



UiT Norges arktiske universitet

RRS – erfaringer fra UiT og tanker om veien videre –

NARMA, Lillestrøm, 12. mars 2024

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1. januar 2022 trådte UiTs RRS i kraft...

« go on, publish where ever you like, and be happy! » -Prorektor Camilla Brekke





openscience.no

åpenforskning.no | openforskning.no

SIST ENDRET: 04.03.2024

Institusjonell rettighetspolitikk (RRS, IRRS) ved norske forskningsinstitusjoner



Høgskolen i Østfold

Høgskulen på Vestlandet

Institutt for
samfunnsforskning

Nord universitet

Norges miljø- og
biovitenskapelige
universitet (NMBU)

Norges teknisk-
naturvitenskapelige
universitet (NTNU)

Norsk institutt for
naturforskning - NINA

Norsk Regnesentral

SINTEF

UiT Norges arktiske
universitet

Universitetet i Agder (UiA)

Universitetet i Bergen (UiB)

Universitetet i Oslo (UiO)

Universitetet i Stavanger

Universitetet i Sørøst-Norge

Hva er RRS, rent administrativt-teknisk?

- Revidering (eller etablering) av Open Access-policy slik at den presiserer at forskere har rett og plikt til å laste opp fulltekst og få den tilgjengeliggjort med åpen lisens i et vitenarkiv
- Det er forskere som har opplastingsplikten (formelt sett) – men administratorer må minne dem på dette
 - RRS er utbredt og godt etablert hos forskningsfinansiører (Plan S etc., 2018-)
 - Havard innførte en institusjonell RRS i 2012
 - RRS har siden 2022 eksistert ved en rekke norske institusjoner
- Institusjonell RRS åpner (normalt) for at forsker kan reservere seg mot åpen tilgjengeliggjøring, men erfaring viser at svært få gjør dette
- RRS utgjør en stor ressursbesparelse for administratorer – og potensielt også for bibliotekenes litteraturbudsjetter

Hva innebærer RRS, for forskerne ?

Forskere beholder retten til å dele sine forskningsresultater med åpen tilgang (Open Access, OA)

Forskere beholder retten til å gjenbruke egne tekster og figurer i nye sammenhenger uten å spørre noe forlag om tillatelse (Creative Commons)

Forskere får hjelp til å gjøre alt de produserer, åpent tilgjengelig og uten betalingsmur mot allmennheten

Forskere får flere siteringer og større tverrfaglig og tverrsektoriell impact

Forskere må bare huske på én ting: *laste opp fulltekst i CRIS-systemet*

Grønn Open Access – egenarkiveringens velsignelser

SCIENCEINSIDER | SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

Open-access papers draw more citations from a broader readership

New study addresses long-standing debate about whether free-to-read papers have increased reach

24 JAN. 2024 • 8:00 P.M. ET • BY JEFFREY BRAINARD

Green OA articles “attract more total citations, and those citations come from scholars in a wider range of locations, institutions, and fields of research”.

Green OA articles have “a greater citation diversity advantage than those published as ‘gold’ open access [only]”

Huang, CK., Neylon, C., Montgomery, L. *et al.* Open access research outputs receive more diverse citations. *Scientometrics* **129**, 825–845 (2024).
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-023-04894-0>

Krav om Open Access møter våre forskere fra Regjering, Finansiører (Plan S), Arbeidsgiver, Fagforening ...

«Vitenskapelige artikler fra offentlig finansiert forskning skal gjøres åpent tilgjengelige» *innen 2024*

REGJERINGEN.NO, 22. aug. 2017

«... full og umiddelbar åpen tilgang til alle vitenskapelige publikasjoner ... uten forsinkelse (embargo) og med en åpen lisens som tillater gjenbruk av publikasjonen» *alle prosjekter fra og med 2021*

FORSKNINGSRADET.NO, annonsert 2018

Hvorfor gjør vi dette?

... og et mylder av ulike institusjonelle OA-policyer
... og diverse problematiseringer fra fagforeningshold

Min påstand:

Først og fremst
fordi forskerne selv vil at vi skal gjøre det!

Hvorfor gjør vi dette?

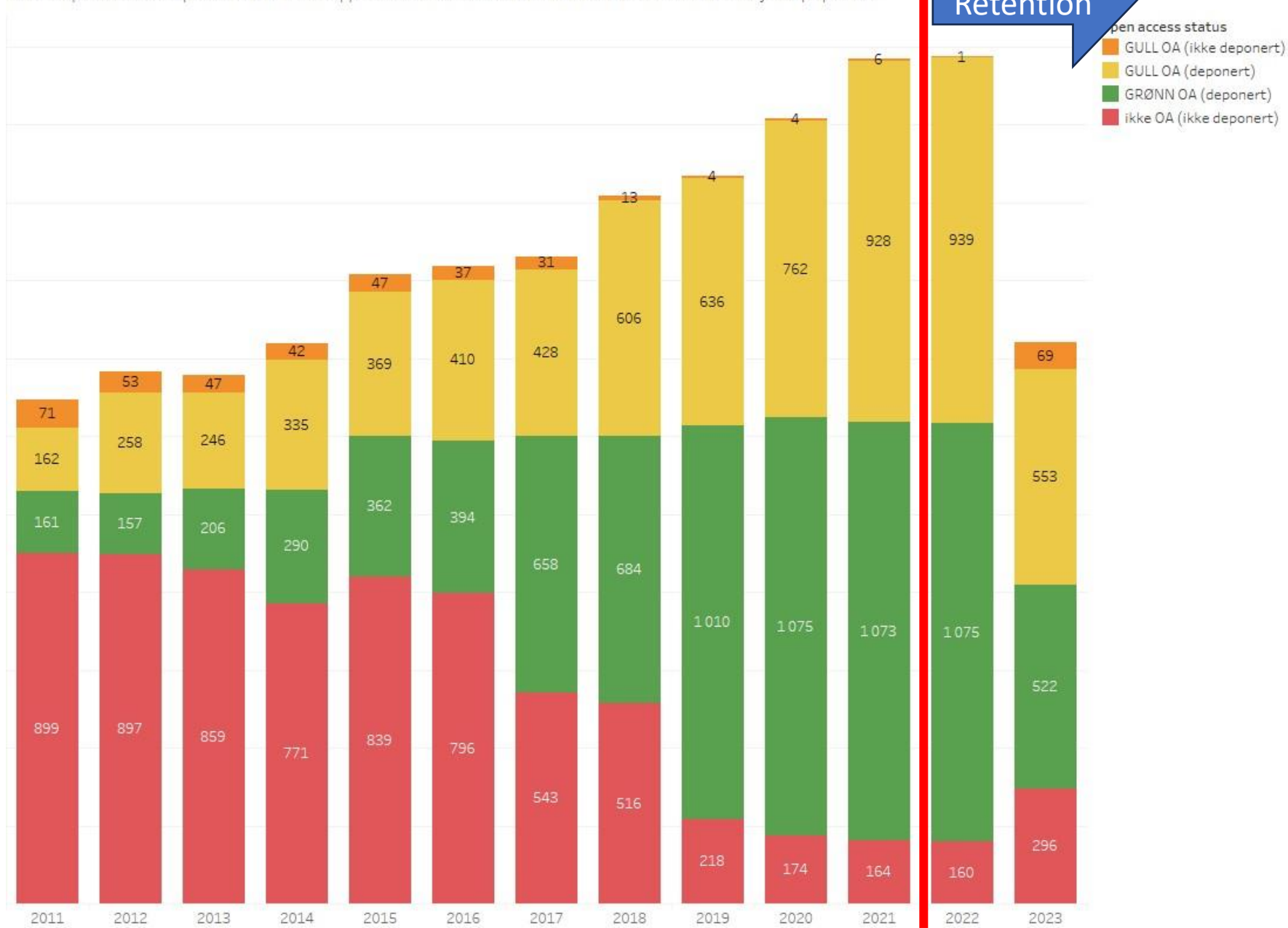
Status Open Access - antall publikasjoner

Rapportstatus 'J' gir antall rapporterte NVI-publikasjoner. Andre valg viser NVI-kandidater.

Open Access status måles for vitenskapelige artikler (ISSN)

"Ikke relevante poster" i denne sammenhengen er monografier og antologiartikler

Med "deponert" menes poster som er lastet opp til arkiv via Cristin av minst en av de deltagende institusjoner på posten



Rights
Retention

CRISTin-statistikk

UiT-tall
for artikler i
i fagfellevurderte
tidsskrift

(status pr. okt. 2023)

UiT – tidsskriftartikler

Gull+Diamant+Grønn OA

2019 : 218 (88,33 %)

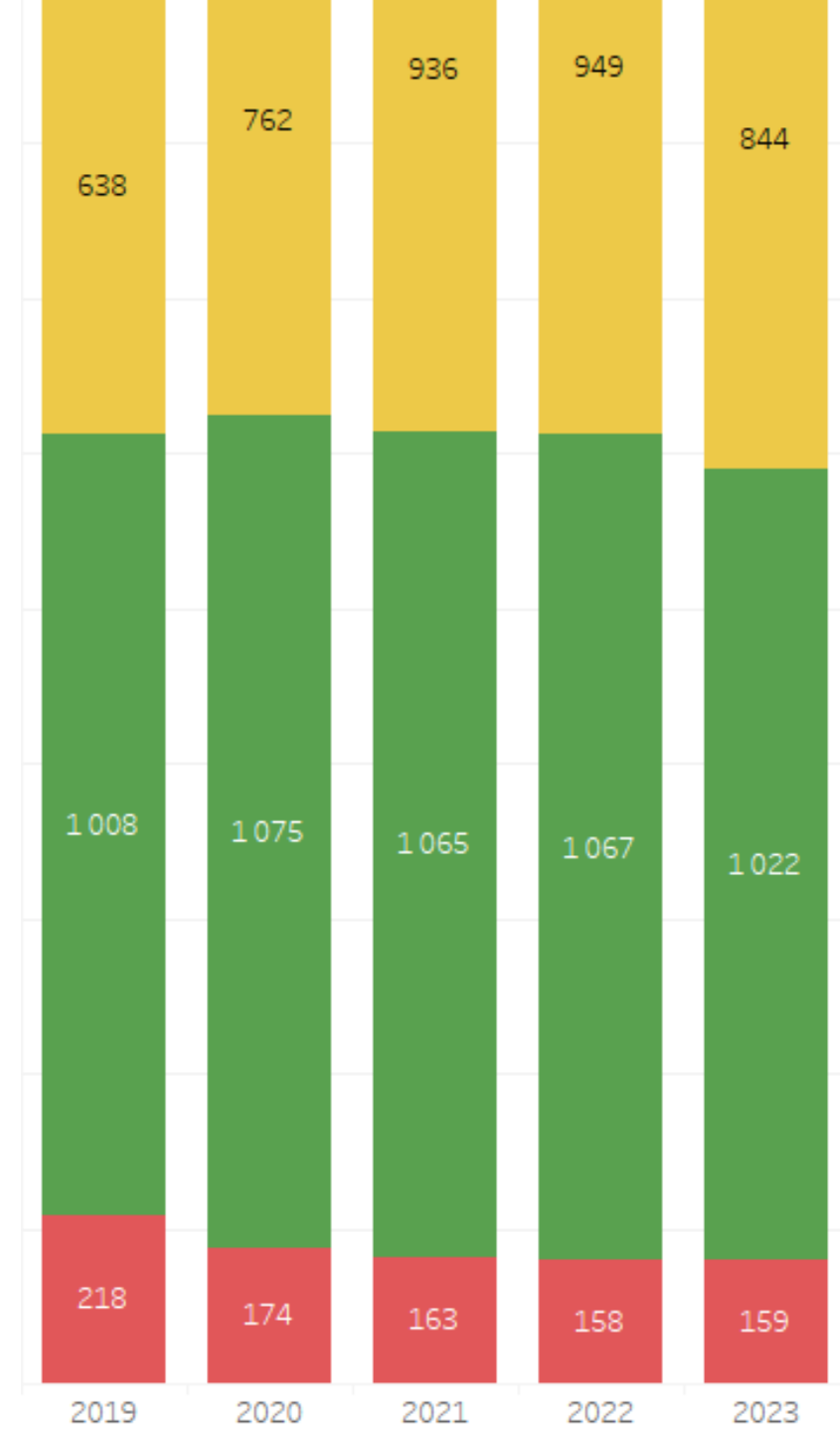
2020 : 174 (91,36 %)

2021 : 163 (92,49 %)

2022 : 158 (92,74 %)

2023 : 159 (92,26 %) *

*rapporteringsfrist er i april



UiT – absolutte tall

Ikke lastet opp fulltekst

2021 : 218 (11,67 %)

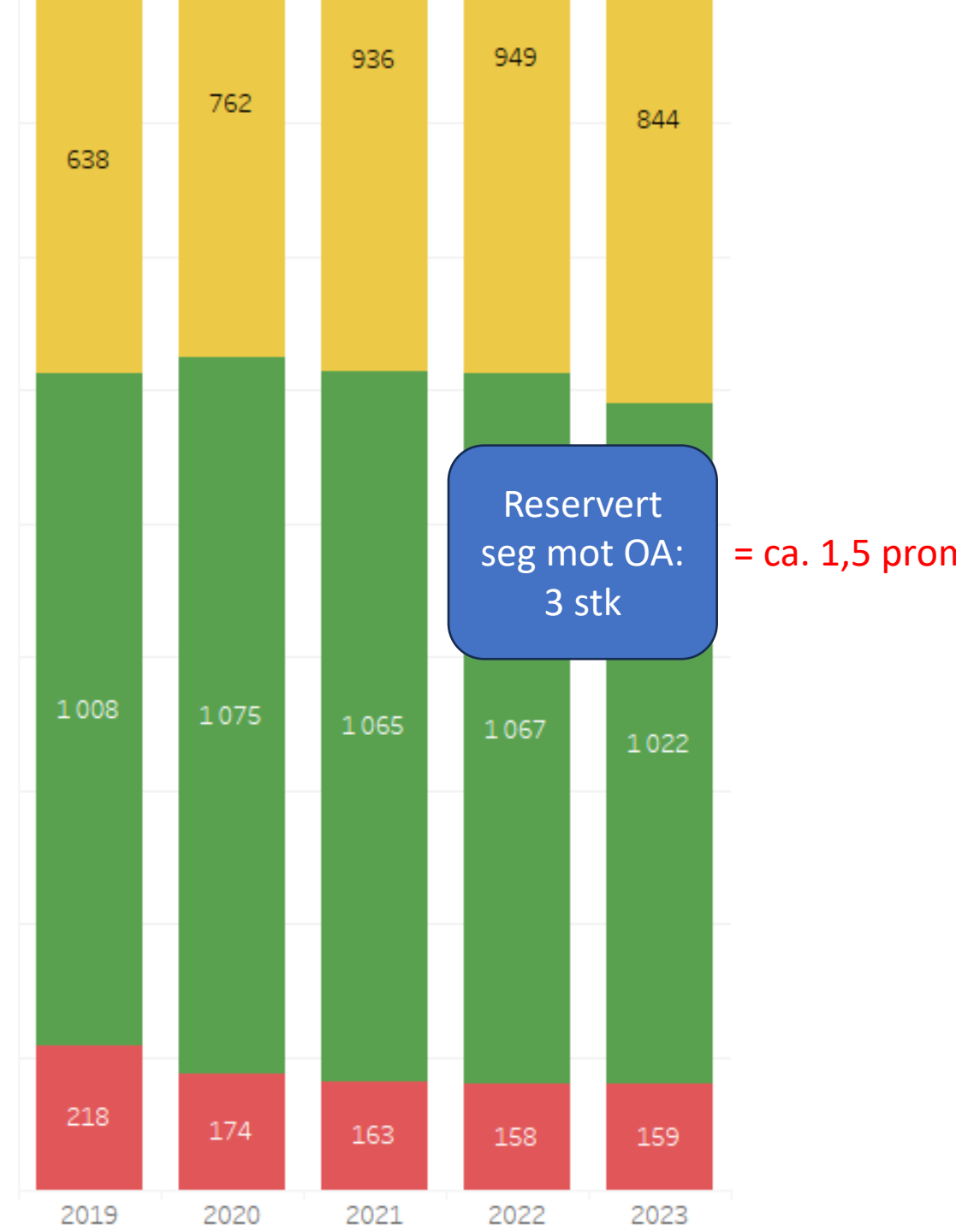
2022 : 174 (8,64 %)

2021 : 163 (7,51 %)

2022 : 158 (7,26 %)

2023 : 159 (7,84 %) *

*rapporteringsfrist er i april

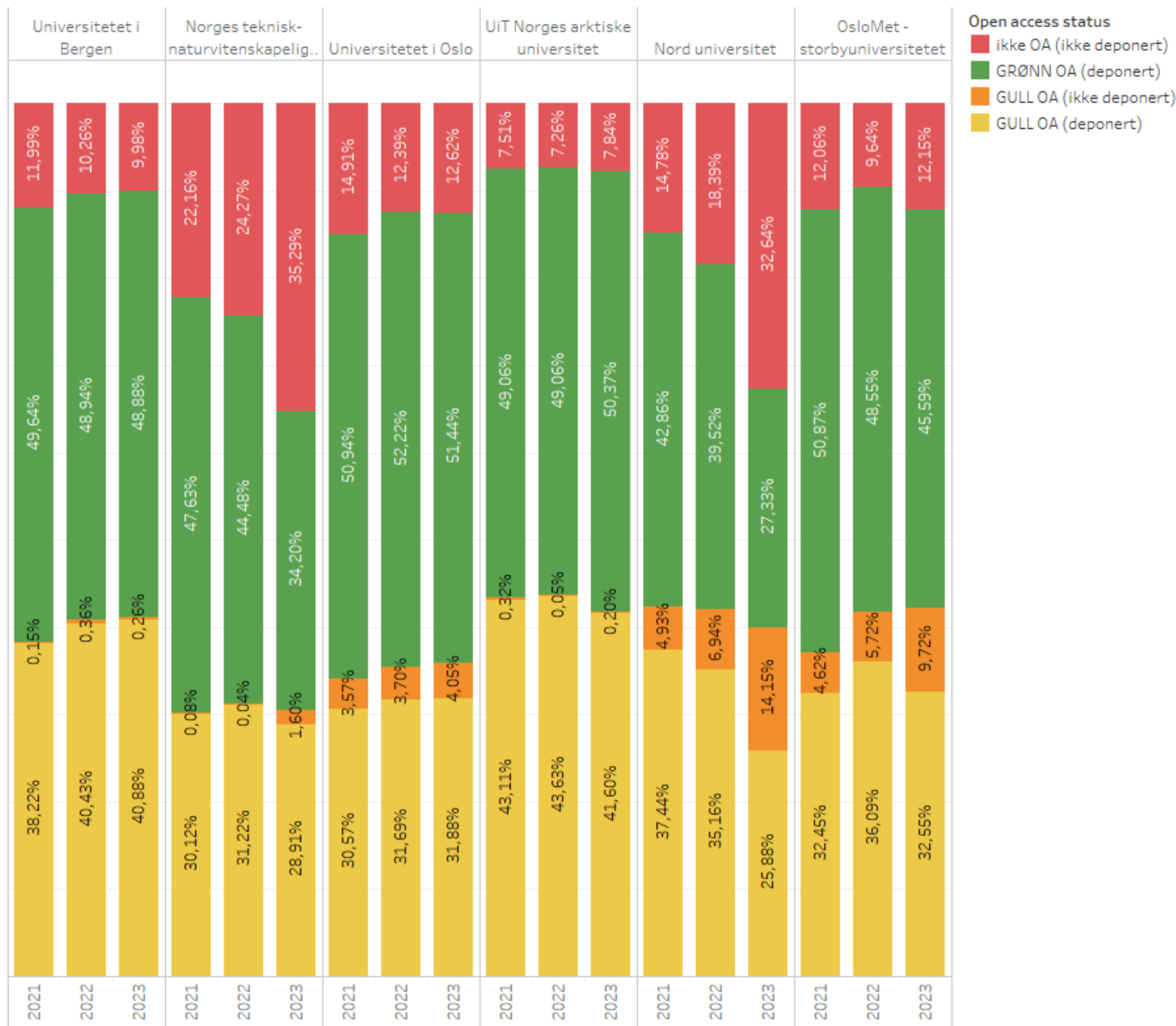


OPEN ACCESS

tidsskriftartikler ved
institusjoner i Norge

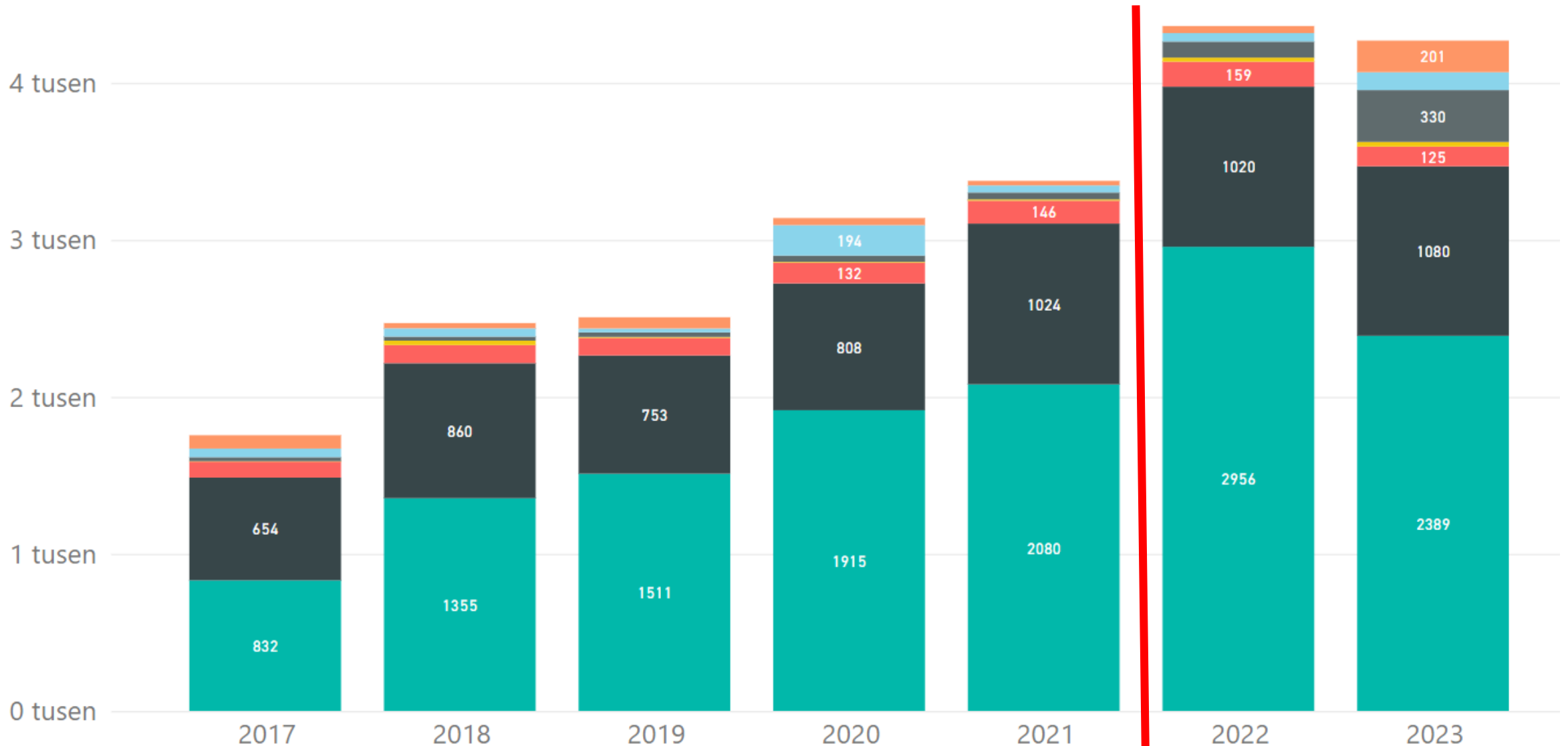
– prosentvis fordeling
pr. 11. mars 2024 –

(figur ved Jan Erik Frantsvåg)



Munin-arkivet som helhet (figur ved Niels Cadée)

● Tidsskriftartikkel ● Mastergradsoppgave ● Doktorgradsavhandling ● Bok ● Bokkapittel ● Forskningsrapport ● Konferansebidrag



Acta Borealia,
Vol. 29, No. 2, 157–176, 2012



Per Pippin Aspaas & Truls Lynne Hansen, "The Role of the Societas Meteorologica Palatina (1781-1792)..." final MS version

The Role of the Societas Meteorologica Palatina (1781–1792) in the History of Auroral Research

PER PIPPIN ASPAAS* & TRULS LYNNE HANSEN†

*University Library of Tromsø, University of Tromsø, Tromsø, Norway & †Tromsø Geophysical Observatory, University of Tromsø, Tromsø, Norway

ABSTRACT The Societas Meteorologica Palatina, or Meteorological Society of Mannheim, was set up in 1781 to coordinate observations of the weather on an international scale. In addition to temperature, pressure and humidity, observers connected to the network were instructed to record various atmospheric phenomena, among these the aurora borealis. The 39 stations of the network

The Role of the Societas Meteorologica Palatina (1781-1792) in the History of Auroral Research *

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ABSTRACT

The Societas Meteorologica Palatina, or Meteorological Society of Mannheim, was set up in 1781 to

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Palatina, is primarily remembered for having established an international network of meteorological stations that measured temperature, pressure, humidity, etc., three times a day. Identical instruments were produced in Mannheim and distributed to each station along with detailed instructions to ensure compatible sets of data. The "Mannheim times" for measurement, 7 am, 2 pm and 9 pm are still standard; the Society's annual reports, the *Ephemerides Meteorologicae Societatis Palatinae* covering the years 1781–1792 continue to be consulted by historians of meteorology and climate

combining linguistic and scientific competence it is possible to shed light on these anomalies and on the historical context that shaped them.

KEYWORDS

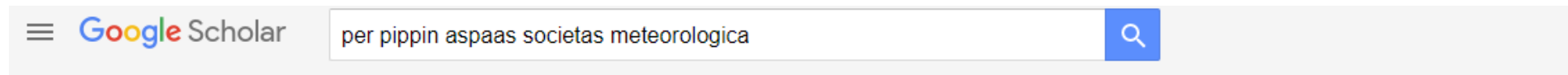
Aurora Borealis, Meteorology, History of Science, 18th Century, Scientific Societies, Mannheim

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ISSN 1503-111X Online/12/020157-20 © 2012 Taylor & Francis
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08003831.2012.732283>

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Green OA versions – how to find them?



Beliebige Zeit

Seit 2023

Seit 2022

Seit 2019

Zeitraum wählen...

The role of the **Societas Meteorologica Palatina** (1781–1792) in the history of auroral research

PP Aspaas, TL Hansen - Acta Borealia, 2012 - Taylor & Francis

... the role played by the **Meteorological Society** in auroral research. ... particularly eager to establish **meteorological** stations in the ... the leading members of the **Meteorological Society** to be a ...

☆ Speichern Zitiere Zitiert von: 15 Ähnliche Artikel Alle 9 Versionen Web of Science: 5

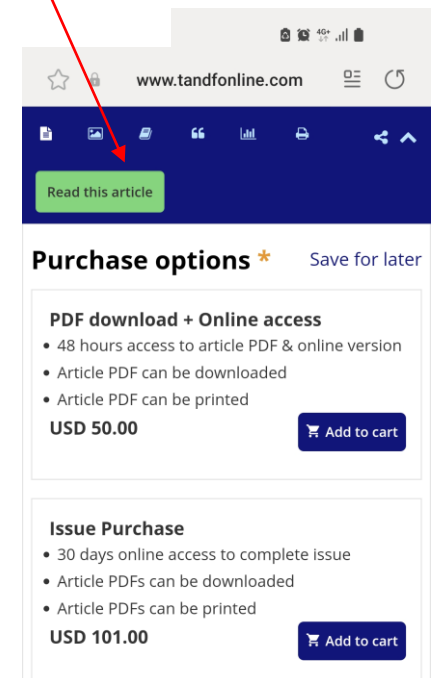
[PDF] tandfonline.com
Full View

The Role of the Societas Meteorologica Palatina (1781–1792) in the History of Auroral Research

PP Aspaas, TL Hansen - 2012 - munin.uit.no

The Societas Meteorologica Palatina, or Meteorological Society of Mannheim, was set up in 1781 to coordinate observations of the weather on an international scale. In addition to ...

Fulltext @ UIT



Acta Borealia,
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KEY WORDS: Aurora Borealis, Meteorology, History of Science, Eighteenth Century, Scientific Societies, Mannheim

The Meteorological Society of Mannheim, or *Societas Meteorologica Palatina*, is primarily remembered for having established an international network of meteorological stations that measured temperature, pressure, humidity, etc., three times a day. Identical instruments were produced in Mannheim and distributed to each station along with detailed instructions to ensure compatible sets of data. The "Mannheim times" for measurement, 7 am, 2 pm and 9 pm are still standard; the Society's annual reports, the *Ephemerides Meteorologicae Societatis Palatinae* covering the years 1781–1792 continue to be consulted by historians of meteorology and climate

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ABSTRACT

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The reported sightings are subjected to a statistical analysis that brings out striking discrepancies between the number of auroras that one would expect and the number that was reported. The statistical analysis is supplemented by an analysis of the theoretical and phenomenological comments in the Society's annual reports.

The study suggests that observers on the Continent considered themselves just as advantageously situated as observers further north when trying to solve the riddle of the northern lights. It also illustrates the variety of conflicting ideas about the aurora borealis that existed during the late Enlightenment, and how these might have influenced the number of reported auroras. This lack of consensus contributed to many anomalies in the data presented in the Society's reports. By combining linguistic and scientific competence it is possible to shed light on these anomalies and on the historical context that shaped them.

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Green OA versjoner – kan/bør man sitere dem?

Titusener av fulltekstversjoner ligger med grønn åpen tilgang i vitenarkiver verden rundt

- Men ...

- forskere flest vet ikke nødvendigvis hvordan man finner fram til dem (*opplæring trengs*)

- de fleste siteringsstiler og forfatterinstrukser sier lite om Grønn OA-versjoner (*lobbyering trengs*)

- en del utgivere forsøker å overbevise forskere om at grønn OA-versjoner ikke er pålitelige (*motmakt trengs*)

- en del forskere tror at det ikke er greit å sitere en grønn OA-versjon (*fordommer må bekjempes*)

En type «dobbelsitering» kan være som følger

(Snikkikk fra en kommende blogpost/artikkel om *Citing Scholarship in Repositories* ved Peter Suber & P.P. Aspaas)

Aspaas, Per Pippin, and Truls Lynne Hansen. "The role of the Societas Meteorologica Palatina (1781–1792) in the history of auroral research." *Acta Borealia* 29.2 (2012): 157-176. DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.1080/08003831.2012.732283>

Cited after Author's Accepted Manuscript (Green OA version): <https://hdl.handle.net/10037/5584>

Veien videre!! (Per Pippin Aspaas tenker høyt)

RRS ikke et mål i seg selv, 100 % OA er målet

Vi bør komme oss dit ved å spare personalressurser...

.... mens vi samtidig sparer penger ...

... og gir forskersamfunnet mer kontroll over publiseringen

ADMINISTRARE (lat.) = å gi en hjelpende hånd (til forskerne)

11. *Alexander L. Kielland til Georg Brandes.*

Stavanger
den 2den Januar 1880.

Kjære Hr. Doktor!

Jeg har desværre ingen Kopi af mit Brev til Dem og kan heller ikke huske, om det var mer end almindeligt feigt. Men jeg tror det 20 saa gjerne, jeg har stygge Anfald af Feighed, om de end — haaber jeg — blive sjeldnere efterhvert. Jeg vil slet ikke underholde Dem eller undskylde mig selv med en Skildring af mine Omgivelser og det Tryk, de alle — med Undtagelse af min Kone — øver paa mig; men jeg kan med Sandhed forsikre Dem, at jeg benytter hvert Trin, 25 jeg vinder opad i Anerkjendelse, til at stille mig altid mer og mer i Opposition, og jeg tror, at hvad jeg skriver, skal blive skarpere med Aarene. Det er sandt, at min Roman blev mere tam end jeg selv havde tænkt; men jeg tilskriver det for en Del den Omstændighed, at Tanker der fra først af ere tænkte ganske nøgne — i Form af Tendens, 30

En Plan S+ til bekjempelse av eliteforskernes logofetisjisme

Plan S. Norge bør gå foran i kampen for å sikre at penger som bevilges til forskning, faktisk går til å produsere offentlig kunnskap, istedenfor rådyr, eksklusiv logofetisjisme.



vitenskapshistoriker og universitetsbibliotekar

Per Pippin Aspaas

redaksjonen@khrono.no

DEBATT • PER PIPPIN ASPAAS

Elsevier-avtalen i et globalt lys

Vi bør heller bruke penger på publiseringsløsninger som er demokratisk styrt av forskersamfunnene selv enn å gjøre forlagsgigantenes aksjeeiere enda noen milliarder rikere.

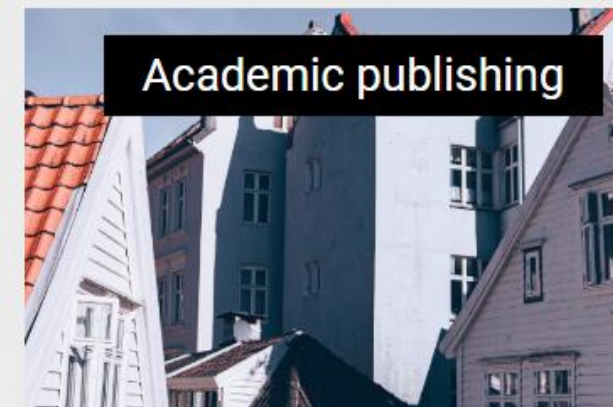


Førstebibliotekar

Per Pippin Aspaas

UiT Norges arktiske universitet

Publisert Onsdag 16.02.2022 - 17:54 Oppdatert Torsdag 17.02.2022 - 15:04



Academic publishing

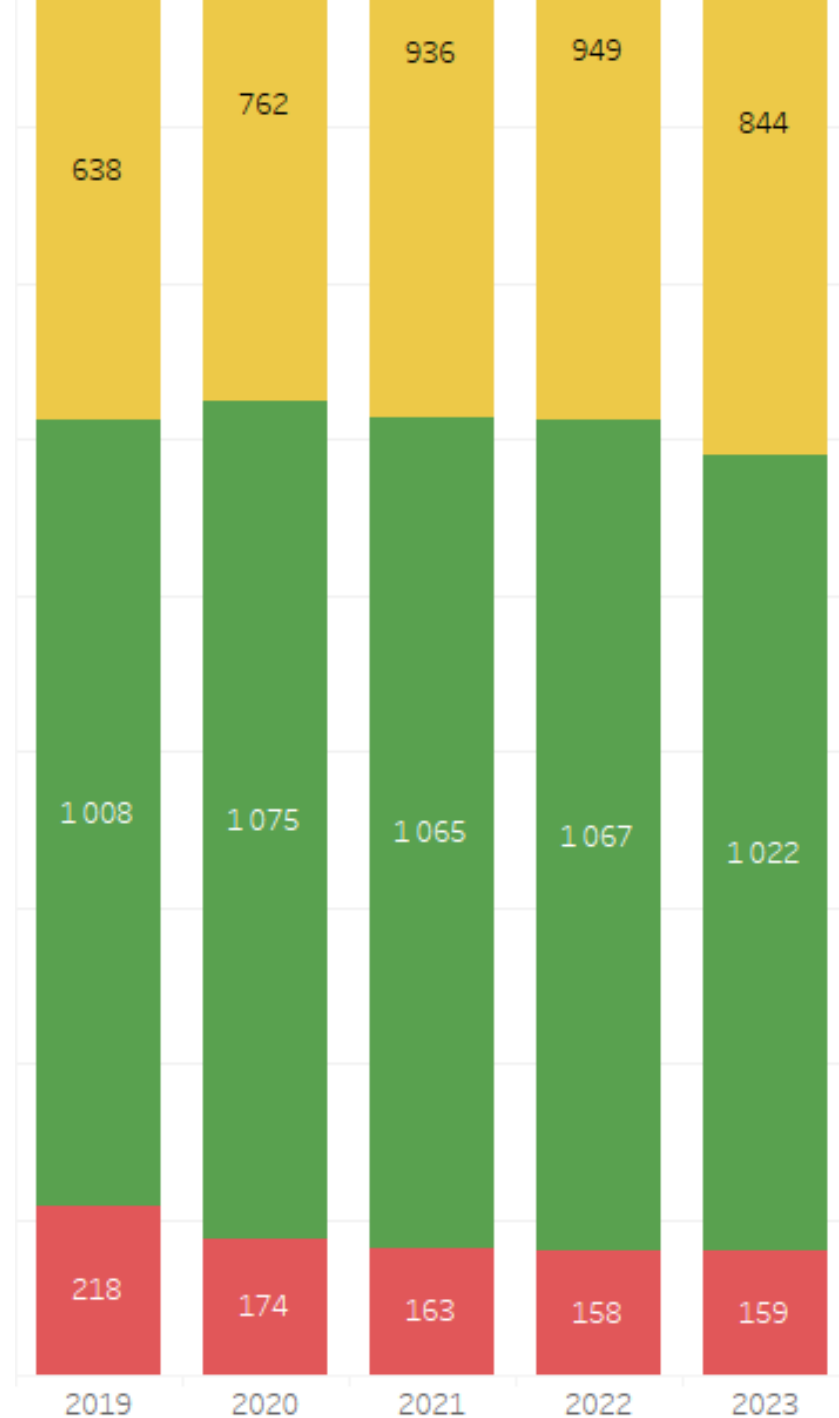
To make academic publishing scholar-led, we need a Norwegian-style dugnad!

JULY 17TH, 2023

3 

LSE Impact Blog

A platform for understanding and increasing the impact of academic research



Alt blir grønn
OA uansett
i kraft av RRS,
det offentlige
behøver ikke
betale for dette

Mitt budskap:

Skrot PAR-
avtalene,
bruk heller
pengene
på forskerledet,
ikke-kommersiell
Diamant OA!