Researchers' Online Visibility (Ways)

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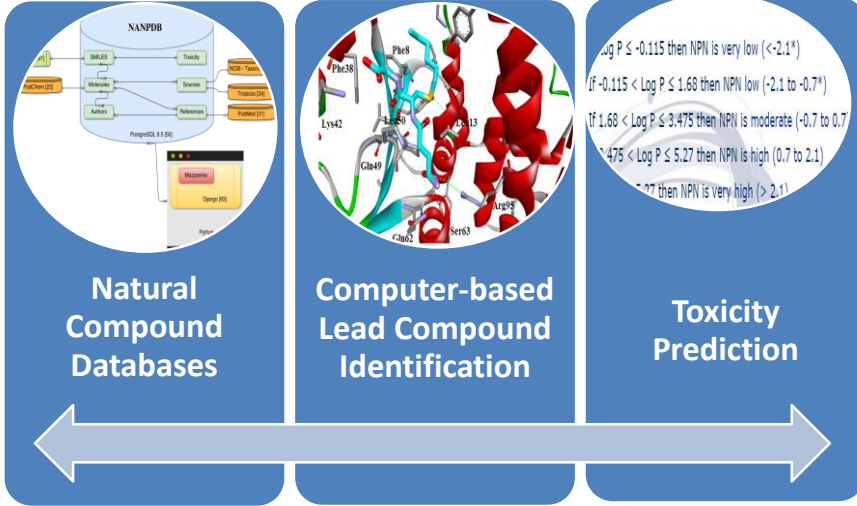
UB Research Planning Days 2018/19

University of Buea: 27 June, 2019

Outline

- ❑ Introduction
- ✓ Researcher, Institution, etc.
- ❑ Google Scholar Accounts
- ✓ Overview of a sample profile
- ✓ Browsing a profile
- ❑ ResearchGate (RG) Accounts
- ✓ Creating a RG account
- ✓ Overview of a RG account
- ✓ Assessment criteria
- ✓ Downloading a CV
- ❑ ORCID Accounts
- ✓ Unique identifier
- ✓ Alternative of a CV
- ✓ Usefulness

- ❑ Scopus and WoS IDs
- ✓ "Citable items"
- ✓ Input data
- ❑ Impact factors, h-indices and other metrics
- ✓ The Hirsch-index
- ✓ JIF
- ✓ issues
- ❑ Research group websites
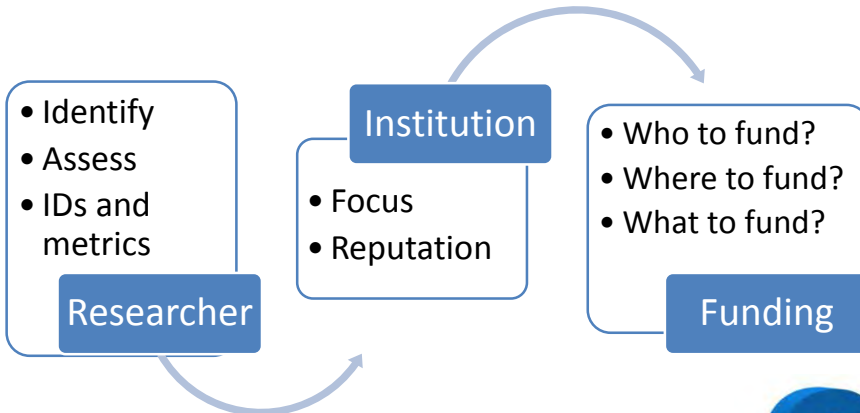- ✓ Why and How?
- ✓ Options
- ❑ Conclusions

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My research

Natural Compound Databases

Computer-based Lead Compound Identification

Toxicity Prediction

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Introduction

- Identify
- Assess
- IDs and metrics

Researcher

Institution
- Focus
- Reputation

- Who to fund?
- Where to fund?
- What to fund?

Funding

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Google Scholar Accounts

https://scholar.google.com/

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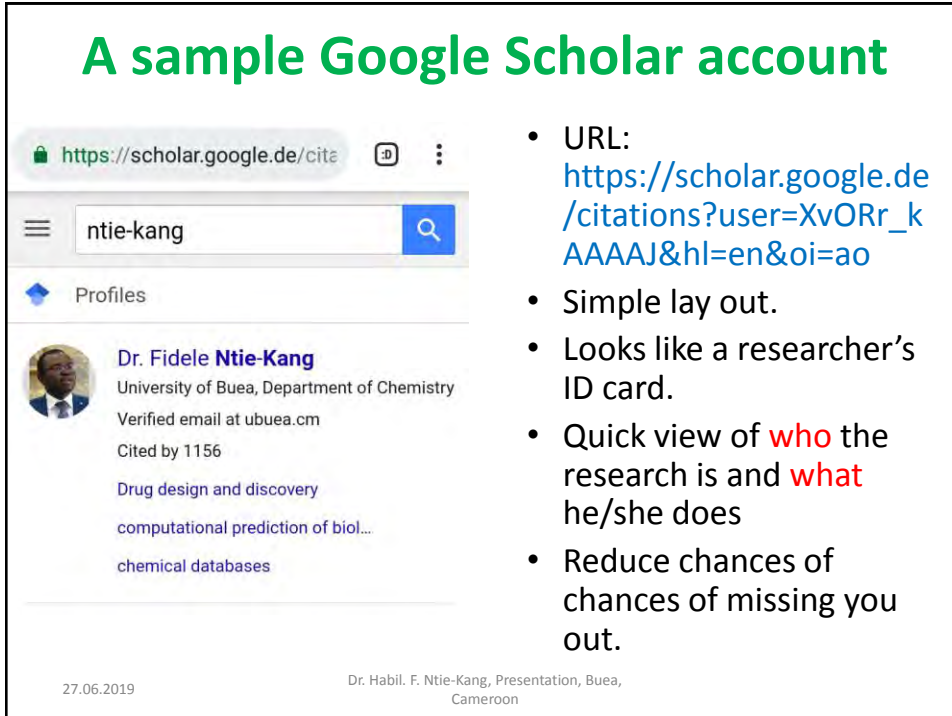
Basics on Google Scholar

- What is Google Scholar? An open access database of scholars, their publications and metrics (citations, indices, research specialties, etc.)

- What do I need for creating a Google Scholar account? An institutional email address.

- Other advantages: Download articles for free, search for researchers in related disciplines, access to researchers' profiles

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A sample Google Scholar account
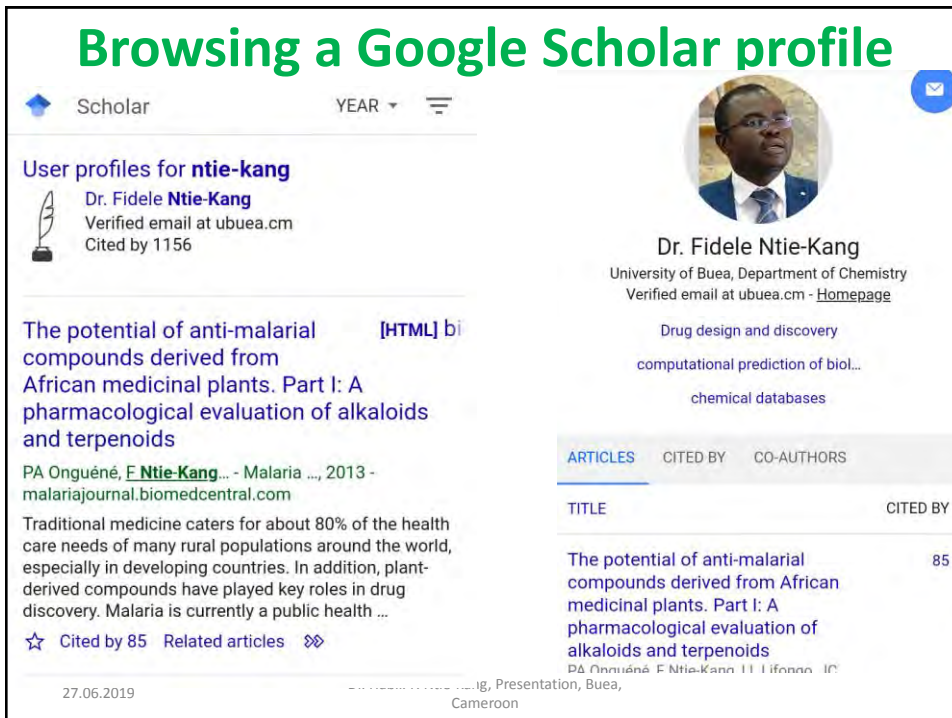
- URL: https://scholar.google.de/citations?user=XvORr_kAAAAJ&hl=en&oi=ao
- Simple lay out.
- Looks like a researcher's ID card.
- Quick view of who the research is and what he/she does
- Reduce chances of chances of missing you out.

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Browsing a Google Scholar profile

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Browsing a Google Scholar profile

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Drug design and discovery

computational prediction of biol…

chemical databases

ARTICLES	CITED BY	CO-AUTHORS
	All	Since 2014
Citations	1156	1132
h-index	21	21
i10-index	34	34

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Drug design and discovery

computational prediction of biol…

chemical databases

ARTICLES   CITED BY   CO-AUTHORS

SIMOBEN Conrad Veranso
Department of Pharmaceutical
Chemistry (Sippl Group), Institute for
Pharmacy, Martin-Luther
Verified email at student.uni-halle.de

Akachukwu Ibezim
Pharmaceutical and Medicinal

ResearchGate (RG) Accounts

www.researchgate.net

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5

RG: how and why?

www.researchgate.net

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RG: how and why?

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Overview of an RG account

Overview of an RG account
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Fidele_Ntie-Kang

Assessment of an RG profile

Assessment of an RG profile

Open Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID): An alternative for a personalized website

https://orcid.org/

What is ORCID

ORCID is a nonprofit organization helping create a world in which all who participate in research, scholarship and innovation are uniquely identified and connected to their contributions and affiliations, across disciplines, borders, and time.

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Easy access *via* ORCID unique identifiers

ORCID ID: orcid.org/0000-0003-0795-394X

Natural Products and Bioprospecting (2018) 8:151–169
https://doi.org/10.1007/s13659-018-0165-y

REVIEW

CrossMark

Compounds from African Medicinal Plants with Activities Against Selected Parasitic Diseases: Schistosomiasis, Trypanosomiasis and Leishmaniasis

Conrad V. Simoben[1] · Fidele Ntie-Kang[1,2] · Sergi H. Akone[3,4] · Wolfgang Sippl[1]

Received: 22 February 2018 / Accepted: 26 April 2018 / Published online: 9 May 2018
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https://orcid.org/

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Easy access *via* ORCID unique identifiers

https://orcid.org/

Easy access *via* ORCID unique identifiers

Usefulness of ORCID

RESEARCH FUNDING

For research funders, including professional and scholarly associations, ORCID can unambiguously link researchers to their research and the funding programmes that provided support.
Understanding the impact of funding is a vital input into future funding strategy and funding programme design.

RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

For research organizations—universities, research companies, national laboratories, membership organizations—ORCID can reduce the time-consuming process of maintaining up-to-date records, and provides a validation step with updates from trusted sources.

PUBLISHING

For publishers, including societies, ORCID can streamline the manuscript submission process, improve the management of author and reviewer databases, and improve the accuracy of name-based article repository searches.

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Scopus and Web of Science

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Scopus *vs* WoS

Property	Scopus	Web of Science (Thomson Reuters)
URL	https://www.scopus.com	www.thomsonreuters.com
Coverage	Better coverage of conferences	Strong coverage of journal publications
Shortcomings	-Has limited coverage for pre-1990 publications -Would not give good metrics for researchers in the core sciences, although it would greatly reduce "phantom citations" common in Google Scholar.	The exclusion of conference proceedings papers is a particular problem for scholars in computer science, where conference proceedings are considered an important part of the literature.

Each database is likely to produce a different *h*-index for the same scholar, because of different coverage of "citables".
Google Scholar has the best coverage of conferences and most journals (though not all).

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Enhancing your web visibility (sell yourself!)

-Institutional
-Open source (e.g. Jimdo)

Web

Academic groups websites

RG

ORCID Account

Research outputs

Google Scholar Account

Related Data (grant, awards, fellowships, etc.

Undocumented data

Visibility
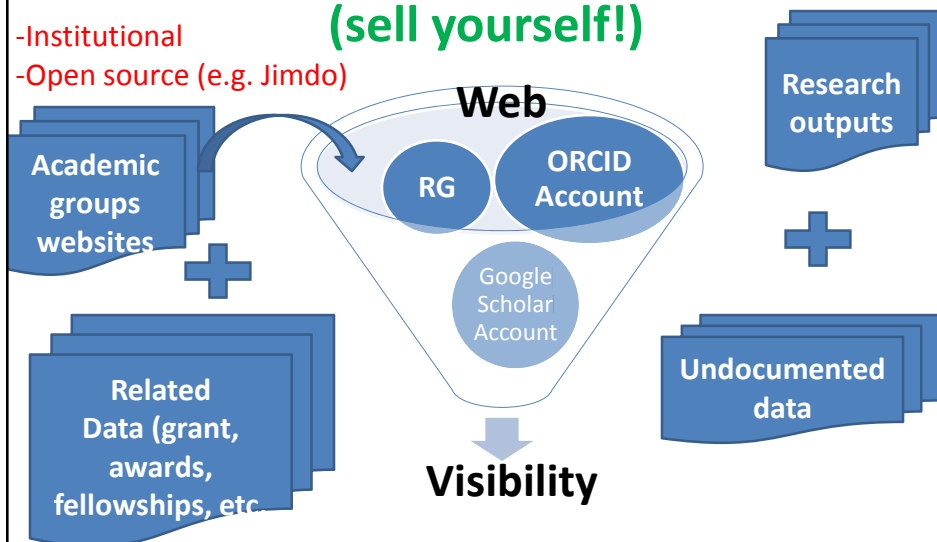
No one knows you until you make yourself known!!!

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h-index, Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and other Metrics

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h-index

- What is *h*-index? An index suggested by Jorge E. Hirsch (a physicist at UC San Diego) in 2005, as a tool for determining theoretical physicists' relative quality. Sometimes called the Hirsch index or Hirsch number.
- How do we compute a researcher's *h*-index?
1. Order the values of citations per publication (f) from the largest to the lowest value.
2. Look for the last position in which f is greater than or equal to the position (we call h this position).

f(A)=10, f(B)=8, f(C)=5, f(D)=4, f(E)=3   → *h*-index=4

f(A)=25, f(B)=8, f(C)=5, f(D)=3, f(E)=3   → *h*-index=3

Limitations: The h-index does not account for the typical number of citations in different fields.

- It cannot be indiscriminately applied to rate researchers across different disciplines and could be manipulated by "self citations".

Journal Impact Factor (JIF)

- What is JIF? A metric used to rate scientific journals based on Science Citation Index (SCI)
- How is the JIF computed?
1. Sum up all articles published in a journal during the last 2 years.
2. Add up the number of times articles in the journal have been cited within the last 2 years.
3. Divide the number of citations by the number of published articles within the last 2 years.

$$JIF_y = \frac{Citations_{y-1} + Citations_{y-2}}{Publications_{y-1} + Publications_{y-2}}$$

Issues: Some Journals may also attempt to limit the number of "citable items"—i.e., the denominator of the impact factor equation—either by declining to publish articles that are unlikely to be cited. However, within a given discipline, the journals with the higher IF are where researchers would get most likely rejected.

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Be careful with numbers!!!
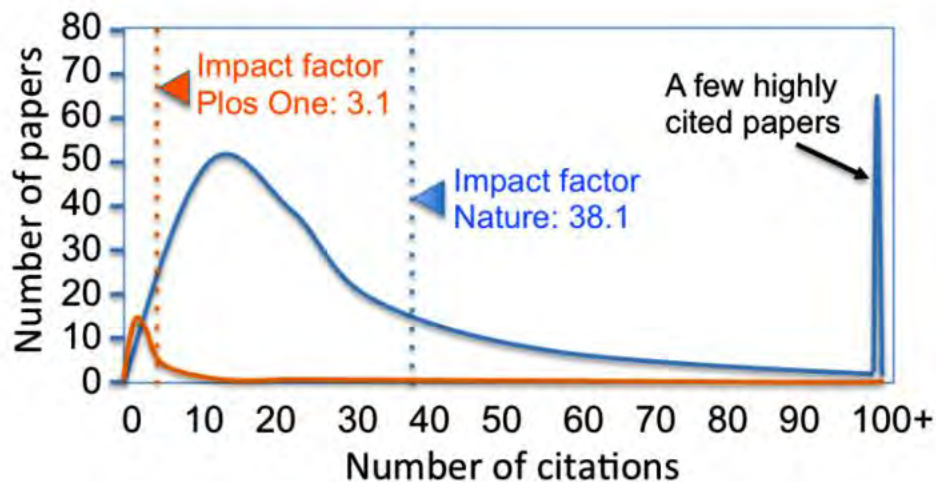
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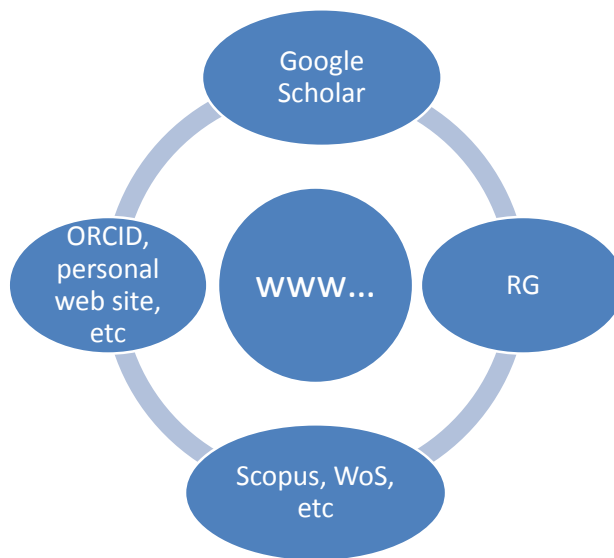# Conclusion: Researcher's Web Visibility

Google Scholar

ORCID, personal web site, etc

www...

RG

Scopus, WoS, etc

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Funding, thanks for listening, …

www.african-compounds.org; www.ntiekfidele.jimdo.org

Tri-Sustain
Partnership for sustainable solutions
Sub-Saharan Africa & Germany

Economic, ecological and therapeutic sustainability
in the development of phytopharmaceuticals for
Sub-Saharan Africa

Thank you!

UNIVERSITY OF CHEMISTRY AND TECHNOLOGY PRAGUE

Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research

DAAD
DLR

Can we be visible???
Yes, We Can!!!

Alexander von Humboldt
Stiftung/Foundation

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