



Workshop

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

27 Feb. 2017

UTM, Malaysia

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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 indicators 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

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Islamic World Science Citation Center



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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

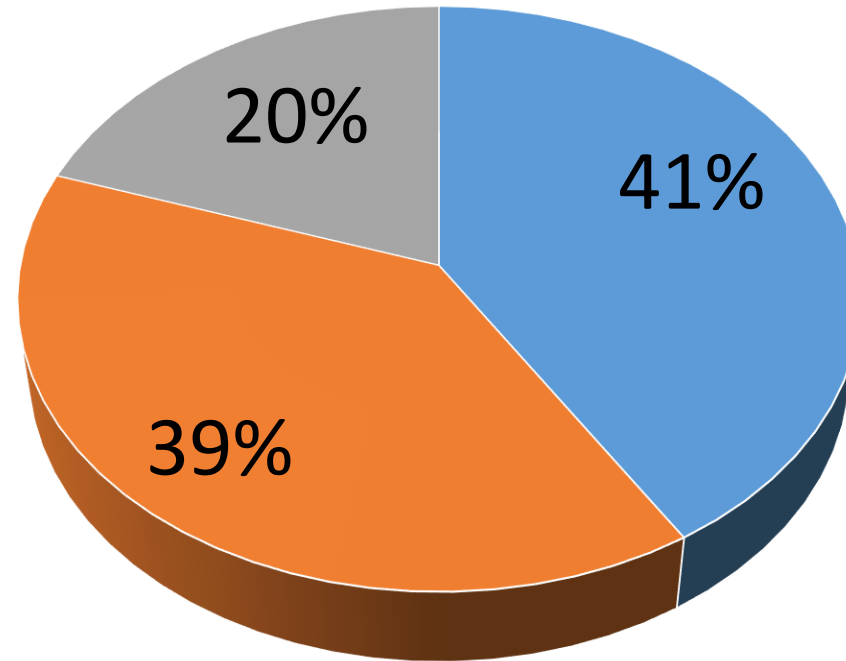
- Fast XML Uploading System
- ISC Scientific Journal Submission System
- conferences proceedings submission system
- ISC Master Journal List

www.isc.gov.ir

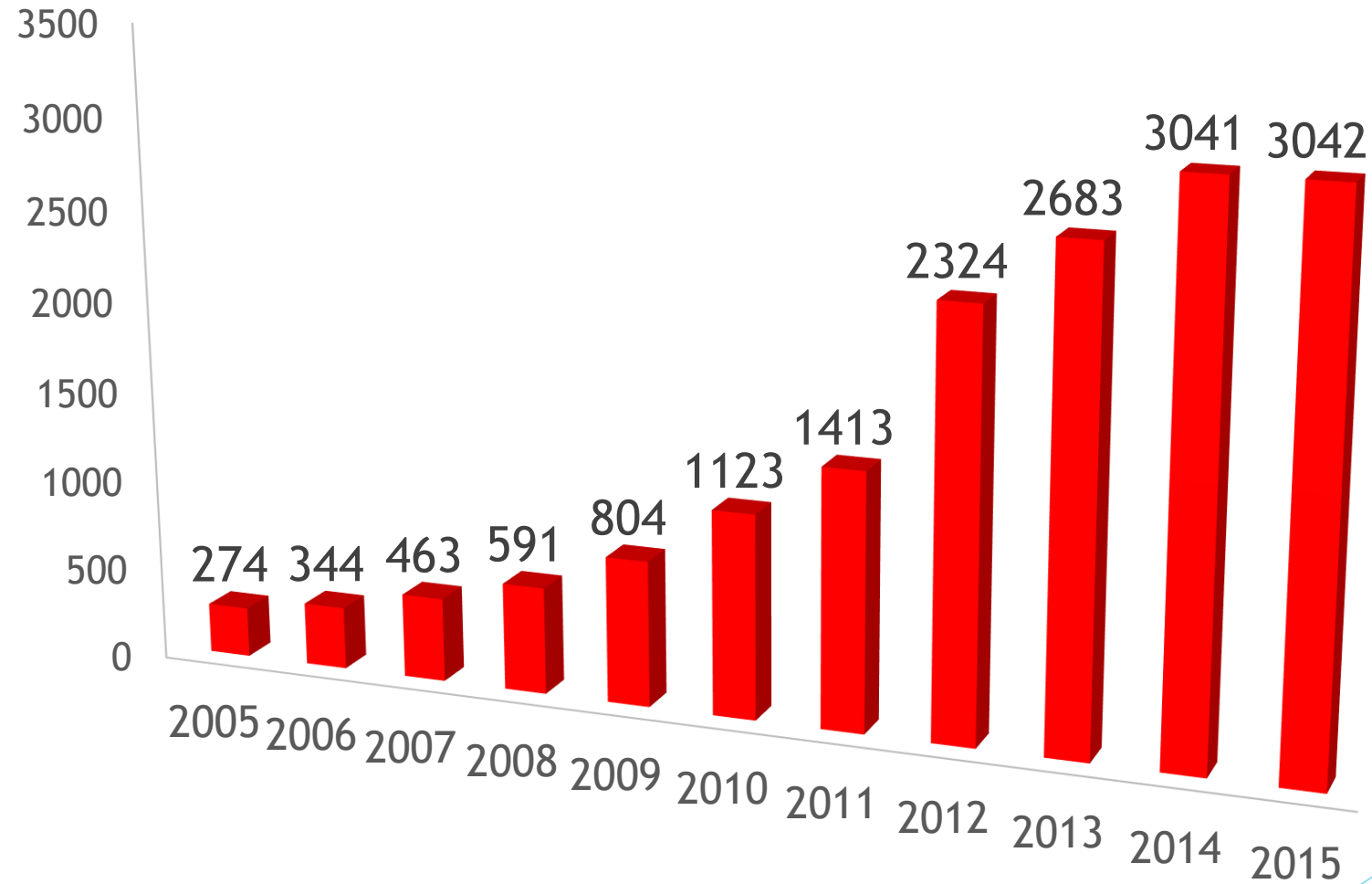


So far **3042 journals** have been indexed in ISC, 39% of which are English, 20% are Arabic and the remaining 41% are from other languages

- Other languages
- English
- Arabic



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

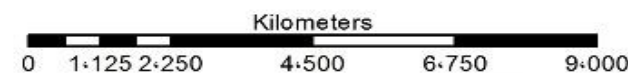
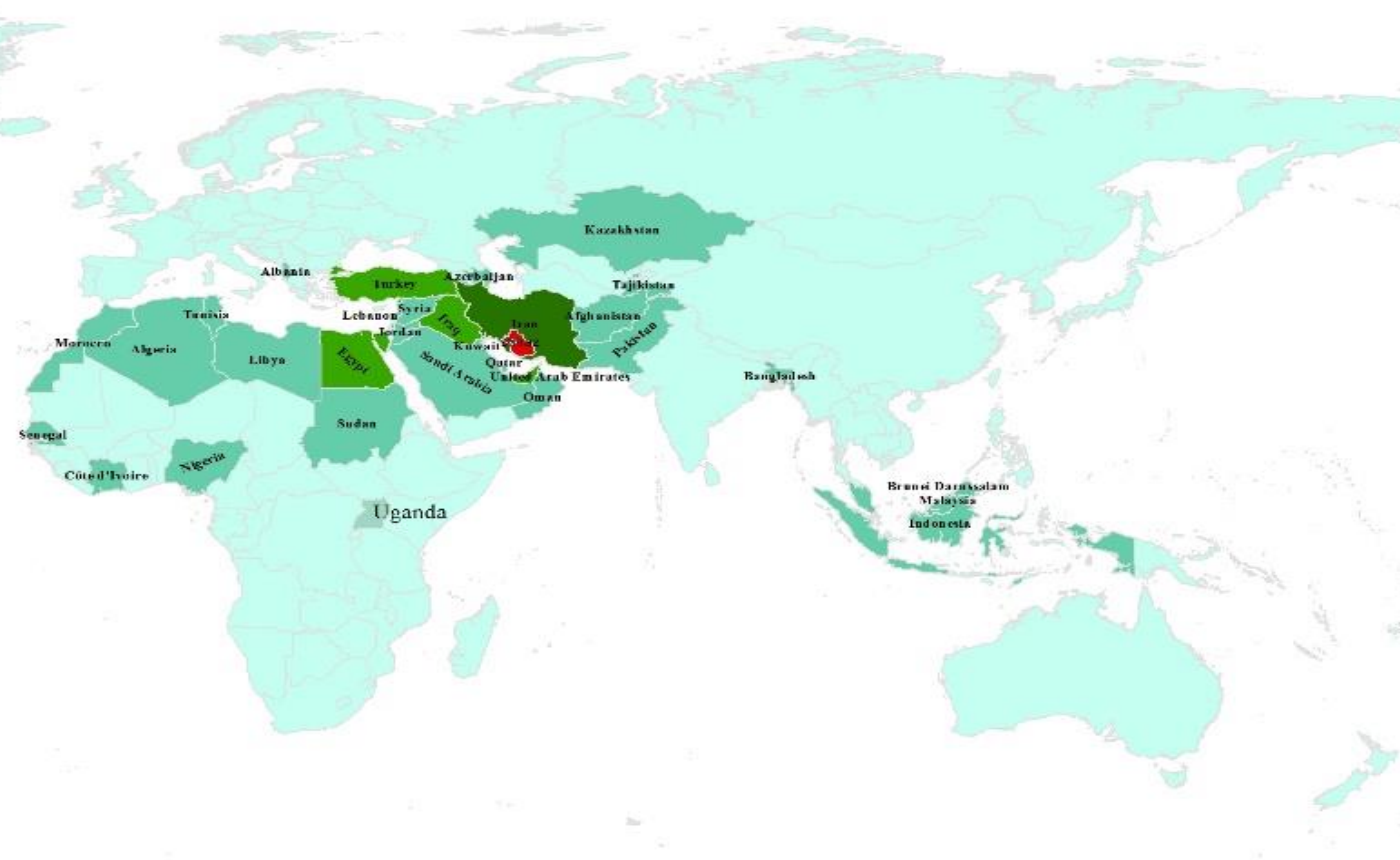
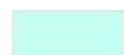
- Shiraz
- Fars Province

Islamic Countries

The Number of Production

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

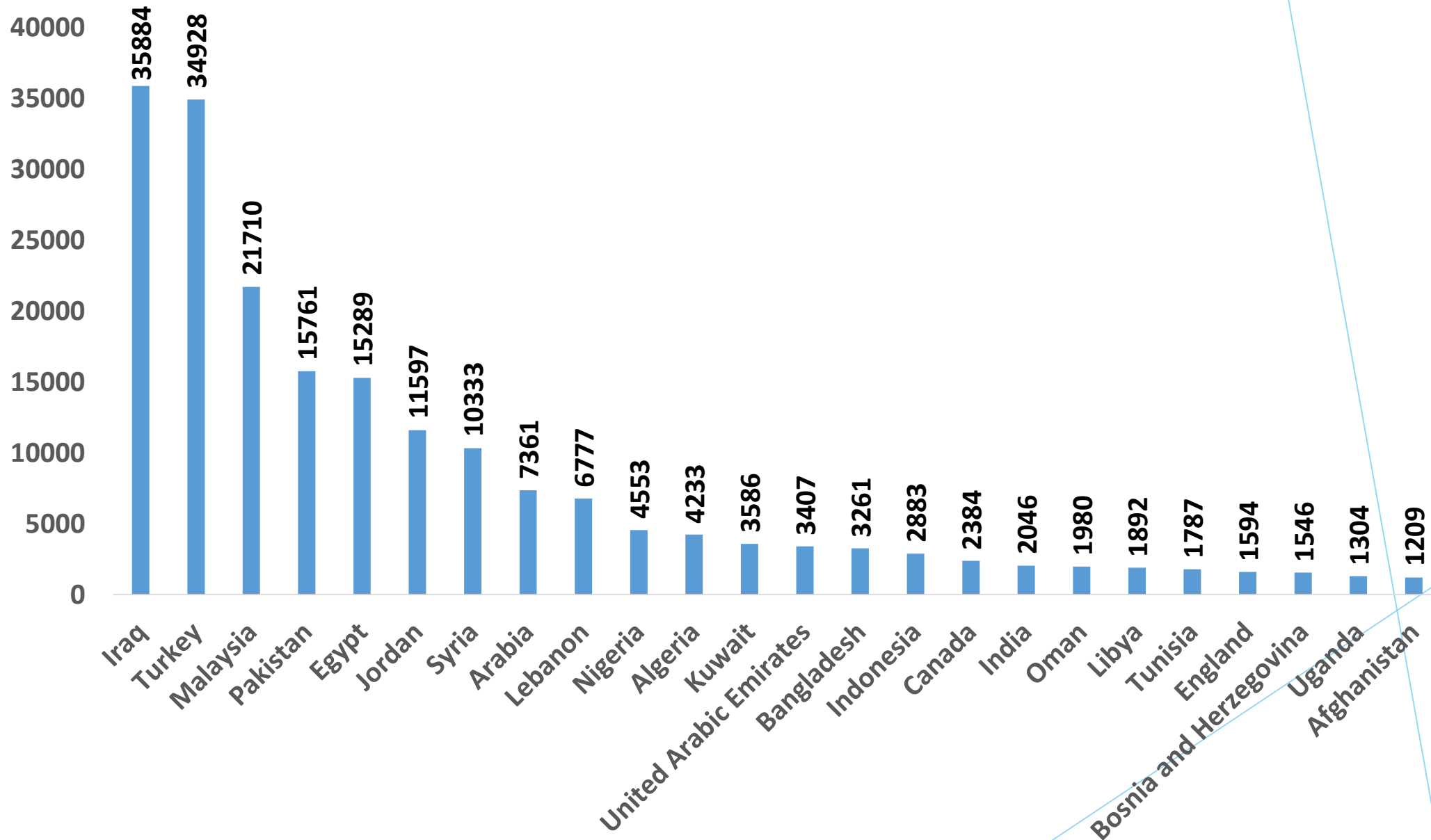
Other Countries



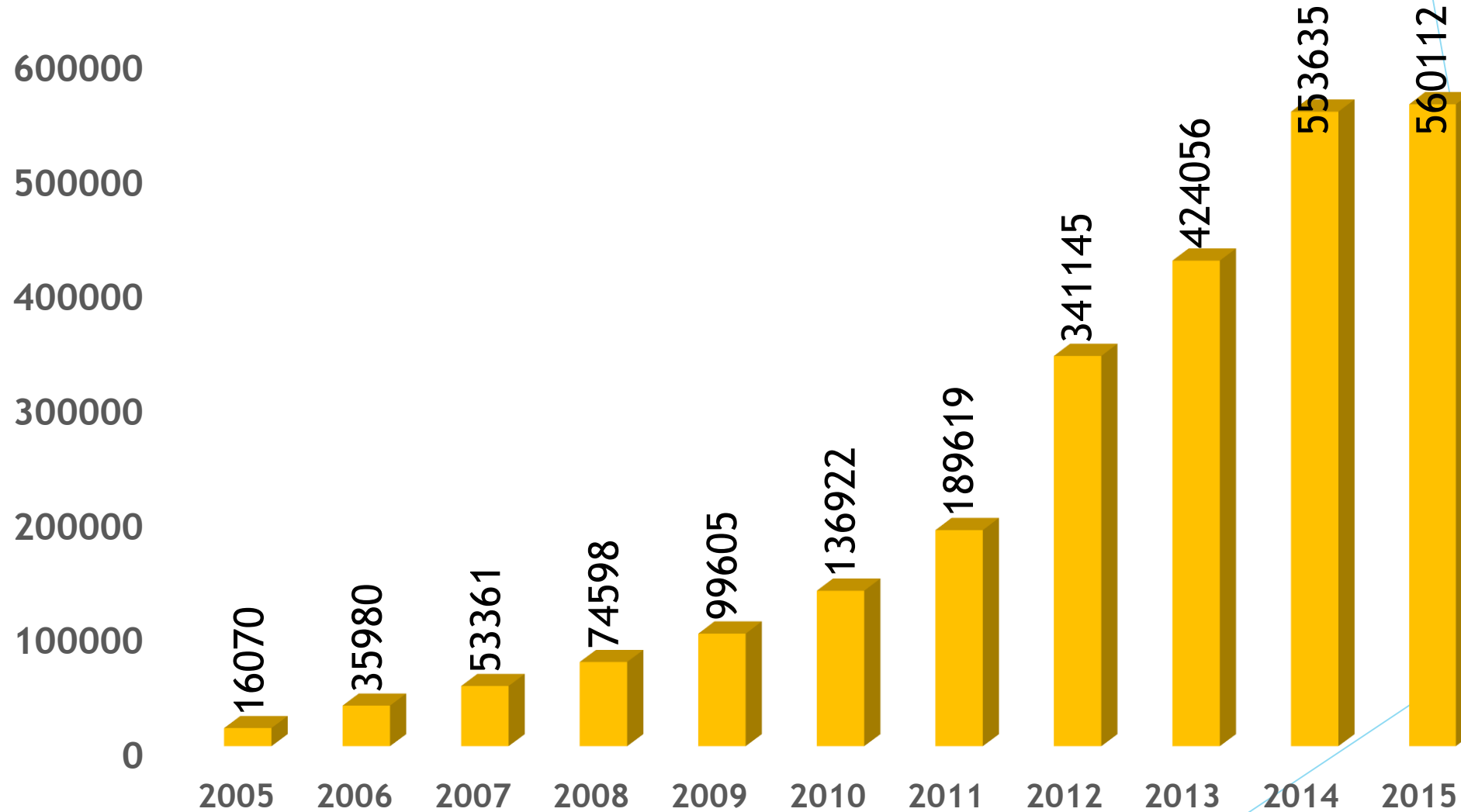
Cordinat System WGS 1984



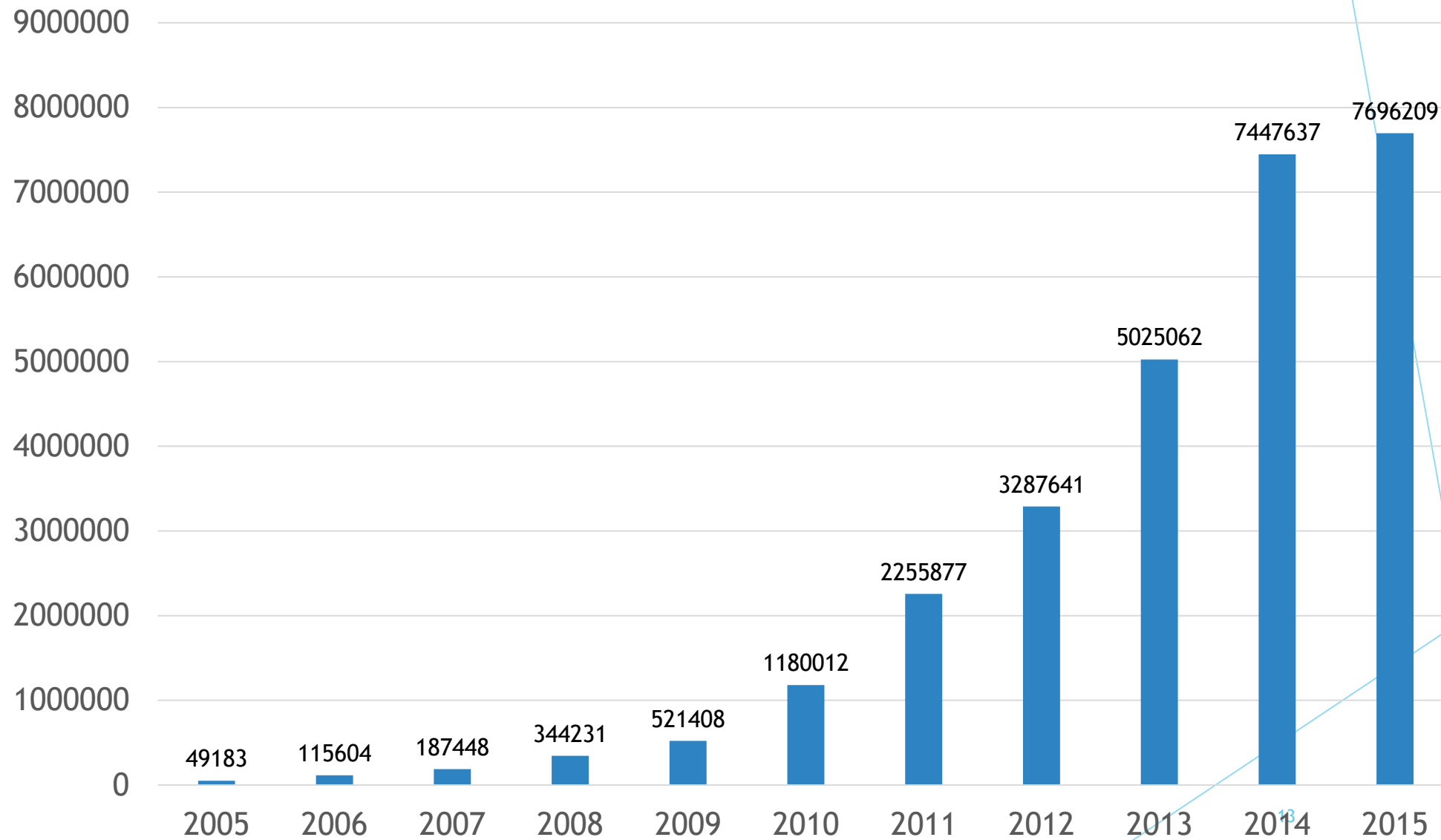
The number of publication of some countries in the ISC



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

ISC
RANKING of
ISLAMIC COUNTRIES UNIVERSITIES & RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

Home | Ranking | Analyze | Methodology | Related Links

Rank By: Total Score

View by year: 2013-2014
Year: 2013-2014

View by subject:
Subject: All Subjects

View by region:
Region: All Regions

View by country:
All Islamic Countries | Afghanistan | Albania | Algeria | Azerbaijan | Bahrain | Bangladesh | Benin | Brunei | Burkina Faso | Cameroon | Egypt | Gabon | Gambia | Guinea Bissau | Guyana | Indonesia | Iran | Iraq | Jordan | Kazakhstan | Kuwait | Libya | Malaysia | Mali | Mauritania | Morocco | Mozambique | Niger | Nigeria | Oman | Pakistan | Qatar | Sierra Leone | Sudan | Syria | Tajikistan | Togo | Tunisia | Turkey | Turkmenistan | U Arab Emirates | Uganda | Uzbekistan | Yemen

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

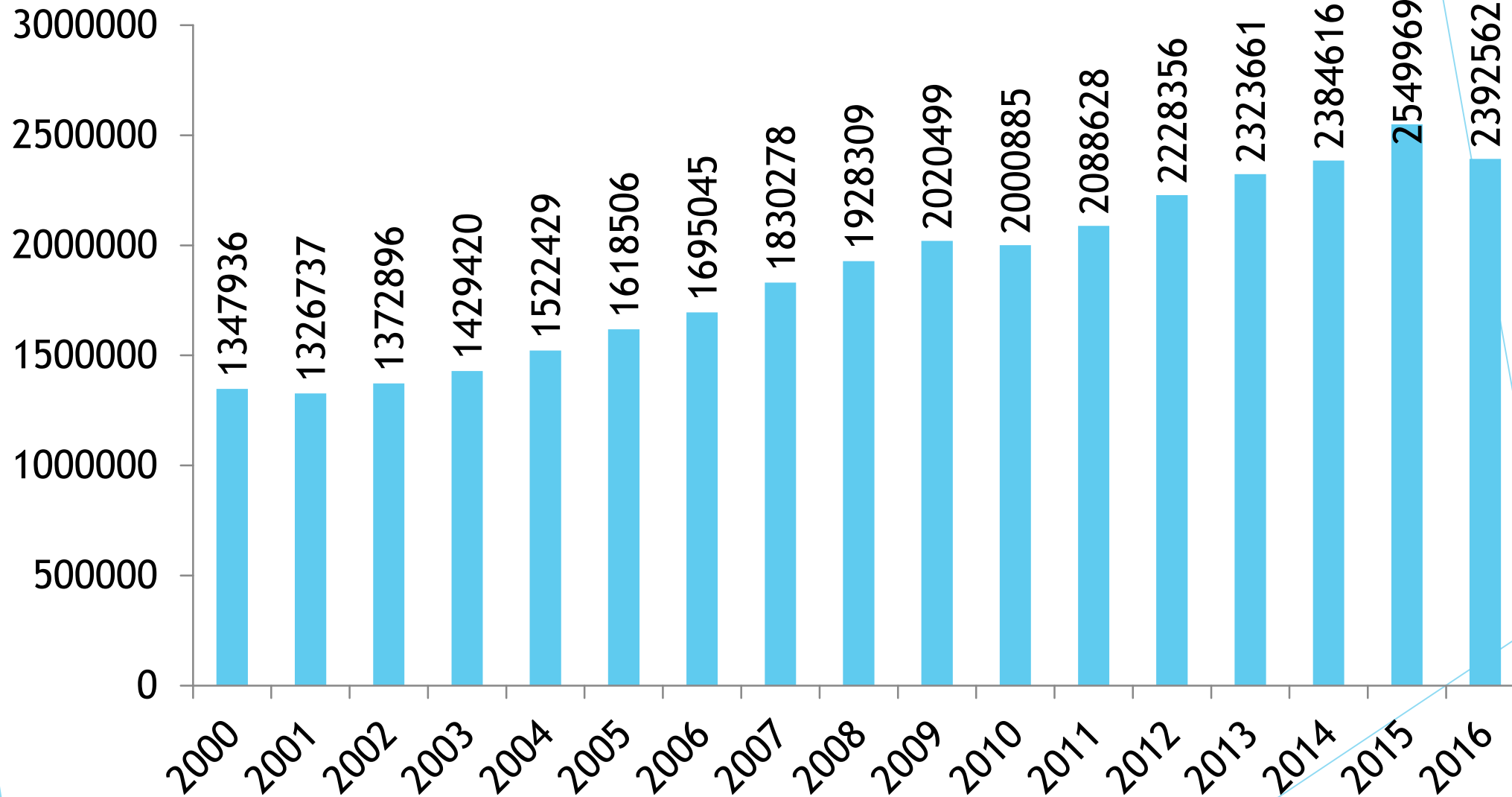
- ▶ ISC ranks about 600 universities and research institutions from 50 Islamic countries in six broad subject categories
- ▶ The ranking can be country-specific, regional or general

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

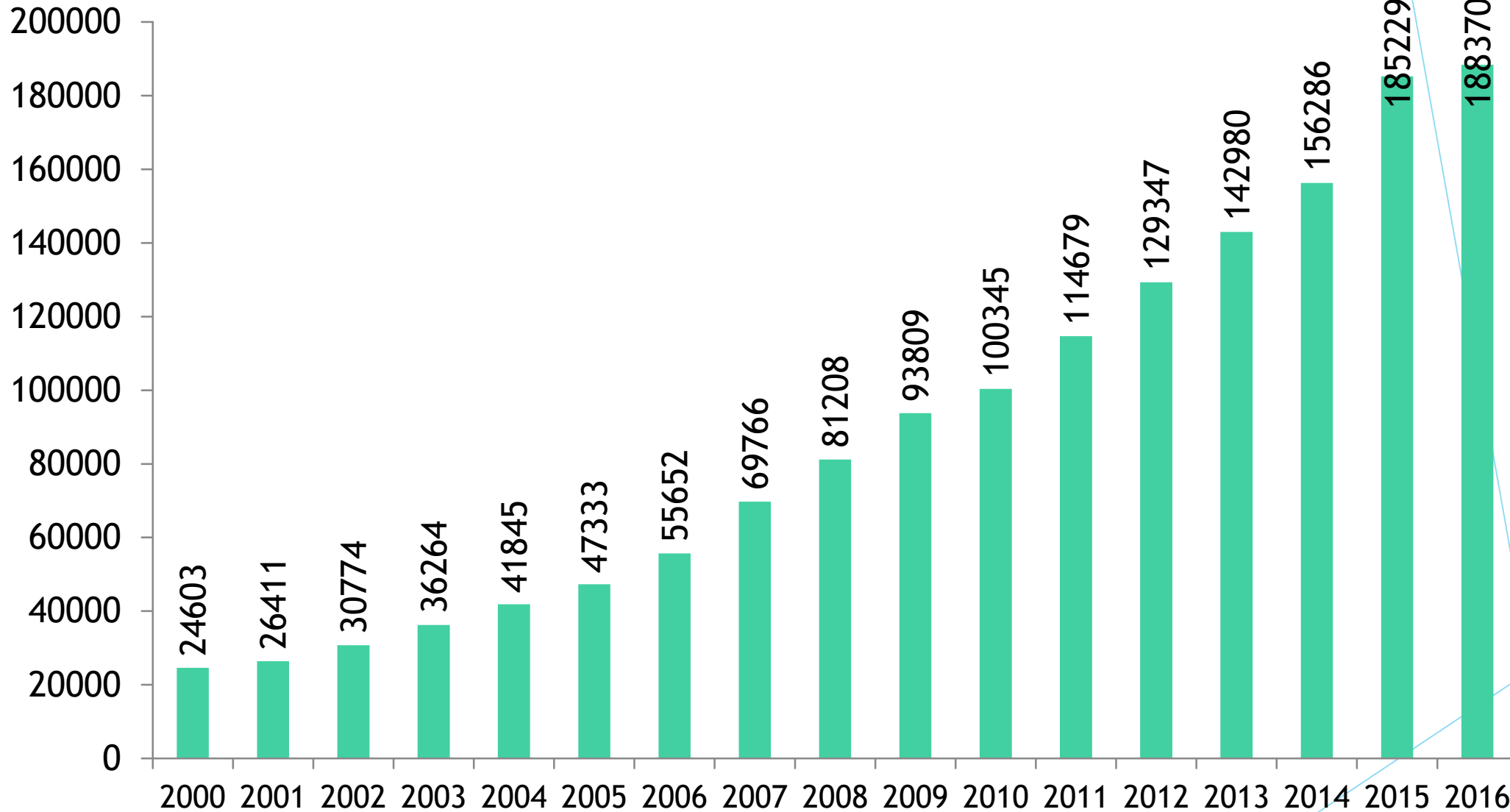
- ▶ The statistics in this section extracted from Thomson Reuters Web of Science (ISI) during 2000-2016

The worlds number of publications



About 77% increase from 2000 to 2016

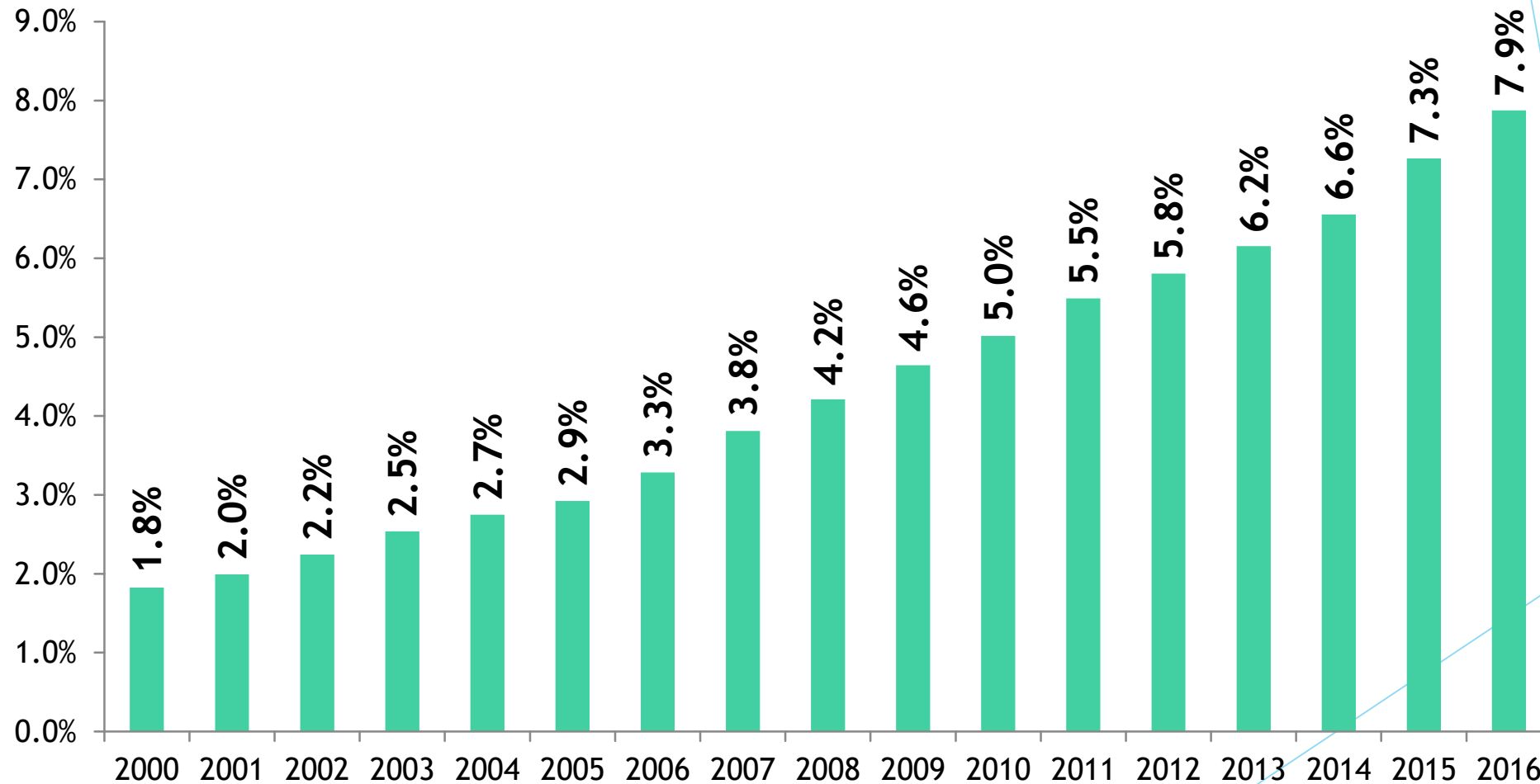
OIC countries number of publications



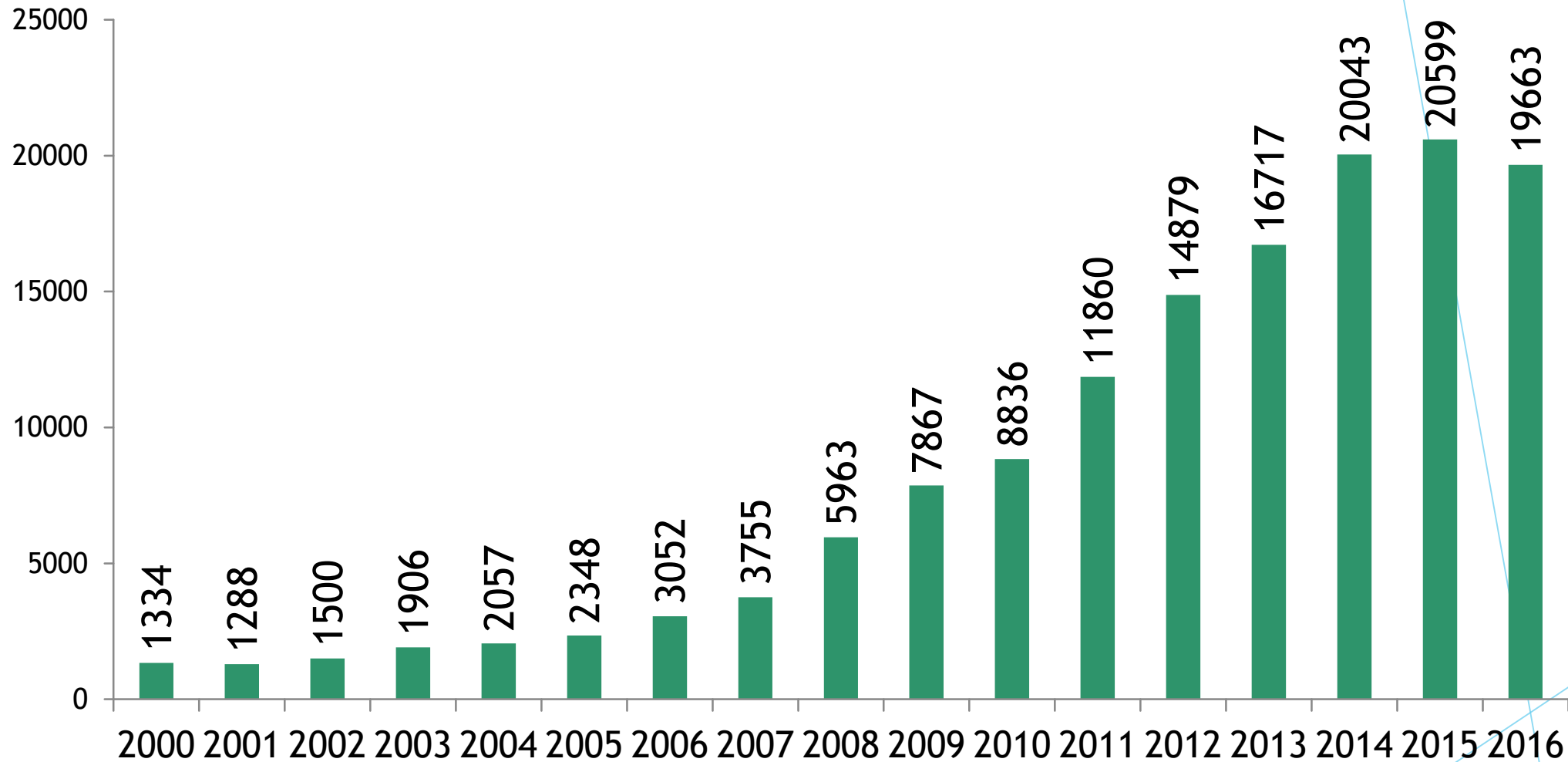
About 450% increase from 2000 to 2016

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

Share of OIC countries



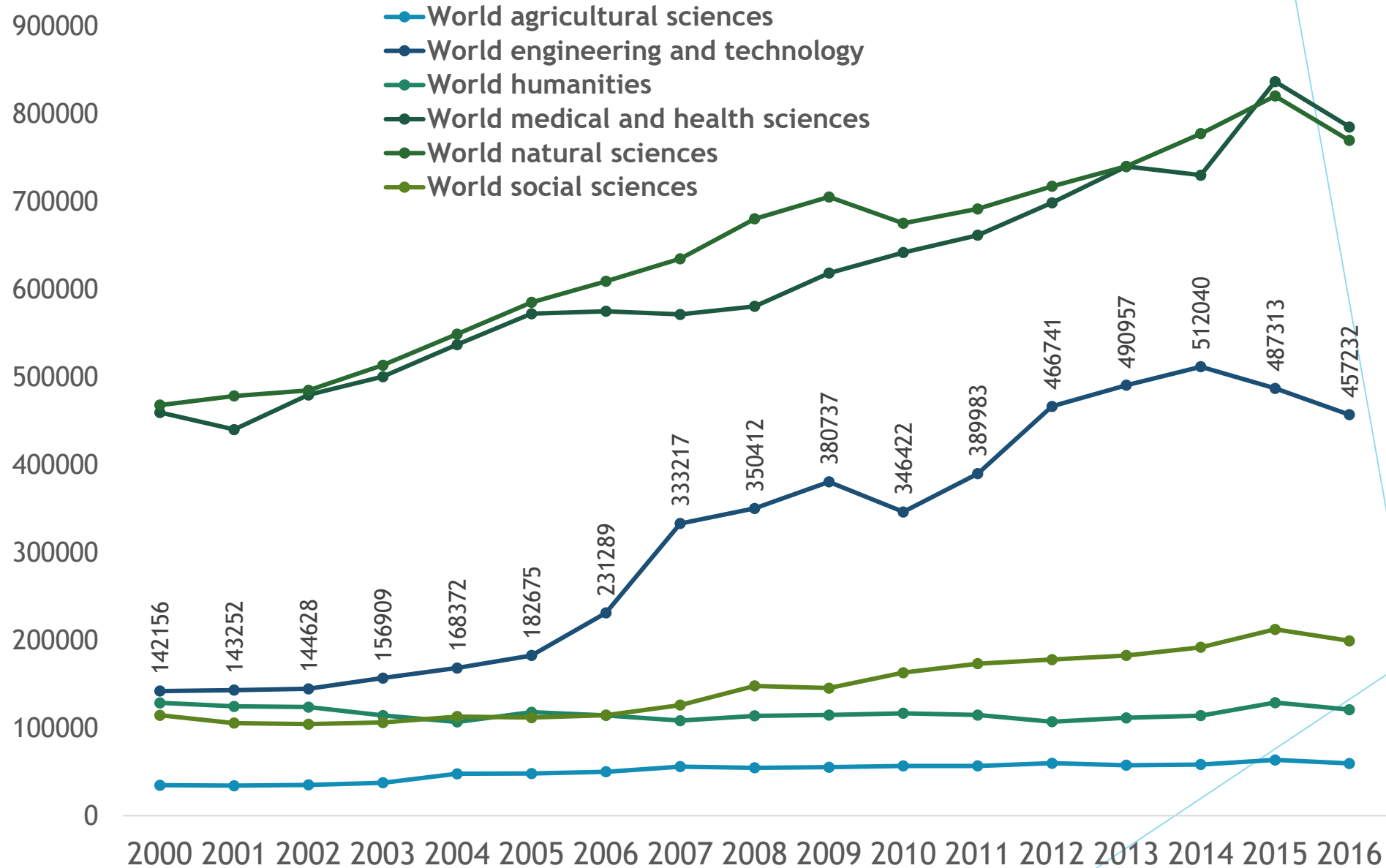
The number of publications of MALAYSIA



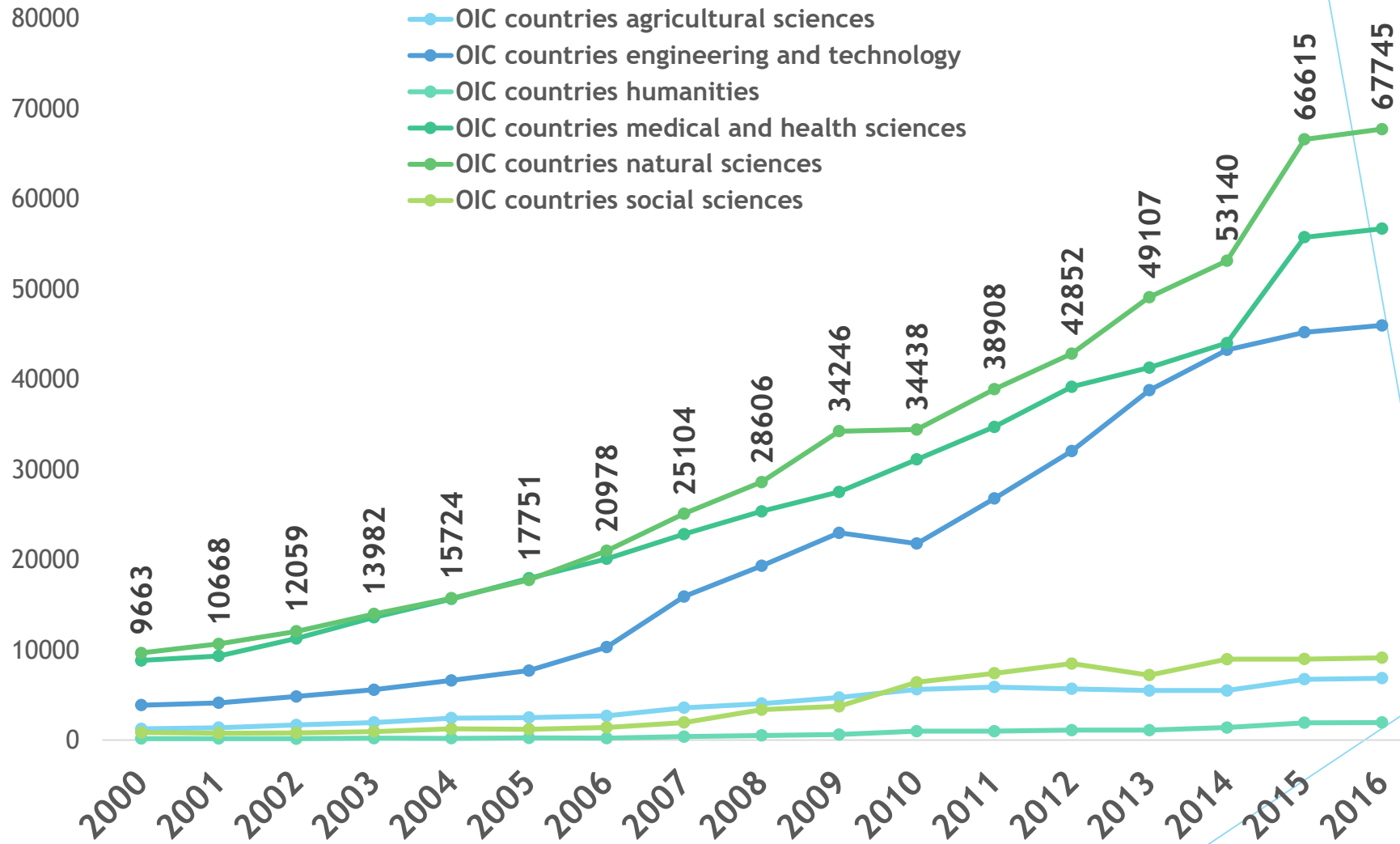
About 1374% increase from 2000 to 2016

The number of worlds scientific
publications in all subjects

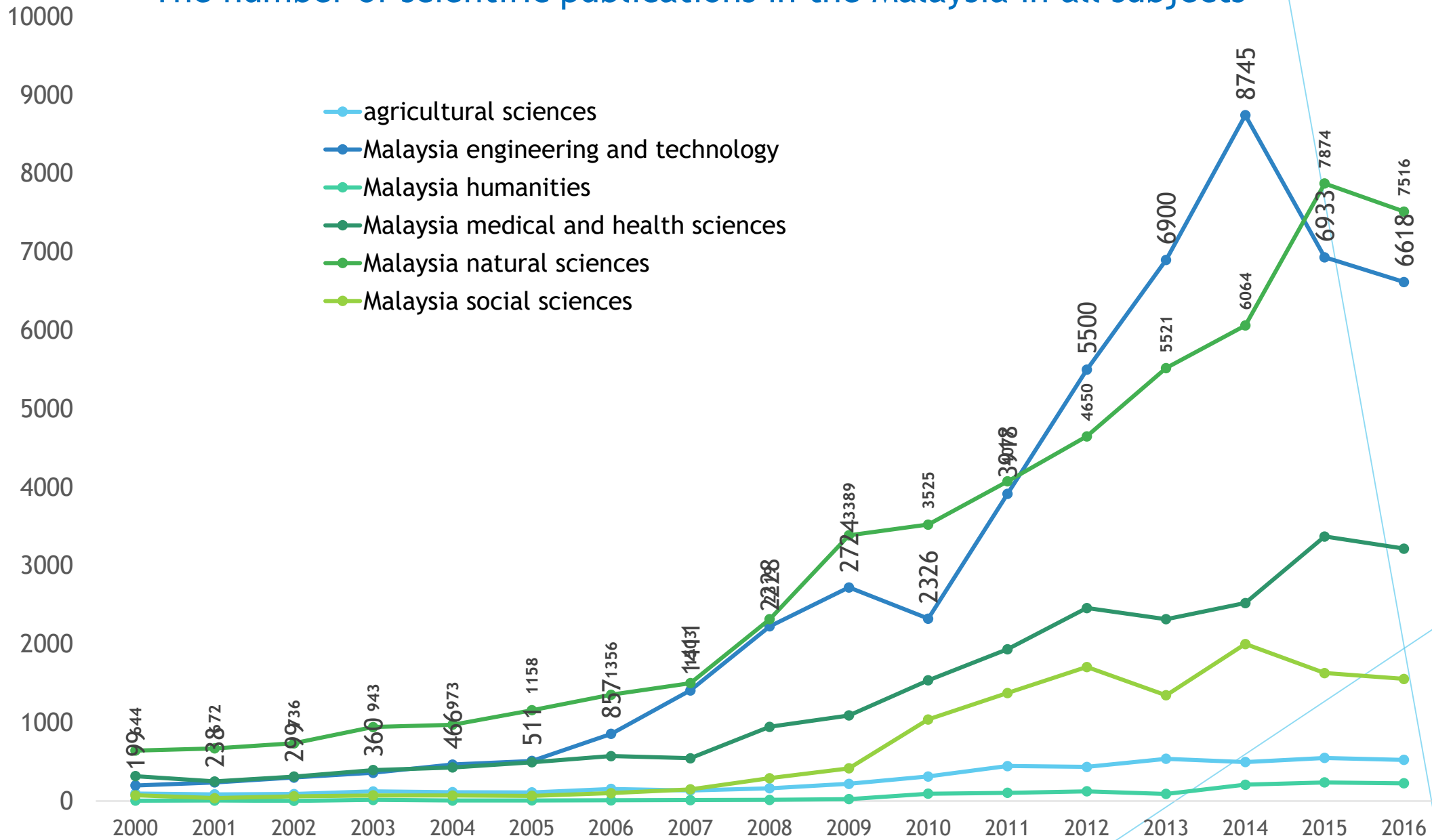
The number of scientific publications in the world in all subjects



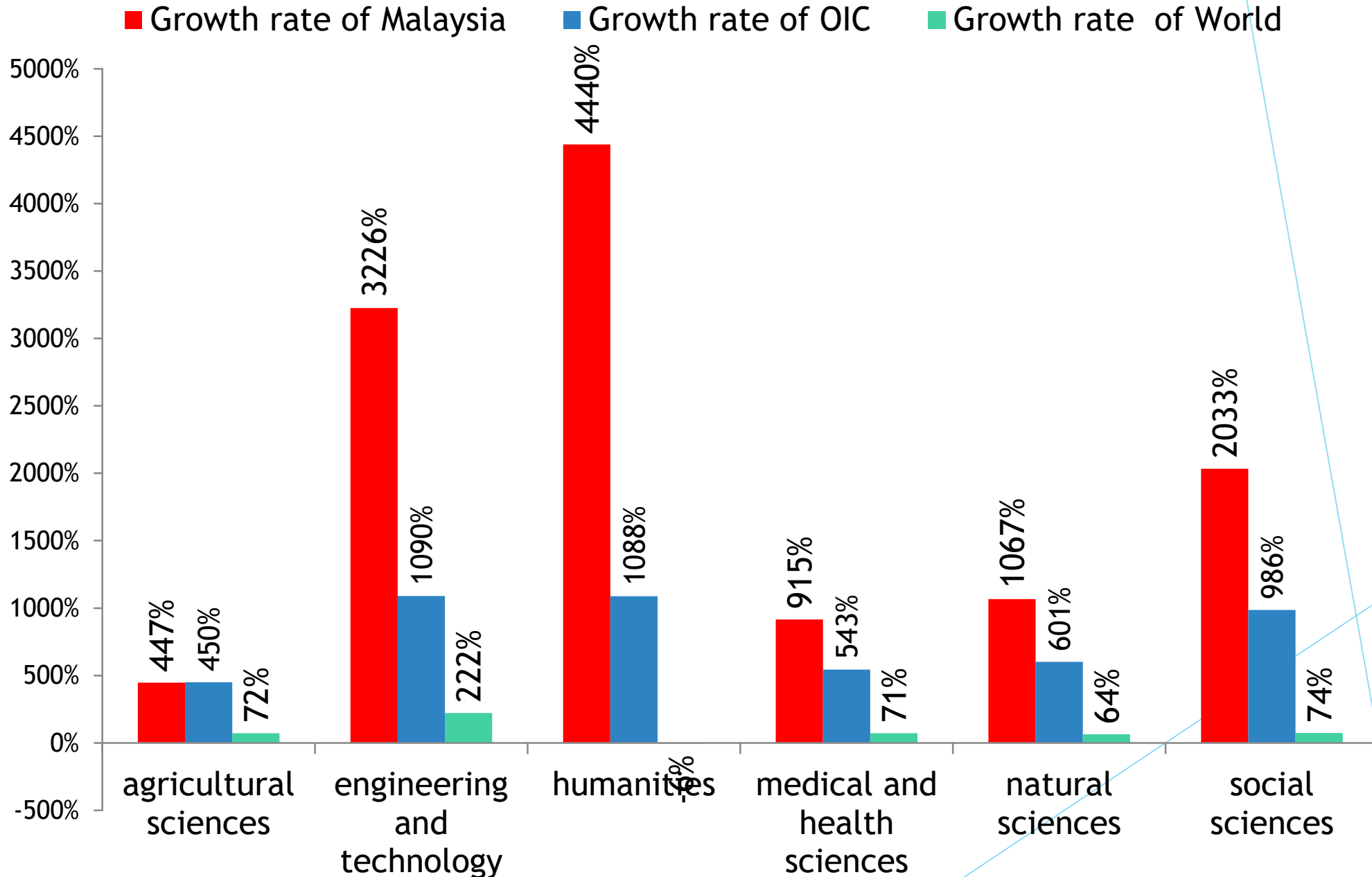
The number of scientific publications in the OIC countries in all subjects



The number of scientific publications in the Malaysia in all subjects

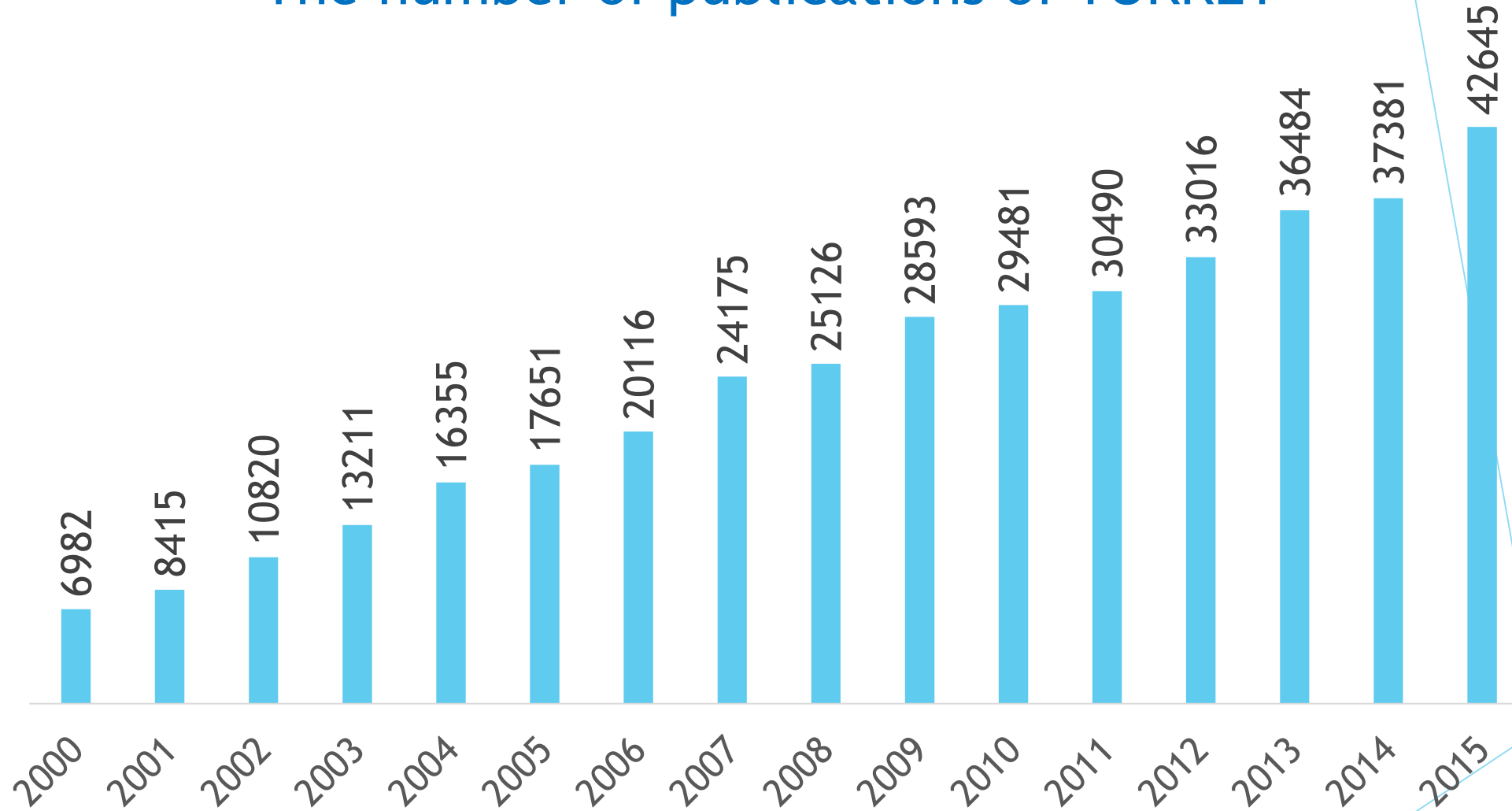


The growth rate of the number of publications from 2000 to 2016



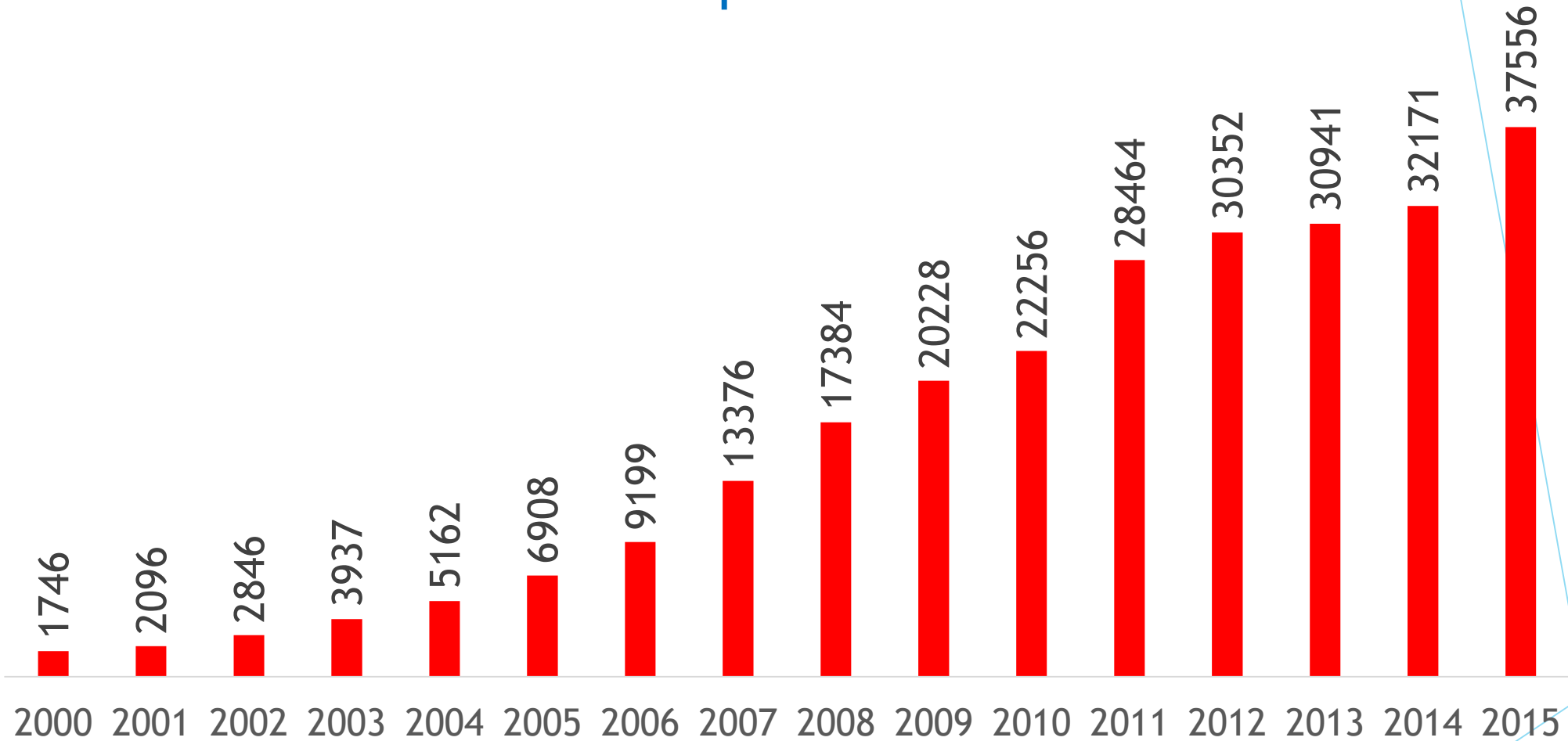
Top 10 most productive OIC countries during 2000-2015

The number of publications of TURKEY



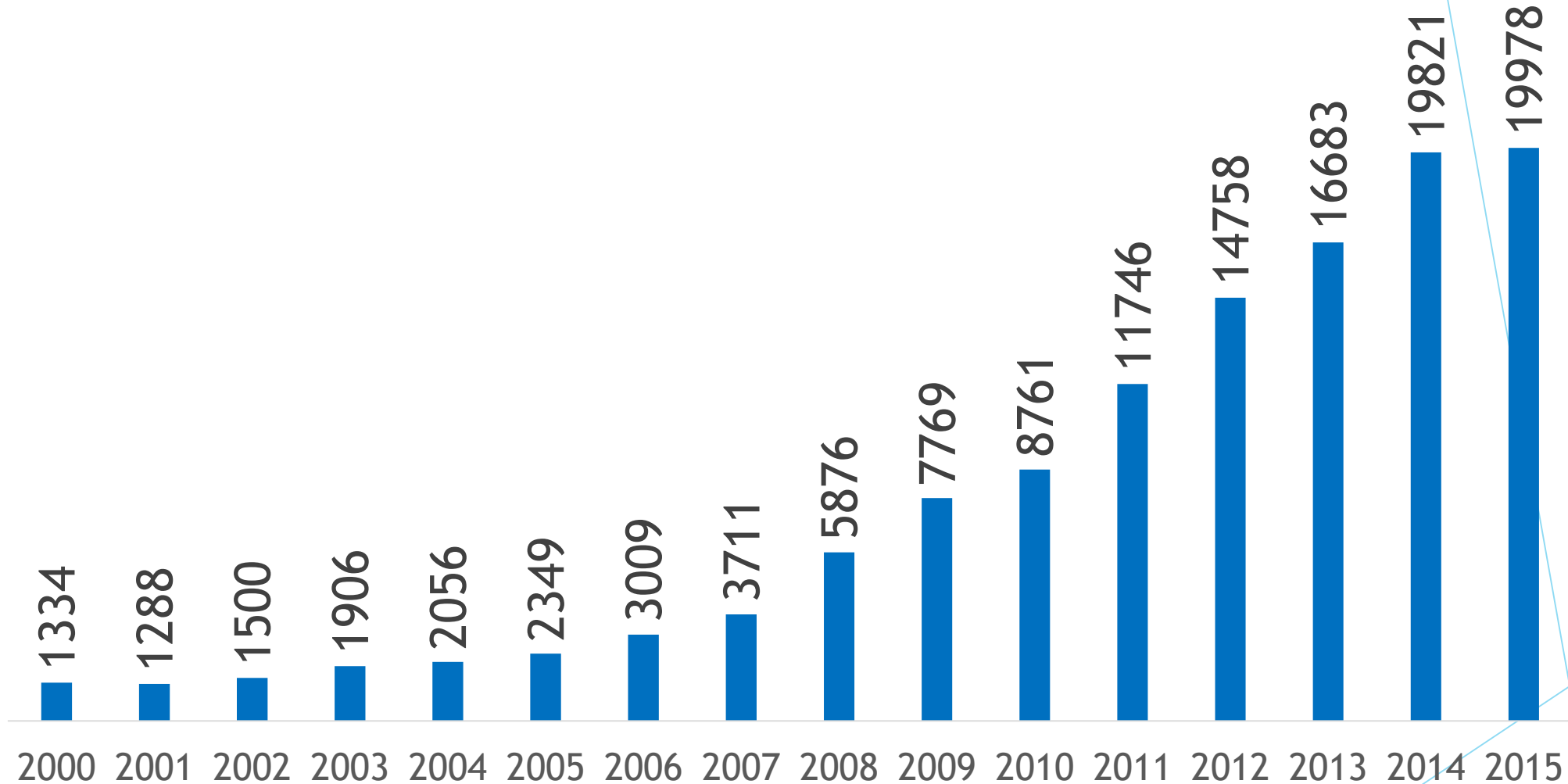
About 511% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of IRAN



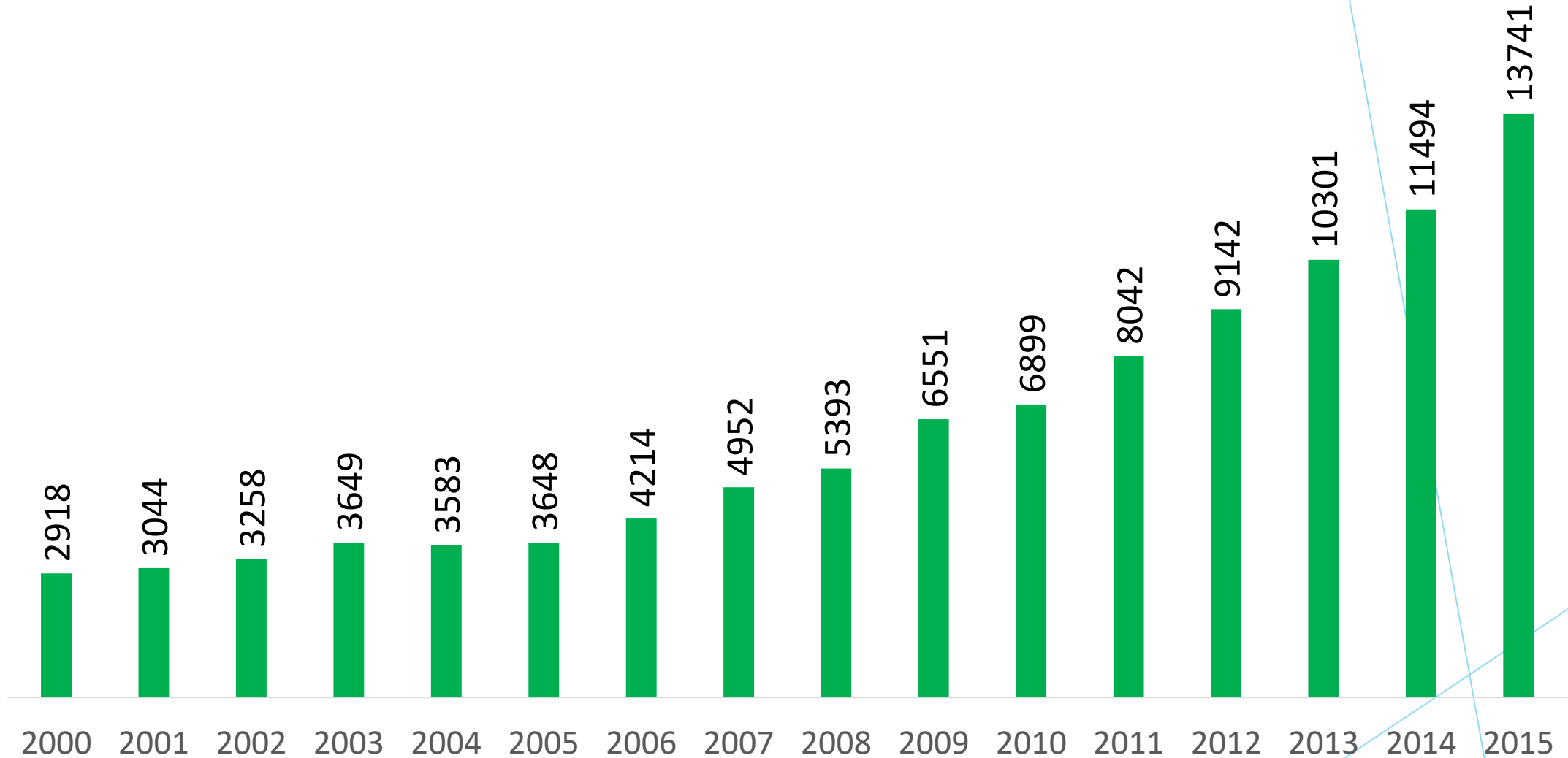
About 2051% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of MALAYSIA



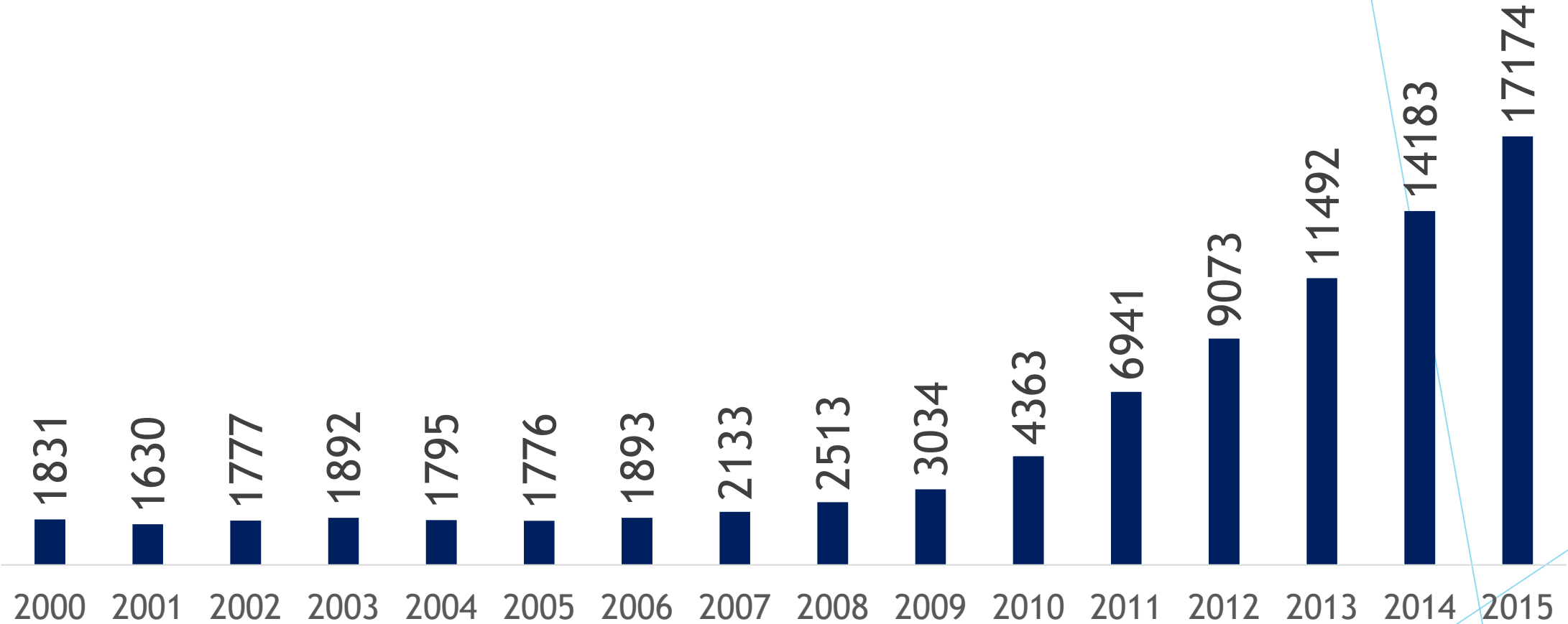
About 1398% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of EGYPT



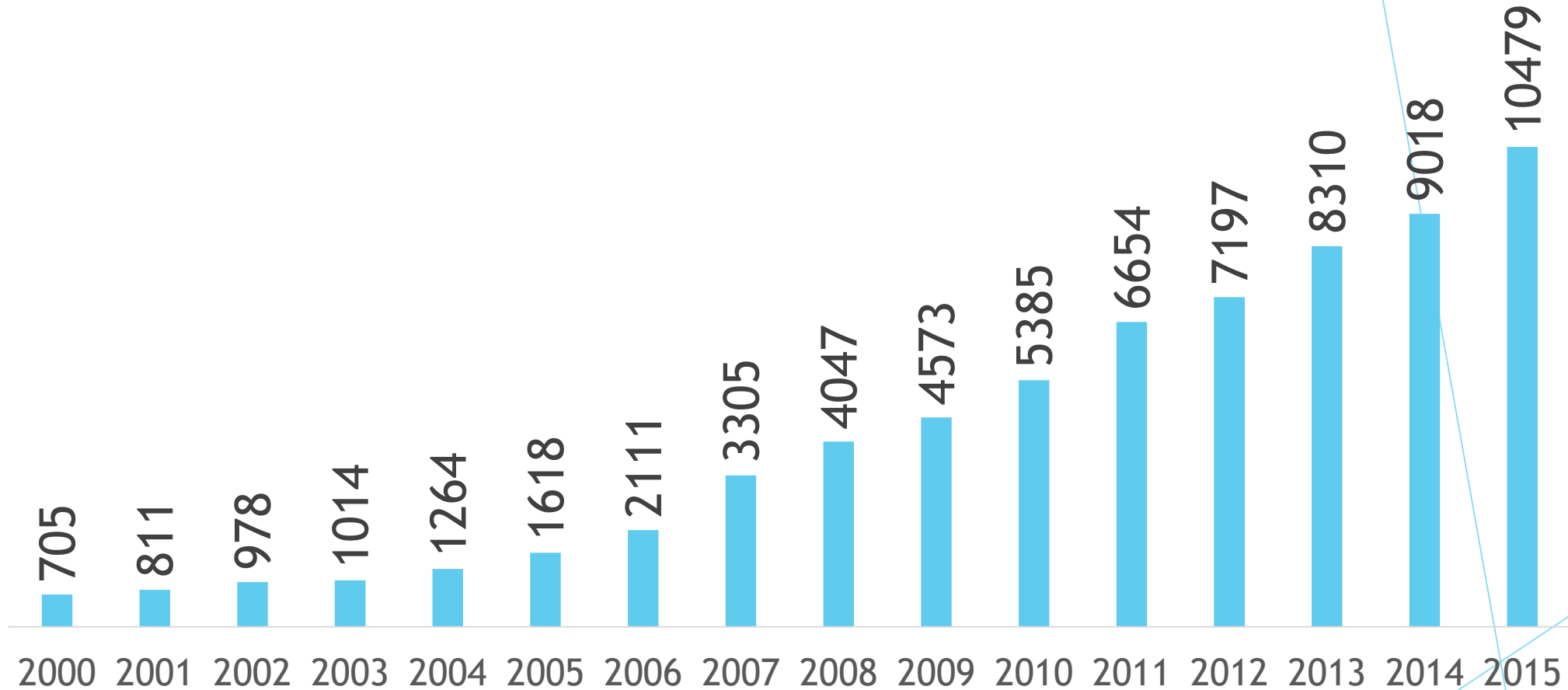
About 371% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of SAUDI ARABIA



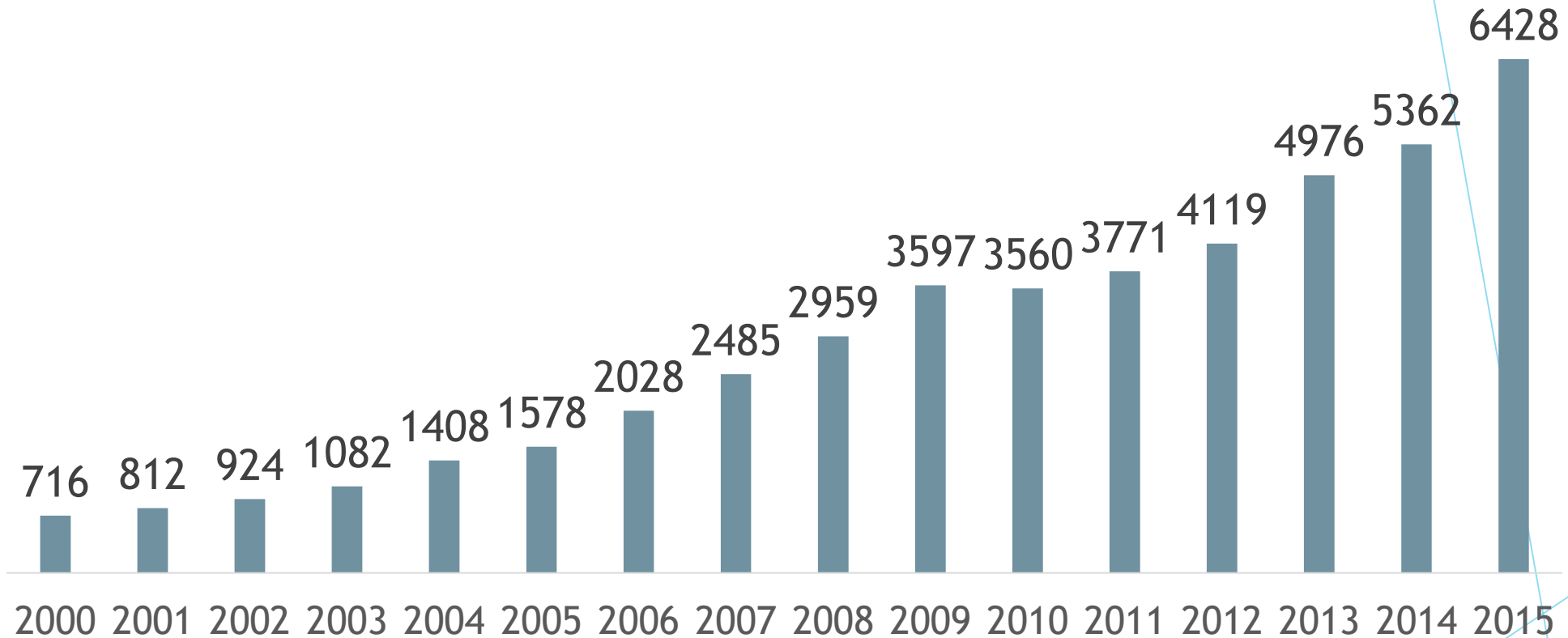
About 838% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of PAKISTAN



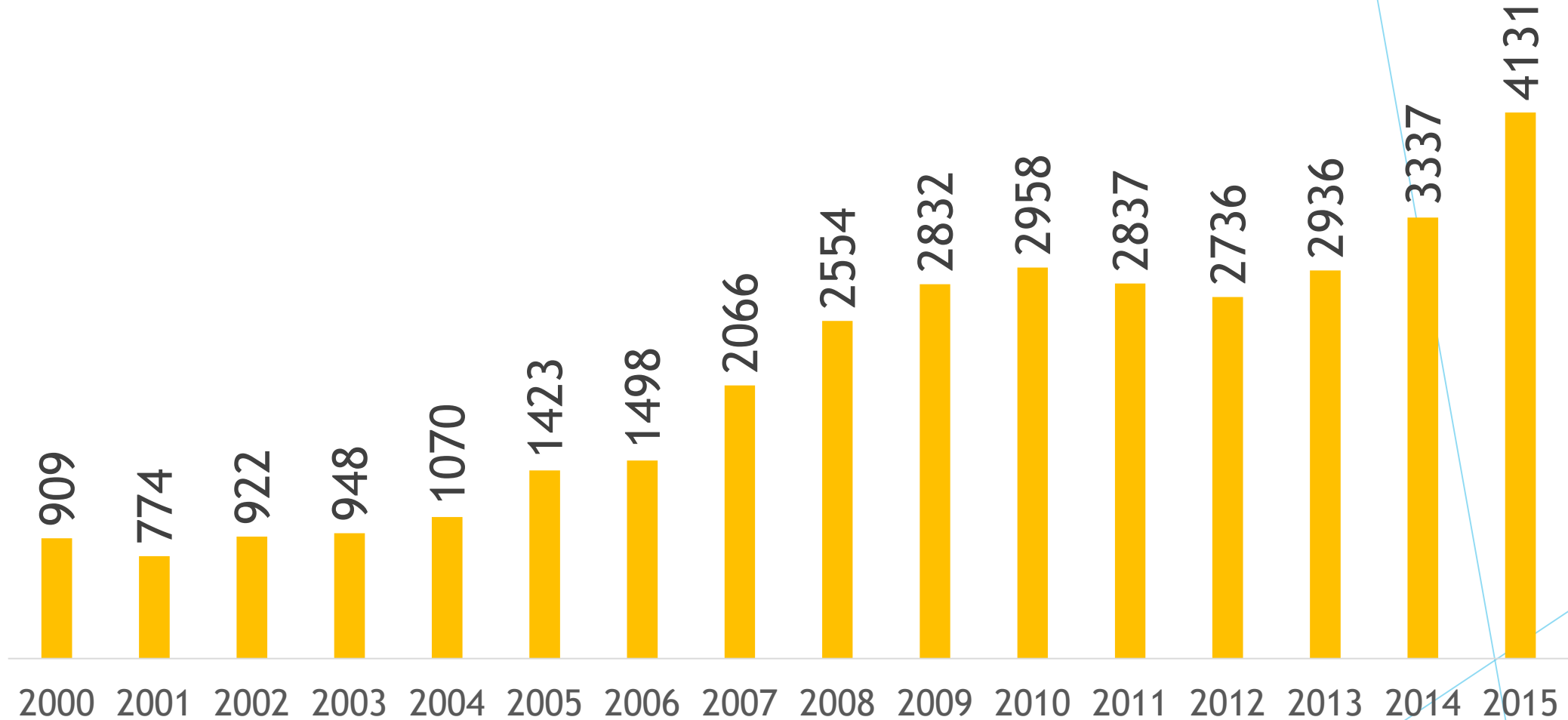
About 1386% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of TUNISIA



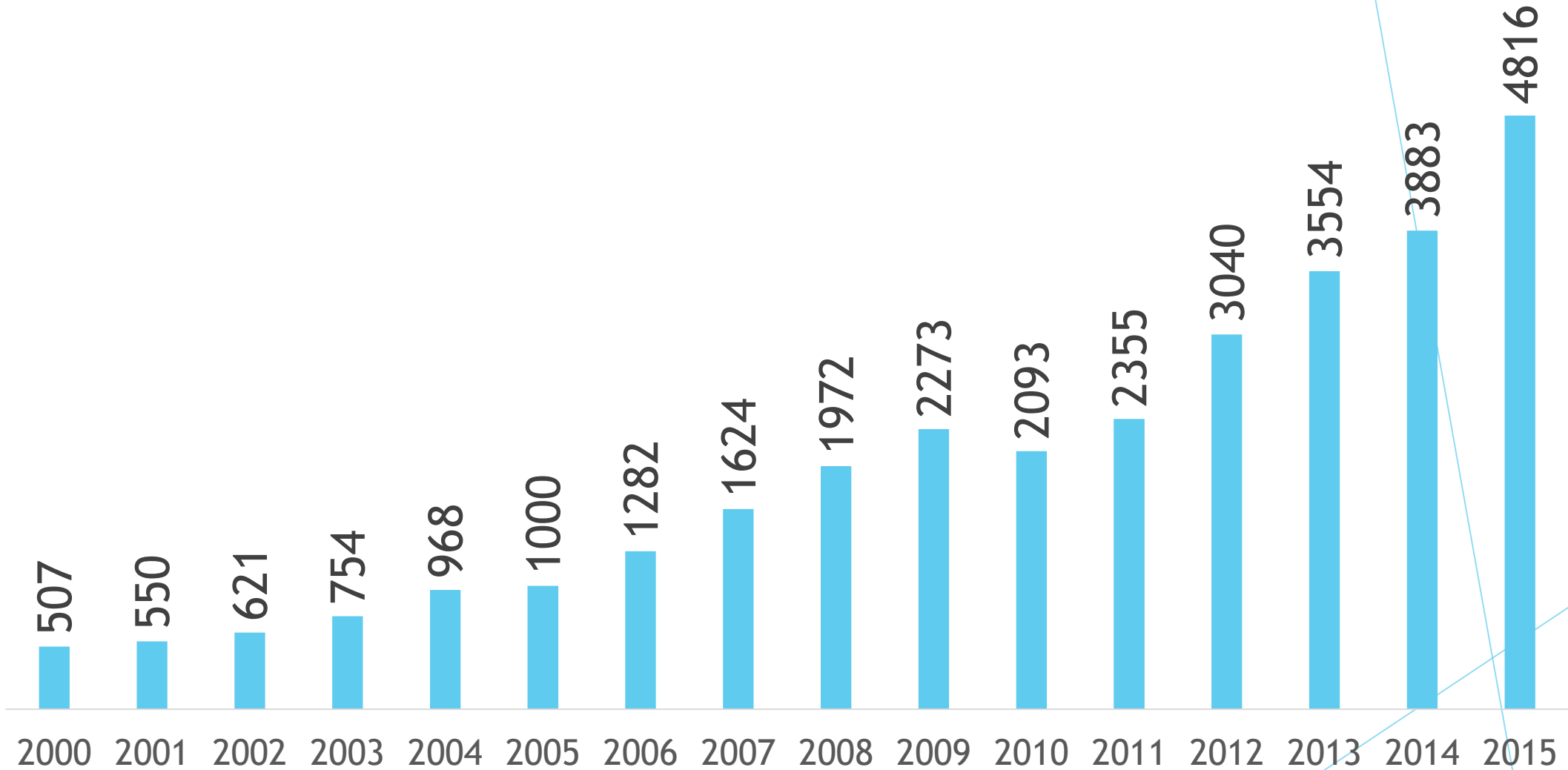
About 798% increase from 2000 to 2015

The number of publications of NIGERIA



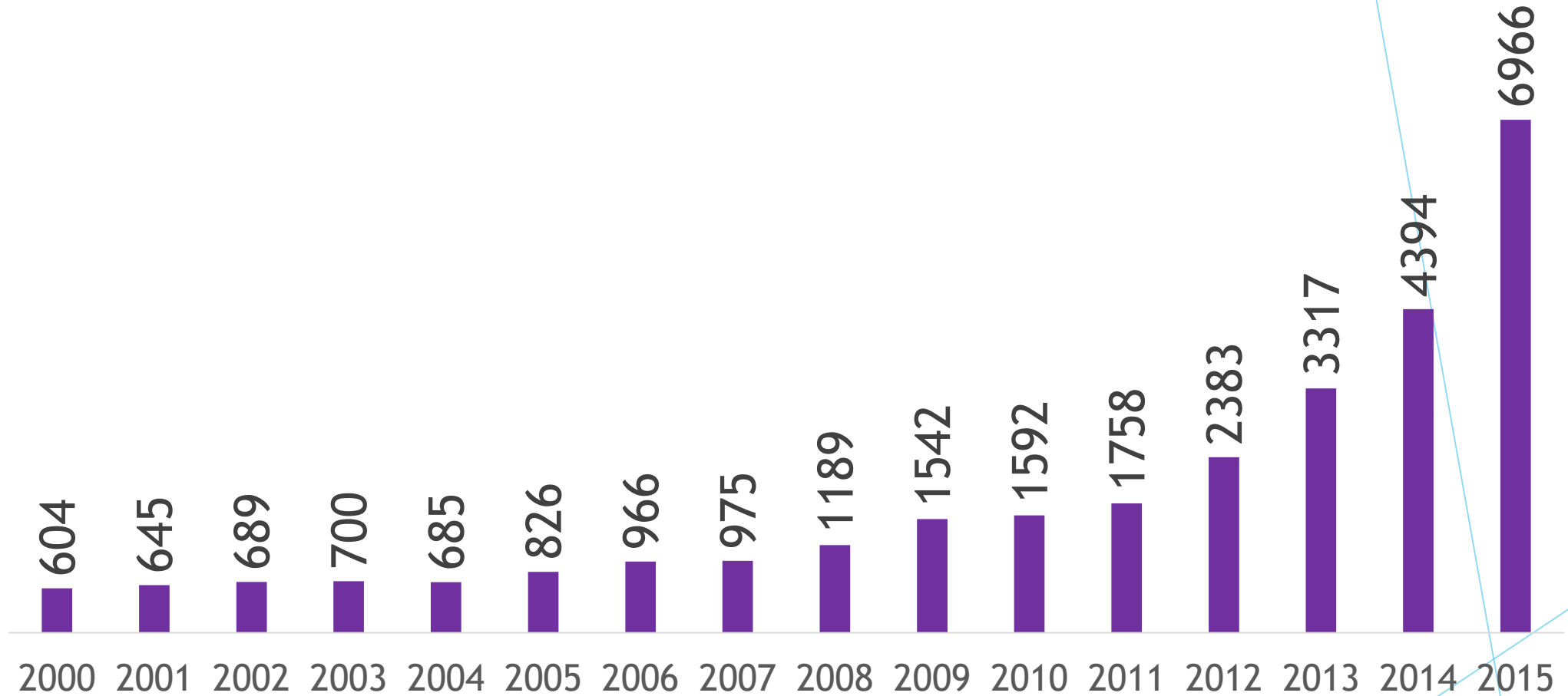
About 354% increase from 2000 to 2015

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:

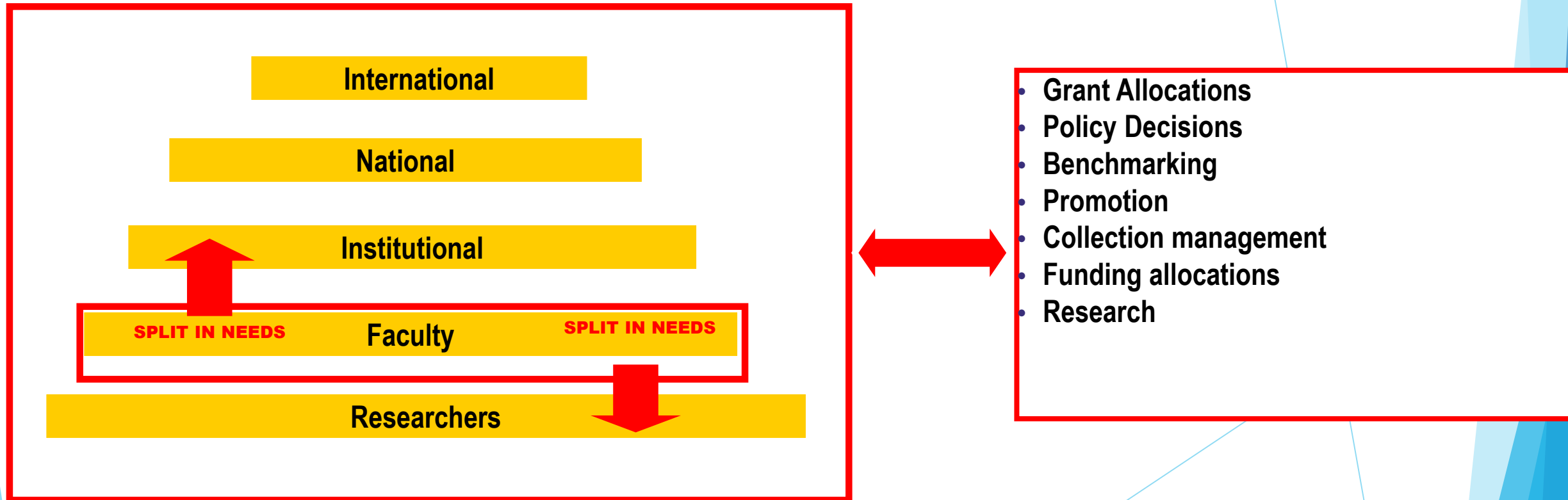
- ▶ **Scientific impact** or quality of the publications which mainly measured using the number of received citations
- ▶ **Industrial impact** which mainly measured by counting the number of citations received from those publications published by R&D section in the industries in the international journals
- ▶ **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?



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/>

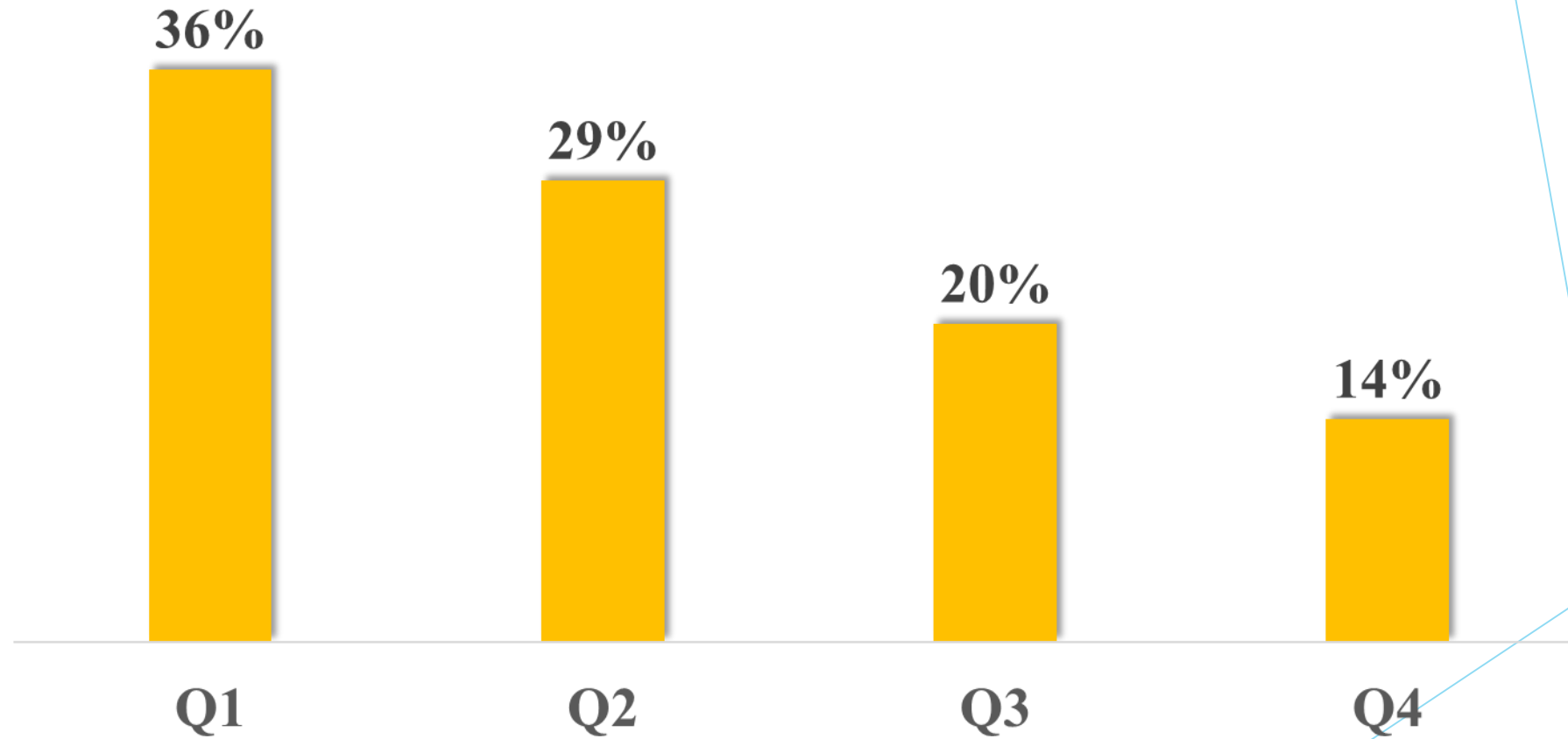
<http://www.scijournal.org/>

<http://www.bioxbio.com/>

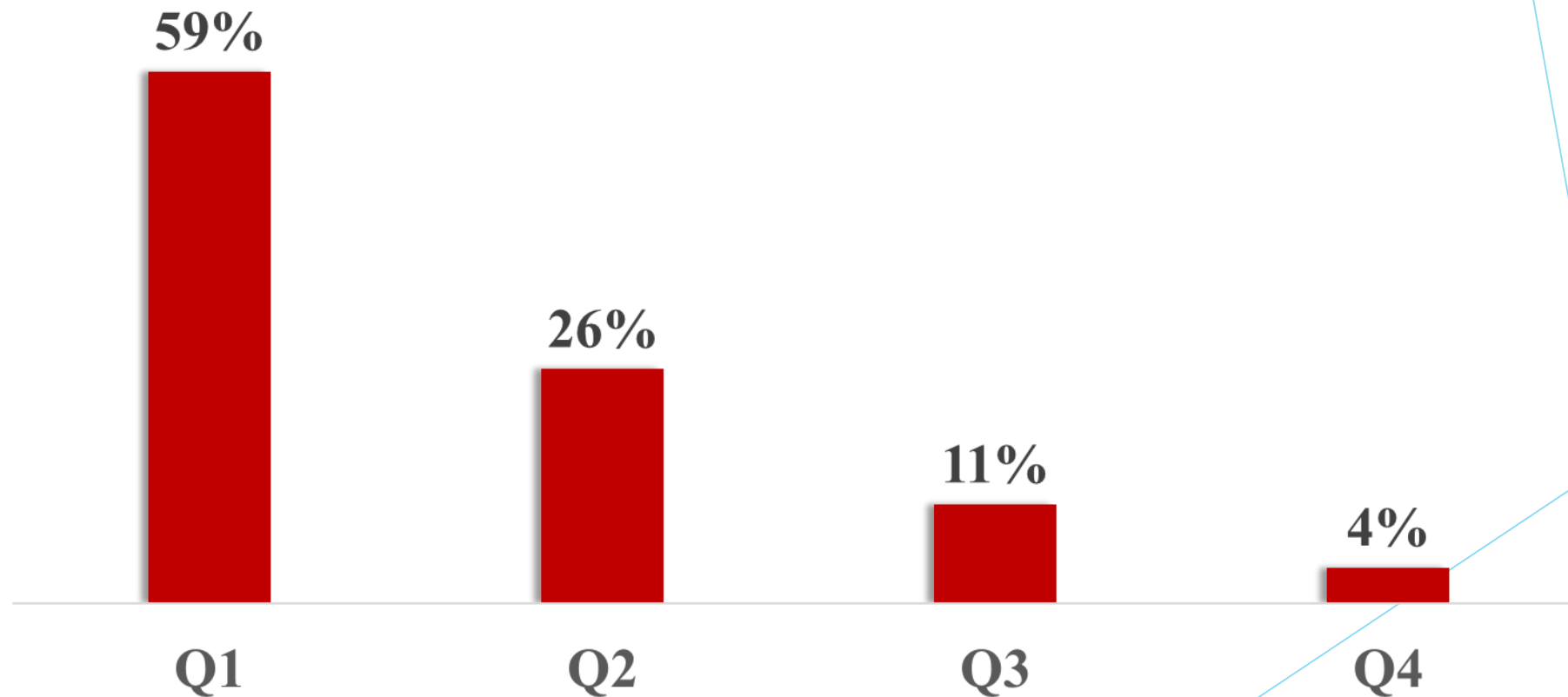
Journal Citation Ranking and Quartile Scores (Q1-Q4)

- 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)



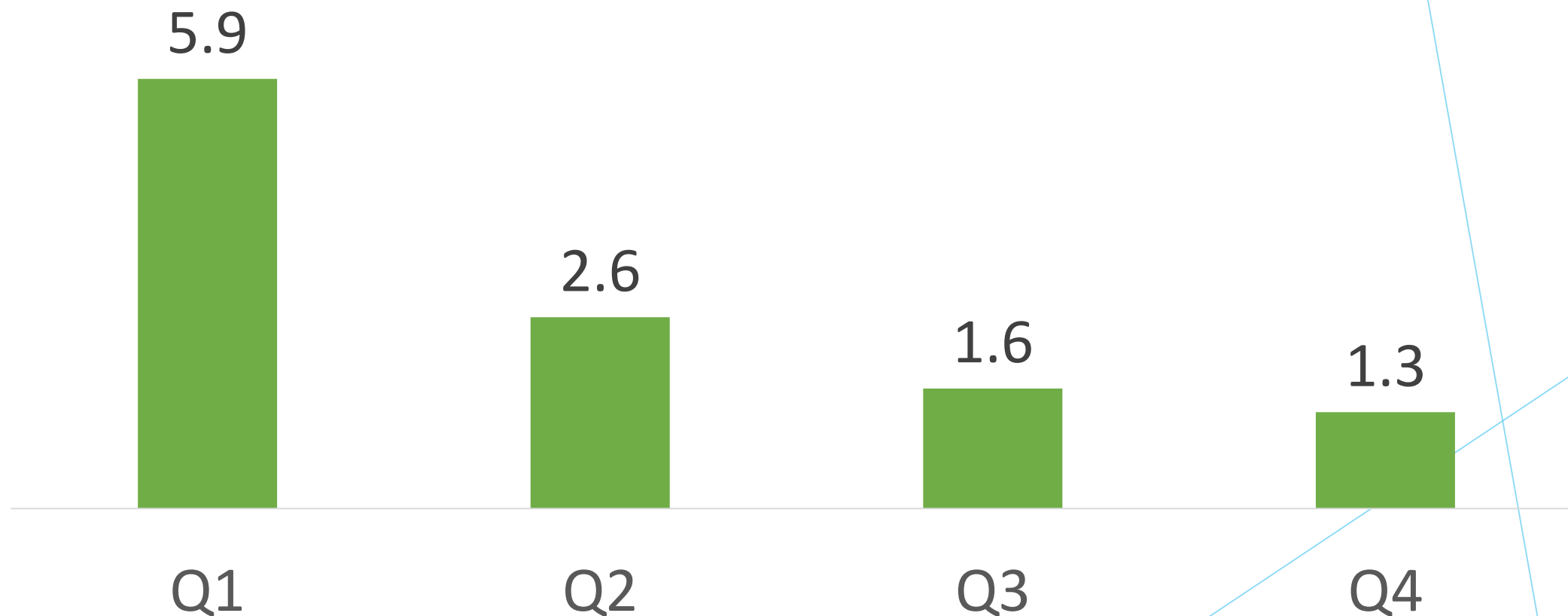
Share of world's citations in Q1-Q4 (WOS- 2011-2015)



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

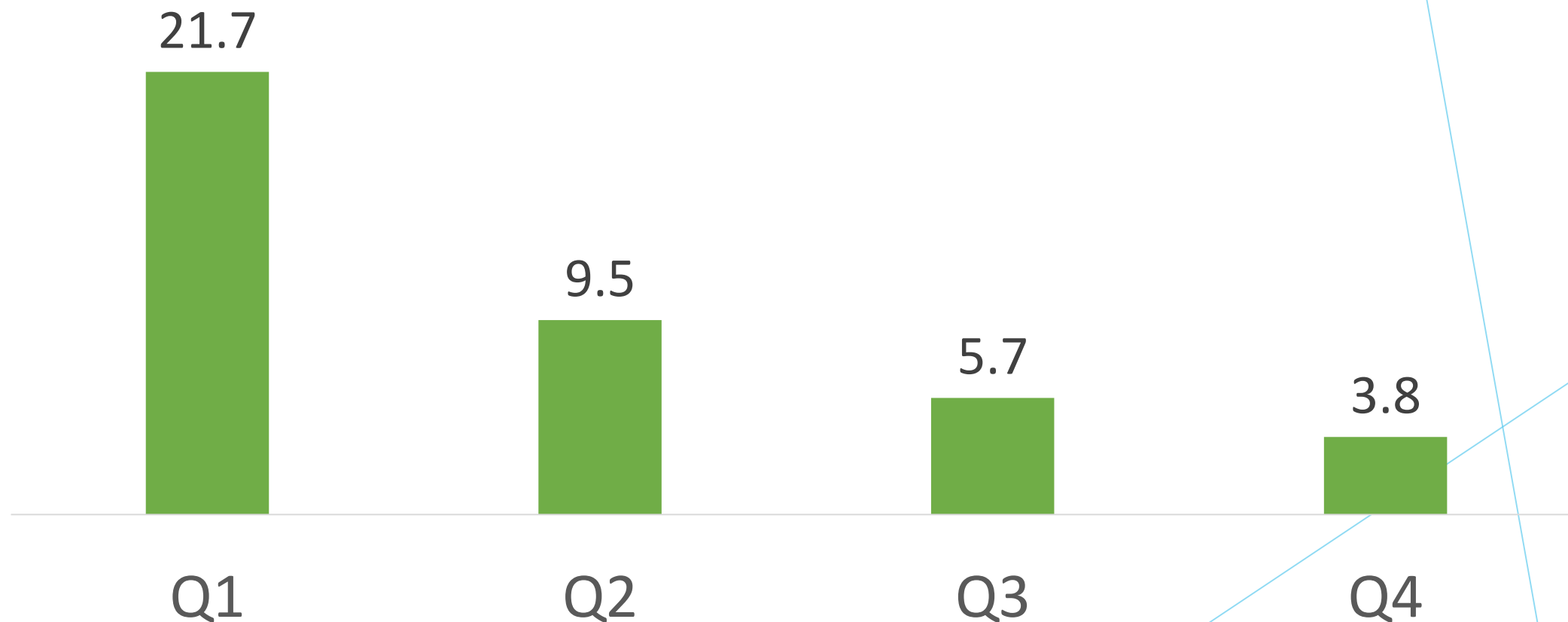
For example, papers that published in Q1 journals received 5.9 citations

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.

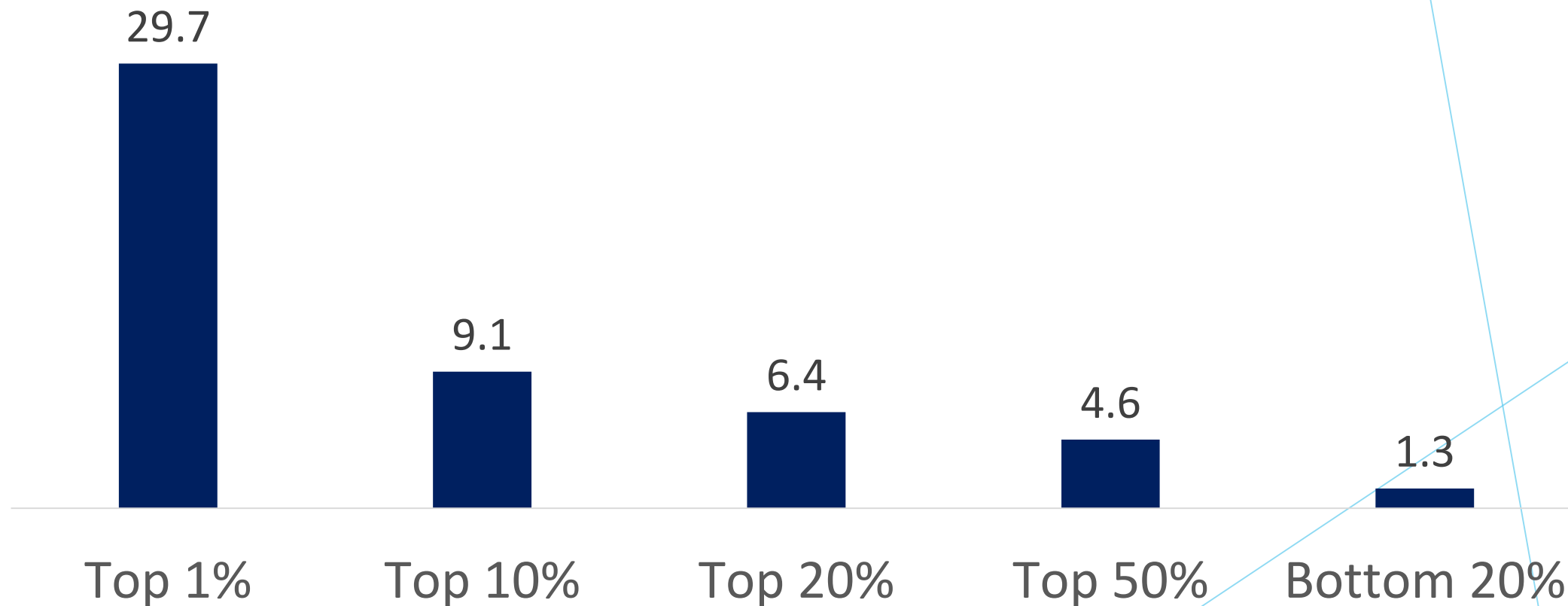
- ▶ **Top 1%:**  Highly Cited papers
- ▶ **Top 10%:**
- ▶ **Top 20%**
- ▶ **Top 50%**
- ▶ **Bottom 20%**

Highly cited & Hot papers(ISI-ESI)

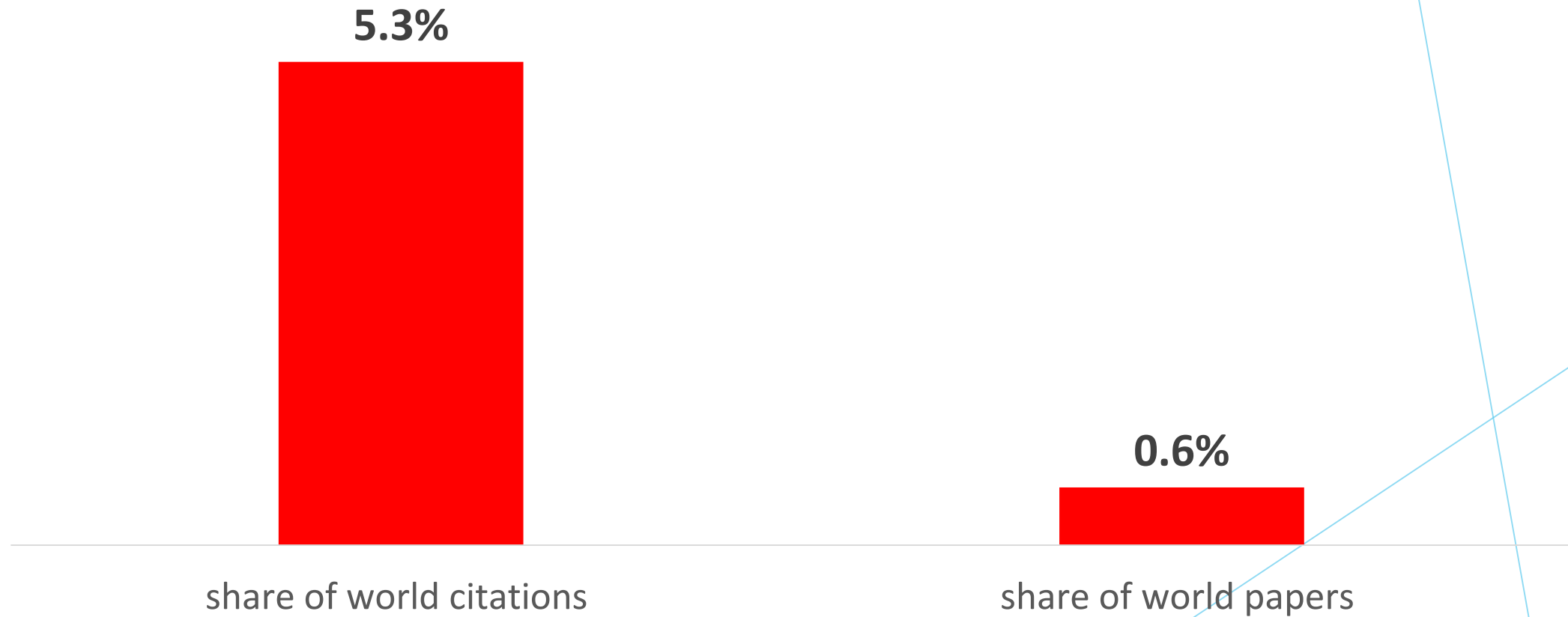
Top 10 Islamic countries	from first(1994)	2014	2015	2016
TURKEY	1269	154	159	131
SAUDI ARABIA	1264	275	352	174
IRAN	1247	186	246	264
MALAYSIA	776	125	168	99
EGYPT	431	64	101	71
PAKISTAN	474	76	90	65
QATAR	136	37	48	19
NIGERIA	110	20	26	14
INDONESIA	167	27	26	16
MOROCCO	123	24	25	18

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

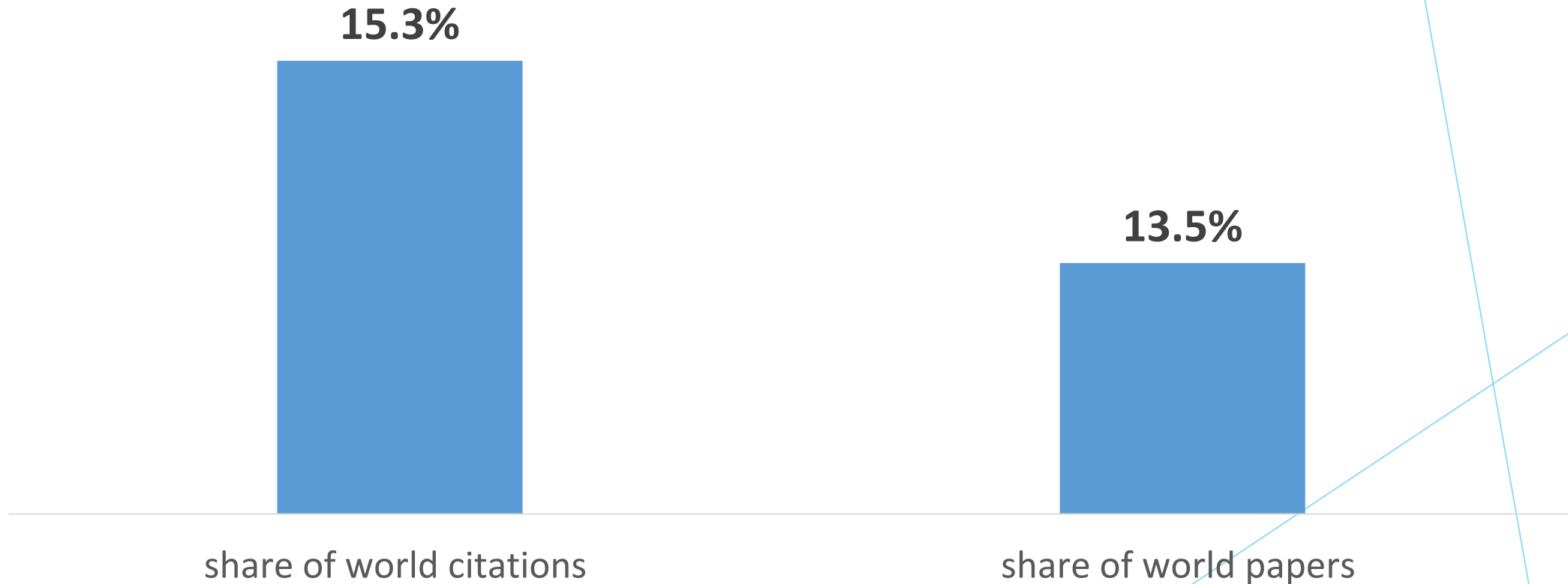
For example, papers that published in 1% journals received 30 citations



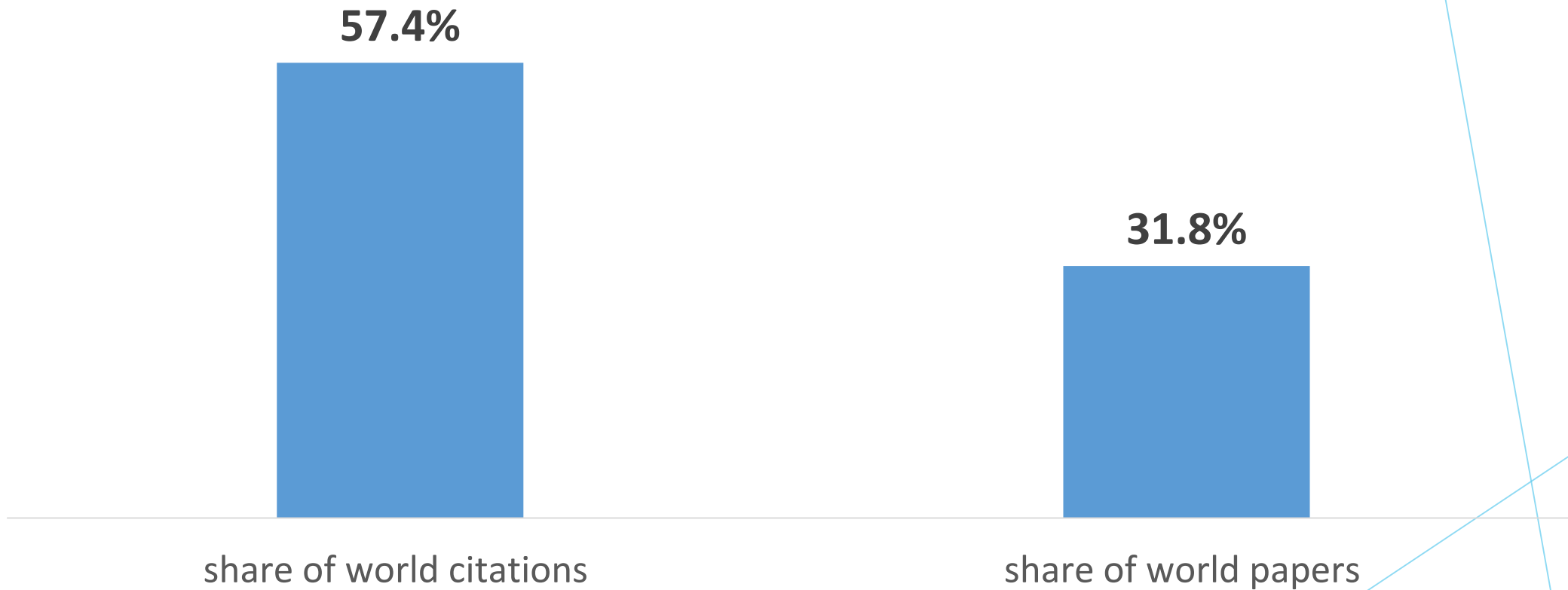
The 1% journals published 0.6% of papers while received 5.3% of citations (2012-2014)



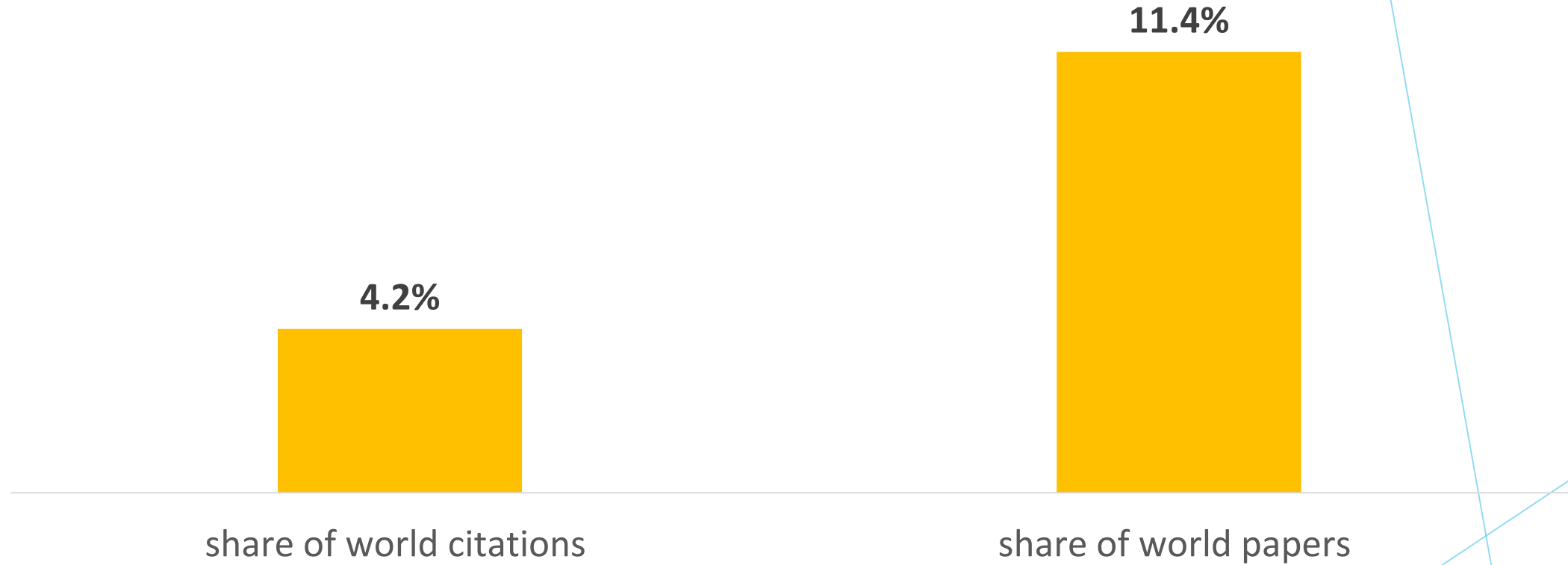
The 10% journals published 13.5% of papers while received 15.3% of citations (2012-2014)



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.”



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:

 **View Category Data** - sort by:

SUBMIT

Subject Category Summary List [Journal Title C](#)

Category data from: subject categories CELL BIOLOGY [VIEW JOURNAL SUMMARY LIST](#)

Sorted by:

Categories 1 - 1 (of 1)

Navigation icons: first, previous, [1], next, last

Page

Ranking is based on your category and sort selections.

Rank	Category <i>(linked to category information)</i>	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:

Categories 1 - 1 (of 1)

Navigation icons: first, previous, [1], next, last

Page

Ranking is based on your category and sort selections.

Rank	Category <i>(linked to category information)</i>	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

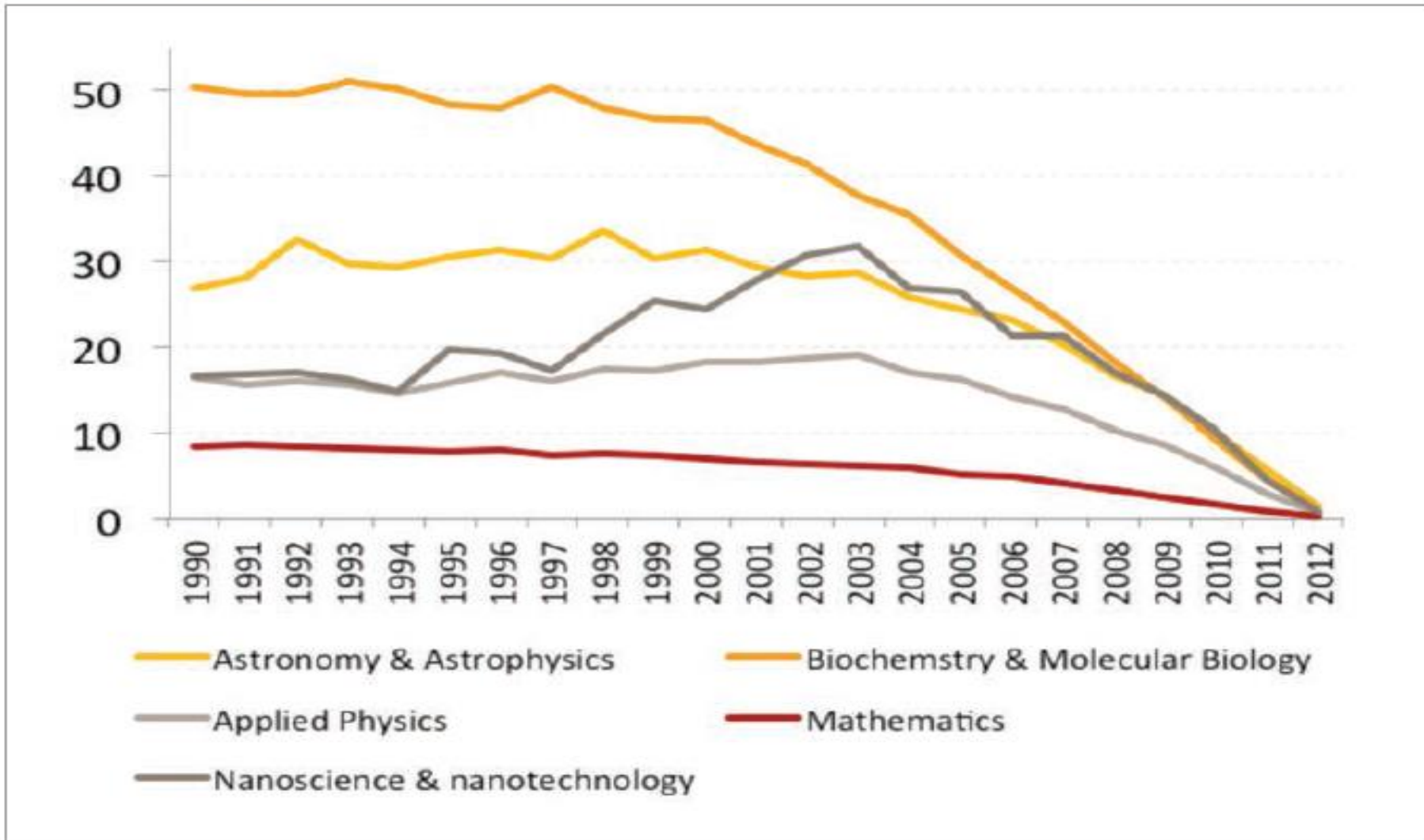
CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL

2.022

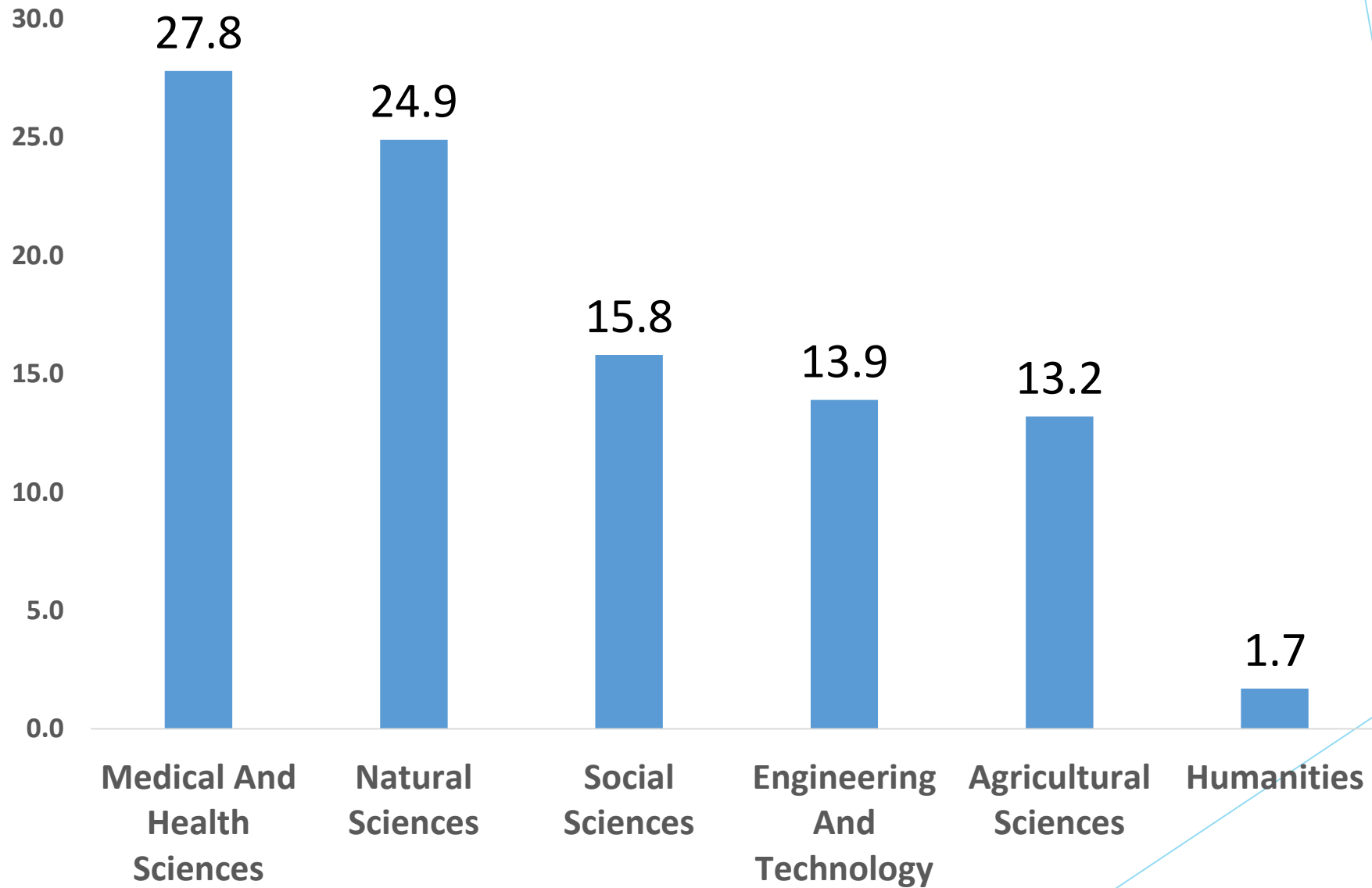
USING CITATION INDICATORS WISELY

- ▶ 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**

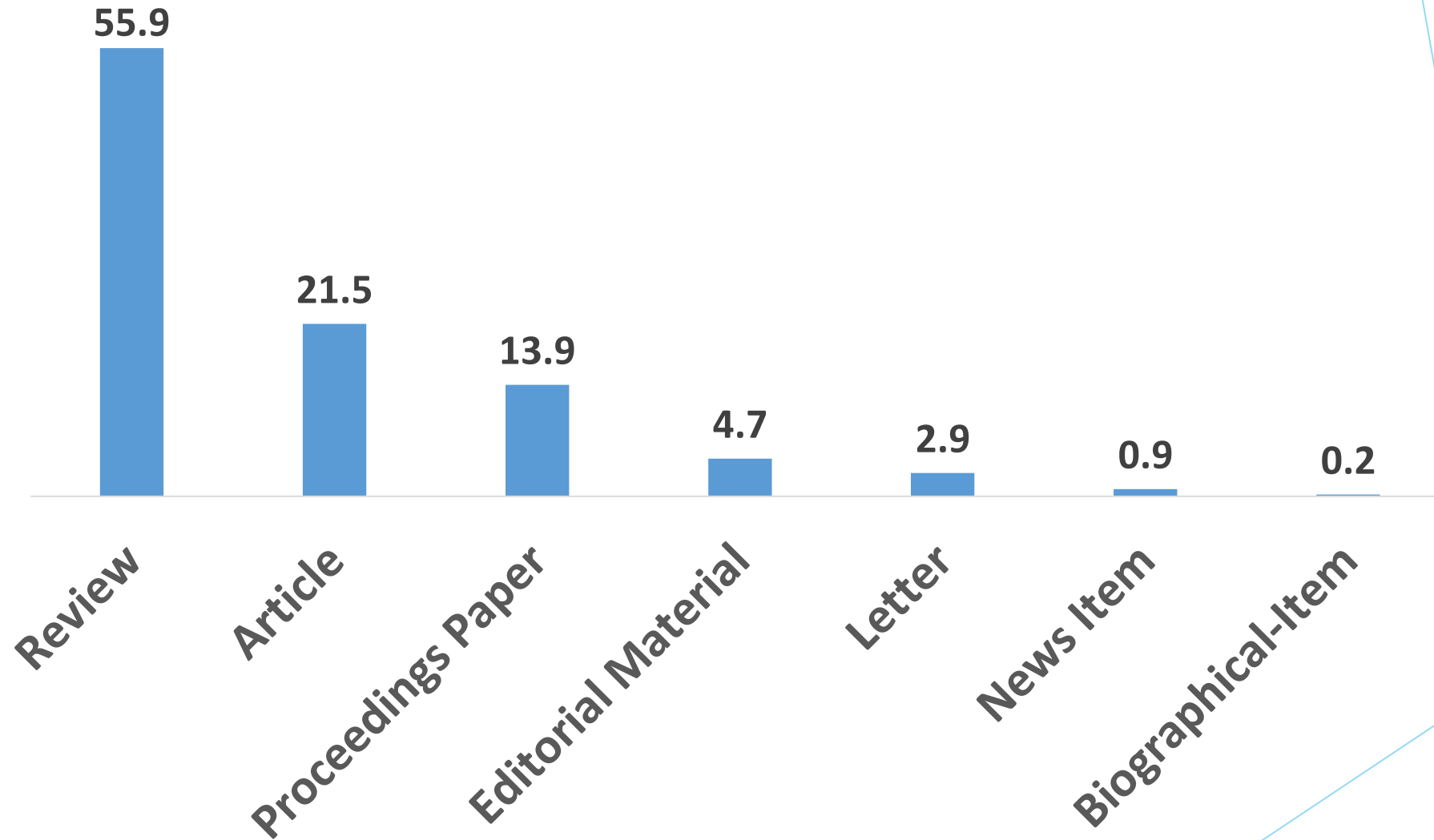
EXAMPLES OF CITATION IMPACT (BASELINE) FOR VARIOUS SAMPLE FIELDS OVER TIME



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

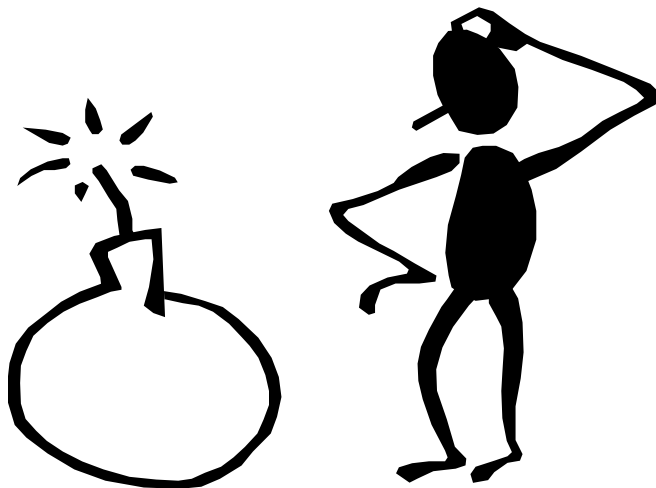
	TOTAL PUBLICATIONS	TOTAL CITATIONS	CITATION IMPACT
Researcher A	1	50	50
Researcher B	10	200	20

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?

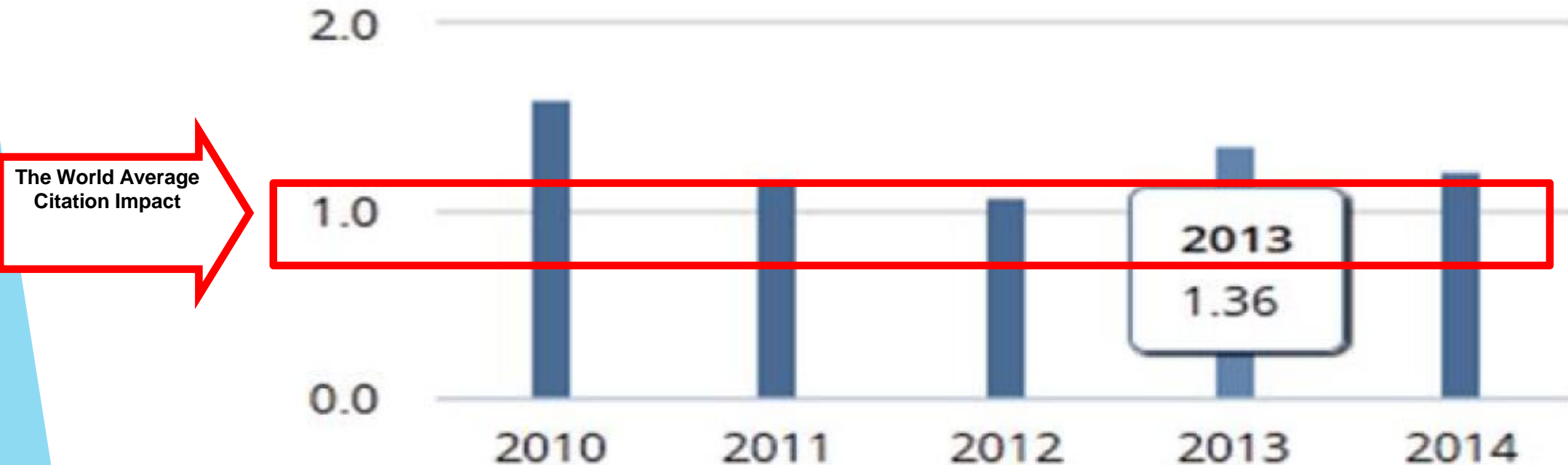
- ▶ By **similar** publications, we mean:
 - ▶ Same Publication **Year**
 - ▶ Same Publication **Discipline**
 - ▶ Same Publication **Type**
- ▶ So it would be **adjusted** for Papers **Disciplines, Age, & Type.**

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?

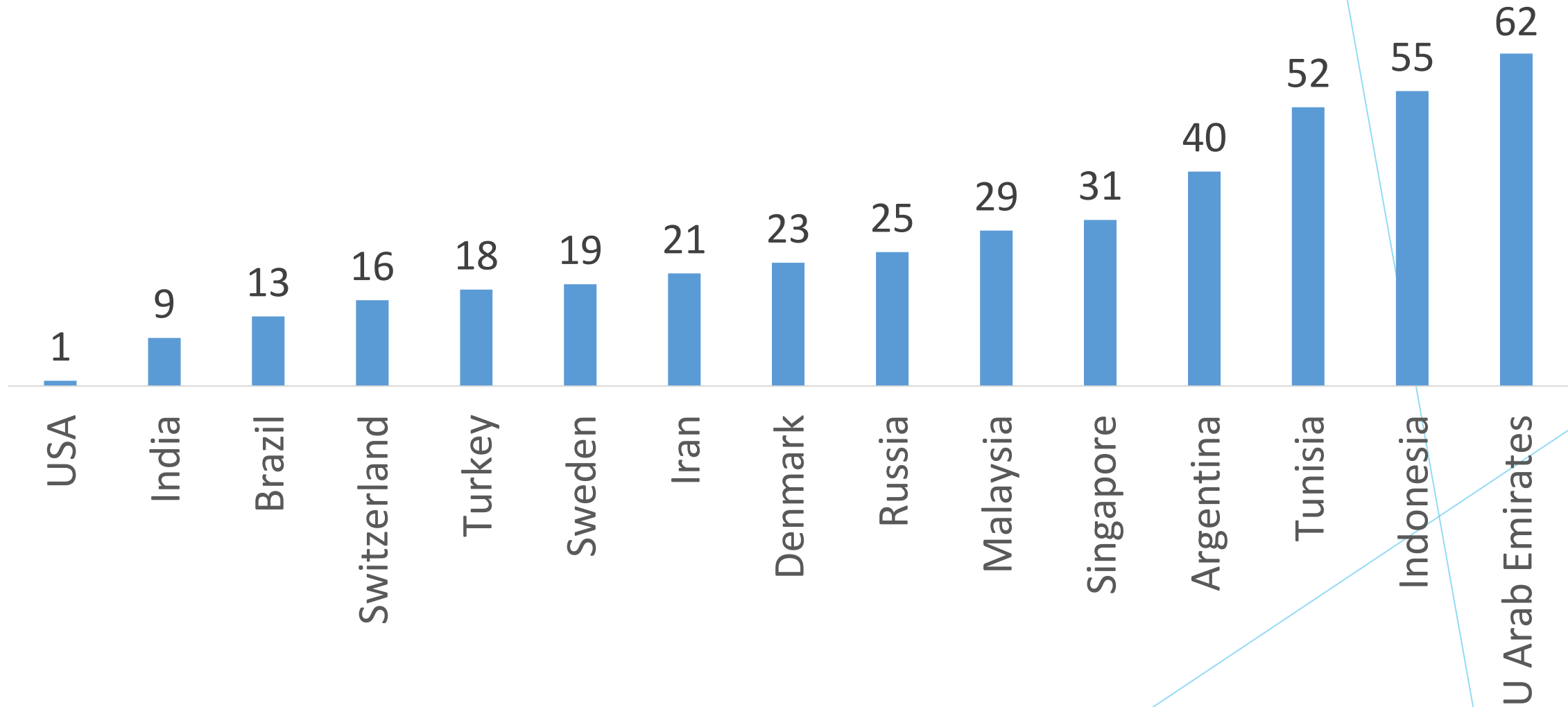
The quality of research

A Comparison:

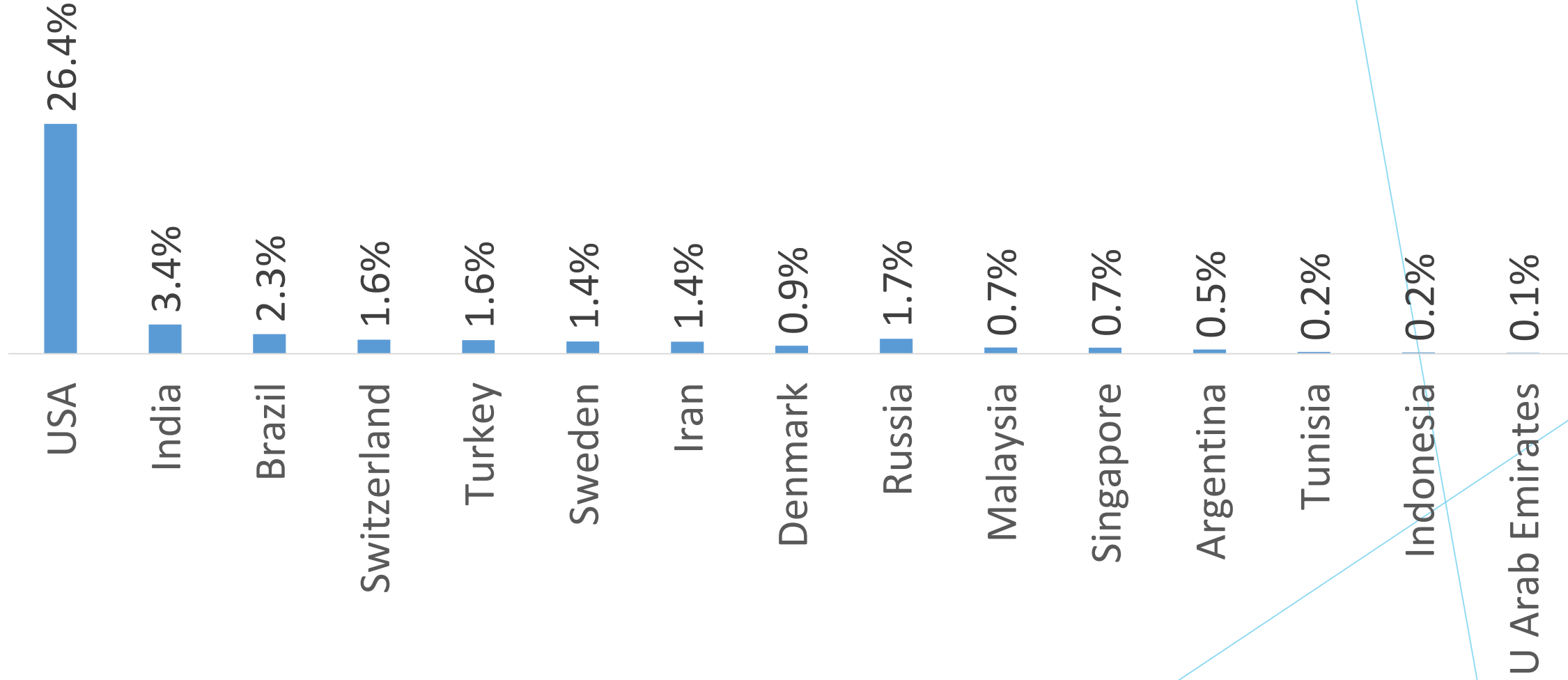
Recent 5 years

2011-2015

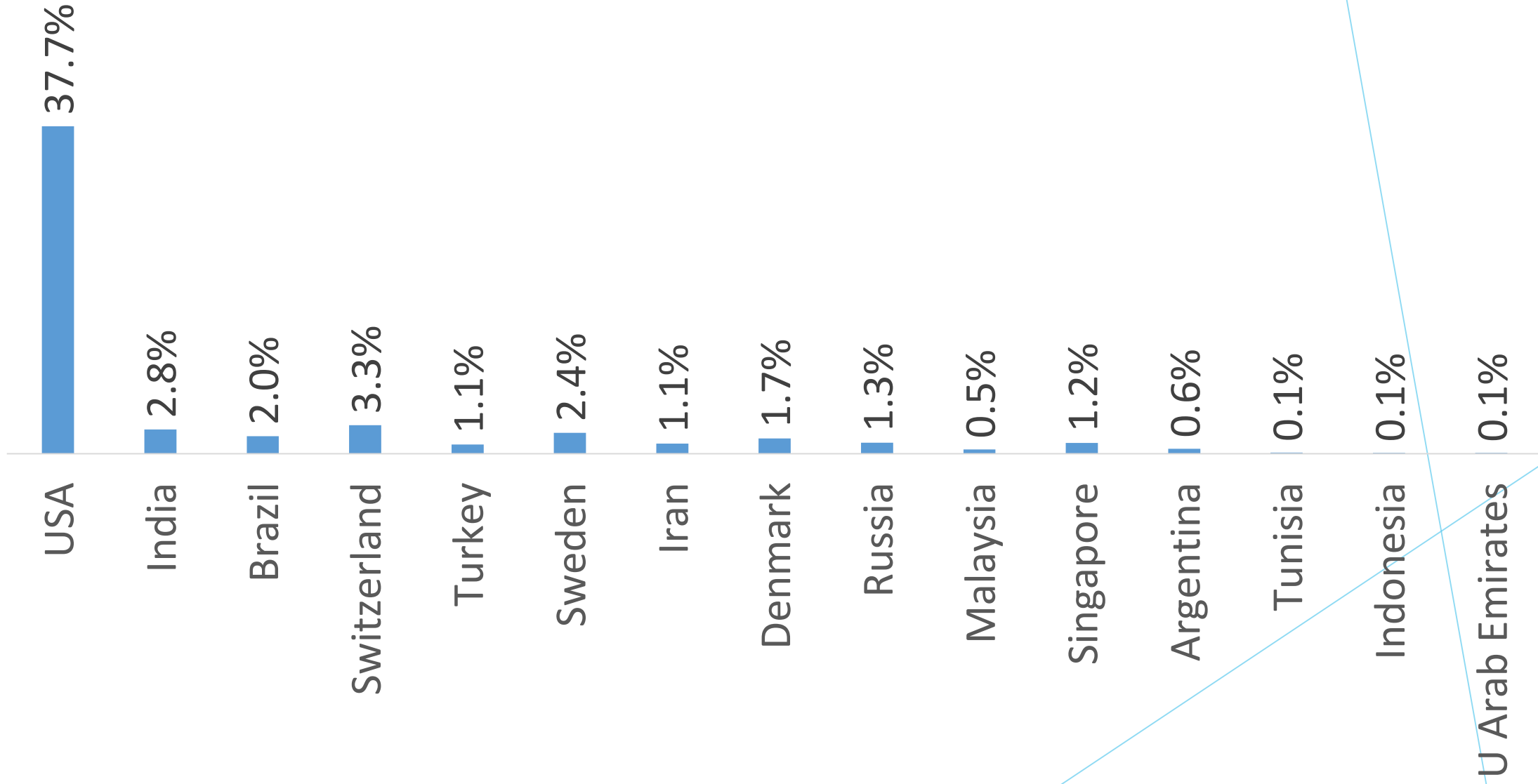
Rank in the world in terms of no. of publications



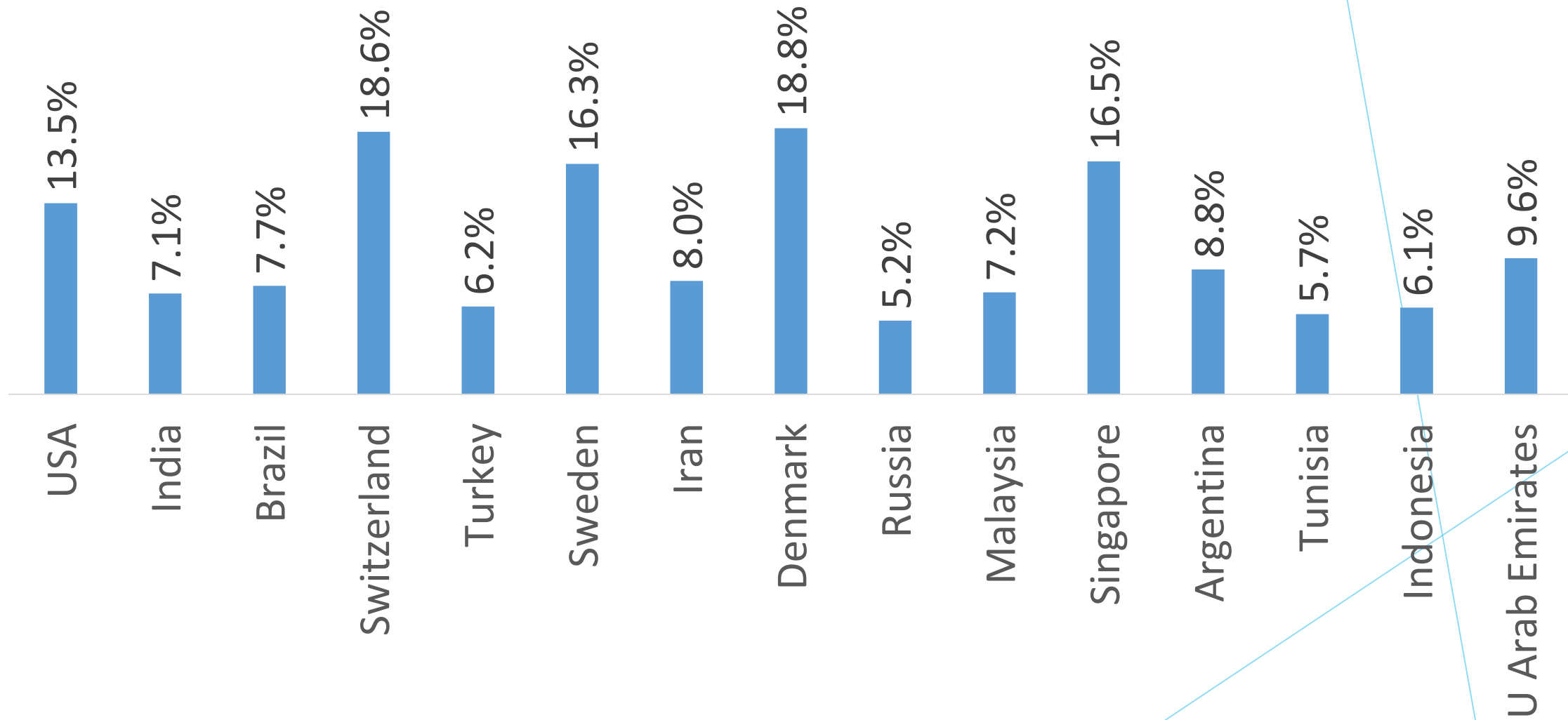
Share of world's publications



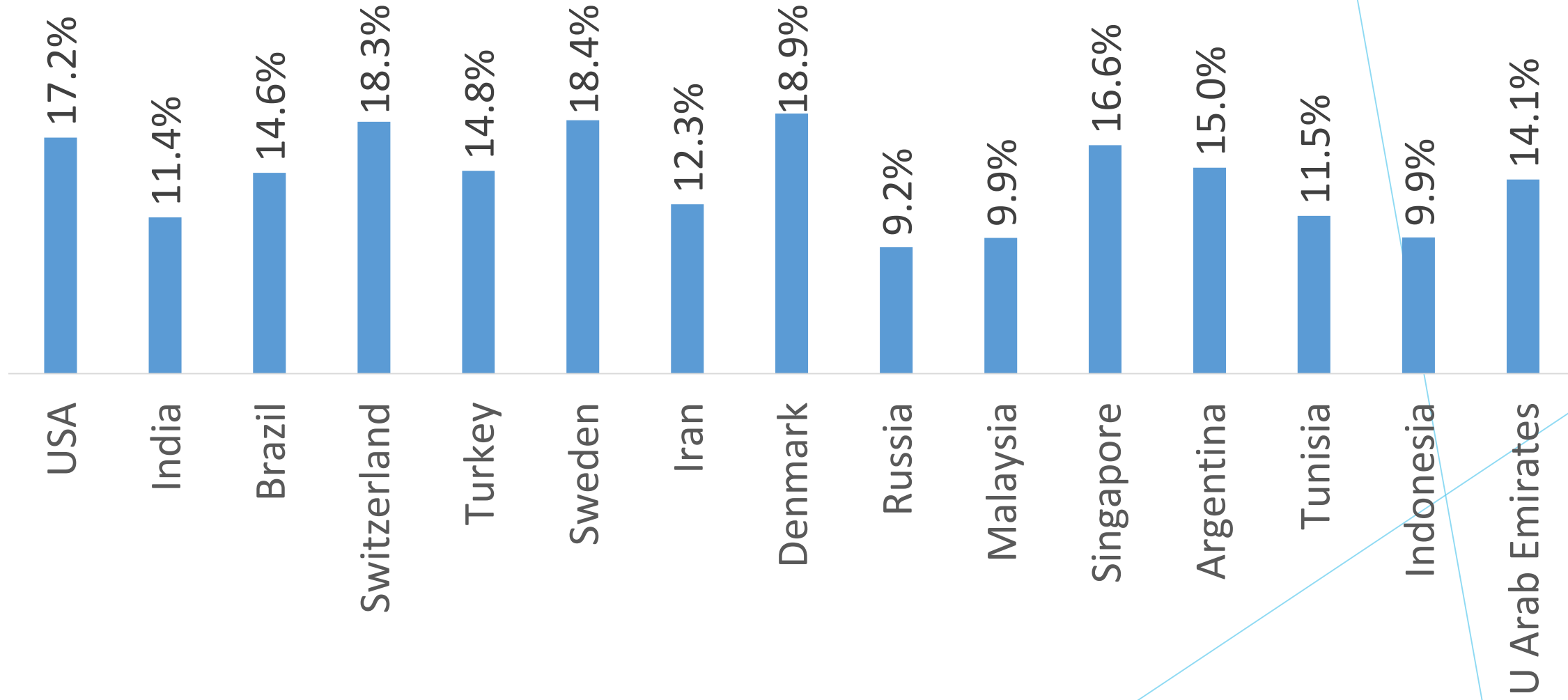
Share of World's Citations



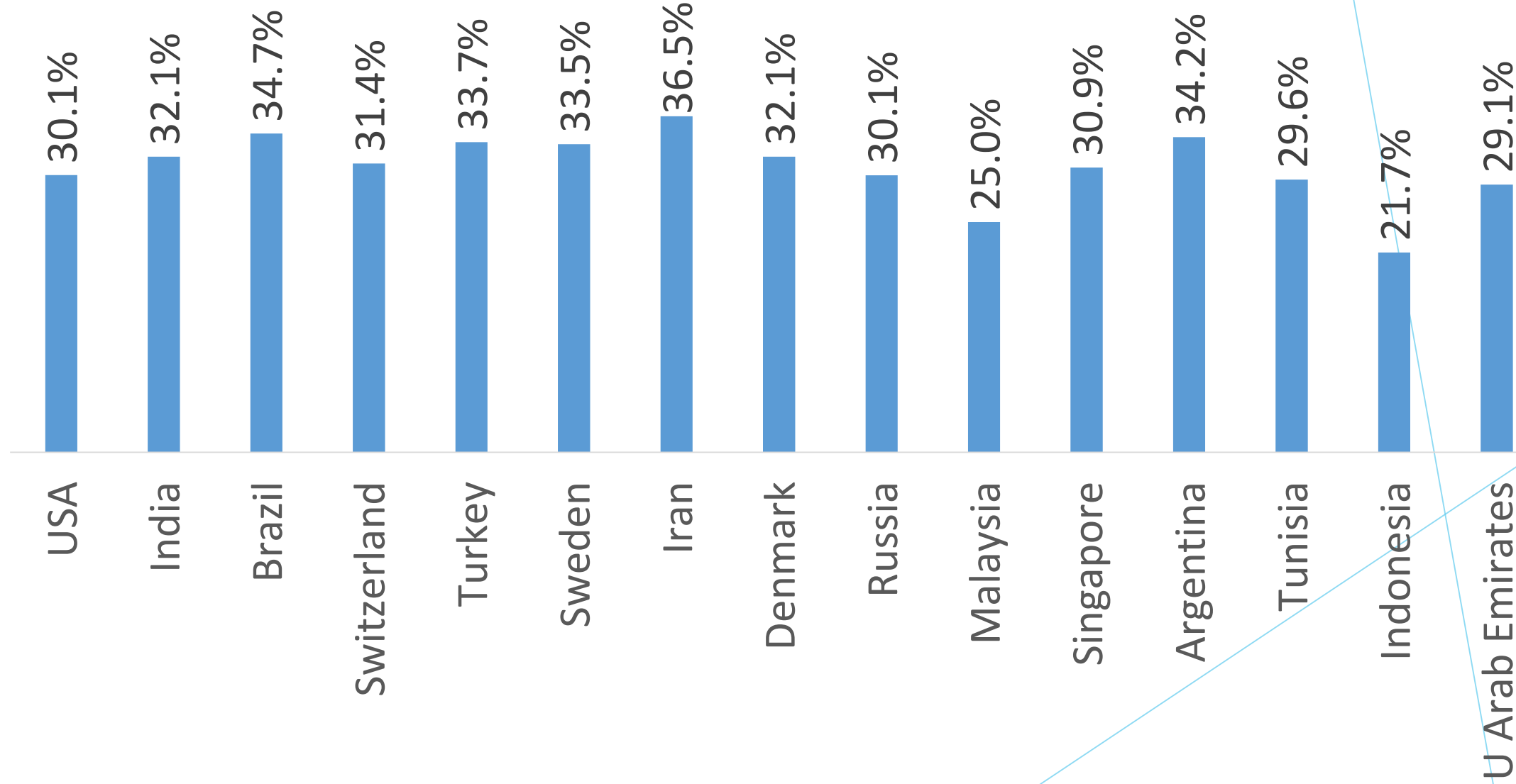
Share of Top 10% papers as fraction of all papers



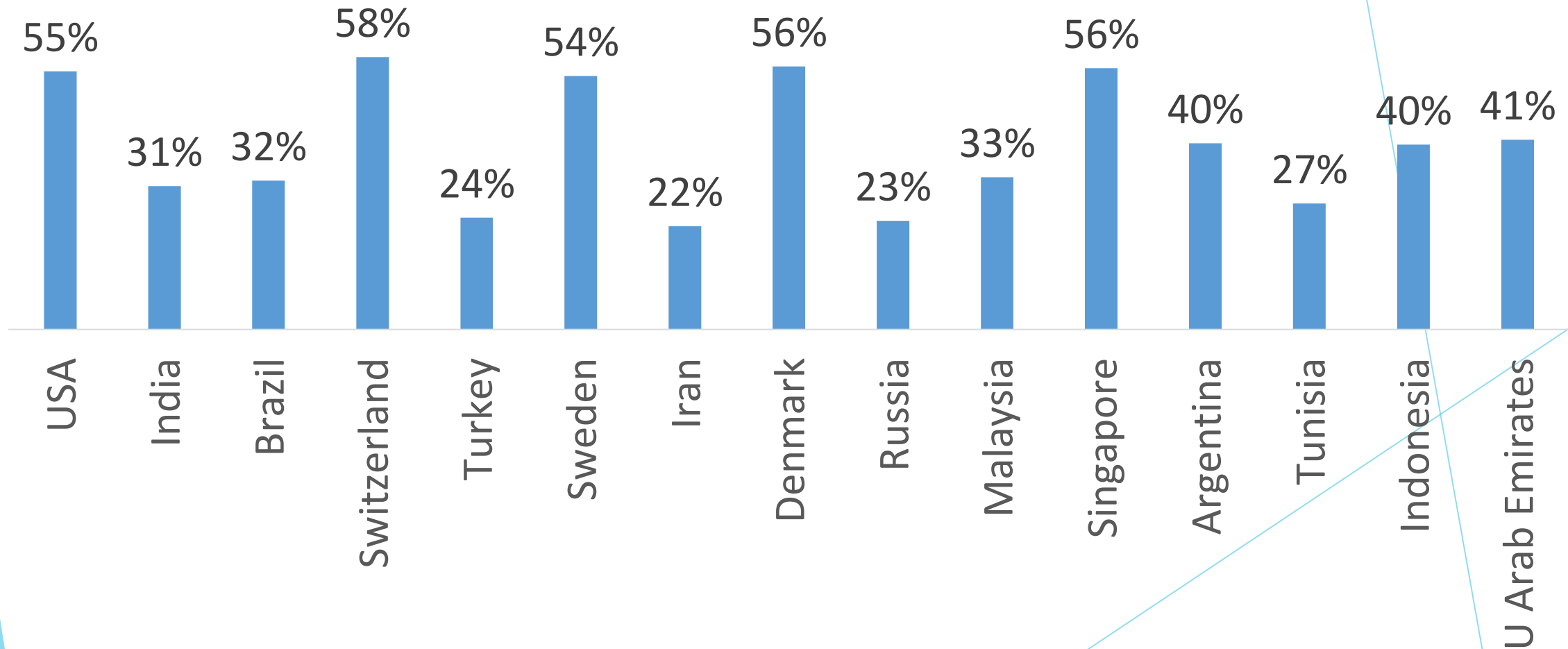
Share of Top (11-20)% papers as the fraction of all papers



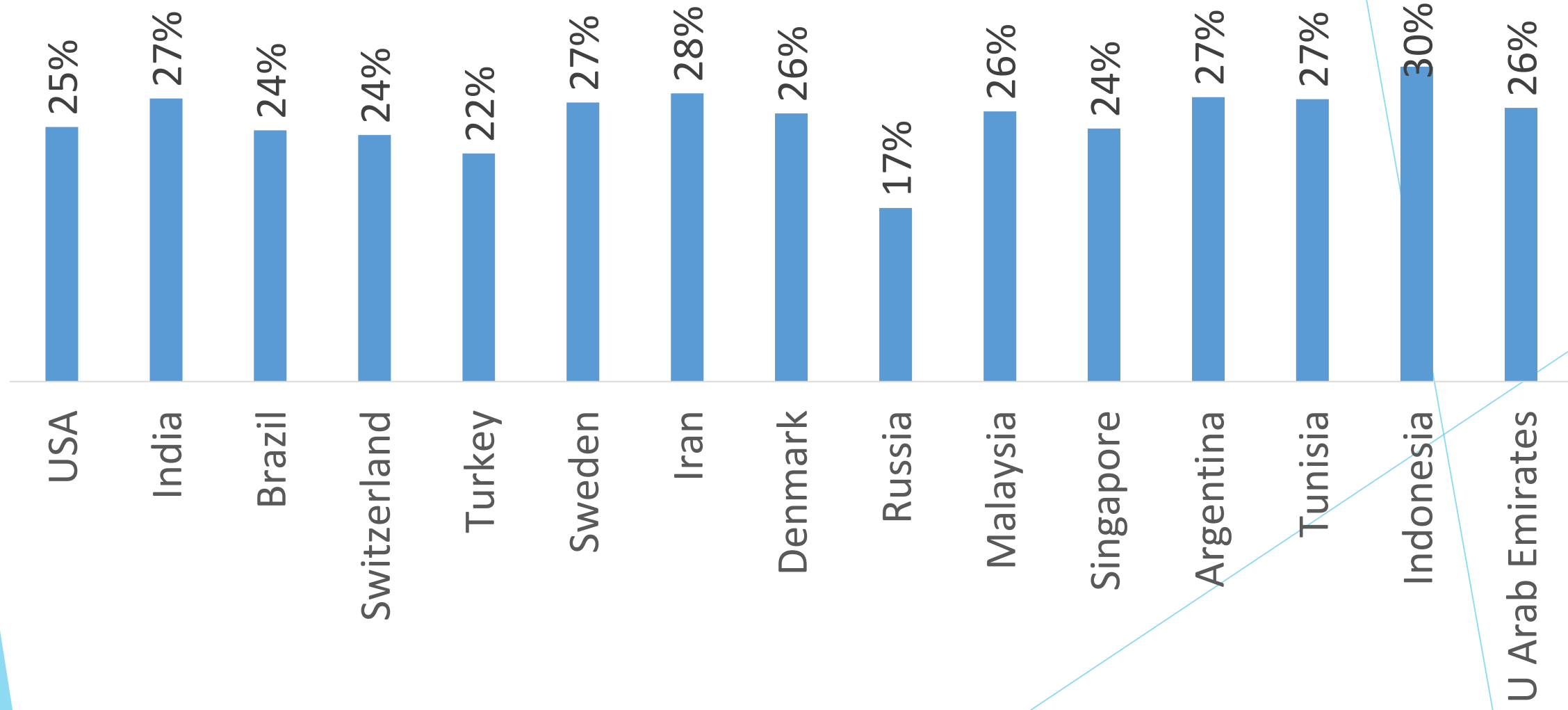
Share of Top (21-50)% papers as the fraction of all papers



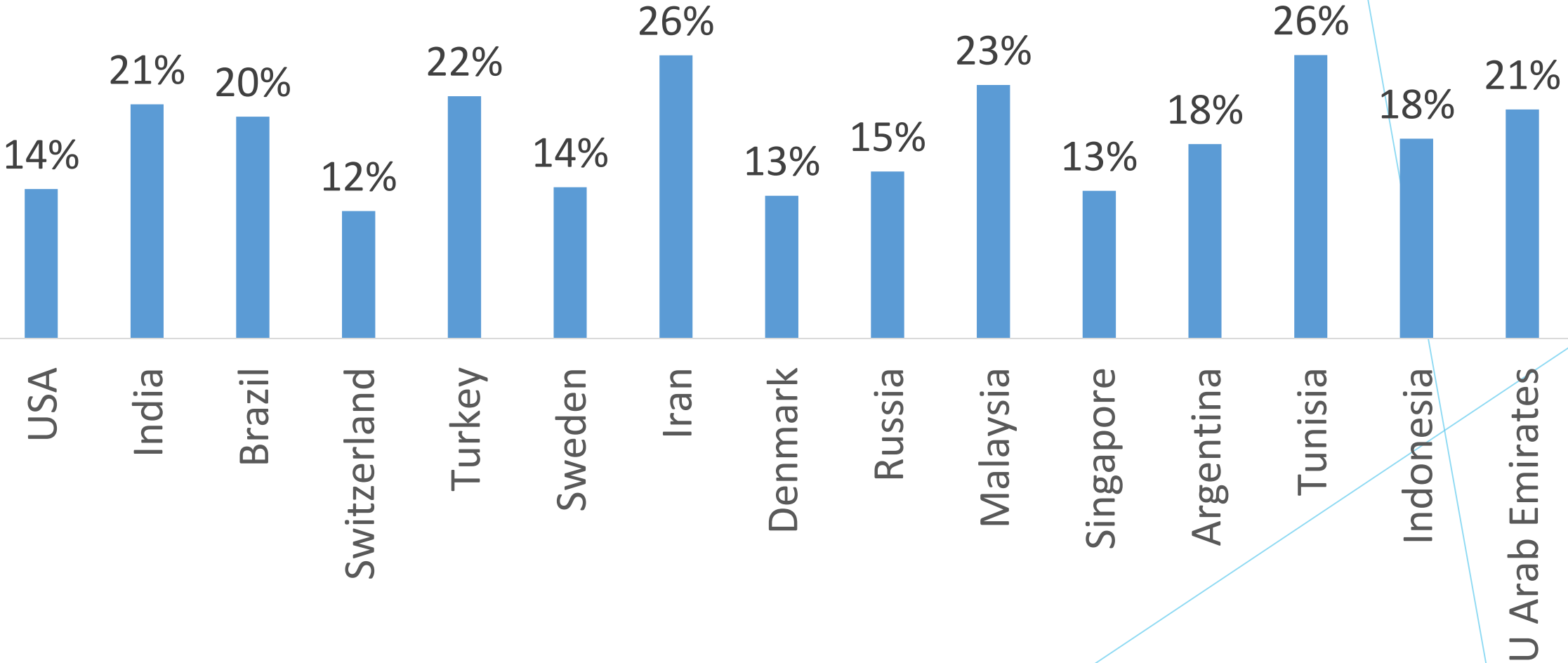
Share of Q1 papers as the fraction of all papers



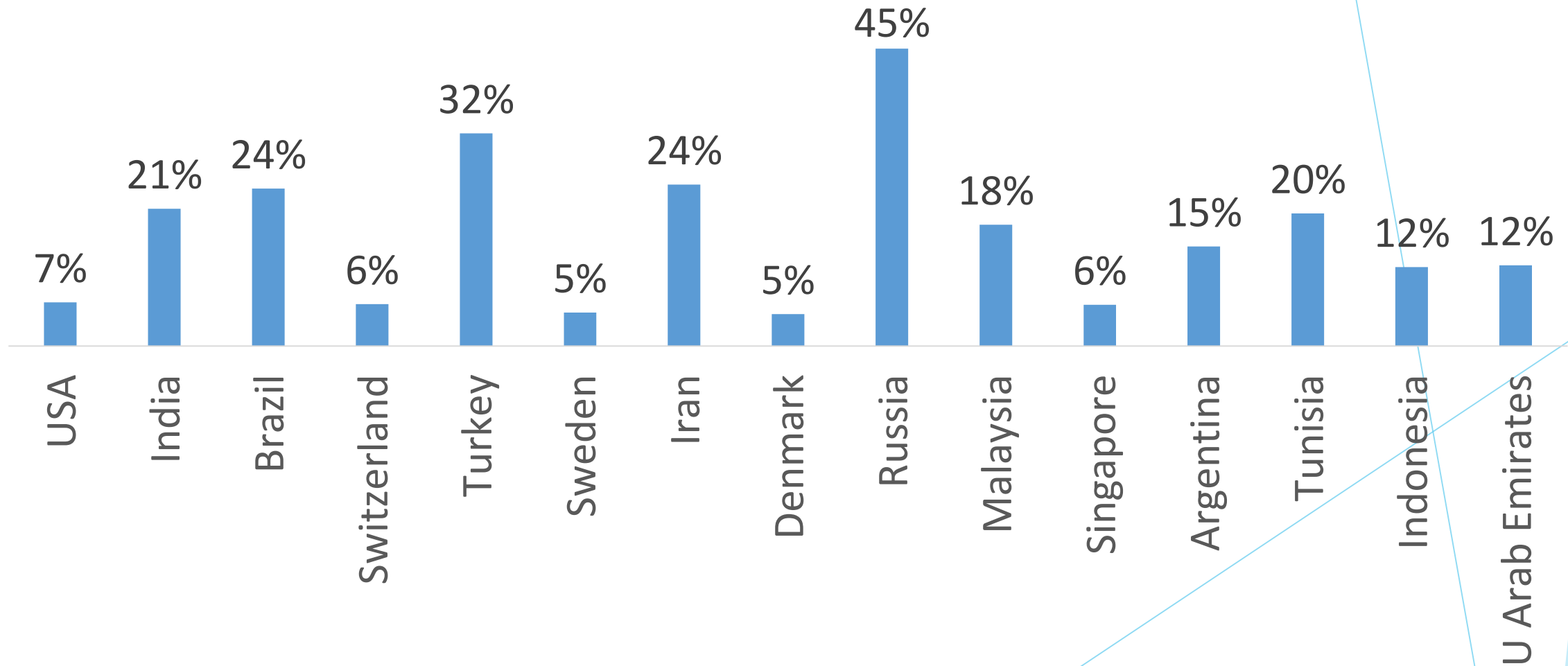
Share of Q2 papers as the fraction of all papers



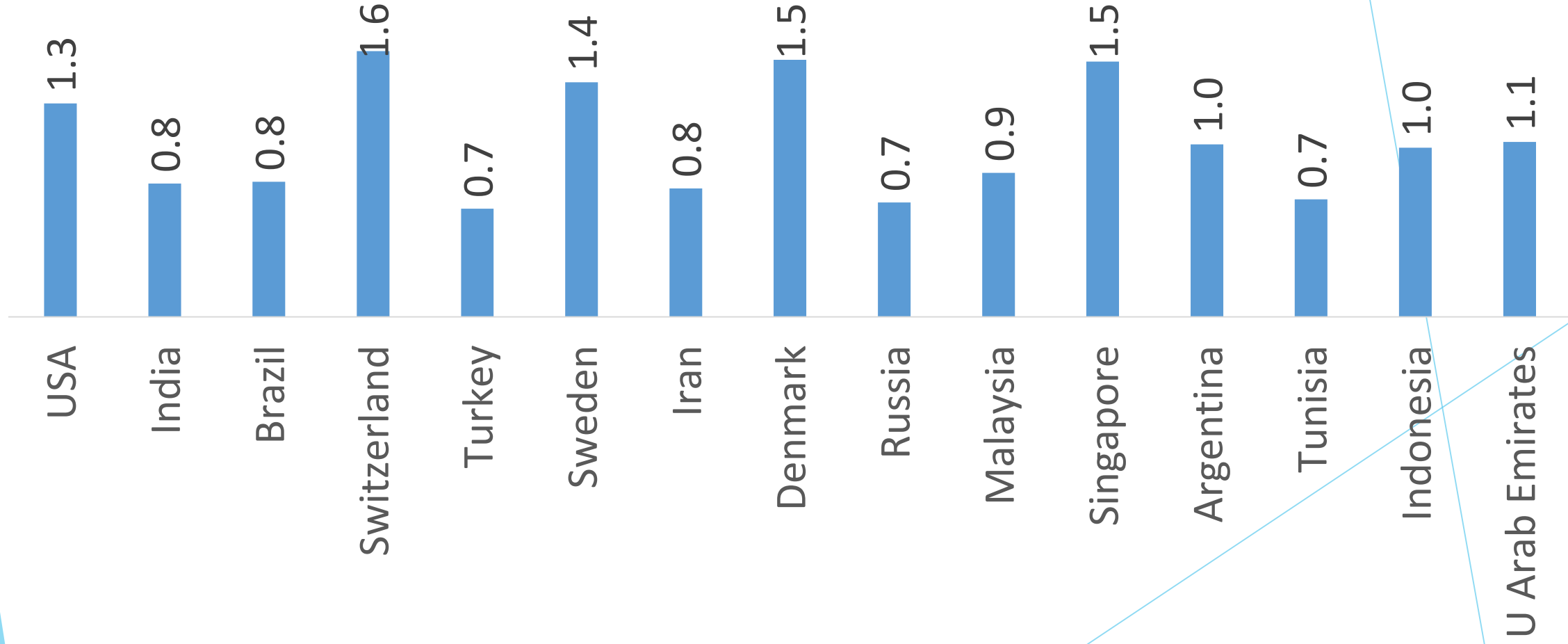
Share of Q3 papers as the fraction of all papers



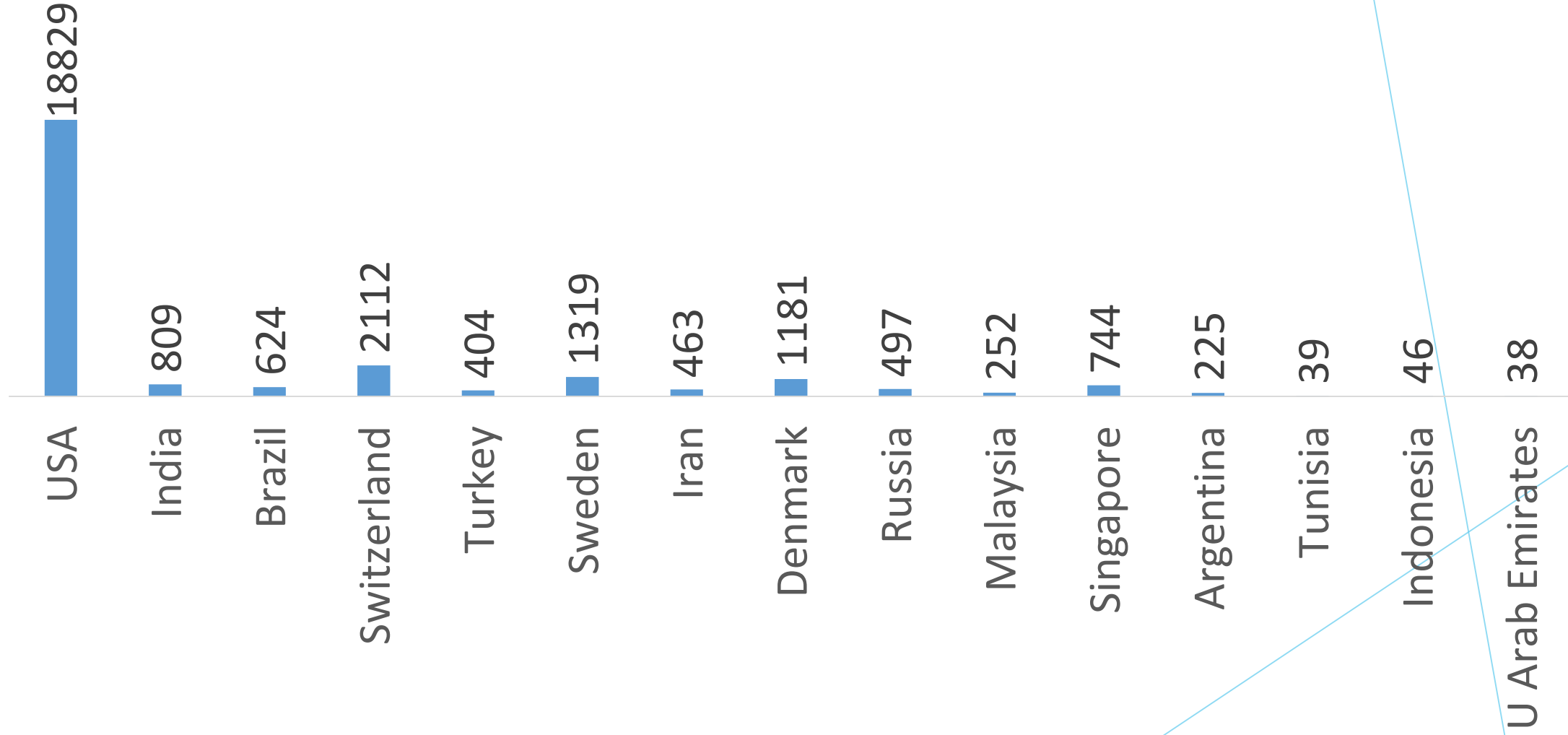
Share of Q4 papers as the fraction of Total papers



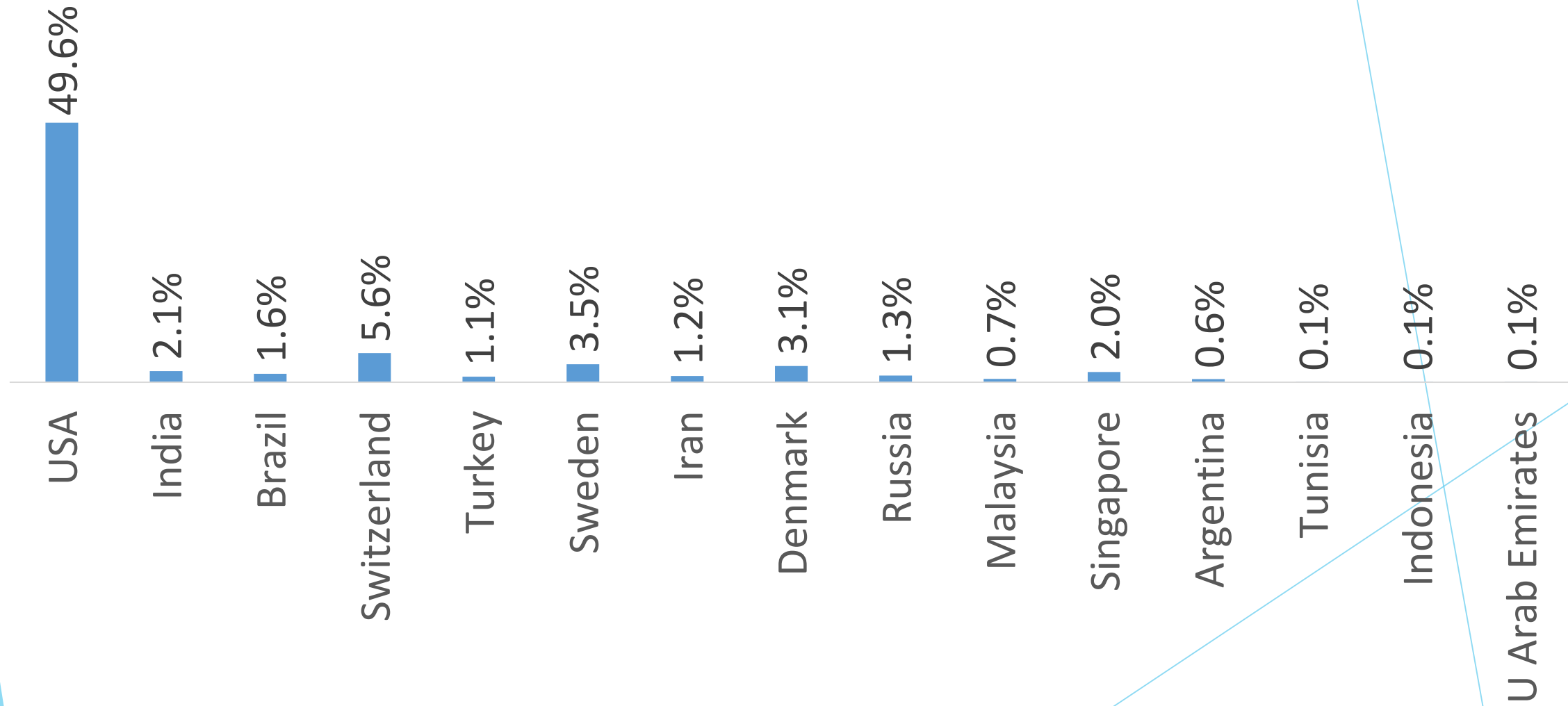
Normalized Citation Impact (FWCI)



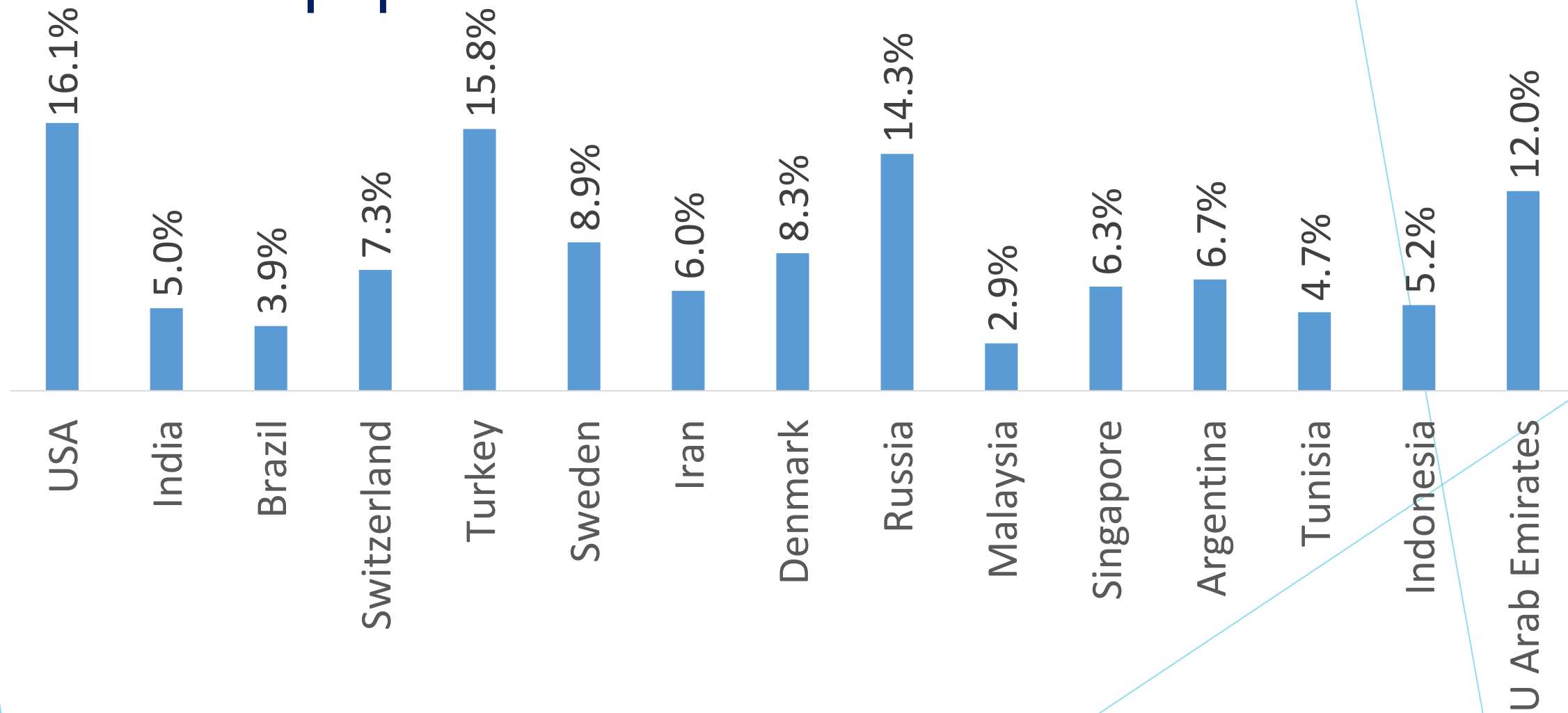
No. of Research Front papers



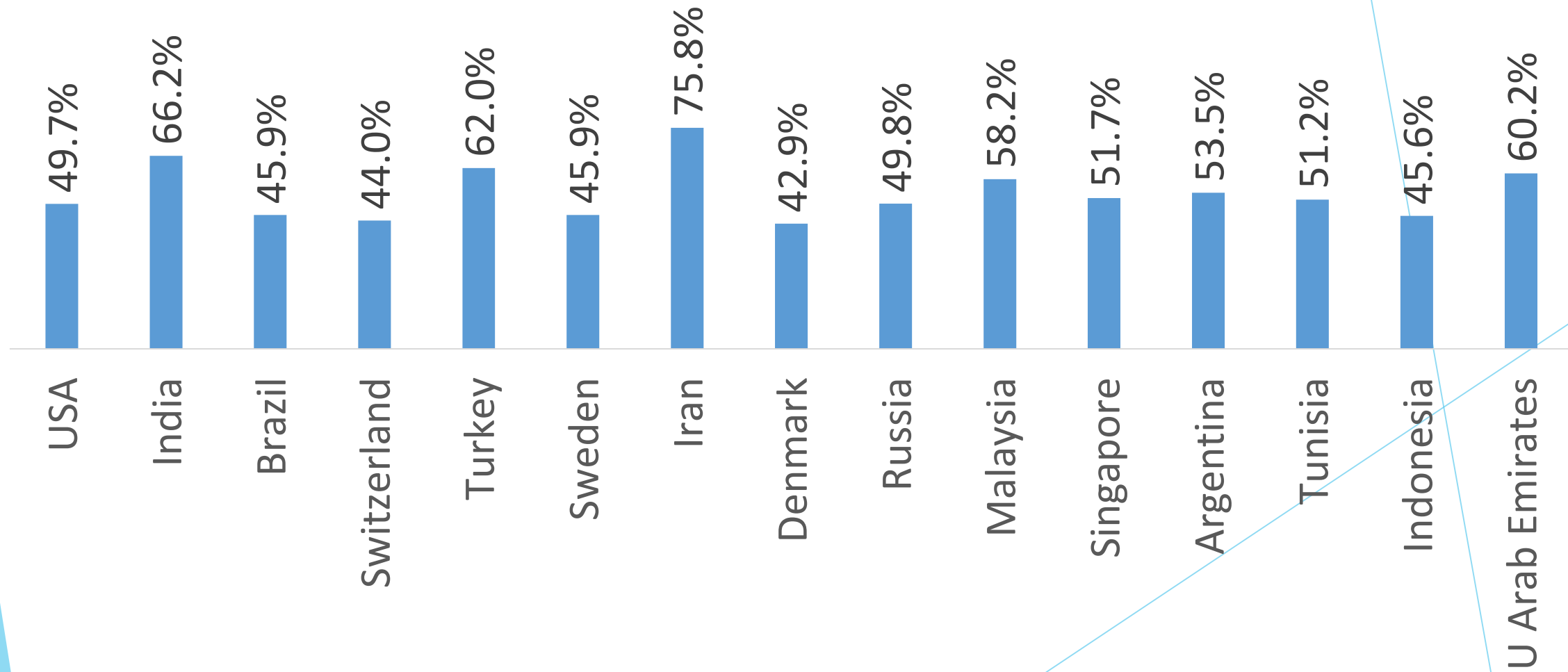
Share of Research fronts papers as the fraction of Total papers



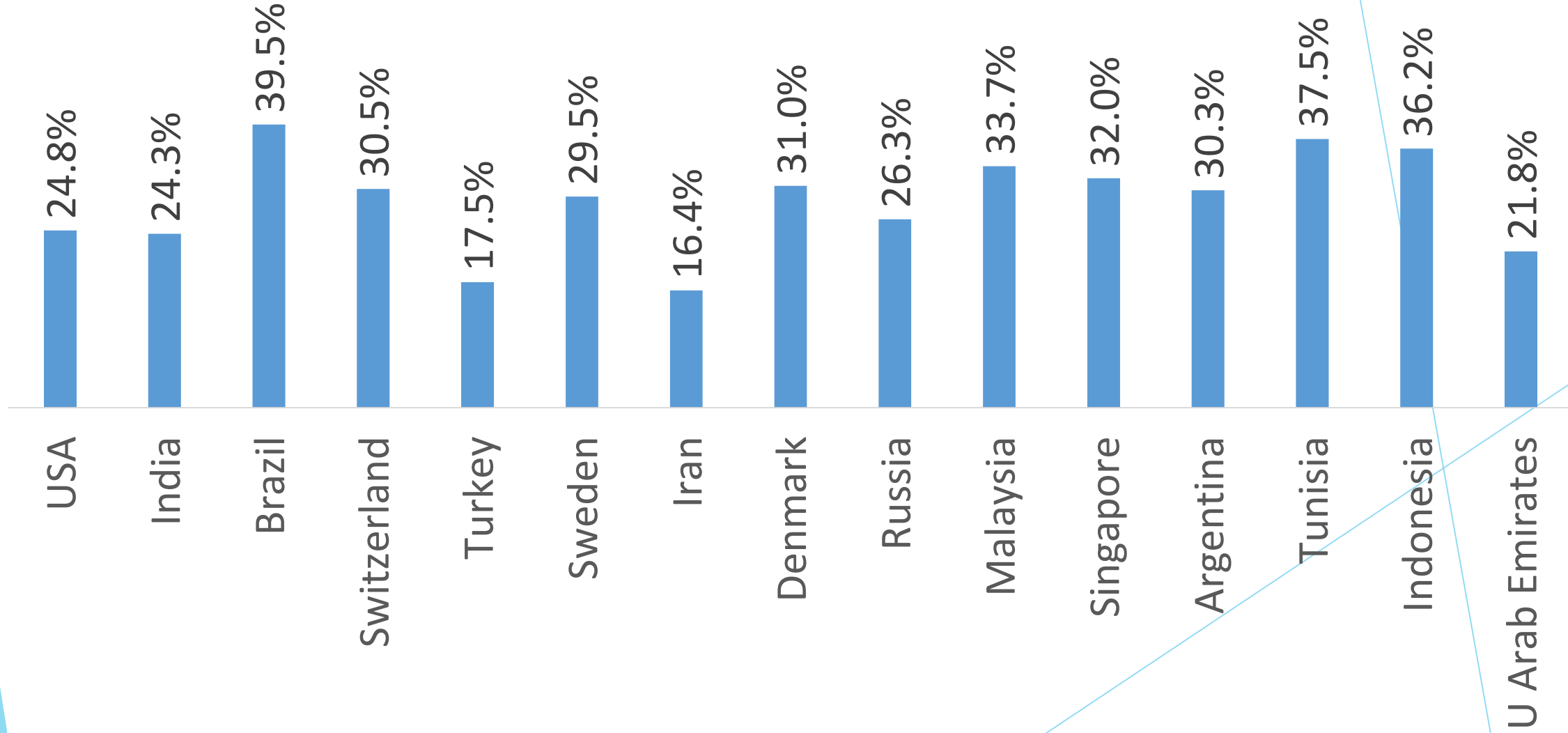
Share of Single Author papers as the fraction of Total papers



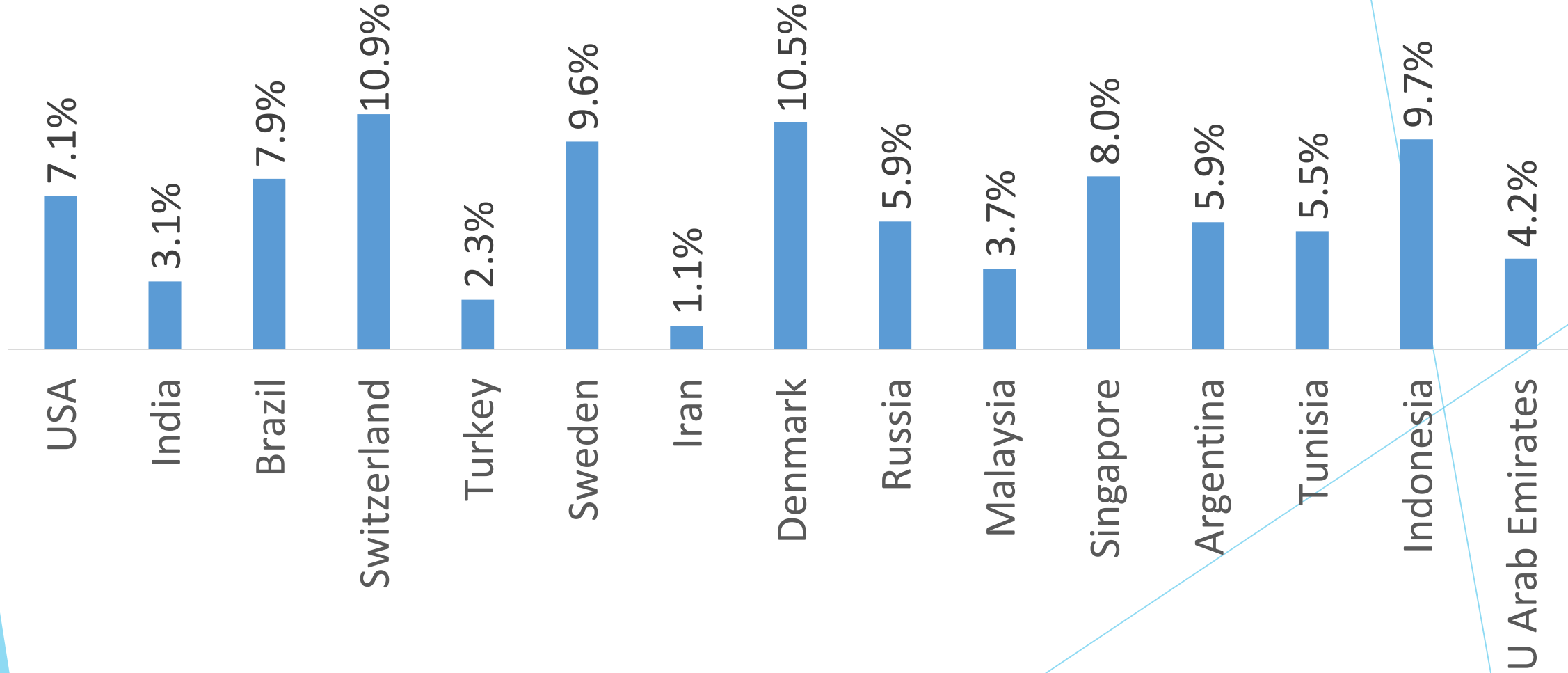
Share of papers with collaboration(2-4) Authors as the fraction of Total papers



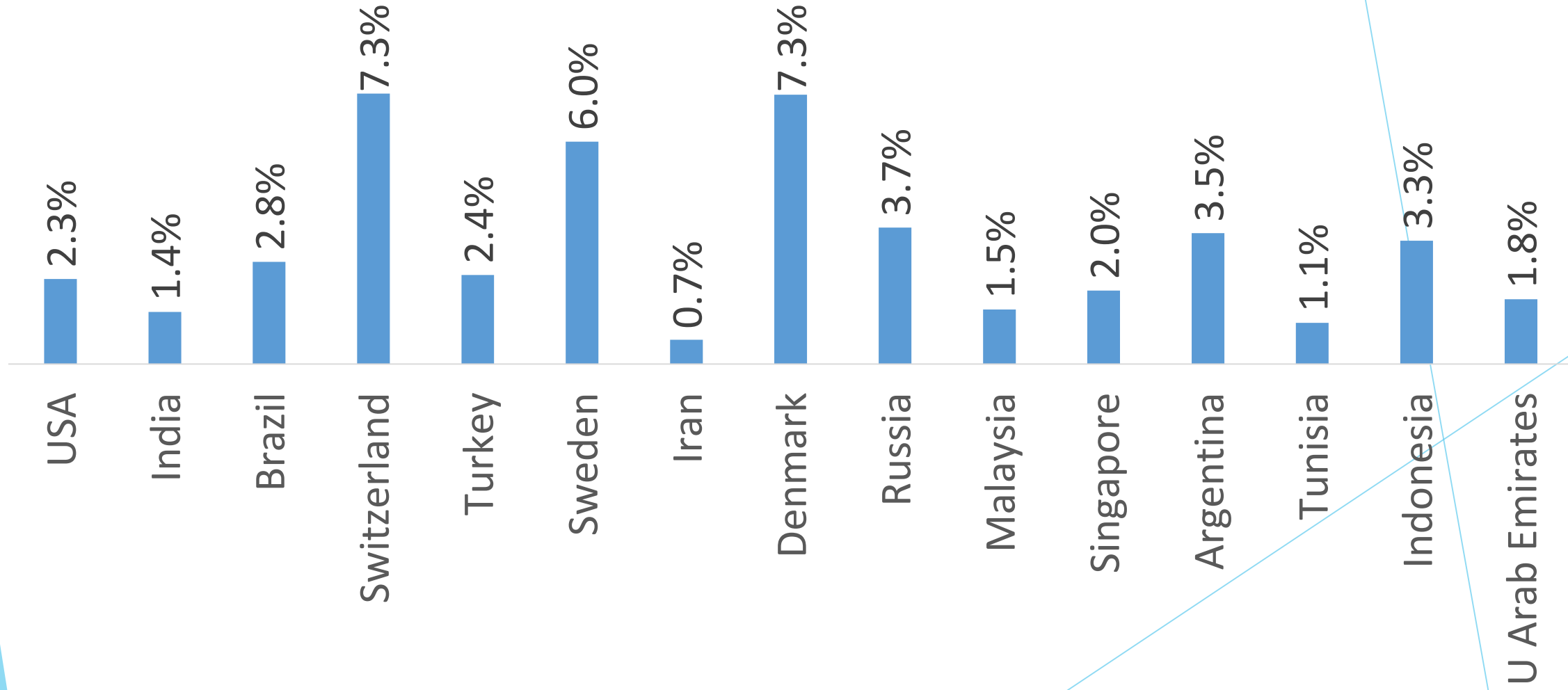
Share of papers with collaboration of (5-8) Authors as the fraction of Total papers



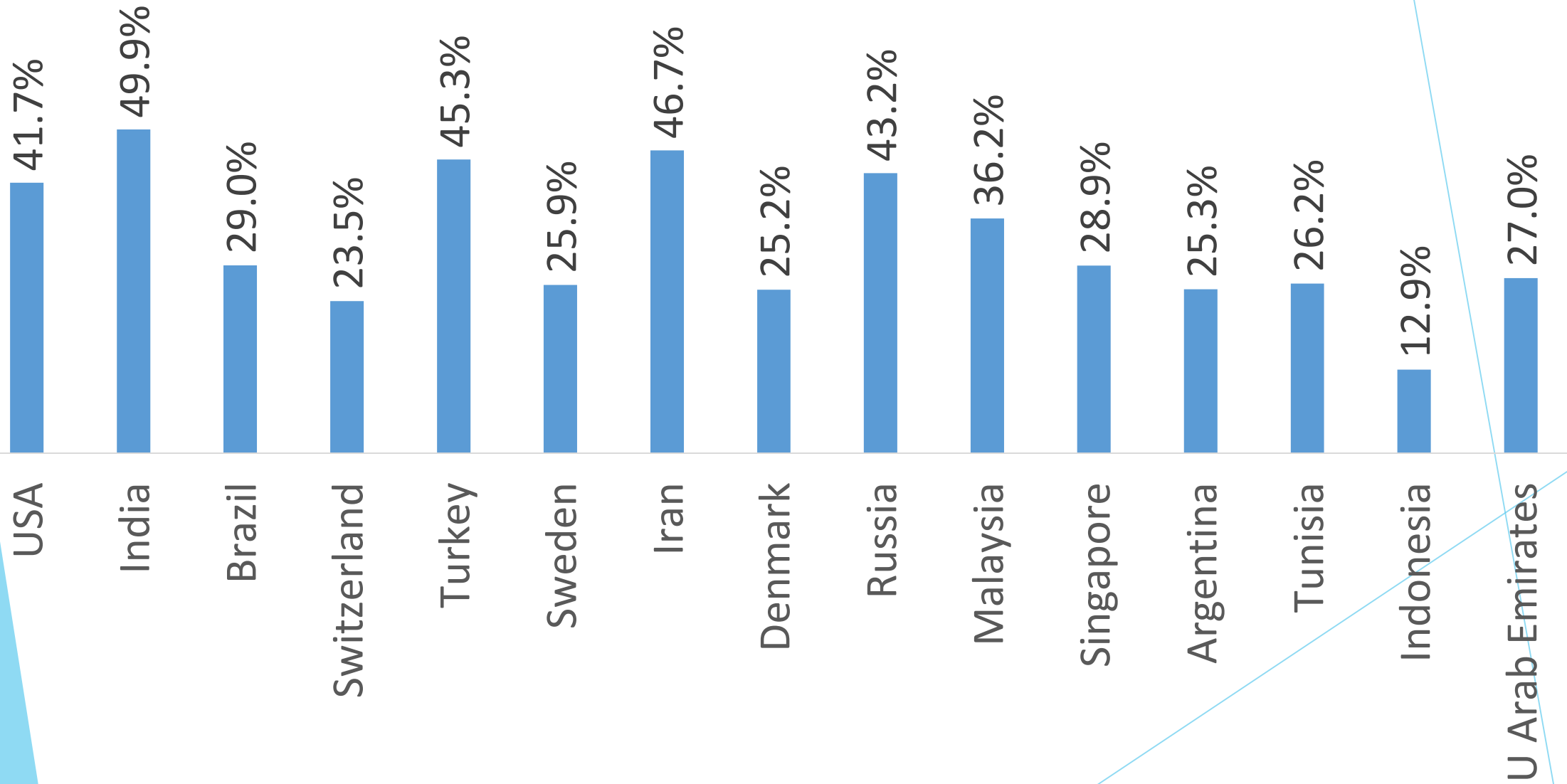
Share of papers with collaboration of (9-14) Authors as the fraction of Total papers



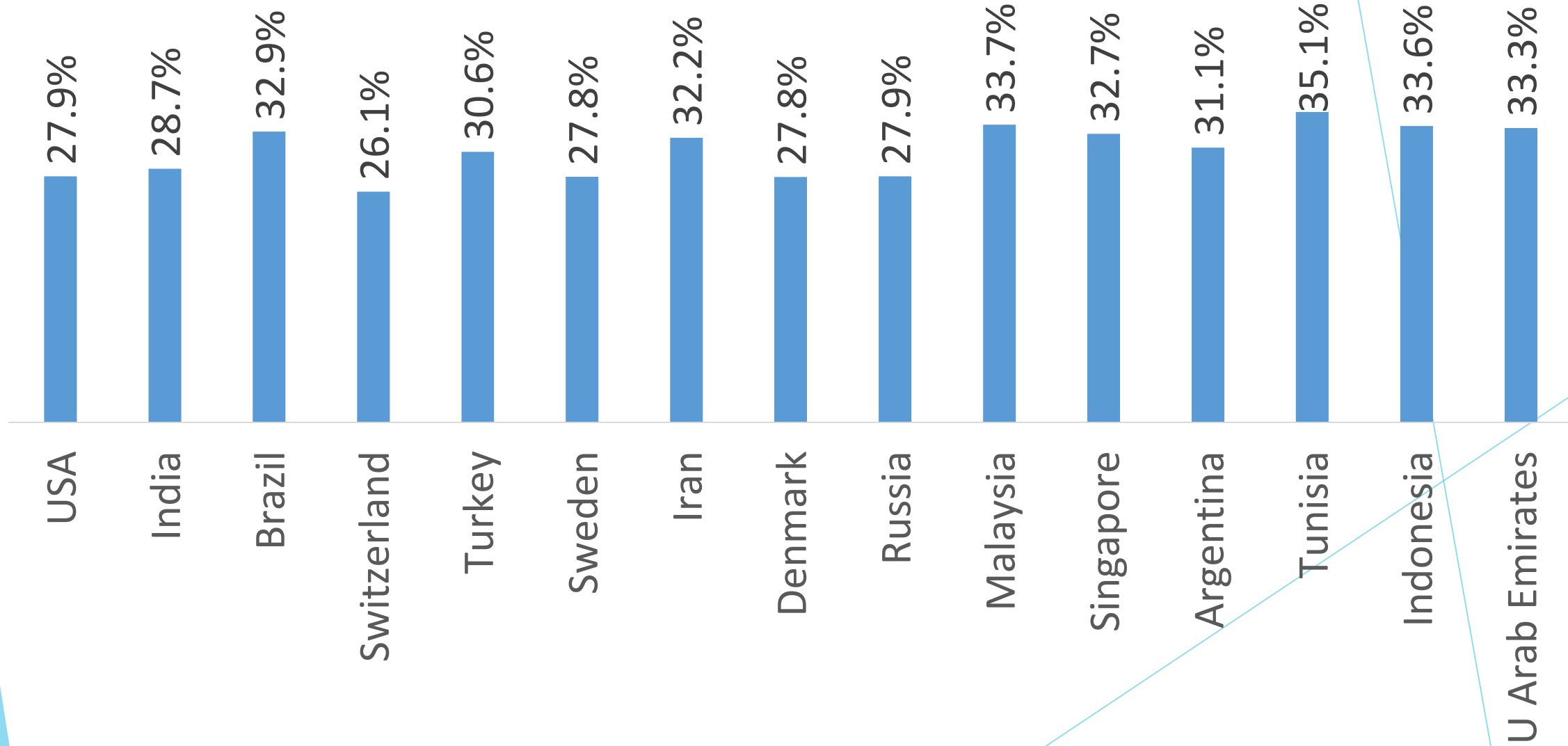
Share of papers with collaboration of more than 15 Authors as the fraction of Total papers



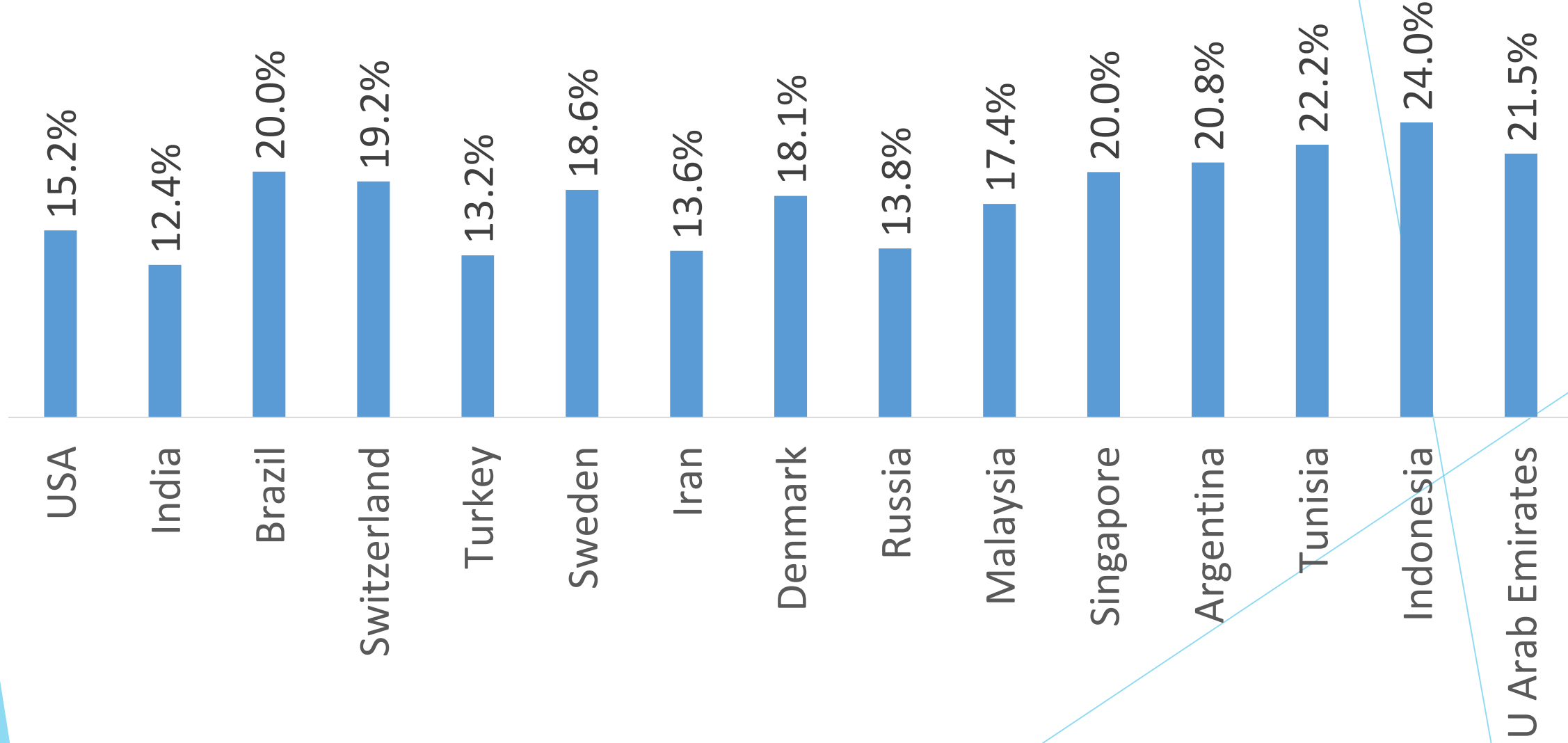
Share of papers with single institute affiliation as the fraction of Total papers



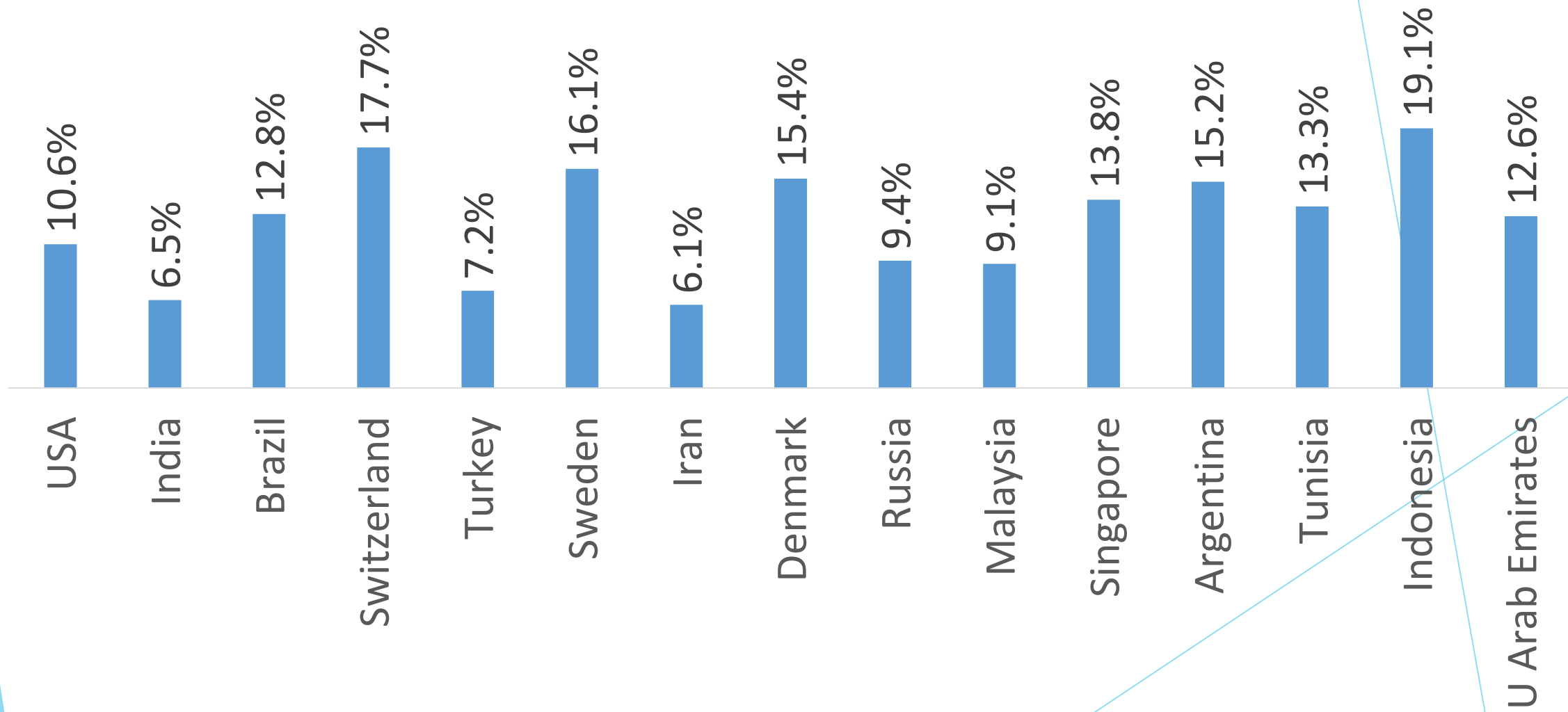
Share of papers with collaboration of 2 institutes affiliation as the fraction of Total papers



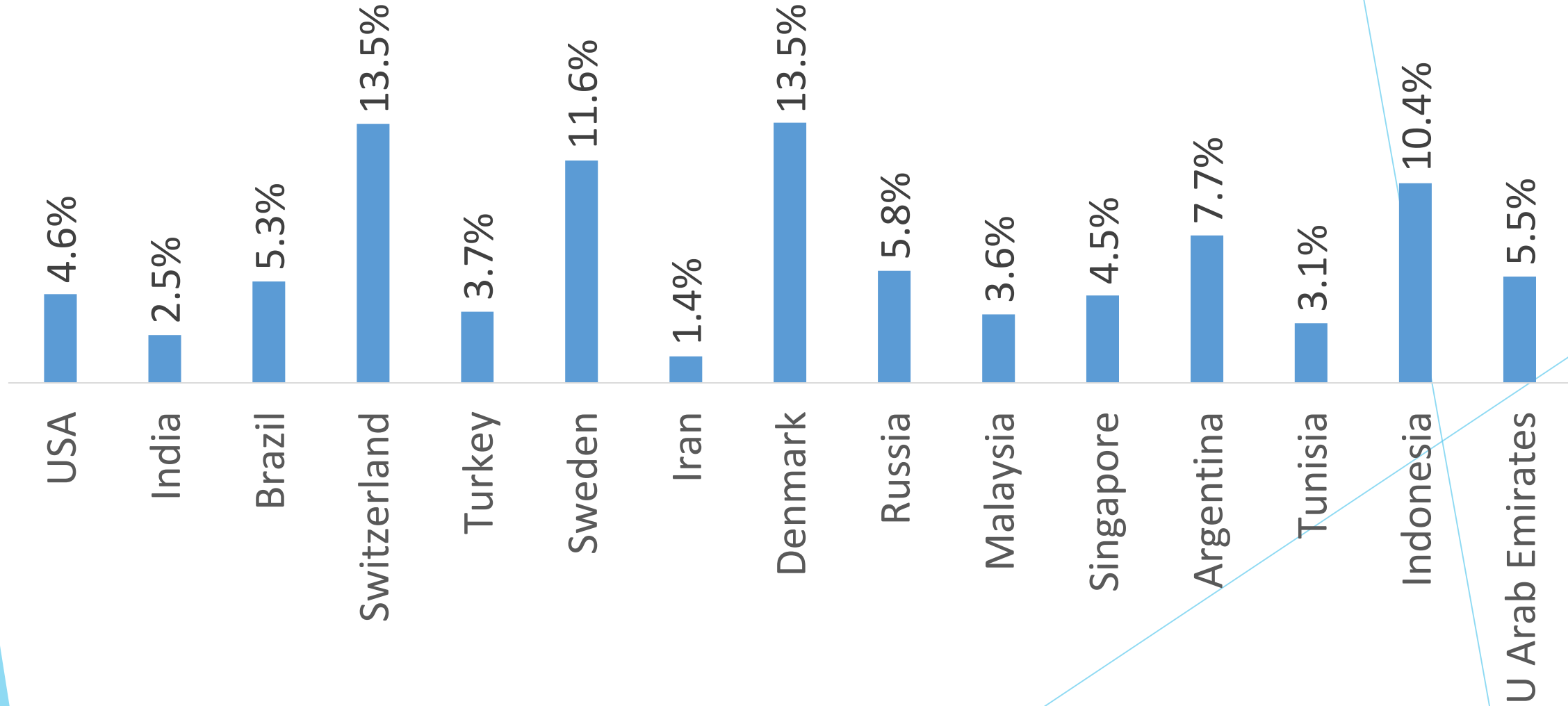
Share of papers with 3 institutes affiliation as the fraction of Total papers



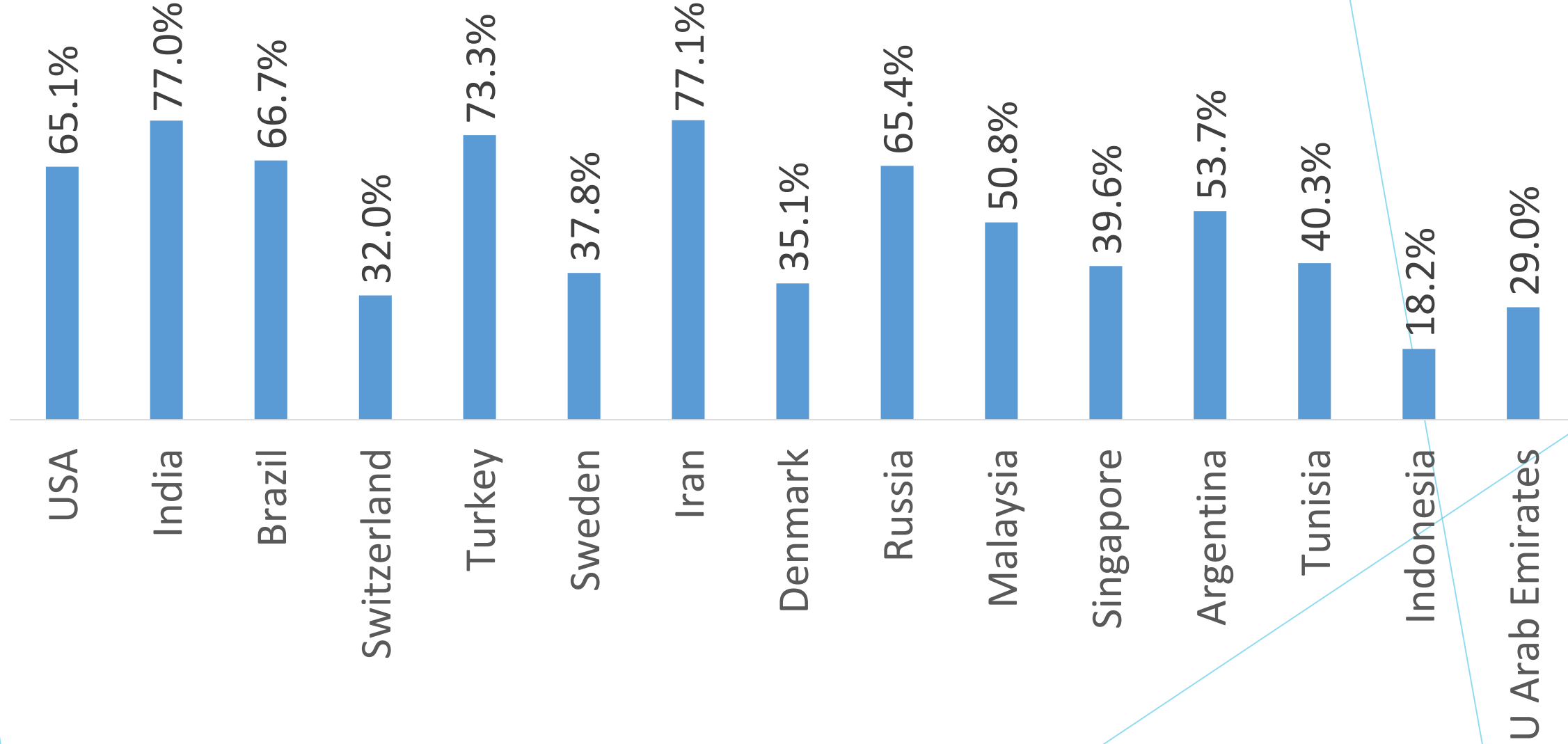
Share of papers with collaboration of 4-5 institutes as the fraction of Total papers



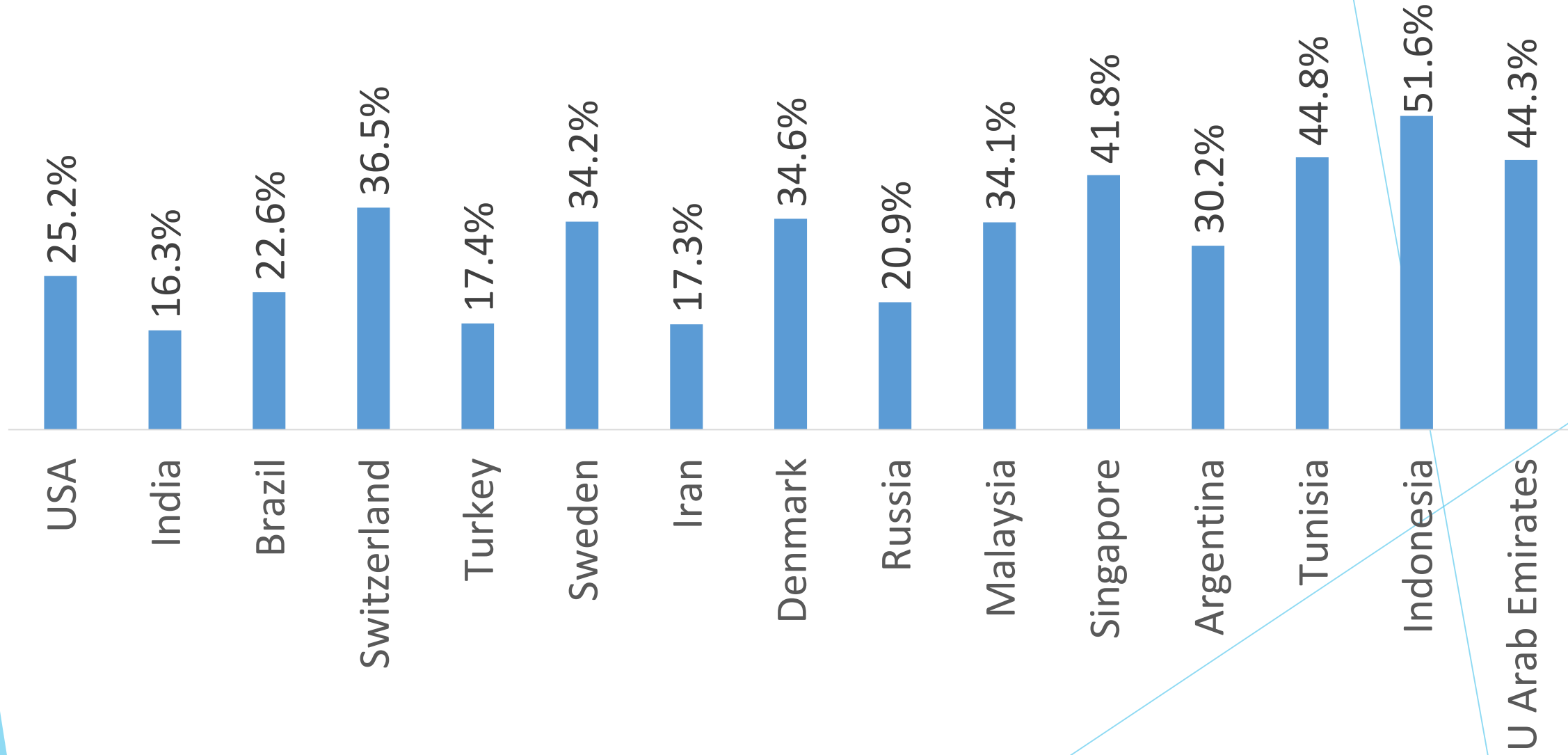
Share of papers with collaboration of more than 5 institutes as the fraction of Total papers



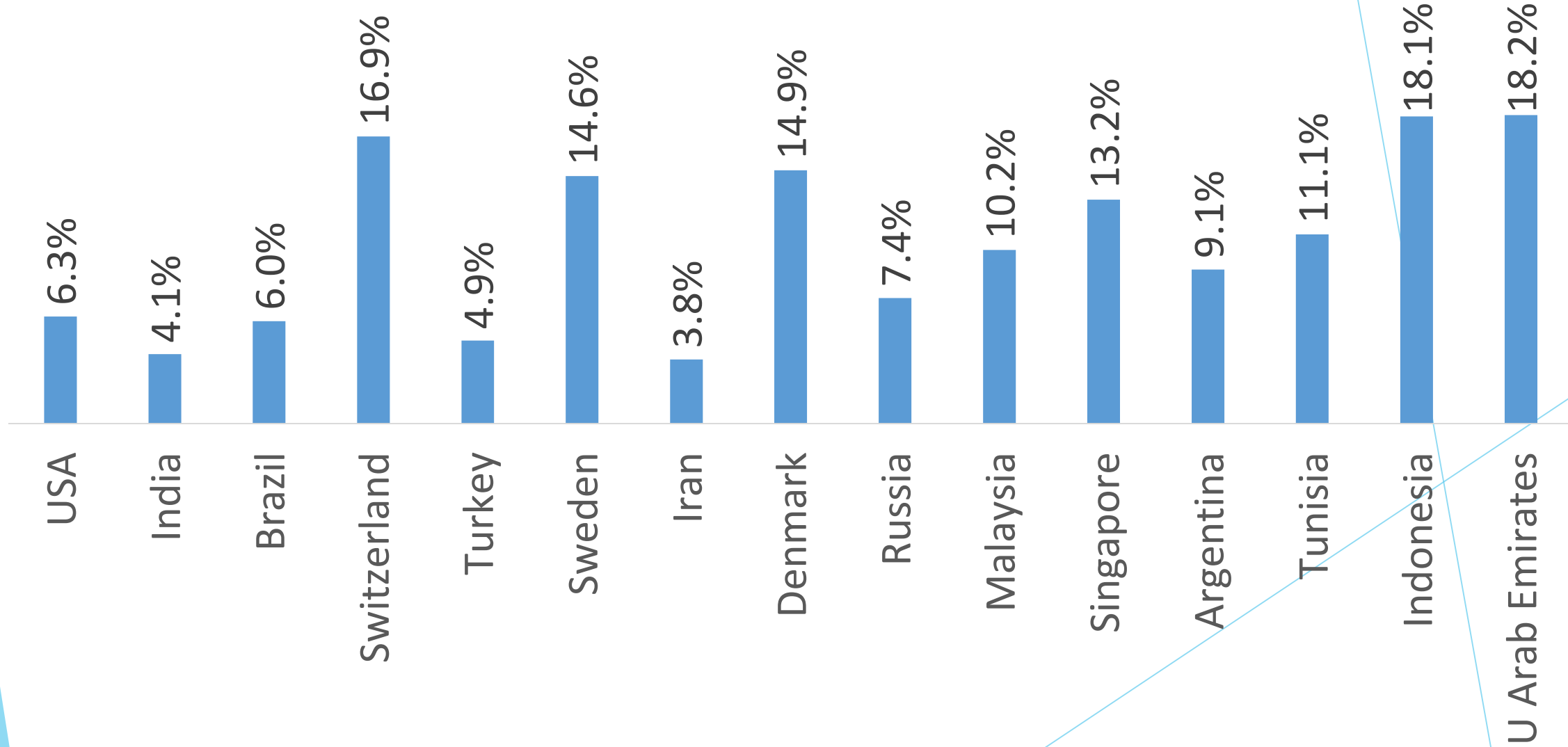
Share of papers with single country affiliation as the fraction of Total papers



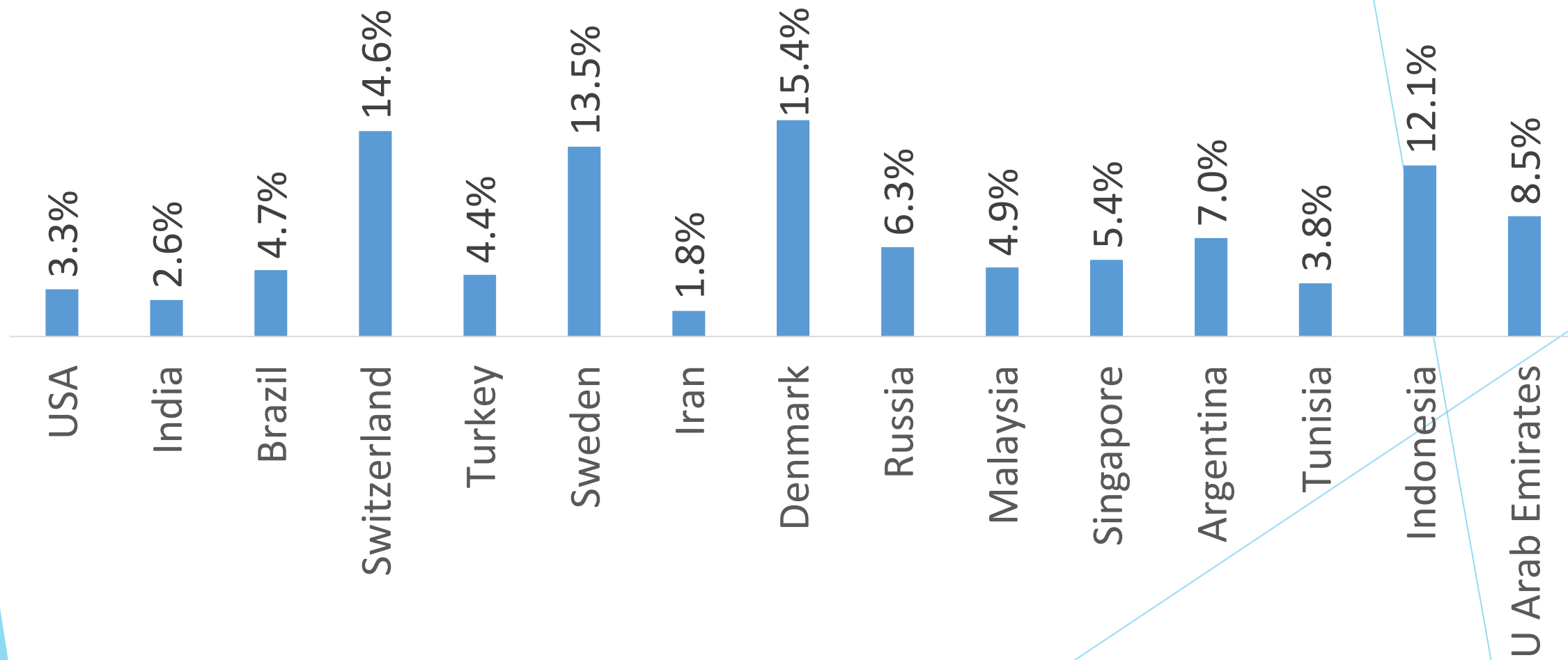
Share of papers with collaboration of two countries as the fraction of Total papers



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



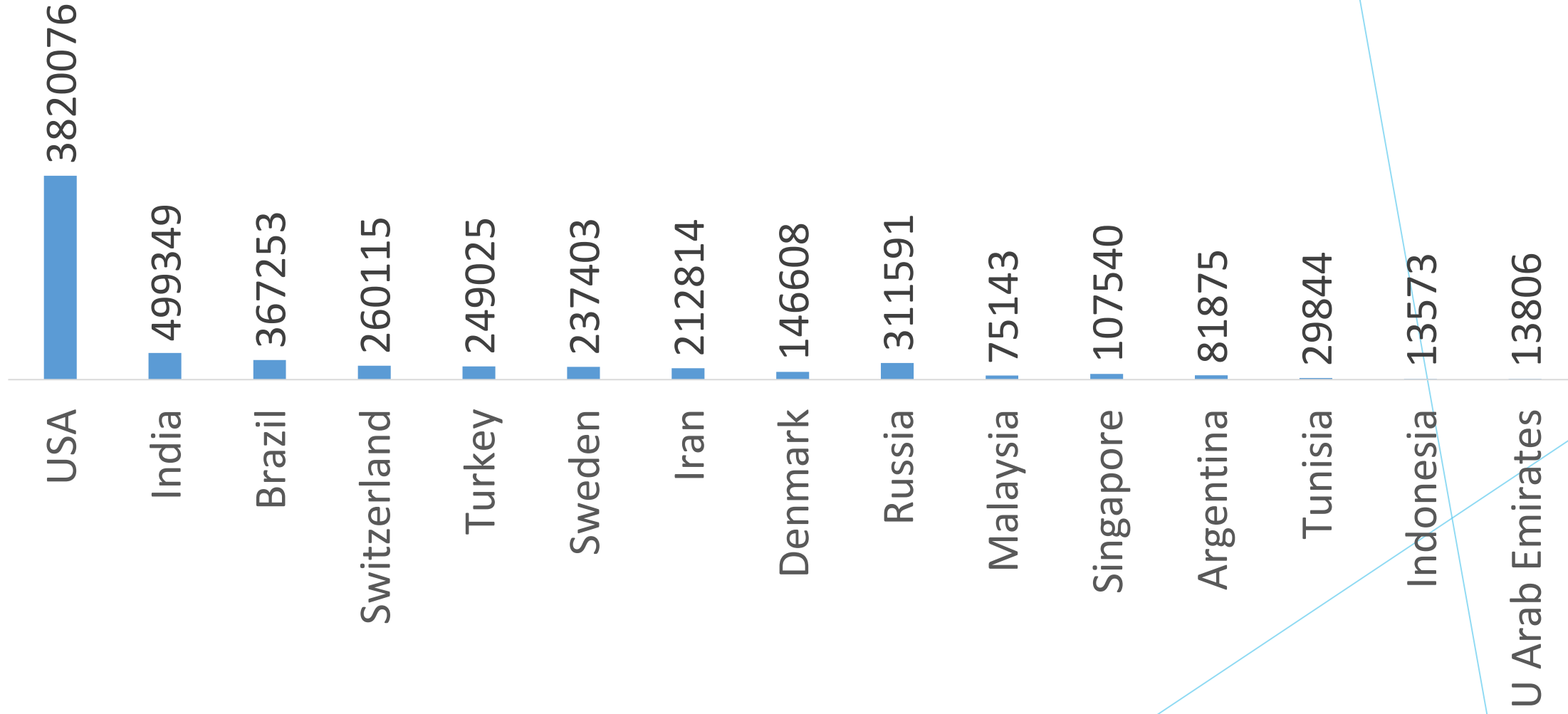
How Countries do their research?

The quality of research

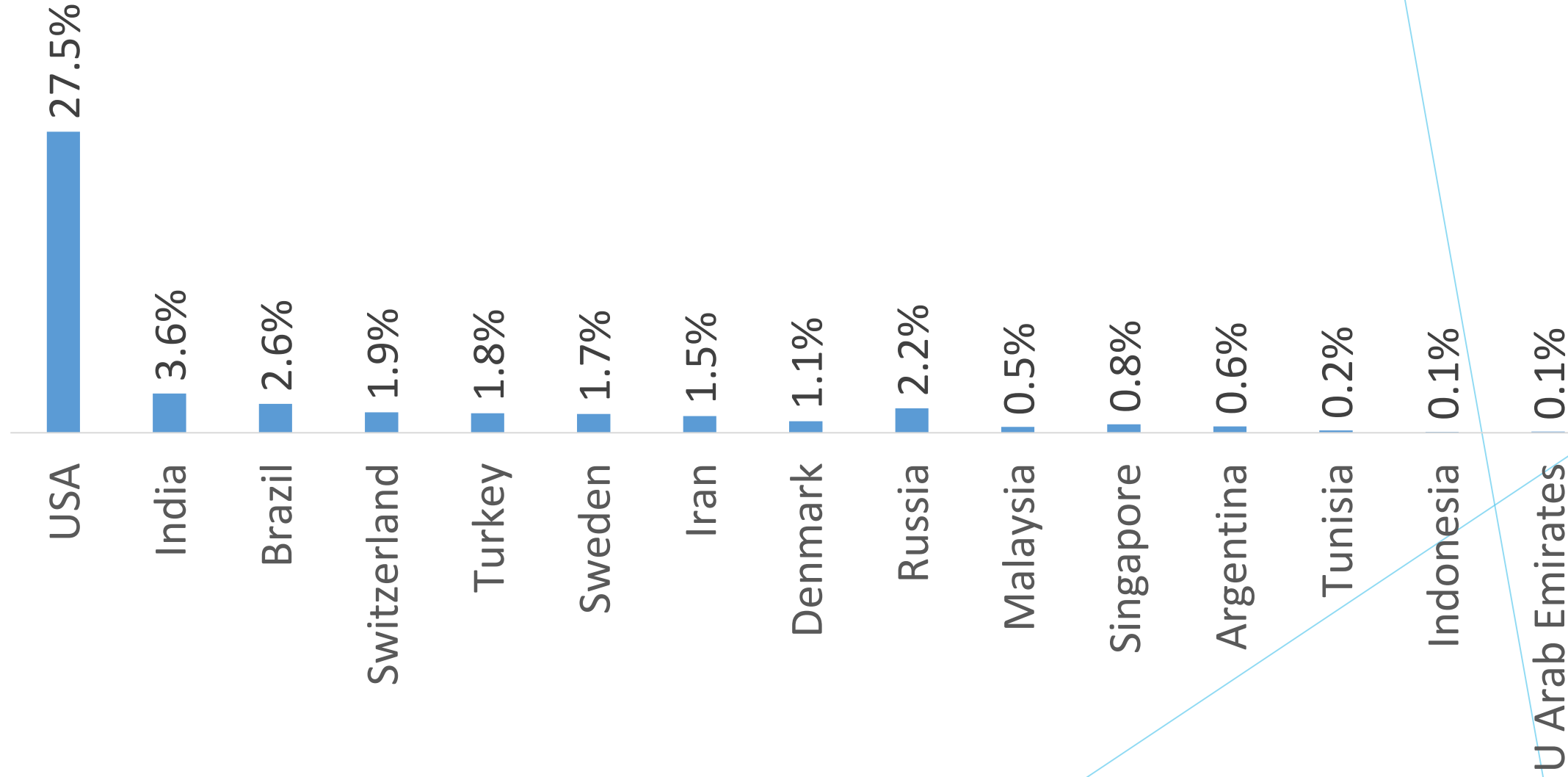
Recent 10 years

2006-2015

No. of publications



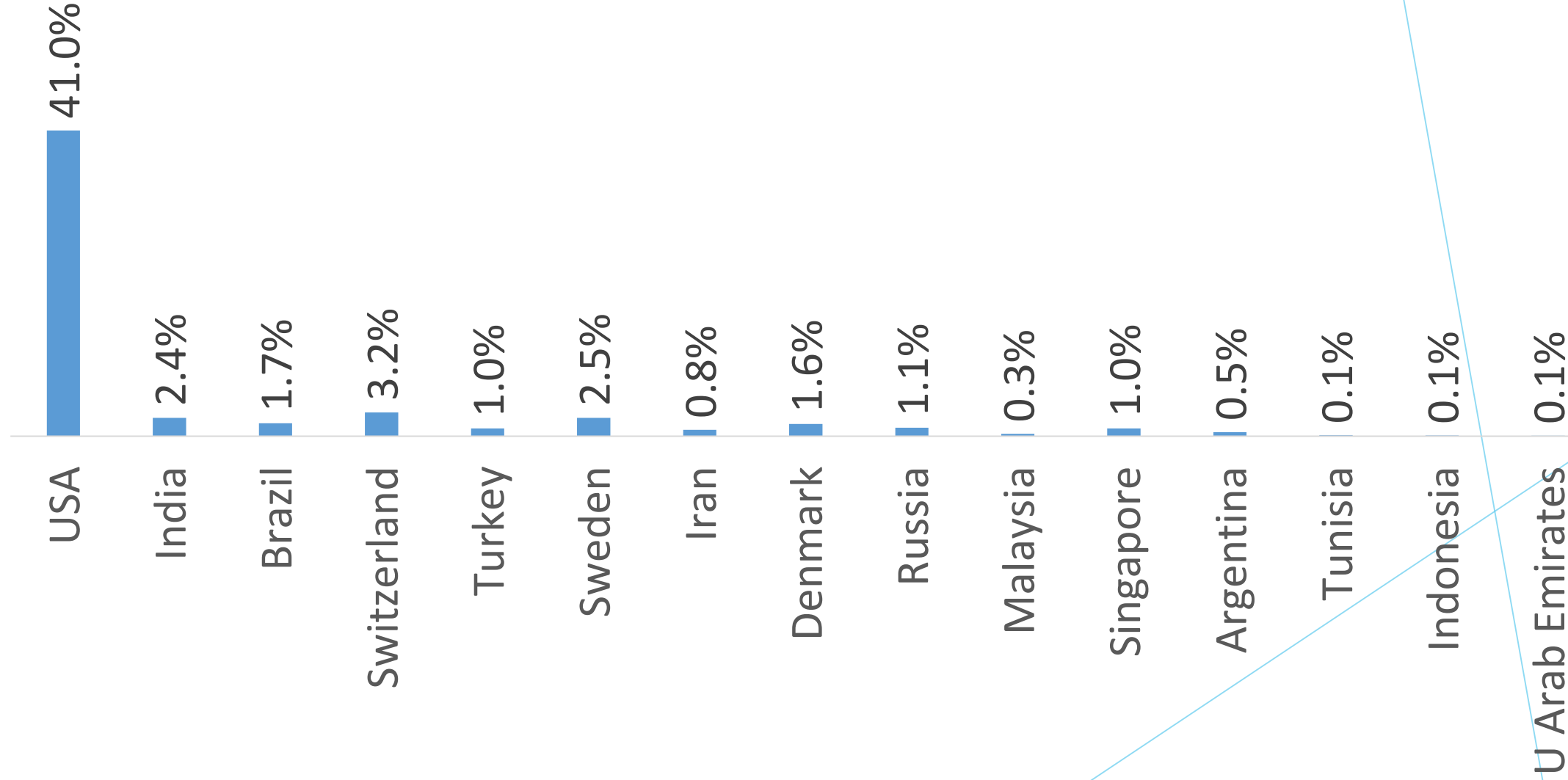
Share of papers as the fraction of the world's papers



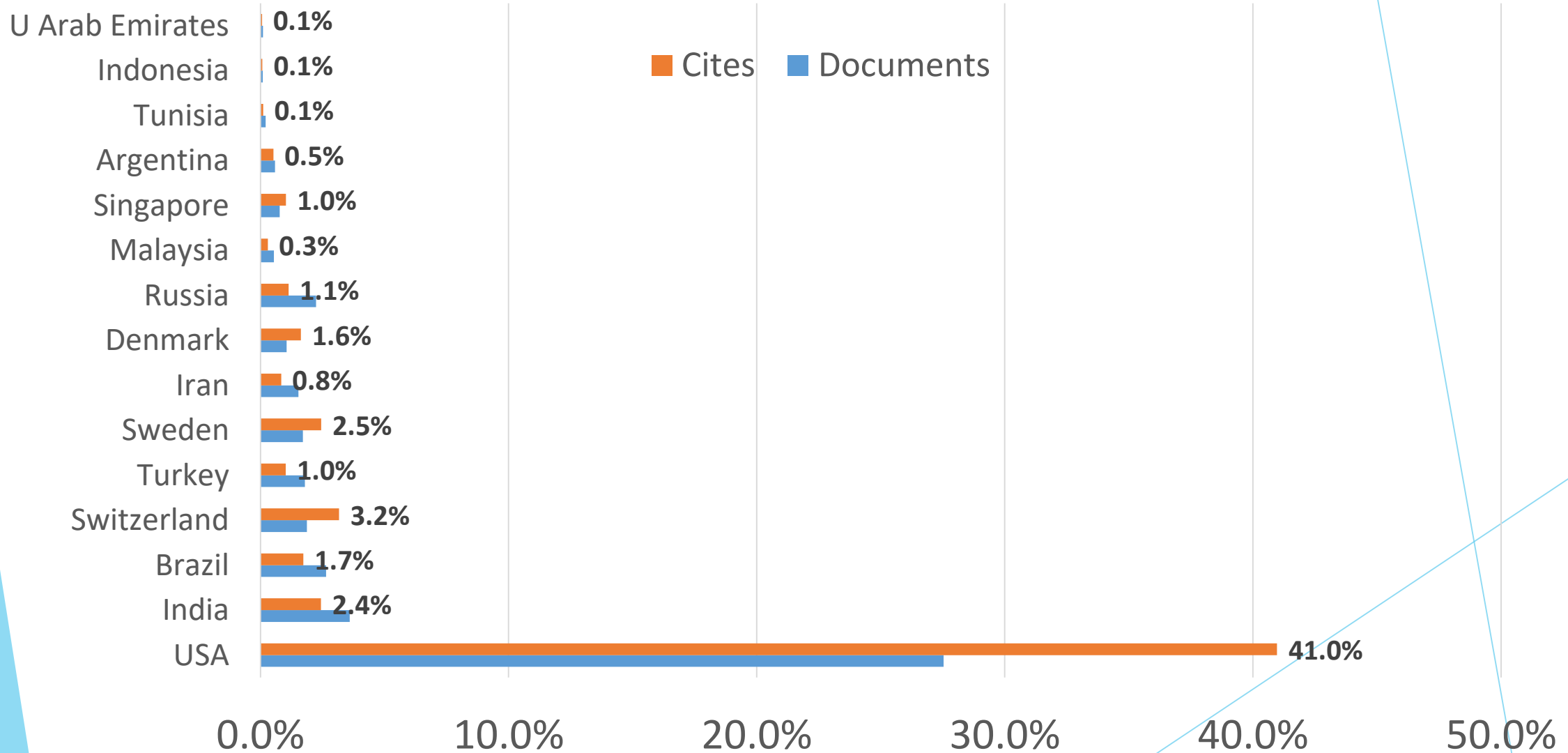
No. of received citations



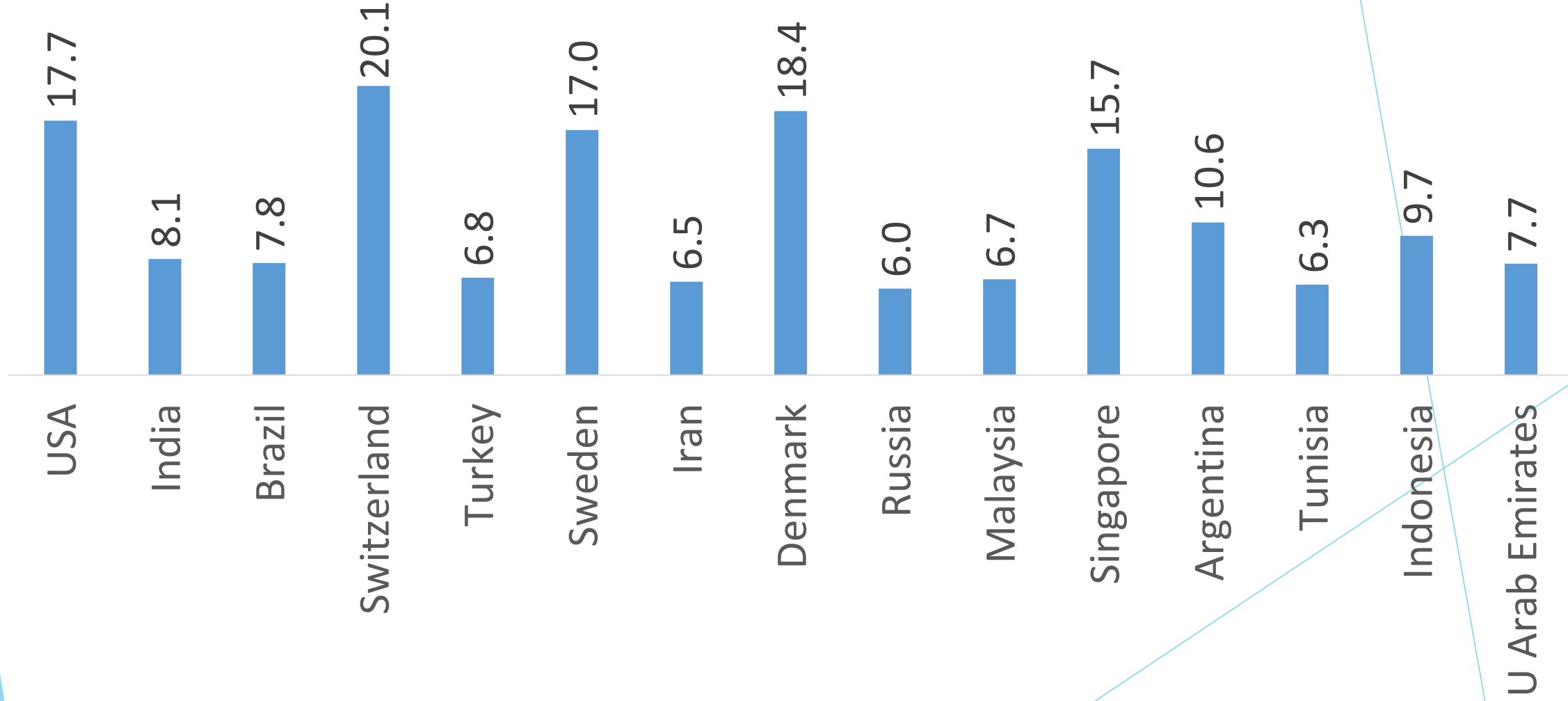
Share of citations as the fraction of the world's citations



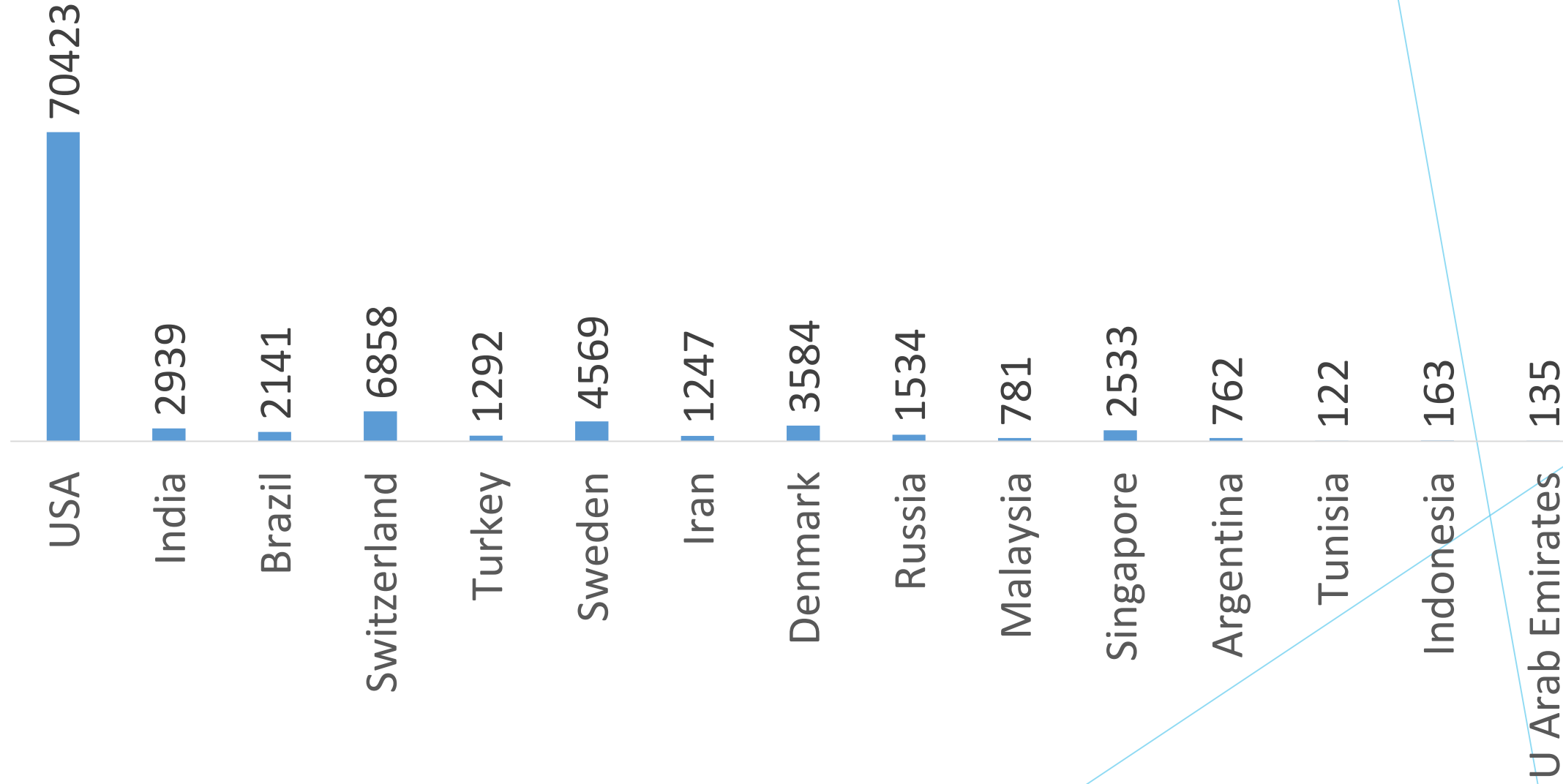
Share of papers & citations as the fraction of the world



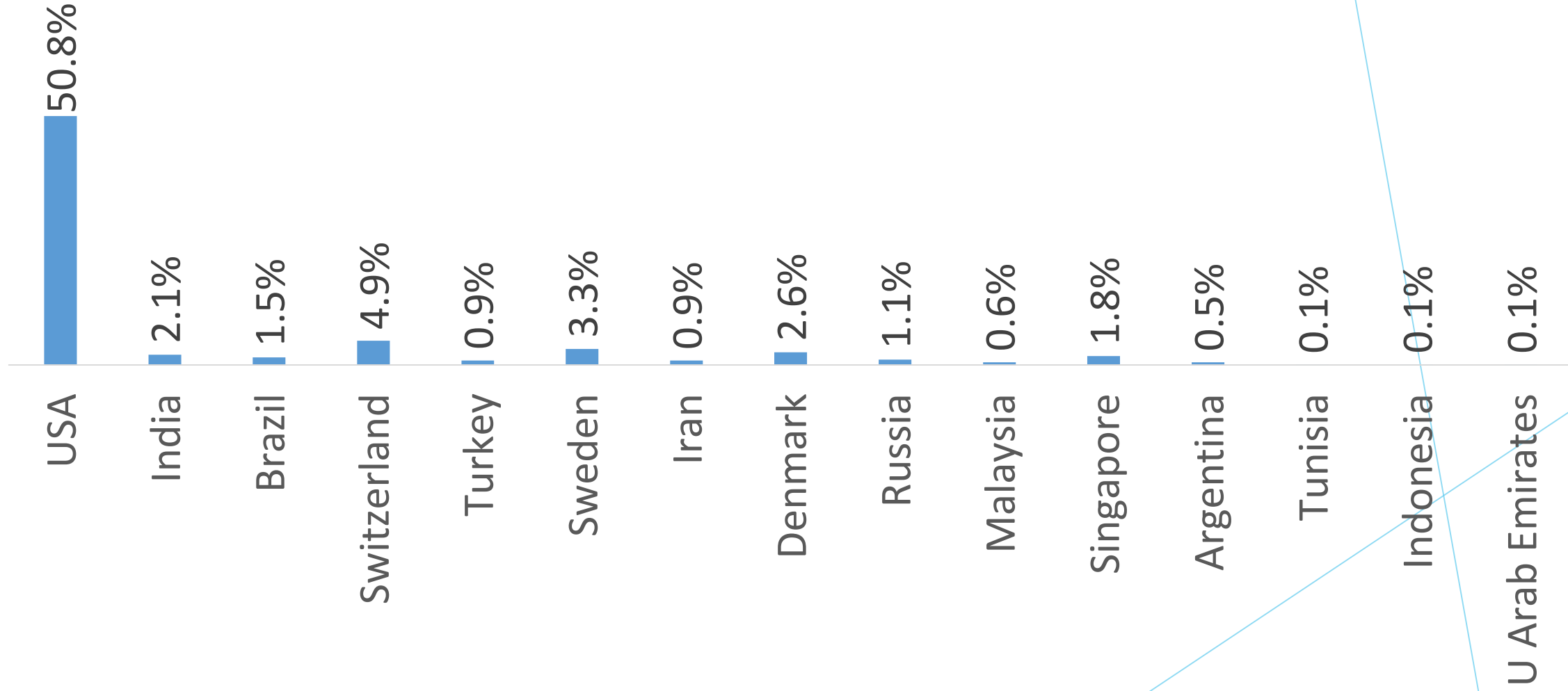
Citations per papers



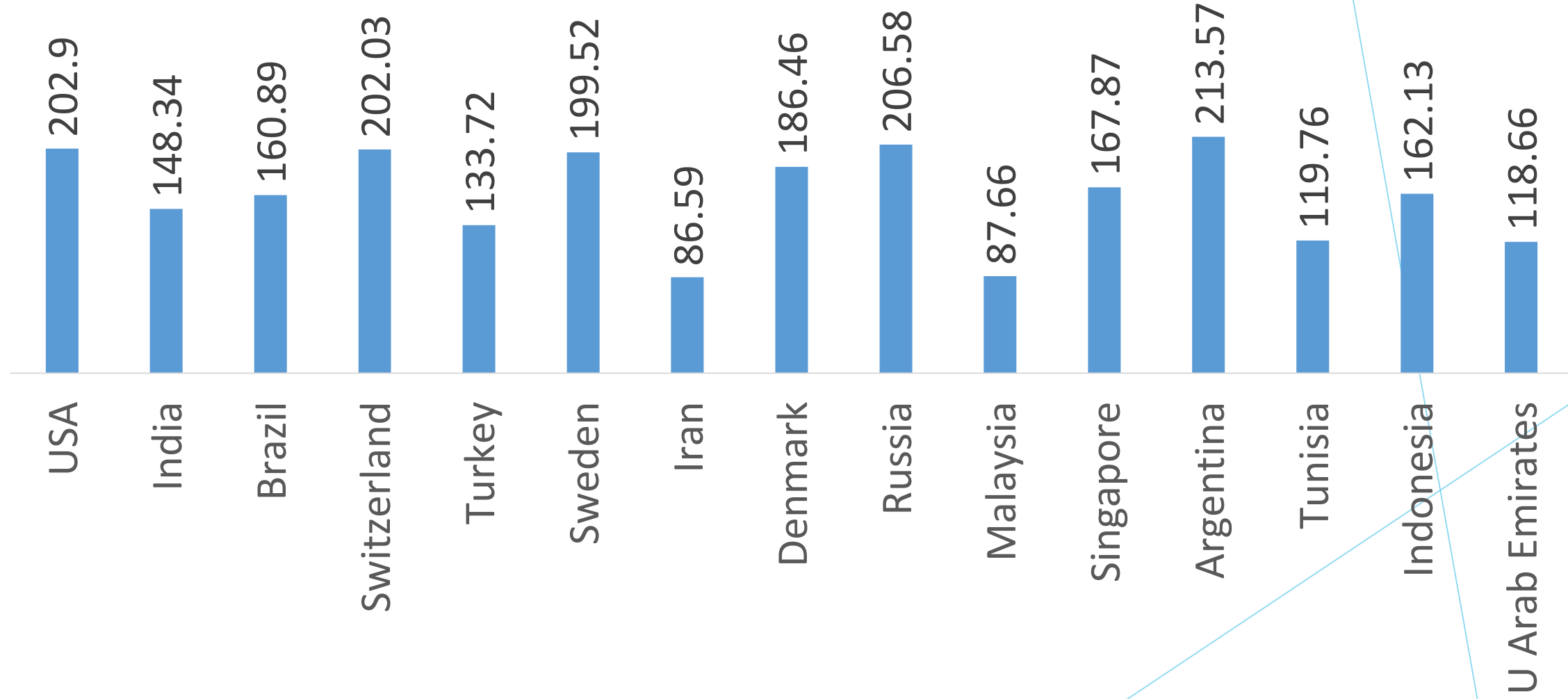
No. of top papers (hot+highly cited)



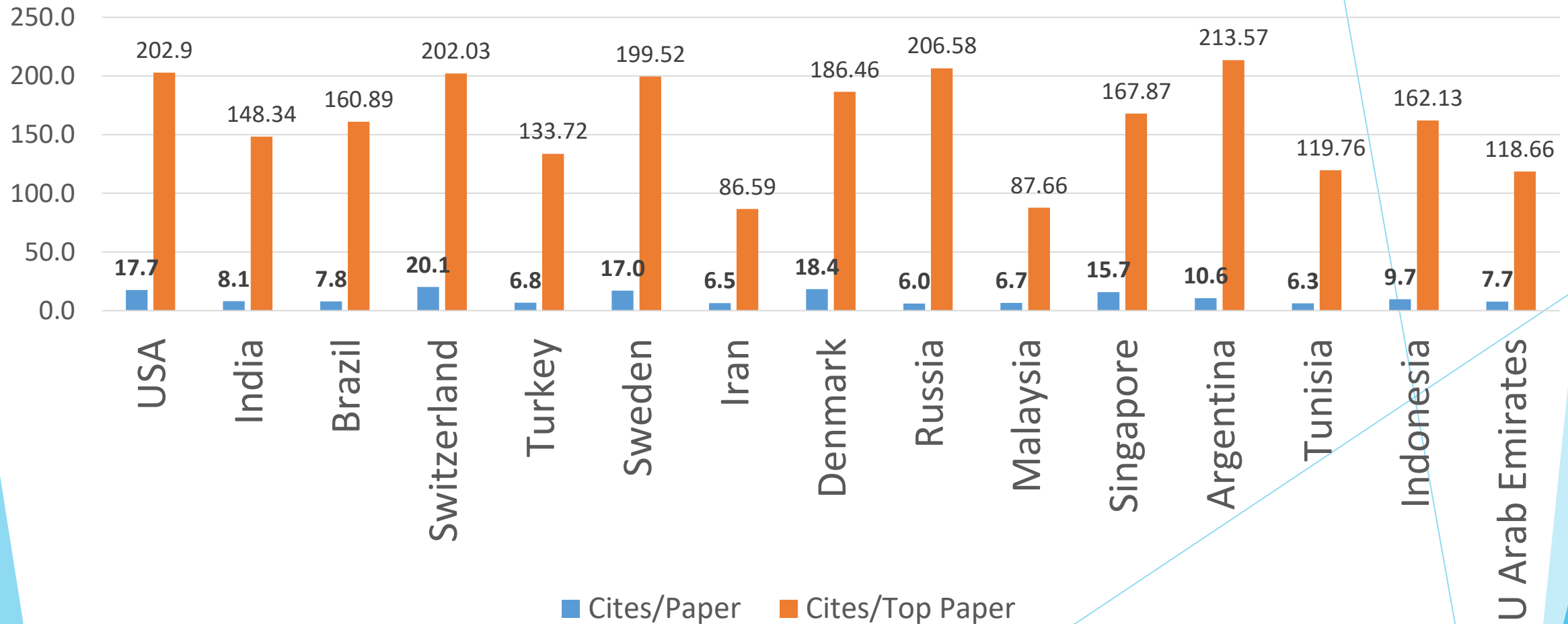
Share of top papers as the fraction of world's top papers



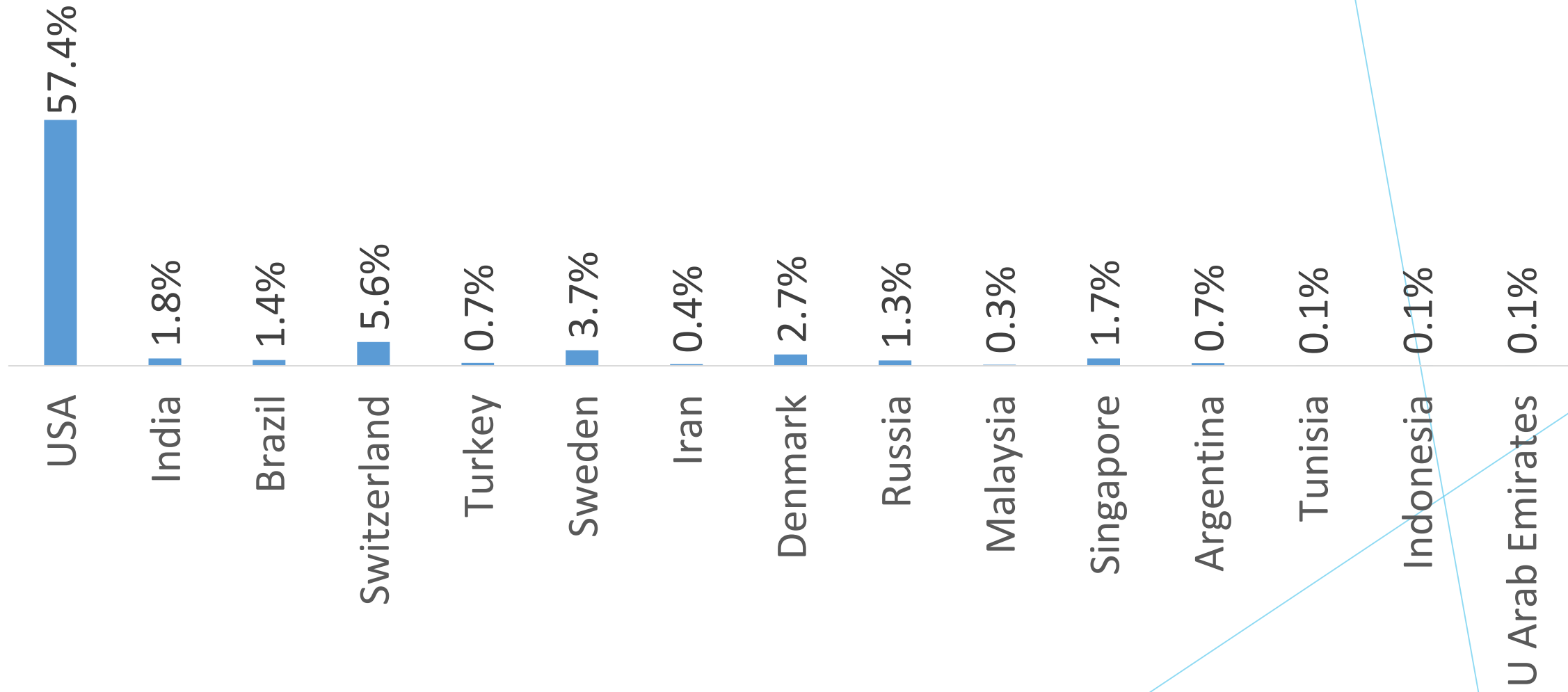
citation per top papers

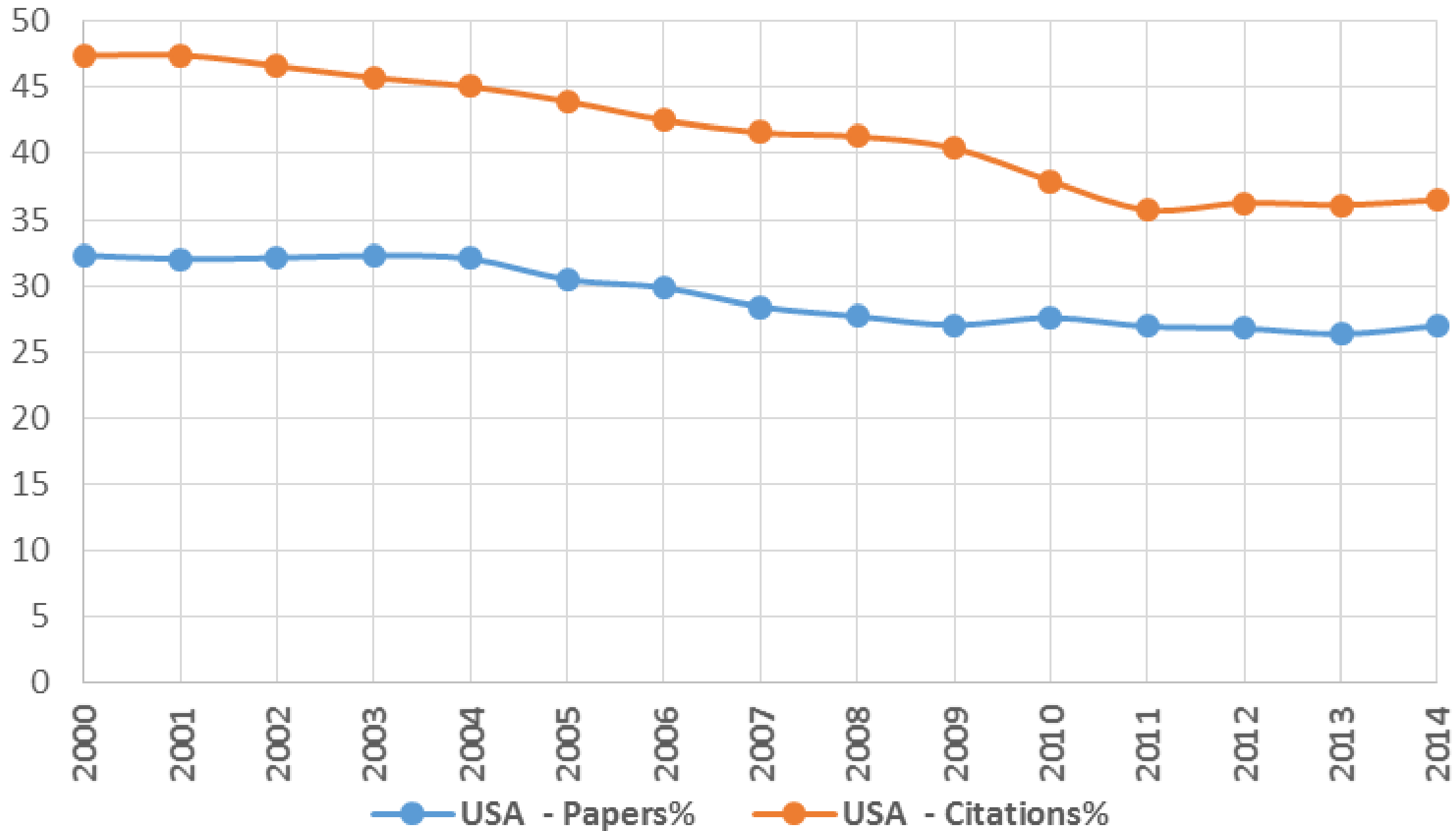


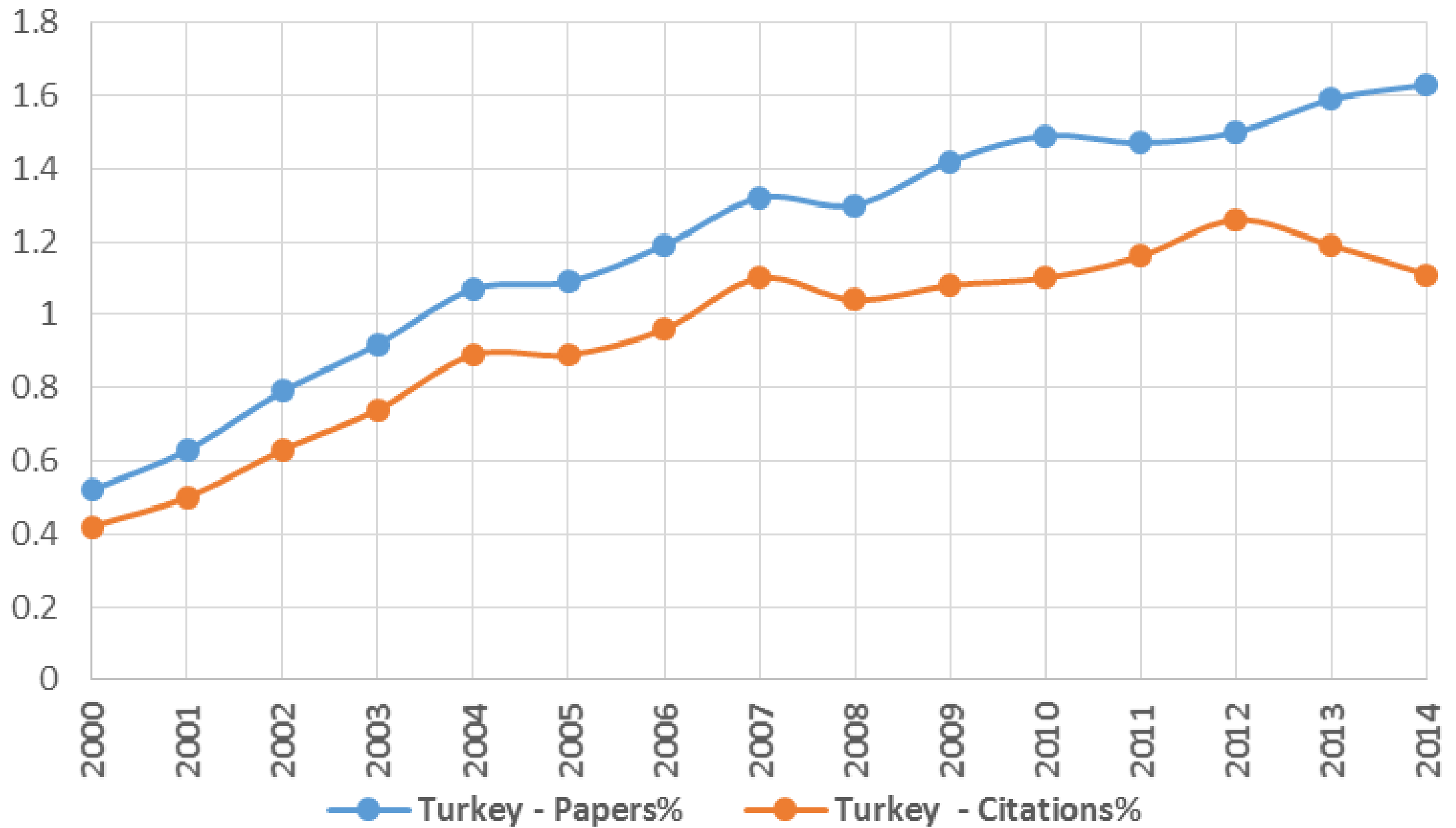
citation per papers & citation per top papers

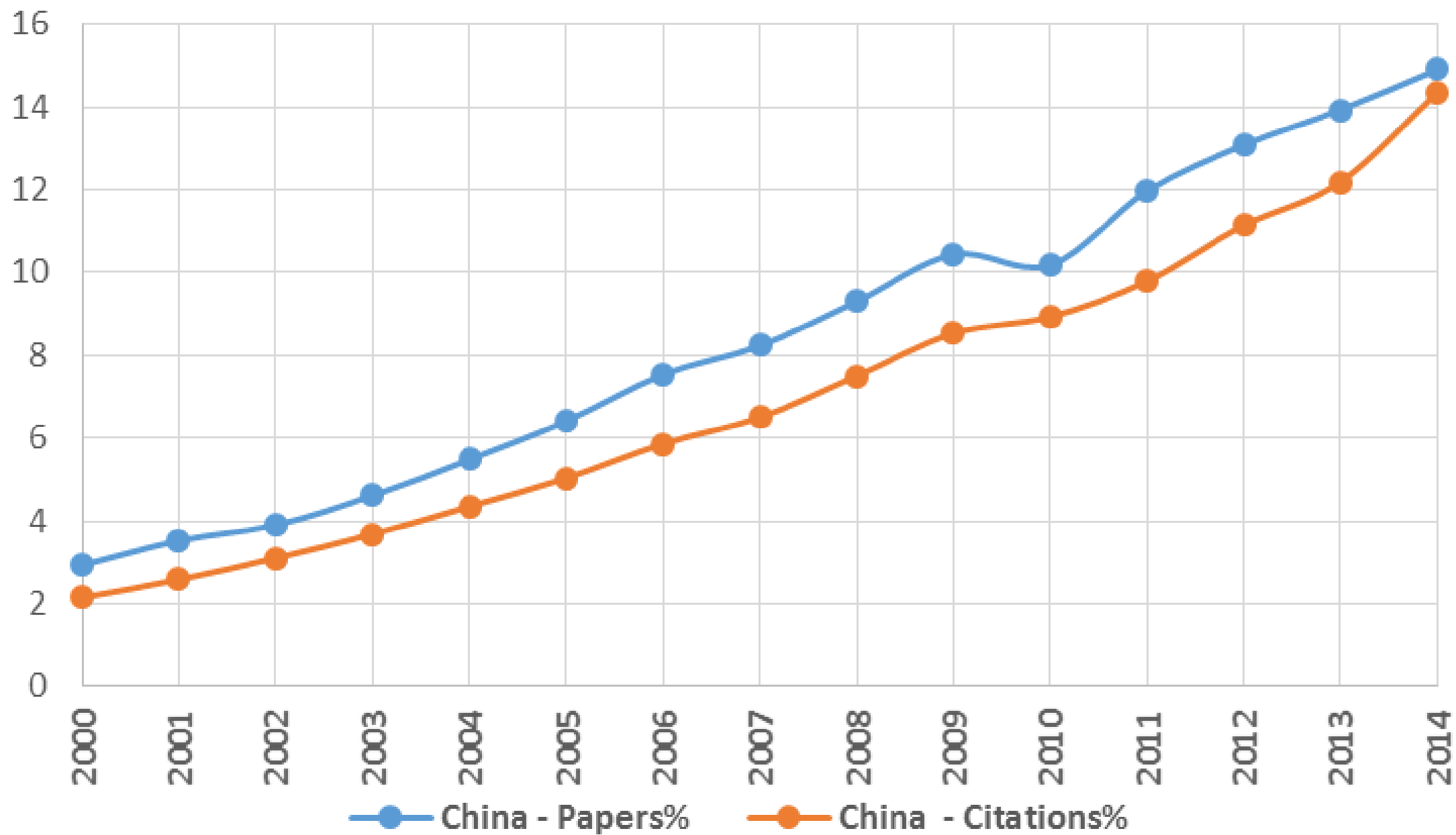


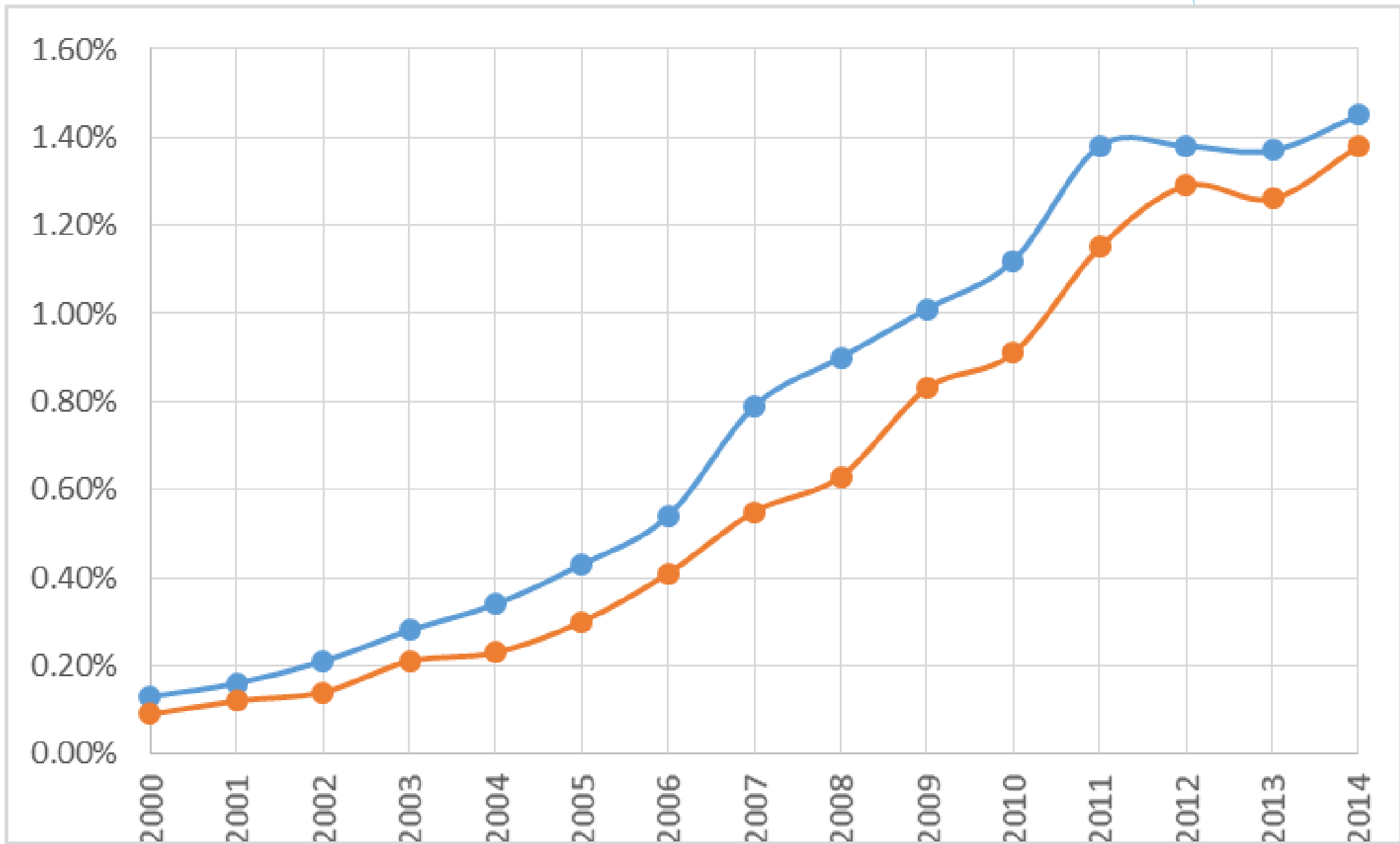
Share of citations per top papers of citations











- ▶ **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 available 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, these 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>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a LinkedIn profile. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://www.linkedin.com/profile/view?id=...>. The page header includes the LinkedIn logo, a search bar with the text "Search for people, jobs, companies, and more...", and navigation icons for home, notifications (5), and profile. Below the header, there is a prompt to "Add a background photo". A blue modal box asks, "Do you belong to any professional organizations or associations?" with a text input field and "Save" and "Skip" buttons. The main profile section features a profile picture of Mohammad Javad Dehghani, a "Change photo" button, and his name "Mohammad Javad Dehghani" with an edit icon. Below the name, it says "Add Headline", "Iran | Information Technology and Services", "Current: Shiraz University of Technology", and "Education: Indian Institute of Technology, Madras". There is a "View profile as" dropdown and "34 connections". At the bottom of the profile section, the URL <https://ir.linkedin.com/in/mohammad-javad-dehghani-9874a594> and a "Contact Info" button are visible. On the right side, there is a "Profile Strength" indicator showing a green bar at the "Advanced" level. Below that, there is a section titled "Find career opportunities" with the text "Add a position to get relevant job recommendations." and a yellow "Update your profile" button.

Mendeley

<http://www.mendeley.com>



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[Q Search](#)



[Mohammad](#)



Mohammad Dehghani Edit

PhD. Edit

Prof. Edit

Shiraz University of Technology Edit

[Overview](#)

[Network](#)

Update profile

2 of 4



Editorships [+ Add](#)

ResearcherID

<http://www.researcherid.com>

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Highly Cited Research

This [resource](#) captures the people behind the most influential publications in 21 broad subject categories based on citation metrics. Learn more about the [methodology](#). List

What is ResearcherID?

ResearcherID provides a solution to the author ambiguity problem within the scholarly research community. Each member is assigned a unique identifier to enable researchers to manage their publication lists, track their times cited counts and h-index, identify potential collaborators and avoid author misidentification. In addition, your ResearcherID information integrates with the *Web of Science* and is ORCID compliant, allowing you to claim and showcase your publications from a single one account. Search the registry to find collaborators, review publication lists and explore how research is used around the world!

Top Keywords

Find researchers based on your area of interest.

adsorption aging alzheimer's disease analytical chemistry artificial intelligence biodiversity biogeochemistry biogeography
bioinformatics biomaterials biomechanics biophysics
biosensors biotechnology **cancer** cancer biology carbon nanotubes
catalysis chemistry **climate change** community ecology
computational biology computational chemistry computer vision

ResearcherID <http://www.researcherid.com>

ResearcherID

A Global Community Where Researchers Connect

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Thomson Reuters will be performing maintenance to Web of Knowledge, EndNote Web and ResearcherID this Sunday, December 18th, 2011 beginning 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.



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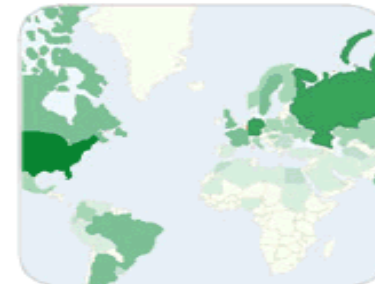


Search for Members

Last Name (example: Smith):

[Search](#) [\[more options \]](#)

ResearcherID is a global, multi-disciplinary scholarly research community. With a unique identifier assigned to each author in ResearcherID, you can



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

Researchgate

<http://www.researchgate.net/>

ResearchGate

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Log in

For Scientists.

Access scientific knowledge, and make your research visible.

Join for free

It only takes a few minutes

Connect with Facebook

“ResearchGate allows researchers around the world to collaborate more easily.”



REUTERS



Academia

<http://www.academia.edu/>

The screenshot shows the Academia.edu website interface. At the top left is the Academia.edu logo with the tagline "share research". A search bar contains the text "Search People, Research Interests and Universities". On the top right, there is a navigation menu with "Home", "Payam Kabiri", and "Acco". Below the search bar is a status update section with the prompt "What are you thinking about right now?" and an "Update Status" button. To the right of the status section is a "Your Stats" line graph showing activity over 5 days. Below the status section are three research posts. The first post is titled "Open Access: Imaging Policies for Medieval Manuscripts in Three University Libraries Compared" by Kathryn Rudy. The second post is titled "Prefigurative Action Research: an alternative basis for critical psychology" and "Capacity to consent to participate in research a recontextualization" by Mark Burton. The third post is partially visible at the bottom. On the right side, there is a "Who to follow" section listing "azam majidi" and "Faraz Kalantari". At the bottom right, there is a "Find Your Facebook Friends" section and a small "SC" logo.

Academia.edu share research

Search People, Research Interests and Universities

1 Home Payam Kabiri Acco

What are you thinking about right now?

Update Status

about 16 hours ago

Open Access: Imaging Policies for Medieval Manuscripts in Three University Libraries Compared (follow)
Added with research interest **Open Access** and 3 others

by **Kathryn Rudy** (follow), School of Art History, University of St Andrews, Faculty Member

about 16 hours ago

Prefigurative Action Research: an alternative basis for critical psychology (follow)
Quick view | Updated with research interest **Action Research** and 3 others

Capacity to consent to participate in research a recontextualization (follow)
Updated with research interest **Research Ethics** and 1 other

by **Mark Burton** (follow), Research Institute for Health and Social Change, Manchester Metropolitan University, Department Member

about 24 hours ago

Your Stats ?

13

7

5 Days Ago Today

Who to follow

azam majidi x
Follow

Faraz Kalantari x
Follow

See more suggestions

Find or Invite your friends

Find Your Facebook Friends

SC
Art Science Cluster Center

iamResearcher




<http://www.iamresearcher.com>

iamResearcher BETA 0.8
The Open Knowledge Network

Email Password
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The More Knowledge We Share The More We Have

iamResearcher has

 4,709,074 Topics	 10,230,356 Publications	 25,910 Events
--	---	--

Join to Share Research Today

Full Name	First name	Last name
Email	Your email will be your login	
Email again		
Password		
Research topics and interests	e.g. Physics, General Relativity, The Big Bang	

[Create an Event](#) (e.g. Conference, Workshop) if you are an organiser.

iAMscientist

<http://www.iamscientist.com>

iAMscientist

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iAMscientist

Crowd funding site for scientific research

Audience: By invitation only (professors and researchers)

[Website](#)
[Twitter](#)
[Facebook](#)

ABOUT

The site iAMscientist, similar to Kickstarter's model, is dedicated to bringing crowd-sourced funding to potential research projects. Members propose projects and donors, in return for committing money, receive a token of gratitude, such as a signed book or an option on a patent. Members must be invited and they usually are from the fields of science, engineering and medicine. Although the site is free to use, there is a percentage-based fee for projects that

NEWSLETTER SIGNUP

Ed Dive: Higher Ed

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Mon – Fri

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Ed Dive: K12

Topics covered: policy, testing, Common Core, classroom tech, and much more.

Mon – Fri

[view sample](#)

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Life Science Network

<http://www.lifescience.net>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Life Science Network. At the top left is the logo with the text "Life Science Network BETA". To the right are "Sign in" and "Sign up" buttons. Below the logo is a navigation menu with categories: HOME (highlighted), NETWORK, PUBLICATIONS, PROTOCOLS, PREPRINTS, REVIEWS, NEWS & VIEWS, QUESTIONS, EVENTS, and JOBS. A search bar is located on the right side of the navigation menu. Below the navigation menu is a horizontal bar with a progress indicator showing steps 1 through 6, with step 3 highlighted. The main content area features the text "Diverse content, including research protocols; preprints, news and events." and a "Find out more" button. To the right of this text is a graphic of a document with a red outline. Below the main content area is a world map with red circular callouts indicating the number of members in different regions: 101 in North America, 328 in Europe, 80 in Asia, 23 in Africa, and 39 in South America. On the left side of the map area, there are three buttons: "ACADEMIA" (highlighted), "INDUSTRY", and "ORGANISATIONS".

Community Academic Profiles - CAP

<http://med.stanford.edu/profiles/>



CAP Profiles

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Search by name or topic...



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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 (**O**pen **R**esearcher & **C**ontributor **ID**)
- 4) Google Citation Service

Google Scholar Citation Service

Google Scholar Citation Service



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Citations

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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.

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Stay signed in

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Albert Einstein
INSTITUTE of Advanced Studies, Princeton
Physics
Verified email at google.com
My profile is public

Citation indices	All	Since 2000
H-index	77	48
i10-index	224	131
Total	38206	12143

Citations to my articles

Select: All items	Actions	Credibility	Year
Title / Author			
Can quantum-mechanical description of physical reality be considered?		8277	1935
Compton effect		2887	2003
The meaning of relativity		13	
Investigations on the Theory of the Brownian Movement		1579	1956
Über die von der molekulardynamischen Theorie der Wärme geforderte Bewegung von in ruhenden Flüssigkeiten suspendierten Teilchen		1343	1905

Suggestions

Suggestion	Find +
L. Infeld	Find +
C. S. Long	Find +
N. Rosen	Find +
M. Born	Find +
E. Schrödinger	Find +
H. Lorentz	Find +
W. Heisenberg	Find +
S. Pauli	Find +
W. Dirac	Find +
P. Dirac	Find +
D. Bohm	Find +
H. W. Pauli	Find +
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H. W. Pauli	Find +

<http://scholar.google.com/citations>

Scopus Authors ID

<http://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.url?authorId=7005197760>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Scopus author profile for Reza Malekzadeh. The browser's address bar is highlighted with a red box, showing the URL: www.scopus.com/authid/detail.url?authorId=7005197760. The page header includes the Scopus logo, the user name "Payam Kabiri", and navigation links for Search, Alerts, My list, Settings, Help and Contact, and Tutorials. A navigation bar shows "Back to results | 1 of 12 Next >". An information box explains the Scopus Author Identifier. The author's name "Malekzadeh, Reza" is highlighted with a red box, along with his affiliation: "Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Digestive Disease Research Center, Tehran, Iran". Below this, the "Author ID: 7005197760" is also highlighted with a red box. Other details include "Documents: 321", "Citations: 5445 total citations by 3728 documents", and "h Index: 42". A list of actions is provided: "Follow this Author", "Get citation alerts", "Add to ORCID", and "Request author detail corrections". A section titled "Cited by 3728 documents since 1996" lists two cited works: "Rural household energy consumption and its implications for eco-environments in NW China: A case study" and "Contact with animals and risk of oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma: Outcome of a case-control study from Kashmir, a high-risk region".

Firefox | Scopus - Author details (Malekzadeh, Re... | +

www.scopus.com/authid/detail.url?authorId=7005197760

Scopus

Payam Kabiri | Logout

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Back to results | 1 of 12 Next >

The Scopus Author Identifier assigns a unique number to groups of documents written by the same author via an algorithm that matches authorship based on a certain criteria. If a document cannot be confidently matched with an author identifier, it is grouped separately. In this case, you may see more than 1 entry for the same author.

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Malekzadeh, Reza

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences,
Digestive Disease Research Center,
Tehran, Iran

Other name formats: Malekzadeh
Malekzadeh, R.

Author ID: 7005197760

Follow this Author

Receive emails when this author publishes new articles

Get citation alerts

Add to ORCID

Request author detail corrections

Documents: 321

Citations: 5445 total citations by 3728 documents

h Index: 42 The h Index considers Scopus articles published after 1995.

References: 7961

Co-authors: 150 (maximum 150 co-authors can be displayed)

Subject area: Medicine, Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology

View Author Evaluator

View citation overview

View h-Graph

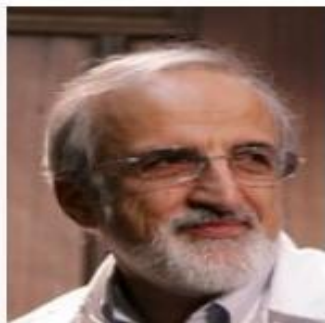
Cited by 3728 documents since 1996

Rural household energy consumption and its implications for eco-environments in NW China: A case study
Niu, H., He, Y., Desideri, U., Zhang, P., Qin, H., Wang, S. (2014) Renewable Energy

Contact with animals and risk of oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma: Outcome of a case-control study from Kashmir, a high-risk region

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Google Scholar Citation Service



Reza Malekzadeh

Follow

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

Digestive oncology, Chronic liver disease

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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

2946 2013

SS Lim, T Vos, AD Flaxman, G Danaei, K Shibuya, H Adair-Rohani, ...
The lancet 380 (9859), 2224-2260

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

2355 2013

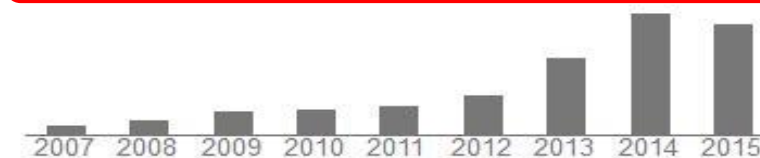
CJL Murray, T Vos, R Lozano, M Naghavi, AD Flaxman, C Michaud, ...
The lancet 380 (9859), 2197-2223

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

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Step 2: Articles

Step 3: Updates

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Bagher Larijani

Affiliation:

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Use an email address at your institution. For example: yourname@mit.edu

larijani@tums.ac.ir

Areas of interest:

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Endocrinology, Medical Ethics

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Step 2: Articles

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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

1-1

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Google Scholar Citation for journals



Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Iran University of Medical Sciences

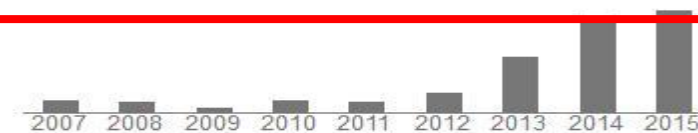
Medicine

Verified email at iums.ac.ir - [Homepage](#)



Google Scholar

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



Co-authors [View all...](#)

Seyed-Mohammad Fereshtehnejad

Mohsen Asadi-Lari

Sadreddin Mohseni Ardehali

Marzieh Nojomi

Ali Montazeri

Mohammad Farhadi

Zahra Jafari

Maziar Moradi-Lakeh

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

Google Scholar Citation for universities

More...

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Shiraz University of Technology

Shiraz University of Technology
Engineering

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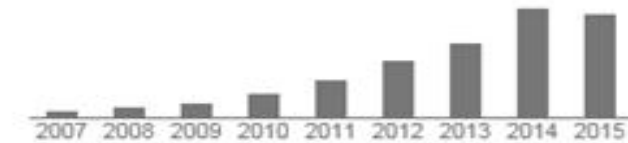
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Citation indices	All	Since 2010
Citations	20910	18250
h-index	59	56
i10-index	570	506



Add co-authors

Rasoul Azizipanah-Abarghooee + x

Bahman Bahmani-Firouzi + x

Abdollah Kavousi-fard + x

Mohsen Hatami + x

MASHINCHI + x

Habibolla Latifizadeh + x

M Hasan Shaheed + x

Kamran Ziaee + x

<input type="checkbox"/>	Title	+ Add	More	1-20	Cited by	Year
<input type="checkbox"/>	Linear programming with fuzzy variables				278	2000
	HR Maleki, M Tata, M Mashinchi Fuzzy sets and systems 109 (1), 21-33					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Soft magnetic composite materials (SMCs)				262	2007
	H Shokrollahi, K Janghorban Journal of Materials Processing Technology 189 (1), 1-12					
<input type="checkbox"/>	An efficient hybrid approach based on PSO, ACO and k-means for cluster analysis				182	2010
	T Niknam, B Amiri Applied Soft Computing 10 (1), 183-197					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Computational methods for solving fully fuzzy linear systems				160	2006
	M Dehghan, B Hashemi, M Ghatee Applied Mathematics and Computation 179 (1), 328-343					

12:13 PM



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



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THANK YOU