

Znanstvene
objave

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Publishing

Reviews

Publish,
Review,
Curate

Conclusions

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Vladimir Batagelj

UP FAMNIT Koper in IMFM Ljubljana

1356. sredin seminar

Ljubljana, November 27, 2024

Outline

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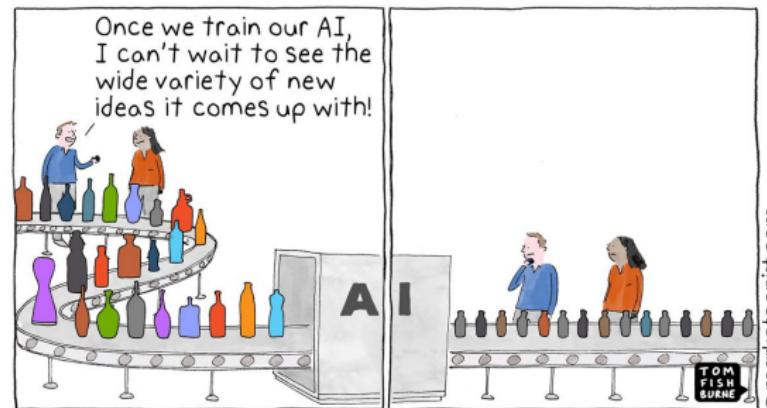
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- 5 References



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Current version of slides (November 27, 2024 at 16:50): [PDF](#)

Moje prve objave

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Maturitetno nalogo sem natipkal
(kopirni papir, 1967)
Zbirka nalog za priprave
FCIP/ Informatika, ETAN
Sigma
Offsetni tisk, Presek
Hash
Manual, Roff, Olymp
Matematični rokopisi
 \LaTeX
Preprints

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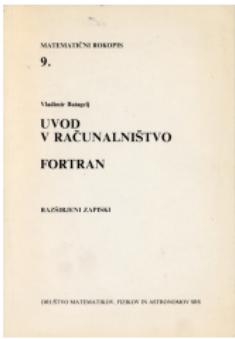
RNM 1, 1973



Hash, 1975



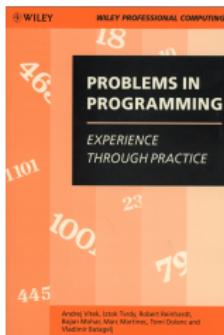
SS224, 1981



FORTRAN, 1983



LATEX, 1991



PinP, 1991



DS2, 1992



Preprints, 1996

Prevod

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Review – pregled

Peer review – sopregled ?

sopregledovalec

(sopregled)ovalec – peer reviewer

so(pregledovalec) – co-reviewer

AI services

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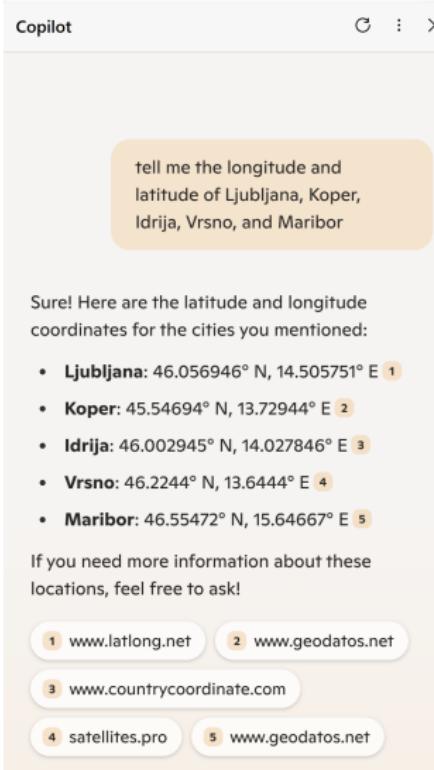
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The screenshot shows a mobile application window titled "Copilot". In the input field, the user has typed: "tell me the longitude and latitude of Ljubljana, Koper, Idrija, Vrsno, and Maribor". Below the input field, the AI response is displayed in a large orange box: "Sure! Here are the latitude and longitude coordinates for the cities you mentioned:" followed by a bulleted list of coordinates. At the bottom of the screen, there are five numbered links corresponding to the coordinates.

tell me the longitude and latitude of Ljubljana, Koper, Idrija, Vrsno, and Maribor

Sure! Here are the latitude and longitude coordinates for the cities you mentioned:

- **Ljubljana:** 46.056946° N, 14.505751° E [1](#)
- **Koper:** 45.54694° N, 13.72944° E [2](#)
- **Idrija:** 46.002945° N, 14.027846° E [3](#)
- **Vrsno:** 46.2244° N, 13.6444° E [4](#)
- **Maribor:** 46.55472° N, 15.64667° E [5](#)

If you need more information about these locations, feel free to ask!

[1](#) www.latlong.net [2](#) www.geodatos.net

[3](#) www.countrycoordinate.com

[4](#) satellites.pro [5](#) www.geodatos.net

Copilot
Poe / assistant
Scite / assistant
Chatbot App

Scientific paper publishing options

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When it comes to publishing scientific papers, researchers have several options, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. Here are the main publishing options:

- ① **Traditional Journals:** Established, peer-reviewed journals that often require subscription fees. Examples: Nature, Science, The Lancet.
Pros: High visibility, rigorous peer review, established reputation.
Cons: Access may be limited to subscribers; potential publication fees.
- ② **Open Access Journals:** Journals that allow free access to published articles, often funded by article processing charges (APCs). Examples: PLOS ONE, BioMed Central, Frontiers.
Pros: Wider accessibility and visibility; often increased citation rates.
Cons: Authors may need to pay publication fees; quality can vary.

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- ③ **Hybrid Journals:** Journals that offer both subscription-based and open-access options for individual articles. Examples: Springer, Wiley.
Pros: Flexibility in publishing options; can choose open access for greater visibility.
Cons: Publication fees for open access; potential for confusion regarding access.
- ④ **Preprint Repositories:** Platforms for sharing preliminary research findings before peer review. Examples: arXiv, bioRxiv, SSRN.
Pros: Rapid dissemination of research; can gather feedback before formal publication.
Cons: Not peer-reviewed; may affect perceptions of the work.
- ⑤ **Conference Proceedings:** Collections of papers presented at academic conferences, often peer-reviewed. Examples: IEEE, ACM conferences.
Pros: Networking opportunities; can lead to further research collaborations.
Cons: Typically shorter papers; may not carry the same weight as journal publications.

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- 6 **Theses and Dissertations:** Comprehensive research documents submitted for academic degrees.
Pros: Detailed exploration of a topic; can be later published as articles.
Cons: Limited readership; often not peer-reviewed by journals.
- 7 **Institutional Repositories:** Digital archives maintained by universities to store and disseminate academic work.
Pros: Increases visibility of research; often free to access.
Cons: Limited audience compared to traditional journals; may not undergo formal peer review.
- 8 **Multimedia and Data Sharing Platforms:** Platforms for sharing non-traditional research outputs, such as datasets, software, or videos. Examples: Figshare, Zenodo.
Pros: Promotes transparency and reproducibility; can reach diverse audiences.
Cons: May not count as traditional publications for academic credit.

Choosing the right publishing option depends on factors such as the target audience, funding availability, field of study, and personal or institutional preferences.

Types of reviews

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There are several types of reviews across different contexts.

- ① **Literature Review:** Summarizes and synthesizes existing research on a particular topic.
- ② **Product Review:** Evaluates and provides feedback on a specific product, often found on e-commerce sites.
- ③ **Service Review:** Assesses experiences with a service provider, such as restaurants, hotels, or repair services.
- ④ **Book review:** Analyzes and critiques a book, discussing its content, themes, and writing style.
- ⑤ **Film Review:** Offers an evaluation of a movie, including plot, acting, directing, and cinematography.
- ⑥ **Performance Review:** A formal assessment of an employee's job performance, often conducted by a manager.

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- 7 **Peer Review:** A process used in academic publishing where experts evaluate a manuscript before publication.
- 8 **Game Review:** Analyzes video games, focusing on gameplay, graphics, and user experience.
- 9 **Website Review:** Evaluates the design, usability, and content of a website.
- 10 **Academic Review:** Involves critical analysis of research methods, findings, and conclusions in scholarly work.
- 11 **Critical Review:** A detailed analysis that critiques the strengths and weaknesses of a work, often seen in academic contexts.
- 12 **Comparative Review:** Compares two or more products, services, or works to highlight differences and similarities.

Each type of review serves its own purpose and audience, contributing valuable insights and information.

Academic review

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In academia, there are several distinct types of reviews, each serving different purposes and audiences. Here are some of the main types:

- ① **Literature Review:** A comprehensive survey of existing research on a specific topic, summarizing key findings and identifying gaps in the literature.
- ② **Systematic Review:** A methodical and structured approach to reviewing literature, often used in health and social sciences, which follows specific protocols to minimize bias.
- ③ **Meta-Analysis:** A statistical technique that combines results from multiple studies to identify patterns, effects, or overall trends.
- ④ **Narrative Review:** A broad overview of a topic that synthesizes information from various sources without the rigorous methodology of a systematic review.
- ⑤ **Critical Review:** A detailed evaluation of a specific work or body of literature, assessing its strengths, weaknesses, and contributions to the field.

... Academic review

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- 6 **Scoping Review:** Explores the breadth and depth of a topic, identifying key concepts, theories, and gaps, often as a precursor to a systematic review.
- 7 **Rapid Review:** A streamlined approach to reviewing literature that provides timely insights, often in response to urgent policy or practice needs.
- 8 **State-of-the-Art Review:** Focuses on the most current research and advancements in a specific field, highlighting cutting-edge developments.
- 9 **Conceptual Review:** Examines and critiques the theoretical frameworks and concepts within a specific area of study.
- 10 **Technical Review:** Evaluates technical reports, methodologies, or specific technologies within a discipline, often assessing their feasibility or application.
- 11 **Peer Review:** A process where experts in the field evaluate a manuscript for quality, credibility, and relevance before publication in academic journals.

Each type of academic review plays a crucial role in advancing knowledge

Types of peer review

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Peer review is a critical component of the academic publishing process, serving as a mechanism for evaluating the quality and validity of research before it is published. Recent literature identifies several distinct types of peer review, each with its own characteristics, advantages, and challenges.

- ① **Single-blind peer review:** is one of the most common forms of peer review, where the identities of the reviewers are kept anonymous from the authors, but the authors' identities are known to the reviewers. This model is widely used due to its simplicity and the perceived objectivity it offers [2]. However, it has been criticized for potential biases, as reviewers may feel less accountable for their comments when their identities are concealed [9].
- ② **Double-blind peer review:** in contrast, keeps both the authors' and reviewers' identities hidden from each other. This approach aims to reduce bias based on the authors' reputations or affiliations, promoting a more equitable evaluation process [2]. Research indicates that the type of peer review, whether single-blind or double-blind, does not significantly influence the quality of the review reports, suggesting that the effectiveness of peer review may depend more on the reviewers' expertise than the anonymity of the process [5].

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- ③ **Open peer review:** is another emerging model, where the identities of both authors and reviewers are disclosed, and often, the peer review reports are published alongside the articles. This model is gaining traction as it promotes transparency and accountability in the review process [15]. However, it has faced skepticism, particularly in fields like the humanities and social sciences, where scholars may be more cautious about public scrutiny [4]. The open peer review system is believed to encourage constructive feedback and improve the quality of the published work, although it may also deter some reviewers due to concerns about potential backlash from authors [15].
- ④ **Post-publication peer review:** is a relatively new concept that allows for ongoing evaluation of research after it has been published. This model leverages the broader academic community to provide feedback and critique, which can enhance the robustness of the research over time. However, it poses challenges in terms of maintaining quality control and managing the discourse surrounding published work [15].

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- 5 **Cascading peer review:** is an approach where manuscripts that are not accepted by one journal are automatically transferred to another journal within the same publishing group for further consideration. This method aims to streamline the review process and reduce the time taken for authors to find a suitable publication venue [2].
- 6 **Peer review for hire:** is a controversial model where authors can pay for peer review services from commercial agencies. While this can alleviate the burden on journals to find reviewers, it raises ethical concerns regarding the integrity and impartiality of the review process [15].

In summary, the diversity of peer review types reflects the evolving landscape of academic publishing, with each model presenting unique benefits and challenges. As the academic community continues to grapple with issues of bias, transparency, and efficiency, the exploration of these various peer review systems remains critical for enhancing the quality and credibility of scholarly communication.

Recent research on peer-review

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Recent research on peer review has highlighted its multifaceted nature, encompassing various stakeholders' perceptions, the quality of the review process, and the implications for scientific integrity. A qualitative study by Severin and Chataway emphasizes that stakeholders, including researchers and publishers, perceive peer review not merely as a gatekeeping mechanism but as a broader evaluative process that should assess the relevance and usefulness of manuscripts within their respective fields. This perspective aligns with the notion that peer review should evolve beyond traditional metrics of novelty and originality, reflecting a more holistic understanding of research contributions [17].

Moreover, the quality of peer review has been a focal point of investigation. Al-Khatib and Silva argue that incentivizing the quantity of peer reviews can compromise the quality of the reviews themselves, suggesting that a culture of quality over quantity should be fostered to enhance the integrity of biomedical research [1].

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This sentiment is echoed by Kazi et al., who advocate for post-acceptance interventions to improve the completeness of reporting in research, indicating that peer review alone may not suffice in ensuring high-quality publications [12]. The need for systematic evaluations of peer review processes is underscored by Tennant and Ross-Hellauer, who call for a deeper understanding of the social and epistemic implications of peer review, highlighting the necessity for accountability and transparency in editorial decision-making [19].

The emergence of "mega peer reviewers," as identified by Rice et al., raises additional considerations regarding the motivations and workloads of peer reviewers, particularly among female academics who often juggle multiple responsibilities. This phenomenon suggests that the peer review system may inadvertently favor those with more resources, potentially skewing the review process and impacting the diversity of perspectives in scholarly publishing [16].

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Technological advancements have also influenced peer review practices, with new models being proposed to address traditional challenges. For instance, the integration of artificial intelligence in analyzing peer review quality has been explored by Meng, who emphasizes the need for predictive models to assess the effectiveness of peer reviews [14]. Furthermore, the limitations of current peer review systems, including issues of bias and subjectivity, have been highlighted by Tennant, indicating a pressing need for reforms that enhance the reliability and fairness of the review process ([19]; Tennant, 2018).

In summary, recent research underscores the complexity of peer review, advocating for a shift towards quality-centric practices while recognizing the challenges posed by current systems. The interplay between stakeholder expectations, the quality of reviews, and the evolving landscape of academic publishing necessitates ongoing scrutiny and innovation to uphold the integrity of scientific discourse. [10]

LinkedIn discussions

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Venkatesh Rao

The main problem is that it is just too damn slow and archaic. The arXiv model in physics is kinda the jury-rigged version of what it should be.

The current structure of academic publishing is just obsolete and wastes vast amounts of human time and talent producing over-processed crap that mostly just vanishes into the black holes of the uncited.

There is a third problem with peer review that I can't see how to fix at all... the extreme over-specialization all around, and the heavy use of computing. Requiring a reviewer to actually understand the paper in detail at a level where s/he can assess its originality, correctness and non-triviality, is rapidly becoming an impossible demand.

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Jay Wacker

The arXiv is a great intermediate step before journal submission. It gets the article out to the academic audience and get useful comments back quickly. By the time paper gets to a journal, frequently there are citations which can help assess whether the paper is correct or not. If the citations say "we disagree with the results of this article" it obviously raises a red flag for the reviewers. On the other hand if the paper has numerous citations that are direct outgrowths of the paper, then it's an obvious accept.

Currently in my field, arXiv preprints are sufficient for grad students and postdocs. Even for faculty, citations are more important than which journal you're in. There are several examples of 100+ citation papers that aren't published (in fact I had one for some time before I finally got around to publishing it several years later) and they matter a lot more than a Nature publication that goes unnoticed and is ultimately irrelevant (which there are lots of examples).

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Ikkka Tuomi

There is an easier way. As a reviewer, check the used references with an external journal / publisher quality assessment service. **JUFO**

Antonio Irpino

I really think that, for all your points AI, could help. As example, I mean that it is possible to have a measure about what has in common a paper with a cited one in terms of topics of research. Even if I am a statistician, and, in theory, I should be against black-box models like most of the AI solution, I believe that LLM which should be trained on the produced scientific products could solve the issue or foster to have a transparent judge about measuring the semantic connections between a set of cited papers and the paper under review.

Scientific publishing

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Expectations of the author-scientist

- instant publication and access,
- "registration" – timestamp,
- easy to find,
- unlimited access,
- permanent storage (longevity, permanence),
- readers' (community) response, recognition.

This can be achieved with repositories.

Work evaluation is not the author's primary concern – it is important for his/her employers, funders, etc.

New publishing models

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New models like "publish, review, curate" have emerged to address some of these challenges. This model reverses the traditional review-then-publish approach by first publishing an article online and then subjecting it to peer review. This approach aims to increase transparency and speed up the dissemination of research [18, 7, 3, 20].

MetaROR - MetaResearch Open Review
MetaArXiv Preprints: PRC [6].

The Embassy of Good Science

[13]

F1000Research

PLOS; Redefining publishing

PubPeer; The PubPeer conundrum

Knowledge Futures

PREreview

Directory of Open Access Journals

Improved repositories

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A possible answer is repositories that also support

- response from **registered** readers
 - stars
 - comments (+ response to them)
 - citation (implicit response)
 - tracing the use of work (implicit response)
- list of works citing the work
- powerful repository search (can) considers responses and the response author weights

Repositories and OpenAlex

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Using URLs like

```
https://api.openalex.org/sources?search=ArXiv&select=
id,display_name,host_organization_name,works_count
...
id: "https://openalex.org/S4306400194",
display_name: "arXiv (Cornell University)",
host_organization_name: "Cornell University",
works_count: 3015137
...

```

we get the OpenAlex IDs of selected repositories – in our case S4306400194.

Now we can check their **coverage** in OpenAlex

```
https://api.openalex.org/sources?filter=openalex_id:S4306400194|
S4306402567|S3005989158|S4393918830|S4306400573|S3005729997|S4306401687|
S3005725775|S4306401238|S3006283864|S4306402512|S4306400468|S4377196268
&select=id,display_name,host_organization,host_organization_name,
works_count,cited_by_count

```

Pripombe

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Izboljšana shramba je lahko (ločena) nadgradnja nad več storitvami (ArXiv, OpenAlex, itd.)

Prvenstveno omogoča zbiranje odzivov na dela (mnenj, pripomb, ocen, uporab, itd.).

Omogoča tudi povzetja skupin del (avtorja, skupine avtorjev) in zelo natačno vsebinsko iskanje po vseh vključenih shrambah. Dopolnjene so lahko z drugimi višestopenjskimi bibliografskimi storitvami.

Pomembno je, da so uporabniki, ki lahko sodelujejo, prijavljeni.

Prijavljeni uporabnik lahko dnevno vnese omejeno (npr. 3) del.

Pregledovalec je lahko za ostale uporabnike anonimen, a poznan shrambi. Mnenje je lahko označeno z njegovo kodo.

Možni so tudi odzivi na odzive.

Spremlja obnašanje uporabnikov.

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Mnenje pregledovalca se lahko obteži z bližino med vsebino dela in področji pregledovalca, bližino v omrežju soavtorstev, itd. Podobno se lahko ovrednoti pomembnost navedenih virov.

Še nedorečeno / različni pristopi: izbira pregledovalcev (poziv, odziv), vrednotenje del (ocene pregledovalcev, odziv uporabnikov), ...

Ko delo preseže izbrani (lahko odvisen od področja) prag, napreduje v ustrezno skupino – razred (vrednotenje objav).

Prepoznavanje (različic) istega dela v različnih shrambah.

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- med zanimi pristopi le izboljšana shramba ustrezeno odgovarja na naraščajočo številčnost del in težave pri pridobivanju pregledovalcev. Načeloma omogoča dostop do vsega (digitaliziranega) objavljenega znanja – nova Aleksandrijska knjižnica. Za zagotovilo trajnosti bi bil najbrž potreben mednarodni dogovor (Unesco?).
- celoviti podatki iz izboljšane shrambe lahko omogočijo prepoznavanje neprimernih dejavnosti uporabnikov.
- digitalna dela presegajo okvire navadnih člankov (multimediji, interaktivnost, podatki, itd.)
- objavi članek v neki odprti shrambi (ArXiv ali podobni).
- v člankih uporabljam standarde (ORCID, DOI, itd.).

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References II

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Publishing

Reviews

Publish,
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Conclusions

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