Complying with the NSF’s New Public Access Policy and Depositing a Manuscript in NSF-PAR

Hope Lappen  
*Brown University, Hope_Lappen@Brown.edu*

Andrew T. Creamer  
*Brown University, andrew_creamer@brown.edu*

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NSF Public Access
Complying with the NSF’s New Public Access Policy and Depositing a Manuscript in NSF-PAR

Hope Lappen & Andrew Creamer
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April, 2016
NIH Public Access

My Bibliography, Submission methods A B C D, embargoes, NIHMS, PMCIDs, NIHMSIDs...
• NSF Policy Basics
• Deposit Workflow
• NSF-PAR
NSF Policy Basics
Effective date

Main thing is that it’s **not retroactive!**

Applies to research resulting from awards submitted or due after the effective date of January 25, 2016
“Products” the policy applies to

- Articles in “peer-reviewed scholarly journals”

- “Papers in juried conference proceedings or transactions (also known as “juried conference papers”)
  - This is a departure from NIH and reflects the greater importance of conference papers in other science disciplines

Also, “Data and associated outcomes” They say this is no change from the requirements that started January, 2011. These products have different requirements and won’t really be discussed here.
Timeline

- Must be available publically within 12 months of publication
  - NSF (with publishers) seems to handle determining and managing the “administrative period” or embargo. You will not be asked to report this.

- Products that fall under the policy and are listed in a project report must be deposited and validated to be in compliance
  - There does not seem to be a specific date by which the article or proceeding must be deposited, as long as it’s before the project report in which it’s reported is submitted.
  - Articles and proceedings can not be included in reports unless they have been submitted to the NSF-PAR repository. Program officers will only see public access compliant products of these types.
What to submit

- Either
  - The Final Accepted Version (final, peer reviewed manuscript)
  - or Version of Record (final, published version) if the publisher allows

- You must submit a PDF/A version of the paper, either way

- The version submitted may or may not be the one made available to the public, depending on publisher policies. It **WILL** be available to PIs, Co-PIs, and NSF Program Staff after the project report is submitted.
How to submit materials

- Only the PI or co-PI can submit materials to NSF-PAR

- Must be submitted to NSF-PAR through Research.gov

- Submission can be done from Research.gov in two ways
  - From Research.gov “My Desktop”. Will take up to six hours for these to automatically appear in the project report under “products”.
  - Or from within “Project Reports”. You will be prompted to submit when adding certain “products” that fall under the policy
Deposit Workflow
My Desktop

~ Submit Publications, Project Reports, and Outcomes

- 0 Publications in the NSF Public Access Repository (NSF-PAR)  
  Deposit the final accepted version of your manuscript and publication details

- Deposit publication (NSF-PAR)  
- Manage deposited publications (NSF-PAR)  
- Public Access FAQs

- Annual, Final and Interim Report  
  View, complete and submit reporting requirements

- Project Outcomes Report  
  Create, edit and submit the outcomes of NSF-funded research

NSF FastLane Services

- Proposals, Awards & Status

- Lookup NSF ID

~ Proposal Status Dashboard

Agency: All
Deposit Publication

* Required Fields

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  - Yes, the DOI number is available
  - No, proceed without the DOI number

What is a DOI number?
Where do I find my DOI number?

Next
Finding DOIs

● Search CrossRef: [http://www.crossref.org/](http://www.crossref.org/)
  ○ CrossRef is the organization that assigns DOIs for most publishers. You can search for the DOI by title, journal, author, year, etc.

● Search the web for the full-text of the article
  ○ Even without full-text access, the DOI will generally appear with the title and author information.

● Search a subject database
  ○ Databases like PubMed or Web of Science will often include the DOI in the citation information - especially for recent articles.
Electric Field Effect in Atomically Thin Carbon Films

Journal Article published 22 Oct 2004 in Science volume 306 issue 5696 on pages 668 to 669
Authors: K. S. Novoselov

http://dx.doi.org/10.1126/science.1102896

Electric field effect on superconductivity in atomically thin flakes of NbSe 2

Authors: Neal E. Staley, Jian Wu, Peter Eklund, Ying Liu, Linjun Li, Zhihan Xu

http://dx.doi.org/10.1103/physrevb.80.184505

Low electric field Poole-Frenkel effect in r.f.-sputtered SiO2 films

Journal Article published Jul 1979 in Thin Solid Films volume 61 issue 1 on pages 83 to 88
Authors: M. Meaudre, R. Meaudre

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0040-6090(79)90503-0

Nucleation of allotropic carbon in an external electric field

Authors: Z. Haš, S. Mitura
Electric Field Effect in Atomically Thin Carbon Films

K. S. Novoselov², A. K. Geim¹, S. V. Morozov², D. Jiang¹, Y. Zhang¹, S. V. Dubonos², I. V. Grigorieva¹, A. A. Firsov²

Author Affiliations
* To whom correspondence should be addressed. Email: geim@man.ac.uk

Science 30 Oct 2004
DOI: 10.1126/science.1102896

Abstract

We describe a novel hall effect in thin films which emerges from charge rigidity.
Non-covalent functionalization of multi-walled carbon nanotubes with cytochrome c: Enhanced direct electron transfer and analytical applications

By: Egualaz, M (Eguillaz, Marcos); Gutierrez, A (Gutierrez, Alejandro); Rivas, G (Rivas, Gustavo)

SENSORS AND ACTUATORS B-CHEMICAL

Volume: 235 Pages: 74-80
DOI: 10.1016/j.snb.2015.11.011
Published: MAR 31 2016
View Journal Information

Abstract

This work reports the non-covalent functionalization (dispersion) of multi-walled carbon nanotubes (MWCNTs) with cytochrome c (Cyt c), the direct electron transfer (DET) after dropping deposition of MWCNTs-Cyt c dispersion on glassy carbon electrodes (GCE), and the analytical applications for the highly sensitive quantification of hydrogen peroxide. The dispersion and the resulting modified electrodes were studied by UV-visible spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy, and electrochemical techniques. The drastic treatment for dispersing the MWCNTs (5.0 min sonication in water with ultrasonic tip) produces a partial denaturation that facilitates the interaction of Cyt c with the CNTs and makes possible an efficient electron transfer between the hemoprotein and the electrodes.
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- **MS Word ➔ Save as**
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Results of a search during administrative period (aka embargo)
This content will become publicly available on December 4, 2015

Periodic dynamics, localization metastability, and elastic interaction of colloidal particles with confining surfaces and helicoidal structure of cholesteric liquid crystals

Record during administrative period
Results of the search after administrative period has ended.
Periodic dynamics, localization metastability, and elastic interaction of colloidal particles with confining surfaces and helicoidal structure of cholesteric liquid crystals

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Record after administrative period has ended.
Understanding Soap Formation in Paint Films by $^{207}\text{Pb}$, $^{119}\text{Sn}$, and $^{13}$C Solid-State NMR

The formation of lead carboxylates (lead soaps) has been identified as the cause of deterioration of hundreds of oil paintings. Soaps form when heavy metal-containing pigments, for example lead white and lead-tin yellow, react with saturated fatty acids in the oil medium. Understanding the mechanism of the reactions requires chemical information, which can be obtained with solid-state $^{207}\text{Pb}$, $^{119}\text{Sn}$ and $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy. Using the chemical-shift tensors determined by solid-state NMR we can gain structural insights on the coordination environment of the lead carboxylates and identify and quantify components in a paint film mixture. We have examined the spectroscopy of lead-containing pigments, lead carboxylates, and model paint films that were subjected to accelerated aging. We have also begun to investigate the dynamics of soap formation by $^{13}$C NMR spectroscopy. The NMR methods applied to the model paint systems could also be applied to other lead-containing materials.
Online materials

Some help & guidance still available on the web is outdated and isn’t providing totally accurate information.

These are good places to start:

- FAQs on depositing in Research.gov [http://1.usa.gov/1VDxyie](http://1.usa.gov/1VDxyie)
- Nice simple handout on how to deposit [http://1.usa.gov/1m8PbdO](http://1.usa.gov/1m8PbdO)
- NSF-PAR FAQs (searching the site, not depositing) [http://par.nsf.gov/faq](http://par.nsf.gov/faq)
- Information about FundRef funding data tracking [http://www.crossref.org/fundingdata/](http://www.crossref.org/fundingdata/)