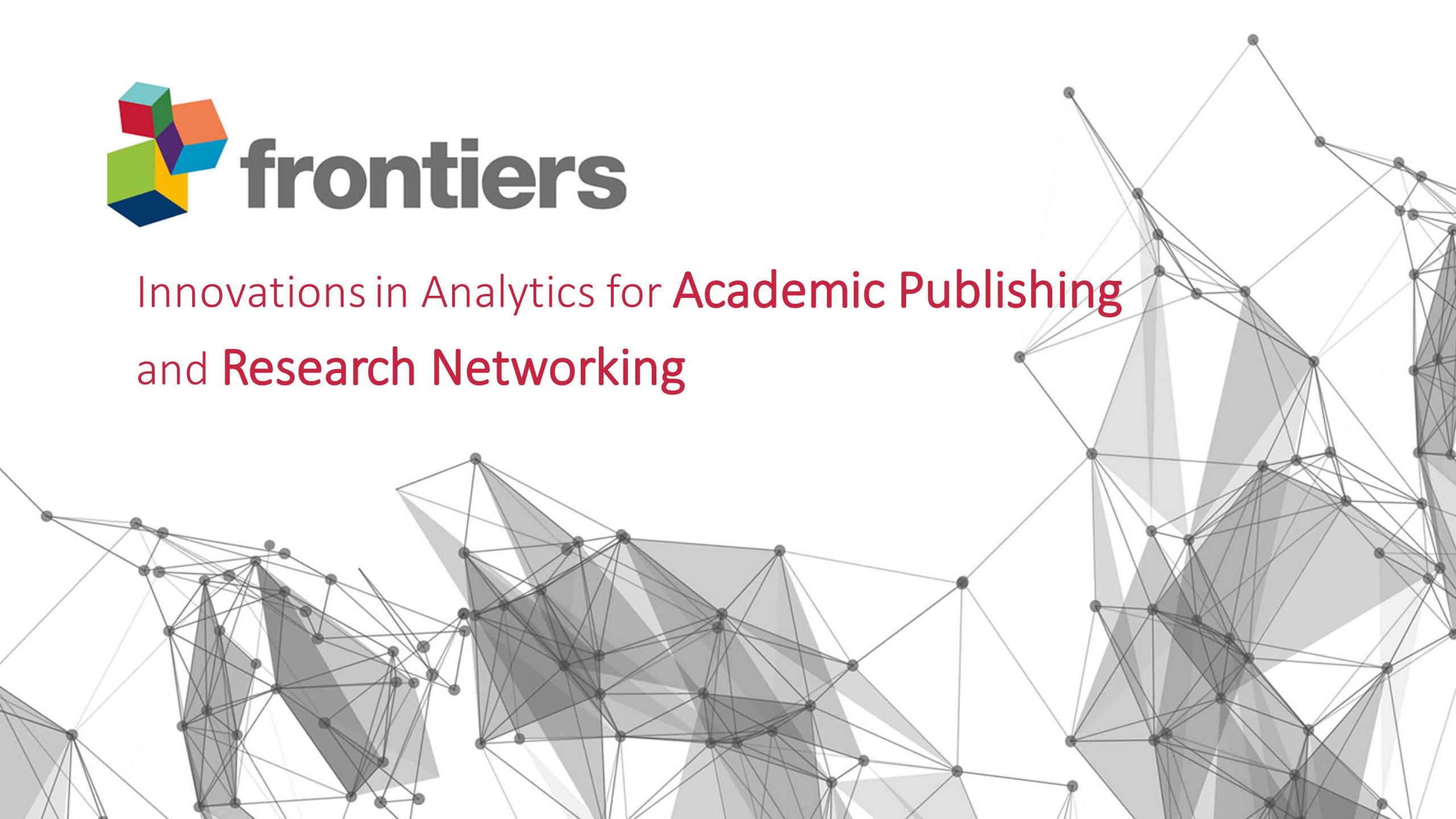




frontiers

Innovations in Analytics for Academic Publishing
and Research Networking





Open access publisher and research network

www.frontiersin.org

Founded in 2007 by EPFL neuroscientists
Henry Markram & Kamila Markram

Headquartered at the Innovation Square of
the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology
(EPFL) in Lausanne, Switzerland

ALPSP Gold Award for Innovation in
Publishing 2014





Our grand vision is to build an **Open Science Platform** that **empowers researchers** in their daily work and where everybody has equal opportunity to seek, share and generate knowledge.



Open Access Journals

The screenshot shows the frontiers website homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for 'About', 'Submit', 'Journals ▾', 'Office', 'My frontiers', and a search bar. Below the navigation is a main header with the 'frontiers' logo and the text 'HIGH QUALITY OPEN ACCESS PUBLISHING AND RESEARCH NETWORKING'. To the left is a large image of a modern building with a video play button overlay. To the right, there's a section titled 'Frontiers is Open Science' with a list of benefits: fast publication, rigorous peer-review, detailed metrics, and networking. It includes a 'Watch our video' button and sections for 'MESSAGE BOARD', 'Submit now', and 'Recommend to your Librarian'. Below this is a 'FEATURED RESEARCH TOPIC' for 'Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources'. At the bottom, there are sections for 'FEATURED ARTICLES AND EBOOKS' with categories like 'IN THE NEWS', 'NEUROSCIENCE', 'MARINE SCIENCE', and 'EBOOK', each with small thumbnail images.

Social Network for Academics

The screenshot shows a Loop social network profile for Idan Segev. The profile page includes a large photo of Idan Segev, his title 'Prof. of Computational Neuroscience' at 'The Hebrew University of Jerusalem', and his location 'Jerusalem, Israel'. Key statistics are displayed: 78,059 total views, 36,437 profile views, 13,580 publication views, and 2,056 publication downloads. Below this, tabs for 'Overview', 'Bio', 'Network', 'Publications', and 'Topics' are visible. The 'Overview' tab is active. The 'Brief Bio' section provides a detailed description of his academic background. The '77 Publications' section lists his most viewed publications, such as 'Brain projects think big' and 'Brain and Art', along with their view counts (55 and 2,386 respectively). A '18 Co-Authors' section lists several researchers with their profile links. The top right corner of the page shows the 'frontiers' logo.





5th biggest Open Access
Publisher



30K

ARTICLES
published



91K

AUTHORS



65M

ARTICLE
views
and downloads



85

DAYS
review time



90%

SATISFACTION
of authors
and reviewers



53

OPEN-ACCESS
Journals





Open Academic Network



200K

Registered
USERS



12M

PROFILE
views



42M

PUBLICATIONS



1M

confirmed
PUBLICATIONS



How do Scientists build their Academic reputation?



The Intense World Theory – a unifying theory of the neurobiology of autism

Autism covers a wide spectrum of disorders for which there are many views, hypotheses and theories. Here we propose a unifying theory of autism, the *Intense World Theory*. The proposed neuropathology is hyper-functioning of local neural microcircuits, best characterized by hyper-reactivity, hyper-phasic, and hyper-sensitivity. These microcircuits are speculated to become autonomous and memory trapped leading to the core cognitive consequences of hyper-perception, hyper-attention, hyper-memory and hyper-empathy. The theory is centered on the neocortex and the amygdala, but could potentially be applied to all brain regions. The theory also makes predictions on the severity of the molecular syndrome expressed in different brain regions, which could uniquely shape the repertoire of symptoms of an autistic child. The progression of the disorder is proposed to be driven by strong reinforcement, which becomes more intense with each new experience and may be particularly accelerated by emotionally charged experiences and trauma. This may lead to obsessively detailed information processing of fragments of words, an intense world, and repetitive behaviors arising from what becomes a painfully intense world. The autistic is proposed to become trapped in a limited, but highly secure internal world with minimal extremes and surprises. We present the key studies that support this theory of autism, show how this theory can better explain past findings, and how it can be tested. The theory, at the molecular and interpretation, the theory also makes further predictions from the molecular to the behavioral levels, provides a treatment strategy and presents its own falsifying hypothesis.

Introduction

The neurobiology of autism has been researched extensively with growing urgency and major strides and insights over the past 30 years (Rubenstein and Merzenich, 2003; Belmonte et al., 2004b; Courchesne, 2004; Casanova, 2007; Minshew and Williams, 2007; Amaral et al., 2008), yet no coherent neurobiologically based theory of autism has yet emerged to explain its core heterogeneity. A wide range of interpretations, hypotheses, and models have been put forward, but none has been able to encompass an important but specific aspect of autism. The central question is whether the spectrum of autism is due to a spectrum of neuropathologies or whether a single common pathology can explain the spectrum. Recently, we put forward a broad group hypothesis for autism that is neurophysiological, grounded, and on its way from the molecular, cellular, and circuit levels toward the potential cognitive consequences, called the *Intense World Syndrome* (for extensive review see Martrarm et al., 2007b). The *Intense World Syndrome* hypothesis was grounded in original experiments using the valproic acid (VPA) rat model of autism to explore possible alterations across molecular, cellular, synaptic, circuit, and behavioral levels. Such experiments can only be performed using

How do Scientists build their Academic reputation?



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Introduction

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The screenshot shows the homepage of the journal "frontiers in HUMAN NEUROSCIENCE". At the top, it features a banner with the journal's name and an impact factor of 2.9. Below the banner, there are sections for "RECENT ARTICLES", "INFO", "SEARCH", "AUTHOR INFO", and "RELATED JOURNALS". The "INFO" section includes links to "Home", "About", "Editorial Board", "Archive", "Research Topics", "View Some Authors", "Review Guidelines", and "Subscribe to Alerts". The "SEARCH" section allows users to search by "Article Type" (All, Article, Book Chapter, Conference Paper, Data Set, Journal Article, Preprint, Review, Software, Thesis), "Publication Date" (From, To), and "Go". The "AUTHOR INFO" section provides guidelines for submission. The "RELATED JOURNALS" section lists other journals in the field.



frontiers

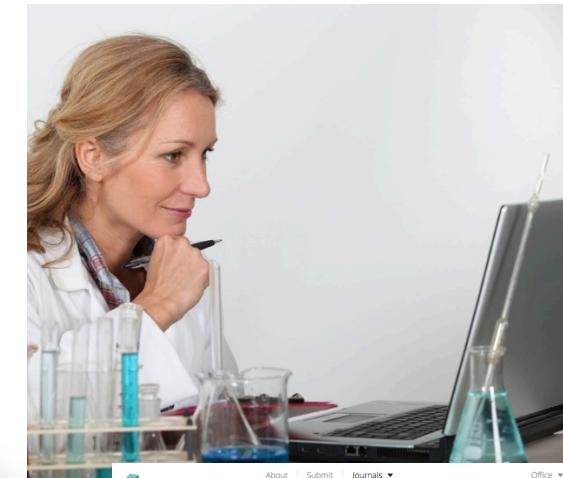
How do Scientists build their Academic reputation?



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Autism covers a wide spectrum of disorders for which there are many views, hypotheses and theories. Here we propose a unifying theory of autism, the *Intense World Theory*. The proposed neuropathology is hyper-functioning of local neural microcircuits, best characterized by hyper-reactivity and hyper-plasticity. Such hyper-functioning is hypothesized to lead to heightened sensory processing, particularly leading to the core cognitive experiences of hyper-perception, hyper-attention, hyper-memory and hyper-emotionality. The theory is centered on the neocortex, the amygdala, but could potentially be applied to all brain regions. The severity on each axis depends on the severity of the molecular syndrome expressed in different brain regions, which could potentially be different in different individuals. The proposed mechanism of the disorder is proposed to be driven by over strong reactions to experiences that drive the brain to a hyper-preference and overly sensitive state, which becomes more extreme with each new experience and may be particularly accelerated by emotionally charged experiences. This reaction may lead to an emotional and cognitive overprocessing of the world and an innately strong and systematic decoupling of the autistic from what becomes a painfully intense world. The autistic is proposed to become trapped in a limited, but highly secure internal world with minimal extremes and surprises. We present the key hypotheses that support this theory of autism, show how these hypotheses are testable, and present a research agenda for testing the theory through data and interpretations. The theory also makes further predictions from the molecular to the behavioral levels, provides a treatment strategy and presents its own falsifying hypothesis.

Introduction
 The neurosciences of autism have been researched extensively with growing urgency and interest and insights over the past 20 years (Rubenstein and Mercola, 2003; Belmonte et al., 2004; Courchesne, 2004; Casanova, 2007; Minshew and Williams, 2007; Amaral et al., 2008), yet no coherent neurobiologically based theory of autism has yet emerged to explain its entire heterogeneity. A wide range of interpretations, from genetic to environmental, have been proposed, and each has its own merit. However, there is an important but specific aspect of autism. The central question is whether the autism is due to a *syndrome* of neurophysiology or whether a *single common pathology* can explain the spectrum. We will forth a *unifying hypothesis* for autism that is based on the premise that it is a developmental disorder arising from a primary cellular and circuitry level towards the potential cognitive consequences, called the *Intense World Syndrome* (IWS) (Courchesne, 2004; Courchesne et al., 2007b).



frontiers in HUMAN NEUROSCIENCE

INFO RECENT ARTICLES

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[Archive](#)

[Research Topics](#)

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[SEARCH](#)

Article Type

All

Publication Date

From

To

Co-Author INFO

Why Submit?

Fees

Article Types

Author Guidelines

RECENT ARTICLES

DTI measures track and predict motor function outcomes in stroke rehabilitation utilizing BCI technology
Jie Song, Veena A. Kaur, Brittanny Y. Young, Leo M. Walton, Zack Nigogosyan, Alexander R. Remsik, Mitchell E. Tyler, Dorothy Farrar Edwards, Kristin E Caldera, Justin A Sattin, Justin C Williams and Vivek Prabakaran
Front. Hum. Neurosci. doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2015.00195

The implications of age-related neurofunctional compensatory mechanisms in executive function and language processing including the new Temporal Hypothesis for children
Ruben Maruffa, Yves Jozanette and Oury Monchi
Front. Hum. Neurosci. doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2015.00221

How can we study reasoning in the brain?
David Page
Front. Hum. Neurosci. doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2015.00222

Age-related slowing of response selection and production in a visual choice reaction time task
David L. Woods, John M. Wyma, E William Yundt, Timothy J Herron and Bruce Reed
Front. Hum. Neurosci. doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2015.00193

The L2 decomposition of transparent derived verbs – Is it ‘morphological’? A commentary on De Grawe, Heldmaier, Willems, & Schreiber (2014)
Gunnar Jacob
Front. Hum. Neurosci. doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2015.00220

Objective differentiation of neonatal EEG background grades using detrended fluctuation analysis
Manuel Maric, Joseph Penninglachir Cherian, Ninah Kousien, Attilio Hosseini Ansari, Gunnar Naulfers, Paul Govaert, Sabine Van Huffel, Maarten De Vos and Sampsa Vanhaamo

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frontiers in Neuroanatomy

frontiers in Neuroinformatics

IMPACT
2.9
FACTOR

Why are metrics important?

Drive the careers of
Scientists

“Publish or perish!”

Drive the success of
Journals and Universities



How does it work?



frontiers

How did it all start?

1950/60s people started to count citations



Citations

Citations received are counted per article



FOCUSED REVIEW ARTICLE

Front. Neurosci., 04 September 2014 | doi: 10.3389/fnins.2014.00276

Socioeconomic status and structure within brain development

Natalie H. Brito* and Kimberly G. Noble*

Department of Pediatrics, Gertrude H. Sergievsky Center, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA

Recent advances in neuroimaging methods have made accessible new ways of dissecting the complex interplay between genetic and environmental factors that influence structural brain development. In recent years, research investigating associations between socioeconomic status (SES) and brain development have found significant links between SES and changes in brain structure, especially in areas related to memory, executive control, and emotion. These findings focus on studies examining links between structural brain development and SES magnitude typically found in developing countries. We highlight how highly correlated SES are differentially related to structural changes within the brain.

Introduction

Human development does not occur within a vacuum. The environmental contexts and social connections a person experiences throughout his or her lifetime significantly impact the development of both cognitive and social skills. The incorporation of neuroscience into topics more commonly associated with the social sciences, such as culture or socioeconomic status (SES), has led to an increased understanding of the mechanisms that underlie development across the lifespan.

References

Abe, T. (1987). "Evolution of life types in termites," in *Evolution and Coadaptation in Biotic Communities*, eds S. Kawano, J. H. Connell, and T. Hidaka (Tokyo: University of Tokyo Press).

Benítez, S. E., Holt, R. A., Evans, C. A., Gocayne, J. D., Amanatides, P. G., et al. (2000). The genome sequence of *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Science* 287, 2185–2195. doi: 10.1126/science.287.5461.2185

Benson, G. (1999). Tandem repeats finder: a program to analyze DNA sequences. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 27, 573–580. doi: 10.1093/nar/27.2.573

Benton, R., Vanicek, K. S., Gomez-Diaz, C., and Vosshall, L. B. (2009). Variant ionotropic glutamate receptors as chemosensory receptors in *Drosophila*. *Cell* 136, 149–162. doi: 10.1016/j.cell.2008.12.001

Bonasio, R., Zhang, G., Ye, C., Mutti, N. S., Fang, X., Qin, N., et al. (2010). Genomic comparison of the ants *Camponotus floridanus* and *Harpegnathos saltator*. *Science* 329, 1068–1071. doi: 10.1126/science.1192428

Boomsma, J. J. (2013). Beyond promiscuity: mate choice commitments in social breeding. *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. B* 368:20120050. doi: 10.1098/rstb.2012.0050

Brune, A. (2014). Symbiotic digestion of lignocellulose in termite guts. *Nat. Rev. Microbiol.* 12, 168–180. doi: 10.1038/nrmicro3182

Bugeroille, G., and Radek, R. (2006). "Symbiotic protists of termites," in *Intestinal Microorganisms of Termites and Other Invertebrates*, eds H. König and A. Varma (Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer), 243–269. doi: 10.1007/3-540-38185-1_10

Boomsma, J. J., Schmid-Hempel, P., and Hughes, W. O. H. (2005). "Life histories and parasite pressure across the major groups of social insects," in *Insect Evolutionary Ecology*, eds M. D. E. Fellowes, G. J. Holloway, and J. Rölf (Wallingford, CT: CAB), 339–375.

Citations

Aggregated per Journal Journal Impact Factor

The screenshot shows the frontiersin.org homepage with the journal 'frontiers in NEUROANATOMY' highlighted. The impact factor is prominently displayed as 4.2. The page includes sections for 'INFO', 'RECENT ARTICLES', 'SEARCH', and various journal-related links.

frontiers in NEUROANATOMY

INFO

RECENT ARTICLES

- Neuroprotective effects of DAHP and Triptolide in Focal Cerebral Ischemia via Apoptosis Inhibition and PI3K/Akt/mTOR pathway Activation
- Role of developmental factors in hypothalamic function
- The discovery of dendritic spines by Cajal
- Molecular codes defining rostral-caudal domains in the embryonic mouse hypothalamus
- From the Cajal alumni Achúcarro and Río-Hortega to the rediscovery of never-resting microglia

SEARCH

Article Type: All
Publication Date: From To
Go

The screenshot shows a scientific article from 'Front. Neurosci.' titled 'Socioeconomic status and structure within brain development'. The article is a focused review article published on 04 September 2014. It features two authors, Natalie H. Brito and Kimberly G. Noble, from the Department of Pediatrics at Columbia University. The abstract discusses recent advances in neuroimaging methods and their applications in understanding the complex interplay between genetic and environmental factors that influence brain development, particularly in relation to socioeconomic status (SES). The article highlights how highly correlated SES factors are differentially related to structural changes within the brain. A large green arrow points from the journal interface on the left to this specific article on the right.

FOCUSED REVIEW ARTICLE

Front. Neurosci., 04 September 2014 | doi: 10.3389/fnins.2014.00276

Socioeconomic status and structure within brain development

Natalie H. Brito* and Kimberly G. Noble*

Department of Pediatrics, Gertrude H. Sergievsky Center, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA

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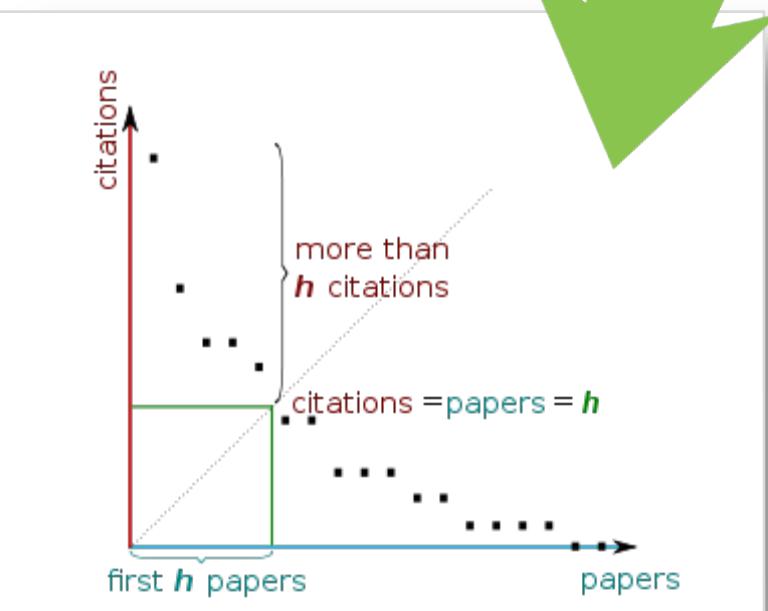
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Citations

Aggregated per Author H-Index





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PubMed Abstract | PubMed Full Text | CrossRef Full Text | Google Scholar





Citations – Time Delay

Citations are like inbound links in a web page.

But with a delay of years instead of days.



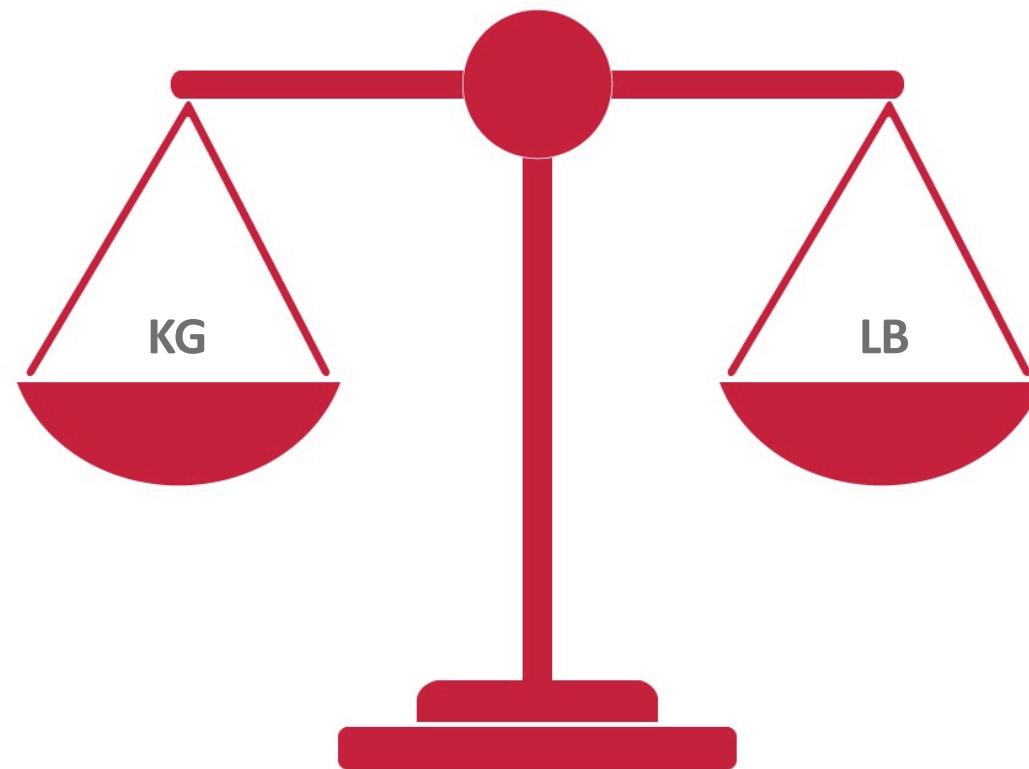
Citations - Focus

The view is very narrow, and there is a high threshold to generate each single citation.



Citations – Data issues

Data is not free,
conflicting sources,
not uniform across fields



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We can do better:

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Article Level Metrics

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Together we are disrupting the old limitation of only citation based metrics.



Article Level Metrics - Benefits

Citations

Views

Downloads

Likes, comments, shares

The screenshot shows a research article from the journal **frontiers in HUMAN NEUROSCIENCE**. The article is a **REVIEW ARTICLE** titled **The Intense World Theory – a unifying theory of the neurobiology of autism**, authored by Kamila Markram* and Henry Markram. The article discusses the proposed neuropathology of autism, centered on the neocortex and amygdala, involving hyper-functioning local neural microcircuits, hyper-reactivity, and hyper-plasticity.

Key metrics displayed on the right side of the article page include:

- 200,232 total views** (highlighted with a green arrow)
- Am score 108**
- View Article Impact** button
- FRONTIERS** section with **Like 4**, **Comment 11**, and **Share 1** buttons
- SHARE ON** section with counts for Facebook (1275), Twitter (98), Google+ (9), LinkedIn (10), and a total of 19,580

Below the main article content, there is a **TABLE OF CONTENTS** section with links to **Abstract** and **Introduction**.



Article Level Metrics - Benefits

- Available earlier
- Multiple metrics address different types of engagement
- Quantifiable



Article Level Metrics - Benefits

- Available earlier
- Multiple metrics address different types of engagement
- Quantifiable

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Maximizing impact for researchers: 



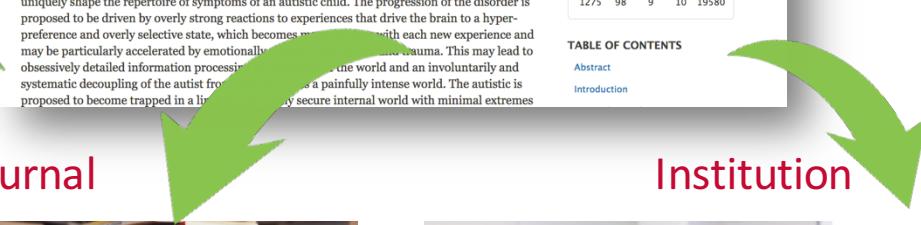
Article Level Metrics

Aggregation Levels

Author



Journal



Institution



A screenshot of the "frontiers in HUMAN NEUROSCIENCE" journal website. The page displays a review article by Kamila Markram and Henry Markram. Key metrics shown include 200,232 total views, a CiteScore of 108, and an Impact Factor of 2.9. The table of contents includes sections for Abstract and Introduction.



Author Impact

We can segment the users
who engage with our article

The screenshot shows a Loop profile page for Javier DeFelipe. At the top right are links for 'About', 'Blog', 'Login', and a 'REGISTER' button. Below is a photo of Javier DeFelipe, his title 'Doctorate Madrid, Spain', and his affiliation 'Research Professor Cajal Institute'. To the right are statistics: 141,547 total views, 24,157 profile views, 107,756 publication views, and 14,107 publication downloads. A 'Follow' button is also present. Below this is a navigation bar with tabs: 'Overview' (which is active), 'Bio', 'Network', '186 Publications', and '9 Topics'. The 'Brief Bio' section contains a short summary of his research career at the Cajal Institute and a 'View Full Bio' link. The '186 Publications' section highlights a paper titled 'The dendritic spine story: an intriguing process of discovery' with 1,158 views. Other publications listed include 'The effects of cocaine self-administration on dendritic spine density in the rat hippocampus are dependent on genetic background'. On the right side, there is a list of '91 Co-Authors' with profiles for Ruth Benavides-Picar, Lidia Alonso-Nanclares, Guy Elston, and Jon I Arellano, each with a 'Follow' button.



Author Impact

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Geography

Expertise



Domain



■ Science 59
■ Humanities and Social Sciences 4
■ Engineering 3
■ Health 1

Field



■ Microbiology 17
■ Genetics 16
■ Ecology and Evolution 10
■ Neuroscience 8
■ Other 16

Specialty



■ Evolutionary and Genomic Medicine 15
■ Aging Neuroscience 6
■ Evolutionary and Population Genetics 6
■ Population Genetics 6
■ Other 34



frontiers

Author Impact

Linking the content to the research network gives us information about our readers

Professional information

Age/gender



Industry



Academia	43
Publishing	27
Research	11
Computer Software, Engineering	8
Other	26

Education



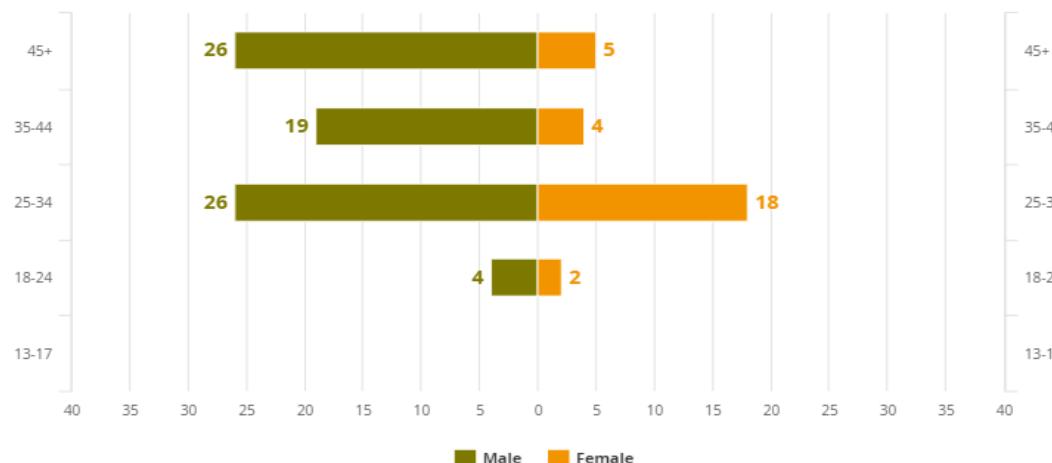
Doctorate (Ph.D., M.D., etc.)	16
Bachelors	9
Masters (MS, MA, etc)	5
Diploma	2
Other	3

Position



Experienced Professional	25
Student / Intern	13
Assistant Professor	12
Doctorate Student / Researcher	11
Other	57

Age and Gender



frontiers

Offsite Metrics Social Buzz

Track engagement on social media like twitter, or on science related blogs or news sites.



Altmetric



See more details

- Picked up by 1 news outlets
- Tweeted by 79
- Mentioned in 1 Google+ posts
- On 2 videos
- 220 readers on Mendeley

- Blogged by 3
- On 19 Facebook pages
- Redditied by 2
- Mentioned in 1 Wikipedia entries
- 5 readers on CiteULike

Loop percentile ranking

Compare yourself!

Sources

All News Blogs Wikipedia

So far Altmetric has seen 4 stories.

An Incomplete List of Things that Have Been Postulated, In Earnest, as Possible Causes of Autism

Autist's Corner

(Note: Not all of these ideas are crank hypotheses; some of them are, a few were widely accepted in their day but are now regarded as crank notions, many are just people throwing things out there on the strength of statistical correlations, some have a ...

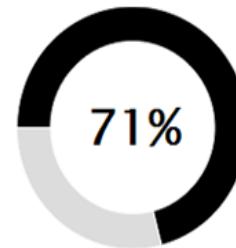
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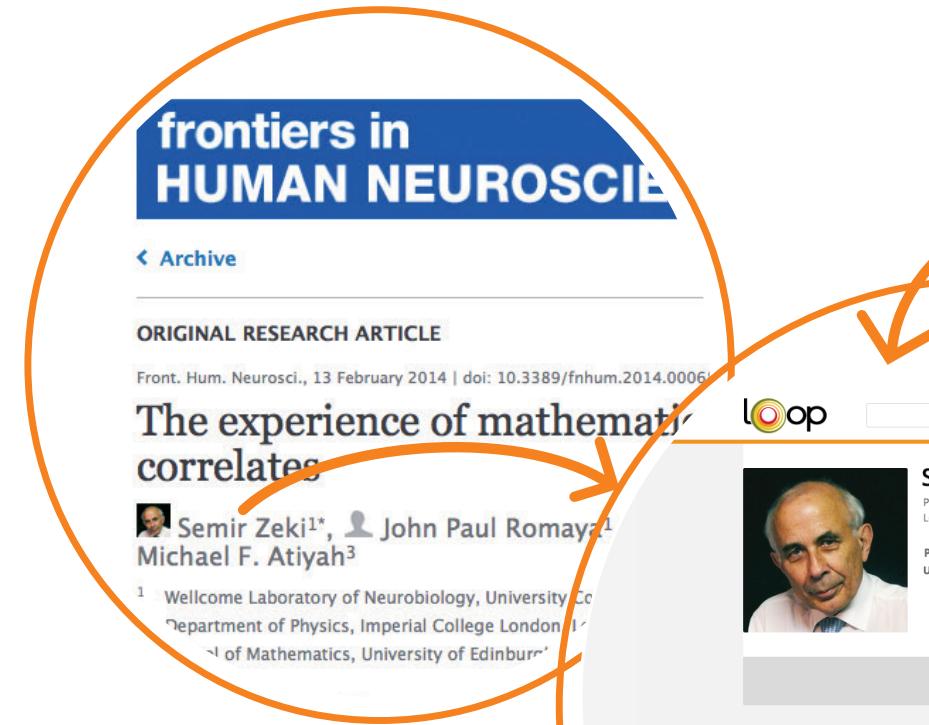
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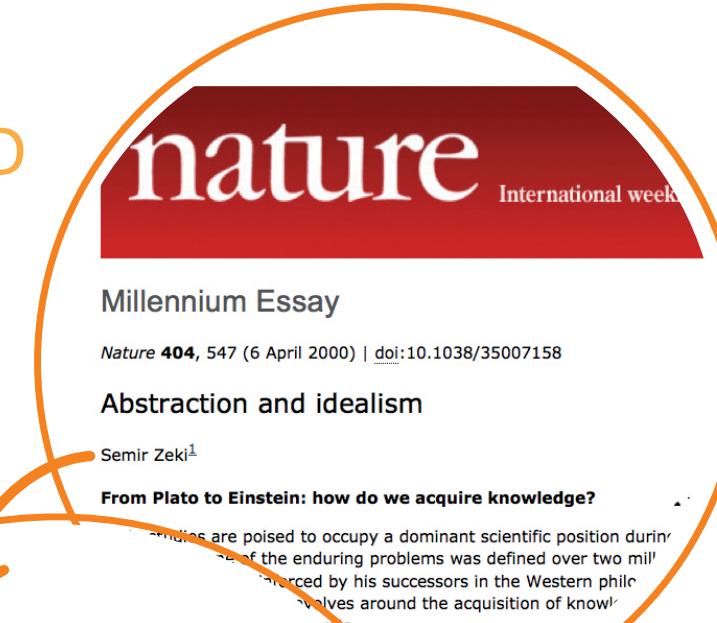
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Front. Hum. Neurosci., 13 February 2014 | doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2014.00061

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Semir Zeki^{1*}, John Paul Romaya¹, Michael F. Atiyah³

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³ Institute of Mathematics, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom



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Nature 404, 547 (6 April 2000) | doi:10.1038/35007158

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Semir Zeki

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London, United Kingdom
Professor
University College London

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Brief Bio

Semir Zeki was Professor of Neurobiology at University College London and is currently Professor of Neuroesthetics there. His research work has revolved largely around learning how the primate visual brain is organized. More recently, he has addressed the question of how a visual input can lead to an affective, emotional experience, which has led him to study the neurobiology underlying the...

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Semir Zeki is Professor of Neuroesthetics.

Professor Zeki has written four books: *A Vision of the Brain* (1993 – Blackwell, Oxford); *Inner Vision: an exploration of art and the brain* (OUP, Oxford, 1999); *La Quête de l'essentiel* (with the late French painter Balthus) (Archimbaud, Paris 1995) and *Splendours and Miseries of the Brain* (Blackwell 2008).

Professor Zeki is also the convener of the annual international meeting in neuroesthetics, held in Berkeley, California every January.

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Thank You.

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