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## Publier La Science - Numéro 8

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# publier la science



numéro 08 / juin 2015

- La révolution de l'édition scientifique
- Un biologiste accusé de fraude
- Tips to promote your research

# PUBLIER LA SCIENCE

Numéro 8, juin 2015

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# Réseaux sociaux

## Tips for promoting your research – Nature

Quelques mesures simples pour étendre la portée et l'impact de ses publications :

- Share your work with your social networks
- Update your professional profile
- Utilize research-sharing platforms
- Create a Google Scholar profile - or review and enhance your existing one
- Highlight key and topical points in a blog post
- YouTube
- Make your research outputs shareable and discoverable
- Register for a unique ORCID author identifier
- Encourage readership within your institution

<http://www.nature.com/content/authortips/index.html>

## Où en est-on des réseaux sociaux académiques ?

*Blog Observatoire des Technologies, Inra IST, 18 mai 2015*

Un billet très complet sur le blog URFIST Info apporte un éclairage à travers une revue de la littérature sur l'utilisation des réseaux sociaux de chercheurs. Les réseaux sociaux de chercheurs continuent de croître, les deux principaux étant ResearchGate et Academia.edu. Biomed Expert de Elsevier un des réseaux majeurs a été arrêté et de nouveaux réseaux apparaissent (Piirus par exemple). Une étude Couperin montre une stagnation du nombre de chercheurs qui utilisent les réseaux sociaux en général : 71 contre 70 % l'an dernier. 42% des chercheurs sont inscrits sur un réseau social de recherche, mais les pratiques sont différentes suivant la discipline.

<http://urfistinfo.hypotheses.org/2896>

<http://ist.blogs.inra.fr/technologies>

# Rédaction

## How to recognize good academic writing?

*ENAGO Blog, Research methods & Research Writing, 04 mai 2015*

- Audience Awareness: The focus should never be on the writer, but rather on an objective presentation of the research topic and the audience for that topic.

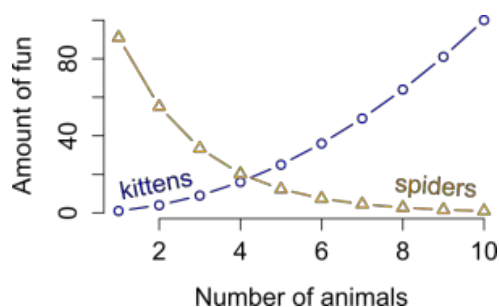
- A Logical Framework: Good academic writing presents a logical framework with a clear progression of ideas. It should be treated as a forgivable appreciation of a potentially broader audience.
- Qualified Language: Good academic writing should always maintain a cautious approach to any specific claims made in the article, especially when presenting new research. For example, phrases such as: "the evidence seems to suggest that," or "it appears from the data collected that," are more cautious than: "it is clear from the evidence that."
- Quality over Quantity: Researchers are interested in both the research process as well as the resulting data from that process. For good academic writing, that means your logical framework should include both elements – what you did (readers may be looking to replicate your study) and what you found.

<http://www.enago.com/blog/recognize-good-academic-writing/>

## Colour in scientific graphs

*Blog Oncirculation, 16 avril 2015*

In the past, people had only black and white (and grey scale if lucky) to use. This forced them to think about line types (dashed vs dotted), symbols (circles and squares), etc. to make the graph easy to understand. Today, many people submit their pretty colour figures without putting too much thought into the act. Colour in scientific figures is a tool to assist understand the figure better and faster. It is not to make it pretty, although that is usually a welcome side effect. However, with increasing data series this quickly becomes a hard task. Fortunately, there are online tools to assist in colour choice. One of my favourites is ColorBrewer, but there are others (just search online for 'colorblind safe colors').



Legends are terrible in my opinion: your eyes keep moving around from the actual data to the legend.

<http://colorbrewer2.org/>

<http://oncirculation.com/2015/04/16/colour-in-scientific-graphs-part-1/>

# Métriques et impact

## L'indicateur Impact Per Publication pour évaluer l'impact d'une revue scientifique

CoopIST, CIRAD, 16 avril 2015

L'indicateur IPP (Impact per Publication) est un indicateur de notoriété de revues scientifiques créé en 2014 pour la base de données Scopus. Le mode de calcul de l'IPP est proche de celui du facteur d'impact (FI), mais l'IPP a l'avantage de prendre en compte plus de revues et une période de publication plus longue, et son accès est libre et gratuit. Dans le calcul de l'IPP, les articles pris en compte sont ceux des revues enregistrées dans la base Scopus. Ce calcul inclut aussi les citations d'articles de la revue faites par des articles de cette même revue (ou 'autocitations').

nombre de citations reçues par les articles de la revue publiés  
en N-1, N-2 et N-3 faites par les articles des revues de Scopus en année N

IPP (année N) = \_\_\_\_\_

nombre d'articles de la revue publiés en N-1, N-2 et N-3

<http://coop-ist.cirad.fr/aide-a-la-publication/evaluer-la-recherche/l-indicateur-ipp/1-familiarisez-vous-avec-l-indicateur-ipp-ou-impact-per-publication>

## Differences between social media metrics and citations

The Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS), 8 avril 2015

A number of articles discussing the main characteristics of novel metrics based on social media sources and their presence and distribution across disciplines have been recently published by the CWTS research line in altmetrics. Altmetrics differ from citations in a few fundamental regards, indicating the distinct nature and relevance of these metrics. For one, altmetrics present a different distribution across fields when compared to citations. They are more prominent in the Social Sciences and general medicine than in the natural sciences or engineering sciences. They also exhibit differences with regards to the presence across document types, with Editorials and news items being the most popular document types discussed in Twitter. The findings suggest that factors driving social media and citations are fundamentally different.

<http://www.cwts.nl/News?article=n-q2q244&title=NewCWTSpublicationsdiscussthedifferencesbetweensocialmediametricsandcitations>

<http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1335773>

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1502.05701>

## Sleeping beauty papers slumber for decades

Nature News and Comments, 25 mai 2015

Some scientific studies are popular from the start, garnering multiple citations from other researchers. But others can languish as 'sleeping beauties' for more than a century before awaking to glorious approval, a study finds. Filippo Radicchi, a researcher in complex networks at Indiana University Bloomington, and his colleagues have analysed a set of 22 million scientific papers to identify such beauties — and to find the fairest of them all. The rate at which papers acquire citations generally declines after an initial period of growth. Previous research shows that the fate of a paper can often be determined based on how many citations it attracts in its first five years.

But some papers lie dormant for years before experiencing a sudden spike in citations as they are discovered and recognized as important. In 2004, bibliometrics expert Anthony van Raan of Leiden University's Centre for Science and Technology Studies in the Netherlands labelled this the 'sleeping beauty' phenomenon<sup>2</sup>. Perhaps the most famous example is a 1935 quantum-mechanics paper by Albert Einstein, Boris Podolsky and Nathan Rosen, which rested unloved for decades.

<http://www.nature.com/news/sleeping-beauty-papers-slumber-for-decades-1.17615>

## Are metrics meaningful?

The Publication Plan, 22 avril 2015

Recently, COPE held a seminar on metrics and how they shape publication behavior. A blog published in the past few days by BioMed Central provides a top-line summary of the key findings from this seminar. Are metrics meaningful? How do we measure the impact of research? And are the metrics we measure of value? These questions, and more, were discussed at this year's COPE European Seminar. One of the conclusions from the blog is: "As always after a workshop, one is left with questions: what is the take home message and what practical steps should journal editors take? I personally wonder if the growth of metrics will just add to the pressure already put on scientists..."

<http://blogs.biomedcentral.com/bmcblog/2015/04/21/metrics-meaningful/>

<http://thepublicationplan.com>

## Dix principes pour une meilleure utilisation des indicateurs d'évaluation

Observatoire des Sciences et Techniques-OST, 27 avril 2015

L'Observatoire du HCERES est associé au manifeste de Leiden, qui vient d'être publié par Nature, qui propose dix principes pour une meilleure utilisation des indicateurs d'évaluation de la recherche. Les bases de ce manifeste ont été formulées lors d'une session extraordinaire de la Conférence IST / ENID à Leiden (septembre 2014), au cours de débats qui ont engagé la communauté scientométrique. Ils avaient été amorcés lors d'une rencontre organisée par l'Observatoire des Sciences et Techniques, en mai 2014, à Paris.

La description quantitative doit :

1. Servir d'appui à une évaluation qualitative par des experts.
2. Mesurer la performance au regard des missions de recherche de l'institution, du groupe ou du chercheur.
3. Protéger l'excellence dans les domaines de recherche importants à l'échelle locale.
4. Maintenir une collecte de données et des processus d'analyse ouverts, transparents et simples.
5. Permettre aux chercheurs évalués de vérifier les données et analyses.
6. Tenir compte des différences entre disciplines en matière de publication et de citation.
7. Baser les évaluations des chercheurs sur un jugement qualitatif de leurs travaux.
8. Éviter les simplifications abusives et les fausses précisions.
9. Reconnaître les impacts systémiques des évaluations et des indicateurs.
10. Réévaluer régulièrement les indicateurs et les faire évoluer.

<http://www.leidenmanifesto.org/translations.html>,

<http://www.obs-ost.fr/actualites/manifeste-de-leiden>

## Libre Accès

### Guide de la science ouverte

@EricLichtfouse

Publié par la nouvelle revue F1000Research au modèle radicalement différent, voici un guide expliquant les mérites de l'accès libre, de l'évaluation ouverte après publication, de la publication ouverte des données et de la science ouverte. Même si ce guide publié est à double objectif éducatif et

commercial, on ne peut que louer une communication rapide et efficace.

<http://blog.f1000research.com/2015/03/06/guide-to-open-science-publishing/>

### OpenAIRE2020 researchers can benefit from €4m

European Commission, Digital for Europe, 22 mai 2015

The OpenAIRE2020 project has launched its Gold Open Access (OA) Pilot to stimulate publishing in OA journals in Europe by providing funding to cover all or part of the costs of post grant OA publications arising from projects funded under the 7th Framework Program.

<https://www.openaire.eu/goldoa/fp7-post-grant/pilot>

### Elsevier révisé sa politique de libre accès

UPMC - Université Pierre et Marie Curie, 7 mai 2015

Elsevier impose désormais un embargo d'au moins 12 mois sur le dépôt en archive ouverte des articles dans leur version postprint, alors qu'un dépôt immédiat était auparavant autorisé. C'est l'un des aspects les plus marquants de la nouvelle politique de libre accès d'Elsevier, annoncée le 30 avril sous le titre « Unleashing the power of academic sharing », soit approximativement « Libérer le pouvoir du partage académique ». Les droits d'auto-archivage des articles en fonction de leur version (preprint, postprint, PDF éditeur) sont détaillés sur le site web de l'éditeur.

[http://www.jubil.upmc.fr/fr/open\\_access/elsevier\\_reviser\\_sa\\_politique\\_de\\_libre\\_acces.html](http://www.jubil.upmc.fr/fr/open_access/elsevier_reviser_sa_politique_de_libre_acces.html)

<http://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/article-posting-policy#accepted-manuscript>

### Et pendant ce temps là au Wellcome Trust

Blog Marlène's Corner, 8 avril 2015

Sur le blog du Wellcome trust, on trouve une analyse des coûts, des licences et du signalement des articles financés par cet organisme diffusés en open access pour 2013-2014. Le Wellcome Trust demande à ce que les articles qu'il finance soient diffusés sous licence CC-BY et versés dans l'archive PubMedCentral. Après vérification, il s'avère que seuls 61% des articles remplissent ces 2 conditions. Le problème vient le plus souvent d'une mauvaise compréhension des auteurs de ce qui est attendu par le financeur : les articles doivent être diffusés sous licence CC-BY (4.0) et c'est tout, mais l'éditeur propose plusieurs types de licences et au final personne n'y comprend plus rien. Malgré les sommes

toujours plus vertigineuses que verse le Wellcome Trust pour la diffusion en accès ouvert de sa production de recherche, le niveau de service fourni n'est toujours pas à la hauteur des attentes [...]

<http://marlenescorner.net/2015/04/08/et-pendant-ce-temps-la-au-wellcome-trust/>

## Evaluation

### Is peer review just a crapshoot?

*Biological conservation, 17 mars 2015*

An important topic in the scientific publication process is how well reviewers evaluate the quality of papers and how their recommendations influence editors' decisions to accept or reject papers. Additionally, a particular concern for researchers from China and other countries with rapidly developing scientific communities is whether there are potential biases affecting their manuscripts in the review process. To address these topics, we examined 4575 manuscripts submitted to the journal *Biological Conservation*. For the 2093 papers sent out for review, reviewer recommendations strongly influenced the outcome of the review process. Reviewer recommendations of accept and minor revision were similar in their positive effects on editor decisions, while papers receiving at least one recommendation of reject ("the kiss of death") were almost always rejected. Papers with more consistent reviews (e.g. both reviewers recommending a major revision) had a greater chance of acceptance than did papers with more variation (e.g. minor revision and reject). We found no evidence of editor bias against papers from China; however, reviewer recommendation for papers from China had a greater degree of agreement than did reviewers of papers from English-speaking countries (e.g. intra-class correlation of 0.25 vs. 0.55), due to reviewers of papers from China often agreeing that papers should be rejected or require major revision. Reviewers from China judged papers from China more harshly than did reviewers from other countries. Our results demonstrate that the review process is not a crapshoot; reviewers are providing useful information and editors are using this information to make reasonable decisions.

Campos-Arceiz A., Primack R. B., Koh L. P. (2015), *Reviewer recommendations and editors' decisions for a conservation journal: Is it just a crapshoot? And do Chinese authors get a fair shot? Biological Conservation*, 186, pp. 22-27.  
[doi:10.1016/j.biocon.2015.02.025](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2015.02.025)

### Peer review by endorsement

*Blog Science Open, avril 2015*

ScienceOpen will introduce Peer Review by Endorsement during the summer of 2015. Rather than publisher-mediated peer review before publication, the scientific community takes this role and the publisher verifies the results.

Authors would be expected to arrange (or ask their Scholarly Society to arrange) for at least two peers to check the scientific soundness of their work and, if they are satisfied, to openly endorse its publication by declaring that in their view the work is suitable for being published as part of the scientific discourse. The work's 'significance' is not an issue here (as that can often only be established after some time in the open anyway, and it has the considerable drawback of preventing some articles, e.g. null-results, from being published). The rules are that peer-reviewers/endorsers must be active researchers, and not be, or for at least five years have been, at the same institution as, or a co-author of, any of the authors. Once two signed and open peer reviews/endorsements are available, the article will be immediately published and, as usual for all articles published on ScienceOpen, available for further Post-Publication Peer Review.

<http://blog.scienceopen.com/2015/04/welcome-jan-velterop-peer-review-by-endorsement/>

### 10 things you need to know before you peer review

*Wiley Exchanges Blog, 21 avril 2015*

1. Respond Promptly to Invitations
2. Show Integrity
3. Stay Within Scope
4. Be Constructive
5. Allocate Enough Time
6. Be Consistent
7. Focus on the Research
8. Look at the Conclusion First
9. Check Robustness of Facts
10. Give Credit Where It's Due

<http://exchanges.wiley.com/blog/2015/04/21/10-things-you-need-to-know-before-you-peer-review/>

### Recognizing efforts of peer-reviewers

*Nature News & Comments, 22 mai 2015*

A service developed to track the work of researchers will soon be extended to include records of peer review. More than 1.2 million people have signed up to use ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID), a registry or 'science passport' that allocates users a unique 16-digit identifier and webpage that they can



use to record their publications and grants. And on 18 May, ORCID announced that users would soon be able to record on their profile the many different types of peer review they do. (...)

Working with an international non-profit group called the Consortia Advancing Standards in Research Administration Information (CASRAI), ORCID and the open-access publisher Faculty of 1000 (F1000) in London worked to create a standard format in which to record multiple kinds of peer review. Within the format, researchers could record their reviews of manuscripts and grant applications, as well as online comments on papers and even work done for organizations (such as recommendations for faculty hiring), if they are allowed to publicly disclose their involvement.

<http://www.nature.com/news/scientist-registry-unveils-plan-to-recognize-efforts-of-peer-reviewers-1.17588>

## Ethique

### Trends in research misconduct on the rise

*The Publication Plan, 19 mai 2015*

The Journal of Microbiology and Biology Education has released a video in the past week relating to publication ethics. The video discusses the importance of scientific ethics and reviews trends in research misconduct.

<https://youtu.be/qTwUdQOV9Vg>

<http://thepublicationplan.com/>

### New journal: Research integrity and peer review

*BioMed Central, 2 avril 2015*

One of the hot topics in science and academic publishing at the moment is peer review, and much work is going into research integrity and promoting good practice from all involved with research. The new open access journal Research Integrity and Peer Review, published by BioMed Central, will act as an academic forum where these discussions can take place. All aspects of integrity in research publication will be covered by Research Integrity and Peer Review, including peer review, study reporting, and research and publication ethics. Particular consideration will be given to submissions that aim to address current controversies and limitations in the field and offer potential solutions.

<http://www.biomedcentral.com/presscenter/pressreleases/20150402>

## Ethics and integrity portal

*E&L, mai 2015*

Ethics and Integrity in research (E&I) is a European initiative to promote research integrity and good scientific practices. E&I was established by scientists who have been victims of plagiarism and other scientific misconducts. E&I provides practical advices, valuable information and access to multiple resources on research integrity and ethics. This E&I portal provide access to:

- List of organizations, associations, and research integrity offices.
- Links to websites and blog handling questions of plagiarism and other cases of scientific misconducts.
- Selection of books, journal about ethics and scientific integrity.

<http://ethics-and-integrity.net/>

## Un célèbre biologiste français accusé de manipuler ses résultats scientifiques

*Science et Avenir, 10 avril 2015*

Olivier Voinnet, directeur de recherche au CNRS et spécialiste du rôle des petits ARN est sous le feu des critiques qui l'accusent d'avoir manipulé des images présentant ses résultats. Le CNRS a ouvert une enquête. En effet, depuis janvier 2015, une vague de commentaires pour leur grande majorité anonymes (mais pas tous) sur le site internet PubPeer critiquent vivement ce biologiste, célèbre pour ses travaux sur l'interférence par ARN (RNAi). Un phénomène qui régule l'expression des gènes et la réponse aux agressions virales. Travaux qui lui ont valu de décrocher le prix Rössler 2013, décerné chaque année par l'université de Zurich à l'un de ses professeurs. Le chercheur a également été décoré de la médaille de bronze (2004) puis d'argent (2008) du CNRS, ainsi que du Grand Prix de la fondation Schlumberger pour l'éducation et la recherche en 2006 et le Grand Prix Liliane Bettencourt pour les sciences du vivant en 2007.

Ce qui lui reprochent les commentaires ? D'avoir manipulé des images illustrant ses résultats d'expériences dans ses articles scientifiques.

<http://www.sciencesetavenir.fr/decryptage/20150410.OBS6893/un-celebre-biologiste-francais-accuse-de-manipuler-ses-resultats-scientifiques.html>

## Should we retire the term “predatory publishing”?

*Blog The Scholarly Kitchen, R. Anderson, 11 mai 2015*

The Beall's List on “potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers” has been controversial since its establishment for a variety of reasons, some of them obvious (no publisher, whether legitimate or not, appreciates being publicly branded a “predator”), and some of them less so. One of the more subtle reasons for the controversy around Beall's List lies in the fact that it focuses entirely on OA publishing. What do we mean when we say “predatory,” and is that term even still useful? Scholarly bad faith could be expressed in multiple ways, including:

1. Attempting to deceive authors into paying for nonexistent or shoddy editorial services
2. Selling authors fake or meaningless credentials in order to help them deceive their peers
3. Deceiving one's peers by purchasing fake or meaningless publishing credentials
4. Publishing journals or books (whether on an OA or a toll-access basis) that are presented to the marketplace as rigorous and scholarly, but consist in fact of *whatever nonsense* or *garbage* authors may wish to submit
5. Leveraging monopoly power excessively to exact maximum revenues from academic customers
6. Taking advantage of one's role as, say, the certifier of academic programs to *require that those programs have access* to one's commercial products
7. Stacking a “big deal” package with weak or sub-par journals in order to inflate those journals' usage data and/or justify otherwise indefensible price increases [...]

<http://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2015/05/11/should-we-retire-the-term-predatory-publishing/>

## Processus de publication

### Rate that journal

*Nature News & Comments, 30 mars 2015*

Journal-comparison tools allow authors to search or filter journals by various dimensions of performance, from prestige to publishing speed. Many of these tools are free to use. Among those websites are Journal Selector, created by the London-based firm Cofactor, collating several hundred journals; JournalGuide, from Research Square in Durham, North Carolina, covering more than 46,000 journals;

and the Edanz Journal Selector compiling some 28,000 titles. Online comparison tools could help them to select the best journal for interdisciplinary work - or steer them away from predatory publishers that take researchers' money, but offer little in return (see 'The right one for me'). The emergence of such tools reflects a shift in the dynamic between publisher and researcher...researchers are starting to recognize that the content of their article matters more than esteem garnered from the reputation of the journal. “It's not where you publish; it's what you publish,” he says. They are looking for the best deals on fees and time to publication (even though many still also hanker after prestige). Consumer-oriented researchers might relish the chance to read reviews and leave ratings of their own on topics such as refereeing practice and communication. In theory, a lot of bad reviews might push publishers to change their procedures. But scientists have been slow to embrace the feature.

<http://www.nature.com/news/rate-that-journal-1.17225>

### DOI: stability for citations but not proxies for quality

*Blog London School of Economics (LSE), UK. 23 avril 2015*

Digital Object Identifiers (DOI) appeared with the new millennium, and there are now over 100 million assigned. The DOI system links, through a directory, references and web addresses of an object to a “landing” page providing information on access and metadata about that object. Registration Agencies like DataCite or CrossRef provide the structure supporting DOIs. Clients, like universities, sign a contract and pay an annual fee to agents to become “registrants” and create, or “mint”, DOIs. If web addresses or the object content significantly changes, clients must update the DOI record so the Foundation's directory continues pointing users to the landing page. DOIs are an investment in making data citable, elevating it to the status of a research output with reuse equating to citation. In a world dependent on publishing and being cited, if your data is available, discoverable and citable then people will discover it and it will be cited. But DOIs are not a symbol of data quality. You can attempt to define “quality” but the problem is using DOIs as a proxy. Just because something has a DOI does not mean it is good. Also, reading the International DOI Foundation handbook does not produce a mention of quality.

<http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2015/04/23/digital-object-identifiers-stability-for-citations/>

## Recognizing the importance of new tools and resources for research

*eLife*, 31 mars 2015

eLife is introducing a new article type—called Tools and Resources—to highlight new experimental techniques, datasets, software tools and other resources.

Shekman R., Weigel D., Watt F. M. (2015) *Recognizing the importance of new tools and resources for research*. *eLife*:e07083, DOI: 10.7554/eLife.07083

## Données de la recherche

### Research data webinar

*STM Blog, Lastest news, mai 2015*

In collaboration with WDS (Word Data System of ICSU) and the RDA (Research Data Alliance), STM held another webinar on Research Data on October 2, 2014. Slides and recordings of the webinar are now available, so come and hear about the progress in the work done on workflows for publishing data (integrated into journal article submissions), bibliometrics for data, a generic system to link data and publications and cost modelling. Speakers included Michael Diepenbroek (Pangaea), Elizabeth Newbold (British Library), Hylke Koers (Elsevier), Sara Callaghan (STFC) and Simon Hodson (CoData). Moderator; Eefke Smit (STM). The webinar had around 65 attendees.

<https://www.icsu-wds.org/community/webinars/webinar-3>

<http://www.stm-assoc.org/>

### Data journals: a survey

*Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, janvier 2015

Data occupy a key role in our information society. However, although the amount of published data continues to grow and terms such as data deluge and big data today characterize numerous (research) initiatives, much work is still needed in the direction of publishing data in order to make them effectively discoverable, available, and reusable by others. Several barriers hinder data publishing, from lack of attribution and rewards, vague citation practices, and quality issues to a rather general lack of a data-sharing culture. Lately, data journals have overcome some of these barriers. In this study of more than 100 currently existing data journals, we describe the approaches they promote for data set description, availability, citation, quality, and open access. We close by identifying ways to expand and strengthen

the data journals approach as a means to promote data set access and exploitation.

Candela, L., Castelli, D., Manghi, P. and Tani, A. (2015). "Data Journals: A Survey". *Journal of the Association for Information Science and Technology*, DOI: 10.1002/asi.23358

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268686470\\_Data\\_Journals\\_A\\_Survey](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/268686470_Data_Journals_A_Survey)

[http://figshare.com/articles/Data\\_Journals\\_A\\_Survey/1358039](http://figshare.com/articles/Data_Journals_A_Survey/1358039)

### Tutoriels pour Horizon 2020

*Site d'information sur les Données de la recherche, Thérèse Hameau, 28 mai 2015*

La Commission européenne, dans le programme Horizon 2020, impose le libre accès aux publications ainsi que le libre accès aux données mais seulement pour certaines thématiques. Par conséquent, tous les chercheurs participant à des projets financés dans ce cadre doivent suivre cette obligation.

Cette politique est expliquée dans sept tutoriels, créés par l'Inist-Cnrs :

- Le premier tutoriel expose les principes généraux du libre accès aux résultats de recherche (publications et données) dans le cadre d'Horizon 2020 avec notamment l'opération pilote pour les données.
- Cinq tutoriels portent sur la rédaction d'un plan de gestion de données (Data Management Plan) :
  - présentation générale,
  - description des données,
  - standards et métadonnées,
  - partage des données,
  - archivage des données.
- Un tutoriel aborde le dépôt des données dans un entrepôt.

<http://www.donneesdelarecherche.fr/spip.php?article645>

### Elsevier new open data pilot

*Authors' Update, Elsevier, avril 2015*

Elsevier recently launched a new open data pilot for 40 journals. This service gives authors the choice to upload their raw research data as a supplementary file. Upon acceptance, Elsevier will publish the data file open access alongside the article on ScienceDirect. There is no charge for authors or readers, and reuse is determined by the Creative Commons CC BY user license, with the dataset being permanently stored and archived. Researchers submitting to these journals will be able to choose

# Communication scientifique

## Academic journals, it's time to shake things up

*The Guardian, 4 avril 2015*

Researchers are estimated to waste 15 million person-hours a year on unpublished submissions to scientific journals. How can we make scientific communication more efficient? This was one of the questions raised at a recent debate at a conference celebrating the 350th anniversary of the *Philosophical Transactions*, the world's oldest scientific journal, published by the Royal Society. The roundtable debate ranged from author education to peer review and sustainable business models.

- Better training for authors might be one way. The growing number of websites that provide guidance for scientists.
- Good reviews were a form of mentoring and the importance of reviewers as mentors. "Peer-review is radically different from domain to domain, from discipline to discipline." Peer-review can prepare the author for successful scientific publishing in general—or merely trains them for a particular journal?
- "Authors still create journals in prose-style — do we really need to produce all that text?". The traditional formats were still appropriate for presenting scientific results in the internet age?
- "It's not really clear yet what the best format for the article of the future might be". What science journals are supposed to accomplish before we can work out the most appropriate business model?
- For a radical reinvention of scholarly communication, "Scientific communication is a means of dissemination, it is not a product,"

The panellists agreed that the goal should be to move away from scientific publishing — towards scientific communication.

<http://www.theguardian.com/science/political-science/2015/apr/04/after-350-years-of-academic-journals-its-time-to-shake-things-up>

one or more of the following open data sharing options:

- Interactive Plots (iPlot): Authors can submit a file containing the data points from their graphs. The Interactive Plots technology enables article readers to choose how they view the data, and even download it.
- Open Data: authors can upload raw research data, which will be made available open access alongside their article.
- Data in Brief: Authors can upload a data article (a short research output that doesn't fit the traditional journal article format) which will automatically be submitted for publication in the open access, multidisciplinary journal *Data in Brief*. The article should contain context and metadata relative to data underpinning the original submitted article.

<http://www.elsevier.com/authors-update/story/access-to-research/encouraging-and-supporting-researchers-to-share-research-data>

## L'European Data Science Academy

*ADIT- Veille technologique Internationale, BE Royaume-Uni 139, avril 2015*

L'European Data Science Academy est un outil européen au service de la formation des data scientists. Coordonné par la charity britannique The Open University, il est prévu pour une durée de 3 ans et a été officiellement lancé en mars dernier. Les 9 partenaires du projet, issus de 6 pays différents, regroupent aussi bien des universités que des institutions de recherche.

Afin de remplir ses objectifs en matière de formation professionnelle, l'EDSA s'appuie notamment sur la création de Moocs (Massive Open Online Courses) dédiés à l'analyse des données, et proposés sur plusieurs plateformes parmi les plus importantes du marché : Coursera (accord finalisé, un premier cours intitulé "Process Mining : Data Science in Action" est lancé depuis le 1er avril 2015) ; FutureLearn et EdX (discussions en cours).

Le soutien à la recherche: Les travaux de 15 chercheurs seront financés afin de répondre à la question suivante : "Comment pouvons-nous répondre des questions complexes avec les web data ?" Des postes de doctorants travaillant sur ces sujets seront également ouverts dans plusieurs universités européennes.

<http://www.bulletins-electroniques.com/actualites/78344.htm>



# Outils

## How to distinguish yourself with ORCID

Wiley Exchanges Blog, 28 mai 2015

Have you ever been asked to list your work? The following scenarios possibly sound familiar...

- Your funding organization wants to review your past work before making an award
- Your institution needs you to provide a list of work before your promotion review
- Potential collaborators are struggling to find if you're the correct person for their project

You end up filling out endless paperwork with the same information which can be a huge strain on your valuable time.

The solution is ORCID – an open and non-profit organization. The ORCID iD is a unique and persistent identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and connects you to your research activities. It makes it clear which activities are yours – no matter how your name is expressed.

<http://exchanges.wiley.com/blog/2015/05/28/how-to-distinguish-yourself-with-orcid/>

<http://orcid.org/>

## Outils en ligne pour manipuler les images et le son

Groupe linkedin Edition Scientifique INRA, avril 2015

Une présentation de l'URFIST de Paris sur des outils pour :

- Retoucher des images: SumoPaint ; Pixlr ; Photoshop Express ; Redimensionner ; Ezimba ; Getloupe ; Photo CutOut ; Clipping Magic ; Szoter ; FanStudio ; PicGhost ; Tiltshitmker ; Picjoke ; Facepixelizer ; Fontedge ; Clipyourphotos ; Image online convert.
- Manipuler le son: Talktyper ; Dictation.io ; Webspeech ; Otranscribe ; Spoken text ; Ispeech ; Video ripper ; Voice recorder ; Vocaroo ; Online audio converter ; Mp3Cut ; Audio joiner ; 123apps ; Creaza ; Apowersoft ; Filelab

<https://www.linkedin.com/grp/home?gid=7441794>

<http://fr.slideshare.net/URFISTParis>

## Extension Google Scholar

Blog Observatoire des Technologies, 2 juin 2015

L'extension Bouton Google Scholar (disponible depuis avril 2015) permet d'accéder facilement à Google Scholar pour lancer une recherche à partir d'un texte sélectionné sur une page Web (ou dans un document pdf ouvert dans le navigateur). La requête affiche les trois meilleurs résultats dans Scholar, un bouton "Plein écran" permettant de basculer dans Google Scholar pour afficher tous les résultats.

<http://ist.blogs.inra.fr/technologies/2015/06/02/google-scholar-extension-firefox-et-chrome/>

# Humour

[theupturnedmicroscope.com](http://theupturnedmicroscope.com)



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