

Herramientas 2.0 para comunicar la actividad científica @xavierlasauca

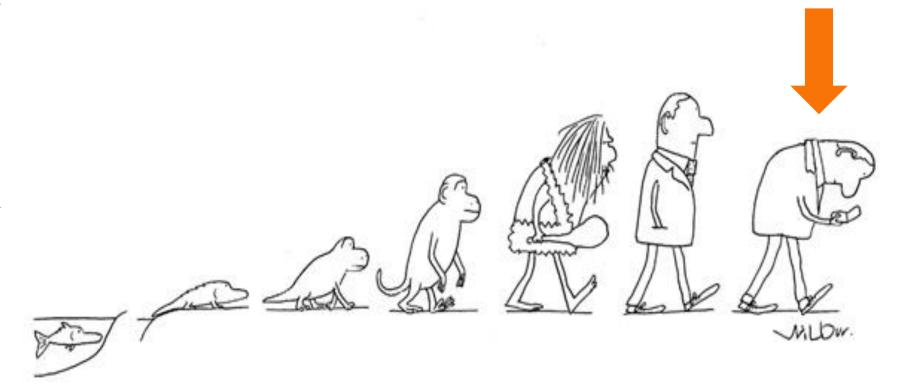
La utilización de medios sociales puede ser beneficiosa:

- Para obtener nueva información
- Para aumentar el impacto y la visibilidad de las publicaciones científicas
- Para conectar con otros investigadores y conocer nuevos colaboradores
- Para mejorar el perfil público de un investigador y construir su reputación digital





El homo mobilis!

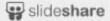








ANDREESSEN HOROWITZ

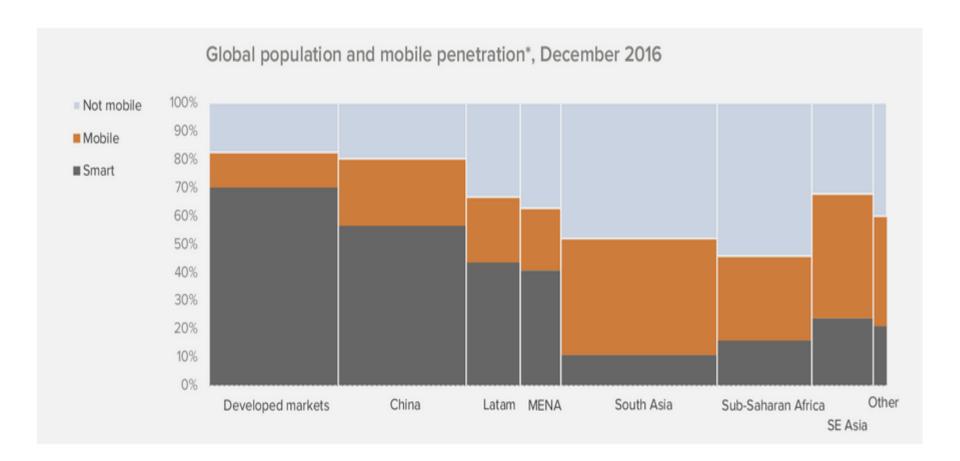












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From orbit: Launch was awesome!! I am feeling great, working hard, & enjoying the magnificent views, the adventure of a lifetime has begun!

RETWEETS 331 LIKES

1.185















6:33 PM - 12 May 2009



◆ 34 **₹3** 331

1.2K

Researchers and science professionals are active users of social media...

















NATURE | NEWS FEATURE







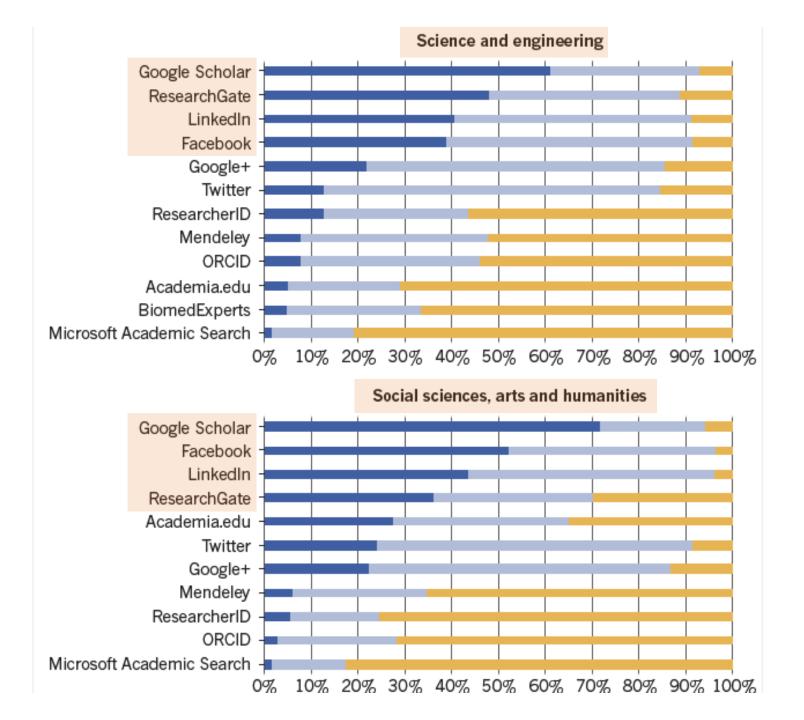


Online collaboration: Scientists and the social network

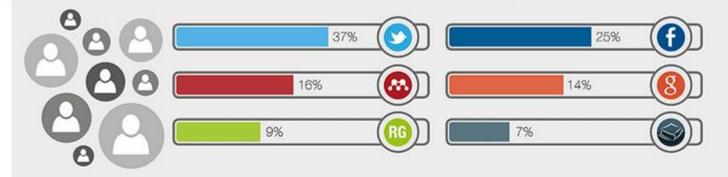
Giant academic social networks have taken off to a degree that no one expected even a few years ago. A *Nature* survey explores why.

Richard Van Noorden

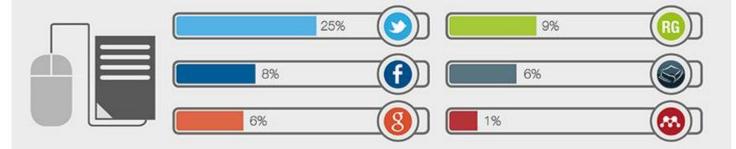
13 August 2014 | Corrected: 15 August 2014



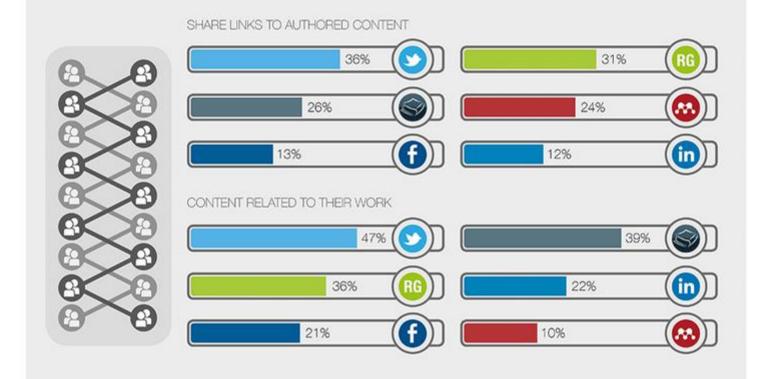
VISITING NETWORK SITES DAILY



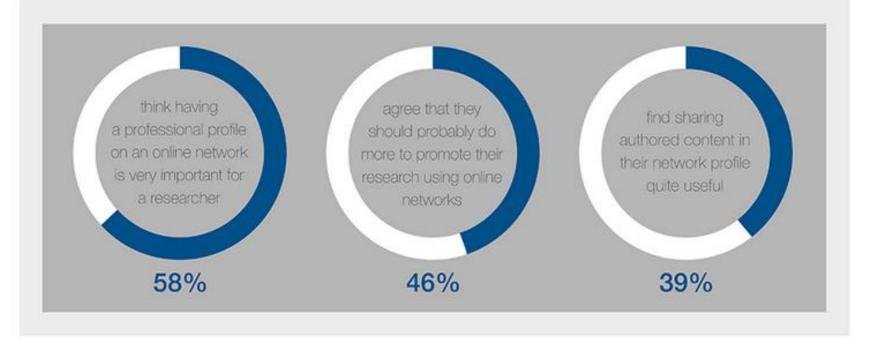
POSTING THEIR OWN WORK



SHARING THEIR PEERS' WORK



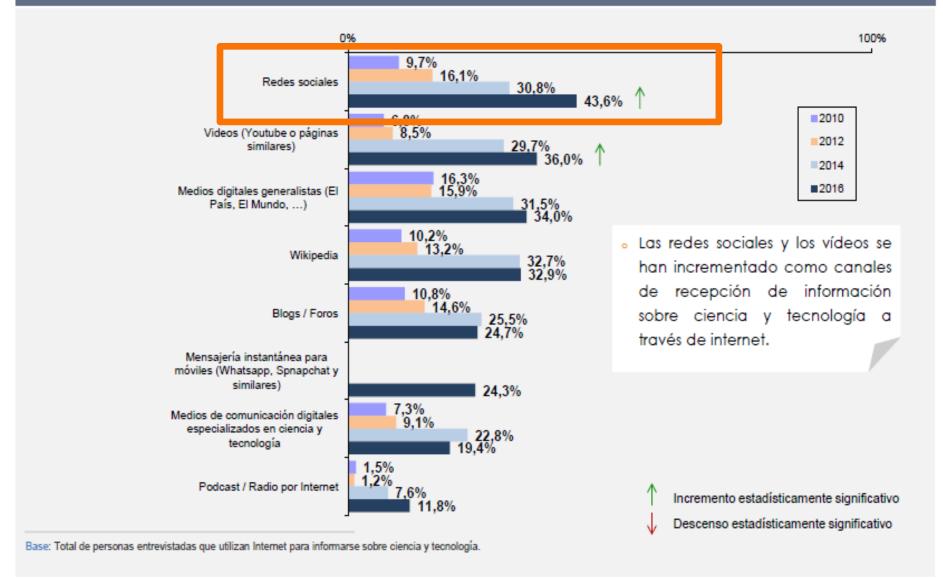
AND THEY THINK IT'S IMPORTANT...



Source: Nature, Online collaboration: Scientists and the social network (doi: 10.1038/512126a)

B.5. Ciencia y tecnología y medios de comunicación

ME HA DICHO QUE SE INFORMA SOBRE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGÍA A TRAVÉS DE INTERNET. DÍGAME, POR FAVOR, A TRAVÉS DE QUÉ MEDIOS EN CONCRETO (P.10)
- SOBRE EL TOTAL DE LA POBLACIÓN -







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Who's talking about your research?

Thousands of conversations about scholarly content happen online every day.

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In the past year, Altmetric has tracked over **17 million** mentions of **2.7 million** different research outputs. These are the top 100 most-discussed journal articles of 2016.

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Gender bias in open source: Pull request acceptance of women versus men

Overview of attention for article published in this source, February 2016





TWITTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The data shown below were collected from the profiles of 2,785 tweeters who shared this research output. Click here to find out more about h





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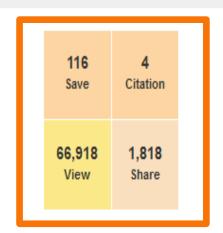
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Author Contributions

Why Do You Believe in God? Relationships between Religious Belief, Analytic Thinking, Mentalizing and Moral Concern

Anthony Ian Jack , Jared Parker Friedman, Richard Eleftherios Boyatzis, Scott Nolan Taylor

Published: March 23, 2016 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0149989



and Moral Concorn



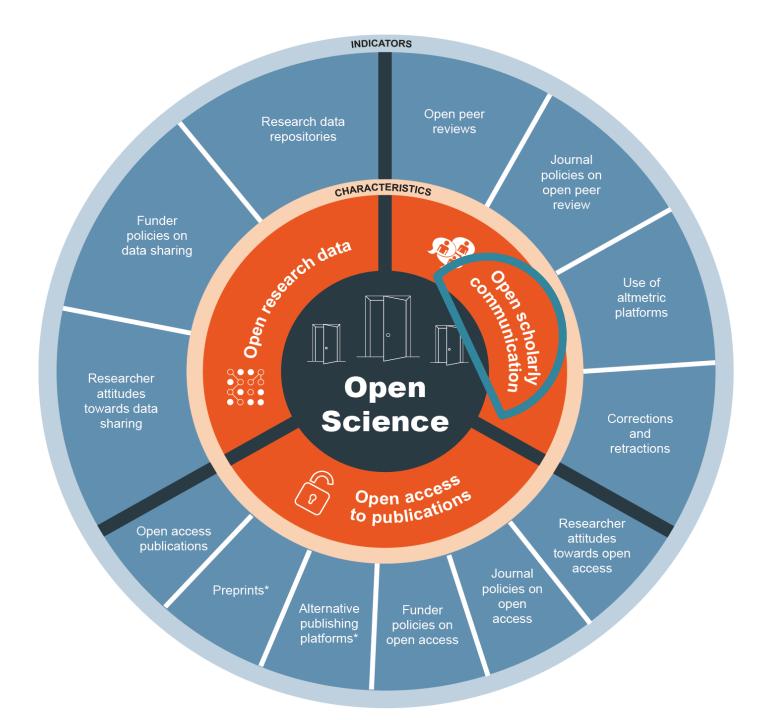


- Show the attention, reception, and response to a published work prior to it being cited
- Can be applied to non-traditional research outputs like data-sets and blog posts
- Show research impact in real-time scholars and journals don't have to wait for their score to be released, like in the Journal Citation Reports

Source: <u>Enter Alternative Metrics: Indicators that capture the value of research and richness of scholarly discourse</u>

ENOMILLION The of Impact Indicators Erom bibliometrics vo altmetrics

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ARTICLE 38 — PROMOTING THE ACTION — VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

ARTICLE 38 — PROMOTING THE ACTION – VISIBILITY OF EU FUNDING

38.1 Communication activities by beneficiaries

38.1.1 Obligation to promote the action and its results

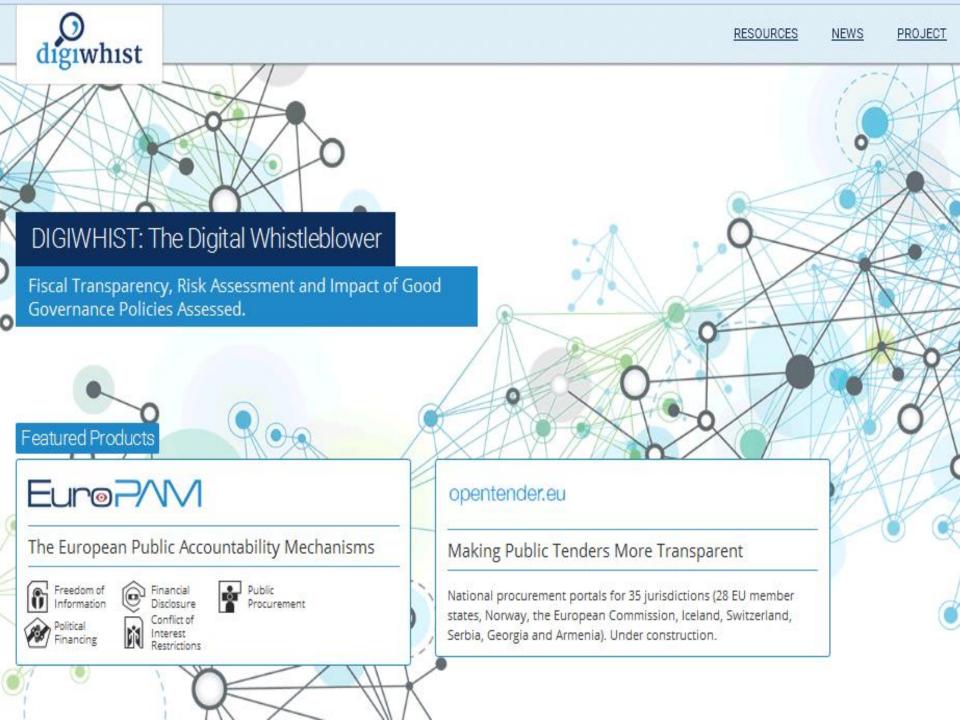
The beneficiaries must promote the action and its results, by providing targeted information to multiple audiences (including the media and the public) in a strategic and effective manner.

This does not change the dissemination obligations in Article 29, the confidentiality obligations in Article 36 or the security obligations in Article 37, all of which still apply.

Before engaging in a communication activity expected to have a major media impact, the beneficiaries must inform the [Commission] [Agency] (see Article 52).

Font: AGAUR

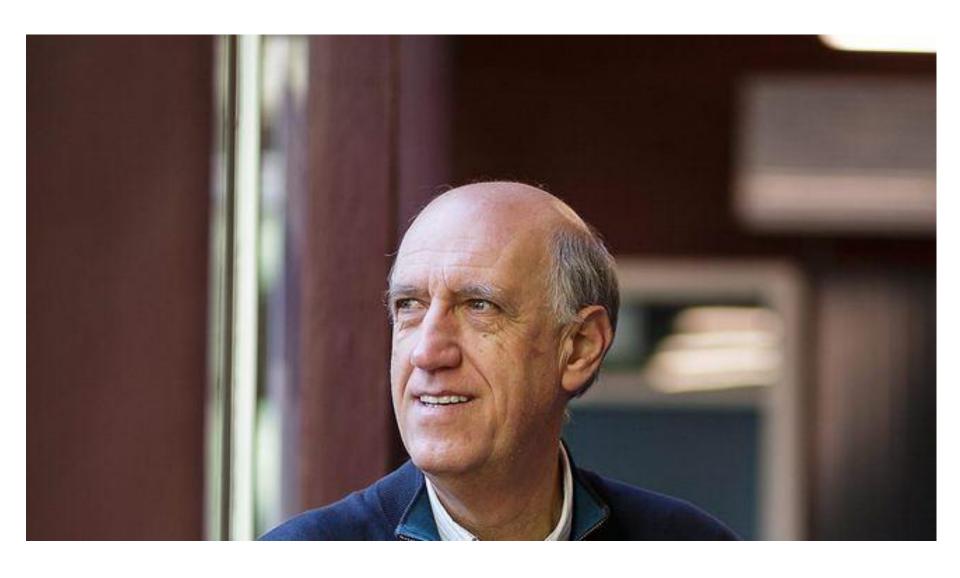
Any communication activity that is expected to have a **major media impact** (i.e. media coverage (online and printed press, broadcast media, social media, etc.) that will go beyond having a local impact and which could have the potential for national and international outreach) must be first **notified** to the Commission/Agency.





Towards a Comparative Sociology of Beauty

ne	About	ERCcomics	Research team	Research assistants	Subprojects	Publications	In the media	Coöperation	Contact
						2			
			800	5		A CORE			



"Yo soy yo y mi circunstancia digital."

Miquel Duran



120=EC4

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Compartir





FAE

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Indev

TOP STORIES

$\overline{\wedge}$	The Reference	2	Juan Maldacena's NYU colloquium on QM, GR Some hot promising yet divisive conjectures mentionedReaders with 66 spare	6h
$\overline{\ }$	Quantum Diaries	4	Reality and the Interpretations of Quantum Mechanics If there were only one credible interpretation of quantum mechanics, then we	20h
A	Of Particular Sig	100	The Black Hole's Tale [Inspiration strikes in odd ways and at strange times. Don't ask me why I wrote this, because I've no idea. In any	3d

LATEST

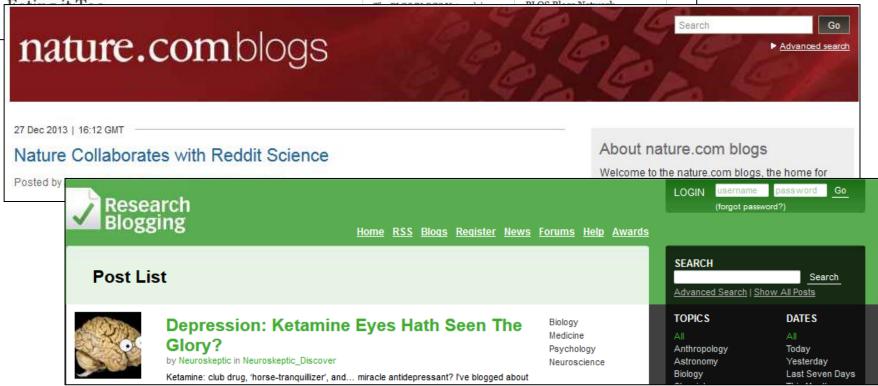
The Reference		Study finds a huge discrimination against boys at schools Science shows that the opposite of the feminist claims is true in the	23h
□ symmetry break	57	#FollowFriday IV: Physicists to follow on Twitter In the final installment (for now) of #FollowFriday, symmetry highlights four more	1 d
☐ Physics and Ph		The Big Guns In case you missed it from 2 weeks ago, this Nature article (Nature, v.505, p.604 (2014)) on X-ray FEL is similar to the article I	1d
☐ The Reference		Ukraine: can U.S., U.N. meddle with it while [having coitus with] EU? Some comments related to Russia and Ukraine. First,	1d
☐ The Reference		CERN may sometimes build its bigger SSC It would beat the cancelled collider in TexasPhysics World mentions a conference in	1d
☐ The Reference	4	An equation of intelligence Alex Wissner-Gross' thoughts are probably too good to be trueÓscar Gómez asked me about a 12-minute	1d
□ symmetry break	60	Virtual field trips take students into the labs Teachers are using Google+ to bring their classes behind the scenes at national	2d
☐ Cuentos Cuánti	21	Carnaval de Matemáticas. Edición 4.1231056256-El resumen Bueno, pues aquí están las entradas que participan en la edición	2d
□ dorigo's blog	1	Particle Physics For High School Students Yesterday I visited a high school in Treviso, a small centre in north-west Italy. The students	2d





Sunday, January 05, 2014 | Diverse perspectives on science and medicine









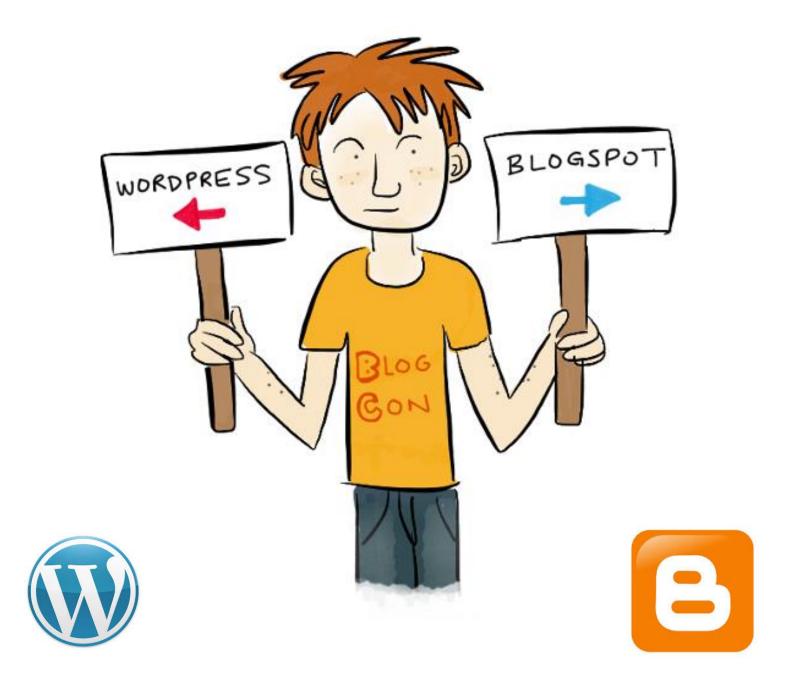




The Joys of Teaching Literature

A blog for ranting and raving about (teaching) English Literature and Cultural Studies (by Sara Martín Alegre)





Motive A: Visibility	Motive B: Networking	Motive C: Information
increase own impact	connect with peers	be up to date
be found by peers and other stakeholders	stay in touch with colleagues	be part of a conversation
present self/own work	be(come) part of a community	anticipate trends

Source: (Micro)blogging Science? Notes on Potentials and Constraints of New Forms of Scholarly Communication, by Cornelius Puschmann

The Sociological Imagination

COMMITTING SOCIOLOGY SINCE 2010



HOME > DIGITAL SOCIOLOGY > 40 REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BLOG ABOUT YOUR RESEARCH

40 reasons why you should blog about your research

BY MARK CARRIGAN ON AUGUST 29, 2013 . Q (41)

CONFERENCES

ABOUT

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February 2016

It increases your visibility within academia.

It increases your visibility outside academia.

It increases your visibility more than a static site.

It's a great way of making connections.

It makes it easier for people to find your published work.

It's a great way to promote events and call for papers.



RRResearch

Not your typical science blog, but an 'open science' research blog. Watch me fumbling my way towards understanding how and why bacteria take up DNA, and getting distracted by other cool questions.



lab photos

DAMN! Complete PCR failure!

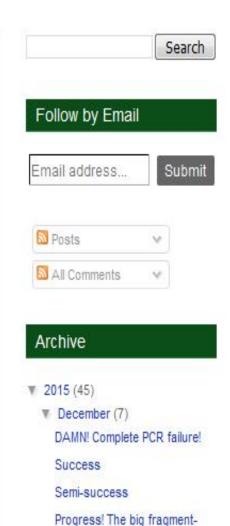
By Rosie Redfield on Wednesday, December 30, 2015



Yesterday I ran a PCR amplification using DNAs from single colonies of 7 different A. pleuropneumonia isolates, and got absolutely no DNA fragments from any of them.

This amplification worked fine last time. Can I figure out what went wrong?

- I checked the run record of the PCR machine it looks fine.
- I checked the freezer box with the tubes of dNTP stock, 5X buffer, and Q5 polymerase, to be sure I hadn't picked up a wrong tube.
- I checked my notes, to be sure I hadn't left out any component of the reaction mix. I'd checked off each reagent as I added it, and the final volume was as expected.
- I checked the 'F' and 'R' primer tubes (in another freezer box) to make sure I'd used the correct ones. I'd made up more of the 10 mM dilution stock, so I also checked that I'd used the right tubes of the more-concentrated 100 mM stock to do this. Leven



"The purpose of keeping the blog is to give me a semi-public place to describe the ongoing process of doing and thinking about my lab's research. I hope I'll use it to describe or explain (mainly to myself) the scientific issues I'm thinking about:

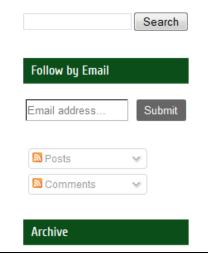
- what **experiments** we've done
- what the **results** were if they worked (or possible explanations for why they didn't work)
- what **experiments** I think we might do or should do when time and resources permit."

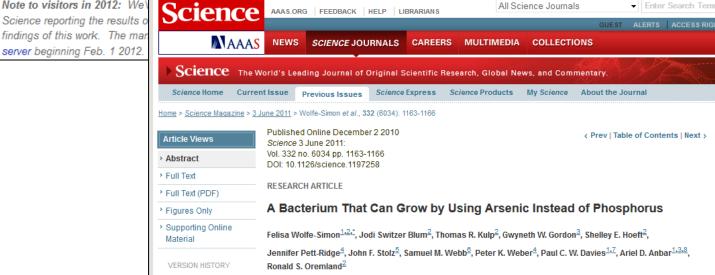
RRResearch

Not your typical science blog, but an 'open science' research blog. Watch me fumbling my way towards understanding how and why bacteria take up DNA, and getting distracted by other cool questions.









FONAMENTAL

ABOUT ME

PUBLICATIONS

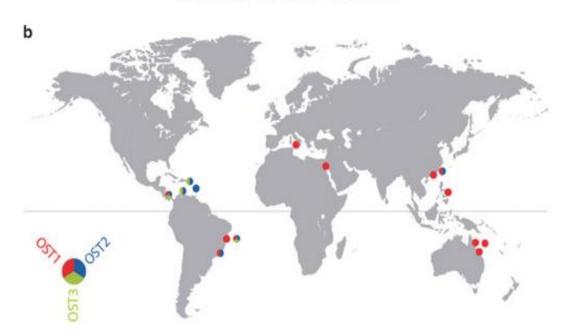
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OCTOBER 21, 2016 / FONAMENTAL / LEAVE A COMMENT





EUKREF



FONAMENTAL

ABOUT ME / PUBLICATIONS / RESOURCES / AFFILIATION / LINKS

ABOUT ME

Hi, my name is **Javier del Campo** and I was born in Manresa a couple of years before the microbial loop concept appeared. I have been always interested in microbial ecology and the origin of life.

Here you can find a portfolio of my scientific research as well as some opinion on science policy. Eventually I also write about comic books and graphic novels.

CURRENT POSITION

- Organization: University of British Columbia.
- Professional category and date of incorporation: PostDoctoral Fellow (July 2013).
- Research project: Coral Associated Apicomplexan-related lineages.
- Supervisors: Prof. Patrick Keeling.
- Address: 3529-6270 University Boulevard. Vancouver, BC, V6T 1Z4. Canada

EDUCATION

- 2011 PhD in Microbial Ecology and Biotechnology, Universitat de Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain).
- 2005 MSc in Microbial Ecology and Biotechnology, Universitat de Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain).
- 2003 BSc in Biology, Universitat de Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain).

FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

- Jan 14 Marie Curie International Outgoing Fellowships, European Comission (European Union).
- Jul 13-Dec 13 CDME Postdoctoral Fellowship, Centre for Microbial Diversity and Evolution (Canada).
- Jan 07-Dec 10 I3P PhD fellowship, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), MICINN (Spain).



Meet the 26-year-old who's taking on Thomas Piketty's ominous warnings about inequality



Brookings Papers on Economic Activity | March 19, 2015

Deciphering the fall and rise in the net capital share

By: Matthew Rognlie

ABSTRACT

In the postwar era, developed economies have experienced two substantial trends in the net capital share of aggregate income: a rise during the last several decades, which is well-known, and a fall of comparable magnitude that continued until the 1970s, which is less well-known. Overall, the net capital share has increased since 1948, but when disaggregated this increase comes entirely from the housing sector: the contribution to net capital income from all other sectors has been zero or slightly negative, as the fall and rise have offset each other. When decomposed into a return on fixed assets and a residual share of pure profits, the fall and rise of capital income outside the housing sector in the US owes mostly to the residual: it is not paralleled by fluctuations in the measured value of non-housing capital. This observation—combined with the theory of factor substitution, and simulation results from a multisector model—casts doubt on explanations of changes in the net capital share that rely on changes in the value of capital. There is greater support in the data for narratives that emphasize cyclical and trend variation in market power.

Krugman's review of Piketty

by Tyler Cowen on April 9, 2014 at 9:20 pm in Books, Economics | Permalink

You will find it here. Excerpt:

Just about all economic models tell us that if g falls—which it has since 1970, a decline that is likely to continue due to slower growth in the working-age population and slower technological progress—r will fall too. But Piketty asserts that r will fall less than g. This doesn't have to be true. However, if it's sufficiently easy to replace workers with machines—if, to use the technical jargon, the elasticity of substitution between capital and labor is greater than one—slow growth, and the resulting rise in the ratio of capital to income, will indeed widen the gap between r and g. And Piketty argues that this is what the historical record shows will happen.

Krugman calls the book "awesome," but here are his critical remarks:

I don't think Capital concentration of ver managers idly: such of modern finance, I although I guess yo encouraged by low

My own review is still du

Matt Rognlie April 10, 2014 at 2:45 am

Krugman correctly highlights the importance of the elasticity of substitution between capital and labor, but like everyone else (including, apparently, Piketty himself) he misses a subtle but absolutely crucial point.

When economists discuss this elasticity, they generally do so in the context of a gross production function (*not* net of depreciation). In this setting, the elasticity of substitution gives the relationship between the capital-output ratio K/Y and the user cost of capital, which is r+delta, the sum of the relevant real rate of return and the depreciation rate. For instance, if this elasticity is 1.5 and r+delta decreases by a factor of 2, then (moving along the demand curve) K/Y will increase by a factor of 2.1.

Piketty, on the other hand, uses only net concepts, as they are relevant for understanding net income. When he talks about the critical importance of an elasticity of substitution greater than one, he means an elasticity of substitution in the *net* production function. This is a very different concept. In particular, this elasticity gives us the relationship between the capital-output ratio K/Y and the real rate of return r, rather than the full user cost r+delta. This elasticity is lower, by a fraction of r/(r+delta), than the relevant elasticity in the gross production function.

This is no mere quibble. For the US capital stock, the average depreciation rate is a little above delta=5%. Suppose that we take Piketty's starting point of r=5%. Then r/(r+delta) = 1/2, and the net production function elasticities that matter to Piketty's argument are only 1/2 of the corresponding elasticities for the gross production function!

Piketty notes in his book that Cobb-Douglas, with an elasticity of one, is the usual benchmark – and then he tries to argue that the actual elasticity is somewhat higher than this benchmark. But the benchmark elasticity of one, as generally understood, is a benchmark for the elasticity in the gross production function – translating into Piketty's units instead, that's only 0.5, making Piketty's proposed >1 elasticity a much more dramatic departure from the benchmark. (Keep in mind that a Cobb-Douglas *net* production function would be a very strange choice of functional form – implying, for instance, that no matter how much capital is used, its gross marginal product is always higher than the depreciation rate. Eve never seen anyone use it, for good reason.)

Indeed, with this point in mind, the sources cited in support of high elasticities do not necessarily support Piketty's argument. For instance, in their closely related forthcoming QJE paper, Piketty and Zucman cite Karabarbounis and Neiman (2014) as an example of a paper with an elasticity above 1. But K&N estimate an elasticity in standard units, and their baseline estimate is 1.25! In Piketty's units, this is just 0.625.



Evolutionary Genomics (IMIM-UPF)

ABOUT US

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DECEMBER 2, 2016

New genes and functional innovation in mammals

Many human genes have counterparts in distant species such as plants or bacteria. This is because they share a common origin, they were invented a long time ago in a primitive cell. However, there are some genes that do not have counterparts in other species, or only in a few of them. These genes have been born much more recently. Although they may have appeared by accident, some have acquired useful functions and been preserved by natural selection. We have recently compiled thousands of mammalian-specific gene families and asked which functions they perform. We have found an enrichment in proteins from the immune system, milk, skin and the germ cells. The most recent genes, however, are rarely functionally characterized. The results of this work provide new insights into how new genes originate and what they are selected for.

Read our paper at bioRxiv and tell us what you think!

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- amino acid repeat (1)
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An antidote to futility: Why academics (and students) should take blogging / social media seriously













Blogs are now an established part of the chattersphere/public conversation, especially in international development circles, but Duncan Green finds academic take-up lacking. Here he outlines the major arguments for taking blogging and social media seriously. It doesn't need to become another onerous time-commitment. Reading a blog should be like listening to the person talk, but with links.

Before I started teaching at LSE in January, I had the impression that the academics and researchers around the school were totally social media savvy - prolific tweeters like Charlie Beckett and top blogs like LSE Impact are high up on my follow list.









Email Address

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It turned out the impression was shown a little micloading. A good properties of the people I have some

So you've decided to blog? These are the things you should write about













The centuries-old tradition of writing for advocacy is continued into the digital era by blogging. But what should you be writing about? As part of a series previewing their new book Communicating Your Research with Social Media, Amy Mollett, Cheryl Brumley, Chris Gilson and Sierra Williams consider the various different types of blog posts and how each might be used by academics.

Blogging has become ubiquitous in Krugman blogging for the mainstrate The Duck of Minerva. But if you're to keep writing. Here, we'll give you interested.

Before we go on, it's worth noting minimum of 500 words long and a introduce your topic and explain y different lengths. Just remember book or a magazine that can com vast majority of readers do not re-

What your blog could cover:

- Background/aims/objectives of your research
- Brief research updates or progress reports
- Things you've learned or "how-to" guides
- Commentary on current events (ideally using your research as a "hook")
- Report on a conference or event



How to plan, create and launch a successful multi-author academic blog













A multi-author blog collective is an effective way for a university or other knowledgebased institution to host discussion and debate. As part of a series previewing their book Communicating Your Research with Social Media, Amy Mollett, Cheryl

Brumley, Chris (

multi-author blo

Planning and launching a social s huge amount of thought into how changed over the past half-decad technology. There are a few ways don'ts" from individual blogs as v specific examples as we explain.

Possibly most important to the si 2010, the LSE has launched ten p or another, and we've identified for gives an overview, below). Prior to

0	Planning 5- 2 months before launch	Create 1-2 months before launch	Introduce 1 month before launch	Prepare 2 weeks before launch	Launch
w ad vs v n.	What is the blog about? Why do we need a new blog to cover this topic? What is the best name? Identify competition and friends What will the themes be? Pick launch date	Create social media feeds: Twitter Facebook Create blog holding page with introduction ,"About" information, and contact details Write blog style guide and comment policy	Write to previous contributors of other blogs and other stakeholders First round of commissioning on specific topics and journal articles/working papers Create mailing list to send regular listing of blog posts	Populate blog site with content from other blogs to show readers and contributors the style of the blog Edit and finalise first two week's worth of articles (5-10).	Blog goes live Press release Media coverage



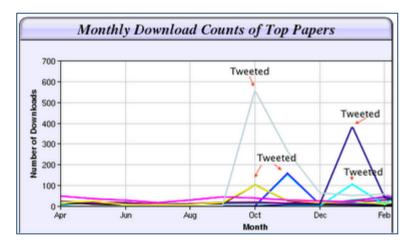


The verdict: is blogging or tweeting about research papers worth it?



Eager to find out what impact blogging and social media could have on the dissemination of her work, Melissa Terras took all of her academic research, including papers that have been available online for years, to the web and found that her audience responded with a huge leap in interest in her work.

In October 2011 I <u>began</u> a project to make all of my 26 articles published in refereed journals available via UCL's Open Access Repository – <u>"Discovery"</u>. I decided that as well as putting them in the institutional repository, I would write a blog post about each research project, and tweet the papers for download. Would this affect how much my research was read, known, discussed, distributed?



Social media: A network boost

Monya Baker

Nature 518, 263-265 (2015) doi:10.1038/nj7538-263a

Published online 11 February 2015

This article was originally published in the journal Nature

How scientists can use Twitter to expand their social contacts and find jobs.

Subject terms: Careers · Culture · Communication

Information scientist Cassidy Sugimoto was initially sceptical that Twitter was anything more than a self-promotional time-sink. But when she noticed that her graduate students were receiving conference and co-authoring invitations through connections made on Twitter, she decided to give the social-media platform a try. An exchange that began last year as short posts, or 'tweets', relating to conference sessions led to a new contact offering to help her negotiate access to an internal data set from a large scientific society. "Because we started the conversation on Twitter, it allowed me to move the conversation into the physical world," says Sugimoto, who

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studies how ideas are disseminated among scientists at Indiana University in Bloomington. "It's allowed me to open up new communities for discussions and increase the interdisciplinarity of my research."





Next essay in Committing Sociology series:

@ESRuppert (@SociologyGold) on

political subjectivity & #digitalsociology

thesociologicalreview.com/information/bl



1.412

SEGUINT 636 1.622

AGRADAMENTS 231

Nuria Lopez-Bigas

@nlbigas ET SEGUEIX

ICREA Research Professor at @irbbarcelona. Working on computational cancer genomics. Leading the Barcelona Biomedical Genomics Lab @bbglab

Barcelona

& bg.upf.edu

Unit: maig de 2011





























Continguts



Tuit fixat

Nuria Lopez-Bigas @nlbigas · 1 març

We're looking for a talented #Research
Associate to join our lab at @irbbarcelona
irbbarcelona.org/en/about-us/jo

Deadline: 23/Mar.

Tradueix del anglès







Repiulat per Nuria Lopez-Bigas



Eduardo Eyras @EduEyras · 10 feb.

Regulation of the Ras-MAPK and PI3K-mTOR Signalling Pathways by Alternative Splicing in Cancer ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/P...

Expandir



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Nuria Lopez-Bigas @nlbigas · 10 feb.

Amazed by history revealed by Transmissible Dog Cancer Genome. Arose 11k years ago. 646 lost genes, 10k with missense sciencemag.org/content/343/61...

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Nuria Lopez-Bigas @nlbigas · 9 feb.

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Our paper describing jHeatmap: an interactive heatmap viewer for the web, is now accepted in Bioinformatics. @mpschr bg.upf.edu/jheatmap













Martí Casals

@CasalsTMarti ET SEGUEIX

Applied Statistician & Consulting Sports Biostatistician. I'm interested in Biostatistics, Modelling, Epidemiology, #sportanalytics #injuryprevention |PhD, MSc



8 researchgate.net/profile/Marti ...

III Unit: desembre de 2012







Martí Casals @CasalsTMarti · 20 nov. A systematic review of application & quality of results reported from #GLMMs in @PubHealthStats dx.plos.org/10.1371 /journa ... #epidemiology #PLOS Mostra el resum Martí Casals @CasalsTMarti · 19 nov. Email received to say that new paper from my PhD has been accepted! Thanks @PLOSONE A Systematic Review of GLMMs dx.plos.org/10.1371/journa... **43** 6 Mostra el resum







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From Tweet to Blog Post to Peer-Reviewed Article: How to be a Scholar Now















Digital media is changing how scholars interact, collaborate, write and publish. Here, Jessie Daniels describes how to be a scholar now, when peer-reviewed articles can begin as Tweets and blog posts. In this new environment, scholars are able to create knowledge in ways that are more open, more fluid, and more easily read by wider audiences.

Digital media is changing how I do my work as a scholar. How I work today bears little resemblance to the way I was trained as a scholar, but has everything to do with being fluid with both scholarship and digital technologies. To illustrate what I mean by this, I describe the process behind a recent article of mine that started with a Tweet at an academic conference, then became a blog post, then a series of blog posts, and was eventually an article in a peer-reviewed journal.

My article, Race and racism in Internet Studies: A review and critique (New Media & Society 15 (5): 695-719), was just published in the August, special issue of New Media & Society on The Rise of Internet Studies, edited by Charles Ess and William Dutton. The germ of an idea for the paper began at the American Sociology Association Annual Meeting in 2010. I attended sessions about online





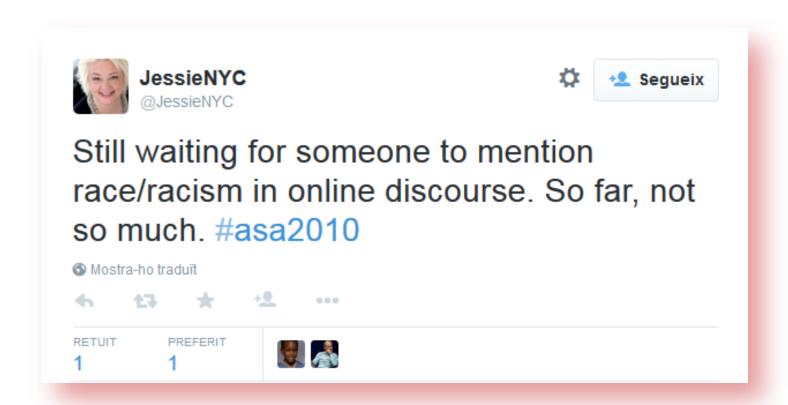






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A more recent version of this article was published on [08-02-2013]

Race and racism in Internet studies: A review and critique

Jessie Daniels

City University of New York, USA

Jessie Daniels, CUNY-Graduate Center and Hunter College, 365 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10016, USA. Email: jdaniels@gc.cuny.edu

Abstract

Race and racism persist online in ways that are both new and unique to the Internet, alongside vestiges of centuries-old forms that reverberate significantly both offline and on. As we mark 15 years into the field of Internet studies, it becomes necessary to assess what the extant research tells us about race and racism. This paper provides an analysis of the literature on race and racism in Internet studies in the broad areas of (1) race and the structure of the Internet, (2) race and racism matters in what we do online, and (3) race, social control and Internet law. Then, drawing on a range of theoretical perspectives, including Hall's spectacle of the Other and DuBois's view of white culture, the paper offers an analysis and critique of the field, in particular the use of racial formation theory. Finally, the paper points to the need for a critical understanding of whiteness in Internet studies.



This Article

l'ublished online before print December 10, 2012, doi: 10.1177/1481444812482849

New Media & Society December 10, 2012

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Except for the very end of this process – submitting the paper to the journal for peerreview – none of this way of working bears the least bit of resemblance to how I was trained to be a scholar

> Source: Using Social Media to Enhance Your Research Activities, by Brian Kelly

Twitter for Sci-Ed Part 1: Teaching in 140 characters or less

By Atif Kukaswadia Posted: August 19, 2013











Twitter is a well known microblogging platform. People can post updates in the form of 140 character "tweets" that can be read by followers, who can "retweet," i.e. repost that tweet to their own followers, or reply to the original post. I started using it about a year ago, and have found it to be equal parts whimsical and hilarious, along with useful and informative.

Twitter for Sci-Ed Part 2: Networking and connecting

By Atif Kukaswadia Posted: August 21, 2013 Twitter for Sci-Ed Part 3: To boldly go where no lecturer has gone before

By Atif Kukaswadia
Posted: August 26, 2013



arXiv.org > cs > arXiv:1007.4748

Computer Science > Information Retrieval

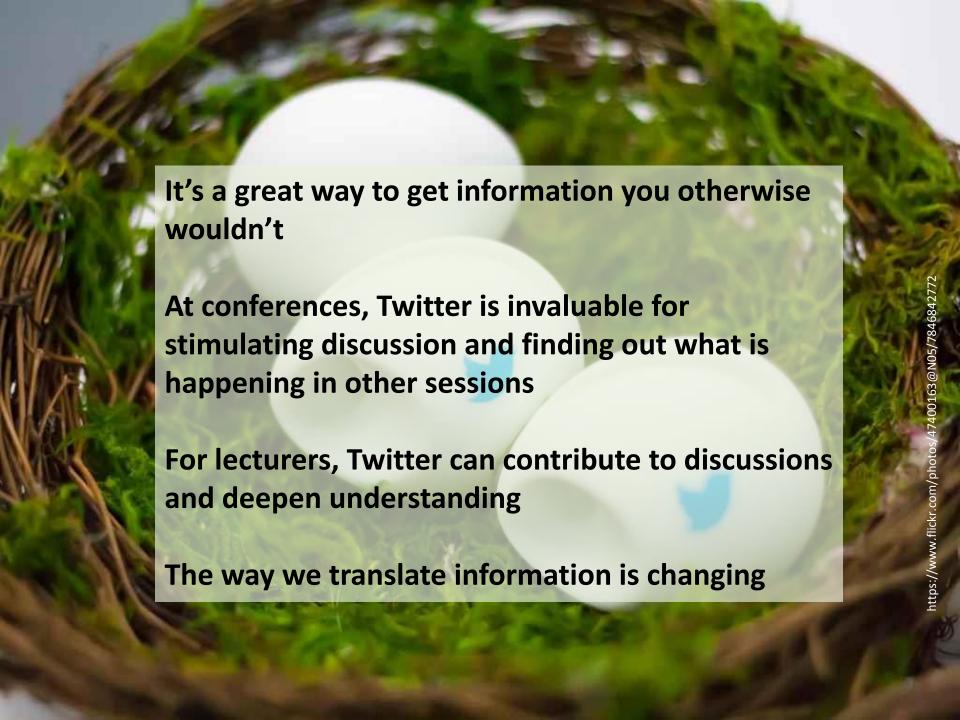
Detecting influenza outbreaks by analyzing Twitter messages

Aron Culotta

(Submitted on 27 Jul 2010)



Dissemination of health information through social networks: Twitter and antibiotics Twitter has very direct, and very relevant implications for those in Public Health





Mooc

Micro-MOOC sobre acceso abierto

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Presentación

Público objetivo, contenidos y requisitos

Un curso impartido íntegramente por medio de Twitter para difundir conceptos y nociones básicas sobre el acceso abierto. Con unos veinte tuits diarios que se publicarán en @moocmicro, conoceremos: cuáles son los beneficios de la publicación en abierto; cuál es el marco legal que la acompaña; cuáles son las políticas editoriales de las revistas; qué son las licencias de publicación; cuáles son los estándares y las herramientas para gestionar, difundir y preservar los datos de investigación; y cómo el acceso abierto tiene un impacto claro en la visibilidad de la investigación de los investigadores. Con la etiqueta #OAMOOC es podrán tuitear comentarios y dudas que serán resueltos por la organización.

Más de quince profesionales de once bibliotecas universitarias catalanas y de Castellón colaboran en esta iniciativa coordinada y organizada por la Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC).

Las universidades que han participado en esta iniciativa son:

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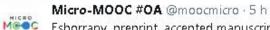


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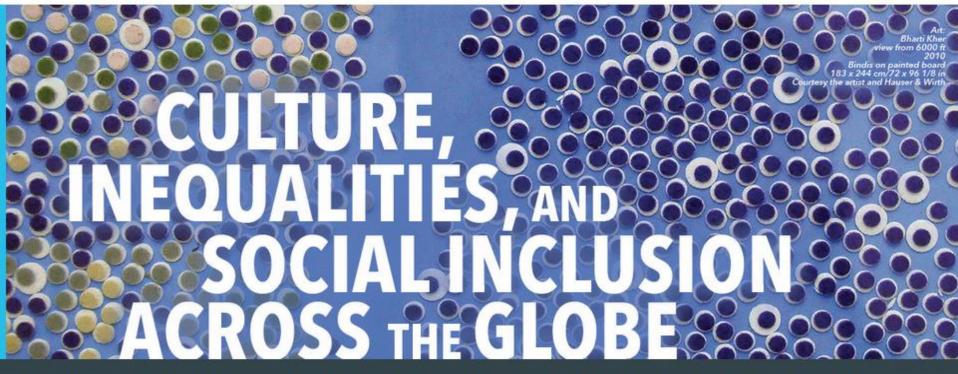
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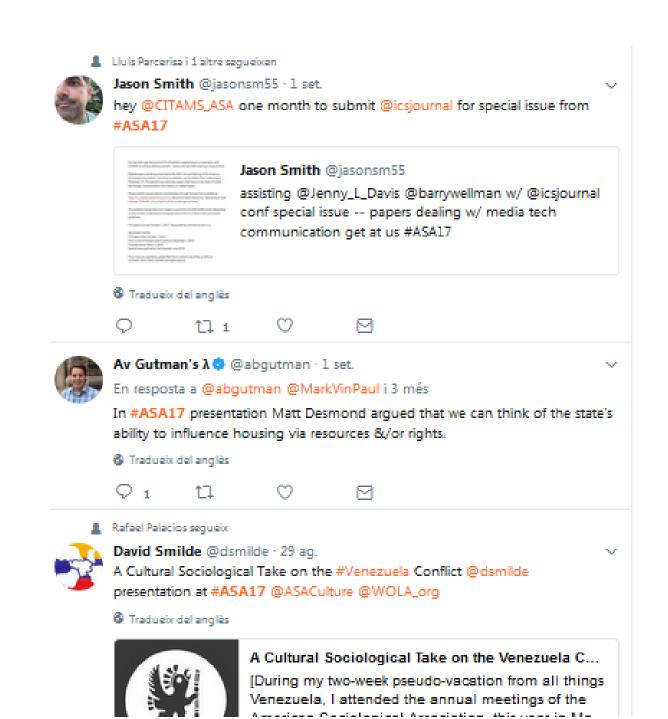
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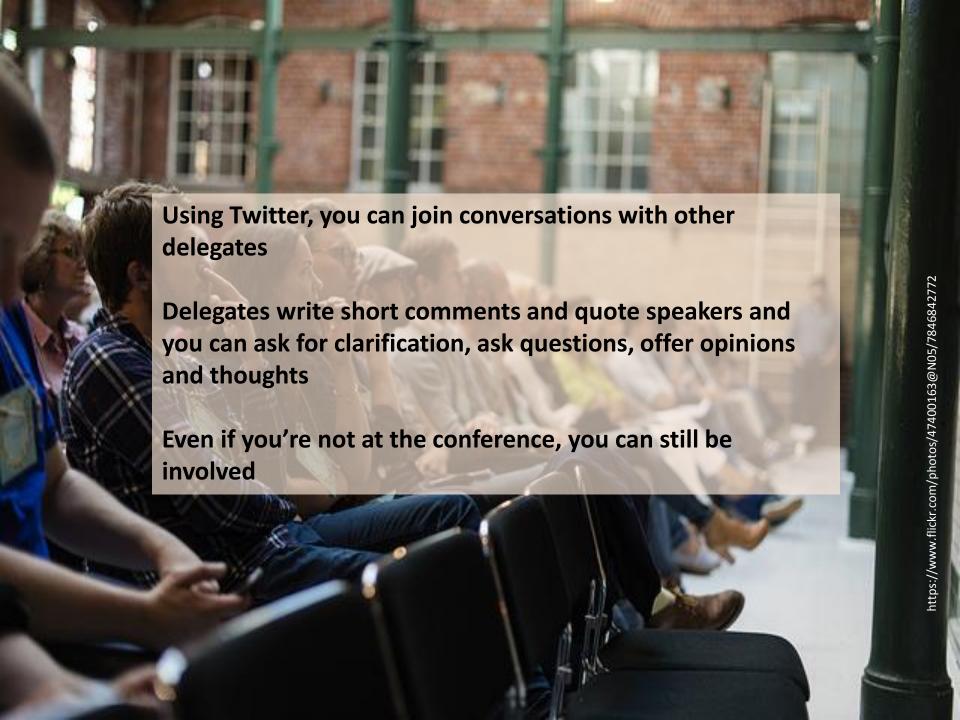
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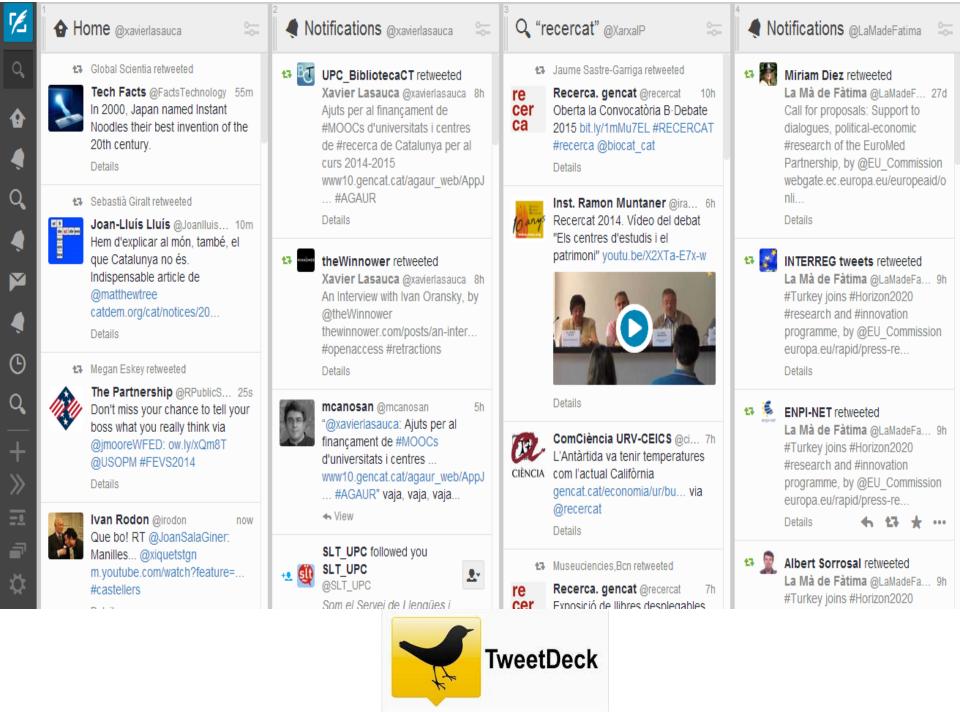
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Twitter també pot ser un recurs molt útil per a la comunicació de la ciència...













Using Twitter in university research, teaching and impact activities

A guide for academics and researchers

Amy Mollett, Danielle Moran and Patrick Dunleavy

Twitter is a form of free micro-blogging which allows users to send and receive short public messages called tweets. Tweets are limited to no more than 140 characters, and can include inks to blogs, web pages, images, videos and all other material online. You can start tweeting in 10 minutes, anytime, from your computer, smart phone or tablet.

By following other people and sources you are able to build up an instant, personalized Twitier feed that meets your full range of interests, both academic and personal. Thousands of academics and researchers at all levels of experience and across all disciplines already use Twitier daily, alongside more than 200 million other users.

Yet how can such a brief medium have any relevance to universities and academia, where journal articles are 3,000 to 8,000 words long, and where books contain 80,000 words? Can anything of academic value ever be said in just 140 characters?

This guide answers these questions, showing you how to get started on Twitter and showing you how Twitter can be used as a resource for research, teaching and impact activities.

© LSE Public Policy Group 2011







Top Lwitter Tips for Academics

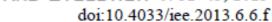
More and more academics are turning to Twitter to connect with their peers and promote their work, but how can academics get the most out of Twitter?

7 top twitter tips for academics:

- Tweet yourself, your projects and your institution
- 2 Don't just wait for people to find you: actively promote your twitter stream

http://www.lwec.org.uk/sites/default/files/TwitterTips.pdf

- 3 Work on your signal-noise ratio
- 4 Get your timing right
- 5 Use Twitter as part of a wider social media and communications strategy
- 6 Constantly refine your practice
- 7 Remember it's all about relationships





© 2013 The Author. © Ideas in Ecology and Evolution 2013 Received 19 April 2013; Accepted 26 June 2013

Future of Publishing

The role of Twitter in the life cycle of a scientific publication

Emily S. Darling¹, David Shiffman, Isabelle M. Côté, and Joshua A. Drew

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David Shiffman (<u>david.shiffman@gmail.com</u>, @WhySharksMatter), Leonard and Jayne Abess Center for Ecosystem Science and Policy, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL, USA and RJ Dunlap Marine Conservation Program, University of Miami, Miami, FL, USA

Isabelle M. Côté (<u>imcote@sfu.ca</u>, @redlipblenny), Earth to Ocean Research Group, Department of Biological Sciences, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada

Joshua A. Drew (<u>jd2977@columbia.edu</u>, @Drew_Lab), Department of Ecology Evolution and Environmental Biology, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA

¹Corresponding author. Current address: Biology Department, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, USA

Abstract

Twitter is a micro-blogging social media platform for short messages that can have a long-term impact on how scientists create and publish ideas. We investigate the usefulness of Twitter in the development and distrib

Introduction

Social media have fundamentally changed the way people communicate ideas and information. Traditional forms of media control a one-way flow of information, from newspapers, magazines, television and radio to the





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PLoS One. 2017 Apr 11;12(4):e0175368. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0175368. eCollection 2017.

A systematic identification and analysis of scientists on Twitter.

Ke Q1, Ahn YY1, Sugimoto CR1.

Author information

Abstract

Metrics derived from Twitter and other social media-often referred to as altmetrics-are increasingly used to estimate the broader social impacts of scholarship. Such efforts, however, may produce highly misleading results, as the entities that participate in conversations about science on these platforms are largely unknown. For instance, if altmetric activities are generated mainly by scientists, does it really capture broader social impacts of science? Here we present a systematic approach to identifying and analyzing scientists on Twitter. Our method can identify scientists across many disciplines, without relying on external bibliographic data, and be easily adapted to identify other stakeholder groups in science. We investigate the demographics, sharing behaviors, and interconnectivity of the identified scientists. We find that Twitter has been employed by scholars across the disciplinary spectrum, with an over-representation of social and computer and information scientists; under-representation of mathematical, physical, and life scientists; and a better representation of women compared to scholarly publishing. Analysis of the sharing of URLs reveals a distinct imprint of scholarly sites, yet only a small fraction of shared URLs are science-related. We find an assortative mixing with respect to disciplines in the networks between scientists, suggesting the maintenance of disciplinary walls in social media. Our work contributes to the literature both methodologically and conceptually-we provide new methods for disambiguating and identifying particular actors on social media and describing the behaviors of scientists, thus providing foundational information for the construction and use of indicators on the basis of social media metrics.

PMID: 28399145 PMCID: PMC5388341 DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0175368

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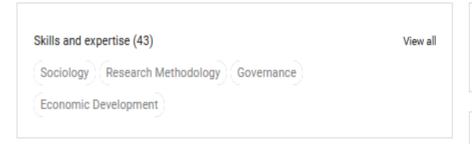
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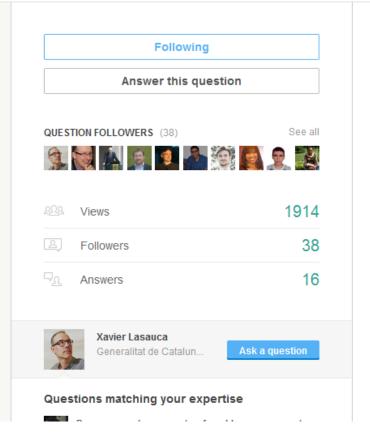
What kind of presence, if any, should a research lab have in social media?

Our lab has an up-to-date website with a nice news section. However, it seems certain that most of our target audience will not visit the website regularly, so the readership of our news is very limited.

The university is active in LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter, but naturally only shares the most important news. Therefore it seems that we should be active ourselves in sharing links to our news in social media. Some individual researchers do promote their own research online, but a concentrated lab-level effort would seem more effective

We have considered setting up a LinkedIn group for our lab. This would be used for sharing links to our website news, new papers and job opportunities. A joint SlideShare account also seems worth the effort. Other obvious alternatives are Twitter and Facebook, and of course ResearchGate.

Do you think this would work, or would there be a better way?



Question added 3 years ago



Jesus Díaz-Campo

ııl 24.11 · Universidad Internacional de La Rioja

Online radio or traditional radio?

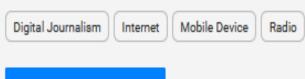
Dear colleagues.

Some weeks ago, I asked you about TV. Now, I would like to know your opinion about radio.

According to some reports, traditional radio stations could soon disappear and be replaced by internet. Don't forget that mobile devices are changing the way some consumers define a valuable radio listening experience.

What do you think? Do you see online radio as a replacement or as a complement to traditional radio?

Please, could you tell us about the situation in your country?















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Xavier Lasauca i Cisa



Editar el perfil

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- Barcelona Area, Spain, Catalonia, Spain
- Head of Knowledge Management and Information Systems on R&D
- Government / Military
- www.xavierlasauca.cat
- I usually write about the use of the tools provided by the Web 2.0 to manage and share knowledge, specially in higher education and research, and about how these tools can help researchers to increase the visibility and the impact of their work.

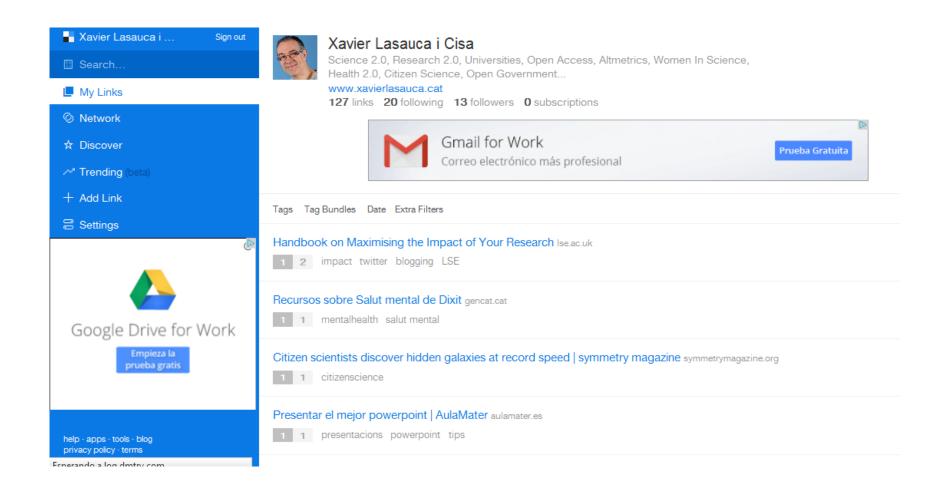
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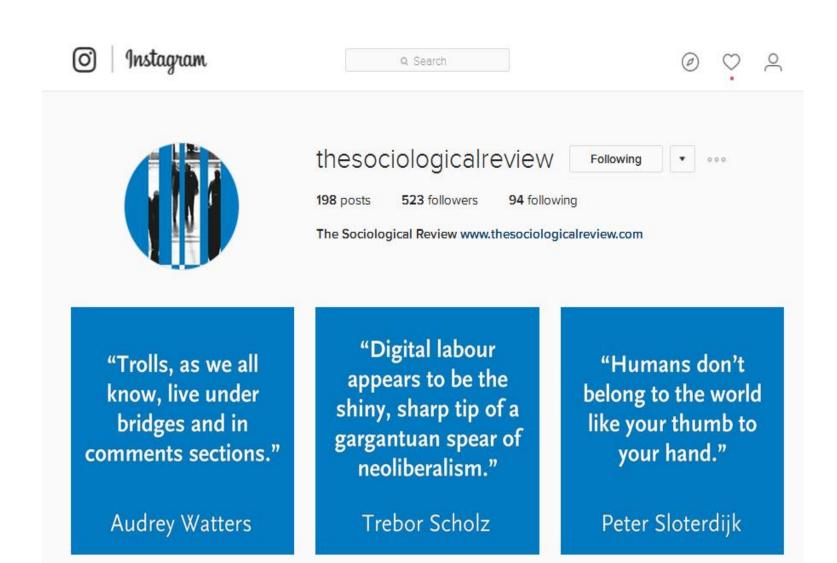
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Six ways to use Google + Hangouts for academic productivity

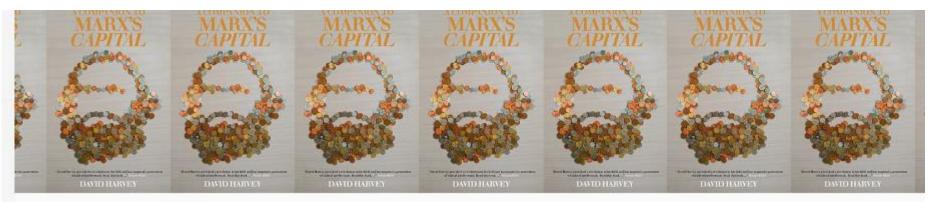
By Jacquelyn Gill on January 2, 2013 • (21 Comments)

There are a lot of great posts on why Twitter and blogging are two excellent forms of social media, and why academics—including scientists—should do outreach (I like this series of posts by Christie Wilcox). While outreach is great, there are some very selfish reasons to use social media tools for collaboration and productivity. I've recently been turned on to Google +.* If you haven't had a chance to explore (especially recently), I urge you to check it out. It's more—much more—than Google's answer to Facebook, and Hangouts are more—much more—than Google's answer to Skype.

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Sara Gershman into Clinical Psychology



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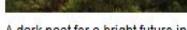


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THE BATTLE OF COPYRIGHT

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- Las plataformas podrían obtener incluso rendimiento económico
- Hay que respetar la normativa europea de protección de consumidores

Fuente: ¿Qué pasa con los datos y fotos que colgamos en las redes?, de Raquel Font (UOC)

La reacció des del Regne Unit a la suposada filtració del cap de 'staff' de Juncker, Martin Selmayr, va ser immediata. L'exassesor de May Nick Timothy esclatava a Twitter: "Després d'una reunió constructiva del Consell [europeu], Selmayr fa això. Recordeu que alguns a Brussel·les no volen un acord o en volen un de punitiu".

A Selmayr li va faltar temps per respondre: "Això és fals. Sé que no s'ajusta al vostre clixé, @Nick]Timothy. Però ni @JunckerEU ni jo tenim cap interès a afeblir la PM [primera ministra]".



Tot plegat ve d'antic, però. I no és la primera vegada que Selmayr és acusat d'una filtració

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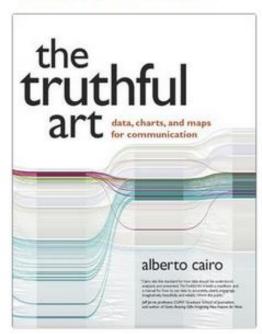
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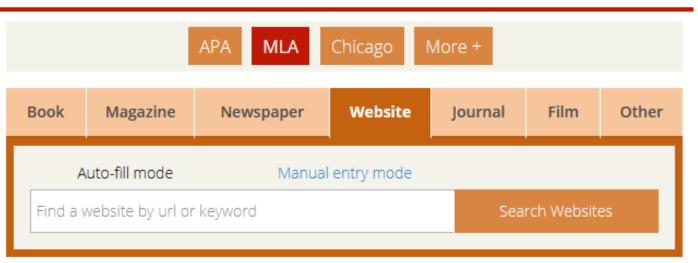
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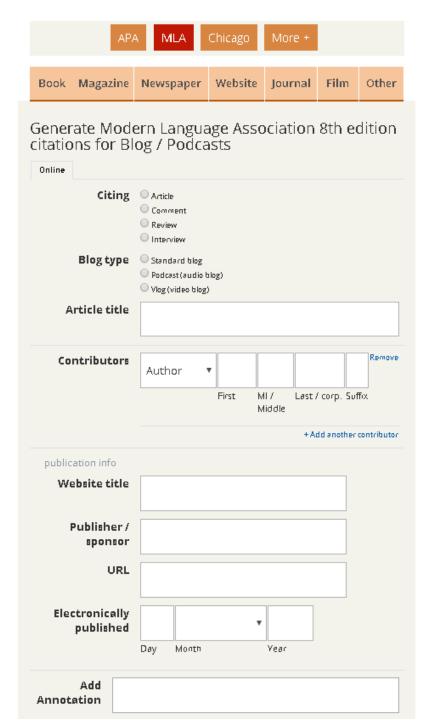
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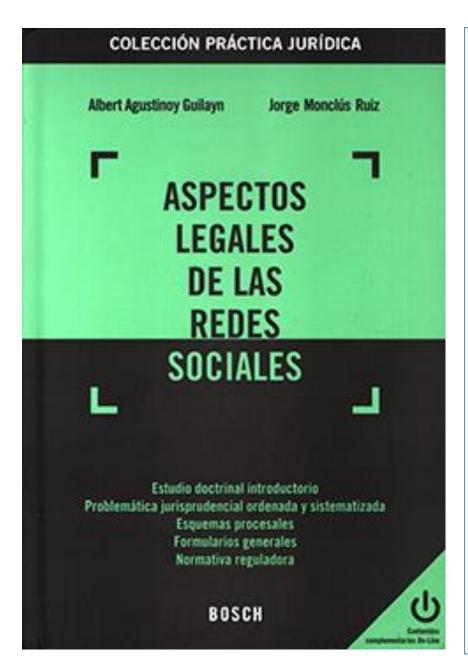
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Universitas. Revista de Pilosofia, Derecho y Politica, nº 15, enero 2012, ISSN 1698-7950, pp. 125-147.

LA TUTELA DE LA INFORMACIÓN PERSONAL Y EL USO DE LAS REDES SOCIALES

The protection of personal data and the use of social networks

Trinidad Vázquez Ruano*

RESUMEN: El uso que en la actualidad se está haciendo de las redes sociales por parte de los usuarios y entidades de la Red reporta numerosas ventajas. Pues se trata de canales que permiten distribuir información de forma fácil y sin apenas limitaciones. Lo que propicia mayores márgenes de comunicación. Sin embargo, ello no obsta a que se planteen determinados aspectos en sentido negativo. En particular, en cuanto al riesgo o amenaza que el uso de este nuevo canal de comunicación implica para la intimidad y, en especial, para la tutela de los datos de carácter personal. Los cuales, como es sabido, tienen en el entorno electrónico una notable importancia, pues en Internet el usuario es activo lo que significa que es él el que ha de acceder y visitar los sites que le resulten de interés. Por ello, las entidades establecidas en el nuevo mercado on line van a tratar de adquirir cualquier tipo de información sobre los mismos que van a utilizar para captar su atención y atraerlos hacía sus espacios electrónicos. Lo que, en ocasiones, se va a contraponer con la tutela que el ordenamiento confiere a los datos de carácter personal.

ABSTRACT: The use of social networks currently offers many advantages. The networks are channels that allow you to distribute information in a says way and without limitations. In addition the networks allow you to send all kinds of information and data. However, difficulties arise certain drawbacks, such as the risk or threat to privacy and, in particular, for the protection of personal data. Personal data are in the electronic environment a remarkable importance. The companies established in the new on-line market are going to try to acquire any type of information and data from the users that will be used to capture your attention and attract them to their electronic sites. Because the subject on the Internet is active. Although the use of certain technical tools for the collection of personal information be contrasted with the protection that the legal system provides for personal data.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Protección de datos, intimidad, redes sociales, seguridad, derechos.

KEY WORDS: Data protection, privacy, social networks, security, rights.

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La seguridad de las comunicaciones en el ámbito electrónico

La información y los datos que se refieren a las personas en particular adquieren en el entono electrónico una importancia específica y ello porque las entidades no sólo van a poder establecerse y desarrollar su actividad en el mercado virtual, sino también ofrecer servicios de manera personalizada y, en su caso,

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- 1 Libraries remain the gatekeepers to rich tapestries of information and knowledge.
- 2 Incorporating new media and technologies in strategic planning is essential
- 3 In the face of financial constraints, open access is a potential solution.
- 4 Libraries must balance their roles as places for both independent study and collaboration.
- 5 Catering to patrons effectively requires usercentric design and a focus on accessibility.
- 6 Spreading digital fluency is a core responsibility.
- 7 Libraries must actively defend their fundamental values.
- 8 Advancing innovative services and operations requires a reimagining of organizational structures.
- 9 Enabled by digital scholarship technologies, the research landscape is evolving.
- 10 Artificial intelligence and the Internet of Things are poised to amplify the utility and reach of library services.





Definir objetivos sobre la presencia en las redes sociales (como investigadores Y como grupo)

Explorar las herramientas y elegir las más adecuadas

Desarrollar una red propia

Estimular la interacción y el debate



10 Simple Steps to Building a Reputation as a Researcher, in Your Early Career

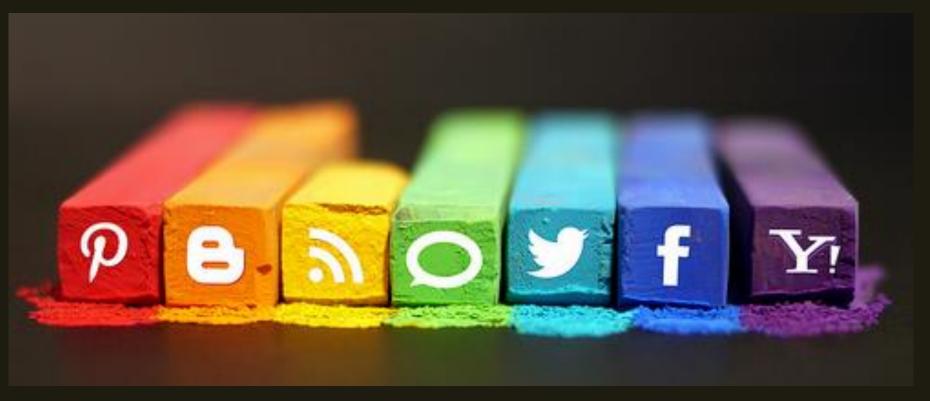
- 1. Register for an ORCID identifier
- 2. Register for information hubs: LinkedIN, Slideshare, and a domain name of your own
- 3. Register for Twitter
- 4. Write and share a 1-paragraph bio
- 5. Describe your research program in 2 paragraph
- 6. Create a CV and share it
- 7. Share (on Twitter & LinkedIN) news about something you did or published; an upcoming event in which you will participate; interesting news and publications in your field
- 8. Make writing; data; publication; software available as Open Access
- 9. Set up tracking of your citations, mentions, and topics you are interested in using Google scholar and Google alert,
- 10. Find your Klout score, H-index.

Top 10 tips to get started

- 1. Explore online guides (start with this).
- 2. Do some "lurking" (look at examples of good practice).
- 3. Locate pertinent and relevant online sources (e.g. who to follow on Twitter, interesting bloggers).
- 4. Start using content aggregation and curation tools (e.g. RSS Diigo).
- 5. Identify a few key tools and start with those know your limits!
- 6. Develop your network (e.g. LinkedIn, Twitter).
- 7. Join academic social network sites (e.g. ResearchGate, Mendeley).
- 8. Create your own website
- 9. Start blogging and twittering about your research (or whatever else takes your fancy!).
- 10. Keep your purpose and audience in mind.



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a

sign in

advanced search



An Introduction to Social Media for Scientists

Holly M. Bik Miriam C. Goldstein

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 Research Benefits from an Online Presence

Defining Goals and Choosing among Online Tools

Long-term Needs and Outlook

Acknowledgments

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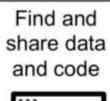
Figures

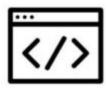






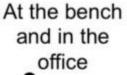






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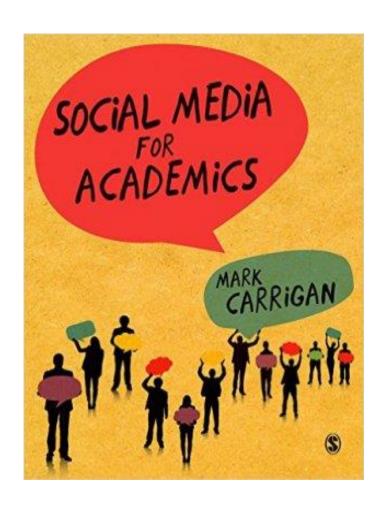


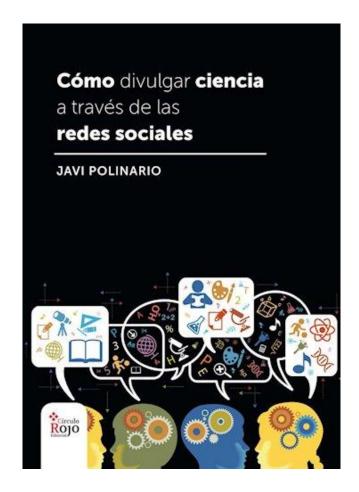




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- European Commission. 2015
- Making Open Science a Reality OECD. 2015
- Open Innovation, Open Science, Open to the World: a vision for Europe
 - European Commission. 2016
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