Research Impact Measurement

Nader Ale Ebrahim
Research Impact Measurement

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

23rd February 2017
TRAIN-THE TRAINERS WORKSHOP SERIES ON:

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD
===================================== 
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Part 1: Research impact measurement

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.4681345.v1

Abstract:
Do you know “Over 43% of ISI papers have never ever received any citations?” (nature.com/top100, 2014). Publishing a high quality paper in scientific journals is only halfway towards receiving citation in the future. The rest of the journey is dependent on disseminating the publications via proper utilization of the “Research Tools”. Proper tools allow the researchers to increase the research impact and citations for their publications. This workshop series will provide you various techniques on how you can increase the visibility and hence the impact of your research work.

Keywords: H-index, Increase citations, Research tools, Research visibility, Research impact

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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 10. Top 10 authors with the highest Reads counts on ResearchGate (9th of November, 2015), compared to their Downloads and Views counts on the 10th of September, 2015.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AUTHOR NAME</th>
<th>SEPTEMBER 10th (2015)</th>
<th>NOVEMBER 9th (2015)</th>
<th>MISMatch (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Downloads</td>
<td>Views</td>
<td>Downloads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loet Leydesdorff</td>
<td>32,165</td>
<td>42,926</td>
<td>21,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Thelwall</td>
<td>24,989</td>
<td>34,376</td>
<td>17,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaomei Chen</td>
<td>31,579</td>
<td>26,734</td>
<td>13,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nader Ale Ebrahim</td>
<td>31,853</td>
<td>23,144</td>
<td>10,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutz Bornmann</td>
<td>13,556</td>
<td>22,987</td>
<td>9,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maite Barrios</td>
<td>14,234</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>9,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolfgang Glänzel</td>
<td>10,572</td>
<td>20,145</td>
<td>9,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Félix Moya Anegón</td>
<td>18,691</td>
<td>23,583</td>
<td>8,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassidy Sugimoto</td>
<td>13,079</td>
<td>8,081</td>
<td>8,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronald Rousseau</td>
<td>8,066</td>
<td>19,118</td>
<td>6,934</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Benefits of assessing and improving your online presence

- Being aware of your current online visibility gives you some control.
  - You will gain a sense of what your digital shadow looks like, that is, content about you posted and uploaded by others, or even created by you inadvertently.
  - You will make informed decisions about your digital footprint, what you want your active contribution to and interaction with the online world to look like.

- Increasing your own visibility enables you to:
  - Gain recognition in your field and beyond
  - Communicate your research to a wider audience
  - Grow your networks

- Increasing the visibility of your scholarly outputs will:
  - Increase the impact of your work and potentially increase citations
  - Make your work available to the widest audience

Why maximize the impact of your research?

Source: Jaslyn Tan, (2014), Maximizing the impact of your research paper, WILEY

THE TOP 100 PAPERS

Nature explores the most-cited research of all time.

BY RICHARD VAN NOORDEN,
BRENDAN MAHER AND REGINA NUZZO
Why citation is important?

For the latest World University Rankings news, debate and social networking, see [www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/](http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/)
Citations per faculty (20%)

This indicator aims to assess universities’ research impact. A ‘citation’ means a piece of research being cited (referred to) within another piece of research. Generally, the more often a piece of research is cited, the more influential it is. So the more highly cited research papers a university publishes, the stronger its research output is considered.

QS collects this information using Scopus, the world’s largest database of research abstracts and citations. The latest five complete years of data are used, and the total citation count is assessed in relation to the number of academic faculty members at the university, so that larger institutions do not have an unfair advantage. For the 2016-17 rankings, QS analyzed 10.3 million research papers and 66.3 million citations.

For the 2015-16 edition of the QS World University Rankings, several refinements were introduced to the way this indicator is assessed, with the aim of providing a more balanced reflection of research impact across different faculty areas. You can find out more about these refinements here.
Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU)

Ranking Methodology

Indicators and Weights for ARWU

- Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals: 20%
- Quality of Faculty: 20%
- Highly cited researchers in 21 broad subject categories: 20%
- Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals: 10%
- Papers published in Nature and Science: 20%
- Papers indexed in Science Citation Index-expanded and Social Science Citation Index: 20%
- Per capita performance of an institution: 10%

For institutions specialized in humanities and social sciences such as London School of Economics, N&S is not considered, and the weight of N&S is allocated to other indicators.

Source: http://engineering.ucsb.edu/news/785

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## Indicators and Weights for ARWU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Education</td>
<td>Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals</td>
<td>Alumni</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Faculty</td>
<td>Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals</td>
<td>Award</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highly cited researchers in 21 broad subject categories</td>
<td>HiCi</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Output</td>
<td>Papers published in Nature and Science*</td>
<td>N&amp;S</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Papers indexed in Science Citation Index-expanded and Social Science Citation Index</td>
<td>PUB</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Capita Performance</td>
<td>Per capita academic performance of an institution</td>
<td>PCP</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For institutions specialized in humanities and social sciences such as London School of Economics, N&S is not considered, and the weight of N&S is relocated to other indicators.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking indicator</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global research reputation</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional research reputation</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normalized citation impact</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total citations</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of publications that are among the 10 percent most cited</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of total publications that are among the 10 percent most cited</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International collaboration</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1 The Criteria and Indicators, and Their Respective Weightings, Used for the Overall Performance-Based Ranking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>2014 Overall Performance Indicators</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research productivity</td>
<td>Number of articles in the last 11 years* (2003-2013)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of articles in the current year (2013)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of citations in the last 11 years* (2003-2013)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research impact</td>
<td>Number of citations in the last 2 years (2012-2013)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average number of citations in the last 11 years* (2003-2013)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>h-index of the last 2 years (2012-2013)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research excellence</td>
<td>Number of Highly Cited Papers* (2003-2013)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of articles in the current year in high-impact journals (2012-2013)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The timeframe of the three long-term indicators is consistent with that in ESI, providing cumulative data for the last 11 years.

Source: [http://nturanking.lis.ntu.edu.tw/BackgroundMethodology/Methodology-enus.aspx#2](http://nturanking.lis.ntu.edu.tw/BackgroundMethodology/Methodology-enus.aspx#2)
Round University Ranking (RUR) is a world university ranking, measuring performance of 750 leading world universities on 20 across 4 key missions: teaching, research, international diversity, financial sustainability.

The ranking is published by RUR Rankings Agency based in Moscow.

http://roundranking.com/
# Round University Ranking Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teaching</th>
<th>40%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Academic staff per students 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Academic staff per bachelor degrees 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Doctoral degrees per academic staff 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Doctoral degrees per bachelor degrees 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Teaching reputation 8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Research</th>
<th>40%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Citations per academic and research staff 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Doctoral degrees per admitted PhD 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Normalized citation impact 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Papers per academic and research staff 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Research reputation 8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International Diversity</th>
<th>10%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>International academic staff 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>International students 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>International co-authored papers 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>International teaching reputation 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>International bachelors 2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Sustainability</th>
<th>10%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Institutional income per academic staff 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Institutional income per students 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Papers per research income 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Research income per academic staff 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Research income per institutional income 2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>9360233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>4076414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2624530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2365108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2212636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>214838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>188104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>181251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>180340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>159172</td>
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</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Documents</th>
<th>Citable documents</th>
<th>Citations</th>
<th>Self-Citations</th>
<th>Citations per Document</th>
<th>H index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>9360233</td>
<td>8456050</td>
<td>202750565</td>
<td>94596521</td>
<td>21.66</td>
<td>1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>2624530</td>
<td>2272675</td>
<td>50790508</td>
<td>11763384</td>
<td>19.35</td>
<td>1099</td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>2365108</td>
<td>2207765</td>
<td>40951616</td>
<td>10294248</td>
<td>17.31</td>
<td>961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2212636</td>
<td>2133326</td>
<td>30436114</td>
<td>8352578</td>
<td>13.76</td>
<td>797</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
<td>123410</td>
<td>117565</td>
<td>1182686</td>
<td>190912</td>
<td>9.58</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>137350</td>
<td>133147</td>
<td>1009954</td>
<td>198941</td>
<td>7.35</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>181251</td>
<td>175146</td>
<td>888277</td>
<td>239643</td>
<td>4.90</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>141731</td>
<td>138041</td>
<td>752219</td>
<td>181584</td>
<td>5.31</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>111117</td>
<td>106187</td>
<td>748069</td>
<td>122715</td>
<td>6.73</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Webometrics is the largest academic ranking of Higher Education Institutions in the world. Web presence and visibility are used as indicators of global performance and take into account the teaching commitment, the research results, the perceived international prestige, the links with the community, including industrial and economic sectors, of the university. In the near future Web indicators will be an important part of the evaluation procedures and world university rankings.
Ranking Web of Repositories
**Methodology**

- **Size (S).** Number of web pages extracted from Google.

- **Visibility (V).** The total number of external links received (backlinks) by the number of referring domains for such links obtained from MajesticSEO and ahrefs databases.

- **Rich Files (R).** Files in formats like Adobe Acrobat (.pdf), MS Word (.doc, .docx), MS Powerpoint (.ppt, .pptx) and PostScript (.ps & .eps) extracted from Google.

- **Scholar (Sc).** Using Google Scholar database we calculate the normalised number of papers between 2007 and 2011.
Maximise your impact

Institute of Education
LibGuides

Scholarly Communication
Tags: blogging, branding, citations, digital footprint, impact, new technologies, open access, peer-reviewed, public engagement, publishing, publishing strategy, ref2020, research dissemination, researcher development, social media, twitter

Research dissemination and public engagement

Last Updated: Feb 24, 2016 | URL: http://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/scholarlycomm |

Welcome | Publishing Strategy | Theses | Books | Conference publications | Journal articles | Maximise your impact
Social Media | Support

Maximise your impact

Improve the visibility of your research

Make your research available to the widest possible audience and improve the discoverability of your material by adopting one or more of the following strategies:

- Remove journal subscription cost barriers so material is freely available online
- For example, publish in open access journals or deposit in the institutional repository IOE ePrints
- Use Social Media to promote your article

Build an online profile

By increasing your profile, your contacts and personal impact, you can increase your success rate in the competitive environment of academia.

Further reading

- 10 ways to increase usage and citation of your article using social media
  Sage (n.d)
- A-Z of social media for academics
  A. Mish (2012)
- Beyond citations: Scholars’ visibility on the social Web
- Citations are not enough: Academic promotion panels must take into account a scholar’s presence in popular media
- Do more boosts mean higher citations?

Source: http://libguides.ioe.ac.uk/content.php?pid=469302&sid=3841859

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Maximizing the visibility and impact of your published research

Measuring the inter and cross-disciplinary impact of your published research can be a valuable indication of the achievement of both an individual or unit and can play a role in a number of decision making processes including:

Identifying Research Trends including:
- **Impact**: Examine the dispersion of cited and citing works both within and across disciplines and geographic boundaries to capture the total impact of research collaboration and investment
- **Time**: Consider the longitudinal impact and value of publications i.e. the frequency and distribution both publication output and citation impact over time
- **Prestige**: Capture the scope and prestige of the publication in which the unit publishes
- **Funding and Grant Applications**: profile performance and impact to demonstrate the track-record of a research entity

See also
- Spectrum Research Repository
- Concordia University Senate Resolution on Open Access
- Concordia Open Access Author Fund

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eKurs: Visibility and Research Impact

Course Description

Bibliometrics, Scholarly Communication and Publication Strategies

What is my research impact and how can I influence my h-index? How can I use academic identity management and social media for improving my presence on the internet? What is Open Access and are there any support services at the University Library? The course gives an overview of different issues with scholarly publication and improvement of research impact.

Course Contents

The first part of the course covers these topics

- academic identity management
- citation analysis, impact factor, h-index and alternatives

For the second part, we offer a range of topics to choose from

- academic networking and your presence on the internet
- current awareness - how to keep up-to-date in your research area
- Open Access - what is it and funding at TUM
Promoting your paper

There are many ways to promote your published paper. The publisher and the editorial team are likely to have a strategy to promote your paper. In addition, a list of suggested promotional options follows:

- Twitter and Facebook
- Email lists
- LinkedIn
- Wikipedia
- Blogs
- Academic social networking sites, such as MyNetResearch and Academici
- YouTube
- Internet search engines

Coalitions and scholarly publishing

The following may be of use:

- Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) - provides information on alternative scholarly communication strategies
- Directory of Digital Publishing Projects
- Association of American University Presses

Social media presentation
Improving your citations

There are a number of ways to improve your citation rate.

Where and how you publish

Making your research available as open access means that it is open to anyone, and there is a lot of evidence that says readership leads to higher citation counts. Most journals allow you to put the author accepted version of the article into charge to make the final published version available freely. Your work is still published by the same journal, but it can be audience than just the subscribers to the journal.

Clear titles and abstracts

As most research is now discovered through a search engine, it is important to make your title clearly indicate the content it is obvious to searchers who may spend only a few seconds to decide if they want to read an article. Similarly a clear, well-written abstract also help your article rank better in searches and lead more people to go to the full text. The LSE publishes an impact blog to help you write very good posts on this

Choosing titles 1
Choosing titles 2
Writing a good abstract

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Increase the Visibility of Your Research

Methods for increasing visibility vary by discipline.

Suggested strategies:

1. Include publications in an open repository so google will track when you've been cited:
   - an Institutional Repository - such as the Digital Repository at the University of Maryland (DRUM) - and provide full-text of it (if publisher allows).
   - a Subject Repository - such as AgEcon Search, arXiv.org, RePEc, SSRN, etc.
2. Publish in an Open Access journal or self-archive it (if publisher allows).
3. Publish/share data associated with your research - for more information see
   - Data & Text Repositories guide (Iowa State University)
   - Sharing Detailed Research Data is Associated with Increased Citation Rates (PLOS ONE)
   - Contact Research Data Services
4. Publish in an online journal with search features allowing users to find articles that cite it. For example, see "cited by" features in Highwire Press journal articles.
5. Share publications using social networking tools such as Mendeley, ResearchGate, CiteULike, getCITED, twitter, Slideshare, blogs, etc.
6. Create an online presence utilizing tools such as ORCID ID, Researcher ID, Google Scholar.
Increasing your citation rates

There are a number of ways that you can improve your citation rates as a researcher, here are some suggestions, based on this literature review on improving citation counts, conducted in March 2014:

- **Make research outputs open access where possible**
  Evidence shows that open access articles are cited significantly more than non-open access articles.

- **Where funding permits publish using the gold open access route where possible**
  Publishing via the Gold open access route can result in research being made open access immediately for other researchers to read and cite.

- **Share your research data where possible**
  Evidence suggests that clinical trials which shared their data were more frequently cited than trials that did not. Sharing research data can make research more accessible and visible.

- **Use a consistent author name**
  Evidence shows that using a consistent author name throughout a research career can help to enhance retrieval of a researcher’s output. Changing names throughout a career can make it difficult to associate research output
How to increase research visibility: A guide for research writers
Otuoma, Sanya

URI: http://ir-library.ku.ac.ke/handle/123456789/9608
Date: 2014-05-23

Abstract:
This document will provide you with various techniques on how you can increase the visibility and hence the impact of your research work from just your local community to a global audience

Files in this item

Name: Otuoma, Sanya.pdf
Size: 131.5Kb
Format: PDF
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5 step process for promoting your research

Congratulations! You've just received confirmation from the journal that the hard part is over; now it's time to start spreading the word around your findings and analysis.

Here's a five-step process outlining how you can help the AHC public relations team raise awareness:

1. Contact your **academic unit's communicator**. If your unit doesn't have a dedicated communicator, reach out to us directly at health@umn.edu.

Your communicator will get the communications ball rolling within your academic unit, data sharing and releasing, and preparing for any potential follow-up questions.
Promoting and publishing your research

Intellectual property requirements

When you publish or present your research and research outcomes, you must ensure that your intellectual property is identified and protected if required. Find out more about intellectual property. For example, you can contact Michael Carroll – Manager, Innovation & Commercial Development on ☏ (03) 9479 3893 / ☏ (0412 372 457) for more information.

La Trobe is building a coherent approach to promoting our researchers and their research.

The La Trobe Research Impact pages showcase the impact of our research, such as research impact assessments and as research impact statements. If you are undertaking research and would like to have your research impact highlighted in La Trobe Research Impact videos or statements, please contact Anna Von Zinner: ☏ 03 9479 3169 / ☏ 0429 302 939 / anna.vonzinner@latrobe.edu.au
Disseminate research findings: Maximise your impact

Guide index

Introduction
Welcome
Scholarly communication

New to publishing
HERDC and ERA
Why you need a publishing strategy

Theses
Publish your thesis
Revise for commercial publication
Present your thesis

Books

Improve the visibility of your research

Make your research available to the widest possible audience and improve the discoverability of your material by adopting one or more of the following strategies:

**Make material available via open access**
- Remove journal subscription cost barriers so material is freely available online.
- For example, publish in open access journals or deposit in espace@Curtin
- For more information see the [Open access and espace@Curtin LibGuide](#)

**Use social media to promote your article**
- Eliminates many traditional barriers to reach the general public
- Receive rapid feedback and make new connections

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Workshop: Managing Your Online Presence as a Researcher, Feb. 10 and 12

Posted on February 5, 2015 by Jennifer Hat at Crerar Science

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<tr>
<th>When:</th>
<th>Tuesday, February 10, 4–5 PM or Thursday February 12, 12-1PM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where:</td>
<td>Crerar Library, Kathleen Zar Room</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5730 South Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>You want to establish an effective online presence, but what are the best ways to make your identity visible to potential collaborators? Join us for a 60 minute workshop to learn how to build your online profile as a scholar/researcher. We’ll cover online scholarly communities, author identifiers (like ORCID), and other ways to carve out a space online for your professional self. Another session of this same workshop will be held on February 12th at 12pm. See more info link for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact:</td>
<td>John Crerar Library</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☎️ 773-702-7715</td>
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<tr>
<td>More info:</td>
<td><a href="https://training.uchicago.edu/course_detail.cfm?course_id=1339">https://training.uchicago.edu/course_detail.cfm?course_id=1339</a></td>
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Rajkumar Buyya
Director, CLOUDS Lab, University of Melbourne and CEO, ManjraSoft Pty Ltd, Australia
Cloud Computing - Distributed Systems - Parallel Computing - Distributed Computing - Middleware
Verified email at unimelb.edu.au
Homepage

Citation indices

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<tr>
<td>i10-index</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>225</td>
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</table>

Citations to my articles

Title / Author

Cloud computing and emerging IT platforms: Vision, hype, and reality for delivering computing as the 5th utility
R Buyya, CS Yeo, S Venugopal, J Broberg, I Brandic
Future Generation Computer Systems 25 (6), 599-616

Gridsim: A toolkit for the modeling and simulation of distributed resource

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Example

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</tbody>
</table>

Measuring Your Impact

- Google Scholar
- Scopus
- Web of Science
- Publish or Perish
- Microsoft Academic Search
- Semantic Scholar
- Add-on for Firefox: Scholar H-Index Calculator
- Scholarometer-add-on for the Mozilla Firefox and Google Chrome
- PlumX
- Altmetric
- ......<br><br>©2016-2017 Nader Ale Ebrahim
• **Google Scholar** indexes citations which can then be analysed using the free program, *Publish or Perish*.

• Google Scholar is good for disciplines not well covered by citation databases such as Scopus or Web of Science. However it is important to carefully check citation data from Google Scholar to ensure there are no duplicates or mid-attributions.

Publish or Perish is a free program that retrieves citations from Google Scholar and allows users to calculate:

- Total number of papers
- Total number of citations
- Average number of citations per paper
- Average number of citations per author
- Average number of papers per author
- Average number of citations per year
- Hirsch's h-index and related parameters
- The contemporary h-index
- The age-weighted citation rate
- Two variations of individual h-indices
- An analysis of the number of authors per paper

• Web of Science® is perhaps the most well-known tool for determining the number of times a publication has been cited.

• **Web of Science®** is made up of three citation indexes owned by Thomson Scientific:
  – Science Citation Index ®
  – Social Sciences Citation Index ®
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• Within Web of Science®, cited reference searching can be used to find articles that have cited a previously published work. This enables you to trace research forward in time, to see how an idea has been confirmed, applied, improved or corrected. Cited reference searching can also be used to determine the number of times a publication has been cited.

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of solar hydrogen generation literature from 2001 to 2014

Citation data: Scientometrics, ISSN: 0138-9130, Vol. 105, Issue: 2, Page: 759-771
Publication Year: 2015
Researchers: Nader Ale Ebrahim

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Measure your own Altmetric score

Badge type: Large donut
Condensed style: unchecked
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Details: None
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DOI: 10.1007/s11192-016-1938-x

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```
Predicting scientific success

H-index prediction


H-index calculator uses BlitmapExporter by Mario Klingemann

H-index 5
# articles 12
Years since first article 8
# distinct journals 5
# articles in 'top' journals* 1

Future h-index

Years ahead

6 8 9 11 12 12 14 15 15 16


# distinct journals: number of different journals where you have published in.

Note: The equations and the calculator model people that are in Neurotree, have an h-index 5 or more, and are between 5 to 12 years after publishing first article.
Task for first session

1. Create history power point file that contains your publication history and status based on the information extracted from Google Scholar, ISI web of knowledge, SCOPUS and Institutional repository sites.
2. Identify the least of the targeted publication.
3. Measure your current Altmetric score for each publication.
4. Create a Gmail account.
My recent publications
Questions?

E-mail: aleebrahim@um.edu.my

Twitter: @aleebrahim

www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
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Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD
=======================================
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References


My recent publications:


My recent presentations:

3. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Enrich Research Visibility and Impact by Citation Tracking. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4679740.v1

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