بسم الله الرحمن الرحیم

Workshop

Increasing the impact of research: Strategies and Practical Guidelines for universities and research institutions

27 Feb. 2017

UTM, Malaysia

Dr. Mohammad Javad Dehghani

President of

Islamic World Science Citation Center (ISC)

Islamic world science citation center (ISC)-

An overview

What is ISC?

- ISC was approved by Islamic Conference of Ministries of Higher Education & Scientific research (ISMHESR) in a meeting that held by ISESCO in 2008 in Azerbaijan.
- ISC is established to create a network of scientific information of 57 OIC countries. It is the third largest citation network after ISI and Scopus in the world.
- ISC has designed different tools that help scientific policymakers to evaluate and compare countries, scientists, journals and institutions with each other with respect to their scientific performance. All this comparison could be made by indexing and processing journals' information such as papers' titles, affiliations, authors, abstracts, references, etc.

.

- ISC evaluate and rank the researchers, universities, countries, journals, research domains etc. in OIC countries based on their scientific impact.
- ISC provide various service for scientific promotion in OIC countries including training workshops in Scientometrics
- ISC help OIC countries to know about the state of the art of the science in his country through mapping the scientific plus points and weakness
- ISC map the science in the OIC countries to help them for making scientific improvement plans
- ISC determine the plus points and weakness of researchers, universities and countries based on the above mentioned criteria and other indictors for scientific improvement
- ISC databases will also help OIC countries to know and to manipulate those of parts of their science which are invisible and could not be traced using international databases such as Scopus and Web of Science

Objectives of ISC

- 1- Establishing a Science Citation Center to index scientific publications of Islamic countries and facilitate access to them for scientists of these countries
- 2- Creating incentives that would increase the Islamic countries researchers' enthusiasm for initiating *innovative research* in different fields of science, especially humanities
- 3- Appreciating local needs and scientific productions also in languages other than English
- 4- Taking necessary steps for promotion of science , citation analysis and ranking based on qualitative and quantitative measures in the Islamic countries and introducing the most prolific and most cited authors, journals, universities and research centers of Islamic countries
- 5- Paying more attention to the Islamic laws and moralities in production and provision of science
- 6- Adopting policies to improve interaction among scientists of Islamic countries
- 7- Devising tools and mechanisms that would fulfill the information needs of the Islamic countries

Islamic World Science Cita...

www.isc.gov.ir

Search

Most Visited Getting Started Ezproxy Login

En Fr Ar Fa

Home Page | Presidency | About Us | Contact Us | FAQ

ISC

Islamic World Science Citation Center

ISC Databases

- ISC Scientific Journals Ranking System
- English JCR
- Islamic Countries SCI
- English Current Contents
- ISC Worlds Scientific Contribution Reports
- Journals Performance Indicators
- Ranking of Universities and Research Institutes of Iran
- Ranking of Islamic Countries Universities And Research Institutions
- Highly-Cited English Conference Proceedings

Tools

- Fast XML Uploading System
- ISC Scientific Journal Submission System
- conferences proceedings submission system
- ISC Master Journal List

Main Menu

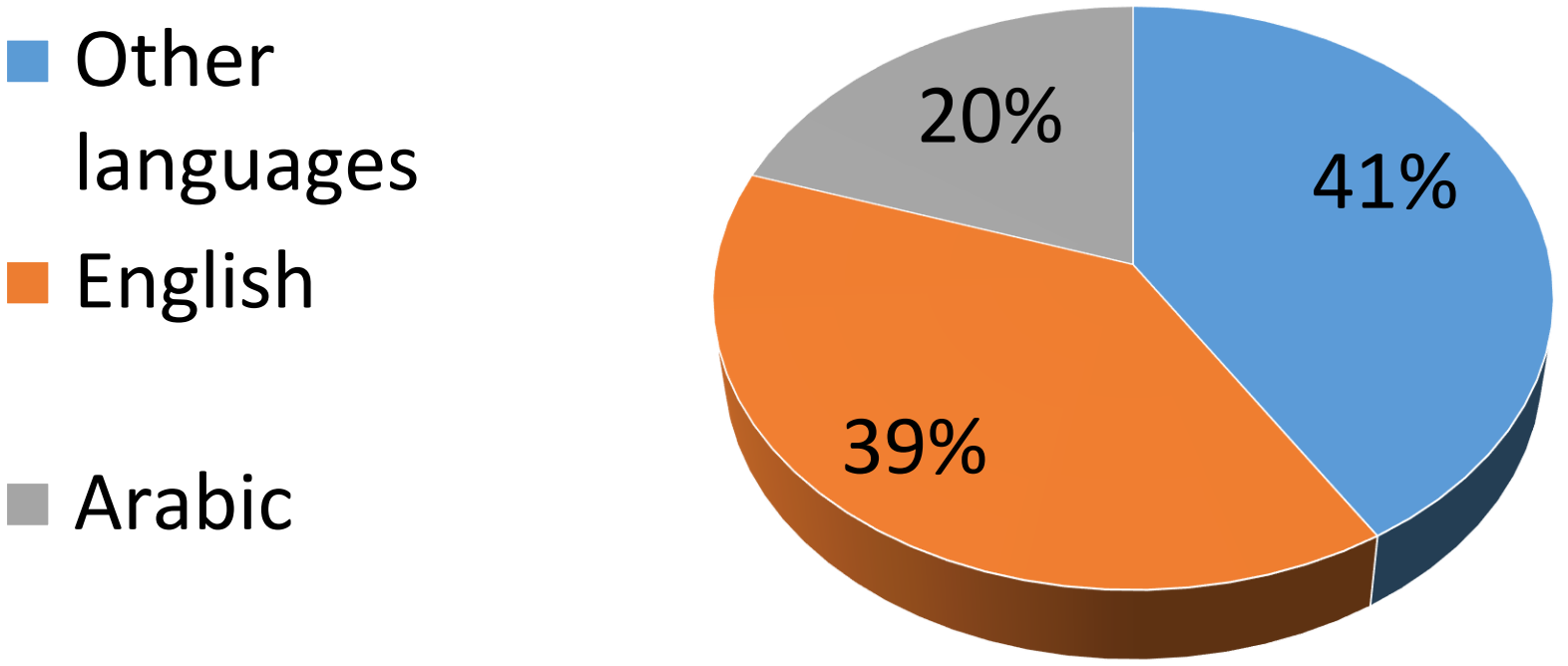
- About Us
- ISC Departments
- Publications

www.isc.gov.ir

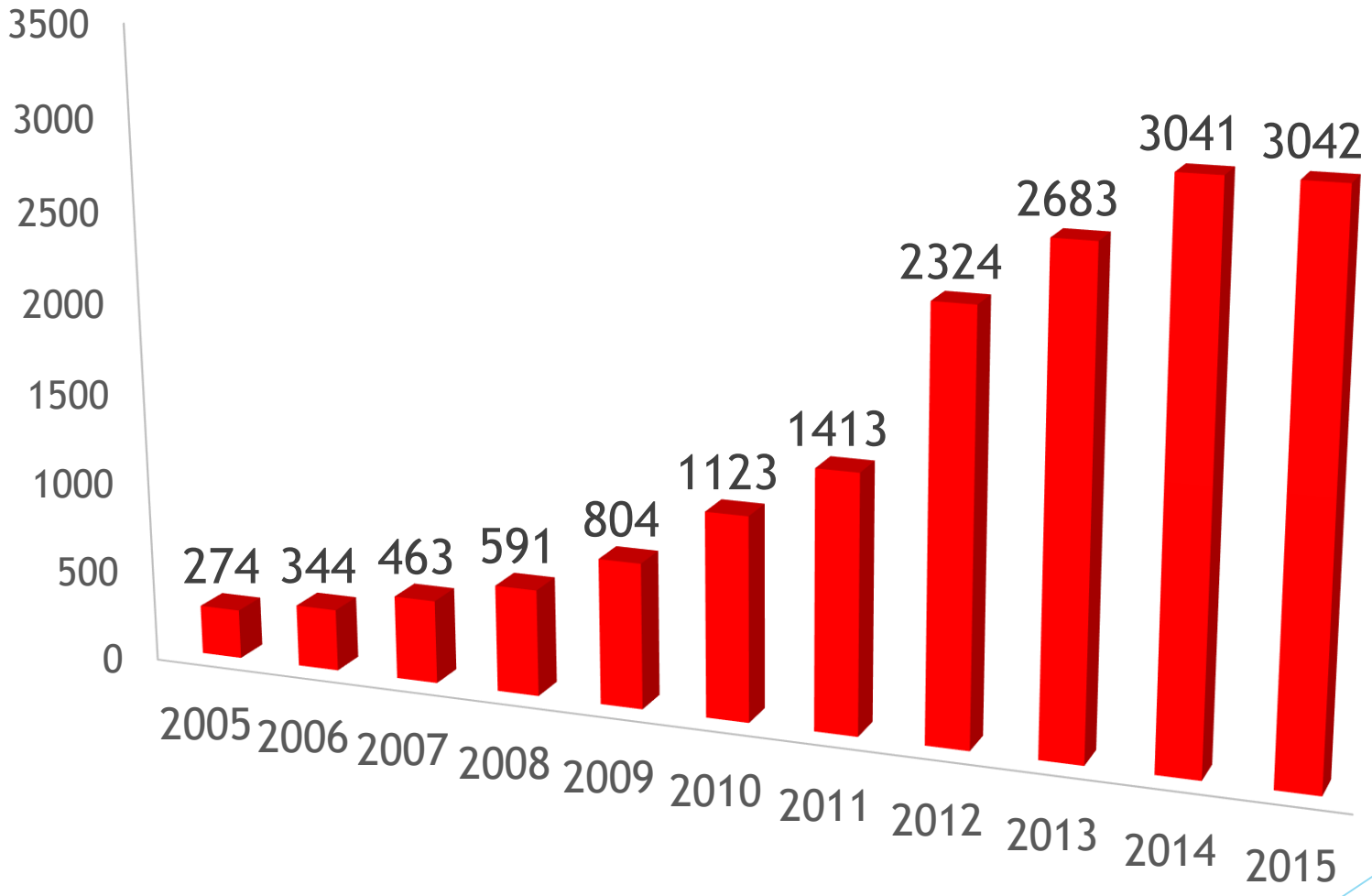
Ask me anything

EN 7:00 PM 10/24/2016

So far 3042 journals have been indexed in ISC, 39% of which are English, 20% are Arabic and the remaining 41% are from other languages



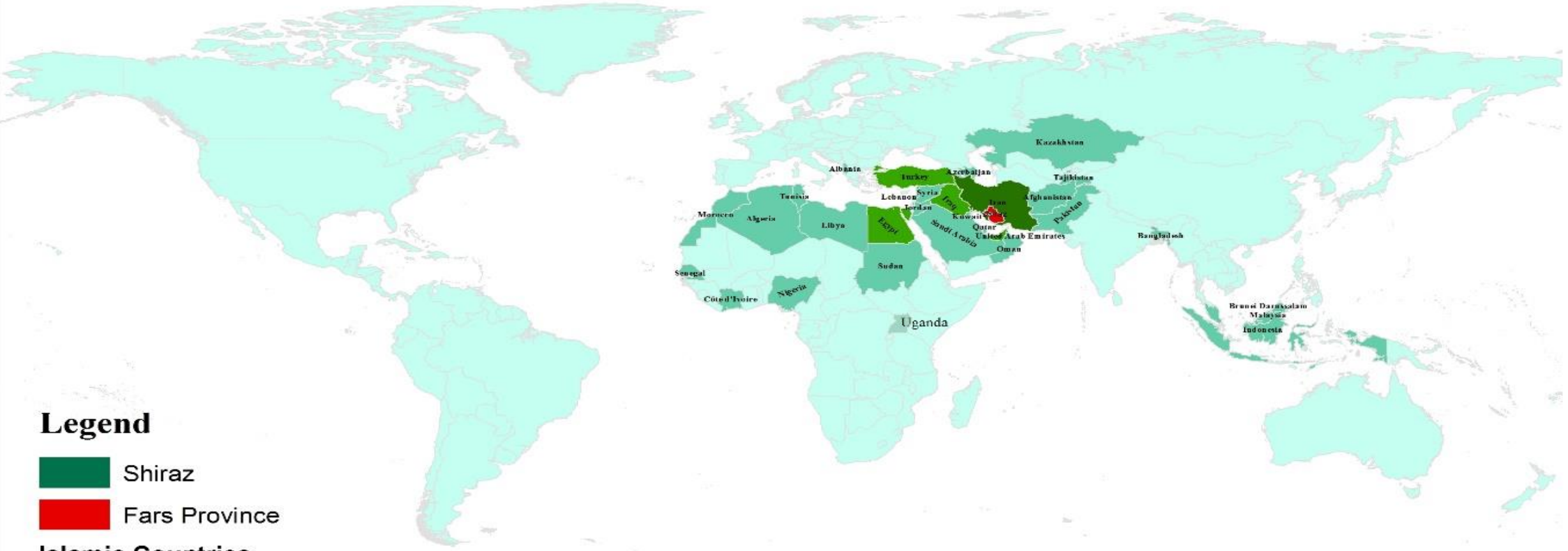
The number of ISC journals has increased remarkably overtime



The list of 48 countries with journals indexed in ISC

1	Islamic Republic of Iran	17	Libya	33	Azerbaijan
2	Iraq	18	Tunisia	34	Qatar
3	Turkey	19	Canada	35	Yemen
4	Malaysia	20	Oman	36	Tajikistan
5	Pakistan	21	Afghanistan	37	England
6	Egypt	22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	38	Austria
7	Jordan	23	Uganda	39	Montenegro
8	Syria	24	Sudan	40	Russia
9	Saudi Arabia	25	Palestine	41	Kenya
10	Lebanon	26	Morocco	42	Australia
11	Nigeria	27	Bulgaria	43	Czech
12	Algeria	28	America	44	Albany
13	United Arab Emirates	29	Netherlands	45	Sweden
14	Kuwait	30	Bahrain	46	Romania
15	Bangladesh	31	India	47	Mauritania
16	Indonesia	32	Germany	48	Poland

The Number of Production of Islamic World in ISC



Legend

- Shiraz
- Fars Province

Islamic Countries

The Number of Production

- 114 - 33471
- 33472 - 86627
- 86628 - 377352

Other Countries

N
W E
S

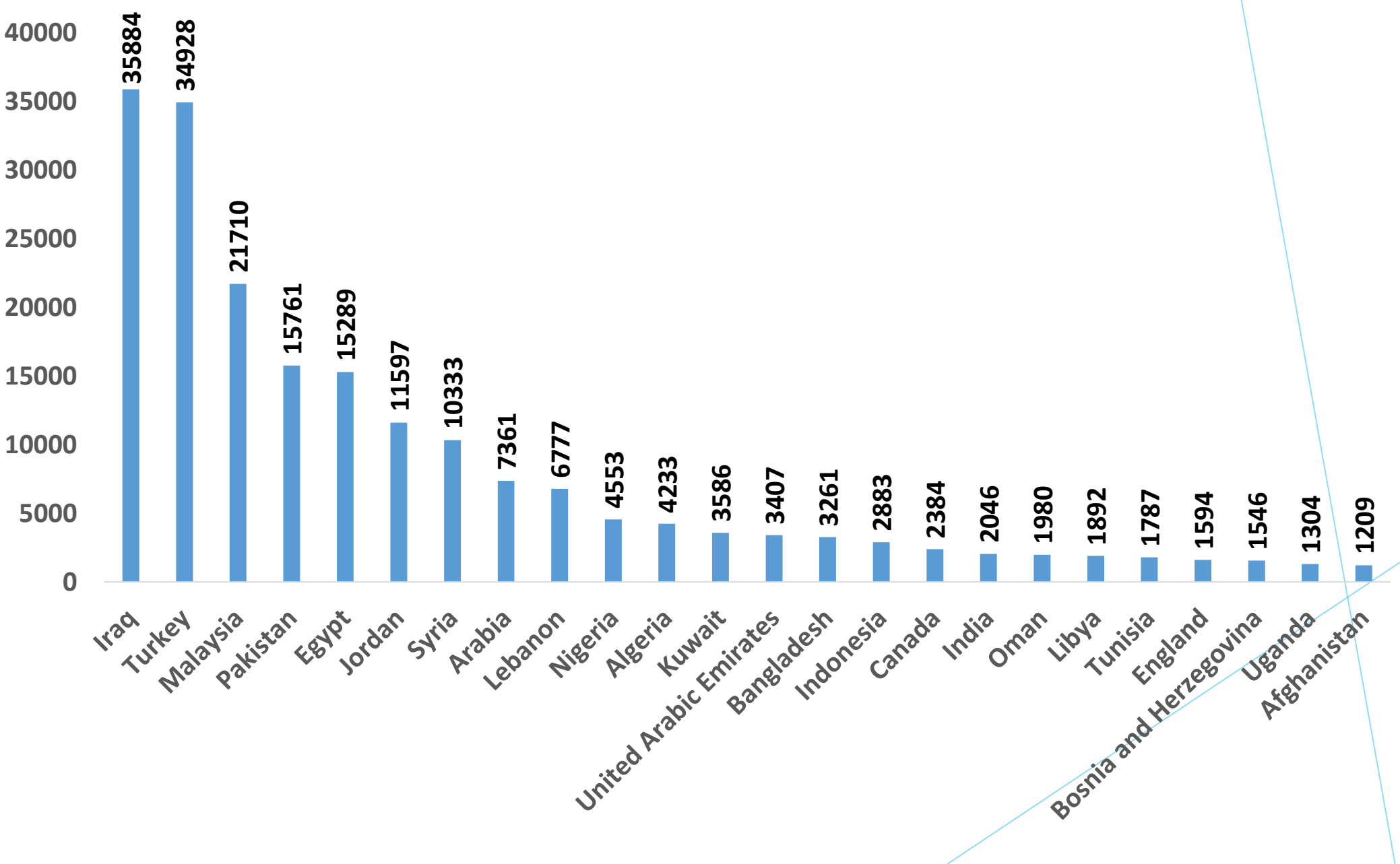
Kilometers

0 1·125 2·250 4·500 6·750 9·000

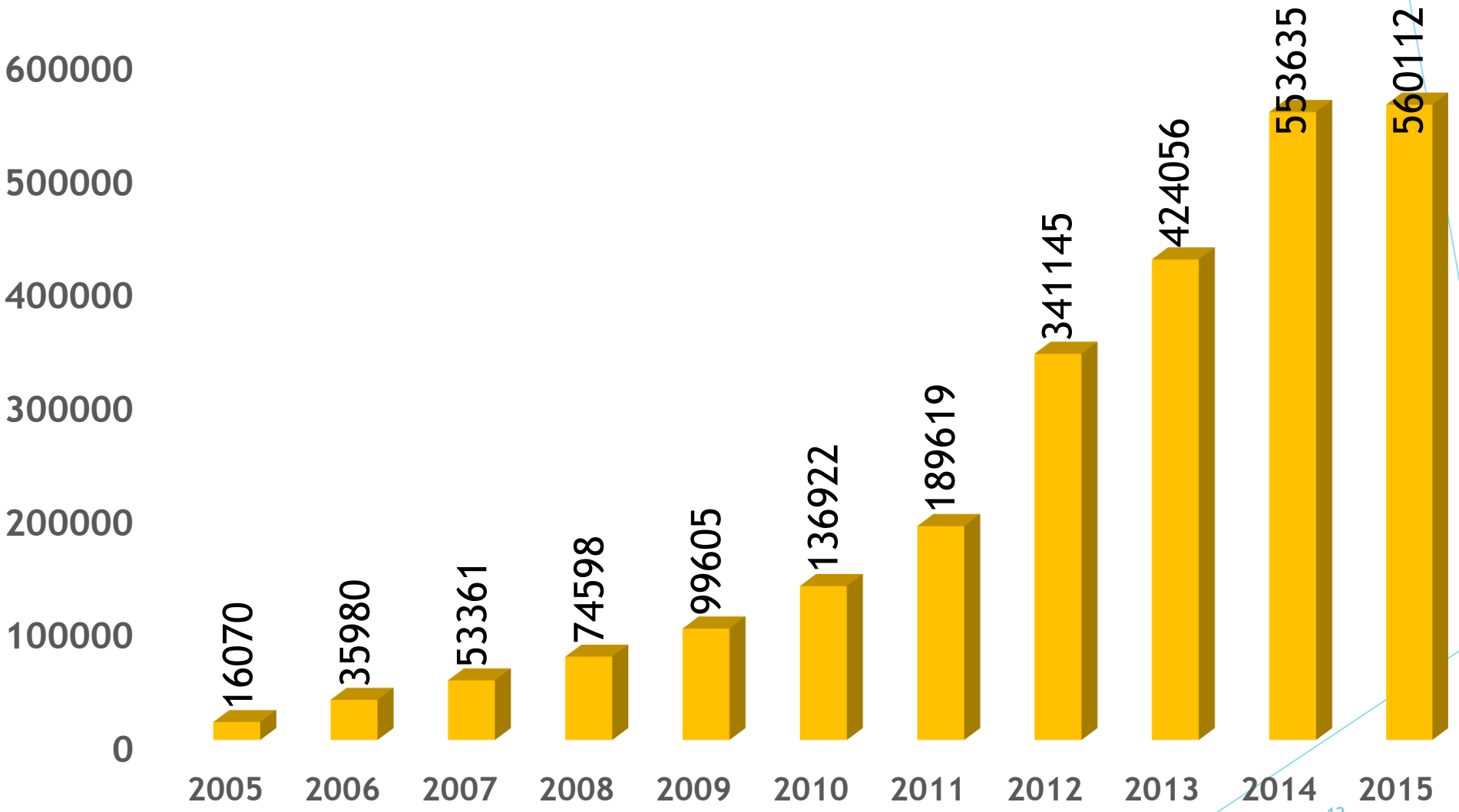
Cordinat System WGS 1984

ISC

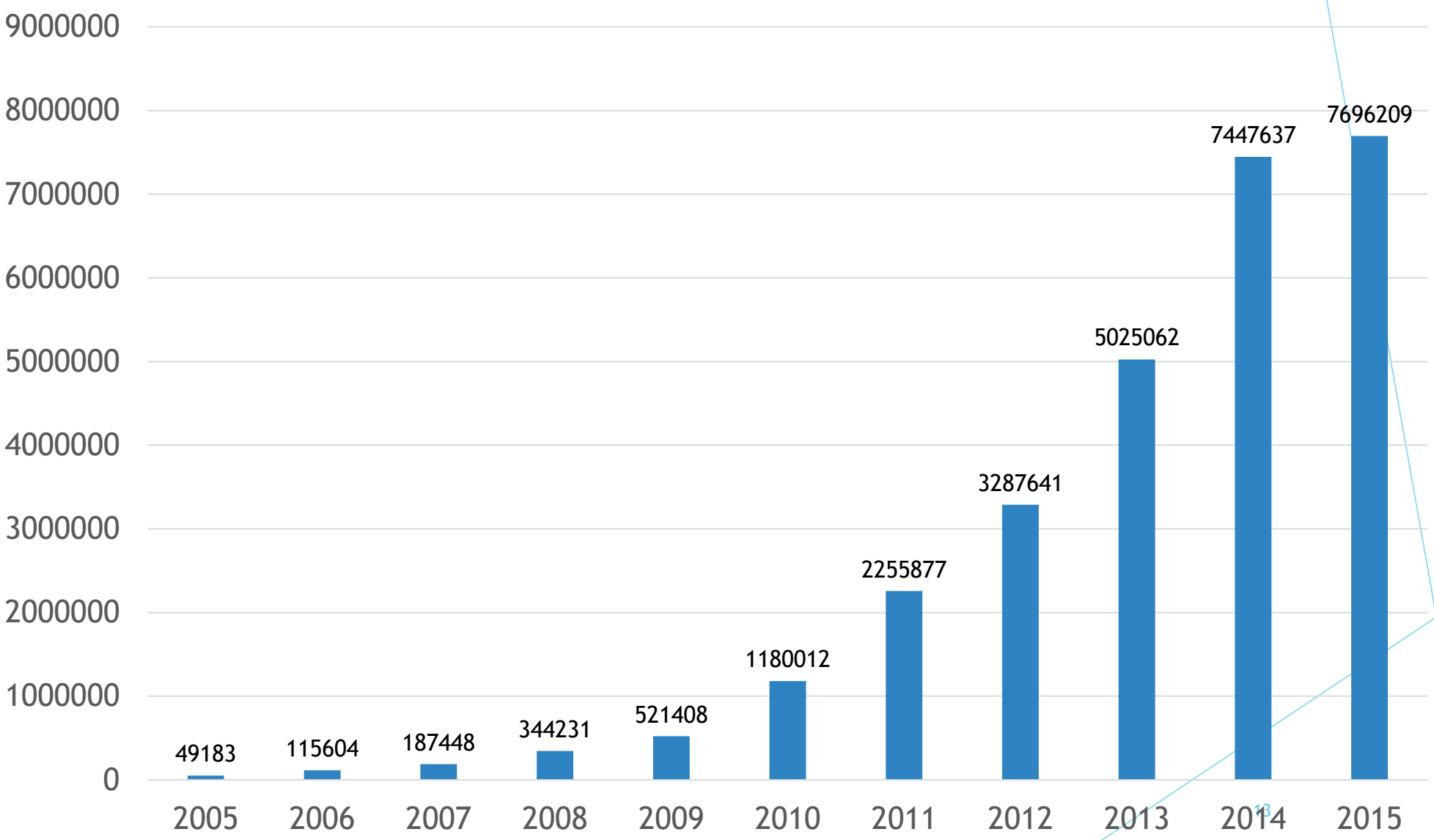
The number of publication of some countries in the ISC



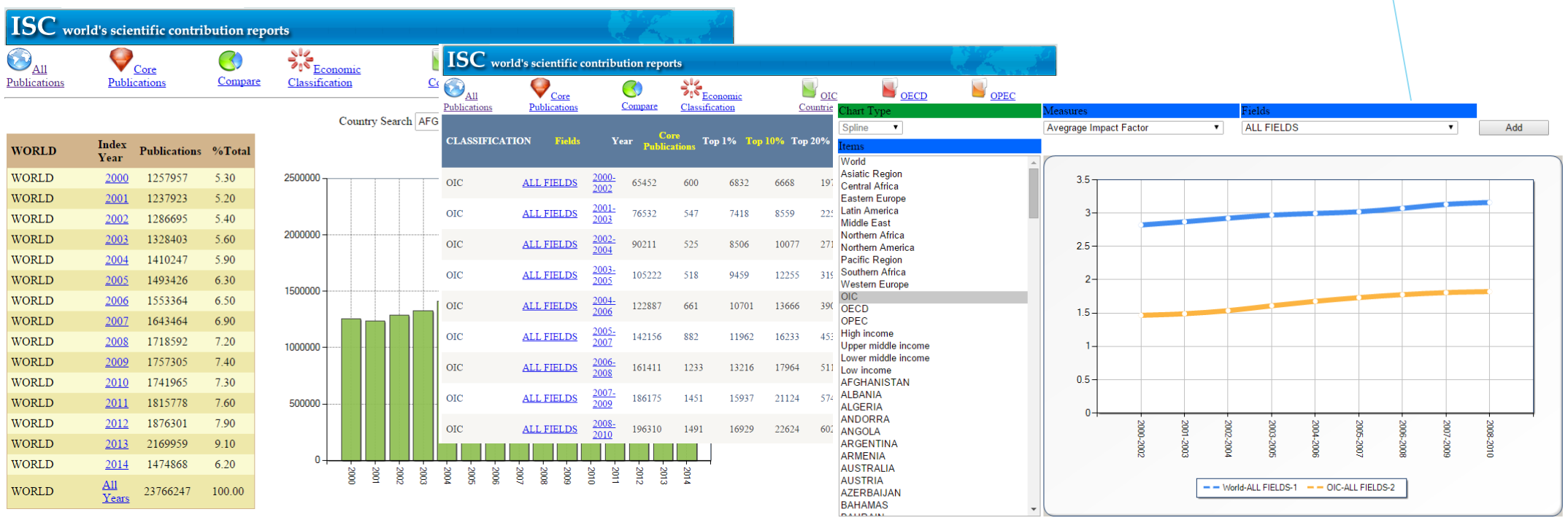
The increase in the number of ISC papers overtime



The increase in the number processed references by the ISC overtime



ISC World's Scientific Contribution Reports



- Reports the latest information on scientific publishing in core international journals for different countries
- Analyzes and compares the scientific performance and output of different countries and geographic regions in different fields
- …

Ranking Islamic countries' universities & research institutions

Rank	Institution	Country	Impact	Scientific Diplomacy	Scientific Production	Economic Impact	Total
1	University of Tehran	Iran	42.50	8.93	31.52	1.23	84.19
2	King Saud University	Saudi Arabia	37.52	5.42	18.77	2.17	63.89
3	University of Malaya	Malaysia	33.52	4.28	23.83	1.57	63.21
4	Universiti Sains Malaysia	Malaysia	29.47	2.71	25.82	1.42	59.42
5	Middle East Technical University	Turkey	22.67	8.08	20.89	4.11	55.75
6	Tehran University of Medical Sciences	Iran	30.17	7.13	16.51	1.44	55.25
7	Sharif University of Technology	Iran	24.49	5.11	22.29	1.92	53.81
8	Hacettepe University	Turkey	24.64	5.05	21.44	1.00	52.13
9	Ege University	Turkey	24.96	5.52	19.12	2.40	52.00
10	Istanbul University	Turkey	28.04	3.02	19.38	1.41	51.84
11	Gazi University	Turkey	21.21	6.77	19.22	2.61	49.81
12	Amirkabir University of Technology	Iran	20.25	3.46	23.13	.36	47.20
13	Ankara University	Turkey	18.34	9.83	15.01	2.89	46.07
14	Istanbul Technical University	Turkey	15.52	7.52	14.41	3.51	40.96
15	Tarbiat Modares University	Iran	15.56	6.06	17.50	.71	39.83

IUR.ISC.GOV.IR

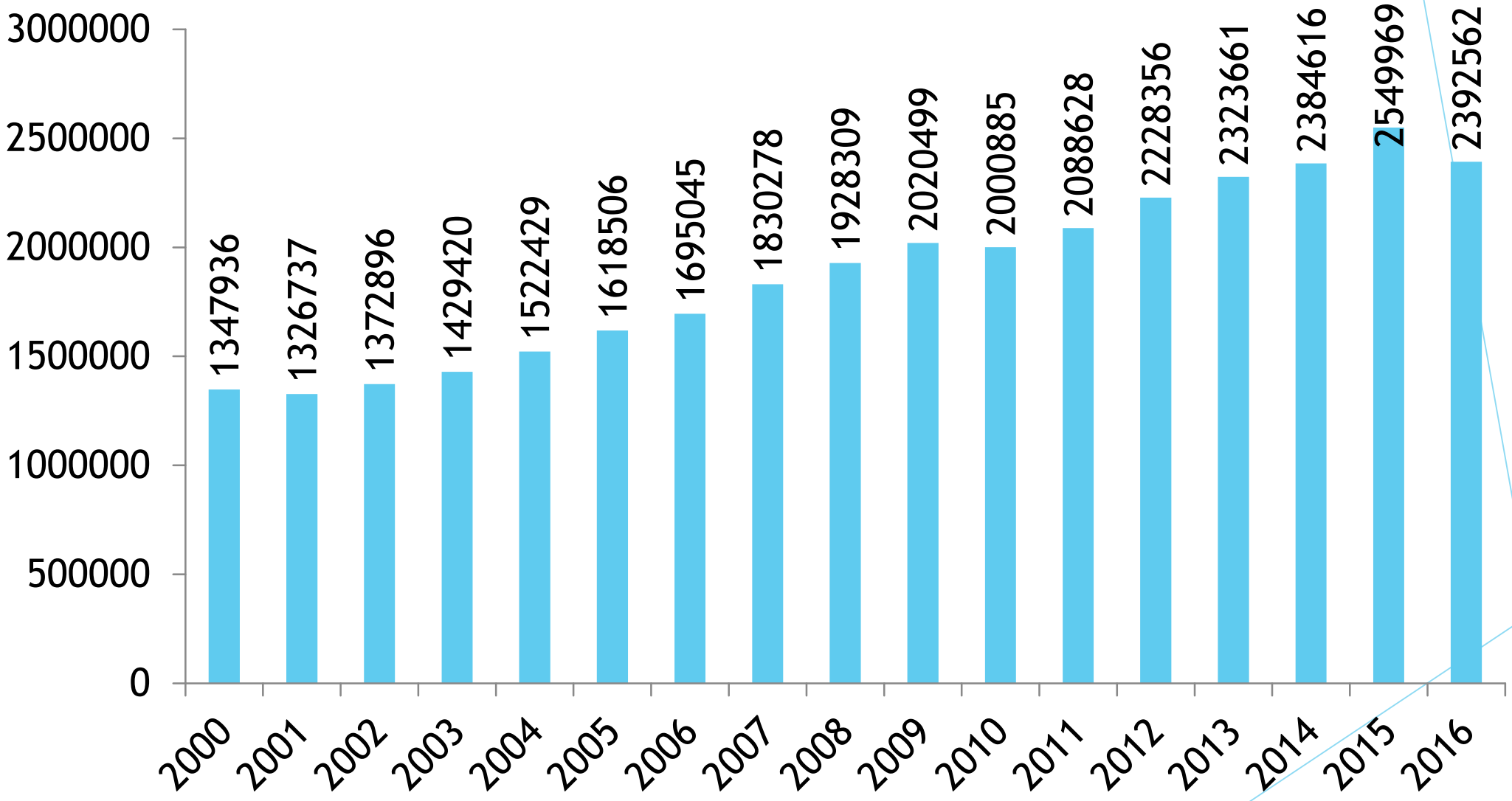
- ISC ranks about 600 universities and research institutions from 50 Islamic countries in six broad subject categories
- The ranking can be country-specific, regional or general

The State- of - the-Art of scientific production in the World, OIC and Malaysia

The scientific production in sciences: Take a quick look at world, OIC countries and Malaysia

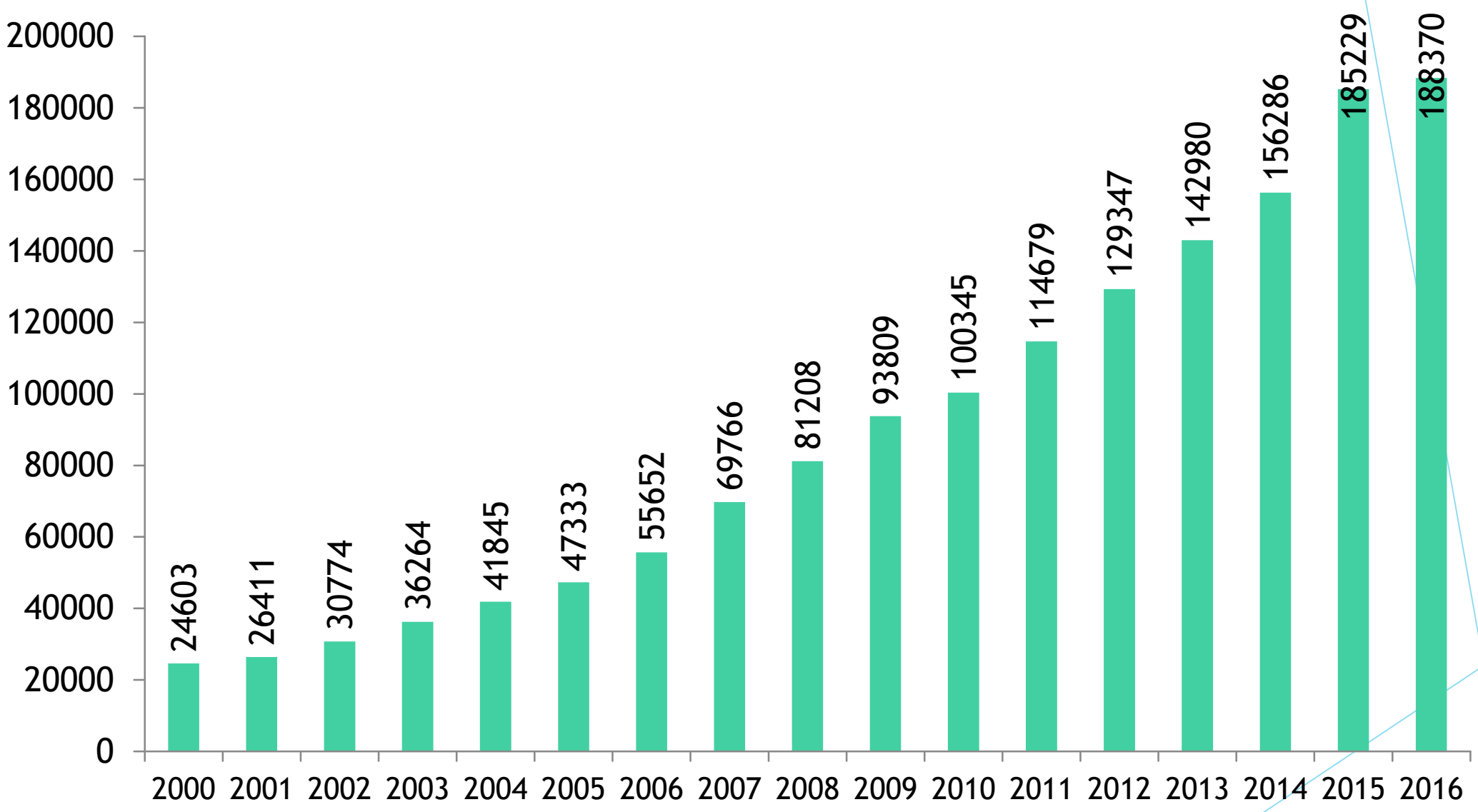
- The statistics in this section extracted from Thomson Reuters Web of Science (ISI) during 2000-2016

The worlds number of publications



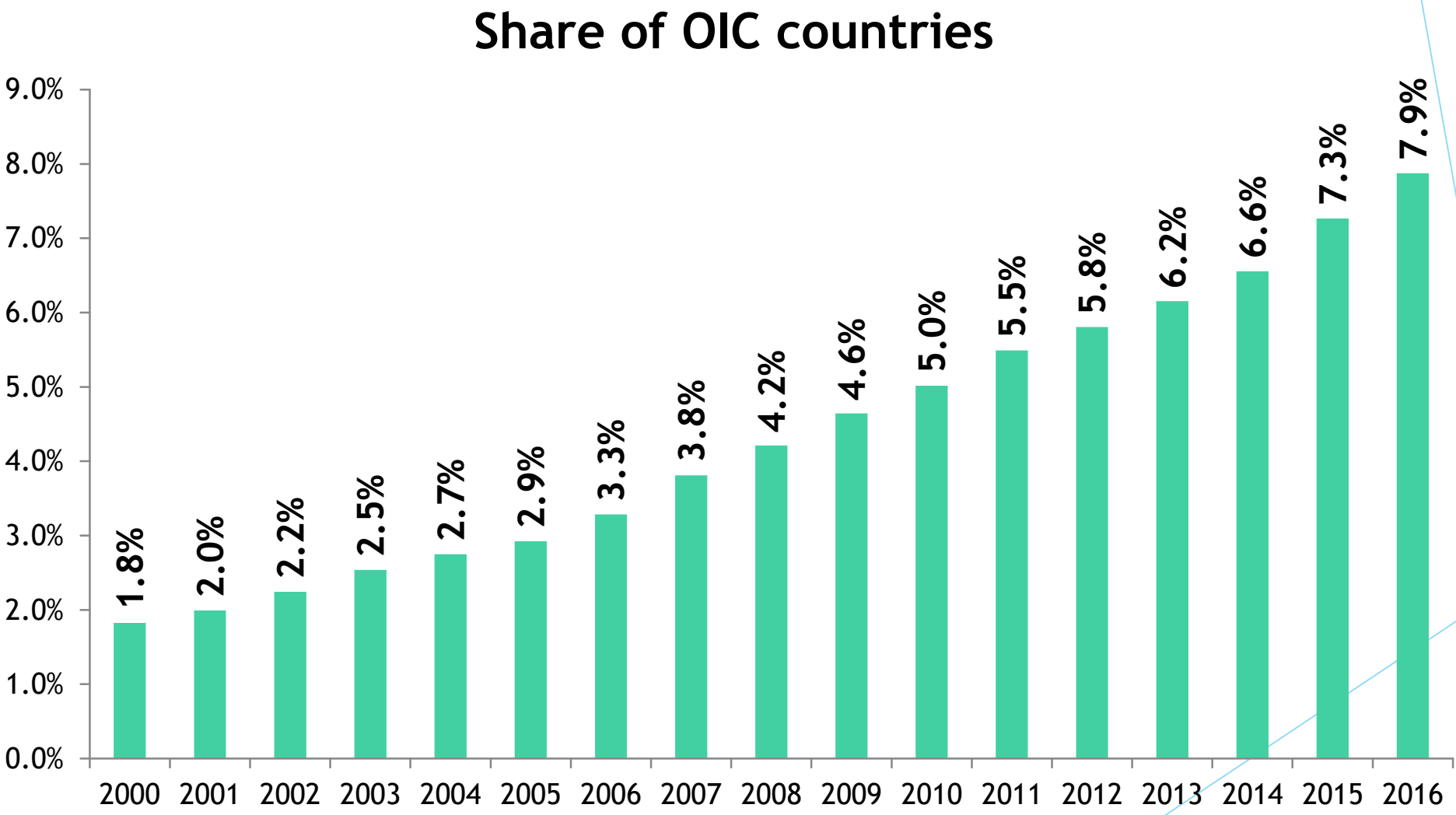
About 77% increase from 2000 to 2016

OIC countries number of publications

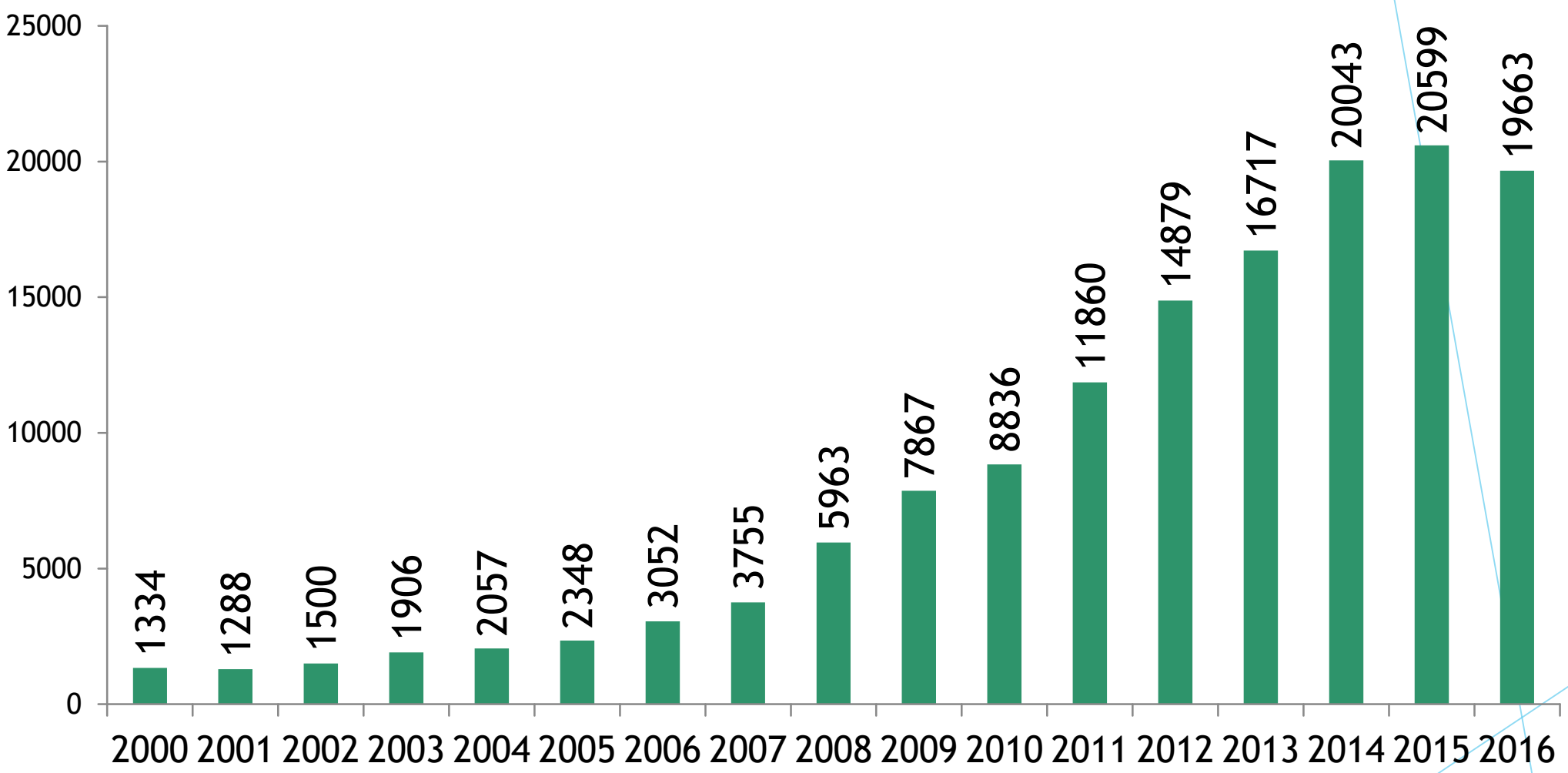


About 450% increase from 2000 to 2016

The publications of OIC countries as share of the publication of the world



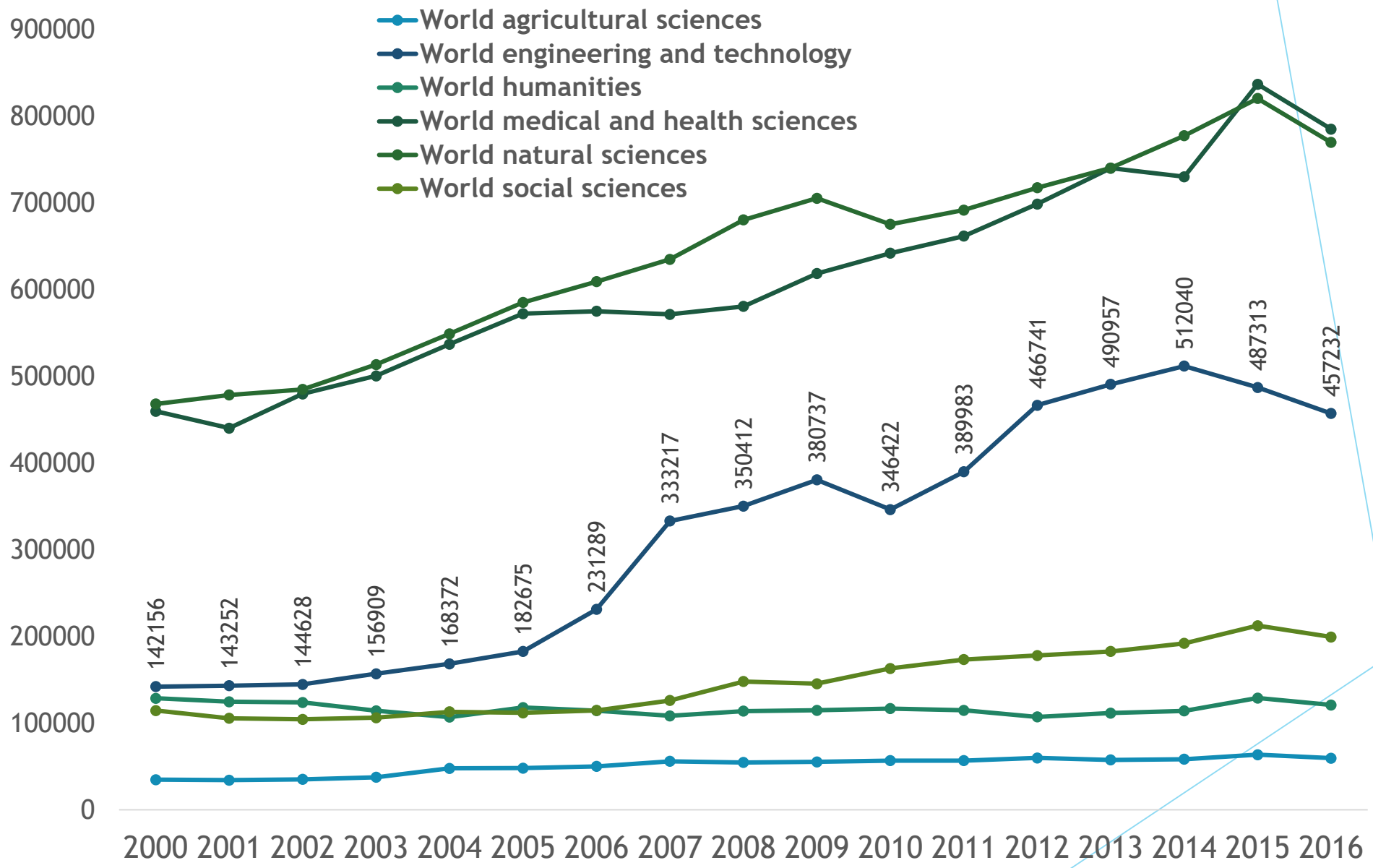
The number of publications of MALAYSIA



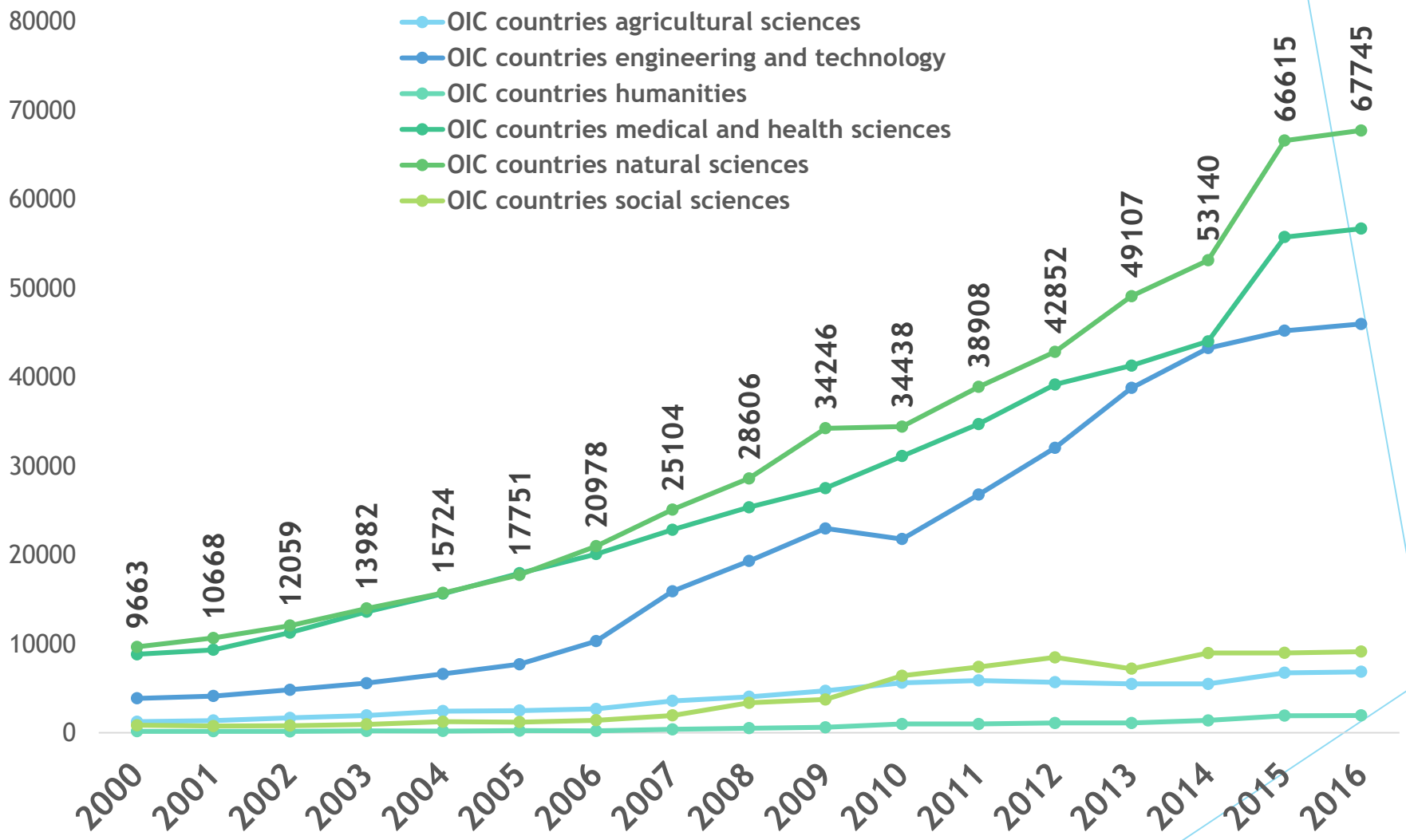
About 1374% increase from 2000 to 2016

The number of worlds scientific publications in all subjects

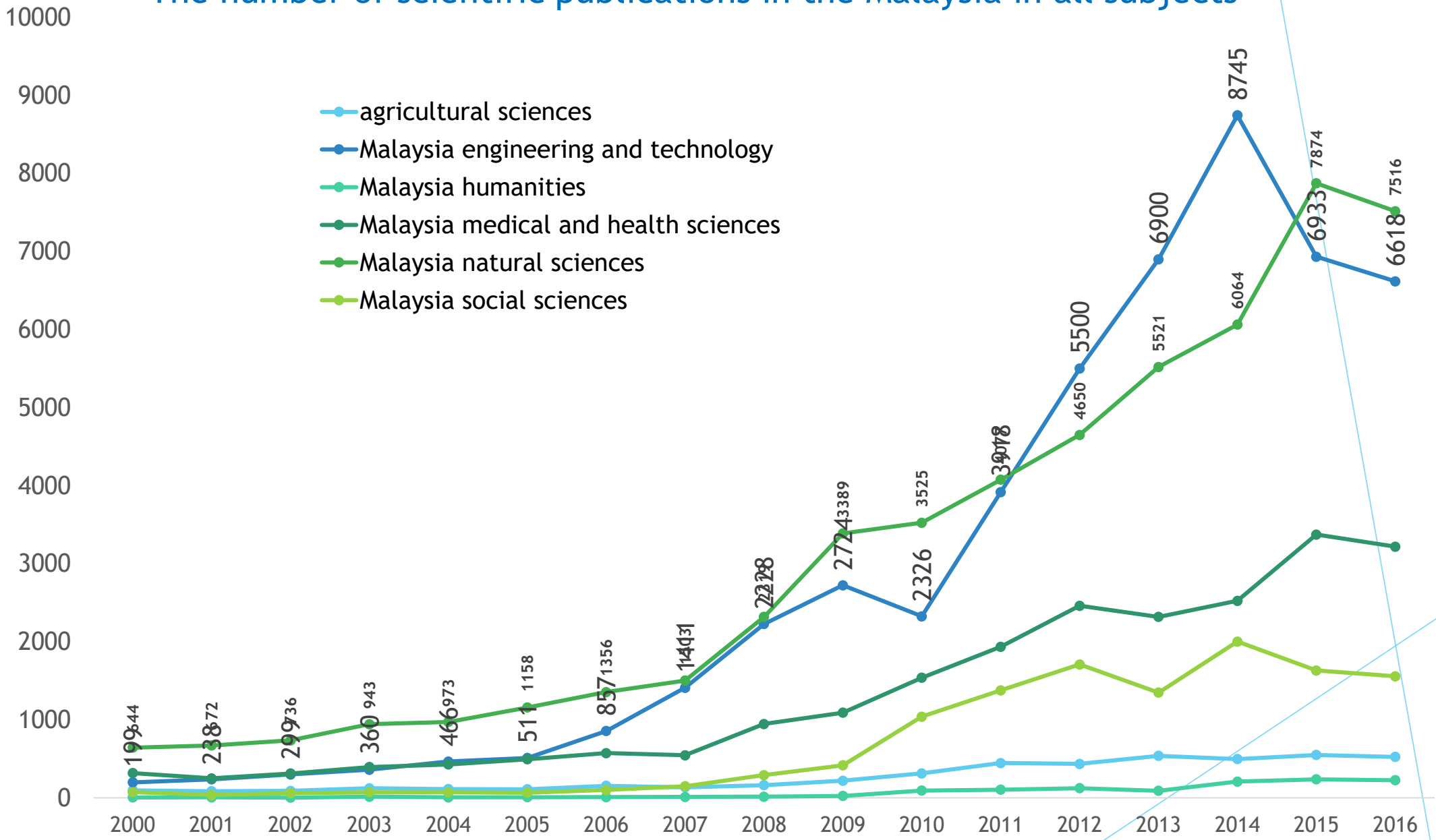
The number of scientific publications in the world in all subjects



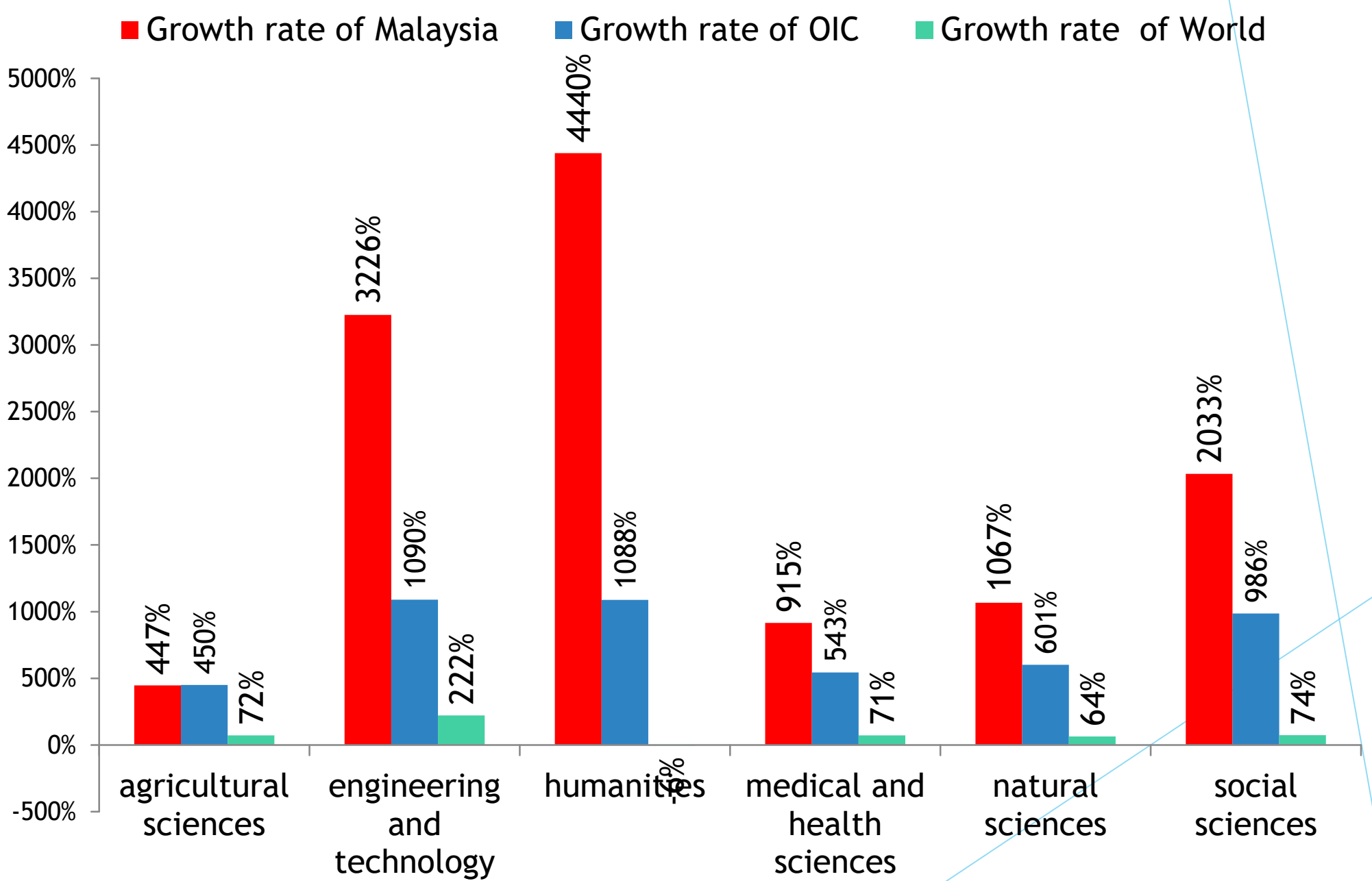
The number of scientific publications in the OIC countries in all subjects



The number of scientific publications in the Malaysia in all subjects

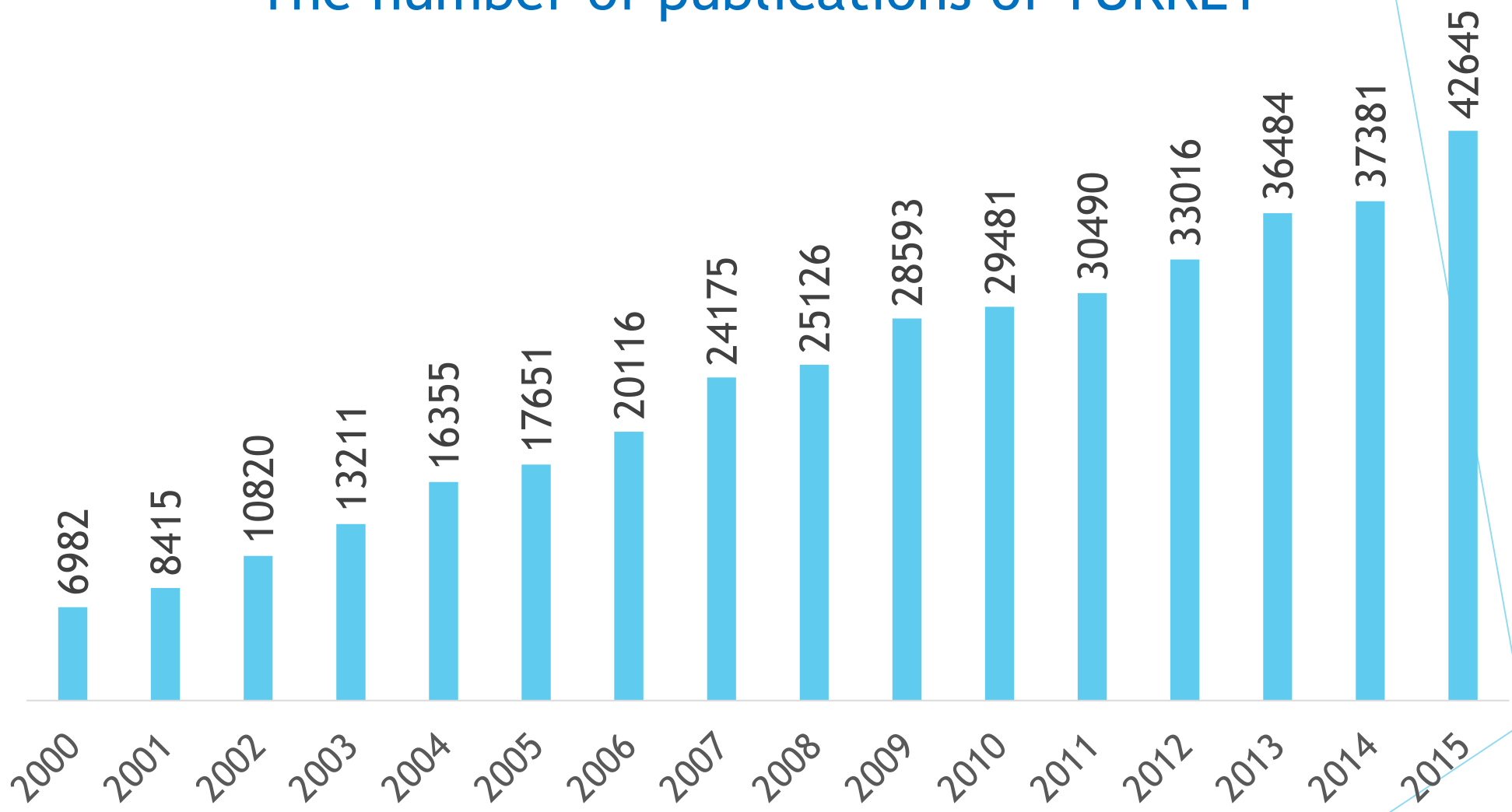


The growth rate of the number of publications from 2000 to 2016



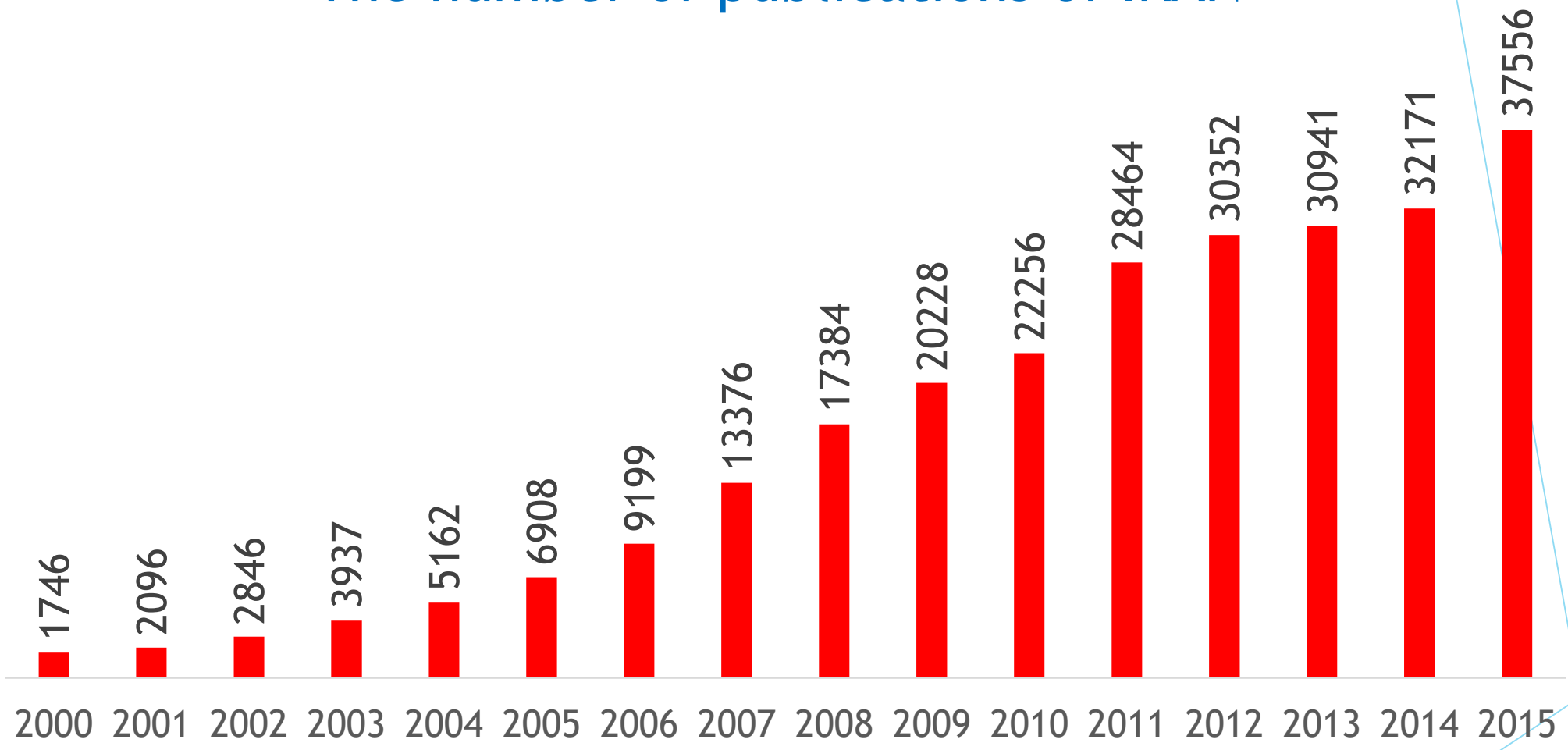
Top 10 most productive OIC countries during 2000-2015

The number of publications of TURKEY



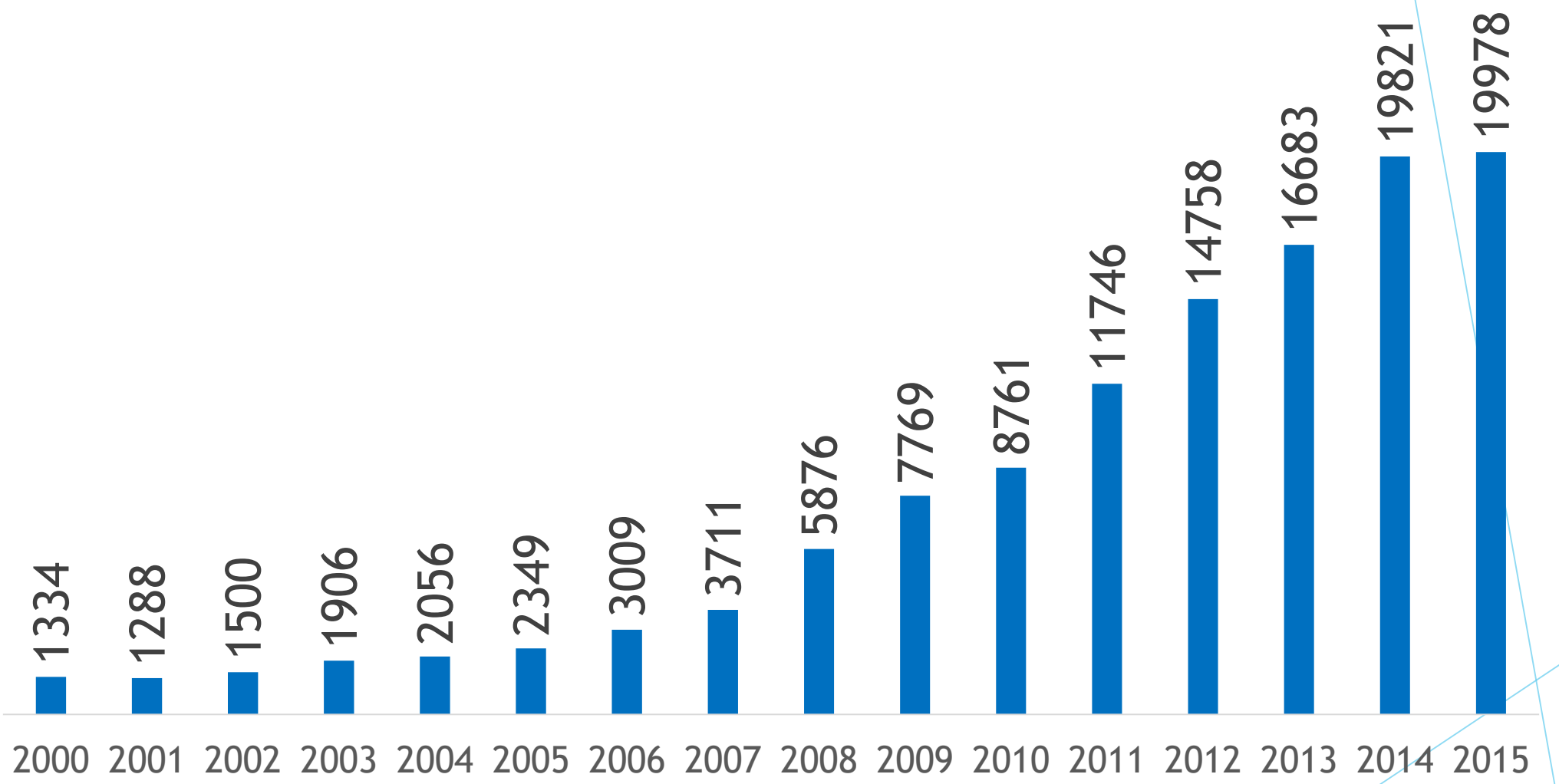
About 511% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of IRAN



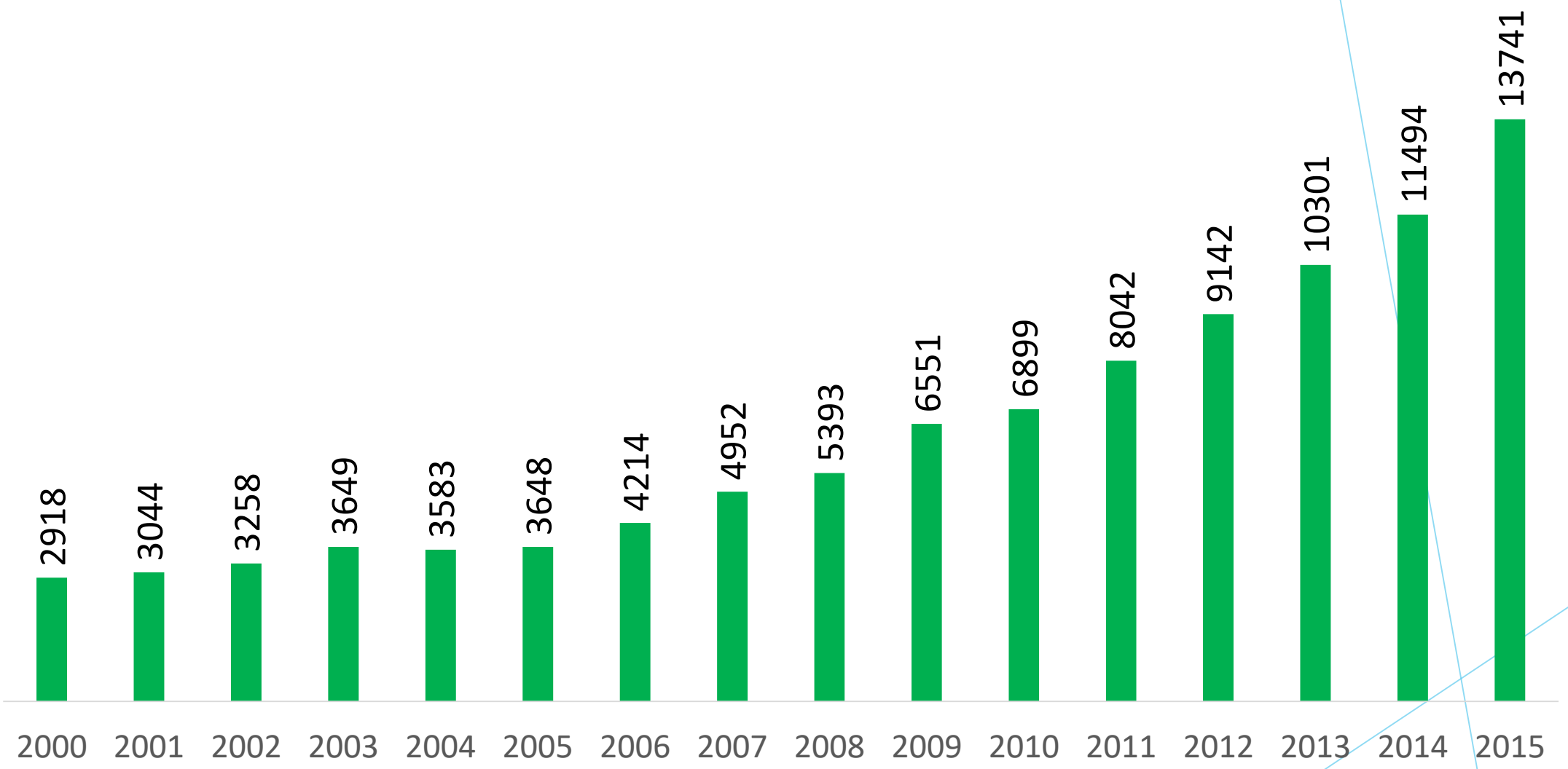
About 2051% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of MALAYSIA



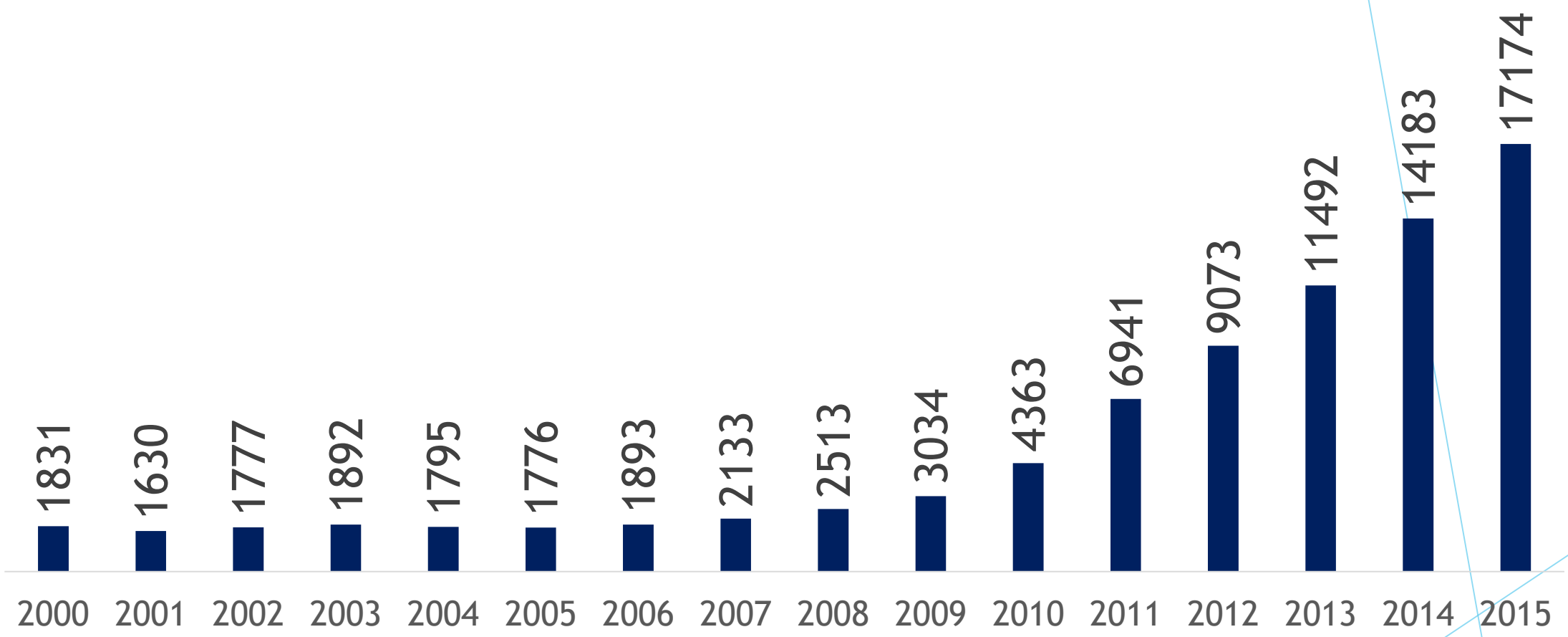
About 1398% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of EGYPT



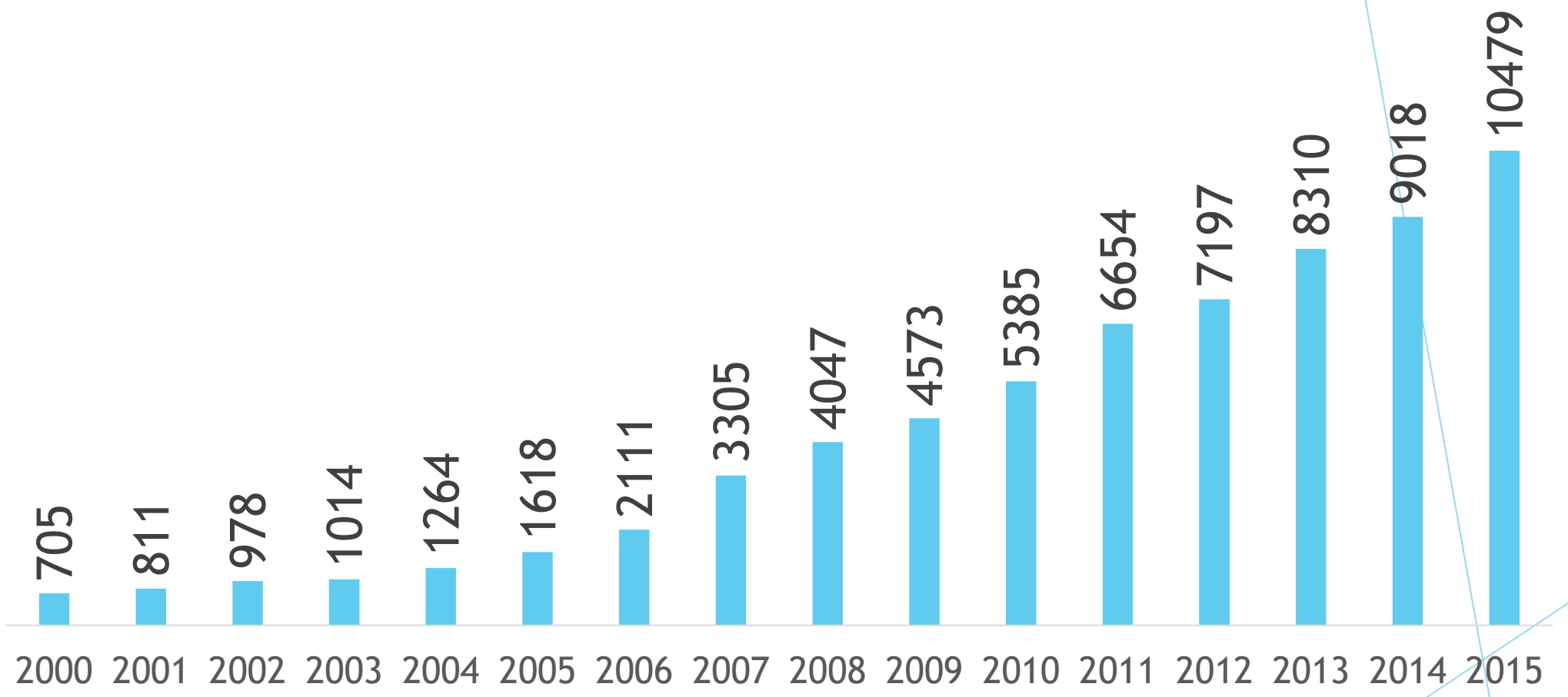
About 371% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of SAUDI ARABIA



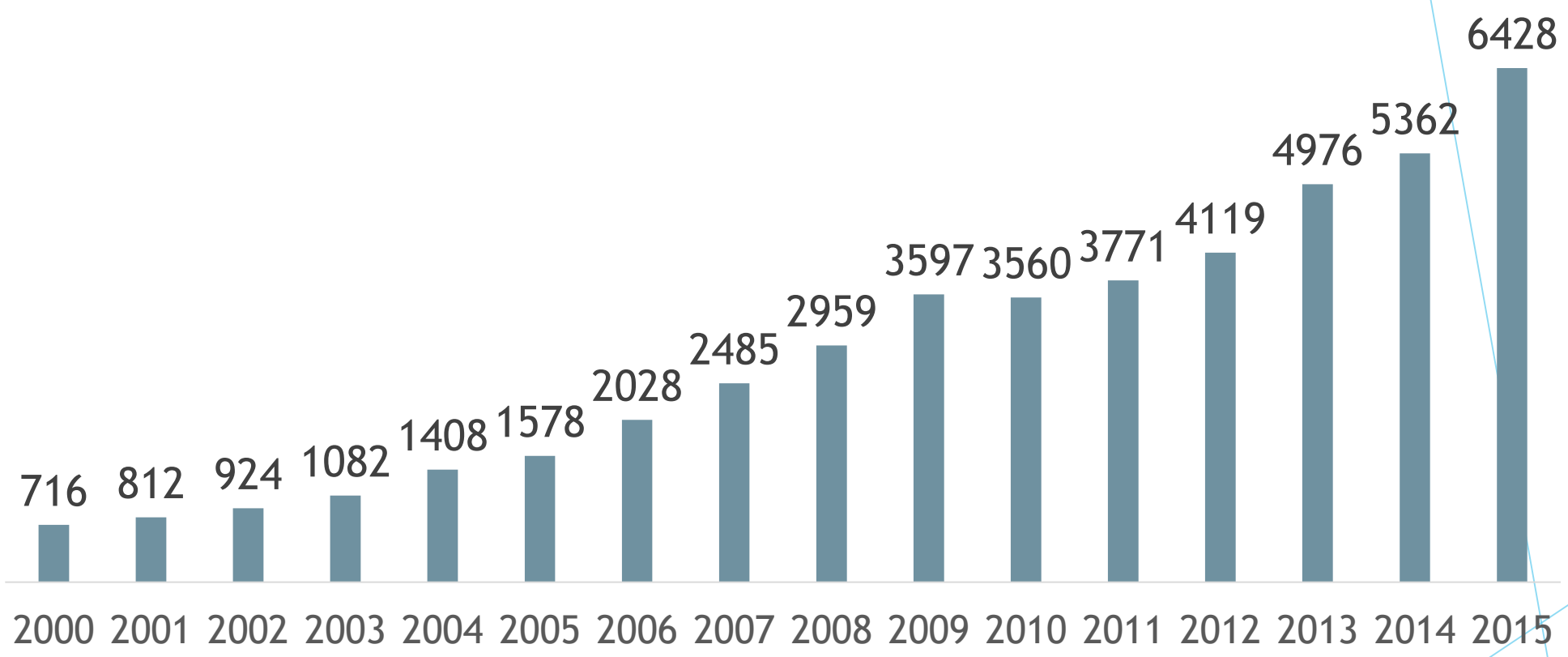
About 838% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of PAKISTAN



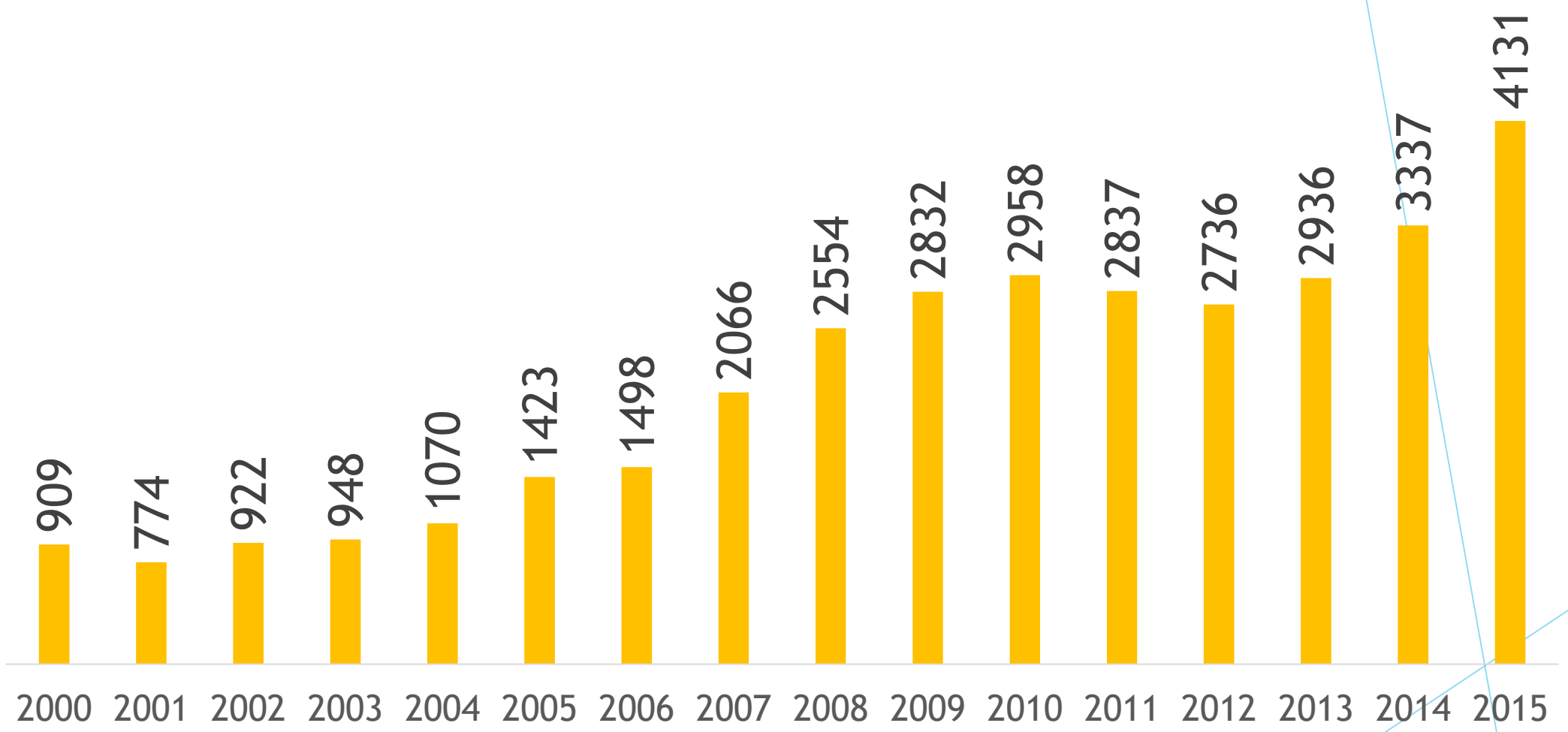
About 1386% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of TUNISIA



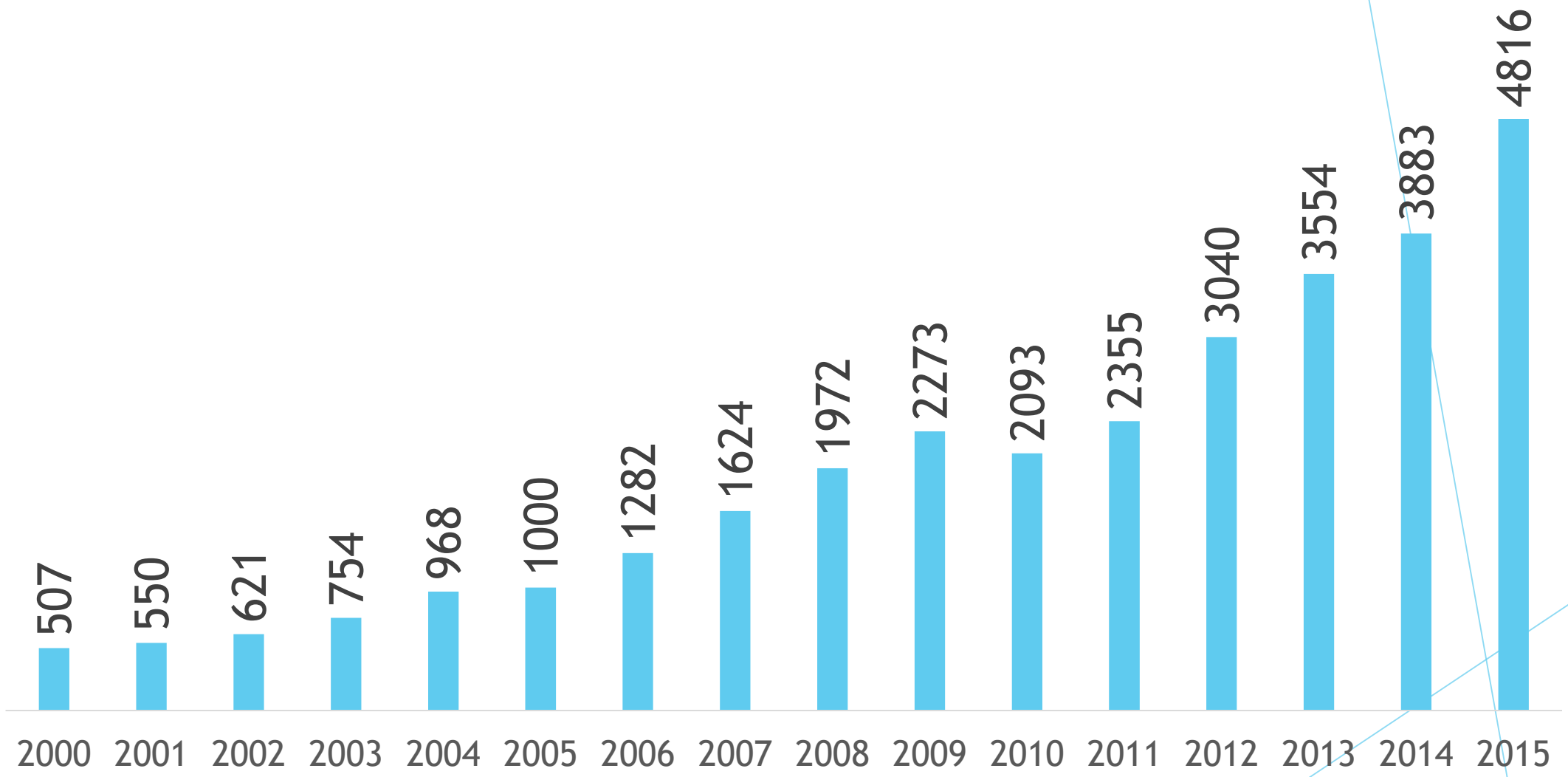
About 798% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of NIGERIA



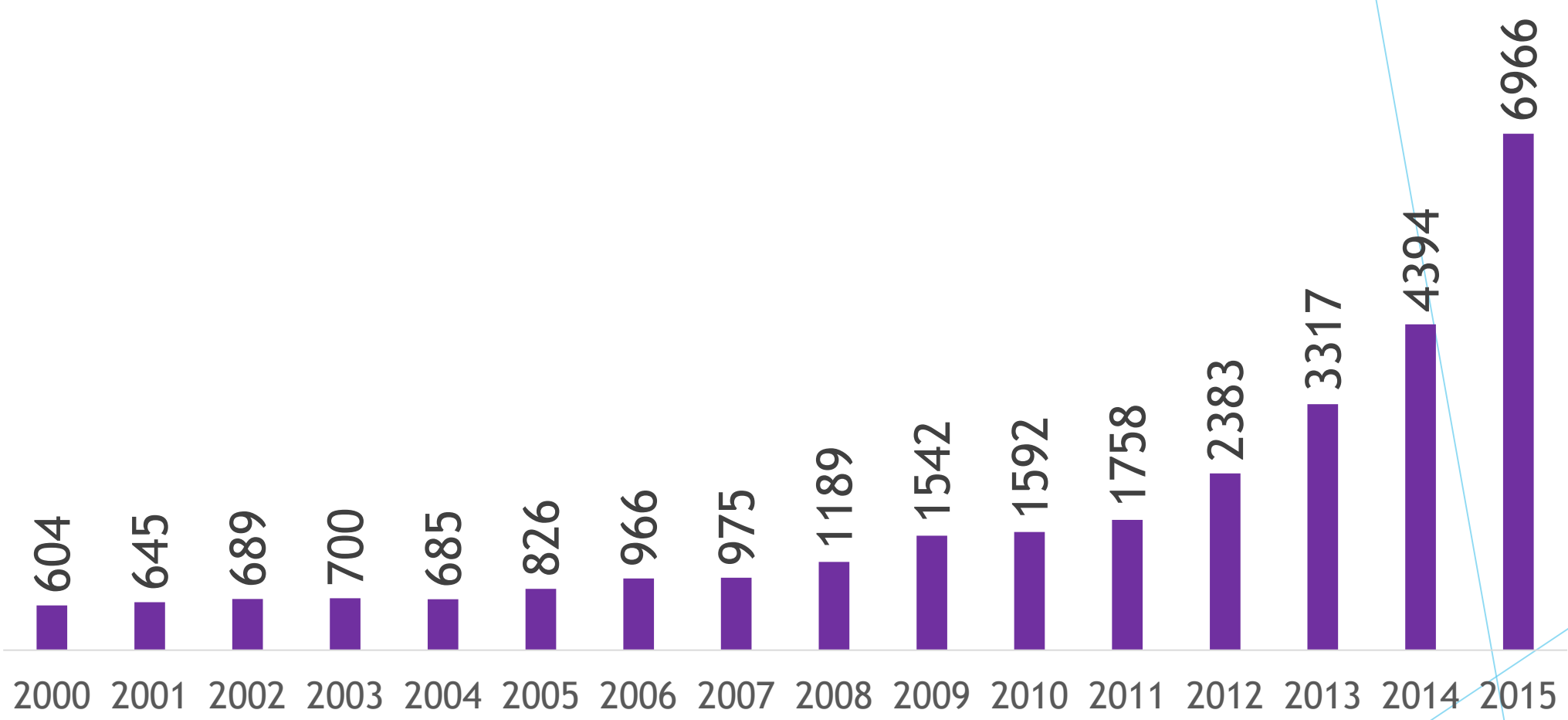
About 354% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of ALGERIA



About 850% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of INDONESIA



About 1053% increase from 2000 to 2015

Mapping the science beyond focusing only on the number of publications

The scientific activities of scholars, universities and countries could be mapped by using different indicators which will be mentioned briefly in the follow:

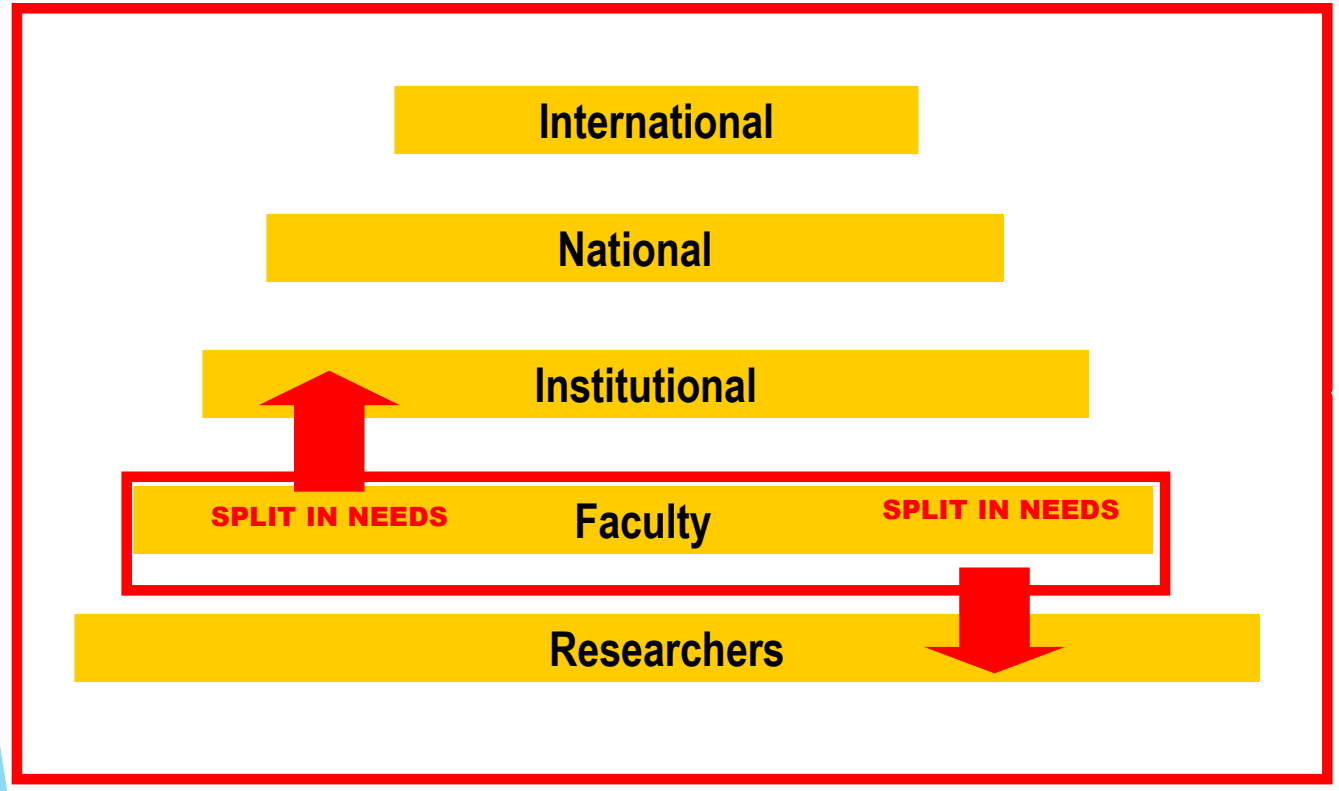
- Scientific impact or quality of the publications which mainly measured using the number of received citations
- Industrial impact which mainly measured by counting the number of citations received from those publications published by R&D section in the industries in the international journals
- Innovational impact which refers to the number of received citations from the patents
- Scientific collaboration which mainly count the number of coauthored work done by a group of authors, research institutions, universities and countries.

Strategies for the promotion of the scientific authority: Considering high quality journals

Scientometric indexes

- Impact Factor
- Mathew value
- H-index
- G-index
- Y-index
- Immediacy Index
- **Cited half life**

Where do we evaluate scientific output?



- Grant Allocations
- Policy Decisions
- Benchmarking
- Promotion
- Collection management
- Funding allocations
- Research

Different Metrics

Articles

- Citation Count

Authors

- Number of papers (Quantity)
- Number of Citations (Quality)
- Average number of citations/paper
- *h*-index & *g*-index (Quantity & Quality Both)

Journals

- Journal Impact Factor
- *h*-index

Tools to Measure Journal Impact (Impact Factor)

The **impact factor (IF)** is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year. It is used to measure the importance or rank of a journal by calculating the times it's articles are cited.

The calculation is based on a two-year period and involves dividing the number of times articles were cited by the number of articles that are citable.

Calculation of 2010 IF of a journal:

A = the number of times articles published in 2008 and 2009 were cited by indexed journals during 2010.

B = the total number of "citable items" published in 2008 and 2009.

A/*B* = 2010 impact factor

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) **(Elsevier)**

“The SCImago Journal & Country Rank is a portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus® database

SCImago's "evaluation of scholarly journals is to assign weights to bibliographic citations based on the importance of the journals that issued them, so that citations issued by more important journals will be more valuable than those issued by less important ones." (SJR indicator)

Scopus (Elsevier)

Check Impact factor of a journal

http://www.scimagojr.com/

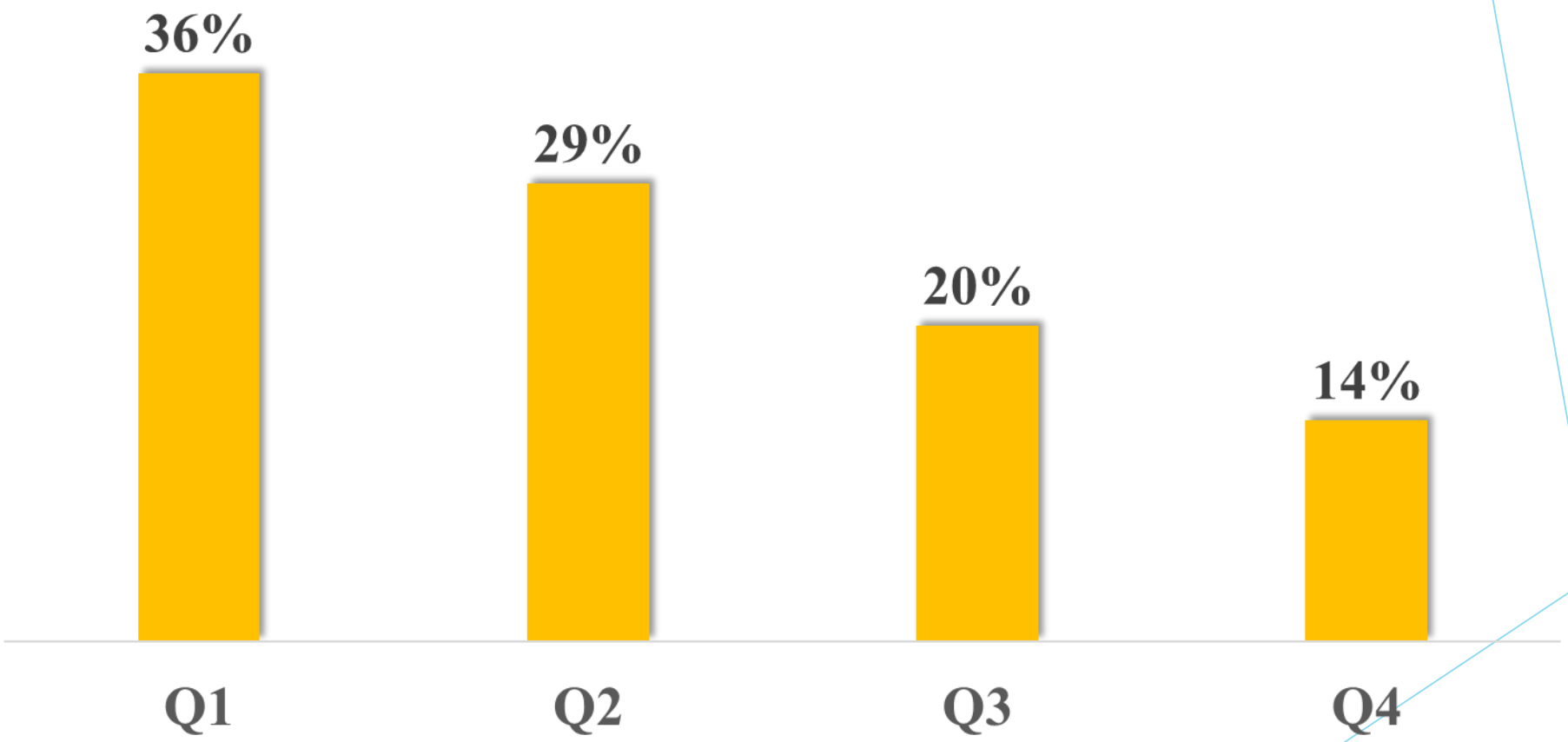
http://www.scijournal.org/

http://www.bioxbio.com/

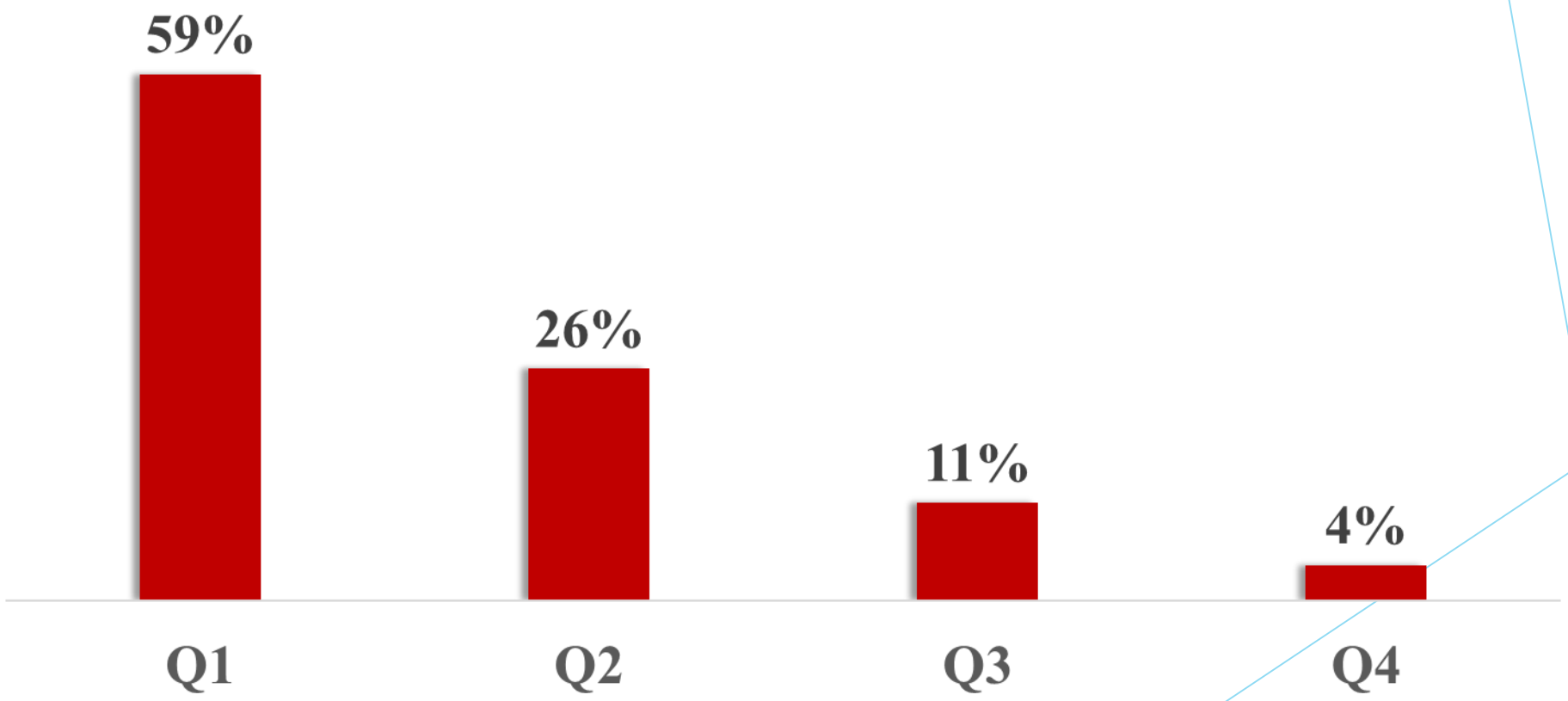
Journal Citation Ranking and Quartile Scores (Q1-Q4)

- Based on Impact Factor (IF) data, the Journal Citation Reports published by Thomson Reuters provides yearly rankings of science and social science journals, in the subject categories relevant for the journal (in fact, there may be more than one).
- Quartile rankings are therefore derived for each journal in each of its subject categories according to which quartile of the IF distribution the journal occupies for that subject category.
- Q1 denotes the top 25% of the IF distribution
- Q2 for middle-high position (between top 50% and top 25%)
- Q3 middle-low position (top 75% to top 50%)
- Q4 the lowest position (bottom 25% of the IF distribution)

Share of world's papers in Q1-Q4 (WOS- 2011-2015)



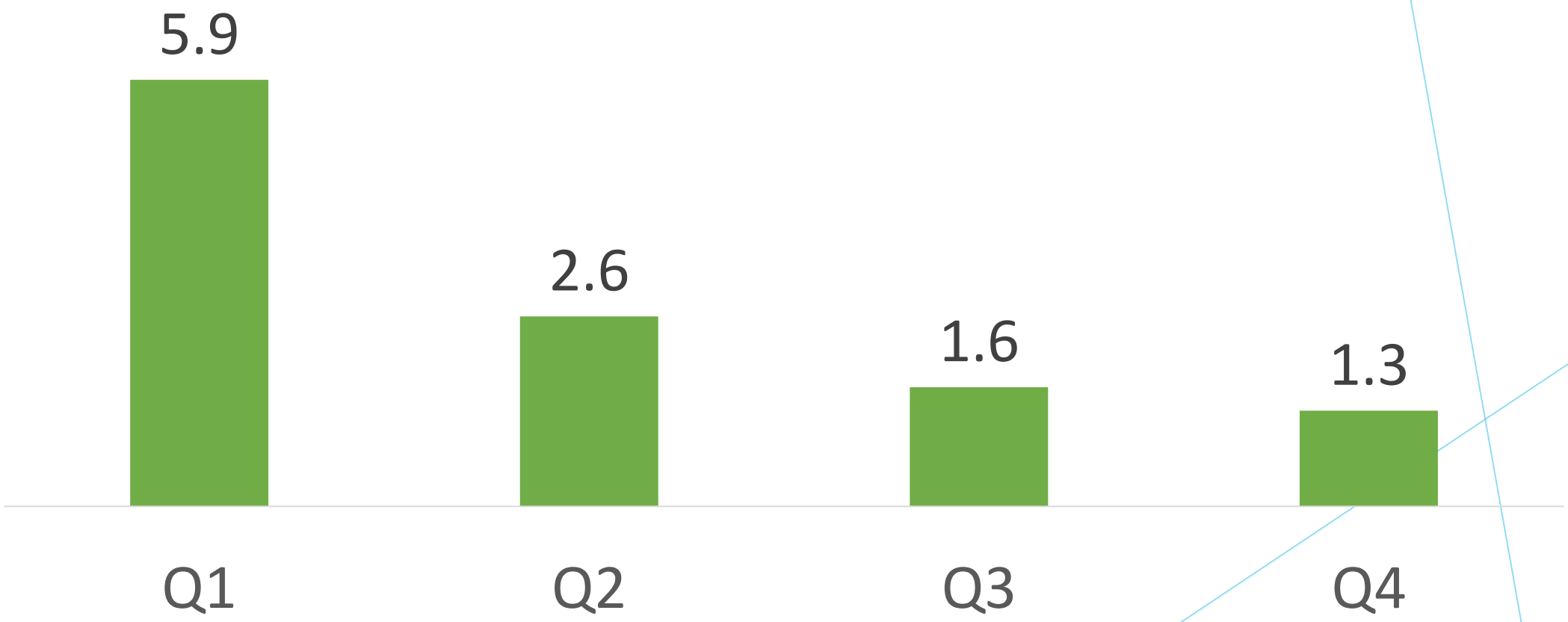
Share of world's citations in Q1-Q4 (WOS- 2011-2015)



The proportion of received citations /paper (2012-2014)

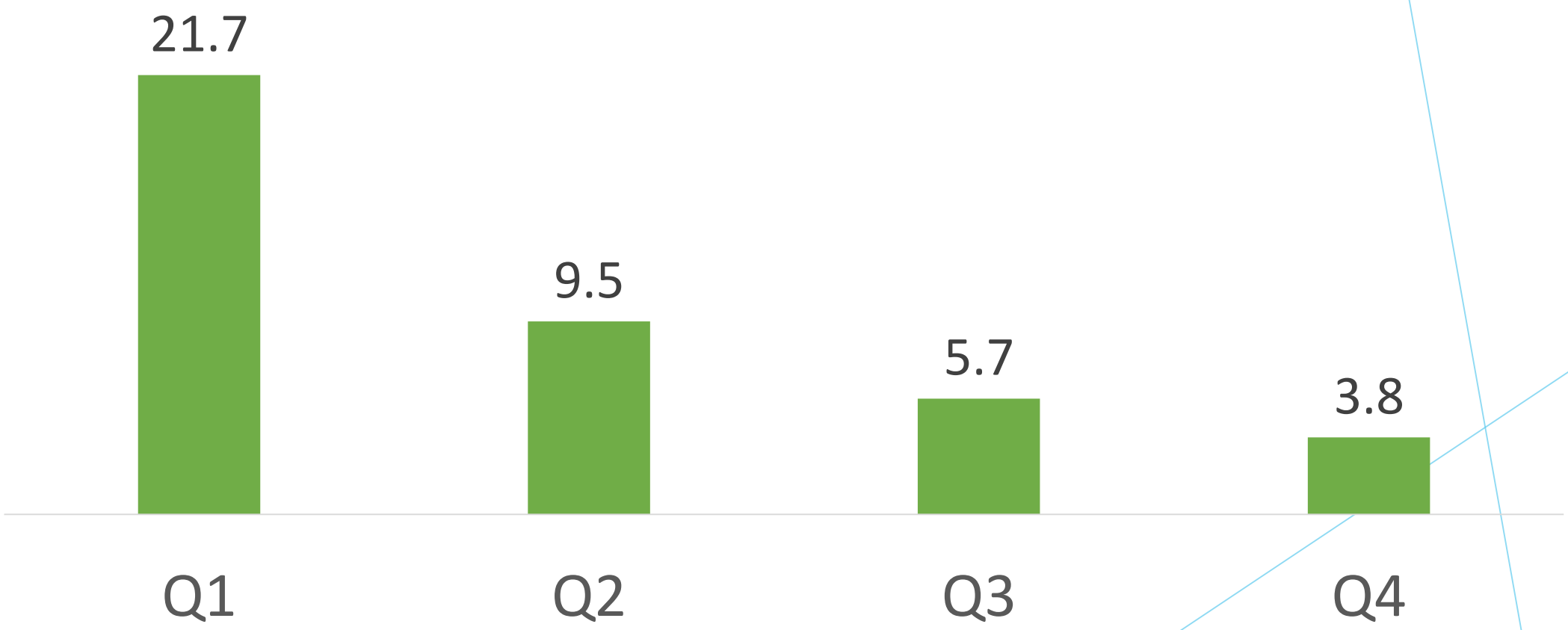
For example, papers that published in Q1 journals received 5.9 citations

The citations do not normalized



The proportion of received citations /paper (2009-2011)

For example, papers that published in Q1 journals received 21.7 citations



Journal Impact Factor Percentile (JIF Percentile)

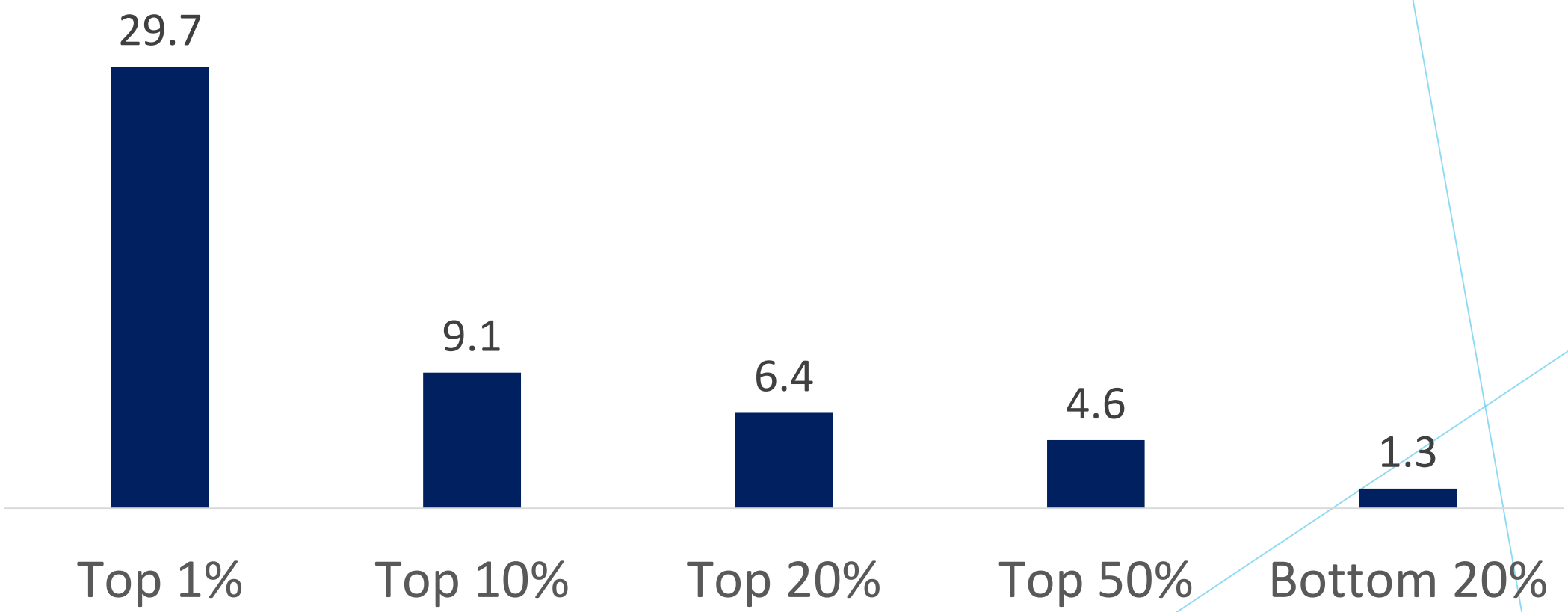
JIF Percentiles are scaled from 1 to 100 (higher values indicate higher Impact Factor in relation to other journals in the Category). The metric allows you to assess the journal's standing in its own subject field.

- Top 1%: → Highly Cited papers
- Top 10%:
- Top 20%
- Top 50%
- Bottom 20%

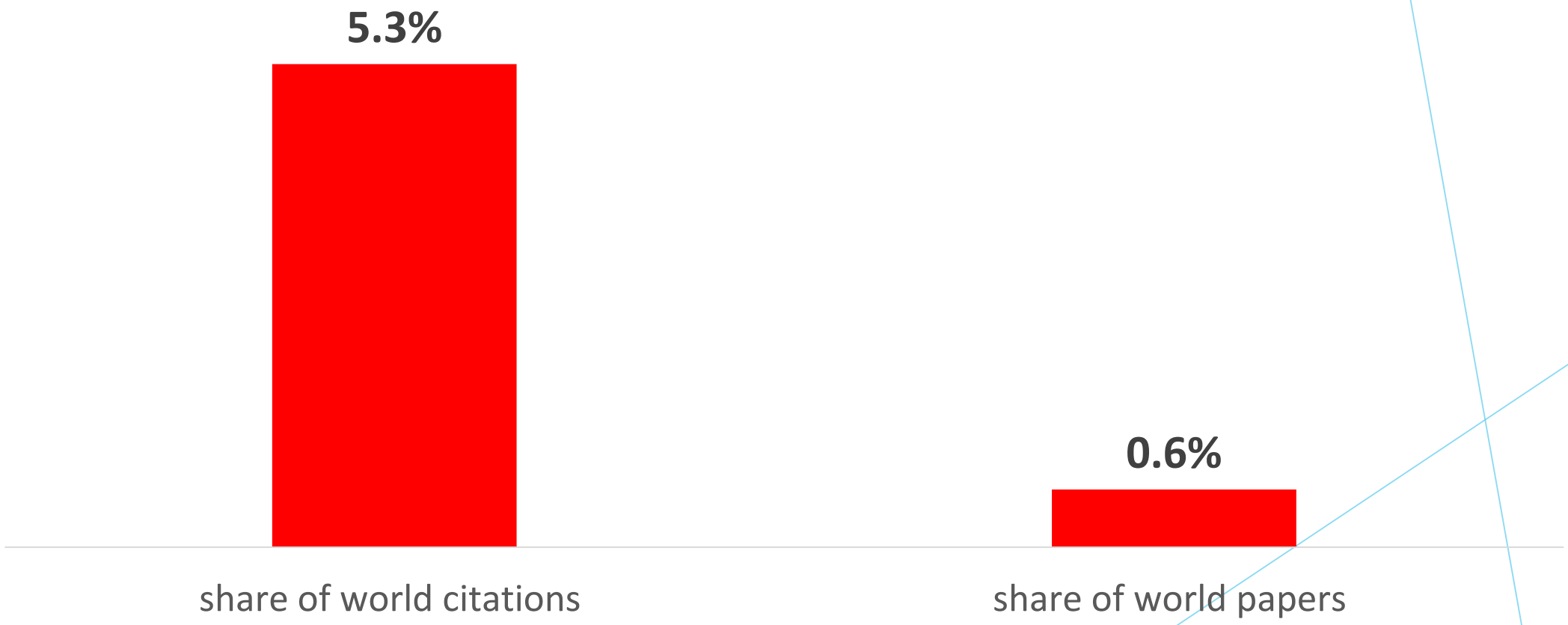
Highly cited & Hot papers(ISI-ESI)				
Top 10 Islamic countries	from first(1994)	2014	2015	2016
TURKEY	1269	154	159	131
SAUDI ARABIA	1264	275	352	174
IRAN	1247	186	246	264
MALAYSIA	776	125	168	99
EGYPT	431	64	101	71
PAKISTAN	474	76	90	65
QATAR	136	37	48	19
NIGERIA	110	20	26	14
INDONESIA	167	27	26	16
MOROCCO	123	24	25	18

The proportion of received citations /paper (2012-2014)

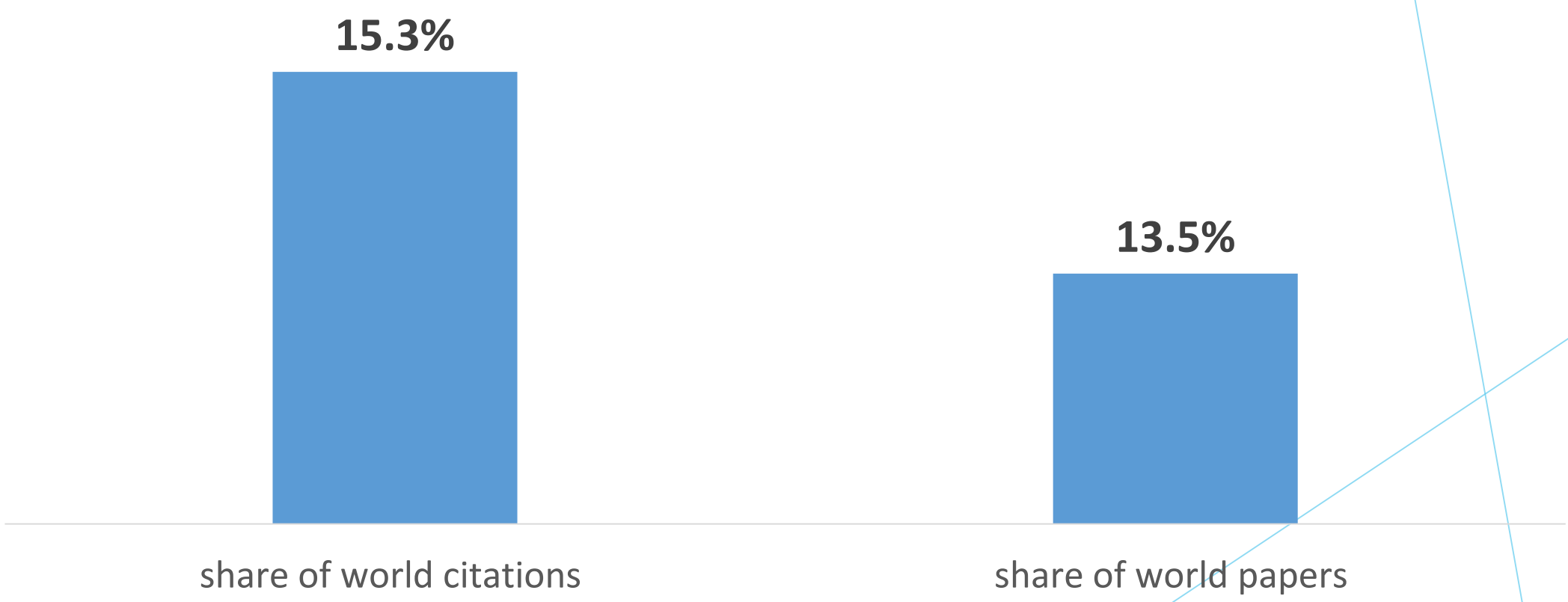
For example, papers that published in 1% journals received 30 citations



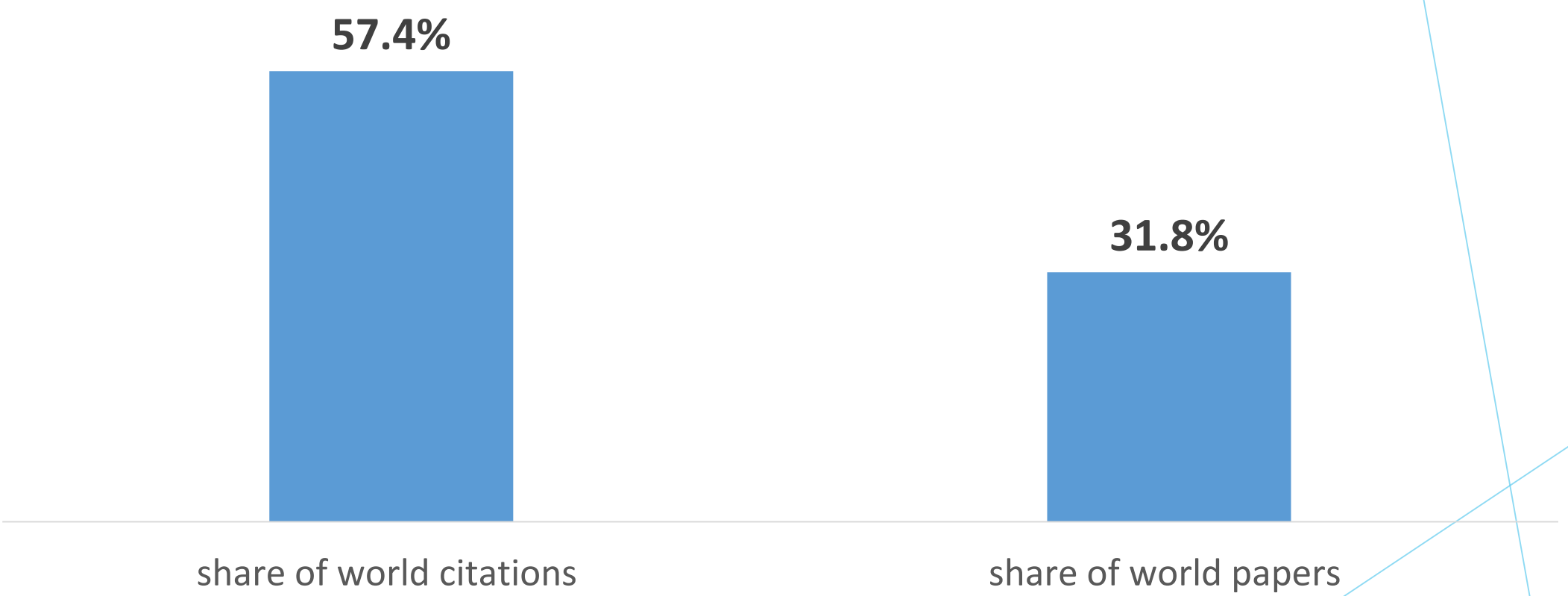
The 1% journals published 0.6% of papers while received 5.3% of citations (2012-2014)



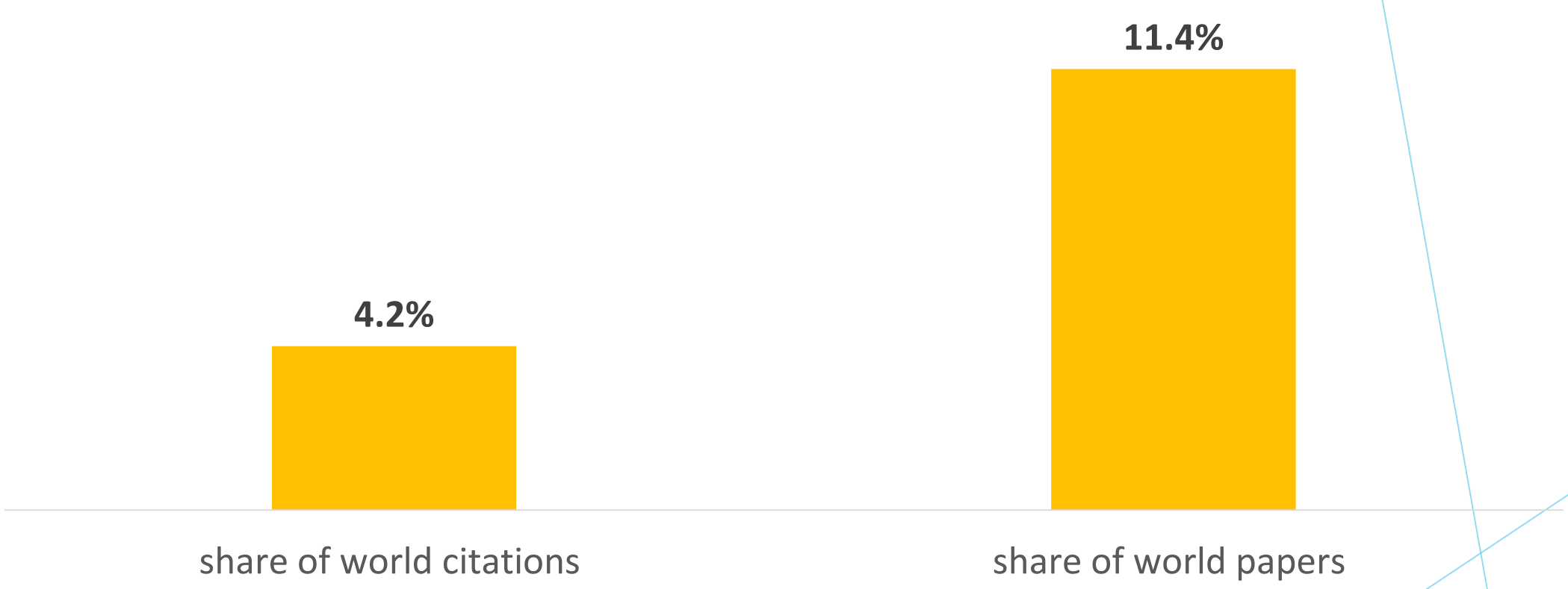
The 10% journals published 13.5% of papers while received 15.3% of citations (2012-2014)



The 20% journals published 31.8% of papers while received 57.4% of citations (2012-2014)



The bottom 20% journals published 11.4% of papers while received 4.2% of citations (2012-2014)



H-INDEX : The h-index (also known as Hirsch index) was introduced by J. Hirsch in 2005 and can be defined as follows:

A researcher has an h-index, if he/she has at least h publications for which he/she has received at least h citations.

For example, Researcher A has an h-index = 13 if he/she has published at least 13 documents for which he/she has received at least 13 citations.

Its popularity as a bibliometric indicator has derived from the fact that it combines productivity (number of documents) and impact (number of citations) in one index.

The h-index can be applied to any level of aggregation (author, institution, journal, etc.) and it can reveal information about how the citations are distributed over a set of documents.

At the author level, it is considered to be an indicator of a researcher's lifetime scientific achievements. Some clear advantages of the h-index are that it is a mathematically simple index, it encourages large amounts of impactful research work while at the same time discourages publishing unimportant output and that single highly cited publications do not influence the h-index (unlike the Citation Impact).

H-INDEX

Top 5 Islamic countries(Scopus)	H-index
TURKEY	332
SAUDI ARABIA	237
IRAN	226
MALAYSIA	216
PAKISTAN	191

SUBJECT SCHEMAS

The Web of Science schema is comprised of 252 subject categories in science, social sciences, arts and humanities. The schema is created by assigning each journal to one or more subject categories. Broad disciplines such as physics are represented as smaller subfields, for example “Physics, Applied” and “Physics, Nuclear.”

ISI Web of Knowledge℠

Journal Citation Reports®

WELCOME | HELP

2014 JCR Science Edition

Subject Category Selection

Subject Category Scope Notes

1) Select one or more categories from the list.

(How to select more than one)

- CELL BIOLOGY
- CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL
- CHEMISTRY, APPLIED
- CHEMISTRY, INORGANIC & NUCLEAR
- CHEMISTRY, MEDICINAL
- CHEMISTRY, MULTIDISCIPLINARY
- CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC
- CHEMISTRY, PHYSICAL
- CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

2) Select to view Journal data or aggregate Category data.

(•) **View Journal Data** - sort by: Journal Title

( ) **View Category Data** - sort by: Category Title

SUBMIT

Subject Category Summary List

Journal Title C

Category data from: subject categories CELL BIOLOGY VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST

Sorted by: Category Title SORT AGAIN

Categories 1 - 1 (of 1) [1] Pag

Ranking is based on your category and sort selections.

Rank	Category (linked to category information)	Total Cites	Median Impact Factor	Aggregate Impact Factor	Aggregate Immediacy Index	Aggregate Cited Half-Life	# Journals	Articles
1	CELL BIOLOGY	1864728	3.278	5.779	1.207	7.5	184	26436

Category	Median Impact Factor
CELL BIOLOGY	3.278

Subject Category Summary List

Journal Title Ch

Category data from: subject categories CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST

Sorted by: Category Title SORT AGAIN

Categories 1 - 1 (of 1) [1] Page

Ranking is based on your category and sort selections.

Rank	Category (linked to category information)	Total Cites	Median Impact Factor	Aggregate Impact Factor	Aggregate Immediacy Index	Aggregate Cited Half-Life	# Journals	Articles
1	CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL	695622	2.022	2.959	0.626	6.9	74	22435

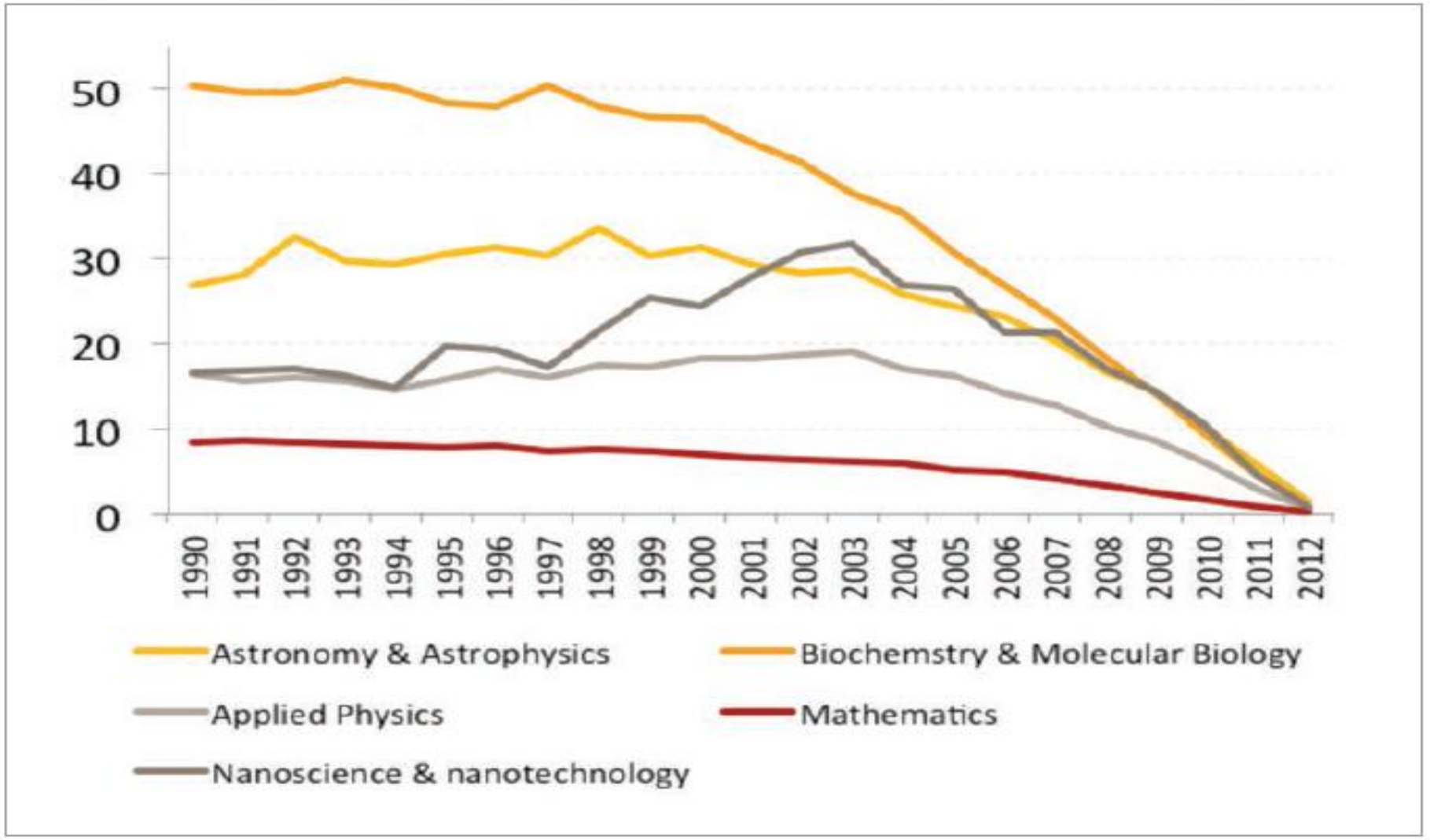
Category	Median Impact Factor
CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL	2.022

USING CITATION INDICATORS WISELY

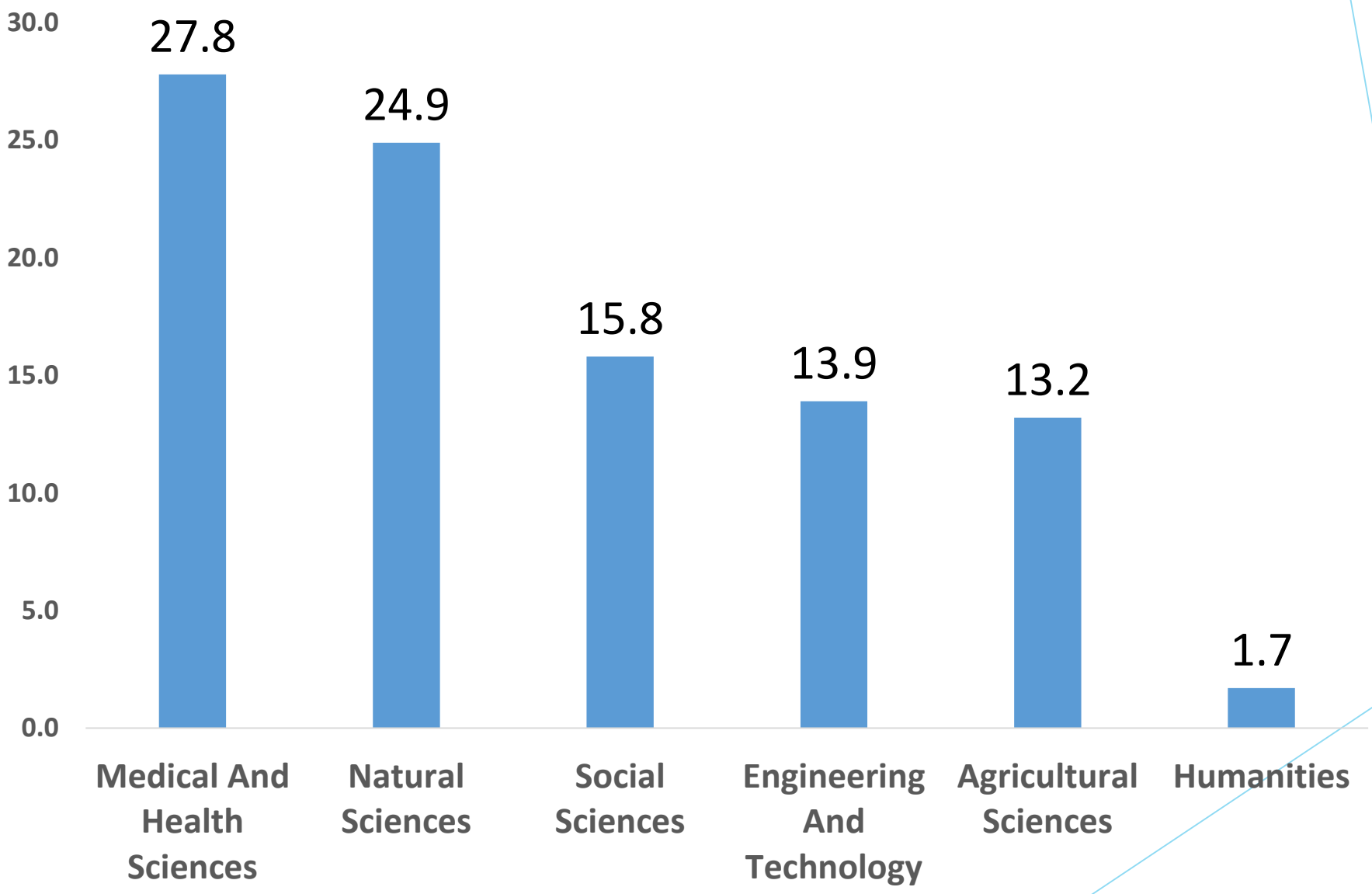
- We need a new Metrics to fairly compare the papers within their similar publication group in the universe.

- By similar publications, we mean:
  - Same Publication Year
  - Same Publication Discipline
  - Same Publication Type

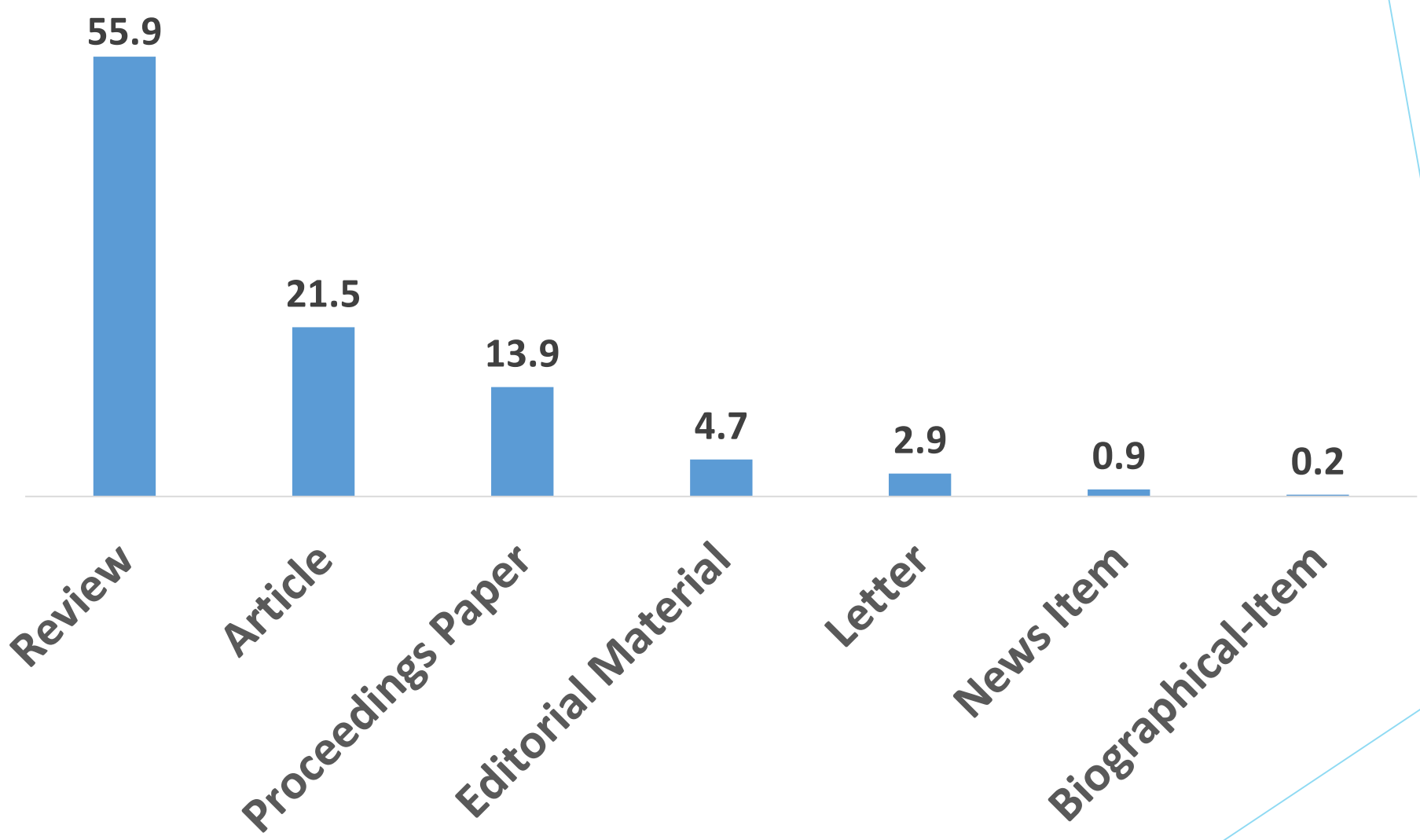
EXAMPLES OF CITATION IMPACT (BASELINE) FOR VARIOUS SAMPLE FIELDS OVER TIME



Publication Discipline(2005)



Publication Type(2005)



Citation Impact (citations per publication)

CPP should not be confused with the Journal Impact Factor which is a different indicator used for evaluating journal performance and is found in the Journal Citation Reports.

Example: Two Researchers

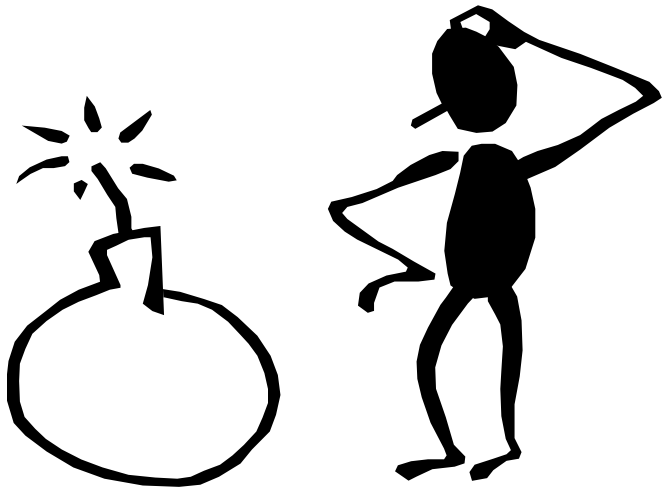
	TOTAL PUBLICATIONS	TOTAL CITATIONS	CITATION IMPACT
Researcher A	1	50	50
Researcher B	10	200	20

Researcher A has only one publication that has received 50 citations while Researcher B has published 10 documents that have received 200 citations. Researcher A has a higher Citation Impact (50) than Researcher B (20), even though Researcher B has published more documents and received more citations overall.

An Example

Entity	Subject Area	Citation/Paper
Researcher A	Clinical Medicine	3
Researcher B	Mathematics	1

Which one's Performance is Better?



New Metrics:

NORMALIZED CITATION IMPACT
Or Field weighted citation impact (FWCI)

- **NORMALIZED CITATION IMPACT:** is a Ratio that takes into account the differences in research behavior across disciplines.
- **NORMALIZED CITATION IMPACT:** is the ratio of the total citations actually received by the denominator's output, and the total citations that would be expected based on the average of the subject field, year & document type.

- **NORMALIZED CITATION IMPACT:** is the Ratio of the total citations actually received by the denominator's output, and the total citations that would be expected based on the average of the subject field.
- **NORMALIZED CITATION IMPACT:** takes into account the differences in research behavior across disciplines.
- **NCI** indicates how the number of citations received by an entity's publications compares with the average number of citations received by all other similar publications in the data universe: how do the citations received by this entity's publications compare with the world average?

What we mean by **Similar Publications**?

- By similar publications, we mean:
  - Same Publication Year
  - Same Publication Discipline
  - Same Publication Type

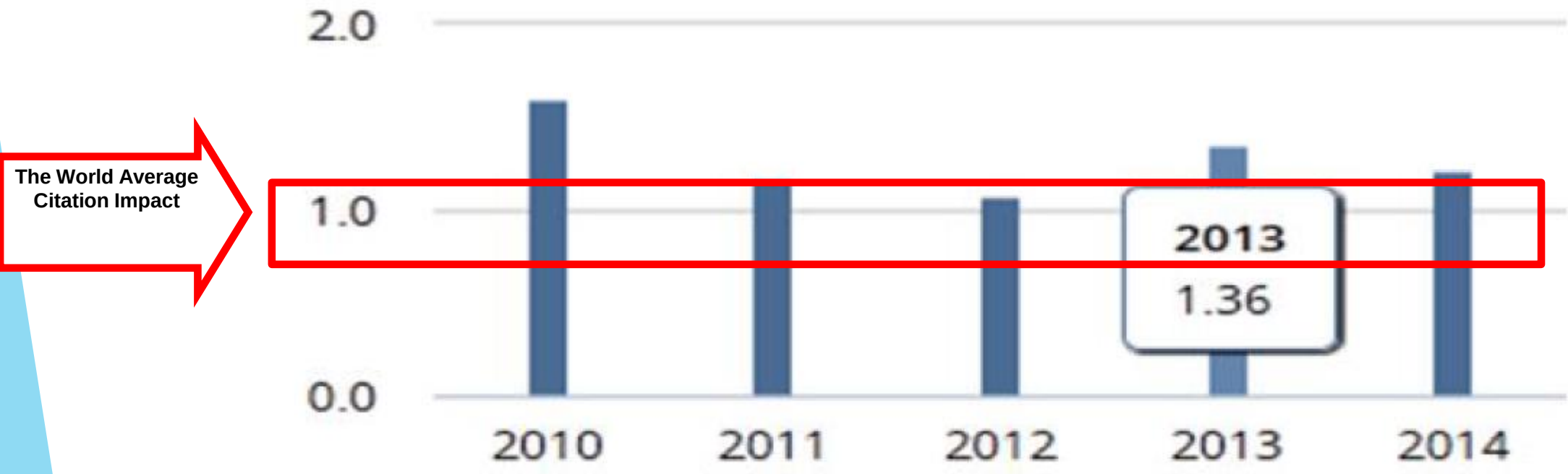
- So it would be adjusted for Papers Disciplines, Age, & Type.

NCI /Field weighted citation impact (FWCI)

- NCI is one of the best measures for calculating the research performance of the universities, authors, countries etc. because this in this measure we control the effect of fields and publication years.
- The number of received citations vary from one field to another ones and older papers have more chance to be cited than the recent ones, so we normalize citations before using them for measuring the research performance.
- To normalize the number of received citations, the paper number of received citations was divided by the average number of citations in the paper's field and the paper's publication year.

NORMALIZED CITATION IMPACT

- NCI=1 means that the output performs just as expected for the global average
- NCI>1 means that the output is more cited than expected according to the global average; for example, 1.48 means 48% more cited than expected
- NCI<1 means that the output is cited less than expected according to the global average.



Example: Two Journals

Subject	Name of Journal	Median	IF	NCI /FWCI
COMPUTER SCIENCE, SOFTWARE ENGINEERING	ACM TRANSACTIONS ON GRAPHICS	0.94	4.096	4.4
CELL BIOLOGY	STEM CELLS	3.278	6.523	2

The Example Again

Entity	Subject Area	Citation/Paper
Researcher A	Clinical Medicine	3
Researcher B	Mathematics	1

Which one Performance is Better?

Entity	Subject Area	Field-Weighted Citation Impact
Researcher A	Clinical Medicine	1.5
Researcher B	Mathematics	3

There are known issues with using NCI:

- When dealing with small sets of publications, for example, the publications of one individual, the NCI values may be inflated by a single highly cited paper.
- Because it is an average, even when looking at larger sets of publications, such as the collected works of an institution, very highly cited papers can have an unduly large influence on the NCI value.
- As discussed elsewhere, the baseline values for current year can be very low and therefore the NCI values for current year can fluctuate more than expected.

JOURNAL NORMALIZED CITATION IMPACT

- The Journal Normalized Citation Impact (JNCI) indicator is a similar indicator to the Normalized Citation Impact, but instead of normalizing per subject area or field, it normalizes the citation rate for the journal in which the document is publishing.
- The Journal Normalized Citation Impact of a single publication is the ratio of the actual number of citing items to the average citation rate of publications in the same journal in the same year and with the same document type. The JNCI for a set of publications is the average of the JNCI for each publication.

EXAMPLE OF NORMALIZED CITATION IMPACT AND JOURNAL NORMALIZED CITATION IMPACT INDICATORS AT THE AUTHOR LEVEL

	TOTAL PUBLICATIONS	TOTAL CITATIONS	CITATION IMPACT	H-INDEX	NORMALIZED CITATION IMPACT	JOURNAL NORMALIZED CITATION IMPACT
Researcher D	66	290	4.39	9	1.32	1.86
Researcher E	62	289	4.66	9	0.45	0.72

Researcher D and Researcher E both have very similar numbers of publications and citations. Their Citation Impact is almost the same, and their h-index is identical. Using only the first four indicators, it is not possible to distinguish the performance of the two researchers. However, the two researchers may in fact be conducting research in very different fields and may have a different history of publication (older papers vs new papers). Using the NCI and JNCI indicators gives us a better understanding of their performance relative to their peers in terms of subject, document type and age of publication.

From the normalized indicators, one can quickly identify that Researcher D has both NCI (1.32) and JNCI (1.86) values that are above average (>1). While Researcher E has a NCI (0.45) and JNCI (0.72) that are below average (<1).

- COLLABORATION INDICATORS
- INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS
- An industry collaborative
- HIGHLY CITED PAPERS

How Countries do their research?

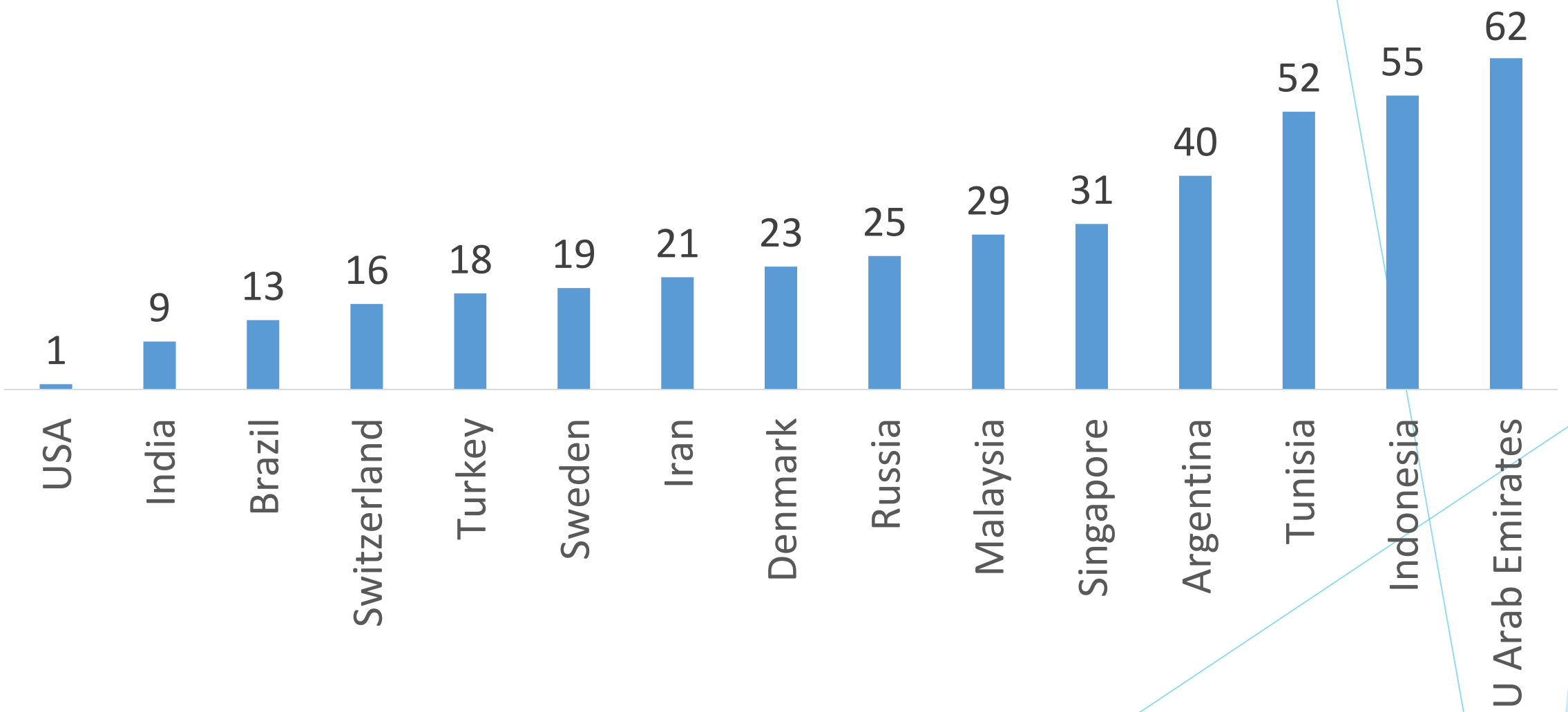
The quality of research

A Comparison:

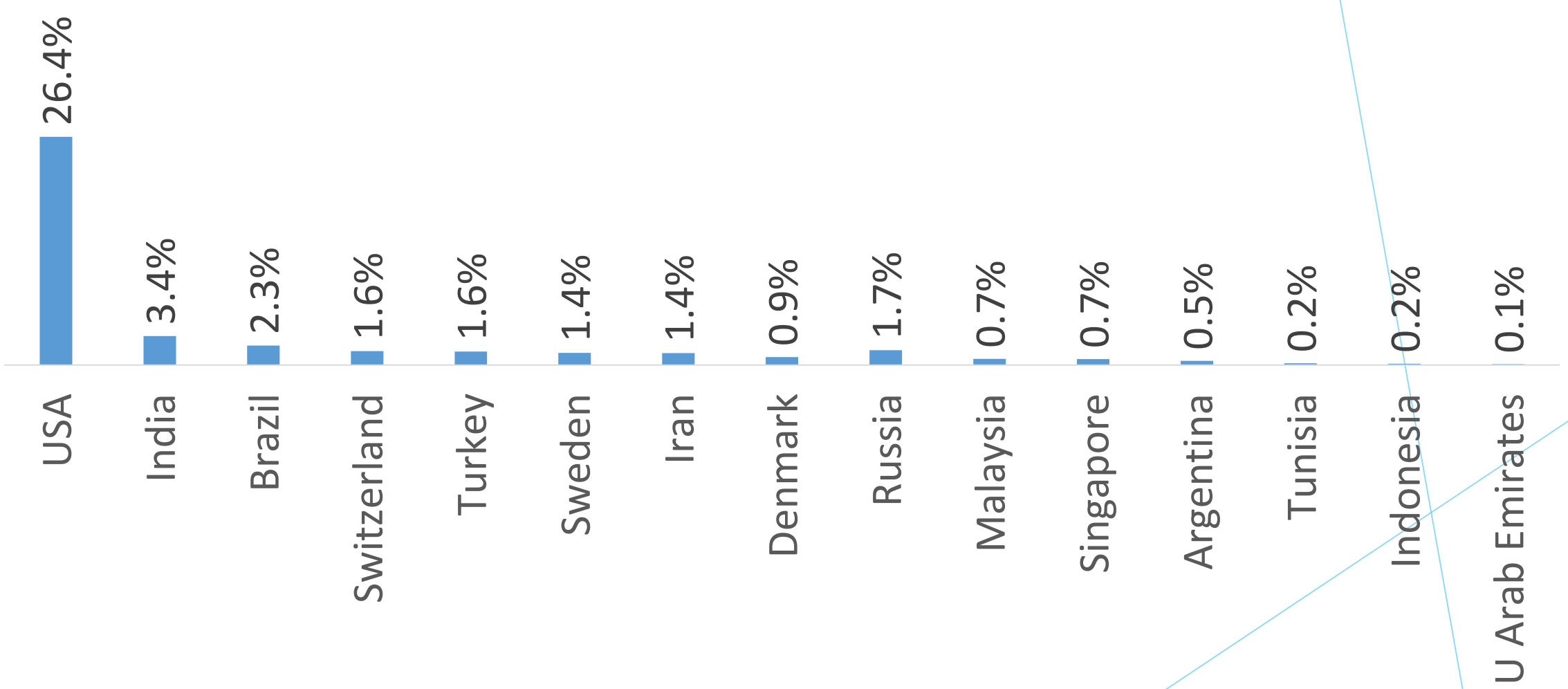
Recent 5 years

2011-2015

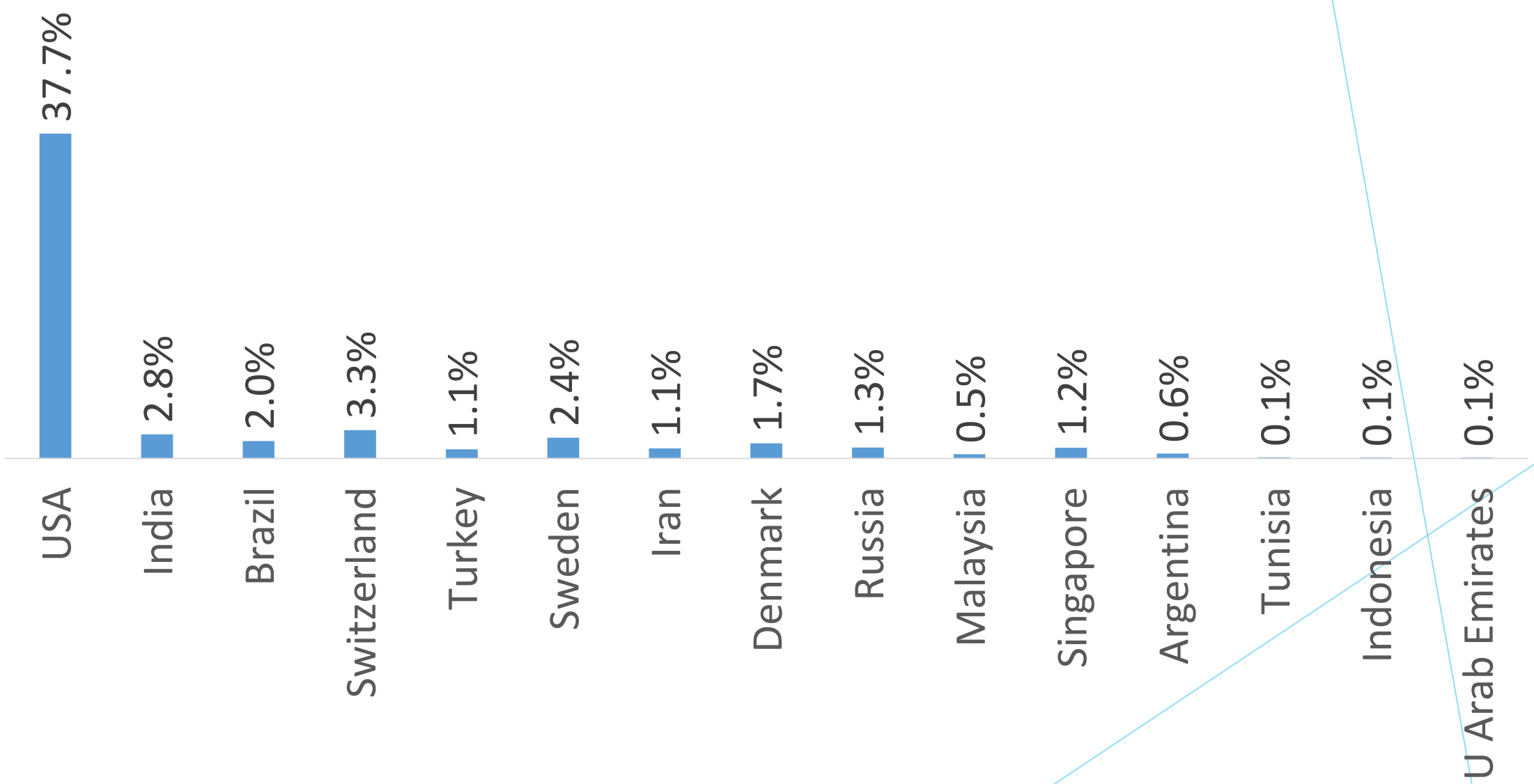
Rank in the world in terms of no. of publications



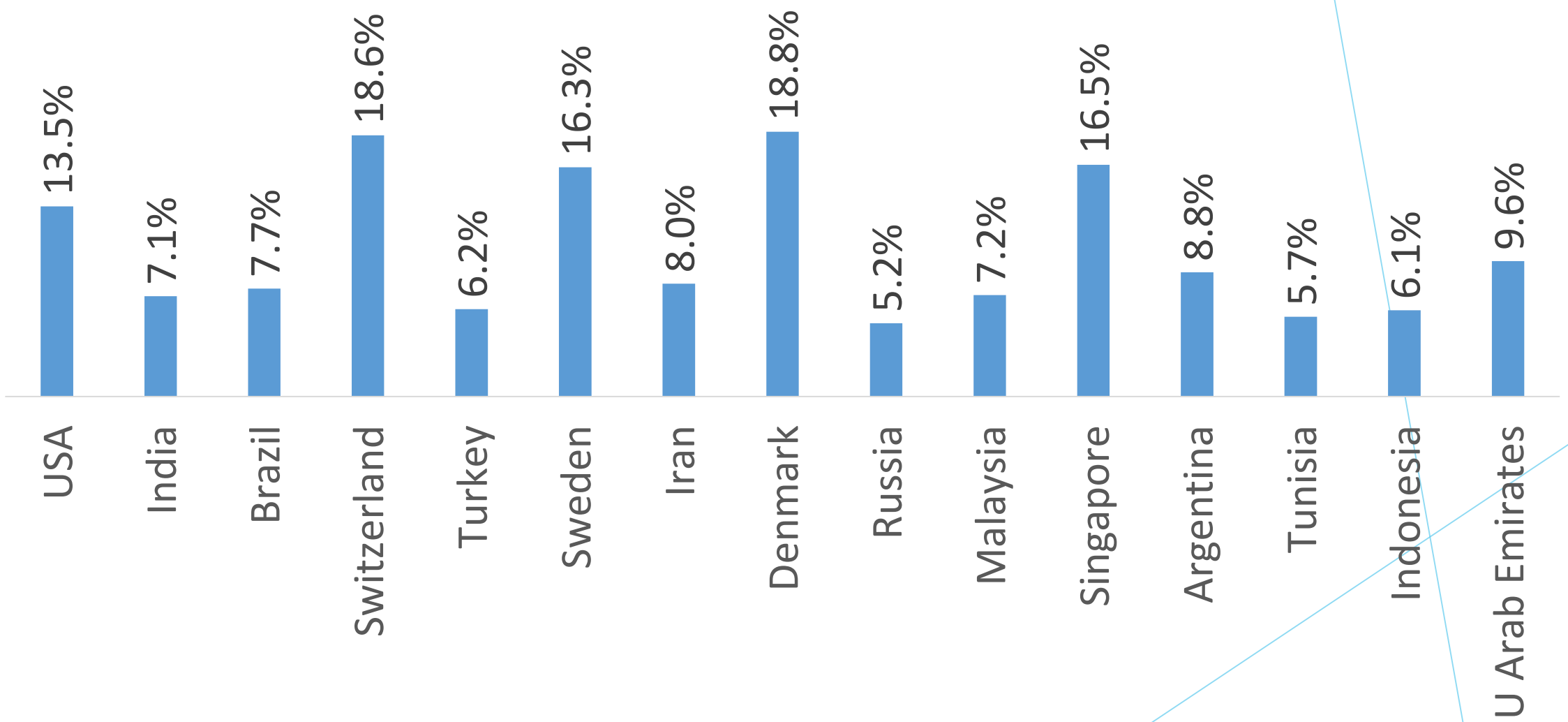
Share of world's publications



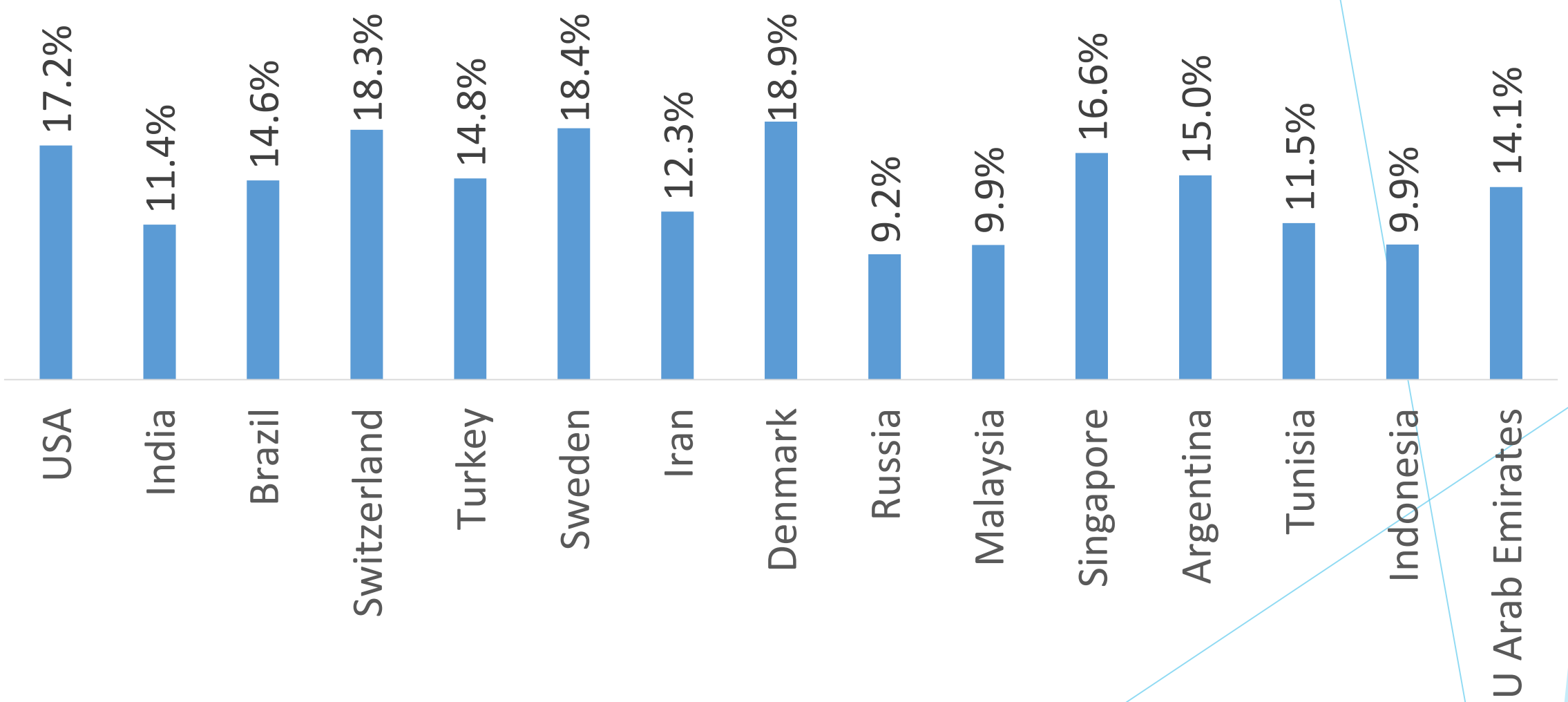
Share of World's Citations



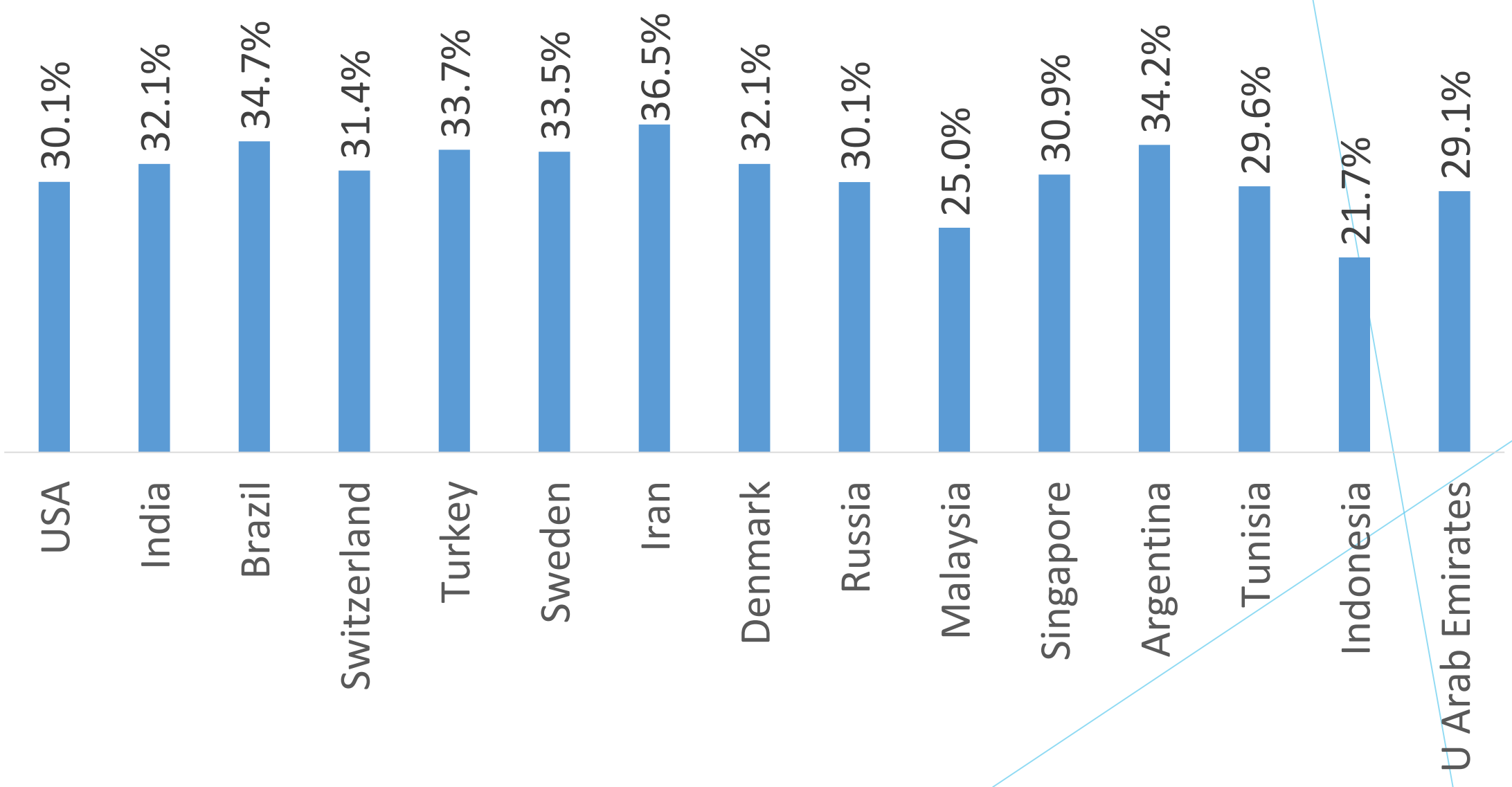
Share of Top 10% papers as fraction of all papers



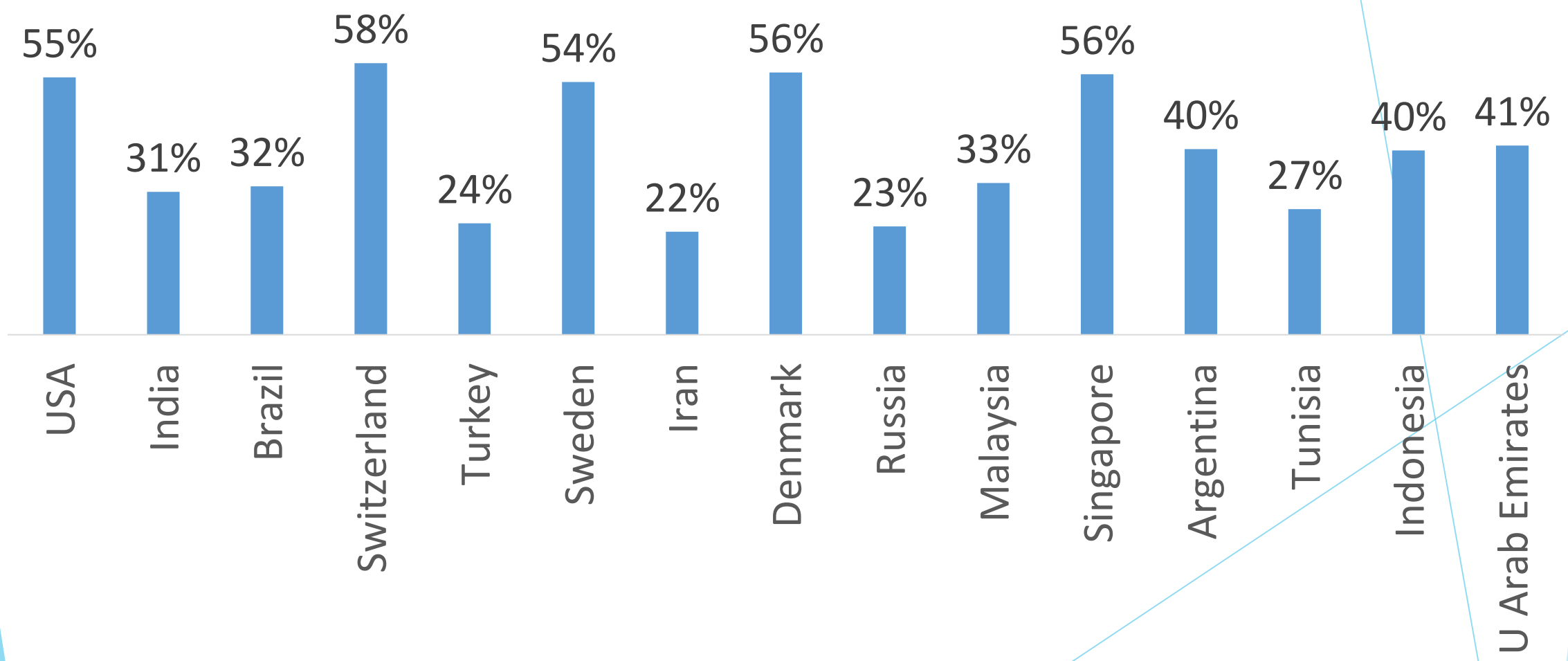
Share of Top (11-20)% papers as the fraction of all papers



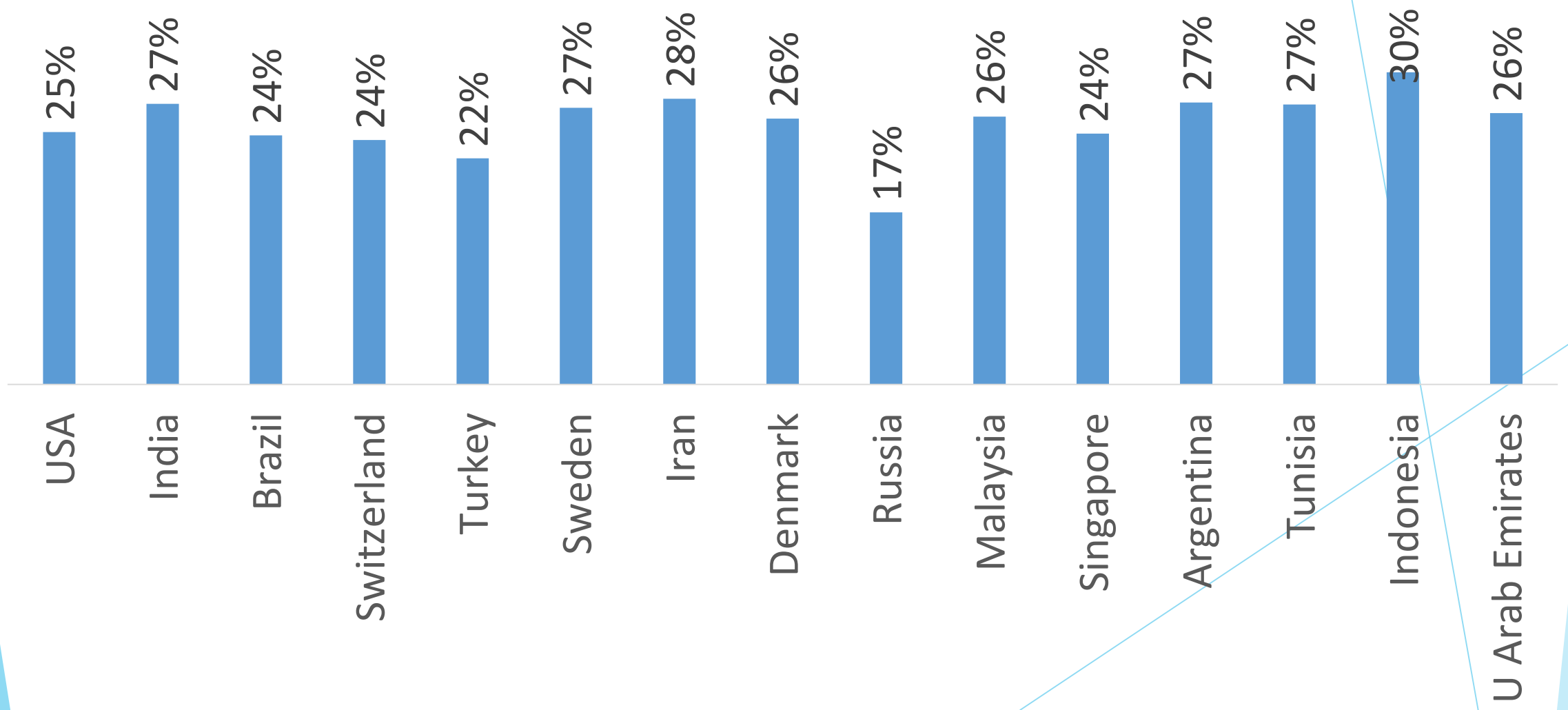
Share of Top (21-50)% papers as the fraction of all papers



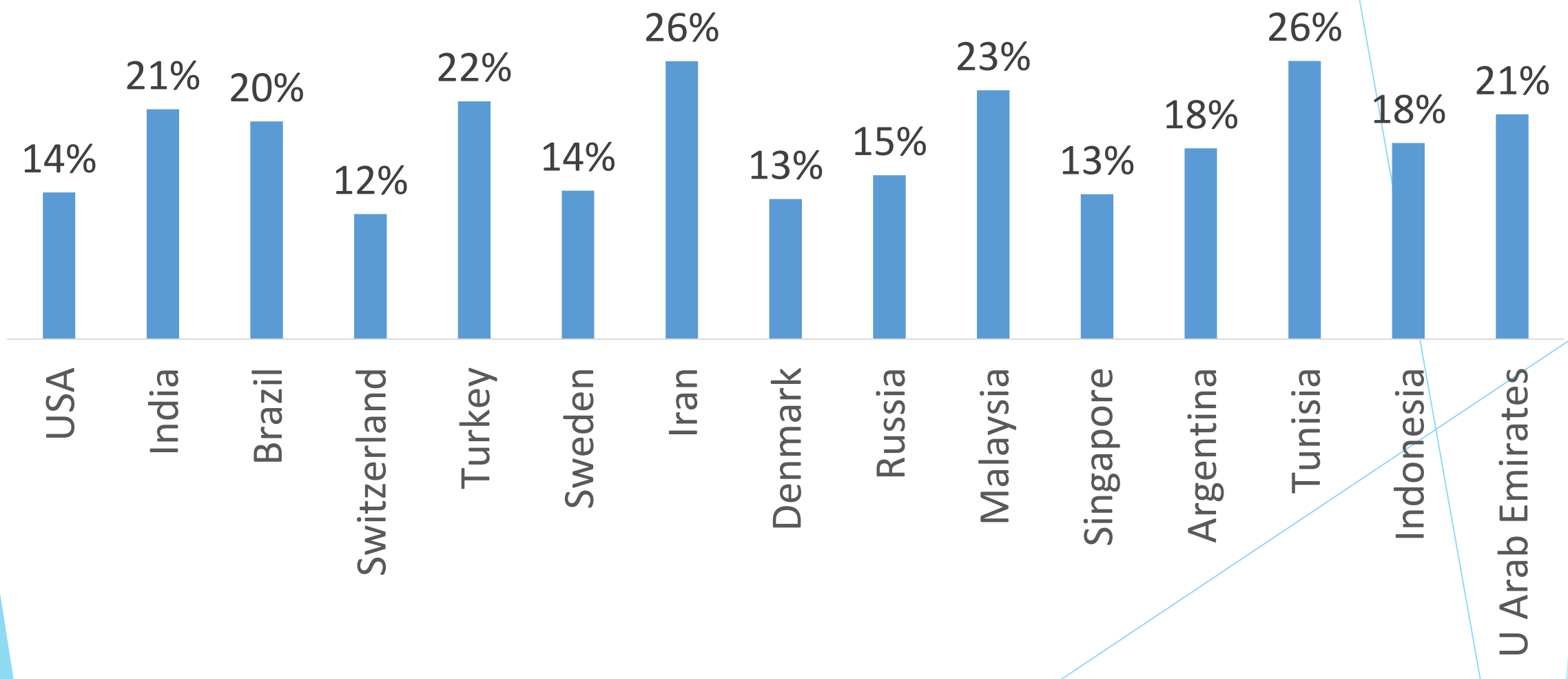
Share of Q1 papers as the fraction of all papers



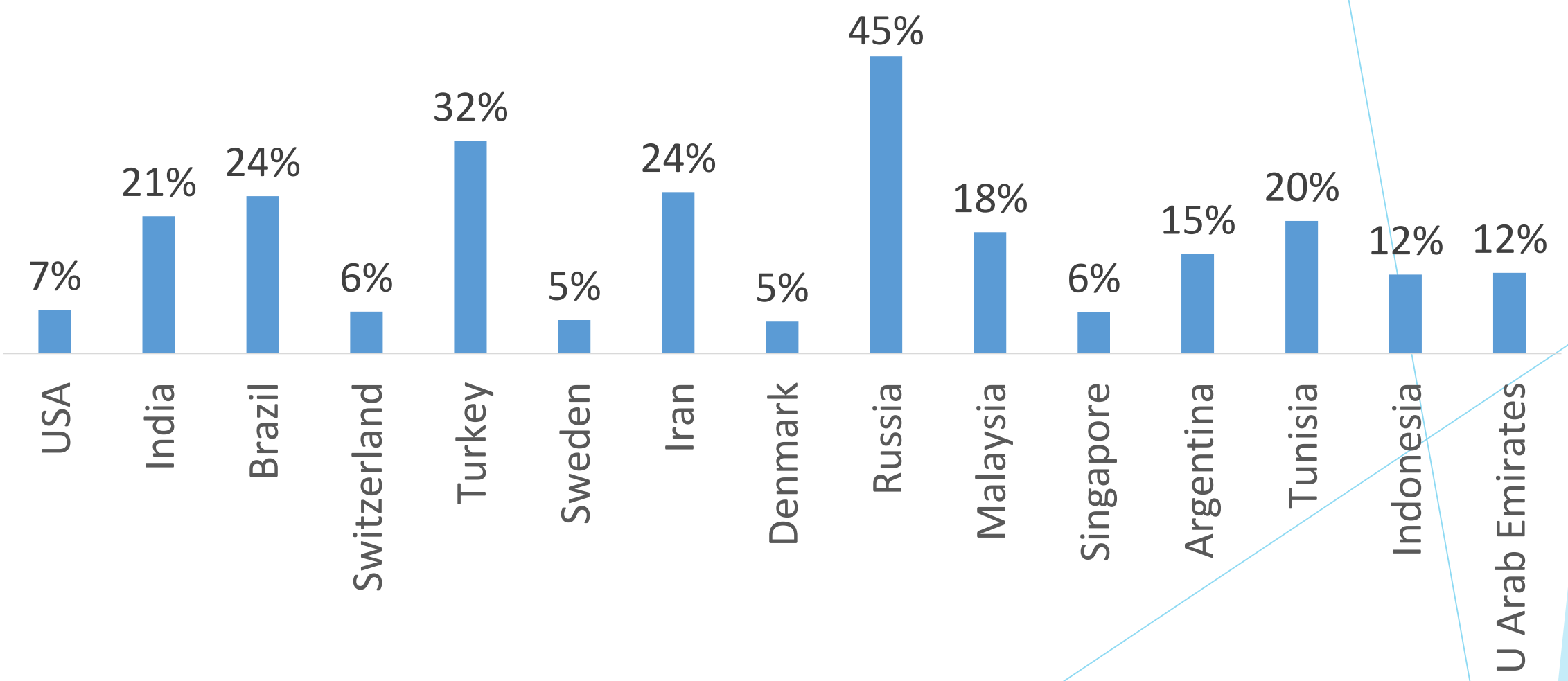
Share of Q2 papers as the fraction of all papers



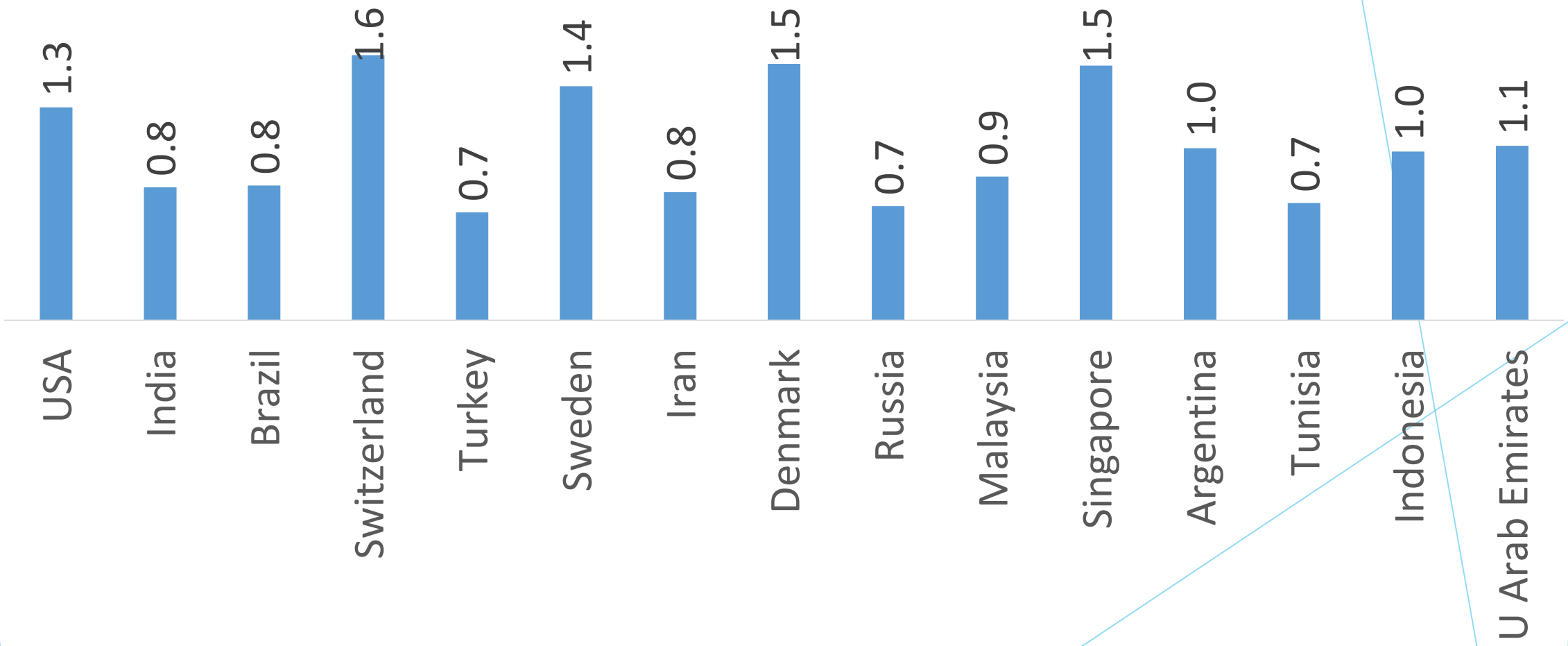
Share of Q3 papers as the fraction of all papers



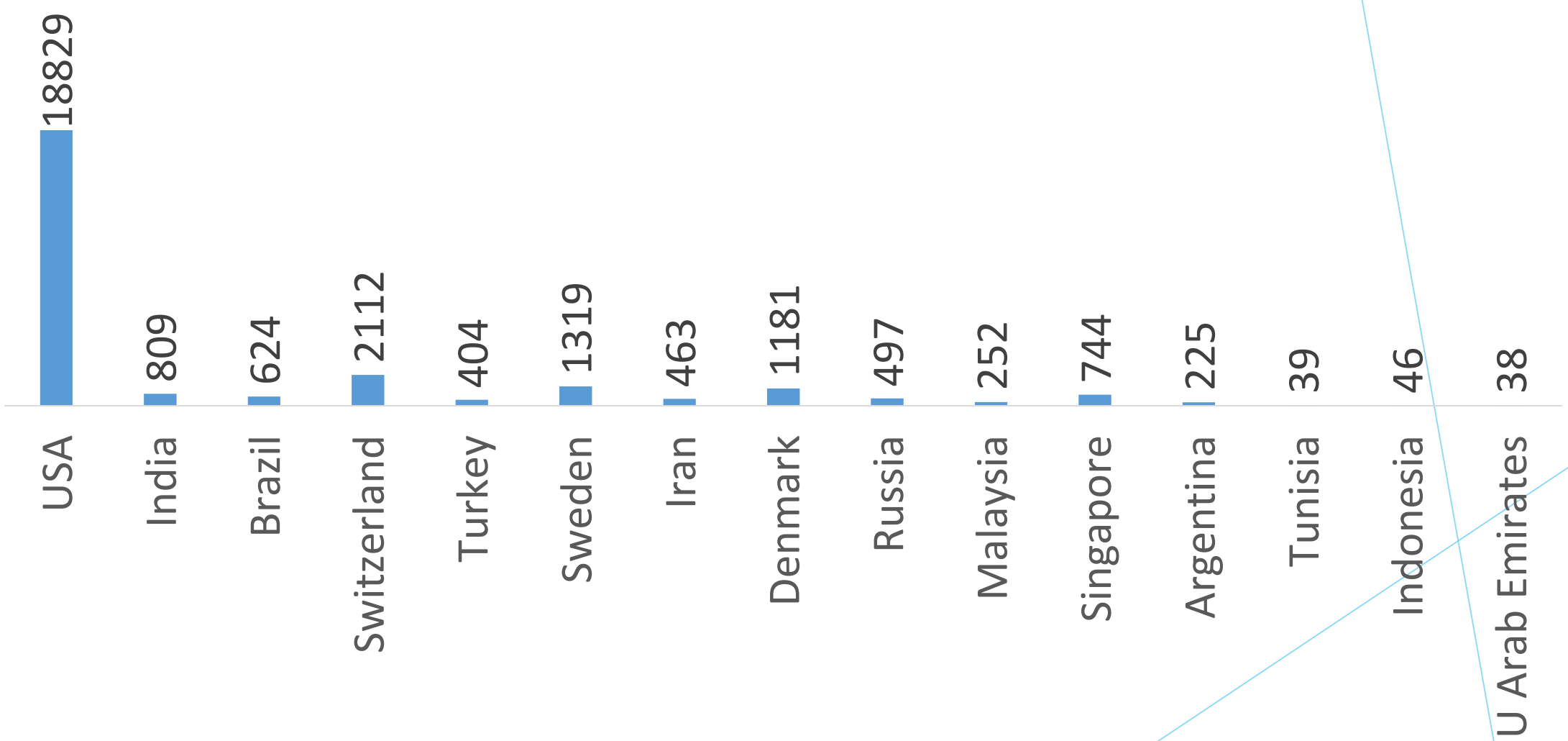
Share of Q4 papers as the farction of Total papers



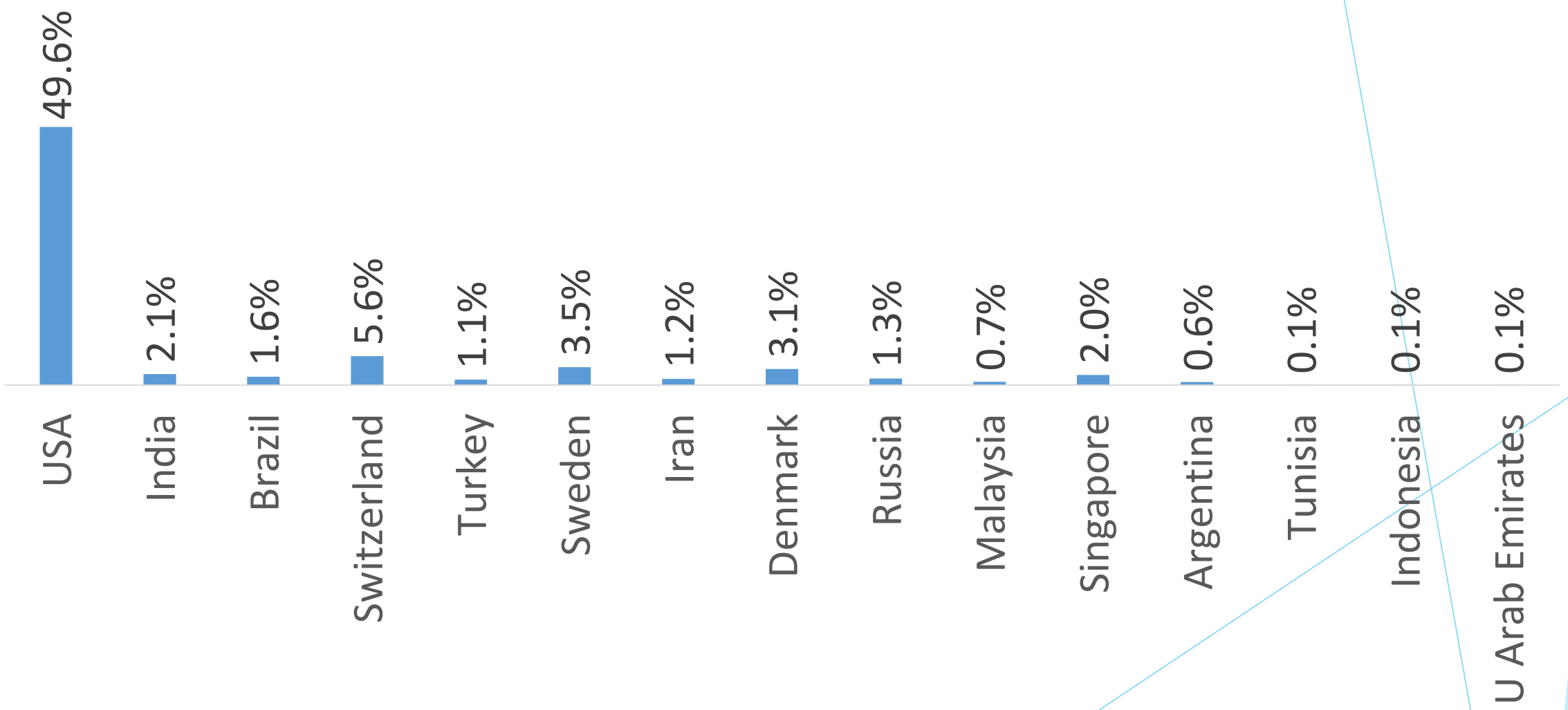
Normalized Citation Impact (FWCI)



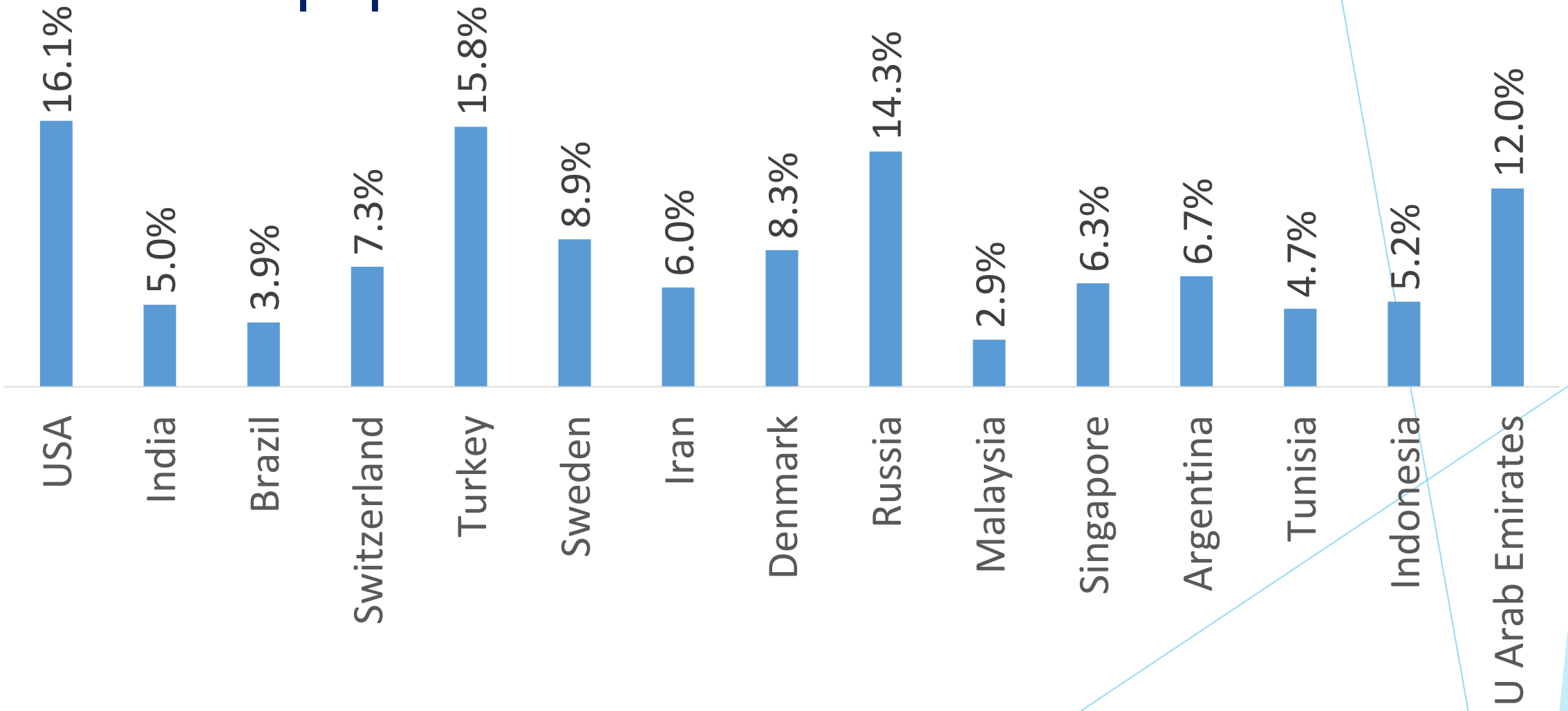
No. of Research Front papers



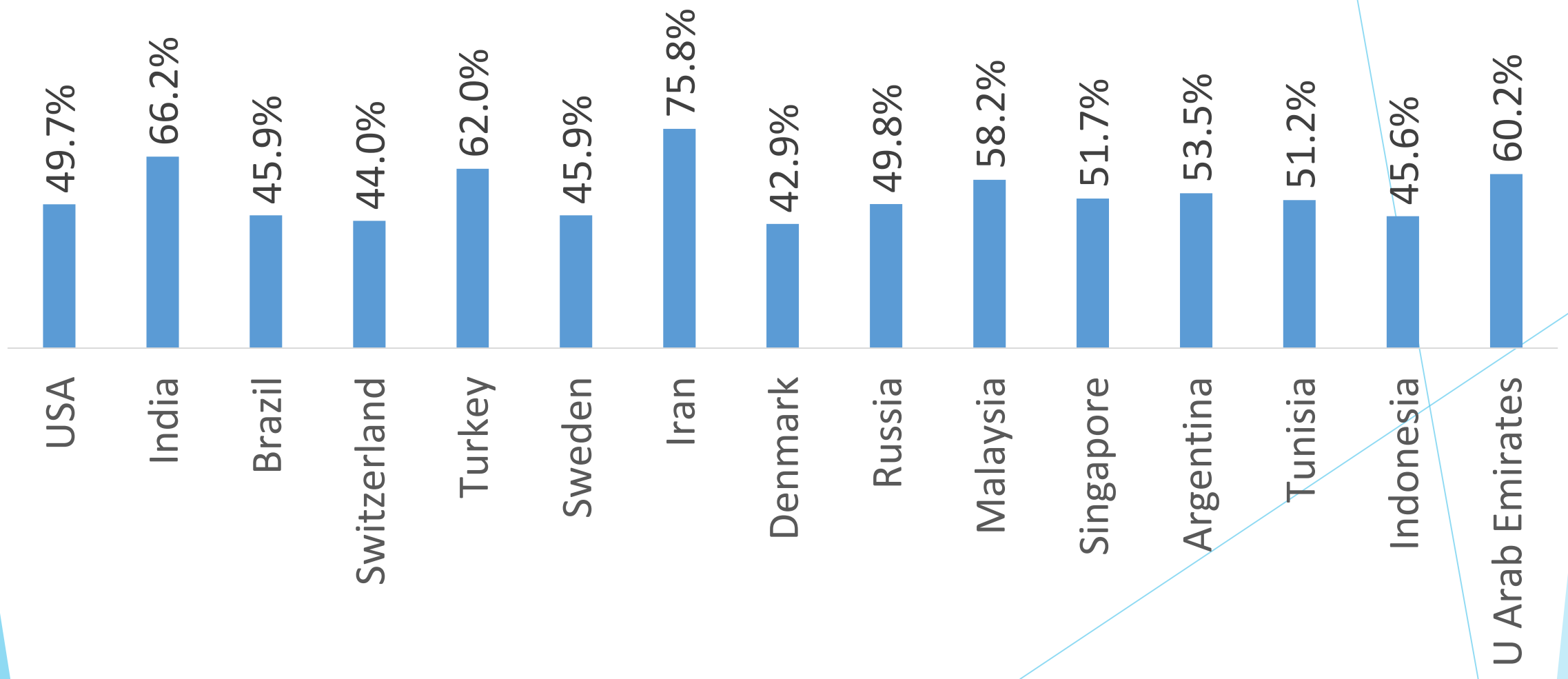
Share of Research fronts papers as the fraction of Total papers



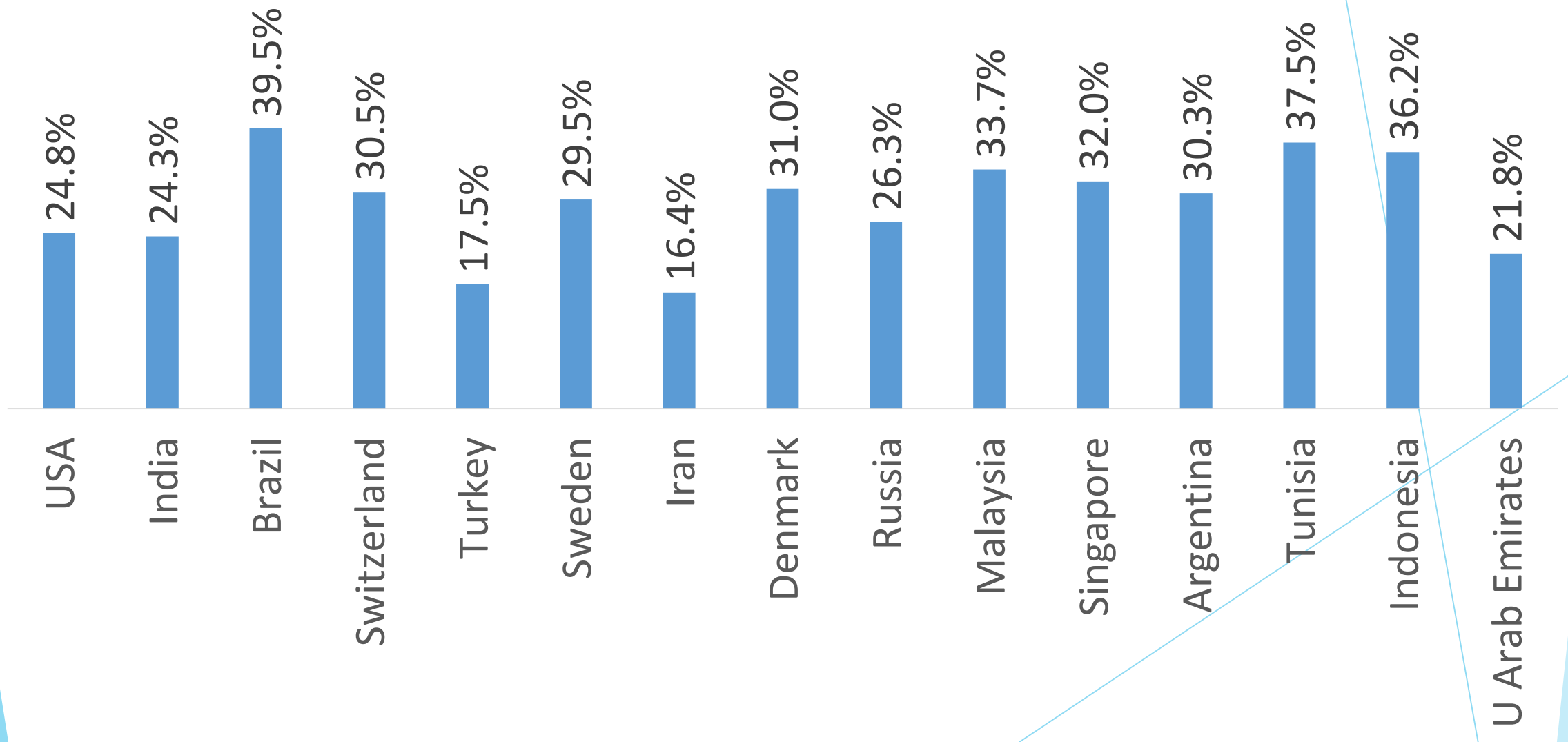
Share of Single Author papers as the fraction of Total papers



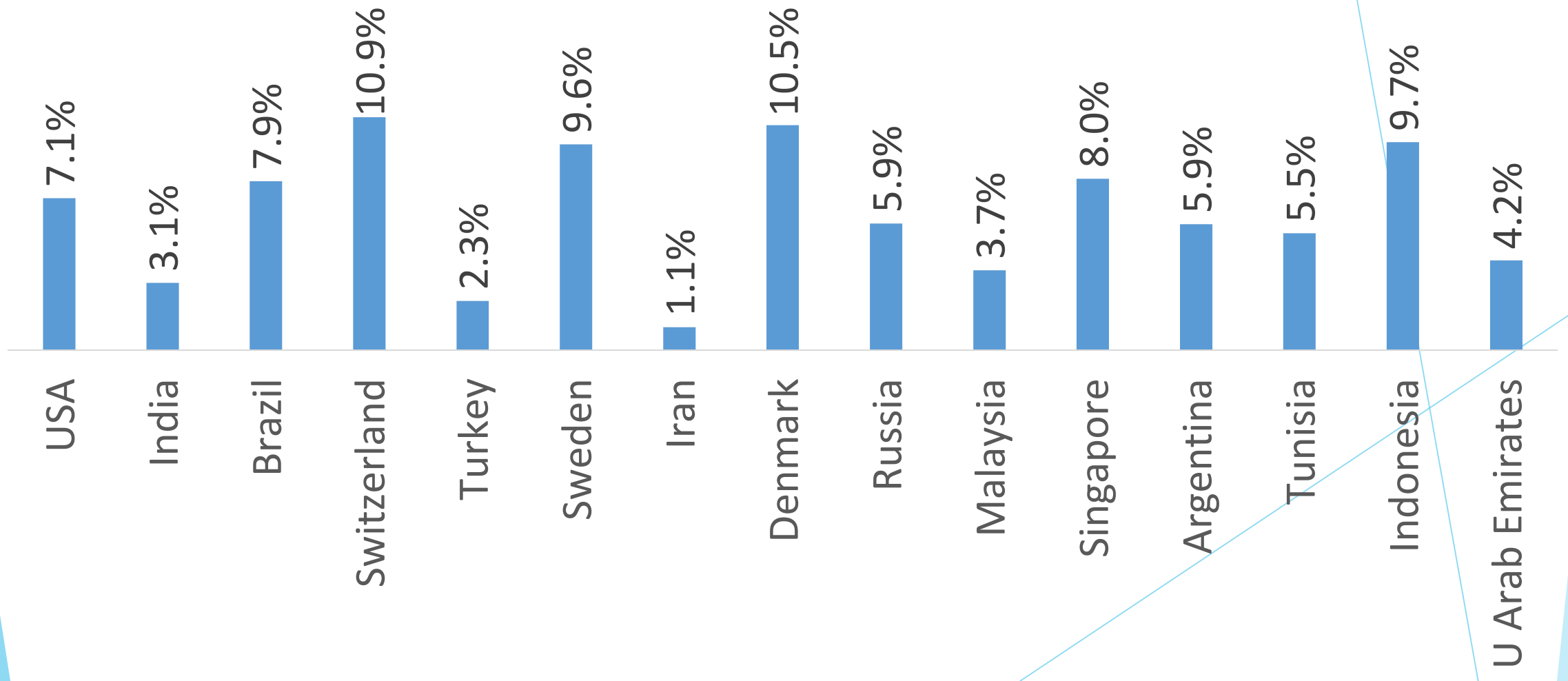
Share of papers with collaboration(2-4) Authors as the fraction of Total papers



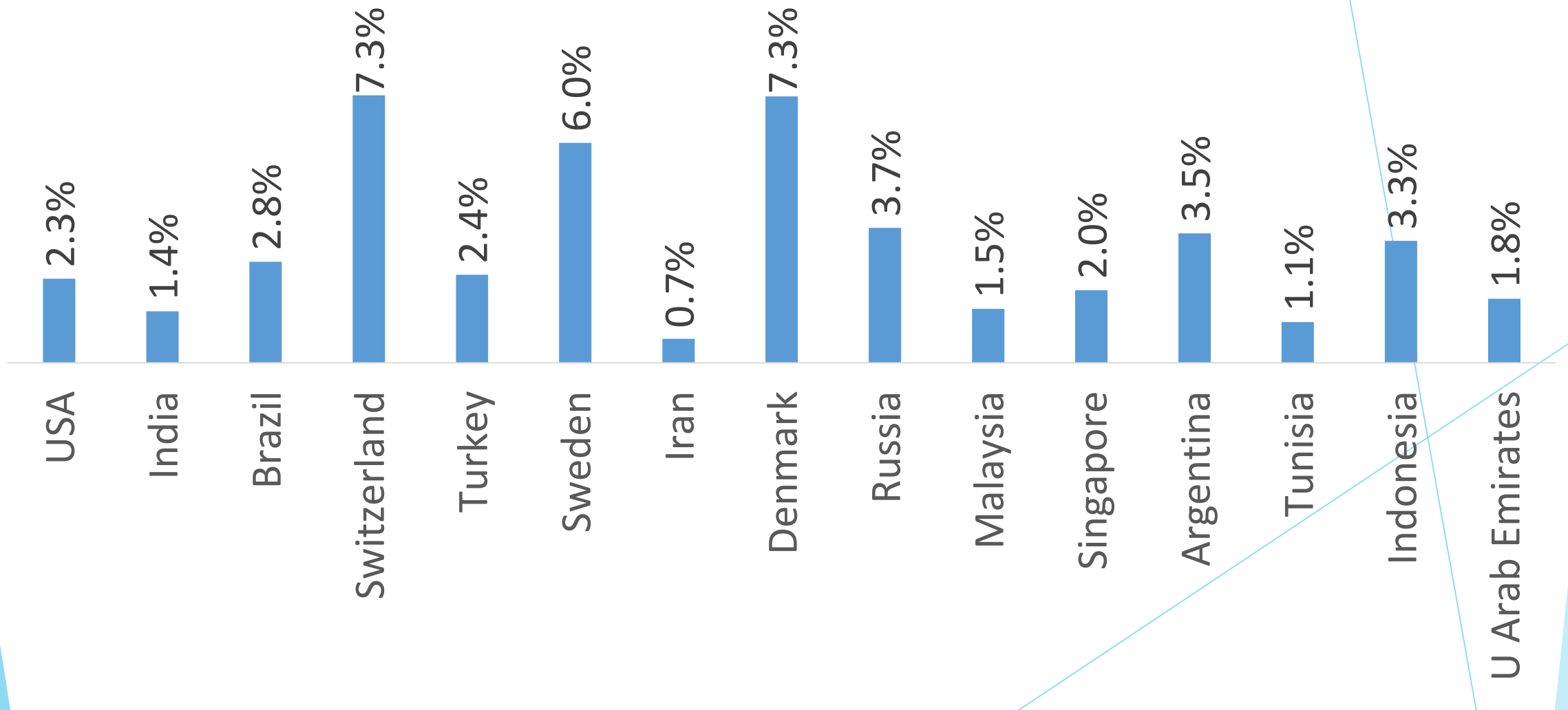
Share of papers with collaboration of (5-8) Authors as the fraction of Total papers



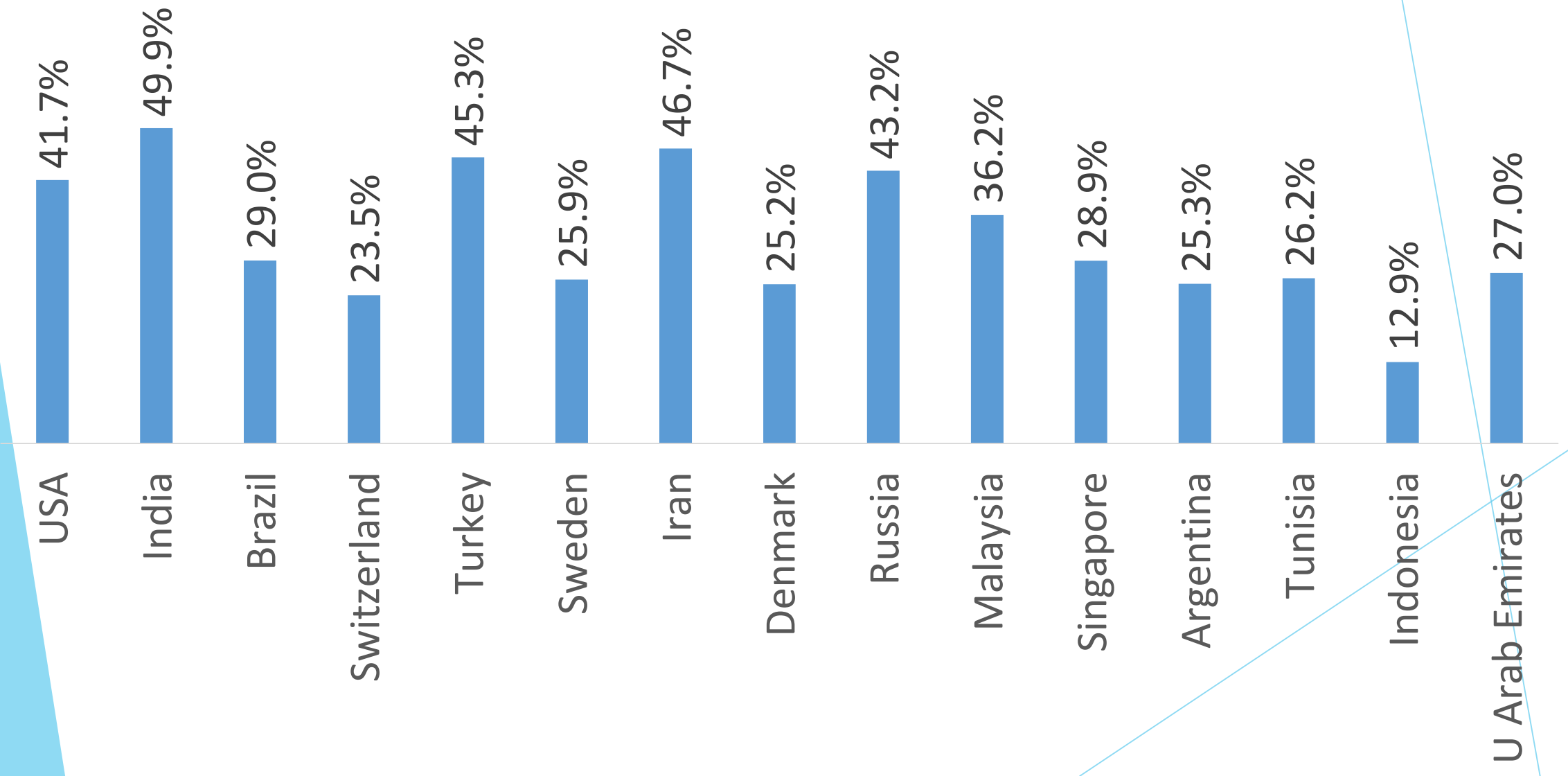
Share of papers with collaboration of (9-14) Authors as the fraction of Total papers



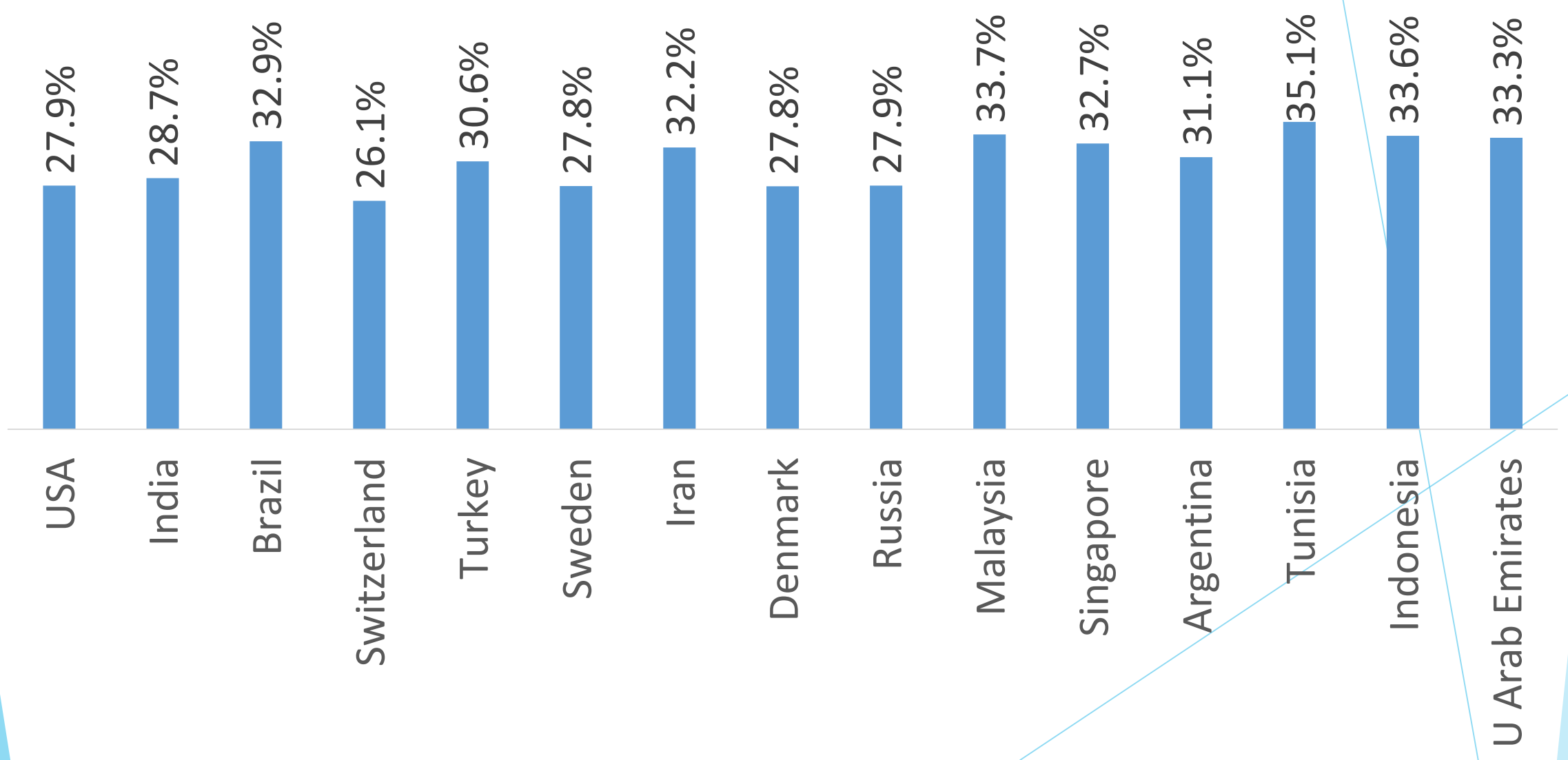
Share of papers with collaboration of more than 15 Authors as the fraction of Total papers



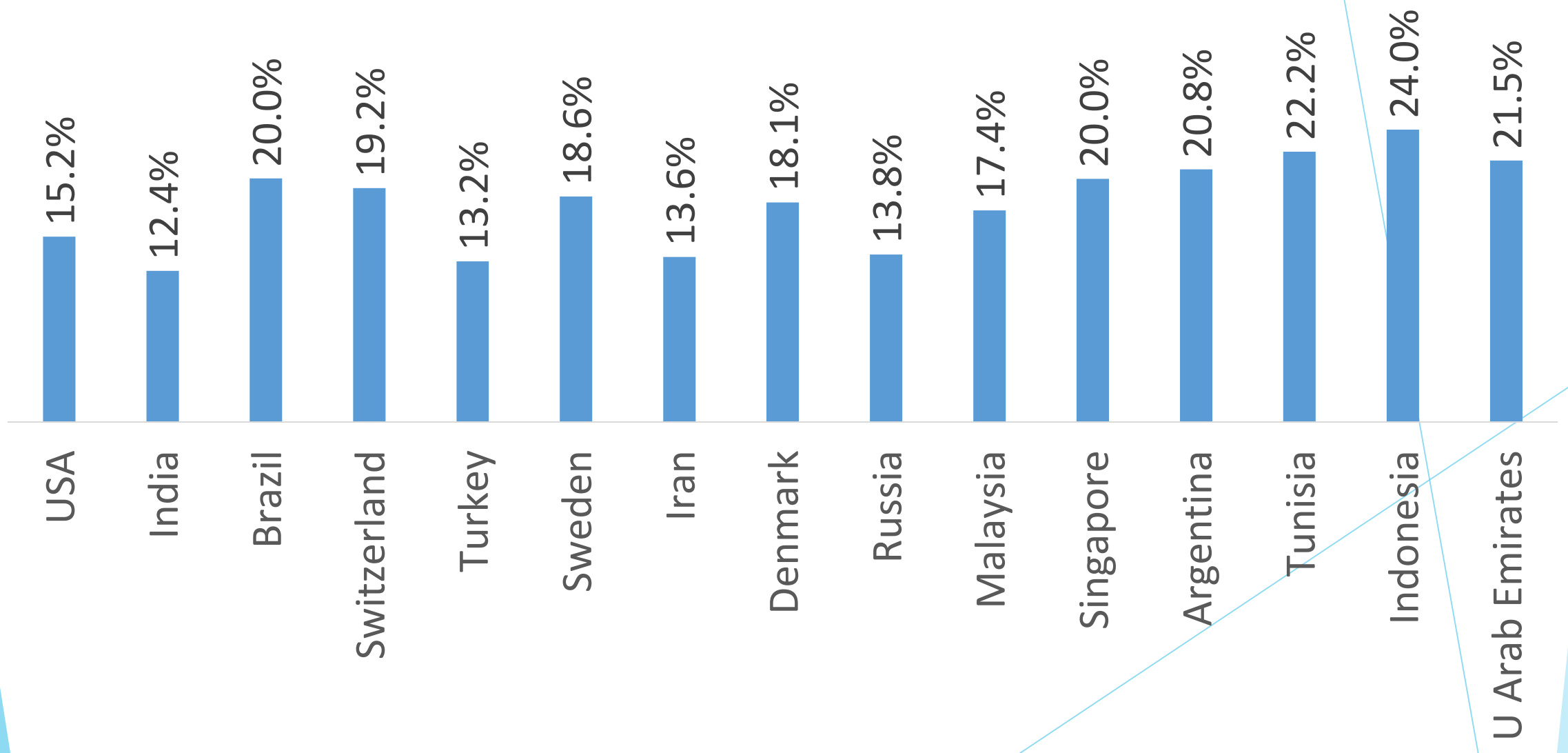
Share of papers with single institute affiliation as the fraction of Total papers



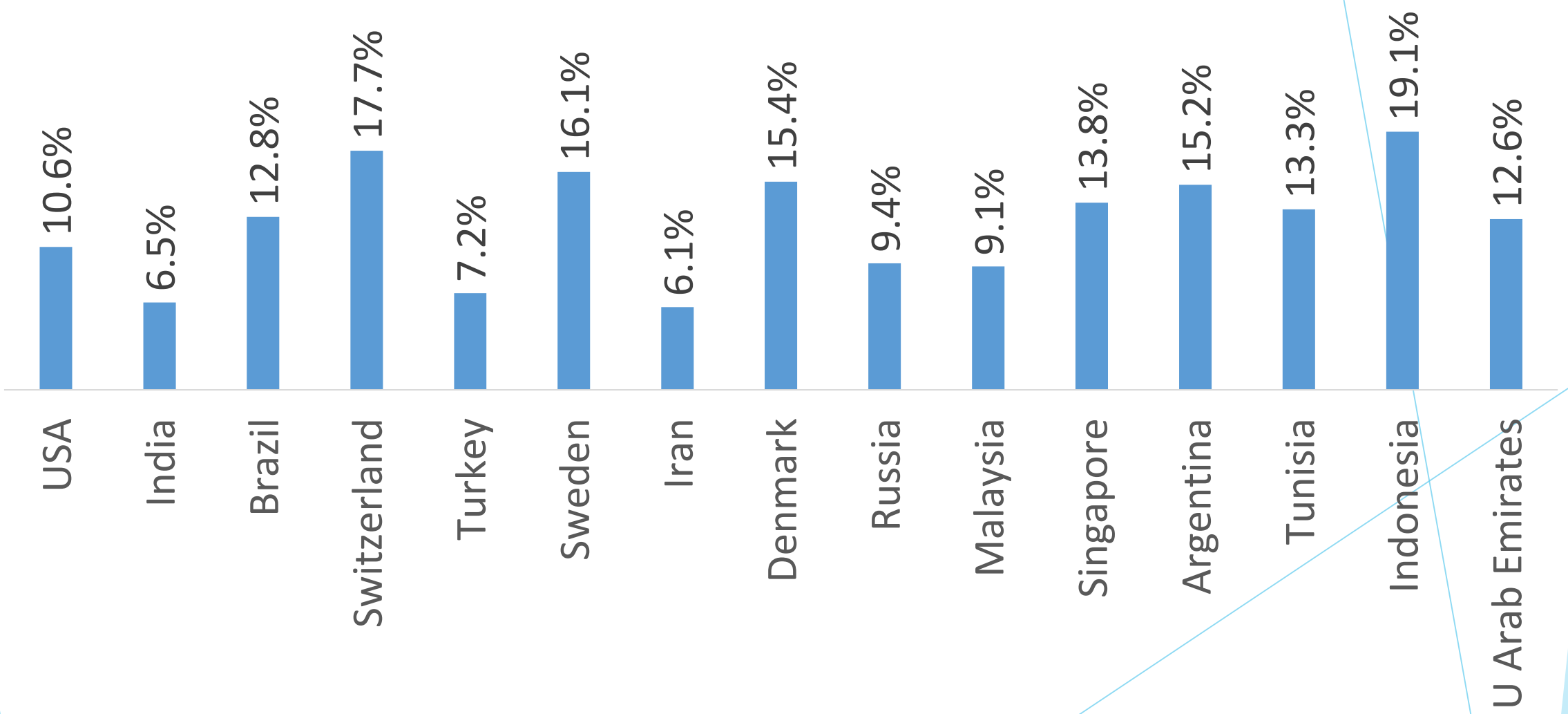
Share of papers with collaboration of 2 institutes affiliation as the fraction of Total papers



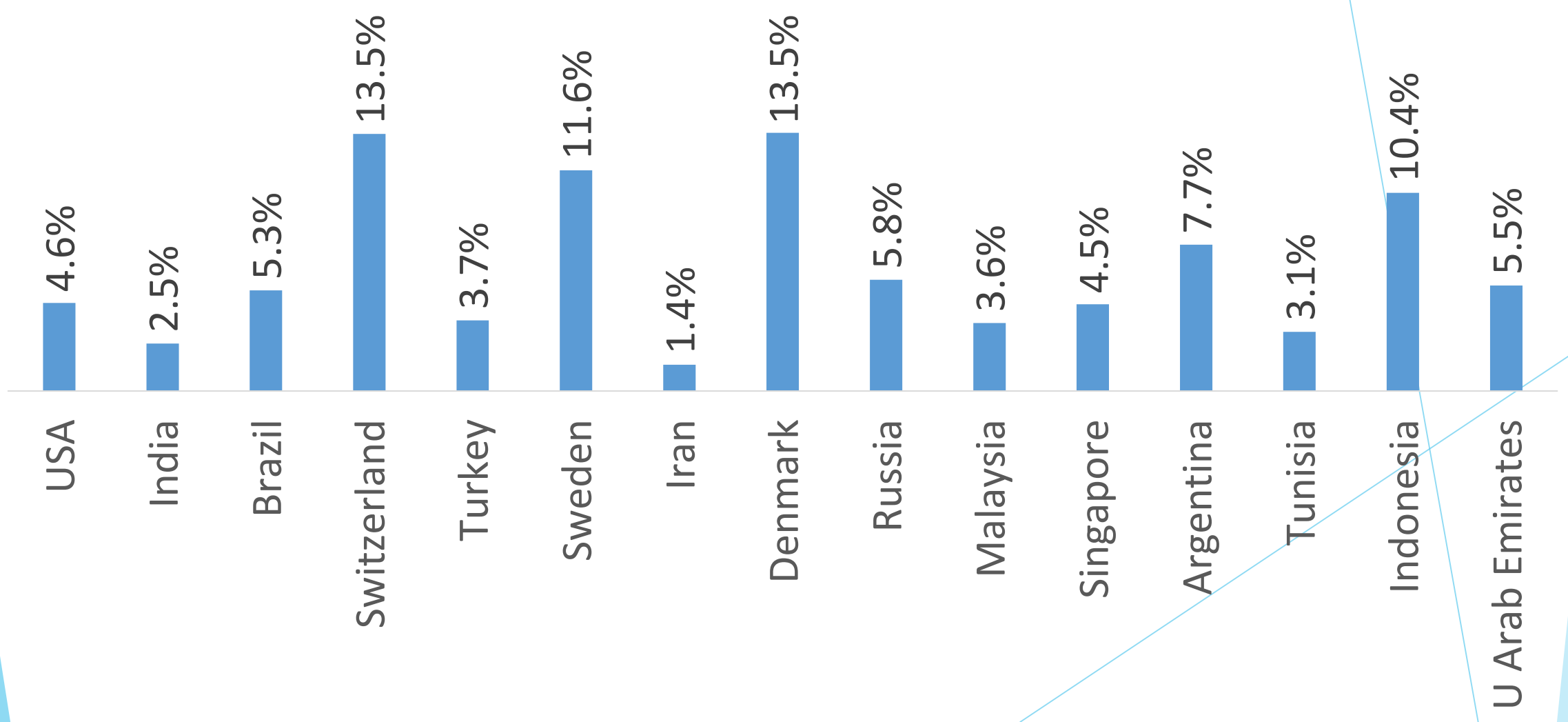
Share of papers with 3 institutes affiliation as the fraction of Total papers



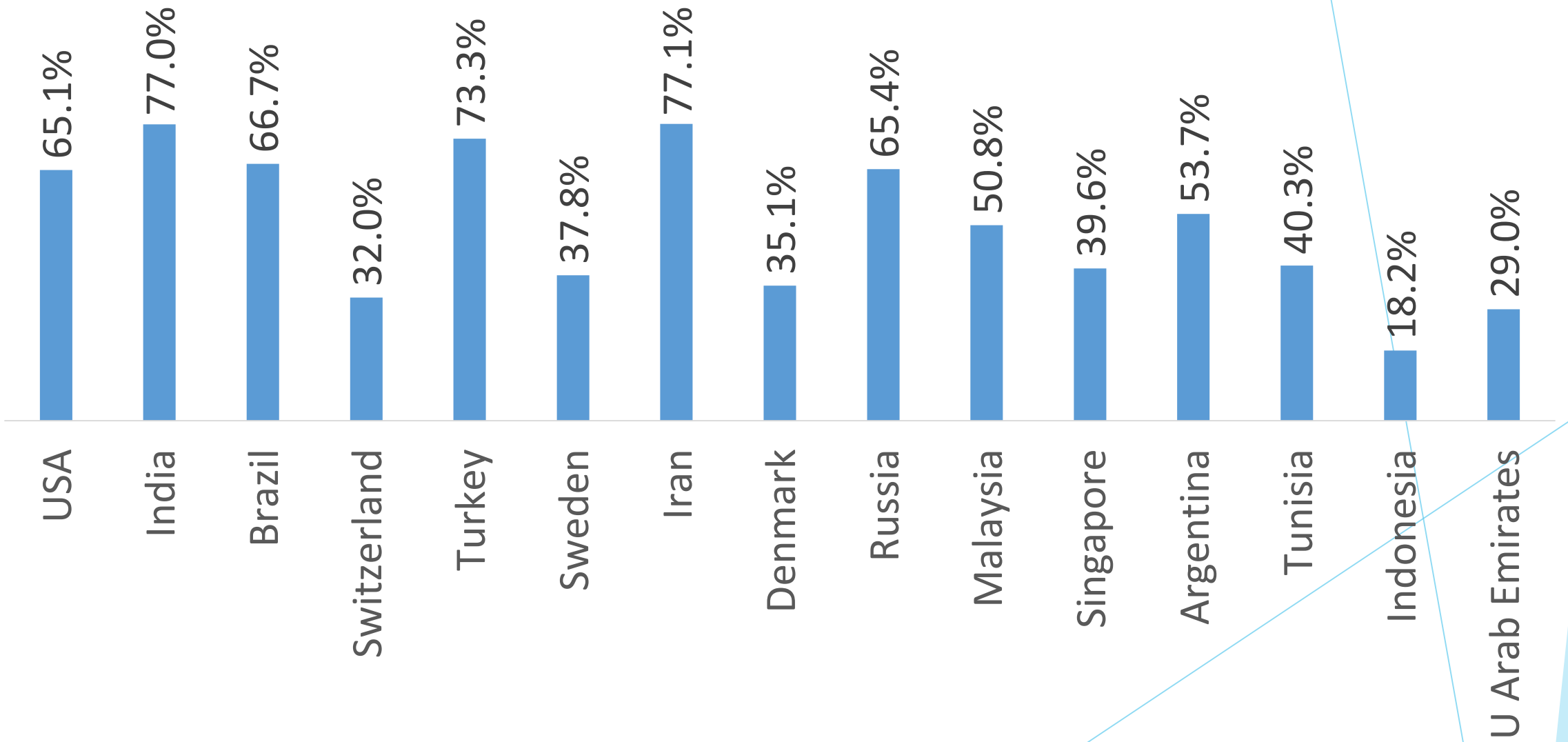
Share of papers with collaboration of 4-5 institutes as the fraction of Total papers



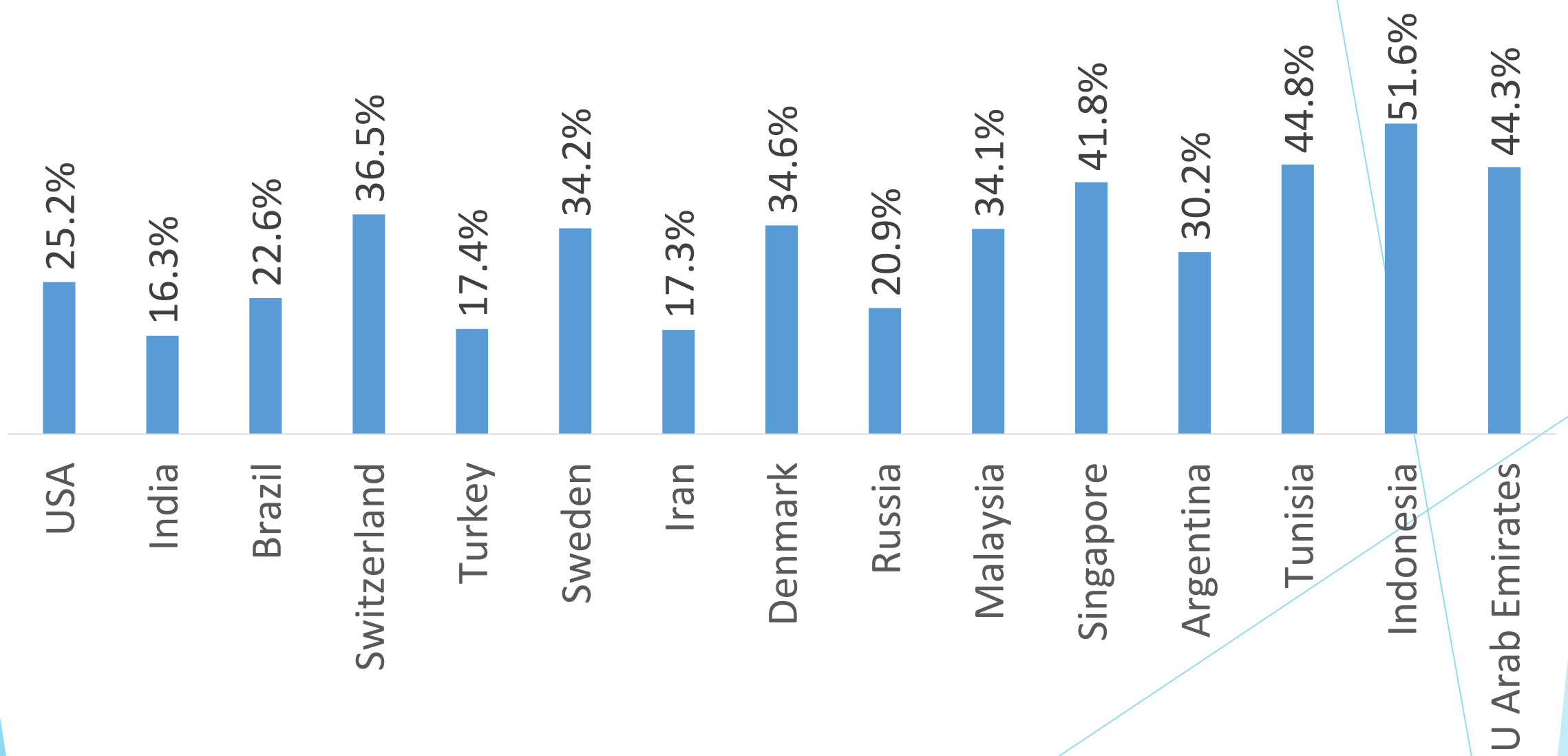
Share of papers with collaboration of more than 5 institutes as the fraction of Total papers



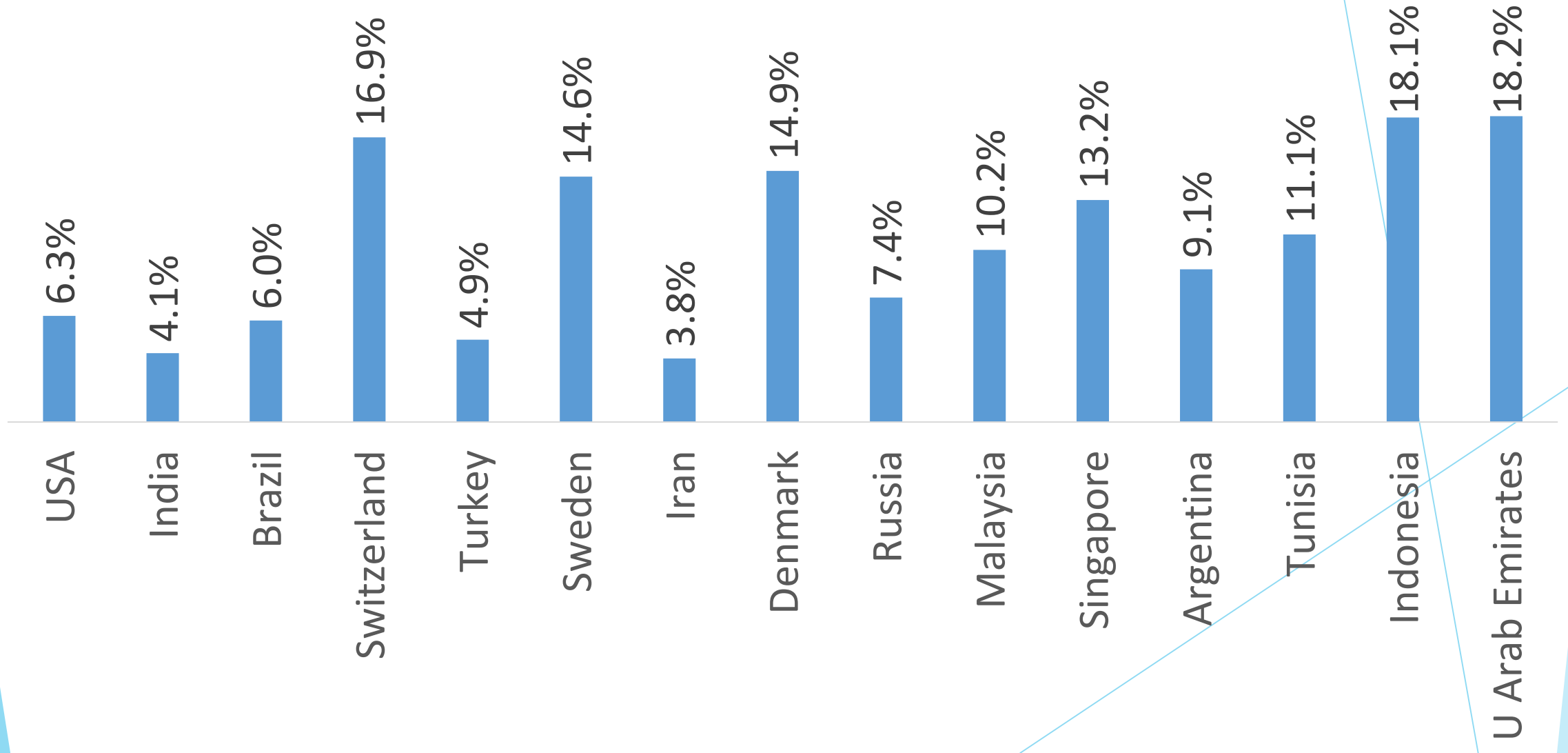
Share of papers with single country affiliation as the fraction of Total papers



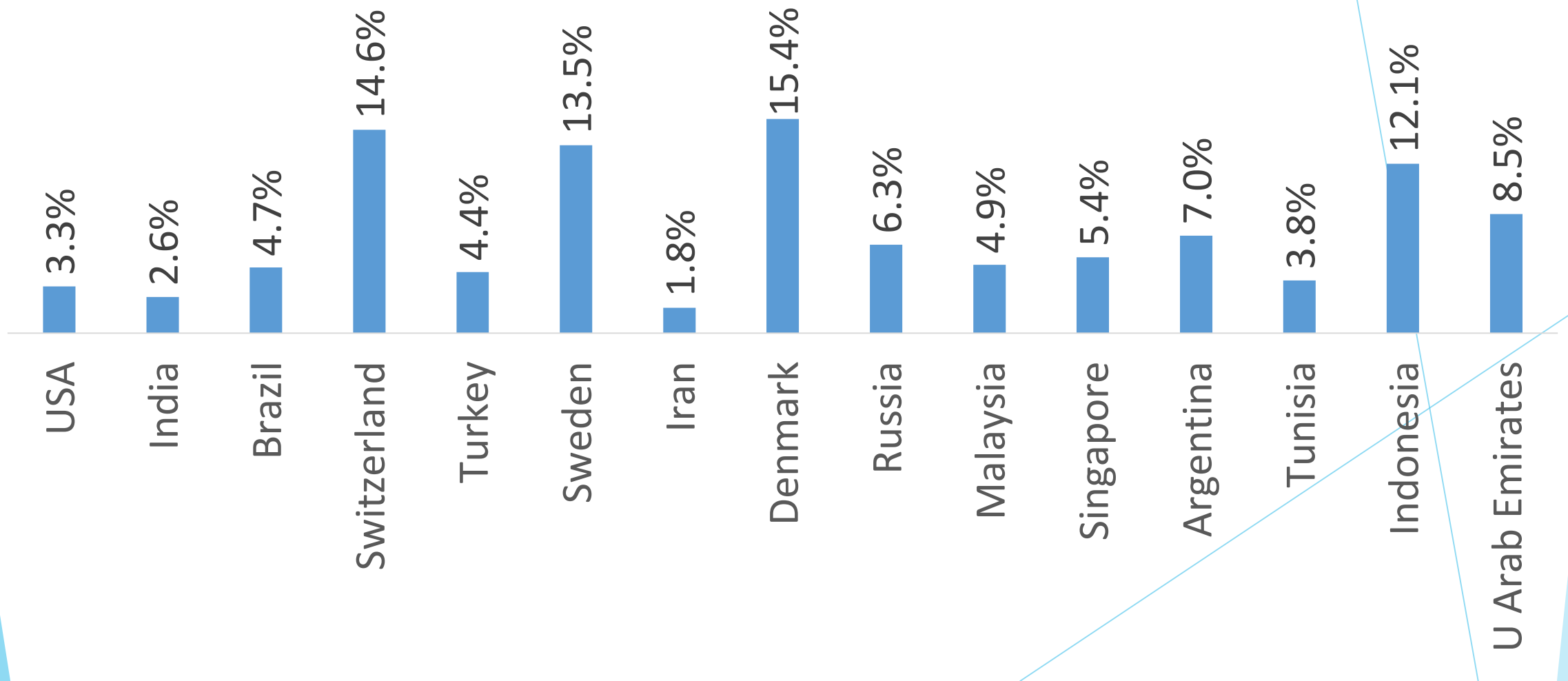
Share of papers with collaboration of two countries as the fraction of Total papers



Share of papers with collaboration as the fraction of 3 countries of Total papers



Share of papers with collaboration of more than 3 countries papers as the fraction of Total papers



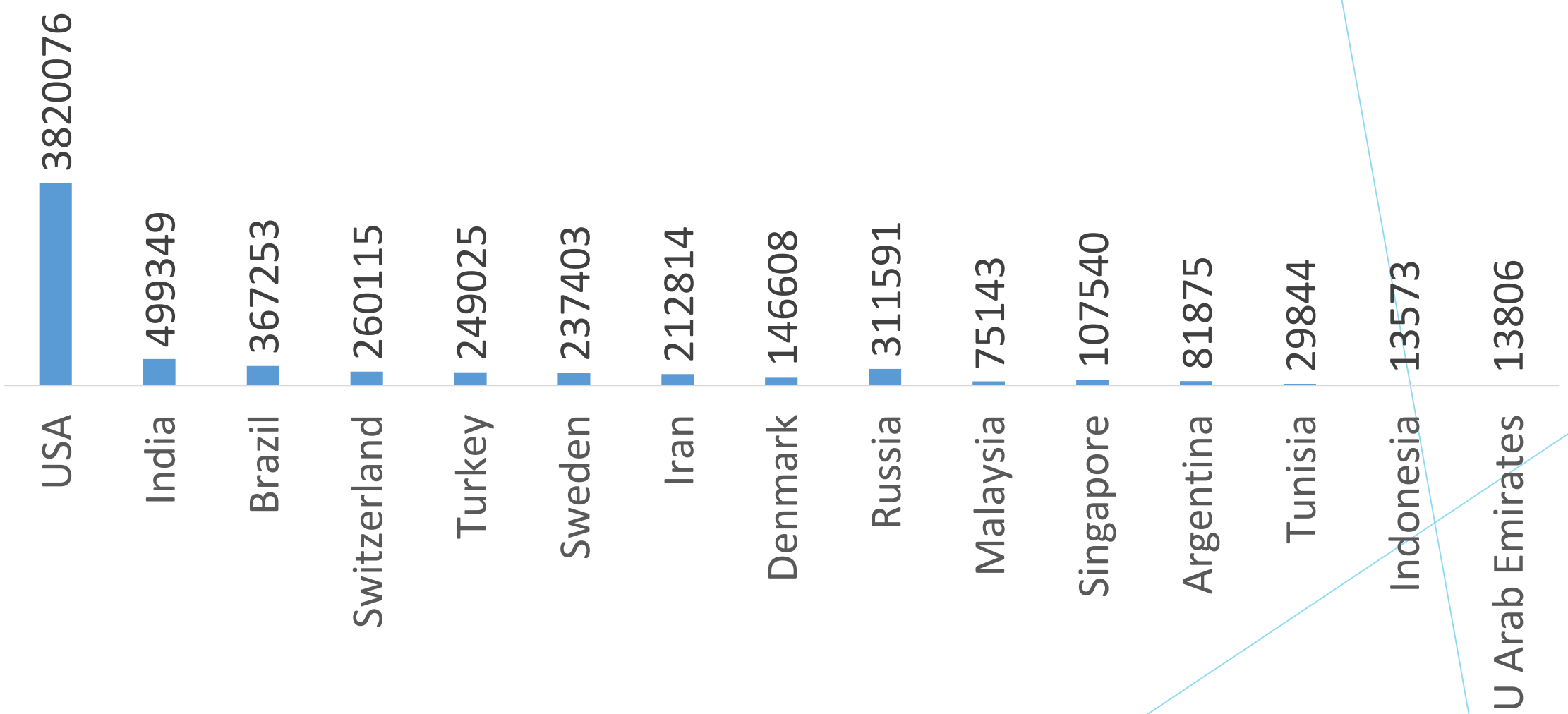
How Countries do their research?

The quality of research

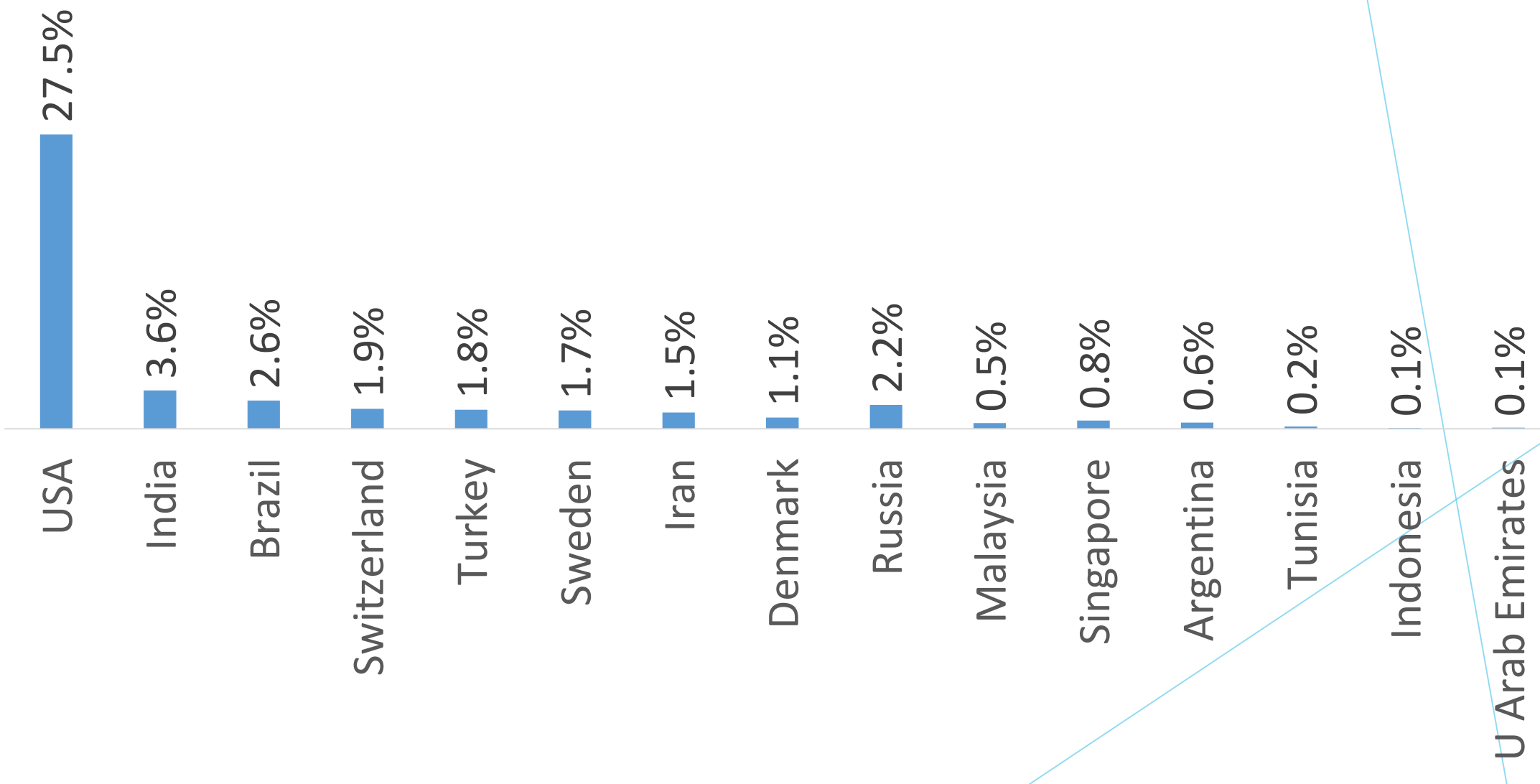
Recent 10 years

2006-2015

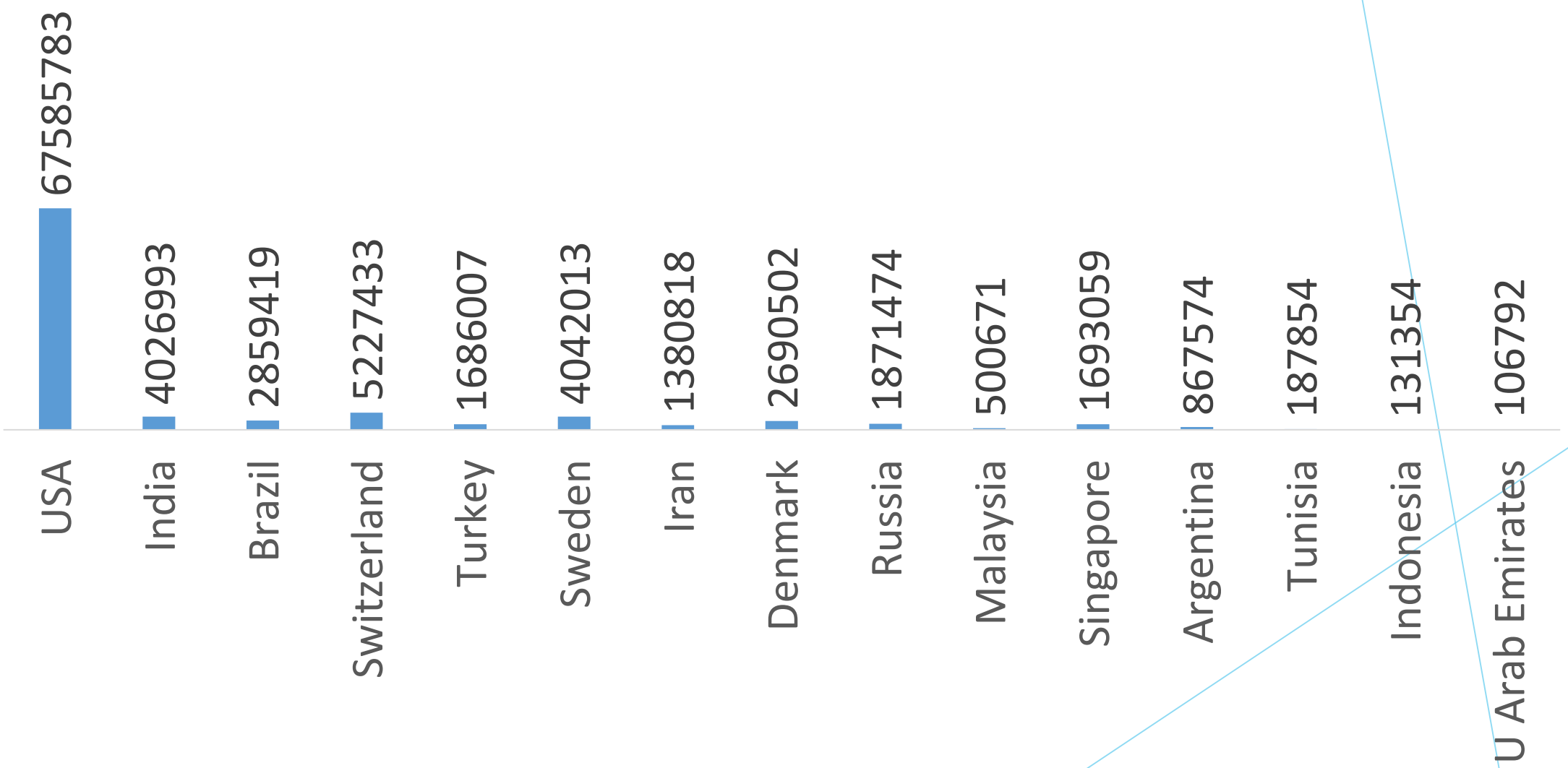
No. of publications



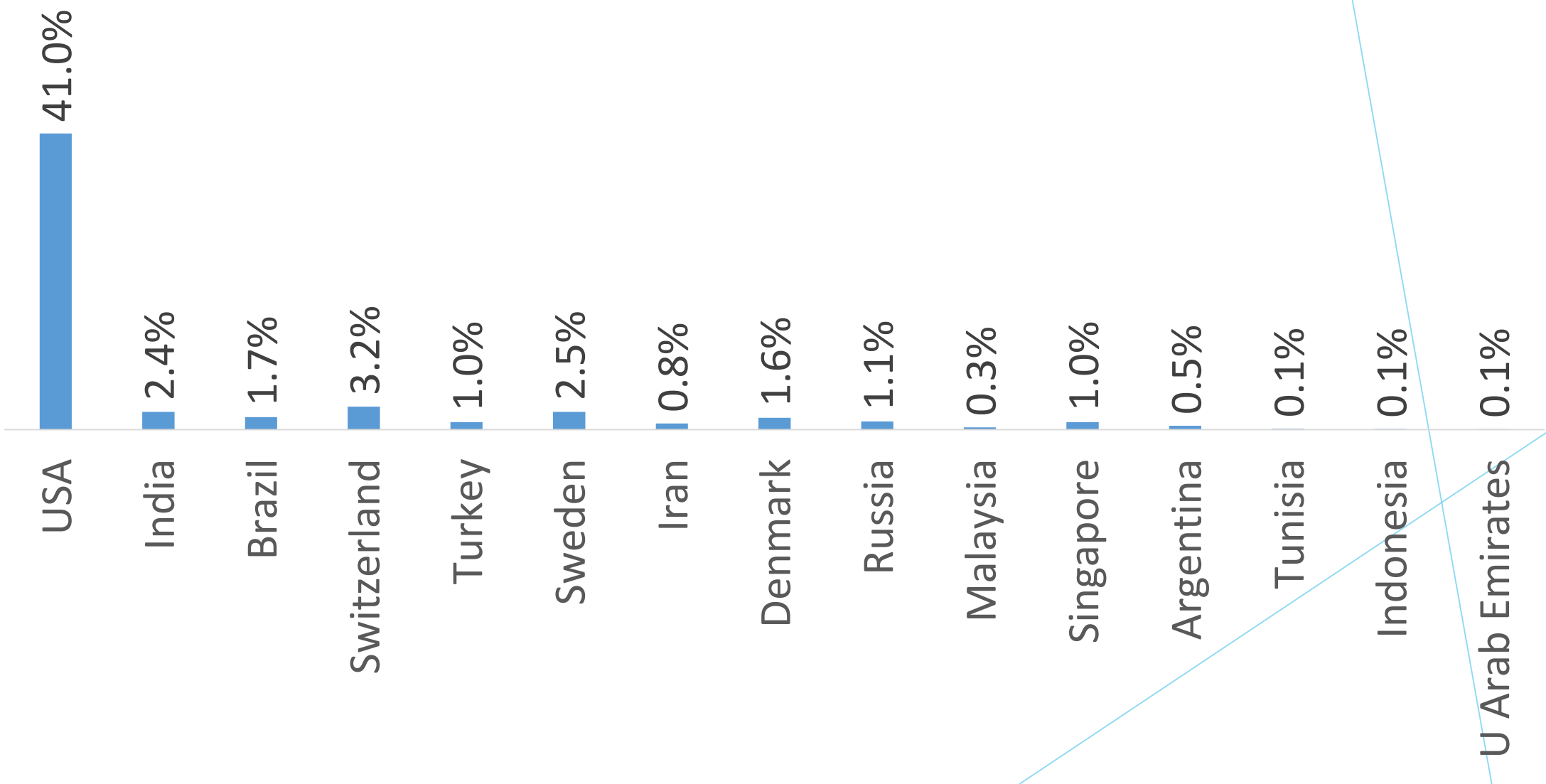
Share of papers as the fraction of the world's papers



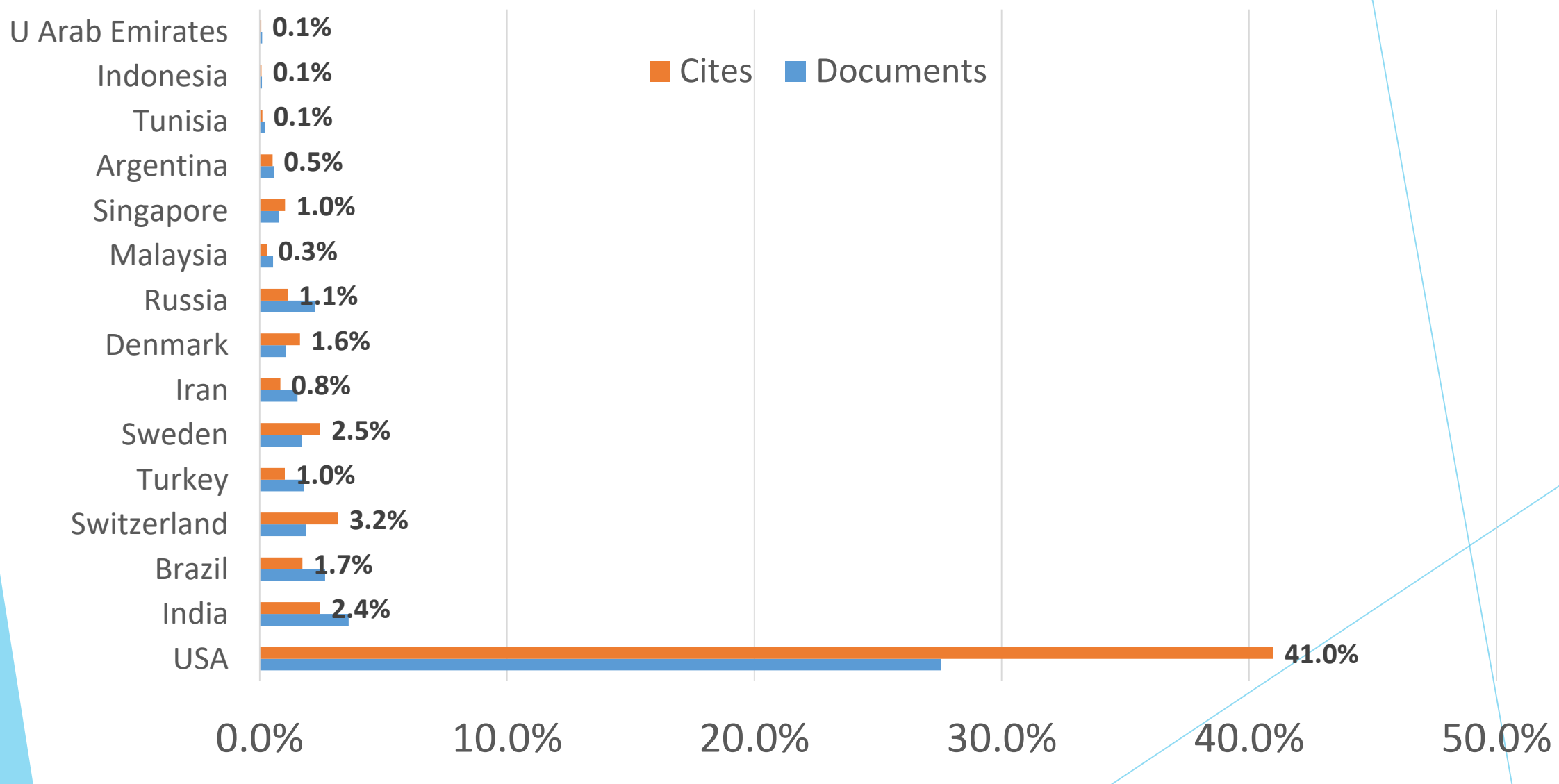
No. of received citations



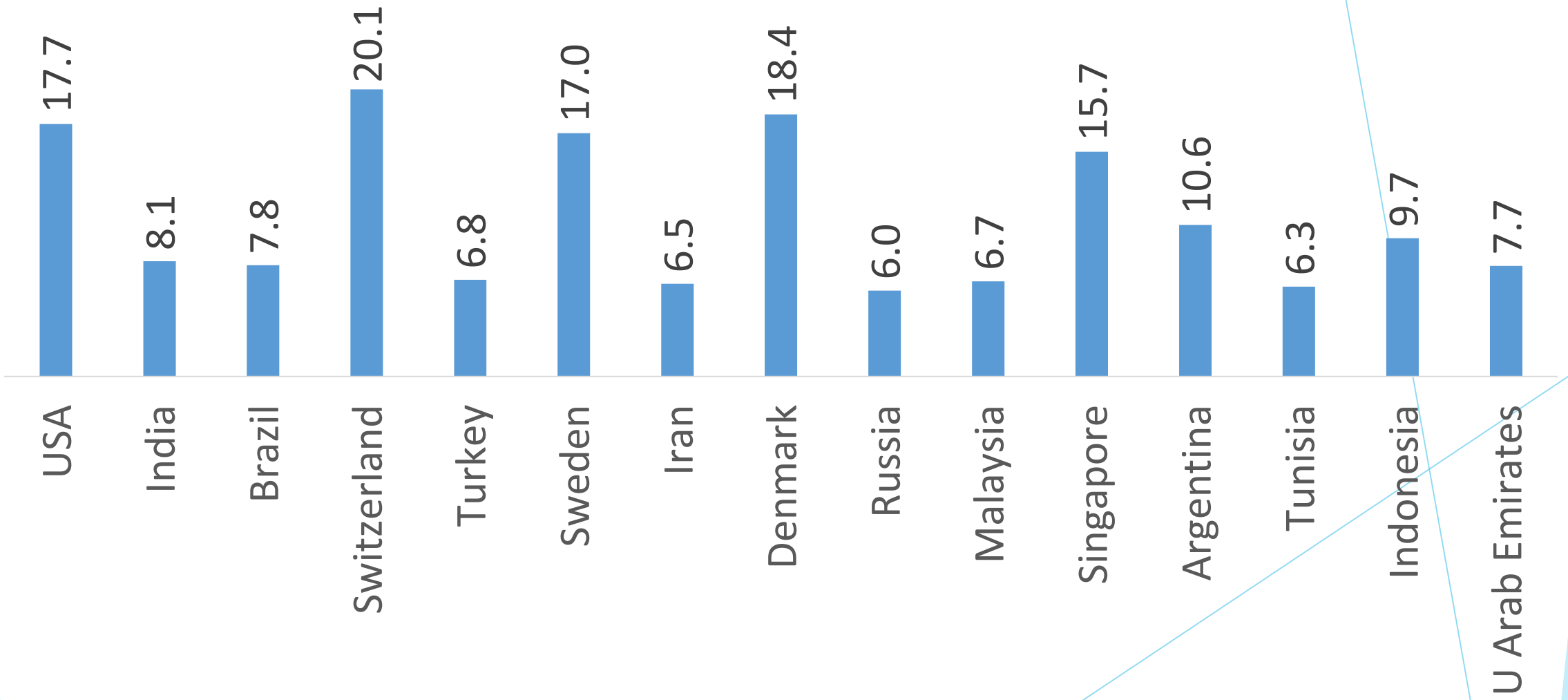
Share of citations as the fraction of the world's citations



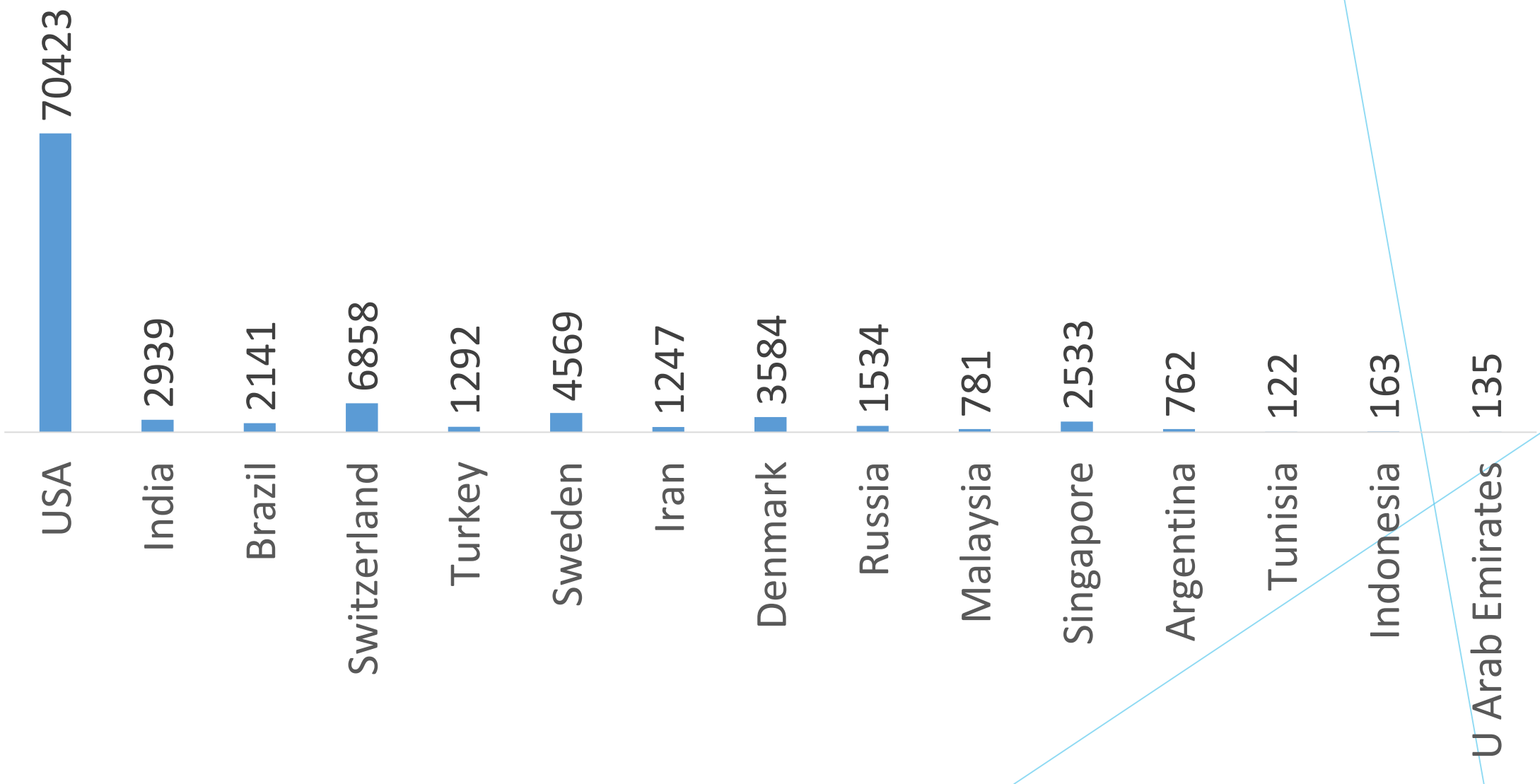
Share of papers & citations as the fraction of the world



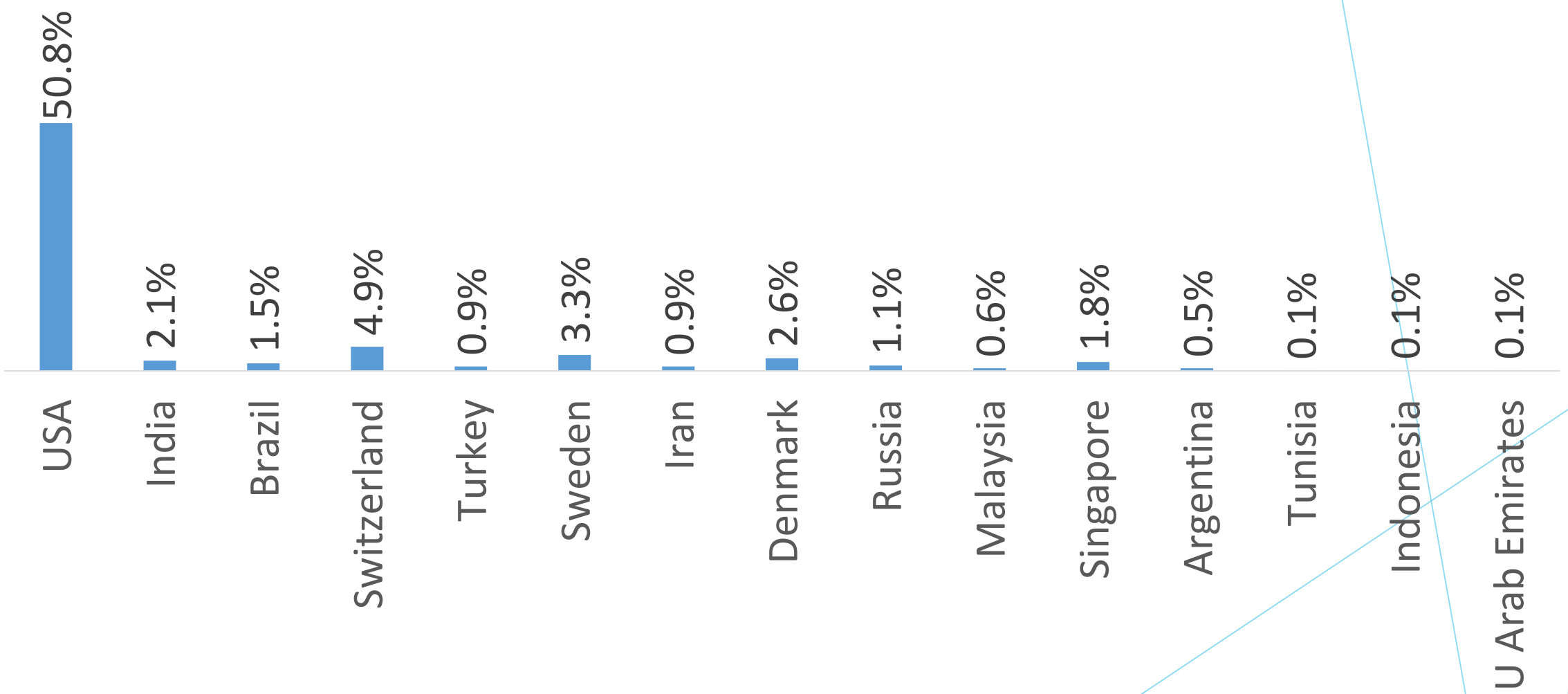
Citations per papers



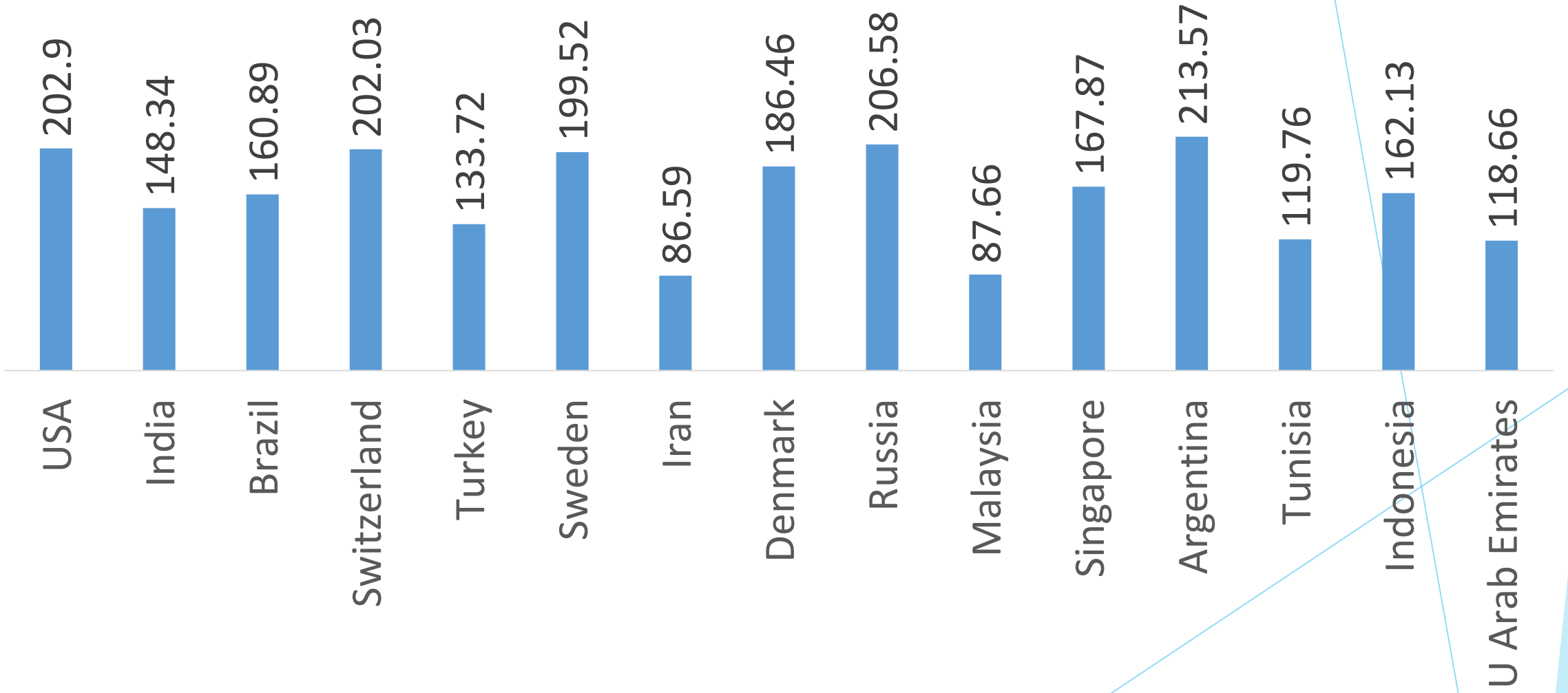
No. of top papers (hot+highly cited)



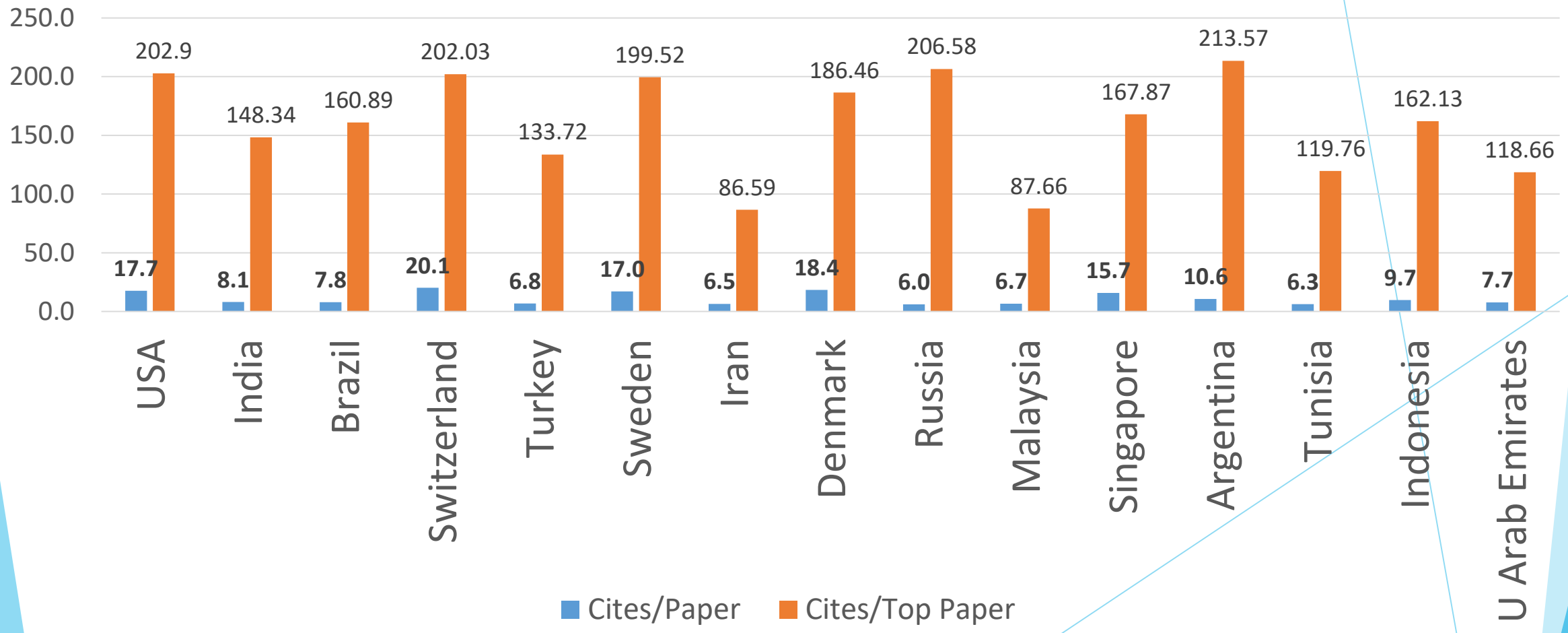
Share of top papers as the fraction of world's top papers



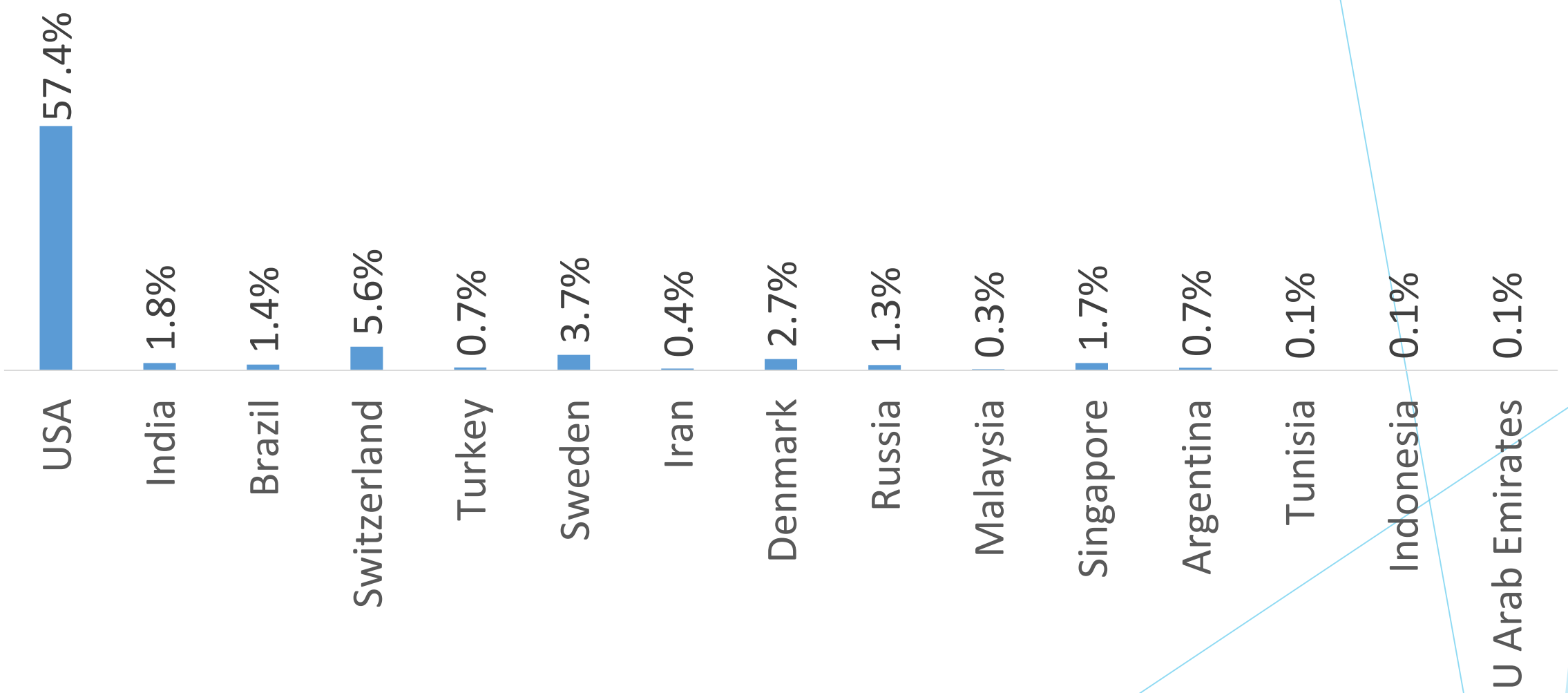
citation per top papers

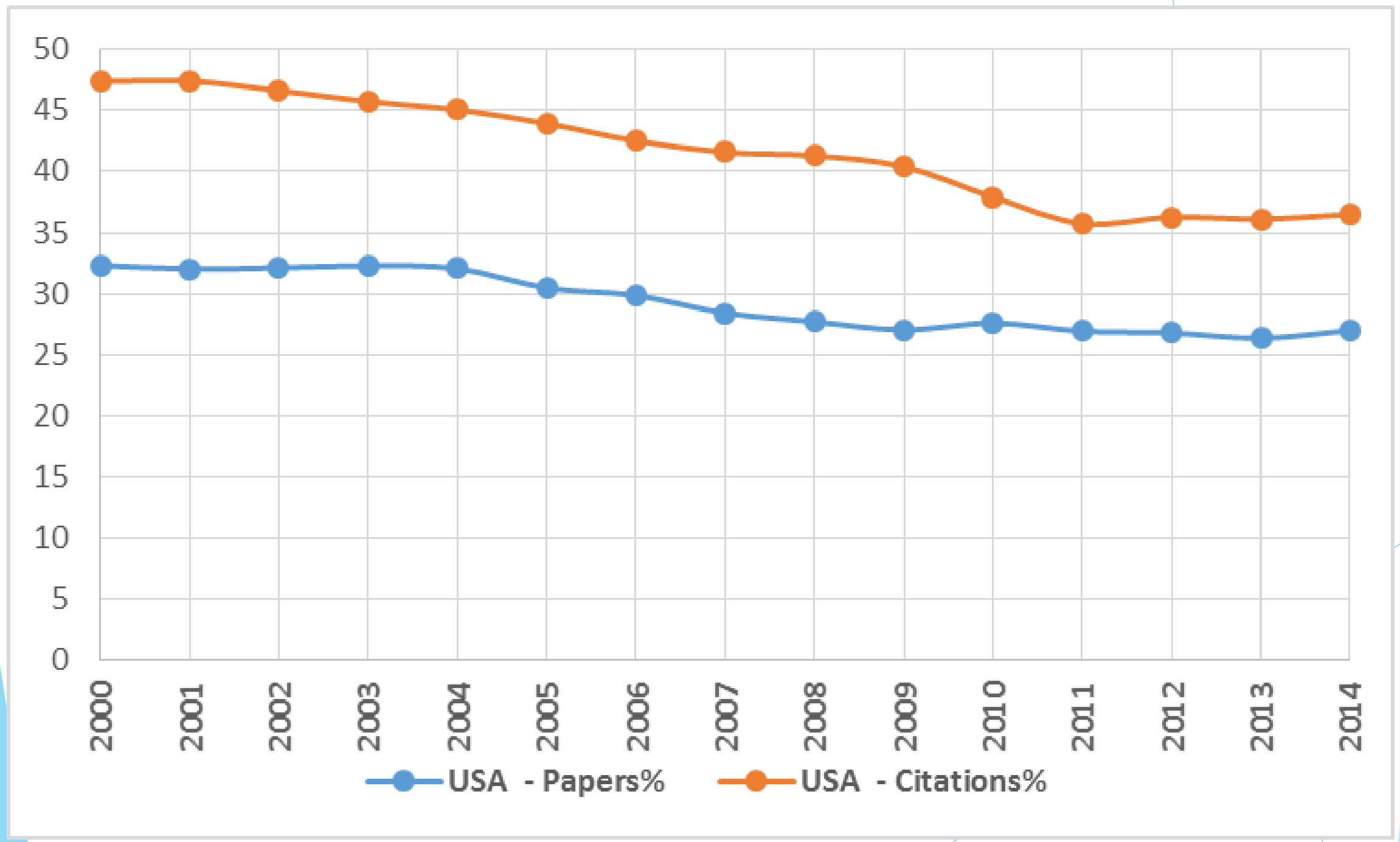


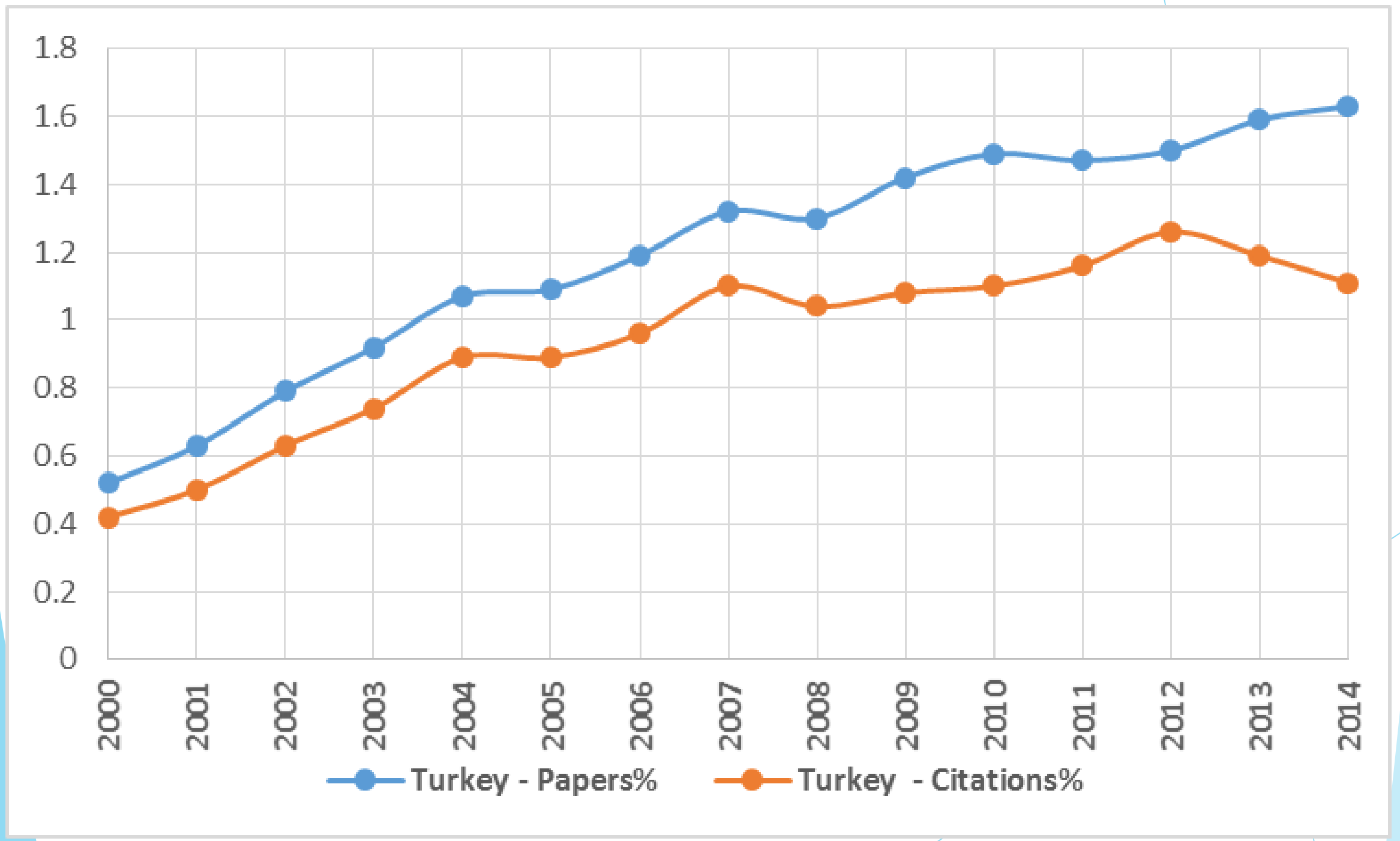
citation per papers & citation per top papers

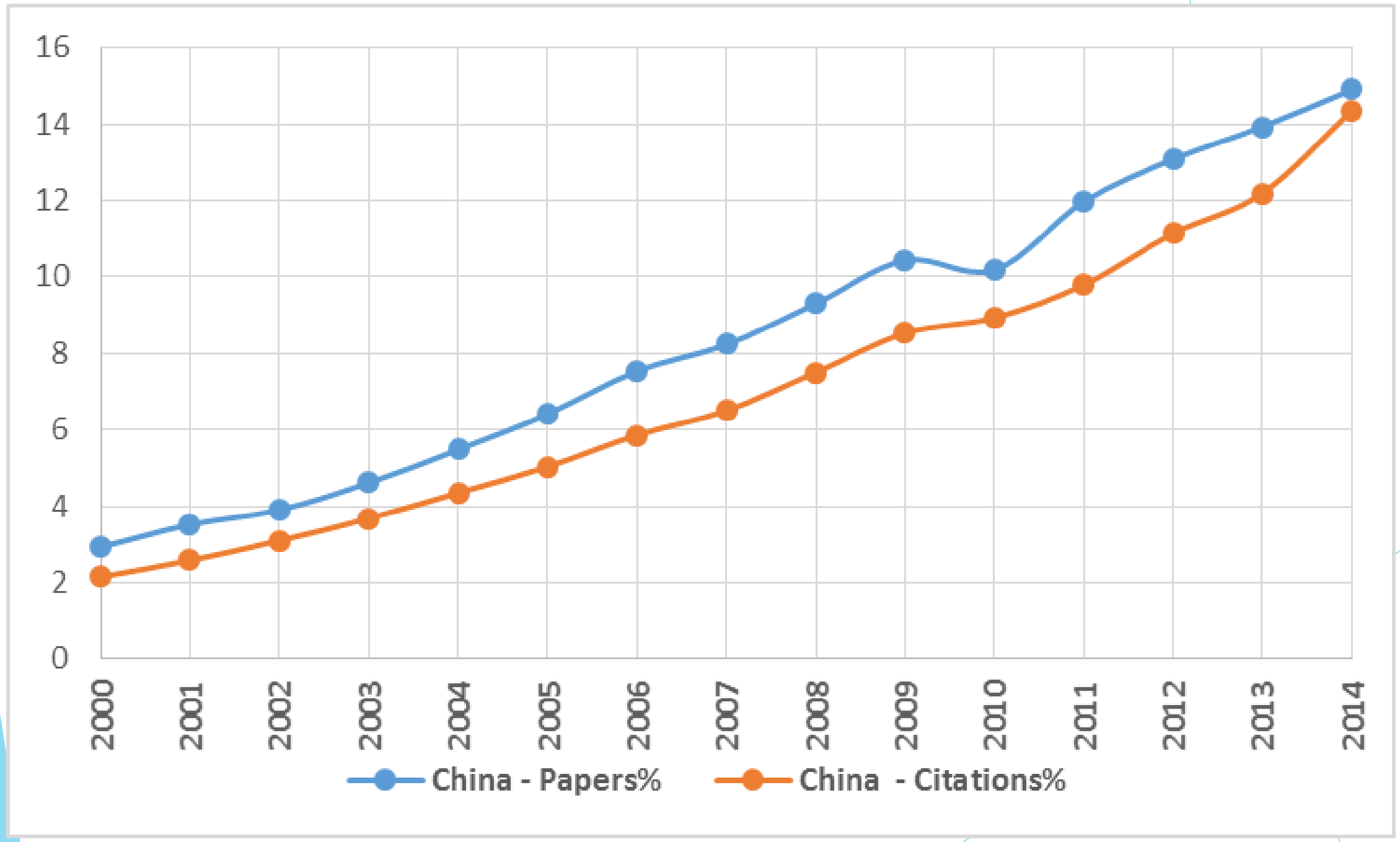


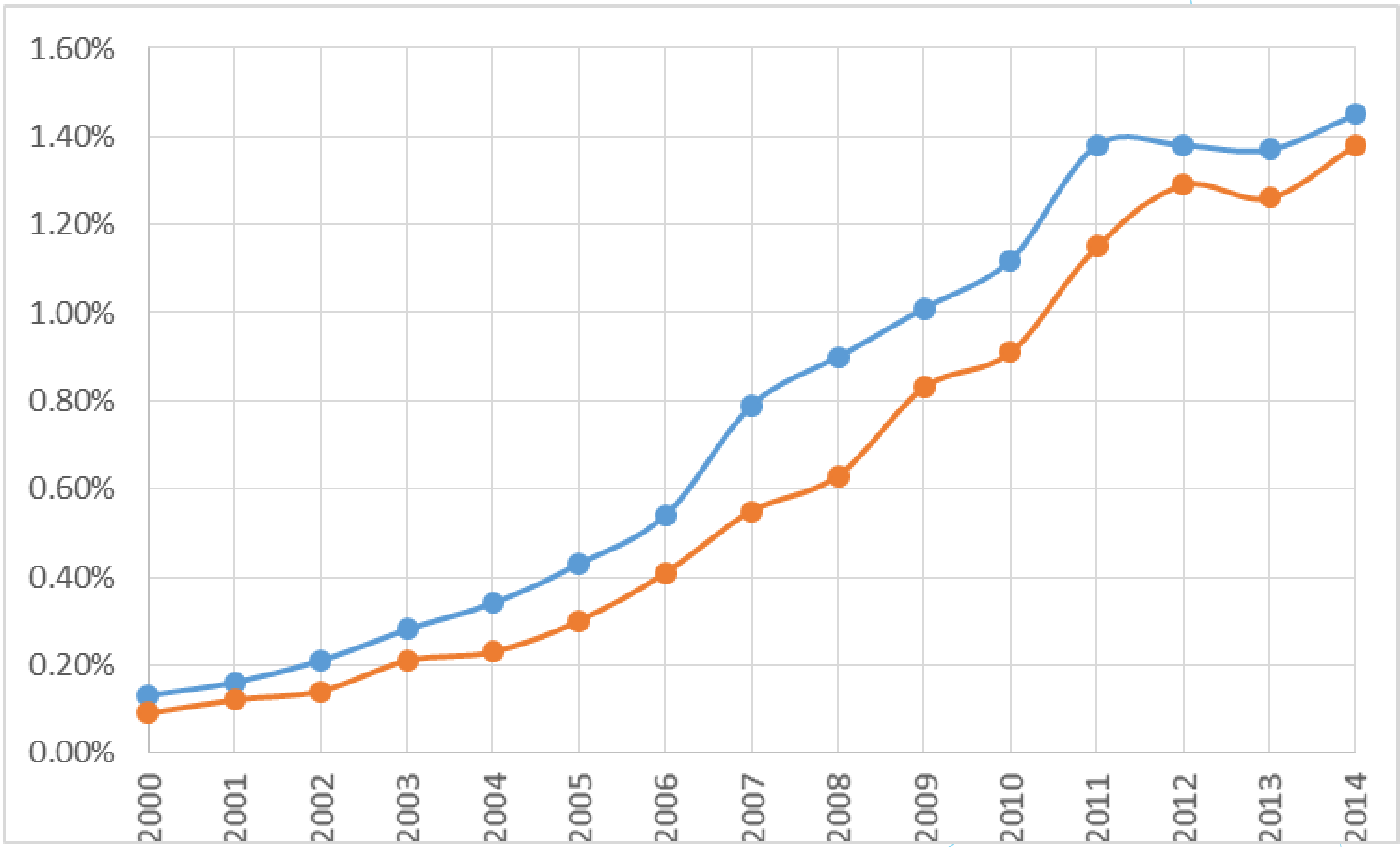
Share of citations per top papers of citations




50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
USA - Papers%
USA - Citations%


1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
Turkey - Papers%
Turkey - Citations%


16
14
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
China - Papers%
China - Citations%


1.60%
1.40%
1.20%
1.00%
0.80%
0.60%
0.40%
0.20%
0.00%
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014

- Research Excellence
- Research Leadership

Research **Excellence** Pathway

- Research is a team working job.
- It needs your team working, sharing & knowledge dissemination.
- Research Networking will save our resources, will improve our research & will integrate through collaborations.

Research Excellence Tools

- One of the tools that will make this networking happened is the web based research networking tools.

Research Networking

- Research Networking are web-based tools to organize, discover, disseminate, making visible the research and scholarly information to be used by researchers & scientist.
- Research Networking tools serve as knowledge management systems for the research enterprise.

- Research Networking tools connect institution-level/enterprise systems, national research networks, publicly a`vailable research data (e.g., grants and publications), and restricted/proprietary data by harvesting information from disparate sources into compiled expertise profiles for faculty, investigators, scholars, clinicians, community partners, and facilities.

- Research Networking tools facilitate the development of new collaborations and team science to address new or existing research challenges through the rapid discovery and recommendation of researchers, expertise, and resources

- Research Networking tools are different from search engines such as Google as they access information in databases and other data not limited to web pages.

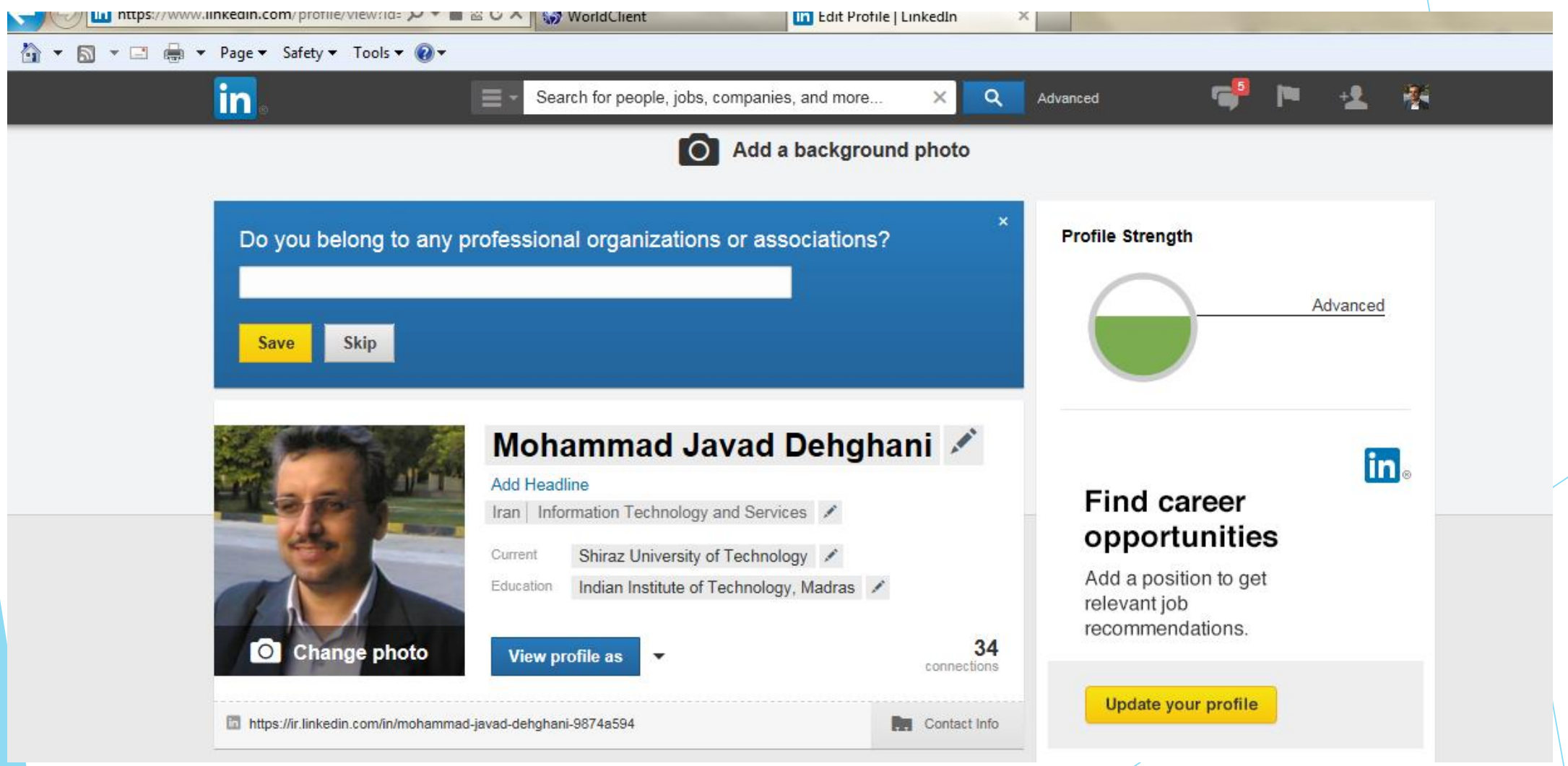
- They also differ from social networks such as Facebook as they represent a compendium of data ingested from authoritative and verifiable sources rather than predominantly individually asserted information, making Research Networking tools more reliable. Yet, there tools have sufficient flexibility to allow for profile editing.

- Research Networking tools also generally have associated analytical capabilities that enable evaluation of collaboration and cross-disciplinary research/scholarly activity, especially over time.

- Importantly, data harvested into robust Research Networking tools is accessible for broad repurposing, especially if available as linked open data (RDF triples).
- Thus RN tools enhance research support activities by providing data for customized, up-to-date web pages, CV/biosketch generation, and data tables for grant proposals.

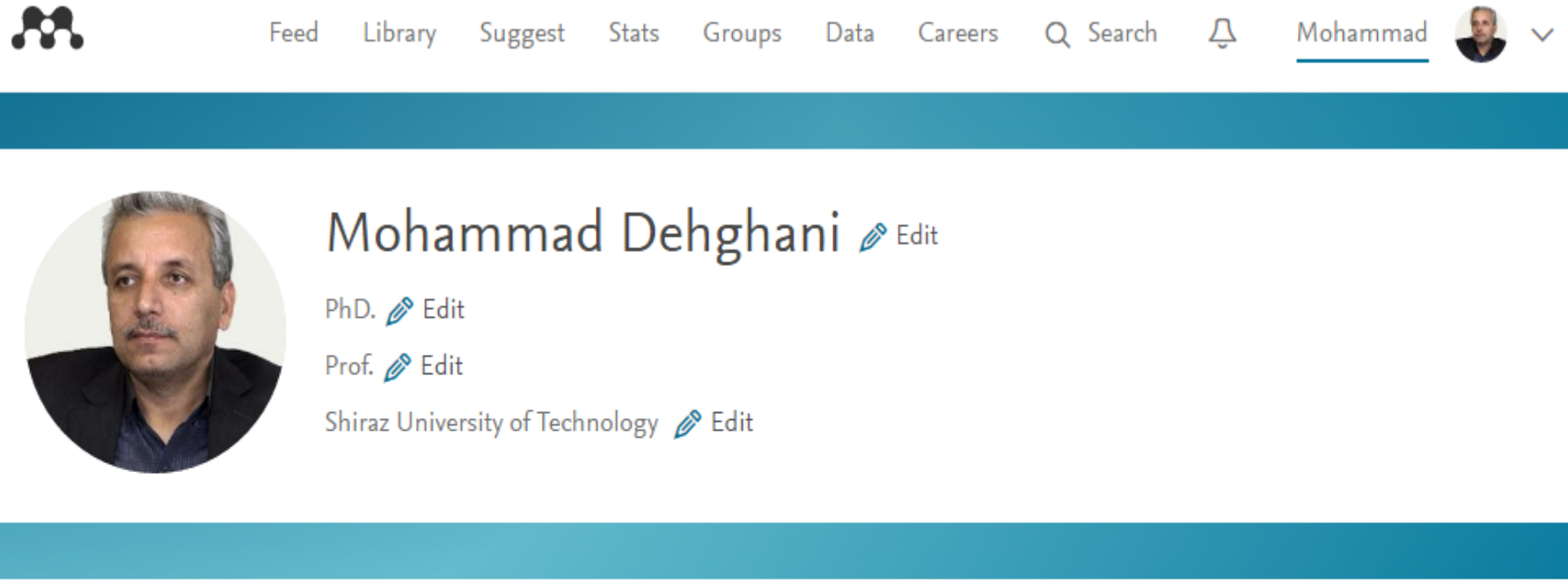
LinkedIn

http://www.linkedin.com



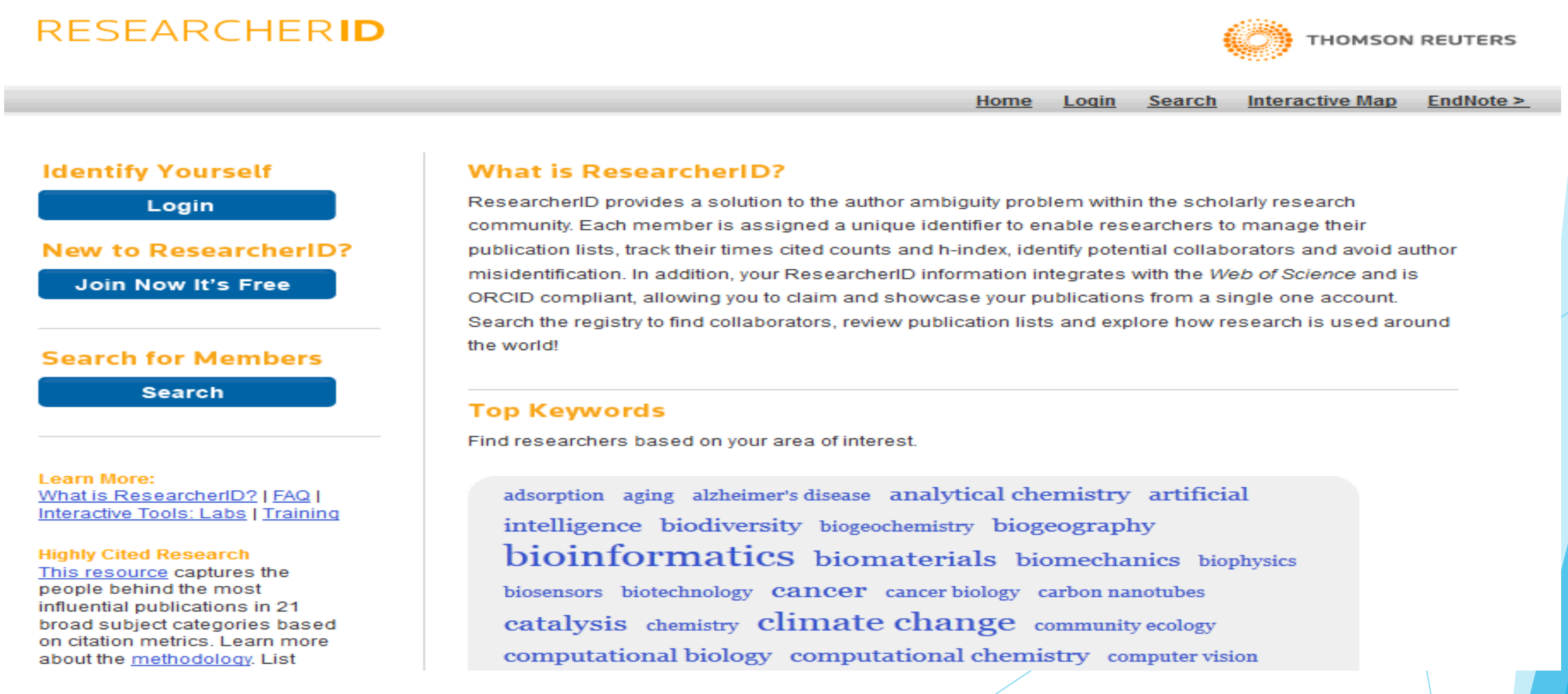
Mendeley

http://www.mendeley.com



ResearcherID

http://www.researcherid.com



ResearcherID http://www.researcherid.com

ResearcherID

A Global Community Where Researchers Connect

Home Login Search EndNote Web >

Thomson Reuters will be performing maintenance to Web of Knowledge, EndNote Web and ResearcherID this Sunday, December 18th, 2011 be ginning at 2:00 PM GMT. We expect this maintenance to last approximately 12 hours. During this time, there may be disruption of service and product access, including Web of Knowledge Personalization. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.

Identify Yourself

JOIN NOW IT'S FREE >

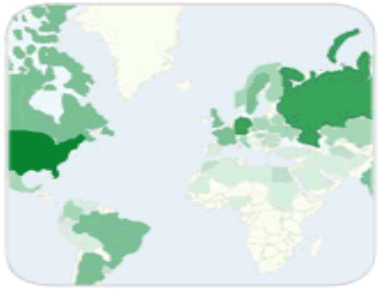
Login

Benefits For:
Researchers | Students | Librarians | Administrators

Search for Members

Last Name (*example:* Smith):

Search [more options]



Interactive Map

There are members from more than 150 countries / territories!

View the Map

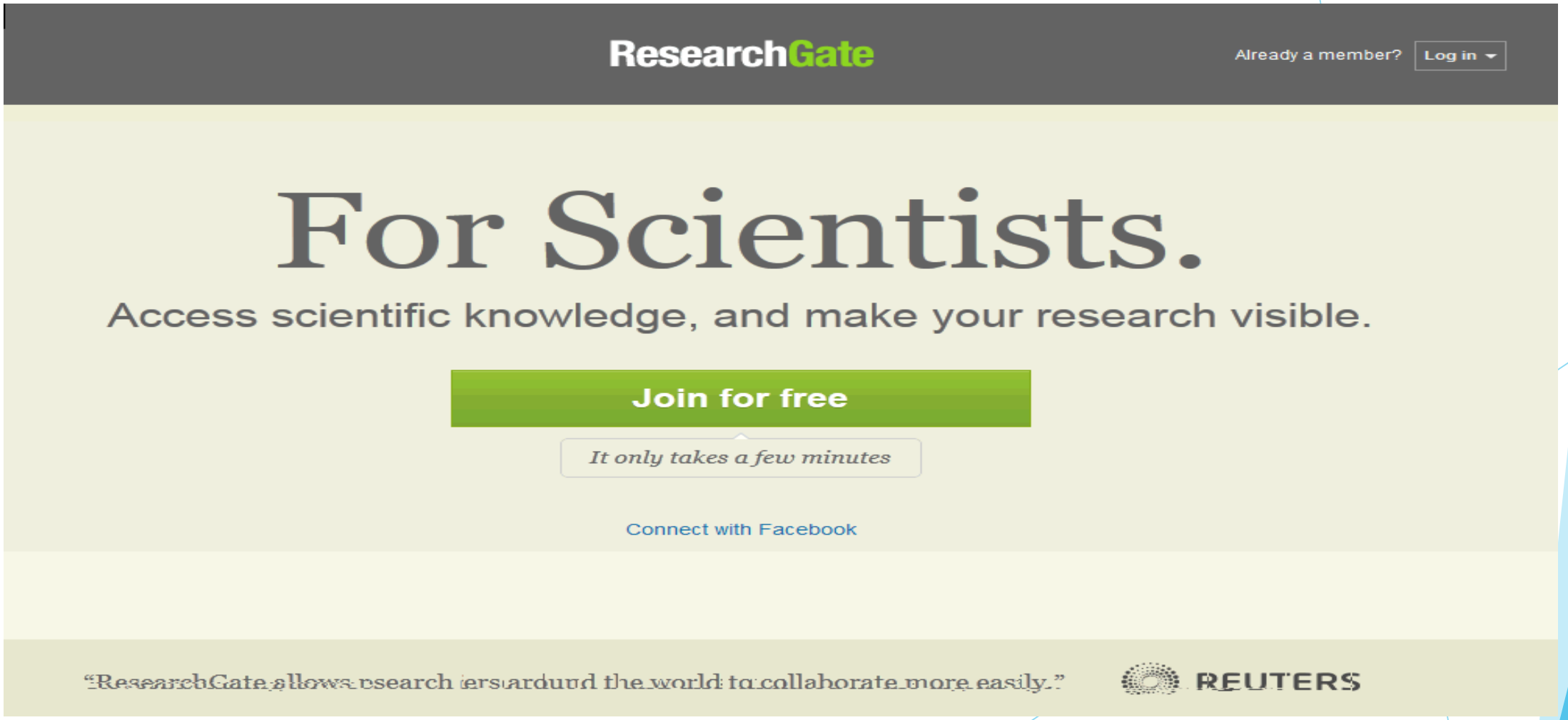
Top Researcher Keywords

analytical chemistry
biodiversity
bioinformatics
biomaterials
biomechanics
cancer
catalysis
climate change
computational biology
computational chemistry
data mining
ecology
electrochemistry
epidemiology
evolution
genomics
graphene
machine learning
mass spectrometry
nanomaterials
nanoparticles
nanotechnology
organic chemistry

ResearcherID is a global, multi-disciplinary scholarly research community.

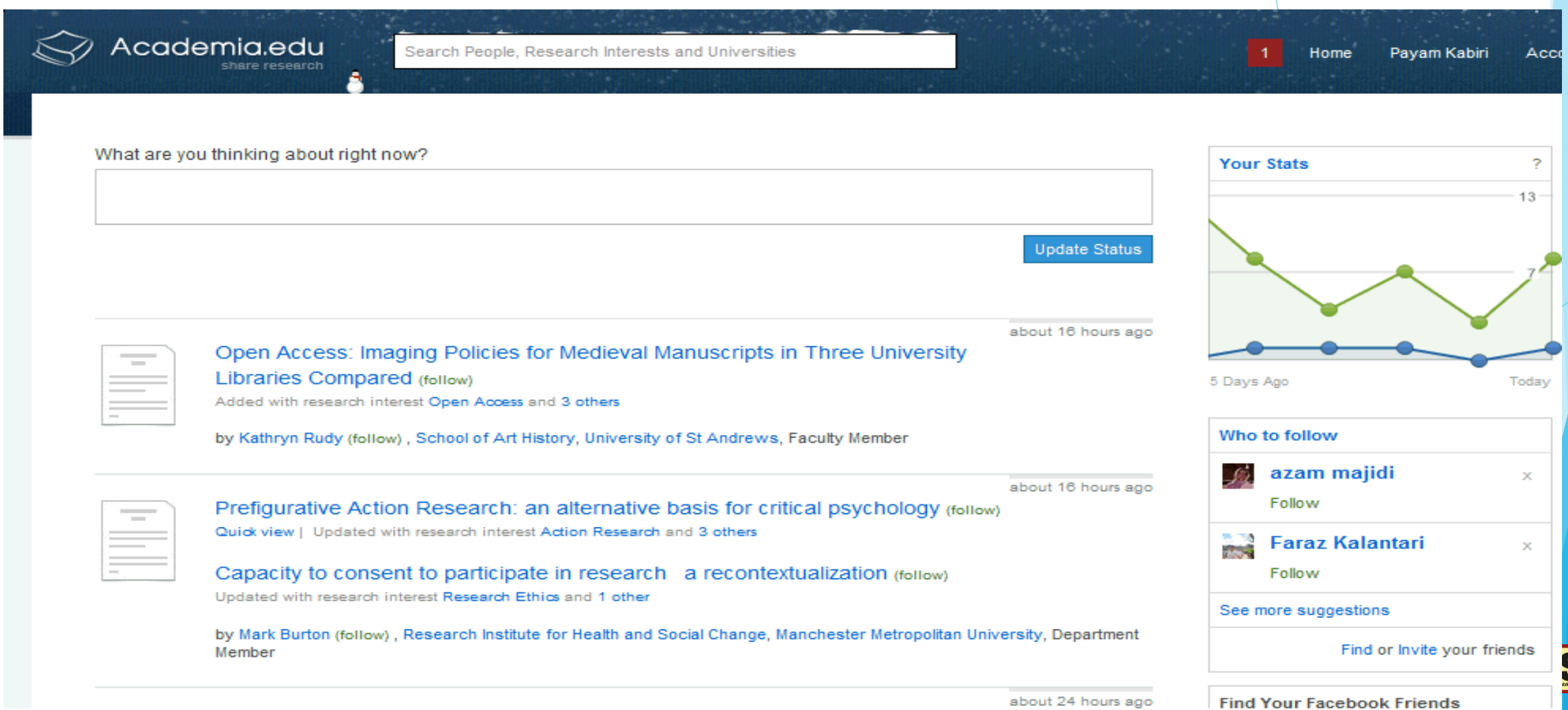
Researchgate

http://www.researchgate.net/



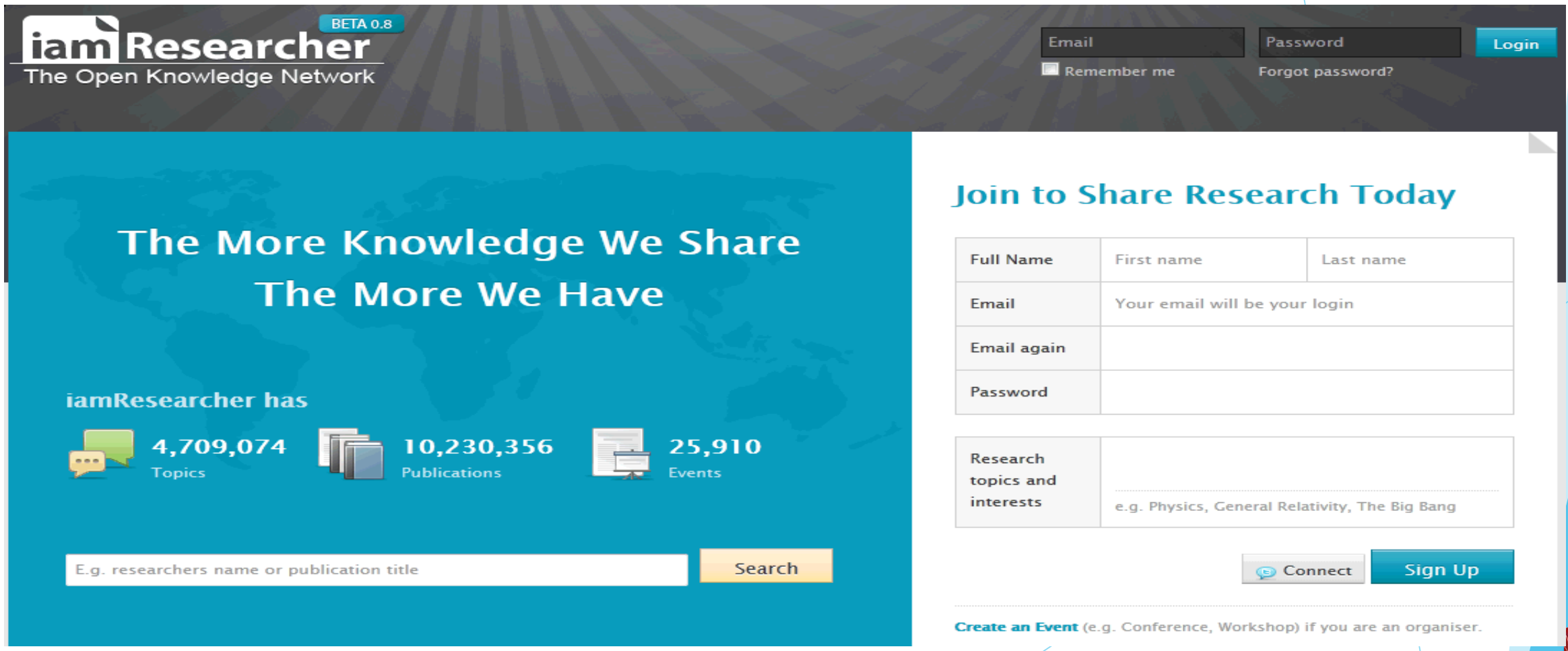
Academia

http://www.academia.edu/



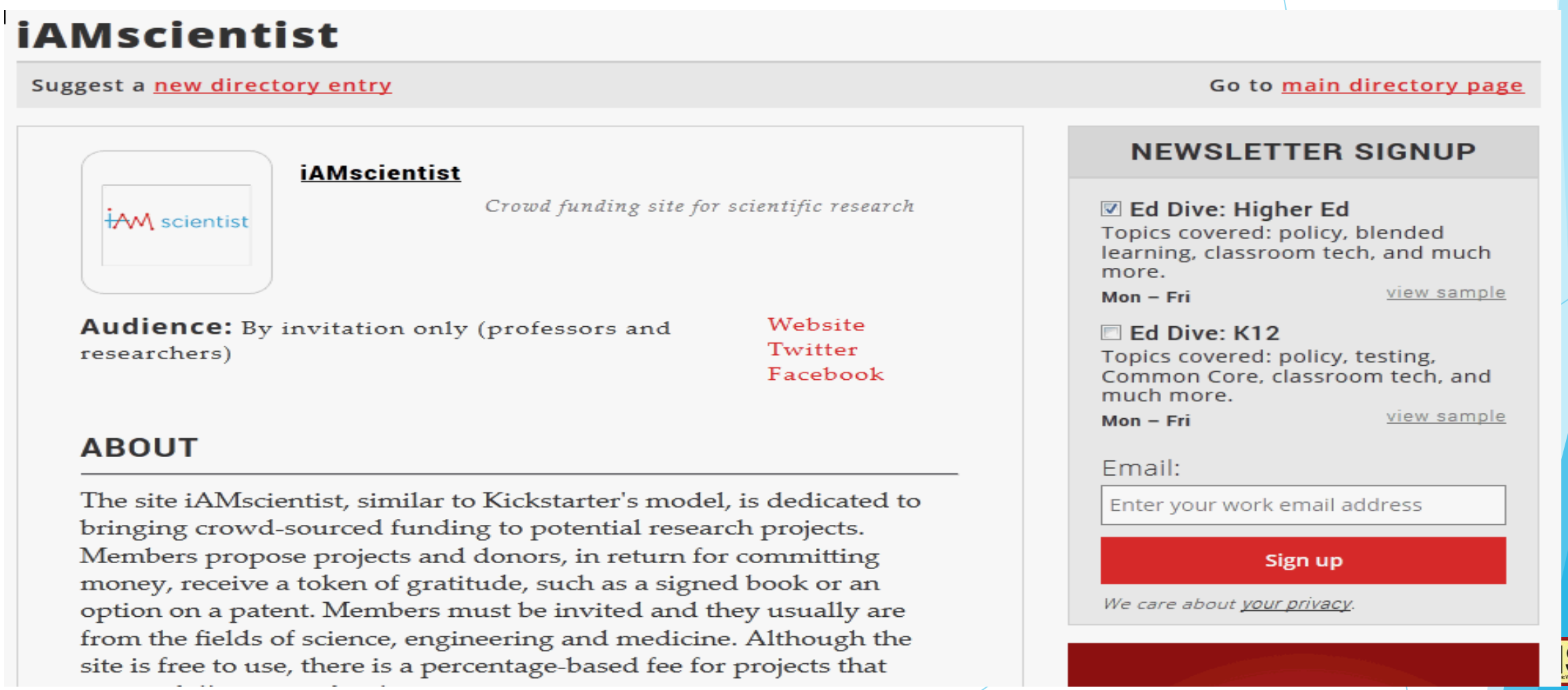
iamResearcher

http://www.iamresearcher.com



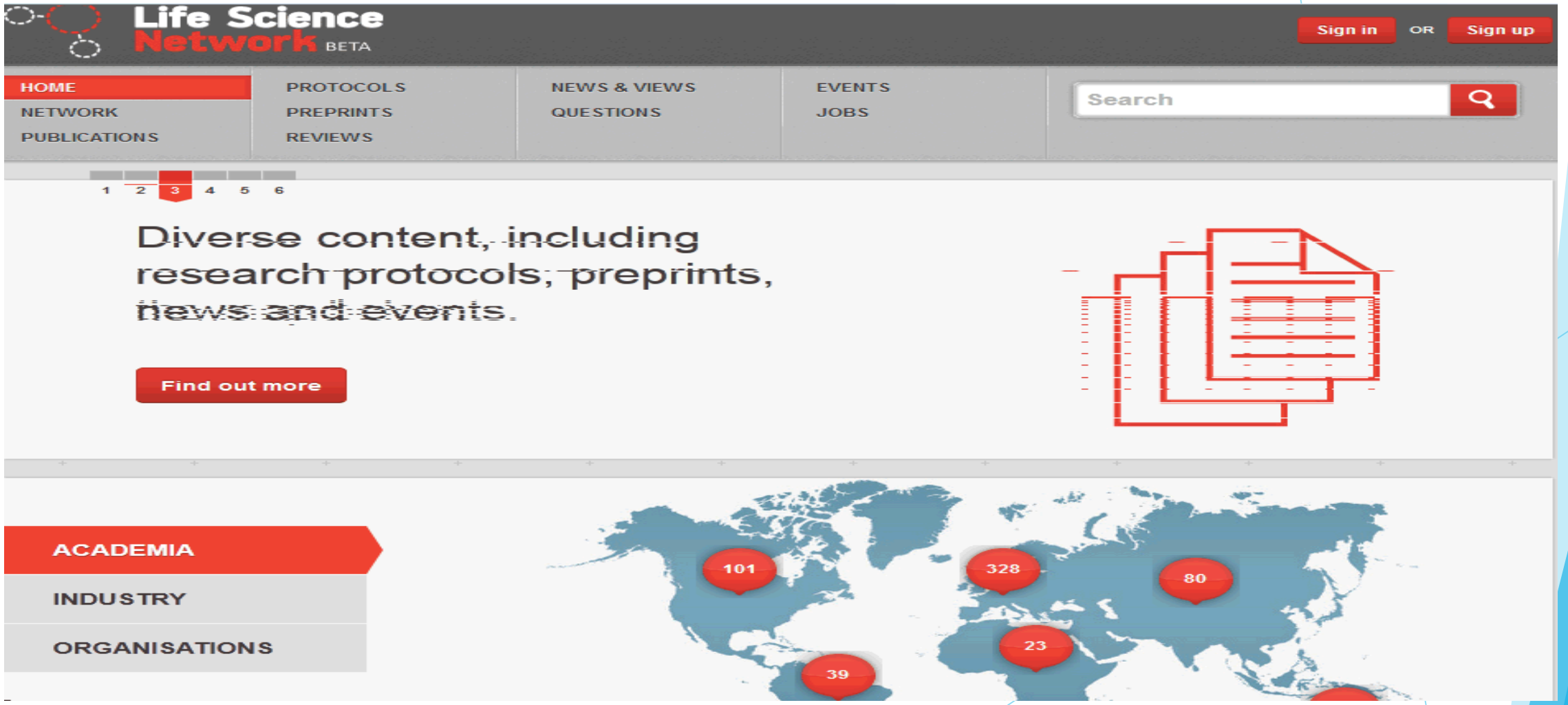
iAMscientist

http://www.iamscientist.com

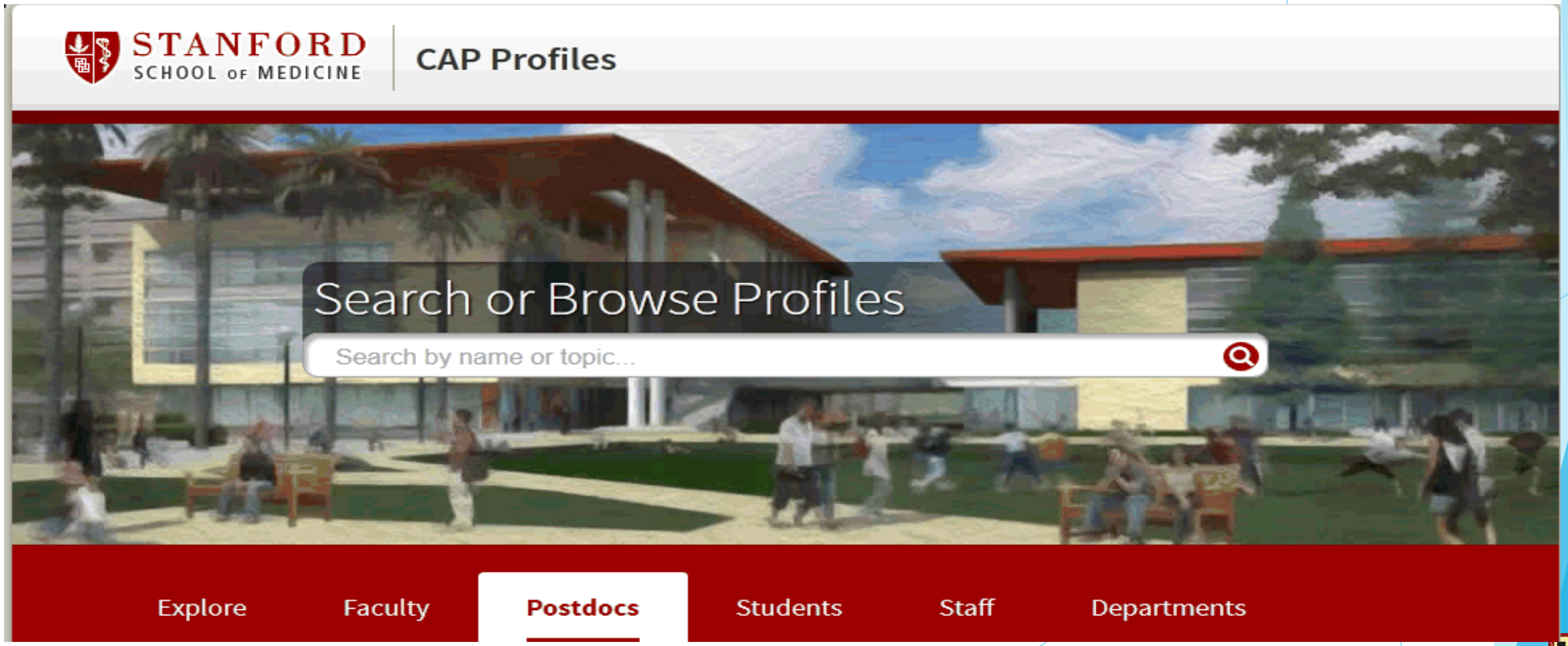


Life Science Network

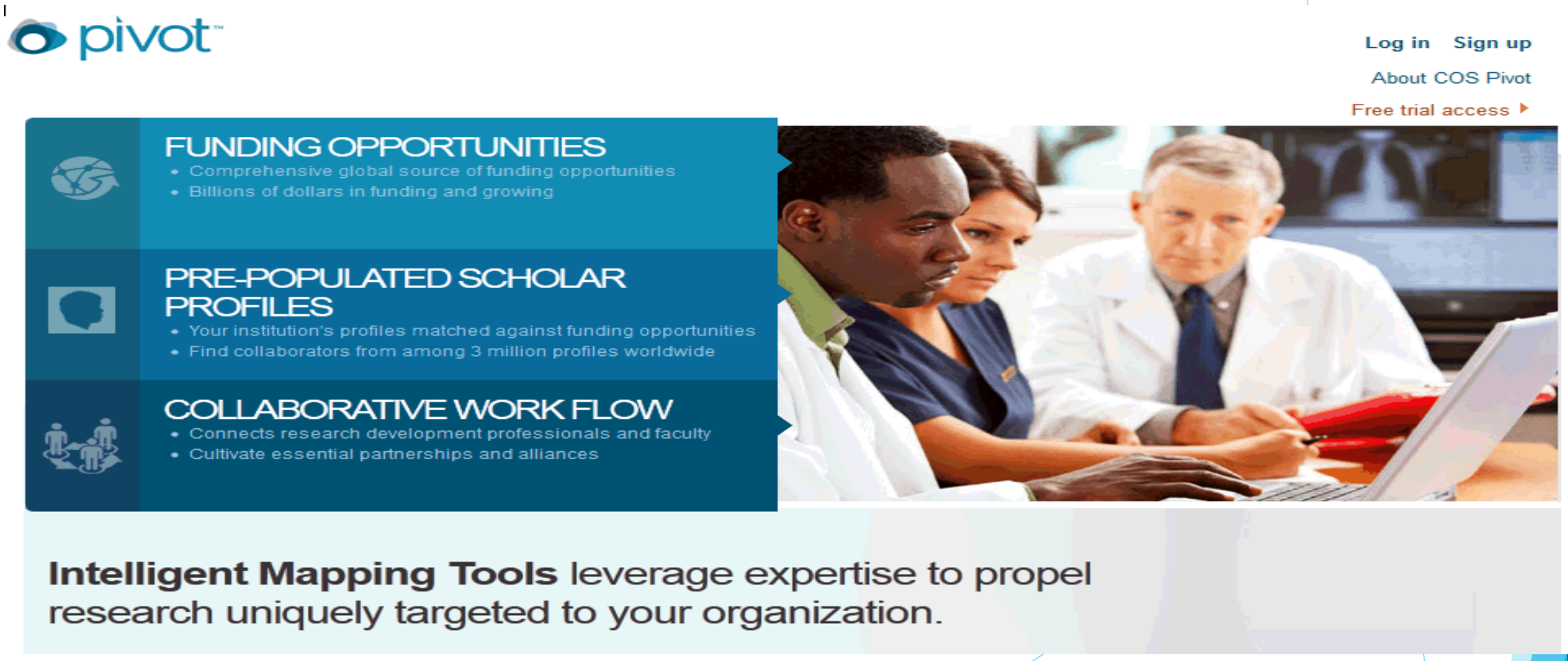
http://www.lifescience.net



Community Academic Profiles - CAP
http://med.stanford.edu/profiles/



Pivot
http://pivot.cos.com



Pure

Elsevier's Product

2012

VIVO-Compliant Experts Instance Launched

22 CTSA

Institutions w/ Experts

4M

Publications

# of instances worldwide

160+

>160,000

Expert Profiles

Countries connected through Portals

24

Connectivity w/ more than 175 Institutions around the globe

Research Networking Tools **Benefits** for **Researchers**

- **Easily manage their profiles** through automatic publication retrieval
- **Create personalized CVs** and export them as a .docx or .pdf
- **Identify their peers' expertise for potential collaboration** – down to the most precise terms.

Research Networking Tools **Benefits** for **Researchers**

- **Enhance** the **visibility** of their profiles and areas of expertise to the research community, government agencies, industry, media and the public by automatically publishing their activities and achievements online.

Research Networking Tools **Benefits** for **Researchers**

- **Provide information for reports** to ensure reporting is based on current and complete data
- **Automatically populate the institution's institutional repository** (DSpace, ePrints, FEDORA and Equella) with the information they provide in their profiles

Research Networking Tools **Benefits** for **Managers**

- **Create and distribute reports** to analyze the performance of researchers, teams, departments or custom-made groups
- **Set targets using customizable performance indicators** and track progress through advanced, customizable dashboards

Research Networking Tools **Benefits** for **Managers**

- **Track, monitor and manage the entire research grant life cycle**, from funding opportunities, applications and their success rates, to awards and related projects
- **Oversee and fine-tune** internal and external collaboration networks

Research Networking Tools **Benefits** for **Managers**

- **View high-level summaries and analyses** and drill down to person, organizational unit or project level
- **Support national research assessment exercises** including:
  - UK: Research Excellence Framework (REF) 2014
  - Denmark: Bibliometric Research Indicator (BFI) initiative
  - Australia: Excellence in Research for Australia (ERA)*
  - Netherlands: Standard Evaluation Protocol*

Research Visibility & Impact

- You may consider your research papers visibility in 2 stage:

1. Pre-publication Phase Visibility
2. Post-publication Phase Visibility

Authors Profiles System

Authors Profiles Services

- Through these services, you can set your own academic CV's & profiles & make them visible in the web for all.

1) Scopus Authors ID
2) ResearcherID
3) ORCID (Open Researcher & Contributor ID)
4) Google Citation Service

Google Scholar Citation Service

Google Scholar Citation Service

Google

Sign up for a new Google Account

Citations

Welcome to Google Scholar Citations

Track citations to your publications

Check who is citing your publications. Graph your citations over time. Compute citation metrics.

View publications by colleagues

Keep up with their work. See their citation metrics.

Appear in Google Scholar search results

Create a public profile that can appear in Google Scholar when someone searches for your name.

Sign in

Google

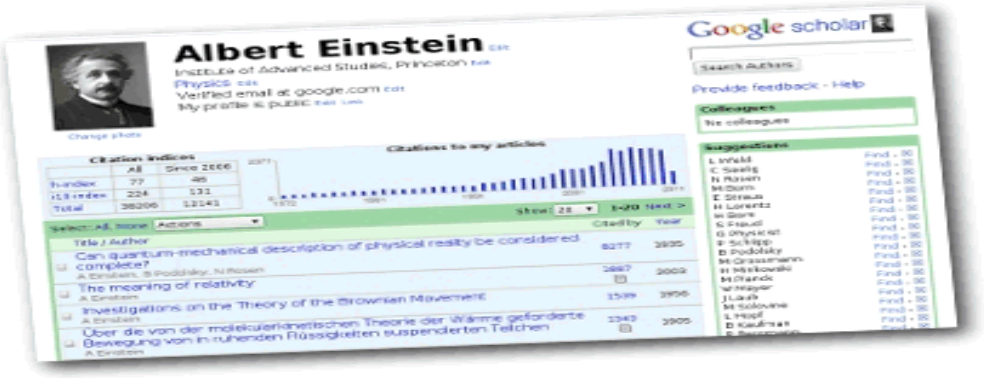
Email

Password

Sign in

Stay signed in

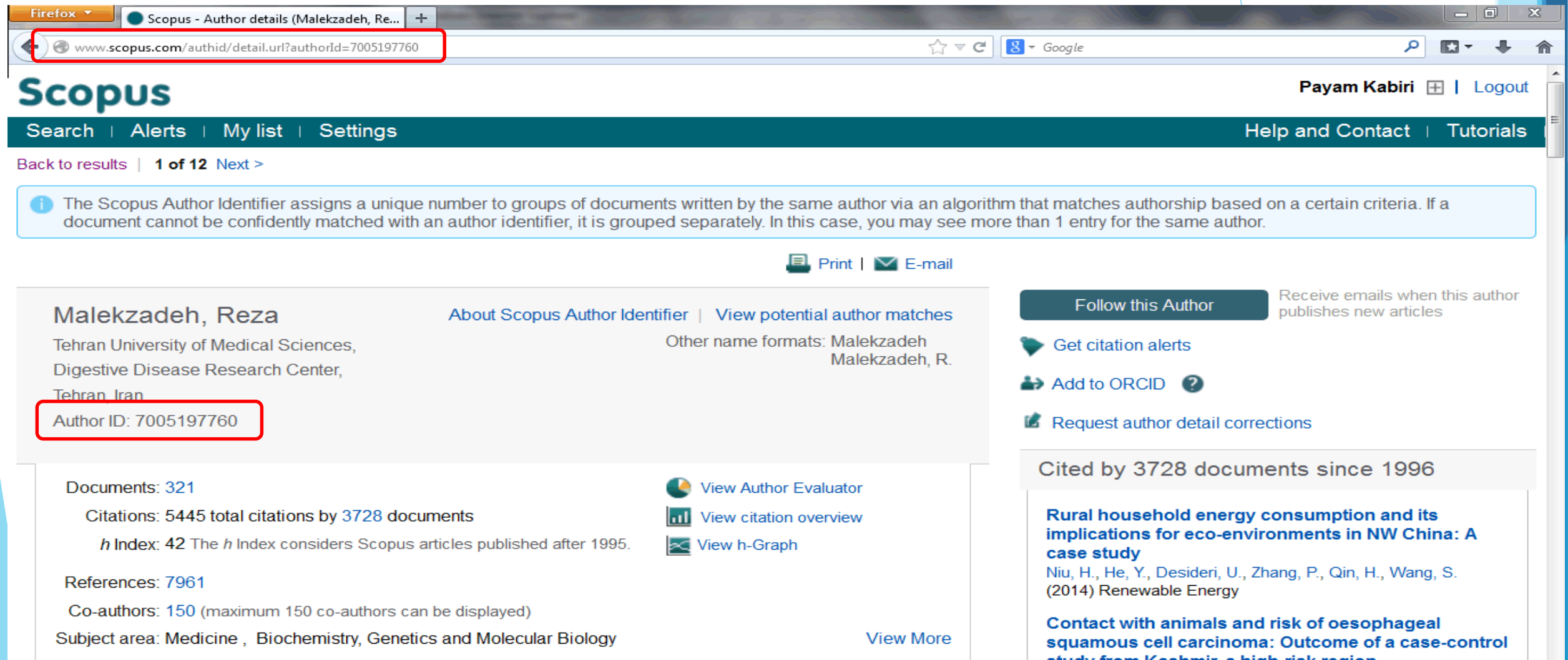
Can't access your account?



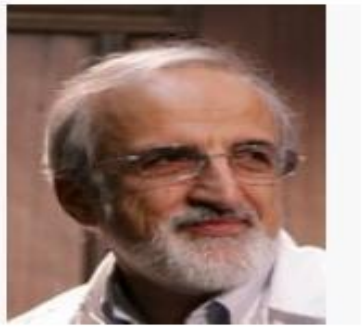
http://scholar.google.com/citations

Scopus Authors ID

http://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.url?authorId=70051977



Google Scholar Citation Service



Reza Malekzadeh

Follow

Professor of Internal Medicine ,Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

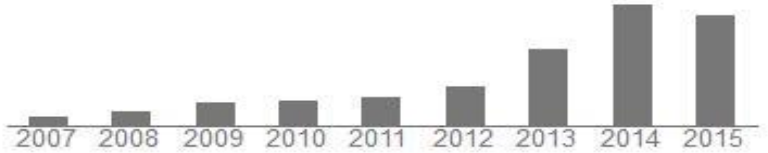
Digestive oncology, Chronic liver disease

Verified email at tums.ac.ir - Homepage

Title 1–20	Cited by	Year
A comparative risk assessment of burden of disease and injury attributable to 67 risk factors and risk factor clusters in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 SS Lim, T Vos, AD Flaxman, G Danaei, K Shibuya, H Adair-Rohani, ... The lancet 380 (9859), 2224-2260	2946	2013
Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for 291 diseases and injuries in 21 regions, 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 CJL Murray, T Vos, R Lozano, M Naghavi, AD Flaxman, C Michaud, ... The lancet 380 (9859), 2197-2223	2355	2013
Years lived with disability (YLDs) for 1160 sequelae of 289 diseases and injuries 1990–2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010	1639	2013

Google Scholar

Citation indices	All	Since 2010
Citations	18954	15792
h-index	61	49
i10-index	230	213



Co-authors View all...

Akram Pourshams

Shahin Merat

Farin Kamangar

Christian Abnet

Paolo Boffetta

Mehdi Mohamadnejad

Ramin Shakeri

Arash Etemadi

Step 1: Profile Step 2: Articles Step 3: Updates

Google scholar

My Citations - Help

Profile

Track citations to your publications. Appear in Google Scholar search results for your name.

Name:*
Bagher Larijani

Affiliation:
For example: Professor of Computer Science, Stanford University
Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Email for verification:
Use an email address at your institution. For example: yourname@mit.edu
larijani@tums.ac.ir

Areas of interest:
For example: Artificial Intelligence, Conservation Biology, Pricing Theory
Endocrinology, Medical Ethics

Next step

Dates and citation counts are estimated and are determined automatically by a computer program.

http://scholar.google.com/citations

Step 1: Profile **Step 2: Articles** Step 3: Updates

Google scholar

My Citations - Help

Add articles - Bagher Larijani

Find articles that you've written and add them to your profile. Later, you can edit or delete the articles in your profile or add more articles to your profile.

author:"Bagher Larijani" Search article groups

Try searching for your name, article titles, co-authors, or topical keywords.

Article groups 1-1

Bagher Larijani

A review on the role of antioxidants in the management of diabetes and its complications
R Rahimi, S Nikfar, B Larijani... - Biomedecine & Pharmacotherapy, 2005

Vitamin D deficiency and causative factors in the population of Tehran
S Hashemipour, B Larijani, H Adibi, E Javadi... - BMC Public health, 2004

Add all 598 articles See all articles

author:"Bagher Larijani" Search article groups

1-1

Skip this step

http://scholar.google.com/citations

ISC

Step 1: Profile Step 2: Articles **Step 3: Updates**

Google scholar

My Citations - Help

Profile updates

- We'll use a statistical authorship model to identify new articles that you write. We may also update bibliographic information for articles in your profile or identify duplicate article entries, which could be merged or deleted. How would you like to handle these changes?

  - (•) Automatically update the list of articles in my profile. *(recommended)*
  - ( ) Don't automatically update my profile. Send me email to review and confirm updates.

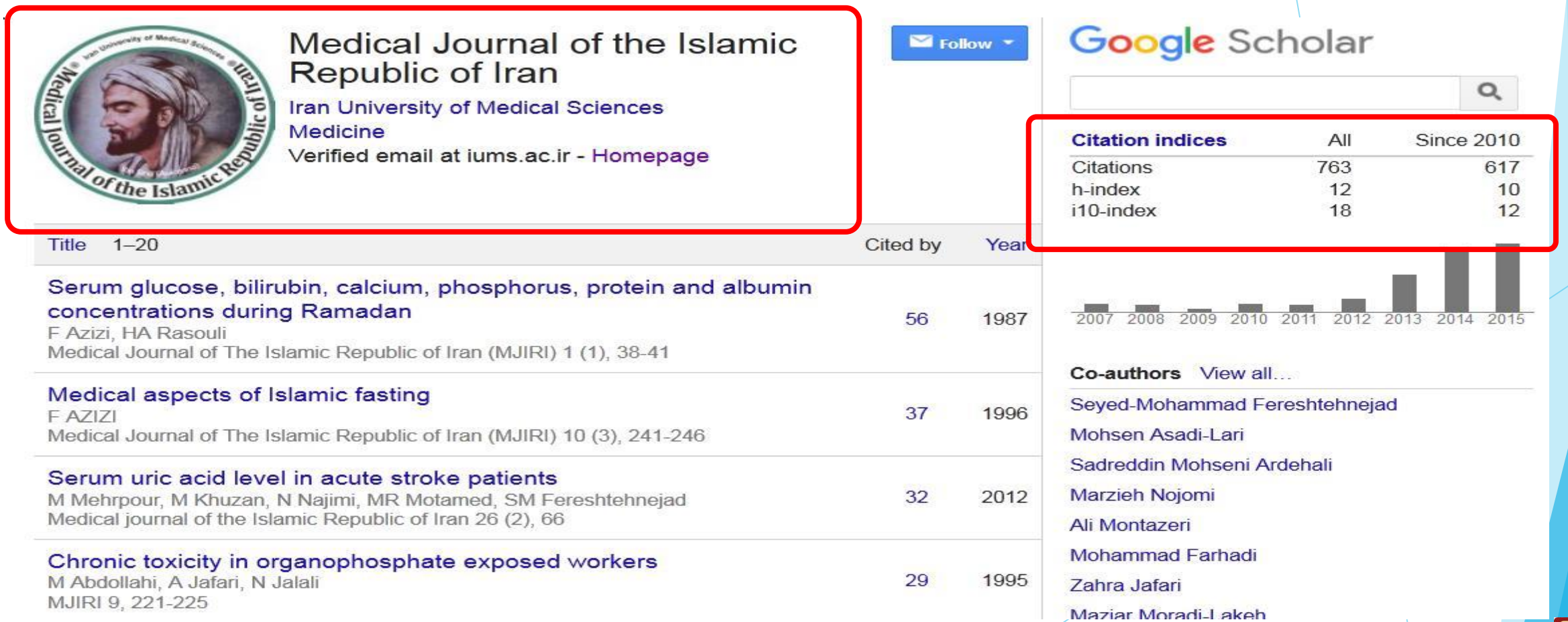
- You can also add and remove individual articles, update their bibliographic data, and merge duplicate records. Rest assured, our automatic updates will preserve your edits and will not override them.

- We'll collect and display citations to your articles from all of Google Scholar. The citations will update automatically to reflect changes in your profile and in Google Scholar.

Go to my profile

http://scholar.google.com/citations

Google Scholar Citation for journals



Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Iran University of Medical Sciences

Medicine

Verified email at iums.ac.ir - Homepage

Follow

Google Scholar

Citation indices	All	Since 2010
Citations	763	617
h-index	12	10
i10-index	18	12

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Title 1–20	Cited by	Year
Serum glucose, bilirubin, calcium, phosphorus, protein and albumin concentrations during Ramadan F Azizi, HA Rasouli Medical Journal of The Islamic Republic of Iran (MJIRI) 1 (1), 38-41	56	1987
Medical aspects of Islamic fasting F AZIZI Medical Journal of The Islamic Republic of Iran (MJIRI) 10 (3), 241-246	37	1996
Serum uric acid level in acute stroke patients M Mehrpour, M Khuzan, N Najimi, MR Motamed, SM Fereshtehnejad Medical journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran 26 (2), 66	32	2012
Chronic toxicity in organophosphate exposed workers M Abdollahi, A Jafari, N Jalali MJIRI 9, 221-225	29	1995

Co-authors View all...

Seyed-Mohammad Fereshtehnejad

Mohsen Asadi-Lari

Sadreddin Mohseni Ardehali

Marzieh Nojomi

Ali Montazeri

Mohammad Farhadi

Zahra Jafari

Maziar Moradi-Lakeh

Google Scholar Citation for universities

Change photo

Shiraz University of Technology

Edit | Follow

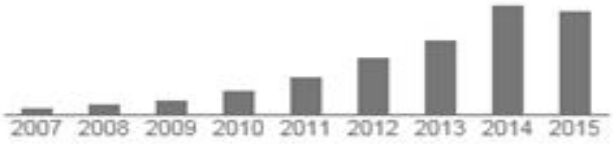
Shiraz University of Technology
Engineering
Verified email at sutech.ac.ir - Homepage
My profile is public

Title | Add | More | 1–20 | Cited by | Year

Linear programming with fuzzy variables HR Maleki, M Tata, M Mashinchi Fuzzy sets and systems 109 (1), 21-33	278	2000
Soft magnetic composite materials (SMCs) H Shokrollahi, K Janghorban Journal of Materials Processing Technology 189 (1), 1-12	262	2007
An efficient hybrid approach based on PSO, ACO and k-means for cluster analysis T Niknam, B Amiri Applied Soft Computing 10 (1), 183-197	182	2010
Computational methods for solving fully fuzzy linear systems M Dehghan, B Hashemi, M Ghatee Applied Mathematics and Computation 179 (1), 328-343	160	2006

Google Scholar

Citation indices	All	Since 2010
Citations	20910	18250
h-index	59	56
i10-index	570	506



Add co-authors

- Rasoul Azizipanah-Abarghooee
- Bahman Bahmani-Firouzi
- Abdollah Kavousi-fard
- Mohsen Hatami
- MASHINCHI
- Habibolla Latifizadeh
- M Hasan Shaheed

- At the end, I would like to thank you all for your attention.

ISC is ready to help, cooperate and collaborate with you all.

Log onto our website **www.isc.gov.ac.ir** for more information.

THANK YOU