Open Science Discovery for PhD students

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Ben Aernouts, assistant professor of Engineering Technology, talks about open access publishing, to make research information freely available online. He sketches advantages and disadvantages, and explains different options for open access. Whilst self-publishing and preprints are options to make science information freely available, for peer-reviewed publishing he shows the features of green and gold (including full gold, hybrid gold en diamond open access). Some forms of gold open access require payment of publication fees. Alongside the exponential increase in papers published each year over the last decades, in recent years we also see an exponential increase in open access papers, especially for gold open access. There are, however, disciplinary differences, with up to 60% of papers published as open access in biomedical research. Preprint publishing of work in progress means results become available rapidly, still allowing submission to a journal. Albeit it that some journals will not accept papers already released as preprints. Accepted versions (also known as post-prints) can be made available in green open access. However, this is often only possible after an embargo period of 6 months for STEM journals and 12 months for HSS journals, the maxima allowed under Belgian legislation. Open access publishing can provide exposure and impact of research, and is also required by public funders such as FWO and Horizon2020. Horizon Europe will require immediate open access. Accepted manuscripts can be deposited in Lirias. Non-profit open access publishing is supported by the KU Leuven for Fair Open Access, for example for publishing Leuven University Press books.

[Watch Ben Aernouts's presentation](#)