

# Moving beyond research journals: new ways to share research

## 超越期刊：共享研究的新形态

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**Taylor & Francis Group**

**F1000 Research**



Taylor & Francis Group  
an informa business

今年**7**月，**Taylor & Francis** 与北京大学图书馆签署了包括科技人文、医学期刊库和专家期刊库期刊，共**2193**种期刊，及**181**种**OA**期刊的长期保存协议



点燃火炬 照耀人群

# Time to evolve the scholarly communication system

## 是时候推进科学交流方式进行演变了

- Much research is behind paywalls
- Long delays in sharing new findings
- Biases and conflicts in anonymous editorial decisions
- Lack of data supporting the findings → hard to verify & reuse
- Much good research never published → skews our understanding
- Significant research waste
- 很多科研论文被挡在“付费墙”外
- 分享新发现的漫长拖延
- 匿名评审中出现的偏见与利益冲突
- 缺乏数据支持的发现---难以验证和重复利用
- 很多优秀研究从未被发表
- 大量的科研经费浪费

# Desirable features of a scholarly communication system

## 理想的科学交流体系的特征

- **Rapid access to new knowledge:** without delay
- **Access and reuse:** openly accessible, text and data mineable
- **Minimise reporting & publication bias, and research waste:** share all research findings
- **快速获取新知识:** 研究团体应该可以获取和查看新发现, 无延迟
- **获取与重复利用:** 科研发现应该具有开放式的可获取性, 文本和数据可以进行挖掘
- **减少报告和出版物的偏见, 减少科研浪费:** 研究人员应该可以分享所有研究成果

# Desirable features of a scholarly communication system

## 理想的科学交流体系的特征

- 丨 **Support verification and reuse:** data underpinning findings should be *FAIR*
- 丨 **Transparency, fairness and accountability of reviewers**
- 丨 **Holistic research evaluation system:** research judged according to its intrinsic value
  
- 丨 **支持验证与再利用:** 研究数据应该公正: 数据尽可能的公开
- 丨 **同行评审的透明性, 公正性和可靠性:** 同行评审应该尽量透明, 审稿人的贡献应该获得认可
- 丨 **透过内在价值来评估科研成果:** 应该提供一系列定性和定量指标供使用

# Introducing F1000Research

## 关于F1000Research

The screenshot shows the F1000Research website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the logo 'F1000Research Open for Science' on the left, a search bar in the center, and a 'SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH' button on the right. Below the navigation bar, there are several menu items: 'BROWSE', 'GATEWAYS & COLLECTIONS', 'HOW TO PUBLISH', 'ABOUT', 'BLOG', 'MY RESEARCH', and 'SIGN IN'. The main content area features a large dark blue background with the text 'PUBLISH FAST. OPENLY. WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS.' in white. Below this, it states 'An open access publishing platform supporting data deposition and sharing.' and lists three key features: 'Publish all your findings including null results, data notes and more.', 'Engage with your reviewers openly and transparently.', and 'Accelerate the impact of your research.' At the bottom of the main content area, there are two buttons: 'SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH' and 'BROWSE ARTICLES'. Below the main content area, there is a section for 'RECENT ARTICLES' with three article previews, each dated '28 FEBRUARY 2020'.

Launched in 2013

成立于2013年

Open research publishing platform for scientists, scholars and clinicians

科学家、学者和临床从业人员的开放研究出版平台

Aim to rethink and evolve scholarly communication system

旨在重塑和演化学术沟通系统

Working in partnership with funding agencies, academies and institutions

与赞助机构、院校和科研院所保持紧密合作

# F1000Research的合作伙伴

BILL & MELINDA  
GATES foundation



European Commission



# 合作伙伴

4,600+



研究机构

100%



常青藤联盟大学

11,800+



来自超过131个国家的作者

94%



英国、加拿大和澳大利亚的  
顶级研究型大学



# F1000 Research: Preprints + Journal-like model

## F1000 Research: 预印本+类期刊模式

Submission and preprint-like stage

Open Access

投稿与类预印本阶段开放获取



Article Submission

Publication & Data Deposition

**Broad range of article types:**

**广泛的文章类型:**

Research Articles 研究性文章

Data Notes 数据标注

Software Tools 软件工具

Methods Articles 方法论文章

Systematic Reviews etc 系统性综述等

**Data accessible**

**数据可访问**

Attention & usage

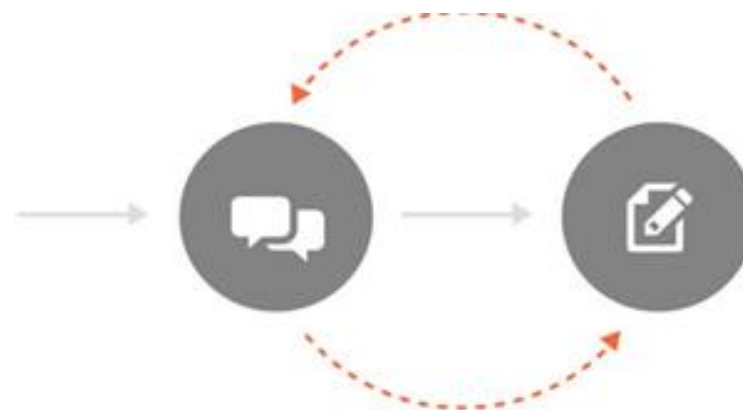
metrics available

提供使用指标

Formal *invited* peer review

Indexing in bibliographic databases

正式邀请的同行评审——索引数据库



Open Peer Review  
& User Commenting

Article Revision

**Review status 评审状态:**

Approved



Approved with reservations



Not approved



# Key features of publishing model

## 出版模型的关键特点

The screenshot displays the F1000Research article interface. The article title is "Delayed administration of recombinant plasma gelsolin improves survival in a murine model of severe influenza [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]". The authors listed are Zhiping Yang, Alice Bedugnis, Susan Levinson, Mark DiNubile, Thomas Stossel, and Qian Lu. The article is marked as "REVISED". The abstract states: "Background: Host-derived inflammatory responses contribute to the morbidity and mortality of severe influenza, suggesting that immunomodulatory therapy may improve outcomes. The normally circulating protein, human plasma gelsolin, is available in recombinant form (rhu-pGSN) and has beneficial effects in a variety of pre-clinical models of inflammation and injury. Methods: We evaluated delayed therapy with subcutaneous rhu-pGSN initiated 3 to 6 days after intra-nasal viral challenge in a mouse model of influenza A/PR/8/34. Results: Rhu-pGSN administered starting on day 3 or day 6 increased survival (12-day survival: 62 % vs 39 %, pGSN vs vehicle; p < 0.00001, summary of 18 trials), reduced morbidity, and decreased pro-inflammatory gene expression. Conclusions: Rhu-pGSN improves outcomes in a highly lethal influenza model when given after a clinically relevant delay." The peer review section shows two reviewers: David H. Dockrell (University of Edinburgh, UK) and David Fedson (retired, prolific writer on influenza and host-directed therapies, France). The article has 376 views and 55 downloads. A sidebar on the right contains metrics and action buttons like "Get PDF", "Get XML", "Cite", "Export", "Track", "Email", and "Share".

**Publish a wide range of articles types beyond traditional research articles including data notes, research protocols, software tools**

**发表各种类型的文章，除了传统的研究文章，还包括数据笔记、研究协议、软件工具等。**

**Open Access – all content CC-BY, Plan S compliant, citable, indexed**

**开放获取 – 所有内容使用知识共享许可协议(CC-BY)、与Plan -S计划要求一致、可引用、且被收录**

**Mandatory FAIR data policy – CC0 / CC-BY ‘as open as possible, as closed as necessary’**

**强制FAIR数据政策 – CC0/CC-BY 文章数据尽可能公开，必要时不公开**

**Fully, open transparent peer review – invited peer review, open identities, ORCID IDs**

**完全公开透明的同行评议过程 – 邀请制同行评议，身份公开，使用ORCID**

**Living and interactive figures – can be supported and visualised as part of the article**

**动态数据交互 – 作为文章的一部分实现可视化，有效支撑论文**

**Continuous publishing – linked versions for revisions and updates**

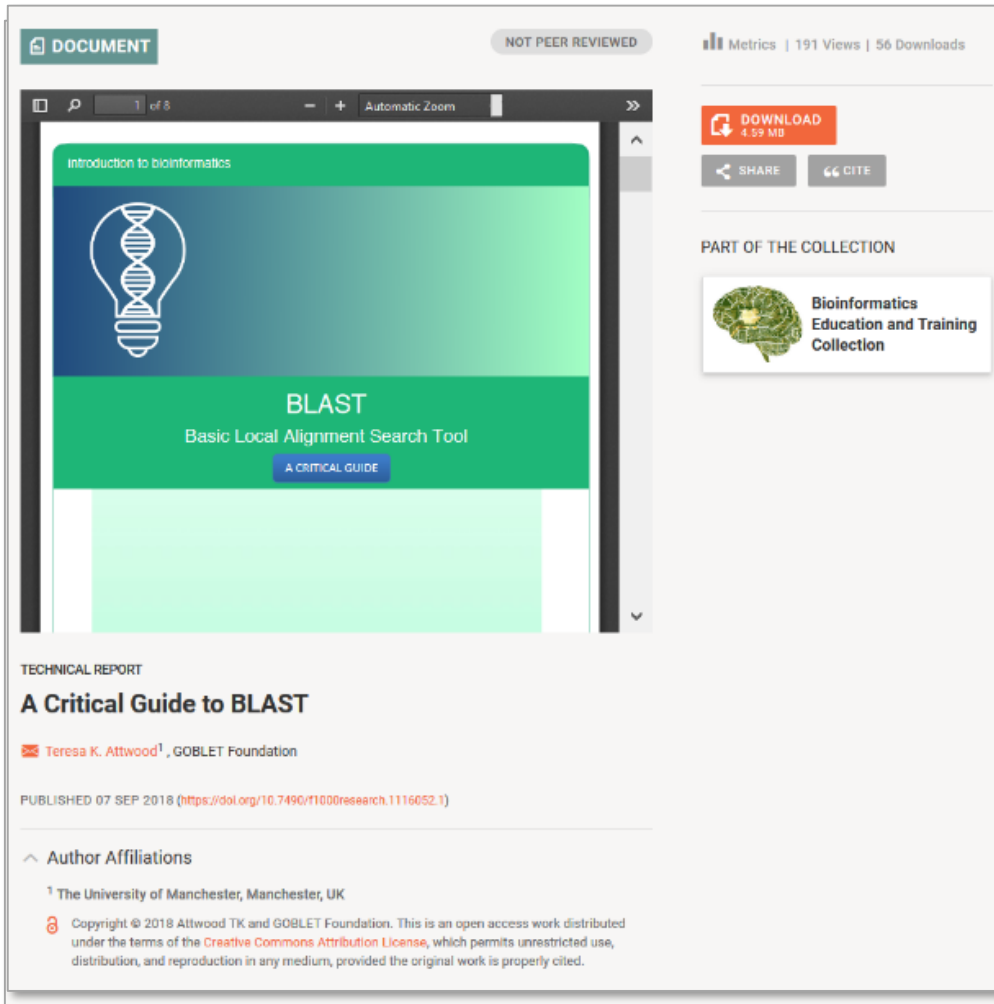
**连续出版 – 用于修改和更新相关联版本**

**Article-based citation and attention metrics**

**基于单篇文章的引用和被关注指标**

# Elevating the status of other research output

## 提升其他类型研究成果的地位



Elevates the status of research-related content  
提高研究相关内容的地位

Supports move towards more holistic view of research outputs (e.g. DORA)  
支持更综合地评估研究成果(例如DORA)

**Documents: range of types:** Technical reports; Policy guidelines; Briefings; Factsheets; Impact reports; Training materials etc

**文件: 类型:** 技术支持文件、政策指南、影响力报告、培训材料等

**Publishing services applied:**  
**出版服务**

- editorial checks prior to publication 编辑在出版前进行检查
- content is **Open Access** – default CC-BY 内容开放获取 – 默认为CC-BY
- content gets a **unique (DOI)** 内容有**独立DOI**
- **usage metrics** – views, downloads **用量指标** – 浏览数、下载数
- commenting functionality support **engagement & discussion** 评论功能支持**互动和讨论**

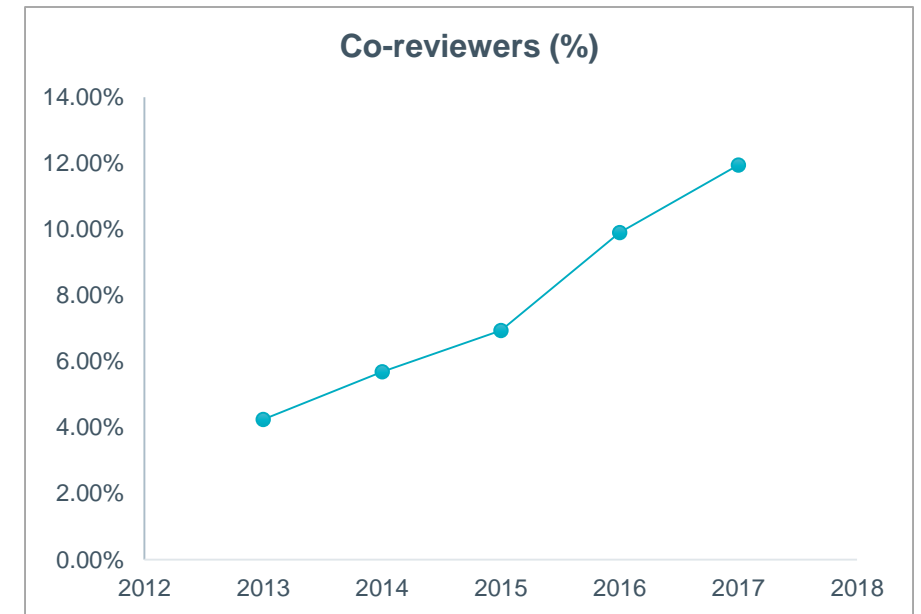
# Transparent peer review and discussion

## 透明的同行评审与讨论

The screenshot shows a web interface for a peer review report. At the top, there are navigation links for 'MY ACCOUNT' and 'SIGN IN'. Below that, a 'Back to all reports' link is visible. The main section is titled 'Reviewer Report' and includes the date '05 Dec 2016 | for Version 1'. The reviewer is identified as 'Damien Hermand, Namur Research College, The University of Namur, Namur, Belgium'. The report status is 'APPROVED WITH RESERVATION'. The reviewer's comments are visible, and a 'Responses (1)' section is open, showing an 'AUTHOR RESPONSE' from 'Jürg Bahler, University College London, London, UK' dated '03 Jan 2017'. The author's response includes several bullet points addressing the reviewer's concerns. A '125 Views' badge and a 'Cite this report' button are also visible.

Reviewers 审稿人:

- get credit for contributing to discussion  
因参与讨论获得赞誉
- focus on helping authors improve their work  
专注在帮助作者改进研究工作
- good training for Early Career Researchers  
对研究人员的早期研究生涯是很好的训练



# F1000Research publishing: a diversity of output

Original research publishing  
*Peer reviewed*

**F1000Research**  
Open for Science

Home » Browse » Benchmarking of long-read assemblers for prokaryote whole genome sequencing

RESEARCH ARTICLE

**UPDATE** Benchmarking of long-read assemblers for prokaryote whole genome sequencing [version 2; peer review: 4 approved]

Ryan R. Wick<sup>1</sup>, Kathryn E. Holt<sup>1,2</sup>

Author details

**Abstract**

**Background:** Data sets from long-read sequencing platforms (Oxford Nanopore Technologies and Pacific Biosciences) allow for most prokaryote genomes to be completely assembled – one contig per chromosome or plasmid. However, the high per-read error rate of long-read sequencing necessitates different approaches to assembly than those used for short-read sequencing. Multiple assembly tools (assemblers) exist, which use a variety of algorithms for long-read assembly.

**Methods:** We used 500 simulated read sets and 120 real read sets to assess the performance of seven long-read assemblers (Canu, Flye, Miniasm/Minipolish, NECAT, Raven, Redbean and Shasta) across a wide variety of genomes and read parameters. Assemblies were assessed on their structural accuracy/completeness, sequence identity, contig circularisation and computational resources used.

**Results:** Canu v1.9 produced moderately reliable assemblies but had the longest runtimes of all assemblers tested. Flye v2.7 was more reliable and did particularly well with plasmid assembly. Miniasm/Minipolish v0.3 and NECAT v20200119 were the most likely to produce clean contig circularisation. Raven v0.0.8 was the most reliable for chromosome assembly, though it did not perform well on small plasmids and had circularisation issues. Redbean v2.5 and Shasta v0.4.0 were computationally efficient but more likely to produce incomplete assemblies.

**Conclusions:** Of the assemblers tested, Flye, Miniasm/Minipolish and Raven performed best overall. However, no single tool performed well on all metrics, highlighting the need for continued development on long-read assembly algorithms.

Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status: 4 approved

Reviewer Reports: Invited Reviewers 1, 2, 3, 4

Version 2 (update) 22 Apr 20

Version 1 23 Dec 19

2902 VIEWS

458 DOWNLOADS

Get PDF, Get XML, Cite, Export, Track, Email, Share

1. Aleksey Zimin, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA  
Steven I. Salzberg, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, USA; Whiting School of Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA; Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

2. Robert Vaser, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia  
Mile Šikić, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia; Genome Institute of Singapore, A\*STAR, Singapore

3. Mikhail Kolmogorov, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, USA

4. Olin Silander, Massey University Auckland, North Shore, New Zealand

Other research-based content  
*Not peer reviewed*

## Documents

**Building Knowledge Systems in Agriculture**  
Five Key Areas for Mobilising the Potential of Extension and Advisory Services

Position Paper  
June 2012

Logos: GIZ, FAO, IFPRI, International Food Policy Research Institute, etc.

## Slide Decks

**Implementation of the Robson classification of births, Dasht-e-Barchi Hospital, Afghanistan**

Ghails Miri, Mukhtar W., Fotheringham C., Omar MP, Hameed H, Azizi F, Deslandes D, Morton N, Adat E

**Background and Aims:** MFI's Dasht-e-Barchi (DeB) maternity ward is Afghanistan's first maternity ward. Robson classification of births was implemented in 2011. The aim was to compare Robson classification with the WHO's comparison of maternal and perinatal outcomes.

**Methods:** An retrospective audit was performed of all births at DeB between 1 March and 30 June 2016. Data collected for each patient included: Robson category, mode of delivery, percentage of women who were nulliparous, gestational age at delivery, and perinatal death. Rates of outcomes were compared between Robson categories using Wilcoxon matched-pair test.

**Results:** The Robson classification is a tool used to identify women according to obstetric risk. It is based on five key areas: 1. Gestational age at delivery, 2. Mode of delivery, 3. Cervical status, 4. Fetal position, 5. Fetal weight. This is also one of few studies using the Robson classification to identify groups of increasing risk of adverse maternal and perinatal outcomes.

**Conclusion:** Robson audit is feasible in MFI hospital and WHO comparison of maternal and perinatal outcomes is possible. Robson audit is a useful tool to identify high risk groups. Robson audit is a useful tool to identify high risk groups. Robson audit is a useful tool to identify high risk groups.

**Table 1: Robson group**

| Robson group | 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10    | 11    | 12    | 13    | 14    | 15    | 16    | 17    | 18      | 19      | 20      | 21      | 22      | 23      | 24      | 25      | 26      | 27      | 28      | 29      | 30      | 31      | 32      | 33      | 34      | 35      | 36      | 37      | 38      | 39      | 40      | 41      | 42      | 43      | 44      | 45      | 46      | 47      | 48      | 49      | 50      | 51      | 52      | 53      | 54      | 55      | 56      | 57      | 58      | 59      | 60      | 61      | 62      | 63      | 64      | 65      | 66      | 67      | 68      | 69      | 70      | 71      | 72      | 73      | 74      | 75      | 76      | 77      | 78      | 79      | 80      | 81      | 82      | 83      | 84      | 85      | 86      | 87      | 88      | 89      | 90      | 91      | 92      | 93      | 94      | 95      | 96      | 97      | 98      | 99      | 100     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Maternal age | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65-69 | 70-74 | 75-79 | 80-84 | 85-89 | 90-94 | 95-99 | 100-104 | 105-109 | 110-114 | 115-119 | 120-124 | 125-129 | 130-134 | 135-139 | 140-144 | 145-149 | 150-154 | 155-159 | 160-164 | 165-169 | 170-174 | 175-179 | 180-184 | 185-189 | 190-194 | 195-199 | 200-204 | 205-209 | 210-214 | 215-219 | 220-224 | 225-229 | 230-234 | 235-239 | 240-244 | 245-249 | 250-254 | 255-259 | 260-264 | 265-269 | 270-274 | 275-279 | 280-284 | 285-289 | 290-294 | 295-299 | 300-304 | 305-309 | 310-314 | 315-319 | 320-324 | 325-329 | 330-334 | 335-339 | 340-344 | 345-349 | 350-354 | 355-359 | 360-364 | 365-369 | 370-374 | 375-379 | 380-384 | 385-389 | 390-394 | 395-399 | 400-404 | 405-409 | 410-414 | 415-419 | 420-424 | 425-429 | 430-434 | 435-439 | 440-444 | 445-449 | 450-454 | 455-459 | 460-464 | 465-469 | 470-474 | 475-479 | 480-484 | 485-489 | 490-494 | 495-499 | 500-504 | 505-509 | 510-514 | 515-519 | 520-524 | 525-529 | 530-534 | 535-539 | 540-544 | 545-549 | 550-554 | 555-559 | 560-564 | 565-569 | 570-574 | 575-579 | 580-584 | 585-589 | 590-594 | 595-599 | 600-604 | 605-609 | 610-614 | 615-619 | 620-624 | 625-629 | 630-634 | 635-639 | 640-644 | 645-649 | 650-654 | 655-659 | 660-664 | 665-669 | 670-674 | 675-679 | 680-684 | 685-689 | 690-694 | 695-699 | 700-704 | 705-709 | 710-714 | 715-719 | 720-724 | 725-729 | 730-734 | 735-739 | 740-744 | 745-749 | 750-754 | 755-759 | 760-764 | 765-769 | 770-774 | 775-779 | 780-784 | 785-789 | 790-794 | 795-799 | 800-804 | 805-809 | 810-814 | 815-819 | 820-824 | 825-829 | 830-834 | 835-839 | 840-844 | 845-849 | 850-854 | 855-859 | 860-864 | 865-869 | 870-874 | 875-879 | 880-884 | 885-889 | 890-894 | 895-899 | 900-904 | 905-909 | 910-914 | 915-919 | 920-924 | 925-929 | 930-934 | 935-939 | 940-944 | 945-949 | 950-954 | 955-959 | 960-964 | 965-969 | 970-974 | 975-979 | 980-984 | 985-989 | 990-994 | 995-999 |

## Posters

**Maastricht University** *Leading in Learning!*

**Maastricht Brain Imaging Center**

**Multi-Parameter Quantitative Brain Anatomy at 7 Tesla**  
Roy A.M. Haast<sup>1</sup>, Dimo Ivanov<sup>1</sup>, Giancarlo Valente<sup>1</sup>, Elsa Formisano<sup>1</sup> and Kamil Ulasog<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Cognitive Neuroscience, Faculty of Psychology and Neuroscience, Maastricht University, Maastricht, Netherlands

# Pre-publication checks

Assessing originality, readability, author eligibility, and compliance with F1000Research's policies and ethical guidelines

Pre-publication checks ensure that the work:

- is original – not plagiarised
- at least one author is a qualified researcher/scholar
- meets research and publication standards, including ethical guidelines
- includes all underpinning methodological details and relevant data in accordance with the Open Data guidelines (with safeguards '*as open as possible as closed as necessary*')

Once an article passes the editorial checks the Article Processing Charge is due. Details at <https://f1000research.com/for-authors/article-processing-charges>



## F1000Research

1. Mega Journal
2. Gateway
3. Platform

# F1000 Research

**Publish fast. Openly.  
Without restrictions.  
快速、开放、无限制  
进行出版**

**F1000Research**



# 学术机构的出版选择

## Gateways

F1000Research Gateways是F1000Research出版平台上的一个开放研究出版中心，包含的功能可用于出版多种类型学术论文和其他研究相关产出。

## Platforms

F1000Research Platforms是一个独立的开放研究出版平台，支持出版多种类型的学术论文和其他研究相关输出，每篇文章都会拥有唯一的Platform引用标识。F1000Research Platform完全由客户自主掌控，保证客户品牌导向，可定制服务，由F1000提供所有基础框架和编辑服务。

# Open Research Platforms powered by F1000Research 由F1000Research开发、支持的开放研究平台



European Commission



BILL & MELINDA  
GATES foundation



一个提供完全定制化及可控性的开放研究 出版解决方案——客户掌控，我们执行：

## Scholarly publishing 学术出版

- Post-publication peer review 出版后同行评议
- Open, invited peer review 公开，邀请同行评议
- Fully Open Access solution 完全开放获取解决方案

## Publishing other content 出版其他内容

- Publish policy, technical and training reports and manuals 出版政策、技术和培训报告以及手册
- Checked by in-house Editorial Team, *not-peer-reviewed* 由内部编辑团队审查，非同行评议
- Opportunity to bring in other related published output 带来其他相关出版产出的机会

## Supporting conferences, meetings and workshops 支持学术会议、研讨会和作坊

- Place for publication of posters, slide decks & meeting reports 可供出版海报、演示文档和会议报告的位置
- Online commenting functionality 线上评论功能

# Why do funders/institutions set up a Platform?

## 为什么基金组织和科研机构需要建立一个平台?

- To **reduce research waste** – to provide a venue to enable researchers to share *all* their findings (in a Plan S-compliant way)
- To enable a **more holistic assessment** of their researchers' outputs
- To **reduce costs** (Wellcome's assessment show's 64% reduction in cost compared to what they pay to other Open Access publications)
- To **simplify the process** of publication for their researchers – so they can spend more time doing the actual research
- To support efforts to shift their organisation to more **open knowledge practices**
- **Fully customizable and controlled by the organisation**
- **减少科研浪费**-鼓励科研人员分享他们的全部科研成果
- 对其研究人员的科研产出进行**更综合的评估**
- **降低费用** (英国威康基金会评估显示, 与支付给其他开放获取出版物相比, 费用下降64%)
- **简化出版流程**-让研究人员花费更多时间在实际科研工作上
- 对机构**向知识开放实践**给予支持
- **机构可以充分定制和完全掌控**

### Wellcome Open Research

Powered by F1000



A summary after 3 years of publishing

#### Influence

- 25%** Increase in published articles over the past 12 months
- 3rd** Most used publication venue for Wellcome funded researchers
- £807** Average APC (including VAT) – 67% cheaper than the average APC Wellcome paid in 2017-2018

### Speed

Median time from submission to publication → **23** days

Median time to passing peer review → **78** days

### Research outputs

**56%** Traditional research articles | **44%** Other article types

### Top article types

- 56%** Research Article
- 10%** Study Protocol
- 8%** Method article
- 5%** Research Note

**Gates Open Research**


BROWSE GATEWAYS & COLLECTIONS HOW TO PUBLISH ABOUT BLOG MY ACCOUNT SIGN IN

## Rapid & Transparent Publishing

Gates Open Research is a platform for rapid author-led publication and open peer review of research funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH OR BROWSE ARTICLES

BILL & MELINDA GATES foundation



**Authors**

**1300**  
Number of authors

**10%**  
Number of repeat authors

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Number of institutions represented

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