New indicators for measuring research impact

Nader Ale Ebrahim
New indicators for measuring research impact

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

13th September 2017
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.5398072.v1 (New Version)

6th SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP ON:
Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

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

Read more:
Abstract: Measuring research impact by utilizing different metrics, help you to see the bigger picture of your research outcome and publications influences. The reach of a publication can no longer be judged exclusively by the number of times it is cited. Because, we are now in the digital and sharing information age, academic conversations are as likely to be found on various academic social networks. So, we need new tools to measure the research impact. Altmetrics are new metrics proposed as alternatives to Impact Factor for journals and personal citation indexes like h-index. Altmetrics attempts to use the online activity to measure impact, buzz, word of mouth for scientific information and it includes new ways to measure usage at the citation level. In this workshop, I will explain about the application of different research metrics especially "alternative metrics" tools such as: Altmetric.com, Impactstory.org, Plumanalytics.com, and PLoS metrics.

Keywords: Altmetric, H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research visibility
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 August 2017</td>
<td>9.00 a.m.—12.00 p.m.</td>
<td>Where to publish? A Journal selection procedure for receiving the highest citation and impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 September 2017</td>
<td>9.00 a.m.—12.00 p.m.</td>
<td>Essential steps to write a Bibliometric paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 September 2017</td>
<td>9.00 a.m.—12.00 p.m.</td>
<td>New systems for measuring research impact</td>
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<td>20 September 2017</td>
<td>9.00 a.m.—12.00 p.m.</td>
<td>Boosting Research Citation and Visibility through Online Profile</td>
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<td>27 September 2017</td>
<td>9.00 a.m.—12.00 p.m.</td>
<td>Reference management tools for Boosting the Research Visibility and Impact</td>
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<td>4 October 2017</td>
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<td>Optimize articles for search engine to improve research visibility</td>
</tr>
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<td>11 October 2017</td>
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<td>Academic Social Network for Enhancement of Research Visibility and Impact</td>
</tr>
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<td>25 October 2017</td>
<td>9.00 a.m.—12.00 p.m.</td>
<td>Analysis of Bibliometrics information for selecting the best field of study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 November 2017</td>
<td>9.00 a.m.—12.00 p.m.</td>
<td>How to select a brand name for your research interest?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research Tools Mind Map

(1) Searching the literature
(2) Writing a paper
(3) Targeting suitable journals
(4) Enhancing visibility and impact
Virtual Teams will become as important as
Research Tools Mind Map -> h-index -> Other Meters

10 Ways to Increase Usage and Citation of your Article Using Social Media
  - Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research
  - Optimizing Your Article for Search Engines
  - Download Presentation file
  - My Citations - Google Scholar
  - Track citations
  - News on Blog
  - Analyze and improve your citation counts
  - Citation Workshops
  - On the Web
  - RoMEO
  - Publisher copyright policies
  - ReaderMeter By Mendeley
  - Total Impact
  - Example
  - Google Scholar Metrics for Publications
  - Nader
  - ImpactStory
  - Altmetric
  - Other Meters

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ASSESS THE IMPACT OF YOUR PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH.
The most popular Bibliometric methods may be more appropriate for one particular level of measurement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Departmental</th>
<th>Research Group</th>
<th>Institutional</th>
<th>Journal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Citation Count</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article Download Count</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-index</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group H-index</td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal H-index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G-index</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altmetrics</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication count</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic ranking reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Impact Factor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eigenfactor Score</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact Per Publication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research Impact Guide

Source: http://subjectguides.library.unsw.edu.au/researchimpact

Develop your publishing strategy
Manage your publications
Maintain your profile
Show your impact
Measure your impact

What is research impact?
Research Evaluation Metrics

Conventional tools for measuring academic performance
Author Level Indicators

- H Index
- i10 index
- Articles with Citation Data
- Average Citation per Article
- Total Citations Count
- Cited vs. Uncited Papers Ratio
- Eigenfactor® score
- Impact Points
- RG Score

H and g-index

Source: https://harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish
A scientist has index $h$ if $h$ of his/her $N_p$ papers have at least $h$ citations each, and the other ($N_p-h$) papers have no more than $h$ citations each.

As an example, a researcher with an H-index of 15 has (of their total number of publications) 15 papers which have been cited at least 15 times each.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>A</th>
<th></th>
<th>Researcher</th>
<th>B</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper rank</td>
<td>Citations</td>
<td>Paper rank</td>
<td>Citations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1348</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neither researcher can have an H-index of more than 6.

“Hirsch, who has a \(h\)-index of 49, says that a "successful scientist" will have an index of 20 after 20 years; an "outstanding scientist" will have an index of 40 after 20 years; and a "truly unique individual" will have an index of 60 after 20 years.”

The g-index: quantifies scientific productivity based on publication record

Table 2: Publication and citation list of scientist S1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank (squared) - Publications</th>
<th>Citations</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (1) A</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (4) B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (9) C</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (16) D</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (25) E</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 (36) F</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 (49) G</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 (64) H</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 (81) I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All three publication lists have a Hirsch Index of 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author 1</th>
<th>Author 2</th>
<th>Author 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H=5

Source: Henk F. Moed, (2011) "New developments in electronic publishing and bibliometrics", CWTS, Leiden University, Netherlands & Elsevier, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Different bibliometric distributions have the same H-Index

Most Useful Citation-based Indicators

Eigenfactor:
rates the importance of a scientific journal based on the impact of the journals that cite its research.

CiteScore 2016 methodology

CiteScore 2016 counts the citations received in 2016 to documents published in 2013, 2014 or 2015, and divides this by the number of documents published in 2013, 2014 and 2015.

3-year publication window
The 3-year CiteScore time window was chosen as a best fit for all subject areas. Research shows that a 3-year publication window is long enough to capture the citation peak of the majority of disciplines.

Frequency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CiteScore</th>
<th>CiteScore Tracker (on Scopus.com)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calculated</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td>12 times per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updates</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Monthly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Document types
All types of documents (research articles, review articles, conference proceedings, editorials errata, letters, notes, and short surveys) are included in the CiteScore calculation. Although articles in press are included in Scopus they are not included in the calculation.

Source: https://journalmetrics.scopus.com/
The Impact Factor

The average number of citations the average article receives per annum in the 2 years after publication

e.g. the 2005 impact factor will be the total citations in 2005 to articles published in 2003 and 2004 / no. articles published in 2003 and 2004

Article published in Jan 2003 will have longer to contribute cites to 2005 IF than an article published in Dec 2004

The Immediacy Index

A measure of skewness of the citation curve
i.e. how quickly are the articles being cited?

No. of citations in the current year / No. articles published in that year

Some evidence that the II appears to be correlated with IF, i.e. a change in II is followed by a change in IF – useful early warning signal.


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The Cited Half-Life

A measure of rate of decline of the citation curve
i.e. article longevity

The number of years that the total citations (i.e. citations to articles from all years, rather than only the previous two years) takes to decline to 50% of its value

No evidence that the cited half-life is correlated with IF

Impact Factor and other bibliometric parameters

Source Normalized Impact Per Paper (SNIP)

Weighs article citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field.
The Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.

- Measures contextual citation impact by "normalizing" citation values;
- Takes a research field's citation frequency into account;
- Considers immediacy – how quickly a paper is likely to have an impact in a given field;
- Accounts for how well the field is covered by the underlying database;
- Calculates without use of a journal's subject classification to avoid delimitation;
- Counters any potential for editorial manipulation.

Source: SCOPUS
The SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) is a prestige metric based on the idea that "all citations are not created equal". With SJR, the subject field, quality and reputation of the journal has a direct effect on the value of a citation.

- Is weighted by the prestige of the journal, thereby "leveling the playing field" among journals;
- Eliminates manipulation: raise the SJR ranking by being published in more reputable journals;
- "Shares" a journal's prestige equally over the total number of citations in that journal;
- Normalizes for differences in citation behavior between subject fields.

Source: SCOPUS
The h-index of a publication is the largest number h such that at least h articles in that publication were cited at least h times each. For example, a publication with five articles cited by, respectively, 17, 9, 6, 3, and 2, has the h-index of 3.

The h5-index of a publication is, respectively, the h-index, of only those of its articles that were published in the last five complete calendar years.

Source: Google Scholar
New tools for measuring academic performance

https://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.3984216.v1
Congratulations Nader!

You are in the top 10% of Authors on SSRN by total new downloads within the last 12 months.
Your Latest Readership Report from bepress SelectedWorks

Source: https://works.bepress.com/aleebrahim/
Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate

Table 11. Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate (9th of November, 2015), compared to the same indicator 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>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>

5.2 Use social media tools

There are several social networking sites designed for academics. They provide a forum for disseminating your research, promoting discussion of your work, sharing scientific information and forming new collaborations. Social networks are a good supplement for your institutional/personal web site or blog as they allow you to quickly communicate to your network that e.g. a new article has been published. You can communicate information about your research via ResearchGate, Academia.edu, Twitter, Facebook or LinkedIn. Being a micro-blogging service that uses short 140-character messages (tweets), Twitter is a quick and easy to use tool for sharing information about research, engaging in conversations with others and sharing links to your papers and presentations. Creating profiles on one or more of these sites make you and your research more discoverable. Sign up for social networking sites to increase your visibility and connect with your colleagues!

Ale Ebrahim et al. (2014) believe that increased accessibility of an article through search engines can improve its citation rate.

**Fig. 2** Testing the model for the impact of visibility on citation with save, discussion and recommendation as mediators

Source: http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/
IMPACT ON:


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Altmetrics

Created by researchers

Created by the public

Indicating other types of impact, such as societal impact?
How is the Altmetric score calculated?

The score is a weighted count

The score is derived from an automated algorithm, and represents a weighted count of the amount of attention we've picked up for a research output. Why is it weighted? To reflect the relative reach of each type of source. It's easy to imagine that the average newspaper story is more likely to bring attention to the research output than the average tweet. This is reflected in the default weightings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>News</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blogs</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twitter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sina Weibo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wikipedia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy Documents (per source)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q&amp;A</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1000/Publons/Pubpeer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YouTube</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddit/Pinterest</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkedIn</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Syllabus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google+</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://help.altmetric.com/support/solutions/articles/6000060969-how-is-the-altmetric-score-calculated](https://help.altmetric.com/support/solutions/articles/6000060969-how-is-the-altmetric-score-calculated)
Figure 1. Comparison of mean Altmetric Attention Scores and tweeters

“Alternative Metrics" Tools

- Altmetric.com
- Impactstory.org
- Plumanalytics.com
- PLoS Article-Level Metrics
- Usage Count (webofknowledge.com)
- Bookmetrix (http://www.bookmetrix.com)
- Article Metrics in Scopus
Altmetrics are new metrics proposed as alternatives to Impact Factor for journals and personal citation indexes like h-index. The term "article level metrics" was first put forward in 2010, but altmetrics (derived from "alternative metrics") become prevalent as it better suggested a range of new metrics. Altmetrics can be applied not only to articles but also to people, journals, books, data sets, web pages, etc. Many aspects of the impact of a work (such as article views, downloads, mentions in social media and new services) can be measured, as well as traditional citation counts.

Source: http://www.swansea.ac.uk/iss/researchsupport/metrics/altmetrics/
Abstract

Researchers, journals, and universities want to receive more citations for their scholarly publications. However, paper citations depend on its quality, visibility and author's online profile. Research support documents (unpublished papers, white papers, project reports, datasets, software, posters, online resources and teaching...
Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study
A Comprehensive Comparison of Educational Growth within Four Different Developing Countries between 1990 and 2012

Masoud Shakiba, Nader Ale Ebrahim, Mahmoud Danaee, Kaveh Bakhtiyari, Elankovan Sundararajan

Resumo
Evaluating the academic trend of RFID technology based on SCI and SSCI publications from 2001 to 2014
Introduction

On this page you’ll find instructions for embedding the Altmetric badges in your website. The badges are free to use for academic repositories and individual researchers.

If you’re an organisation or publisher and would like to use these badges, please get in touch to discuss implementation.

For researchers and academic repositories, the badges are simple to set up with a two step process:

1. Add the following line of code anywhere on an HTML page:

   ```html
   <script type='text/javascript' src='https://dlbh5usj1nnw7.cloudfront.net/assets/embed.js'></script>
   ```

2. Add a div element specifying a DOI (digital object identifier), arXiv ID, Handle, PubMed ID, ISBN, URI or Altmetric ID wherever you want a badge to appear:

   ```html
   <div class='altmetric-embed' data-badge-type='donut' data-doi='10.1038/nature.2012.9872'></div>
   ```

Replace the contents of `data-doi` with the DOI of the article you want the badge to represent; alternatively you can use a `data-arxiv-id` attribute containing an arXiv ID, `data-handle` attribute containing a Handle, `data-isbn` attribute containing an ISBN, `data-uri` attribute containing a URI or `data-pmid` attribute containing a PubMed ID.

If it isn’t possible for you to set the `data-doi` attribute you can leave it empty and the embed script will look for a DOI in the `dc:identifier` or `citation_doi` tags of the current page. Contact us if you need any help with this.

That’s it! You’ll end up with a badge that looks like this:

![Badges](image.png)

Some examples
Measure your own Altmetric score

Badge type: Large donut
Condensed style?
Popover: Right
Details: None
Hide no mentions?
Hide if score less than
DOI: 10.1007/s11192-016-1938-x

The HTML to copy into your page for the above embed:

```html
<div data-badge-popover="right" data-badge-type="large-donut" data-doi="10.1007/s11192-016-1938-x" data-hide-no-mentions="true" class="altmetric-embed"></div>
```
On Friday, June 27, 2014 6:07 PM, The Impactstory team <team@impactstory.org> wrote:

Your new research impacts this week

Dr. Nader Ale Ebrahim impactstory.org/aleebrahim

1000+ SlideShare views

on Effective virtual teams

This slides attracted 73 new SlideShare views this week, bringing it up to 1003 total. It marks your 8th product to get this many views on SlideShare. Nice work!
Enhancing Research Visibility and Improving Citations: Publication Marketing Tools Mpws


7000+ SlideShare views

This slides attracted 394 new SlideShare views this week, bringing it up to 7030 total.

It marks your 1st product to get this many views on SlideShare. Nice work!
Nader Ale Ebrahim
University of Malaya Visiting Research Fellow

ACHIEVEMENTS

Global Reach 82
Your research has been discussed in 15 countries. That's high: only 17% of researchers have their work as widely discussed.

Open Sesame 98
You've published 60% of your research in gold open access venues. This level of openness is matched by only 2% of researchers.

MENTIONS

160 online mentions across 4 channels: 149 6 3 2

PUBLICATIONS

Virtual R&D Teams: A New Model for Product Development
2015 International Journal of Innovation
25

A comparison between two main academic literature of science and scopus databases
2013 Asian Social Science
Nader Ale Ebrahim
University of Malaya Visiting Research Fellow
open access 100%
Open Hero!

ACHIEVEMENTS

Open Hero  Top 10%
Every single one of your papers is free to read online. Wow! That's a level of access only 2% of other researchers achieve. Open access helps real people, and that's pretty heroic.

Global Reach  Top 10%
Your research has been saved and shared in 53 countries. That's high: only 5% of researchers get that much international attention.

TIMELINE

1827 Online mentions over 4 years
1.6k 169 44 7 2

PUBLICATIONS

- Twitter: A powerful tool to Improve Research Visibility and Impact
  2017 Flashare
  311
- ResearchGate & Academia: Networks for Researchers to Improve Research Impact
Antony Williams
Connections in Chemistry

My passion is connecting people to chemistry. Over the past decade I held many jobs and responsibilities including the direction of the development of scientific software applications for spectroscopy and general chemistry, directing marketing efforts, sales and business development collaborations for the company. I have almost... + More
PlumX Metrics

Analyze
You can aggregate metrics at any level to help you understand what is happening with your grant-funded research. For example, you can see output and metrics by:

- Researcher
- Grant
- Department
- Journal

In this example, it is apparent that citations (red bars) are a lagging indicator; there are substantially fewer citations in the recent years, especially 2013 and 2014. The other categories of metrics help you see what has been going on recently.
At PLOS, we believe that research articles should primarily be judged on their individual merits, rather than on the basis of the journal in which they were published. In March 2009, we inaugurated a program to provide Article-Level Metrics (ALM) on every article across all journals. Article-Level Metrics (ALMs) capture the manifold ways in which research is disseminated and can help users determine the value of an article to them and to their scientific community. The regularly updated data include the following metrics:
Elsevier journals
Top downloaded OA articles

ELSEVIER

Open Access
Here you'll find the most-downloaded Open Access Articles for Elsevier's journals.

- Agriculture Sciences
  - Agriculture Science, General
  - Forest Science
  - Plant Science
  - Soil Science
- Aquatic Sciences
  - Marine and Freshwater Biology
  - Oceanography
  - Water Resources
- Chemistry
  - Analytical Chemistry
  - Colloids
  - Electrochemistry
  - Inorganic Chemistry
  - Organic Chemistry
  - Physical and Theoretical Chemistry
  - Spectroscopy
- Computer Science
  - Artificial Intelligence
  - Computer Science for Engineering
  - Microelectronics and Hardware
A Risk Diagnosing Methodology Web-Based Platform for Micro, Small and Medium Businesses: Remarks and Enhancements

Authors: Luis Pereira, Alexandra Terena, João Bispo, João Wemans
DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-46549-3_22

This chapter has been downloaded a total of 54 times.

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PlumX Metrics in Scopus
Effective strategies for increasing citation frequency

Metric Details

Scopus Metrics

Citation Count: 16
Field-Weighted Citation Impact: 3.72
Citation Benchmarking: 50th percentile

Cited by

16 Citations

Benchmarking
Measures of activity relative to specific research domains, based on cited by in Scopus
Compared to: Education articles of the same age and document type
All Citations

PlumX Metrics
see details
**PlumX Metrics in Scopus**

**Effective strategies for increasing citation frequency**


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**Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency**

Citation data:
Publication Year: 2013
Researchers: Nader Ale Ebrahim

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PlumX Metrics in Scopus
A comparison between two main academic literature collections: Web of science and SCOPUS databases
(2013) Asian Social Science, 9(5), pp. 18-26

Scopus Metrics

Citation Count: 53
Field-Weighted Citation Impact: 21.61
Citation Benchmarking %

Cited by

53 Citations

Benchmarking

Measures of activity relative to specific research domains, based on cited by in Scopus

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## PlumX Metrics in Scopus

*A comparison between two main academic literature collections: Web of science and SCOPUS databases*

(2013) *Asian Social Science*, 9(5), pp. 18-26

### A Comparison between Two Main Academic Literature Collections: Web of Science and Scopus Databases

Citation data:
University Library of Munich, Germany, MPRA Paper, ISSN: 1911-2017, Vol. 9, Issue: 5, Page: 18-26, No: 46898
Publication Year: 2013
Researchers: Nader Ale Ebrahim

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

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References

   [https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.44317](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.44317)


My recent publication:


My recent presentations:

1. [https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5374615.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5374615.v1)
2. [https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5330950.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5330950.v1)
3. [https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5081371.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5081371.v1)
4. [https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5048413.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5048413.v1)
5. [https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5035244.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.5035244.v1)

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