



Open access publishing and funding at the UAB

Gemma Álvarez, David Barri, Mar Cabezas
Bellaterra, April 2025

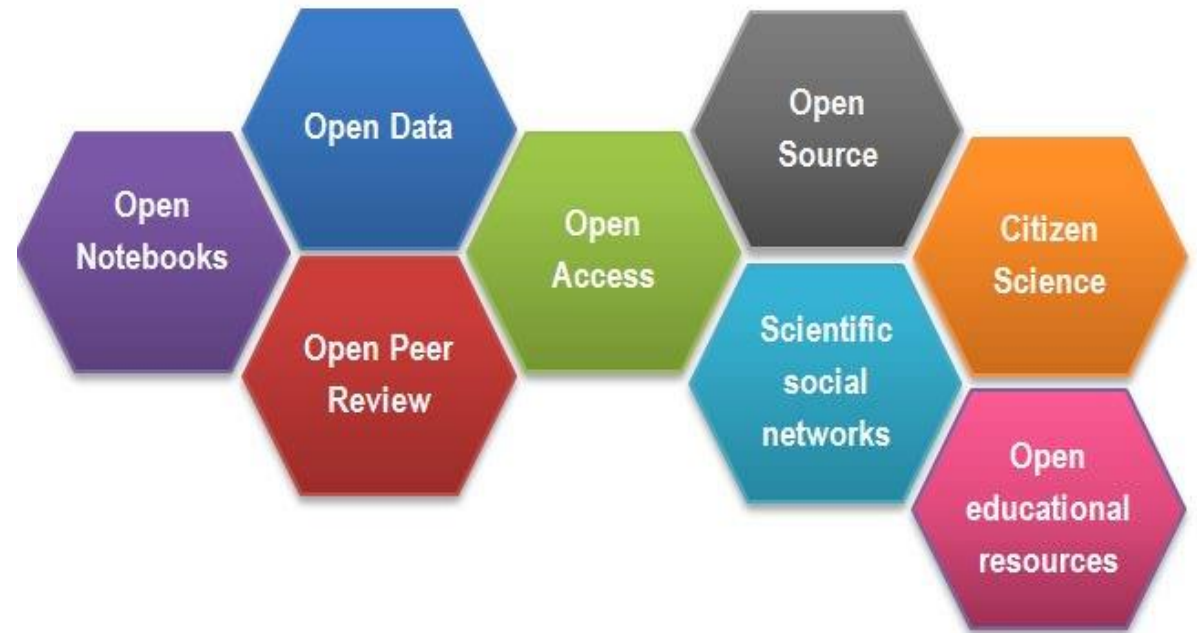


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Open science

- Cooperative workflows
- Collaborative tools
- Digital technologies
- Stronger interaction between researchers and society
- Higher productivity and efficiency
- Higher transparency





Open access: what is it?

Free availability on the public Internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or use for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal or technical barriers.

Budapest Manifesto, February 2002

Open access \neq **Free access**

Open access: benefits



Increases **visibility** and, consequently, dissemination and impact of scientific production. Increase in citations.



Increases the **accessibility** of research papers without further expense.



Allows authors to decide the **rights** to be kept or transferred and the conditions.



Preserves research results in the long term.



Gives back to **society** the investment made in research.

Open access: legal framework



- Real Decreto 576/2023, de 4 de julio, por el que se modifica el Real Decreto 99/2011, de 28 de enero, por el que se regulan las enseñanzas oficiales de doctorado.
- Ley 17/2022, de 5 de septiembre, por la que se modifica la Ley 14/2011, de 1 de junio, de la Ciencia, la Tecnología y la Innovación. Artículo 37
- Plan Estatal de Investigación Científica y Técnica y de Innovación (PEICTI) 2021-2023



- Llei 9/2022, del 21 de desembre, de la ciència



- Horizon Europe (2021-2027)



- Política institucional d'accés obert de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (2022)
- Política institucional de dades de recerca en obert de la UAB (2022)

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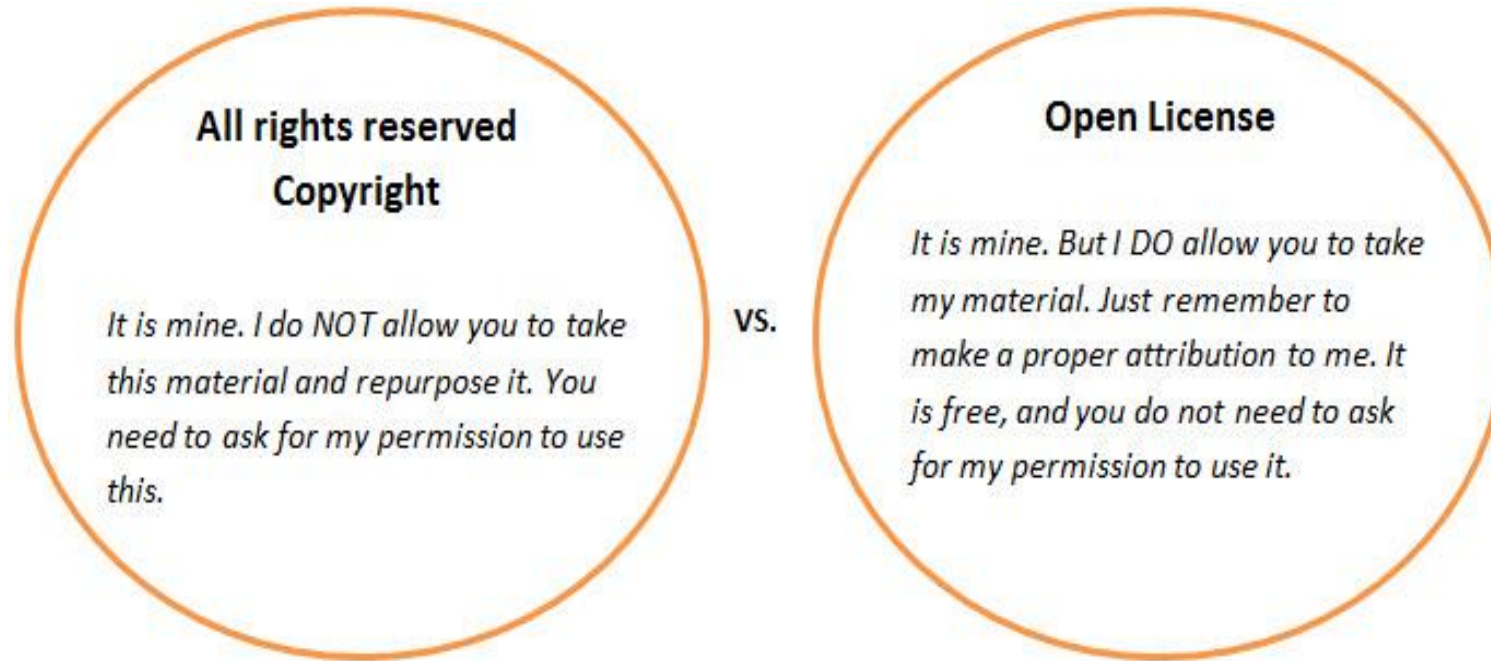
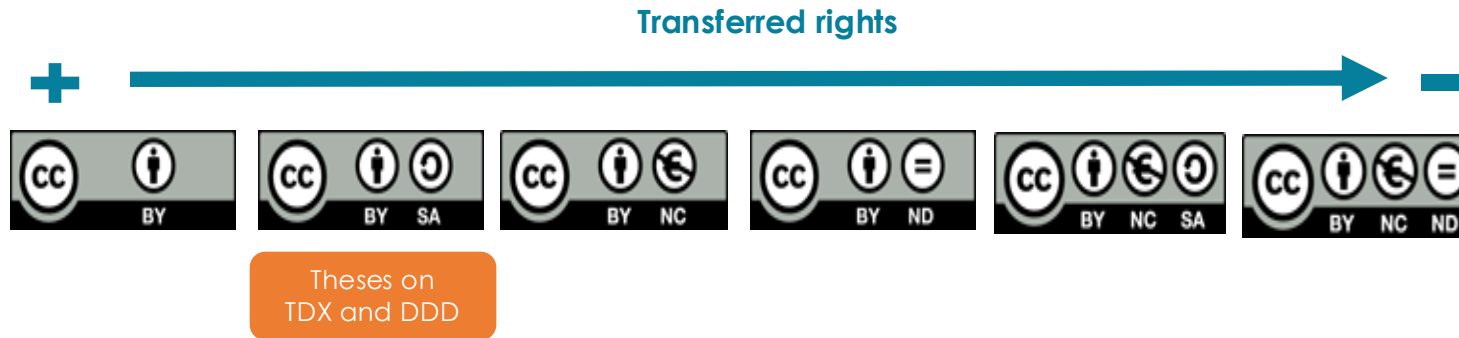


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Authorship must be properly recognized, link to licence is required and any changes must be indicated.
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Commercial use of derived works is not allowed.
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Any derived work must have the same licence as the original.
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Transformation of the original is not allowed.

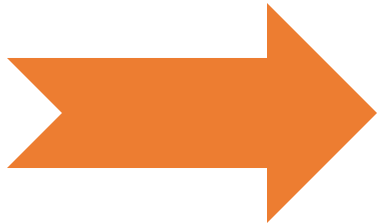
Recommended licences at the UAB: <https://ddd.uab.cat/record/129205>

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Prior to publishing

Find out about a journal



To know...

- Expertise, reputation and impact
- Subject scope
- Publishing deadlines
- Peer review system
- Geographical scope: international, national, local
- Instructions for authors
- Publisher's policy on copyright and open access

Scholarly communication: choose where to publish

Writing



Citing



Publishing



Disseminating



<https://www.uab.cat/en/libraries/rcc/scholarly-communication>

Scholarly communication: choose where to publish

Some relevant resources to find the more suitable journal



Select the desired features of your journal.



Search by title, keywords, summary...



Directory of Open Access Journals giving access to high quality peer reviewed journals.

Open access routes



Golden route



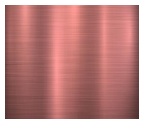
Diamond route



Hybrid route



Green route



Bronze route (not really open access)

Your papers can be published through a number of routes having their own features and requirements.



Golden route

- Publication in open access journals
- Payment of article processing charges (APC)
- No transfer of exploitation rights to the journal
- Open access



Diamond route



- Publication in open access journals
- No payment of article processing charges (APC)
- No transfer of exploitation rights to the journal
- Open access

Hybrid route

Publication in journals having open access articles (golden route) as well as subscription articles (traditional route).

Traditional route:

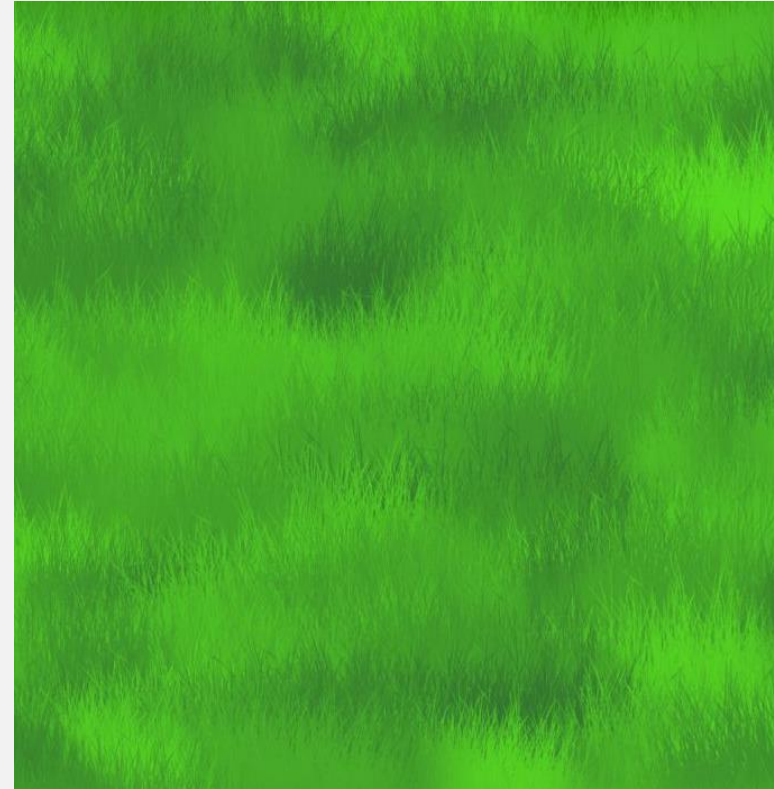
- No payment of article processing charges (APC)
- Transfer of exploitation rights to the journal
- Restricted access to subscribers

Golden route:

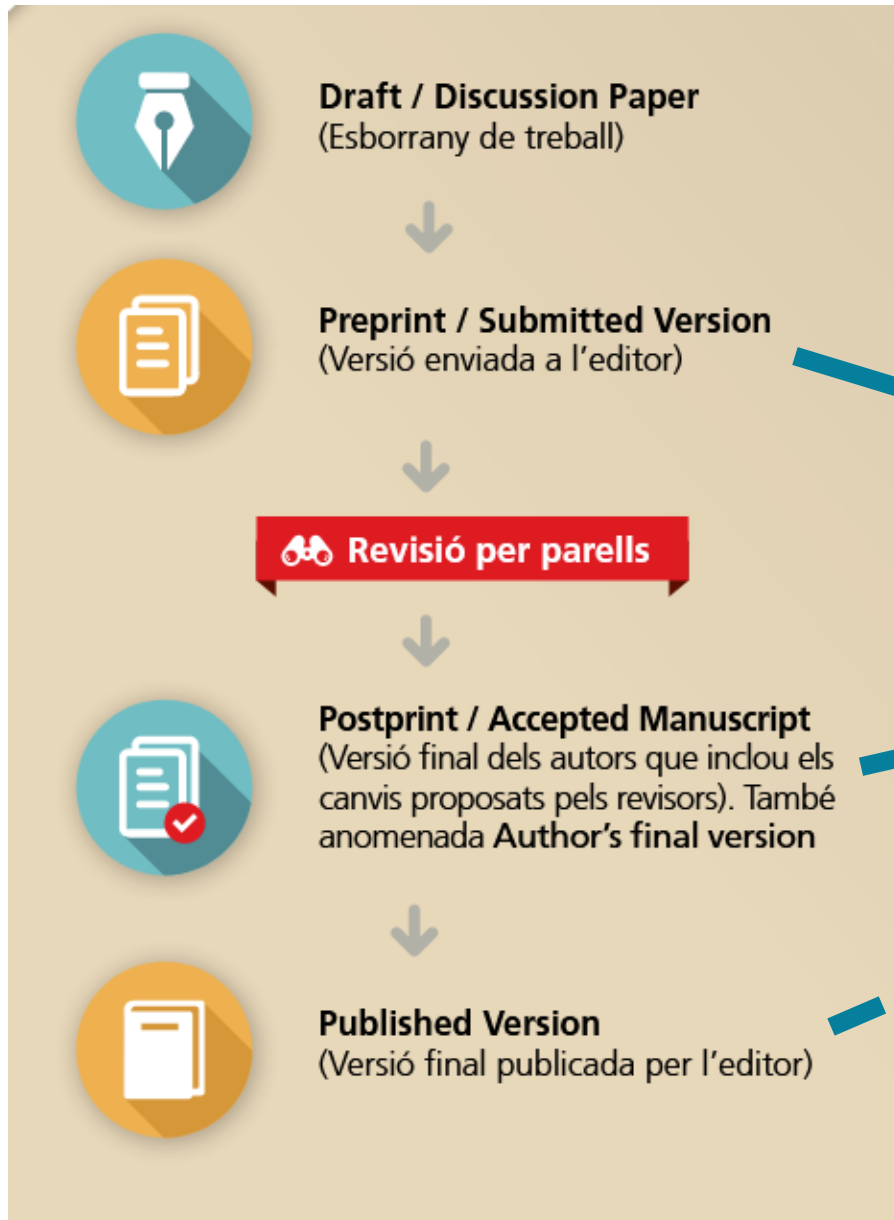
- Payment of article processing charges (APC)
- No transfer of exploitation rights to the journal
- Open access

Green route

- Publication in subscription-based journals
- Self-archiving of previous versions (preprint or postprint)
- Possible embargo (from 6 to 24 months)
- No payment of article processing charges (APC)
- Transfer of exploitation rights to the journal
- Open access



Article versions



Further information:

ddd.uab.cat/record/141309

Accepted version / Accepted Manuscript / Post-print

Some examples of accepted versions in the DDD:

- <https://ddd.uab.cat/record/307241>
- <https://ddd.uab.cat/record/307853> (embargo)

<p>Implementación del VHI-10 en catalán y una nueva propuesta lingüística en castellano</p> <p>Introducción</p> <p>El VHI-30 (Voice Handicap Index - 30) es un cuestionario de autopercepción creado para detectar problemas relacionados con la utilización de la voz que nos permite cuantificar las consecuencias psicosociales derivadas de un posible hándicap en este ámbito. Así lo afirman sus creadores en el artículo en que presentan el instrumento, el primero que resolvía esta necesidad de investigación hasta entonces (Jacobson B. H., Johnson, Grywalski, Silbergleit, Jacobson G., Benninger et al., 1997).</p> <p>Los autores del VHI-30, dirigidos por la doctora Barbara H. Jacobson, se basaron en estudios anteriores para crear esta herramienta. En dichas investigaciones, se estableció una serie de preguntas útiles para determinar el grado de hándicap en determinadas alteraciones de la salud (Newman, Jacobson, Weinstein y Hug, 1990; Jacobson y Newman, 1990; Newman, Weinstein, Jacobson y Hug, 1991; Newman, Jacobson y cuestionarios de este tipo partió de la clasificación (OMS) en 1980. En ella se establecen claramente el grado de hándicap que produce y afecta la vida cotidiana. Así pues, los 30 ítems que primero corresponden a afirmaciones relacionadas a aspectos funcionales, y el tercero, a aspectos de una escala de Likert (del 0 al 4), en la que 0 se refiere a las afirmaciones propuestas.</p> <p>Más adelante, Rosen y sus colaboradores (Rosen VHI a 10 ítems. Los investigadores demostraron obtenían eran igualmente válidos.</p>	<p>¹</p> <p>Si bien el origen de este cuestionario de autopercepción proviene del ámbito clínico, se ha utilizado para realizar estudios epidemiológicos en contextos en los que la voz es un instrumento básico para el trabajo diario, y en los que se estima como necesario establecer mecanismos de prevención de problemas derivados de problemas vocales. Destacamos, entre otros, los estudios de Ohlsson (Ohlsson, Andersson, Södersten, Sjöberg y Barregård, 2012), Åhlinder (Åhlinder, Rydell y Lökqvist, 2011), Cho (Cho, Yin, Park Y. B. y Park Y. J., 2011), Thomas (Thomas, Kooijman, Donders, Cremers y De Jong, 2007) y De Jong (De Jong, Kooijman, Thomas, Huinck, Graaans y Schutte, 2006).</p> <p>Así pues, el VHI es útil para estudiar la salud vocal del profesorado, que tiene en la voz su herramienta de trabajo básica. En este contexto, no es extraño que se hayan hecho traducciones del VHI original a otras lenguas, como las propuestas por Verdonck-de Leeuw (Verdonck-de Leeuw, Kuik, De Bont, Guimaraes, Holmberg, Nawka et al., 2008), para poder hacer accesible el cuestionario a otros ámbitos culturales con hablas distintas. En lengua castellana, la versión más extendida del VHI es la propuesta por Faustino Núñez (Núñez, Corte, Sotaris, Llorente, Górriz y Suárez, 2007). En lengua catalana hay constancia de dos versiones del VHI: la que usaron Gassull</p>
<p>Focal release of neurotrophic factors by biodegradable microspheres enhance motor and sensory axonal regeneration in vitro and in vivo</p> <p>Daniel Santos^{1,2}, Guido Giudetti³, Silvestro Micera⁴, Xavier Navarro^{1,2}, Jaume del Valle^{1,2}</p> <p>¹ Institute of Neurosciences and Department of Cell Biology, Physiology and Immunology, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Bellaterra, Spain</p> <p>² Centro de Investigación Biomédica en Red sobre Enfermedades Neurodegenerativas (CIBERNED), Bellaterra, Spain</p> <p>³ The BioRobotics Institute, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Viale Rinaldo Piaggio 34, 56025 Pontedera, Italy</p> <p>⁴ Translational Neural Engineering Laboratory, Center for Neuroprosthetics and Institute of Bioengineering, School of Engineering, Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland</p> <p>Corresponding author: Dr. Jaume del Valle, Unitat de Fisiologia Mèdica, Facultat de Medicina, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, E-08193 Bellaterra, Spain. E-mail: jaume.delvalle@uab.cat</p> <p>¹This is an accepted manuscript of an article published by Elsevier in Brain Research on 04 February 2016, available online: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.brainres.2016.01.061</p> <p>© <2016>. This manuscript version is made available under the CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 license http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/</p>	<p>Velocity of change in vegetation productivity over northern high latitudes</p> <p>Mengfan Huang¹, Shikong Piao^{1,2}, Ivan A. Janssens³, Zaichun Zhu¹, Tao Wang², Donghui Wu¹, Philippe Ciais^{1,4}, Ranga B. Myneni⁵, Marc Peacock^{6,7}, Shunshi Peng¹, Hui Yang¹, Josep Petrucci^{6,7}</p> <p>¹ Sino-French Institute for Earth System Science, College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Peking University, Beijing 100871, China.</p> <p>² Institute of Tibetan Plateau Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100085, China.</p> <p>³ Centre of Excellence PLECO (Plant and Vegetation Ecology), Department of Biology, University of Antwerp, Universiteitsplein 1, B-2610 Wilrijk, Belgium.</p> <p>⁴ Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement, CEA-CNRS UVSQ, Gif-sur-Yvette 91190, France.</p> <p>⁵ Department of Earth and Environment, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts 02215, USA.</p> <p>⁶ CREA, Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona 08193, Catalonia, Spain.</p> <p>⁷ CSIC, Global Ecology Unit CREA-CSIC-UAB, Bellaterra, Barcelona 08193, Catalonia, Spain.</p>

Accepted version / Accepted Manuscript / Post-print

Some examples of non valid accepted versions to be published in the DDD:



ARTICLE

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DOI: 10.1038/ncomms2856

Robust antiferromagnetic coupling in hard-soft bi-magnetic core/shell nanoparticles

M. Estrada^{1,2}, A. López-Ortega^{3,4}, S. Estrada^{4,5}, I.V. Golosovsky⁶, G. Salazar-Aravez⁷, M. Vasilakaki⁸, K.N. Trohidou⁹, M. Varela¹⁰, D.C. Stanley¹¹, M. Sisko¹², M.J. Pechan¹³, D.J. Kavaney¹⁴, R. Peiro⁴, S. Suriñach¹⁵, M.D. Baró¹³ & J. Nogues^{1,15,16}

The growing miniaturization demand of magnetic devices is fueling the recent interest in bi-magnetic nanoparticles as ultimate small components. One of the main goals has been to reproduce practical magnetic properties observed so far in layered systems. In this context, although useful effects such as exchange bias or spring magnets have been demonstrated in core/shell nanoparticles, other interesting key properties for device applications elude. Here we show a robust antiferromagnetic (AFM) coupling in core/shell nanoparticles which, in turn, leads to the foremost elucidation of positive exchange bias in bi-magnetic hard-soft systems and the remarkable regulation of the resonance field and amplitude. The AFM coupling in iron oxide-manganese oxide based, soft/hard and hard/soft, core/shell nanoparticles—is demonstrated by magnetometry, ferromagnetic resonance and X-ray magnetic circular dichroism. Monte Carlo simulations prove the efficiency of the AFM coupling. This unique coupling could give rise to more advanced applications of bi-magnetic core/shell nanoparticles.

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ARTICLE IN PRESS

Materials Science & Engineering

Materials Science & Engineering A

Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/mse

Improved plasticity and corrosion behavior in Ti-Zr-Cu-Pd metallic glass with minor additions of Nb: An alloy composition intended for biomedical applications

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Biomimetic
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ABSTRACT

The effects of minor additions of Nb (2.5 and 4 at%) to the Ti₄₀Zr₄₀Cu₁₀Pd₁₀ alloy are discussed in terms of microstructure, thermal behavior, mechanical properties and corrosion resistance. The addition of Nb promotes the formation of nanocrystals, i.e. from a completely amorphous structure (when no Nb is added) to a mainly crystalline structure (for a 4 at% of Nb addition). The glassy alloy exhibits large hysteresis, relatively low Young's modulus and excellent corrosion behavior, although the plasticity is rather limited. A significant increase in compressive plasticity (total strain over 1%) is achieved in the sample with 2.5 at% of Nb without compromising the strength. Young's modulus of the as-cast alloy (around 100 GPa), as determined from acoustic measurements, increases only slightly when dense nanocrystals are embedded in the amorphous matrix. Improvement of the corrosion performance with delayed pitting corrosion, is also observed for 2.5 Nb addition.

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1. Introduction

Bulk metallic glasses (BMGs) have been widely investigated during the last decades owing to their exceptional mechanical properties, such as high strength, large elasticity and good corrosion resistance. In recent years, the study of BMGs has focused on improving the low plasticity typically encountered in these alloys, to make them suitable materials for structural and engineering applications [1]. Specifically, BMGs free from toxic or non-biocompatible elements (e.g., Be, Al, Ni, Co or Cr) have attracted huge interest to be used in the biomedical field since they possess higher strength, lower Young's modulus and often better corrosion and wear resistance than their crystalline counterparts [2]. Among the various compositions of metallic glasses, Ti-based and Zr-based BMGs are the most commonly investigated alloys. In particular, Zr-based BMGs become attractive to be used in the biomedical field due to their high glass forming ability and large plasticity. However, Zr-based BMGs with high glass forming ability and enhanced mechanical properties usually contain toxic elements such as Ni, Be or Al, hence restricting their use in many biomedical applications. Nevertheless, recent studies on Zr-based

BMGs containing Nb and/or Ni claimed to be for non-toxic materials and to exhibit a biocompatibility comparable to that of commercial Ti-6Al-4V alloy [3,4].

Ti-based BMGs attract attention as a result of its low density and excellent corrosion and biocompatibility properties. Unfortunately, the plasticity under compression reported for Ti-based BMGs [5] cannot be observed in Ti-based BMGs free from toxic elements which hampers their applications as structural components.

Up to now, Ti-30Nb-4V alloy remains the most widely used structural metallic biomaterial for the replacement of hard tissues in artificial joints. However, the Ti-30Nb-4V BMG exhibits higher strength (almost twice) and lower Young's modulus than commercial Ti-6Al-4V [6]. Unfortunately, like most metallic glasses, the Ti-30Nb-4V alloy exhibits low plasticity. This is due to the absence of dislocation activity and the rapid propagation of low shear bands throughout the sample under application of mechanical stress. Several strategies have been pursued to improve the plasticity of this type of alloys. For example, annealing treatments at intermediate temperatures, i.e. between the glass transition temperature (T_g) and the crystallization temperature (T_c), can result in a certain increase of plastic strain [7]. However, different (and sometimes contrasting) effects are often observed after annealing depending on the exact alloy composition and the heat treatment conditions. For example, apart from causing nucleation

SMI L201302856(201302856)

Author Proof small

Lithography

Hybrid Helical Magnetic Microrobots Obtained by 3D Template-Assisted Electrodeposition

Muhammad A. Zeeshan, * Roman Grisch, Eva Pellicer, Kartik M. Sivaraman, Kathrin E. Peyer, Jordi Sort, Berna Özkale, Mahmut S. Sakar, Bradley J. Nelson, and Salvador Pané *

The development of micro- and nanoelectromechanical systems (MEMS/NEMS) technology has resulted in the fabrication of micro- and nanomachines that can be controlled wirelessly in liquid environments. Among the various actuation and control strategies for these machines, magnetic manipulation has emerged as the most versatile approach, and controlled manipulation of three-dimensional (3-D) micromachines using magnetic field gradients, resonant magnetic fields and rotating magnetic fields has been demonstrated [1–4]. Rotation is a fundamental motion in biological systems at the micro and nano levels. Rotary motors are responsible for the motion of the bacterial flagella and the ATP synthase molecule. These motors convert rotational motion into translational motion, a strategy that has proven to be effective in the low Reynolds number regime [5]. Based on this principle, helical micromachines known as artificial bacterial flagella (ABFs) have been wirelessly manipulated in liquid environments using rotating magnetic fields [3,4,6]. Potential in vitro applications of these machines have made use of their ability to perform non-contact capture and transport of micro-objects. For in vivo applications such as targeted drug delivery applications, it is foreseen that a group of these micro-machines could have access to many hard-to-reach locations in the body and maximize drug loading and release. They could navigate through the circulatory, urinary and central nervous systems. The microrobots could also be applied in water remediation to patrol stagnant and flowing wastewater for effective degradation of organic pollutants. For this application, the microrobots should be functionalized with a

photocatalytic compound. In any case a swarm control strategy will necessitate the development of reliable processes to fabricate these machines from a combination of materials that enable magnetic control and the incorporation of therapeutic molecules.

In combination with photolithography, electrodeposition has been used to fabricate relatively complex wirelessly controllable 3-D micromachines [10]. Electrodeposition enables the synthesis of a wide variety of magnetic alloys, and allows the tuning of their properties by modulating factors such as the pH and temperature of the electrolytic bath, additives, and the current density or overpotential of deposition. Electrodeposition also enables the polymerization of a unique class of intrinsically conductive polymers (ICP) on metallic substrates. Among ICP, poly(pyrrole) (PPy) is the most widely studied and characterized due to its excellent biocompatibility, enhanced physical and chemical stability, the tunability of its surface towards various cell types, and the ability to incorporate therapeutic molecules into its matrix [13,14].

In this paper, we describe a high throughput method to fabricate hybrid artificial bacterial flagella (h-ABFs) consisting of a ferromagnetic alloy head and a helical polymer tail (see Figure 1(a)). h-ABFs present a number of advantages compared to fully metallic specimens including a lighter weight that reduces sedimentation and facilitates navigation and better biocompatibility because of the replacement of metallic parts with PPy. The h-ABFs were synthesized by template-assisted two-step electrodeposition. The direct laser writing (DLW) process provided a simple method to make 3-D photorealist templates acting as masks during the electrodeposition. With the use of a positive-tone photoresist, it is possible to make 3-D cavities that can be filled by electrodeposition [10]. The hollow cavities were filled with magnetic cobalt-nickel (CoNi) and biocompatible PPy through electrodeposition. h-ABFs were physically stable in an aqueous environment with a rigid connection between the metallic and polymer segments. The wireless manipulation of these h-ABFs using rotating magnetic fields was demonstrated with a focus on swarm control.

An h-ABF is illustrated in Figure 1(a) and is designed to have a ferromagnetic head for magnetic actuation and a helical tail that provides propulsion in liquid environments. Fig-

M. A. Zeeshan, R. Grisch, K. M. Sivaraman, K. E. Peyer, B. Özkale, Dr. M. S. Sakar, Prof. Dr. B. J. Nelson and Dr. S. Pané, Institute of Robotics & Intelligent Systems (IRIS), ETH Zürich Zurich, Switzerland (E-mail: marfizee@ethz.ch, vidalp@ethz.ch vidalp@ethz.ch)

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Self-archiving policies

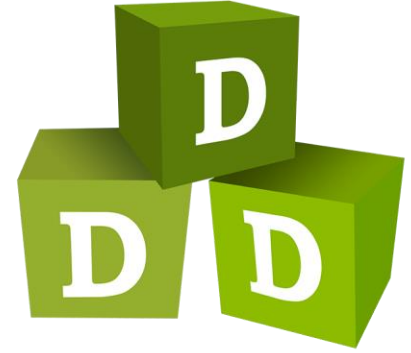
Publishers' policies regarding open access:

- Example Springer:
[Self-archiving policies for journals](#)
[Self-archiving policies for book and book chapters](#)
- Example Wiley:
[Sharing versions of journal articles | Research impact](#)
- Jisc's open policy finder (formerly Sherpa/Romeo):
<https://openpolicyfinder.jisc.ac.uk/>
- Dulcinea (Spanish journals):
<https://www.accesoabierto.net/dulcinea/>

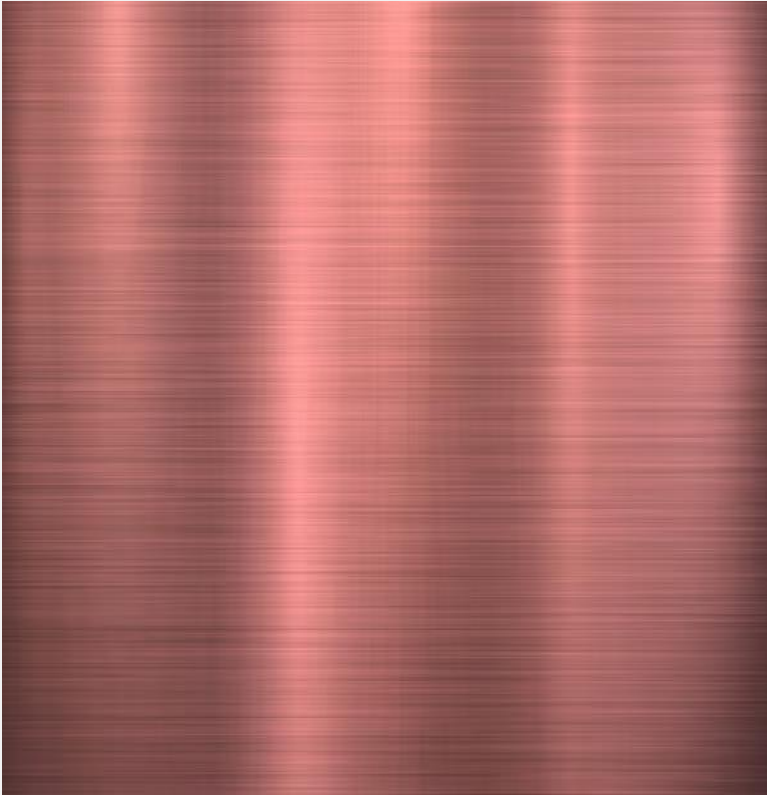
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- Visibility on the net
- Permanent URL
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- Full-text searches
- Any document and format
- Copyright control and publishers' policies fulfillment
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Bronze route



- Publication in subscription-based journals
- No payment of article processing charges (APC)
- Transfer of exploitation rights to the journal
- Free access, NOT OPEN (download, copy, dissemination... not for sure)

Comparative table

	Type of journal	APC payment	Exploitation rights transfer	Open access	Free access
Traditional route	Subscription	NO	YES	NO ©	NO
Golden route	Open access	YES	NO	YES ©	YES
Hybrid route	Transformative	NO	YES	NO ©	NO
		YES	NO	YES ©	YES
Green route	Subscription	NO	YES	YES ©	YES
Bronze route	Subscription	NO	YES	NO ©	YES
Diamond route	Open access	NO	NO	YES ©	YES

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Funding to publish in open access

Transformative agreements

Contracts with publishers to publish in open access 100% financed (hybrid route usually).



<https://www.uab.cat/en/open-science/transformative-agreements>






Transformative agreements: what is it?

Contracts between consortia or universities and publishers reflecting a change in the subscription model of scholarly journals.



100% financing to publish in around 5,000 journals.

Transformative agreements: journals

Publisher	Hybrid journals	Licences
 SPRINGER NATURE	Nearly 2,000 journals included. Check the list .	CC-BY CC-BY-NC-ND
 WILEY	More than 1,500 journals included. Check the list .	CC-BY CC-BY-NC CC-BY-NC-ND
 db JOHN BENJAMINS PUBLISHING COMPANY	Nearly 100 journals included. Check the list .	CC-BY
 ACS Chemistry for Life® <small>AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY</small>	More than 80 journals included. Check the list .	CC-BY
 deGruyter	Nearly 400 journals included. Check the list .	CC-BY CC-BY-NC-ND

<https://confluence.csuc.cat/display/BDC/Acords+transformatius>

Transformative agreements: journals

The screenshot shows the BibCercador search interface. At the top, a search bar contains 'Cambridge Law Journal'. Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'Tot', 'Llibres', 'Articles', 'Revistes', 'Vídeo/Film', and 'Imatges'. The left sidebar contains filters: 'Filtrar els resultats', 'Ordenar per Rellevància', 'Novetats al catàleg', 'Disponibilitat', 'Matèria', 'Autor', 'Biblioteca', 'Tipus de recurs', 'Data de creació', 'Títol revista', and 'Idioma'. The main content area shows a message: 'No heu trobat el que cercàveu? Feu clic aquí per ampliar la cerca a altres biblioteques'. Below this, a section titled 'RECURS A MIDA' features the Cambridge Law Journal logo and text: 'Cambridge Law Journal', 'Consulta altres títols inclosos en un acord transformatiu', and 'Aquesta revista està inclosa a l'acord amb l'editorial Cambridge University Press'. A note below states: 'Incloent "law review". Només cercar Cambridge Law Journal'. At the bottom, a result card for 'The Cambridge law journal' is shown, including the text 'REVISTA The Cambridge law journal.', 'Cambridge University Law Society.; University of Cambridge. Faculty of Law.', '1921-', and 'AVALUAT PER EXPERTS'.

Cambridge Law Journal

Cerca a la UAB

Tot Llibres Articles Revistes Vídeo/Film Imatges

Filtrar els resultats

Ordenar per Rellevància

Novetats al catàleg

Disponibilitat

Matèria

Autor

Biblioteca

Tipus de recurs


Data de creació

Títol revista

Idioma


No heu trobat el que cercàveu? Feu clic aquí per [ampliar la cerca a altres biblioteques](#)

RECURS A MIDA

 Cambridge Law Journal
Consulta altres títols inclosos en un acord transformatiu
Aquesta revista està inclosa a l'acord amb l'editorial Cambridge University Press

Incloent "law review". Només cercar *Cambridge Law Journal*

0 seleccionat PÀGINA 1 1-10 de 106.167 Resultats Personalitzar

1  REVISTA
The Cambridge law journal.
Cambridge University Law Society.; University of Cambridge. Faculty of Law.
1921-
AVALUAT PER EXPERTS

Cercador: <https://bibcercador.uab.cat/>

Transformative agreements: how do they work?

Usually, after the peer review process, the publisher will inform you that your institution can offer you free APC and you can get them from the publisher platform. You will be notified later if your request has been accepted or denied.

Requirements:

You will be asked to fulfill some requirements and to accept some conditions.

These requirements may change according to the evolution of requests.

The Comissió d'Investigació de la Universitat is the institution entitled to make these changes.

Transformative agreements: requirements

Requirements to apply for free APC:

PhD students group must comply the following criteria:



- First author
- Corresponding author of the article
- UAB institutional e-mail used in the article
- UAB as first affiliation

PhD students with a non UAB thesis advisor will receive, as a maximum, two APC along their PhD.

Requests will be assigned by order of arrival while vouchers last.

Funding to publish in open access

Discounts

Discounts for open access publishing (golden route usually).



<https://www.uab.cat/en/open-science/discount-open-access-publishing>

Further information

- **Website:** [Funding to publish in open access](#) information on transformative agreements is constantly being updated.
- Ask the **research support team** in your reference library for assistance. [Contact us.](#)



Contents

- **Open access:** the context
- **Open access publishing:** prior to publishing, where to publish, publishing routes
- **Funding to publish in open access**
- **Doctoral theses**
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 - Theses as a collection of articles
- **Good practices and suggestions**

Doctoral theses at the UAB



- RD 99/2011, de 28 de gener, stating the obligation for the thesis to be deposited in an open repository.
- Mention of author rights (kept or transferred)
- Optional embargo

Further information: [Intellectual property in the preparation of the thesis](#)

Theses as a collection of articles

[Academic regulations of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona](#)

(Agreement by the Consell de Govern, 7th July 2022)

The requirements for a thesis as a collection of articles are detailed in each PhD program. Three common requirements are:

- a) A minimum of two publications.
- b) UAB must be mentioned in all articles whether as the thesis advisor's affiliation or the PhD student's, or in the acknowledgements section or in a footnote with the statement: *This work has been carried out as part of the PhD program [name of the PhD program] of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona.*
- c) The version of all articles allowed by the publisher must have been deposited into the Dipòsit Digital de Documents de la UAB (DDD), if possible.

Theses as a collection of articles



Articles to be deposited into the DDD

[UAB Academic regulations](#)

PhD students must submit the version of all articles allowed by the publisher to the [Dipòsit Digital de Documents de la UAB](#) (DDD) from the academic year 2024-2025 on.

[Articles in theses as a collection of articles](#)

Theses as a collection of articles



Two different permissions are required from the publisher, so you are allowed to:

**Include articles
in your thesis**

≠

**Deposit your
articles into the DDD**

Theses as a collection of articles



When and how should I deliver the articles of my thesis to the DDD?

You must deliver your articles immediately and at least **two months** before you submit your thesis to be deposited into the DDD, through the «Deliver» option that you will find in the DDD. Even if the publisher requires an embargo for publication, the Library Service:

- Will verify that the version **of the submitted article** (preprint, postprint, or publisher version) is authorized by the publisher. Otherwise the Library Service will contact you.
- Will place an embargo on the file during the period required by the publisher, if necessary.
- Will let you know by e-mail the permanent URL of the article, which you must indicate in the online repository application.

Theses as a collection of articles



And what if the journal does not allow me to publish my article in open access?

Contact your reference library to obtain a document justifying this and exempting you from this duty. You will have to submit it to the online repository application.

Theses as a collection of articles

Including a protected article in a thesis:

- There are publishers who allow authors of articles published in closed journals to include them in their theses as long as they are not made available in the published form.
- Publisher's permission is always required.
- Check the journal/publishing house website or contact the publisher.

Example:

[Sage's Author Archiving and Re-Use Guidelines](#)

Green Open Access: Sage's Archiving and Sharing Policy

You may share the **Original Submission** or **Accepted Manuscript** at any time after your paper is accepted and in any format. Your sharing of the **Original Submission** or **Accepted Manuscript** may include posting a downloadable copy on any website, saving a copy in any repository or network, sharing a copy through any social media channel, and distributing print or electronic copies. Please note some journals will not consider papers that have been posted as preprints prior to submission and you may check a journal's policy regarding considering previously-posted papers by referring to the journal's submission guidelines.

For information on use of Institutional Repository (IR) copies by authors and IR users, see [Posting to an Institutional Repository - Green Open Access](#).

You may use the **Final Published PDF** (or **Original Submission** or **Accepted Manuscript**, if preferred) in the following ways:

- in relation to your own teaching, provided that any electronic distribution maintains restricted access
- to share on an individual basis with research colleagues, provided that such sharing is not for commercial purposes
- in your dissertation or thesis, including where the dissertation or thesis will be posted in any electronic Institutional Repository or database
- in a book authored or edited by you, at any time after the Contribution's publication in the journal.

Theses as a collection of articles

Thesis: <https://ddd.uab.cat/record/305194> (three articles included)

Articles:

- <https://ddd.uab.cat/record/253059>
- <https://ddd.uab.cat/record/289201>
- The third article belongs to a journal not allowing self-archiving. The thesis was deposited before that requirement was mandatory, so no disclaimer was provided.

Theses as a collection of articles

UAB funding to publish in open access and in the DDD:

- You can access financing as long as you meet the criteria established by the UAB.
- The article version to be submitted to the DDD will always have to be the published one.

Thesis embargo?

- The embargo consists in not making public the full text of the thesis for a period of time (from 6 to 24 months, depending on the case).
- It is an exceptional measure that must be used as little time as possible.

Example: <https://ddd.uab.cat/record/287378>

Document: Tesi doctoral ; Text ; Versió publicada

Matèria: Biosensors ; Biosensores ; Nanotecnologia ; Nanotecnología ; Nanotechnology ; Diagnòstic ; Diagnóstico ; Diagnostic ; Ciències Experimentals

Adreça alternativa: <https://hdl.handle.net/10803/689785>



Disponible a partir de: 2025-03-26

El registre apareix a les col·leccions:
Documents de recerca > Tesis doctorals

Thesis embargo?

Most publishers allow publication of articles derived from doctoral theses.
Find out about publishers' policies.



ELSEVIER

About Solutions Services Shop

- **Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication:** An author should not in general publish manuscripts describing essentially the same research in more than one journal or primary publication. Elsevier **does not view the following uses of a work as prior publication:** publication in the form of an abstract; **publication as an academic thesis;** publication as an electronic preprint. Note: some society-owned titles and journals that operate double-blind review have different policies on prior publication. Information on prior publication is included within each Elsevier journal's guide for authors.

Elsevier. Policies & guidelines: www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/policies-and-ethics

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But...

Scholarly networks ≠ Open access

Publishers have their own policies
regarding social networks.

Check them out!

Intellectual property and open access

UAB Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Inici Què és? Marc legal

Propietat Intel·lectual i Accés Obert

Resoleu els vostres dubtes

Inici

Aquest web conté un recull de preguntes més freqüents (PMF) que aporten informació en matèria de propietat intel·lectual i accés obert, de caràcter orientatiu i sense que es puguin considerar, en cap cas, assessorament jurídic per part de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Hi podeu accedir fent una cerca a la casella o bé navegant per les carpetes temàtiques.

CERCA

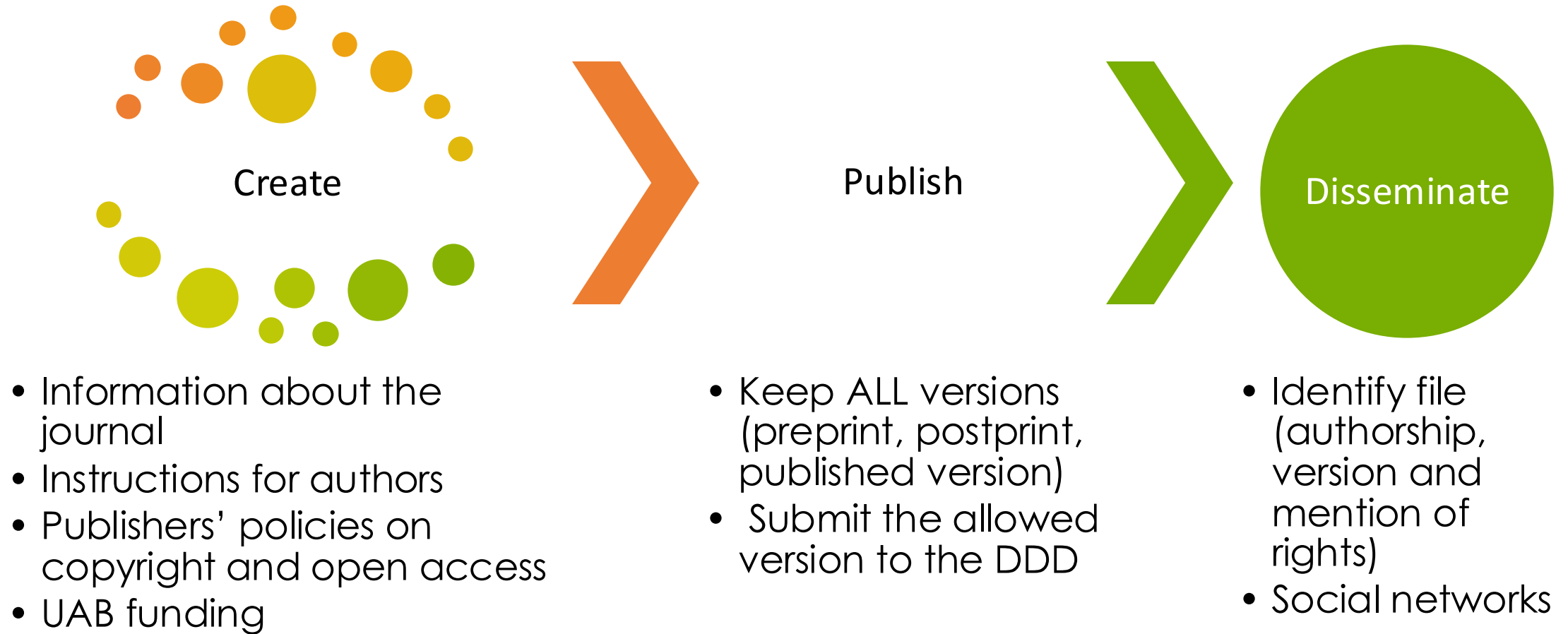
Cerqueu les paraules que defineixen la vostra consulta, en català. Si escriviu una paraula o una frase entre cometes, als resultats només s'inclouen pàgines amb les mateixes paraules en ordre idèntic al contingut de les cometes.

Accés obert (21)	Creative Commons (7)	Dades de recerca (19)
Dades personals (21)	Dipòsit digital de documents (9)	Docència i material docent (18)
Generalitats	Imatges i Audiovisuals	Plagi

Clear up your questions at:

<https://webs.uab.cat/dretsautor/>

Good practices and suggestions



Thanks!

UAB Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona Servei de **Biblioteques**



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