



国际预印本系统发展 与ChinaXiv

刘静羽 中国科学院文献情报中心 2017年11月16日





汇报提纲

- 1、预印本及新型学术交流生态
- 2、当前国际预印本系统发展趋势
- 3、ChinaXiv平台使用





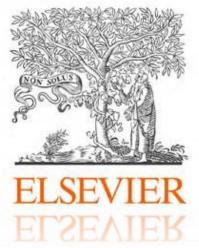






预印本

preprints









- 什么是预印本?
 - 在学术出版界,预印本(Preprint) 是指尚未在同行评议学术期刊上正式发表的科研论文的手稿
 - A preprint is a complete scientific manuscript that is uploaded by the authors to a public server
 - contains complete data and methodologies
 - After a brief quality-control inspection to ensure that the work is scientific in nature...is posted within a day or so on the Web without peer review ...

预印本系统:接收预印本存缴并提供开放获取服务的数字仓储服务系统





- 早期的预印本
 - 纸本预印本,通过邮局来发手稿,传递研究 进展,高能物理领域
 - 主要解决"出版时滞"问题
 - 从论文手稿提交开始,在一个同行评议期刊上发表一篇论文通常需要花上数周、数月、甚至是数年的时间而作者也需要时间来针对评阅阅意见来完善论文手稿

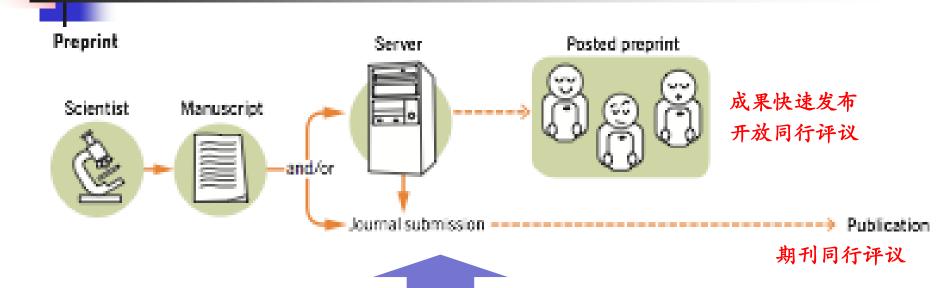


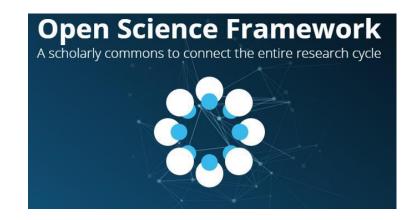
















- 预印本在学术交流发挥的作用
 - ■解决发表时滞。同行评议期刊的"发表时滞"严重 影响成果的及时交流和传播,不利用科研交流
 - ■避免首发权争议。同行评议过程可能造成研究成果 在别人前完成,但在别人之后发表
 - 推进学术传承。科研中的"学术传承"需要发布" 不完善,有价值的论文手稿"
 - ■促进成果的开放获取(OA)。科研基金: 其资助的研究成果必须及时和广泛传播。Publications will be accessible and open immediately, without embargo period.





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3. 当前国际预印本系统发展趋势

国内外各领域预印本 平台纷纷推出,正在 改变学术交流的模式

基金组织积极支持 预印本, 纷纷接收 预印本作为项目申 请和结题报告依据







芬格规则正在被打破; 基于预印本平台新服务模式









(1) 预印本系统纷纷推出









AgrXiv, SciELO Preprints















arXiv.org

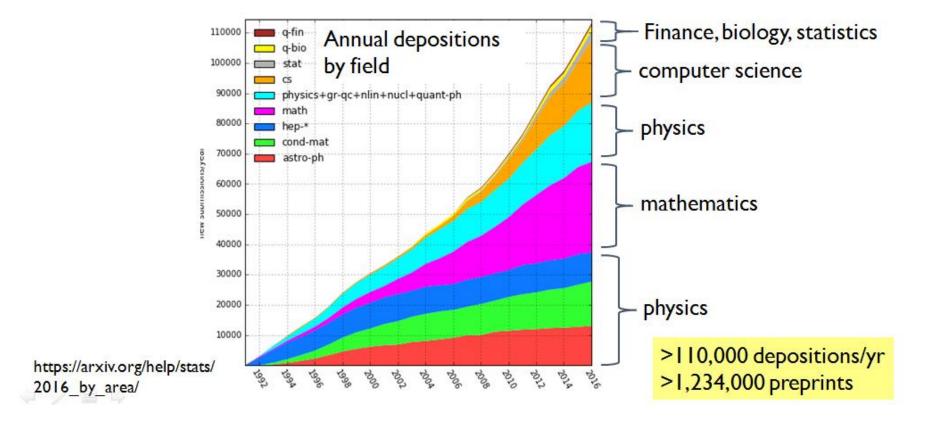






(1) 预印本系统纷纷推出

Growth of the Arxiv 1991 - 2016







(2) 基金组织积极支持预印本

- 基金组织正在接收预印本作为一种项目申请和报告成果
 - In January 2017, the Medical Research Council announced that they will now be actively supporting preprints with effect from April 2017
 - In January 2017, Wellcome Trust stated that they will now accept preprints in grant applications
 - In February 2017, a coalition of scientists and biomedical funding bodies including the National Institutes of Health, the Medical Research Council and the Wellcome Trust launched a proposal for a central site for life-sciences preprints
 - Cancer Research UK (May 30, 2017)
 - NIH (March 24, 2017)





(2) 基金组织积极支持预印本

Claiming interim research products as products of NIH awards

NIH intends to maximize impact of interim research products that are developed with NIH funds. Therefore, NIH expects awardees to ensure a high level of public access to NIH supported interim products. To facilitate text mining and other analysis of these products as data, the NIH expects standardized terms of use. NIH also expects awardees will adhere to other norms of responsible scientific communication.

Specifically, to claim an interim research product as a product of an NIH award, the NIH expects that the awardee will:

- Make the product publicly available. To maximize the impact of an interim research product, the NIH strongly
 encourages awardees to select a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) license or dedicate their work to
 the public domain.
- In the text of the document:
 - Acknowledge NIH funding in accordance with NIH Grants Policy Statement Chapter 8.2.1
 - Clearly state that the work is not peer-reviewed
 - Declare any competing interests, as an author would do for any journal article





基金组织积极支持预印本

Funding

review.

What we do

About us

Search

We now accept preprints in grant applications

0	News / Published: 10 January 2017
4	Open access
As	of January 2017, we will permit researchers to cite preprints, or pre-
	and the state of t
pe	of January 2017, we will permit researchers to cite preprints, or pre- er reviewed manuscripts, in their grant applications and end-of-grant view reports.







(3) 迅速公开成为重要手段

- 科学家团体发现,迅速公开正在成为有效保护其研究成果的重要手段
 - 很多研究人员不敢将其研究成果发布在预印本平台之上,是由于担心其方法会被竞争对手所抄袭, 并首先将成果发布在正式的期刊之上
 - 这一情况正在改变之中,越来越多的研究的人员和机构都已经认识到,预印本是最先报告成果的地方,也不仅仅依靠期刊论文来报告其成果







- Ingelfinger Rule(英吉尔芬格规则)
 - 这一规则要求作者投稿给期刊的论文手稿本质上是没有被提交给其它期刊或发布在别的地方的
 - 其本质上是要求作者不能一稿多投,保证期刊不发布已经发表内容,保证论文的原创性
 - 但科学界一些意见认为, Ingelfinger rule规则真正目的是保护期刊的收入来源





(4) 芬格规则正在被打破

- 科学界正在打破芬格规则
 - San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)
 - 2017年2月,12,000多个科学家,840多个研究团体签字支持这一声明
 - ■强调"研究需要被研究本身的价值来评估,而不 应当借助由研究成果所发表的期刊来评估"
 - 更多的研究人员认识到发布预印本的价值







- 越来越多的高水平期刊允许在投稿之前将 论文手稿发布在预印本平台之上
 - 如Nature, Science
- 一些期刊采取一事一议 (case-by-case basis) 方式,要求作者与期刊联系,讨论决定是否允许先在预印本平台上公开手稿

■ 如Cell	RoMEO Colour	Archiving policy
= X. CCII	Green	Can archive pre-print and post-print or publisher's version/PDF
CHERRY (D. MEO	Blue	Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing) or publisher's version/PDF
SHERPA/R•MEO	Yellow	Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
	White	Archiving not formally supported







(4) 芬格规则正在被打破

■ 学协会正在打破芬格规则

American Chemical Society announces intention to establish "ChemRxiv" preprint server to promote early research sharing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 2016 — The American Chemical Society (ACS) today announced its intention to form *ChemRxiv*, a chemistry preprint server for the global chemistry community, proposed as a collaborative undertaking that will facilitate the open dissemination of important scientific findings. The Society is presently in the process of inviting interested stakeholders to participate in helping to shape the service ahead of its anticipated launch.

Media Contact

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Katie Cottingham, Ph.D.

301-775-8455

"ChemRxiv is expected to follow the established models of arXiv in physics and





(5) 新型期刊的服务合作模式

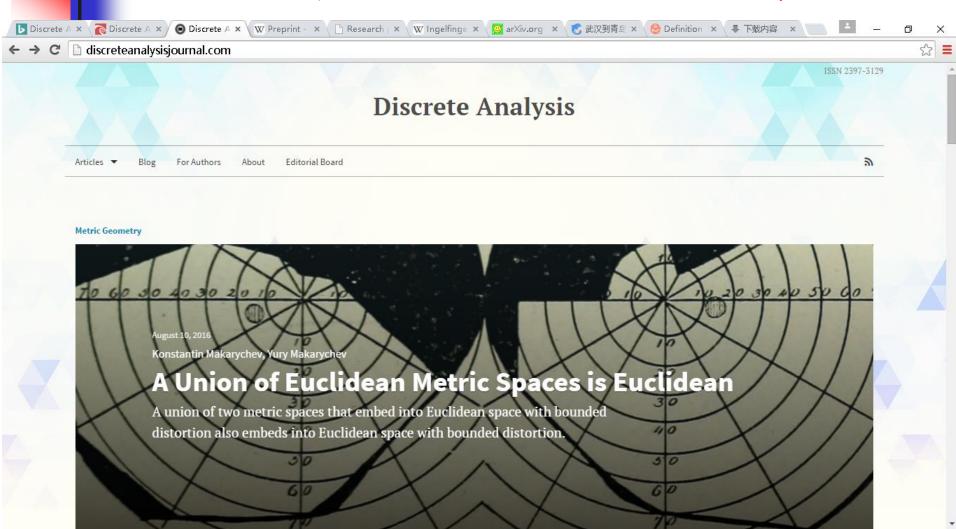
- 新型期刊已经开启基于预印本平台的新服务 模式
 - Discrete Analysis, an arXiv overlay journal
 - March 1, 2016创立, Sir Timothy Gowers, the world renowned Cambridge mathematician
 - 基于arXiv,以每篇论文为单位发布,不按年、卷 、期组稿
 - 作者先向arXiv投稿,并通知期刊,期刊组织通过评阅,决策录用,写编辑介绍,进行链接发布















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- 中国科学院科技论文预发布平台ChinaXiv
 - 提供中英文科技论文的预印本存缴和已发表科学 论文的开放存档服务,致力于构建一种新型的学 界自治的科研成果交流和共享平台,与传统的基 于期刊成果发布方式形成有效互补
 - 质量控制机制: 论文准入、基本的质量审核





- 运营模式:
 - 中国科学院科学传播局组织实施
 - 中国科学院发展规划局提供具体指导
 - 中国科学院文献情报中心联合相关研究所和相关科技期刊倾力打造
 - 国内第一个按国际通行模式规范运营的预 发布平台





- 运行机制:
 - 质量控制 (研究身份、科学性)
 - 及时发布
 - 重视与研究所、学会、期刊合作、推广

"预发布•助科研"文献传递服务活动开始啦!









- (1) 便捷访问
 - ■使用院统一认证,院邮箱用户无需注册;
 - ■自动集成用户邮箱、姓名、机构、地址、ORCID等信息;

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• (2) 快速提交









- (3) 后台审核
 - 二级审核制度: 格式审查与论文终审

论文审核	*
论文质检	
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论文管理	
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论文提交	*
统计分析	*
系统管理	*
数据收割	*
论文仓储	*

♥ 您当前的位置: 首页 > 论文审核详情

1. 重复性校验 2. 格式异常校验

3. 剽窃性校验

4. 研究性校验

5. 校验通过

【重复性质检】: 根据论文的pdf生成的md5及论文标题进行重复性校验

校验信息:通过重复性校验;

ePrint	201605. 00591	
题目	一种低开销软硬件混合的细粒度内存	
作者:	陈荔城 $^{(1)}$; 崔泽汉 $^{(1)}$; 包云岗 $^{(1)}$; 陈明宇 $^{(1)}$; 黄永兵 $^{(1)}$; 谭光明 $^{(1)}$;	
机构: (1). 中国科学院计算技术研究所;		
	内存行为分析是进行内存系统调度、体系结构及应用访存性能等优化的基础,而细粒度的内存行为分	
	析能够标识内存系统性能瓶颈的源头,并为优化提供丰富的语义信息。常用的内存行为分析手段包括插	
	桩、模拟器、硬件计数器等,但它们分别存在开销大,准确性不足,无法提供详细信息等问题。本文提	





- (4) 版本管理
 - ■版本更新
 - ■版本维护







(5) 浏览与检索

木		♥ 您当前的位置: 首页 > 详细浏览	
f	文献详情	免责下载	-
2		▶ PDF	
	Crassulacean acid metabolism (CAM) offers sustainable bioenergy production and resilience to	. BIB	
138	climate change	, ZIP	
Ħ	提交时间: 2016-05-04	当前浏览	
ż	作者: Nick A. Owen ¹ ; Kieran F. Fahy ² ; Howard Griffiths ¹ ;		.8
ţ	作者机构: 1.Department of Plant Sciences, Downing St. University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK; 2.Department of	最新 最近 201605	16
1	Chemistry, Imperial College London, London, UK;	更改浏览	10
ì		植物生态学和植物粒理学	
‡	内容摘要	跨类浏览	
5	Biomass production on low-grade land is needed to meet future energy demands and minimize resource	都无	
	conflicts. This, however, requires improvements in plant water-use efficiency (WUE) that are beyond		16
	conventional C3 and C4 dedicated bioenergy crops. Here we present the first global-scale geographic	论文评论	1
2	information system (GIS)-based productivity model of two highly water-efficient crassulacean acid	此文对您是否有用:	
5	metabolism (CAM) candidates: Agave tequilana and Opuntia ficus-indica. Features of these plants that	● 非常好 ○ 一般 ○ 很差	
	translate to WUE advantages over C3 and C4 bioenergy crops include nocturnal stomatal opening, rapid		
2	rectifier-like root hydraulic conductivity responses to fluctuating soil water potential and the capacity	阅读此文,您对此文的评价:	B
ŧ	to buffer against periods of drought. Yield simulations for the year 2070 were performed under the four	7750000 BEN MINUS H VI	p
E	representative concentration pathway (RCPs) scenarios presente in the interpretation pathway (RCPs) scenarios pathway (RCPs) scenarios presente in the interpretation pathway (RCPs) scenarios pathway (Ç.	
	Simulations on low-grade land suggest that O. ficus-indica alone has the capacity to meet 'extreme'	是否匿名: ⑥ 匿名 ○ 实名	
		0	





- (5) 浏览与检索
 - ■简单检索、高级检索方式







(6) 评论与交流

Chemistry, Imperial College London, London, UK;

内容摘要

Biomass production on low-grade land is needed to meet future energy demands and minimize resource conflicts. This, however, requires improvements in plant water-use efficiency (WUE) that are beyond conventional C3 and C4 dedicated bioenergy crops. Here we present the first global-scale geographic information system (GIS)-based productivity model of two highly water-efficient crassulacean acid metabolism (CAM) candidates: Agave tequilana and Opuntia ficus-indica. Features of these plants that translate to WUE advantages over C3 and C4 bioenergy crops include nocturnal stomatal opening, rapid rectifier-like root hydraulic conductivity responses to fluctuating soil water potential and the capacity to buffer against periods of drought. Yield simulations for the year 2070 were performed under the four representative concentration pathway (RCPs) scenarios presented in the IPCC's 5th Assessment Report. Simulations on low-grade land suggest that 0. ficus-indica alone has the capacity to meet 'extreme' bioenergy demand scenarios (>600 EJ yr⁻¹) and is highly resilient to climate change (-1%). Agave tequilana is moderately impacted (-11%). These results are significant because bioenergy demand scenarios >600 EJ yr⁻¹ could be met without significantly increasing conflicts with food production and

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