June 10, 2014

Presenting Research Papers in English at a Colloquium: a Simulation

Presenting your work at an international colloquium is important
for both your professional advancement and your socio-professional relationships.
It requires hours of preparation plus training in a realistic context.
For many years now, the CLA in collaboration with the UFC-FC
has offered this training course.
Once again, a simulation of a colloquium
is being organised to provide a realistic experience for University researchers
– complete with an audience of their peers: YOU.

We need you to make this happen. Join us!

Présenter une communication scientifique en public, lors d'un colloque,
dans un contexte et une situation aussi proches que possible de la réalité professionnelle
à laquelle vous serez confronté, est un exercice complexe, qu'il faut préparer
et pour lequel il est nécessaire de s'entraîner.
L'équipe des enseignants-formateurs d'anglais du CLA a ainsi décidé d'offrir
à des stagiaires inscrits à la formation de l'Université
"Préparation à la présentation d'une communication scientifique
et Simulation d'un colloque"
la possibilité de s'exercer en présence d'un public,
le 10 juin, au CLA dans le bel Espace Bernard Quemada.

Joignez-vous à ce public !

UFC
UNIVERSITÉ DE FRANCHE-COMTÉ

PRÉSIDENCE
DIRECTION DES RESSOURCES HUMAINES
SERVICE GESTION DES COMPÉTENCES - FORMATION PERMANENTE - CONCOURS

CLA

June 10th • Morning programme

Each presentation will be followed by questions and discussion.

- *8:45-9:00 am* — *Check-in/Registration*
- *9:00-9:15 am* — *Welcome and opening remarks*
- **9:15-10:00 am** — **Timothée Acadia**, *Research Fellow*
  Observatory of Besançon, Femto-ST Institute, Time and Frequency Department

  The Metrology of Time

  Time is the physical quantity that is measured today with the most accuracy. For this reason, time measurements are often used in many scientific and technological fields. This presentation aims first to remind us of the nature of time and the different methods that have been used historically to measure it, and then to present several contemporary applications. For a long time, the passing of the sun through the meridian was used to define the unit of time - the second - until 1956 when scientists replaced this method with atomic clocks because of the presence of irregularities in the length of a solar day. Atomic clocks have led to a revolution in terms of measurement accuracy and today play an important role in the performances of many applications like the construction of Time Scales (TAI and UTC), the Global Positioning System (GPS) and in astronomy.

- **10:00-10:45 am** — **Nathalie Boudeau**, *Professor*
  ENSMM & FEMTO-ST Institute, Department of Applied Mechanics

  Which Model for Post-Processing Experimental Results from Tube Bulging Test?

  It is now well recognized that material data obtained from the classical tensile test are not appropriate for simulating the tube hydroforming process. The tube bulging test has been developed in order to obtain mechanical characteristics under loading conditions close to those encountered during hydroforming. When using this test, determining stress and strain fields is not immediate and requires the use of models. Since several approaches can be found in the literature, it is not clear which model is the most appropriate for industrial use. The authors compared three models presented in the literature: Hwang, Boudeau-Velasco 2008 and Boudeau-Malécot 2012. Using numerical simulations of the tube bulging test with different configurations of the main geometrical parameters (free bulging length and die radius), the validity of the models is discussed. Experiments performed on rolled-welded tubes demonstrate the interest of a hardening curve determined by such a testing method. Finally, the Boudeau-Malécot 2012 model seems to be a good compromise: the resulting hardening curve is equivalent to those obtained with the two other models and can easily be used with a spreadsheet application.

- *10:45-11:05 am* — *Break: complementary refreshments*
- **11:05-11:50 am** — **Alexandra Laurent**, *Assistant Professor*
  Clinical Psychology, Department of Psychology, University of Franche-Comté

  Construction and Validation of a Perceived Stress Scale Specific to Intensive Care Units

  The serious pathological and unpredictable states of patients in ICU require specific tasks. In this context, ICU professionals are confronted with many specific stress factors (Embriaco et al, 2007). The literature shows that perceived stress proves to be more predictive of the subsequent health state of an individual than real stress. More precisely, the authors have shown the influence of perceived stress on mental health, burnout, job dissatisfaction and safe care procedures (Endacott, 2012). Although identifying the factors of perceived stress is important in terms of mental health at work and the security of care, to our knowledge, no specific stress scale for intensive care units has been published. Our study aims to construct and validate a job stress scale specific to the intensive care unit: PS-ICU (Perceived Stressors in Intensive Care Units). In the context of this paper, we identify stress factors specific to the ICU through both our review of the literature and previous research (Laurent et al, 2014). To better measure perceived stress, we insist on the importance of taking into account organization and workload but also the professional relationship with the patient and his/her family as well as the unpredictability and specificity of patient care. This program of research will allow professionals to develop measures of prevention to improve mental health, care safety and work satisfaction.

- *12:00-1:30 pm* — *Lunch break*

June 10th • Afternoon programme

Each presentation will be followed by questions and discussion.

• **1:45 – 2:30 pm** **Nathalie LAPAYRE**, *Associate Professor*
IAE / UFR SJEPG, CREGO, University of Franche-Comté

Self-governmentality as Post-bureaucratic Control Mode: the Case of Project Management

My presentation today proposes a critical analysis of project management. Although the discourse on project mode has developed a number of attractive aspects such as accountability, entrepreneurial spirit or autonomy, our work emphasizes the fact that management encourages project managers to behave in compliance with the expectations of CEOs (Chief Executive Officers). In order to study this (apparent?) paradox, we have chosen two Foucauldian concepts as a theoretical framework: the "Dispositif" and Self-governmentality, which allow a better understanding of the process of project managers' professionalization.

• **2:30 – 3:15 pm** **Delphine VENNAT**, *PhD student*
MSHE Ledoux USR 3124, Laboratory of Psychology EA 3188, University of Franche-Comté

Support to Parents with a Newborn Child and the Baby's Development

In Western countries, many parents feel lonely and helpless when dealing with their newborn child. Our ongoing research project aims to assess the effects of the feeling of loneliness from parents towards their family after the baby's birth, on the construction of their parenthood, on parental distress, and the psychic life of the baby during his/her first year.
We recruited 35 Families via a home medical care service provider.
Follow-up was done in eight stages: when the baby was 2 and 8 weeks old, and then during the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th, 15th, and 18th months.
Revealing the existence of this risk will improve our understanding of the needs of both parents and babies after birth. This could have direct repercussions on professional practices and public health programs, and even on family policies.

• *3:15 – 3:35 pm* *Break: complementary refreshments*

• **3:35 – 4:20 pm** **Federico TAJARIOL**, *Associate Professor*
Objets et Usages Numériques (O.U.N.) Research Team, ELLIADD Laboratory, University of Franche-Comté

The Role of Social Media after a Disaster

Social media are Internet-based software (e.g. *Facebook*, *Twitter*, *YouTube*) that enable human beings to communicate and share information about several areas of their lives. In the past few years, people have also used social media during and after different disasters, such as the Virginia Tech shootings (2007), Fukushima (2011) and Hurricane Sandy (2012). In fact, people are more and more able to access social media due to the growing use of mobile smart phones. Through social media, human beings are both senders and receivers of information about a given ongoing crisis situation: they can seek and edit any kind of information (audio, photo, text, video), send it to and receive it from public authorities, other victims and anyone connected to social networks. For instance, since the post-nuclear-accident in Fukushima, Japanese victims have been seeking and sharing information on various topics with several scientists all over the world: contamination, food, water, health, risks of cancer and many other issues. In fact, victims no longer trust Japanese public authorities and they seek more pertinent guidelines and tips than the information the Japanese government has provided them. Our aim is to discuss how social networking platforms might support victims after a disaster, allowing them to search for and obtain relevant information, while sharing their emotions with other victims, and learning specific do's and don'ts in order to adapt to their new living conditions.

Closing exchanges and remarks

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