

# Jornada Accés Obert

Facultat de Química, Universitat de Barcelona  
28 de gener de 2019

Ignasi Labastida i Juan  
Oficina de Difusió del Coneixement  
CRAI Universitat de Barcelona



# Què és l'Accés Obert?



# Definició de Budapest

... entenem per *open access* la disponibilitat gratuïta a la xarxa, permetent a qualsevol persona la lectura, la descàrrega, la còpia, la distribució, la impressió, la cerca o l'ús per a qualsevol propòsit legítim, sense cap tipus de barrera econòmica, legal o tècnica...

*Manifest de Budapest, febrer de 2002*

# 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

# 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*





CC BY Peter Alfred Hess  
<http://www.flickr.com/photos/peterhess/7698481564>

# La primera 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

# Preguntes per respondre

- En quin repositori s'ha de dipositar?
- Qui diposita en el repositori?
- Què hi cal dipositar?
- Què s'hi pot dipositar?
- Quan cal dipositar-hi?

# On dipositar?



Dipòsit Digital de la Universitat de Barcelona

<http://diposit.ub.edu>

# Química al Dipòsit

- Ciència de Materials i Química Física  
337 articles
- Enginyeria Química i Química Analítica  
186 articles
- Química Inorgànica i Orgànica  
211 articles

# Com dipositar en el repositori institucional

- A través del Curricula del GREC (Un sol clic)
- Preprint, postprint o versió publicada (identificació color)
- Informació acurada de la política editorial
- Suport des de les biblioteques i el CRAI


*Es diposita una còpia dels articles PUBLICATS.*

# Com dipositar en el repositori institucional

## Dades per al Dipòsit Digital de la UB

*Dalton Transactions*


Política d'autoarxiu (2019): permet el dipòsit de la **versió POSTPRINT** ⓘ

 Adjuntar el document

## Dades per al Dipòsit Digital de la UB

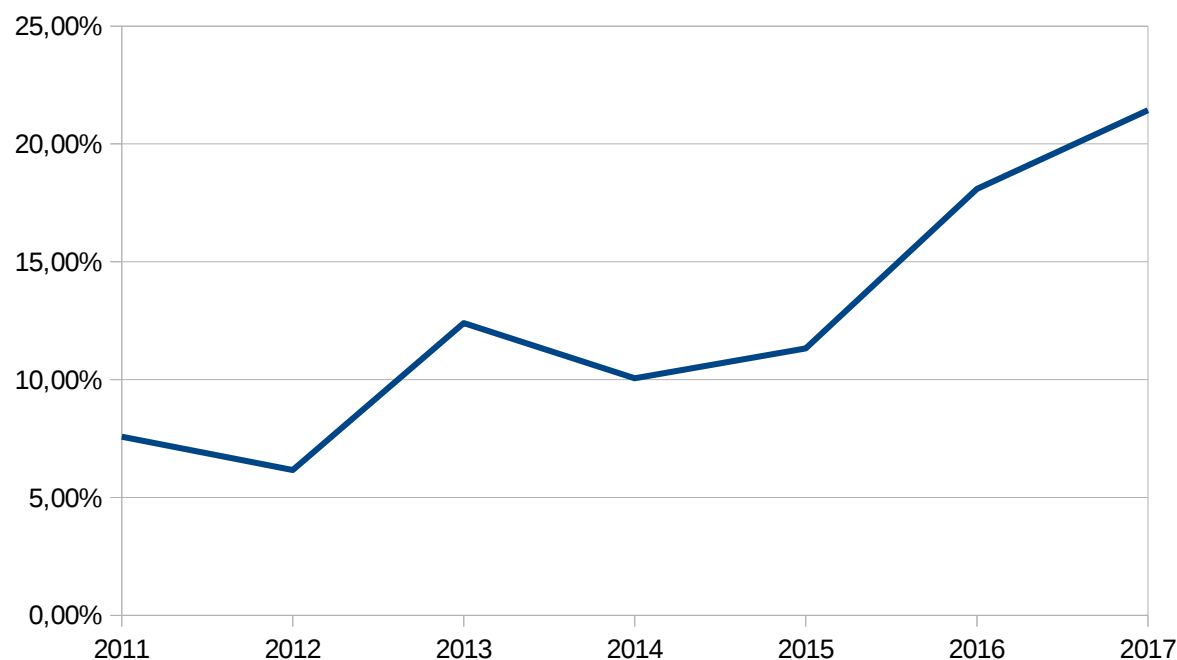
*Pure and Applied Chemistry*

Política d'autoarxiu (2019): permet el dipòsit de la **versió PUBLICADA** ⓘ

 Adjuntar el document

# Resultat

3603 articles de recerca de la Facultat de Química 2011-17  
441 al Dipòsit (12,24%)





# Las limitacions dels editors

# COPYRIGHT TRANSFER AGREEMENT



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Contributor name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contributor address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Manuscript number (if known): \_\_\_\_\_  
Re: Manuscript entitled: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, (the "Contribution")  
for publication in \_\_\_\_\_, (the "Journal")  
published by \_\_\_\_\_, ("Wiley-Blackwell").

Dear Contributor(s):

Thank you for submitting your Contribution for publication. In order to expedite the editing and publishing process and enable Wiley-Blackwell to disseminate your Contribution to the fullest extent, we need to have this Copyright Transfer Agreement signed and returned as indicated in the Journal's instructions for authors as soon as possible. If the Contribution is not accepted for publication, or if the Contribution is subsequently rejected, this Agreement shall be null and void. **Publication cannot proceed without a signed copy of this Agreement.**

## A. COPYRIGHT

1. The Contributor assigns to Wiley-Blackwell, during the full term of copyright and any extensions or renewals, all copyright in and to the Contribution, and all rights therein, including but not limited to the right to publish, republish, transmit, sell, distribute and otherwise use the Contribution in whole or in part in electronic and print editions of the Journal and in derivative works throughout the world, in all languages and in all media of expression now known or later developed, and to license or permit others to do so.

2. Reproduction, posting, transmission or other distribution or use of the final Contribution in whole or in part in any medium by the Contributor as permitted by this Agreement requires a citation to the Journal and an appropriate credit to Wiley-Blackwell as Publisher, and/or the Society if applicable, suitable in form and content as follows: (Title of Article, Author, Journal Title and Volume/Issue, Copyright © [year], copyright owner as specified in the Journal). Links to the final article on Wiley-Blackwell's website are encouraged where appropriate.

## B. RETAINED RIGHTS

Notwithstanding the above, the Contributor or, if applicable, the Contributor's Employer, retains all proprietary rights other than copyright, such as patent rights, in any process, procedure or article of manufacture described in the Contribution.

## C. PERMITTED USES BY CONTRIBUTOR

1. **Unpublished Version.** Wiley-Blackwell licenses back the following rights to the Contributor in the version of the Contribution as originally submitted for publication:

- After publication of the final article, the right to self-archive on the Contributor's personal website or in the Contributor's institution/employer's institutional repository or archive. This right extends to both research and the Internet. The Contributor may not update the submission version or replace it with the published Contribution. The version posted must contain a legend as follows: This is the pre-peer reviewed version of the following article: [Title], [Citation], which has been published in final form at [link to final article].
- The right to transmit, post and share copies with colleagues.

2. **Accepted Version.** Re-use of the accepted and peer-reviewed final not final version of the Contribution shall be by separate agreement with Wiley-Blackwell. Wiley-Blackwell has agreements with certain funding agencies governing re-use of this version. The details of these relationships, and other offerings allowing open web use, are set forth at the following website: <http://www.wiley.com/go/funderstatement>. Also, please check the box at the bottom of this document.

3. **Final Published Version.** Wiley-Blackwell hereby licenses back to the Contributor the following rights with respect to the final published version of the Contribution:

- Copies for colleagues. The personal right of the Contributor only to send or transmit individual copies of the final published version in any format to colleagues upon their specific request provided no fee is charged, and further provided that there is no systematic distribution of the Contribution, e.g. posting on a listserve, website or automated delivery.
- Re-use in other publications. The right to re-use the final contribution in parts thereof for any publication authored or edited by the Contributor (including journal articles where such re-used material constitutes less than half of the total material in such publication). In such case, any modifications should be accurately noted.
- Teaching duties. The right to include the Contribution in teaching or training duties at the Contributor's institution/place of employment including in course packs, e-learning, presentation at professional conferences, in-house training, or distance learning. The Contribution may not be used in seminars outside of normal teaching obligations (e.g. commercial seminars). Electronic posting of the final published version in connection with teaching/training at the Contributor's institution/place of employment is permitted subject to the implementation of reasonable access control mechanisms, such as user name and password. Posting the final published version on the open Internet is not permitted.
- Oral presentations. The right to make oral presentations based on the Contribution.

4. **Article Abstracts, Figures, Tables, Data Sets, Artwork and Selected Text/Up to 250 words.**

- Contributors may re-use unmodified abstracts for any non-commercial purpose. For certain uses of the abstracts, Wiley-Blackwell encourages but does not require linking back to the final published version.
- Contributors may re-use figures, tables, data sets, artwork, and selected text up to 250 words from their Contributions, provided the following conditions are met:
  - Full and accurate credit must be given to the Contributor.
  - Modifications to the figures, tables and data must be noted. Otherwise, no changes may be made.
  - The reuse may not be made for direct commercial purposes, or for financial consideration to the Contributor.
  - Teaching faculty shall permit dual publication in violation of journal ethical practices.

# La versió acceptada, manuscrit de l'autor o postprint



NIH Public Access

Author Manuscript

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

Published in final edited form as:

*Clin Perinatol*. 2011 June ; 38(2): 321–331. doi:10.1016/j.clp.2011.03.008.

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

Josef Neu, MD<sup>a,b</sup> and Jona Rushing, MD<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Professor of Pediatrics, Division of Neonatology, University of Florida; Gainesville, Florida

<sup>b</sup> Director, Neonatology Fellowship Training Program, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida

<sup>c</sup> Fellow, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Division of Maternal Fetal Medicine, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida

### 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. <sup>1</sup> This trend is reflected in many parts of the world, with the most populous country in the world, China, approaching 50%<sup>2</sup> and some private clinics in Brazil approaching 80%.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4, 5</sup> 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. <sup>6</sup> This was subsequently extended by others from the allergies to autoimmune diseases such as type 1 diabetes. <sup>5</sup> Whether the increase in CD incidence is also causally related will be addressed in this review.

© 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

<sup>AB</sup> Corresponding author for proof & reprints: Josef Neu, MD Department of Pediatrics University of Florida Human Development Building Room 112 1600 SW Archer Road Gainesville, FL 32610 (352) 273-8985 (352) 273-9054 (fax) neu@peds.ufl.edu. <sup>B</sup> Coauthor address: Jona Rushing, MD Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology University of Florida PO Box 100294 1600 SW Archer Road Gainesville, FL 32610 (352) 273-7562 (352) 294-5094 (fax) rushing@ufl.edu.

**Publisher's Disclaimer:** This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

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

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

Submitted version of a contribution to:

Claus Zittel, Gisela Engel, Nicole C. Kanafyllis and Romano Nanni (eds.), "Philosophies of technology: Francis Bacon and its 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup>Newton D. E., "Wind", in: Newton D. E., *Encyclopedia of air* (Wapport: 003) 208–215 esp. 209–210; Biskul H., *Meteorologie* 301–303.

<sup>2</sup> 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); Holman G., "Beiträge zur Erfindungsgeschichte meteorologischer Instrumente", *Abhandlungen 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 1592–1743* (Baton PA: 1900); Burdhardt F., *Die Befindung des Thermometers und seine Geshichte 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: Holmes F. L. – Levere T. H. (eds.), *Instrumentation and experimentation in the history of chemistry* (Cambridge MA 2000) 185–210; Middleton W.E.C., *A history of the thermometer and its use in meteorology* (Baltimore: 1966); Renou E., *Histoire du thermomètre* (Versailles: 1876).

# Embargaments

ISSN	Journal Name	Embargo Period (months)
0926-9851	<a href="#">Journal of Applied Geophysics</a>	24
1570-8683	<a href="#">Journal of Applied Logic</a>	24
0021-8928	<a href="#">Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics</a>	24
1665-6423	<a href="#">Journal of Applied Research and Technology</a>	0
2211-3681	<a href="#">Journal of Applied Research in Memory and Cognition</a>	24
2214-7861	<a href="#">Journal of Applied Research on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants</a>	0
0021-9045	<a href="#">Journal of Approximation Theory</a>	24
0305-4403	<a href="#">Journal of Archaeological Science</a>	36
2352-409X	<a href="#">Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports</a>	24
0140-1963	<a href="#">Journal of Arid Environments</a>	24
1880-4276	<a href="#">Journal of Arrhythmia</a>	12
2214-9635	<a href="#">Journal of Arthroscopy and Joint Surgery</a>	12
2187-0764	<a href="#">Journal of Asian Ceramic Societies</a>	0
1367-9120	<a href="#">Journal of Asian Earth Sciences</a>	24
1049-0078	<a href="#">Journal of Asian Economics</a>	24
2287-884X	<a href="#">Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity</a>	0
1226-8615	<a href="#">Journal of Asia-Pacific Entomology</a>	12
1364-6826	<a href="#">Journal of Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics</a>	24
0896-8411	<a href="#">Journal of Autoimmunity</a>	12
0378-4266	<a href="#">Journal of Banking &amp; Finance</a>	36
0005-7916	<a href="#">Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry</a>	24
2007-0780	<a href="#">Journal of Behavior, Health &amp; Social Issues</a>	0
2214-8043	<a href="#">Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics</a>	24
2214-6350	<a href="#">Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Finance</a>	24
0021-9290	<a href="#">Journal of Biomechanics</a>	12
1532-0464	<a href="#">Journal of Biomedical Informatics</a>	12
1674-8301	<a href="#">Journal of Biomedical Research</a>	12
1672-6529	<a href="#">Journal of Bionic Engineering</a>	24
1389-1723	<a href="#">Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering</a>	12
0168-1656	<a href="#">Journal of Biotechnology</a>	12
1360-8592	<a href="#">Journal of Bodywork and Movement Therapies</a>	12

<https://www.elsevier.com/about/open-science/open-access/journal-embargo-finder>

# Embargaments

- American Chemical Society

12 mesos

- Royal Society of Chemistry

12 mesos

- Wiley

12 mesos

# Informació al repositori

Enllaç al document original publicat:

*<http://doi.org/10.xxxx/xxxxxx>*

Versió dipositada:

*[info:eu-repo/semantics/publishedVersion//acceptedVersion](#)*

Tipus d'accés:

*[info:eu-repo/semantics/embargoedAccess//openAccess](#)*

Data d'aixecament de l'embargament (si n'hi ha):

*[info:eu-repo/date/embargoEnd/YYYY-MM-DD](#)*

Titular dels drets d'explotació:

*© Editor, Autors; CC BY-XX © Editor, Autors*

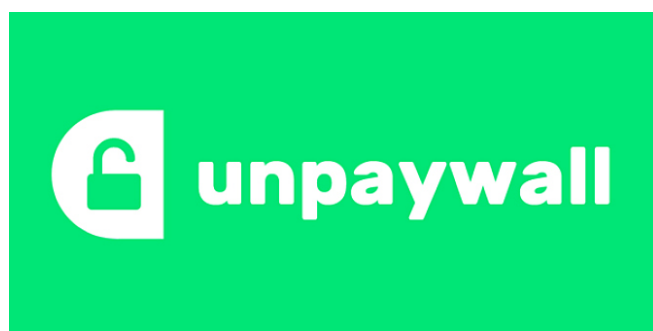
Accés a la llicència d'ús:

*<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-xx/4.0/>*

# Iniciatives per fer més visible un repositori



PMID: 26451584



10.1016/S0030-4018(98)00244-2



Format: Abstract Send to [Am J Obstet Gynecol.](#) 2017 Aug;217(2):196.e1-196.e14. doi: 10.1016/j.ajog.2017.03.016. Epub 2017 Mar 23.

## Prediction of neonatal respiratory morbidity by quantitative ultrasound lung texture analysis: a multicenter study.

Palacio M<sup>1</sup>, Bonet-Carne E<sup>2</sup>, Cobo T<sup>3</sup>, Perez-Moreno A<sup>2</sup>, Sabrià J<sup>4</sup>, Richter J<sup>5</sup>, Kacerovsky M<sup>6</sup>, Jacobsson B<sup>7</sup>, García-Posada RA<sup>8</sup>, Bugatto F<sup>9</sup>, Santistevan R<sup>10</sup>, Vives A<sup>11</sup>, Parra-Cordero M<sup>12</sup>, Hernandez-Andrade E<sup>13</sup>, Bartha JL<sup>14</sup>, Carretero-Lucena P<sup>15</sup>, Tan KL<sup>16</sup>, Cruz-Martínez R<sup>17</sup>, Burke M<sup>18</sup>, Vavilala S<sup>19</sup>, Iruretagoyena I<sup>20</sup>, Delgado JL<sup>21</sup>, Schenone M<sup>22</sup>, Vilanova J<sup>23</sup>, Botet F<sup>3</sup>, Yeo GSH<sup>16</sup>, Hyett J<sup>18</sup>, Deprest J<sup>5</sup>, Romero R<sup>24</sup>, Gratacos E<sup>3</sup>, Fetal Lung Texture Team.

[+ Collaborators \(71\)](#)[+ Author information](#)

### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** Prediction of neonatal respiratory morbidity may be useful to plan delivery in complicated pregnancies. The limited predictive performance of the current diagnostic tests together with the risks of an invasive procedure restricts the use of fetal lung maturity assessment.

**OBJECTIVE:** The objective of the study was to evaluate the performance of quantitative ultrasound texture analysis of the fetal lung (quantusFLM) to predict neonatal respiratory morbidity in preterm and early-term (<39.0 weeks) deliveries.

**STUDY DESIGN:** This was a prospective multicenter study conducted in 20 centers worldwide. Fetal lung ultrasound images were obtained at 25.0-38.6 weeks of gestation within 48 hours of delivery, stored in Digital Imaging and Communication in Medicine format, and analyzed with quantusFLM. Physicians were blinded to the analysis. At delivery, perinatal outcomes and the occurrence of neonatal respiratory morbidity, defined as either respiratory distress syndrome or transient tachypnea of the newborn, were registered. The performance of the ultrasound texture analysis test to predict neonatal respiratory morbidity was evaluated.

**RESULTS:** A total of 883 images were collected, but 17.3% were discarded because of poor image quality or exclusion criteria, leaving 730 observations for the final analysis. The prevalence of neonatal respiratory morbidity was 13.8% (101 of 730). The quantusFLM predicted neonatal respiratory morbidity with a sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values of 74.3% (75 of 101), 88.6% (557 of 629), 51.0% (75 of 147), and 95.5% (557 of 583), respectively. Accuracy was 86.5% (632 of 730) and positive and negative likelihood ratios were 6.5 and 0.3, respectively.

**CONCLUSION:** The quantusFLM predicted neonatal respiratory morbidity with an accuracy similar to that previously reported for other tests with the advantage of being a noninvasive technique.

Copyright © 2017. Published by Elsevier Inc.

### Full text links

[ELSEVIER](#)  
FULL-TEXT ARTICLE[DIPÒSIT DIGITAL](#)  
UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA

### Save items

[★ Add to Favorites](#)

### Similar articles

Quantitative ultrasound texture analysis of fetal lungs to predic [Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2015]

Prediction of neonatal respiratory distress in pregnancies complicated by [Prenat Diagn. 2017]

The use of lamellar body counts to predict fetal lung maturity in preç [Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2002]

[Review](#) Antenatal corticosteroids for accelerating [Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2017]

[Review](#) Immediate versus deferred delivery of the preterm [Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2016]

[See reviews...](#)[See all...](#)

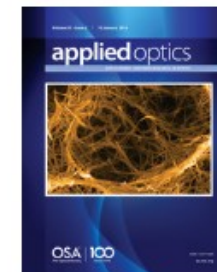
### Related information

[Articles frequently viewed together](#)[MedGen](#)[References for this PMC Article](#)

# Optical correlation by use of partial phase-only modulation with VGA liquid-crystal displays

Ignasi Labastida, Arturo Carnicer, Estela Martín-Badosa, Santiago Vallmitjana, and Ignacio Juvells

Author Information ▾  Find other works by these authors ▾



**Applied Optics** Vol. 39, Issue 5, pp. 766-769 (2000) • <https://doi.org/10.1364/AO.39.000766>

# Connexions entre repositoris



Dipòsit de la Recerca  
de Catalunya

# Una segona 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

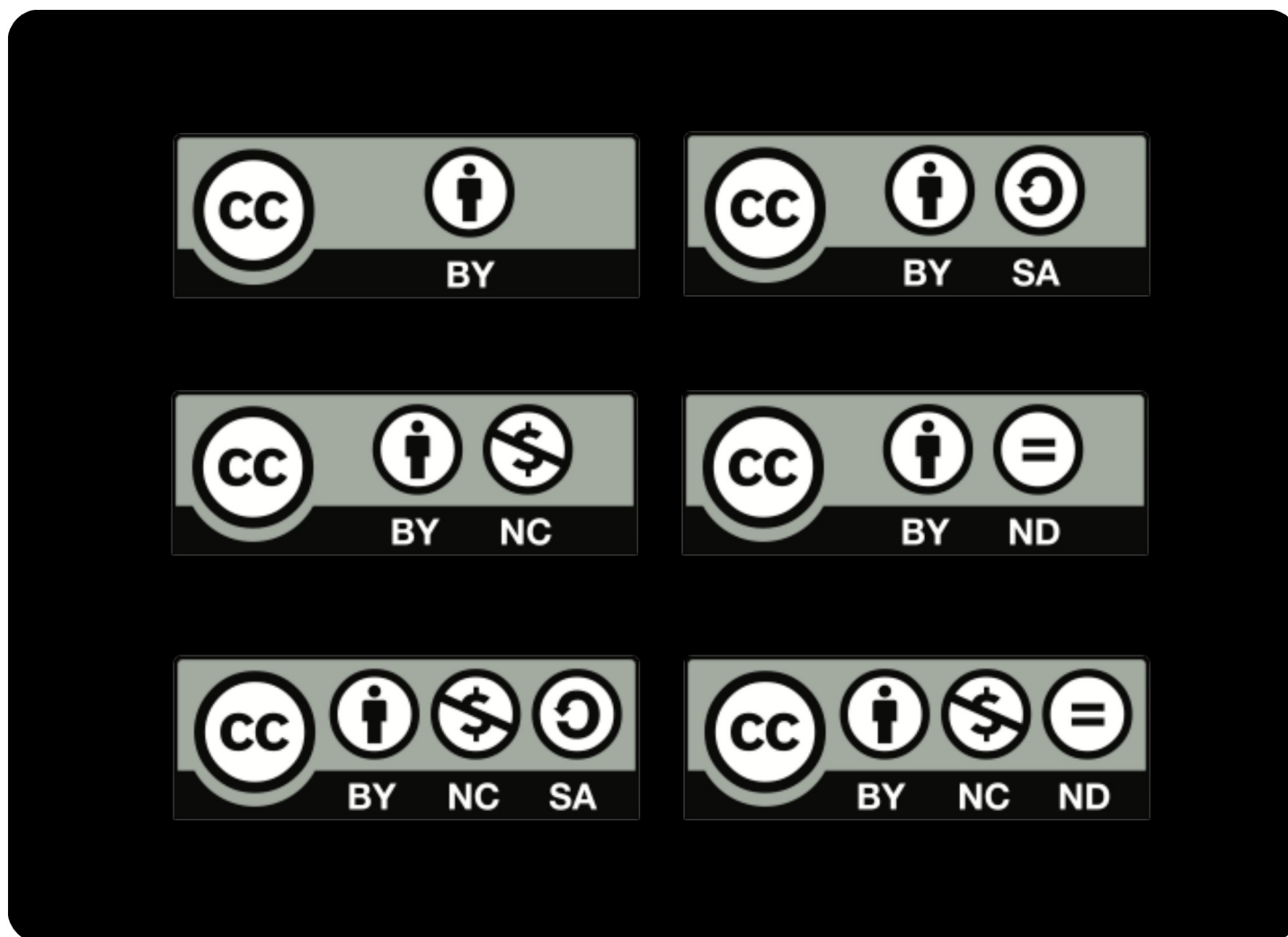
L'autor (o els autors) i els qui retenen els drets sobre la contribució han de concedir a tots els usuaris el dret a l'accés lliure de forma irrevocable en l'àmbit mundial, amb llicència per copiar, usar, difondre, transmetre i exposar els treballs públicament, i també per elaborar i distribuir els treballs 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
- Se'n permet la reutilització mitjançant una llicència
- Idealment la llicència és la de Reconeixement de Creative Commons (CC BY)

# Llicències per a l'accés obert





# Diferències entre obert i restringit

## Accés Obert

- Accés gratuït per llegir
- © Autor
- CC BY---

## Accés restringit

- Subscripció o pagament puntual per llegir
- © Editor
- Tots els drets reservats



Hindawi



OPEN  ACCESS



SCIENTIFIC  
REPORTS 



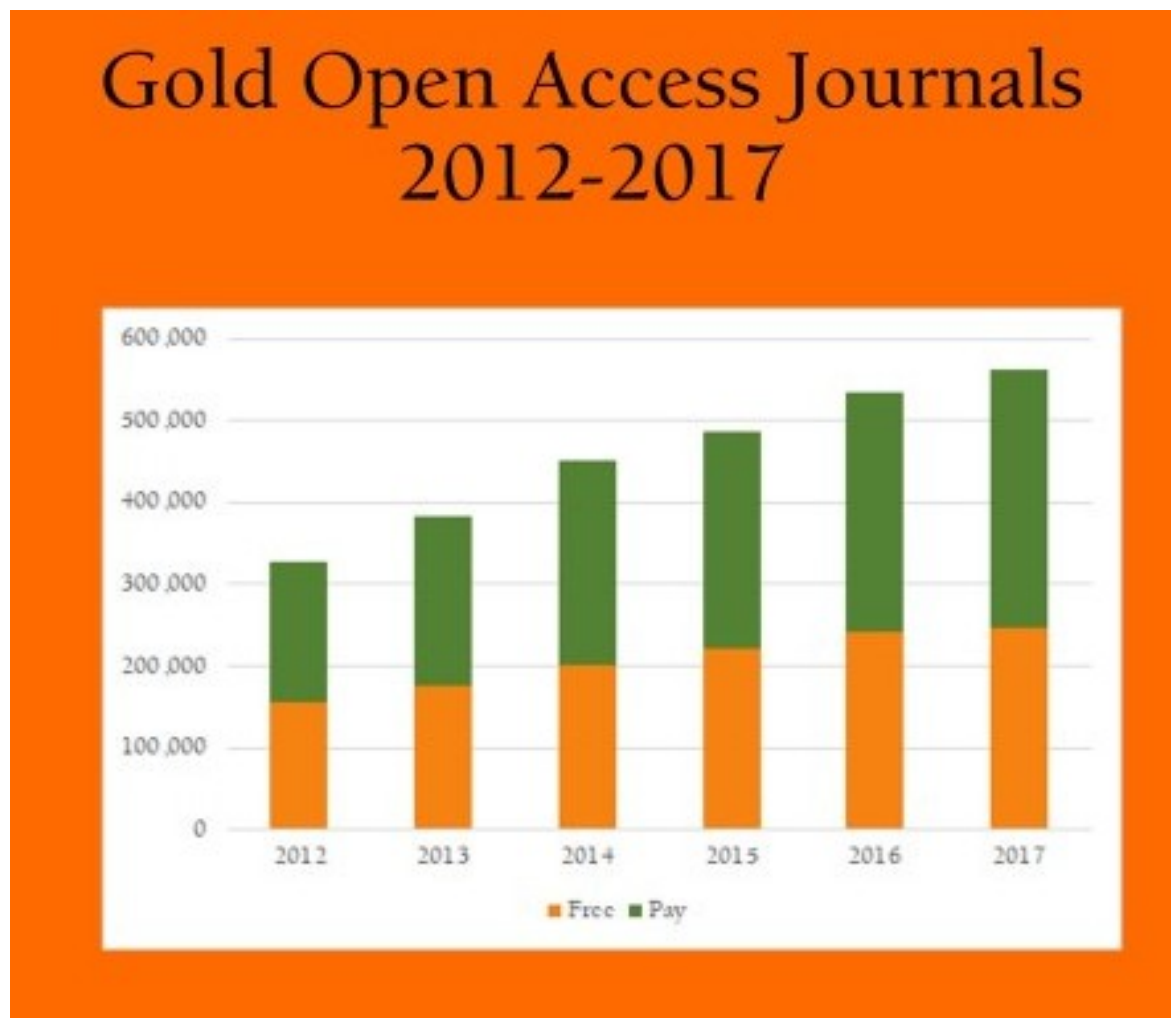
Chemical  
Science

 **Open**  
Chemistry

RSC Advances



# El model de pagar per publicar



Walt Crawford  
<https://waltcrawford.name/goaj3.pdf>

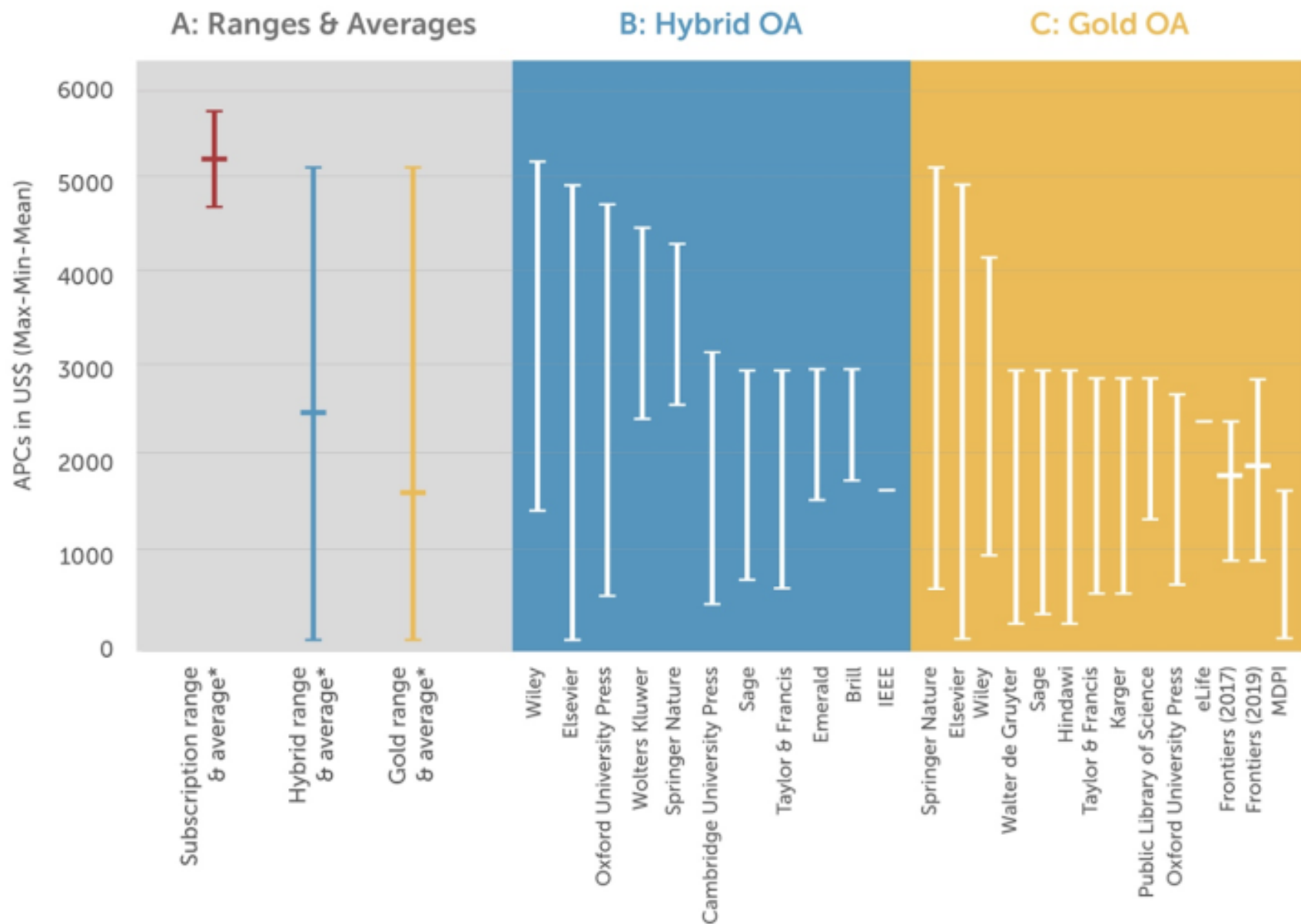
# El model de pagar per publicar

De les 12.438 revistes al DOAJ, un 73% no cobren per publicar

Preu mitjà per publicar 800 €; la mediana 600 €

- ACS Omega 750 \$
- Open Chemistry 1000 €
- RSC Advances £ 750
- Chemical Science 0

# Article Processing Charges 2016



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

# Model híbrid: accés obert individual

- 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 vegades lligades al preu per obrir
- Hauria de repercutir en el preu de les subscripcions



# El model híbrid

Publisher	Journal Type	No. articles	Average APC	Total spend
Elsevier	Fully OA	105	£3.331	£349.742
	Hybrid	613	£3.001	£1.839.370
		718		£2.189.112
Springer Nature	Fully OA	442	£1.964	£868.138
	Hybrid	227	£2.004	£454.882
		669		£1.323.020
Wiley	Fully OA	19	£1.357	£25.783
	Hybrid	359	£1.979	£710.554
		378		£736.337
OUP	Fully OA	31	£1.325	£41.079
	Hybrid	217	£2.296	£498.272
		248		£539.351
PloS	Fully OA	184	£1.727	£317.822
	Hybrid	-	-	-
		184		£317.822

<https://wellcome.ac.uk/funding/wellcome-and-coaf-open-access-spend-201617>

# El model híbrid

Royal Society of Chemistry	£1,600
American Chemical Society	4000-2000 \$

Durant el període 2015-18 hem gaudit de 48 cupons de la RSC

# Publicar en accés obert

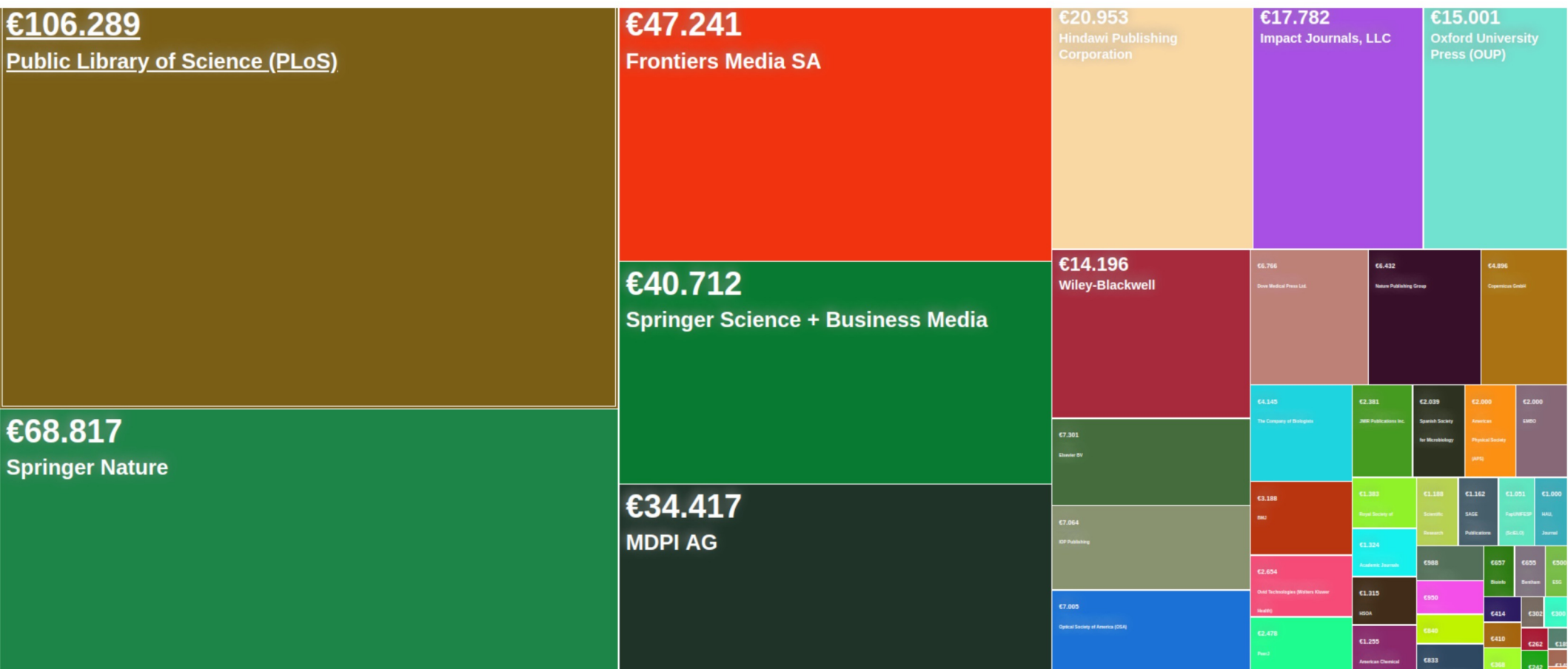
## Compact for Open Access Publishing Equity

- 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:** Ajut màxim de 1500 € per article i un per persona/any

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

# Publicar en accés obert

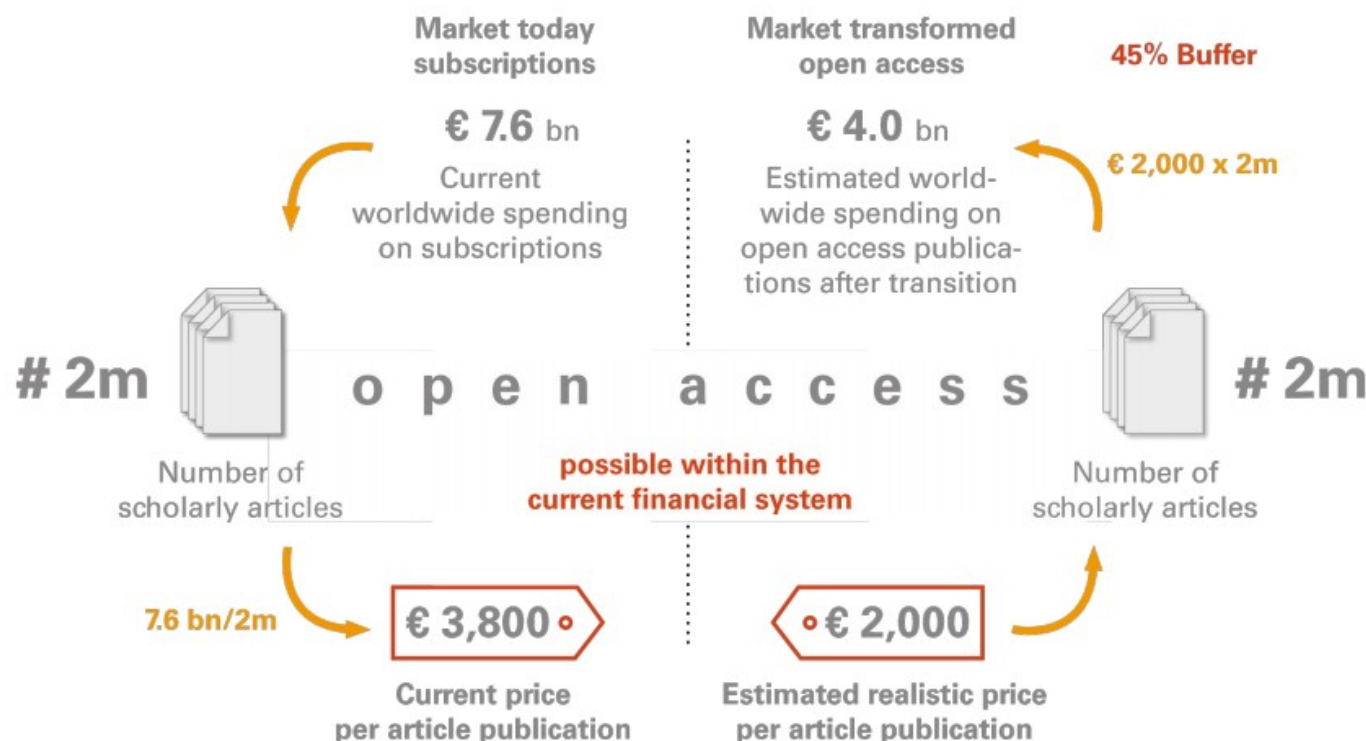


<https://treemaps.intact-project.org/apcdata/barcelona-u/>

# Una proposta de futur

- Transició cap a l'accés obert segons la Societat Max Planck

## Worldwide Publishing Market



# Quin és el nivell actual?

# Situació de l'accés obert

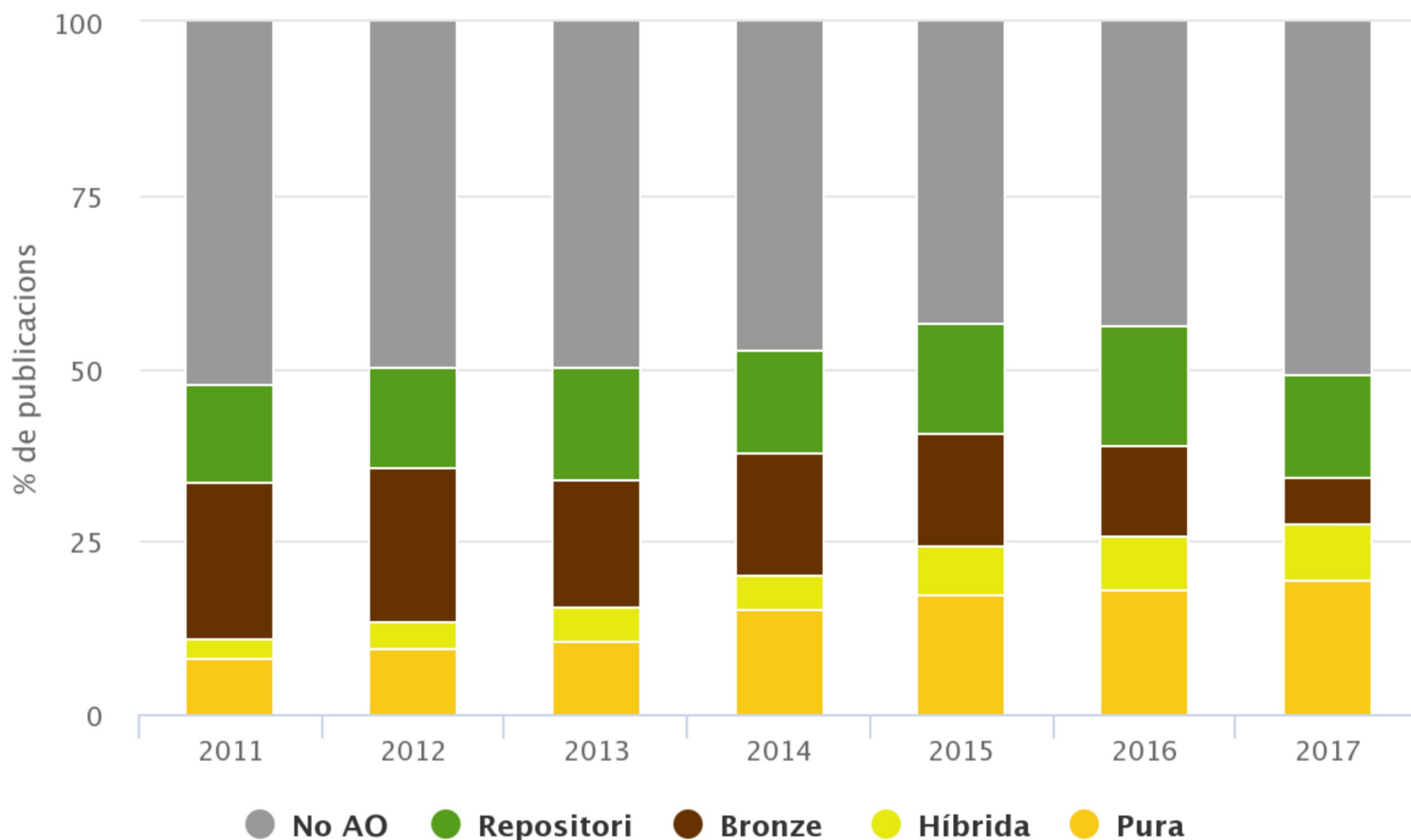
Segons el Ministerio de Economía y Competividad 20%

Segons un estudi encarregat per la Comissió Europea 55%

Segons un article publicat a principis de 2018, 45%

Algunes universitats assoleixen el 60%

## Evolució de l'accés obert a la UB (2011-2017)

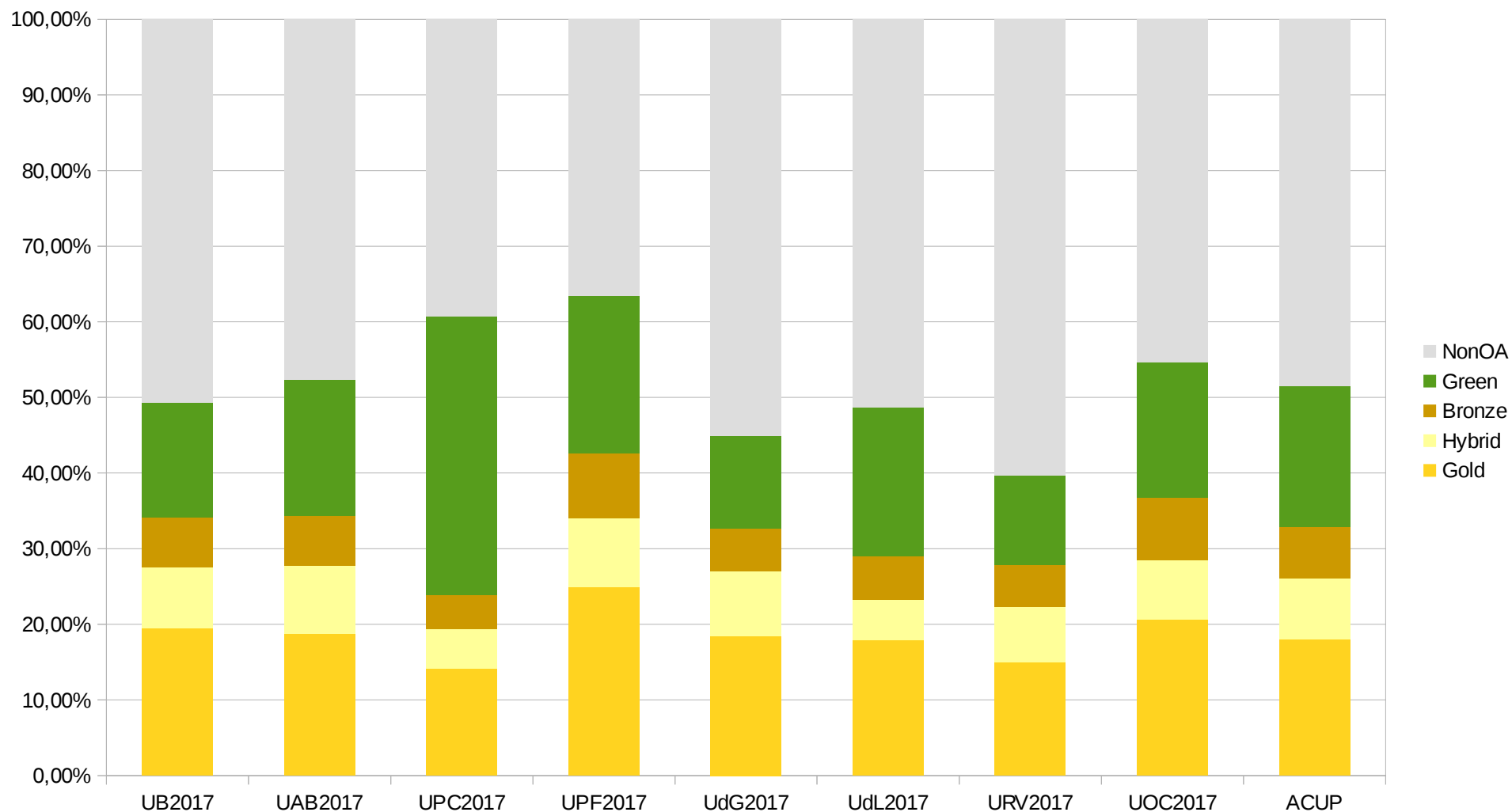


Highcharts.com

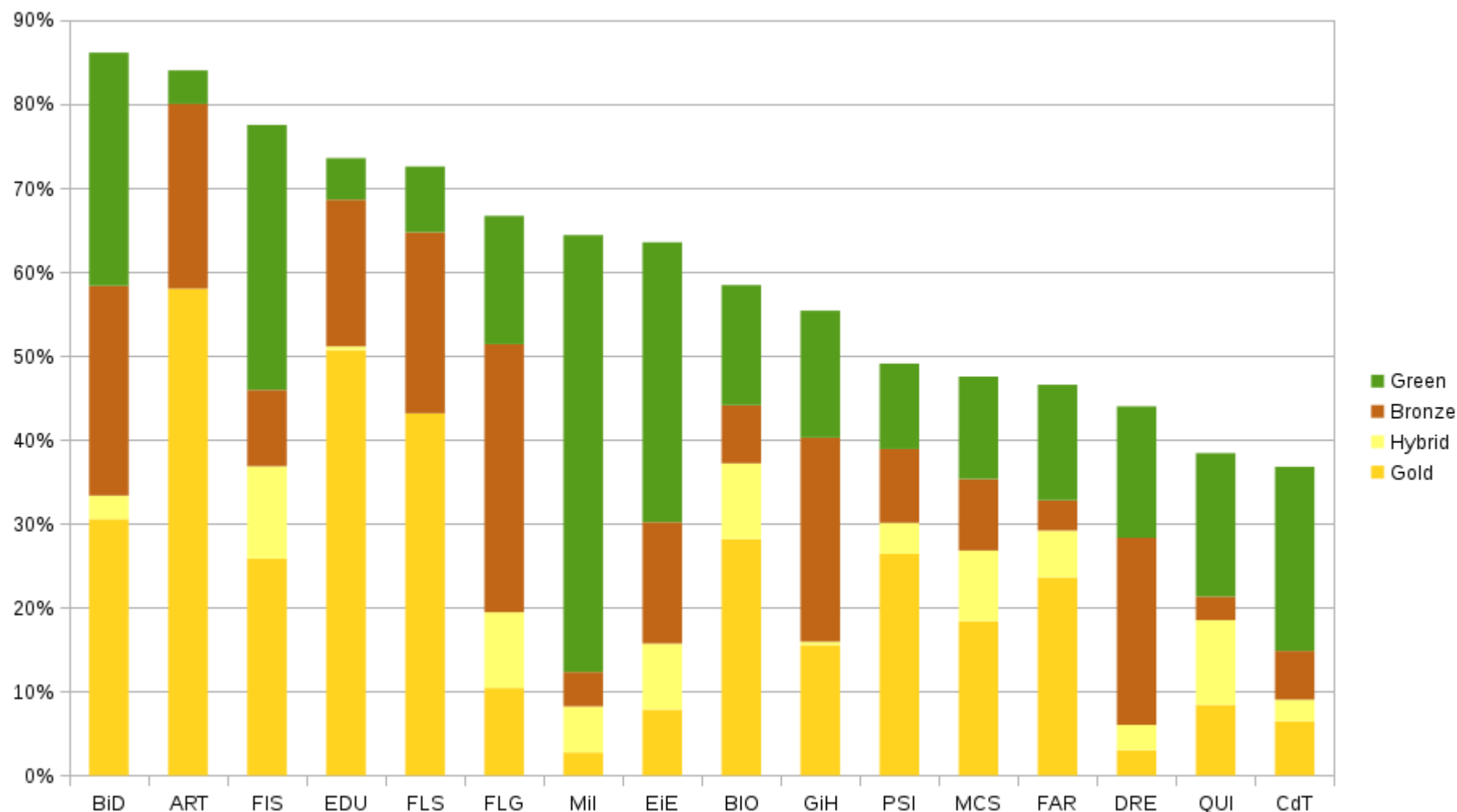
<https://apps.bibliotecnica.upc.edu/observatori/>



# L'accés obert a les universitats catalanes



# L'accés obert als centres de la UB



<http://crai.ub.edu/ca/que-ofereix-el-crai/acces-obert-ub/termometre-dades>

# Les plataformes per publicar

- Noves plataformes per publicar
  - Documents sense revisar
  - Altres materials més enllà dels textos
  - Tot en accés obert
  - Open Peer Review
  - Versions i comentaris a la vista
  - 1000 € / registre

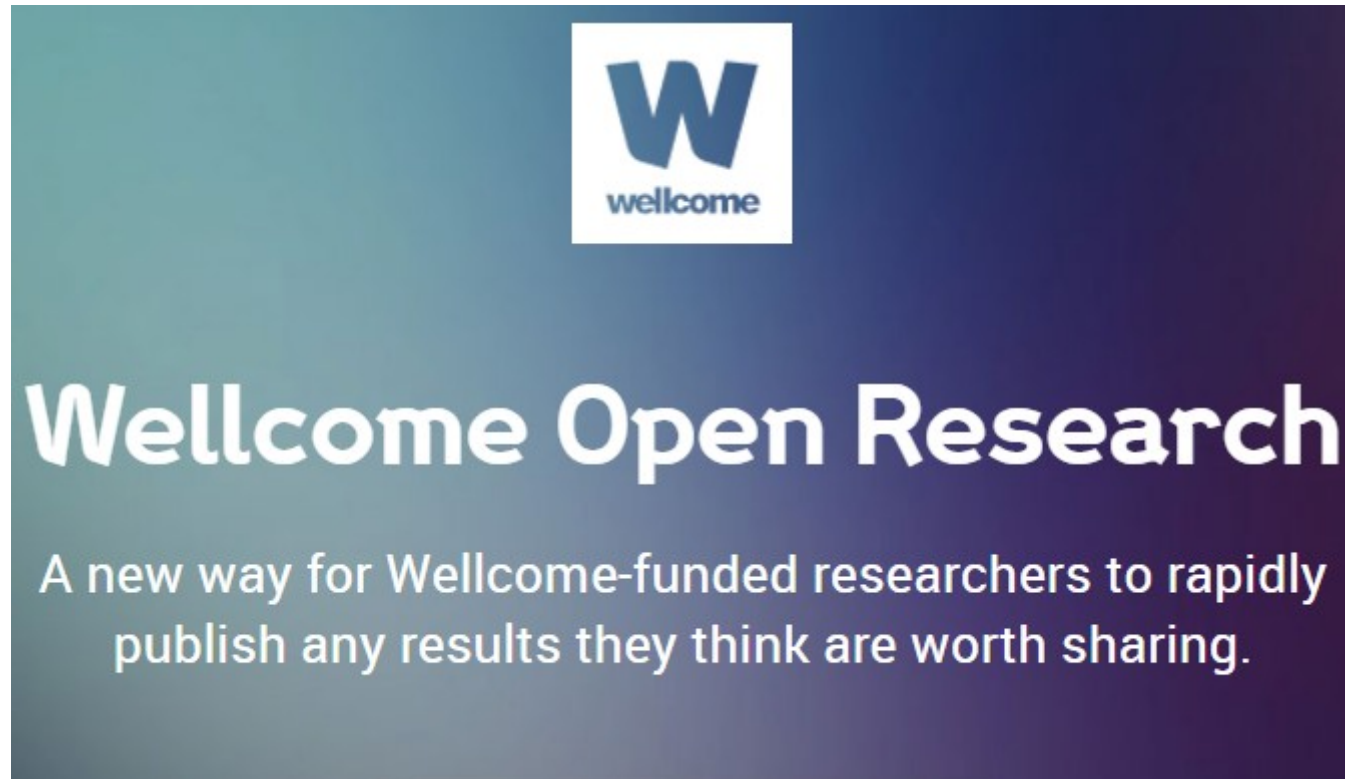
Wellcome Trust, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Comissió Europea?

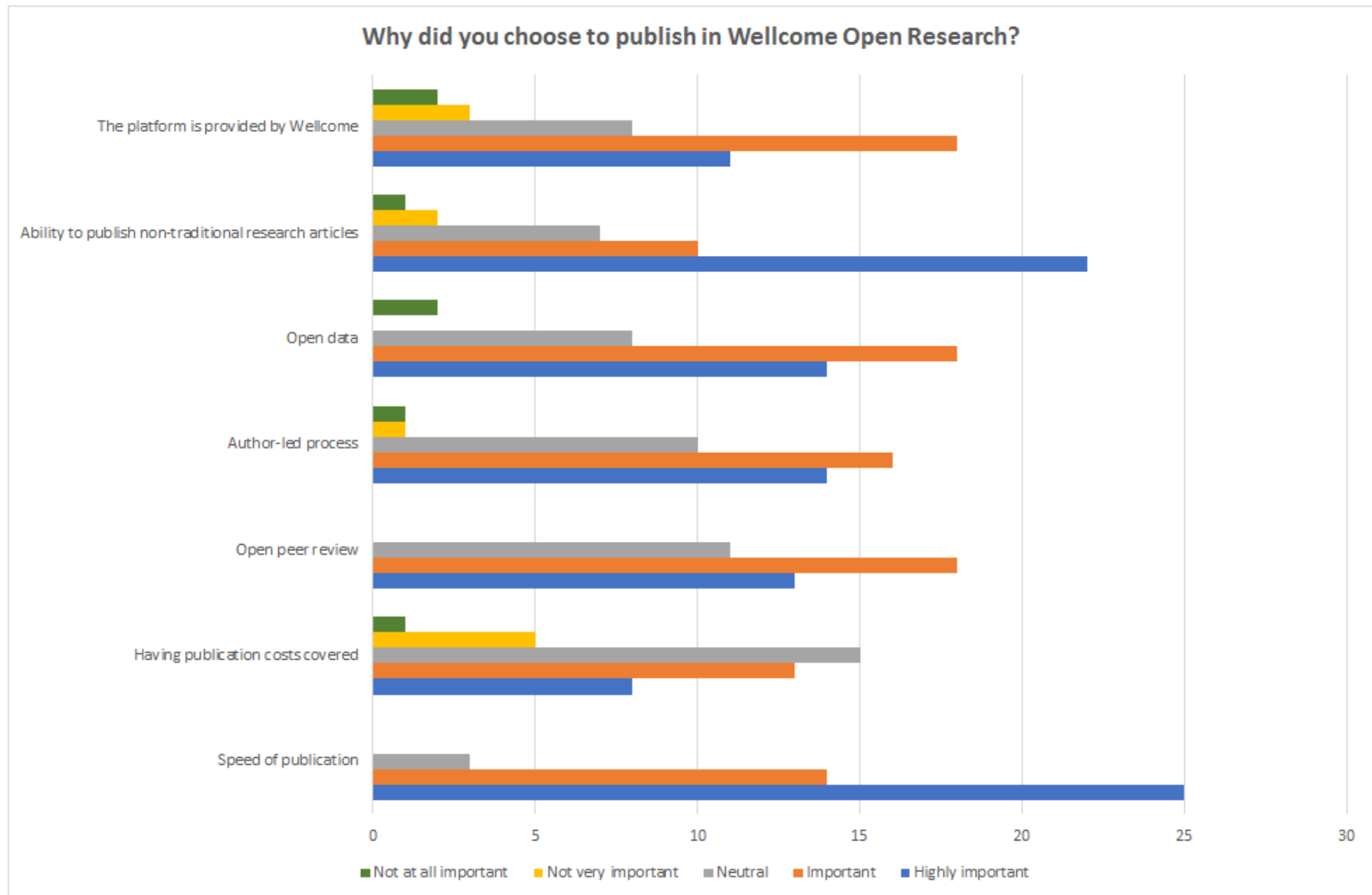
# El cas de Wellcome Trust

- Welcome Open Research

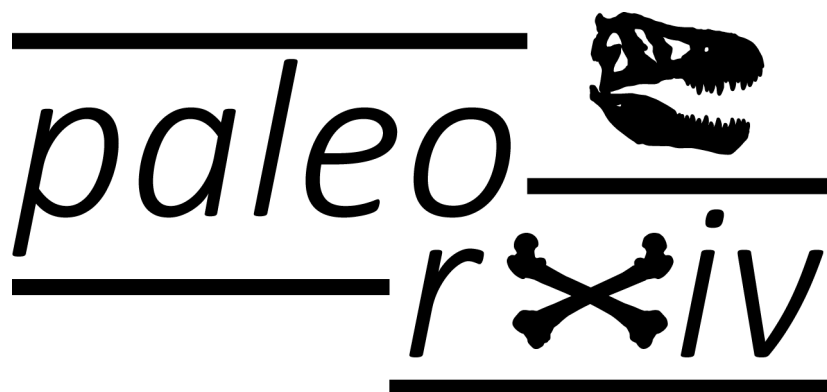
<https://wellcomeopenresearch.org/>



# El cas de Wellcome Trust



# Els preprints



# I les polítiques?

# 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*



# 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.*

# Política d'accés obert a la UB

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	TOTAL
Articles registrats a GREC	3727	6304	7199	7296	7981	8084	8003	7705	7464	219136
Articles registrats a GREC disponibles al DDUB	492	1424	1629	1385	1557	1284	1068	828	707	18874
Percentatge d'articles disponibles del total de registrats	13,20	22,59	22,63	18,98	19,51	15,88	13,34	10,75	9,47	8,61

# Ley de la Ciencia

Art 37.

*El personal de investigación cuya actividad investigadora esté financiada mayoritariamente con fondos de los Presupuestos Generales del Estado hará pública una versión digital de la versión final de los contenidos que le hayan sido aceptados para publicación en publicaciones de investigación seriadas o periódicas, tan pronto como resulte posible, pero no más tarde de doce meses después de la fecha oficial de publicación.*

*La versión electrónica se hará pública en repositorios de acceso abierto reconocidos en el campo de conocimiento en el que se ha desarrollado la investigación, o en repositorios institucionales de acceso abierto.*

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

# Projectes del Pla Estatal

57 Projectes de la Facultat de Química des del 2014

Quants articles? Quin percentatge en accés obert?

1 projecte a l'atzar: 4 articles en obert / 6 tancats

En obert: 2 al Dipòsit

1 en revista en accés obert (1350 USD)

1 públic

# Open Access Pilot FP7

En vigència des de l'agost de 2008

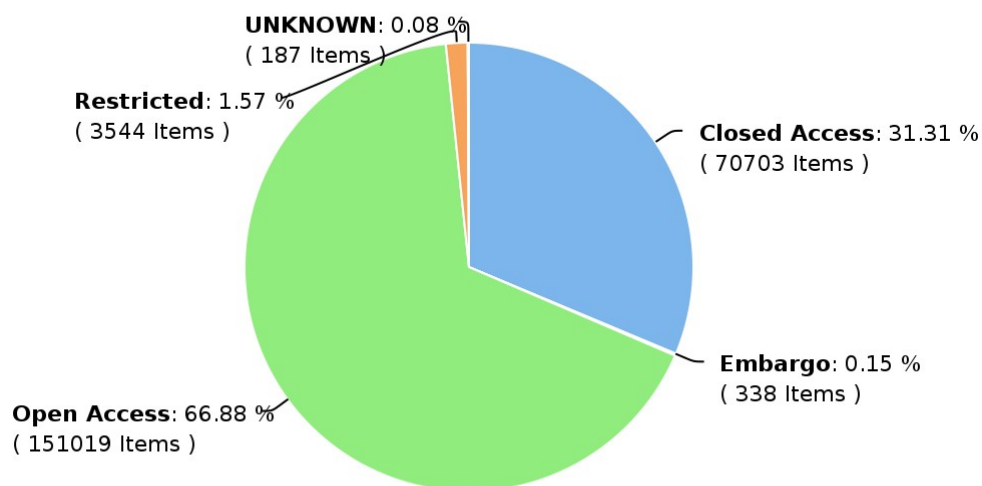
Afecta a sis àrees:

*Energy; Environment; Health; Information and Communication Technologies; Research Infrastructures; Science in Society; Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities.*

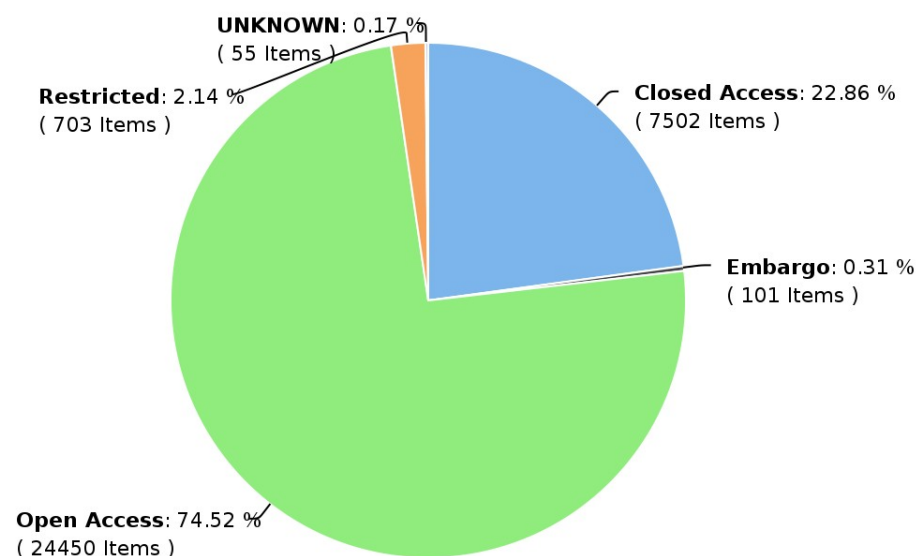
*to deposit articles resulting from FP7 projects into an institutional or subject based repository within six months or twelve months*

# Open Access Pilot FP7

FP7 publications breakdown by access mode

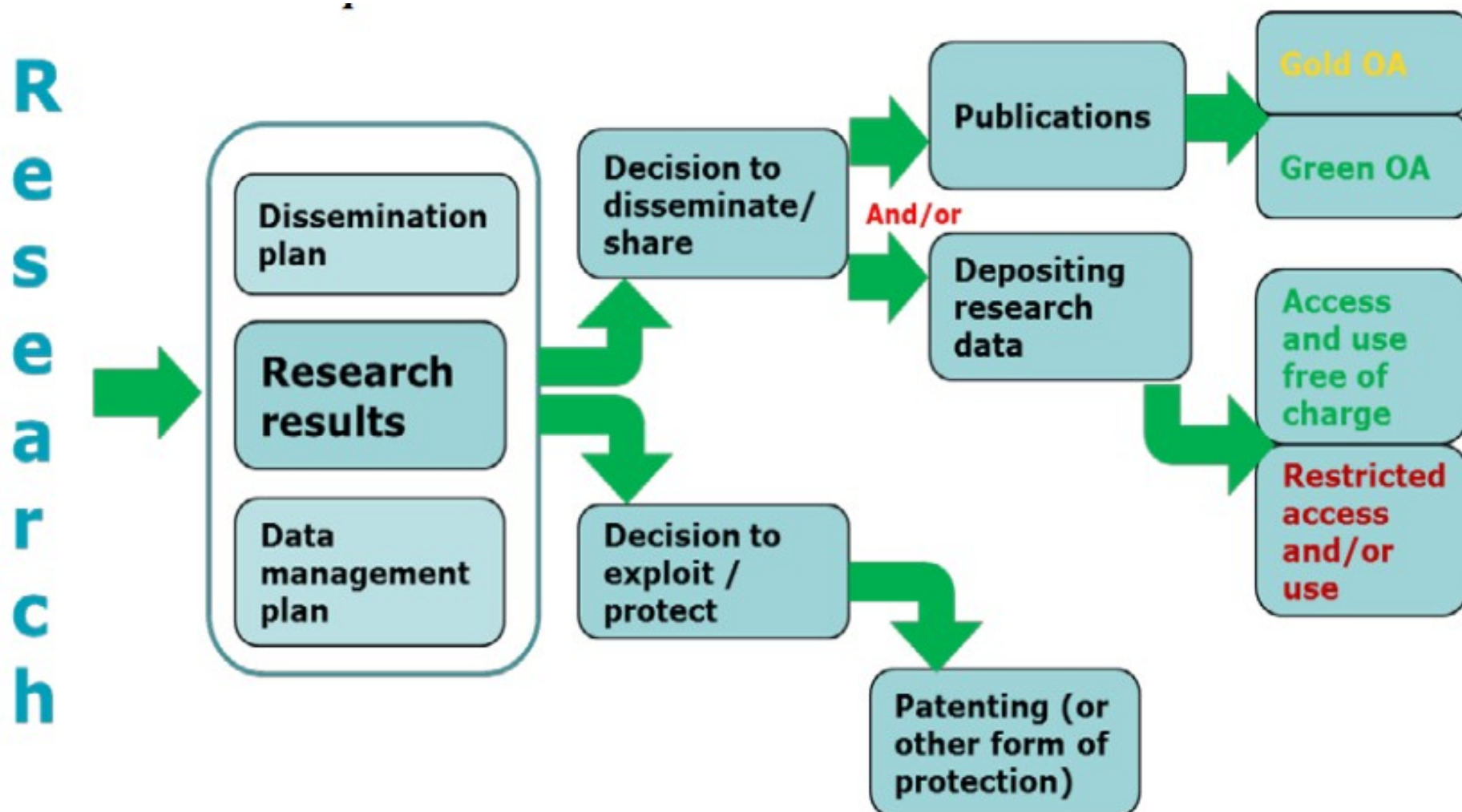


Publications of FP7 projects with SC39 breakdown per access mode



<https://www.openaire.eu/fp7-stats>

# Horizon 2020



# Horizon 2020: Publicacions

Els beneficiaris han de garantir l'accés obert dels resultats mitjançant:

- La publicació en revistes d'accés obert, en revistes d'accés restringit per subscripció o pagament que ofereixin opcions d'accés obert individualitzades. Els costos de publicació poden ser reemborsats, incloses les publicacions fetes després de la finalització oficial del projecte. Un cop publicat cal dipositar-ne una còpia en un repositori
- L'autoarxivament del manuscrit corregit en un repositori oferint accés al públic en un termini no superior als 6 o 12 mesos després de la publicació a la revista

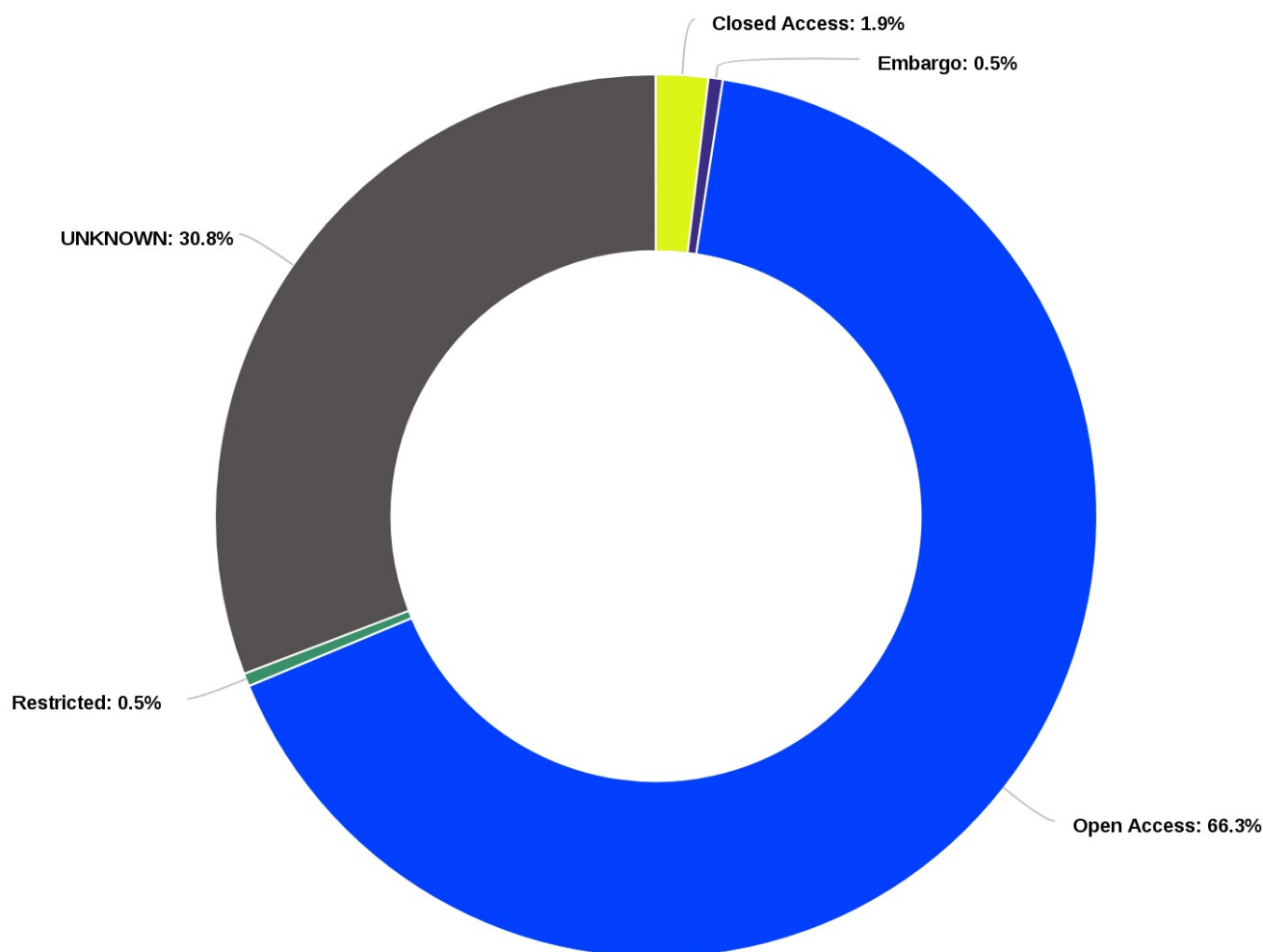


# Horizon 2020: Publicacions

- Revistes d'accés obert o revistes que ofereixen opcions d'accés obert individualitzades. Si cal es pot incloure com a cost elegible
- Revistes d'accés restringit
- Dipòsit en un repositori
- Accés al públic en un termini no superior a 12 mesos després de la publicació a la revista

# Horizon 2020: Publicacions

H2020 publications by access mode



<https://monitor.openaire.eu/h2020-stats-2>

Created by OpenAIRE via HighCharts

# Projectes de l'H2020

13 Projectes de la Facultat de Química des del 2014

Quants articles? Quin percentatge en accés obert?

1 projecte a l'atzar: 24 articles en obert / 23 tancats

En obert: 19 en repositoris (13 al Dipòsit)

1 en revista en accés obert

4 en híbrides (algunes amb cupons)

# Com complir amb les polítiques

1. Triar la publicació que més us convingui
2. Si és una publicació d'accés obert, dipositar una còpia del document publicat en un repositori institucional o temàtic en un període màxim de 6 o 12 mesos, segons la disciplina
3. Si és una publicació d'accés restringit a pagament o subscripció
  - Optar pel model híbrid i dipositar una còpia del document publicat en un repositori institucional o temàtic en un període màxim de 6 o 12 mesos, segons la disciplina
  - Consultar la política d'autoarxiu de la publicació
    - Si permet el dipòsit en un repositori, comprovar quina versió es pot dipositar: enviada, acceptada o publicada, i en quin termini es pot posar a disposició del públic
    - Si no permet el dipòsit, demanar-ho expressament indicant el requeriment de la política



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

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

CC BY UCL Mathematical and Physical Sciences  
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/uclmaps/16916477742/>



**<http://scieur.org/coalition-s>**

# Pla S

En vigència a partir de 2020, recerca finançada per la cOAlició S

1. Autors retenen els drets d'autor
2. Les publicacions es fan públiques en el moment de la publicació amb una llicència CC BY
3. En revistes en accés obert, en plataformes per publicar o en repositoris (es permet la versió de l'autor)
4. Les opcions híbrides només estaran permeses en un període inicial sempre que formin part d'un acord de transformació cap a l'accés obert
5. Hi haurà un límit de cost per article
6. Es farà una revisió l'any 2023



# Pla S

## Nine routes towards Plan-S compliance (based on the 20181127 guidance document)

routes to Plan S compliance	A. existing/new APC gold journal / platform	B. existing/new non-APC gold journal / platform (diamond)	C. flipping journals to APC gold (by publishers or editors)	D. flipping journals to non-APC gold (diamond), by publishers or eds.	E. hybrid journal in transformative deal (temporary route)	F. CC-BY OA in hybrid journal & self archiving the published paper	G. archiving publisher version, on publication, CC-BY	H. archiving AAM, on publication, CC-BY	I. sharing preprints and using overlay PR
1. compliant?	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	unsure
2. example	PLoS, 1000s more	Open Library of Humanities, 1000s more	Epidemiology & Infection, 100s more	Scoop <sup>3</sup>	(no transformative deals yet?)	all hybrid journals allowing CC-BY	(MNRAS, APS journals) <sup>1</sup>	Royal Society, (Emerald journals) <sup>1</sup>	SciPost
3. current use / availability	sizeable amount	limited	very limited	very limited	none yet?	sizeable amount	limited	limited	very limited
4. effect on publishers	gold publ. win, evt. decreasing subscriptions	more competition / perhaps evt. decreasing subscriptions	change in business model / probl. for high rejection	new partnerships or loose journals to funders/institutions	need to change business model	journals keep role if CC-BY is allowed	evt. decreasing subscriptions, need to solve sustainability?	keep large part of perceived value	change publishing model or loose out
5 effect on researchers	away from trad. venues and IF-thinking	away from trad. venues and IF-thinking	depends on (funding for) APC	none	limited effect	almost no restriction on journal choice, but need to pay APC	small effort	small effort, accept limitations	adapt to new idea
6. effect on libraries	away from hybrid deals & IF-thinking	away from hybrid deals & IF-thinking, pot. role in funding	limited	potential role in funding	(help) negotiate transformative deals	current type read & publish deals remain relevant	role insofar as hosted in IR / cancel subs evt.	continued role, esp. hosting in inst. repo	chance to play role in curation
7. effect on funders	supporting (own) platforms / lower APC levels	supporting (own) platforms / lower APC levels?	depends on APC levels	lower average APC levels? / pot. role in funding	depends on who pays APCs during the deal	no financial burden / no reduction of role hybrid	no financial gain	no financial gain	adapt to new idea, change assessment
8. effect on societies	big, because of subscription dependance	big, because of subscription dependance	change in business model / probl. for high rejection	change in business model / probl. for high rejection	need to change business model	journals keep role if CC-BY is allowed	evt. decreasing subscriptions?	evt. decreasing subscriptions?	limited role, perhaps in quality assurance?
9. effect on editors of trad. jrnls.	fewer submissions, lower status	fewer submissions, lower status	none (or big role in leading flip)	none (or big role in leading flip)	none (or big role in leading flip)	none	none	none	new role in overlay journals?
10. overall pub cost	depends on market	depends on market / funding sources	depends on market	depends on market / funding sources	remains high at least until deal has effect	remains high	remains high	remains high	substantially lower?
11. fits changes in assessment	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	++

<sup>1</sup> these examples allow immediate sharing but not with CC-BY and copyright retention yet



# Gràcies

ilabastida@ub.edu  
@ignasi

Oficina de Difusió del Coneixement  
CRAI Baldiri Reixac, 2  
<http://www.ub.edu/odc>