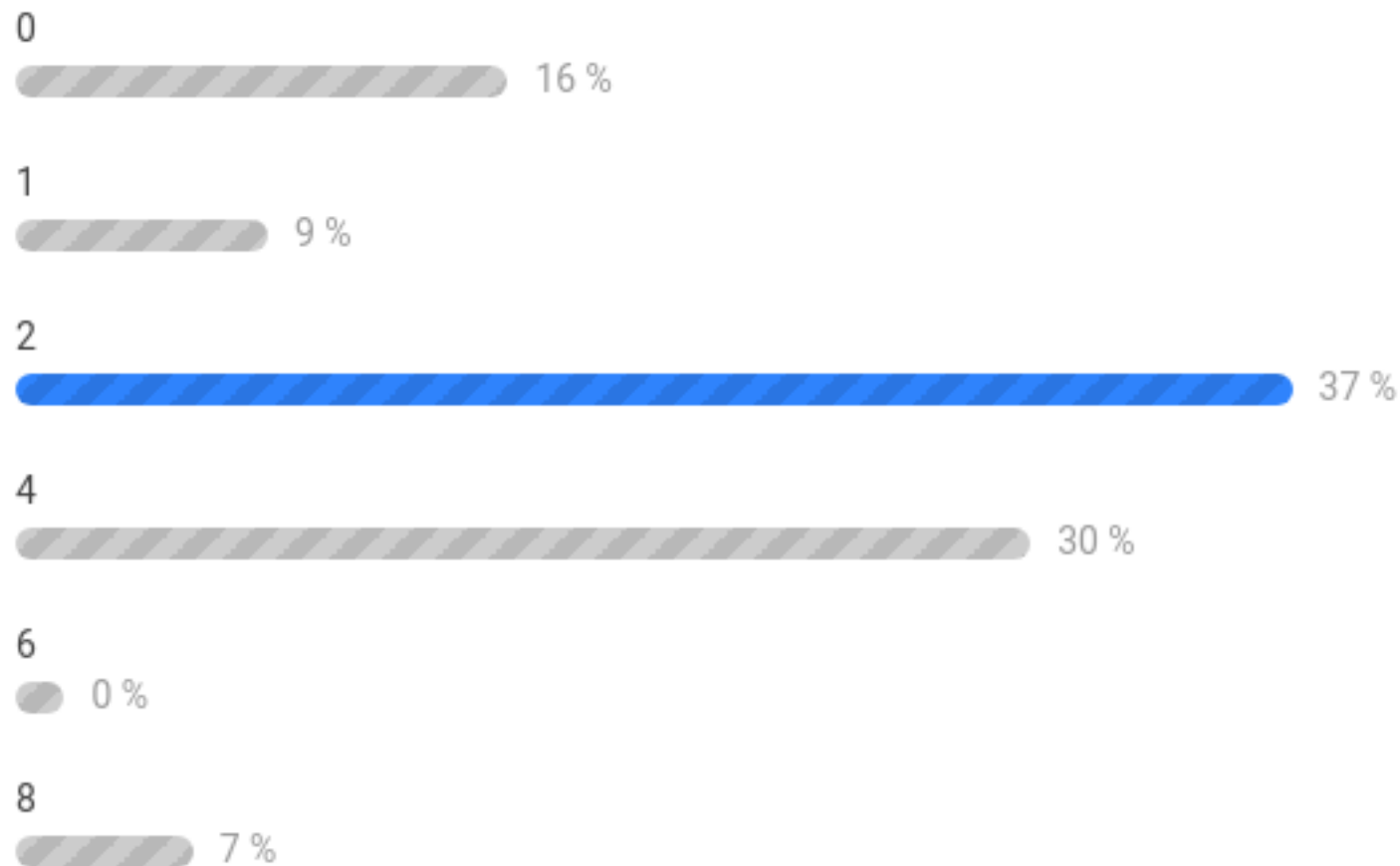
Amb dades de Web of Science de l'any 2017, quin percentatge d'articles amb algun autor de la UB es va publicar en accés obert?

41 



Algunes preguntes més...

Amb dades de Web of Science de l'any 2017, de les 10 revistes on més van publicar algun autor de la UB, quantes eren en accés obert? 43 



Algunes dades sobre l'accés obert

Segons les dades de 2017 de Web of Science, el 29'45% d'articles publicats per algun autor de la Universitat de Barcelona es va fer en accés obert

Segons les dades de 2017 de Web of Science, de les deu revistes on més han publicat els autors de la Universitat de Barcelona, quatre són en accés obert i formen part de les cinc primeres

Ja estem situats, comencem



Els fonaments: les 3 Declaracions

14 de febrer 2002

Budapest Open Access Initiative

20 de juny de 2003

Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing

22 d'octubre de 2003

Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences and Humanities

La «prehistòria»

1989 Eddy van der Maarel editor de Vegetatio (W. Junk, Nijhoff, Kluwer) abandona la revista i crea Journal of Vegetation Science (Opulus Press i International Association for Vegetation Science). Protesta pels preus de subscripció i per les interferències de l'editorial en el comitè científic

1991 Paul Ginsparg engega a Los Alamos ArXiv, un dipòsit digital de preprints d'articles de física, matemàtiques, informàtica i biologia.

El desencadenament

2001 Harold Varmus, Patrick Brown i Michael Eisen escriuen una carta oberta publicada a Science on demanen la creació d'una biblioteca pública en línia per accedir gratuïtament als resultats de la recerca en medicina i ciències de la vida. Si no hi ha resposta amenacen a publicar i col·laborar només en revistes d'accés lliure.

Resposta al resultat del sistema tradicional

- Monopoli de les editorials
- Accés per subscripció
- Restricció en la reutilització
- Encariment desmesurat

Manifest de Budapest

*Els continguts que haurien de ser accessibles són els que els acadèmics ofereixen sense esperar-ne una remuneració. Principalment inclou els articles en les revistes amb revisió, però també qualsevol preprint susceptible de ser publicat. Per **open access**, entenem la seva disponibilitat gratuïta i pública a la xarxa, permetent-ne a **qualsevol usuari la lectura, descàrrega, còpia, distribució, impressió, cerca o enllaç dels textos complets**, esporgar per indexar-los, passar-los com a dades, o utilitzar-los per a qualsevol altre propòsit lícit, sense barreres econòmiques, legals, o tècniques. L'única condició és **mantenir-ne la integritat i el reconeixement de l'autoria en ser citats**.*

Les rutes cap a l'Accés Obert



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Una estratègia: ruta daurada

Calen els mitjans per llançar una nova generació de revistes i ajudar les actuals per fer la transició cap a l'accés obert: revistes que no invoquin els drets de propietat intel·lectual per restringir l'accés i l'ús dels materials publicats. En canvi, empraran aquests drets i altres eines per assegurar un accés lliure i permanent a tots els articles publicats.

Com que el preu és una barrera, aquestes noves revistes no cobraran ni per subscripció ni per accedir-hi i cercaran altres mètodes per cobrir-ne les despeses. Hi ha alternatives per percebre fons, de fundacions i de governs que financen la recerca, d'universitats i de laboratoris que tenen investigadors, ... No cal afavorir una solució, cal cercar alternatives creatives.

Manifest de Budapest, febrer de 2002

Una contribució d'accés obert és aquella on

L'autor (o els autors) i els qui retenen els drets sobre la contribució han de concedir a tots els usuaris el dret a l'accés lliure de forma irrevocable en l'àmbit mundial, amb llicència per copiar, usar, difondre, transmetre i exposar els treballs públicament, i també per elaborar i distribuir els treballs que se'n derivin, en qualsevol mitjà digital i amb qualsevol propòsit responsable, a canvi del compromís d'esmentar-ne com cal l'autoria (les normes de la comunitat dictaran els mecanismes per fer complir adequadament l'ús de l'atribució i de la responsabilitat dels treballs publicats tal com es fa en l'actualitat), com també el dret a fer còpies impreses en poca quantitat i per a ús personal

Declaració de Berlín, octubre de 2003

Per tant, una revista d'accés obert

- Accés gratuït per llegir, sense pagaments ni subscripcions
- Models de negocis diversos, un d'ells pagar per publicar-hi
- L'autor manté els drets d'autor i autoritza la publicació de la contribució
- Se'n permet la reutilització mitjançant una llicència
- Idealment la llicència és la de Reconeixement de Creative Commons (CC BY)

Alguns “exemples”

- PLoS ONE

<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/>

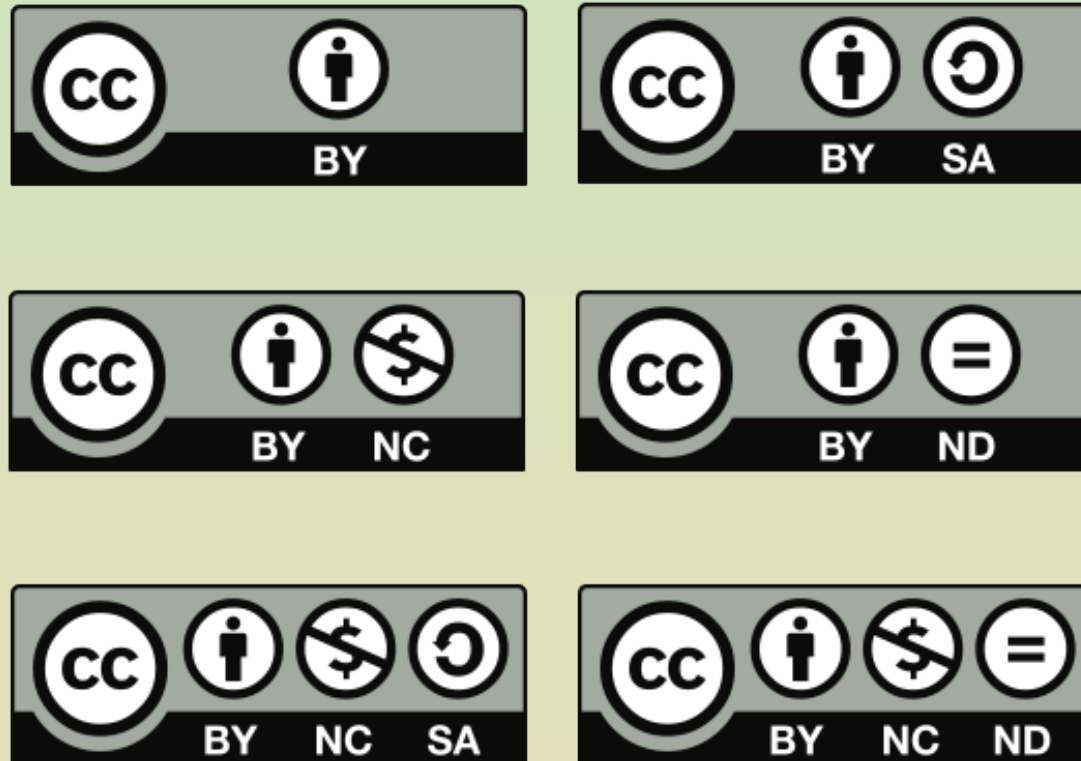
- Revista Brasileira de Ginecologia e Obstetricia

http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_serial&pid=0100-7203

- Pragmalingüística

<http://revistas.uca.es/index.php/pragma/index>

Llicències per a l'accés obert



Una llicència per...

...copiar, usar, difondre, transmetre i exposar els treballs públicament, i també per elaborar i distribuir els treballs que se'n derivin, en qualsevol mitjà digital i amb qualsevol propòsit responsable, a canvi del compromís d'esmentar-ne com cal l'autoria (les normes de la comunitat dictaran els mecanismes per fer complir adequadament l'ús de l'atribució i de la responsabilitat dels treballs publicats tal com es fa en l'actualitat), ...

Declaració de Berlín, octubre de 2003

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L'investigador signa una cessió de drets, normalment exclusiva, cap la publicació, o bé una llicència exclusiva de publicació.

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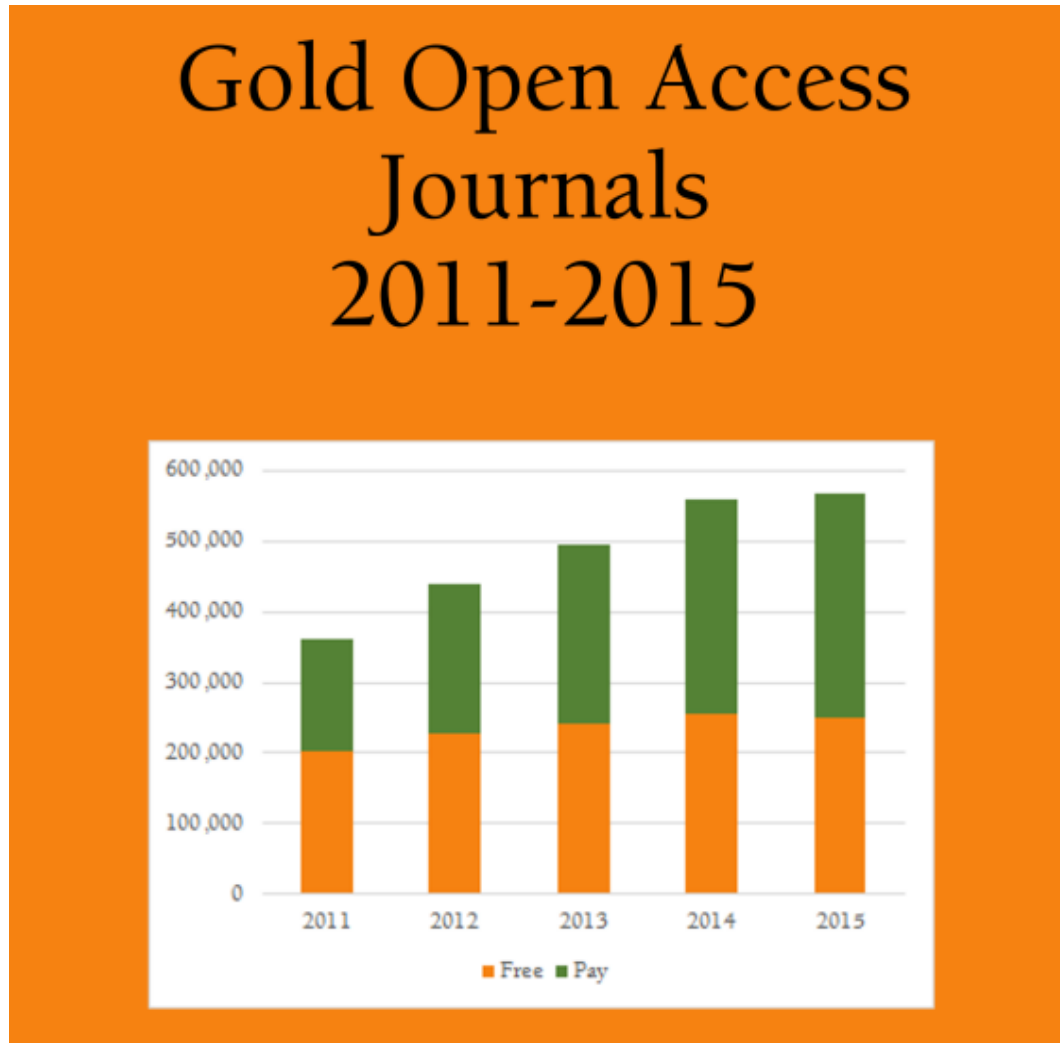
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El model de pagar per publicar



Walt Crawford
<http://waltcrawford.name/goaj1115.pdf>

El model de pagar per publicar

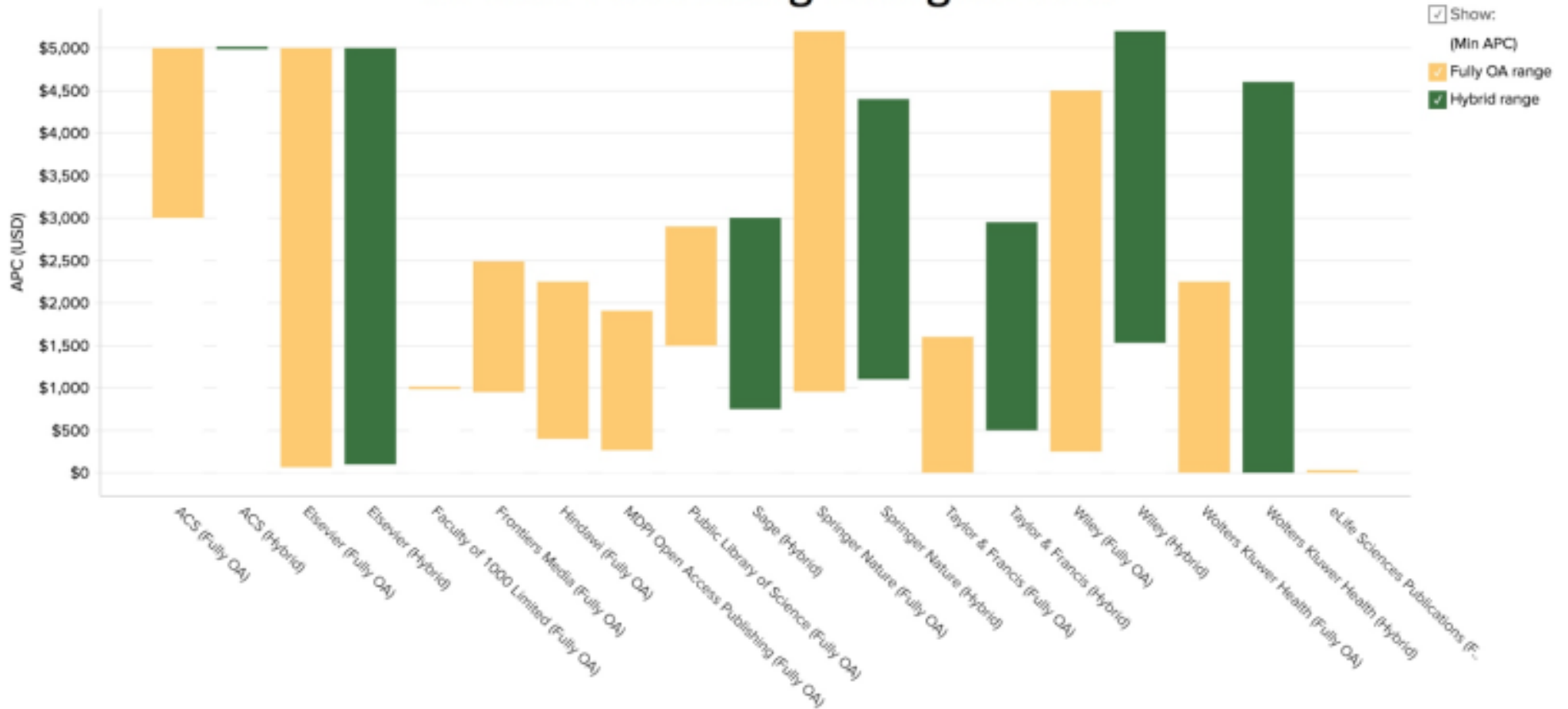
Darreres dades, Heather Morrison a 31 de gener de 2018

<https://sustainingknowledgecommons.org/2018/02/06/doaj-apc-information-as-of-jan-31-2018/>

De les 11.000 revistes recollides al DOAJ, un 71% no cobren per publicar

Preu mitjà per publicar 937 \$; la mediana 600 \$

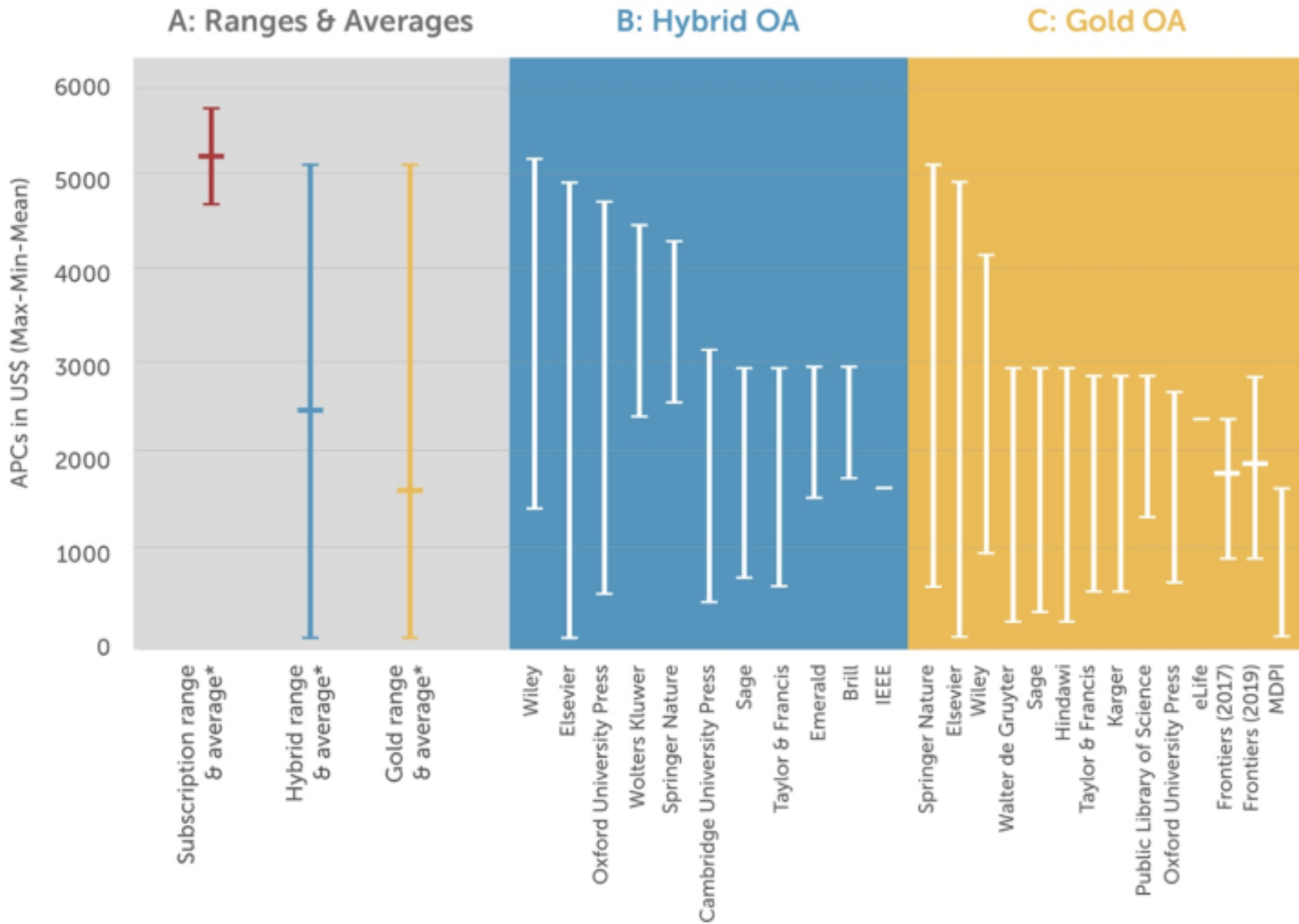
Article Processing Charges 2016



Source: Publishers' websites (Nov/Dec 2016), Delta Think 2016 survey data, STM Association 2012 and 2015 reports, Delta Think analysis. Please see our notes on [Methodology](#). © 2017 Delta Think, Inc. All rights reserved. May not be reused without permission.

<https://blog.frontiersin.org/2017/12/08/frontiers-apcs-structure-and-rationale-2/>

Article Processing Charges 2016



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Models híbrids: accés obert individualitzat

- Revistes d'accés restringit mitjançant pagament o subscripció
- Pagament per oferir accés obert immediat
- Normalment, se'n permet la reutilització mitjançant una llicència
- Varietat de llicències de Creative Commons, de vegades lligades al preu per obrir-ne l'accés
- Hauria de repercutir en el preu de les subscripcions

El model híbrid

Publisher	Journal type	No. articles	Average APC	Total spend
Elsevier	Fully OA	14	£2,930	£41,017
	Hybrid	526	£2,162	£1,137,432
	Unknown	5	£2,021	£10,107
Totals		545		£1,188,556
Wiley	Fully OA	5	£2,229	£11,497
	Hybrid	337	£1,892	£637,468
	Unknown	13	£1,864	£24,236
Totals		355		£673,201
PLOS	Fully OA	274	£1,114	£305,134
	Hybrid	0	n/a	£0
	Unknown	0	n/a	£0
Totals		274		£305,134
OUP	Fully OA	28	£1,171	32,792
	Hybrid	171	£2,170	£371,056
	Unknown	0	n/a	£0
Totals		199		£403,848.00
Biomed Central	Fully OA	144	£1,398	£201,324
	Hybrid	0	n/a	£0
	Unknown	0	n/a	£0
Totals		144		£201,324

Table 3: Top 5 publishers (by volume of Trust-supported research) and APC spend

<http://blog.wellcome.ac.uk/2015/03/03/the-reckoning-an-analysis-of-wellcome-trust-open-access-spend-2013-14/>

Un altre model: SCOAP3

Publisher	Estimated articles 2017-2019	Maximum contract value 2017-19
Elsevier	4,200	6,950,000 USD
Hindawi	650	315,000 USD
IOP Publishing	170	150,000 GBP
Jagiellonian University	120	52,500 EUR
Oxford University Press	460	320,000 GBP
Springer	9,800	7,500,000 EUR
Total	15,400	14,700,000 EUR

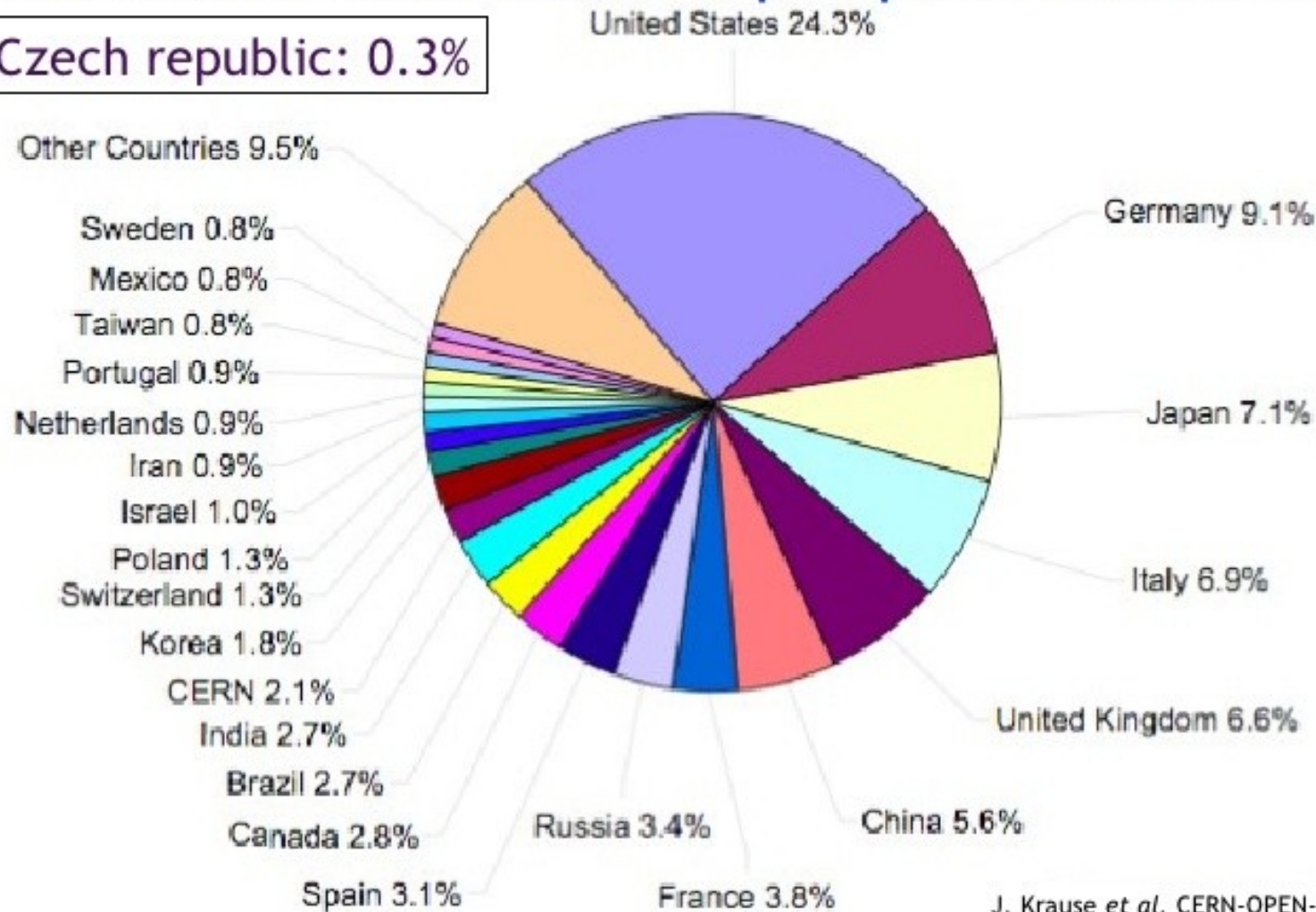
Within these estimates, the average Cost per Article for 2017-2019 will be between 900 and 1,000 Euro.

<https://scoap3.org/phase2-journals/>

SCOAP3 funding

Fair-share: contribute as per peer-review usage

Czech republic: 0.3%



J. Krause et al. CERN-OPEN-2007-014

Publicar en accés obert

Compact for Open Access Publishing Equity

- Fomentar les revistes en accés obert
- Accés obert pur i no híbrid
- Dotar de fons per ajudar als investigadors
- Investigadors propis

En el cas de la UB: Ajuts de fins a 2000 € per article i persona/any

<http://crai.ub.edu/ca/que-ofereix-el-crai/acces-obert-UB/publicar-ajuts/ub>

<https://treemaps.intact-project.org/apcdata/barcelona-u/>

Una altra estratègia: la ruta verda

Cal ajuda i eines per dipositar els articles revisats en arxius digitals oberts. Quan aquests arxius s'ajustin als estàndards creats per l'OAI, llavors els motors de cerca i altres eines podran tractar els arxius separats com un. I així els usuaris no necessitaran conèixer l'existència dels articles ni saber on poder localitzar-los per poder accedir als continguts.

Manifest de Budapest, febrer de 2002

L'autoarxiu i els repositoris

- Arxiu d'una còpia dels articles revisats i publicats
- Versió enviada, acceptada o publicada
- Accés gratuït, embargat o restringit
- Metadades descriptives estàndard
- Connexió entre repositoris mitjançant un protocol estàndard
- Institucionals, temàtics i recol·lectors

La versió acceptada, manuscrit de l'autor o postprint



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Clin Perinatol. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2012 June 1.

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Cesarean versus Vaginal Delivery: Long term infant outcomes and the Hygiene Hypothesis

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^b Director, Neonatology Fellowship Training Program, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida

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Keywords

microbiota; mode of delivery; hygiene hypothesis

INTRODUCTION

In the United States the rate of cesarean delivery (CD) has risen 48% since 1996, reaching a level of 31.8% in 2007. 1 This trend is reflected in many parts of the world, with the most populous country in the world, China, approaching 50%² and some private clinics in Brazil approaching 80%³. While a significant number of CD are performed for obstetrical indications, some are simply due to maternal request and may incur several risks for the child. Well known among these risks are neonatal depression due to general anesthesia, fetal injury during hysterotomy and/or delivery, increased likelihood of respiratory distress even at term, and breastfeeding complications. Concurrent with the trend of increasing CD, there has been an epidemic of both autoimmune diseases such as type 1 diabetes, Crohn's disease, and multiple sclerosis and allergic diseases, such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, and atopic dermatitis^{4, 5}. The occurrence of these diseases is higher in more affluent, Western, industrialized countries. Several theories have emerged that suggest environmental influences are contributing to this phenomenon. Most notably, the "hygiene hypothesis" suggests that an overly clean environment, especially in early childhood, may contribute to the development of several childhood diseases. It was first proposed by Strachan, who observed an inverse correlation between hay fever and the number of older siblings.⁶ This was subsequently extended by others from the allergies to autoimmune diseases such as type 1 diabetes.⁵ Whether the increase in CD incidence is also causally related will be addressed in this review.

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Dr. Neu is an Advisory Board Member for Mead Johnson and Melela.

– The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step. –
Lao Tzu

Submitted version of a contribution to:

Claus Zittel, Gisela Engel, Nicole C. Karafyllis and Romano Nanni (eds.), "Philosophies of technology: Francis Bacon and his contemporaries", *Intersections* 11 (Leiden, forthcoming in 2007)

THE WEATHERGLASS AND ITS OBSERVERS IN THE EARLY SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Arianna Borrelli

Introduction: the inverted-glass experiment

Air expands when heated and contracts again when it cools down. This phenomenon plays a very important role in determining weather and climate, because it is the sun's heating power which sets in motion the air masses of the Earth's atmosphere.¹ The thermal expansion and contraction of air can also be used to estimate variations in temperature, and the earliest thermometers, developed at the beginning of the seventeenth century, were based precisely on this principle.²

These early devices, which can be described as non-sealed air-thermometers, are the subject of the present paper. However, I do not aim at discussing anew the origin of the thermometer and much less at addressing the question of who invented it. Instead, I plan to investigate the factors which brought this specific experimental set-up to the attention of natural

¹Newton D. E., "Wind", in: Newton D. E., *Encyclopedia of air* (Wapport: 003) 206-213 esp. 209-210; Blakel H., *Meteorology*: 301-303.

² Particularly useful for the subject dealt with in this paper are some older publications on the origin of the thermometer: Cavalli B., *Storia del metodo sperimentale in Italia*, vol. 1 (Firenze: 1891); Hoffmann G., "Beiträge zur Erfindungsgeschichte meteorologischer Instrumente", *Abhandlungen der physikalisch-Mathematischen Classe der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, phys.-math. Klasse*, 1 (Berlin: 1920); Wohlbil E., "Zur Geschichte der Erfindung und Verbreitung des Thermometers", *Annalen der Physik*, 124 (1865): 163-176; Wohlbil E., "Neue Beiträge zur Vorgeschichte des Thermometers", *Mitteilungen zur Geschichte der Medizin und der Naturwissenschaften*, 1 (1902): 5-8, 57-62, 143-158, 282-290. The most recent publication on the origin of the thermometer and the question of its inventor or inventors is: Taylor F. S., "The origin of the thermometer", *Annals of science*, 5 (1942): 129-156. Other monographies on the general history of thermometers and of the modern concept of temperature are: Bolton H.C., *Evolution of the thermometer 1592-1745* (Baton PA: 1900); Burdhardt F., *Die Erfindung des Thermometers und seine Geschichte im XVII. Jahrhundert* (Basel: 1867); Golinski J., "Barometers of change: meteorological instruments as machines of enlightenment", in: Clark W. – Golinski J. – Schaffer S. (eds.), *The sciences in Reformed Europe* (Chicago: 1999): 69-93; Golinski J., "The instruments: thermometers in eighteenth-century chemistry", in: Holman F. L. – Levere T. H. (eds.), *Jeppia's and experimentations in the history of chemistry* (Cambridge MA: 2000): 185-210; Middleton W.E.K., *A history of the thermometer and its use in meteorology* (Baltimore: 1966); Renou E., *Histoire du thermomètre* (Versailles: 1876).

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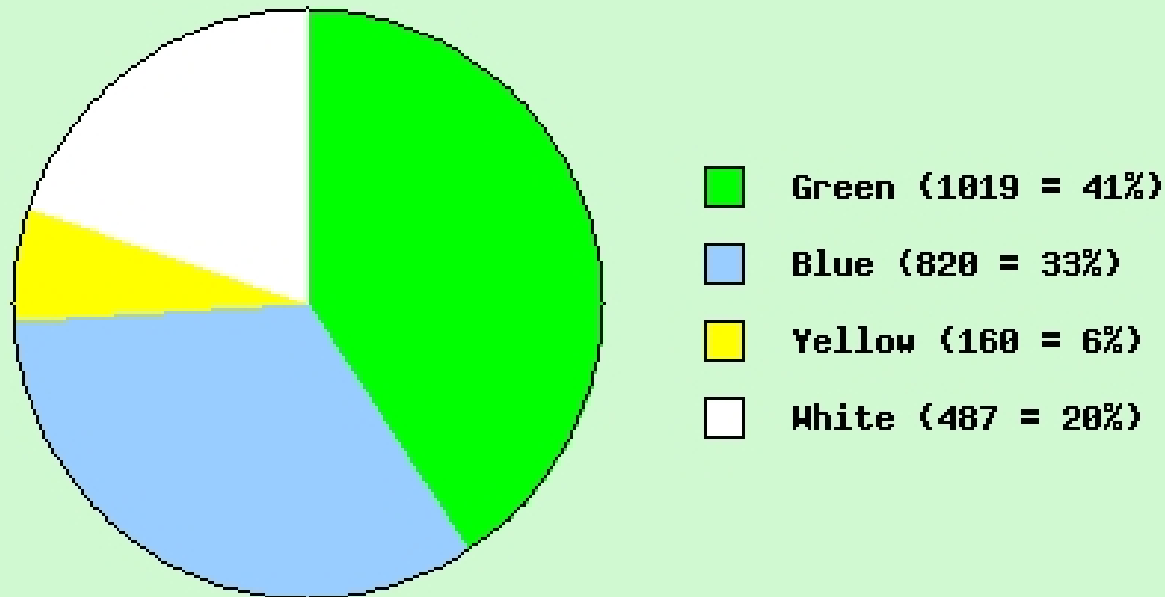
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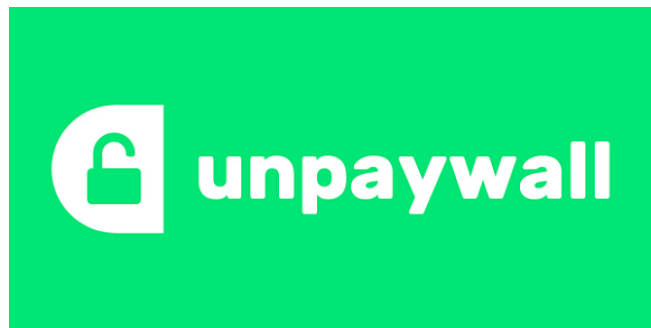
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He de publicar-hi?

Política d'accés obert de la Universitat de Barcelona
Consell de Govern, juny 2011

Ley de la Ciencia
BOE, juny 2011

Open Access Pilot FP7
Comissió Europea, agost 2008
Horizon2020
Comissió Europea, gener 2014

Sherpa / Juliet
Altres polítiques

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Aprovada en Consell de Govern el 7 de juny de 2011

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Ley de la Ciencia

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Publicada al BOE el 2 de juny de 2011, entrada en vigor el 2 de desembre de 2011

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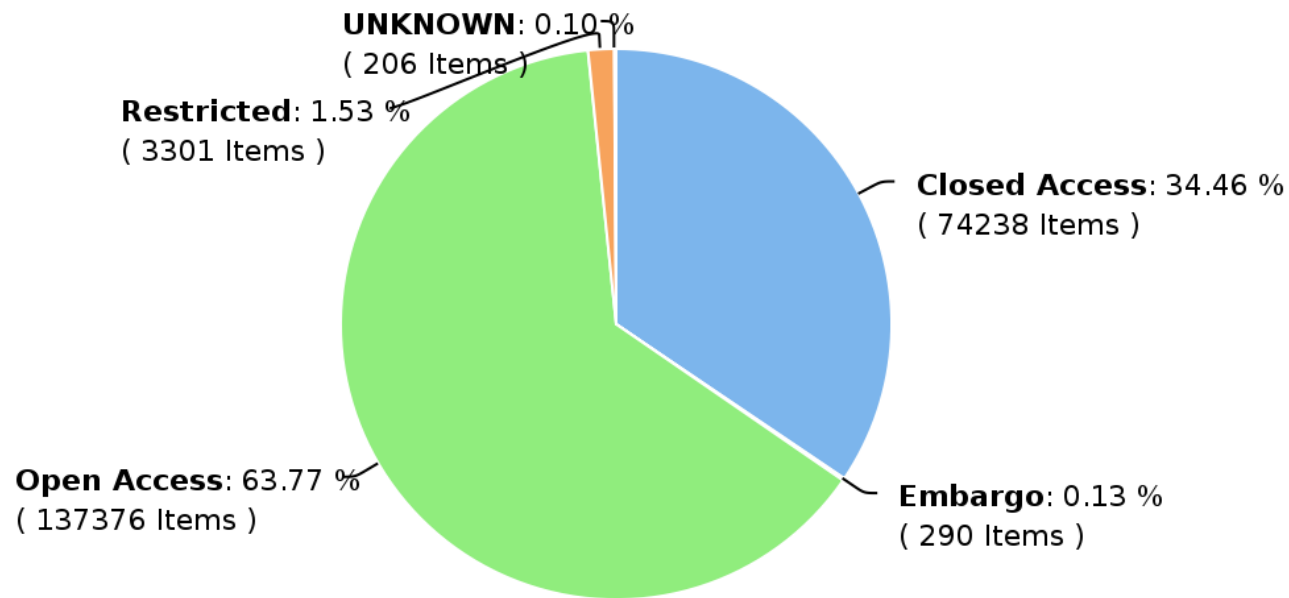
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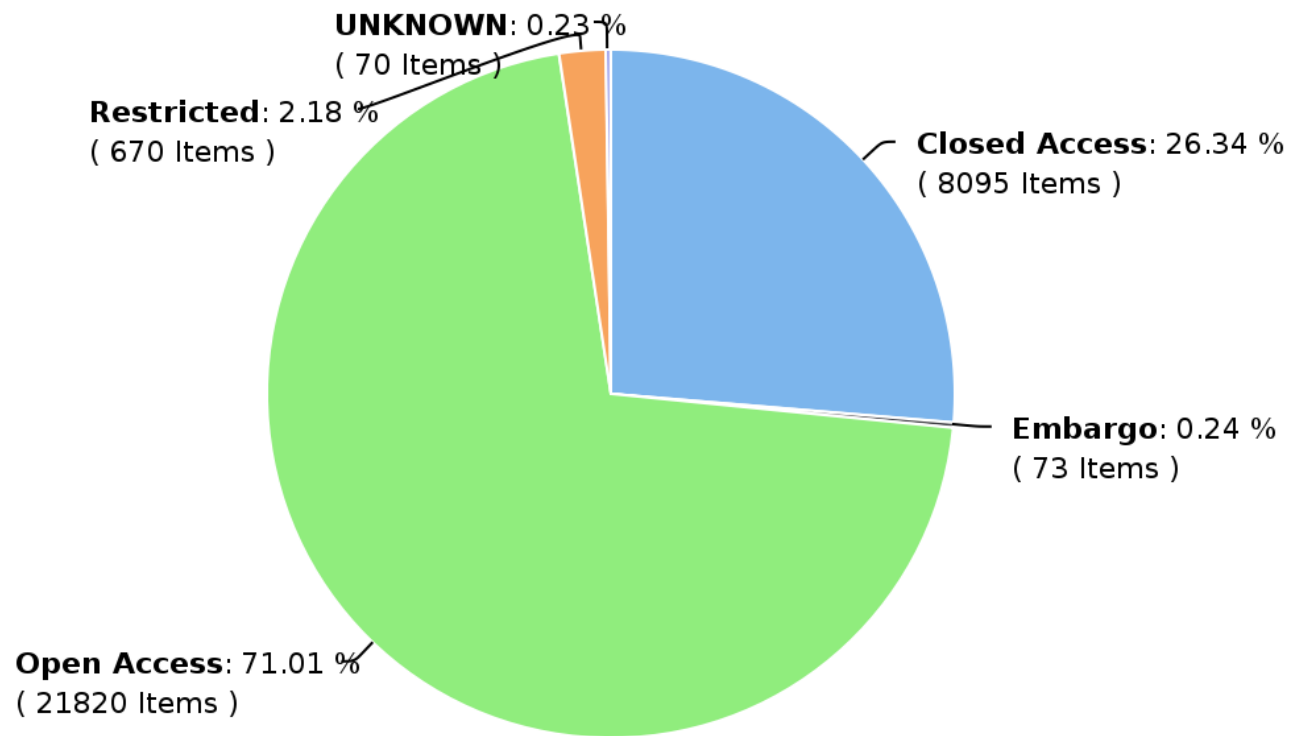
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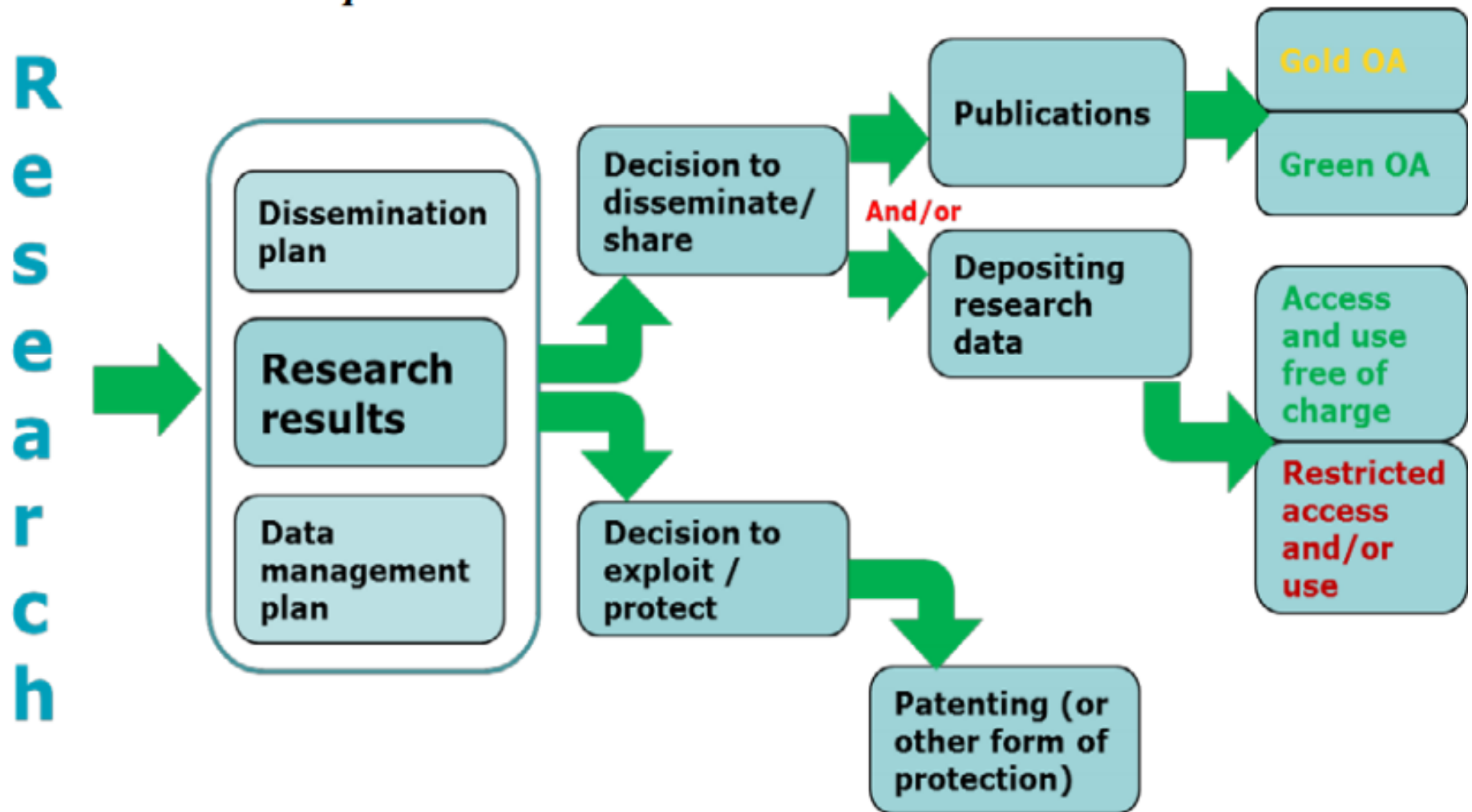
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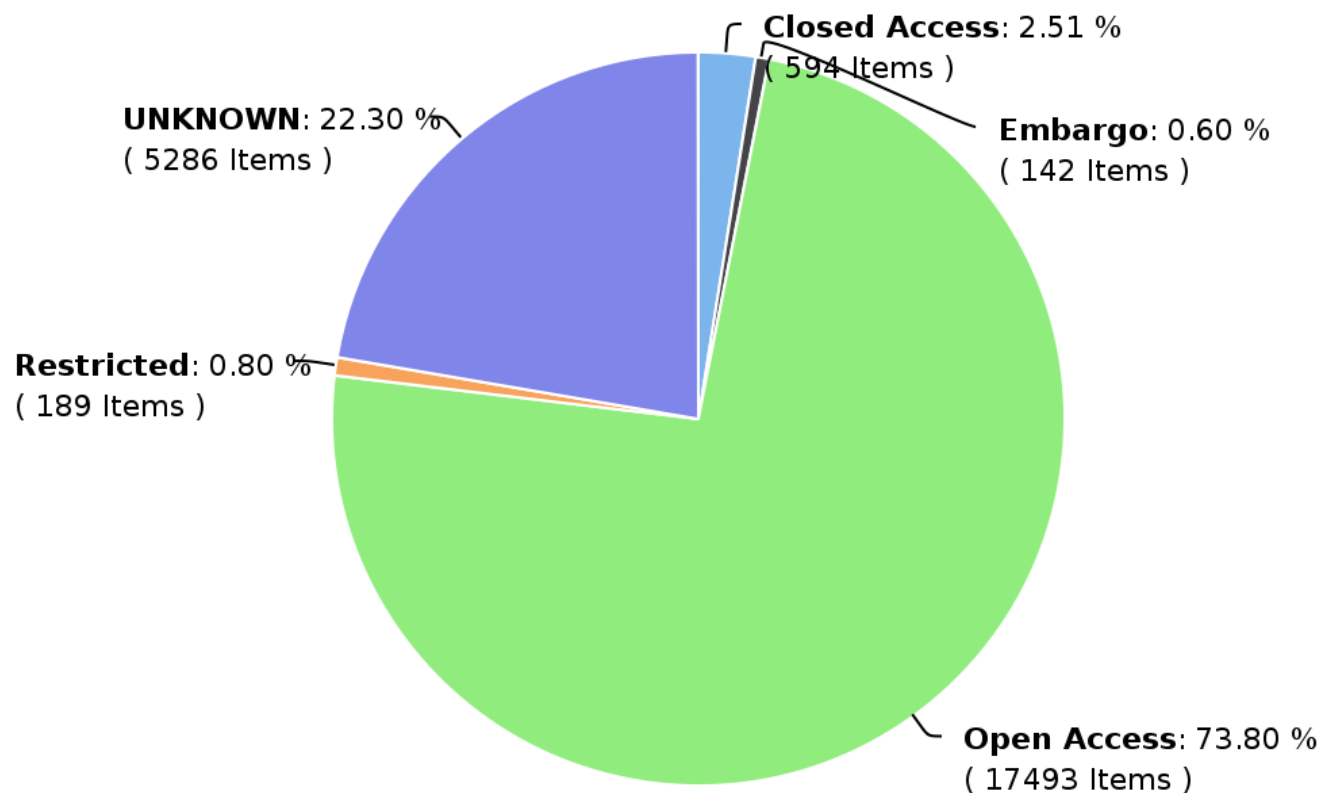
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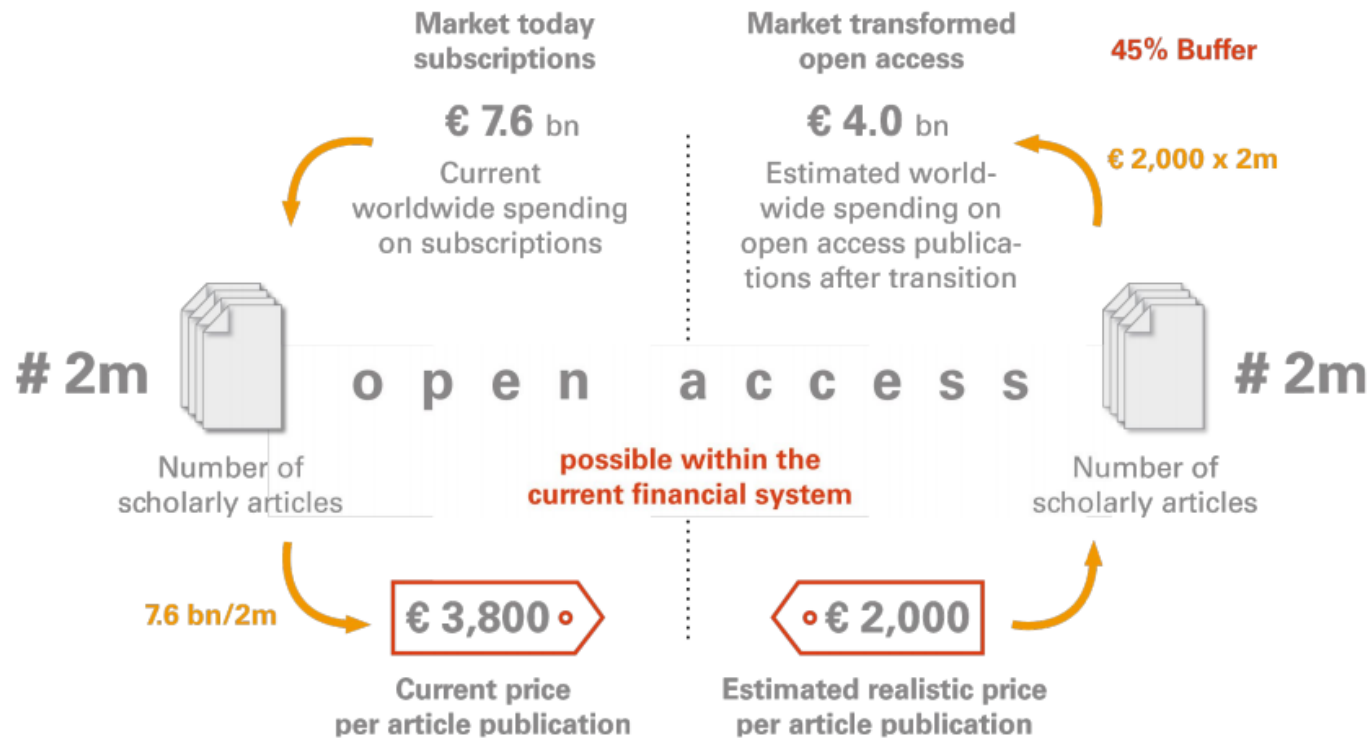
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34 

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