Enrich Research Visibility and Impact by Citation Tracking

Nader Ale Ebrahim
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http://scholar.google.com/citations

22th February 2017
4th SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP ON:
Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

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=====================================  
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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations


All of my presentations are available online at:
https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797
Link to this presentation: https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4679740.v1 (New version)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SESSION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7 September 2016</td>
<td>2.00 – 4.30 p.m.</td>
<td>Citations and its impact to university ranking</td>
</tr>
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<td>2.1</td>
<td>22 September 2016</td>
<td>10.00 a.m. – 12.00</td>
<td>Research Outreach: Wider Visibility to Increase Citation*</td>
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<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00 – 5.00 p.m.</td>
<td>Plain Language Summary: The Common Language of Research &amp; Innovation *</td>
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<td>Analysis of bibliometrics information for select the best field of study</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5 October 2016</td>
<td>2.00 – 4.30 p.m.</td>
<td>A new system for measuring research impact</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>12 October 2016</td>
<td>2.00 – 4.30 p.m.</td>
<td>How to select a brand name for your research interest?</td>
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<td>2 November 2016</td>
<td>2.00 – 4.30 p.m.</td>
<td>Create a publication database for enhancing research visibility</td>
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<td>Create a google scholar profile to boost research visibility</td>
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<td>16 November 2016</td>
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<td>Create and maintain an up-to-date researcherid profile</td>
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<td>Online repository: improving the research visibility and impact</td>
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<td>30 November 2016</td>
<td>2.00 – 4.30 p.m.</td>
<td>Kudos: promote your published research reach and impact</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>Journal selection procedure: select the best journal to ensure the highest citation</td>
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<td>Establish your expertise with a science blog</td>
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<td>21 December 2016</td>
<td>9.00 – 11.30 a.m.</td>
<td>Promote your research work on LinkedIn</td>
</tr>
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<td>4 January 2017</td>
<td>9.00 – 11.30 a.m.</td>
<td>Make your data discoverable on a data repository</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>11 January 2017</td>
<td>9.00 – 11.30 a.m.</td>
<td>Microblogging for enhancing the research accessibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>18 January 2017</td>
<td>9.00 – 11.30 a.m.</td>
<td>Make an audio slides for your research</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>25 January 2017</td>
<td>2.00 – 4.30 p.m.</td>
<td>Academic social networking (ResearchGate &amp; Academia) and the research impact</td>
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<td>Enhance research visibility by tracking citations</td>
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<td>“Document publishing tools” for research visibility improvement</td>
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<td>Publication’s e-mail marketing procedure</td>
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<td>15 March 2017</td>
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<td>The use of reference management tools to improve citation</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>22 March 2017</td>
<td>2.00 – 4.30 p.m.</td>
<td>Combined e-mail marketing and Wikipedia approach to increase research visibility on the web</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Abstract: Citation tracking is used to discover how many times a particular article has been cited by other articles. Citation counts are not perfect. They are influenced by a number of factors. Review articles are sometimes more often cited than their quality would warrant. Poor quality papers can be cited while being criticized or refuted. In this workshop, I will explain about the advantages of "Citation Tracking" and introduced some “Research Tools” for improving the research visibility, impact, and citations by “Citations Tracking”.

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility, Citation Tracking
Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency

Journal Reputation and Impact: publishing a paper in a journal based on disciplinary reputation or with a high impact factor is the most well known way of getting your paper cited. But there are many other things a scholar can do to promote his or her work and make it easy for others to find.

Utilize Open Access Tools: Open Access journals tend to be cited more than non open access. Deposit your paper in a repository such as Scholars Archive here on campus or a disciplinary repository. Share your detailed research data in a repository.

Standardize Identifying Info: try to use the same name throughout your career as well as the name of your affiliated institution. Using common "official" names will allow for consistency and easy retrieval of your work by author or affiliation.

Bring Colleagues on Board: team-authored articles are cited more frequently, as does publishing with international authors. Working cross- or inter-disciplinarily helps as well.

Beef Up That Paper: use more references, publish a longer paper. Also papers which are published elsewhere after having been rejected are cited more frequently.

Beyond Peer-Reviewed Original Research: Write a review paper. Present a working paper. Write and disseminate web-based tutorials on your topic.

Search Optimization: use keywords in the abstract and assign them to the manuscript. Use descriptive titles that utilize the obvious terms searchers would use to look for your topic, avoiding questions in the title. Select a journal that is indexed in the key library databases for your field.

Market Yourself: create a key phrase that describes your research career and use it. Update your professional web page and publication lists frequently. Link to your latest and greatest article in your professional email signature file.

Utilize Social Media: Use author profiles such as ResearcherID and ORCID. Contribute to Wikipedia, start a blog and/or podcast, join academic social media sites.

### Table 11. Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate (9\textsuperscript{th} of November, 2015), compared to the same indicator on the 10\textsuperscript{th} of September, 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR NAME</th>
<th>SEPTEMBER 10\textsuperscript{th} (2015) PROFILE VIEWS</th>
<th>NOVEMBER 9\textsuperscript{th} (2015) PROFILE VIEW</th>
<th>MISMATCH (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nader Ale Ebrahim</td>
<td>19,821</td>
<td>13,281</td>
<td>67.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaomei Chen</td>
<td>7,760</td>
<td>3,937</td>
<td>50.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loet Leydesdorff</td>
<td>4,227</td>
<td>1,758</td>
<td>41.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakthavachalam Elango</td>
<td>2,883</td>
<td>1,756</td>
<td>60.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaida Chinchilla</td>
<td>5,840</td>
<td>1,569</td>
<td>26.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Thelwall</td>
<td>4,297</td>
<td>1,568</td>
<td>36.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutz Bornmann</td>
<td>3,129</td>
<td>1,439</td>
<td>45.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolfgang Glänzel</td>
<td>3,012</td>
<td>1,301</td>
<td>43.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Boyack</td>
<td>3,256</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>34.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Ingwersen</td>
<td>2,335</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td>43.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Congratulations!
You published a paper.
Has anyone read it?
or Cited it?
Citation tracking is used to discover how many times a particular article has been cited by other articles.

**Learning Objectives**

By the end of this module, you will be able to

- explain the principle of citation tracking.
- track citations using different tools.

**Why track citations?**

Citation tracking is used to discover how many times a particular article has been cited by other articles. As a general rule, high quality articles attract a greater number of citations.

Calculate Your Academic Footprint

Step 3: Create Citation Subfolders

For each publication added to RefWorks, create a Citation Subfolder having the same name as the publication.

Citation Subfolders will include citing works for your publications, and will be located under the Master List folders.

1. Create one subfolder for every article, book, book chapter, conference proceeding, etc., in your Master Lists folders.

2. An easy way to create individual subfolders for each publication is to concatenate the title from the publication.

Step 4: Add Citing Works to RefWorks

Identify the number of times each publication has been cited in a particular database.

1. Return to the database you used and locate the first of your publications. Look for a citation link (Times Cited/Cited By/Citations). For example:

   Times Cited: 15
   (from Web of Science Core Collection)

   a. Note the title of your article, book, book chapter etc.

   b. Click on the citation link associated with that article book etc., to bring up works citing your work.

Step 5: Create Citation Alerts

For each publication, set up a Citation Alert within each database.

1. Click on the title of the first article in your search results. This will bring you to the page that contains the abstract. Look for the Set Alert, eAlert or Feed (RSS) button and create a citation alert. This will set up an email or RSS feed alert in that database that will notify you each time your article is cited by someone else. For example:

   My Citations
   | Create alert

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Citation tracking refers to a method of measuring the impact of research studies and/or for identifying leading scholars in a particular discipline based upon a systematic analysis of how often a specific research study has been cited by others, who has cited a particular study, and by exploring what disciplines are represented by those subsequent citations.

All content is from *The Literature Review* created by Dr. Robert Larabee.

Source: [http://libguides.usc.edu/c.php?g=234974&p=1562013](http://libguides.usc.edu/c.php?g=234974&p=1562013)
You want to see how your original article has been received and discussed in the literature

Citation Tracking

Some databases allow you to track how many times your paper has been cited. This is useful for PBRF purposes. For further training, please contact your Knowledge Specialist / liaison librarian.

- Google Scholar
- Scopus
- EBSCO
- Other Databases
- Limitations

Citation tracking is useful when you have a journal article of interest and you wish to see which subsequent articles have cited your original article. You can use citation tracking when:

- You want to see how your original article has been received and discussed in the literature
- You want to use your original article as a starting point for getting to other relevant articles

There are a number of databases which allow citation tracking.

Google Scholar

- Broad subject coverage
- Search for your original article.
- From the results list, click on the appropriate link, eg 'Cited by 15', to view the details of articles that have cited your original article.
- Google Scholar Citations allows you to keep track of citations to their articles, to check who is citing your publications, graph citations over time, and compute several citation metrics.
Citation tracking is an excellent means of identifying the response of the academic community to individual articles.
Citation tracking

Who’s citing you?

A citation tracking will show you who has referenced your article and how many times.
Why Track WHO cited me?

Learn which researchers or institutions are following your work
Identify possible collaborators
Identify similar research projects
Confirm that research findings were properly attributed and credited
Justify future requests for funding
Tenure/Promotion

Source: http://guides.library.kumc.edu/c.php?g=451739&p=3084603
Sources for citation tracking

Different search tools will have different coverage.

Scopus

Google Scholar

Web of Science™
You can check **who is citing your publications**, graph citations over time, and compute several citation metrics.

Google Scholar Citations

Google Scholar Citations provide a simple way for authors to keep track of citations to their articles. You can check who is citing your publications, graph citations over time, and compute several citation metrics. You can also make your profile public, so that it may appear in Google Scholar results when people search for your name, e.g., Richard Feynman.

Best of all, it’s quick to set up and simple to maintain - even if you have written hundreds of articles, and even if your name is shared by several different scholars. You can add groups of related articles, not just one article at a time; and your citation metrics are computed and updated automatically as Google Scholar finds new citations to your work on the web. You can choose to have your list of articles updated automatically or review the updates yourself, or to manually update your articles at any time.

Get started with Google Scholar Citations
Tracking via Citation Alerts

Use the citation alerts function in databases to be notified when someone cites your work. This allows you to follow who is citing you and when you have been cited. Alerts can be created for authors or specific articles and can be sent via email or RSS feed on a specified frequency (daily, weekly, monthly).

**Web of Science Citation Alerts**

You can create an alert for an author or a specific article:
- Save a [search query on your name as author](http://example.com) and create an alert
- Create an alert for a specific article you authored
- Link to [help](http://example.com) for creating alerts or view the Web of Science tutorial.

**Google & Google Scholar Alerts**

Set up a [Google Scholar Profile](http://example.com) and create an alert to be emailed whenever any of your articles are cited
Set up a [Google Alert](http://example.com) based on a search of your name or research area for email notification

**PubMed Commons Comments**

[PubMed Commons](http://example.com) enables authors to share opinions and information about scientific publications indexed in PubMed. As an author of an indexed publication, you can create an alert to be notified when someone posts a comment to one of your articles. Create a search for yourself as the author and articles that have comments, as in the example below:

Example: Olivero M [author] AND has_user_comments [filter]

Then create an alert for this search. View the brief [PubMed Tutorial](http://example.com) for details on creating an alert.

See the [PubMed Commons Guide](http://example.com) for more examples of searching for comments in PubMed Commons.

**Track Altmetrics**

Use the free [Altmetric bookmarklet](http://example.com) to track other forms of metrics (non-citations) for you published journal articles. Drag the Bookmarklet to your browser's bookmarks bar and use this for any journal article to learn of any social media activity for the selected article.

Source: [http://guides.library.kumc.edu/c.php?g=451739&p=3084603](http://guides.library.kumc.edu/c.php?g=451739&p=3084603)
What is an alert service?

• Many journal databases and book publishers offer free alert services. These are an effective means of keeping track of the latest research.

• Alert services come in different forms. The most common include:
  – a search alert. This is a saved search which alerts you when a book or article that matches your search terms is published.
  – a TOC (Table of Contents) alert. Such an alert notifies you when a new issue of a journal is published, and provides you with the issue's table of contents.
  – a citation alert. This advises you when a new article cites a particular work.
  – Most alert services are email-based. An increasing number are now offered as an RSS feed. If you are just beginning, you might like to try email alerts first. These are generally easier to create.
Keeping up-to-date

Create a Google Alert

• Enter the topic you wish to monitor.
• Search terms:
• Type:
• How often:
• Email length:
• Your email:
Mesolevel Networks and the Diffusion of Social Movements: The Case of the Swedish Social Democratic Party

P Hedström, R Sandell, C Stern - ajs, 2000 - UChicago Press

Featured in Reuters "Family lifestyle equals genes in obesity risk" December 10, 2008 The Intergenerational Correlation in Weight: How Genetic Resemblance Reveals the Social Role of Families Molly A. Martin: "What we do as a family -- our family lifestyles -- matters for weight. Lifestyles ... Cited by 95 - Related articles - BL Direct - All 11 versions

Source: How to track citations – Google Scholar vs. Web of Science
The number of citations to one of my articles is too low. I know of several articles citing it that are not included in the list of citations. What I can do to help fix this?

Your "Cited by" counts come from the Google Scholar index. You can change the articles in your profile, but citations to them are computed and updated automatically as we update Google Scholar.

To change the "Cited by" counts in your profile, you would need to have them updated in Google Scholar. Google Scholar generally reflects the state of the web as it is currently visible to our search robots and to the majority of users. If some of the citations to your article are not included, chances are that the citing articles are not accessible to our search robots or are formatted in ways that make it difficult for our indexing algorithms to identify their bibliographic data or references.

To fix this, you'll need to identify the specific citing articles with indexing problems and work with the publisher of these articles to make the necessary changes (see our inclusion guidelines for details). For most publishers, it usually takes 6-9 months for the changes to be reflected in Google Scholar; for very large publishers, it can take much longer.

Google Scholar Inclusion Guidelines for Webmasters

Manual configuration

Inclusion

Submit a website with academic articles to Google Scholar. We accept journal papers, conference papers, technical reports, dissertations, pre-prints, post-prints, and abstracts.

Type of website:
- DSpace repository
- Eprints repository
- Other repository
- Open Journal Systems (OJS) website
- Other journal website
- Personal publications

Scopus Author Feedback Wizard

Use the Scopus Author Feedback Wizard to collect all your Scopus records in one unique author profile. To locate your documents as completely as possible, please provide all the name variants under which you have published. Once you have submitted the author profile the Scopus Author Feedback Team will process your request within 4 weeks.

Source: http://www.scopusfeedback.com/
Dear Nader Ale Ebrahim,

Thank you for contacting Scopus regarding your author profile correction. We are pleased to inform you that your requested profile correction has been fully processed and your updated profile can be viewed at [http://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.url?authorId=22974706300](http://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.url?authorId=22974706300)

Should you have further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind regards,

Scopus Feedback
[www.scopusfeedback.com](http://www.scopusfeedback.com)

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- I am reporting a missing article/issue
- I am submitting/recommending a journal or other publication for coverage. Check the Master Journal List to see if a journal is already covered.
- For Support and product utilization questions or feedback including access, searching, alerts, marked lists, product features, exporting, etc.

Missing Citations
Monitor impact of social media

- **Alternative metrics**
  - Download statistics, social media mentions, mainstream media mentions
  - Timeliness
  - Evidence of reach beyond academia
  - Measures for a diversity of research outputs

- **Tools including**
  - Altmetric, ImpactStory, Plum Analytics

Altmetric bookmarklet for Chrome, Firefox and Safari
http://www.altmetric.com/bookmarklet.php

Source: http://www.slideshare.net/ucclibrarybibliometrics/citation-impact-introduction
Impact Story

ImpactStory is an open-source, web-based tool that helps researchers explore and share the diverse impacts of all their research products—from traditional ones like journal articles, to emerging products like blog posts, datasets, and software.

Source: http://impactstory.org/about
Citations
Citations in total: 106
My profile in Google Scholar

Cited in:


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Source: [http://users.teiath.gr/szervos/01_biografiko/cv_zervos_eng.htm](http://users.teiath.gr/szervos/01_biografiko/cv_zervos_eng.htm)
A.1 Publications in Journals

A.1.1 International


5. Sequencing via explanation-based learning, Tianfield H, INTERNATIONAL


Record Citation

- Mind Map
My recent publications
Questions?

E-mail: aleebrahim@um.edu.my

Twitter: @aleebrahim

www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD
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Centre for Research Services 
Institute of Management and Research Services 
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia 
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009 
http://scholar.google.com/citations
References


My recent publications:


My recent presentations:


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