Gültekin Gürdal
&
Gönül Kafalı Can

İzmir Yüksek Teknoloji Enstitüsü

Avrupa Açık Bilim Bulutu ve OpenAIRE 2020

5. Ulusal Açık Erişim Konferansı
TÜBİTAK, Ankara, 27 Ekim 2016

Uluslararası Açık Erişim Haftası
24 - 30 Ekim

Açık Erişim

Küresel Erişim

Küresel Görünürlük

Küresel Sunum

ARTAN ERİŞİM, SUNUM VE KULLANIM

Artan atıflar

Artan kullanım

Araştırmadan uygulamaya daha hızlı geçiş

Açık Lisanslar- yasal yeniden kullanım, alıntılama ve yeniden düzenleme- aracılığıyla Araştırma ve Keşif

İnovasyon ve Yaratıcılığı Arttırır

Özel Sektördekilerin, Uygulamacıların, Politika Yapıcıların ve öğrencilerin araştırmaya erişme hakları vardır

Kamunun Kamu kaynaklarıyla oluşturulan projelere erişim hakkı vardır

Açık Bilim

- Açık erişim yayınlarla başladı ancak veri ve diğer tip araştırma çıktılarına da kaydı
- Açık Devlet / Açık Veri hareketi ile benzer

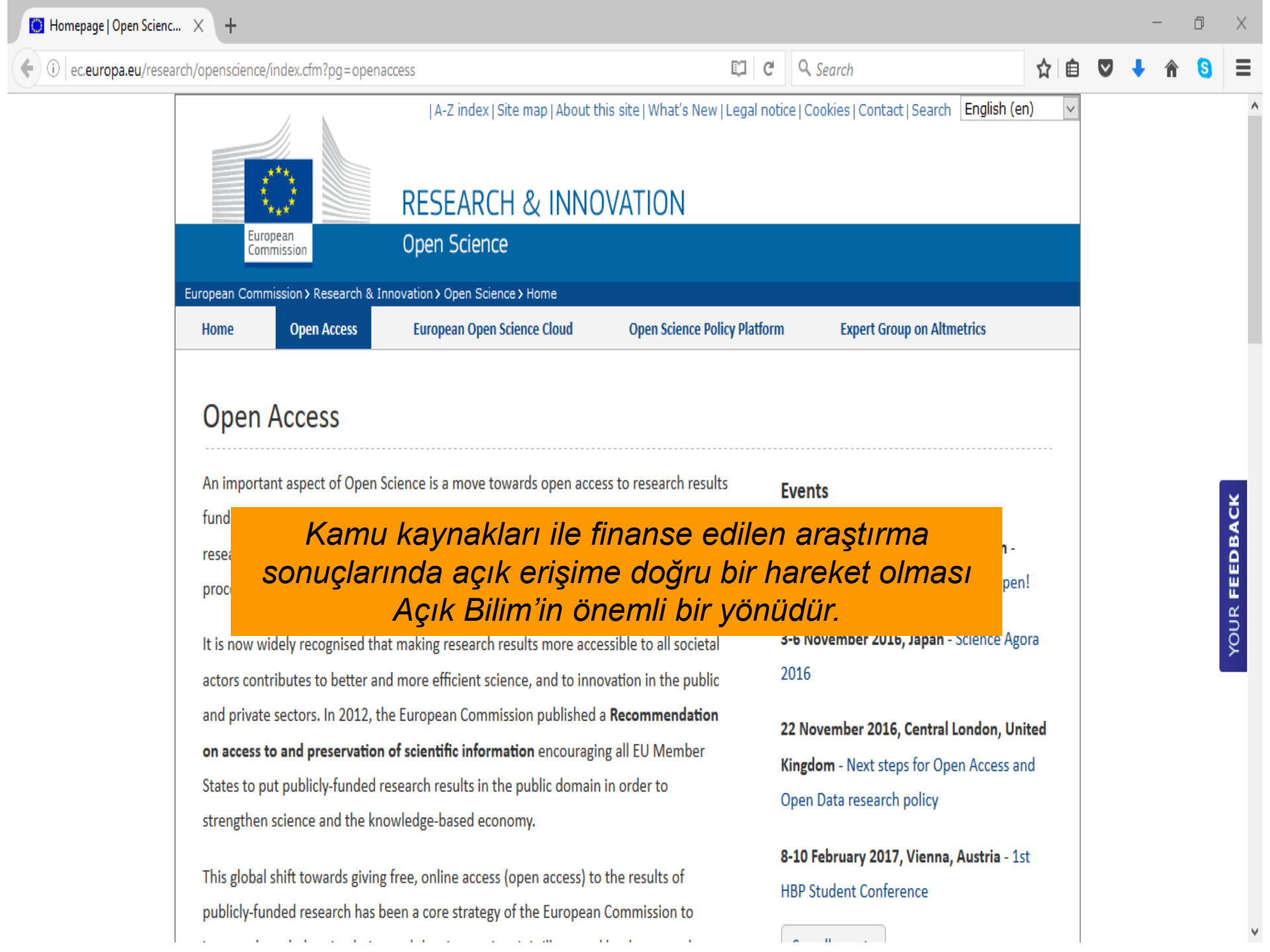
Açık Bilim Anlamı:

- Her türlü araştırma çıktısının paylaşımı ve erişim
- Araştırma bulgularının şeffaflığı
- Açık hakemlik & açık alıntı
- Bilginin adil akışı

Açık Erişimden Açık Bilime…

Amaç: Tüm düzeylerde bilimsel süreçleri ve çıktıları herkese açmak…

- Açık Erişim (yayınlar, veri, yazılım, eğitim kaynakları)
- Açık Metodoloji (açık not defterleri, kayıt öncesi çalışma)
- Vatandaş Bilimi
- Açık Değerlendirme / Açık Hakemlik


Homepage | Open Scienc...
ec.europa.eu/research/openscience/index.cfm?pg=openaccess
Search
| A-Z index | Site map | About this site | What's New | Legal notice | Cookies | Contact | Search
English (en)
European Commission
RESEARCH & INNOVATION
Open Science
European Commission › Research & Innovation › Open Science › Home
Home
Open Access
European Open Science Cloud
Open Science Policy Platform
Expert Group on Altmetrics
Open Access
An important aspect of Open Science is a move towards open access to research results
fund
rese
proc
Kamu kaynakları ile finanse edilen araştırma sonuçlarında açık erişime doğru bir hareket olması Açık Bilim'in önemli bir yönüdür.
It is now widely recognised that making research results more accessible to all societal actors contributes to better and more efficient science, and to innovation in the public and private sectors. In 2012, the European Commission published a Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information encouraging all EU Member States to put publicly-funded research results in the public domain in order to strengthen science and the knowledge-based economy.
This global shift towards giving free, online access (open access) to the results of publicly-funded research has been a core strategy of the European Commission to
Events
n -
pen!
3-6 November 2016, Japan - Science Agora 2016
22 November 2016, Central London, United Kingdom - Next steps for Open Access and Open Data research policy
8-10 February 2017, Vienna, Austria - 1st HBP Student Conference
YOUR FEEDBACK

» **Special feature: Open Access in Horizon 2020**

The European Commission has taken a big step towards open science in Europe. All projects receiving Horizon 2020 funding are required to make sure that any peer-reviewed journal article they publish is openly accessible, free of charge. The open access policy is summarized in a brief **factsheet**.

For the details of how open access applies to beneficiaries in projects funded under Horizon 2020, please see the **Guidelines on Open Access to Scientific Publications and Research Data** or the **Participant Portal H2020 online manual on open access and data management**

Ufuk 2020 proje finansmanı kaynaklı tüm hakemli yayınların açık erişim olması zorunludur.

the need to balance openness with the protection of scientific information, commercialisation and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), privacy concerns, and security, as well as questions of data management and preservation. Participating projects are required to develop a Data Management Plan (see the **Guidelines on Data Management**), in which they will specify what data will be open.

In previous work programmes, the ORD Pilot was limited to some specific areas of Horizon 2020. Starting with the 2017 work programme, however, the ORD pilot is being extended to cover **all thematic areas** of Horizon 2020.

For more information see the **FAQs** (187 KB) .

Science Cloud for Research (EOSC) Workshop

20 January 2016, Heidelberg - Helix Nebula Open Day Event: Towards the European Open Science Cloud

Workshops

- Governance and funding of the EOSC, 29 June 2016

Publications

- Communication: European Cloud Initiative - Building a competitive data and knowledge economy in Europe (19 April 2016)
- Open Research Data: Uptake of the pilot in the first calls of Horizon 2020
- NPR Report (1.1 MB)

AK Açık Erişim Zorunluluk Süreci

7. ÇP (2008)

- 20% program alanları
- Arşivlerde depolama
- Proje süresince APC (Makale İşlem Bedeli) ödemeleri
- ERC AE Kılavuzları

Horizon 2020 (2014)

- 100% program alanları
- Arşivlerde depolama
- Proje süresince ve sonrasında MİB'leri
- Açık Veri Pilot (100% - 2017)

7.ÇP Hibe Sonrası Pilot Nedir?

- Pilot *2 yıl* devam edecek (30 Nisan 2017'ye kadar)

- Tamamlanan 7.ÇP proje yayınlarının AE yayıncılık ücretleri için fon sağlar

- 8.000 den fazla tamamlanmış 7.ÇP projesinin "hibe sonrası" yayınlarının AE olması için Avrupa Komisyonu tarafından 4 Milyon Euro kullanılabilir durumda

- Hibrid dergi olmayacak; 2000 EUR'ya kadar Makale İşlem Bedeli (APC); proje başına maksimum 3 yayın

- En son Koç Üniversitesi ve İYTE'den bu fon kullanılmıştır.

https://postgrantoapilot.openaire.eu/

OpenAIRE

FP7 Post-Grant Open Access Pilot: Funding OA Publications Across Europe

€4 million

in funding available for the open access publication of research from finished FP7 projects

600+

funding requests granted (as of mid-october) from 475 of the over 8,000 eligible FP7 projects

95%

of funded requests were for journal articles

5% were for books, monographs and conference proceedings

HOW YOU CAN BENEFIT

The pilot covers Article Processing Charges (APCs) for research related to FP7 projects, up to two years after the project ends. Research articles, contributions to conference proceedings, book chapters and monographs can all be funded.

To be eligible, the material must be published as fully Open Access. More information is available on the website.

postgrantoapilot.openaire.eu

- European countries which have received funding (plus many others outside of Europe).
- Top 5 submitters: Spain, the UK, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands.
- EU countries which have not requested funding: Estonia, Latvia, Malta, Romania.

Top Submitting Institutions:

1. Spanish National Research Council - CSIC (23)
2. Italian National Research Council - CNR; Max Planck Society (12)
3. Technical University of Madrid (11)
4. Karolinska Institutet; University of Oxford; University of Milan (10)
5. University of Bern; University of Helsinki (9)

LIBRARIES SMEs RESEARCH CENTRES HOSPITALS NGOs & RESEARCH FOUNDATIONS ARE AMONG THOSE BEING SERVED

Açık Bilim Bulutu

Açık Bilim Bulutu, tüm paydaşların dahil olduğu açık, hizmet odaklı bir çabadır.

"Bugün kitle fonlama ille para ile değil, fikirle de yapılıyor." **(Edip Emil ÖYMEN)**

European Commission - Press release

European Cloud Initiative to give Europe a global lead in the data-driven economy

Brussels, 19 April 2016

The Commission today presented its blueprint for cloud-based services and world-class data infrastructure to ensure science, business and public services reap benefits of big data revolution.

Europe is the largest producer of scientific data in the world, but insufficient and fragmented infrastructure means this 'big data' is not being exploited to its full potential. By bolstering and interconnecting existing research infrastructure, the Commission plans to create a new **European Open Science Cloud** that will offer Europe's 1.7 million researchers and 70 million science and technology professionals a virtual environment to store, share and re-use their data across disciplines and borders. This will be underpinned by the **European Data Infrastructure**, deploying the high-bandwidth networks, large scale storage facilities and super-computer capacity necessary to effectively access and process large datasets stored in the cloud. This world-class infrastructure will ensure Europe participates in the global race for high performance computing in line with its economic and knowledge potential.

AK'nun Nisan'da ayrıntılarını açıkladığı proje - Avrupa Açık Bilim Bulutu: AB'deki 1.7 milyon araştırmacı ve 70 milyon bilim - teknoloji uzmanının akademik dergi ve kitaplarda "gömülü" verisi toplanacak ve herkesin kullanımına açılacak. Bu dev projenin faturası 6.7 Milyar Euro.

Günther H. **Oettinger**, Commissioner for the Digital Economy and Society, said:"*The European Cloud Initiative will unlock the value of big data by providing world-class supercomputing capability, high-speed connectivity and leading-edge data and software services for science, industry and the public sector. With this initiative, our ambition is to be in the global top-three in high performance computing by 2020. We will also be looking into the potential of quantum technologies which hold the promise to solve computational problems beyond current supercomputers.*"

The European Cloud Initiative will make it easier for researchers and innovators to access and re-use data, and will reduce the cost of data storage and high-performance analysis. Making research data openly available can help boost Europe's competitiveness by benefitting start-ups, SMEs and data-driven innovation, including in the fields of medicine and public health. It can even spur new industries, as demonstrated by the Human Genome Project.

The Commission will progressively put in place the European Cloud Initiative through a series of actions, including:

- As of 2016: creating a **European Open Science Cloud** for European researchers and their global scientific collaborators by integrating and consolidating e-infrastructure platforms, federating existing scientific clouds and research infrastructures, and supporting the development of cloud-based services.
- 2017: **opening up by default all scientific data** produced by future projects under the €77 billion Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, to ensure that the scientific community can re-use the enormous amount of data they generate.
- 2018: launching a flagship-type initiative to accelerate the nascent development of **quantum technology**, which is the basis for the next generation of supercomputers.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-1408_en.htm

RESEARCH & INNOVATION

Open Science

Open Science

11 October 2016 – first report from the High Level Expert Group

The Commission has published today the first report of the Commission High Level

Yüksek düzeyli uzmanlar grubu Açık Bilim Bulutu üzerine ilk raporunu hazırladı: Derhal harekete geçilmeli.

building on existing capacity and expertise. They also recommend writing clear Rules of Engagement for access to the EOSC and for the provision of services based on research data (e.g. TDM, data analytics, etc.). But the implications of the report reach further in several aspects of Open Science policy more broadly. They recommend framing the EOSC as the EU contribution to a future, global Internet of FAIR Data and Services underpinned by open protocols.

Read more

First report from the High Level Expert Group

The Commission High Level Expert Group on the European Open Science Cloud (HLEG EOSC) has drafted their first report, which the Commission will publish shortly after the summer.

A Vision for Europe

- Open Innovation

Events

3-6 November 2016, Japan - Science Agora 2016

22 November 2016, Central London, United Kingdom - Next steps for Open Access and Open Data research policy

8-10 February 2017, Vienna, Austria - 1st HBP Student Conference

21-23 October 2017, Valencia, Spain - Vaccines R&D Summit 2017

See all events

Avrupa Komisyonu bir dizi eylemle Avrupa Bulut Girişimini kademeli olarak uygulamaya koyacak:

2016 itibariyle: entegre edilmiş ve bütünleştirilmiş e-altyapı platformları, birleştirilmiş mevcut bilimsel bulutlar ve araştırma altyapıları ve bulut tabanlı hizmetlerin gelişimini destekleme yoluyla, Avrupalı araştırmacılar ve dünya çapında bilimsel işbirlikçileri için **Avrupa Açık Bilim Bulutu** oluşturmak.

2017: bilim topluluğunun oluşturduğu büyük miktarda verinin yeniden kullanımını sağlamak için, 77 milyar Euro'luk Ufuk 2020 araştırma ve yenilik programı kapsamında gelecekteki projeler ile **üretilen tüm bilimsel verilerin koşulsuz açık erişim (default) olarak açılması.**

2018: yeni nesil süper bilgisayarlar için temel olan, oluşmaya başlayan **kuantum teknolojisinin** gelişmesini hızlandırmak için bir girişim başlatılması.

2020 yılına kadar: Biri dünyanın en iyi üçü arasında yer alan iki prototip yeni nesil süper bilgisayarların edinilmesi, Avrupa büyük veri merkezi kurulması ve araştırma ve yenilik için temel ağı kurmak (GEANT) dahil olmak üzere, büyük ölçekli **Avrupa yüksek performanslı bilgi işlem, veri depolama ve ağ altyapısı** geliştirmek ve dağıtmak.

Leading European initiatives, EUDAT, LIBER, OpenAIRE, EGI and GEANT share their joint vision for the European Open Science Cloud for Research which includes eight elements of success for a concrete contribution to the Digital Single Market.

The Open Science Cloud, part of the European Commission's Digital Single Market Strategy, will empower research data sharing, data stewardship and data reuse in Europe for the benefit of innovation and growth. Today's joint statement sets out the partners' strategic vision for the Open Science Cloud's organisation, sustainability and governance as a contribution towards the practical realisation of the EC's vision.

The European Open Science Cloud initiative is strategically important as Open Science is a key driver, not only of scientific progress, but also of economic and societal innovation. To harness its full value and reap the fruits of public and private investment, Europe needs to foster an open, collaborative platform for the management, analysis, sharing, reuse and preservation of research data on which innovative services can be developed and delivered.

For this, Europe can and must build on decades of public investment in scientific infrastructures—experimental facilities, networking, high-performance and high-throughput computing, cloud services, scientific software and institutional and community data repositories—by connecting national and international infrastructures and services.

The European Open Science Cloud for Research must be:

1. *Open* in design, participation and use
2. *Publicly funded & governed* with the 'commons approach'
3. *Research-centric* with an agile co-design with researchers and research communities
4. *Comprehensive* in terms of universality and inclusiveness of all disciplines
5. *Diverse & distributed* empowering network effects
6. *Interoperable* with common standards for resources and services
7. *Service-oriented* as well as protocol-centric
8. *Social* connecting diverse communities

Following these principles will ensure that the Open Science Cloud is an open, trusted, service-driven endeavour, inclusive of all stakeholders, which gives researchers from all areas seamless, open access to the advanced digital capabilities, resources and expertise they need to collaborate and to carry out data- and computing-intensive science. Secure and trustworthy, the Open Science Cloud will engage researchers in governing, managing and preserving resources for everyone's benefit. Governed as a commons, it will leverage two decades of public and private investment in e-infrastructures for the benefit of scientific research and innovation. The Open Science Cloud is the vehicle to achieve this vision and to ensure excellent science in Europe and beyond.

d the full vision statement: http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.32915

Avrupa'nın önde gelen girişimleri; EUDAT, LIBER, OpenAIRE, EGI ve GEANT Araştırma için Avrupa Açık Bilim Bulutunun dijital tek pazara somut katkısının başarısında sekiz unsur içermesi konusunda ortak vizyonu paylaşıyor.

https://www.openaire.eu/the-european-open-science-cloud-for-research-2

Araştırma için Avrupa Açık Bilim Bulutunun 8 Unsuru

- **Açık:** Tasarım, katılım ve kullanımda
- **Kamu tarafından finanse edilen ve yönetilen**
- **Araştırma Merkezli:** Araştırmacılar ve araştırma toplulukları ile faal bir ortak tasarım
- **Kapsamlı:** Evrensellik ve tüm disiplinlerin dahil olduğu
- **Çeşitli ve Dağıtımlı:** Güçlendirici ağ etkileri
- **Birlikte Çalışabilirlik:** Kaynaklar ve hizmetler için ortak standartlarda
- **Hizmet odaklı:** Aynı zamanda protokol merkezli
- **Sosyal:** Farklı toplulukları birbirine bağlayan

https://zenodo.org/record/32915/files/OSC_Position_Paper.pdf

https://www.openaire.eu

Uygulamalar Yandex

OpenAIRE

PARTICIPATE SEARCH MONITOR SUPPORT OPEN ACCESS

Search in 17,343,185 publications 28,252 datasets from 5,604 repositories and OA journals

Charting the road to open peer review

OpenAIRE is involved in numerous activities and events to aid and move forward the different aspects of Open Science. Among them we are investigating Open Peer Review through surveys, experiments and workshops. View a summary of our activities and parcicipate in our ongoing survey.

READ MORE

RESEARCHERS

Why Open Access. How to comply. What services to use.

DATA PROVIDERS

How to make your content more visible. What to do to increase quality. How to join.

RESEARCH ADMINS

How to monitor research results. What services to use for your needs.

FUNDERS

Why align policies and practices. How to monitor and analyze results.

Biz Kimiz?

- **AB Projesi**
- **2010 Aralık ayından bu yana 24x7 faaliyet**
  - OpenAIRE (Aralık 2009 – Kasım 2012)
  - OpenAIREplus (Aralık 2011 – Aralık 2014)
  - OpenAIRE2020 (Ocak 2015 – Ocak 2018)
  - Aslında 2006 yılında DRIVER ve DRIVER II ile başladı
- **50 Ortaklı Konsorsiyum**

Açık Erişim Uzmanları

- AE Politikaları ve e-Altyapı ile ilgili Kurumsal, Ulusal ve Uluslararsı perspektifler

Bilgi & Bilgisayar Bilimi Uzmanları

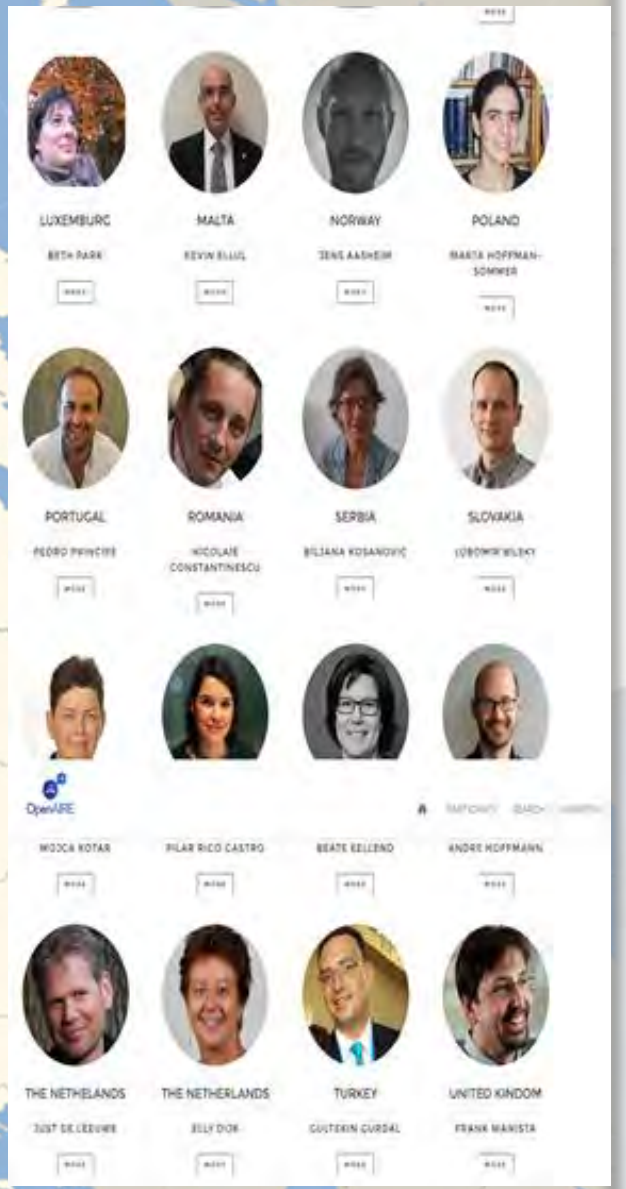
- Etkin e-Altyapı teknolojileri inşa etme
- Sanat teknolojileri ortaya koyma (büyük veri, bağlantılı veri)

Hukuk uzmanları

- Yasal & politika önerileri

Veri toplulukları

- Veri için en iyi uygulamalar
- Veri altyapılarına bağlantı



www.openaire.eu/contact-noads

Açık Bilgi Altyapısı

- Bilimin Açık ve yeniden üretilebilir olması yönünde bilimsel iletişimin değişimini **teşvik etme** ve **olanak sağlama**
- Avrupa ve Küresel düzeyde **işbirlikçi** ve **katılımcı** yaklaşım

Entegre Bilimsel Bilgi Sistemi

Erişim :

- 17 milyon yayın
- 25 K yayınlara bağlantılı veri setleri
- 750 doğrulanmış veri sağlayıcı
- 7 fon sağlayıcıdan projelerle bağlantılı 370K yayın
- 3.5K yazılım arşivlerine linkler

Projeler: Yayınlar ve Veri

HERMIONE SC39

Title	Hotspot Ecosystem Research and Man's Impact on European seas
Funding	EC | FP7 | SP1 | ENV
Call	FP7-ENV-2008-1
Contract (GA) number	226354
Start Date	2009/04/01
End Date	2012/09/30
Open Access mandate	yes
Special Clause 39	yes
Organizations	FAU, CU, HAVFORSKNINGSINSTITUTTET, SIO, IH, National Marine Aqua, NIOZ, Acquario di Genova, THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION FOR MARINE SCIENCE, ArchimediX, CNR, UNIVERSITY OF THESSALY - UTH, UPM CNRS, UB, UniHB, UNEP, CSIC, AWI, MPG, UGOT, UAzores, UAVR, SOTON, JacobsUni, HCMR, MEDIAN, IFREMER, HWU, CONISMA, ULIV, UiT, ICHEC, GEOMAR, NERC, UNIABDN, KNAW, SENCKENBERG GESELLSCHAFT FUR NATURFORSCHUNG, WCMC, Tyndall-UCC, UGent
More information	Detailed project information (CORDIS)

Publications (351) | Research Data (481) | Statistics

Dünya Çapında Uyum ve Sinerji

Birlikte çalışabilirlik uyum, paylaşılan teknoloji & servisler

- La Refencia: Latin America repository network
- JAIRO – Japanese Institutional Repositories Online
- REMERI – Mexican Network of Institutional Repositories
- …

Veri Sağlayıcılar için Kılavuzlar

1 Literatür Arşivleri

(ve dergi platformları)

Dublin Core (DRIVER)

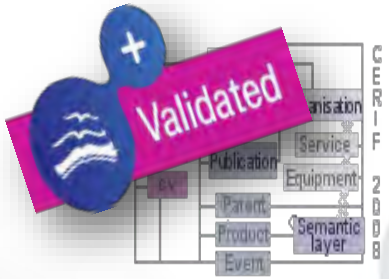
2 Veri Arşivleri

(ve arşivler/veri merkezleri)

Datacite

3 CRIS sistemleri

CERIF-XML



euroCRIS
Current Research Information Systems

Zenodo
(OpenAIRE / CERN arşiv)

U2020: Projenin bilimsel çıktısını toplamak, saklamak ve paylaşmak için seçenek

Kısaca Zenodo:

Araştırma . Paylaşılan. — tüm alanlardaki araştırmalardan, araştırma çıktılarının tümü kabul edilir!
Atıf yapılabilir. Bulunabilir. — kolay ve tekil olarak atıf yapılabilmesi için yüklenen araştırma çıktıları DOI (Digital Object Identifier) alır
Topluluklar— kendi koleksiyonlarını oluşturma ve yönetmeye izin verir.
Fon — OpenAIRE yoluyla Avrupa Komisyonu tarafından fonlanan araştırmalara ait hibeler tanımlanır.
Esnek lisanslama— çünkü her şey Creative Commons güvencesi altında değildir.
Güvenli — araştırma çıktıları gelecek için güvenle CERN'in kendi LHC araştırma verilerinin de olduğu aynı bulut altyapısında saklanır.

AÇIK ARAŞTIRMA VERİSİ UFUK 2020

Çözüm bekleyen

Bilimsel gerçekler ve bilgilere daha kapsamlı erişim; araştırmacılar, yenilikçiler ve kamuoyuna verileri bulma, yeniden kullanma, araştırma sonuçlarını kontrol etmede yardımcı olur:

AB araştırma fonlarını daha değerli hale getirir

kamu yararı

bilimsel alanlarda araştırmaları teşvik

günümüzün karmaşık toplumsal sorunlarını çözmek için gerekli

ÇÖZÜM

UFUK 2020 zaten tüm bilimsel yayınlara açık erişimi zorunlu kılmakta

From 2017,
research data is **open by default,**
with possibilities to **opt out**

ARAŞTIRMA VERİSİ – OPEN BY DEFAULT

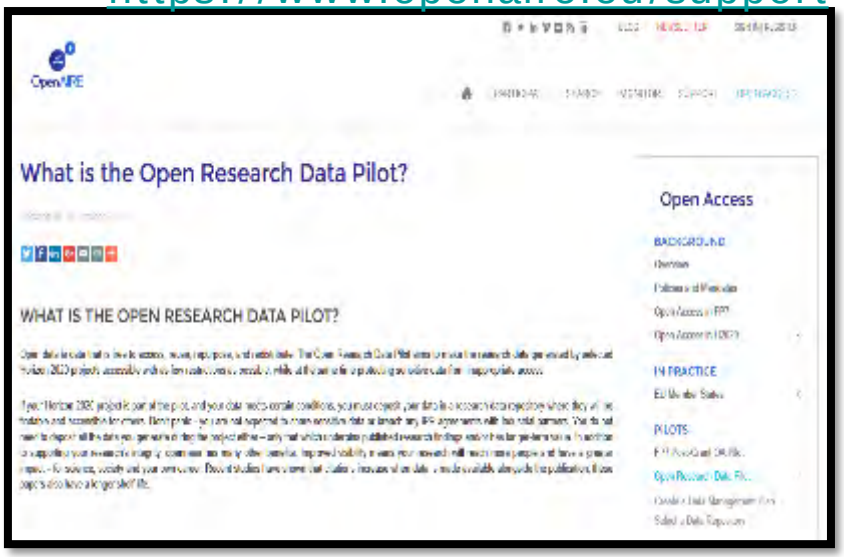
Son bir yıl içinde üretilen veri insanlık tarihi boyunca üretilen veriye eşit. Bu nedenle de verinin artık iyi yönetilmesi gerekiyor.

ARAŞTIRMA VERİSİ – OPEN BY DEFAULT

Projelerin VYP olması gerekir.

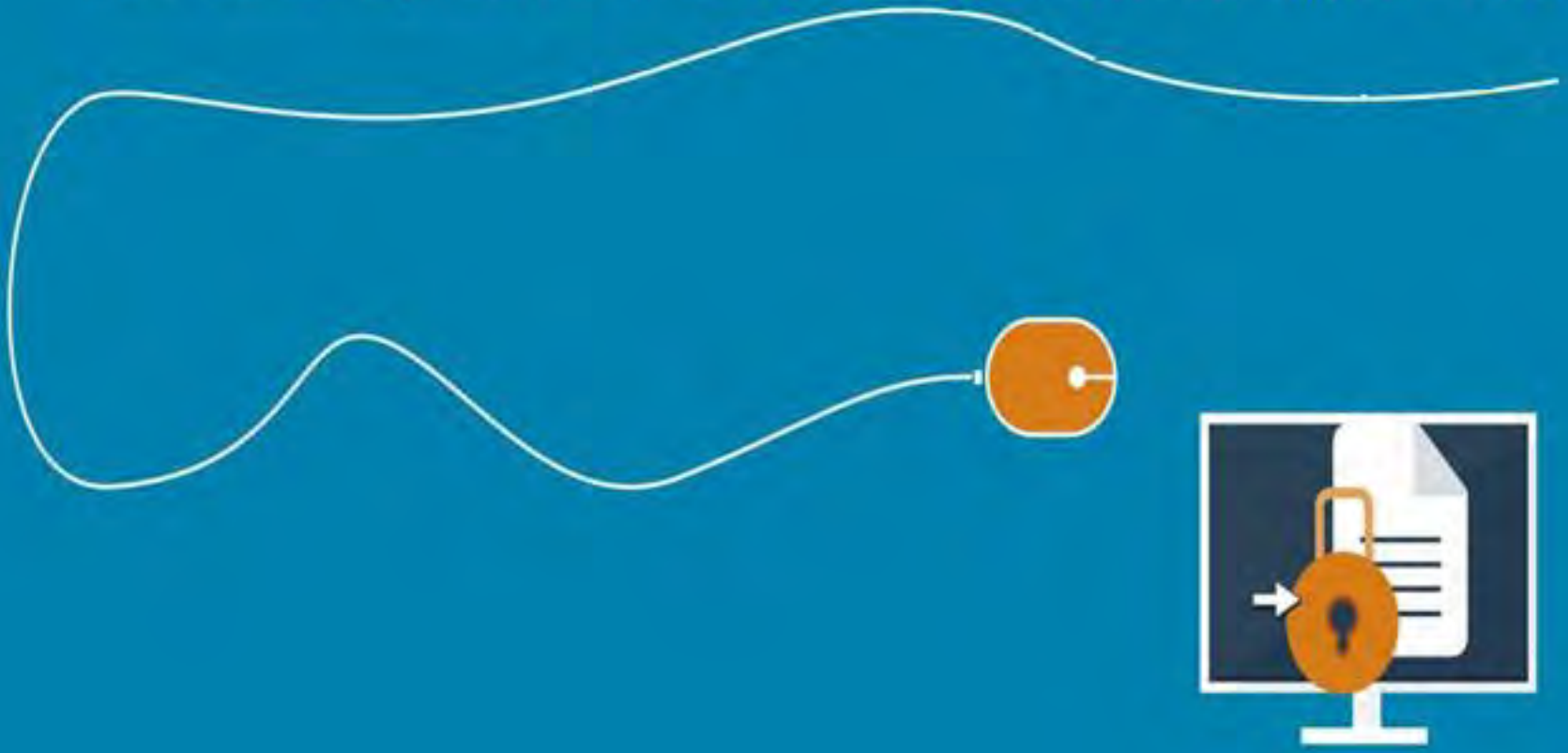
Araştırma Veri Yönetimi Eğitim ve Destek Materyalleri

- Briefing papers, factsheets, webinars, workshops, FAQs
- Information on:
  - Open Research Data Pilot
  - Creating a Data Management Plan
  - Selecting a data repository
- https://www.openaire.eu/opendatapilot
- https://www.openaire.eu/support



MÜMKÜN OLDUĞUNCA AÇIK, GEREKTİĞİ KADAR KAPALI

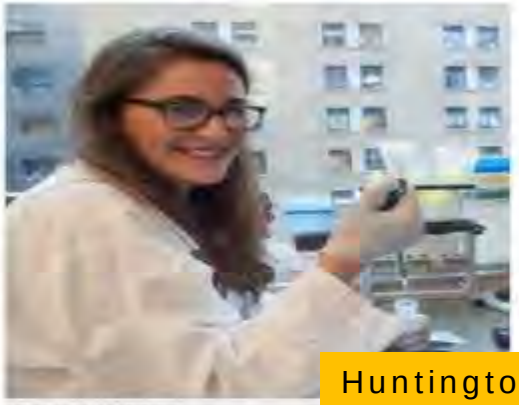
Hibe alanlar dışında kalma hakkına sahip, ancak neden söylemek zorunda



An open approach to Huntington's disease research

October 19, 2016 | 1:11 pm | Posted by Andrew Hufton | Category: Guest Posts

Guest post by Rachel Harding, postdoctoral fellow at the Structural Genomics Consortium, University of Toronto, Canada



RACHEL HARDING

Huntington's disease (HD) is a fatal neurodegenerative disorder caused by a mutation in the *huntingtin* gene[1]. The progressive break down of brain neuronal cells in HD patients leads to deteriorating mental and physical abilities over a 10-20 year period prior to death, the symptoms often described as having Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) simultaneously[2]. At the start of the *huntingtin* gene there is a CAG trinucleotide repeat region that encodes a stretch of poly-glutamine residues in the amino-terminus of the encoded protein. This repeat tract is expanded in HD patients. The repeat length of this region correlates with the age of symptom onset[3]. Affecting approximately 1 in 10,000 of the population[4], rare juvenile forms of the disease exist in patients with the longest CAG expansions, although adult-onset HD patients typically have between 40-50 CAG repeats with symptom onset beginning between the ages of 35-50.

What interests many scientists most in the field, and would be imperative to developing tar effective therapeutics, is how the CAG repeat number seems to expand and reach a tipping repeat tract increases beyond 36 repeats the pathogenic threshold is bypassed, resulting in devastating neurodegenerative symptoms seen in patients. Despite the HD mutation being *huntingtin* gene over 30 years ago[5], efforts to understand a precise and complete mechanis disease at the biochemical level remain elusive. My hypothesis is that this progress would scientists shared their data, both positive and negative, more rapidly.

Traditional publishing methods in the biomedical sciences promote the publication of select rarely are failed experiments or those that produce "negative" data reported. This situation r incomplete picture of the studies undertaken, needless repetition of failed experiments and towards answering the big scientific questions at hand, ultimately delaying the developmen therapeutics. In HD the need for better understanding of the underlying molecular pathology importantly patient therapies, is desperate, with limited therapeutic relief currently available individuals[6].

> ***"My hypothesis is that this progress would be faster if all scientists shared their data, both positive and negative, more rapidly."***

Using biochemistry and structural biology am studying how the causative mutation huntingtin protein structure, potentially po disease mechanism. This is not a novel p project in this field, with many labs alread similar experimental strategies. However, the exact details of what experiments have been previously attempted by these groups and which have been fruitful, and perhaps more importantly which have not, are generally not publicly available.

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Huntington **hastalığı** (HD), genetik bir nörolojik hastalıktır. Hastalarda bazı hareket bozukluklarının yanı sıra mental gerilik görülür. Adını 1872 yılında hastalığın kalıtsal olduğunu ilk olarak gözlemleyen Dr. George Huntington'dan alır. Otozomal dominant olarak kalıtılan bir hastalık olup beyin ve sinir sistemini etkiler. Hasta kişiler genellikle heterozigotlardır. Hastalığın ilk belirtileri 30-50 yaş arasında gözlenir. Hasta bu dönem zarfında çocuk yapmış ise çocuklarına bu hastalığı aktarma riski %50 oranındadır. Hastalık ölümcül olmasa da bu durum hastalığın gelişimine bağlıdır. Hastalığın nedeni Huntington proteinin üretim bozukluğundan dolayı ortaya çıkmaktadır.

AÇIK BİLİMDE YENİ DÖNEMİN PARÇASI OLMAK

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güncel bir VYP sayesinde Ufuk 2020 sonuç raporunu kolaylaştır

Açık Bilimde Yeni Dönemin Parçası Olmak: Açık Hakemlik

Geleneksel Hakemlik...

- *Gizli kimlik: yazarlar hakemler tarafından bilinmiyor veya hem yazarlar hem de hakemler birbirlerini tanımıyorlar*
- *Seçme: hakemler editörler tarafından seçiliyor*
- *Kapalı: ne süreç ne de değerlendirme sonuçları açıklanmaz*

Problemler
- Zaman
- Sorumluluk
- Önyargı
- Boşa Çaba

Açık Hakemlik**...**

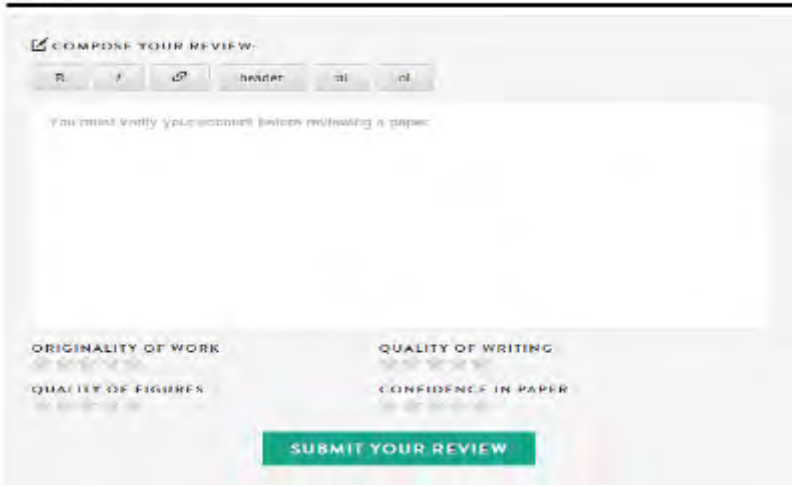
- Kimlik gizleme yok (açık kimlik)
- Hakem seçme (açık katılım)
- Süreç ve değerlendirme sonuçlarını açıklama (açık erişim)

the WINNOWER

The Winnower yayın sonrası açık hakem değerlendirmesi (**open** post-publication peer reviews) için hizmet veren açık erişim çevrimiçi bilimsel yayın platformudur.

Bilim adamları için uygun maliyetli ve şeffaf yayıncılık sayesinde bilimsel iletişimin önündeki engelleri kaldırarak bilimde devrim yapmak amaçlanmıştır.

REVIEWS



Sven Kochmann
WRITTEN ON MAY 24, 2016

CONFIDENCE IN PAPER ★★★★☆
QUALITY OF WRITING ★★★★★
QUALITY OF FIGURES ★★☆☆☆
ORIGINALITY OF WORK ★★★★☆

0

I aggree with Jonathan that it should be more emphasized that there are "only" 79 total responses and there should be a concluding section.

Additionally, maybe you can improve the Figures a little bit: I find the description of the groups on the x-axes hard to read - maybe use patterns and/or colors and a legend instead? Also, how about adding the exact value at the top of the corresponding bar? How about scaling not every figure to 100% on the y-axis but instead to the corresponding maximum? Is there a reason why Figure 6 is a pie chart?

My suggestion is to use a horizontal bar diagram for everything, so that the bars go from left to right. This way you can easily write the description into the bar (or to the right of it). I think that would be much easier to read and compare!

Another little idea: You have this nice Table 1 with all these areas. It would be maybe nice to group them together in 3 or 4 larger groups (e.g. Nature science, Humanities, Others...) and then see for certain questions the differences. Of course, since n=79 is a relatively small sample set, generalization is difficult, but maybe it gives some indication? This might also be an option if you have a larger sample set.

You must be logged in to comment

Jonathan Peelle
WRITTEN ON MAY 23, 2016

CONFIDENCE IN PAPER ★★★★☆
QUALITY OF WRITING ★★★★★
QUALITY OF FIGURES ★★★★☆
ORIGINALITY OF WORK ★★★★★

0

I have no competing interests.

This is an interesting and novel contribution looking researchers' opinions about peer review, particularly regarding open peer review and other potential innovations. An anonymous online survey was conducted asking about various aspects of peer review. The paper reports the results. One interesting finding is the importance of a scholar's peers publishing their reviews, and the promotion/tenure committee valuing published reviews, in determining reviewers' likelihood of making their reviews open.

At the outset it's worth noting that there were 79 total responses, which is really my only concern about the results. This seems small for a survey, particularly given the heterogeneity of the respondents, and makes me wonder about how the findings would generalize to a larger sample.

I was surprised to see that most people did not think reviews counted towards career advancement. I agree with this, but always have the sense that one reason junior scholars perform review is a perceived career benefit. Juxtaposed to this is that most of the respondents thought peer review should count more towards career advancement.

One thing that would have been nice would have been to make the specific questions, and the data/analysis, publicly available. For example, using Open Science Framework (http://osf.io) or GitHub. See also http://centerforopenscience.org/top/. If this is not possible, it would be nice to include the reason why in the paper so it becomes part of the scientific record.

I found the paper well-written and easy to read. I would have appreciated a short conclusions section to tie together some main themes from all of the results (8 figures worth).

Arşivler İçin Açık Hakem Değerlendirme Modülü (AHDM)

- *(DSpace) arşivler için, fonksiyonel değerlendirme platformlarına dönüştürmek için OPR (Açık Hakemlik) eklentileri*
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- *Açık lisans altında Github üzerinden tüm kodlara belgeleriyle ulaşılabilir:*

https://github.com/arvoConsultores/Open-Peer-Review-Module

AHDM (2): Uygulama

Repository of the Spanish Institute of Oceanography

Repository of the Spanish National Research Council

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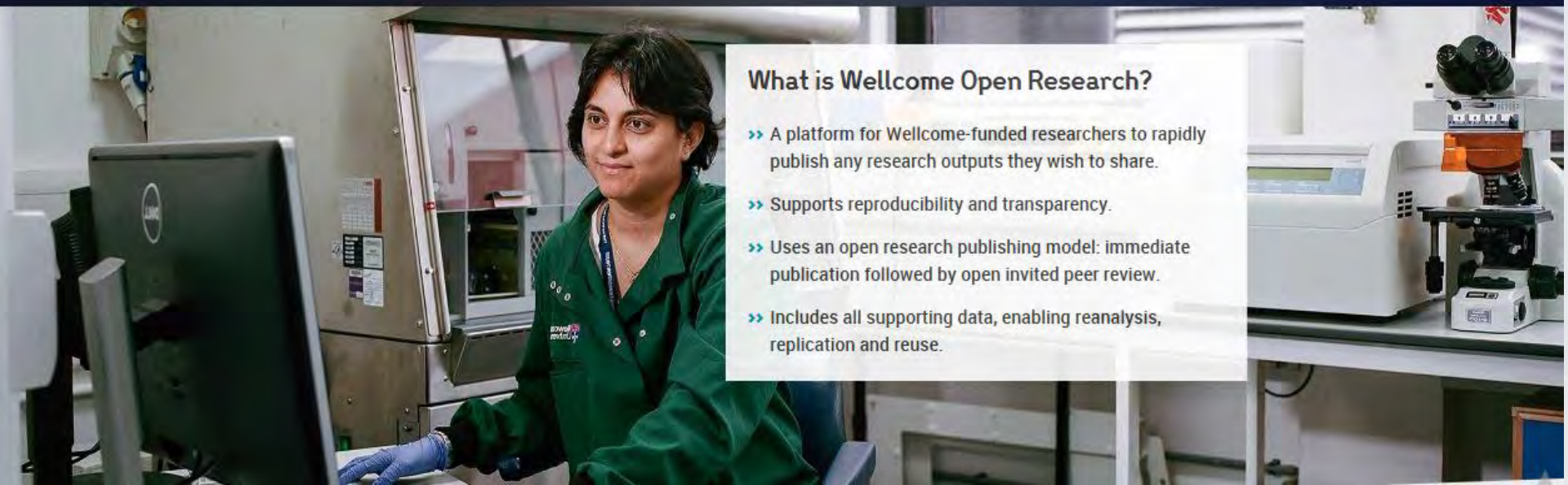

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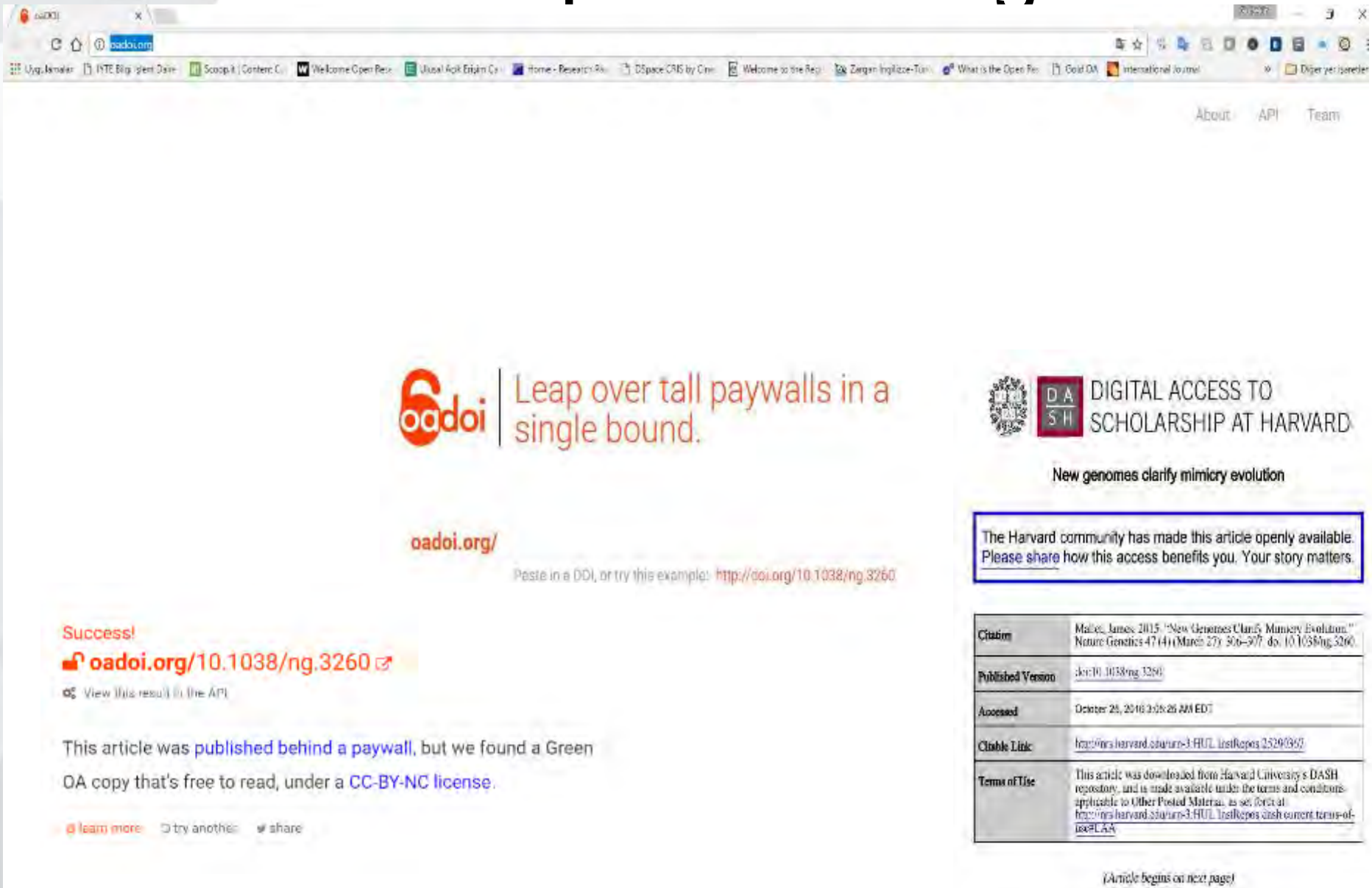

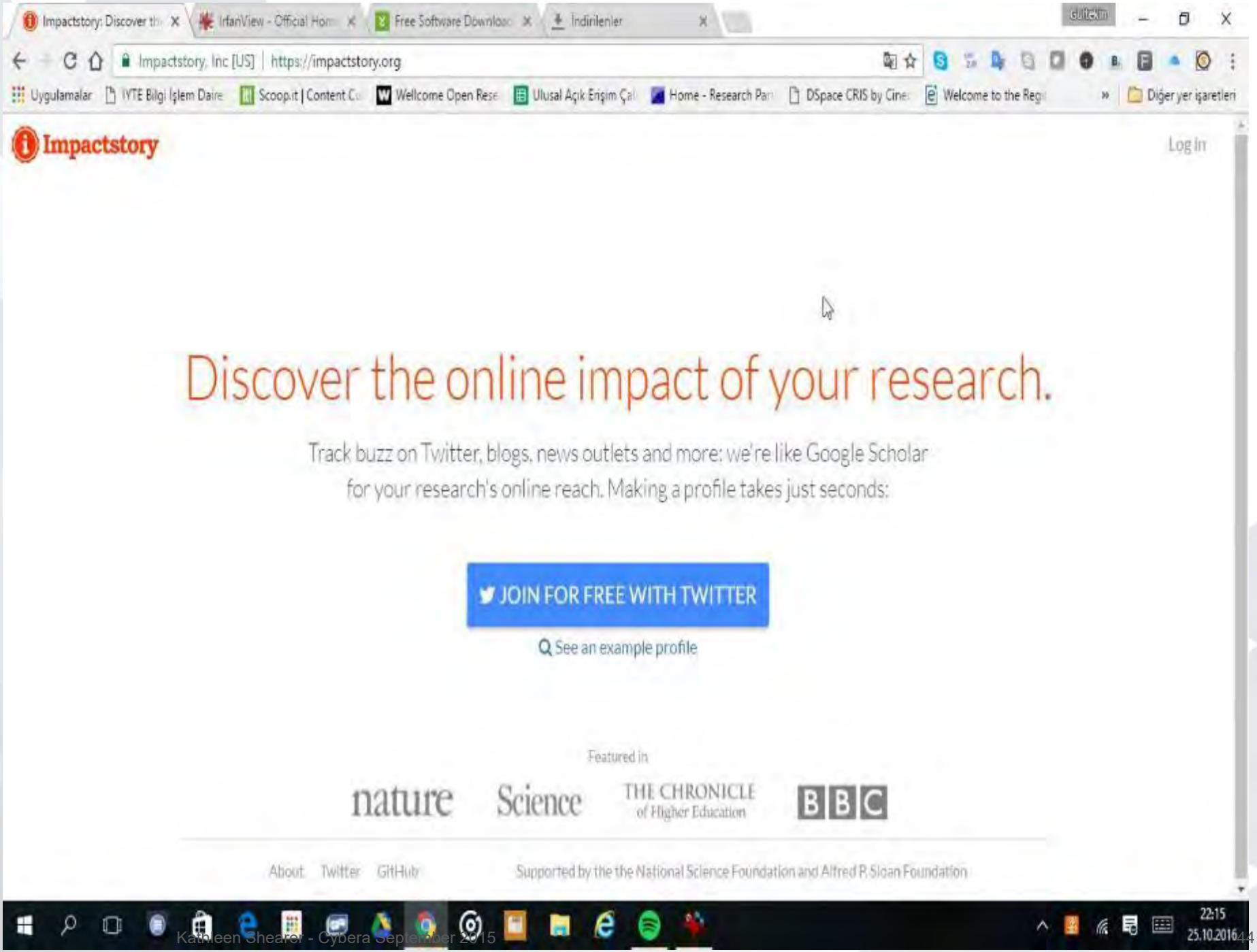
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