Présentation d'Istex

Historique, Chiffres et Usages

Emeline Caule
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Construire et analyser un corpus avec l'infrastructure Istex
Urfist Paris - 6 mai 2025

ISTEX

Initiative d'excellence en Information Scientifique et Technique

"Construire le socle de la bibliothèque scientifique numérique nationale"

Istex : quels objectifs ?

- Acquisition massive et centralisée d'archives scientifiques
  - Issue des Licences Nationales
  - Collections rétrospectives multilingues et multi disciplinaires

- Mise à disposition des données
  - Plateforme nationale (Inist-CNRS)

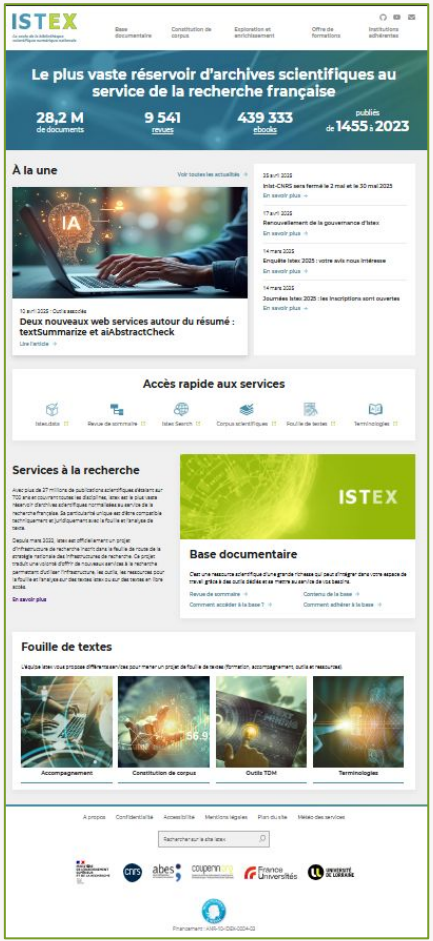
Mode d’accès

- Réservé à l’ESR
- Métadonnées accessibles à tous
- Accessible par adhésion (Abes)
- Via adresses IP ou Féd. d’identité

381 établissements

Accès par le site Istex

- Base documentaire
- Constitution de corpus
- Exploration et enrichissement
- Offre de formations
- Institutions adhérentes
- Voir toutes les actualités
- A propos



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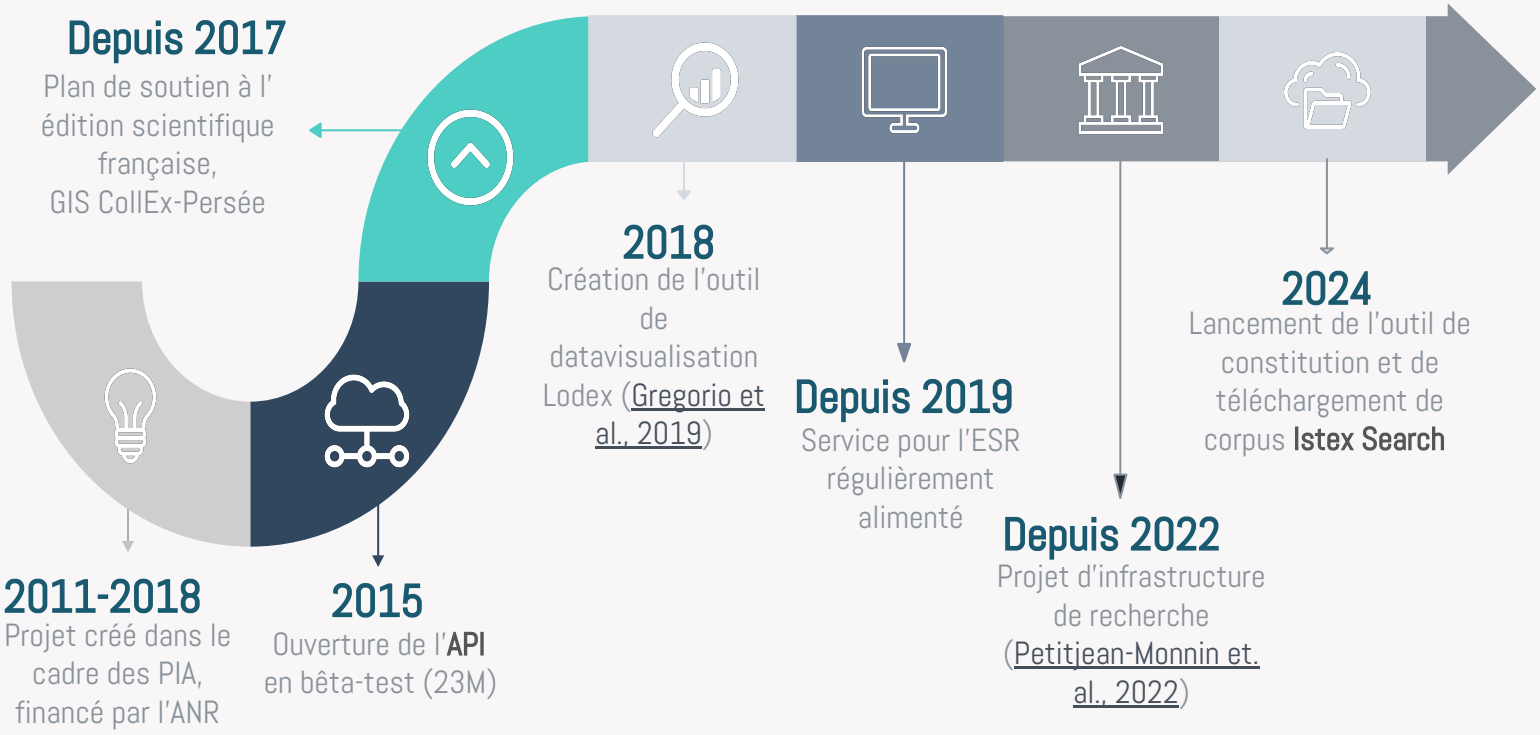


Istex

Son contenu en quelques chiffres

28 237 029*

C’est le nombre de documents présents dans Istex.

*Chiffres en date du 5 mai 2025

Chiffres*

50 bouquets éditeurs
+ 1 bouquet PloS en libre accès

9 541
revues

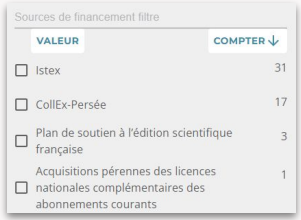
439 333
monographies

**Chiffres en date du 5 mai 2025*

Les bouquets éditeurs

- 4 types de financement

Loaded corpus



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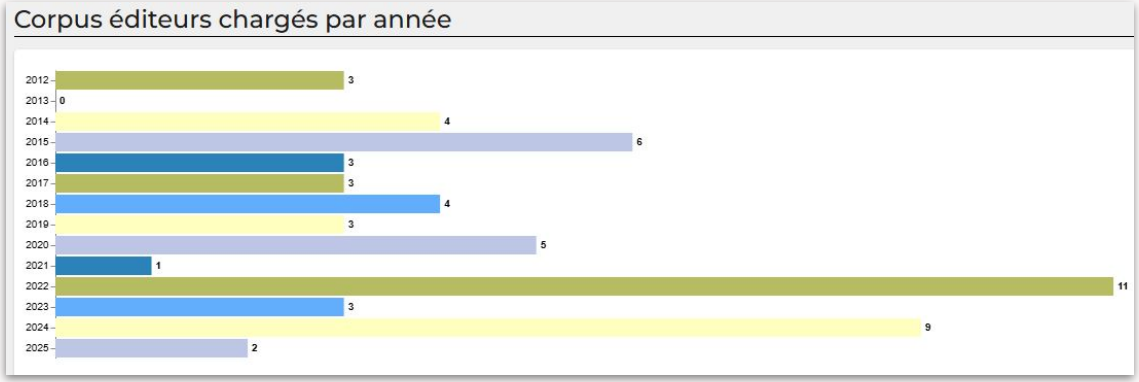
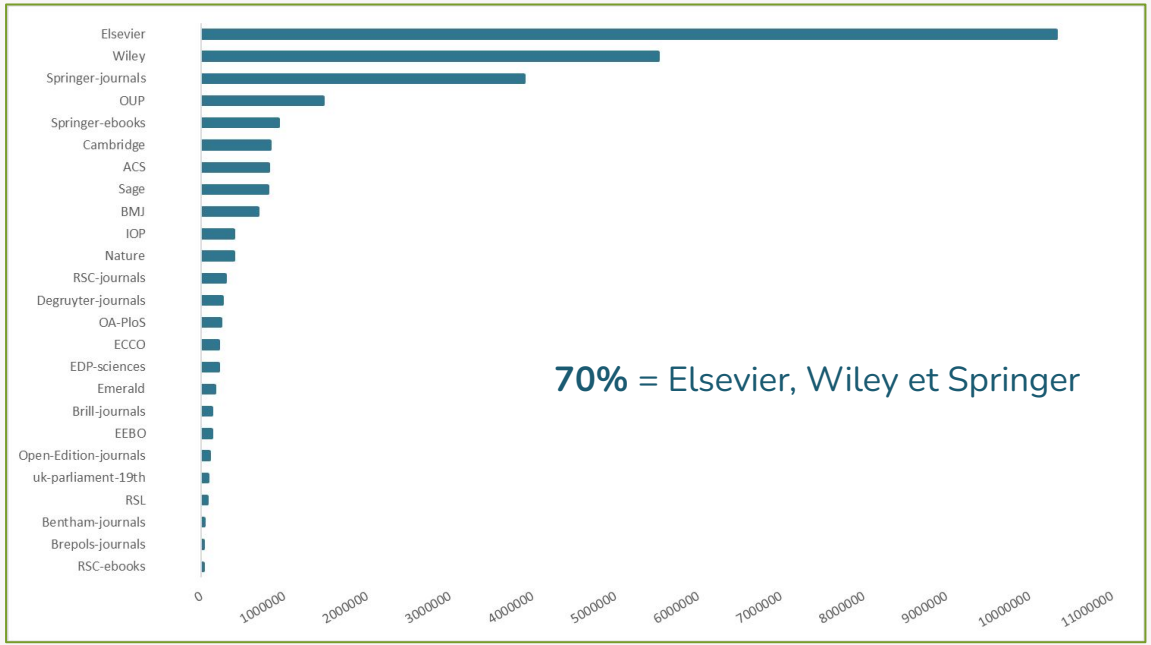
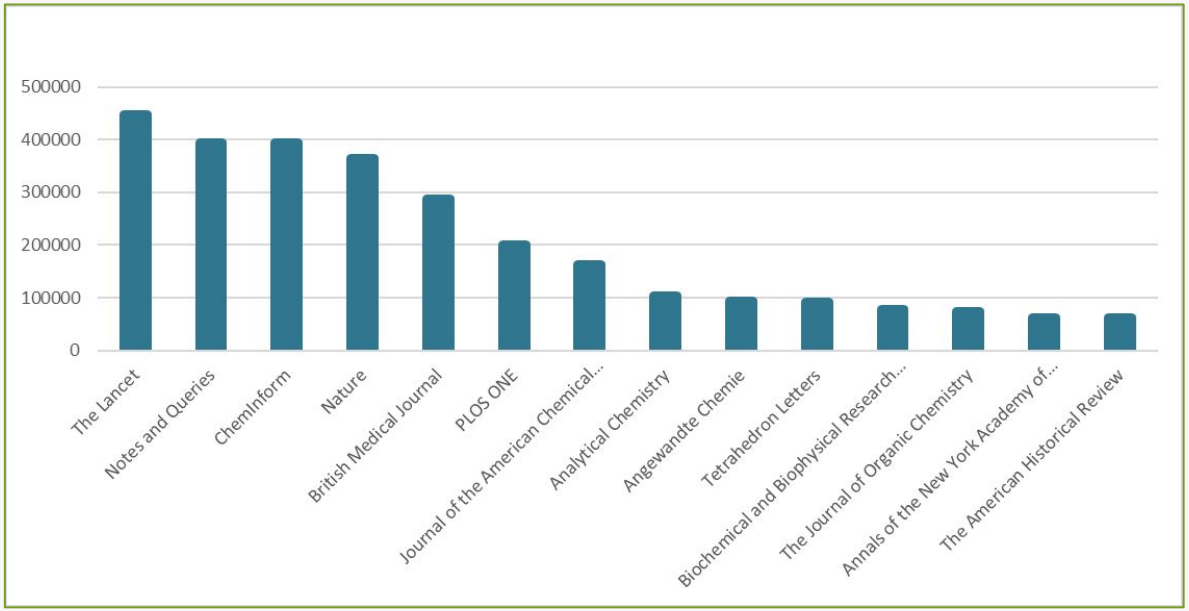


Les principaux éditeurs scientifiques*



*Chiffres en date du 5 mai 2025

Les principales revues*



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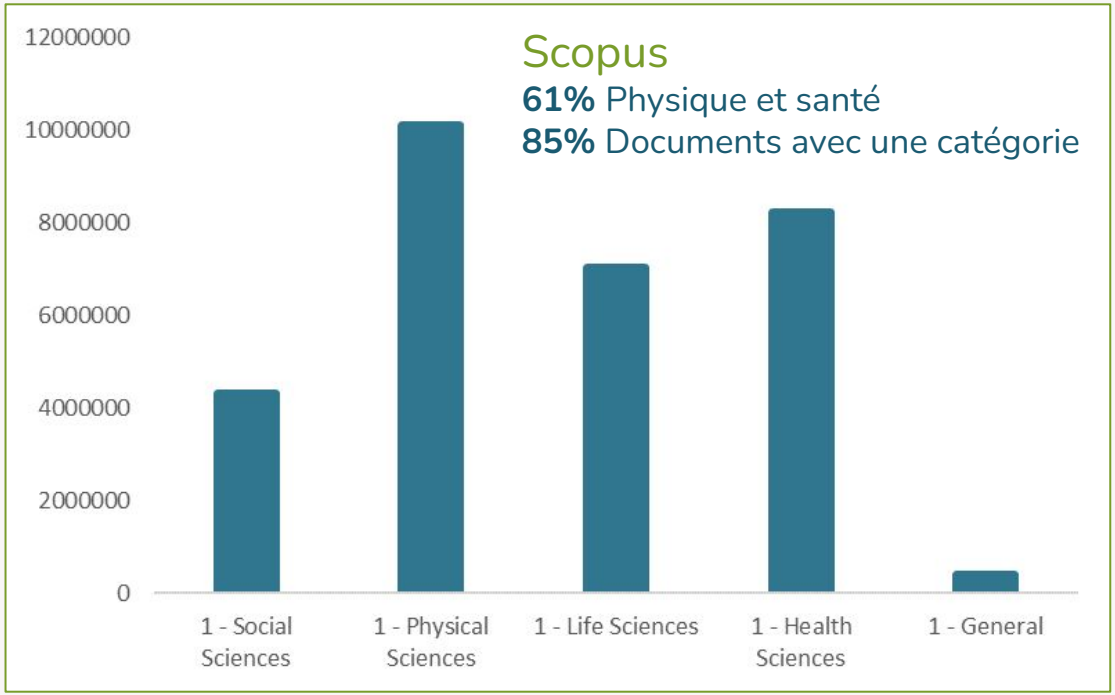
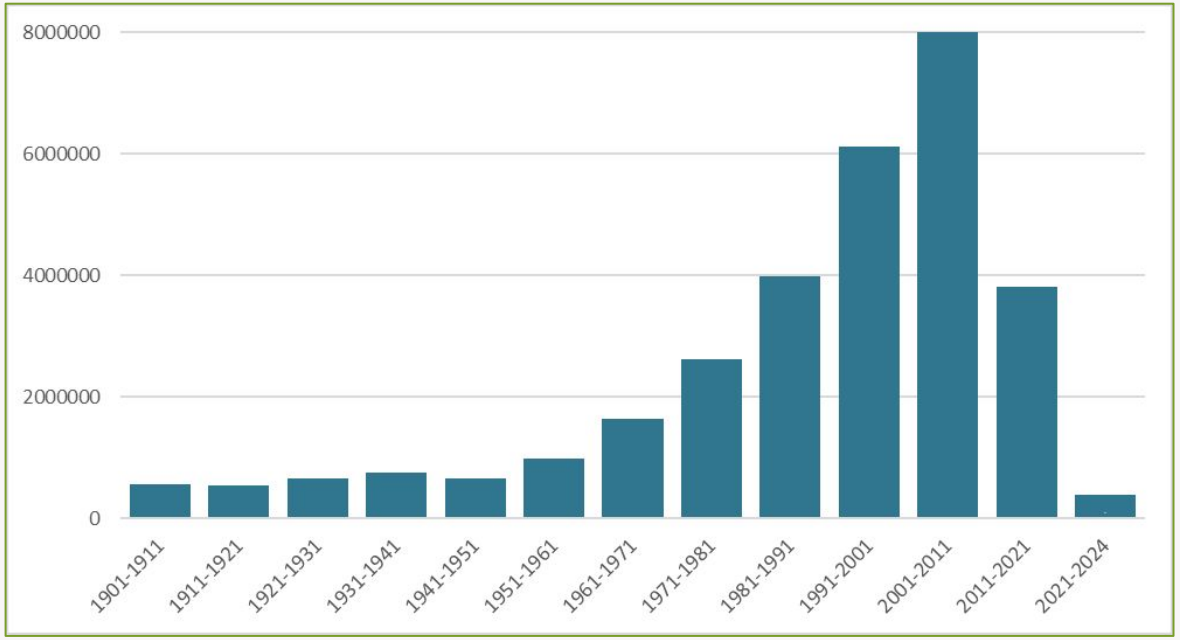
Les principaux domaines scientifiques*



*Chiffres en date du 5 mai 2025

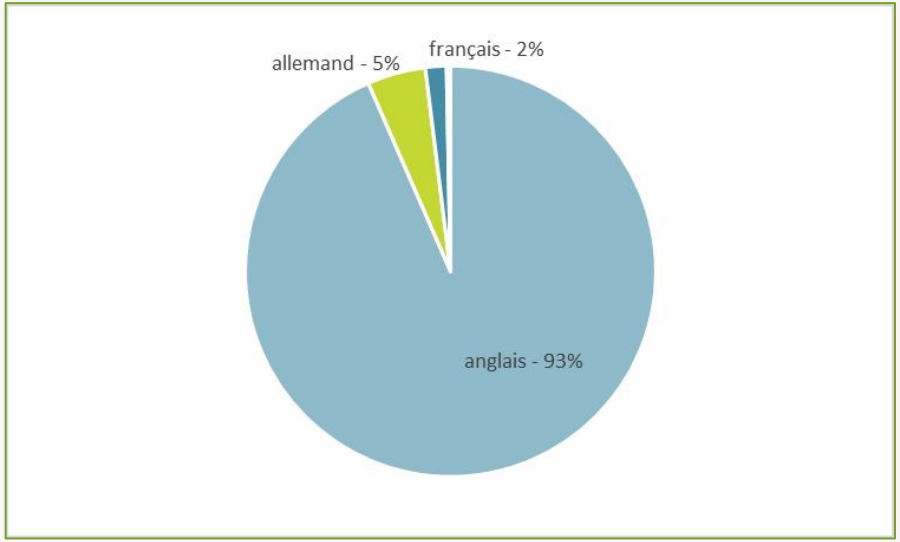
Les dates de publications*



96% Entre 1900 et aujourd'hui
90% Depuis 1950
62% 30 dernières années

**Chiffres en date du 5 mai 2025*

Polyglotte : 62 langues* !



Mais aussi du polonais, du grec ancien, du suédois, du hongrois …

*Chiffres en date du 5 mai 2025

Istex

Pour quel usage ?

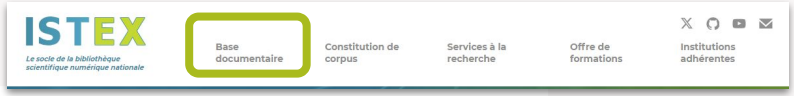
2 types d’usage

Usage documentaire

Usage TDM
(Text and data mining)

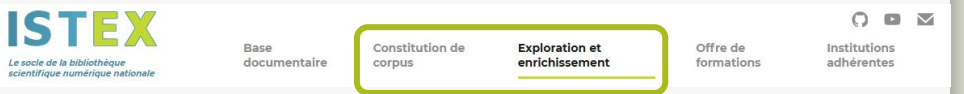
Un document VS un corpus de documents

Accès Istex pour un usage documentaire



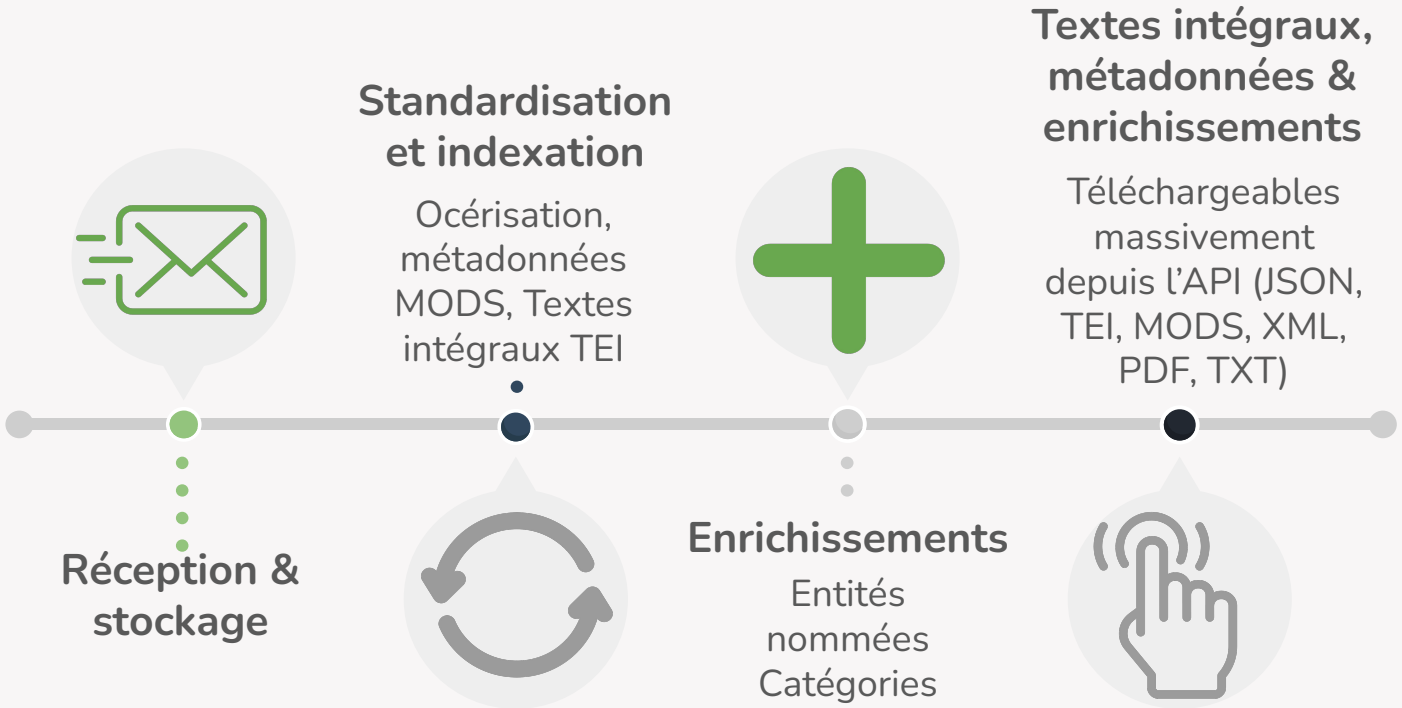
Istex.fr	Site général, vitrine du possible
Google Scholar	Génération de Google holdings couverture Istex
Click Read	Extension de navigateur
Solution de découverte	Bouquets dans module d'administration
Revue de sommaire	Page dédiée pour chaque revue et monographie Istex
Istex Search	Recherche et téléchargement

Accès Istex pour un usage de TDM



Istex.fr	Site général, vitrine du possible
Istex Corpus	Corpus scientifiques issus d'Istex
Istex Search	Outil de constitution de corpus connecté à l'API
Lodex	Outil de création de sites web (visualisation de données)
Istex Loterre	Bibliothèque de terminologies multilingues
Istex TDM	Catalogue de web-services

La chaîne de traitements



Les enrichissements de données

(ré)Océrisation

Sport Management Review 14 (2011) 327–346

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Sport Management Review

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/smr

Fantasy sport participation as a complement to traditional sport consumption

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 16 February 2010
Received in revised form 17 October 2010
Accepted 29 November 2010

Keywords:
Fantasy sport
Sport media
Marketing
Consumption
Online marketing
Consumer behavior

ABSTRACT

Most sporting codes encourage participation in fantasy sport, even though few earn revenue directly from it. There is a lack of empirical evidence to determine whether this is good practice for although fantasy sport can increase consumer involvement and educati/on, it may also compete with other forms of sport consumption for a consumer's limited resources. This paper begins to address the question of whether fantasy sport competes with, or complements other forms of sport consumption by comparing fantasy sport players with non-players. Three survey-based studies are used to identify the degree of fan participation in fantasy sport and measure the attitudes and behaviours of fantasy sport players compared to non-players. The findings indicate fantasy sport players are very different from non-players, more so than previous studies suggest. Fantasy sport players scored higher on all tested consumption measures relating to both attitudes (e.g., points of attachment, team identification, loyalty), and behaviour (e.g., game attendance, television viewing, secondary spend). These studies provide evidence that fantasy sport involvement complements traditional sport consumption amongst current fantasy sport players, both for general fans of the sport, as well as highly involved consumers. Whether fantasy sport participation is a consequence of, or antecedent to, heavy sport consumption cannot be determined from this data, but evidence and guidance for future research that examines causality is provided.

1. Introduction

Participation in fantasy sport has evolved to become a prominent component of consumer engagement with many sports. Fantasy sport leagues, originally known as rotisserie leagues, are not new having begun in the 1970s (Shipman, 2001). Recent growth, however, particularly outside of North America, has been remarkable – fuelled by the advent of more televised sport, the increased accessibility of sport and statistics on the internet, and the number of websites offering fantasy sport services (Levy, 2005). Fantasy sport is now formally aligned with many major sporting leagues and competitions globally, however, the long- and short-term impacts of fantasy sport on aspects of sport consumption remain unknown.

From a consumer behaviour perspective, fantasy sport provides a mixed experience of participatory and spectator sport uniquely different from traditional sport consumption experiences (Lee, Seo, & Green, 2008; Lomax, 2006). Fantasy sport

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doi:10.1016/j.smr.2010.11.004

PDF

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Sport Management Review 14 (2011) 327–346

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Sport Management Review
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/smr

Fantasy sport participation as a complement to traditional sport
consumption
Adam J. Karg a,*, Heath McDonald b,1
a
b

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A R T I C L E I N F O

A B S T R A C T

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1. Introduction
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the increased accessibillity of sport and statistics on the internet, and the number of websites offering fantasy sport services
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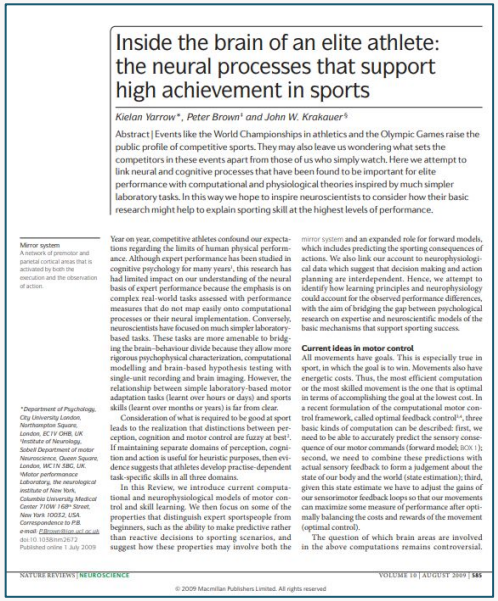
TXT

Objectif : pouvoir manipuler du texte
Outil : Tesseract

Structuration des PDF



Inside the brain of an elite athlete: the neural processes that support high achievement in sports

Kielan Yarrow, Peter Brown‡ and John W. Krakauer§*

Abstract | Events like the World Championships in athletics and the Olympic Games raise the public profile of competitive sports. They may also leave us wondering what sets the competitors in these events apart from those of us who simply watch. Here we attempt to link neural and cognitive processes that have been found to be important for elite performance with computational and physiological theories inspired by much simpler laboratory tasks. In this way we hope to inspire neuroscientists to consider how their basic research might help to explain sporting skill at the highest levels of performance.

Mirror system
A network of premotor and parietal cortical areas that is activated by both the execution and the observation of action.

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doi:10.1038/nrn2672
Published online 1 July 2009

Year on year, competitive athletes confound our expectations regarding the limits of human physical performance. Although expert performance has been studied in cognitive psychology for many years[1], this research has had limited impact on our understanding of the neural basis of expert performance because the emphasis is on complex real-world tasks assessed with performance measures that do not map easily onto computational processes or their neural implementation. Conversely, neuroscientists have focused on much simpler laboratory-based tasks. These tasks are more amenable to bridging the brain–behaviour divide because they allow more rigorous psychophysical characterization, computational modelling and brain-based hypothesis testing with single-unit recording and brain imaging. However, the relationship between simple laboratory-based motor adaptation tasks (learnt over hours or days) and sports skills (learnt over months or years) is far from clear.

Consideration of what is required to be good at sport leads to the realization that distinctions between perception, cognition and motor control are fuzzy at best[2]. If maintaining separate domains of perception, cognition and action is useful for heuristic purposes, then evidence suggests that athletes develop practise-dependent task-specific skills in all three domains.

In this Review, we introduce current computational and neurophysiological models of motor control and skill learning. We then focus on some of the properties that distinguish expert sportspeople from beginners, such as the ability to make predictive rather than reactive decisions to sporting scenarios, and suggest how these properties may involve both the *mirror system* and an expanded role for forward models, which includes predicting the sporting consequences of actions. We also link our account to neurophysiological data which suggest that decision making and action planning are interdependent. Hence, we attempt to identify how learning principles and neurophysiology could account for the observed performance differences, with the aim of bridging the gap between psychological research on expertise and neuroscientific models of the basic mechanisms that support sporting success.

Current ideas in motor control

All movements have goals. This is especially true in sport, in which the goal is to win. Movements also have energetic costs. Thus, the most efficient computation or the most skilled movement is the one that is optimal in terms of accomplishing the goal at the lowest cost. In a recent formulation of the computational motor control framework, called optimal feedback control[3,4], three basic kinds of computation can be described: first, we need to be able to accurately predict the sensory consequence of our motor commands (forward model; BOX 1); second, we need to combine these predictions with actual sensory feedback to form a judgement about the state of our body and the world (state estimation); third, given this state estimate we have to adjust the gains of our sensorimotor feedback loops so that our movements can maximize some measure of performance after optimally balancing the costs and rewards of the movement (optimal control).

The question of which brain areas are involved in the above computations remains controversial.

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Outil : Grobid

Extraction des références bibliographiques

Références

Assadi, H., & Lepers, R. Validation of the 45 s-15 s intermittent running field test. *International Journal of Sports Physiology Performance*, 2012.

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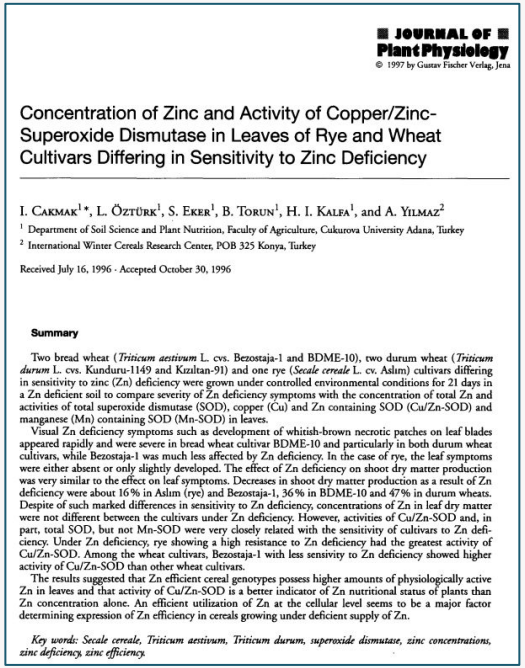
Objectif : détecter et structurer les références bibliographiques des articles en XML et TEI

Outil : Grobid

Catégorisation des documents



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[1]*, L. Öztürk[1], S. Eker[1], B. Torun[1], H. I. Kalfa[1], and A. Yilmaz[2]
[1] Department of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition, Faculty of Agriculture, Cukurova University Adana, Turkey
[2] 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 Kizıltan-91) and one rye (*Secale cereale* L. cv. Aslım) 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 Aslım (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 sensivity 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.

Exemples :

- par appariement (WoS, Scopus, Science Metrix) > *Plant Sciences (WoS)*
- par apprentissage (Inist) > *Agronomie, Sciences du sol et production*

Objectif : déterminer les domaines scientifiques des documents

Outils : Multicat, nb

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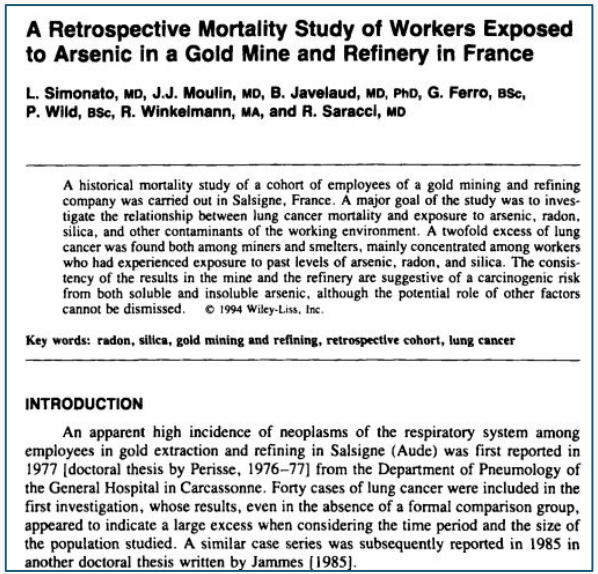

A Retrospective Mortality Study of Workers Exposed to Arsenic in a Gold Mine and Refinery in France

L. Simonato, MD, J.J. Moulin, MD, B. Javelaud, MD, PhD, G. Ferro, BSc, P. Wild, BSc, R. Winkelmann, MA, and R. Saracci, MD

A historical mortality study of a cohort of employees of a gold mining and refining company was carried out in Salsigne, France. A major goal of the study was to investigate the relationship between lung cancer mortality and exposure to arsenic, radon, silica, and other contaminants of the working environment. A twofold excess of lung cancer was found both among miners and smelters, mainly concentrated among workers who had experienced exposure to past levels of arsenic, radon, and silica. The consistency of the results in the mine and the refinery are suggestive of a carcinogenic risk from both soluble and insoluble arsenic, although the potential role of other factors cannot be dismissed.

Key words: radon, silica, gold mining and refining, retrospective cohort, lung cancer

INTRODUCTION

An apparent high incidence of neoplasms of the respiratory system among employees in gold extraction and refining in Salsigne (Aude) was first reported in 1977 [doctoral thesis by Perisse, 1976–77] from the Department of Pneumology of the General Hospital in Carcassonne. Forty cases of lung cancer were included in the first investigation, whose results, even in the absence of a formal comparison group, appeared to indicate a large excess when considering the time period and the size of the population studied. A similar case series was subsequently reported in 1985 in another doctoral thesis written by Jammes [1985].

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    ▼<f name="specificity">
       <numeric value="0.7415896986449134"/>
     </f>
   </fs>
 </term>
```

arsenic = 22
miner = 20
radon = 14
lung cancer = 13

Objectif : extraire les termes les plus représentatifs (anglais)

Outil : Teeft

Détection des entités nommées

1. Personnes
2. Lieux
3. Organisations
4. Projets financés
5. Organisme financeur
6. Hébergeur de ressources
7. URL
8. Dates
9. Citations

INTRODUCTION

An apparent high incidence of neoplasms of the respiratory system among employees in gold extraction and refining in Salsigne (Aude) was first reported in 1977 [doctoral thesis by Perisse, 1976–77] from the Department of Pneumology of the General Hospital in Carcassonne. Forty cases of lung cancer were included in the first investigation, whose results, even in the absence of a formal comparison group, appeared to indicate a large excess when considering the time period and the size of the population studied. A similar case series was subsequently reported in 1985 in another doctoral thesis written by Jammes [1985].

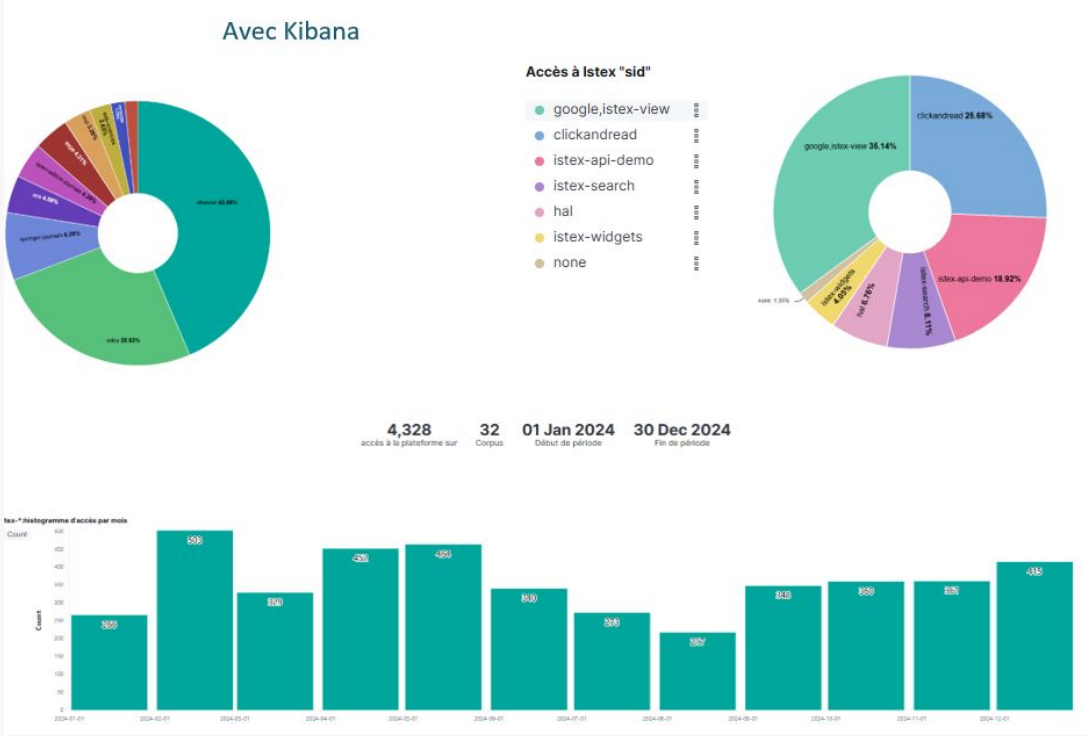
While it is well recognized [IARC, 1980, 1987b; Jarup et al., 1989; Sandstrom et al., 1989] that exposure to arsenic during the process of refining gold constitutes a risk factor for lung cancer, the presence of an increased risk among miners as well, who are exposed to insoluble arsenic, and are potentially exposed to other risk factors

Objectif : extraire les entités nommées

Outil : Unitex

Bilan

Mesure des données d’usage



Point sur les acquisitions

Derniers chargements réalisés : Cambridge University Press

- Cambridge Droit
- Complément Cambridge Science Politique

… et bientôt de nouvelles ressources à charger ! (à suivre dans nos prochaines actualités)

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- Liste de discussion Lodex : https://groupes.renater.fr/sympa/info/lodex

Merci pour votre attention

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