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Conference summary

Date: 20th–22nd March
Place: Berlin, Wikimedia Deutschland & NH Collection Hotel

Open Science Barcamp — 20th March

Around 80 participants.
5 parts - 4 parallell sessions each.
Small presentations followed by discussions.
Notes: `https://etherpad.wikimedia.org/p/barcamp_open_science_2017/`
Podcast: `openscienceradio.de/tag/oscibar/`

1 Openness as a result of culture

Can we do something to shift the sentiment towards more open science? Less competition, more collaboration No time to share/document data and software

2 Tools for Open Science

- Zenodo
- OpenAIRE
- OpenUP
- Wikidata
- git
- `http://dissem.in`
- ...

3 FAIR - Findable, Accesible, Interoperable, Reusable/Reproducible

GO FAIR - Global Open etc.

- Additional funding to follow these principles
- `https://dtls.nl/go-fair/`
- `https://force11.org/group/fairprinciples/`

Tools and documentation for reproducibility Scripts, workflows, version numbering.

4 What is the definition of Open Access?

Open Science Q& A forum `https://openscience.uni-bielefeld.de`

5 Overlay journals

- A lot of money is spent on commercial publishers
- Elsevier has a profit margin of around 30%-40%
- Are the traditional publications still needed
- Open peer review process (completely open? anonymous?)
- Annotation (Live?)

6 Open Educational Resources (OER)

- MOOCs - `openuped.eu`
- `www.o-e-r.de`
- Wikiverse
- Gamification
- Open Knowledge Maps (OK Maps)
  - Automatically generated maps of knowledge areas
  - OpenKnowledgeMaps.org (beta version)

7 Research Data Management (RDM)

- Data management plans required by Horizon 2020
- Vision: everything in the lab will be open forever
- Libraries should have RDMs

8 Altmetrics

OpenUP EU project: `http://openup-h2020.eu`

Open metrics use citations, usage statistics, social media metrics, code contributions, etc.

Important to not only look on the results of science, but also how much science is being done. Current policies are adapted to current metrics In a testing phase, based on more factors than publications and citations. A large social network might give an unfair advantage and skewed results.

Open Science Conference — 21st–22nd March

Around 220 participants from 34 countries

Many of the same topics as the OS Barcamp. There is a lot of talk about federated infrastructures and challenges that need to be overcome in order to realise open science. Scientific equipment produces petabytes of data which in turn needs to be stored for a long time (at least 5 years). This is a huge extra cost to maintain.

Many proposals and solutions are being developed to facilitate open science, for an overview check out `www.open-science-conference.eu/programme/`. Some of the proposals were also presented at the barcamp.

OpenUP held a workshop where they presented initial results of a survey on open peer review. According to the results younger researchers are more inviting of the idea of open peer review.

Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) were mentioned as a great way teach citizen science, though the average quality of MOOCs is low. MOOCs can be improved through more collaboration and resources, though also from OERs

Licencing rights and awereness of openness should be taught to budding scientists so they can make an informed choice about where to publish their data and results.

To summarise there is a lot of work going on to support Open Science. On the other hand there might be too many standalone projects and we need better communication to realise global sharing of open data and software.