

Trends in Scientific Publishing

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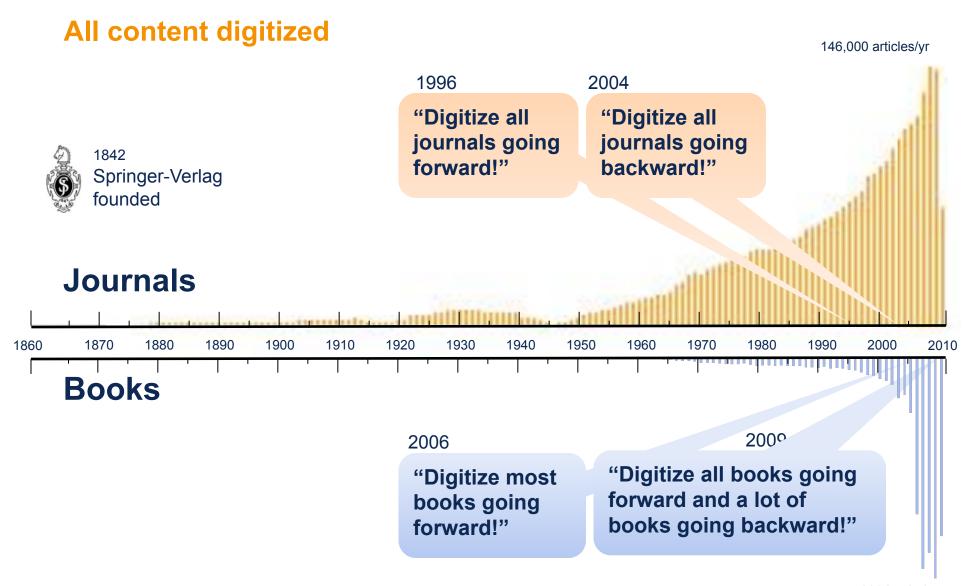
Cambridge, MA April 2010



Overview

- Digitization
- Searching
- The role of a scientific publisher
- New Products and Capabilities
- Business models are changing
- Future

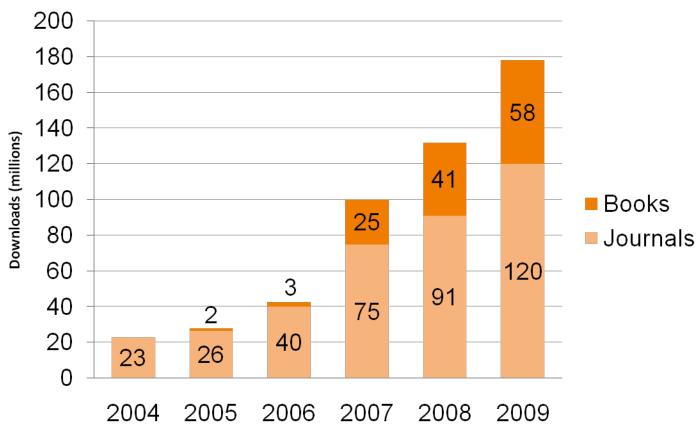


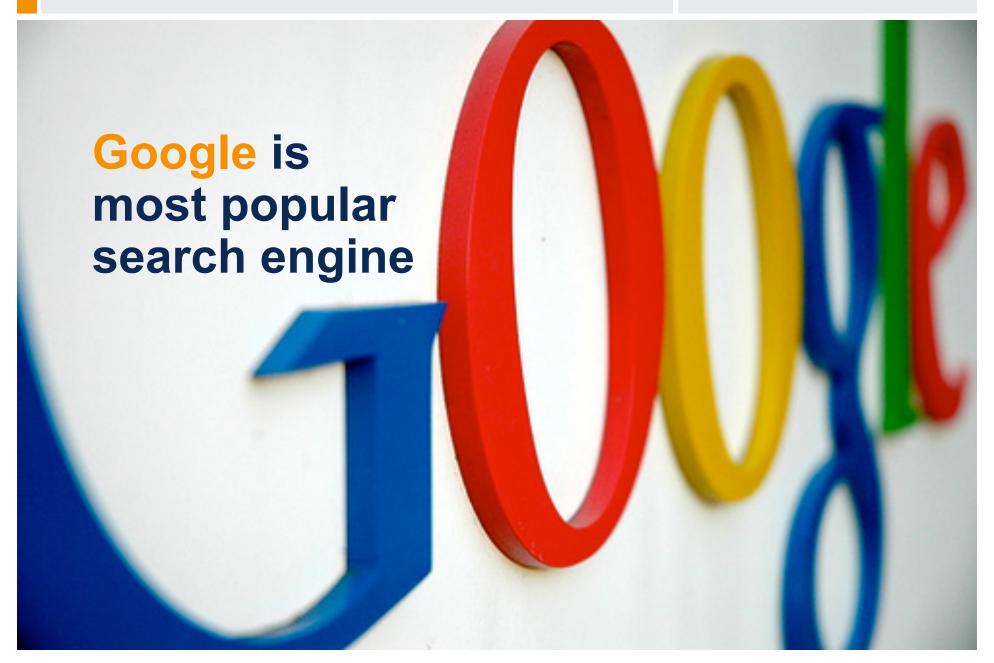




Our audience is reading digital...









Google's share of traffic by Springer site

65%

SpringerLink

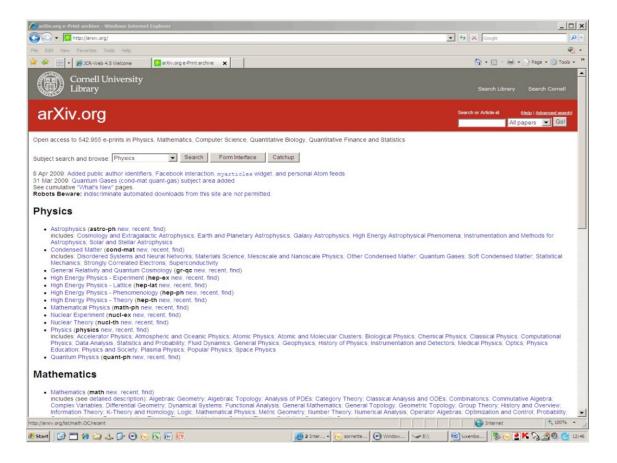
79%
Springer Protocols





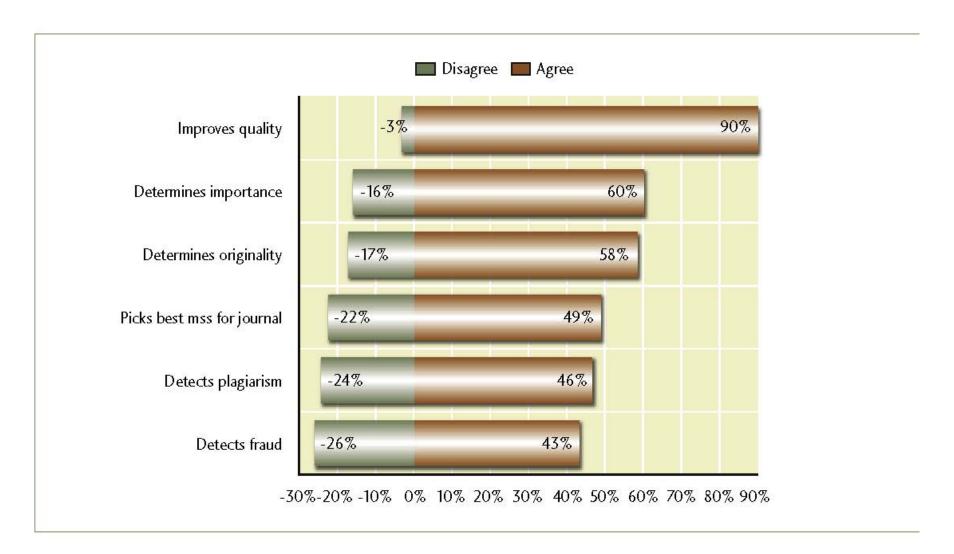
Different role of Publishers

First hand distribution of primary scholarly information has disappeared from the publisher's list of service in some disciplines (arXiv).





Quality Assurance: Peer-Reviewing





Metadata

Metadata for scientific documents comprise a number of attributes: authorship, affiliation, journal name (ISSN), manuscript number or pagination, article category, keywords, citation line, year of publication, DOI, references...

The uniform quality and international standards of metadata are of paramount importance in a global e-publishing system.

A Publisher like Springer distributes the metadata, across all disciplines, to hundreds of various abstracting and indexing services, such as:

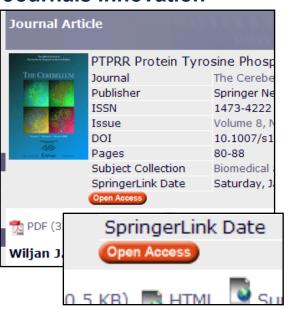
- Web of Science (Thomson ISI)
- Scopus (Elsevier)
- Medline, PubMed (US National Library of Medicine)
- INSPIRE
- -ADS

Consistency is also needed for *durable archiving* (e.g. by Portico).

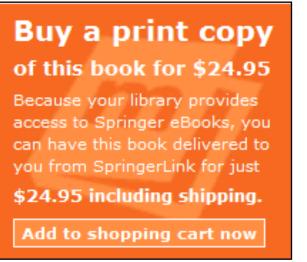


Improve on core products

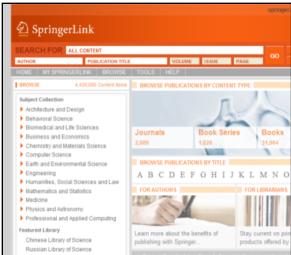
Journals innovation



Books innovation

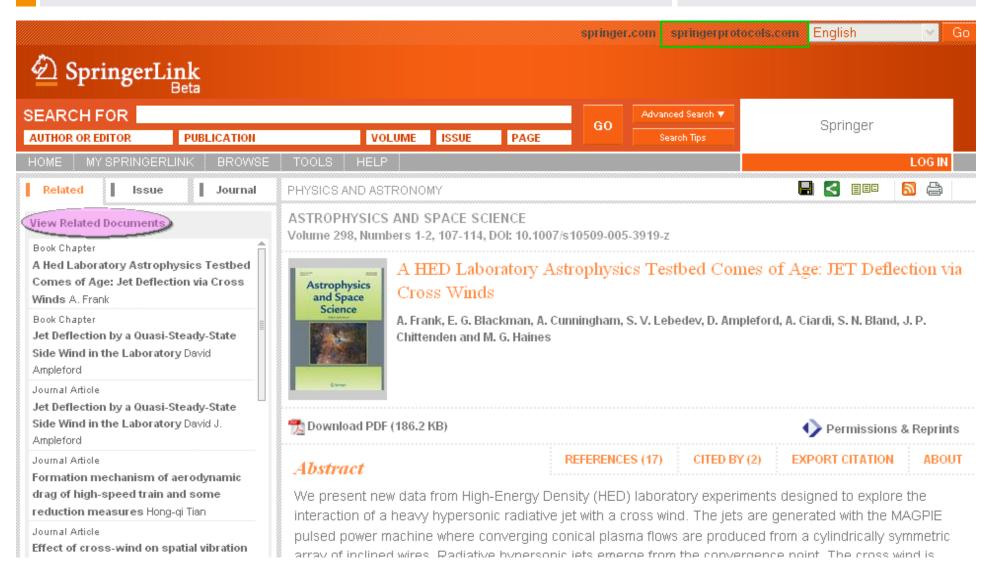


Platform innovation



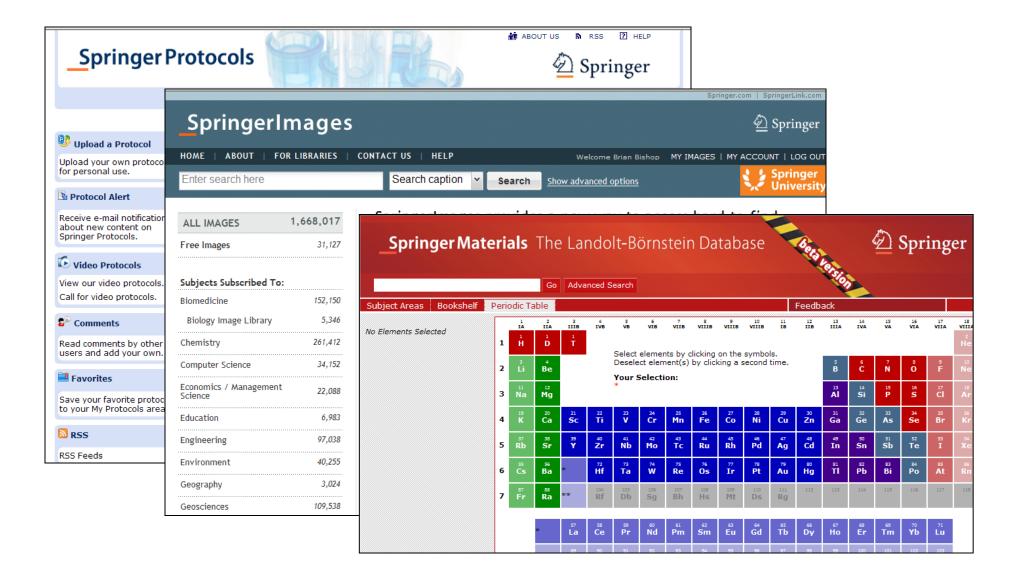








Develop database publishing capability





Develop value-added workflow tools



http://www.authormapper.com/search.aspx?q=nanoelectronics

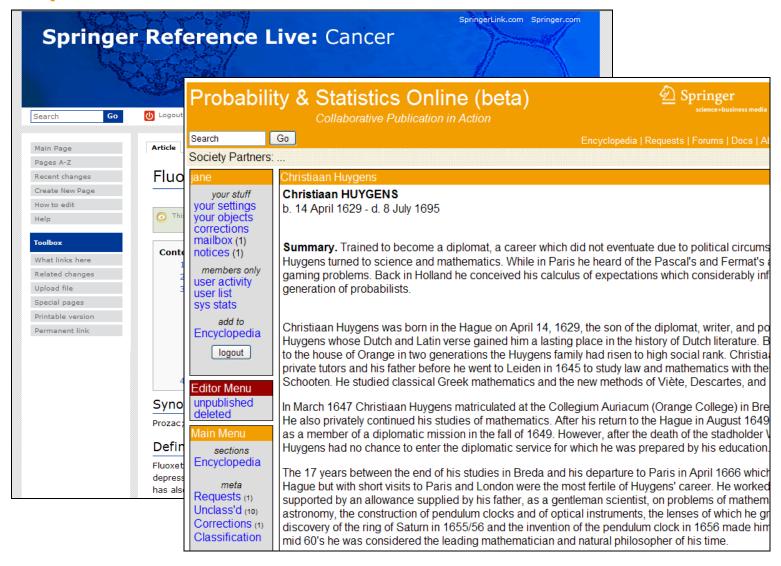


Experiment with social media for societies





Experiment with social media wiki





Business Models: Subscription versus Open access

- Subscription model:
 - published information is purchased for use by (mainly) libraries
 - copyright is transferred by the authors to the publisher

Access to scientific article output has never been better; thousands of institutes worldwide have access to SpringerLink.

- Open Access model
 - Upfront payment of publication services including subsequent free access
 - copyright is kept by author (only publishing license)

Springer is at the forefront of open access publishing; Springer Open Choice, consortia-paid open access, complete (author-paid) open access journals, BioMed Central.



Collaboration in ORCID

- ORCID (Open Researcher & Contributor ID) attempts to provide unique author identification.
- Difficult to achieve.
- Long range effort



eFirst publishing

- Electronic final article published immediately
 - —Includes issue and page/article numbers
- Summary print issue available at year-end
 - Either part of subscription or pay-on-request



Enhanced electronic publishing

- PDF still mimics many features of "paper copies"
- Instead, use basically only mark-up language based means to create online articles which are significantly enriched by incorporating new features:
 - Downloadable spreadsheets to enable readers to work directly with data presented
 - Semantic markup of textual terms and link to third-party information sources
 - —Interactive figures
 - –Movies
 - citations which include a pop-up containing the relevant quotation from the cited article
 - Sortable reference lists, etc.



Quality Assurance: Plagiarism – State of the Art

- Peer-review can not always uncover plagiarism
- Electronic technologies greatly facilitate plagiarism this is on the rise!
- Joint solution by publishers: Cross-Check for Cross-Ref members
 - Joint database fed by all publishers with defined access rule
 - Checks published (protected) content (current + archived, 8+ years)

The result, marked-up textual overlaps between documents, needs interpretation.

Interpretation issues range from self-plagiarism to cultural issues: strong textual overlap need not mean plagiarism but possibly betrays the generic problem of non-native speakers.



Quality Assurance : II. Plagiarism – Future Challenges

Challenge 1:

Adapt all web-based manuscript handling and peer-reviewing systems to incoporate the possibility to automatically query the cross-ref database and to return the results to the editorial offices

Challenge 2:

Compare submitted document not only with published literature in the protected database, but also with manuscripts in submission stage elsewhere: *detection of multiple submissions!*

— Challenge 3:

Come up with smart plagiarism detecting tools; articles with copied results but rewritten texts are not detected by current tools.

a reminder of the complexity of e-publishing...