EDITORIAL

In today's society it is increasingly necessary to make science more accessible, transparent, collaborative and for the benefit of all. This impetus has led the scientific community to coin the term "Open Science", which has since become a global movement. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in its 41st meeting in Paris (2021) ratified and published a document entitled"Recommendation on Open Science" (UNESCO (2021)). The document outlines a common definition, shared values, principles and standards for open science at the international level. It also identifies key areas of action in which member states should implement certain measures to achieve the UNESCO Open Science objectives. The UNESCO recommendation considers that open science encompasses all scientific disciplines and all aspects of academic practice, and is based on the following key pillars including: scientific knowledge, Open Science infrastructure, and the ability to use science as a tool for the development of science and technology (UNESCO (2021)).

Within this context we can ask ourselves: Is it possible to make the dissemination of scientific research and its results more effective and open? The full implementation of the UNESCO recommendations on Open Science will be a long journey given the complexity and often controversial aspects involved. In this process, the Bolivian Journal of Physics ratifies its intention of permanent renewal, in order to continue serving the scientific community in general.

On this occasion, we are pleased to present to our distinguished readers of the Revista Boliviana Física Number 41 the following articles:

"A study of the stability of a water Cherenkov detector in the framework of the LAGO collaboration", in which the authors Mamani & Subieta (2022), present an interesting study of the stability of a prototype water Cherenkov detector installed at the University Campus - UMSA, La Paz-Bolivia, at an altitude of $\sim$3400 m a.s.l.

"An inhomogeneous complete partial differential equation solution and the implementation of boundary conditions through random walks", in which Suxo (2022), develops a comprehensive methodology based on "random walks" to solve inhomogeneous partial differential equations (PDEs) that include an undifferentiated term and considering various boundary conditions. In the author's words, there is no precedent for solving an inhomogeneous PDE that includes the non-derived term.

"Localized two-dimensional patterns morphology of a generalized nonlinear Schrodinger equation", in which Urzagasti (2022), carries out a qualitative classification of the morphological characteristics of a set of bidimensional patterns when the nonlinear Schrodinger equation is solved.

And finally, in "Effects of climate change on high altitude woods in the altiplano", Serrudo et al. (2022) study the special characteristics of the bark of the keñua (Polylepis tarapacana). Measurements of the thermal conductivity coefficient of keñua bark pieces are reported from different locations in the Andes Mountains.

We hope you enjoy this issue and invite you to consider publishing your next article in the Bolivian Journal of Physics.

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