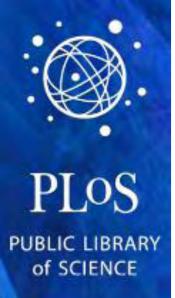


Open Access, PLoS ONE, & the rise of the MegaJournal

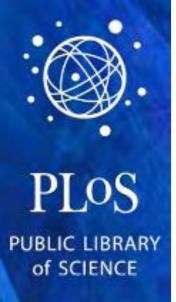
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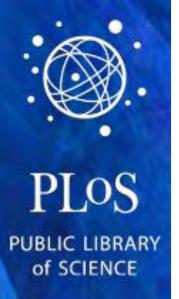
The Current Publication Landscape

- Approx 150 million 'knowledge workers' read
- the work of 10 million 'publishing' academics
- who are publishing 1.5 million papers per year
- into 25,000 (mostly subscription) journals
- published (mostly) by 5 very large publishers
- for an annual revenue of approx \$10 billion
- at a profit margin of around 30-40%

But it's being rapidly disrupted by OA Publishing...



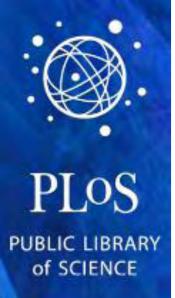
- The Bethesda Definition of Open Access (2003)
 - Free, immediate access
 - Deposition in a digital public archive
 - Unrestricted reuse



The inspiration for Open Access is not a new idea

"I want a poor student to have the same means of indulging his learned curiosity, of following his rational pursuits, of consulting the same authorities, of fathoming the most intricate inquiry as the richest man in the kingdom..."

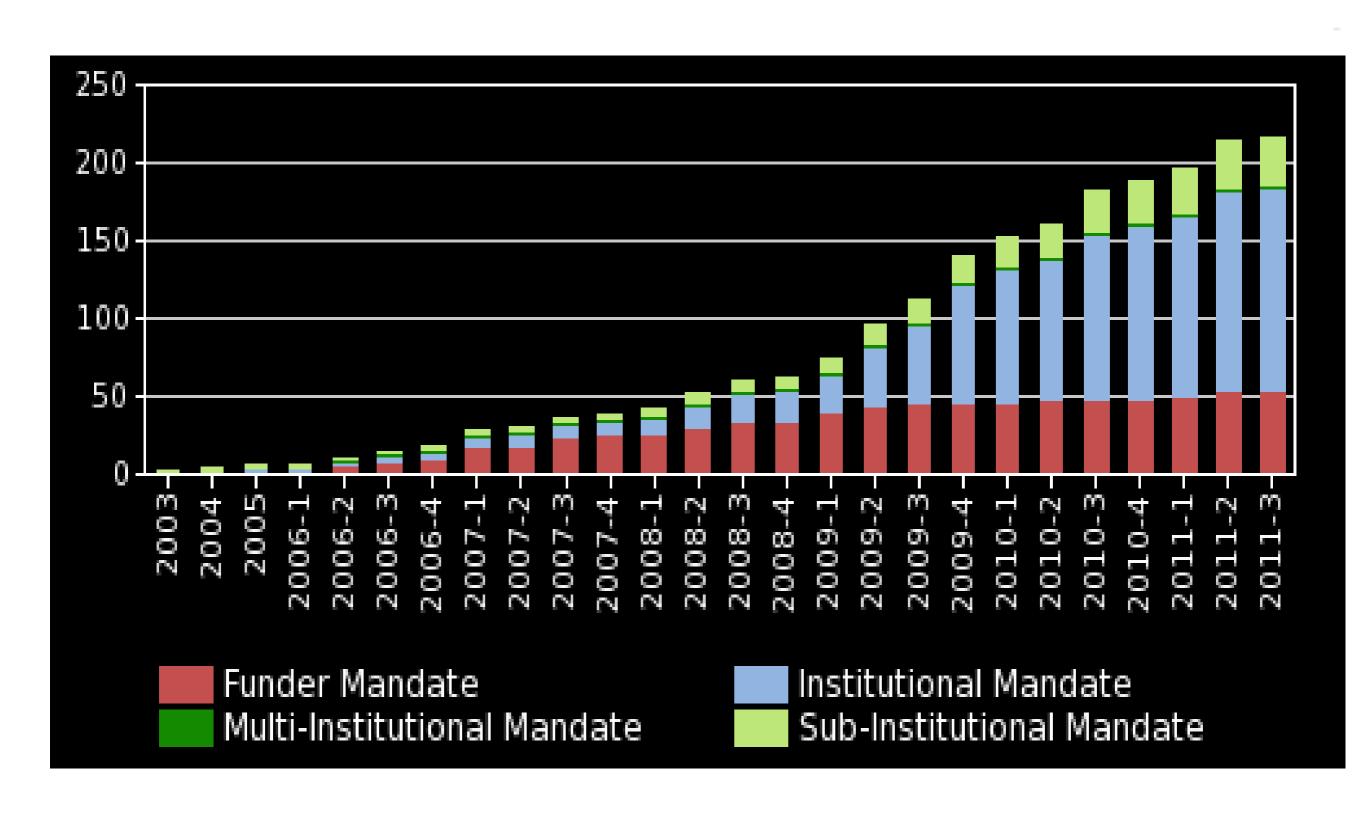
Antonio Panizzi, 1836 Principle Librarian of the British Museum



Open Access is Evolving

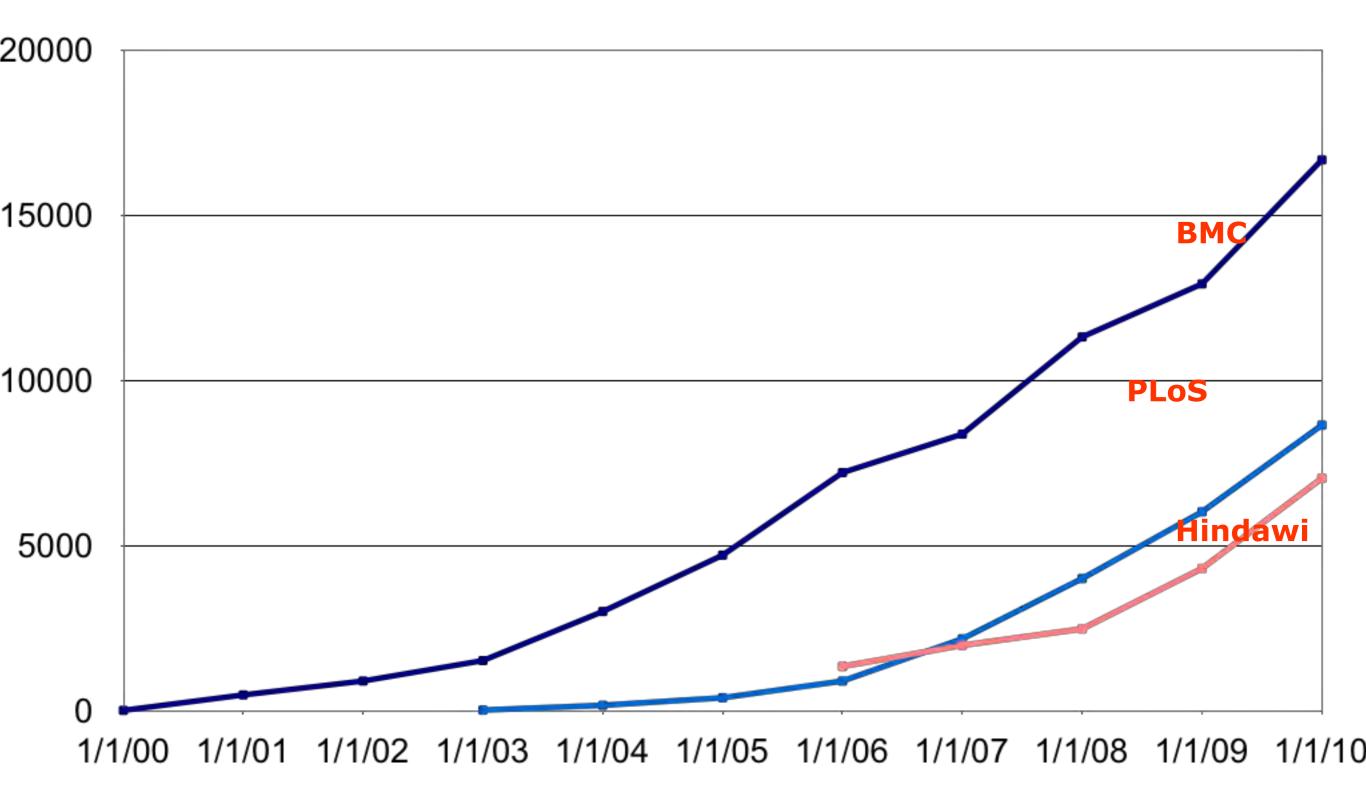
- What started as:
 - a reaction to 'high priced journals, sold by exploitative publishers'
 - an emotive debate centering around access by the public to research
 - a 'taxpayer' issue
- has now matured into:
 - the most logical and effective way to disseminate knowledge in the information age!

Growth of OA Policies

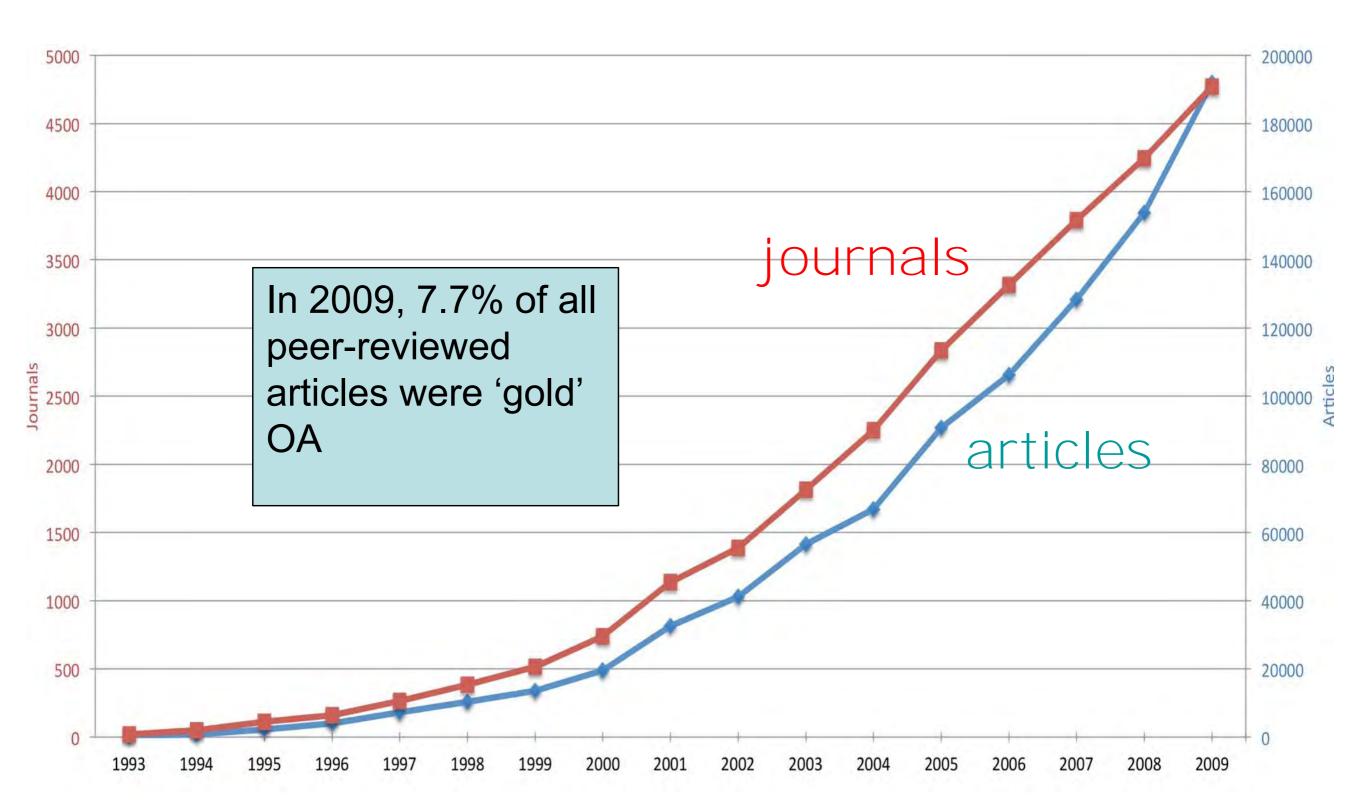


Growth in three OA publishers

(publications per year)



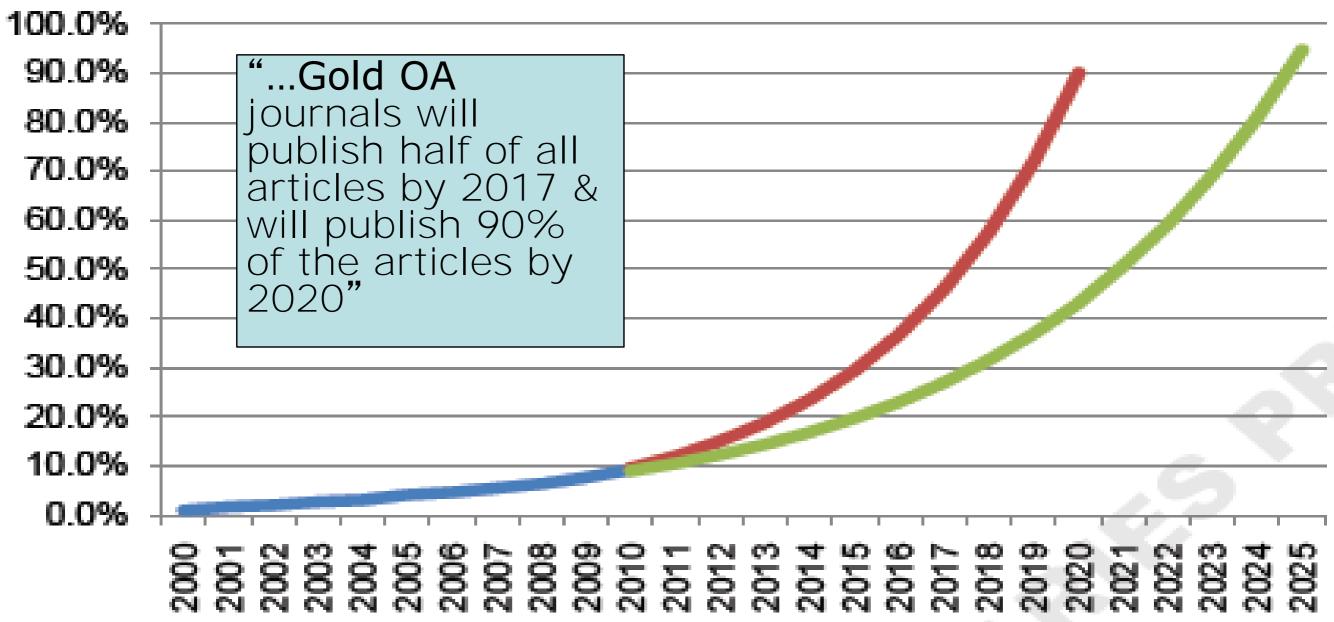
Growth of the OA Universe



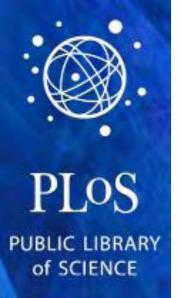
Laakso M, et al. et al. (2011) "The Development of Open Access Journal Publishing from 1993 to 2009." PLoS ONE 6(6): e20961. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0020961

"The Inevitability of Open Access"

Figure 3: Pace of Substitution of Direct Gold OA for Subscription Journals (normal scale)



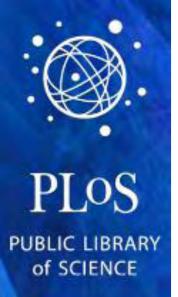
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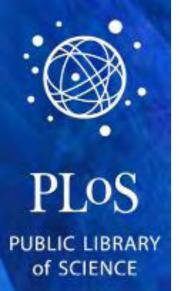
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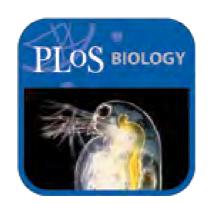
- Nine years old and the largest not-forprofit Open Access publisher
- The publisher of 7 Open Access journals including PLoS ONE
- Based in San Francisco, and Cambridge UK
- Self Sustaining since late 2010



OA Comes in Many Varieties. What is the PLoS 'flavor'?

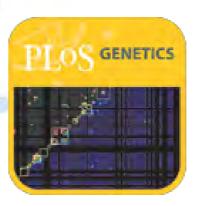
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PLoS Biology October, 2003 PLoS Medicine October, 2004



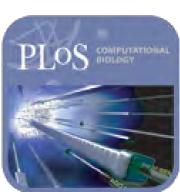


PLoS Community Journals
June-September, 2005
& October, 2007 (NTDs)









PLoS ONE December, 2006





Why does PLoS ONE exist?

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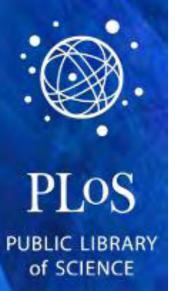


Our first paper in **PLos** One accepted! Previously rejected by P Shirasulab Shirasu Labi@RIKEN Methods just because we use non-popular plant. Congrats, Juliane!

Pressure for positive results puts science under Negative results are disappearing from most disciplines and countries

Scientific research may be in decline across the globe because of growing

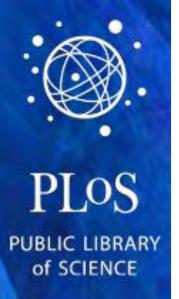
pressures to report only positive results, new analysis suggests. Daniele Fanelli



Some of the 'Features' of PLoS ONE

Covering all of Science (but mostly Biology and Medicine)

- Generally fast
- Publishing daily
- Streamlined production (no copyediting, no author proofs)
- Full color throughout (no extra charge)
- Papers of unlimited extent (no extra charge)
- Unlimited supplementary materials (no extra charge)
- Utilizes many 'Web 2.0' features (Comments, Notes, Star Ratings)
- Utilizes many web 2.0 tools (Editorial Board discussion forum; everyONE blog; Twitter; FriendFeed; Facebook)
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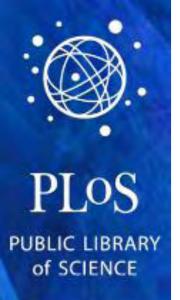
PLoS ONE's Key Innovation – The editorial process

- Editorial criteria
 - Scientifically rigorous
 - Ethical
 - Properly reported
 - Conclusions supported by the data



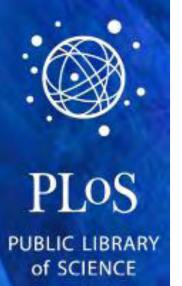
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- Which is the relevant audience?
- Use online tools to sort and filter scholarly content after publication, not before





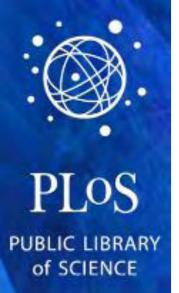
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- 1. The study presents the results of primary scientific research
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- 3. Experiments, statistics, and other analyses are performed to a high technical standard and are described in sufficient detail
- 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
- 6. The research meets all applicable standards for the ethics of experimentation and research integrity
- 7. The article adheres to appropriate reporting guidelines and community standards for data availability



PLoS ONE – High Standards

- •We aim for the highest standards in everything we do.
 - Not selecting for impact does not mean we operate a substandard or 'lite' publishing process
 - Ethics statements are enforced
 - Financial Disclosures are enforced
 - Open Data Sharing is enforced
 - Academic Editors are named on every paper
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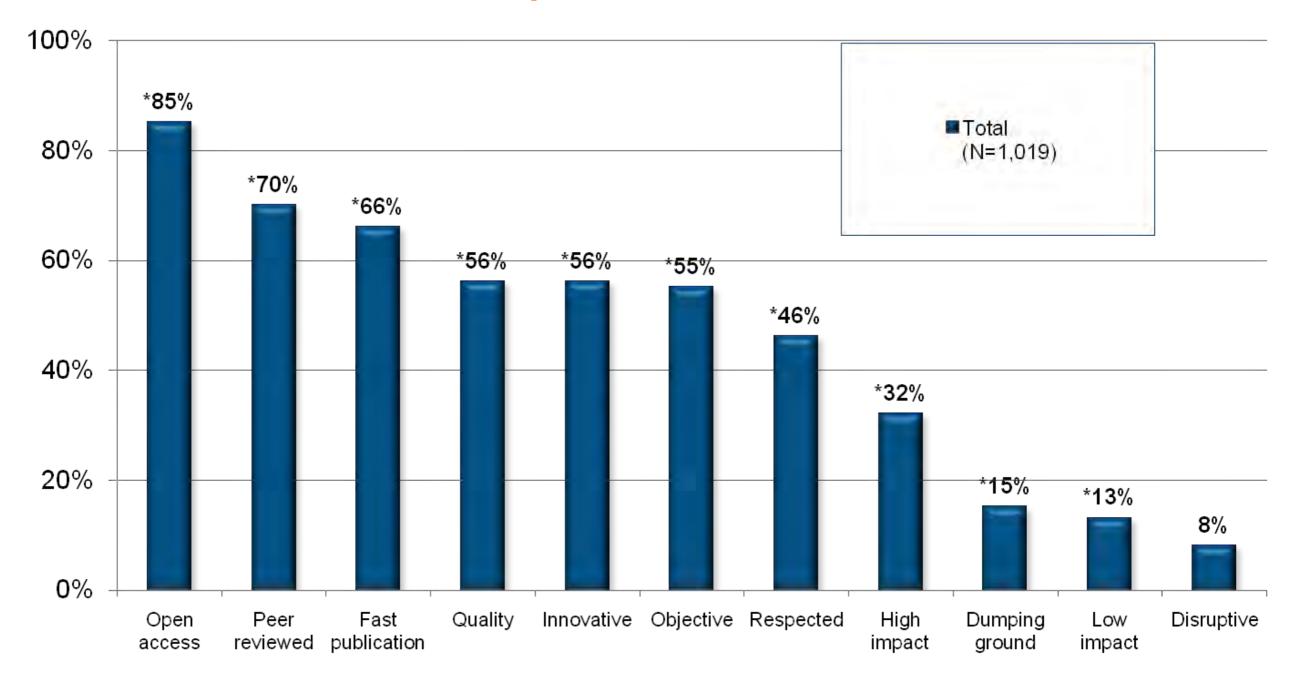
PLoS ONE - a 'First Choice' Journal

In our survey of 2010 authors, we were

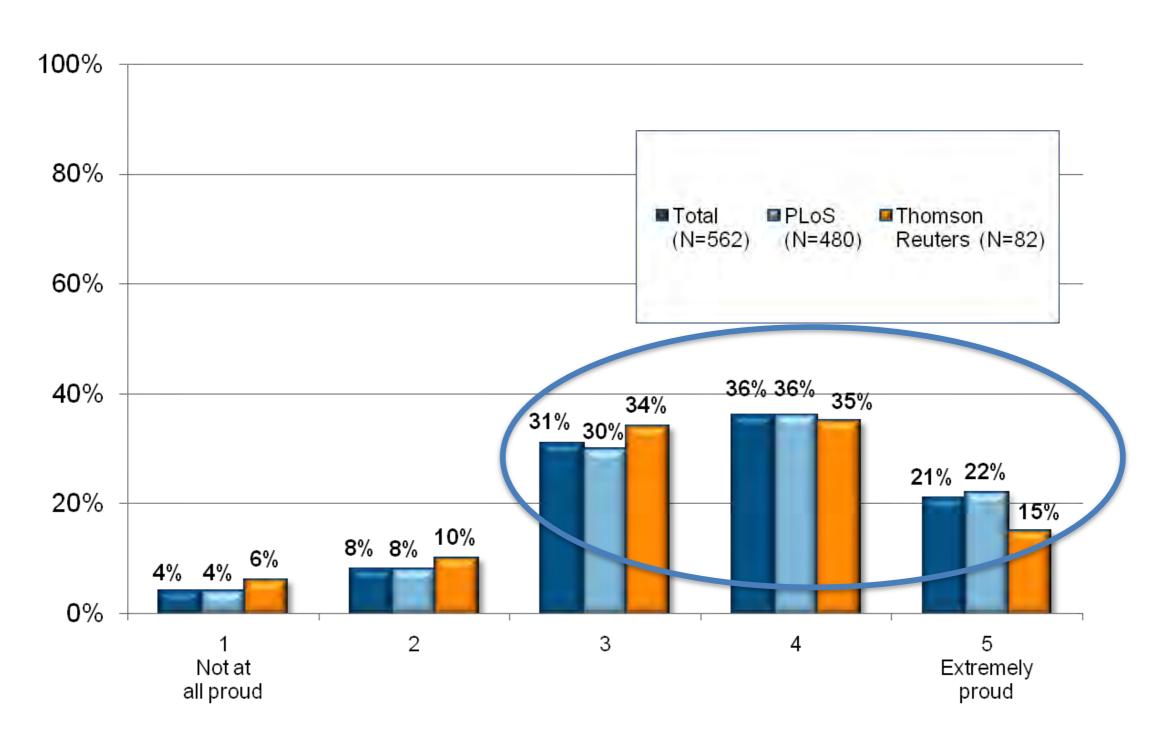
- 1st choice journal: 41% of all authors
- 1st or 2nd choice journal: 73% of all authors
- 1st, 2nd, or 3rd choice for 92% of all authors

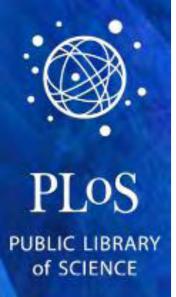


Among those familiar with PLoS ONE they see it as highly correlated with open access, peer reviewed and fast publication.



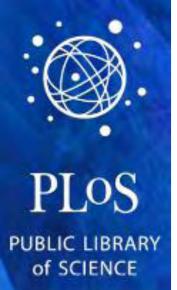
Among those that have published in PLoS ONE most are proud to have published there



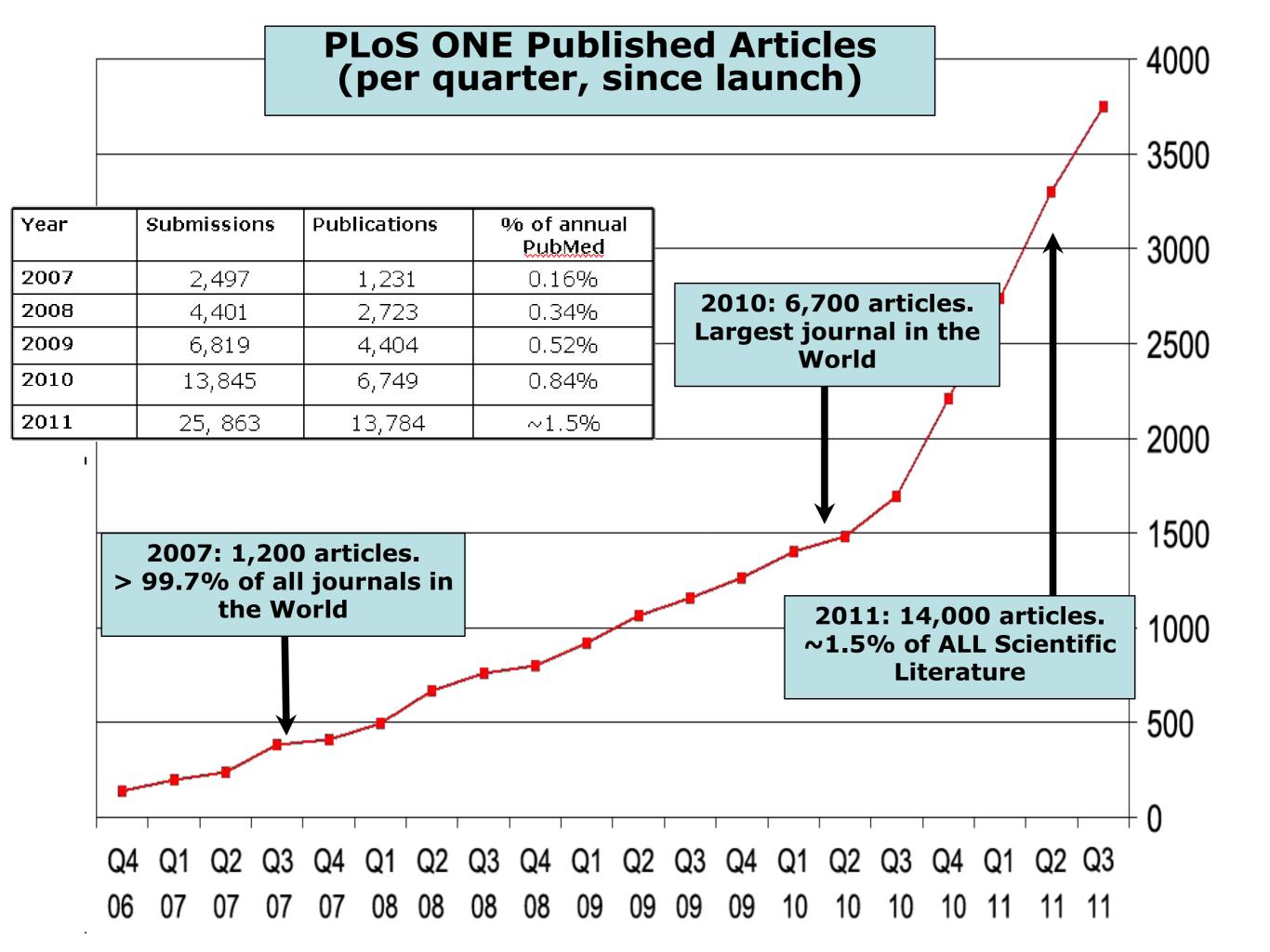


How would you characterize your overall experience publishing in PLoS ONE?

1 ("one of the best experiences I have ever had")	38%
2	51% (= 89% total)
3 (acceptable)	9%
4	2%
5 ("one of the worst experiences I have ever had")	1%



But does Author Satisfaction translate into Success?





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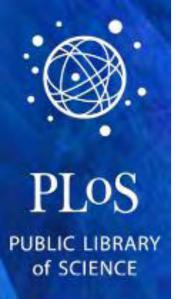
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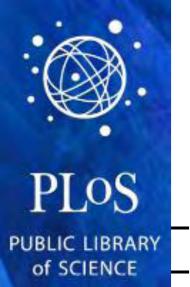
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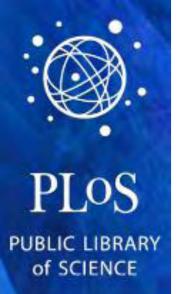
Features of OA MegaJournals

- Open Access
- Preferably multidisciplinary
- Peer-reviewed for rigour not "impact"
- Post-publication evaluation mechanisms (e.g. article-level metrics)
- Supported by publication fees
- Scalable, and can become very large



The Inherent Advantages of a MegaJournal

- You only need to be indexed once (e.g. MedLine, WoS)
- Authors only need to be reviewed / evaluated once
- The journal attracts high usage / high visibility
- Size encourages repeat authorship / reduces the need for 'journal hopping'
- Many aspects of the journal can be 'consolidated' (e.g. one blog, one twitter stream, one marketing plan)
- Economies of scale naturally develop, making the journal more efficient
- In an Author Pays OA model, there is no economic reason for artificially limiting the size of a journal
- Subjective filtering before publication is an outdated approach to determining quality
- Provides a 'healthier' publishing environment for authors
- The journal has the opportunity to set consistent standards which may become de facto standards in it's field

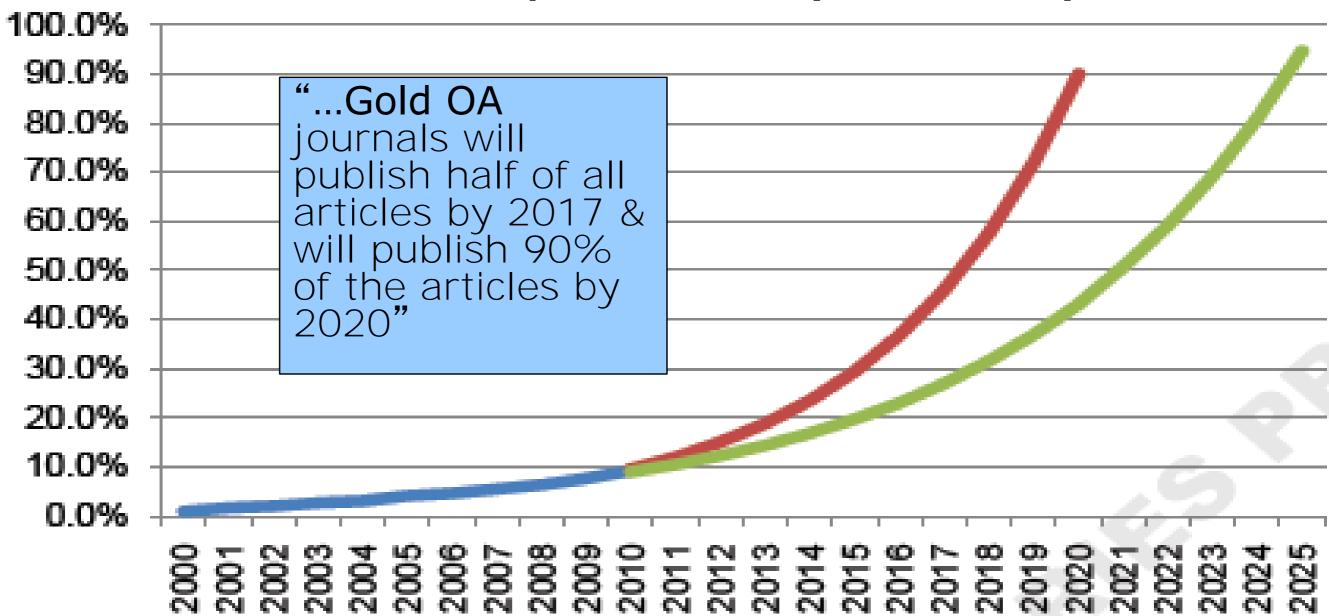


PLoS ONE 'clones'

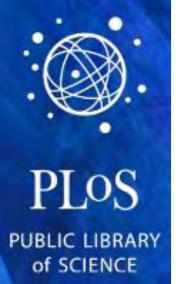
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- •BMJ Open £1,200
- Scientific Reports (Nature Publishing Group) \$1,350
- •AIP Advances (American Inst Phys) \$1,350
- Biology Open (Company of Biologists) \$1,350
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- QScience Connect (Bloomsbury Qatar Foundation) \$995
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- A series of Taylor & Francis journals (tba in 2012)

"The Inevitability of Open Access"

Figure 3: Pace of Substitution of Direct Gold OA for Subscription Journals (normal scale)



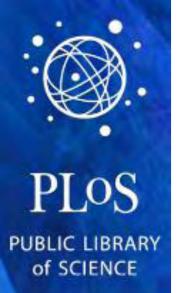
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"a very large compendium of papers that have been vetted for scientific quality, but which will not be confined in terms of their likely importance."

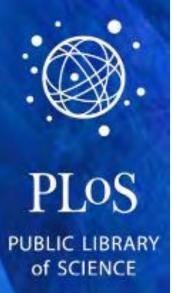
Harold Varmus, Oct 2005



Collectively, these will represent...

"a very large compendium of papers that have been vetted for scientific quality, but which will not be confined in terms of **their likely importance**."

Harold Varmus, Oct 2005



So, how could we measure 'importance'

- Scholarly Citations
- Web usage
- Social bookmarking
- Social citations
- Community ratings
- Expert Ratings
- Media/blog coverage
- Commenting activity
- and more...

Current technology now makes it possible to measure many of these with 'Article Level Metrics'



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RESEARCH ARTICLE **ACCESS**

Order in Spontaneous Behavior

Article



Comments: 16

Alexander Maye1, Chih-hao Hsieh2, George Sugihara2, Björn Brembs3*

 Universitätsklinikum Hamburg-Eppendorf, Zentrum für Experimentelle Medizin, Institut für Neurophysiologie und Pathophysiologie, Hamburg, Germany, 2 Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, California, United States of America, 3 Freie Universität Berlin, Institut für Biologie-Neurobiologie, Berlin, Germany

Abstract Top

Brains are usually described as input/output systems: they transform sensory input into motor output. However, the motor output of brains (behavior) is notoriously variable, even under identical sensory conditions. The question of whether this behavioral variability merely reflects residual deviations due to extrinsic random hoise in such

otherwise deterministic systems or an intrinsic, adaptive indeterminacy trait is central for the basic understanding of brain function. Instead of random noise, we find a fractal order (resembling Lévy flights) in the temporal structure of spontaneous flight maneuvers in tethered Drosophila fruit flies. Lévy-like probabilistic behavior patterns are evolutionarily conserved, suggesting a general neural mechanism underlying spontaneous behavior. Drosophila can produce these patterns endogenously, without any external cues. The fly's behavior is controlled by brain circuits which operate as a nonlinear system with unstable dynamics far from equilibrium. These findings suggest that both general models of brain function and autonomous agents ought to include biologically relevant

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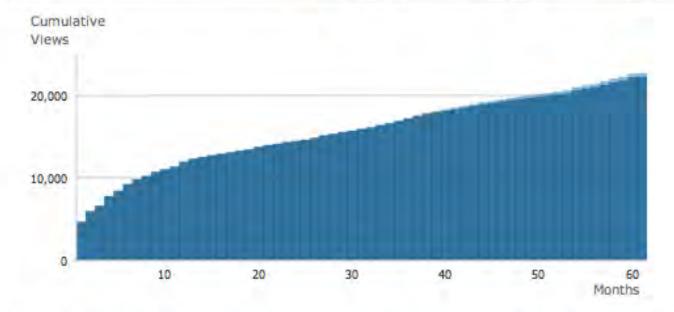
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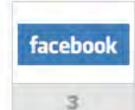




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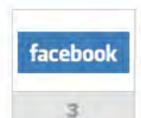






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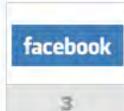




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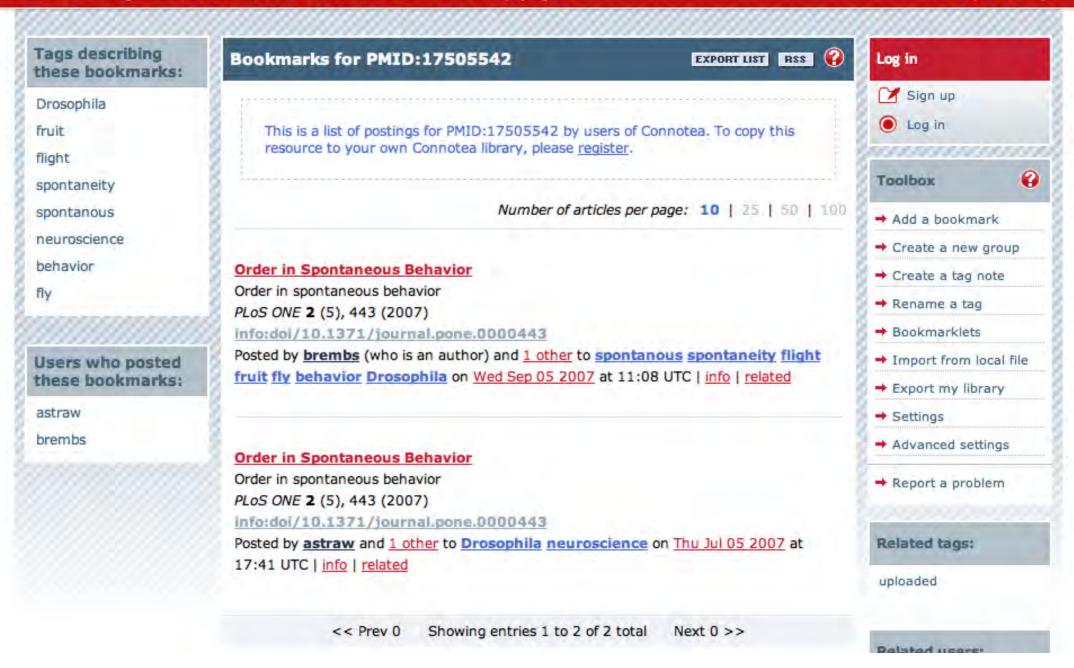






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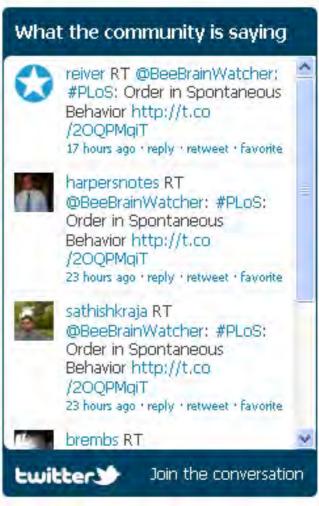






















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Abstract

Brains are usually described as input/output systems: they transform sensory input into motor output. However, the motor output of brains (behavior) is notoriously variable, even under identical sensory conditions. The question of whether this behavioral variability merely reflects residual deviations due to extrinsic random noise in such otherwise deterministic systems or an intrinsic, adaptive indeterminacy trait is central for the basic understanding of brain function. Instead of random noise, we find a fractal order (resembling Lévy flights) in the temporal structure of spontaneous flight maneuvers in tethered Drosophila fruit flies. Lévylike probabilistic behavior patterns are evolutionarily conserved, suggesting a general neural mechanism underlying spontaneous behavior. Drosophila can produce these patterns endogenously, without any external cues. The fly's behavior is controlled by brain circuits which operate as a nonlinear system with unstable dynamics far from equilibrium. These findings suggest that both general models of brain function and autonomous agents ought to include biologically relevant nonlinear, endogenous behavior-initiating mechanisms if they strive to realistically simulate biological brains or out-compete other agents.

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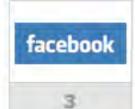




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Alexander Maye1, Chih-hao Hsieh2, George Sugihara2, Björn Brembs3*

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RESEARCH ARTICLE



An Estimate of Avian Mortality at Communication Towers in the United States and Canada



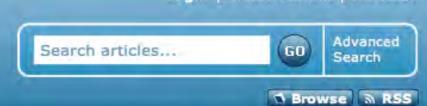












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Media Coverage of This Article

Original Article



Media Coverage of This Article

Posted by PLoS ONE Group on 27 Apr 2012 at 21:32 GMT

The following articles represent some of the media coverage that has occurred for this paper:

Publication: Tech Vibes

Title: "Communications Towers are Killing Millions of Birds in Canada and US Every Year - Techvibes.com"

http://www.techvibes.com/...

Publication: Environmental Protection

Title: "Almost Seven Million Birds Perish at Communication Towers in North America Each Year -- Environmental Protection"

http://eponline.com/artic...

Publication: Care2

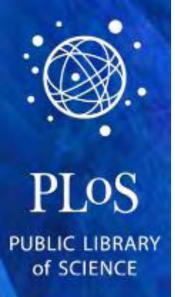
Title: "Millions of Birds Die Yearly at Communication Towers | Care2 Healthy Living"

http://www.care2.com/gree...

Publication: University of Southern California News

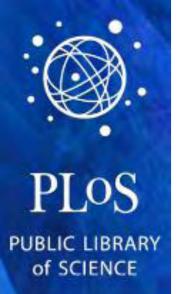
Title: "USC News"

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Oncology (2,079)	Most views, all time Johan Bollen, Herbert van de Somper, And Hagberg, Luis Bettencourt, Ryan Chute, Marko A. Rodriguez, Lyudmila Balakireva	Syed A Aziz
Cell Biology (1,025)	- Oncology". The JCR and Dewey Classification codes were	Joseph Alan Bauer
Genetics and Genomics (860)	PLoS ONE: Res Scopus: 25, Web of Science®: 28, PubMed Central: 5, C	
Molecular Biology (678)	<u>Views: 47338</u> Citations: Yes <u>Bookmarks: Yes</u>	Chad Creighton
Biochemistry (536)		
Immunology (391)	Protandim, a Fundamentally New Antioxidant Approach in	Institutions:
Computational Biology	Chemoprevention Using Mouse Two-Stage Skin	Department of Medical
(314)	Carcinogenesis as a Model	Oncology, Dana-Farber
Gene Expression (270)	Jianfeng Liu, Xin Gu, Delira Robbins, Guohong Li, Runhua Shi, Joe M. McCord, Yunfeng Zhao	Cancer Institute, Boston,
Coll Ciapalina (067)	00 00115 04 0064404 40 4074 // 1 00050040 1 4 1/1	Massachusetts, United



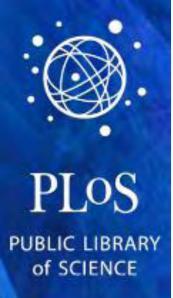
Future plans for ALMs

- Twitter
- Media coverage
- Non-scholarly citations (Wikipedia, Encyclopedia of Life, Faculty of 1000)
- Social/behavioral mining (Google+, Stumble Upon, citation manger downloads)



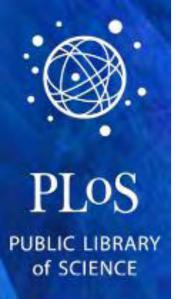
Being a MegaJournal - Open Questions

- Can we develop better tools to measure 'impact'?
- When you are publishing 3%, 5%, 10% of the literature, are you really a journal any more?
- When we reach a point with just a few, very large, MegaJournals how will they differentiate themselves?
- And what will that future mean for the current journal ecosystem?



Summary

- Impact and technical assessment can be separated in a successful publication
- Post-publication mechanisms can be used to enhance content
- The publication landscape is on the verge of irreversible change
- Research communication (and hopefully) research itself will be accelerated



Thank You

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