

# Les stratégies de référencement à l'international

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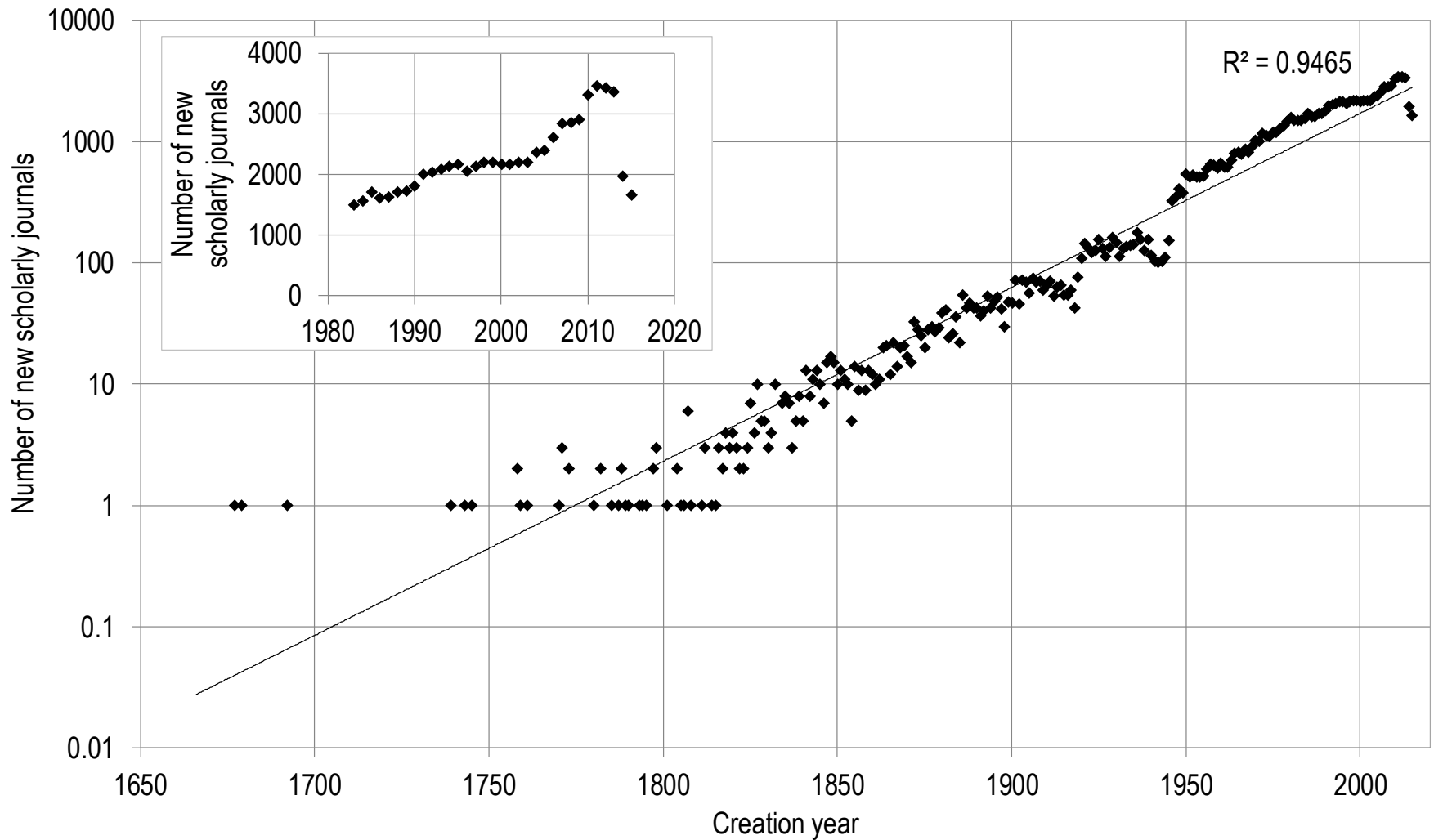


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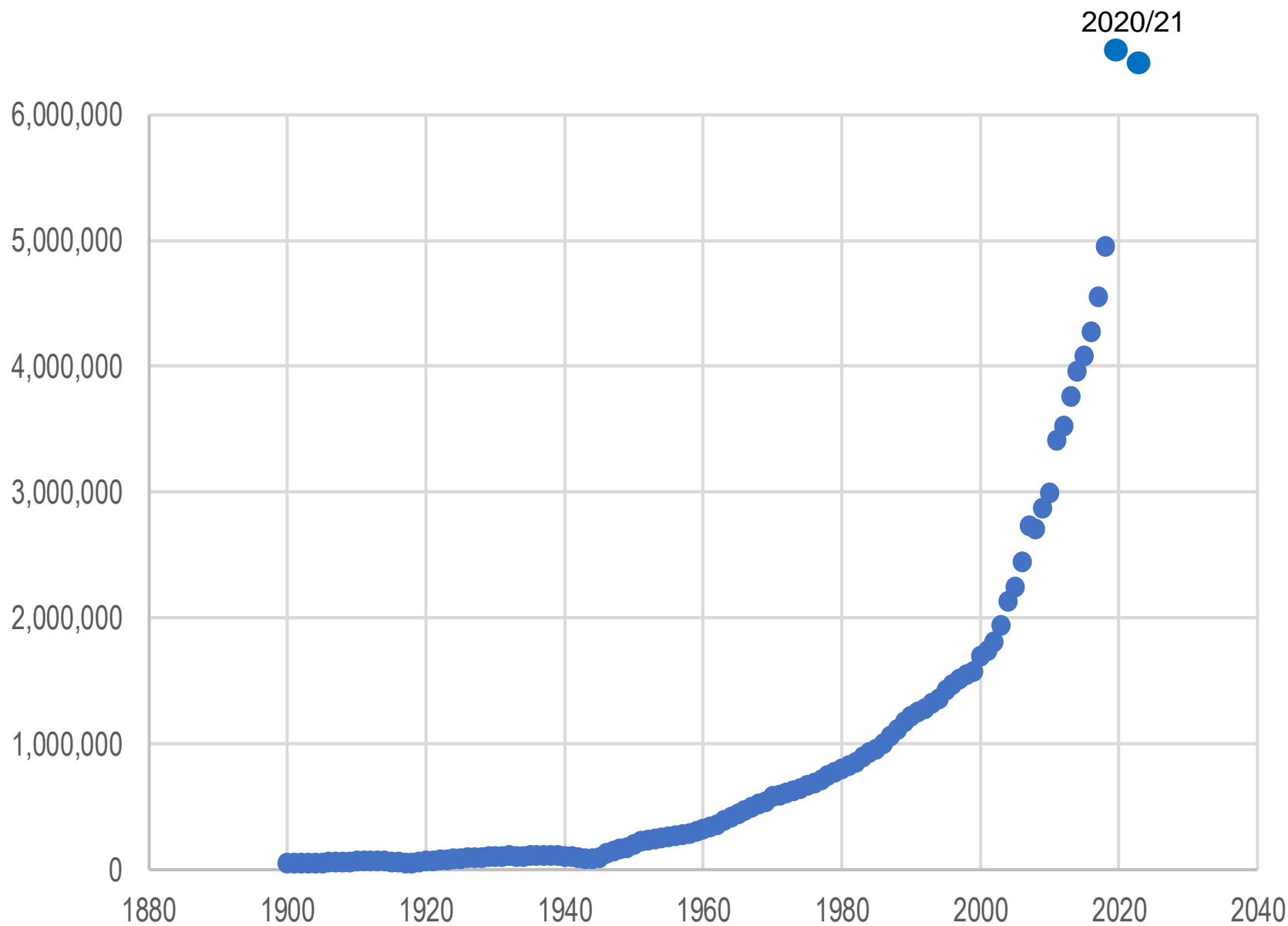
# Plan

- L'importance du référencement
- Les types d'index et leur description
- Qualités des bases de données

# Croissance des revues



# Croissance: nombre d'articles publiés, 1900-2021



# Les deux rôles du référencement

- **Découvrabilité:** l'indexation augmente la découvrabilité
- **Capital symbolique:** l'indexation rend les revues plus “attractives” pour les auteurs

# Les types de bases de données « internationales »

## **Sélectives**

- Web of Science
- Scopus

## **Inclusives**

- Google Scholar
- Microsoft Academic / OpenAlex
- Dimensions
- DOAJ

## **Disciplinaires**

- PubMed

# Diversité des données entrantes

Journal et titre de l'article

PHYSICAL REVIEW C 76, 044312 (2007)

## In-beam $\gamma$ -ray and $\alpha$ -decay spectroscopy of $^{170}\text{Ir}$

Auteurs

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(Received 8 June 2007; published 16 October 2007)

Abstract

Excited states in the highly neutron deficient odd-odd nucleus  $^{170}\text{Ir}$  have been investigated. The experiment was performed using the  $^{112}\text{Sn}(^{60}\text{Ni}, p)^{170}\text{Ir}$  reaction and employing the recoil-decay tagging technique. Gamma rays were detected using the JURUGAM  $\gamma$ -ray spectrometer and those belonging to  $^{170}\text{Ir}$  were selected based on recoil identification provided by the RITU gas-filled recoil separator and the GREAT spectrometer at the RITU focal plane. A partial level scheme of  $^{170}\text{Ir}$  is presented for the first time. New  $\alpha$ -decay branches are assigned to  $^{170}\text{Ir}$  and a tentative level structure for  $^{166}\text{Re}$  is deduced from a study of the  $\alpha$ -decay fine structure and the associated  $\alpha$ - $\gamma$  correlations.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevC.76.044312

PACS number(s): 23.20.Lv, 27.70.+q, 23.60.+e, 29.30.Kv

Références

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- [5] M. Leino *et al.*, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods B* **99**, 653 (1995).
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- [7] R. D. Page *et al.*, *Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res. B* **204**, 634 (2003).
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# Diversité des données entrantes

## FUEL PRICES, REGIONAL DIETS AND COOKING HABITS IN THE ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (1750–1830)\*

### I

#### INTRODUCTION

Historians are increasingly interested in energy use and its regime changes. Many scholars use E. A. Wrigley's framework defining organic and mineral economies. An organic economy, according to Wrigley's formulation, is one in which all energy used by humans came from plants, animals, wind or water. The resources available to such a society were inherently limited by annual solar radiation and the ability of plants to process it through photosynthesis. Meanwhile, mineral economies are those which have escaped these limitations through the use of coal, petroleum and other fossil fuels. Additional energy resources allow mineral economies to manufacture more goods and support substantially larger populations.<sup>1</sup> Wrigley's broad formulation captures many essential differences between pre-modern and modern societies. Energy historians are particularly interested in manufacturing and treat the increasing use of coal as a key development of the English Industrial Revolution. However, domestic cooking and heating have always consumed large amounts of coal, wood or peat energy but these uses have received less attention from energy historians. The different ways in which the three fuel sources burn affected the cooking habits and diets of those who relied upon them.

This article looks at the impact of fuel availability on English cooking habits between 1750 and 1830, a period before the large-scale shipment of coal across inland southern England. All three

\* This article benefited from the comments of the anonymous reviewers, Jay Young, Ben Bryce, Madeleine Chartrand, Jeannette M. Neeson and Paul Warde, along with audiences at the Institute for Historical Research's Food in History Conference and the Toronto Environmental History Network's monthly seminar.

<sup>1</sup> E. A. Wrigley, *Energy and the English Industrial Revolution* (Cambridge, 2010), 9–16.

fuel sources were widely used in different regions, allowing for a broad comparison of the ways in which they shaped early modern diets. Wood-burning regions suffered from the constraints of an organic economy, as supply could not increase with population growth, and rising prices came to preclude many families from cooking their own food. The situation was quite different in coal-burning regions — many of which were industrializing — as vast underground fuel reserves allowed supply to increase with population growth. Ultimately, these contrasting diets reflected the continuing divergent economic specialization in agriculture in wood-burning regions and manufacturing in coal-burning areas.

With the exception of Wrigley's recent survey, historical scholarship on energy use generally focuses on individual fuel sources, including numerous works on coal mining or woodland management, such as the multi-volume *History of the British Coal Industry*.<sup>2</sup> These works effectively describe technological changes in coal mining, the role of coal in industrial growth, and the use of coppicing to maximize wood growth. Yet the focus on particular sources of energy overlooks the reality that different fuel sources were interchangeable for many purposes and English people tended to use whatever source was the cheapest in terms of money or labour. Transport largely determined the price of coal and the mineral fuel was used differently in areas where it was local and cheap compared with areas where it came from further afield and was consequently more expensive. By analysing the

<sup>2</sup> Michael W. Flinn, with the assistance of David Stoker, *The History of the British Coal Industry, Volume 2, 1700–1830: The Industrial Revolution* (Oxford, 1984); John Hatcher, *The History of the British Coal Industry, Volume 1, Before 1700: Towards the Age of Coal* (Oxford, 1993); J. Benson and R. G. Neville (eds.), *Studies in the Yorkshire Coal Industry* (Manchester, 1976); John Benson, *British Coalminers in the Nineteenth Century: A Social History* (London, 1980); T. S. Ashton and Joseph Sykes, *The Coal Industry of the Eighteenth Century* (1929), 2nd edn (New York, 1967); John Langton, *Geographical Change and Industrial Revolution: Coalmining in South West Lancashire, 1590–1799* (Cambridge Geographical Studies, xi, Cambridge, 1979); Trevor Raybould, 'Aristocratic Landowners and the Industrial Revolution: The Black Country Experience c.1760–1840', *Midland History*, ix (1984); Peter Kirby, 'Attendance and Work Effort in the Great Northern Coalfield, 1775–1864', *Economic History Review*, lxxv, 3 (2012); Oliver Rackham, *Trees and Woodland in the British Landscape: The Complete History of Britain's Trees, Woods and Hedgerows*, revised edn (London, 2001); and Ian D. Rotherham, David Egan and Paul A. Ardron, 'Fuel Economy and the Uplands: The Effects of Peat and Turf Utilisation on Upland Landscapes', in Ian D. Whyte and Angus J. L. Winchester (eds.), *Society, Landscape and Environment in Upland Britain* (Society for Landscape Studies Supplementary Series, ii, Birmingham, 2004).

Hampshire in naval provisioning. Population grew everywhere, fuel prices rose and consumption declined in many communities. These declines were most severe in wood-burning regions where production could not increase to meet rising demand. As a result, purchased wheaten bread replaced cooking across most of Hampshire and amongst some people in the eastern parts of Yorkshire. Potatoes were increasingly eaten in areas where residents had sufficient fuel to cook in the early nineteenth century.

Some culinary habits were connected to climate and growing conditions. Oats grew on the damp, cool hills of the Yorkshire coalfield while wheat did not. Potatoes grew better in the peaty soils of south-east Yorkshire or south-west Hampshire although climate and soil did not preclude their cultivation in other regions. Moreover, the local fuel supplies were also well suited to the preferred methods of cooking those foods. Oatcake cooked well on open-grate coal fires of the type preferred for heating homes in Pudsey. It also cooks quickly and was well-suited to the lifestyles of weaving families with ample employment for all adults. Similarly, potatoes roasted well in the embers of a peat fire or boiled in cauldrons over open flames. Meanwhile, the small quantities of wood burnt in wheat-growing northern Hampshire made cooking difficult by the late eighteenth century. Despite women being less likely to work for wages, residents there increasingly relied upon purchased wheaten bread and the county had a high proportion of bakers by 1831. Cheap fuel thus allowed residents to cook more satisfying food while heating their homes. In some locations, such as Pudsey and Sheffield, they also continued to heat their homes when not cooking. A combination of warmer homes, better food and more employment meant that living conditions were better on the West Riding coalfield than in agricultural regions. Fuel availability thus shaped the living standards of English people during the Industrial Revolution. Many of these differences mirror those between organic and mineral economies. Both the economies and domestic lives were very different for those living in regions of local coal, non-local coal, peat or wood.



# Clarivate Analytics

- A.K.A. Institute for Scientific Information, Web of Science, Web of Knowledge, Thomson Reuters, Thomson Scientific
- Premier indice de citations scientifique. Basé sur Shepard's Citations—créé en 1873 pour le droit
- Science Citation Index (1961)
  - Financé NSF / NIH; coût de 400,000\$
  - Genetics Citation Index (sous ensemble)
  - Lancé en 1964
- Revues choisies selon leur nombre de citations
- Vendu en 2016 à Onex Corp et Baring Private Equity Asia pour

**3.55 MILLIARDS USD.**

# GENETICS CITATION INDEX

*Prepared by the*

Institute for Scientific Information  
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Eugene Garfield, Ph.D., *Director*  
Irving H. Sher, Sc.D., *Project Director*

Experimental Citation Indexes to Genetics  
with Special Emphasis on Human Genetics

## WHAT IS A CITATION INDEX?

A citation index is a directory of cited references where each reference is accompanied by a list of source documents which cite it. The most characteristic feature of the citation index is that the user begins a search with a specific known paper and from there is brought forward in time to subsequent papers related to the earlier paper.

## HOW IS A CITATION INDEX PREPARED?

The 1961 Science Citation Index was prepared by processing 613 journals published in 1961. For every reference appearing in every article in the 613 source journals a separate IBM punch-card was prepared containing both the reference data and the source data. The 102,000 source articles yielded 1.4 million reference cards. The punched-cards were converted to magnetic tapes. The tapes were sorted and otherwise processed on IBM 1401, 1410, and 7074 computers. While the source data in the 1961 Science Citation Index is limited to the year 1961, references published in any period of recorded history are included. The 1961 Genetics Citation Index was extracted from the total 1961 Science Citation Index by computer selection.

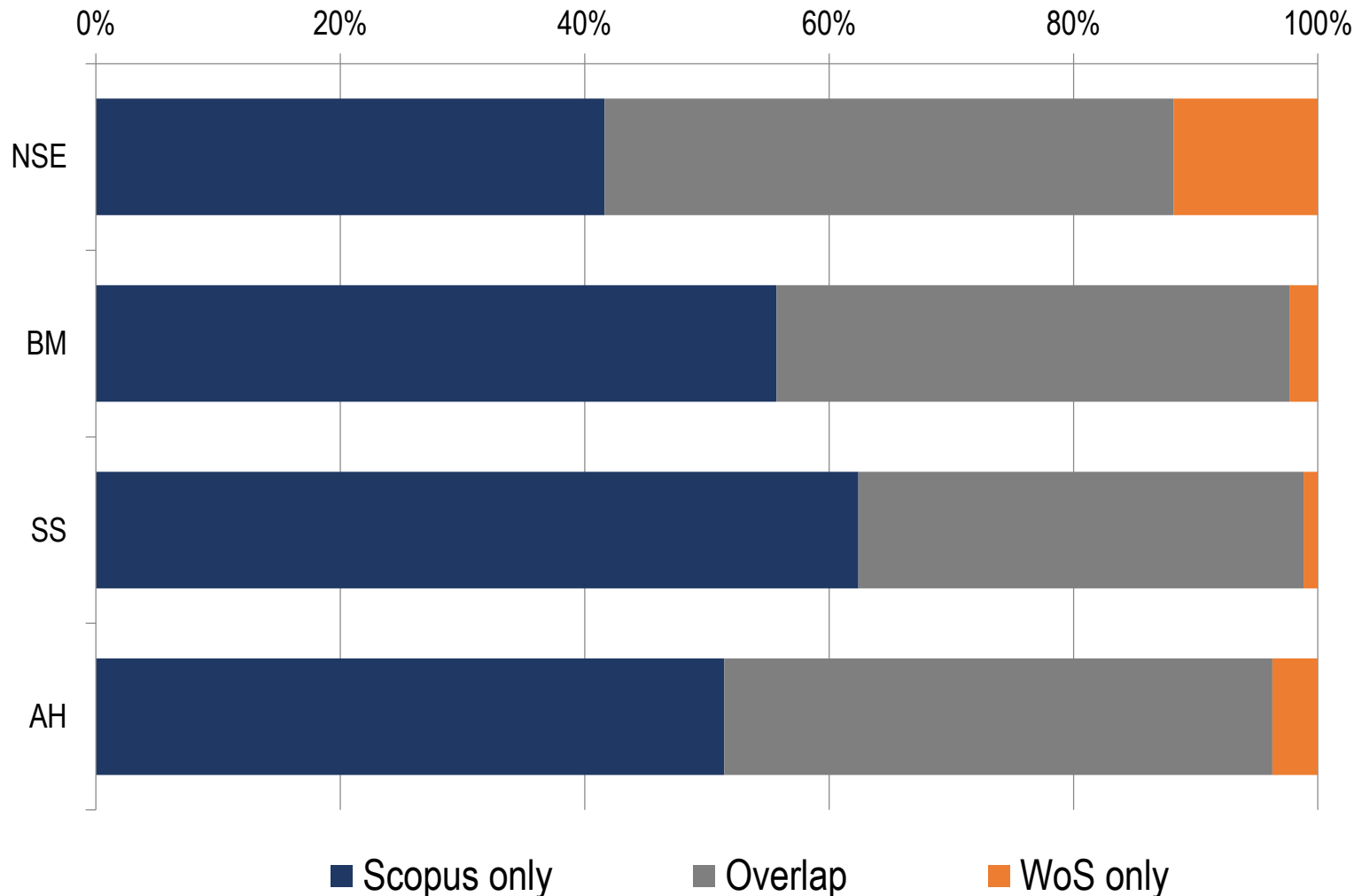
# Clarivate Analytics (2)

- Sources de données principales:
  - Science Citation Index Expanded (1900-)
  - Social Sciences Citation Index (1900)
  - Arts and Humanities Citation Index (1975-)
  - Book Citation Index
  - Conference Proceedings Citation Index (1990- )
  - Emerging Sources Citation Index (2005- )
- Couverture (varie en fonction de la source)
  - 22,000 revues (indexées annuellement)
    - Incluant « emerging sources » (7,800 revues)
  - 187,000 conference proceedings
  - Environ 68,000 livres
  - Core collection: 1900- : environ 74.8 millions d'articles, 1.5 milliard de références
  - Fragmentation de la base de données en sous-bases...

# Scopus (Elsevier)

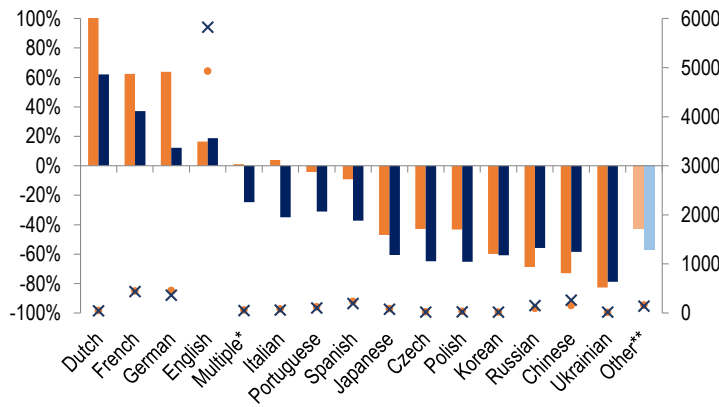
- Lancée en 2004—intégration verticale des revues d'Elsevier.
- 25,100 revues
- 9.5 millions de conference proceedings
- 210,000 livres
- 77.8 millions de documents
  - 71.2+ million post-1969 avec références
  - 6.6+ million pré-1970, pas toujours avec références
- Bonne désambiguisation des auteurs

# WoS vs. Scopus: chevauchement

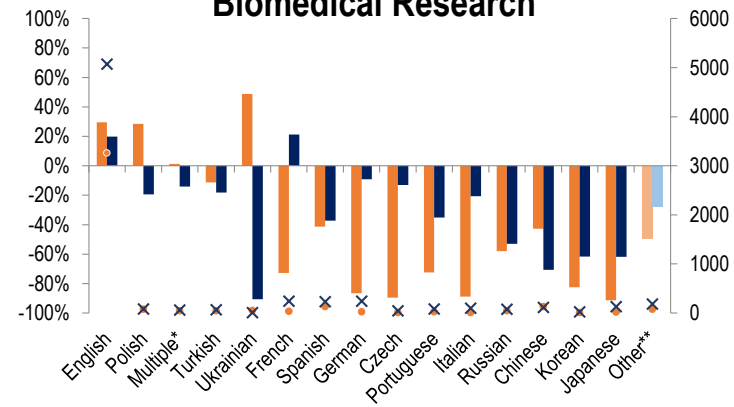


# WoS vs. Scopus: langue

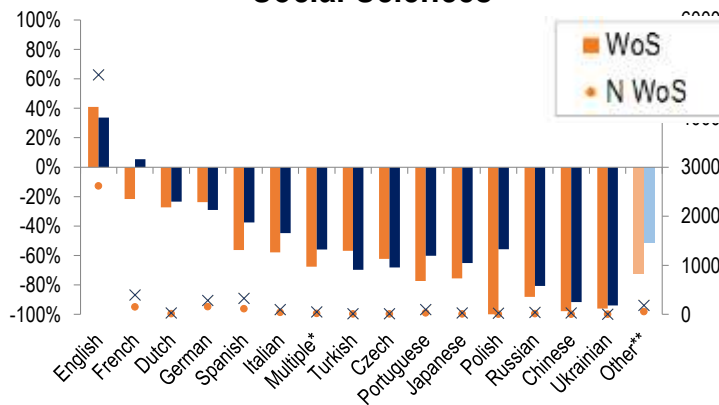
## Natural Sciences and Engineering



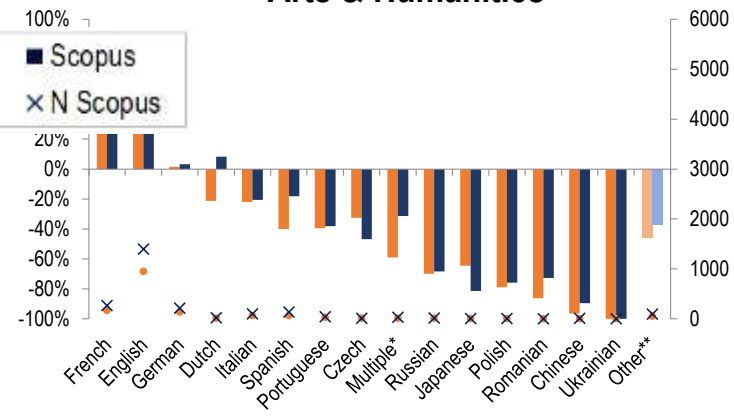
## Biomedical Research



## Social Sciences



## Arts & Humanities



# Google Scholar

- Articles en ligne
- Désambiguation des auteurs et gestion des profils par les chercheurs
  - Couverture assez exhaustive, surtout post 1995
  - Et encore plus...  
[https://scholar.google.ca/citations?hl=fr&user=UvfK8IUAAAJ&view\\_op=list\\_works&sortby=pubdate](https://scholar.google.ca/citations?hl=fr&user=UvfK8IUAAAJ&view_op=list_works&sortby=pubdate)
- Bibliométrie individuelle, listes institutionnelles
- Utile avec publish or perish (téléchargement des enregistrements), mais pas d'API
- Faible qualité des données et doublons
- Facilement manipulable
- Petite équipe, pas de liens avec la communauté des chercheurs



# Google Scholar



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2013

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# Google Scholar

## Lunch menu

[PDF] titleplus.ca

TB DISHES, P KIDS - preto.co.uk

Page 1. THE mini RODIZIO GRILL **Lunch menu** required) For children up to 12 years old (proof may be Traditional Brazilian dishes PLUS unlimited servings of up to 6 different cuts of spit roasted meats presented on skewers and carved tableside by our authentic 'Passadors' ...

☆ 77 Cited by 14 Related articles All 3 versions »»

## [PDF] Lunch Menu

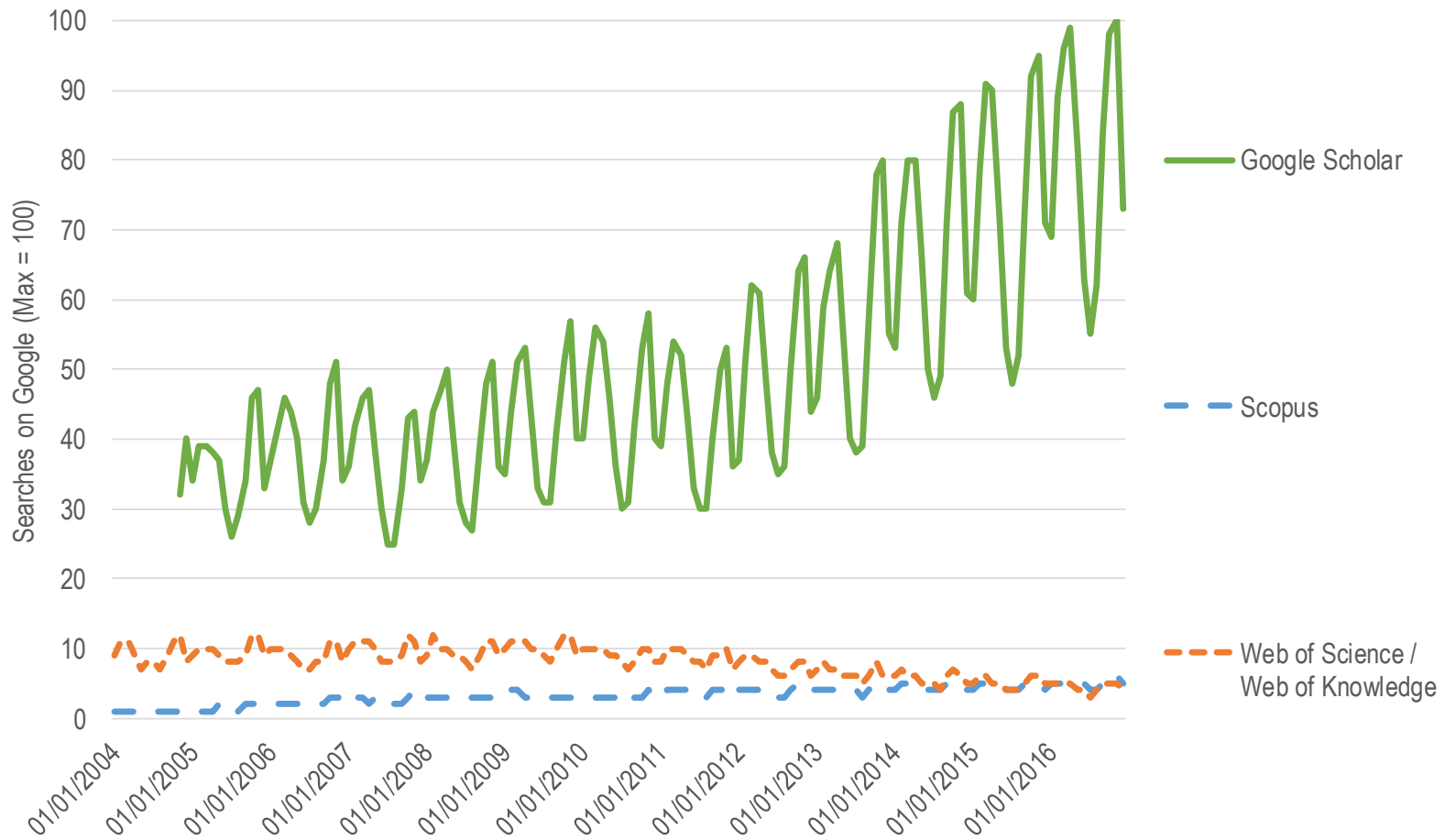
..., CS Salad, P Pack, B Noodles, C Fajitas, R **Beans**... - 2017 - rayusd.org

Thursday, February 2, 2017 Junior-Senior High School – HS Basketball @ Duncan HS – 4:00/5:30/7:00 pm Junior-Senior High School – High School Spring Sports Participant Paperwork Due Friday, February 3, 2017 Junior-Senior High School – HS Basketball @ NFL Yet Prep ...

☆ 77 All 29 versions »»

- MLA Stick, Bread, et al. "Lunch Menu." (2017).
- APA Stick, B., Broccoli, R., Salad, C. C., Dogs, M. C., Carrots, S., Nuggets, C. C., ... & Noodle, H. C. (2017). Lunch Menu.
- Chicago Stick, Bread, Roasted Broccoli, Crispy Chicken Salad, Mini Corn Dogs, Steamed Carrots, Crispy Chicken Nuggets, French Bread Pizza et al. "Lunch Menu." (2017).
- Harvard Stick, B., Broccoli, R., Salad, C.C., Dogs, M.C., Carrots, S., Nuggets, C.C., Pizza, F.B., Chips, K.P., Melt, C.B.R., Cheese, G. and Noodle, H.C., 2017. Lunch Menu.

# Importance relative des sources de données



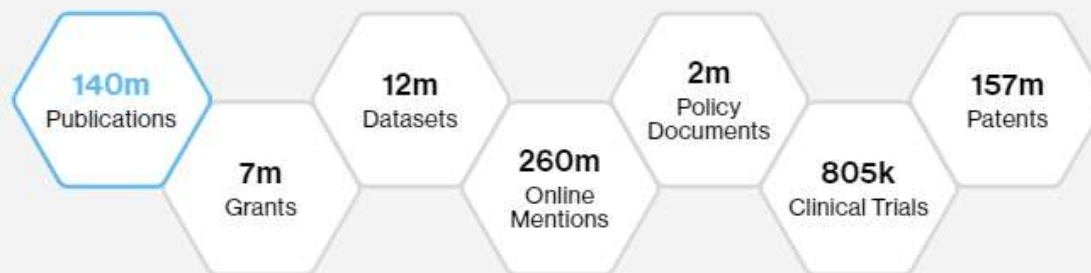
# PubMed

- Publique, gratuite
- Couverture exhaustive de la littérature médicale
- MeSH headings
- Classification précise des types de documents
- Seulement 1ère adresse jusqu'en 2014
- Pas un indice de citations
- À utiliser avec d'autres sources (lien avec le DOI, etc.)

# Dimensions

- Lancé en Janvier 2018
- Gratuit dans certaines versions
- Crossref + PubMed; enrichi avec d'autres données envoyées par les éditeurs
- Pas de critères de "qualité": seulement DOI
- Données incomplètes
- Classification des types de document et des disciplines plutôt imparfaite

# Dimensions



Dimensions covers millions of research publications connected by more than **1.8 billion** citations, supporting grants, datasets, clinical trials, patents and policy documents.

**140m** publications from **111k** journals, **59** preprint servers and over **1.7m** books

#### Document Links

**1.8 billion** citations

**23m** supporting grants

**2.6m** links to datasets

**2.4m** links to clinical trials

**16m** links to patents

**2.7m** links to policy documents

#### Links to Organizations & Researchers

**120m** links to organizations

**325m** links to researchers

**35m** links to funders

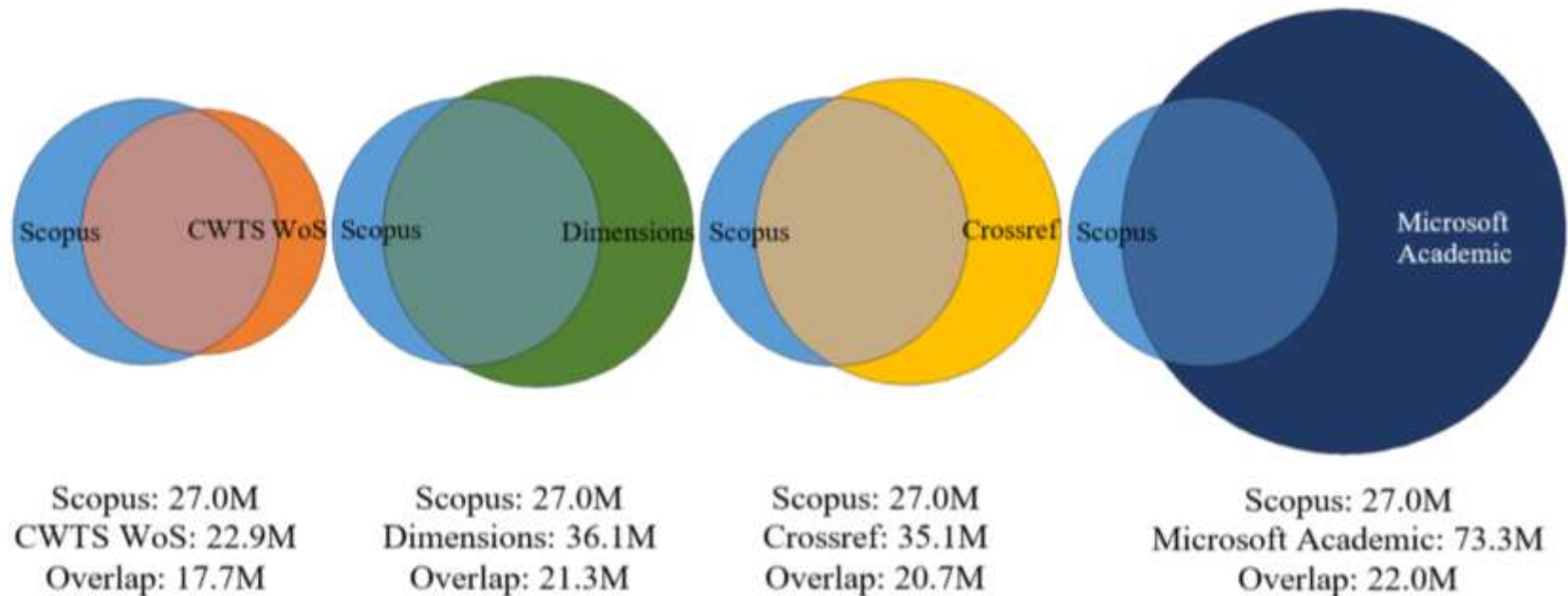
# Crossref

- Agence d'enregistrement des DOI
- Données bibliographiques fournies par les éditeurs
- Données ouvertes dans la plupart des cas (sauf certaines références, certains abstracts, etc.)
- Données non nettoyées, et beaucoup de champs qui sont vides



# Chevauchement des documents avec autres sources

<https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/2005/2005.10732.pdf>



# Qualités d'une base de données

- Équilibre en exhaustivité, qualité et accessibilité
  - Dimensions vs WoS vs Google Scholar
  - L'inclusivité a des conséquences
    - Revues prédatrices
    - Qualité des données
- Qualité des données
  - Erreurs, désambiguïsation
  - Adoption de standards
  - WoS > Scopus > Dimensions > Google Scholar
- Faible couverture des livres
- Faible couverture de la littérature nationale

# Merci!

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The logo for Érudit, featuring the word "Érudit" in a bold, red, lowercase sans-serif font.