THE HOPE AND DESPAIR OF SCIENCE AND TDM

@CHARTGERINK (TWITTER AND GITHUB)

THE HOPE

DECREASED MORTALITY OF THE PATIENTS SIGNIFICANTLY, F(I, 39) = 2.43, P < .05.



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DECREASED MORTALITY OF THE PATIFINTS SIGNIFICANTLY, F(I, 39) = 2.43, P < .05.



USE THIS INFORMATION TO RECALCULATE P-VALUE

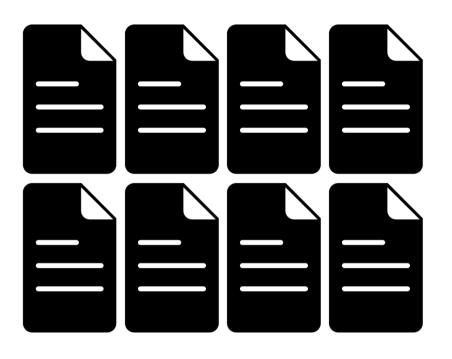
DECREASED MORTALITY OF THE PATIENTS SIGNIFICANTLY,



F(I, 39) = 2.43, P < .05.

USE THIS INFORMATION
TO RECALCULATE
P-VALUE

P-VALUE NOT < .05 BUT 0.13! → NO EFFECT WRONG CONCLUSION IN PAPER











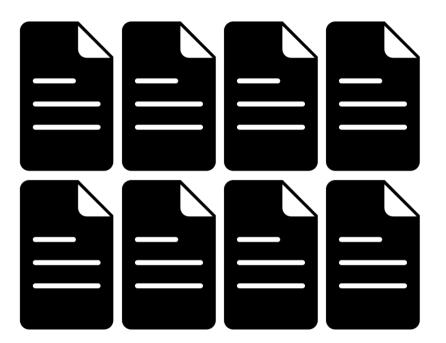
~2010









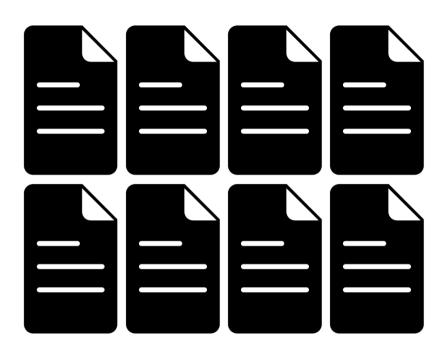












NOT TO WORRY! COMPUTERS CAN DO IT!





















IT TAKES ONLY IO SECONDS FOR IOO PAPERS!











NOW WE JUST NEED MORE PAPERS!



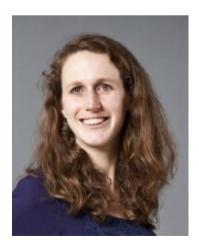






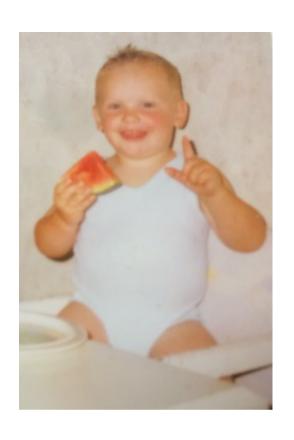












CHRIS, DOWNLOAD TENS OF THOUSAND PAPERS, MANUALLY



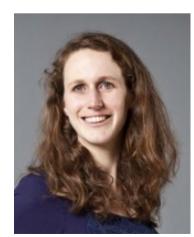




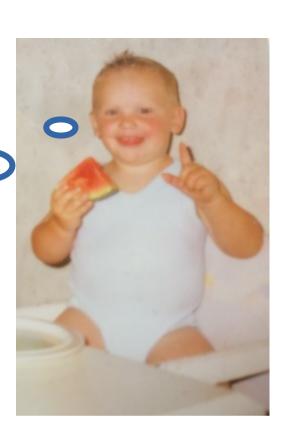




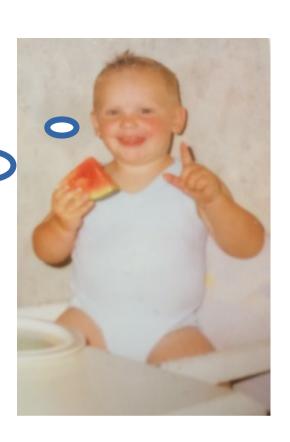








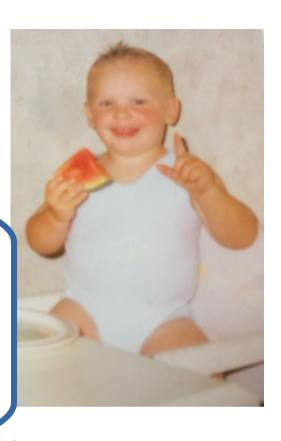




JELTE, I LEARNED HOW TO SCRAPE ARTICLES AND AM READY TO DOWNLOAD 900,000 ARTICLES FOR OUR RESEARCH



THAT'S BEYOND A SCALE I EVER IMAGINED POSSIBLE!





THE DESPAIR

Chris H.J. Hartgerink's Notebook

HOME			

Elsevier stopped me doing my research

92 Replies

(D) 0000-0003-1050-6809

I am a statistician interested in detecting potentially problematic research such as data fabrication, which results in unreliable findings and can harm policy-making, confound funding decisions, and hampers research progress.

Chris H.J. Hartgerink's Notebook

HOME

Wiley also stopped me doing my research

9 Replies

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In November, I wrote about how <u>Elsevier wanted me to stop downloading</u> scientific articles for my research. Today, Wiley also ordered me to stop downloading.

900,000 BECAME 300,000

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PROBLEM SOLVED?

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PROBLEM SOLVED?
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RETURN OF THE HOPE

(THE CONDITIONAL) RETURN OF THE HOPE

TDM NOT ONLY HAS RESEARCH POTENTIAL

TDM CAN CREATE THE MARKET FOR SERVICES ON INFORMATION CONSUMPTION

TDM CAN CREATE THE MARKET FOR SERVICES ON INFORMATION CONSUMPTION

BUT ONLY WITH WIDE EXCEPTION INCLUDING COMMERCIAL USE

REUSE OF UK PUBLIC SECTOR DATA ALONE HAS ESTIMATED MARKET CAP OF > HALF A BILLION EUROS

WIDE EXCEPTION FOR TDM ALLOWS EU TO BECOME HUB OF TDM INNOVATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

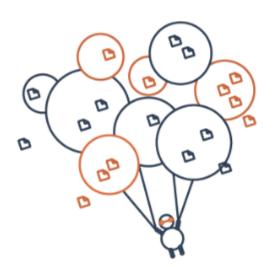
HOW MANY WAYS TO CAPITALIZE ON SELLING ACCESS TO INFORMATION?

HOW MANY WAYS TO CAPITALIZE ON HOW TO CONSUME THAT INFORMATION

IN LONG RUN ENCOURAGES POOLING OF RESOURCES INSTEAD OF CURRENT MONOPOLIES/ISLANDS CAUSES RICHER SERVICES

TDM NO PROBLEM IN OPEN ACCESS

GIVES US A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE



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european commission

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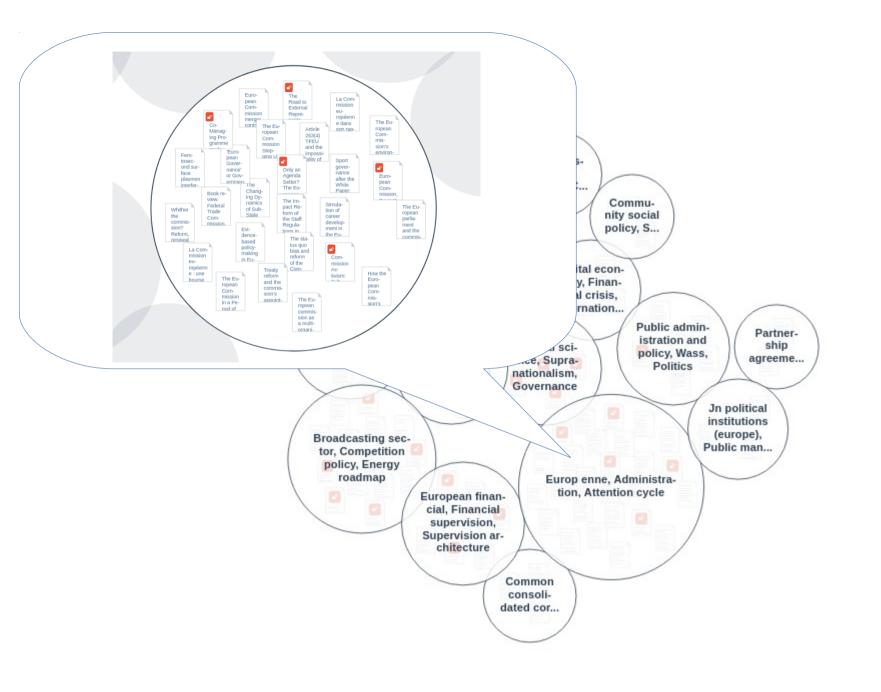
BETA

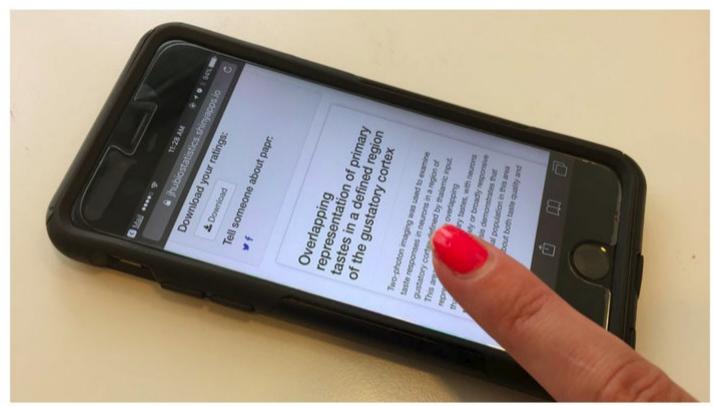
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Science/AAAS

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By Dalmeet Singh Chawla | Jun. 15, 2017, 5:00 PM

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Exciting and Questionable



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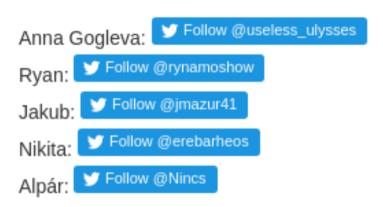
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Inference of cell-cell interactions from population density characteristics and cell trajectories on static and growing domains

A key feature of cell migration is how cell movement is affected by cell-cell interactions. Furthermore, many cell migratory processes such as neural crest stem cell migration [1, 2] occur on growing domains or in the presence of a chemoattractant. Therefore, it is important to study interactions between migrating cells in the context of domain growth and directed motility. Here we compare discrete and continuum models describing the spatial and temporal evolution of a cell population for different types of cell-cell interactions on static and growing domains. We suggest that cell-cell interactions can be inferred from population density characteristics in the presence of motility bias, and these population density characteristics for different cell-cell interactions are conserved on both static and growing domains. We also study the expected displacement of a tagged cell, and show that different types of cell-cell interactions can give rise to cell trajectories with different characteristics. These characteristics are conserved in the presence of domain growth, however, they are diminished in the presence of motility bias. Our results are relevant for researchers who study the existence and role of cell-cell interactions in biological systems, so far as we suggest that different types of cell-cell interactions could be identified from cell density and trajectory data.

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MORE ON POTENTIAL OF INFORMATION CONSUMPTION AS ECONOMIC MARKET?

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