Open Access Publishing, Self-Archiving, Pre-Prints and Post-Prints (DRAFT)

Angelegt von Michael Tebbe (393 karma), zuletzt geändert vor einer Minute

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Introduction

In the spirit of Open Science, the HCC publishes all conference papers, journal articles and non-peer-reviewed publishable written artifacts (e.g. posters, public presentations) online for free.

Where an artifact can and should be published depends on its type, on its state (e.g. pre-/post-review/-publication) and on the publisher's copyright policy.

Overview of HCC-lab's Publishing Policy

	Non-peer-reviewed artifacts (Posters, important Presentations, Technical Reports, Workshop Articles etc.)	**Journal articles**	**Conference papers**	**Datasets + Analysis Code**	**Code**
Before Review	• Upload to Refubium (generates DOI) • license: CC-BY • Add metadata including DOI to ResearchGate	• Pre-print published on arXiv.org • license: Non-exclusive license to distribute	• link to Code-/Dataset-repository anonymized		• uploaded to github.com • uploaded to gitlab.imp.fu-berlin.de
After Review		• updated to Post-Print on arXiv.org	• Post-Print Version submitted to arXiv.org after decision (accept/reject)	• uploaded to OSF	
After Publication		• updated to Accepted Version (includes publisher's copyright notice) • official release-DOI added • link to official version of record added	• updated to Accepted Version (supplied by publisher) • official release DOI added • link to official version of record added	• link to official version of record added (including DOI) • link to self-archived version added	• link to official version of record added (including DOI) • link to self-archived version added

States of Artifacts (Pre-print, Post-print, Accepted Version and Publisher's final version)

Pre-Print

Definition: Draft of the manuscript before formal peer-review, or the first version sent to the journal for consideration. The pre-print has a unique DOI (generated automatically), so it can be cited and index by scholarly search engines (e.g. Google Scholar). As soon as the work is officially published, the authors should provide a reference to the official version of record (publisher's version)

Looks like: An essay with no journal branding, it is commonly a .DOCX or other text format

Getting integrated: "A subversive activity" at McMaster University's Health Sciences Library

Authors: Elizabeth A. Yates, MLIS; Jennifer Noon, MLIS

Authors' Affiliations:

Elizabeth Yates, yatese@mcmaster.ca, Special Projects, McMaster University Health Sciences Library, 1280 Main St. West, Hamilton, ON, Canada, L8S 4K1

Jennifer Noon, jnoon@uwo.ca, Lecturer, Faculty of Information and Media Studies, Western University, London, ON, Canada N6A 5B7

Author's original manuscript submitted to journal: no peer review or editing has been done

h faculty members and fulfill formal

evaluating student performance. Liaison

h clients, raise the profile of the library on campus, and improve information literacy skills in students and faculty [1]. While successful and unsuccessful liaison undertakings have been extensively documented in LIS literature, less has been written about the specific experiences of academic libraries serving health sciences faculties. These librarians support the training of future doctors, nurses, physiotherapists and other health-care workers, who must acquire the health literacy skills needed to:

> Recognize a health information need; identify likely information sources and use them to retrieve relevant information; assess the quality of the information and its applicability to a specific situation; and analyze, understand, and use the information to make good health decisions [2].

Post-print or accepted version

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Journal of Toxicology and Environmental Health, Part A, 75:1–12, 2012

ISSN: 1528-7394 print / 1087-2620 online
DOI: 10.1080/15287394.2012.688482

Taylor & Francis

EARLY LIFE EXPOSURE TO GENISTEIN AND DAIDZEIN DISRUPTS STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS IN FEMALE MICE

Jovana Kaludjerovic[1], Jianmin Chen[1], Wendy E. Ward[1,2]

[1]Department of Nutritional Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
[2]Department of Kinesiology, Center for Bone and Muscle Health, Faculty of Applied Health Sciences, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

In mice, exposure to isoflavones (ISO), abundant in soy infant formula, during the first 5 d of life alters structural and functional development of reproductive organs. Effects of longer exposures are unknown. The study objective was to evaluate whether exposure to a combination of daidzein and genistein in the first 10 compared to 5 d of life results in greater adverse effects on ovarian and uterine structure in adult mice. Thirteen litters of 8–12 pups were cross-fostered and randomized to corn oil or ISO (2 mg daidzein + 5 mg genistein/kg body weight/d) for the first 5 or 10 d of life. The 10-d protocol mimicked the period when infants are fed soy protein formula (SPF) but avoids the time when suckling pups can consume the mother's diet. Body and organ weights and histology of ovaries and uteri were analyzed. There were no differences in the ovary or uterus weight, number of ovarian follicles, number of multiple oocyte follicles, or percent of ovarian cysts with 5 or 10 d of ISO intervention compared to respective controls. The 10-d ISO group had higher body weights from 6 d to 4 mo of age er percent of hyperplasia in the oviduct than the respective control. Lower numbers corpus lutea and a higher incidence of abnormal changes were reported in the uteri groups compared to their respective controls. Five- and 10-d exposure to ISO had g-lasting adverse effects on the structure of ovaries and uterus in adult mice. Only O exposure resulted in greater body weight gain at adulthood.

Note comment boxes, copy-editing marks and line counts

Foods, water, soil, cleaning reagents, plastics, and pharmacological agents can contain estrogen-like compounds, referred to as environmental estrogens, that imitate the natural activity of estrogen. Isoflavones (ISO), such as daidzein, genistein, and glycitein, are a form of food estrogens that human infants fed soy protein formula (SPF) consume at markedly higher levels than infants fed breast milk or cow's milk ~~based~~ formula. Such levels may have biological effects (Dinsdale and Ward 2010; Reinwald and Weaver 2006). Although exposure to ISO may induce biological effects at any stage of the life cycle, the neonatal period is a particularly vulnerable stage of life because endogenous estrogen production is low, allowing ISO to more freely bind to estrogen receptors (ERs) in estrogen-sensitive tissues and thus to exert their maximal ER-mediated effect (Reinwald and Weaver 2006). Moreover, developing organisms are sensitive to epigenetic programming (Barker 2002; Vieau 2011) and have an immature immune system (Currie et al. 2011; Prescott et al. 2003), poor liver metabolism (Lee et al. 2012), an increased metabolic rate (Magos 2003), and small body size, which are some of the reasons why adverse effects occur in developing

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This study was supported by a grant from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) to Wendy E. Ward (funding reference number 89941). Jovana Kaludjerovic received student funding from a Frederick Banting and Charles Best Canada Graduate Scholarship.

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frontiers in PSYCHOLOGY

METHODS ARTICLE
published: 30 June 2014
doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2014.00557

Psychocentricity and participant profiles: implications for lexical processing among multilinguals

Gary Libben[1,2]*, Kaitlin Curtiss[3] and Silke Weber[4]

[1] Department of Applied Linguistics and Department of Psychology, Brock University, University of Calgary, St. Catharines, ON, Canada
[2] Language Research Centre, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada
[3] Department of Applied Linguistics, Brock University, St. Catharines, ON, Canada
[4] Department of Linguistics, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB, Canada

Edited by:
Mary Grantham O'Brien, University of Calgary, Canada

Reviewed by:
Matti Laine, Abo Akademi University, Finland
Cyril Perret, University of Poitiers, France

***Correspondence:**
Gary Libben, Department of Applied Linguistics and Department of Psychology, Brock University, University of Calgary, 500 Glenridge Ave., St. Catharines, ON L2S 3A1, Canada
e-mail: gary.libben@gmail.com

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measures of lexical perception and production, as well as participant profiles. We discuss the challenges associated with the characterization of participant profiles and present a new data visualization technique, that we term Facial Profiles. This technique is based on Chernoff faces developed over 40 years ago. The Facial Profile technique seeks to overcome some of the challenges associated with the use of Chernoff faces, while maintaining the core insight that recoding multivariate data as facial features can engage the human face recognition system and thus enhance our ability to detect and interpret patterns within multivariate datasets. We demonstrate that Facial Profiles can code participant characteristics in lexical processing studies by recoding variables such as reading ability, speaking ability, and listening ability into iconically-related relative sizes of eye, mouth, and ear, respectively. The balance of ability in bilinguals can be captured by creating composite facial profiles or Janus Facial Profiles. We demonstrate the use of Facial Profiles and Janus Facial Profiles in the characterization of participant effects in the study of lexical perception and production.

Keywords: psychocentricity, psycholinguistics, lexical processing, multilingualism, Chernoff faces, facial profiles, P3 experiments

In this paper, we present a psychocentric view of language representation and processing, one that claims that, fundamentally, language representations have their reality in patterns of cognitive processing (Derwing, 1973). We claim that the psychocentric perspective is particularly relevant to the study of language processing in multilinguals in general and in modeling of the mental lexicon of multilinguals in particular. Tapping psychocentric effects requires the ability to triangulate among language perception ability, production ability, and individual participant properties. We have found that high density experimental paradigms such as those employed by Libben et al. (2012a,b) can capture these effects within an integrated experimental framework and that the evaluation of participant profile effects can be augmented through data visualization techniques such as the ones we present in this paper.

complexity of this paradox becomes apparent when we consider the meanings of the apparently simple terms such as *share* and *individual*.

Members of a speech community *share* a language. The meaning of the word *share* in this context is of course different from its meaning in sentences such as "They share a chocolate bar" or "They share a taxi." In both of these cases, there is a well-defined external entity (i.e., the chocolate bar or the taxi) that is referred to. A language is different. Except for its codifications in grammatical descriptions or dictionaries, a language is not a well-defined external entity, but rather a generalized construct that results from the abilities and behaviors of individual community members.

This brings us to the term *individual*. Language resides in the minds of individuals. However, we also know that the possible variation in individual characteristics of language representation and processing in the mind are constrained. Decades of research

(sources: https://openaccessbutton.org/versions-explained , https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/OA/articleversioning)

Further Reading:

https://www.aje.com/arc/benefits-of-pre-prints-for-researchers/

https://help.osf.io/hc/en-us/articles/360019930493-pre-print-FAQs)

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1. Non-peer-reviewed artifacts (Essays, Posters, presentations)
2. Journal articles
3. Conference papers
4. Datasets
5. Code

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Code

github + gitlab.imp.fu-berlin.de

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Risks

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  source: https://datascience.codata.org/articles/10.5334/dsj-2017-029/)
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  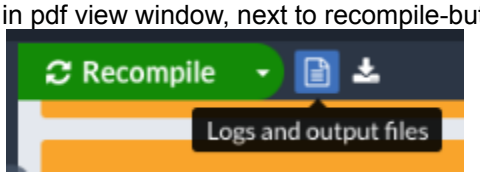

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  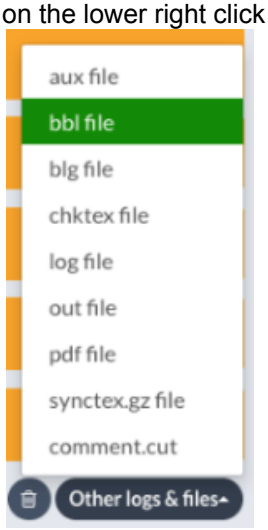

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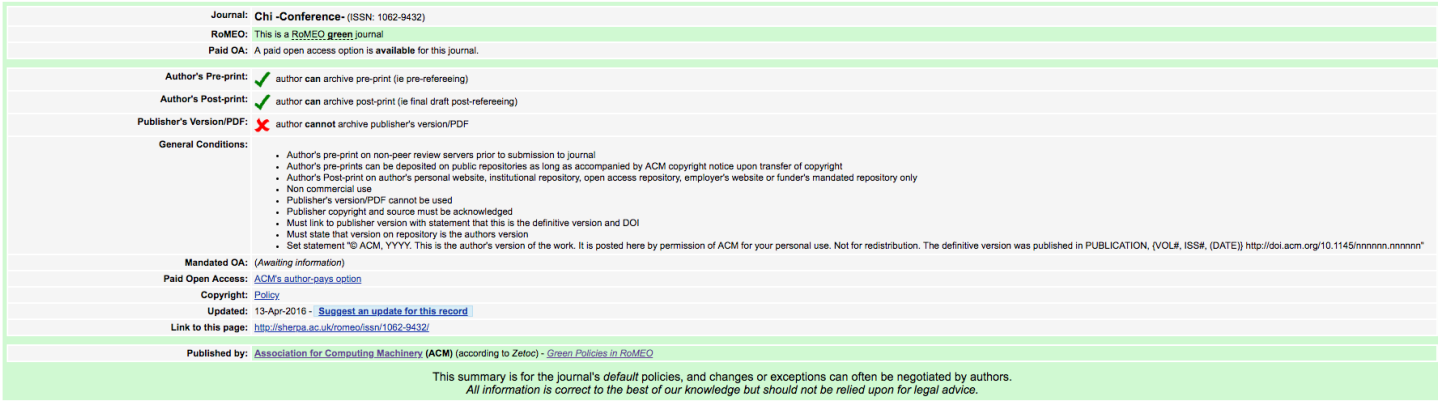

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