

Obtain permission to republish your co-authored papers

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If you wish to republish your own papers or use elements, e.g. figures, from them, you will in most cases need a permission from the journal that published the paper. Many international journals make it possible to obtain this permission through a service named “Rightslink”, which is maintained by “Copyrights Clearance Center”.

To obtain the permission to republish or use elements from your paper, you need to find the paper on the journal website. Here, you will find a link to take you to Rightslink. It can look different depending on the journal, but in the following, you will find examples from four different journals. Following these examples, you will find a guide to Rightslink.

Example 1: Sage Journals

Below you see a paper from the journal “The Holocene”, which is published by Sage Journals. Here you need to click on “Rights & Permissions” in the bottom of the left menu, which will take you to Rightslink.

The screenshot displays the Sage Journals website interface. At the top, the 'SAGE journals' logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'Search', 'Browse', and 'Resources' are in the center. On the right, there are 'Access Options' including 'Sign in', 'Aarhus', 'Society', and 'Cart'. Below the navigation is a green banner for 'The Holocene' journal, showing an 'Impact Factor 2.769' and a '5-Year Impact Factor 2.889'. A secondary navigation bar includes 'Journal Home', 'Browse Journal', 'Journal Info', 'Stay Connected', and a red 'Submit Paper' button.

The main content area features an article titled 'A 2000-year record of ocean influence on Jakobshavn Isbræ calving activity, based on marine sediment cores' by David J. Wängner, Anne E. Jennings, and Flor Vermassen. The article is dated August 7, 2018, and is a research article. A 'Check for updates' button is visible. The article information includes a DOI link and a Creative Commons license icon.

On the left side, there is an 'Article Menu' with options to 'Download PDF', 'Open EPUB', and 'Full Article'. Below this is a 'Content List' with links to 'Abstract', 'Introduction', 'Study area', and 'Materials and methods'. At the bottom of the menu, there are icons for 'Cite', 'Share', and 'Rights & Permissions', with a hand cursor pointing to the 'Rights & Permissions' icon.

The abstract text reads: 'The Greenland Ice Sheet has experienced significant mass loss in recent years. A substantial component of this is attributable to the retreat of marine-terminating outlet glaciers, which lose mass through increases in calving, submarine melting and terrestrial meltwater discharge. In terms of iceberg production, Jakobshavn Isbræ is the largest marine-terminating glacier in Greenland, yet relatively little is known about its history before the first glacier margin observations in 1851. Two marine sediment cores obtained 15 and 19 km northwest from the mouth of Jakobshavn Isfjord were analysed to reconstruct the past behaviour of Jakobshavn Isbræ and to investigate the response of the glacier system to ocean forcing. These records provide long-term (~2000) context for assessing the significance of the rapid changes in glacier stability over the last century. The X-ray imagery and high-resolution grain size analysis from both cores reveal distinct multi-centennial-scale changes in the flux of iceberg-rafted debris (IRD) from Jakobshavn Isbræ. Foraminiferal analysis shows that variability in the relatively warm West Greenland Current (WGC) may have been an important driver of calving activity at Jakobshavn Isbræ. We find that iceberg rafting and WGC inflow were relatively high from onset of the record, at 60 BC, until AD 1100. Subsequently, the inflow of the WGC into Disko Bugt decreased. This was accompanied by a dramatic reduction in IRD from AD 1500 to 1850, which is attributed to the establishment of a floating ice tongue. We also show that ocean warming in the 20th century is part of a longer-term warming trend in the WGC which started at around AD 1700. Finally, these new records underline the complexity of glaciomarine sediments; IRD variability was driven by the inflow of the WGC but was also modulated by a complex interplay of air temperature, sea-ice coverage and ice margin proximity.'

The 'Keywords' section lists: 'Disko Bugt, foraminifera, Greenland, Holocene, ice-rafted debris, Jakobshavn Isbræ, palaeoclimatology, ...'

Example 2: Elsevier

Below you see a paper from the Elsevier journal “Earth and Planetary Science Letters”, where you should click “Get rights and content”. This will take you to Rightslink.

The screenshot shows the ScienceDirect interface for the journal "Earth and Planetary Science Letters". The article title is "New cosmogenic nuclide burial-dating model indicates onset of major glaciations in the Alps during Middle Pleistocene Transition". The authors listed are Mads Faurischou Knudsen, Jesper Nørgaard, Reto Grischott, Florian Kober, David Lundbek Egholm, Thomas Mejer Hansen, and John D. Jensen. The DOI is https://doi.org/10.1016/j.epsl.2020.116491. A hand cursor is pointing to the "Get rights and content" link. The page includes a navigation menu on the left, a central article area with "View PDF" and "Download Full Issue" buttons, and a right sidebar with "Recommended articles" and "Article Metrics".

Example 3: Cambridge University Press

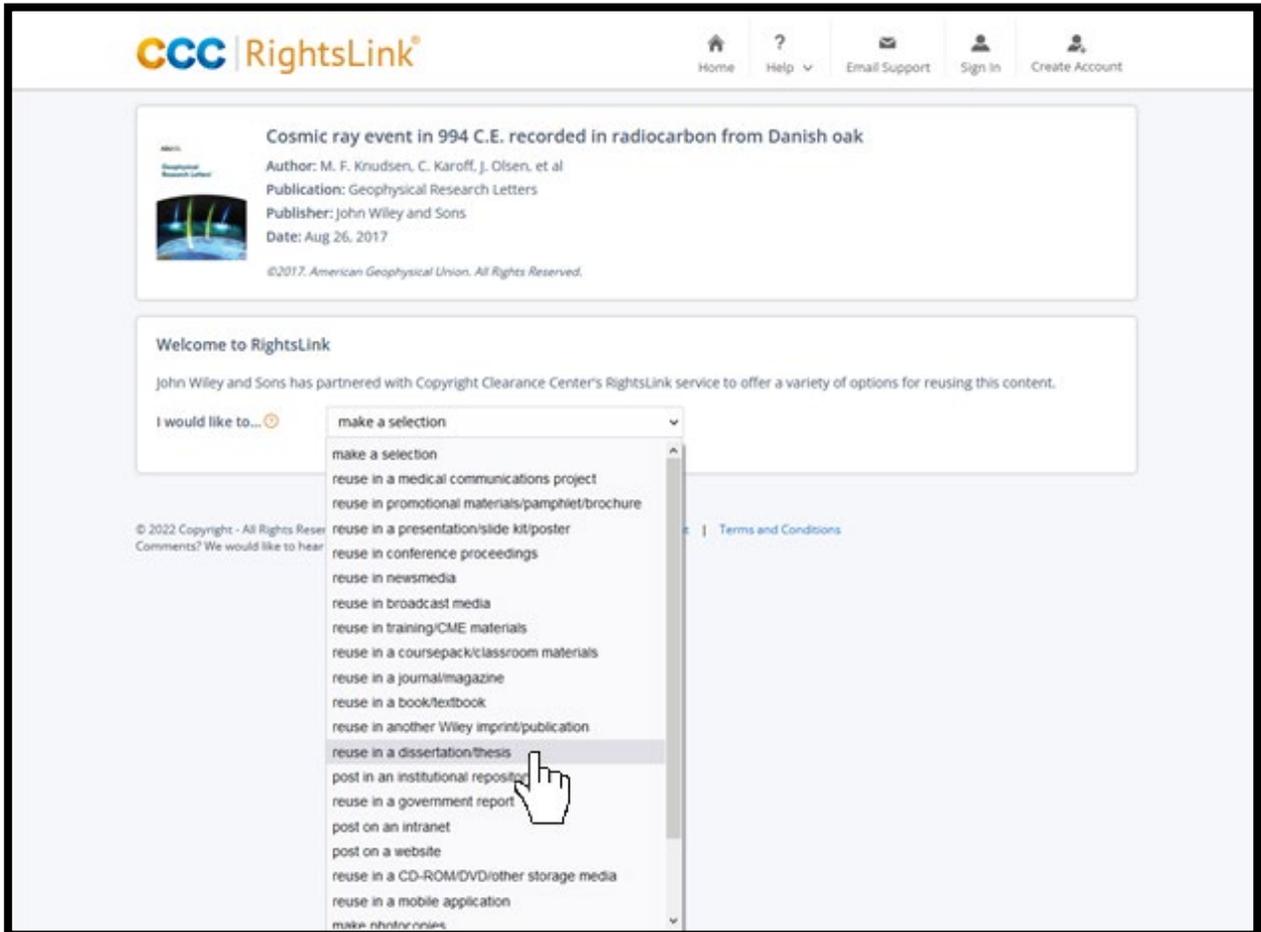
Below you see a paper from the journal “Radiocarbon”, which is published by Cambridge University Press. Here you should click on “Rights & Permissions”, which takes you to Rightslink.

The screenshot shows the Cambridge University Press website for the journal "Radiocarbon". The article title is "BATCH PROCESSING OF TREE-RING SAMPLES FOR RADIOCARBON ANALYSIS". It was published online by Cambridge University Press on 03 December 2020. The authors listed are Alexandra Fogtmann-Schulz, Sabrina G K Kudsk, Florian Adolphi, Christoffer Karoff, Mads F Knudsen, Neil J Loader, Raimund Muscheler, Pernille L K Trant, Stine M Østbe, and Jesper Olsen. A hand cursor is pointing to the "Rights & Permissions" button. The page includes a navigation menu at the top, a central article area with "Save PDF", "Share", "Cite", and "Rights & Permissions" buttons, and a right sidebar with "Access" information and "Related content".

Rightslink

When you have followed a link to Rightslink, the webpage will look as shown below.

First, you need to choose your purpose of your request from the drop-down menu. If you want to use the paper in your PhD thesis, you should choose “reuse in a dissertation/thesis”. If you want to republish the paper in an e-book, you should choose “reuse in a book/textbook”.



Depending on your chosen purpose, you will now have to fill out more information. Below you can see an example where the purpose “reuse in a dissertation/thesis” was chosen.

When you have filled out all the information, you can click the “Quick price”-button. This gives you a price, which may be zero, since many publishers allow you to republish your own papers in a PhD thesis for free. However, you will still often be required to obtain a written permission for this. Therefore, you still need to continue filling out and clicking your way through the form by clicking the “Continue”-button.

The screenshot shows the CCC RightsLink website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the CCC RightsLink logo and links for Home, Help, Email Support, Sign in, and Create Account. Below the navigation bar, there is a section for a research article titled "Cosmic ray event in 994 C.E. recorded in radiocarbon from Danish oak". The article information includes the author (M. F. Knudsen, C. Karoff, J. Olsen, et al), publication (Geophysical Research Letters), publisher (John Wiley and Sons), and date (Aug 26, 2017). Below the article information, there is a "Quick Price Estimate" section. This section contains a "Content Delivery" note and a form with several dropdown menus: "I would like to..." (reuse in a dissertation/thesis), "Requestor Type" (Author of this Wiley article), "Format" (Print and electronic), "Portion" (Full article), "Will you be translating?" (No), and "Select your currency" (USD - \$). There are also "Quick Price" and "Click Quick Price" buttons, and a "QUICK PRICE" button with a hand cursor pointing to it. A link for "Information regarding permissions for developing countries" is located at the bottom left of the form area.

You will now see the screenshot below (unless you already signed in previously).

If you already have a user account, you need to sign in using your username and password. If you do not have a user account, you need to click "Need to register?" instead.

The screenshot shows the CCC Sign in form. At the top, there is the CCC logo. Below the logo, the text "Sign in" is displayed. The form contains two input fields: "Username" and "Password". Below the "Password" field, there is a link for "Forgot your password?". At the bottom of the form, there is a "Sign in" button. Below the form, there is a link for "Need to register?".

To register yourself as a user, you need to fill out the information as shown below and afterwards click “Create account”.

CCC | RightsLink®

Home Help Email Support Sign in Create Account

Create an account

Note: if you already use our copyright.com service, please select home and login with those credentials.

Type of Account * * indicates required field

Corporate
You are obtaining permission on behalf of a company, organization or academic institution.

Individual
You are obtaining permission for your own individual use.

Contact & Billing Information

Salutation: None

Address line 1 *

First Name *

Address line 2

Middle initial

Address line 3

Last Name *

Country * make a selection

Attention *

Postal Code *

Phone number *

City *

Email address *

Province / Region

VAT and Tax Details

I consent to my contact information being shared with the relevant publisher in connection with the provision of the RightsLink service.

I agree to these terms and conditions.

CREATE ACCOUNT

When you have completed the user registration and/or have signed in, you can continue filling out your request to republish the paper and finally obtaining the permission.