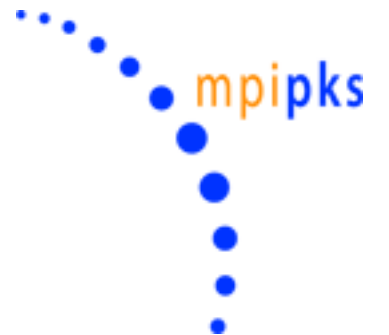


The case PLOS ONE

Eduardo G. Altmann



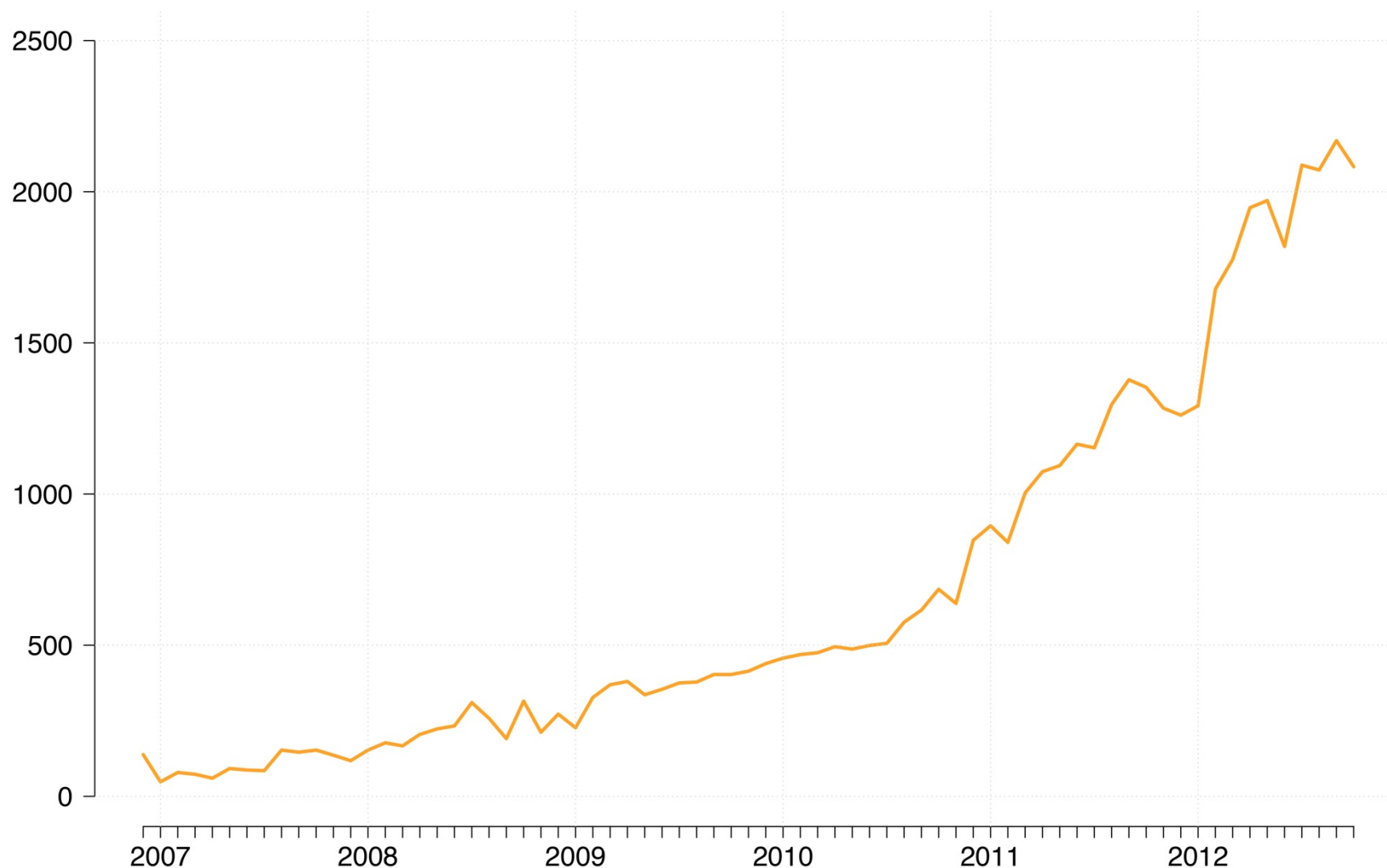
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- Public Library Of Science: is a non-profit organization of scientists and physicians (created in 2000, publishes articles since 2003)
- PLOS ONE publishes (online) primary research from any scientific discipline (other 6 PLOS journals are in biology or medicine)
- PLOS ONE is the largest journal of the world in number of published papers:

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2. Open access and costs

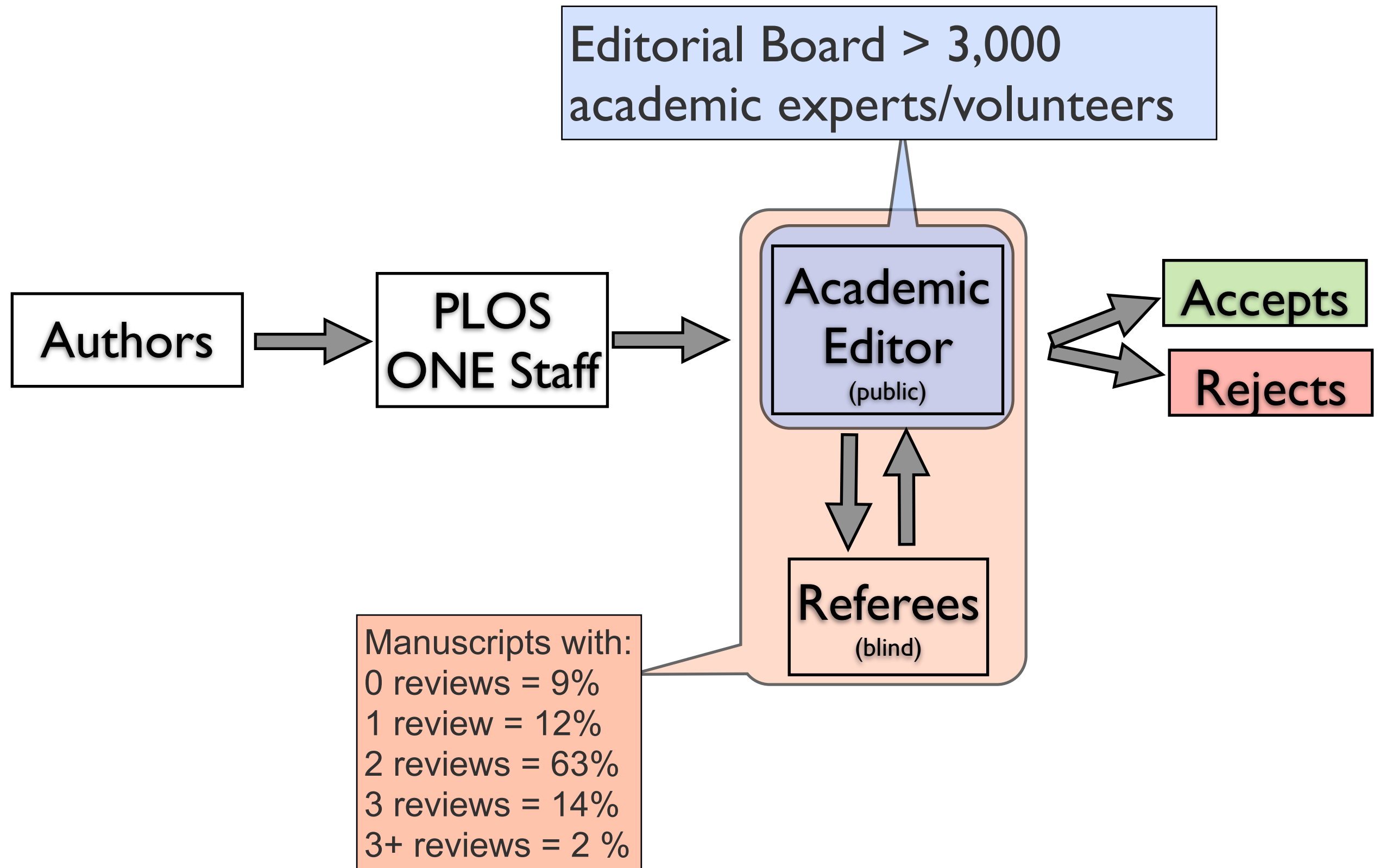
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3. Peer-reviewed



3. Peer-reviewed

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Phylomemetic Patterns in Science Evolution—The Rise and Fall of Scientific Fields

David Chavalarias  , Jean-Philippe Cointet 

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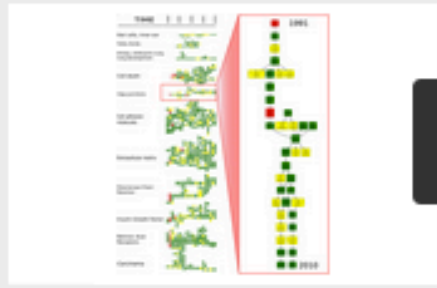
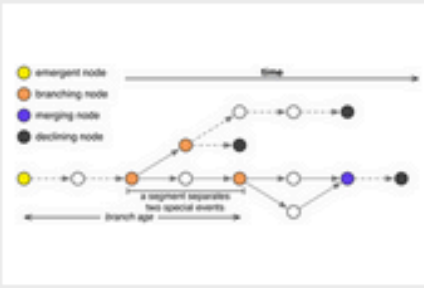
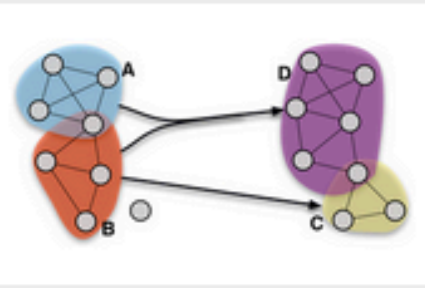
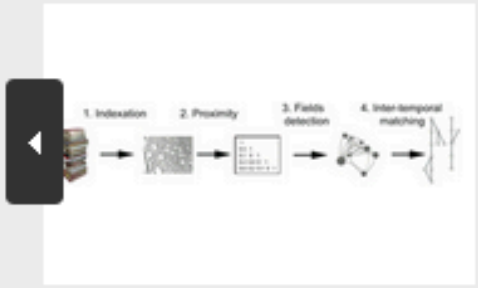


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Abstract

Introduction

Materials and Methods

Results

Abstract

We introduce an automated method for the bottom-up reconstruction of the cognitive evolution of science, based on big-data issued from digital libraries, and modeled as lineage

3. Peer-reviewed

Publication criteria:

1. The study presents the results of primary scientific research.
2. Results reported have not been published elsewhere.
3. Experiments, statistics, and other analyses are performed to a high technical standard and are described in sufficient detail.
4. Conclusions are presented in an appropriate fashion and are supported by the data.
5. The article is presented in an intelligible fashion and is written in standard English.
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7. The article adheres to appropriate reporting guidelines and community standards for data availability.

No “relevance” or “significance” required!

Relevance of the article should be assessed by the whole scientific community on long time scales rather than on the basis of subjective opinion of the referees at submission date.

Similarly:

Relevance of the articles should be assessed on their own merit rather than on the basis of the journal in which they were published.

Criticism of the “traditional” approach :

- Fat-tailed distribution $P(X)$ of the number of papers with X citations
=> Impact factor is driven by few papers and is a bad predictor of quality of individual papers.
- Delay in the publication because of: (successive) rejections and extra (non-useful) requestes of additional experiments.
- Referee procedure becomes (highly) subjective (“high impact?” “general interest?”)
- Acceptance is affected by the “agenda” of the journal or by the journal’s interest in increasing its impact factor.

Motivation for an: Article level metrics

4. Article level metrics

Citations are only a small fraction of how a paper is reused and discussed

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Article-Level Metrics
from November 8, 2012
for 48,439 PLOS ONE
Papers

4. Article level metrics

The PLOS Article-Level Metrics project started in 2009 and tracks usage, citations and social web activity for all PLOS articles

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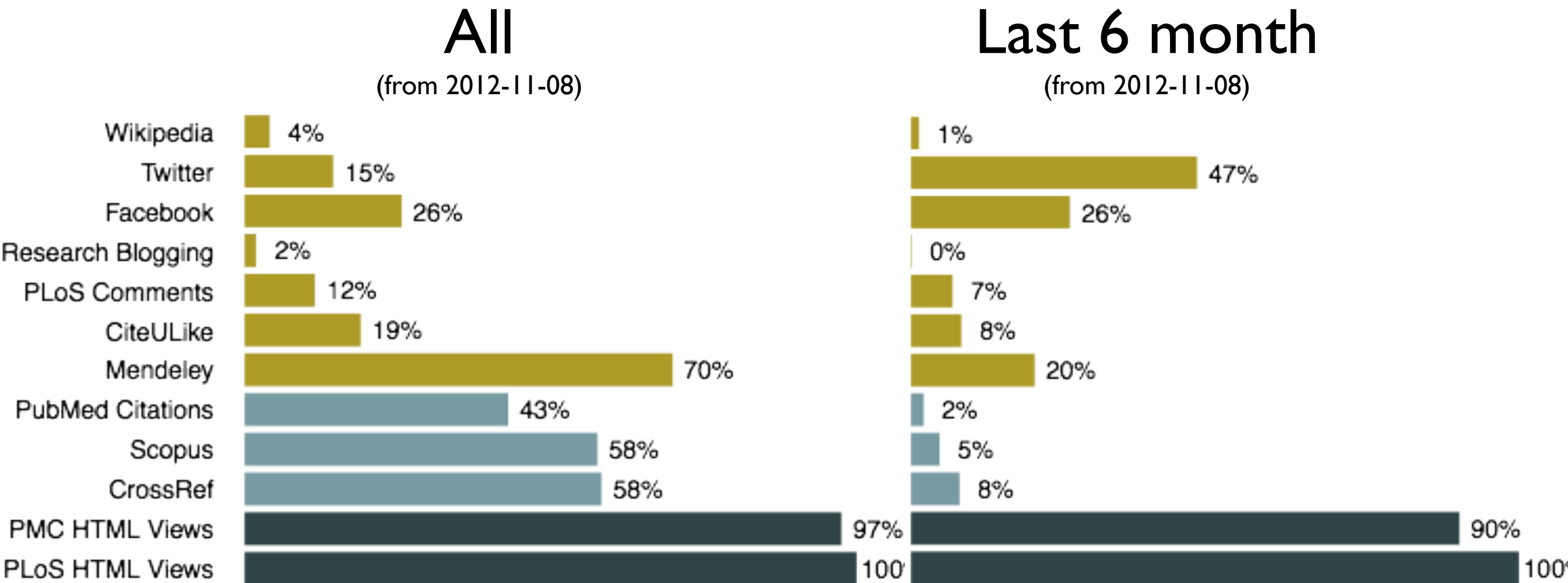
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Wikipedia

See <https://speakerdeck.com/mfenner/article-level-metrics-1>,
by Martin Fenner

4. Article level metrics

Proportion of articles covered by source



What are all these features measuring?


Impact



Attention

Self-Promotion

4. Article level metrics




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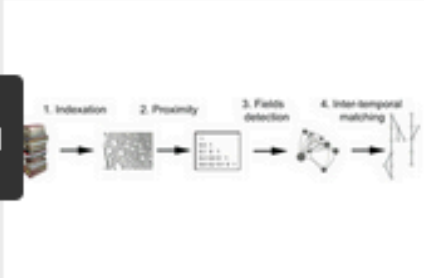
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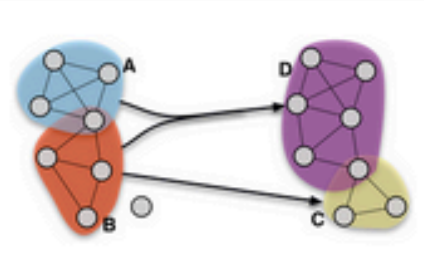
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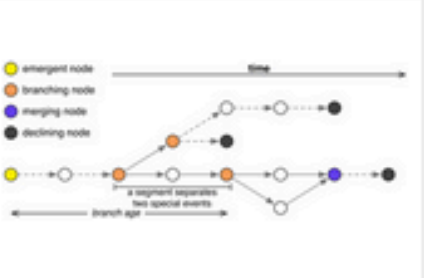
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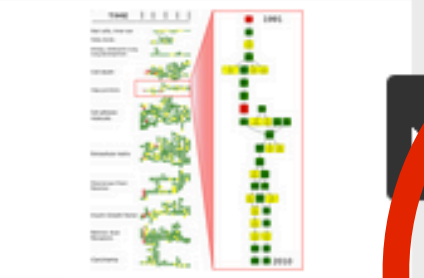


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Abstract

4. Article level metrics

Metrics as a discovery tool

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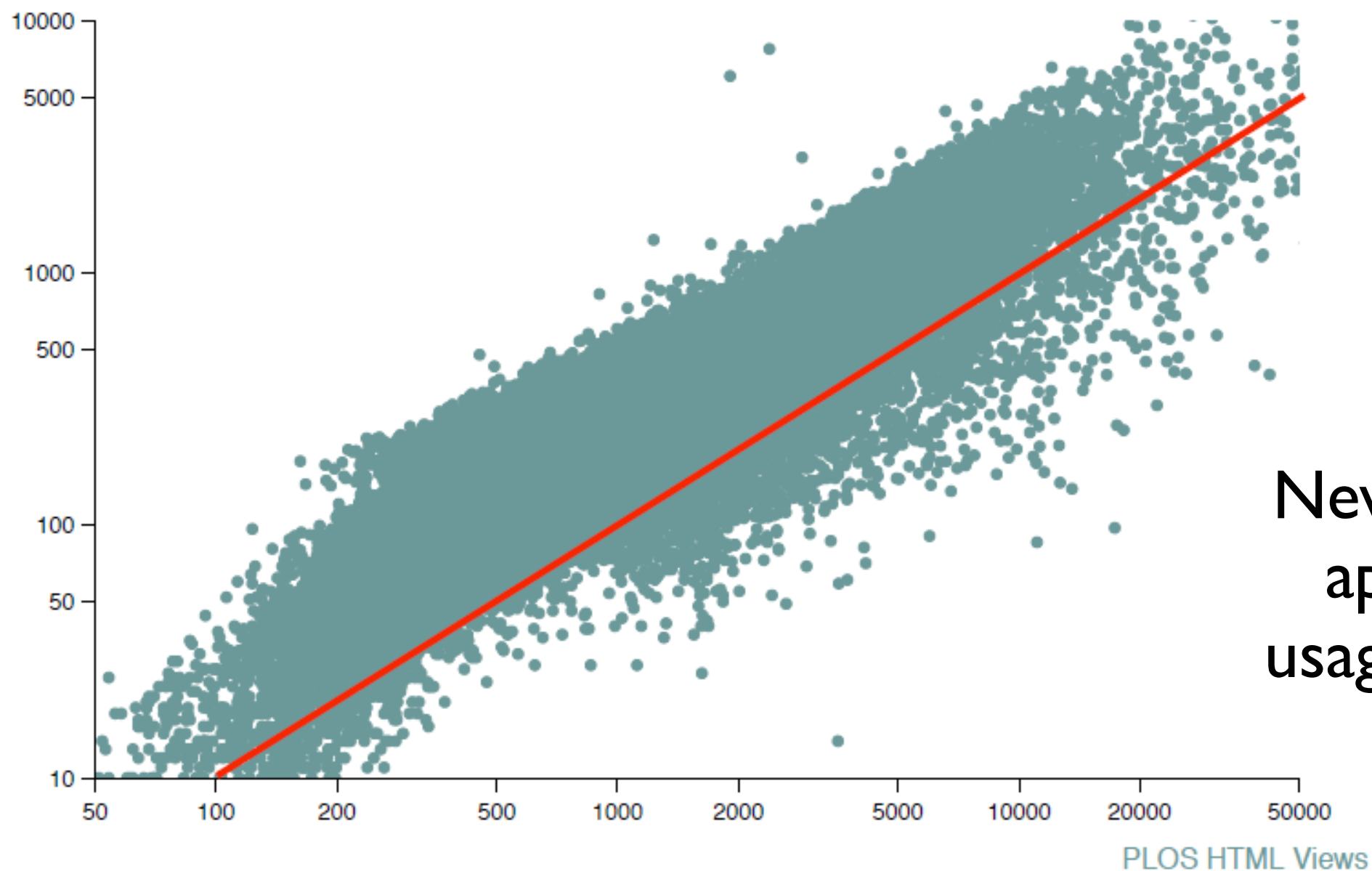
4. Article level metrics

Data!, e.g. to:

- understand how people use the journal
- find out how specific topics are related/discovered

Usage data from the PLOS website for 56,208 PLOS articles. Data collected August 8, 2012. Log-log scale.

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New possibilities of
applications and
usages in the future!

Thank

PLOS ONE staff

(Masami Overstreet, Camron Assadi, Lindsay Kelley)

Martin Fenner

(see also <https://speakerdeck.com/mfenner/article-level-metrics-1>)

for the help in organizing this presentation
(data and slides)

you

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