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Open Access Terminology Guide

Term	*Description*
Open Access (OA)	OA is the free and unrestricted availability of full-text research material on the internet, allowing users to access research with no barriers.
Gold OA; also known as paid OA (incl. APCs, hybrid and pure Gold journals)	A Gold OA article is made freely available in its final version immediately upon online publication. Publishers charge a fee, the Article Processing Charge, to the author or institution (APC). In hybrid journals an author can choose between the 'traditional' method of publishing articles or making the individual article Gold OA. A pure Gold Journal only contains Open Access articles.
Green OA; also known as self-archiving	A version of the output (usually the post-print, i.e. accepted manuscript) is stored in an institutional repository (e.g. ORCA) and/or a subject-based repository (e.g. ArXiv, PubMed Central). Often an embargo is required by the publisher.
Embargo	Some publishers have restrictions on when the author version of an article can be made publically available. This varies, dependent on the journal. If research is funded or to be submitted to the REF, maximum compliant embargo periods apply.
Pre-print	See Article Versions Guide overleaf.
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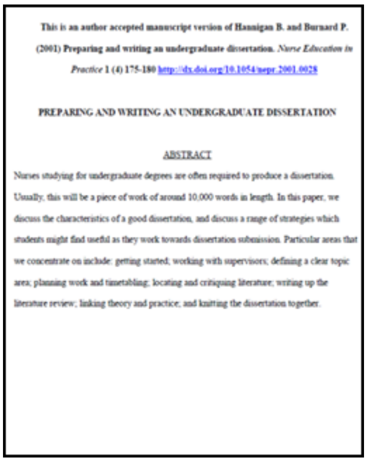
Article Versions Guide

The difference between pre-print, post-print and publisher's pdf:

	Also known as	Definition
Pre-print	Draft; Submitted manuscript	Submitted version of a research article, prior to peer review.
Post-print	Author Accepted manuscript	• Final, corrected and peer-reviewed version of the article, without the publisher's branding. • Version compliant with funders such as REF, RCUK and Well-come Trust. Please save the file as a pdf before depositing in ORCA. • Authors can make any necessary corrections and integrate figures and tables into the accepted manuscript if they wish to. • Please note that the publisher's proof is already copyrighted and does not count as a post-print.
Publisher's pdf	Final version; Proofs; Version of record	The type-set and formatted version of the article as it appears online or in the print journal (including the proofs).

Example: post-print


This is an author accepted manuscript version of Hannigan B. and Burnard P. (2001) Preparing and writing an undergraduate dissertation. *Nurse Education in Practice* 1 (4) 175-180 http://dx.doi.org/10.1054/nepr.2001.0028

PREPARING AND WRITING AN UNDERGRADUATE DISSERTATION

ABSTRACT

Nurses studying for undergraduate degrees are often required to produce a dissertation. Usually, this will be a piece of work of around 10,000 words in length. In this paper, we discuss the characteristics of a good dissertation, and discuss a range of strategies which students might find useful as they work towards dissertation submission. Particular areas that we concentrate on include: getting started; working with supervisors; defining a clear topic area; planning work and timetabling; locating and critiquing literature; writing up the literature review; linking theory and practice; and knitting the dissertation together.

Example: Publisher's pdf

Focus

Preparing and writing an undergraduate dissertation

Ben Hannigan and Philip Burnard

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Arweiniad i Derminoleg Mynediad Agored

Term	*Disgrifiad*
Mynediad Agored (OA)	Mae Mynediad Agored yn golygu bod testun deunydd ymchwil ar gael yn llawn ac yn ddirwystr i ddefnyddwyr ar y we.
Mynediad Agored Aur; neu Fynediad Agored a delir (gan gynnwys Cost Proses-u'r Erthygl, cyfnodol-ion cymysg a chyf-nodolion Aur pur)	Mae erthygl Mynediad Agored Aur ar gael yn rhad ac am ddim ar ffurf ei fersiwn derf-ynol yn syth ar ôl ei chyhoeddi ar-lein. Mae cyhoeddwyr yn codi Ffi Prosesu'r Erthygl (APC) ar yr awdur neu'r sefydliad. Mewn cylchgronau cymysg, gall awdur naill ai gyhoeddi erthyglau yn y dull 'traddodiadol' neu roi Mynediad Agored Aur i erthygl benodol. Dim ond erthyglau Mynediad Agored sydd mewn Cyfnodolyn Aur pur.
Mynediad Agored Gwyrdd; neu hunan-archifo	Caiff fersiwn o'r allbwn (fel arfer y fersiwn ôl-argraffu h.y. llawysgrif derbyn) ei chadw mewn storfa sefydliadol (e.e. ORCA) a/neu storfa sy'n seiliedig ar bwnc (e.e. ArXiv, PubMed Central). Yn aml, bydd yn ofynnol cael embargo gan y cyhoeddwr.
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Cyn-argraffu	Gweler yr Arweiniad am Fersiynau Erthyglau dros y dudalen.
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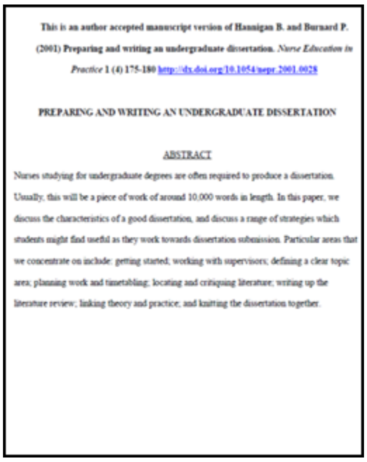
Y gwahaniaeth rhwng fersiynau cyn-argraffu, ôl-argraffu a pdf y cyhoeddwr:

	Caiff hefyd ei alw'n	**Diffiniad**
Cyn-argraffu	Drafft; Llawysgrif a gyflwynwyd	Fersiwn o erthygl ymchwil wedi'i chyflwyno, cyn iddi cael ei hadolygu gan gymheiriaid.
Ôl-argraffu	Llawysgrif wedi'i derbyn gan yr awdur	• Fersiwn derfynol, gywir ac wedi'i hadolygu gan gymheiriaid o'r erthygl, heb frand y cyhoeddwr. • Fersiwn sy'n cydymffurfio â chyllidwyr fel REF, RCUK ac Ymddiriedolaeth Wellcome. Cadwch y ffeil fel pdf cyn ei gyflwyno yn ORCA. • Gall awduron wneud unrhyw newidiadau angenrheidiol ac integreiddio ffigyrau a thablau yn y llawysgrif sydd wedi'i derbyn. • Sylwer y bydd hawlfraint ar broflen y cyhoeddwr eisoes ac ni chaiff ei hystyried fel fersiwn ar ôl argraffu.
Pdf y cyhoeddwr	Fersiwn derfynol; Proflenni; Fersiwn o'r cofnod	Cysodiad a fersiwn wedi'i fformatio o'r erthygl fel mae'n edrych arlein neu yn y cyfnodolyn a argraffwyd (gan gynnwys y proflenni).

Enghraifft: ôl-argraffu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Enghraifft: Pdf y cyhoeddwr

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