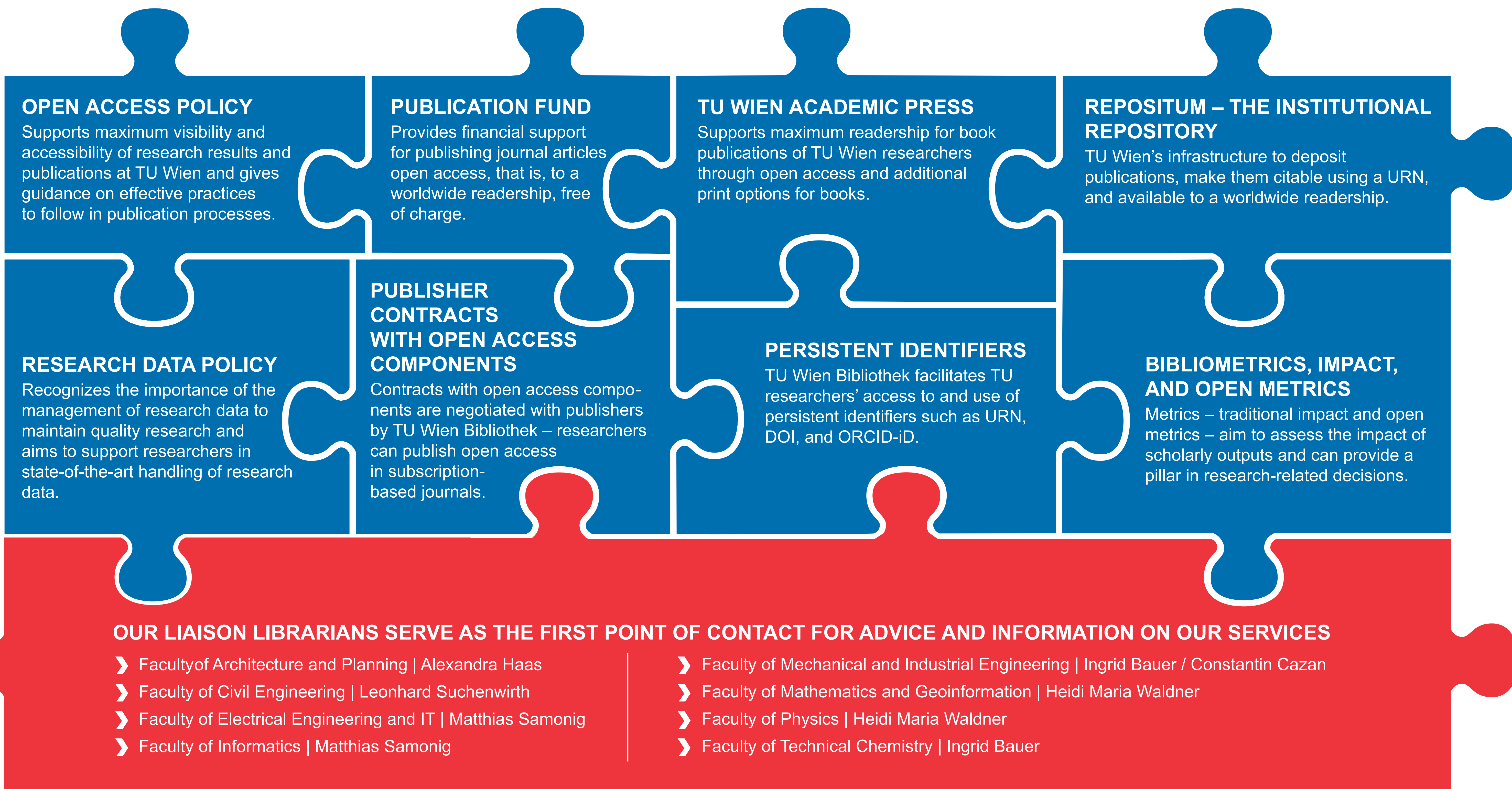




SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING AND OPEN SCIENCE

Support Services of TU Wien Bibliothek for Researchers

Diana Wernisch, Magdalena Andrae, Paloma Marín Arraiza, Eva Schaudy | TU Wien Bibliothek



OPEN ACCESS PUBLICATION OF JOURNAL ARTICLES

TU Wien Bibliothek supports open access (OA) publishing in various ways – from advice to infrastructure for OA publishing (journal hosting, self-archiving) to financing via the publication fund.

PUBLICATION FUND AND GOLD OPEN ACCESS

When an article is published gold open access, the final (peer-reviewed, edited, and layouted) version is made freely and permanently accessible electronically, immediately upon publication. TU Wien Bibliothek's publication fund supports several gold open access publishing options for researchers.

- › **GOLD OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS:** In OA journals the rights of use and exploitation fully remain with the authors. The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ; www.doaj.org) lists publication venues that fully correspond with OA principles.
- › **PUBLISHER CONTRACTS WITH OPEN ACCESS COMPONENTS:** With several large publishers (e.g., Springer, Wiley) TU Wien Bibliothek negotiates contracts that include open-access components: These usually allow TU Wien researchers to make their articles in subscription-based journals available open access to a worldwide readership.

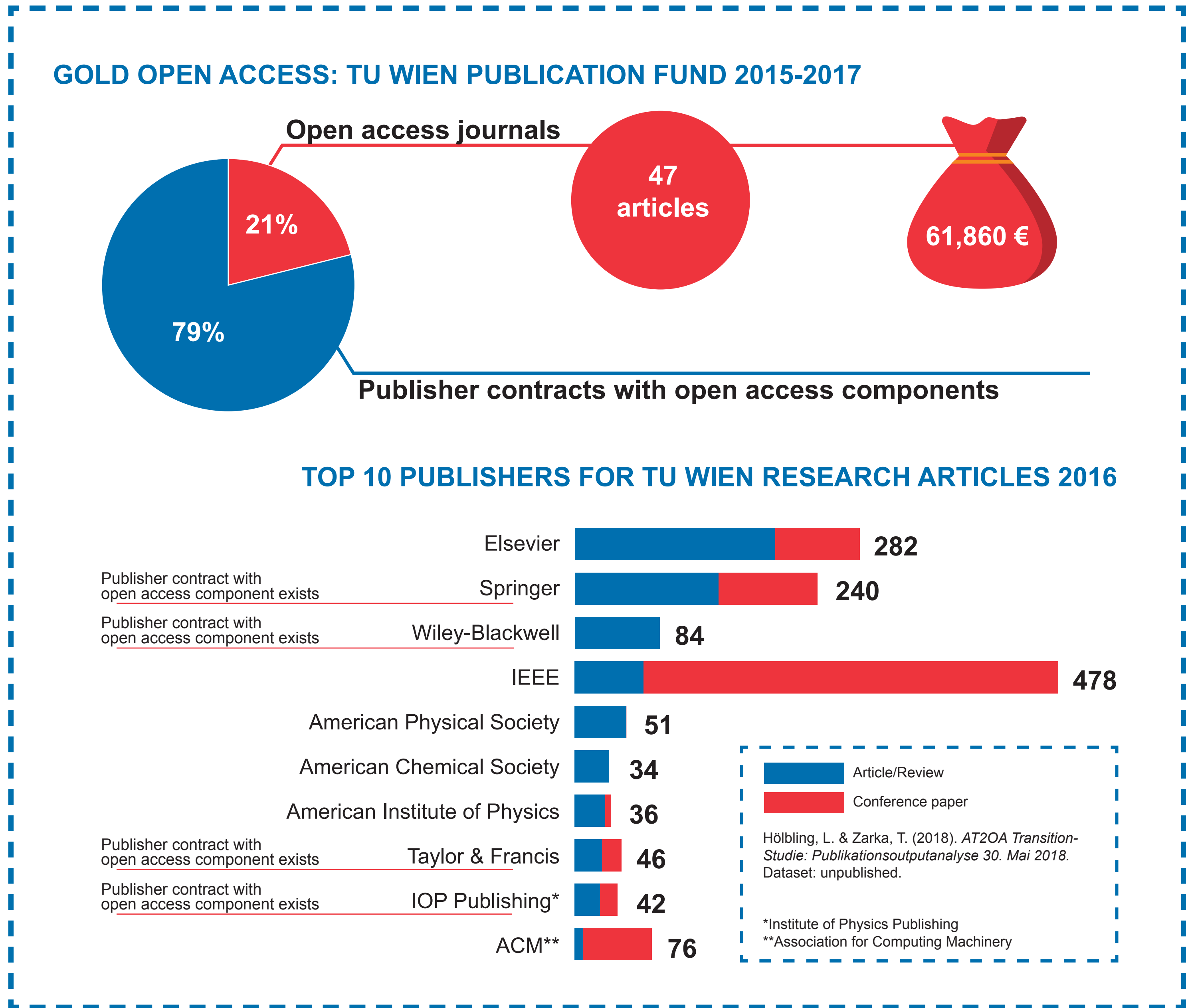
REPOSITUM AND GREEN OPEN ACCESS THROUGH SELF-ARCHIVING

Green open access refers to the secondary, open access publication of scholarly work that has already been peer-reviewed and published in a journal. This is also referred to as self-archiving. For self-archiving, TU Wien researchers can use the document server 'repositUM'.

Q A IS SELF-ARCHIVING ALLOWED?

This depends on the journal's policy. Before self-archiving your scholarly work, you should therefore check the journal's terms – look for keywords like self-archiving, embargo, manuscript version, preprint, or postprint.

The information is usually found (a) in your author contract, (b) on the journal's website, or (c) by using the SHERPA/RoMEO platform which collects publisher's policies on copyright and self-archiving.



YOUR SPECIALISTS AT TU WIEN BIBLIOTHEK:
Magdalena Andrae (magdalena.andrae@tuwien.ac.at)
Ingrid Haas (ingrid.haas@tuwien.ac.at)

www.tuwien.ac.at/bibliothek Under the CC BY 4.0 licence



SCHOLARLY PUBLISHING AND OPEN SCIENCE

Support Services of TU Wien Bibliothek for Researchers

Diana Wernisch, Magdalena Andrae, Paloma Marín Arraiza, Eva Schaudy | TU Wien Bibliothek

OPEN ACCESS BOOKS

TU Wien Bibliothek supports the open access (OA) publication of journal articles and books in various ways. TU Wien Academic Press is the support service provided by TU Wien Bibliothek for open access book publications, professionally produced and disseminated. TU Wien Academic Press covers the complete disciplinary range of TU Wien and supports authors and editors in publishing their books or book series.

QA CAN OPEN ACCESS BOOK PUBLISHING 'PAY OFF' FOR THE AUTHOR?

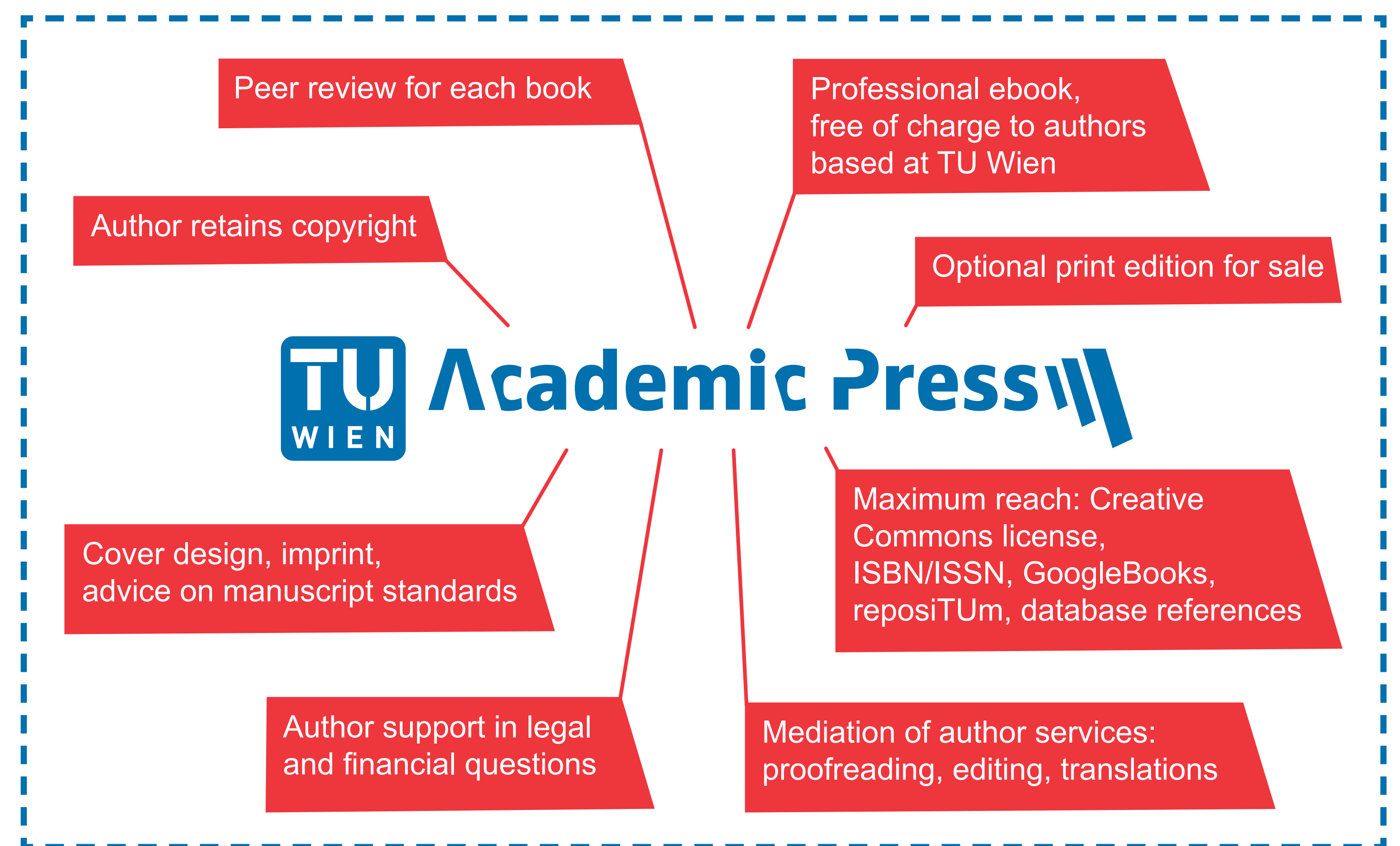
Recent studies indicate that OA publishing and optional print publishing can support maximum visibility and readership of books:

- A professional electronic book publication that is freely available on the internet (OA ebook), increases the findability, visibility, and use of the book¹.
- The availability of an OA ebook does not have negative effects on the sales of an additional print edition of the book¹.
- In a four-year period, OA ebooks are cited 50% more frequently than books not freely available².

¹Emery, C., Lucraft, M., Morka, A., & Pyne, R. (2017). *The OA effect: How does open access affect the usage of scholarly books?*. Retrieved from <https://media.springernature.com/full/springer-cms/rest/v1/content/15176744/data/v3>

²Ferwerda, E. et al. (2018). *OAPEN-CH – The impact of open access on scientific monographs in Switzerland*. Bern, Switzerland: Swiss National Science Foundation. doi:10.5281/zenodo.1220607

YOUR SPECIALIST AT TU WIEN BIBLIOTHEK:
Silvia Ziemkendorf (silvia.ziemkendorf@tuwien.ac.at)



PERSISTENT IDENTIFIERS

Persistent identifiers (PIDs) name digital objects and people uniquely. When a persistent identifier is resolved, information unique to the object and its identification is provided, avoiding 'broken links' and 'HTTP 404 errors'.

QA IS THERE A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UNIFORM RESOURCE NAME (URN) AND DIGITAL OBJECT IDENTIFIER (DOI)?

Both URN and DOI are systems that make electronic resources uniquely identifiable; they are similar but based on different schemes. A DOI is often used for citable scholarly records such as journal articles and processed datasets, while URNs are often used for the (open access) publication of theses, dissertations, raw datasets, or other scholarly work.

QA WHAT DOES A DOI DO FOR YOUR PUBLICATIONS AND DATA?

- It makes your publications and data citable.
- It guarantees the long-time preservation, access, and findability.
- It provides, at least, six metadata fields. This means it specifies the locator (URL), the title, the creators, the publishers, the publication year, and the type of resource.

QA WHAT IF AN IDENTIFIER IS NEEDED FOR A RESEARCHER AND NOT FOR DATA?

In this case, you can choose ORCID iD. ORCID iD identifies academic authors and contributors uniquely.

QA WHY IS ORCID ID USEFUL FOR RESEARCHERS?

- It disambiguates names, giving direct credit to the author.
- It facilitates data import for applications (e.g., grant proposal or data management plans).
- It connects with academic databases (WoS, Scopus, etc.) and publications archived in Zenodo or Figshare.
- It allows data privacy control.
- It generates a QR-Code (great for posters or conference papers and networking).

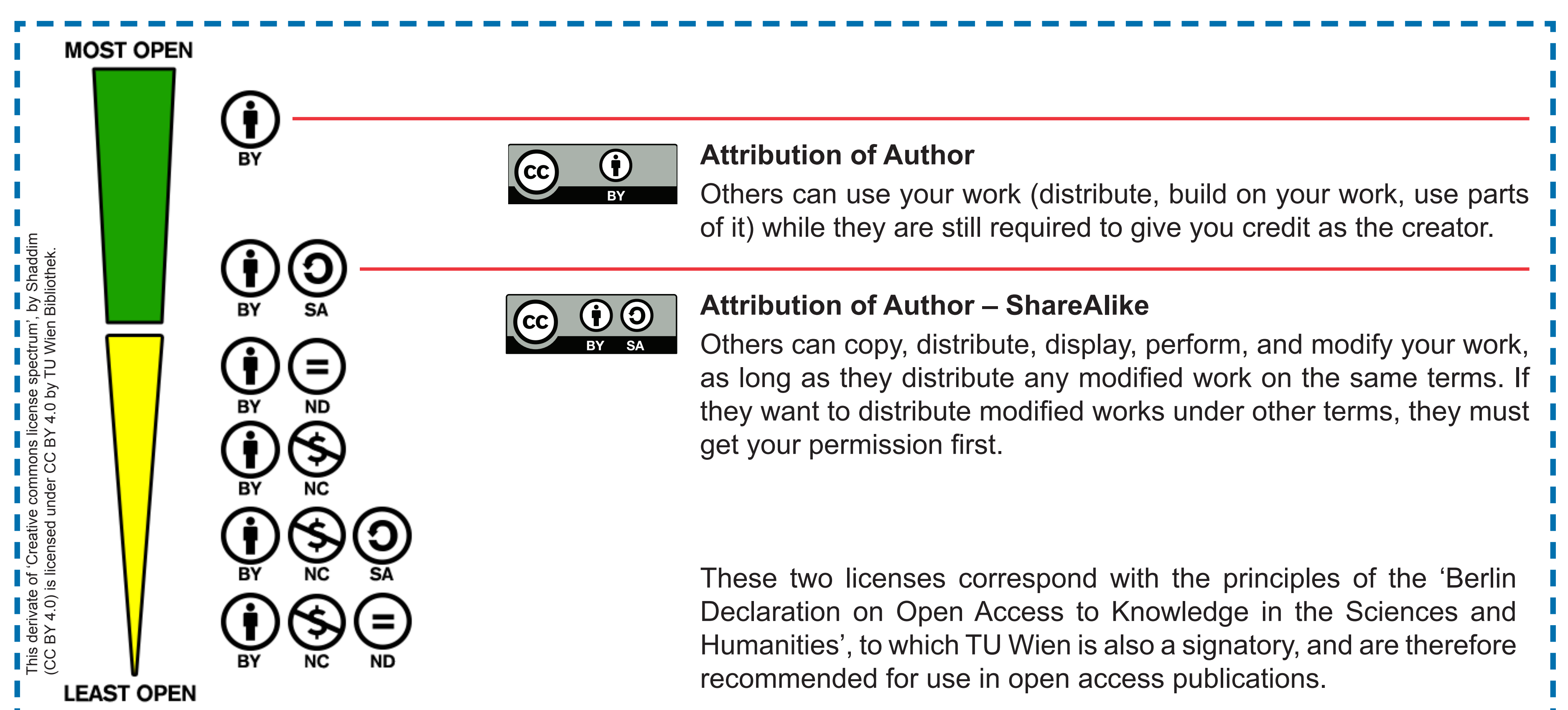
YOUR SPECIALIST AT TU WIEN BIBLIOTHEK:
Paloma Marín Arraiza (paloma.arraiza@tuwien.ac.at)

CREATIVE COMMONS LICENSES



- Creative Commons (CC) licenses provide standardized terms that clarify for your audience how they can use, re-use, or share your work with others – and what they are not allowed to do with your work.
- Creators can choose from highly accommodating to more restrictive types of licenses.
- Importantly, with any type of license chosen, the copyright always remains with the author: The basic building block, that is, the minimal standard is always CC BY – a mandatory reference to the creator if his/her work, or parts of it, are used by others.

YOUR SPECIALIST AT TU WIEN BIBLIOTHEK:
Magdalena Andrae (magdalena.andrae@tuwien.ac.at)



www.tuwien.ac.at/bibliothek Under the CC BY 4.0 licence