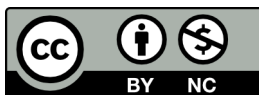


Ciencia Abierta

Meilyn Garro Acón
Universidad de Costa Rica
UCR Index

Basada en la presentación sobre Normalización de Saray Córdoba del 2012.
UCR Index, Universidad de Costa Rica – Taller para nuevos editores – febrero 2022



En esta presentación:

- Evaluación abierta de contribuciones (open peer review).
- Datos abiertos en artículos de investigación.

Evaluación abierta de contribuciones (open peer review)

Tipos de revisión por pares:

- Doble ciego
- Ciego simple
- Abierta



Críticas a la evaluación ciega tradicional

- 1) **Poco fidedigno:** No siempre detecta errores, o puede haber inconsistencias entre los informes de los revisores.
- 2) **Toma demasiado tiempo:** Ocasiona tiempos extensos entre el envío y la publicación.
- 3) **No se hacen responsables:** Permite sesgos sociales y de publicación.
- 4) **Sin incentivo a los revisores:** Los revisores no reciben créditos.
- 5) **Desperdicio de esfuerzo:** El mismo manuscrito puede ser revisado muchas veces a medida que pasa por ciclos de envíos y rechazos.

Evaluación abierta de contribuciones (open peer review)

Características:

- **Identidades abiertas:** Los autores y revisores son conscientes de la identidad del otro.
- **Informes abiertos:** Los informes de revisión se publican junto con el artículo relevante.
- **Participación abierta:** La comunidad en general puede contribuir al proceso de revisión (calificados o no).
- **Interacción abierta:** Se permite y fomenta la discusión recíproca directa entre los autores y los revisores, y/o entre los revisores.
- **Abrir los manuscritos previamente a la revisión:** Los manuscritos están disponibles inmediatamente (por ejemplo, a través de servidores de preprints como arXiv o bioRxiv) antes de cualquier procedimiento formal de revisión por pares.
- **Abrir la versión final a los comentarios:** Revisar o comentar sobre la versión final de las publicaciones.
- **Plataformas abiertas:** La revisión se desvincula de la publicación porque es suministrada por una entidad organizacional diferente de la sede de publicación.

Ventajas de la revisión abierta

- Transparencia.
- Se puede comparar el criterio de diferentes evaluadores.
- Existe la posibilidad de generar otros tipos de interacción entre autor y revisor.
- Dar reconocimiento a los evaluadores.
- Obtener evaluaciones de mejor calidad.
- Reducción del tiempo entre la aceptación del trabajo y la divulgación del conocimiento, ya que los ciclos de revisión no retrasan el acceso al artículo.
- Se evita ciclos duplicados de revisión.

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- publons.com/p/32537642/
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- ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32673995

Navigate

- Abstract
- Contributors
- Metrics
- Peer review
 - Post-pub review, Oct 2020
- Publication History
 - Oct 2020 in Cytokine

Cytokine prediction of mortality in COVID19 patients

Published in Cytokine on October 01, 2020

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KEYWORDS

[COVID19 PATIENTS](#) [CYTOKINE PREDICTION](#) [MORTALITY](#)

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID19) is a life-threatening infection with uncertain progression and outcome. Assessing the severity of the disease for worsening patients is of importance in making decisions related to supportive mechanical ventilation and aggressive treatments. This was a p...

AUTHORS

Mandel, Mathilda; Harari, Gil; Gurevich, Michael; Achiron, Anat

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ADD REVIEW

COMMUNITY REVIEW

OCT 2020

Introduction This review follows specific guidelines provided by the Publons team to secure rapid critical appraisals of papers related to the COVID-19 outbreak. My assessment scrutinizes this paper for sound scientific practices, in the hope that this will help researchers working on the COVID-19 outbreak.

Reviewer type I am currently working directly on COVID-19 response.

COVID-19 Topic Sub-topics within COVID-19 research to which this paper relates: Modelling and Treatment, including vaccine or drug development

Authors' experience The authors have significant experience in biomedical research, but not re COVID-19.

Brief overview of the paper and its main findings The authors assayed levels of selected cytokines in 71 patients. They found that among those with mortal outcome, IL-6 levels seemed to be significantly higher and TNF levels not so much.

Major and minor points The methodology may well be sound, but a no. of issues are present. The statistical power is unstated. It is written that "patients diagnosed with COVID19 pneumonia" were tested. Unclear are the no. and timing of assays and consecutive or selected patients tested. The authors use a cutoff of 50% for analysis, but never define who this percentage relates to—general population, all pts. in the study &c. This makes their conclusion suggestive but not clear enough to use. Exactly who falls under the "Dead" category is unclear—were the samples drawn postmortem (actually dead at the time) or were these the people who eventually passed?

Research integrity This appears to be satisfactory.

Conflicts of interest I have no conflicts of interest here.

Overall categorization Incremental. As best as I can assess, this paper validates or summarizes other research to-date and does not promise any substantial breakthroughs in COVID-19 research.

INCREMENTAL

5.1

DETAILS

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21

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Summary

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Publications

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EXERCISE AND SPORT SCIENCES

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The sweating response of elite professional soccer players to training in the heat

WEB OF SCIENCE



Authors: Shirreffs, SM, Aragon-Vargas, LF, Chamorro, M, ... Zachwieja, JJ. see more
Published: Mar 2005 in International Journal of Sports Medicine
DOI: 10.1055/S-2004-821112

131

Kinesiological factors in vertical jump performance: Differences among individuals

Peer community in

- Cómo funciona el proceso <https://youtu.be/4PZhpnC8ww0>



Datos FAIR

Datos FAIR ≠ Datos abiertos



FINDABLE (Encontrables): Los datos y metadatos deben ser fáciles de encontrar (por personas y máquinas) después de su publicación:

- F1. Asignarles un identificador único y persistente a los datos.
- F2. Describir los datos con metadatos e incluir el identificador único asignado.
- F3. Registrar o indexar los datos en un recurso de búsqueda.

ACCESSIBLE (Accesibles): Los datos y metadatos deben estar accesibles para que otros investigadores los descarguen para consultarlos.

- A1 Los datos y los metadatos pueden ser recuperados por sus identificadores mediante protocolos estandarizados de comunicación.
 - A1.1 Los protocolos tienen que ser abiertos, gratuitos e implementados universalmente. (Por ejemplo HTTP, FTP, SMTP. No son de de acceso universal Skype o Microsoft Exchange Server).
 - A1.2 El protocolo debe de permitir procedimientos para la autenticación y la autorización (por si fuera necesario).
- A2 Los metadatos deben de estar accesibles, incluso cuando los datos ya no estuvieran disponibles.

Datos FAIR

INTEROPERABLE (Interoperables): Tanto los datos como los metadatos deben de estar descritos siguiendo las reglas de la comunidad, utilizando estándares abiertos, para permitir su intercambio y su reutilización.

- I1. Los datos y los metadatos deben de usar un lenguaje formal, accesible, compartible y ampliamente aplicable para representar el conocimiento. (interoperabilidad técnica y semántica)
- I2. Los datos y los metadatos usan vocabularios que sigan los principios FAIR. (vocabularios controlados)
- I3. Los datos y los metadatos incluyen referencias cualificadas a otros datos o metadatos. (especificar si un data set es parte de uno más grande y con cuáles data set está relacionado)

REUSABLE (Reutilizables): Los datos y los metadatos pueden ser reutilizados por otros investigadores, al quedar clara su procedencia, las condiciones de reutilización y tener suficiente información para garantizar su replicabilidad.

- R1. Los datos y los metadatos contienen una multitud de atributos precisos y relevantes.
 - R1.1. Los datos y los metadatos se publican con una licencia clara y accesible sobre su uso y reutilización.
 - R1.2. Los datos y los metadatos se asocian con información sobre su procedencia.
- R1.3. Los datos y los metadatos siguen los estándares relevantes que usa la comunidad del dominio concreto. (formatos abiertos o estándares de una comunidad)

Sets de datos y publicaciones

doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0245771

La recomendación es que los sets de datos se depositen en repositorios de datos para que puedan cumplir con la mayor cantidad de características FAIR que sea posible.

Association between population distribution and urban GDP scaling

Haroldo V. Ribeiro , Milena Oehlers, Ana I. Moreno-Monroy, Jürgen P. Kropp, Diego Rybski 

Published: January 22, 2021 • <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0245771>

Article	Authors	Metrics	Comments	Media Coverage
▼				

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Results
- Discussion
- Materials and methods
- Supporting information
- Acknowledgments
- References

- Reader Comments (0)
- Media Coverage (0)
- Figures

Abstract

Urban scaling and Zipf's law are two fundamental paradigms for the science of cities. These laws have mostly been investigated independently and are often perceived as disassociated matters. Here we present a large scale investigation about the connection between these two laws using population and GDP **data** from almost five thousand consistently-defined cities in 96 countries. We empirically demonstrate that both laws are tied to each other and derive an expression relating the urban scaling and Zipf exponents. This expression captures the average tendency of the empirical relation between both exponents, and simulations yield very similar results to the real **data** after accounting for random variations. We find that while the vast majority of countries exhibit increasing returns to scale of urban GDP, this effect is less pronounced in countries with fewer small cities and more metropolises (small Zipf exponent) than in countries with a more uneven number of small and large cities (large Zipf exponent). Our research puts forward the idea that urban scaling does not solely emerge from intra-city processes, as population distribution and scaling of urban GDP are correlated to each other.

Figures



- Abstract
- Introduction
- Results
- Discussion
- Materials and methods
- Supporting information
- Acknowledgments
- References

- Reader Comments (0)
- Media Coverage (0)
- Figures

Citation: Ribeiro HV, Oehlers M, Moreno-Monroy AI, Kropp JP, Rybski D (2021) Association between population distribution and urban GDP scaling. PLoS ONE 16(1): e0245771. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0245771>

Editor: Wenhao Yu, China University of Geosciences, CHINA

Received: September 29, 2020; **Accepted:** January 7, 2021; **Published:** January 22, 2021

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Data Availability: All **data** used in this study are freely available. The eFUA polygons can be downloaded in https://ghsl.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ghs_fua.php and gridded GDP **data** is available in <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.dk1j0>.

Sets de datos y publicaciones

doi.org/10.5061/dryad.dk1j0

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Data from: Gridded global datasets for Gross Domestic Product and Human Development Index over 1990-2015

Kummu, Matti, Aalto University

Taka, Maija, Aalto University

Guillaume, Joseph H. A., Aalto University

matti.kummu@aalto.fi

Publication date: February 13, 2020

Publisher: Dryad

<https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.dk1j0>

Data Files

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> January 10, 2019
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Related Works

Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2018.4>

Metrics

 7059 views

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Keywords

Annual data for period of 1990-2015

development indicator

Citation

Kummu, Matti; Taka, Maija; Guillaume, Joseph H. A. (2020), Data from: Gridded global datasets for Gross Domestic Product and Human Development Index over 1990-2015, Dryad, Dataset, <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.dk1j0>

Abstract

An increasing amount of high-resolution global spatial data are available, and used for various assessments. However, key economic and human development indicators are still mainly provided only at national level, and downscaled by users for gridded spatial analyses. Instead, it would be beneficial to adopt data for sub-national administrative units where available, supplemented by national data where necessary. To this end, we present gap-filled multiannual datasets in gridded form for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Human Development Index (HDI). To provide a consistent product over time and space, the sub-national data were only used indirectly, scaling the reported national value and thus remaining representative of the official statistics. This resulted in annual



Abstract

Assets

Discussion

Metrics

18 Aug 2020

Review status: a revised version of this preprint was accepted for the journal ESSD and is expected to appear here in due course.

Crowdsourced Air Traffic Data from the OpenSky Network 2019–20

Martin Strohmeier^{1,2,4}, Xavier Olive^{3,4}, Jannis Lübke⁴, Matthias Schäfer^{4,5}, and Vincent Lenders^{1,4}

¹armasuisse Science + Technology, Switzerland

²University of Oxford, UK

³ONERA DTIS, Université de Toulouse, France

⁴OpenSky Network

⁵University of Kaiserslautern, Germany

Received: 03 Aug 2020 – Accepted for review: 14 Aug 2020 – Discussion started: 18 Aug 2020

Abstract. The OpenSky Network is a non-profit association that crowdsources the global collection of live air traffic control data broadcast by airplanes and makes it available to researchers.

OpenSky's data has been used by over a hundred academic groups in the past five years, with popular research applications ranging from improved weather forecasting to climate analysis. With the COVID-19 outbreak, the demand for live and historic aircraft flight data has surged further. Researchers around the world use air traffic data to comprehend the spread of the pandemic and analyze the effects of the global containment measures on economies, climate and other systems.

With this work, we present a comprehensive air traffic dataset, derived and enriched from the full OpenSky data and made publicly available for the first time (Olive et al. (2020), DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3928564>). It spans all flights seen by the network's more than 3000 members between 1 January 2019 and 1 July 2020. Overall, the archive includes 41 900 660 flights, from 160 737 aircraft, which were seen to frequent 13 934 airports in 127 countries.

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February 1, 2021

[Dataset](#)[Open Access](#)

Crowdsourced air traffic data from The OpenSky Network 2020 [CC-BY]

Xavier Olive; Martin Strohmeier; Jannis Lübke

Motivation

The data in this dataset is derived and cleaned from the full OpenSky dataset to illustrate the development of air traffic during the COVID-19 pandemic. It spans all flights seen by the network's more than 2500 members since 1 January 2019. More data will be periodically included in the dataset until the end of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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The only difference with the [original dataset](#) comes from anonymised aircraft information.

Disclaimer

The data provided in the files is provided as is. Despite our best efforts at filtering out potential issues, some information could be erroneous.

- Origin and destination airports are computed online based on the ADS-B trajectories on approach/takeoff: no crosschecking with external sources of data has been conducted. Fields **origin** or **destination** are empty when no airport could be found.
- Aircraft information come from the OpenSky aircraft database. Fields **typecode** and **registration** are empty when the aircraft is not present in the database.

Description of the dataset

One file per month is provided as a csv file with the following features:

- **callsign**: the identifier of the flight displayed on ATC screens (usually the first three letters are reserved for an airline: AFR for Air France, DLH for Lufthansa, etc.)
- **number**: the commercial number of the flight, when available (the matching with the callsign comes from public open API)
- **aircraft_uid**: a unique anonymised identifier for aircraft;
- **typecode**: the aircraft model type (when available);
- **origin**: a four letter code for the origin airport of the flight (when available);
- **destination**: a four letter code for the destination airport of the flight (when available);
- **firstseen**: the UTC timestamp of the first message received by the OpenSky Network;
- **lastseen**: the UTC timestamp of the last message received by the OpenSky Network;

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Publication date:

February 1, 2021

DOI:

DOI [10.5281/zenodo.4485744](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4485744)

Keyword(s):

[aviation](#) [flightlist](#) [ads-b](#) [covid19](#)

Communities:

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Versions

Version v21.01

Feb 1, 2021

[10.5281/zenodo.4485744](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4485744)

Sobre este taller

Este taller es coordinado por la Subcomisión Conocimiento Abierto.

Y lo imparte el equipo UCR Index, Universidad de Costa Rica, responsables de Latindex para Costa Rica.

