



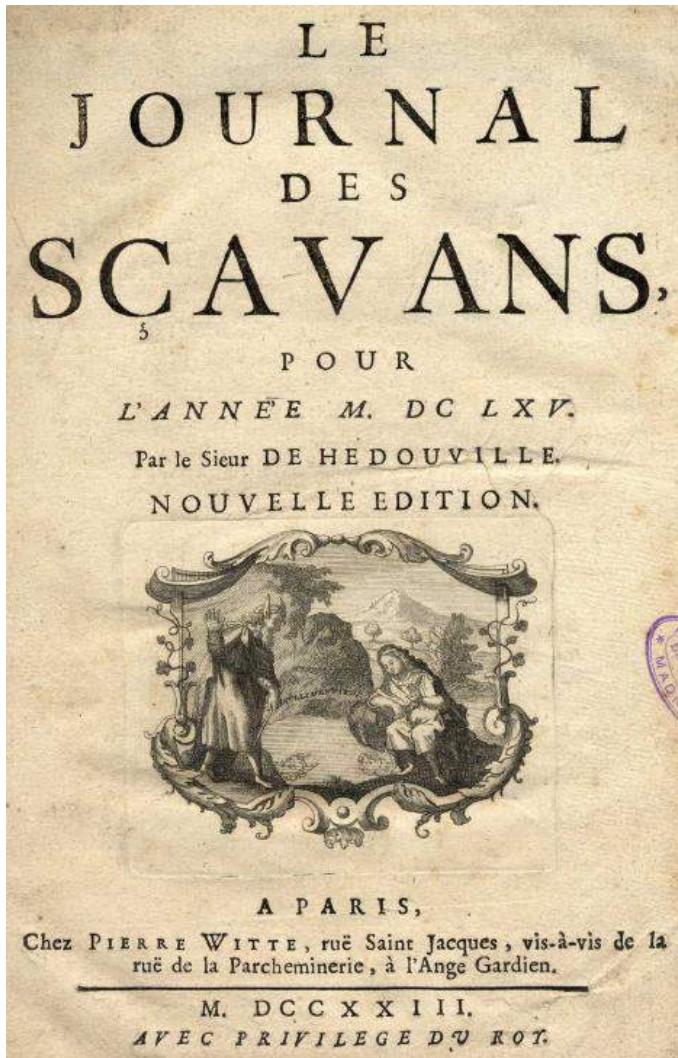
**Comment faire évoluer
le système de publication scientifique
en faisant passer l'intérêt des chercheurs
devant celui des maisons d'édition?**

Marie Farge
CNRS-INSMI et ENS Paris

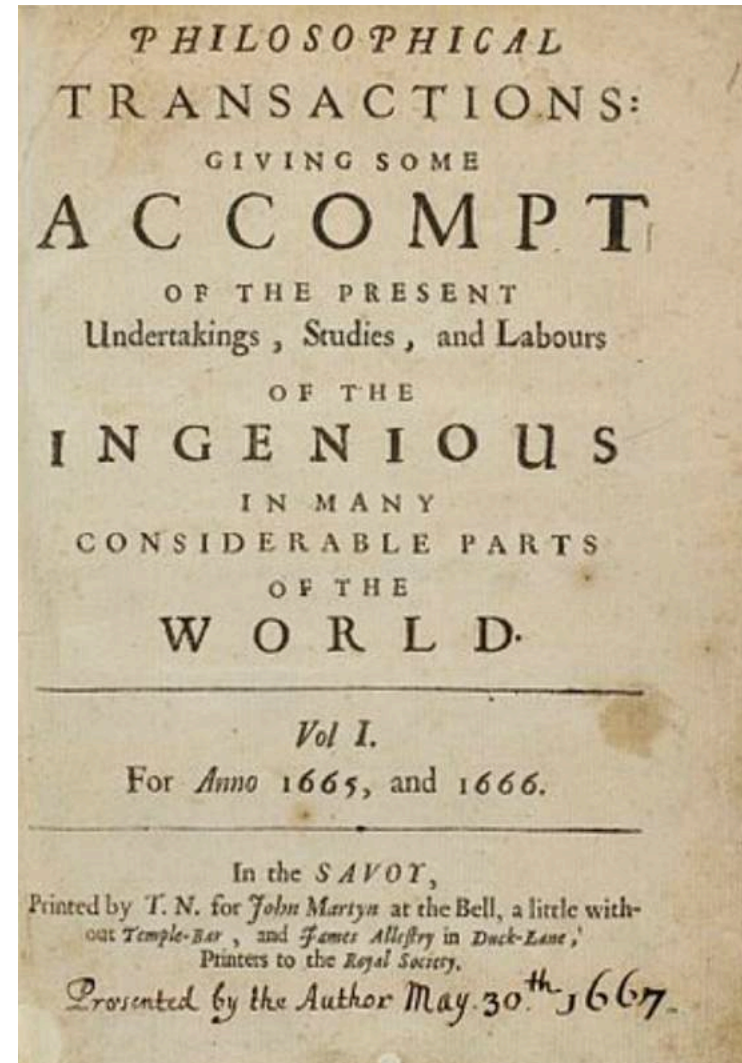
*International Open Access Week
Université Clermont-Auvergne
9 Novembre 2018*



Les premières revues scientifiques



Paris, 5 Janvier 1665



Londres, 6 Mars 1665



Le système de publication scientifique

Publier les résultats de la recherche signifie les rendre publiques, afin qu'ils puissent être diffusés, utilisés et améliorés par d'autres.

La publication dans des revues à comité de lecture est la colonne vertébrale qui assure la validation collective des articles de recherche grâce à l'évaluation par les pairs.

Les pairs sont des chercheurs spécialistes du sujet traité par la revue, qui vérifient que les résultats présentés dans chaque article soumis sont originaux, valides et suffisamment intéressants pour être publiés. Ils suggèrent des améliorations avant d'accepter de publier l'article.

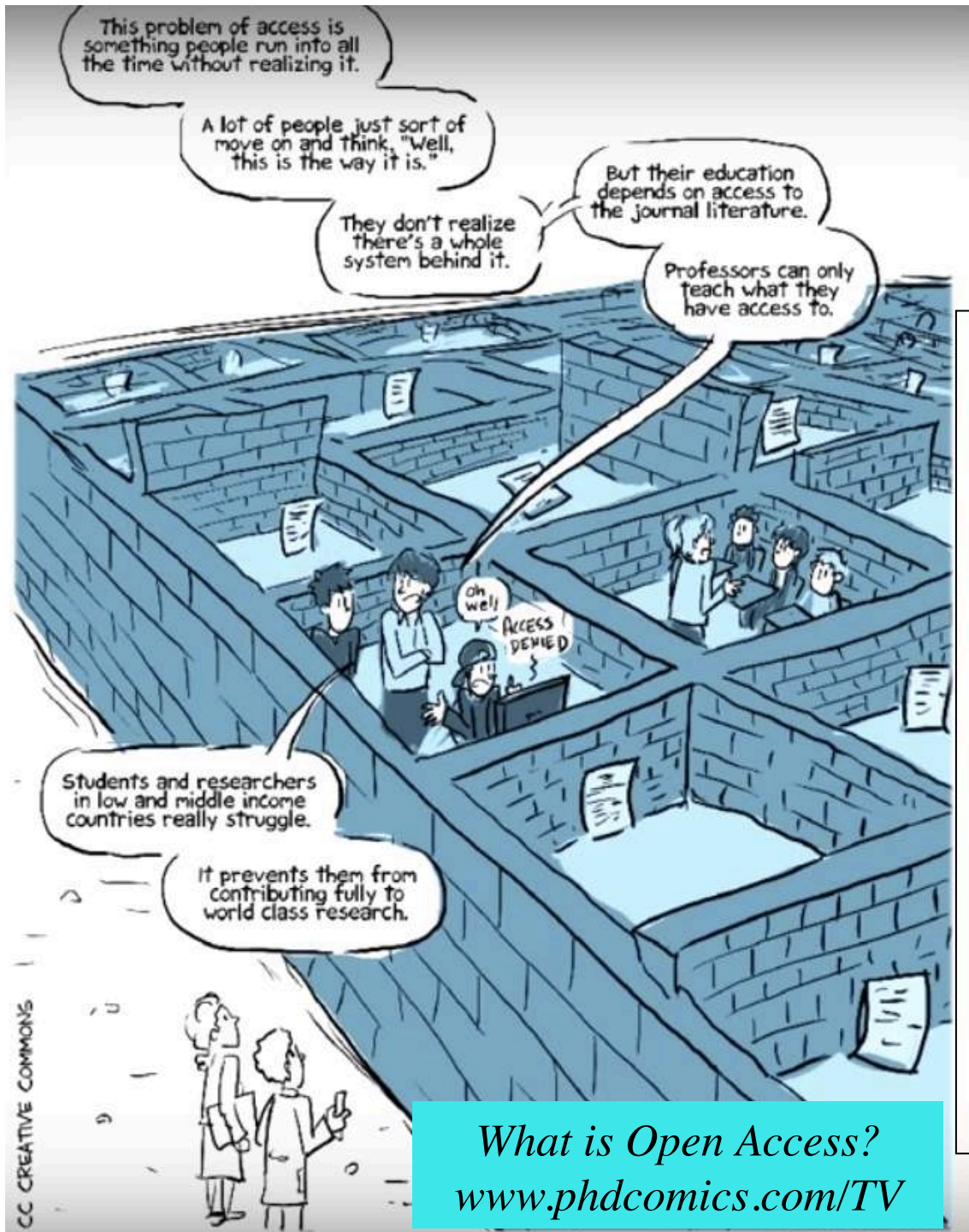
Afin de préserver leur objectivité, les pairs doivent être indépendants de la maison d'édition et non rétribués par celle-ci.



Aujourd'hui les revues sont à péage

Les chercheurs soumettent leurs articles en version électronique 'prêts à imprimer' et les évaluent gratuitement, mais **doivent payer les maisons d'édition pour les lire et/ou les publier.**

Depuis vingt ans, les principales revues de recherche ont été rachetées par **quelques entreprises** qui **contrôlent l'édition scientifique.**

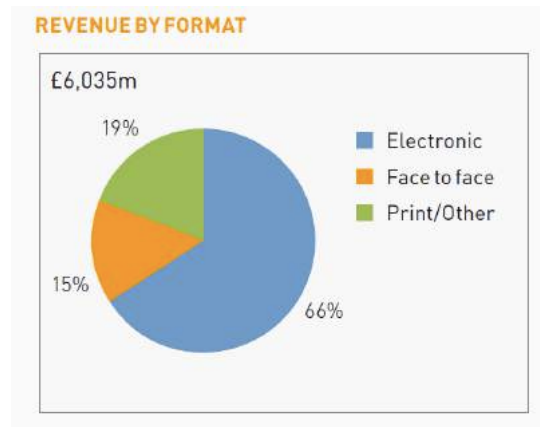


What is Open Access?
www.phdcomics.com/TV



Quatre 'majors' dominant le marché

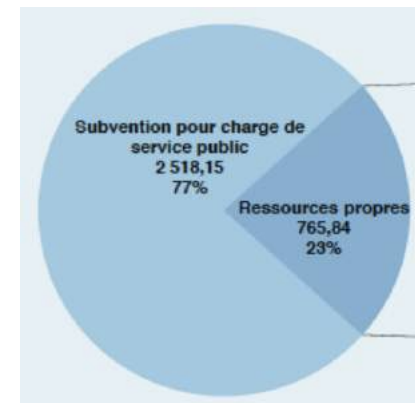
Quatre sociétés commerciales privées dominant le 'marché' des revues :
Elsevier, Springer Nature, Wiley-Blackwell et Taylor&Francis.



8.4 Milliards €
Chiffre d'affaire de
Reed-Elsevier en 2017

<http://www.elsevier.com>

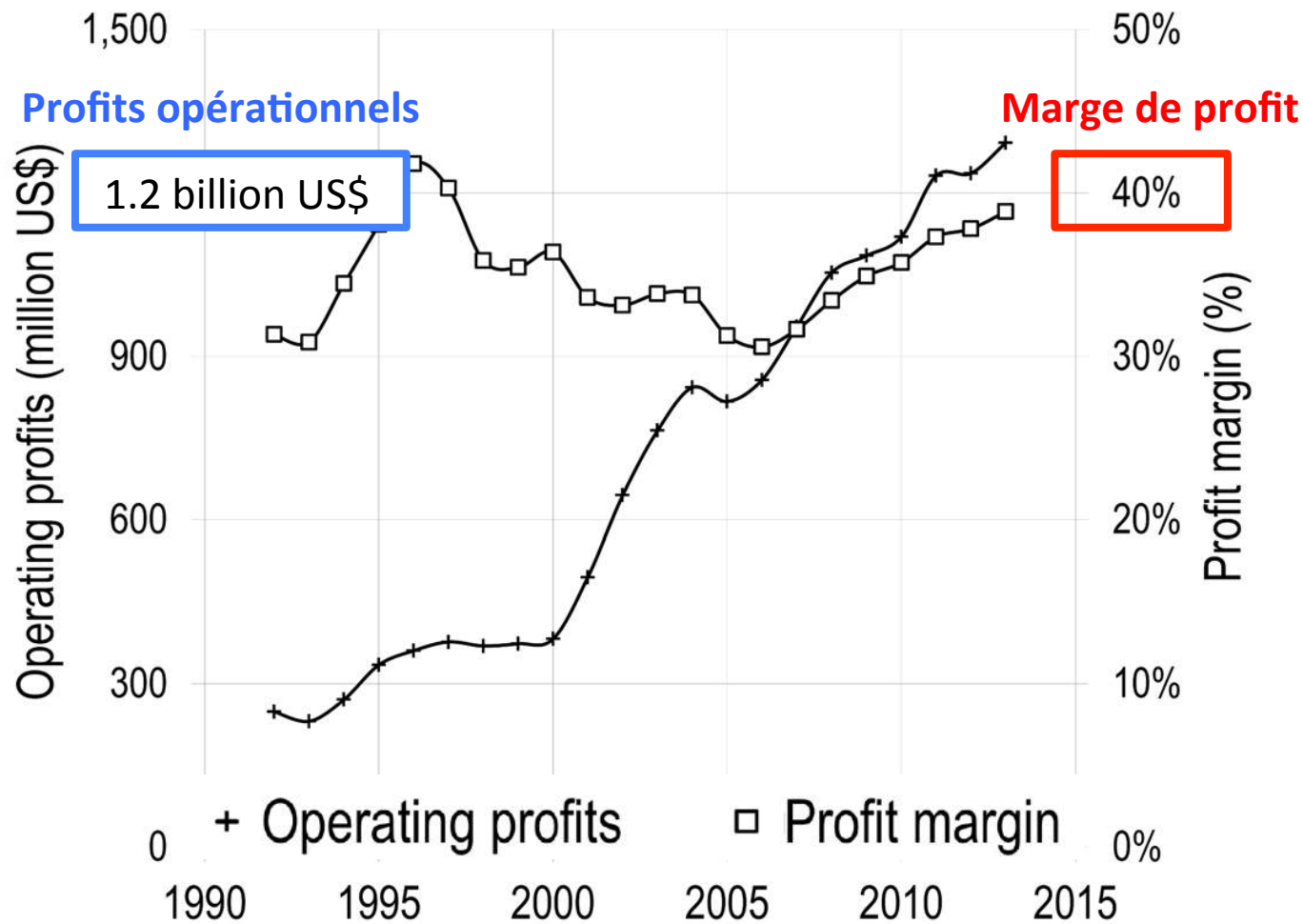
>>



3.3 Milliards €
Budget du *CNRS*
en 2017

<http://www.cnrs.fr/fr/le-cnrs>

Profits opérationnels et marge de profit de *Reed-Elsevier* pour sa division Scientifique, Technique et Médicale (STM) de 1990 à 2015



Vincent Larivière et al., The Oligopoly of Academic Publishers, PLOS one, 10th June 2015



Le modèle économique date de l'imprimerie

Aujourd'hui les maisons d'édition possèdent les articles, les revues et les plateformes (utilisées pour l'évaluation des articles, leur diffusion et la bibliométrie) car elles obligent les chercheurs à leur céder gratuitement leurs droits d'auteur.

Ce modèle économique date de l'ère de l'imprimerie et d'avant l'arrivée d'Internet, mais n'a plus de sens à l'ère numérique, sinon celui d'augmenter les profits des 'majors' et de leurs actionnaires.

Les chercheurs doivent reprendre le contrôle des revues (dont ils assurent l'évaluation par les pairs) et des articles (qu'ils écrivent) afin de maximiser leur dissémination grâce à Internet.

*Pour en savoir plus, voir sur YouTube :
#DataGueule 63, Privés de savoir?*



Ce dont les chercheurs ne veulent plus

Ordre donné par *Elsevier* en 2012 à un chercheur, dont l'article venait d'être accepté par le comité de lecture de la revue *Fluids and Structures*, pour augmenter l'impact facteur de cette revue

List of corrections that must be made

Please attend to the items ticked

1. Consult a recent issue of JFS, to see what the required style and format have to be
2. Indicate who is the corresponding author by an asterisk in the list of authors
3. Submit a double-spaced manuscript
4. Do not give titles (e.g. Assoc. Professor, Ph.D. student or whatever)
5. Add affiliation, immediately below list of authors; e.g. Department of ..., University ..., location, postal code, etc.
- ...
20. Before the figures, there should be pages listing the figure captions, double-spaced also. Do not capitalize every word.
21. You must cite, and include in the references, some JFS papers, including some published recently (in 2010 and 2011).

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pour notre article accepté par le *Journal of Turbulence*, qui est un
journal par abonnement publié uniquement sous forme électronique

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Article (the "Article") entitled: Coherent structure extraction in turbulent channel flow using boundary adapted wavelets
Article DOI: 10.1080/14685248.2017.1284326
Author(s): Teluo Sakurai, Katsunori Yoshimatsu, Kai Schneider, Marie Farge, Koji Morishita, Takashi Ishihara
To publish in the Journal: Journal of Turbulence
Journal ISSN: 1468-5248

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<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14685248.2017.1284326>

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doi:10.1017/jfm.2018.396, Published by Cambridge University Press,
26 June 2018

J. Fluid Mech. (2018), vol. 849, pp. 676–717. © Cambridge University Press 2018

676

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doi:10.1017/jfm.2018.396

Energy dissipation caused by boundary layer instability at vanishing viscosity

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(Received 12 July 2017; revised 4 March 2018; accepted 16 April 2018)



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ERRATUM

Energy dissipation caused by boundary layer instability at vanishing viscosity – ERRATUM

Natacha Nguyen van yen, Matthias Waidmann, Rupert Klein, Marie Farge
and Kai Schneider

doi:10.1017/jfm.2018.396, Published by Cambridge University Press,
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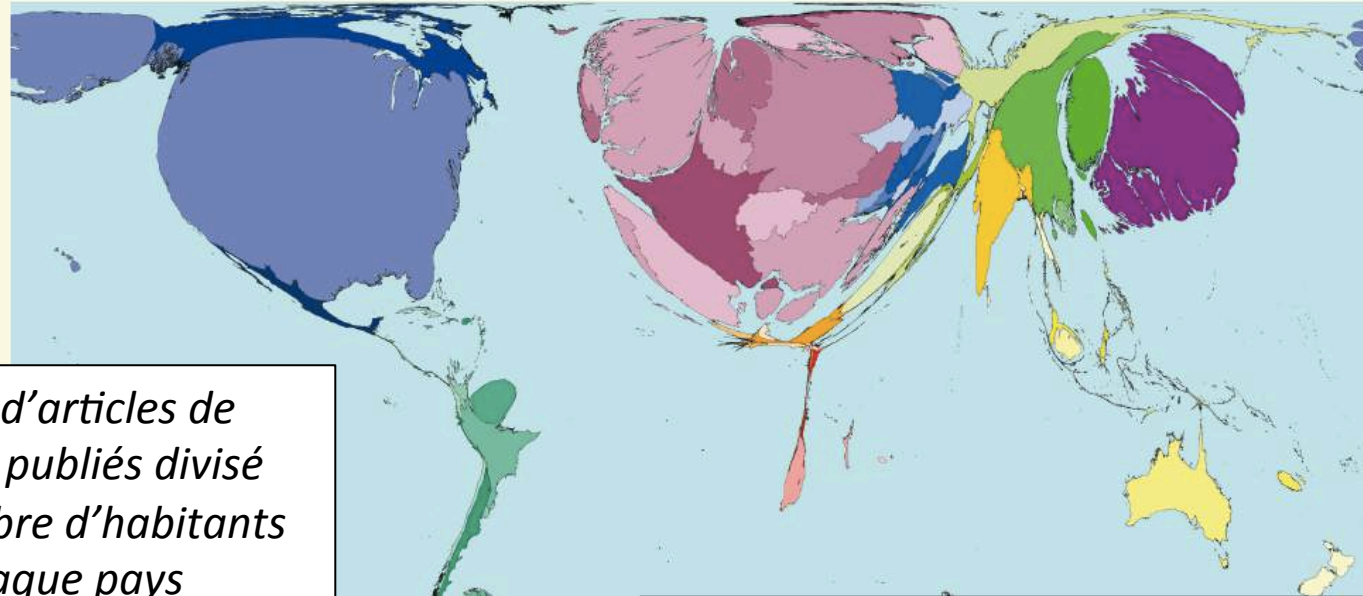
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Le modèle du *Gold OA* est dangereux



Nombre d'articles de recherche publiés divisé par le nombre d'habitants de chaque pays

<http://www.worldmapper.org>

- 1 → Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
- 2 → Chinese Academy of Sciences*
- 3 → Russian Academy of Sciences*
- 4 → Harvard University
- 5 → Helmholtz Gemeinschaft*
- 6 → Max Planck Gesellschaft*
- 7 → University of Tokyo

<http://www.scimagoir.com>

Si les chercheurs doivent payer les maisons d'édition pour publier leurs articles en accès ouvert (modèle *Gold Open Access*), la recherche française coure à la banqueroute, et il faudra peut-être empêcher les chercheurs de publier!

Les chercheurs se fâchent

En 2012 *Tim Gowers* et 33 collègues mathématiciens ont lancé le mouvement *The Cost of Knowledge* qui appelle à boycotter *Elsevier*, ce qui a permis de stopper le *Research Works Act* au Congrès américain, une proposition de loi déposée sous la pression du lobbying d'*Elsevier*.



*Sir Tim Gowers,
Fields Medal 1998*

17062 Researchers Taking a Stand. [See the list](#)

Academics have protested against Elsevier's business practices for years with little effect. These are some of their objections:

1. They charge exorbitantly high prices for subscriptions to individual journals.
2. In the light of these high prices, the only realistic option for many libraries is to agree to buy very large "bundles", which will include many journals that those libraries do not actually want. Elsevier thus makes huge profits by exploiting the fact that some of their journals are essential.
3. They support measures such as SOPA, PIPA and the ~~Research Works Act~~, that aim to restrict the free exchange of information.

<http://www.thecostofknowledge.com/>



Ils veulent reprendre le contrôle du système

‘Il est indispensable que les chercheurs puissent développer une **troisième voie**, beaucoup moins coûteuse [...] Elle est appelée **Diamond OA** et se caractérise par le fait que **ni le lecteur ni l'auteur ne doivent payer** et que **le journal appartient, non plus à une maison d'édition, mais au comité éditorial** [...] un collège de chercheurs qui se charge de la publication des articles avec l'aide d'unités de service dont le rôle est d'assurer la publication des articles retenus’

Marie Farge, Note pour la ministre de la recherche, Juin 29th 2012
http://openscience.ens.fr/MARIE_FARGE/



*Diamond Sutra,
the earliest complete survival
of a dated printed book,
China, 11th May 868*

British Library, London



Ce que proposent les chercheurs

Les journaux appartiennent à leur comité éditorial composé exclusivement de chercheurs, qui continuent d'assurer bénévolement l'évaluation par les pairs.

Les auteurs gardent leur droit d'auteur et mettent leurs articles en *Diamond OA* sous une licence *Creative Commons CC-BY*.

Les institutions publiques financent et possèdent les plateformes (d'évaluation, publication et bibliométrie) développées en logiciel libre.

Les bibliothécaires aident les chercheurs à publier leurs articles grâce aux plateformes et les maisons d'édition assurent divers services après avoir été mises en concurrence par appel d'offre.



Quelques plateformes publiques existent

-  Brasil
- +
-  África do Sul
-  Argentina
-  Brasil
-  Chile
-  Colômbia
-  Costa Rica
-  Cuba
-  Espanha
-  México
-  Peru
-  Portugal
-  Venezuela
- +
-  Bolívia
-  Paraguay
-  Uruguai



Créée en 1999
par *Abel Packer*,
elle publie
1285 revues
en accès libre
et est financée sur
fonds publics:
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et BIREME.

<http://www.scielo.br>



Créée en 1999
par *Marin Dacos*,
elle publie
483 revues
en accès libre
et est financée sur
fonds publics:
CNRS, EHESS, BSN,
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Exemples de 3 revues en *Diamond OA*

1.



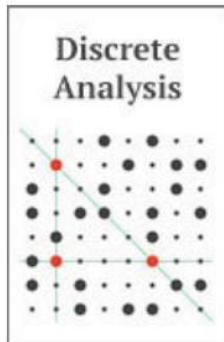
IPOP Journal · Image Processing On Line

[//www.ipol.im](http://www.ipol.im) ISSN : 2105-1232 DOI : 10.5201/ipol

Fondée en 2010 par *Jean-Michel Morel*, IPOP a 41 éditeurs. Cette revue est financée par le CNES, l'ERC et 13 institutions publiques.

Chaque article contient le **texte**, l'**algorithme** et le **code source**, qui tous sont **évalués par les pairs**. La plateforme de la revue offre la possibilité de tester l'algorithme sur ses propres données et d'**archiver les résultats obtenus**.

2.



<http://discreteanalysisjournal.com> ISSN : 2397-3129

Foundée en 2015 par *Tim Gowers*, la revue DA a 12 editors. C'est un **épi-journal qui s'appuie sur l'archive ouverte arXiv**. Le comité éditorial utilise le logiciel *Scholastica* (10€/article) **pour la révision par les pairs**.

3.

A new journal in combinatorics, 4 Juin 2018, <http://gowers.wordpress.com>



Création du Centre Mersenne en 2018

Plateforme d'évaluation par les pairs et de publication
en accès libre et gratuit pour les lecteurs et les auteurs
en *Diamond OA* de revues académiques à comité de lecture
pour les articles mis en page sous *LaTeX*.

Elle a été créée en Janvier 2018 à Grenoble par *Thierry Bouche*
dans le cadre de la cellule *Mathdoc* (unité mixte CNRS-UGA).

Principes directeurs:

- Qualité de l'évaluation par les pairs,
 - Service public non lucratif,
 - Archivage pérenne,
- Transparence sur les coûts et la sélection des revues.

<https://www.centre-mersenne.org/>



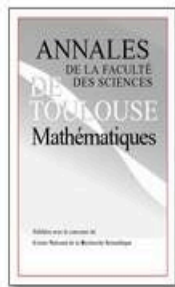
11 revues publiées par le Centre Mersenne



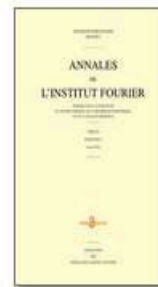
Algebraic Combinatorics
Mathématiques



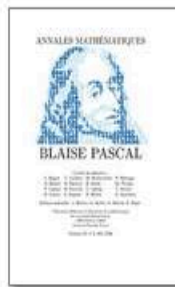
Annales Henri Lebesgue
Mathématiques



Annales de la Faculté des Sciences de Toulouse
Mathématiques



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Mathématiques



Annales Mathématiques Blaise Pascal
Mathématiques



Confluentes Mathematici
Mathématiques

11 revues publiées par le Centre Mersenne



Journal de l'Ecole Polytechnique
Mathématiques



*Journal de Théorie des nombres
de Bordeaux*
Mathématiques



MathS in Action
Mathématiques appliquées



*Publications Mathématiques de
Besançon*
Mathématiques



*SMAI Journal of
Computational Mathematics*
Mathématiques appliquées

La meilleure solution en attendant mieux

Aujourd'hui les 'majors' de l'édition imposent leur modèle *Gold OA*, où les chercheurs doivent payer pour publier leurs articles. Ceci est **inadmissible du point de vue éthique** et conduit à la création de nombreuses revues de mauvaises qualité, voire 'bidons'.

http://openscience.ens.fr/MARIE_FARGE2011_AVIS_COMITE_ETHIQUE_CNRS

La meilleure façon de gérer la transition est le modèle *Green OA*, où les chercheurs publient dans les revues qu'ils préfèrent et déposent leur version auteur (*preprint*) dans des archives publiques ouvertes.

http://openscience.ens.fr/MARIE_FARGE2017_BOOK_CHAPTER_COMMISSION

Certaines revues autorisent ce dépôt dès la date de publication. La *Loi Lemaire pour la République Numérique* du 7 Octobre 2016 rend ce dépôt légal, au plus six ou douze mois après la publication.



**LOI n° 2016-1321 du 7 octobre 2016
pour une République numérique (1)**

NOR : ECFI1524250L

L'Assemblée nationale et le Sénat ont adopté,

Le Président de la République promulgue la loi dont la teneur suit :

TITRE I^{er}

LA CIRCULATION DES DONNÉES ET DU SAVOIR

CHAPITRE II

Economie du savoir

Article 30

Le chapitre III du titre III du livre V du code de la recherche est complété par un article L. 533-4 ainsi rédigé :

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*Journal Officiel
du 8 Octobre 2016*



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Cette plateforme a été **créée en 2014 par Antonin Delpauch**, quand il était étudiant en math-informatique à l'ENS Paris.



L'équipe CAPSH/dissemin.in

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Antonin Delpuch

Graduate student, Computer Science
École Normale Supérieure
France



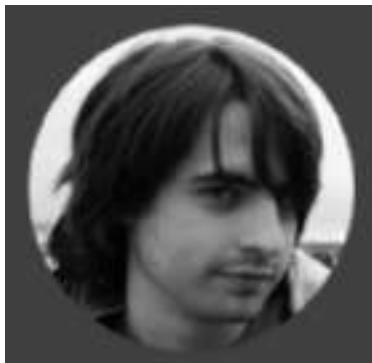
"We need to take a stand against more traditional publishers"



Antonin Delpuch

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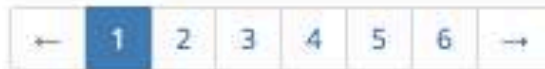
English



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Download American Meteorological Society, *Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences*, 2016.
- Frank G. Jacobitz, Kai Schneider, Wouter J. T. Bos, Marie Farge
Structure of sheared and rotating turbulence: Multiscale statistics of Lagrangian and Eulerian accelerations and passive scalar dynamics
Download American Physical Society, *Physical Review E*, 1(93), 2016.
- 2015
- Marie Farge, Kai Schneider
Wavelet transforms and their applications to MHD and plasma turbulence: a review
Download Cambridge University Press (CUP), *Journal of Plasma Physics*, 06(81), 2015.

Researcher

Marie Farge

0000-0002-4445-8625

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106 publications



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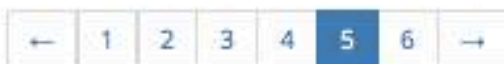
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The coherent vortex simulation (CVS) decomposes each realization of a turbulent flow into two orthogonal components: An organized coherent flow and a random incoherent flow. They both contribute to all scales in the inertial range, but exhibit different statistical behaviors. The CVS decomposition is based on the nonlinear filtering of the vorticity field, projected onto an orthonormal wavelet basis made of compactly supported functions, and the computation of the induced velocity field using Biot-Savart's relation. We apply it to a three-dimensional homogeneous isotropic turbulent flow with a Taylor microscale Reynolds number $R_\lambda = 168$, computed by direct numerical simulation at resolution $N=256^3$. Only 2.9%N wavelet modes correspond to the coherent flow made of vortex tubes, which contribute 99% of energy and 79% of enstrophy, and exhibit the same $k^{-5/3}$ energy spectrum as the total flow. The remaining 97.1%N wavelet modes correspond to a incoherent random flow which is structureless, has an equipartition energy spectrum, and a Gaussian velocity probability distribution function (PDF). For the same flow and the same compression rate, the proper orthogonal decomposition (POD), which in this statistically homogeneous case degenerates into the Fourier basis, decomposes each flow realization into large scale and small scale flows, in a way similar to large eddy simulation(LES) filtering. It is shown that the large scale flow thus obtained does not extract the vortex tubes equally well as the coherent flow resulting from the CVS decomposition. Moreover, the small scale flow still contains coherent structures, and its velocity PDF is stretched exponential, while the incoherent flow is structureless, decorrelated, and its velocity PDF is Gaussian. Thus, modeling the effect of the incoherent flow discarded by CVS-wavelet shall be easier than modeling the effect of the small scale flow discarded by POD-Fourier or LES.

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Abstract

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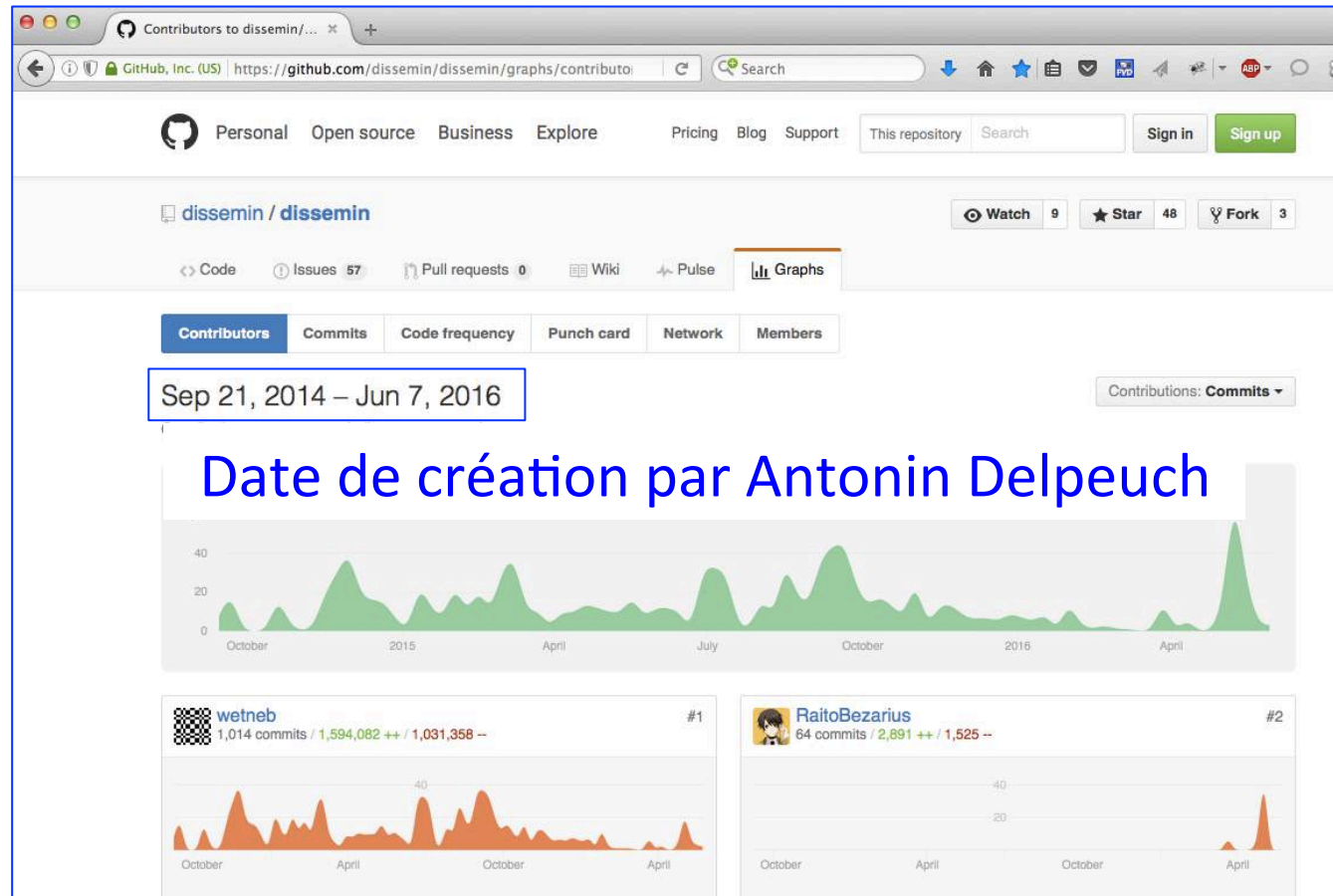
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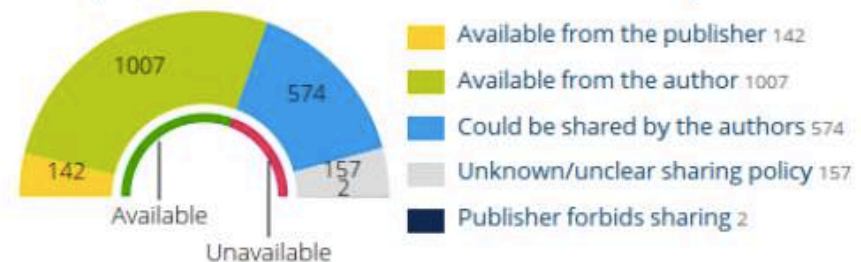
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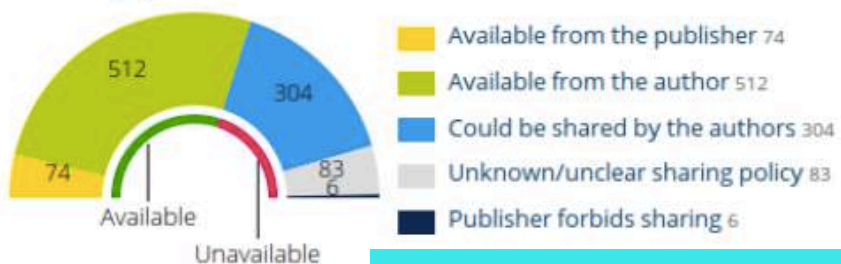
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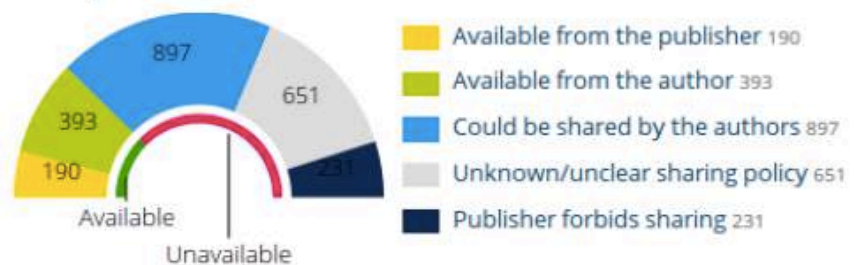
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Gonosomal Algebra

Richard Varro
(Submitted on 22 Mar 2015)

We introduce the gonosomal algebra. Gonosomal algebra extend the evolution algebra of the bisexual population (EABP) defined by Ladra and Rozikov. We show that gonosomal algebras can represent algebraically a wide variety of sex determination systems observed in bisexual populations. We illustrate this by about twenty genetic examples, most of these examples cannot be represented by an EABP. We give seven algebraic constructions of gonosomal algebras, each is illustrated by genetic examples. We show that unlike the EABP gonosomal algebras are not dibaric. We approach the existence of dibaric function and idempotent in gonosomal algebras.

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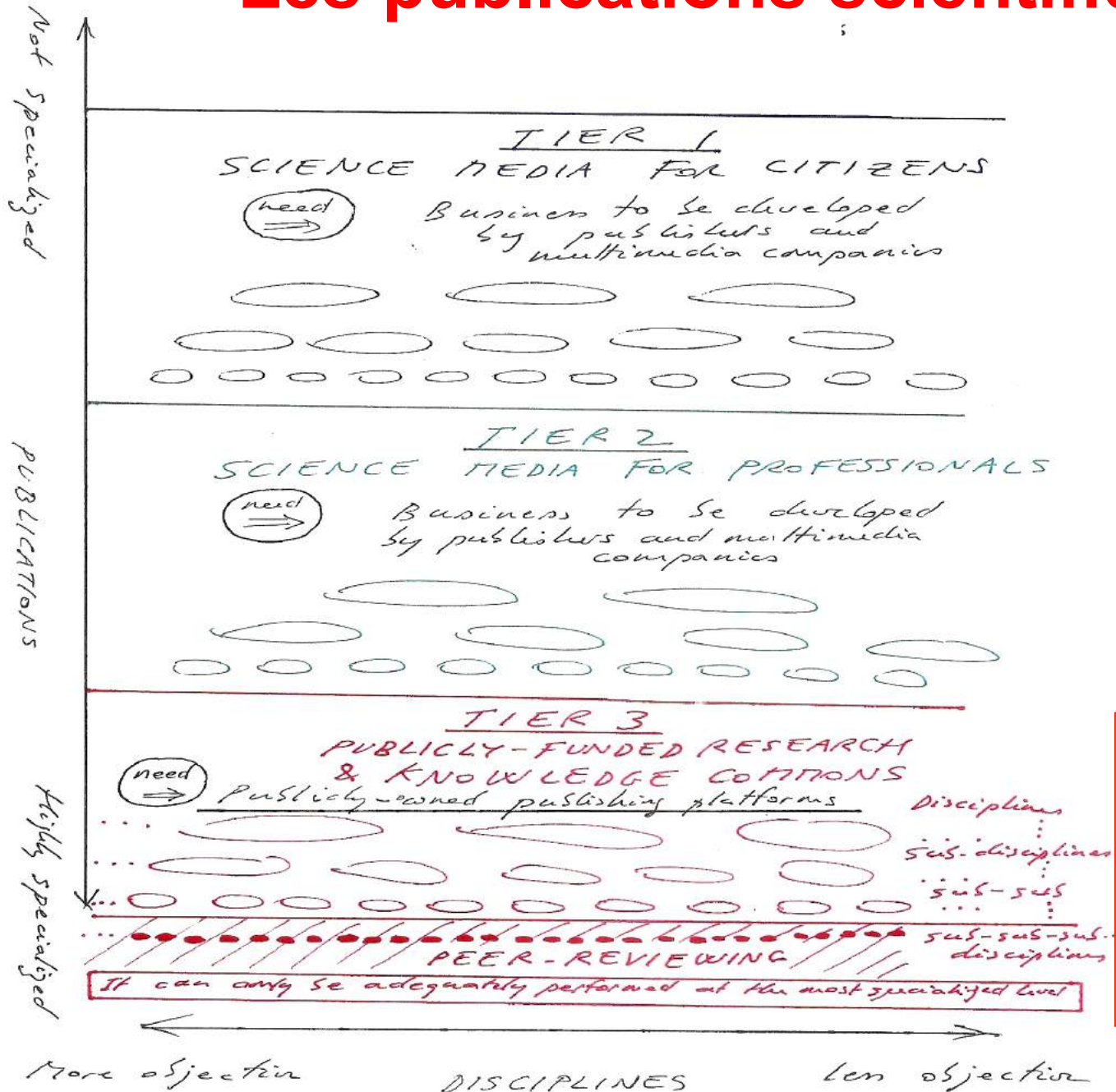


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