

Anne Gärtner
Faculty of Psychology

Workshop Open Science Practices

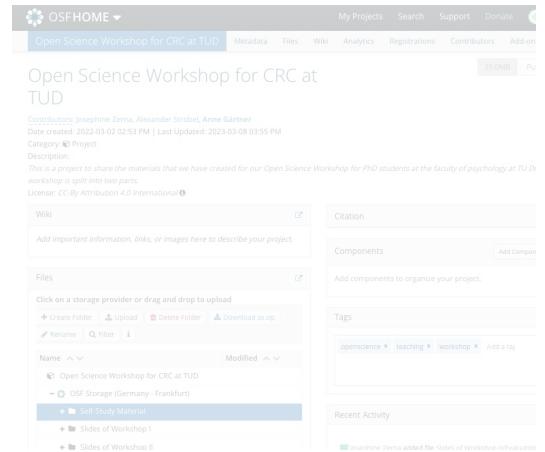
Part 2

Open Access

Overview

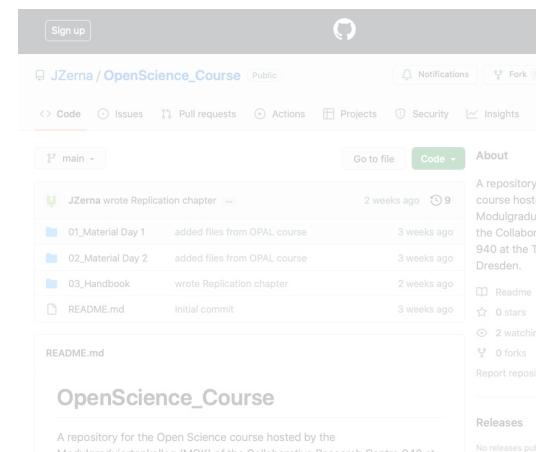
Time	Topic
13:30 – 13:40	Welcome
13:40 – 14:10	Open Access (Anne)
14:10 – 14:50	Open Data and Materials (Anne)
14:50 – 15:10	Break
15:10 – 15:55	Reproducible Analyses (Alex + Christoph)
15:55 – 17:25	Practices (Alex + Christoph)
17:25 – 17:40	Group Discussion (Anne)
17:40 – 17:50	Wrap Up, Evaluation

OSF

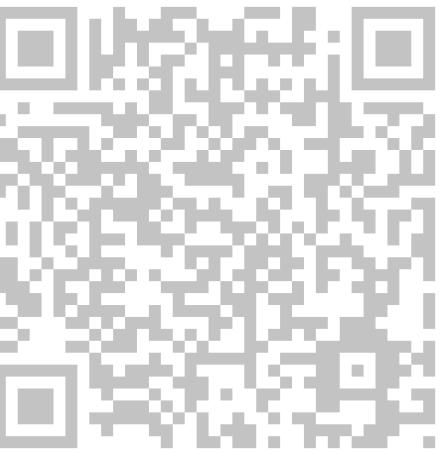


The screenshot shows the OSF project page for the 'Open Science Workshop for CRC at TUD'. It includes a brief description of the project, a list of contributors, and a file structure. The 'Slides of Workshop I' folder is currently selected.

GitHub



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository 'JZerna / OpenScience_Course'. It's a public repository containing files related to the workshop. A recent commit from JZerna is shown.



Outline

Introduction

- The current situation
 - Where are we heading

What is Open Access

- ## — Types of Open Access

The lifecycle of an open paper

- Creative Commons Licenses
 - Open Access @ SLUB

Exercise

Summary

Sidenote: Stop Tracking Science



<https://science.rmtmo.eu/de/neues/open-access-informationstransfer-in-der-wissenschaft/>

Introduction

A closed access story

Ebola outbreak 2013-2016

- > 11,000 deaths, mainly in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea
- Detection of the outbreak was delayed because doctors did not know it was present in the area
- But: A 1982 scientific article had predicted the outbreak
- Article was hidden behind a paywall (45\$ = half week's salary of a local physician)
- In response to publicly raised criticism, Elsevier lifted the paywall for Ebola-related papers for 2 months



The current situation

How publishers make money



publishers

The current situation

How publishers make money

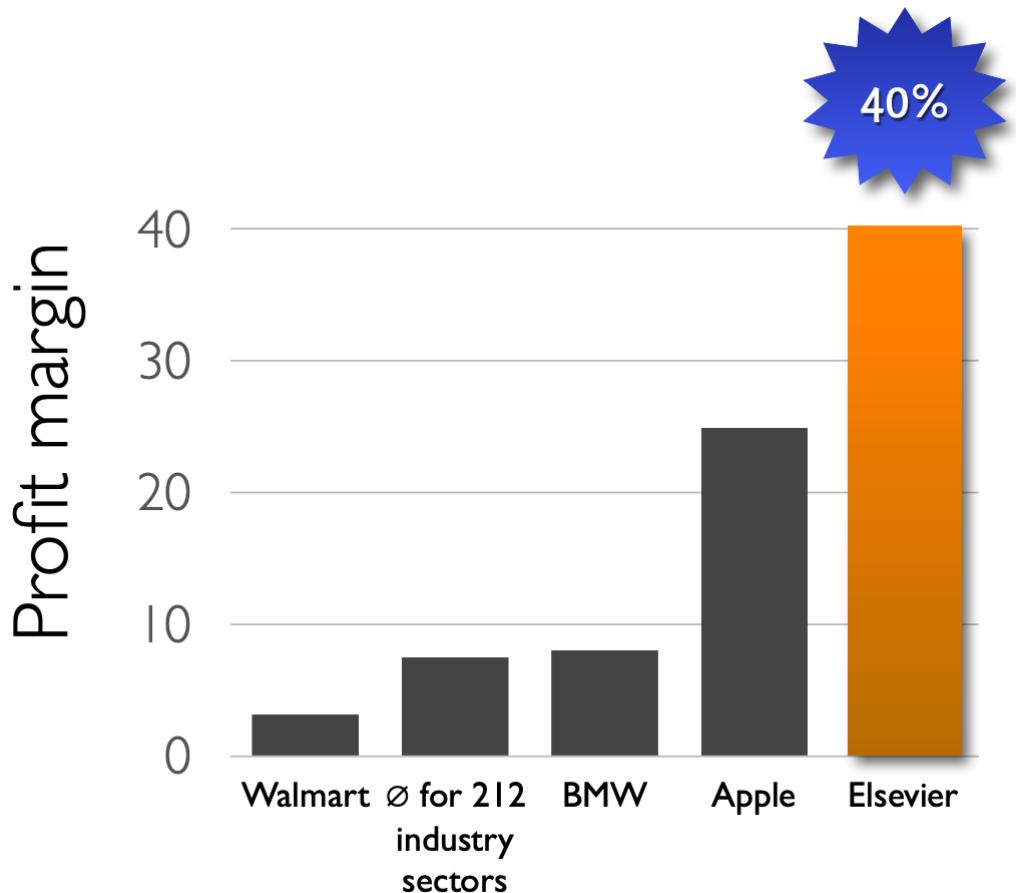
Publishers costs

- We (society, researchers) pay on average between 3.800 € and 5.000 € for publishing a paper
 - all subscription fees + APCs (“Article Processing Charges”) + payments divided by published papers; not counting free labor such as reviewing, editing, etc.
- „Billion dollar donation“: In 2020, 130 mio. hours of unpaid reviewing time were done by scientific community overall; translated to money value with average wages:
 - \$1,510,810,944 (US)
 - \$391,036,638 (UK)
- Actual costs for publishing one paper (online only, no print):
~ 400 € (estimates range between 200 € and 1000 €)



The current situation

How publishers make money



<https://paywallthemovie.com/>

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2012/apr/24/harvard-university-journal-publishers-prices>

Where are we heading?

The image displays two consecutive tweets from the official Twitter account of **Nature Neuroscience** (@NatureNeuro). The tweets are presented in a light gray box with rounded corners, resembling a screenshot of a mobile application.

Tweet 1:

Nature Neuroscience 
@NatureNeuro

In this scenario, the cost of publication is covered by an Article Processing Charge (APC) paid at the time of publication. The APC for **Nature Neuroscience** in 2022 is **€9,500/US \$11,390/£8,290**.

[Tweet übersetzen](#)

Tweet 2:

Nature Neuroscience 
@NatureNeuro

This transition reflects our broader commitment to open science and our desire for the content we publish to be widely accessible. It also aligns with strong demand from the scientific community.

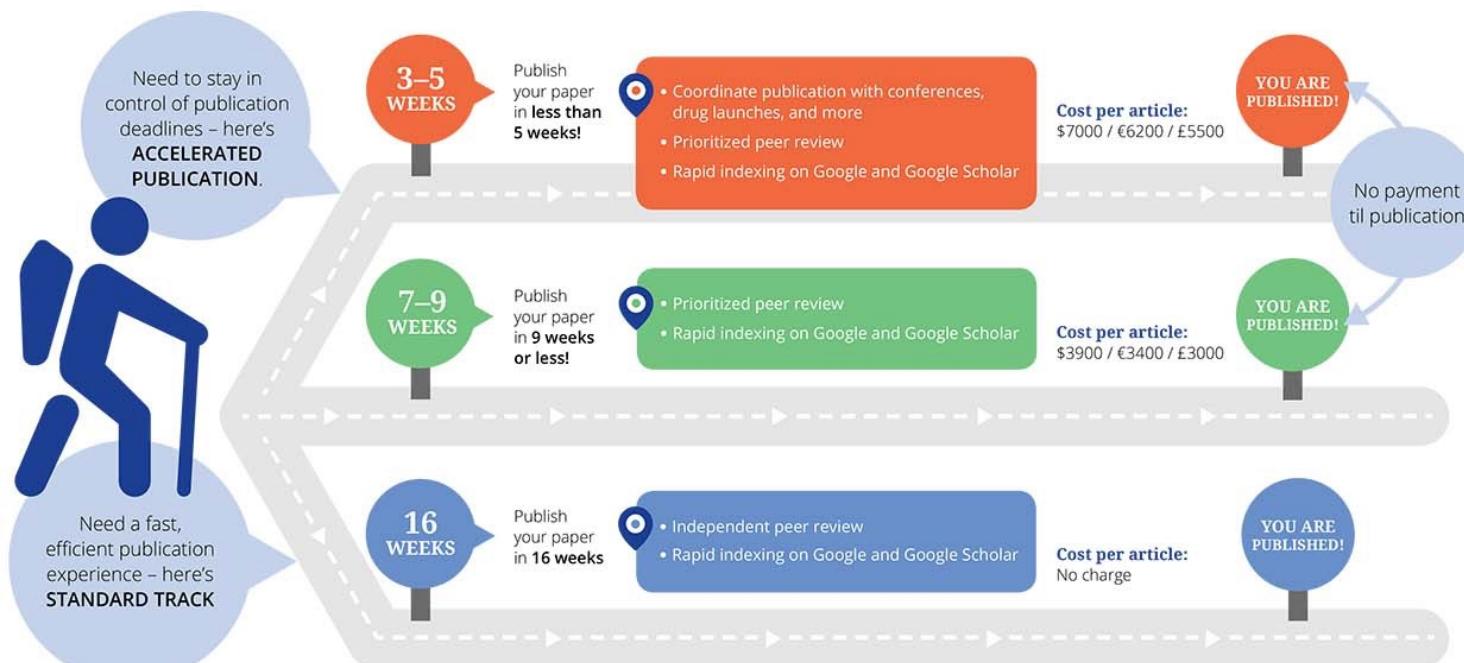
[Tweet übersetzen](#)

Where are we heading?



Taylor & Francis Group
an informa business

Choose your Publication Route



Acceptance of articles in all journals offering Accelerated Publication is driven entirely by editorial considerations and independent peer review, ensuring the highest standards are maintained no matter the route to publication.
<https://taylorandfrancis.com/partnership/commercial/accelerated-publication/>

Disclaimer: **With the exception of Journal of Medical Economics, all the Accelerated Publication journals offer a Standard Track route to publish with no charge for the author. For information relating to timelines for this option, please view the Instructions for Authors page on journal homepages.

- These costs are on top of APCs
- Naturally, none of the money goes to the reviewers, who are supposed to work faster now

What is Open Access?

The Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) Declaration

- “free availability [of scholarly literature] on the public internet permitting any users to read articles

Suber (2015); Vilnius University Library (2018);

<https://open-access.net/en/information-on-open-access/what-is-open-access> | <https://osc.cam.ac.uk/open-access>

What is Open Access?

The Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) Declaration

- “free availability [of scholarly literature] on the public internet permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers [...]”

Open Access is simply: Freely sharing the results of your tax-paid research

Open Access does not imply...

- ... high costs
- ... predatory publishing
- ... lower quality

Suber (2015); Vilnius University Library (2018);

<https://open-access.net/en/information-on-open-access/what-is-open-access> | <https://osc.cam.ac.uk/open-access>

Types of Open Access

	Description	Costs for author	Other/hidden costs	Where is the PDF?	Look at PDF	Example (prices from 01/2022)
Green	Self-archiving of the pre- or postprint in repositories or private websites	0 €	(depends – usually subscription fees)	Open Repository	Author's version (Word, Latex, etc.)	Science
Bronze	Journals make articles free to read on their website, but without open license, and without right to download or share	0 €	(depends – usually subscription fees)	Journal's website	Formatted journal's layout	Nature ReadCube
Gold	Journals that are entirely open access; authors pay article processing charges (APCs)	typically 600 € – 5000 €	0 €	Journal's website	Formatted journal's layout	PLOS ONE (APC 1.749 \$)
Hybrid	Subscription (i.e., paywalled) journals, where single articles can be made open access by paying APCs	typically 600 € – 9500 €	subscription fees (→ “double dipping”)	Journal's website	Formatted journal's layout	Current Biology (APC 6.700 \$)
Diamond/ Platinum	Open access journals without APCs	0 €	Institutions pay for journal maintenance costs / APCs	Journal's website	Formatted journal's layout	Social Psychol. Bulletin Meta-Psychology Personality Science

What is Open Access?



Free your research

- At the end, every OA publication (gold, green, diamond) can be freely read by everybody
- The main difference is in financing
- If green OA is possible - why pay at all? Make your research free for no extra costs (and without throwing more money at publishers)
- But: Funding agencies might have regulations
- Moral obligation to release your research as green OA wherever possible



Reference this list for your chosen journal to check if it is trusted.

Do you or your colleagues know the journal?

- Have you read any articles in the journal before?
- Is it easy to discover the latest papers in the journal?
- Name of journal: is the journal name the same as or easily confused with that of another?
- Can you cross check with information about the journal in the [ISSN portal](#)?

Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?

- Is the publisher name clearly displayed on the journal website?

What about predatory publishing?

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

The lifecycle of an open paper

- Preprint = manuscript before peer review a.k.a. „Author's Original Manuscript (AOM)“
- Check if journal allows preprints (<http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php>)
- Upload to preprint server
- Get a doi – makes preprint citable
- Clearly mark the PDF as preprint, e.g.:
DRAFT – not peer-reviewed
- Optionally: Ask for feedback on social media
(external review)



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- Check if journal allows preprints (<http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php>)
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- Clearly mark the PDF as preprint, e.g.:
DRAFT – not peer-reviewed

Scientific articles usually go through a peer-review process. This means that independent researchers evaluate the quality of the work, provide suggestions, and speak for or against the publication. Please note that the present article has not (yet) undergone this standard procedure for scientific publications.



The lifecycle of an open paper

Sherpa Romeo

About | Search | TJ List | Statistics | Help | Support Us

Nature

Publication Information

Title	Nature [English]
ISSNs	Print: 0028-0836
	Electronic: 1476-4687
URL	http://www.nature.com/nature/
Publishers	Nature Research [Commercial Publisher]
TJ Status	Plan S Approved

search target journal

Publisher Policy

Open Access pathways permitted by this journal's policy are listed below by article version. Click on a pathway for a more detailed view.

Published Version	None PMC	+
Accepted Version	6m Publisher's Bespoke License	+
Submitted Version	None	+

summary of their OA policy

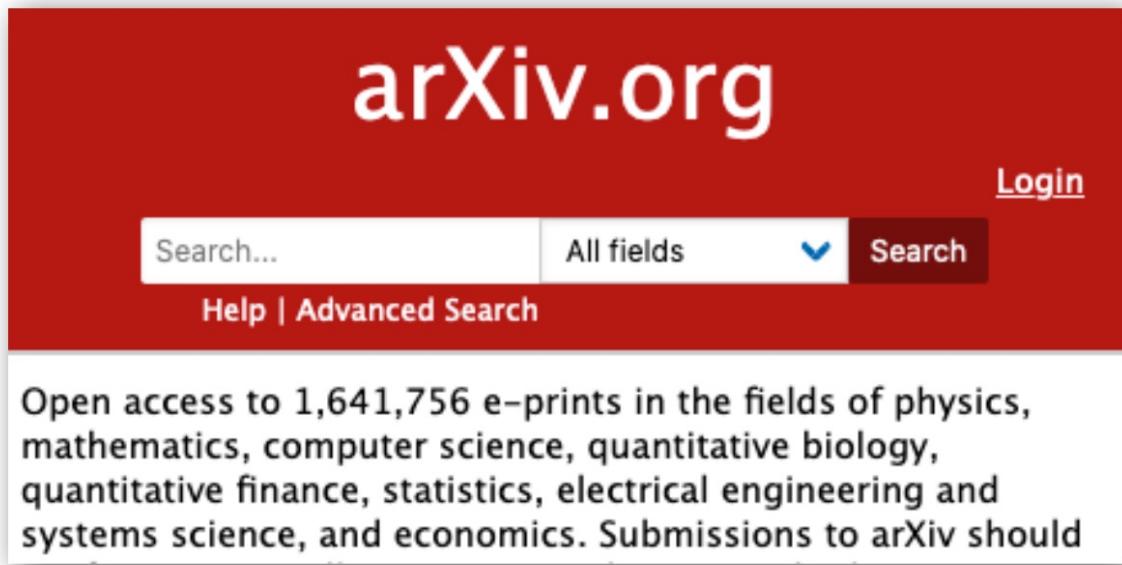
immediately publishable, any website

Embargo for 6 months

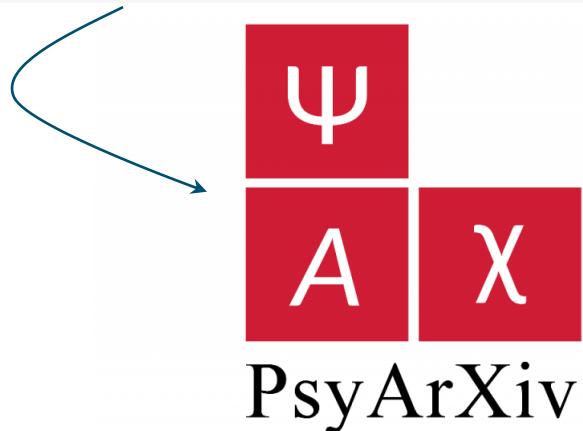
immediately publishable, institutional website

<http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/search.php>

Preprint servers



The screenshot shows the arXiv.org homepage with a red header. The title "arXiv.org" is in white. There is a "Login" link, a search bar with a dropdown menu set to "All fields" and a "Search" button, and links for "Help | Advanced Search". Below the header, a large text block states: "Open access to 1,641,756 e-prints in the fields of physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, quantitative finance, statistics, electrical engineering and systems science, and economics. Submissions to arXiv should".



<https://arxiv.org>

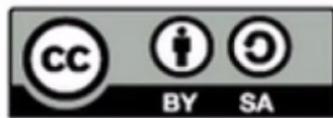


Preprint servers



In contrast to
ResearchGate
and
academia.edu
these are
non-commercial
services!

Creative Commons Licenses



Attribution

Others can copy, distribute, display, perform and remix your work if they credit your name as requested by you



No Derivative Works

Others can only copy, distribute, display or perform verbatim copies of your work



Share Alike

Others can distribute your work only under a license identical to the one you have chosen for your work



Non-Commercial

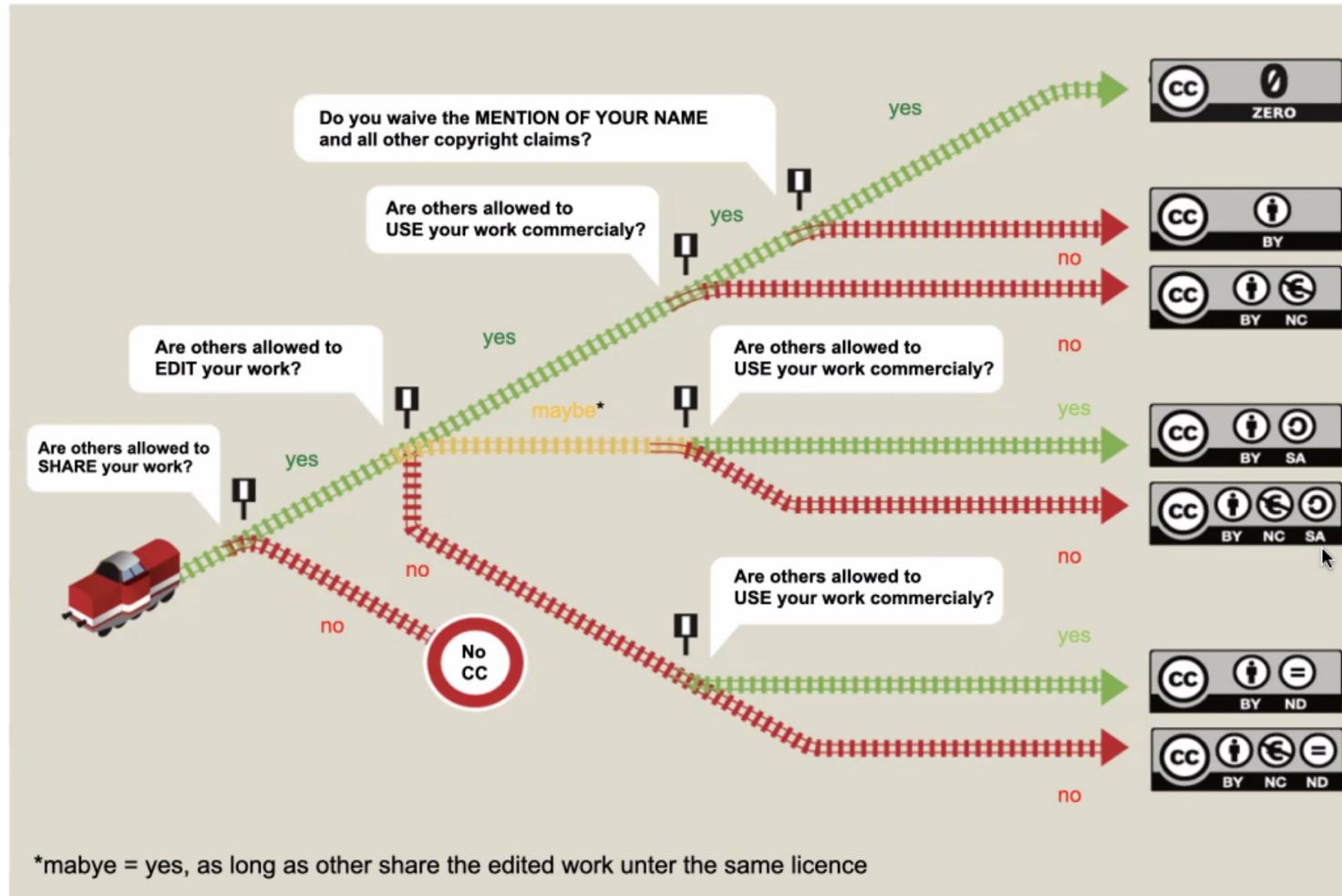
Others can copy, distribute, display, perform or remix your work but for non-commercial purposes only.

Lizenz	Bedingung	Materialien dürfen ...
	Gemeinfrei	... frei genutzt werden ohne weitere Bedingungen oder Angaben
	Namensnennung der Urheber*innen	... geteilt, verändert und kommerziell genutzt werden
	Namensnennung & Wiederveröffentlichung unter gleichen Bedingungen (SA = Share Alike)	... geteilt, verändert und kommerziell genutzt werden
	Namensnennung & keine kommerzielle Nutzung (NC = Non-Commercial)	... geteilt und verändert werden
	Namensnennung & keine kommerzielle Nutzung & Wiederveröffentlichung unter gleichen Bedingungen	... geteilt und verändert werden
	Namensnennung & keine Bearbeitung erlaubt (ND = No Derivatives)	... nur geteilt (und nicht verändert werden) und kommerziell genutzt werden
	Namensnennung & keine kommerzielle Nutzung & keine Bearbeitung erlaubt	... nur geteilt (und nicht verändert werden)

<https://dbs-lin.ruhr-unibochum.de/lehrladen/e-learning-technik-in-der-lehre/open-educational-resources/creative-commons/>

Creative Commons Licenses

Decision Tree



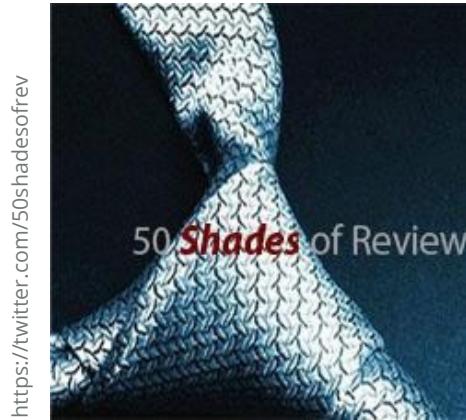
- Suggestion from SLUB:
CC-BY und CC-0
- For example on OSF:
CC-BY Attribution 4.0 International

„Welches ist die richtige CC-Lizenz für mich?“

(Graphic by Barbara Klute and Järan Muuß-Merholz for [wb-web](#) under [CC BY-SA 3.0](#))

The lifecycle of an open paper

- Optionally: Update preprint on preprint server with revised version
- Make a note on the front page that this is a revised version
- (technically, a revised version is somewhere between pre- and postprint)



<https://twitter.com/50shadesofrev>



The lifecycle of an open paper

- Post-print = accepted version after review, but before copyediting and layouting, a.k.a. „Accepted Manuscript (AM)“
- Check if journal allows post-prints (<http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php>)
- Update PDF on preprint server with the post-print (→ Green Open Access)
- Clearly mark the PDF as postprint, link to the official journal version (many journals have guidelines how this note has to look like) → in practice, preprint servers actually host a mixture of pre- and post-prints
- Distribute the link to the open access version to colleagues, Twitter, etc. Put OA link on your website



The lifecycle of an open paper

- Post-print = accepted version after review, but before copyediting and layouting, a.k.a. „Accepted Manuscript (AM)“
- Check if journal allows post-prints (<http://sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php>)
- Update PDF on preprint server with the post-print (→ Green Open Access)
- Clearly mark the PDF as postprint, link to the official journal version

This preprint is in its pre-peer-review form.

The peer-reviewed and accepted version is now available as an Open Access article in
Nature Scientific Reports: <https://rdcu.be/cAIXG>



The lifecycle of an open paper

Pre- or Postprint?

Testing similarity effects with dyadic response surface analysis

Felix D. Schönbrodt

Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich

Sarah Humberg
Münster University

Steffen Nestler
Leipzig University

Dyadic similarity effect hypotheses state that the (dis)similarity between dyad members (e.g., the similarity on a personality dimension) is related to a dyadic outcome variable (e.g., the relationship satisfaction of both partners). Typically, these hypotheses have been investigated by using difference scores or other profile similarity indices as predictors of the outcome variables. These approaches, however, have been vigorously criticized for their conceptual and statistical shortcomings. Here, we introduce a statistical method that is based on polynomial regression and addresses most of these shortcomings: Dyadic response surface analysis (DRSA). This model is tailored for similarity effect hypotheses and fully accounts for the dyadic nature of relationship data. Furthermore, we provide a tutorial with an illustrative example and reproducible R and Mplus scripts that should assist substantive researchers in precisely formulating, testing, and interpreting their dyadic similarity effect hypotheses.

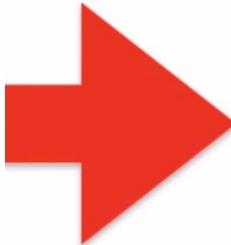
Unpublished manuscript, draft version 0.2, 2018-07-10.

Keywords: congruence, similarity, dyadic data, response surface analysis, polynomial regression

A number of interesting psychological research questions in dyadic contexts refer to the effects of the dyad members' similarity on some outcome. For example, how is the similarity between the husband's and wife's personality associ-

related to two outcome variables stemming from the same dyad members. Hence, we do not focus on the question whether or how similar dyad members are in absolute terms, but rather on the effect of different levels of similarity (on

Even better:
"Unpublished manuscript,
version 0.2 (2020-05-07), NOT
peer-reviewed.
Cite at your own risk."



The lifecycle of an open paper

Pre- or Postprint?

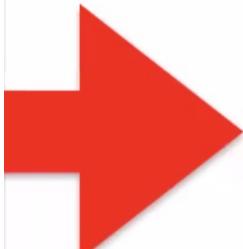
Testing similarity effects with dyadic response surface analysis

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Leipzig University



This is an unedited manuscript accepted for publication in the European Journal of Personality. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of resulting proof before it is published in its final form.

Please cite as:

Schönbrodt, F. D., Humberg, S., Nestler, S. (2018). Testing Similarity Effects with Dyadic Response Surface Analysis. *European Journal of Personality*. doi:10.1002/per.2169

Dyadic similarity effect hypotheses state that the (dis)similarity between dyad members (e.g., the similarity on a personality dimension) is related to a dyadic outcome variable (e.g., the relationship satisfaction of both partners). Typically, these hypotheses have been investigated by using difference scores or other profile similarity indices as predictors of the outcome variables. These approaches, however, have been vigorously criticized for their conceptual and statistical

The lifecycle of an open paper

Pre- or Postprint?

The screenshot shows a PsyArXiv preprint page for a study titled "Resting state cortico-limbic functional connectivity and dispositional use of emotion regulation strategies: A replication and extension study". The page includes the authors (Denise Dörfel, Anne Gärtner, Christoph Scheffel), a conflict of interest statement, and public data availability. The main content area displays the manuscript text, which has been published in *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*. Below the manuscript, there are sections for "Cortico-limbic functional connectivity", "Abstract", "Supplemental Materials", and "Disciplines". Two specific DOI links are highlighted with red circles: "Preprint DOI" (10.31234/osf.io/tc58u) and "Peer-reviewed Publication DOI" (10.3389/fnbeh.2020.00128). The page also features social sharing icons and a "plaudit" button.

Dörfel, D.*; **Gärtner, A.***; & Scheffel, C.* (2020). Resting state cortico-limbic functional connectivity and dispositional use of emotion regulation strategies: A replication and extension study. *Frontiers in Behavioral Neuroscience*, 14, 128. *All authors contributed equally and are listed in alphabetical order. [doi: 10.3389/fnbeh.2020.00128](https://doi.org/10.3389/fnbeh.2020.00128) | [Preprint PsyArXiv](#) | [Präregistrierung](#) | [OSF](#)

The lifecycle of an open paper

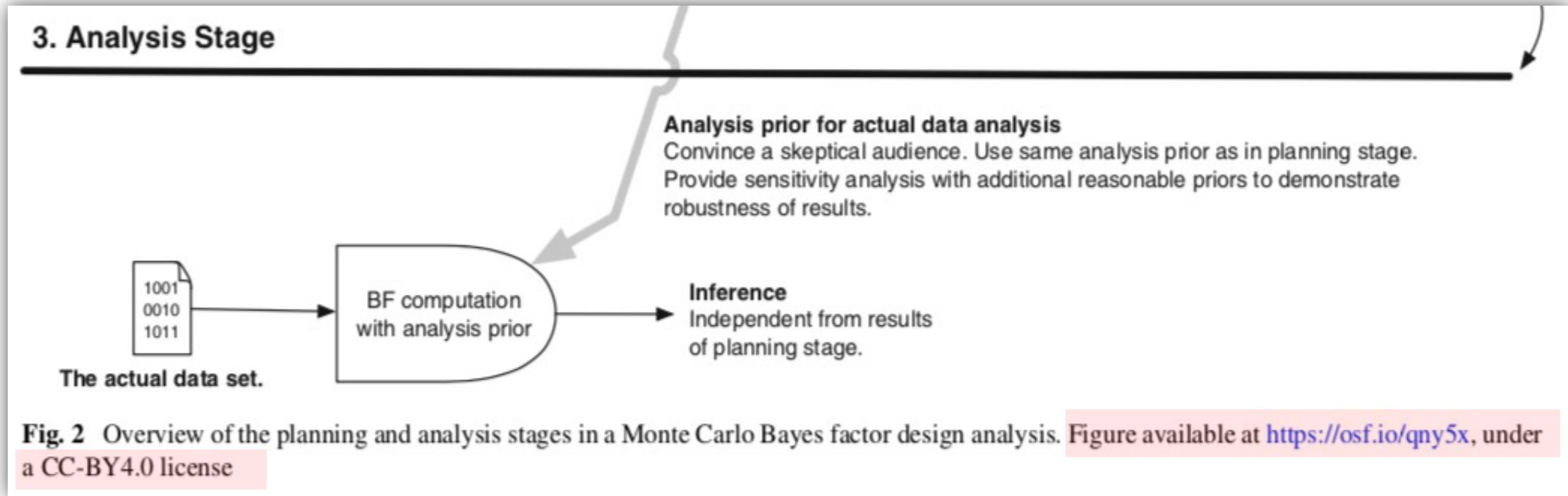
SLUB publication fund

- Pay for gold OA? SLUB Publication Fund: <https://www.slub-dresden.de/veroeffentlichen/open-access-finanzieren>
- New system from now (2022) on!
- **SLUB will fund articles in OA journal or hybrid journal within the SLUB transformation agreement** ([see here](#))
- Hybrid OA journal without SLUB transformation agreement: published closed access and second publish your postprint free of charge after one year embargo period
- Fully OA journal without SLUB transformation agreement: current DFG funding framework allows for application for a grant of 700 € after acceptance of their article via a form (will be available from SLUB), but fund is limited
- Funding for OA monographs possible [under certain conditions](#)



Researcher life hack

Free your images



Publish your figures under a free license (prior to submission), and then **you give the license to the journal** (not the other way round).

For more details, see: <https://medium.com/@malte.elson/retaining-copyright-for-figures-in-academic-publications-to-allow-easy-citation-and-reuse-77c6e2b511fe>

Exercise

Group Discussion

Find a free Open Access journal from your discipline!

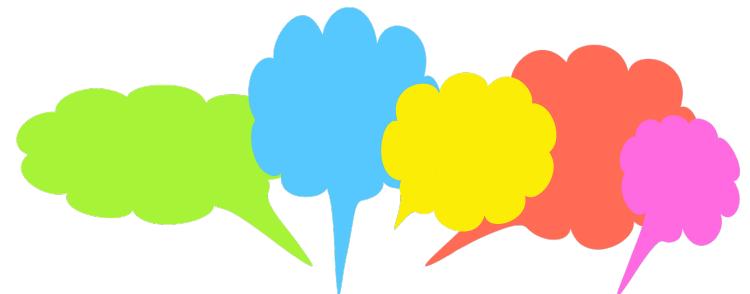
<https://doaj.org/subjects>

Focus on your most recent publication in a good journal.

Check if you are allowed to post the pre- or even the post-print on a preprint server!

sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/index.php

Discuss with colleagues what a suitable preprint server could be!



Summary

Open Access

3 Easy Steps

How you can improve your OS record (almost) without effort

1. If your journal allows it (check on SHERPARomeo), upload your submitted paper to a preprint server.
2. Publish the figures you use in your paper under a CC-BY license (add the sentence “this figure is available under CC-BY 4.0 license under ...”).
3. (Apply for Gold Access funding in your next grant application.)

Further recommendations

Further Resources

- Björk, B.-C., Welling, P., Laakso, M., Majlender, P., Hedlund, T., Gudnason, G. (2010). Open access to the scientific journal literature: Situation 2009. *PLoS ONE* 5(6): e11273. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0011273](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0011273)
- Creative Commons (2017). About the licenses. <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/?lang=en>
- Suber, P. (2015). Open Access Overview. Available on <https://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>

References

ASAPbio (2016). Survey results. Available on asapbio.org/survey

Björk, B.-C., Welling, P., Laakso, M., Majlender, P., Hedlund, T., Gudnason, G. (2010). Open access to the scientific journal literature: Situation 2009. PLoS ONE 5(6): e11273. doi: [10.1371/journal.pone.0011273](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0011273)

Capot, C. (2014). Free access to medical information for African countries battling Ebola: New initiative gives healthcare professionals access to Elsevier's medical content online and via mobile. Elsevier Connect blog, available on elsevier.com/connect/free-access-to-medical-information-for-african-countries-battling-ebola

Cisarella, J. (2013). Open Access: Which Side Are You On. Slides available on <https://www.slideshare.net/cirasella/open-access-which-side-are-you-on oa-week-2013>

Dahn, B., Mussah, V., & Nutt, C. (2015). Yes, we were warned about Ebola. The New York Times. Available on nytimes.com/2015/04/08/opinion/yes-we-were-warned-about-ebola.html? r=0

Masnik, M. (2015). Don't Think Open Access Is Important? It Might Have Prevented Much Of The Ebola Outbreak. techdirt blog, available on tdrt.io/eEp

Matthias, L., & Tennant, J. (2018). How to make your research open access? For free and legally. (Version 3). Figure available on figshare. doi: [10.6084/m9.figshare.5285512.v3](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5285512.v3)

Research Information Network (2008). Activities, costs and funding flows in the scholarly communications system in the UK. Report available on <https://silo.tips/download/activities-costs-and-funding-flows-in-the-scholarly-communications-system-in-the-3>

Suber, P. (2015). Open Access Overview. Available on <https://legacy.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm>

Travis, J. (2016). In survey, most give thumbs-up to pirated papers. Science Magazin. doi: [10.1126/science.aaf5704](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaf5704)

Vilnius University Library (2018). Open Access Databases. Available on www.vgtu.lt/library/e-resources/databases/open-access/287178

Stop Tracking Science

Stop Tracking Science

The big publishers track and record scientists' everyday behavior → *Opening a paper on a Nature website triggers > 70 different tracking tools*, same for Elsevier (or even worse)

What is tracked?

- Which paper do you look at for how long?
- Where do you click in the paper?
- Which sentences do you highlight with the markup tool?
- What software do you have installed on your computer?
- At which location are you at each usage of their website or software?
- Connect these profiles with your other (private) profiles, e.g. on social media



Eiko Fried

@EikoFried

...

New blog in which [@robinnkok](#) & I describe what data Elsevier collects, & what to do about it.

Teaser: private phone numbers, IP addresses, what papers you read & when, what actions you perform in Mendeley & when, which emails you read, and much more.



jonny_saunders

@json_dirs

...

More fun publisher surveillance:
Elsevier embeds a hash in the PDF metadata that is
unique for each time a PDF is downloaded, this is a
diff between metadata from two of the same paper.
Combined with access timestamps, they can uniquely
identify the source of any shared PDFs.

[Tweet](#) [Übersetzen](#)

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extension: "pdf",  
...,  
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"article_version": "VoR",  
"eKzteJoduGtn_y8NNztr7lwi0ntuGzgyOntePnd60yMeQo9ePi-  
-SymwOn9yGy9mLzcNNngj9lwirNtGztz7ogy0mwuLndqPo9ePi-  
: "noindex",  
true,  
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ALT
```

Stop Tracking Science

Where do they get the data from?

- Their own websites
- „Free“ software like Mendeley
- Plugins in (some) universities' libraries
- Personalized data via browser fingerprinting
- Detailed analysis by the [DFG Committee on Scientific Library Services and Information Systems](#)

Stop Tracking Science

What do they do with the data?

- Create researcher profiles and intransparent research assessment indicators (Clarivate, SciVal)
- Sell them to universities (which base their hiring and promotion decisions on it)
- „Elsevier will essentially accept a ‚zero revenue growth‘ position for its journal in exchange for the universities purchasing a large set of their data analytics products.“ ([Leaked Dutch Contract with Elsevier Raises Significant Alarm Bells - SPARC](#)).
- Sell the data to the [U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement](#)
- Sell them to other third parties („data brokers“)
- „Surveillance capitalism“ ([Zuboff](#))

Stop Tracking Science

What can you do as an individual?

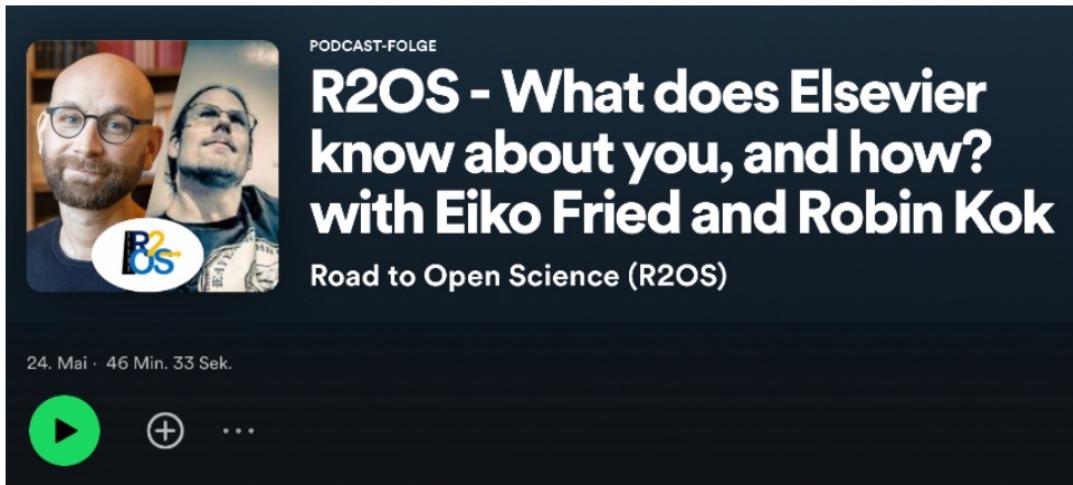
- Sign the petition at <https://stoptrackingscience.eu>
- [Signed by 1345](#) scientists and also supported by a [position paper by the German psychology student representation \(PsyFaKo\)](#)
- Don't use „free“ software from big publishers (e.g., Mendeley, SSRN)
- Use real open source software, such as [Zotero](#)
- Don't put preprints on commercial servers (such as SSRN, academia.edu or ResearchGate); rather use non-commercial servers, such as [PsyArXiv \(COS\)](#), [PsychArchives \(ZPID\)](#), [Zenodo](#)
- Don't support publishers that do tracking, by ...
 - not submitting papers (e.g., the [Cost of Knowledge](#) pledge)
 - not reviewing their papers ([set priorities for reviewing](#))
 - not being an unpaid editor for them

Stop Tracking Science

What can you do as an institution?

- Sign and implement the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment ([DORA](#))
- Do not use SciVal, Clarivate Tools, or other proprietary assessment tools (which are based on the tracked data) in hiring committees
- Ask your local library whether they [installed](#) trackers from publishers
- Support open scholarly infrastructures (such as DOAJ, Sherpa/ Romeo, PKS Open Journal Systems, Open Science Framework, PsyArXiv)

Stop Tracking Science



<https://open.spotify.com/episode/4wMZbpyWjw6DTkhs4emIK5?si=eLEXNkMASf2s4SOaZER74w&nd=1>

<https://www.laborjournal.de/editorials/2505.php>



Verlage als Datenkraken

Kommerzielle Wissenschaftsverlage haben ein neues Geschäftsmodell: Sie handeln mit Nutzerdaten. Forscher sind sich dessen selten bewusst. ... [mehr](#)

Thank you!

Credentials

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