

The logo for ISTEX, with 'ISTEX' in blue and green letters.

L'excellence documentaire pour tous



**ANR-10-IDEX-0004-02**

# Archives Numériques et Fouille de Textes : Le Projet ISTEX

Pascal Cuxac INIST-CNRS



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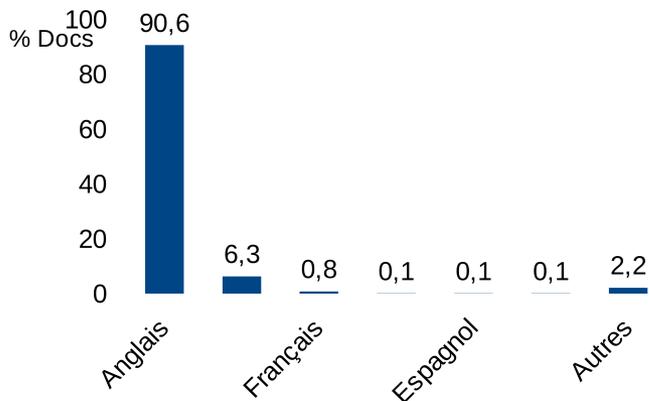
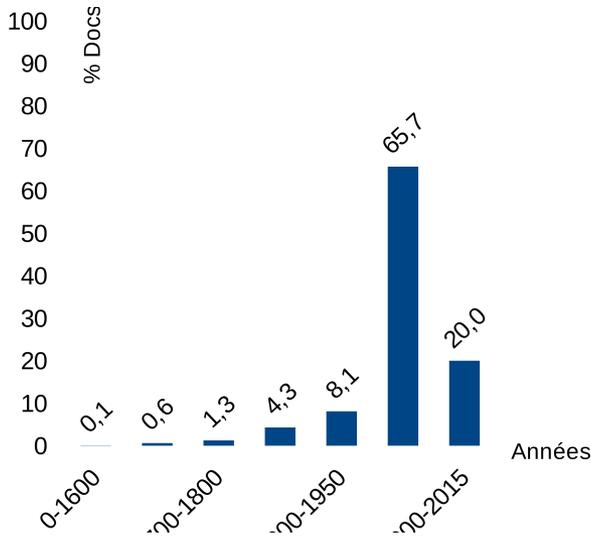
## ISTEX :

# Initiative d'Excellence en Information Scientifique et Technique

- ✓ Offrir, à l'**ensemble de la communauté de l'ESR**, un accès en ligne aux **collections rétrospectives** de la littérature scientifique dans **toutes les disciplines** (<http://www.istex.fr>)
- ✓ Lancé en 2012 et financé par le gouvernement français : 4 membres (Couperin.org, ABES, CNRS [DIST + INIST], UL)
- ✓ 2 principaux objectifs:
  - Un vaste programme d'**acquisition** de contenus électroniques pour les scientifiques
  - Mettre en place un système permettant d'**agréger** toutes les données achetées et d'offrir des **données normalisées et enrichies** via plusieurs canaux



## Quelques chiffres

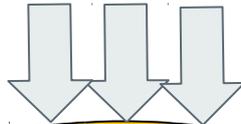


- ✓ **18 213 257 Objets documentaires FullText (17/01/2017)**
- ✓ **Publications de 1406 à 2015 :**
  - 1900-2000 : 74% des documents
  - 1950-2000 : 66% des documents
- ✓ **34 langues identifiées :**
  - Anglais : 90,6 %
  - Allemand : 6,6 %
  - Français : 0,8 %
  - Espagnol, Italien : 0,1 %
  - Mais aussi : grec ancien, latin , araméen, langues amérindiennes...

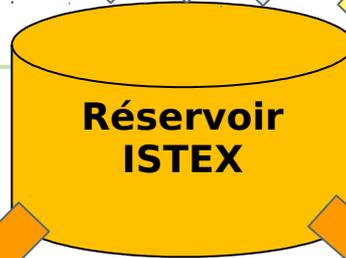


# Schéma général

Editeurs



CURATIONS  
ENRICHISSEMENTS  
RD



## USAGES DOCUMENTAIRES



Bibliothèques universitaires  
Centres de documentation...



Recherches bibliographiques  
Etats de l'art...



## IRRIGATION DE LA RECHERCHE



Services à valeur ajoutées



### Chantiers d'usage

- Projet Biosystémique    Equipe bios, UMR7247
- Projet Alpine            Equipe Alpine, Inria
- Projet TERRE-ISTEX    Laboratoire GERiICO de Lille
- Projet 3ST                Laboratoire Hubert Curien, UMR CNRS 5516 Lyon 2
- Projet OTELO            Equipe OTELO - Université de Lorraine
- Projet NEOTEX         Laboratoire Hubert Curien, UMR CNRS 5516 St Etienne
- Projet FULLAB         CNRS, LISIS (UPEM-INRA-CNRS) et l'Ecole des Ponts
- projet RelTEX          Equipe MELODI – IRT Toulouse

### VOS PROJETS

....

## Des Accès



- ✓ Via une api : <https://api.istex.fr/documentation/>
- ✓ Via un démonstrateur : <http://demo.istex.fr/>
- ✓ Via votre Centre de Documentation : <http://bu.unistra.fr/istex.html>  
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## ISTEX - RD



### Objectifs

- ✓ Partenariat avec des **unités de recherche** et les **équipes** ISTEX
- ✓ Intégration dans les données ISTEX des **enrichissements** complémentaires à partir du **plein texte** et à l'aide de plusieurs outils ou méthodes issus de la recherche pour les **mettre à disposition** d'autres projets ou initiatives et améliorer les **services**





## ISTEX – RD : des cas d'usages

- ✓ Catégoriser les documents
- ✓ Améliorer la recherche à l'aide de terminologies
- ✓ Créer des nouvelles “facettes” de recherche
- ✓ Créer des liens entre les objets documentaires
- ✓ Structurer le texte brut
- ✓ Établir des réseaux de co-citations

## ISTEX – RD : les partenaires

- ✓ LINA Nantes - Béatrice Daille
  - Extraction terminologique
- ✓ LI Tours - Denis Morel
  - Reconnaissance d'entités nommées
- ✓ Science Miner - Patrice Lopez
  - Reconnaissance et structuration des références citées





## ISTEX – RD : Axes de Travail

- ✓ identification des **références citées** et **structuration** des docs  
*outil Grobid*
- ✓ **extraction terminologique / indexation automatique**  
*outil TermSuite ; outil TEEFT*
- ✓ reconnaissance d'**entités nommées**  
*outil Unitex/CasSys*
- ✓ **catégorisation** des documents  
*par appariement et apprentissage automatique*

# Les références bibliographiques

Grobid

## References

Doe, J. (2011). *The Title*. Ph. D. thesis, University of Mars.

Johnstone, I. and B. Silverman (2005). Ebayesthresh: R programs for empirical bayes thresholding. *Journal of Statistical Software* 12(8), 1–38.

Johnstone, I. M. (2011). *Gaussian estimation: Sequence and multiresolution models*.

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Doe, J. (2011). *The Title*. Ph. D. thesis, University of Mars.

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## Methodological and epistemological issues on linear regression applied to psychometric...

The aim of the present paper is two-fold. First, it attempts to support previous findings on the role of some psychometric variables, such as, M-capacity, the degree of field dependence-independence, logical thinking and the mobility-fixity dimension, on students' achievement in chemistry problem solving. Second, the paper aims to raise some...

rsc-journals  
other  
Score : 9  
Mots : 7404  
Publication : 2010

Fulltext

Metadata

Enrichments



## Improving chemical education: turning research into effective practice

Despite several decades of research into the teaching and learning of Science/Chemistry, at both secondary and tertiary level, it has had relatively little impact on practice. In many countries interest in studying Science at school and university is falling, and there is concern over falling numbers and falling standards. There is a changing student population at tertiary...

rsc-journals  
other  
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Publication : 2009

Fulltext

Metadata

Enrichments



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## Les Entités Nommées

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- ✓ Lieux <placeName> et <geogName>
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## Unitex/CasSys

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The expectation that predators should live longer than their prey is not overwhelmingly supported by the 11 death assemblages in the northwestern <geogName>Gulf of Mexico</geogName> (Fig. 3). In 5 of the 10 assemblages in which predators were collected, prey life spans averaged longer. Four of these ve assemblages are the four <geogName>Copano Bay</geogName> assemblages.

However, estimation of age-at-death is at least theoretically tractable in many taxa using growth increment and isotope techniques (<ref type="bibl">Hudson 1981</ref> <ref type="bibl">Cochran & Landman 1984</ref> <ref type="bibl">Jones & Allmon 1995</ref>).

Acknowledgements. - This study was funded by <orgName type="funder">NSF grants EAR8506043, EAR-8803663, and EAR-9218530</orgName>. Submersible support was received from the <orgName type="provider">NOAA-National Undersea Research Program</orgName> (Johnson-Sea-Link) and the <orgName type="provider">U.S. Navy</orgName> (NR-1).

## La catégorisation

*RD-Multicat / RD-NB*

### ✓ Par appariement

Catégorisation **WoS** et **Science Metrix** à partir des ISSN

Mise en correspondance des données ISTEX et des informations sur les catégories scientifiques des revues présentes dans le WoS.

### ✓ Par apprentissage

Catégorisation Pascal/Francis à l'aide d'un Bayésien Naïf

# La catégorisation

■ JOURNAL OF ■  
**Plant Physiology**  
© 1997 by Gustav Fischer Verlag, Jena

## Concentration of Zinc and Activity of Copper/Zinc-Superoxide Dismutase in Leaves of Rye and Wheat Cultivars Differing in Sensitivity to Zinc Deficiency

I. CAKMAK<sup>1</sup>\*, L. ÖZTÜRK<sup>1</sup>, S. EKER<sup>1</sup>, B. TORUN<sup>1</sup>, H. I. KALFA<sup>1</sup>, and A. YILMAZ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition, Faculty of Agriculture, Cukurova University Adana, Turkey

<sup>2</sup> International Winter Cereals Research Center, POB 325 Konya, Turkey

Received July 16, 1996 · Accepted October 30, 1996

### Summary

Two bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. cvs. Bezostaja-1 and BDME-10), two durum wheat (*Triticum durum* L. cvs. Kunduru-1149 and Kızıltan-91) and one rye (*Secale cereale* L. cv. Aslm) cultivars differing in sensitivity to zinc (Zn) deficiency were grown under controlled environmental conditions for 21 days in a Zn deficient soil to compare severity of Zn deficiency symptoms with the concentration of total Zn and activities of total superoxide dismutase (SOD), copper (Cu) and Zn containing SOD (Cu/Zn-SOD) and manganese (Mn) containing SOD (Mn-SOD) in leaves.

Visual Zn deficiency symptoms such as development of whitish-brown necrotic patches on leaf blades appeared rapidly and were severe in bread wheat cultivar BDME-10 and particularly in both durum wheat cultivars, while Bezostaja-1 was much less affected by Zn deficiency. In the case of rye, the leaf symptoms were either absent or only slightly developed. The effect of Zn deficiency on shoot dry matter production was very similar to the effect on leaf symptoms. Decreases in shoot dry matter production as a result of Zn deficiency were about 16% in Aslm (rye) and Bezostaja-1, 36% in BDME-10 and 47% in durum wheats. Despite of such marked differences in sensitivity to Zn deficiency, concentrations of Zn in leaf dry matter were not different between the cultivars under Zn deficiency. However, activities of Cu/Zn-SOD and, in part, total SOD, but not Mn-SOD were very closely related with the sensitivity of cultivars to Zn deficiency. Under Zn deficiency, rye showing a high resistance to Zn deficiency had the greatest activity of Cu/Zn-SOD. Among the wheat cultivars, Bezostaja-1 with less sensitivity to Zn deficiency showed higher activity of Cu/Zn-SOD than other wheat cultivars.

The results suggested that Zn efficient cereal genotypes possess higher amounts of physiologically active Zn in leaves and that activity of Cu/Zn-SOD is a better indicator of Zn nutritional status of plants than Zn concentration alone. An efficient utilization of Zn at the cellular level seems to be a major factor determining expression of Zn efficiency in cereals growing under deficient supply of Zn.

*Key words:* *Secale cereale*, *Triticum aestivum*, *Triticum durum*, *superoxide dismutase*, *zinc concentrations*, *zinc deficiency*, *zinc efficiency*.

**Catégorisation par appariement**  
WoS : Plant Sciences

**Catégorisation par apprentissage**  
Agronomie, Sciences du sol et productions végétales

# La catégorisation

## letters to nature

### Periodic Notch inhibition by Lunatic Fringe underlies the chick segmentation clock

J. K. Dale\* †, M. Maroto\* †, M.-L. Dequeant †, P. Malapert †, M. McGrew † & O. Pourquie †

Laboratoire de génétique et de physiologie du développement, Institut de biologie du développement de Marseille, CNRS-INSERM-Université de la méditerranée-AP de Marseille, Campus de Luminy, Case 907, 13288 Marseille Cedex 09, France

\* These authors contributed equally to this work

† Present addresses: Stowers Institute for Medical Research, 1000 East 50th Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64110, USA (J.K.D., M.M., M.-L.D., P.M. and O.P.); Department of Gene Expression and Development, Roslin Institute, Roslin EH25 9PS, UK (M.McG.)

The segmented aspect of the vertebrate body plan first arises through the sequential formation of somites. The periodicity of somitogenesis is thought to be regulated by a molecular oscillator, the segmentation clock, which functions in presomitic mesoderm cells. This oscillator controls the periodic expression of 'cyclic genes', which are all related to the Notch pathway<sup>1-7</sup>. The mechanism underlying this oscillator is not understood. Here we show that the protein product of the cyclic gene *lunatic fringe* (*Lfng*), which encodes a glycosyltransferase that can modify Notch activity, oscillates in the chick presomitic mesoderm. Overexpressing *Lfng* in the paraxial mesoderm abolishes the expression of cyclic genes including endogenous *Lfng* and leads

to phenotypic mesoderm a negative of Notch,

Catégorisation par apprentissage  
Embryologie : Invertébrés et vertébrés. Tératologie

### THE PHYSICS AND NEUROBIOLOGY OF MAGNETORECEPTION

Sönke Johnsen\* and Kenneth J. Lohmann†

Abstract | Diverse animals can detect magnetic fields but little is known about how they do so. Three main hypotheses of magnetic field perception have been proposed. Electrosensitive marine fish might detect the Earth's field through electromagnetic induction, but direct evidence that induction underlies magnetoreception in such fish has not been obtained. Studies in other animals have provided evidence that is consistent with two other mechanisms: biogenic magnetite and chemical reactions that are modulated by weak magnetic fields. Despite recent advances, however, magnetoreceptors have not been identified with certainty in any animal, and the mode of transduction for the magnetic sense remains unknown.

MAGNETORECEPTOR  
A biological structure that can transduce the strength and/or orientation of the local magnetic field to an animal's nervous system.

Behavioural experiments have shown that many animals can sense the Earth's magnetic field and use it as a cue for guiding movements over both long and short distances<sup>1</sup>. However, relatively little is known about the neural and biophysical mechanisms that underlie this sensory ability. Whereas receptors for most other sensory systems have been characterized and studied, primary receptors involved in detecting magnetic fields have not yet been identified with certainty in any animal.

Several factors have made locating MAGNETORECEPTORS unusually difficult. One is that magnetic fields pass freely through biological tissue. So, whereas receptors for sensory modalities such as vision and olfaction must contact the external environment to detect stimuli, this restriction does not apply to magnetoreceptors, which might plausibly be located almost anywhere in an animal's body. In addition, magnetoreceptors might be tiny and dispersed throughout a large volume of tissue<sup>2</sup>, or the transduction process might occur as a set of chemical reactions<sup>3</sup>, so that there is not necessarily any obvious organ or structure devoted to magnetoreception. Finally, humans either lack magnetoreception<sup>4</sup> or are not consciously aware of it<sup>5</sup>, so our own sensory experiences provide little intuitive insight into where magnetoreceptors might be found.

electrophysiological and anatomical studies. This article begins by discussing the Earth's magnetic field and the basic types of information that animals can extract from it. We then summarize the three main hypotheses of magnetoreception and critically evaluate the evidence for each. Finally, we suggest future directions for research in the field.

#### Information in the Earth's field

To a first approximation, the Earth's magnetic field resembles the dipole field of a giant bar magnet (FIG. 1a). Field lines leave the southern hemisphere and curve around the globe before re-entering the planet in the northern hemisphere.

Animals can potentially extract at least two distinct types of information from the Earth's field. The simplest of these is directional or compass information, which enables an animal to maintain a consistent heading in a particular direction, such as north or south. Magnetic compasses are phylogenetically widespread and exist in several invertebrate groups, including molluscs, crustaceans and insects, as well as in all five classes of vertebrate<sup>6</sup>.

Alone, a compass is often insufficient to guide an animal to a specific destination or to steer it reliably

\*Department of Biology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708, USA. †Department of Biology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27599, USA. Correspondence to S.J. e-mail: sjohnsen@duke.edu  
doi:10.1038/nrn1745  
Published online 15 August 2005

Catégorisation par apprentissage  
Vertébrés : Système nerveux et organes des sens

## L'indexation

*TEEFT / KeyTerm / TermSuite*

- ✓ « Indexation » des textes intégraux (outils TEEFT / KeyTerm)
- ✓ Extractions terminologiques sur des corpus spécialisés à l'aide de l'outil TermSuite → nécessité d'une « plateforme » (“Dockérisation” pour permettre son intégration dans l'infrastructure Inist)

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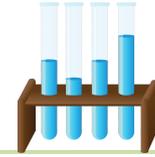
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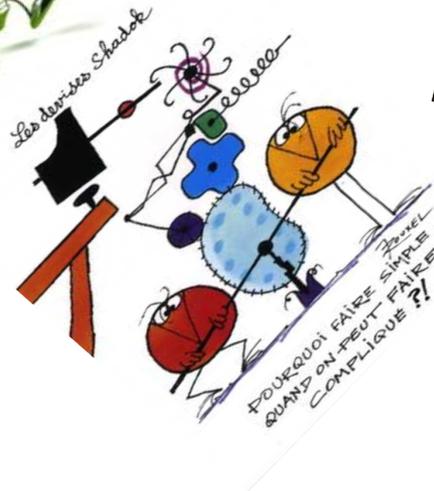
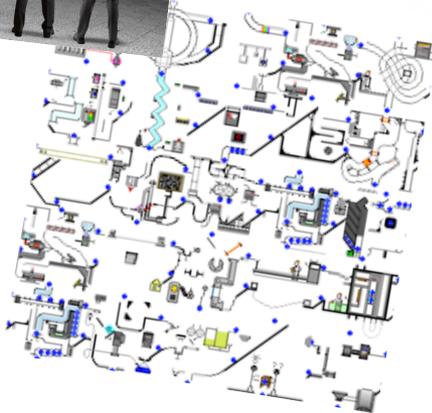
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  - LI Tours
  - LINA Nantes
  - Science Miner
- ✓ Des projets de recherche
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  - Projet CILLEX, CLLE, CNRS & Université de Toulouse
  - Projet **ISTEX-R**, LORIA-INIST-ATILF, Nancy
  - LorExplor, U. de Lorraine, Nancy
  - Biosystémique, LI Tours
  - Terre-ISTEX, GERiiCO, Lille
  - 3ST, Hubert Curien, St Etienne
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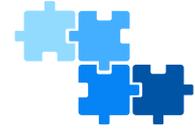


# ISTEX et la Recherche



✓ Et maintenant ...**VOS** projets ... ?





## Conclusions et perspectives

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- ✓ Des mises en production et des reversements encore à finaliser
- ✓ Objectif à terminer : la structuration XML/TEI des documents à partir des pdf
- ✓ **Construction d'une plateforme de « text mining » connectée au réservoir ISTEX et intégrant divers outils de traitement/analyse/visualisation**
- ✓ ...vos projets/idées...





# Merci de votre attention !



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