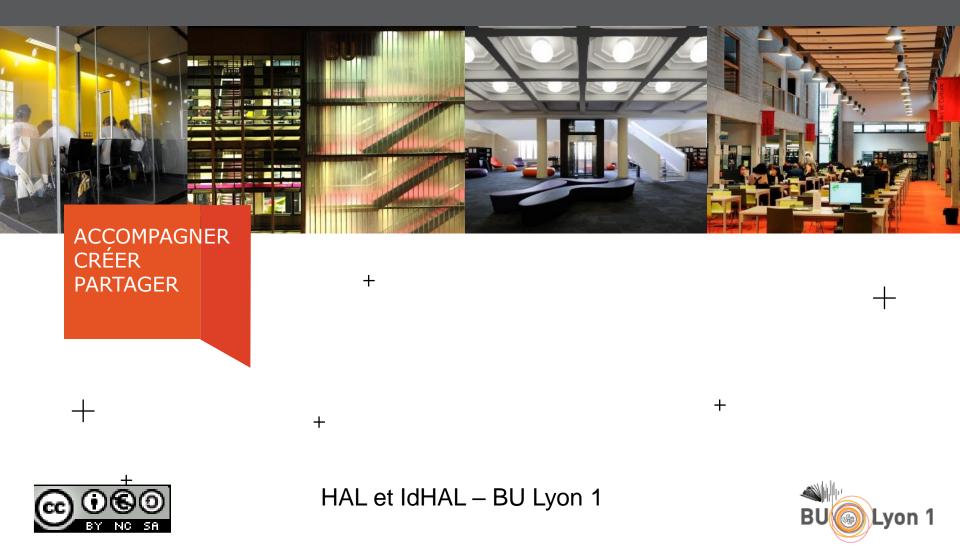
Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1 Service Commun de la Documentation



What is HAL ?



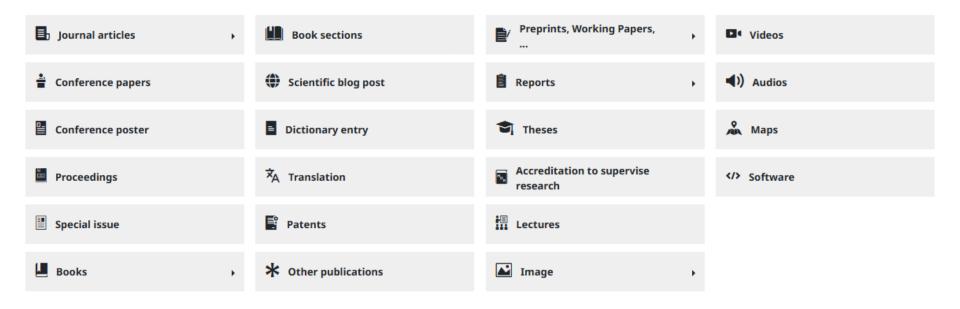
- Self-archiving (green open access)
- French National open access platform, created in 2001 by CCSD¹
- Intended for the deposit of documents produced in the context of scientific research and higher education
- Multidisciplinary, wide range of documents





What is HAL ?

Variety of deposable documents





What is HAL ?

HAL variations

- Collections :
 - Laboratories,
 - Research projects...
- Thematic or document related portals
 - HAL-SHS,
 - HAL Theses,
 - MediHAL...
- Institutional portals





Lyon 1 HAL portal https://univ-lyon1.hal.science



Why make your publications open access ?

- **Sharing science**, promoting equal access to knowledge. Publicly-funded research should be accessible to all, not just researchers.
- Accelerate scientific research. Your publication is available worldwide and can contribute more easily to scientific discoveries.
- Increase the visibility and impact of publications. An open-access article is more widely read and, on average, more highly cited than an article available only in a paid-for journal. Several studies have shown a correlation between citation rates and open access:
 - o <u>7 bonnes raisons de déposer dans l'archive ouverte HAL</u> (in french only)
 - o <u>Open-access papers draw more citations from a broader readership</u>



Why deposit in HAL ?

Institutional commitment to open access

- France has adopted **National Plans for Open Science (PNSO)** :
 - First PNSO (2018-2021)
 - <u>Second PNSO (2021-2024)</u>
 - These plans aim to ensure that 100% of articles and books resulting from publicly-funded research projects are made available through open access (target set for 2030).
 - They affirm the central role of HAL
- Universities and research organizations are increasingly adopting open science policies. Example :
 - <u>CNRS</u>, in its roadmap for 2019, has set a target of 100% open access.
- At european level, <u>Plan S</u> : immediate open access to research results funded by public subsidies.
 - <u>Horizon Europe</u> (european projects)
 - <u>ANR</u>



Why deposit in HAL ?

HAL's advantages

• Durability

- Perennial archiving of documents on CINES servers (guarantee of long-term access)
- Perennial URLs (≠ academic social networks)
- **Increased visibility.** Highly referenced on Google and Google Scholar

Easy export of your publication lists

- Transfer to your ORCID file
- Possibility of creating a HAL CV, automatically populated by your repositories
- Extraction tool for HCERES
- **Simultaneous submission to** <u>ArXiv</u> (from the HAL submission interface)
- **Time-stamping** → submissions to establish scientific anteriority



Which version to submit ?

A journal's OA policy may indicate which version of a full text can be used for self-archiving.



Source : <u>https://libguides.lib.cuhk.edu.hk/openaccess/selfarchiving</u>

Since 2016, the Law for a Digital Republic has authorized researchers to deposit the peer-reviewed version accepted for publication after a 6-12 month delay, even after granting exclusive rights to a publisher.



Law for a Digital Republic (2016)

Article 30 of the Law for a Digital Republic: conditions to be met:

- The text must be a scientific writing, published in a periodical.
- Resulting from research financed at least 50% by public funds.
- It must be made available digitally without commercial exploitation.
- An embargo period of 6 months (science, technology and health) to 12 months (SHS) must be respected.
- The version submitted must be the final version of the manuscript accepted for publication, without the publisher's layout,



Which version to submit ?

Final version of manuscript accepted for publication VS editor's version

(0) PUBLICOOMAIN

Neuroscience Forefront Review

Title

Preventing the long-term effects of general anesthesia on the developing brain: how translational research can contribute.

Authors

Jean-Philippe Salaün (1,2), Nicolas Poirel (3), Souhayl Dahmani (4), Audrey Chagnot (2), Clément Gakuba (1,2), Carine Ali (2), Jean-Louis Gérard (1), Jean-Luc Hanouz# (1), Gilles Orliaguet# (4), Denis Vivien# (2,5).

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NEUROSCIENCE	
NEUROSCIENCE FOREFRONT REVIEW	I

J.-P. Salaún et al. / Neuroscience 461 (2021) 172-179



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Key words: children, developing brain, general anesthesia, translational research, neurotoxicity.

INTRODUCTION

Each year, millions of children require surgery. One out of seven children is subjected to general anesthesia before three years old in western countries (Shi et al., 2018). General anesthesia for pediatric surgery is a safe procedure with a low risk of immediate complications (Habre et al., 2017). However, preclinical studies have shown that exposure to general anesthesia during the early stages of the developing brain- *in utero* or in the early stages of the developing brain- *in duro* and functional brain

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Nilps. gloi.org/10.10165 neuroscience.2021.02.029 0306-4522/0 2021 IBRO. Published by Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

abnormalities, as well as cognitive and behavioral disorders (Jevlovic-Todorovic, 2018). From a neurochemical aspect, cerebral consequences are conceptually possible, as most anesthetic agents exert their hypnotic effect through their agonist activity on GABA receptors or their antagonist activity on NDMA receptors, which are critical in neurodevelopmental processes. These preclinical considerations rightfully opened the debate on the possible neuroloxicity of general anesthesia in children and have been the driving force behind several retrospective clinical studies. In this context, in 2017 the Food And Drug Administration (FDA) issued a warning that repeated or prolonged general anesthesia in children younger than 3 years old should be performed with caution (Andropoulos and Greene, 2017). Following this recommendation, recent clinical studies have provided reassuring evidence of the safety of anesthesia in children. Yet, the debate is not over.

Mise en page

Logos de l'éditeur

Publisher logos

BU Lyon 1

IBR

Which version to submit ?

Publishers' self-archiving policies :

Jisc's open policy finder (ex Sherpa/Romeo) (which version, which embargo period). These data are displayed in HAL's deposit interface.

Remember : The law for a digital Republic takes precedence over contracts signed with publishers!

Tool « Which version to deposit in HAL ? »



; Example :





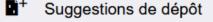
How to deposit ?

New : suggestions for deposit in HAL

See CCSD documentation (in french):

« Deposit suggestions"

Access from your profile :





- Suggests the deposit in HAL of your articles that are already freely available on other platforms or publisher sites and licensed under Creative Commons
- Monthly update
- Possibilities: import the suggested file / import another file / delete the suggestion
- Possibility of modifying the suggestion criteria (by default first name or first initial + last name)



Create your IdHAL

IdHAL, a researcher identifier

See our tutorial (in french)

- A unique identifier
- To group together publications regardless of the form in which one's name has been entered
- To differentiate oneself from homonyms
- To facilitate the editing of publication lists
- Optional: creation of a HAL CV





Tools

- HAL Documentation
- HAL Lyon 1 : our documentation
- <u>CCSD Formations</u>

Contact HAL Lyon 1 :

hal@univ-lyon1.fr

