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Cycle of scientific publication : an overview

Paola Galimberti, University of Milan

Violaine Jacq, Sorbonne University Library



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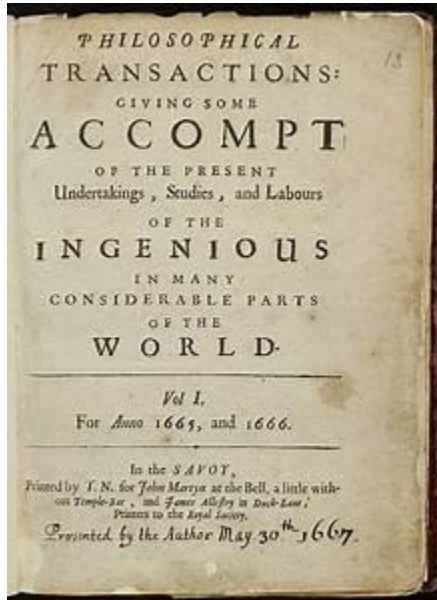


Open science (what we have learnt)



OPEN SCIENCE:
JUST
SCIENCE
DONE RIGHT

Why scientific publishing?



The aim of the new publication was to create a **public record** of **original contributions to knowledge**

Refereed Articles and Book Chapters

- 2009 Model-driven Architecture of a Maritime Surveillance System Simulator (**Martin Monperrus**, Benoit Long, Joël Champeau, Brigitte Hoeltzner, Gabriel Marchalot, Jean-Marc Jézéquel), *In Systems Engineering Journal, John Wiley and Sons*, volume 13, 2009.
- 2008 Measuring Models (**Martin Monperrus**, Jean-Marc Jézéquel, Joël Champeau, Brigitte Hoeltzner), *Chapter in Model-Driven Software Development: Integrating Quality Assurance, IDEA Group (Jörg Rech, Christian Bause, eds.)*, 2008.
- 2006 Non-Local Estimation of Manifold Structure (Yoshua Bengio, **Martin Monperrus**, Hugo Larochelle), *In Neural Computation*, volume 18, 2006. (impact factor: 2.335)

Refereed Conference Papers

- 2008 A Model-driven Measurement Approach (**Martin Monperrus**, Jean-Marc Jézéquel, Joël Champeau, Brigitte Hoeltzner), *In Proceedings of the ACM/IEEE 11th International Conference on Model Driven Engineering Languages and Systems (MODELS'2008)*, 2008. (acceptance rate: 58/274)
- 2008 Model-driven Simulation of a Maritime Surveillance System (**Martin Monperrus**, Fabre Jozzafy, Gabriel Marchalot, Joël Champeau, Brigitte Hoeltzner, Jean-Marc Jézéquel), *In Proceedings of the 4th European Conference on Model Driven Architecture Foundations and Applications (ECMDA'2008)*, 2008. (acceptance rate: 27/82)
- 2008 Model-driven Engineering Metrics for Real Time Systems (**Martin Monperrus**, Jean-Marc Jézéquel, Joël Champeau, Brigitte Hoeltzner), *In Proceedings of the 4th European Congress on Embedded Real Time Software (ERTS'2008)*, 2008.
- 2004 Non-Local Manifold Tangent Learning (Yoshua Bengio, **Martin Monperrus**), *In Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS'2004)*, MIT Press (Lawrence K. Saul, Yair Weiss, Léon Bottou, eds.), volume 17, 2004. (acceptance rate: 207/822)

Refereed Workshop Papers

- 2009 A Definition of “Abstraction Level” for Metamodels (**Martin Monperrus**, Joël Champeau, Antoine Beugnard), *In Proceedings of the 7th IEEE Workshop on Model-Based Development for Computer Based Systems (MBD'2009) co-located with ECBS'2009*, 2009.
- 2009 Untangling Crosscutting Concerns in Domain-specific Languages with Domain-specific Join Points (Tom Dinkelaker, **Martin Monperrus**, Mira Mezini), *In Proceedings of the 4th Domain-Specific Aspect Languages Workshop (DSAL'2009) co-located with AOSD'2009*, 2009.
- 2007 Counts Count (**Martin Monperrus**, Joël Champeau, Brigitte Hoeltzner), *In Proceedings of the 2nd Workshop on Model Size Metrics (MSM'07) co-located with MODELS'2007*, 2007.

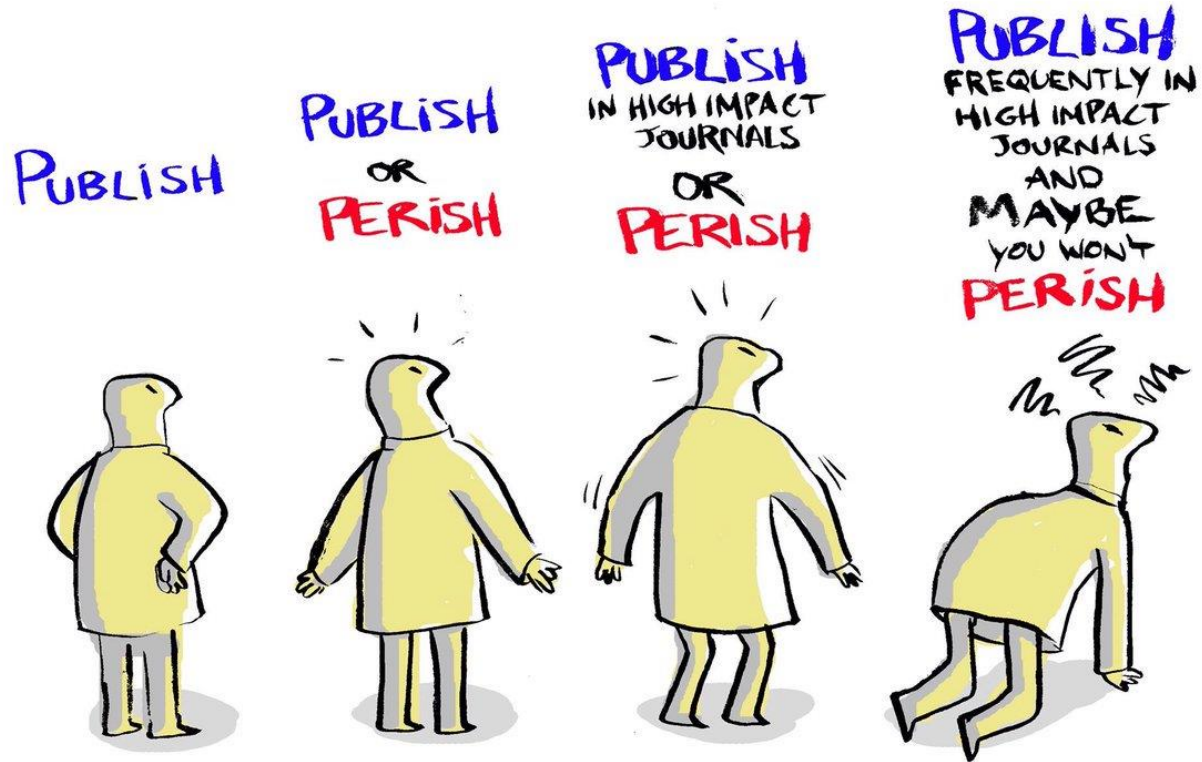
Other Publications

- 2008 La mesure des modèles par les modèles : une approche générative (**Martin Monperrus**), *PhD thesis, Université de Rennes*, 2008. (Advisor: JM. Jézéquel; Examiners: H. Sahraoui, S. Ducasse)

Today a scientific publication
has become **a line in a cv**

Scientific publications
represent the possibility for
career advancement, funding
ecc.

THE EVOLUTION OF ACADEMIA



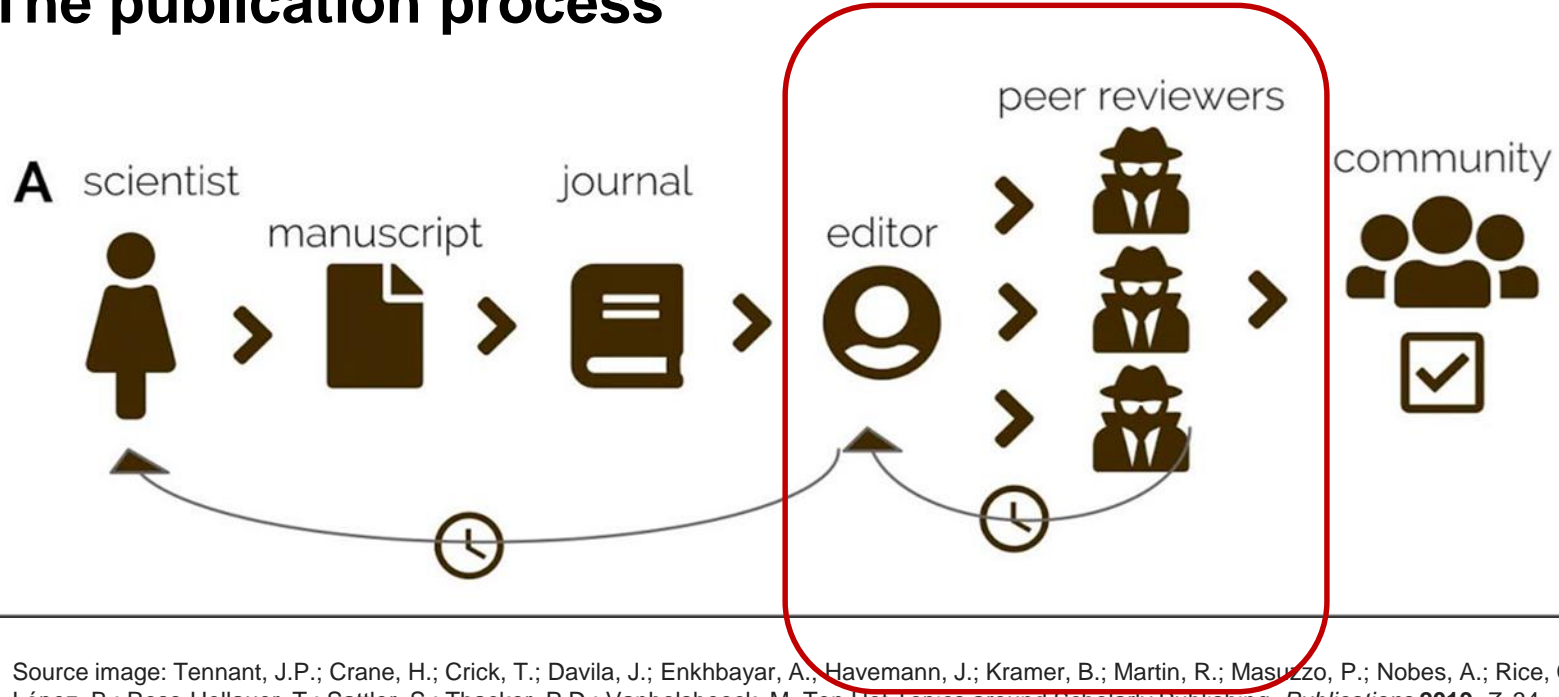
Divergent interests

Researchers want to publish as much as possible and want to be read and commented. They need acknowledgement

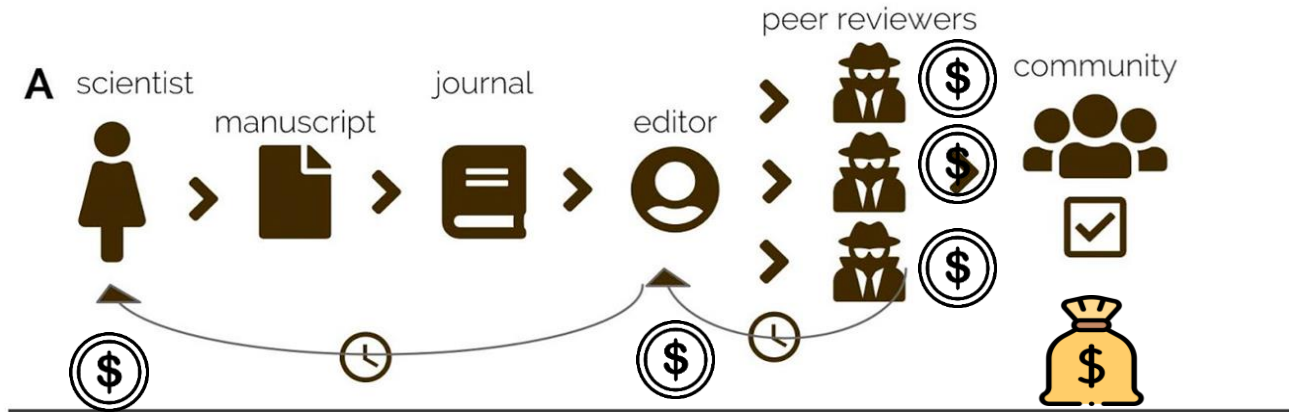


Publishers want to maximize their revenue streams

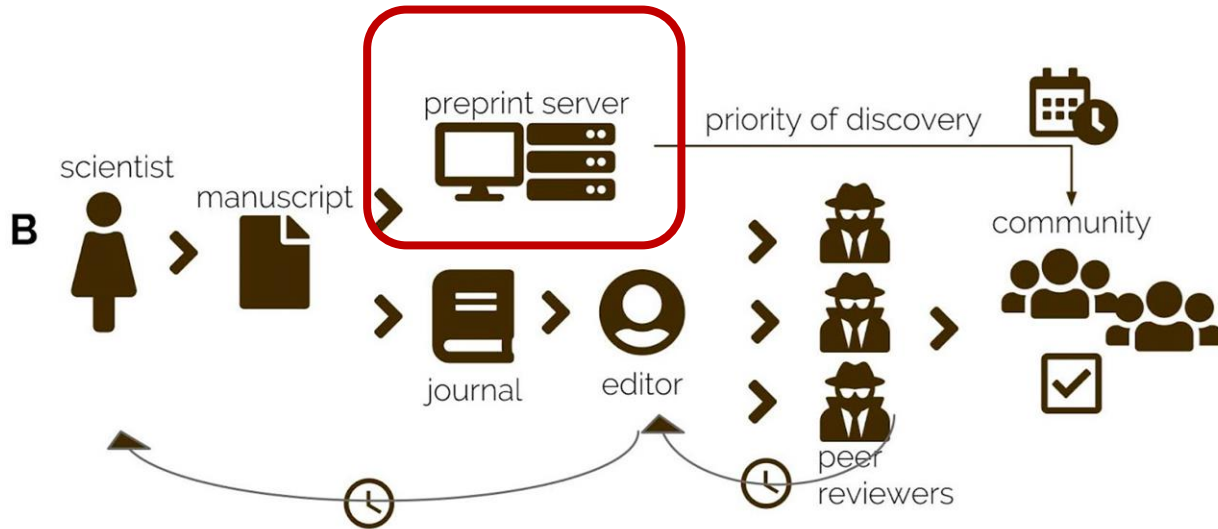
The publication process



Source image: Tennant, J.P.; Crane, H.; Crick, T.; Davila, J.; Enkhbayar, A.; Havemann, J.; Kramer, B.; Martin, R.; Masuzzo, P.; Nobes, A.; Rice, C.; Rivera-López, B.; Ross-Hellauer, T.; Sattler, S.; Thacker, P.D.; Vanholsbeeck, M. Ten Hot Topics around Scholarly Publishing. *Publications* **2019**, *7*, 34.



After paying researchers, reviewers, and editors through their salaries, public funding also pays for the results of their work.



Publication in a preprint repository is NOT in contrast to publication in a peer reviewed journal. The article begins to circulate and collect comments (positive and negative) before publication while still assuring the author priority over the discovery. It facilitates public discussion

Types of journal articles

Article

It includes full Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion sections.

Letter

Brief reports of data from original research that editors believe will be interesting to many researchers, and that will likely stimulate further research in the field

Review

A comprehensive summary of research on a certain topic, and a perspective on the state of the field and where it is heading.

Case study

In-depth and extended example that is use to illustrate a particular argument.

Structure of an academic paper in the STM

Research article

- Proceedings paper
- Short article / Letters
- Theoretical papers
- Opinions
- Review
- Data paper
- Etc.



Introduction

- Context
- Hypotheses
- Experimental plan

Material and Methods

- Description of materials and protocols used in the study
- Referencing products

Results

- Description of scientific results
- « formal » deductions

Discussion

- Data recontextualization in the litterature
- Re-assesment of hypotheses
- New hypotheses
- Perspectives

Structure of an academic paper in the HSS

Research article

- Proceedings paper
- Short article / Letters
- Theoretical papers
- Opinions
- Review
- Data paper
- Etc.



Introduction

- Topic
- Reserach questions
- Objectives

State of the Art / Review of the literature

Empirical study

- Who, Where, What, How
- Materials and procedures
- Data analysis

Discussion and Conclusion

Authors guidelines? Each journal has its rules

Common ground =
requirement of the scientific
community

- Conventions and languages
- Ethical and legal statements
- Images and data processing
(transparency and
accessibility)
- References

Editor's requirements

- Must fit into pre-made
categories
- Must follow particular formats



Stakeholders of academic publishing

Scientists and the scientific community



Objectives:

Production and diffusion of knowledge and accreditation

Requirements:

Scientific rigour
Accessibility
Authorship of ideas

Scientific editors



Objectives:

Reviewing and diffusion of knowledge and quality assurance

Requirements :

Editorial policy
Originality
Scientific rigour

Publishers



Objectives:

Commercial
Diffusion

Requirements:

Licencing (rights transfer)
Access only for subscriber
Standardisation of formats

Stakeholders of academic publishing

Governments and institutions



Objectives:

Diffusion and valorization of knowledge, researchers assessment

Requirements:

Ethical regulations
Open archives
Open Access publications
Rights retention



Students,
young and senior
scientists

Researchers



Data
production/analysis



Writing



Submission



Editors



Editorial process

- Novelty
- Editorial policy
- Scientific content

Your article here
is called a
Preprint version

Researchers
(except AAAS and
Nature
Group: professionals from
the editing fields
Sometimes prestigious
scientists invited

Students,
young and senior
scientists

Researchers



Data
production/analysis



Writing



Submission



Publisher



Editorial process

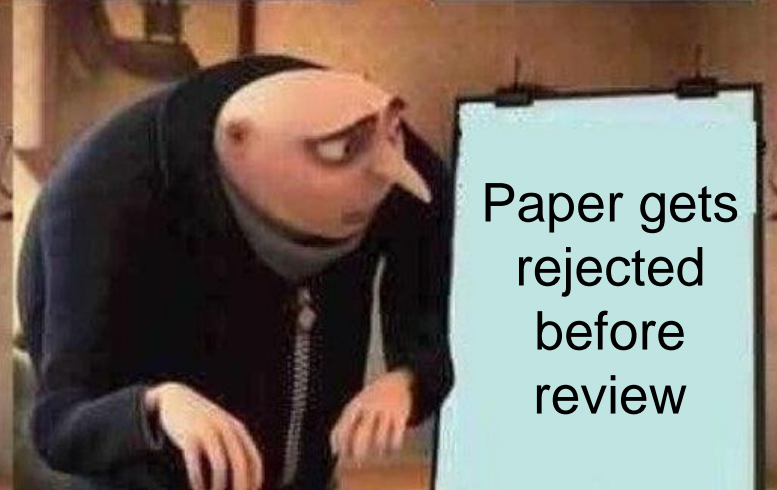
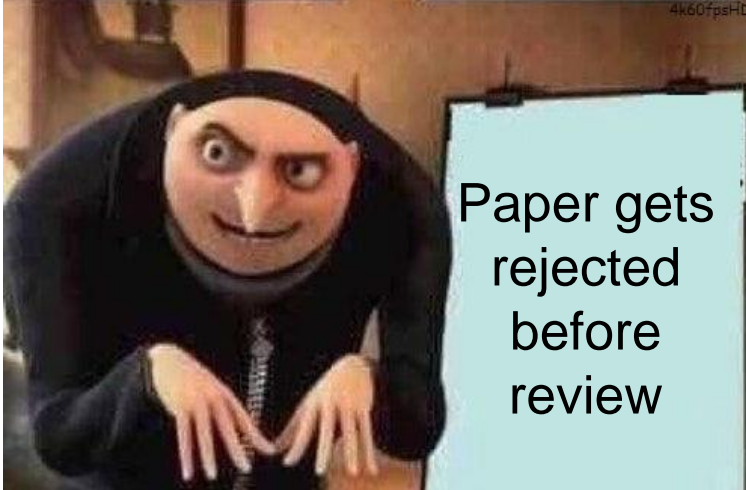
- Novelty
- Editorial policy
- Scientific content

Professionals from the
editing field





4k60fpsHDR



Editorial decision

Most articles submitted are rejected, many so **before review**.

Who decides which papers to publish?

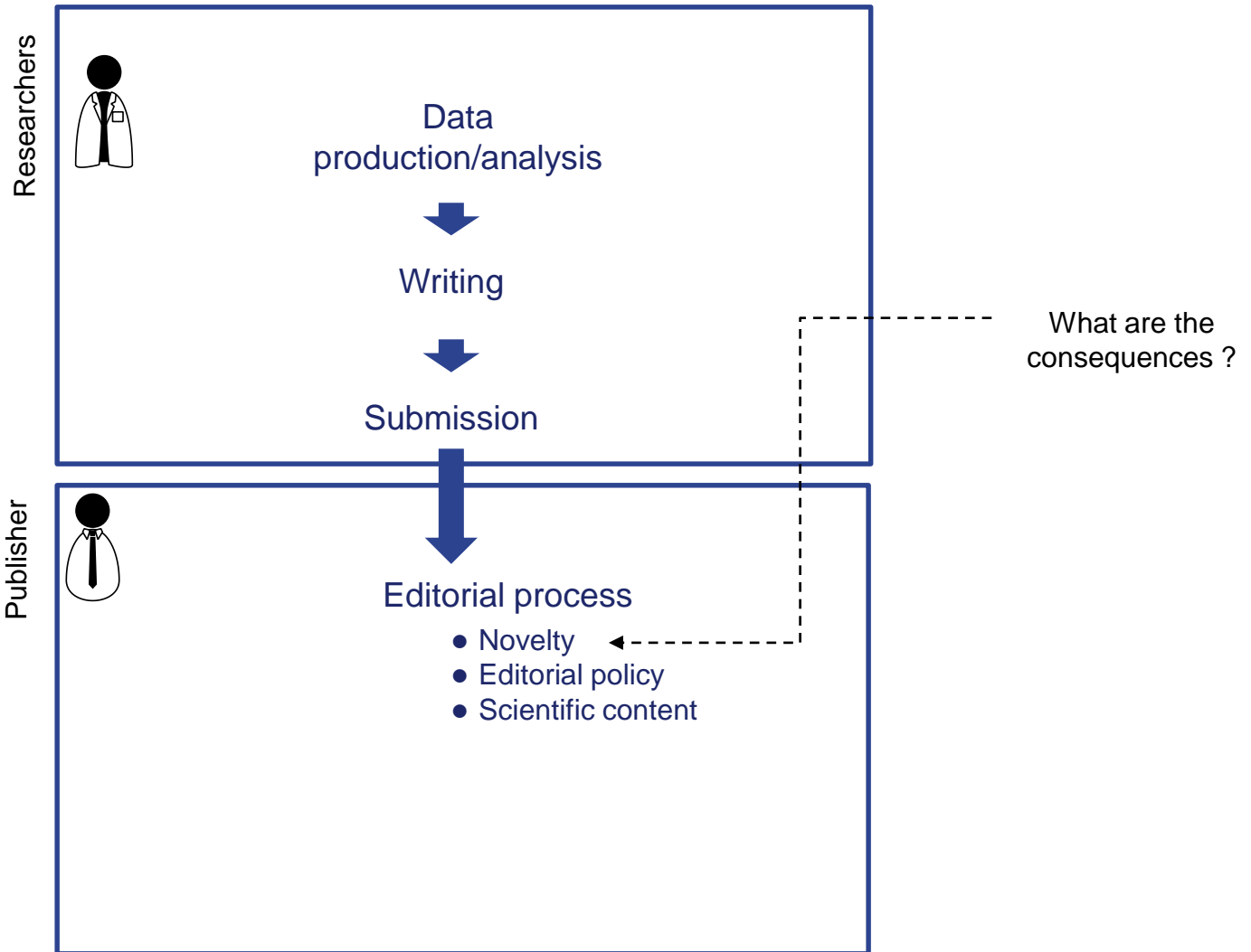
Nature has space to publish only 200 papers per week, hence its selection criteria are rigorous. Many submissions are declined without being sent for review.

8%

200 papers /
week

Many submissions are declined without sent for review

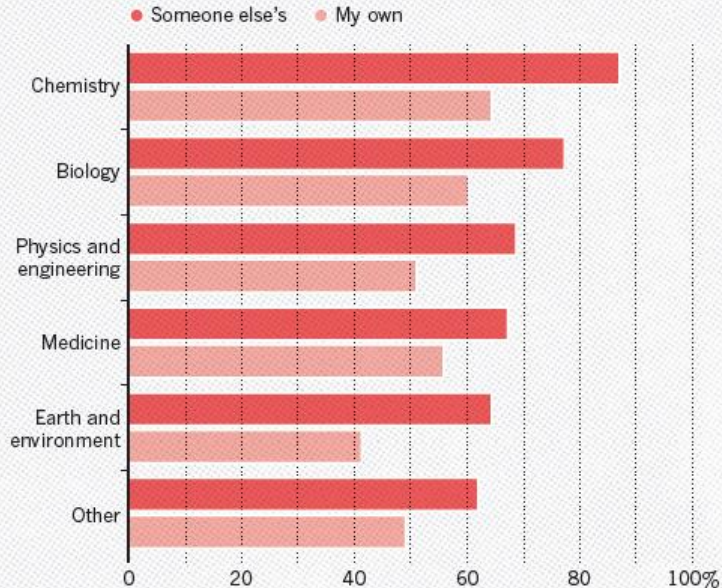
Year	N. of submissions	N. papers published	% published
2014	10,511	884	8.4
2015	10,427	790	7.6
2016	10,859	847	7.8
2017	10,768	820	7.6



Reproducibility crisis

HAVE YOU FAILED TO REPRODUCE AN EXPERIMENT?

Most scientists have experienced failure to reproduce results.



Novelty in science – real necessity or distracting obsession?

7 janvier 2016, 12:20 CET

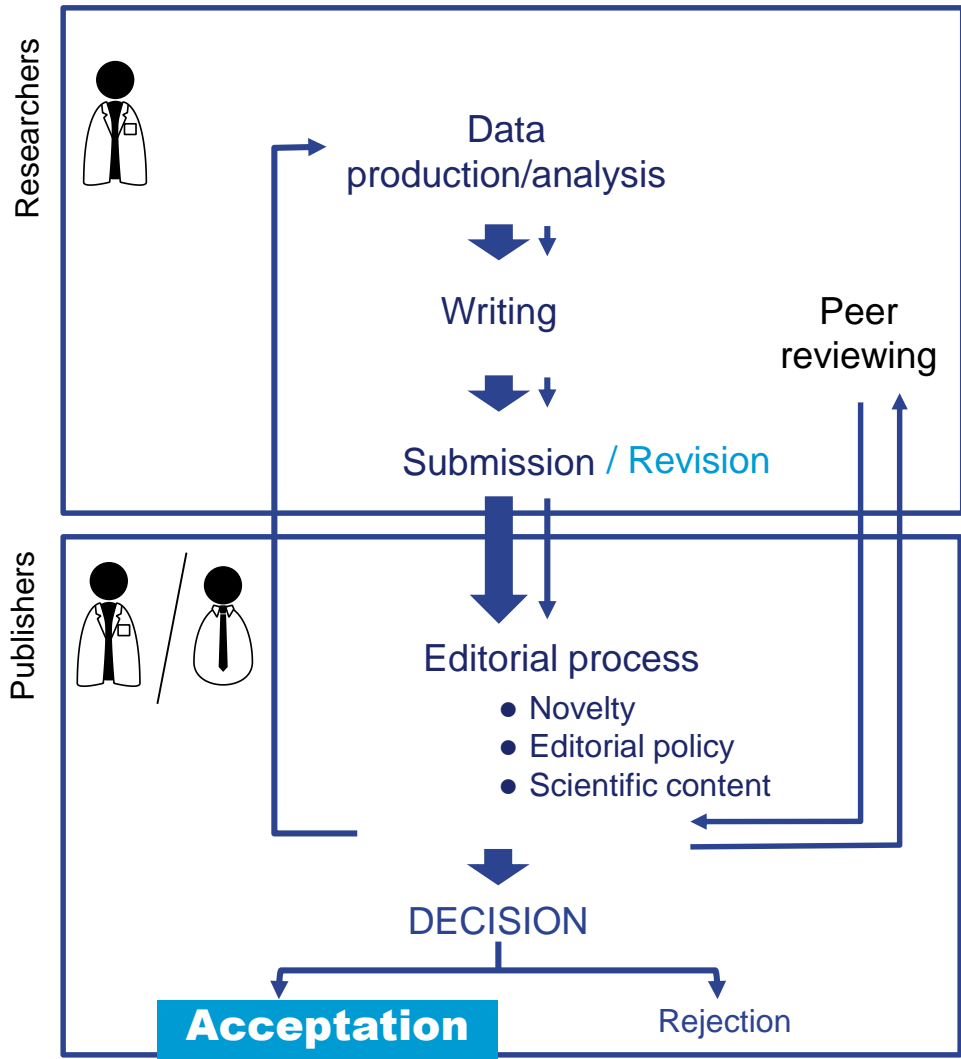
It may take time for a tiny step forward to show its worth. [theconversation.com](http://theconversation.com/novelty-in-science-real-necessity-or-distracting-obsession-84032)


In a [survey of over 1,500 scientists](#), more than 70 percent of them reported having been unable to reproduce other scientists' findings at least once. Roughly half of the surveyed scientists ran into problems trying to reproduce their own results. No wonder people are talking about a "[reproducibility crisis](#)" in scientific research – an epidemic of studies that [don't hold up](#) when [run a second time](#).

But there's at least one major obstacle to investing time and effort in this endeavor: the quest for novelty. The [prestige of an academic journal](#) depends at least partly on how often the research articles it publishes are cited. Thus, research journals often want to publish novel scientific findings which are more likely to be cited, not necessarily the results of newly rerun older research.

A [study of clinical trials published in medical journals](#) found the most prestigious journals prefer publishing studies considered highly novel and not necessarily those that have the most solid numbers backing up the claims. Funding agencies such as the National Institutes of Health ask scientists who review research grant applications to provide an "innovation" score in order to [prioritize funding for the most innovative work](#). And scientists of course notice these tendencies – one study found the use of positive words like "novel," "amazing," "innovative" and "unprecedented" in paper abstracts and titles [increased almost ninefold between 1974 and 2014](#).

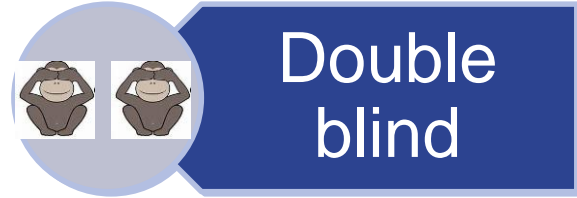
<http://theconversation.com/novelty-in-science-real-necessity-or-distracting-obsession-84032>




Researchers appointed by editors

(unpaid for that specifically)

Your article here is called a **Post-Print** version or **Author Accepted Manuscript**





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RESEARCH ARTICLE

REVISED

A Google Earth Engine-enabled Python approach for the identification of anthropogenic palaeo-landscape features [version 2; peer review: 2 approved, 1 approved with reservations]

Previous title: A Google Earth Engine-enabled Python approach to improve identification of anthropogenic palaeo-landscape features

Filippo Brandolini , Guillem Domingo-Ribas , Andrea Zerboni , Sam Turner This article is included in [Excellent Science](#) gateway This article is included in [Safeguarding Cultural Heritage](#) collection [Article](#)[Authors](#)[Metrics](#)

Abstract


[Back to all reports](#)

Reviewer Report 50 Views

Approved with reservations

20 Apr 2021

VERSION 1

Richard Boothroyd , School of Geographical and Earth Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

Cite this Report

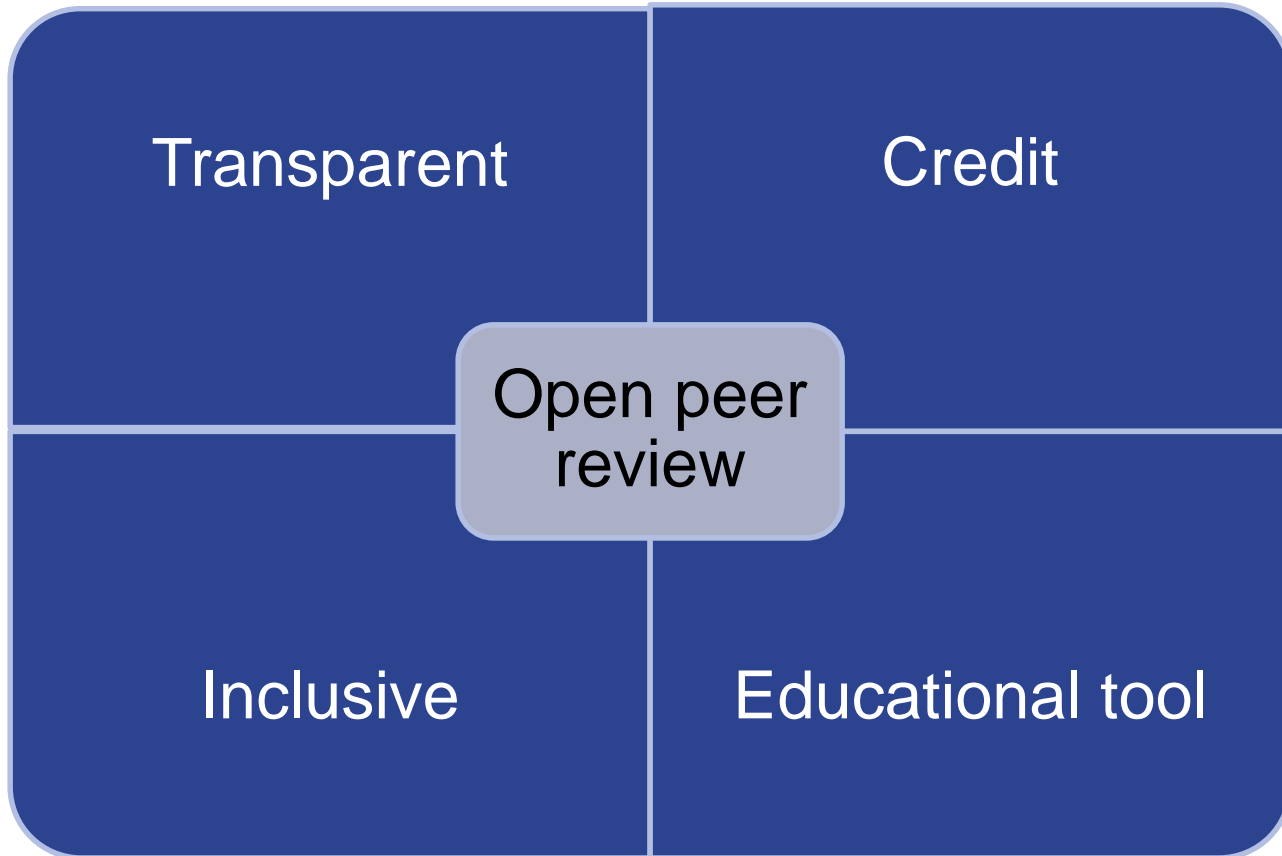
Responses (1)

The research article provides an interesting application of a Google Earth Engine-enabled Python approach for identifying palaeo-landscape features on the Po Plain, Italy. Using Sentinel-2 satellite imagery, the study presents a freely accessible and open-source methodology for detecting and interpreting buried features in the landscape. Several locations on the Po Plain with well-known archaeological sites are used to test the methodology, with excellent descriptions of the sites provided. In general, the methodology is clearly described and logical to follow. For each site, palaeo-landscape features (e.g., palaeochannels and canals) are detected and interpreted, with discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the different identification approaches (including spectral indices and spectral decomposition). Overall, the study provides an important research contribution that is of interest to a range of audiences (both technical and general).

The study is original in terms of material and argument. Although established spectral indices and spectral decomposition techniques are used, the multitemporal element for detecting palaeo-landscape features is original. The study engages with relevant methodologies and secondary literature on the topic (spanning heritage, remote sensing and fluvial geomorphology literature).

Parts of the results section could be more clearly presented. Specific





Predatory publishers (the dark side of open access?)



authors pay a fee to be published in a journal that does not make a selection and does not apply any peer review.

Predatory publishers (the dark side of quantitative evaluation systems)

RELATED



Hundreds of gibberish papers still lurk in the scientific literature

“It is very worrying,” says Guillaume Cabanac, a computer scientist at the University of Toulouse in France, who has worked to uncover nonsense science papers in special issues. He adds that it is shocking to see such papers in journals from ‘flagship’ publishers and that “it is not only predatory journals that publish bullshit”.

A Springer Nature spokesperson said that an investigation had revealed “deliberate attempts to subvert the trust-based editorial process and manipulate the publication record”. They added that they did not yet know who was responsible (*Nature* is editorially independent of its publisher).

How can you avoid publishing with a predatory publisher?



Choose the right journal or publisher for your research



Think. Check. Submit. helps researchers identify trusted journals and publishers for their research. Through a range of tools and practical resources, this international, cross-sector initiative aims to educate researchers, promote integrity, and build trust in credible research and publications.



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How can you avoid publishing with a predatory publisher?

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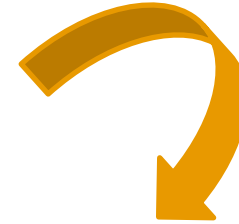
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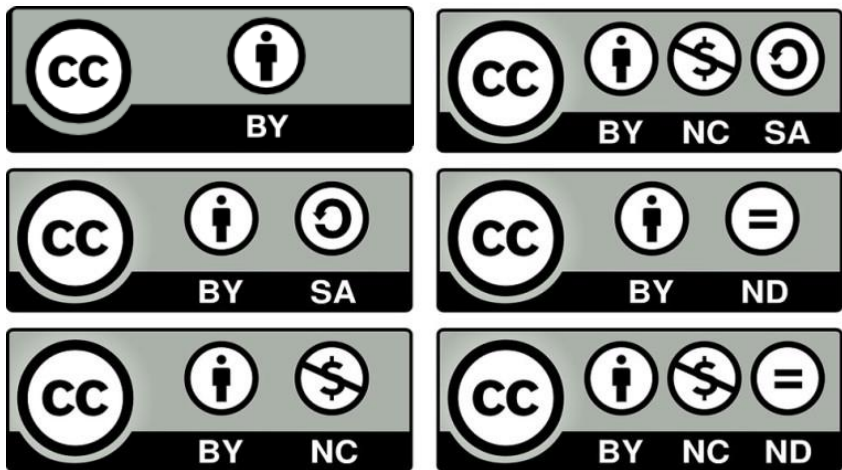
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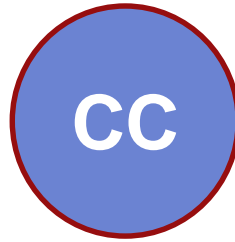


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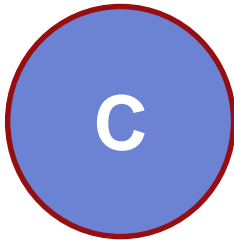
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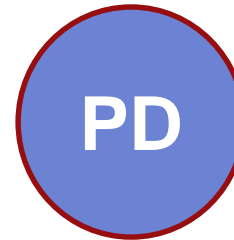


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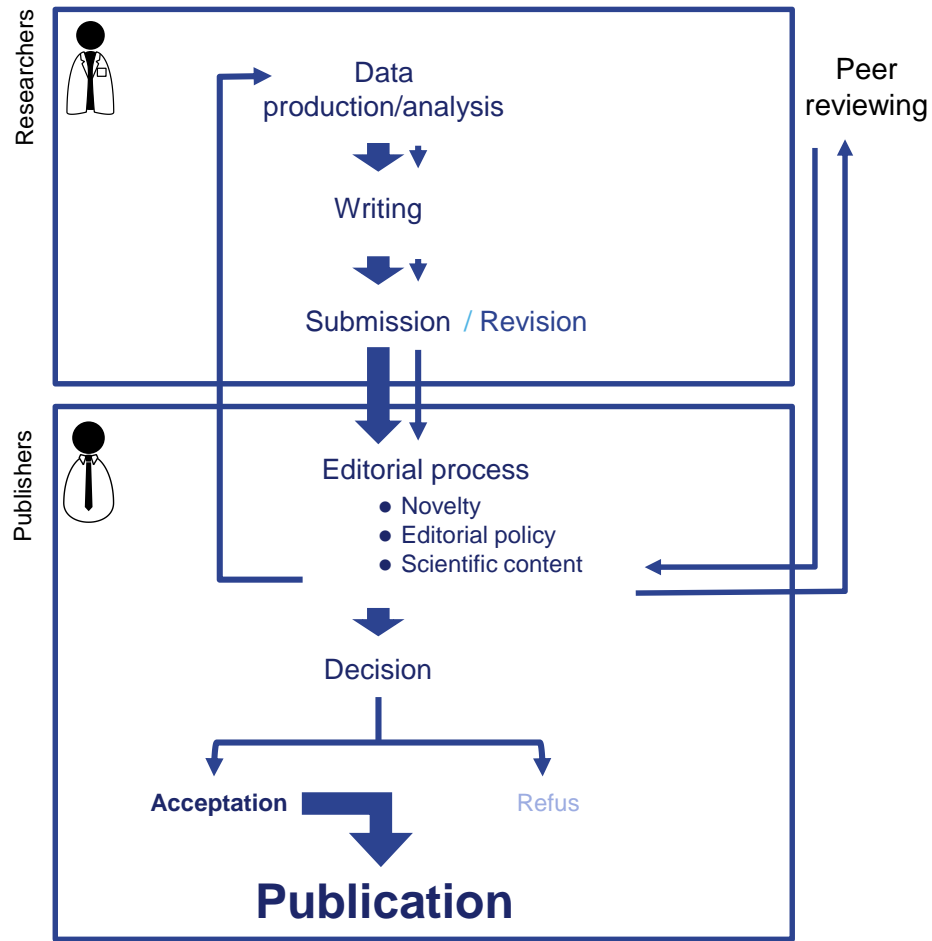
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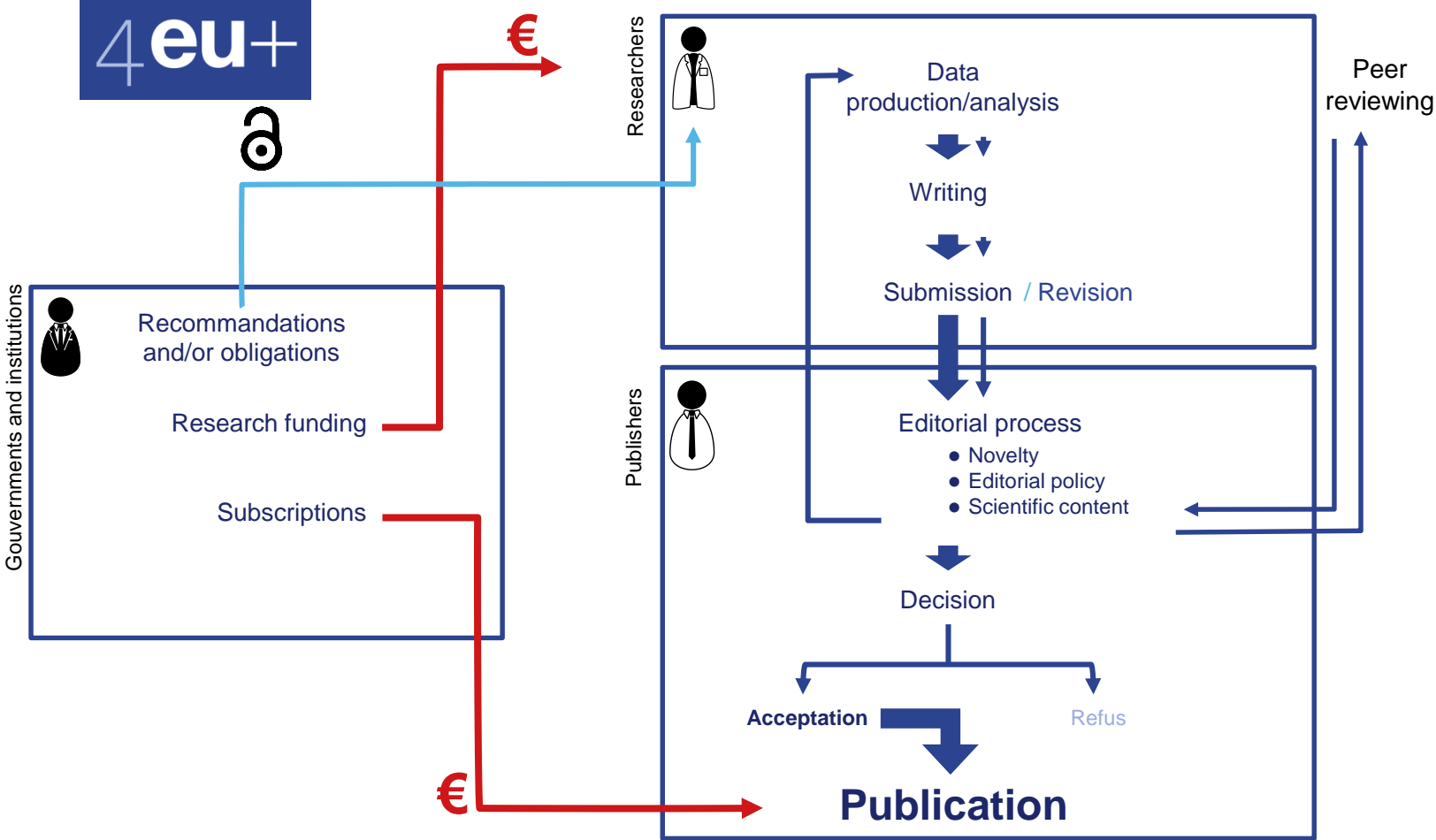
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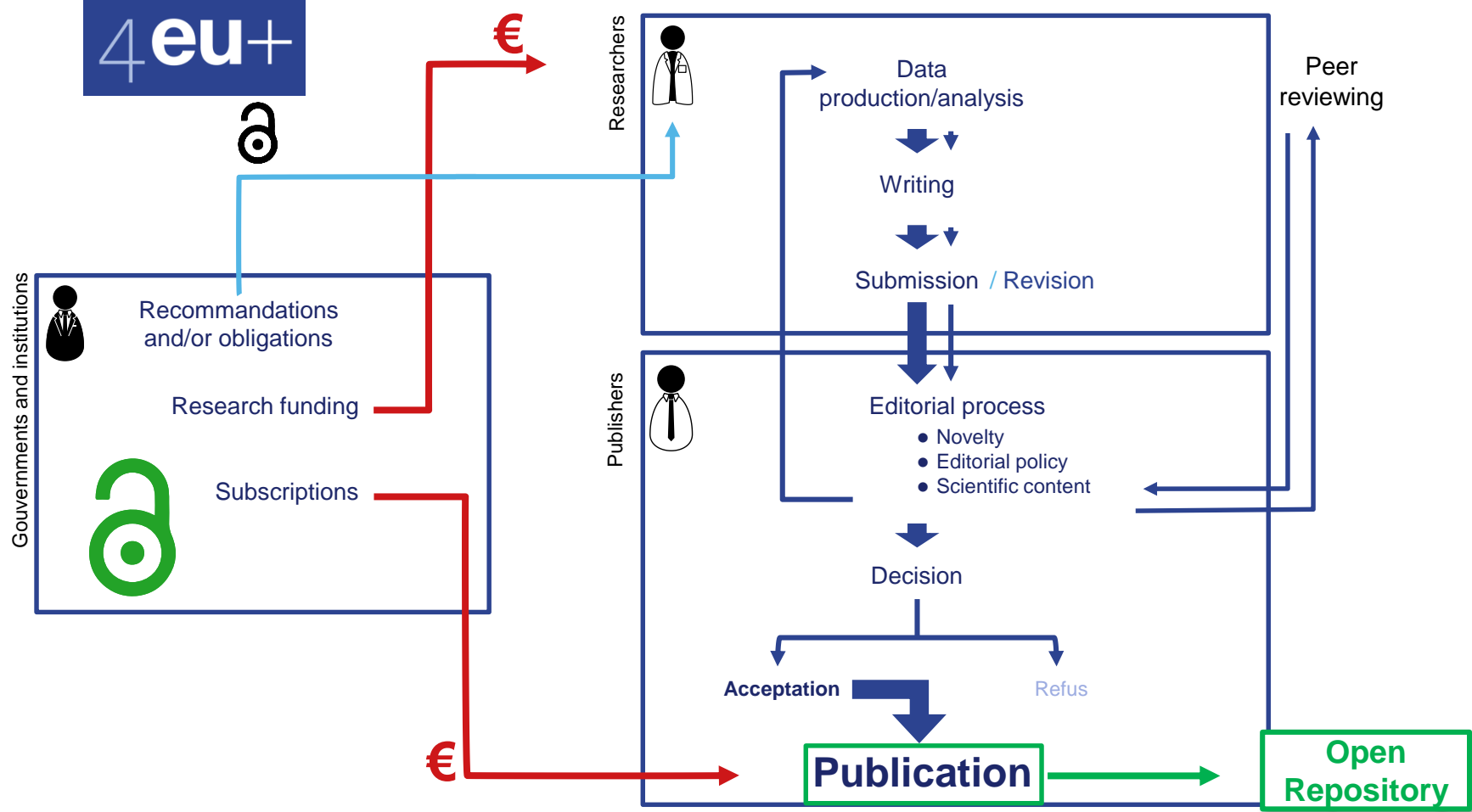


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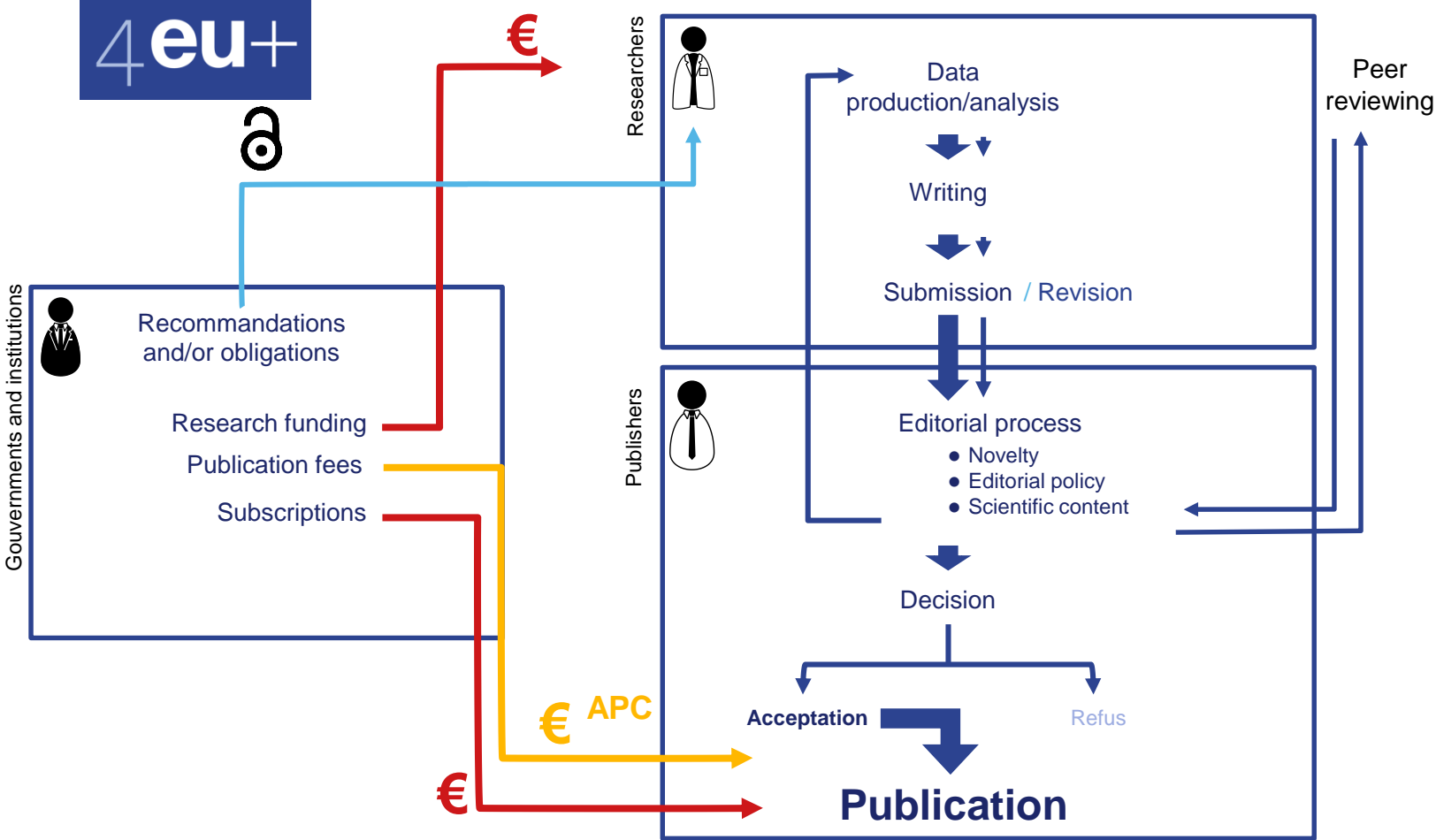
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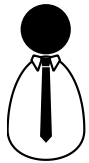
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and institutions**





Gold Open Access Publication

Gold Open Access



Managed entirely by
the publisher

APC (Article
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~**1500€** / article

**Nature:
9500€ ...!**



Journal choice

Who's your audience?

What's your message?

What's the best format for your message and target audience?

- Thorough article
- Rapid communication
- Literature review
- Methodology paper
- Etc.

What's your community do?



Do your funders, institution or state require you to publish in open access?

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Next sessions:

- “What are my funders requirements on Open Science? A focus on Plan S” | 29 November 2021, 14:00 - 15:30
- “Strategies for publishing in Open Access journals” | 13 December 2021, 11:00 - 12:30
- 10 further session in 2022

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Thank you

Paola Galimberti, University of Milan

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Cycle of scientific publication : an overview



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