

Post-prints at the TU Delft

TU Delft Library, 27 June 2017

What is the policy at TU Delft with regard to the depositing, compulsory or otherwise, of post-prints (final accepted author's version) in the TU Delft Repository (via the [Pure research information system](#))? Post-prints take the open access route for all cases that do not involve open access publication on the platforms of a publisher (what is known as the [green road to open access](#)).

It is important to:

- determine the TU Delft author's role in the article concerned
- have an understanding of the authors' rights after the transfer of their rights to a publisher
- have an understanding of the terminology used by academic publishers

TU Delft policy

“As of May 2016 the so-called Green Road to Open Access publishing is mandatory for all (co-)authors at TU Delft. The (co-)author must publish the final accepted author’s version of a peer-reviewed article with the required metadata in the TU Delft Repository.”

TU Delft policy is derived from long-standing [EU policy](#) on self-archiving / 'green' open access: “The author archives (deposits) the published article or the final peer-reviewed manuscript in an online repository before, at the same time as, or after publication. Some publishers request that open access be granted only after an embargo period has elapsed. Authors can deposit the **final peer-reviewed** manuscript in a repository of their choice. They must ensure open access to the publication within at most 6 months (12 months for publications in the social sciences and humanities).”
European Commission, *Guidelines to the Rules on Open Access to Scientific Publications and Open Access to Research Data in Horizon 2020*, Version 3.2. March 2017

The following matters are particularly important when depositing post-prints (final accepted author's version) of articles.

1. The TU Delft author's role in the article concerned

Is the TU Delft author also the **corresponding author**, who is in direct contact with the publisher?

The corresponding author is usually the senior author who provides the intellectual input and designs and approves the protocols to be followed in the study. He/she is responsible for the manuscript correction, proof reading, whole correspondence during the paper submission, handling the revisions and re-submission of revised manuscripts up to the acceptance of the manuscripts.

The corresponding author must not be equated with the **first author**.

The first author is usually the researcher who has undertaken the research work. The first author is often also referred to as the presenting author. He /She is responsible for doing the research practically along with the co-authors who might assist him/her in the research work or might be colleagues from the same work group. He/she is also responsible for preparing the manuscript.

If the TU Delft author is the **corresponding author**, he/ she will be the one that can directly deposit the post-print in Pure (and therefore also in the TU Delft Repository).

If the TU Delft author is a co-author, he/ she will not always be able to deposit the post-print directly in Pure (TU Delft Repository). In those cases in which he/ she does not have access to the post-print, the co-author is asked to request this from the corresponding author. **This means that additional action is required in these cases. Whenever a co-author registers an article in Pure, he/she will also be asked for the post-print version of the article – see Appendix.**

2. Agreements with the publisher on copyright and reuse

What agreement has (or have) the author (or authors) concluded with the publisher on the reuse of their article and whether it can be deposited in the Repository?

Every publication is accompanied by a contract that includes a so-called **copyright transfer agreement**. This specifies the rights that the publisher gains upon the transfer of the article and the rights that the author or authors retain. In many cases, this contract will be in the possession of the corresponding author. This means that, in these cases, the co-author will need to apply to the corresponding author when sharing these contract conditions.

If you do not want to or are unable to use this contract, a good alternative is available. The [SHERPA/RoMEO](#) database shows what reuse of your article is permitted. Sherpa/RoMEO contains the standard policy of publishers on the self-archiving of journal articles and specific conference contributions. Each publisher listing shows a summary of the publisher policy, including the version of the article that is permitted to be published according to the publisher, where it may be published and the conditions that apply to publication. Although it is permitted to include many articles in the TU Delft Repository, in the case of some publishers the full text can only be shown after an embargo period, such as [Elsevier articles after 24 months](#). This standard embargo period will not apply for articles funded by a number of funders. In such cases, the guidelines set by the funders take precedence. For example, the European Union insists that articles [are available after a maximum of 12 months](#). A publisher such as Elsevier [includes this in its policy](#).

3. Terms used in the publication process

Pre-print (version before peer review)

Definition: *“any draft starting from the author's original version but prior to the accepted version is a pre-print. It typically looks like a doc. file with minimal formatting.” Pre-prints are not stored in PURE and the TU Delft Repository (Executive Board decision).*

Post-print (the version after corrections through peer review)

Synonyms: author's post-print, accepted author's manuscript and final author's version.

Definition: *“any draft from the accepted version onward, is a post-print. A post-print is a document that has been through the peer-review process and incorporated reviewers comments. It is the final version of the paper before it is sent off the journal for publication. It may be missing a final copyedit but can includes hyperlinks and won't be formatted to look like the journal.*

Publisher's version (PDF of the published article)

Synonym: version of record

Definition: *This version is the record that is published on the publisher's website with an DOI-identifier. It has the professional typeset done by the publisher. Databases will link to this version of the paper.*

Do you have any questions about post-prints? If so, please e-mail repository-lib@tudelft.nl

Appendix: Question for TU Delft author

Dear ..., ,

Thank you for the registration/Your publication has been registered in [Pure](#).

In May 2016, the [TU Delft Open Access policy](#) came into force. As a result, research output (peer-reviewed articles) must be deposited in the TU Delft Institutional Repository.

Unfortunately, the publisher does not permit the publisher's version of your article to be used. However, the **post-print** (= peer-reviewed version, without publisher's layout) may be posted with an embargo period of 6/12 months. This version is also known as the final author's version. As the **(co-)author**, In line with TU Delft Open Access policy, we would like to receive the post-print version of your publication from you for inclusion in the Repository. If this version is not in your possession you may need to contact the corresponding author of the article.

Thank you for your cooperation.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us: