PUBLICATIONS

&

INVENTION
DISCLOSURES
& PATENTS
WHY must I submit my peer-reviewed accepted manuscript (PRAM)?

- FY2016 - DOE Order 241.1B

  - "OSTI will provide accountability for all DOE scientific and technical information"

  - Lab funding may be impacted by compliance to this order
• Publication and editorial review processes (Slides 4-6)
• What is a “Peer-reviewed, accepted manuscript” (PRAM)? (Slides 7-9)
• DOE Requirements (Slides 10-13)
• Collaborating with others (outside of PPPL) (Slides 14-15)
• Publication Fees and Invoices (Slides 16-17)
• Overview of ORCiD: (Slide 21)
  How it works and why it’s important for YOU and PPPL
• Invention Disclosure and Patent Process (Slides 22-29)
Publications & Editorial Review

Many PPPL authors have been submitting their articles after the peer-review process, sometimes after the article has already published.

Per the DOE and USPTO, scholarly articles and research MUST be reviewed by the appropriate department head and submitted for Publication and Patent Clearance BEFORE undergoing the peer-review process.
Publications & Editorial Review: Order of Operations

1. Author submits draft publication for Publication and Patent Clearance: CLICK here for FORM

2. Author submits manuscript to Publisher with DOE Copyright Notice.

3. Paper undergoes peer review process with the publisher.

4. Publisher confirms submission as Peer-Reviewed Accepted Manuscript (PRAM)

5. Author submits PRAM to Publications Office: CLICK here for FORM

6. Author emails Publisher's invoice to Accounting when notified of Publication charges.
Publications & Editorial Review:
Order of Operations

Peer-Reviewed Accepted Manuscript
PRAM!

NOT the Galley Proof!
What is a **PEER-REVIEWED ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT**?

As defined by [osti.gov](http://osti.gov)

A “PRAM” **is** the version of the article that has been accepted for publication by a publisher and includes changes made by the author during the peer-review process. It includes the same content as the published article **but is not** the final published **version** or a reproduction of what appears in the journal; i.e., it **is not** a “reprint” or a downloaded **PDF** of the published article.
Everything you ever wanted to know about ITER

Introduction

Over the past half-decade, the online social networking phenomenon has continued to grow exponentially. A growing number of people visit various social networking platforms as an integral part of their daily routine (Anon., 2011). Service providers have naturally sought to monetize their products. Given the millions of users and billions of pageviews, online advertising is one area where much effort has been made. Commercial entities have found success in using social networks to promote their brands. This paper will explore how non-profit organizations like academic libraries might also benefit from paid advertising on social networks, and will investigate whether such activity can generate an acceptable return on investment.

Background

The Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU) is a relatively small government-funded institution with approximately 8,400 students of all levels, up to and including graduate. A significant portion of students is enrolled in the University’s School of Continuing Education, and approximately 16,000 late-night Facebook activity. The results of this study show that such a high number of students is both efficient and effective in their social media efforts.

Literature Review

This review will primarily focus on what evidence already exists as to the effectiveness of social networking advertising (SNA) generally, and its potential role in the academic library. Before proceeding to that discussion, a more concrete definition of what is meant by a ‘social network site’ (SNS) needs to be provided. A widely used definition is provided by Boyd and Ellison (2007, p. 211), who characterize SNS as web-based services that allow individuals to:

1. Construct a public or semi-public profile within a bounded system
Why can’t I just submit the published version of my paper?

The U.S. Government’s public access license agreement extends to accepted manuscripts, **NOT** the published version of peer-reviewed articles. Publishers own copyright on the published formatting of your paper, which means posting or widely sharing the published version of paper is **copyright infringement!**

The exception to this rule would be publication in an open-access journal.
What else needs to be submitted to OSTI?

The DOE order for public access focuses on peer-reviewed journal articles and requires submission of a PRAM.

However, if a conference paper is subsequently published in a peer-reviewed journal, either as an individual paper or as a part of the conference’s proceedings, then submission to OSTI is required.
WHO must submit the PRAM?

Does your name appear on the paper?
Per OSTI, you are required to submit a PRAM even if you are not the first author on the paper.
In cases of internal collaborations, the first PPPL author must submit the PRAM.
Why is it so difficult to locate every PRAM?

• The author does not know what version of the manuscript from the publisher is a PRAM.

• The publisher does not label the version as PRAM.

• Every FIRST author receives a PRAM, however, sometimes not EVERY author receives the PRAM - it varies by publisher.

• The definition of a PRAM is unclear.
If the PPPL Publications office knows that a PRAM exists for my paper, why can’t they access it?

- The Publications Office does not have access to the PRAM; only the author can download/access this version of the article from the publisher.

- PPPL Librarian harvests weekly for new publications from Scopus, Web of Science, etc. which means the PRAM

- Publications emails author requesting the PRAM
What must PPPL Authors do?

1. Submit your PRAM ASAP if you can identify it as such...“Congratulations” email

2. REPLY promptly to Publications emails requesting PRAMS. (publications@pppl.gov)

3. Apply for ORCID number and submit it to Publications

ORCID
Connecting Research and Researchers
Your responsibility as a coauthor

If you are collaborating with a researcher outside of the PPPL community, communicate upfront that you are funded by DOE and would like access to the peer-reviewed accepted manuscript resulting from your research.
Publication Fees and Invoices

Invoices are paid by PPPL Accounts Payable.

Invoices should not be sent to the Publications office.

In order to pay your publication fees, Accounts Payable needs:

1. An invoice

2. An account number with signature approval (email approval is accepted)


*NOTE* If you are publishing in an IOP journal, Accounts Payable has a customer ID number for your convenience: E222107
### Invoice example

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STARTING in JULY 2017!!!
New Google form for Publication and Patent Clearance!

Why it’s an improvement:
- Completely paperless
- Includes your ORCiD ID
- Answers follow up questions from the Publications department (so we don’t have to send you annoying emails anymore)
- Sends a notification to your department/division head for electronic approval, so you don’t need to meet for a physical signature.
- Technical reports and scholarly articles can be posted much FASTER!
ALL FORMS & PRESENTATIONS ARE HERE!
Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as “quite an improvement.”
What is an ORCID number?

- Open Researcher and Contributor IDentification
- A permanent identifier for researchers
- Supports any type of scholarly output
- PPPL is now requiring ORCID
- Takes 30 seconds to register! orcid.org
Invention Disclosures and Patents

Contact Laurie Bagley, lbagley@pppl.gov, x2425 or Aileen Pritch, apritch@pppl.gov, x2245
Invention Disclosures and Patents

...a work or invention that is the result of creativity, such as a manuscript or a design, to which one has rights and which one may apply for a patent, copyright, or trademark.

Four Types:

- Patents
- Copyrights
- Trademarks
- Trade Secrets
INVENTION DISCLOSURES & PATENTS

Patent:

• Every Patent starts off as a trade secret

• Decision made to convert ID to patent

• To be patentable, it must meet the NUN factors:
  ✓ Novel
  ✓ Useful
  ✓ Non-obvious
INVENTION DISCLOSURES & PATENTS

When should I submit an Invention Disclosure?

If you have discovered something unique and/or solved a significant problem with possible commercial value, submit an Invention Disclosure.

Submit an Invention Disclosure

Let’s talk!

PPPL PRINCETON PLASMA PHYSICS LABORATORY
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
INVENTION DISCLOSURES & PATENTS

What happens after I file an Invention Disclosure?

- PPPL reviews and records Invention Disclosure
- Princeton’s Office of Technology Licensing (OTL) for Gov’t reporting
- OTL files regular patent application $15-35K
- OTL files provisional patent application
- PPPL and OTL meet w/inventor(s)
- License agreement
- Royalty income
- Patent issues
- Abandon/Return rights
Recently issued PPPL Patents:

Method and Apparatus for Pasteurizing Shell Eggs using Radio Frequency Heating - Chris Brunkhorst, 2015

Production of Radionuclide Mo-99 in a Distributed and In Situ Fashion - Charles Gentile, 2016

Objective for EUV Microscopy, EUV Lithography, and x-ray Imaging - Manfred Bitter, 2016
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