Your scientific profile

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Lecture 4 (honestly, short)

SCOPUS and you

Scientometric base SCOPUS

Use Author search tool to see what SCOPUS knows about you

http://www.scopus.com

SCOPUS author profile

https://www.scopus.com/freelookup/form/author.uri

SCOPUS author profile

You can **request merging records**, if your surname and/or name was typed differently through your scientific life

SCOPUS author profile

SCOPUS author profile

You can register. It does not give much, just a linkage of your e-mail and affiliation to your SCOPUS author id.

This may help when another "John Doe" will pretend to be an author of your papers

https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=55946650300

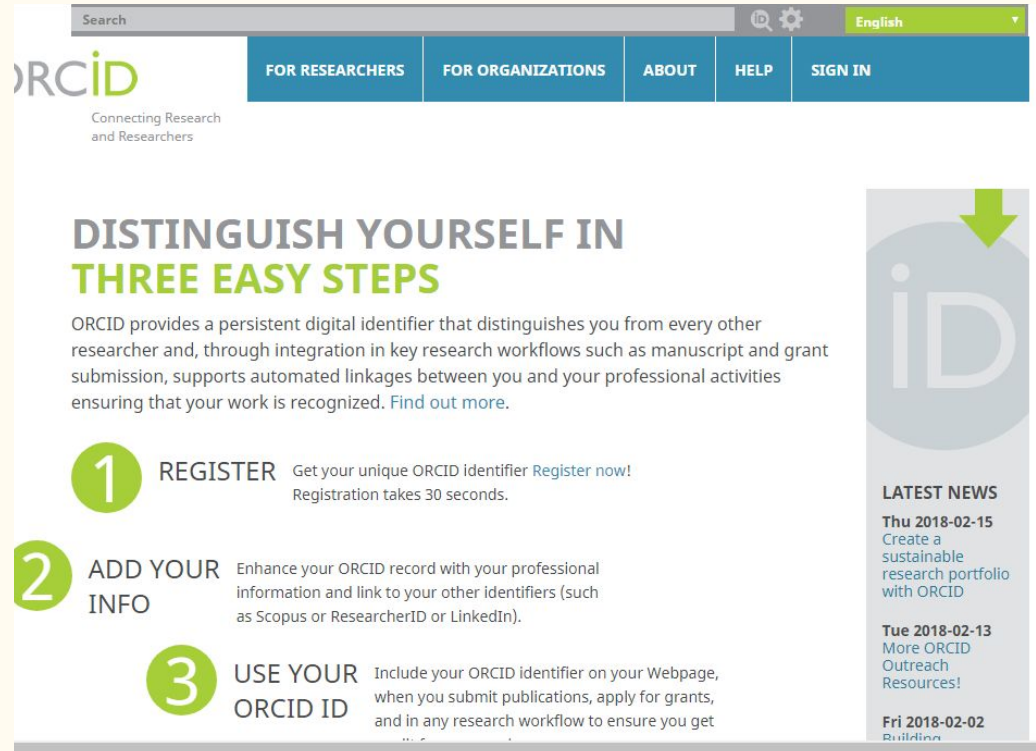# ORCID id and you

ORCID identifier: forever yours

"ORCID provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from every other researcher and, through integration in key research workflows such as manuscript and grant submission, supports automated linkages between you and your professional activities ensuring that your work is recognized. "

http://orcid.org

ORCID identifier: forever yours

Cite from ORCID terms and conditions:

"Our mission is to solve the **name ambiguity problem** in research and scholarly communication **by creating and operating** an open-access registry (referred to as the "Registry") of **persistent unique identifiers** for individual researchers."

ORCID identifier: forever yours responsibility

"- Who enters the data to ORCID registry?
-    You. "

SCOPUS does it better

ResearchGate and you

ResearchGate

- is a free scientific social network, including elements of gamification: reputation is measured with RGScore integrating activities of a scientist in ResearchGate:
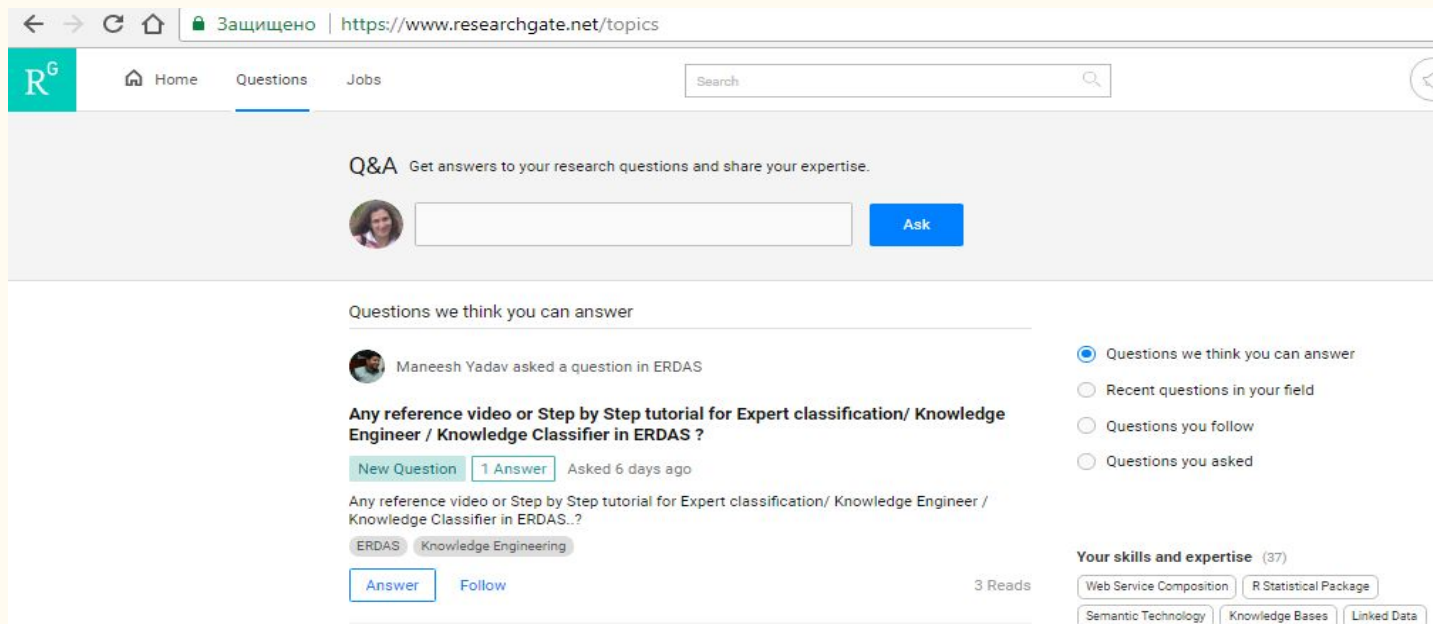
"likes", reads, citations, responses to answers, followers, updates

http://www.researchgate.net
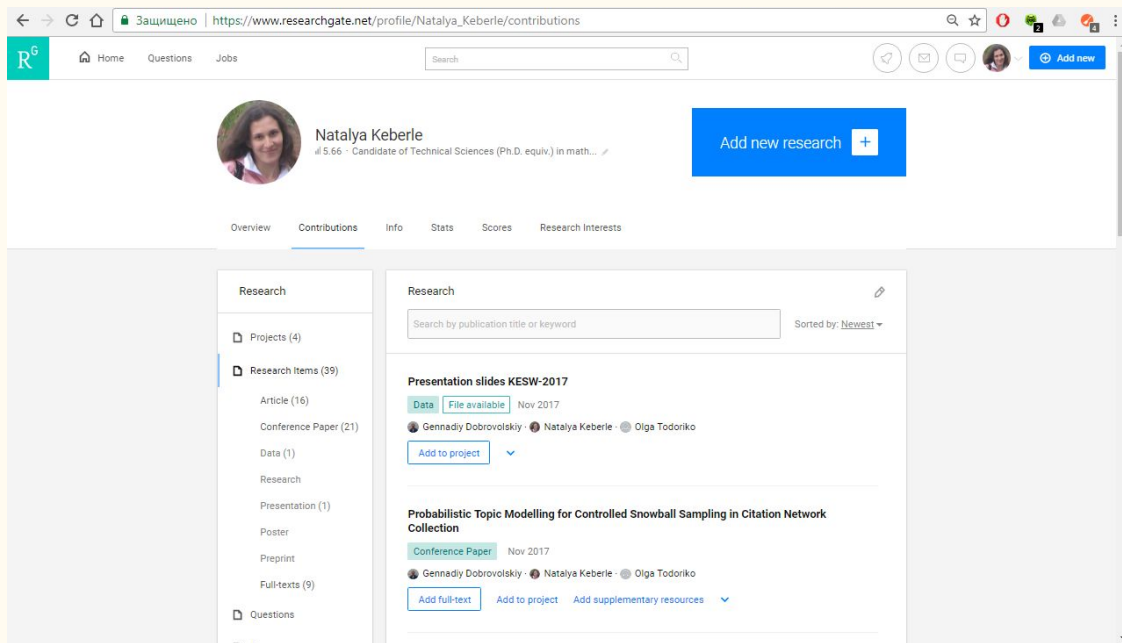
ResearchGate and you: not only social network

- request full-text (authors usually respond during ~week)
- ask questions
- be informed on new citations to your works (via email)

ResearchGate and you: mutual responsibility

1) You can trust ResearchGate (it seeks for your papers, by default)
2) You can upload your materials:

   full-texts of papers, where the copyright is yours (you did not sign a copyright transfer form)

   supplementary materials - data, program code, questionnaires (remember? you need to provide **reproducible research**)

   presentation slides from conferences

3) You can check the list of papers found by ResearchGate and make corrections (names disambiguation)

If the paper is not present in ResearchGate*
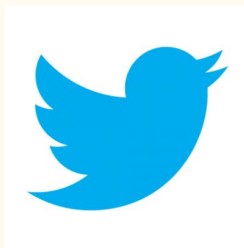
or authors do not have rights to make it public (e.g. IEEE journals require 10 years of non disclosure of paper full-texts)
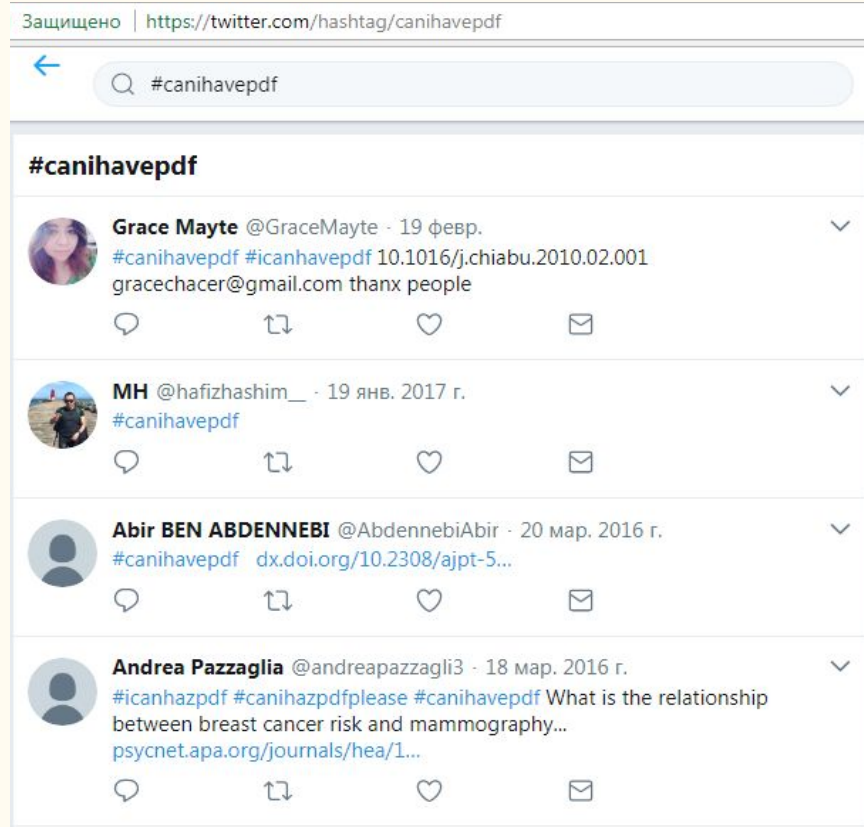
Try to use Twitter tag

#canihavepdf

(Register in Twitter) type DOI, or a journal link of a paper and wait.

* (Bonus from NK)

Google Scholar and you

Google Scholar

A simple way to keep track of:

- your scientific publications identified by Google as your's
- citations to your work
    - you can set up a rss feed and check it in browser

You can, of course, add papers not identified/found by Google.

Requires verification of a university email address (at least they required it earlier).

http://scholar.google.com

Google Scholar

Thomson Reuter Web of Science

Web of Science and you: do it yourself, but many bonuses
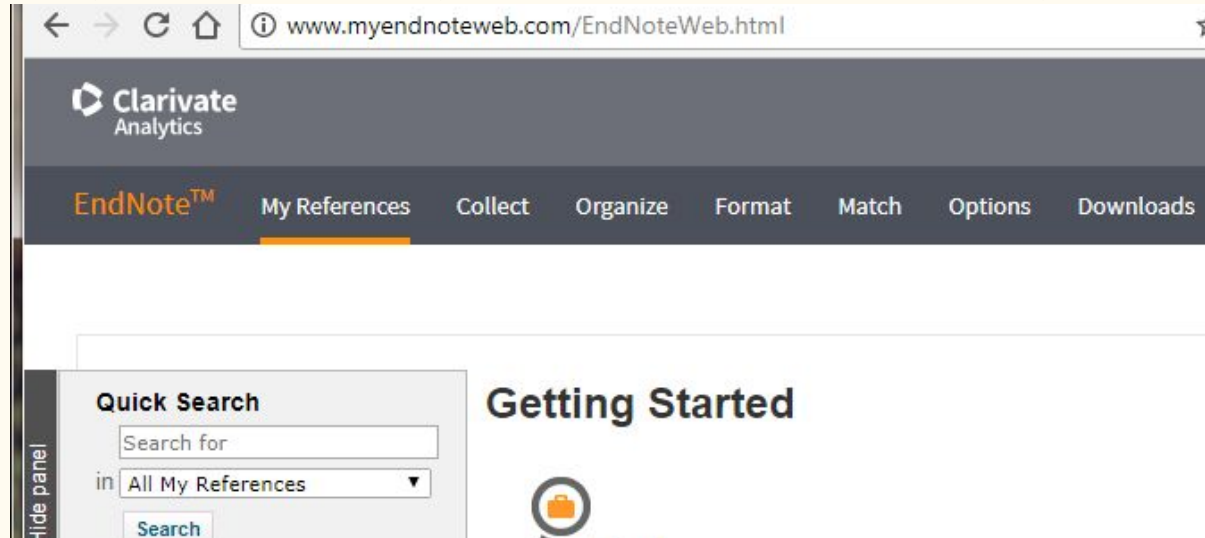
Registered users can freely use EndNote online, which is good - you browse WOS databases, select papers and add references to them in EndNote.

Register through www.researcherid.com

Add articles by yourself by browsing WOS databases.

Other scientific networks

mendeley.com

academia.edu

Comparison of h-indexes

H-index: yet another index

Ancient times:

    more publications - higher is a scientific index

Nowadays (since 2005): h-index

h=10 $\Leftrightarrow$ author wrote at least 10 papers and each paper is referenced by at least 10 other researchers

(so, in general author has 100 citations)

Test: h = 2 $\Leftrightarrow$ author wrote ___ papers and each paper was referenced by at least ___ other researchers
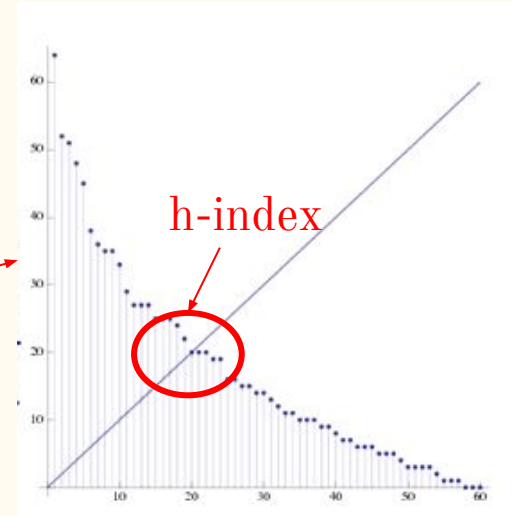
H-index changes over times
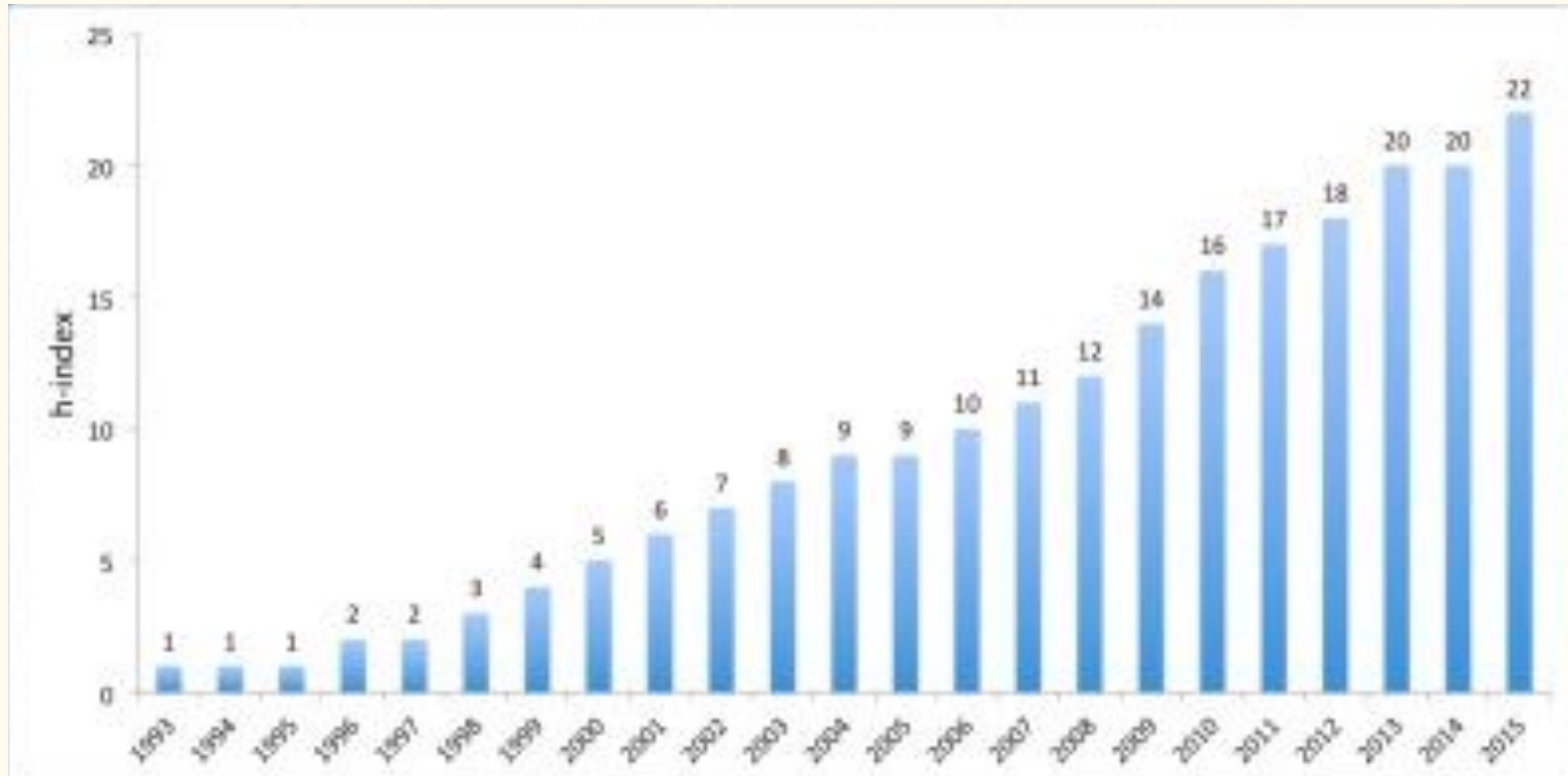
Comparison of h-indexes

H-indexes are different at different networks

For Keberle, Nataliya (ZNU)

SCOPUS	h=6
Google Scholar	h=6 (since 2013), h=13 (totally)
Thomson Reuters Web Of Science	(I was lazy and did not add anything yet)

3rd homework

Register in SCOPUS. Create/Update a Google Scholar account (try with your usual address, may be they accept it). (Optionally) register at ResearchGate and at Web Of Science.

Write correspondent logins and passwords in a safe place!

Open them all in for windows. Make a screenshot. Save with a title YourNameSurname.jpg

Submit to moodle.