Introduction to #openscience

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INTRODUCTION

a bit about me

- ▶ I am a hydrogeologist, working mostly on hydrochemistry using data mining and machine learning approaches.
- ▶ I work as a lecturer/researcher at the Faculty of Earth Sciences and Technology, ITB.
- ▶ I spent all of my educations in ITB

S1: 1994 - 1998S2: 1999 - 2001S3: 2005 - 2009

a bit about me

- ▶ I support open science in anyway I can. As my side project, I serve as ORCID and OSF ambassador.
- ▶ I tweet as "@dasaptaerwin"

definition | #openscience as a movement From Wikipedia

Open science is the movement to make scientific research, data and dissemination accessible to all levels of an inquiring society, amateur or professional.

definition | #openscience as a (daily) practice From FOSTER

Open Science is the practice of science in such a way that others can collaborate and contribute, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are freely available, under terms that enable reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research and its underlying data and methods.

definition | #openscience as common goals

According to Openscience.org

... four fundamental goals:

- Transparency in experimental methodology, observation, and collection of data.
- Public availability and reusability of scientific data.
- Public accessibility and transparency of scientific communication.
- Using web-based tools to facilitate scientific collaboration.

what's going on right now in Indonesia

high demands on:

- international publications
- citations
- research transparency and accountability

misuse of scientific databases

- ▶ journals indexed by Scopus, WoS = **reputable journals**
- ▶ articles indexed by Scopus, WoS = reputable articles
- authors whose name on Scopus, WoS = reputable authors/researchers

Hence he/she deserves grants/incentives.

do you think I am not into quality?

- well you're not the first to throw that question
- yes, I believe that good science relates to good quality
- but, no I don't believe that good science relates to:
 - indexing companies
 - high expenses
 - rocket science

and do you know what are our drawbacks?

- language barrier vs int'l publications
- poor dissemination vs citations
- closed-loop network vs research transparency and accountability

and how's the actual workflow? Research Writing and publishing process Dissemination Paper found

Paper read

and how's the actual workflow? Topic relevancy Quality of data Quality of Deeper Quality of analysis evaluation images Quality of text Actual citations

benefits of #openscience

The benefits according to Whyopenresearch

how #openscience helps scholars

According to McKiernan et al., 2016

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openscience means . . .

- more visibility of their works: in open access journals, blogs, preprint servers, and repositories, attaching doi (digital object identifier) for persistent address;
- more citations: by applying metrics like Altmetrics;
- harvest more inputs: via comments and reviewing facilities like Publons; or via scientific publishing platform like ScienceOpen;

what does it take to get more citations?

Shifted perpective:

- ▶ open access articles get more citations;
- articles with open data get more citations;
- articles with open method get more citations;

relative citation of articles in OA/non-OA journals (McKiernan et al., 2016)

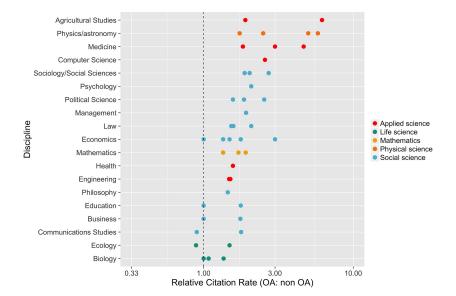


Figure 1: citationPlot

Table of preprint servers and general repositories accepting preprints

Pls go to this link.

We will see ArXiv, BiorXiv, SocarXiv, Figshare, Zenodo, and OpenScienceFramework.

The (obvious) benefits

- more exposures: even to those who don't have access to journal subscription
- reproducibility: allowing others to reproduce your work and validate it; replicability: allowing others to apply your work (methods) to their own work
- transparent and accountable: allowing grant funder to monitor your progress

the innovations of openscience

post publication peer review

publish first and getting comments afterwards, example: ScienceOpen, F1000Research, ESSD;

open review system

- no blind review
- review as a quality improvement process
- review is not a gate keeper

alternative article's metrics: beyond Impact Factor

- Now we do have Altmetrics, to measure online conversations on your article, example;
- Or you can put on your page on ImpactStory, example;
- Since ResearchGate social media is also very popular, why don't you put your works there and get scored.

collaborate, collaborative, collaboration

You can't do all by yourself. That's why now we have collaborative platforms:

- writing platforms, like: Overleaf, Authorea, Papeeria
- research platforms: OSF
- publishing platforms: ScienceOpen.

Recommended practices (my own)

no 1 hold on to your rights: my research is mine and mine only

- ▶ I don't follow legacy system:
 - ▶ I do the research
 - I write the paper and submit it
 - somebody reviews it (with no pay)
 - I revise the paper
 - publisher says "accepted"
 - you sign the transfer copyright agreement
 - you loose the right over your own paper

no 1 hold on to your rights: my research is mine and mine only

- ▶ I choose open access journals to publish my work;
- ▶ I use independent "white list", like DOAJ list as reference;
- or self archiving, eg: blogs, OSF, Figshare, Zenodo, Dataverse network.

no 2 science evolves, publishing means opportunity

- ▶ I don't wait until the final phase,
- ▶ I publish my work from the very begining. I made project proposal online. Example.
- this way I can take the readers into my scientific story and invite their collaboration. Example.

no 3 google is my best friend

- post my reports (academic, projects) in open repository. example1, example2;
- post my data as one of research output in open repo and cite it in my paper. Example1, Example2.

closing

take home messages

- protect your rights by submitting to open access media;
- releasing data, method, and using open source software to maintain the reproducibility aspect
- if it's not online then it's not there

thank you and please connect

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- twitter
- ▶ blog1 and blog2