

Zen scholarly communication?



WHAT DOES SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION NEED TO WORK?

- ✓ crystals of knowledge
 - ✓ a set of peers

450-

SKILLS AND SERVICES NEEDED FOR THE GREAT CONVERSATION SHOULD SERVE ITS OBJECTIVES, NOT THE REVERSE.

Stern, Niels, Guédon, Jean-Claude; Jensten, Thomas Wiben (2015). <u>Crystals of Knowledge Production. An Intercontinental Conversation about Open Science and the Humanities</u>. "Nordic Perspectives on Open Science", [S.I.], v. 1, p. 1–24, oct. 2015

101 INNOVATIONS IN SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

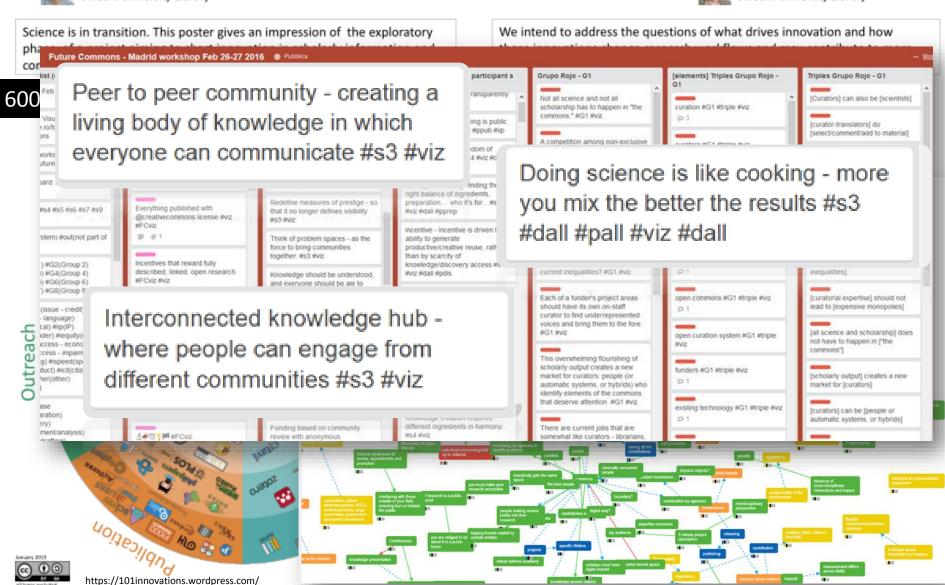


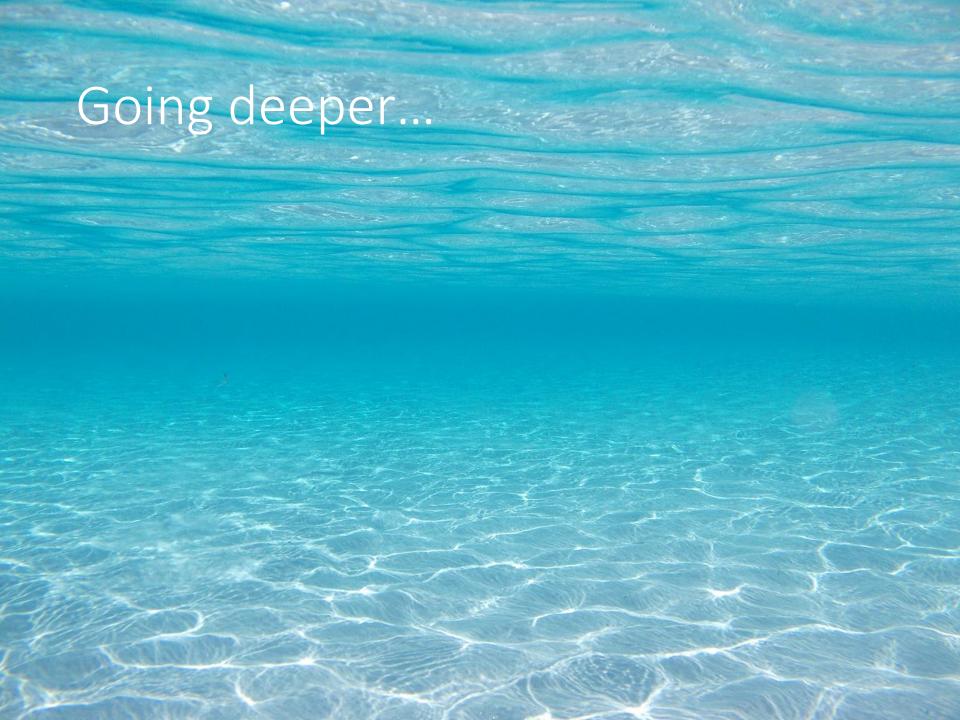
Jeroen Bosman 🔰@jeroenbosman Utrecht University Library

THE CHANGING RESEARCH WORKFLOW



Bianca Kramer 🔰@MsPhelp: Utrecht University Library





A shift towards pre-print



Mich@el Eisen @mbeisen · Feb 17 it's simple if we want people to use preprints we have to use preprints #ASAPbio









Mich@el Eisen @mbeisen · Feb 16

.@jessicapolka discussing results of #ASAPbio survey -- over 90% not satisfied

with current state of publishing



Alex@nder Grossmann and 2 others follow

Jérémy Anquetin @FossilTurtles · Feb 18

Embracing the pre-print culture.

An insightful report of #ASAPbio by @mbeisen



Jenny Molloy and 2 others follow

Open Therapeutics @OpenTherapeutic · Feb 24

How to improve centuries-old #publishing tradition of slow #PeerRevie #science?

#ASAPbio #OpenAccess

Mich@el Eisen @mbeisen

I'm Excited! A Post Pre-Print-Posting-Powwow Post michaeleisen.org /blog/?p=1863 #ASAPbio

Science NAAAS



Biologists urged to hug a

Biologists are working on a repla

The spread of knowledge in the life accelerator.

ASAPbio meeting discusses the ins and out

Volume 530 > Issue 7590 > News http://www.nature.com/news/l

Ewen Callaway & Kendall Powell

16 February 2016



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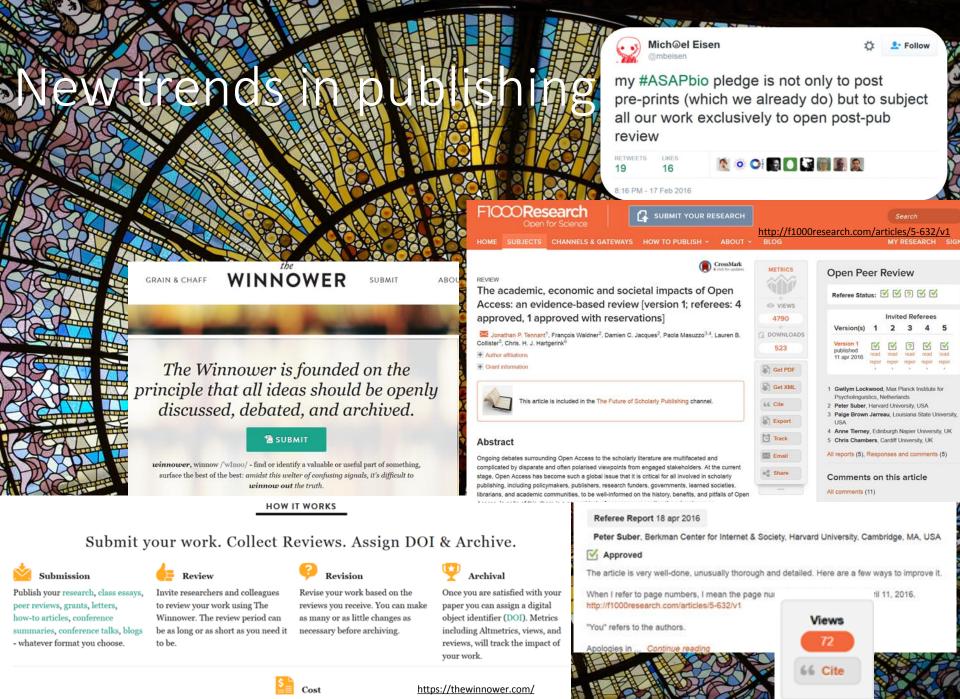
Physicists do it; computer scientists, mathemati who of biomedical researchers and publishers it

to do it, too - release their work online before peer review and formal journal publication

ignaling Science Translational Medicine Should researchers publish their findings before peer review? rg/content/352/6288/899.full Chalfie⁴, David G. Drubin⁵, James S. Fraser⁶, Robert Kiley9, Susan King50, Marc W. Leptin14, Bernd Pulverer14, Brooke rasser38, Sowmya Swaminathan19, Paul PEER REVIEW ~ MONTHS -> 1 YEAR PREPRINTS eLetters

ASAPbio http://asapbio.org/

manuscript can be viewed without charge on the Web. Thus, preprint servers facilitate the direct and open delivery of new knowledge and concepts to the worldwide scientific community before traditional validation through peer review (1, 2). Although the preprint



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Three Core Experiments

Modern Publishing

A rich and collaborative open-source editor allows for evolving content and formats. Publishing is by the author immediate. Publishing is versioned and we encourage publishing early and often to capture the full history of your work.

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Abstract The reactions of isosorbide and its epimers, isomannide and isoidide, with dimethyl carbonate have been herein investigated as easy access to bio-based products by a free-halogen chemistry approach. V Show more

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A change of content



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SUSTAINABLE GOALS

















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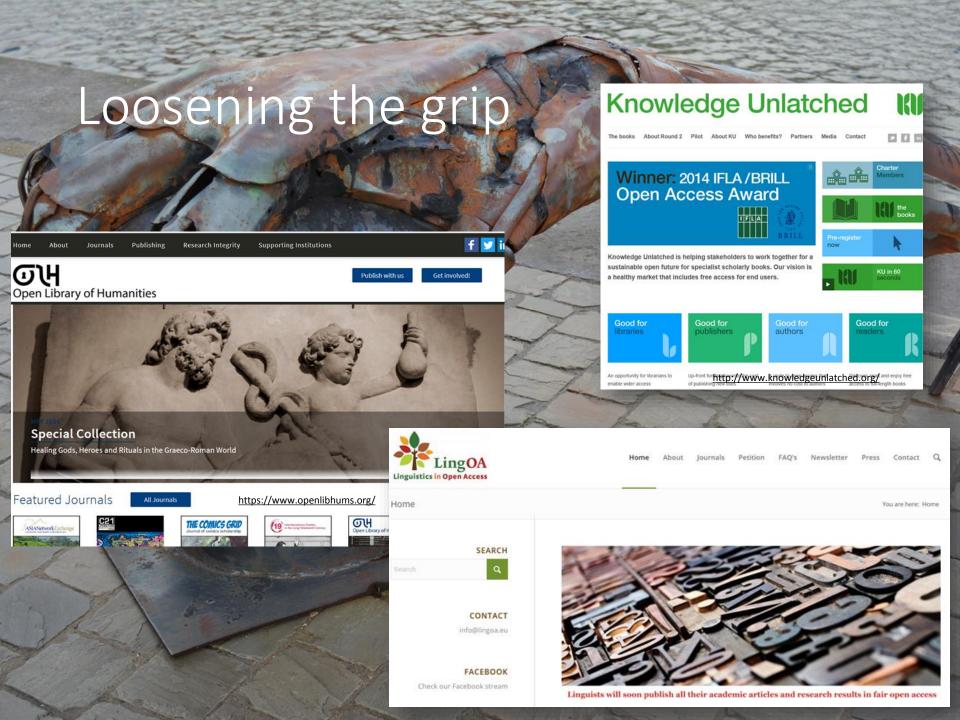
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REWARD METRICS

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Further Reading

"In the long history of humankind: those who learned to collaborate and improvise most effectively have prevailed."

— Charles Darwin

Open, collaborative networking accelerates scientific discovery. In few fields does speed matter more than biomedical research, where individual labs and clinics hold critical clues to life-saving therapies. A rapid discovery approach, combining shared data and the expertise of specialists and clinicians, can deliver personalized solutions to help today's patients. Our solutions include **tools**, a **publishing venue**, and **incentives**.

name: Visualizing scientific collaboration / Andy Lam

Rapid Science: Incentivizing Collaboration

A Reputation System That Can Generate More Powerful Collaborative and Translational Research

To stimulate collaboration in these communities and others being organized, we propose development of a reward metric that scores the quality and quantity of collaborators' involvement in the project. The "C-Score" will provide a meaningful measure of participants' contributions to discovery processes that require robust group involvement. Quantifying individual contributions can also provide a means to rank multiple author listings in collaborative publications such as the Evidence Review.

Individuals' contributions will be scored on the basis of activities that take place on the Rapid Science collaboration platform:

- » how early and widely they share research findings and insights
- » submitting case reports and other formats of patient treatments and outcomes to a computable database
- » how many annotations, comments, and open questions they post on the platform, and the quality of those postings
- » whether hypotheses they generate are incorporated into the Evidence Review
- » rating/annotating the latest published literature and clinical trials
- » moderating discussions
- » peer reviewing and authoring the Evidence Review and supporting results

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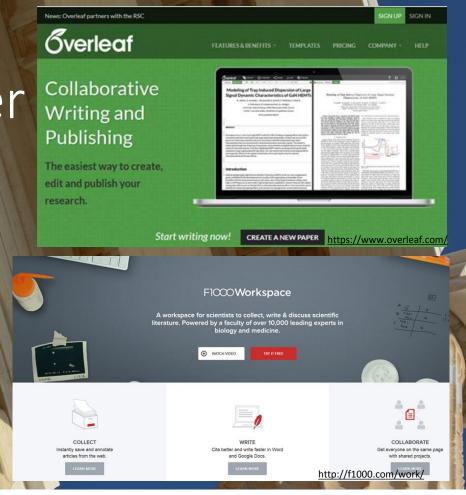
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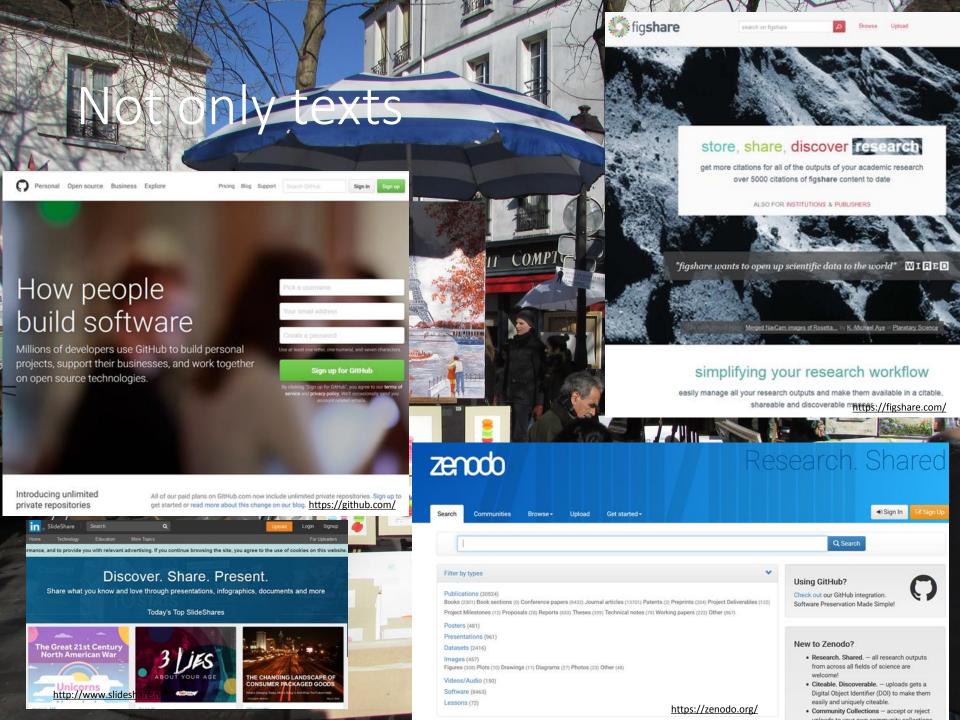


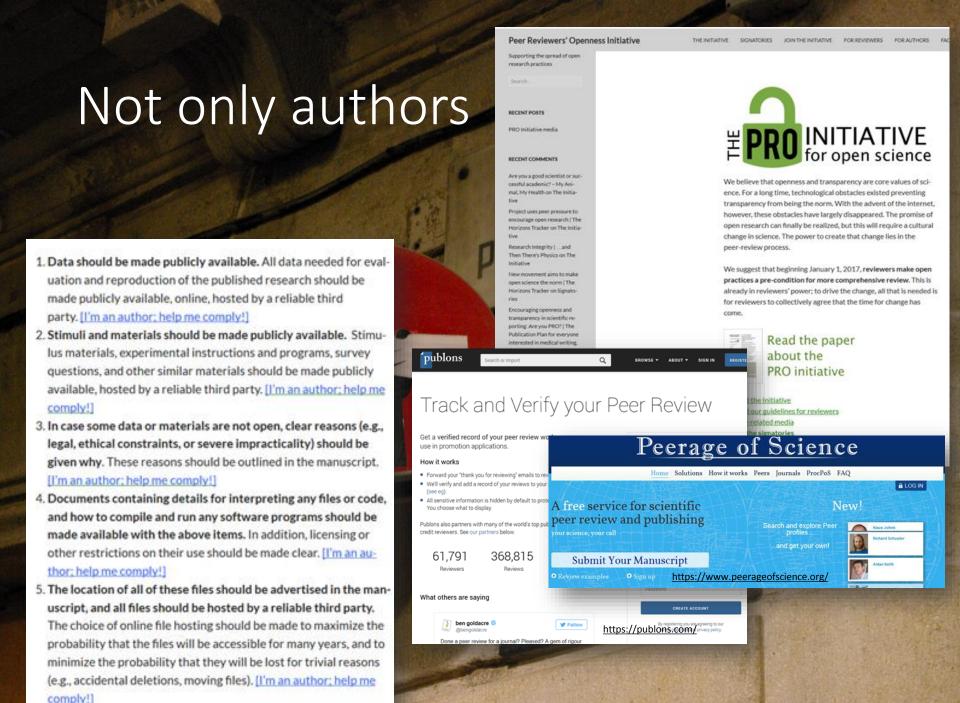
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OPEN module are you an open reviewer?

Open access repositories start to offer overlay peer review services

March 31, 2016 admin

Converting open access repositories into functional evaluation platforms Bringing back quality control to the scientific community

The use of journal hierarchy for assessing the reputation of research works and their authors, has contributed to a competitive environment that is having a detrimental effect on scientific reliability. Open access repositories administered by Universities or research organizations are a valuable infrastructure that could support the transition to a more collaborative and efficient scholarly evaluation and communication system. Open Scholar has coordinated a consortium of six partners to develop the first Open Peer Review Module (OPRM) for institutional repositories. The module integrates an overlay peer review service, coupled with a transparent reputation system, on top of institutional ies. It is provided freely as open source software. https://gthub.com/arvoConsultores/Open-Peer-Review http://www.openscholar.org.uk/institutional-repositories-start-to-offer-peer-review-services/

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the Bus Scuipture Trail



Recherche

Documentation -

Open peer review: from an experiment to a model: A narrative of an open peer review experimentation

Julien Bordier 1 Dotnils

CLEO - Centre pour l'édition électronique ouverte

Abstract : This article narrates the development of the experimentation of an open peer review and open commentary protocols. This experiment concerns propositions of articles for the environmental sciences journal VertigO, digital and open access scientific publication. This experiment did not last long enough (4 months) and was not deployed on a large enough corpus (10 preprints) to lead to firm quantitative conclusions. However, it highlights practical leads and thoughts about the potentialities and the limitations of the open review processes - in the broadest sense - for scientific publishing. Based on the exemplary of the experiment and a participant observation as a copy-editor devoted to open peer review, the article finally proposes a model from the experimented prototype. This model, named OPRISM, could be implemented on other publishing contexts for social sciences and humanities. Central and much debated activity in the academic world, peer review refers to different practices such as control, validation, allocation and contradiction exercised by the scientific community for itself. Its scope is wide: from the allocation for funding to the relevance of a recruitment. According to common sense, the control of the scientific community by itself is a https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-01302597

Your manuscript as submitted





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needed

and discussion

expanded

should be significantly

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Retraction Watch

Tracking retract

The Retraction Watch Leaderboard

with 18 comments

Who has the most retractions? Here's our unofficial list (see notes on methodology), which we'll update as more information comes to light:

- 1. Yoshitaka Fujii (total retractions: 183) Sources: Final report of investigating committee, our reporting
- 2. Joachim Boldt (94) Sources: Editors in chief statement, additional coverage
- 3. Diederik Stapel (58) Source: Our cataloging
- 4. Adrian Maxim (48) Source: IEEE database
- 5. Peter Chen (Chen-Yuan Chen) (43) Source: SAGE, our cataloging
- 6. Hua Zhong (41) Source: Journal
- 7. Shigeaki Kato (39) Source: Our cataloging
- 8. James Hunton (37) Source: Our cataloging
- 9. Hendrik Schön (36) Sources: PubMed and Thomson Scientific
- 10. Hyung-In Moon (35) Source: Our cataloging
- 11. Naoki Mori (32) Source: PubMed, our cataloging

Retraction Watch

Weekend reads: Improper influence by NFL; dissertations for sale; how common is failure to reproduce?

with 7 comments

The week at Retraction Watch featured <u>controversy over an economics paper</u>, and a report of a researcher who <u>faked more than 70 experiments</u>. Here's what was happening elsewhere: <u>Read the rest of this entry</u> »

Written by Ivan Oransky May 28th, 2016 at 9:30 am

Tracking retractions as

NEJM

Nature

Lancet

J Exp Med

To PNAS J Immunol

IAI

Retraction Index

http://retractionwatch.com/

Competition or collaboration?







Causes for the Persistence of Impact Factor Mania

Arturo Casadevalla, Ferric C. Fangb

+ Author Affiliations

Address correspondence to Arturo Casadeval

Impact Factor >

How can academia kick its addiction to the impact factor?

April 27, 2016 Author: Jon Tennant

37 comments

The impact factor is academia's worst nightmare. So much has been written about its flaws, both in calculation and application, that there is little point in reiterating the same tired points here (see here by Stephen Curry for a good starting point).

The problem is cyclical if you think about it: publishers use the impact factor to appeal to researchers, researchers use the impact factor to justify their publishing decisions, and funders sit at the top of the triangle facilitating the whole thing. One 'chef' of the Kitchen piped in by saving that publishers recognise the problems but still have to

ABSTRACT

Numerous essays have addressed the misuse of the journal impact factor for judging the value of science, but the practice continues, primarily as a result of the actions of scientists themselves. This seemingly irrational behavior is referred to as "impact factor mania." Although the literature on the impact factor is extensive, little has been written on the underlying causes of impact factor mania. In this perspective, we consider the reasons for the persistence of impact factor mania and its pernicious effects on science. We conclude that impact factor mania persists because it confers significant benefits to individual scientists and journals. Impact factor mania is a variation of the economic theory known as the "tragedy of the commons," in which scientists act rationally in their own self-interests despite the detrimental consequences of their actions on the overall scientific enterprise. Various measures to reduce the influence of the impact factor are considered.

2002 CR Science Editi Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY 2003 CR Science Editi Journal: CURRENT BIOLOGY Brembs, Digital Scholarship and Open Science need a digital infrastructure, Nov. 2015

"People game the system at every level and this risks the loss of valuable research

//royalsociety.org/events/2015/04/future-of-scholarly-scientific-communication-part 1

Flying high

"Why do we do science? It's not to create careers for scientists. It's to increase knowledge for the benefit of mankind. If the need to sustain the careers of young scientists is getting in the way of the primary objective of science there is something wrong in the way in which we organise and motivate those careers."

Goodhart's Law: "when a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure."

Metrics are subject to manipulation, so we should look carefully not only at the number, but what it is that number purports to measure.

"Not only are we failing to provide the right incentives, we are actually providing perverse ones."

As long as journal impact factors retain some role in the career development, journals should publish the distribution of their citations. The participants strongly supported the adoption of the San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA) by publishers, funders and universities. There was a call for open citation data (rather than having to rely on proprietary sources).

ROYAL SOCIETY

The future of scholarly scientific communication

Conference 2015

We need to build a set of metrics that are not citation based (such as data deposit, mentoring students, writing code etc). This will also help to move the focus away from exclusively considering journal articles.

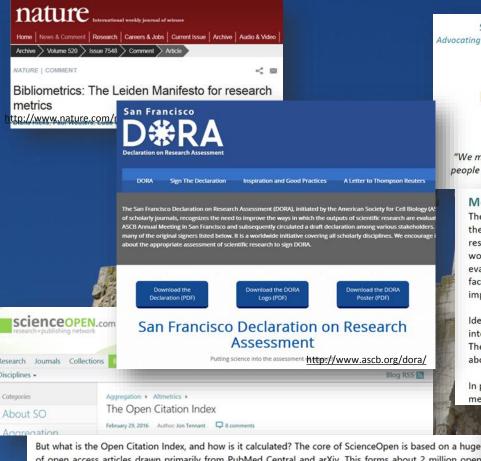
We should forget about ranking journals in any case and focus on ranking articles and individuals. There is no substitute for actually reading articles, rather than relying on metrics.

Attempts have been made to encourage Thomson Reuters to reform the JIF by using median instead of mean of citation counts, but they have so far been unsuccessful.

"Getting away from this obsession with measurement and going back to judgement might be a way forward."

Opening up evaluation





Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition

Advocating change in scholarly communications for the benefit of researchers and society



Better ways to evaluate research and researchers

A SPARC Europe BRIEFING PAPER

"We may say, by the way, that success is a hideous thing. Its counterfeit of merit deceives people [...] Prosperity supposes capacity. Win in the lottery, and you are an able man."

- Victor Hugo

Measure what you want to improve

The problems are caused by short-cuts used to assess the quality of research and researchers. For example, the impact factor of the journal where a study is published is often used as a proxy for the quality of the research and therefore of the researcher. Even if journal impact factor were a good proxy, this practice would be harmful because rational researchers optimise their behaviour according to the criteria of evaluation. For this reason, some workers can invest as much effort in chasing publication in high-impactfactor journals as they do on their actual research. From the perspective of the broader goal of research improving society - this effort is literally wasted. How can we do better?

Ideally, we would evaluate each work on its own merits, taking into account expert opinions, and ignoring numeric metrics. These after all are only proxies for the things we really care about: rigour, correctness, replicability, honesty.

In practice, this is simply not possible. For logistical reasons, metrics are going to be used whether they are good for the

Then the formula would be: $LWM = k_1 \cdot x_1^{e1} + k_2 \cdot x_2^{e2} + ... + k_n \cdot x_n^{e}$ n Ideally, we would evaluate each work on its merits, taking into account expert opinions, ignoring numeric metrics.

of open access articles drawn primarily from PubMed Central and arXiv. This forms about 2 million open records, and each one comes with its own reference list. What we've done using a clever metadata ex engine is to take each of these citations and create an article stub for them. These stubs, or metadata record the core of our citation network. The number of citations derived from this network are displayed on each and each item that cites another can be openly accessed from within our archive.



open access publications, and therefore matching the subjective assessments. a pan-publisher, article-level measure

Choosing the parameters for the Less Wrong Metric

How should the parameters for this general formula be chosen? One approach would be to start with subjective assessments of the scores of a body of researchers - perhaps derived from the faculty of a university confidentially assessing each other. Given a good-sized set of such assessments, together with the known values of the metrics $x_1, x_2 \dots x_n$ for each researcher, techniques such as simulated annealing can be So the citation counts are based exclusive used to derive the values of the parameters $k_1, k_2 \dots k_n$ and $e_1, e_2 \dots e_n$ that yield an LWM formula best

open' your idea is. Based on the way the Where the results of such an exercise yield a formula whose results seem subjectively wrong, this might flag are gathered, it also means that every a need to add new metrics to the LWM formula: for example, a researcher might be more highly regarded record has had at least one citatio than her LWM score indicates because of her fine record of supervising doctoral students who go on to do http://blog.scienceopen.com/2016/02/the-open-citation-index/erefore we explicitly provide a level of well, indicating the condition of the con

publisher content filtering. It is pertinent that we

