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Essential steps to write a Bibliometric paper

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



6th December 2016

All of my presentations are available online at:

https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797

Link to this presentation: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.3032332> (Old version)

Essential steps to write a Bibliometric paper

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
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Abstract

Abstract: Bibliometrics can be defined as the statistical analysis of publications. Bibliometrics has focused on the quantitative analysis of citations and citation counts which is complex. It is so complex and specialized that personal knowledge and experience are insufficient for understanding trends and then making decisions. We need tools for analysis of bibliometrics information to recognize the research trends and evaluate scientific/institution/country's research productivity. This presentation will provide procedure to write a Bibliometrics paper.

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility, Research Impact

WORKSHOP SERIES TOPICS

SESSION	DATE	TIME	TOPIC
1	7 September 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Citations and its impact to university ranking
2.1	22 September 2016	10.00 a.m. – 12.00	Research Outreach: Wider Visibility to Increase Citation*
2.2		2.00 – 5.00 p.m.	Plain Language Summary: The Common Language of Research & Innovation *
3	28 September 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Analysis of bibliometrics information for select the best field of study
4	5 October 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	A new system for measuring research impact
5	12 October 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	How to select a brand name for your research interest?
6	19 October 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Optimize articles for search engine to improve research visibility
7	26 October 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Prepare a pre/post print of your documents for advertisement
8	2 November 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Create a publication database for enhancing research visibility
9	9 November 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Create a google scholar profile to boost research visibility
10	16 November 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Create and maintain an up-to-date researcherid profile
11	23 November 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Online repository: improving the research visibility and impact
12	30 November 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Kudos: promote your published research reach and impact
13	7 December 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Journal selection procedure: select the best journal to ensure the highest citation
14	14 December 2016	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Establish your expertise with a science blog
15	21 December 2016	9.00 – 11.30 a.m.	Promote your research work on LinkedIn
16	4 January 2017	9.00 – 11.30 a.m.	Make your data discoverable on a data repository
17	11 January 2017	9.00 – 11.30 a.m.	Microblogging for enhancing the research accessibility
18	18 January 2017	9.00 – 11.30 a.m.	Make an audio slides for your research
19	25 January 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Academic social networking (ResearchGate & Academia) and the research impact
http://umconference.um.edu.my/ws			
22	1 March 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Document publishing tools for research visibility improvement
23	8 March 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Publication's e-mail marketing procedure
24	15 March 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	The use of reference management tools to improve citation
25	22 March 2017	2.00 – 4.30 p.m.	Contribute to Wikipedia: an approach to increase research visibility on the web



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Venue: **To Be Confirmed (in University of Malaya)**
Fees: **RM 400.00 (UM STAFF & STUDENTS)**
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Facilitator

Dr. Nader Ale Ebrahim

Visiting Research Fellow, Centre for Research Services, IPPP, UM

- ◆ Winner of 'Refer-a-Colleague Competition'
- ◆ Creator of "Research Tools" Box
- ◆ Developer of "Publication Marketing Tools"
- ◆ Conducted over 280 workshops



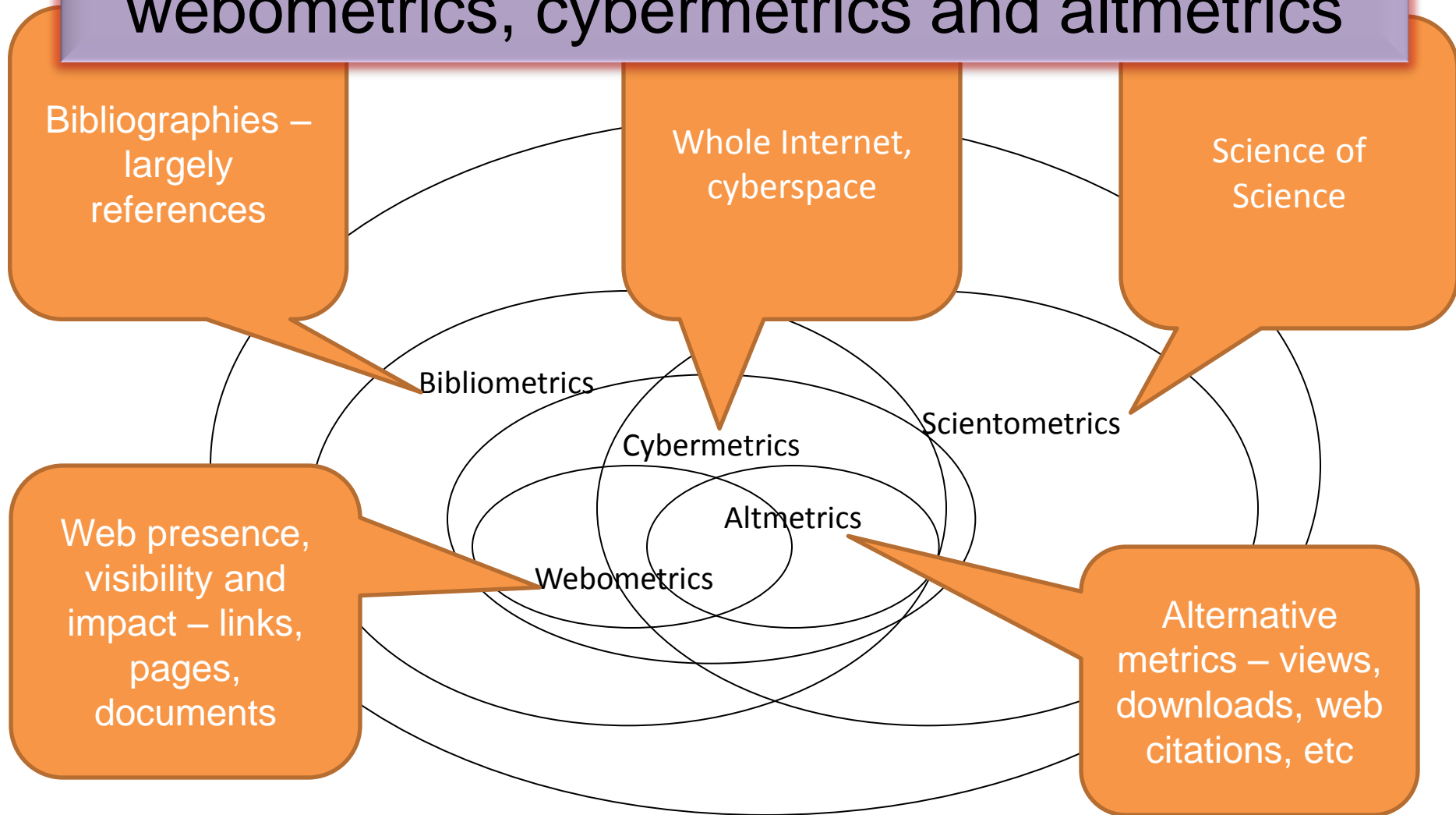
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Introduction of bibliometrics

- Bibliometrics can be defined as the quantitative analysis of science and technology performance and the cognitive and organizational structure of science and technology.
- Basic for these analyses is the scientific communication between scientists through (mainly) journal publications.
- Key concepts in bibliometrics are **output** and **impact**, as measured through publications and citations.
- Important starting point in bibliometrics: scientists express, through citations in their scientific publications, a certain degree of influence of others on their own work.
- By large scale quantification, citations indicate influence or **(inter)national visibility** of scientific activity, but should not be interpreted as synonym for **'quality'**.

Source: *Theod van Leeuwen, (2010) [Application of bibliometric analysis: Advantages & pitfalls](#), Workshop on Research Evaluation in Statistical Sciences , Bologna, 25th March 2010*

Informetrics, scientometrics, bibliometrics, webometrics, cybermetrics and altmetrics



Source: Onyancha, Omwoyo Bosire. "Can informetrics shape biomedical research? A case study of the HIV/AIDS research in sub-Saharan Africa ." *Inkanyiso: Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* 6.1 (2014): 49-65.

Frequently Used Terms for Research Evaluation Metrics

Term	Short Definition
Bibliometrics	Bibliometrics is a set of methods to quantitatively analyse academic literature and scholarly communications.
Informetrics	Informetrics is the study of quantitative aspects of information. This includes the production, dissemination, and use of all forms of information, regardless of its form or origin.
Scientometrics	Scientometrics is the study of quantitative features and characteristics of science, scientific research and scholarly communications.
Webometrics	Webometrics is the study of quantitative features, characteristics, structure and usage patterns of the world wide web, its hyperlinks and internet resources.
Cybermetrics	Cybermetrics is an alternative term for Webometrics.
Librametrics	Librametrics is a set of methods to quantitatively analyse availability of documents in libraries, their usage and impact of library services to its user community.
Patentometrics	Patentometrics is a set of methods to quantitatively analyse patent databases, patent citations and their usage patterns.
Altmetrics	Altmetrics is new metrics proposed as an alternative to the widely used journal impact factor and personal citation indices like the h-index. The term altmetrics was proposed in 2010, as a generalization of article level metrics, and has its roots in the twitter #altmetrics hashtag.
Article Level Metrics (ALM)	Article level metrics is an alternative term for Altmetrics.

Source: Das, A.-K. (2015). [Research Evaluation Metrics](#). 7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Reasons for bibliometric studies

- Understanding of ***patterns***
 - discovery of regularities, behavior
 - “order out of documentary chaos” [Bradford, 1948]
- Analysis of ***structures & dynamics***
 - discovery of connections, relations, networks
 - search for regularities - possible predictions
- Discovery of ***impacts, effects***
 - relation between entities & amounts of their various uses
 - providing support for making of decisions, policies

Use of evaluative bibliometrics

- Academic, research & government institutions for:
 - promotion and tenure, hiring, salary raising
 - decisions for support of departments, disciplines
 - grants decision; research policy making
 - visualization of scholarly networks, identifying key contributions & contributors
 - monitoring scholarly developments
 - determining journal citation impact
- Resource allocation:
 - identifying authors most worthy of support;
 - research areas most worthy of funding
 - journals most worthy of support or purchase; etc.

Applications of Scientometrics and Bibliometrics in Research Evaluation

- **For Institution/ Collaborative Research Group**
- **For a scientist:**
 - **Mapping of collaborations**, collaborating institutions, collaborating countries, co-authors, highly cited papers, top publishing journals, percentage of cited vs. uncited papers, percentage of self-citations, author-level indicators such as h-index, i10-index, etc.
- **For a country**
- **For a journal**

Major Citation Databases

Name of Citation Database	Launched	Scope	Owned by	Terms of Availability
<i>Science Citation Index (SCI)</i>	1964	Global	Thomson Reuter	Subscription-based with Web of Science
<i>Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)</i>	1972	Global	Thomson Reuter	Subscription-based with Web of Science
<i>Arts & Humanities Citation Index (A&HCI)</i>	1978	Global	Thomson Reuter	Subscription-based with Web of Science
<i>Scopus</i>	2004	Global	Elsevier B.V.	Subscription-based
Google Scholar Citations	2004	Global	Google Inc.	Freely Available Online
Microsoft Academic Search	2003	Global	Microsoft Research	Freely Available Online
CiteSeerX (CiteSeerX.ist.psu.edu)	1997	Global; Subject specific	Pennsylvania State University, USA	Freely Available Online

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Search

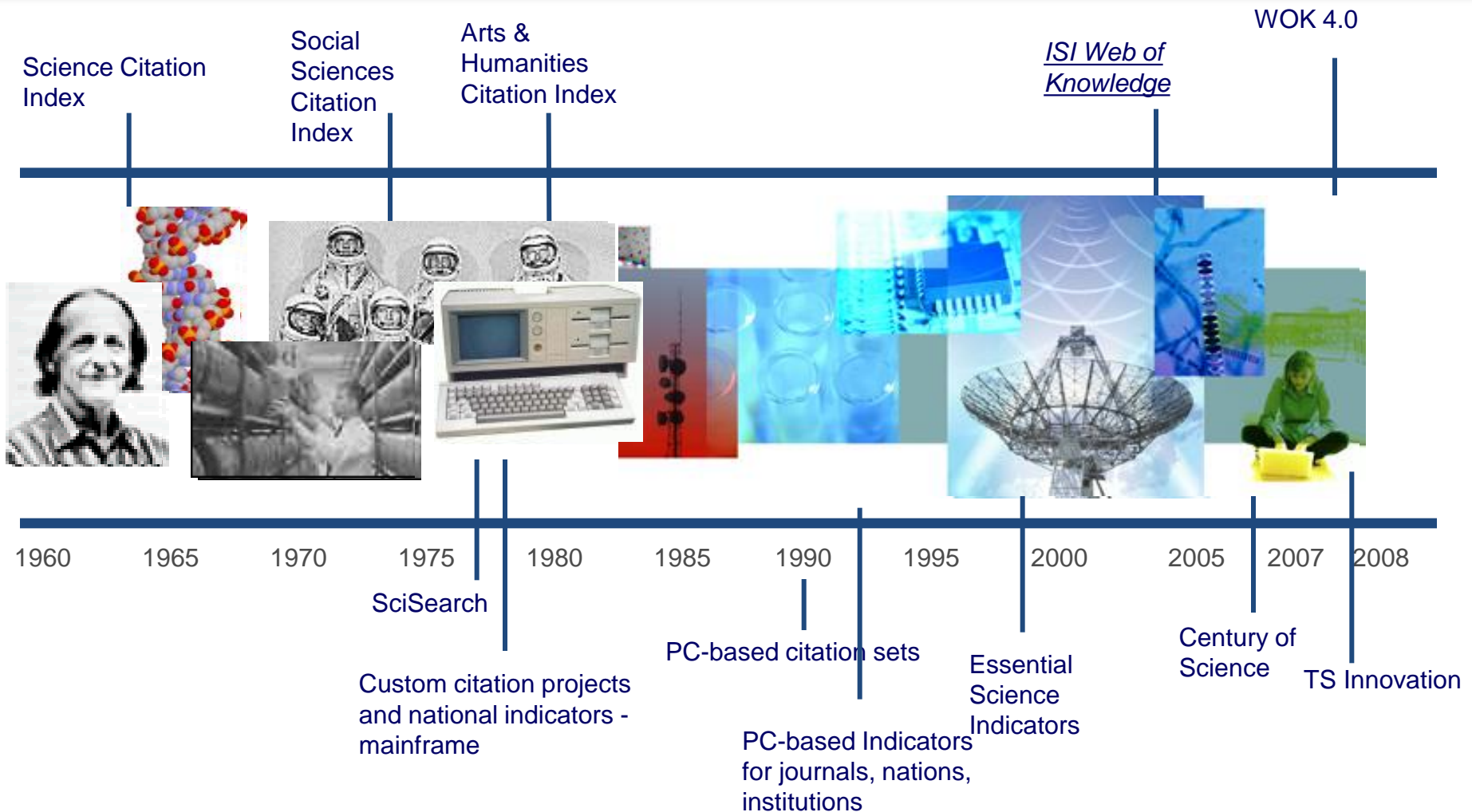
Web of Science™ Core Collection

Source: Das, A.-K. (2015). [Research Evaluation Metrics](#). 7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

- The **Institute for Scientific Information** (ISI) was founded by [Eugene Garfield](#) in 1960. It was acquired by [Thomson Scientific & Healthcare](#) in 1992, became known as **Thomson ISI** and now is part of the Healthcare & Science business of the multi-billion dollar [Thomson Reuters Corporation](#).
- ISI offered [bibliographic database](#) services. Its speciality: [citation indexing](#) and analysis, a field pioneered by Garfield. It maintains citation databases covering thousands of [academic journals](#), including a continuation of its long time print-based indexing service the [Science Citation Index](#) (SCI), as well as the [Social Sciences Citation Index](#) (SSCI), and the [Arts and Humanities Citation Index](#) (AHCI). All of these are available via ISI's [Web of Knowledge](#) database service.

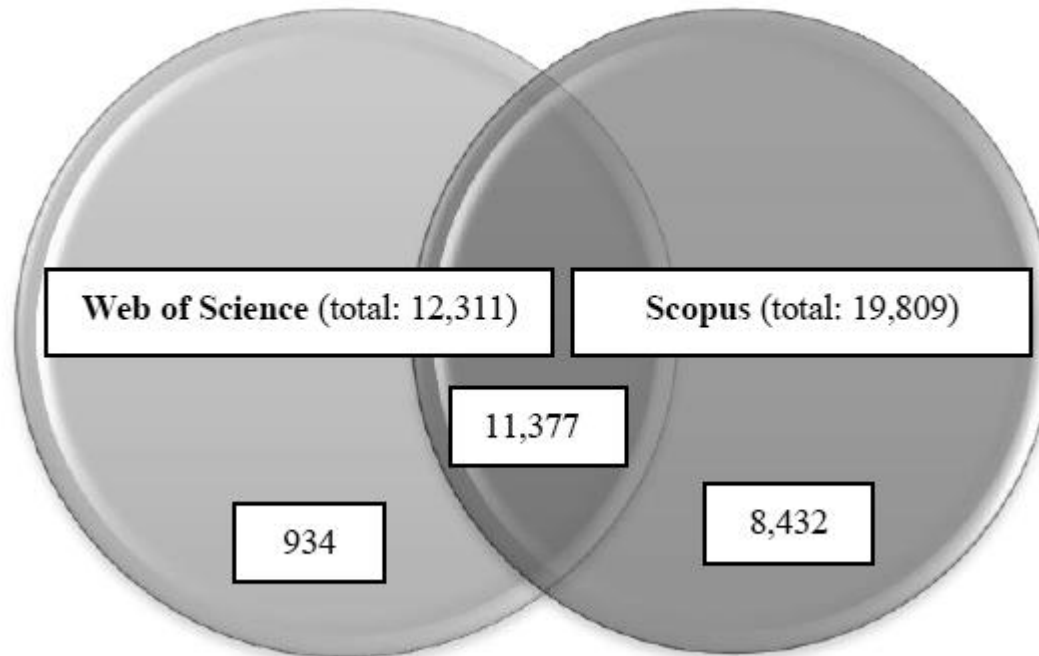
Thomson Reuters (formerly ISI) has been the authority on citation data for over 50 years.



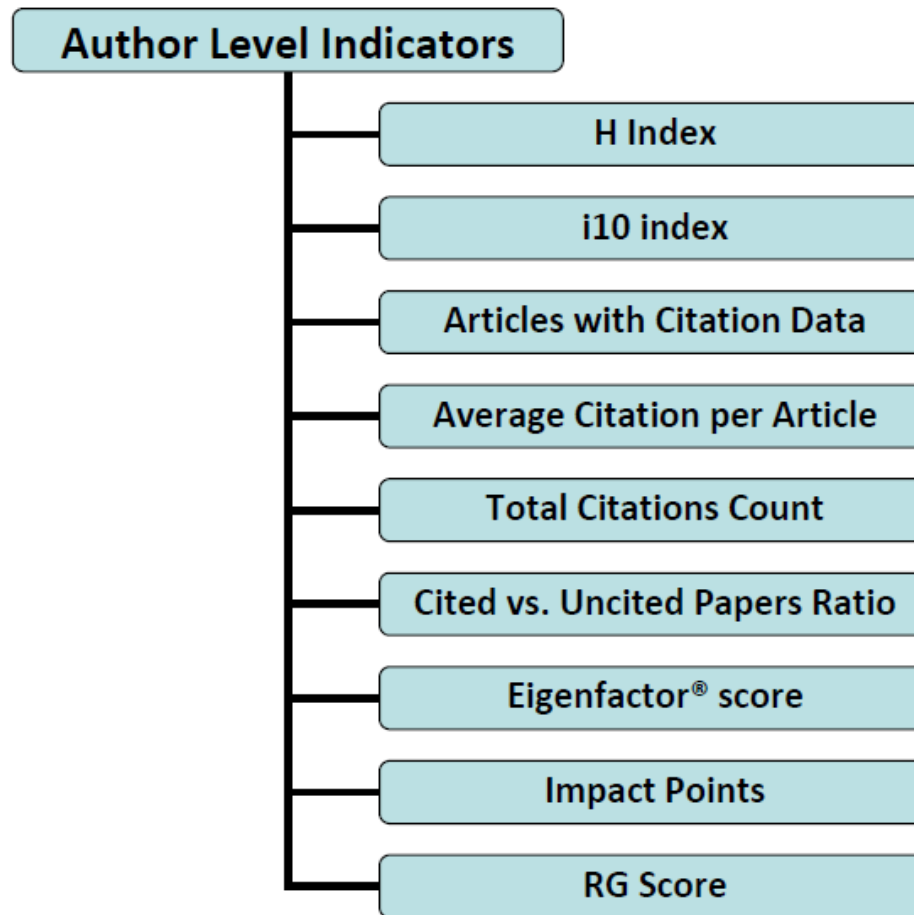
Scopus (Launched 2004)

- Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature: scientific journals, books and conference proceedings. Delivering a comprehensive overview of the world's research output in the fields of science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities, Scopus features smart tools to track, analyze and visualize research.
- As research becomes increasingly global, interdisciplinary and collaborative, you can make sure that critical research from around the world is not missed when you choose Scopus.

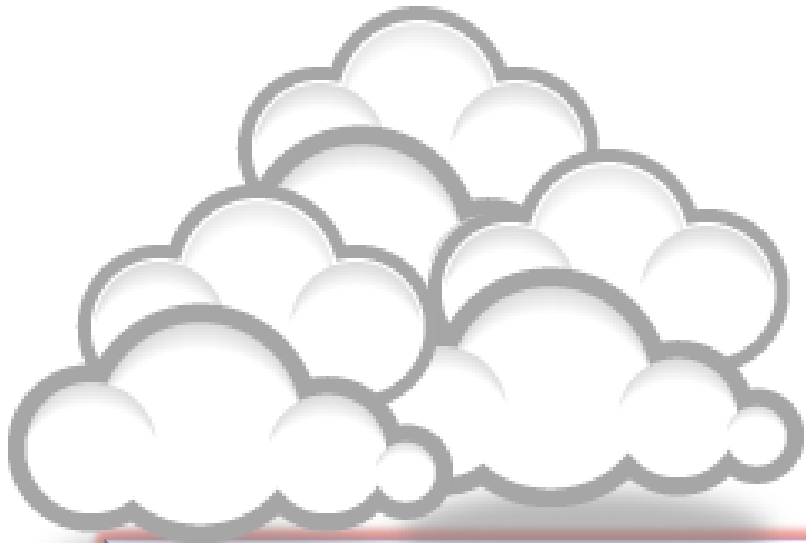
A Comparison between Two Main Academic Literature Collections: Web of Science and Scopus Databases



Author Level Indicators

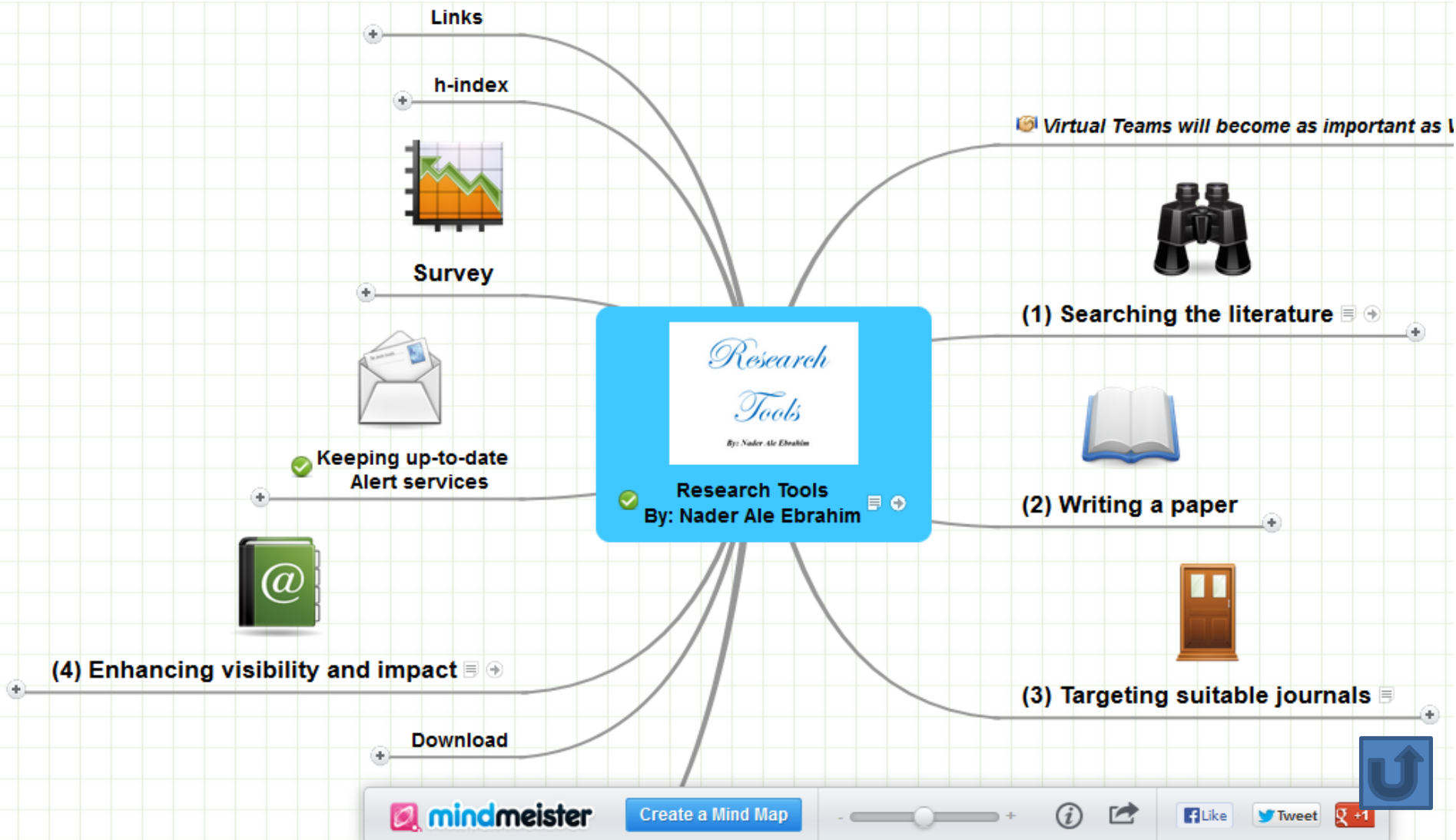


Source: Das, A.-K. (2015). [Research Evaluation Metrics](#). 7, place de Fontenoy, 75352 Paris 07 SP, France: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.



Keywords search

Research Tools Mind Map



Example of Keywords selection

Survey for bibliometric study on “physical activity and older adults”.

Hello,

We are doing a bibliometric study on “physical activity and older adults”. Which keywords would you use to search for “physical activity” and “older adults”? Please select from the lists below. You can select more than one keyword from each list and also add words to the lists. Thank you

* Required

"Physical Activity" key words: *

Which keywords would you use to search for “physical activity”?

- Exercise
 - Sport(s)
 - Fitness
 - Walking
 - Aerobics
 - Training
-

Selecting keywords



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Keywords Plus

- KeyWords Plus[®] are index terms created by Thomson Reuters from significant, frequently occurring words in the titles of an article's cited references.

Source: http://images.webofknowledge.com/WOK46/help/WOS/h_fullrec.html

Keywords and Keywords Plus®

Authors sometimes provide a list of keywords or terms that they feel best represent the content of their paper. These keywords are contained in the ISI record (1991 data forward, depending on the [database](#)) for each article and are searchable. In addition, ISI generates KeyWords Plus for many articles. **KeyWords Plus** are words or phrases that frequently appear in the titles of an article's references, but do not necessarily appear in the title of the article itself. KeyWords Plus may be present for articles that have no author keywords, or may include important terms not listed among the title, abstract, or author keywords.

Source: <http://wos.isitrial.com/help/helpdefs.html>

KeyWords Plus- Example

- New Product Development in Virtual Environment (ISI Indexed)
- Author Keywords: New product Development; Virtual teams; Concurrent Collaboration; Review paper
- KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPMENT TEAMS; PERFORMANCE; TECHNOLOGY; KNOWLEDGE; COMMUNICATION; PERSPECTIVE; INTEGRATION; INNOVATION; NETWORK; WORKING

Web of ScienceSM

Results Topic=("virtual Teams")
Timespan=All Years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.
Lemmatization=On

Scientific WebPlus^{BETA} View Web Results >>

Note: Alternative forms of your search term (for example, tooth and teeth) may have been applied, in particular for Topic or Title searches that do not contain quotation marks around the terms. To find only exact matches for your terms, turn off the "Lemmatization" option on the search page.

Results: **741** Page 1 of 75 Go Sort by: Publication Date -- newest to oldest

Refine Results
Search within results for
 Search
Web of Science Categories Refine
 MANAGEMENT (288)
 COMPUTER SCIENCE INFORMATION SYSTEMS (183)
 INFORMATION SCIENCE LIBRARY SCIENCE (122)
 BUSINESS (96)

Save to: EndNote Web EndNote ResearcherID
more options Analyze Results Create Citation Report

- Title: **Factors of collaborative working: A framework for a collaboration model**
Author(s): Patel Harshada; Pettitt Michael; Wilson John R.
Source: APPLIED ERGONOMICS Volume: 43 Issue: 1 Pages: 1-26 DOI: 10.1016/j.apergo.2011.04.009 Published: JAN 2012
Times Cited: 0 (from Web of Science)
Full Text View abstract
- Title: **Technology Adoption in Online Social Networks**
Author(s): Peng Gang; Mu Jifeng
Source: JOURNAL OF PRODUCT INNOVATION MANAGEMENT Volume: 28 Supplement: 1 Pages: 133-145 DOI:

Web of ScienceSM

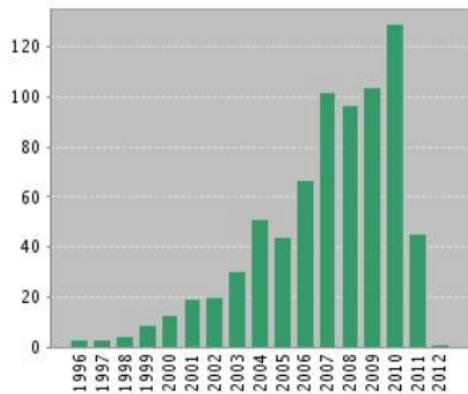
<< Back to previous results list

Citation Report Topic=("virtual Teams")

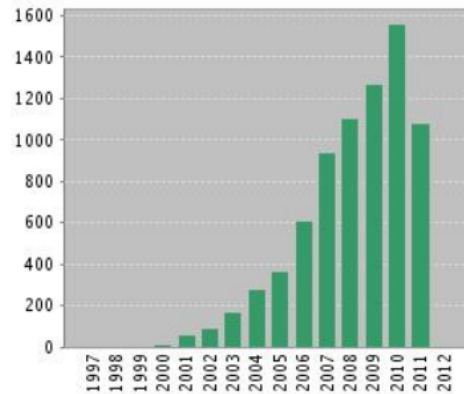
Timespan=All Years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

This report reflects citations to source items indexed within Web of Science. Perform a Cited Reference Search to include citations to items not indexed within Web of Science.

Published Items in Each Year



Citations in Each Year



Results found: 741

Sum of the Times Cited [?]: 7561

Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?]: 4771

Citing Articles[?]: 3928
[View Citing Articles](#)
[View without self-citations](#)

Average Citations per Item [?]: 10.20

h-index [?]: 42

Results: **741**

Page 1 of 75 [Go](#)

Sort by: Times Cited -- highest to lowest

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 **Total** Average

Key Words Selection

Results: 26

(from Web of Science Core Collection)

You searched for:

TITLE: ("Envelope Design")

Timespan: All years. **Indexes:** SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

Results: 477

(from Web of Science Core Collection)

You searched for:

TITLE: (("efficiency envelope*") OR (envelope NEAR/5 building) OR (envelope NEAR/5 energy) OR ("envelope* energy* saving*") OR ("Envelope* System*") OR ("thermal* envelope*") OR ("Envelope* Design*"))

Timespan: All years. **Indexes:** SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

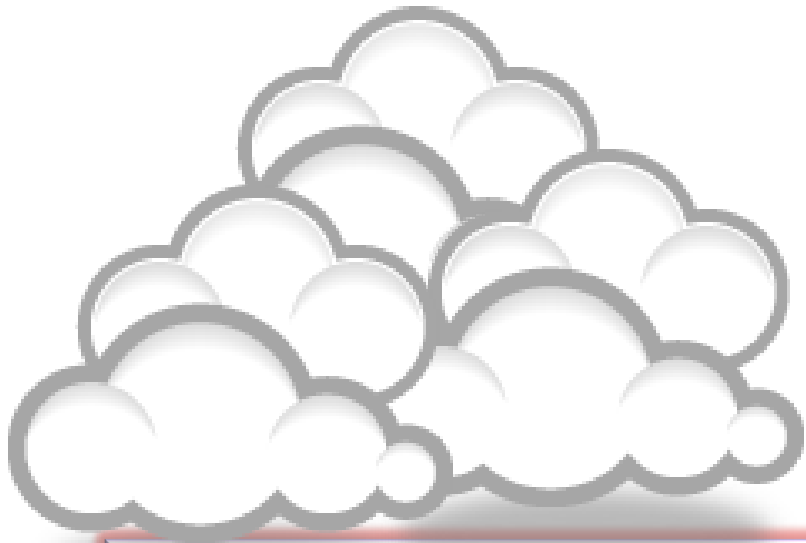
Key Words Selection

TABLE 1: Search phrases used

Field	Search Strings
general/other	brain surgery – neurosurgery – hydrocephalus – peripheral nerve surgery
vascular	aneurysm surgery – arteriovenous malformation* – carotid endarterectomy – cavernous malformation – extracranial intracranial bypass – intracranial aneurysm* – [intracranial or intracerebral] and [hematoma or hemorrhage] – subarachnoid hemorrhage – vasospasm
tumor	brain tumor surgery – meningioma – glioblastoma* – glioma – meningioma – radiosurgery – radiotherapy
trauma	brain injury – coma – head injury – brain damage – spinal injury
functional	deep brain stimulation – epilepsy surgery – Parkinson's surgery – spinal cord stimulation – trigeminal neuralgia – stereotactic – stereotaxic – stereotaxy
spine	spine fusion – spine fixation – spine surgery – spinal surgery – spinal fusion – spinal fixation – [cervical or thoracic or lumbar] and [disc* or disk*]

* The asterisk was included in the search string as a wild card character. For example, the search “disc*” would return results for “disc” or “discs” or “discectomy.”

Source: Ponce, F. A., & Lozano, A. M. (2014). [Highly cited works in neurosurgery. Part II: the citation classics A review \(vol 112, pg 233, 2010\). Journal Of Neurosurgery 120\(5\), 1252-1257. doi: 10.3171/2014.2.JNS14358a](#)



Examples

100 top-cited scientific papers in limb prosthetics

Eshraghi *et al.* *BioMedical Engineering OnLine* 2013, **12**:119
<http://www.biomedical-engineering-online.com/content/12/1/119>



REVIEW

Open Access

100 top-cited scientific papers in limb prosthetics

Arezoo Eshraghi^{1*}, Noor Azuan Abu Osman¹, Hossein Gholizadeh¹, Sadeeq Ali¹ and Babak Shadgan²

* Correspondence: arezooeshraghi@yahoo.ca

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Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Abstract

Research has tremendously contributed to the developments in both practical and fundamental aspects of limb prosthetics. These advancements are reflected in scientific articles, particularly in the most cited papers. This article aimed to identify the 100 top-cited articles in the field of limb prosthetics and to investigate their main characteristics. Articles related to the field of limb prosthetics and published in the Web of Knowledge database of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) from the period of 1980 to 2012. The 100 most cited articles in limb prosthetics were selected based on the citation index report. All types of articles except for proceedings and letters were included in the study. The study design and level of evidence were determined using Sackett's initial rules of evidence. The level of evidence was

100 top-cited scientific papers in limb prosthetics

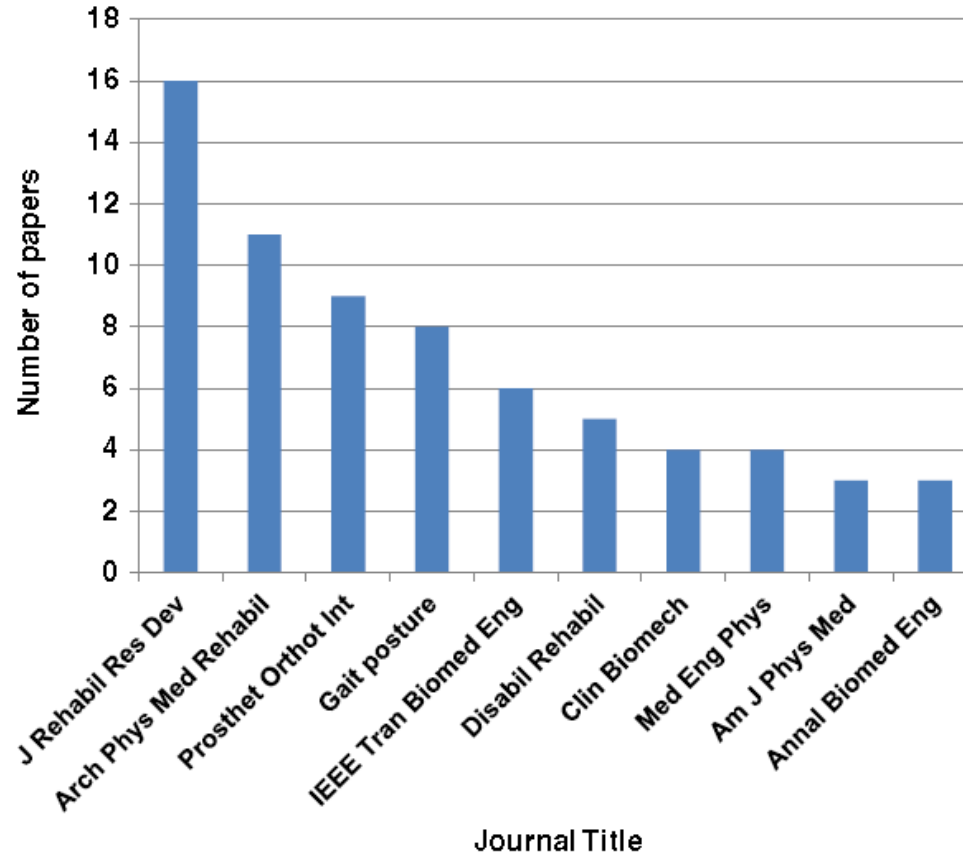


Figure 4 The top 10 journals that published the highest number of top cited papers.

Global scientific production on GIS research by bibliometric analysis from 1997 to 2006

Frequency of author keywords used in publications—top 25

Author keywords	1997-2006		1997-2001		2002-2006	
	P	R (%)	P	R (%)	P	R (%)
GIS	2360	1(24)	740	1(20)	1620	1(26)
Remote sensing	435	2(4.4)	154	2(4.2)	281	2(4.5)
Geographic information system	395	3(4)	150	3(4.1)	245	3(4)
Geographic information systems	370	4(3.8)	145	4(4)	225	4(3.6)
Spatial analysis	136	5(1.4)	43	6(1.2)	93	5(1.5)
Geographical information systems	119	6(1.2)	55	5(1.5)	64	12(1)
Land use↑	118	7(1.2)	30	13(0.82)	88	6(1.4)
Geographical information system	116	8(1.2)	39	8(1.1)	77	7(1.2)
Geographic information systems (GIS)	112	9(1.1)	36	9(0.98)	76	8(1.2)
GPS	99	10(1)	33	11(0.9)	66	10(1.1)
Geographic information system (GIS)	96	11(1)	30	13(0.82)	66	10(1.1)
Modeling	94	12(1)	35	10(0.95)	59	13(1)
Water quality	89	13(0.9)	30	13(0.82)	59	13(1)
Conservation↑	85	14(0.86)	17	38(0.46)	68	9(1.1)
Modelling	81	15(0.82)	25	18(0.68)	56	15(0.91)

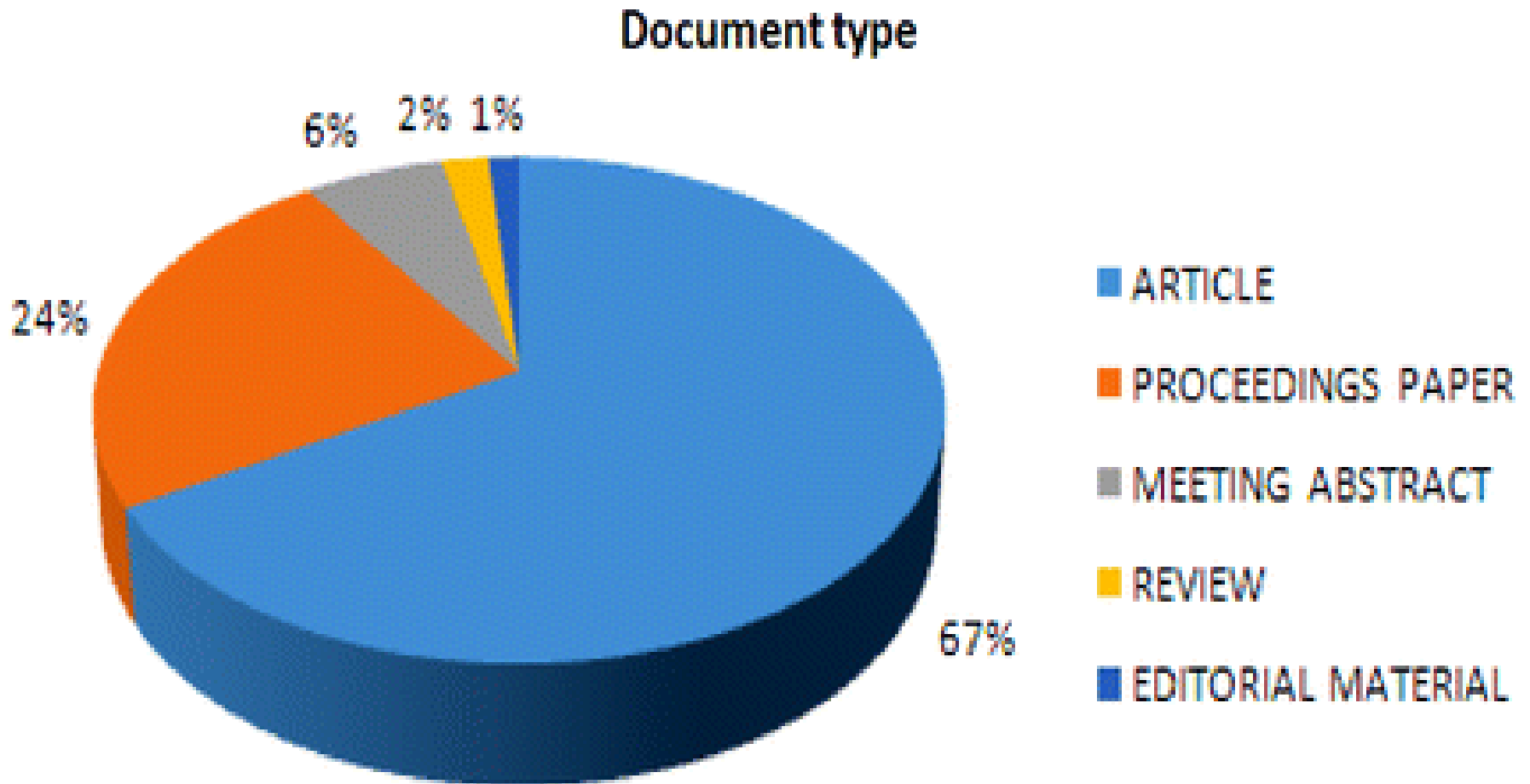
Global stem cell research trend: Bibliometric analysis as a tool for mapping of trends from 1991 to 2006

Table 1. Characteristics by year of publication outputs from 1991 to 2006

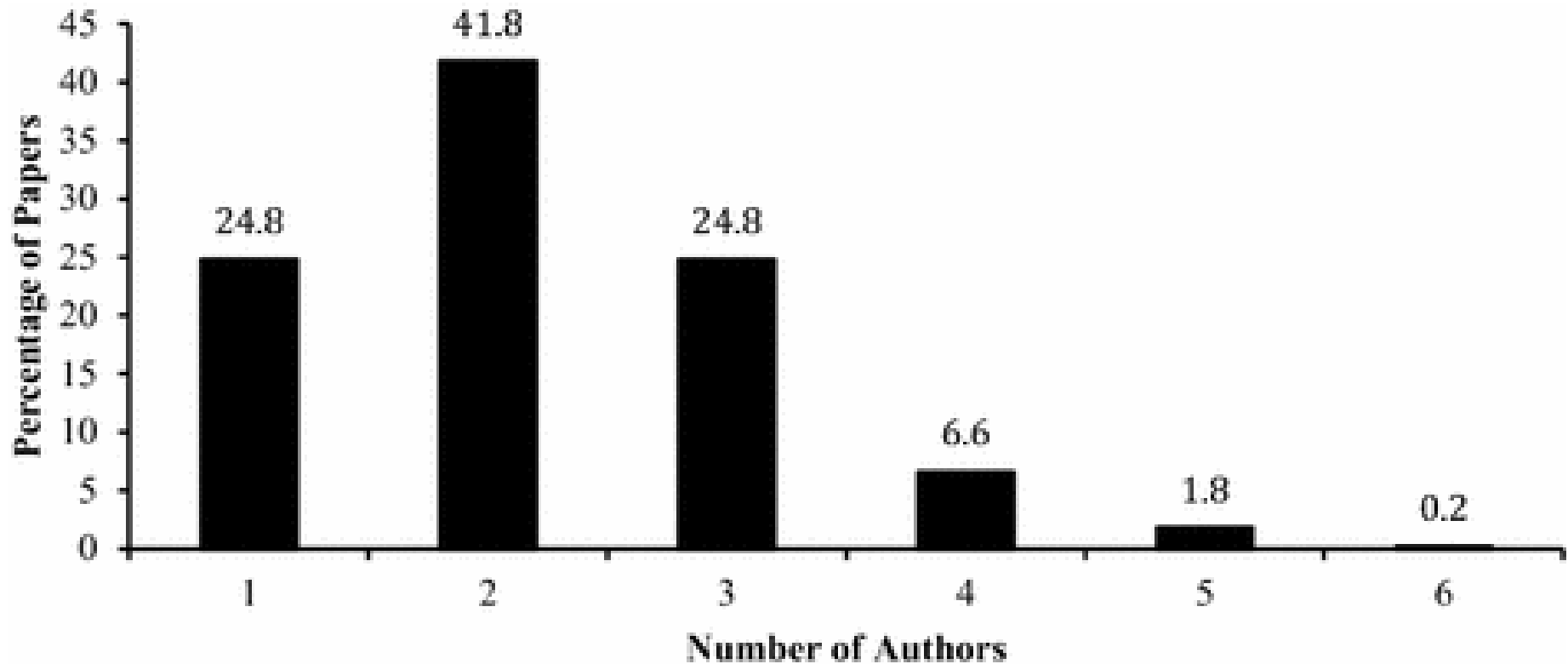
Year	TP	PG	PG/P	NR	NR/P	AU	AU/P	J	P/J
1991	905	7,058	7.8	31,081	34	4,011	4.4	289	3.1
1992	1,089	8,250	7.6	36,467	33	5,224	4.8	307	3.5
1993	1,270	10,027	7.9	46,039	36	6,080	4.8	324	3.9
1994	1,421	11,408	8.0	49,858	35	7,292	5.1	378	3.8
1995	1,629	12,845	7.9	59,473	37	89,94	5.5	425	3.8
1996	2,080	16,398	7.9	75,887	36	11,633	5.6	484	4.3
1997	2,284	18,222	8.0	83,873	37	12,912	5.7	527	4.3
1998	2,417	19,487	8.1	90,149	37	14,454	6.0	571	4.2
1999	2,723	22,024	8.1	100,211	37	16,444	6.0	606	4.5
2000	3,070	23,986	7.8	112,950	37	18,536	6.0	660	4.7
2001	3,338	26,302	7.9	122,433	37	20,569	6.2	731	4.6
2002	3,877	30,788	7.9	143,651	37	24,094	6.2	778	5.0
2003	4,503	36,547	8.1	167,510	37	28,834	6.4	897	5.0
2004	5,351	44,640	8.3	204,723	38	34,486	6.4	970	5.5
2005	6,145	51,479	8.4	235,533	38	40,029	6.5	1,101	5.6
2006	6,943	59,784	8.6	273,315	39	46,423	6.7	1,202	5.8
Total	49,045	399,245	8.1	1,833,153	37	300,015	6.1	2,493	20

TP: Number of publications; PG: Page count; NR: Cited reference count; AU, J: Number of authors and journals; PG/P, NR/P, and AU/P: average of pages, references, and authors in a paper; P/J: average of papers in a journal.

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



Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study



Physical Activity and Aging Research: A Bibliometric Analysis

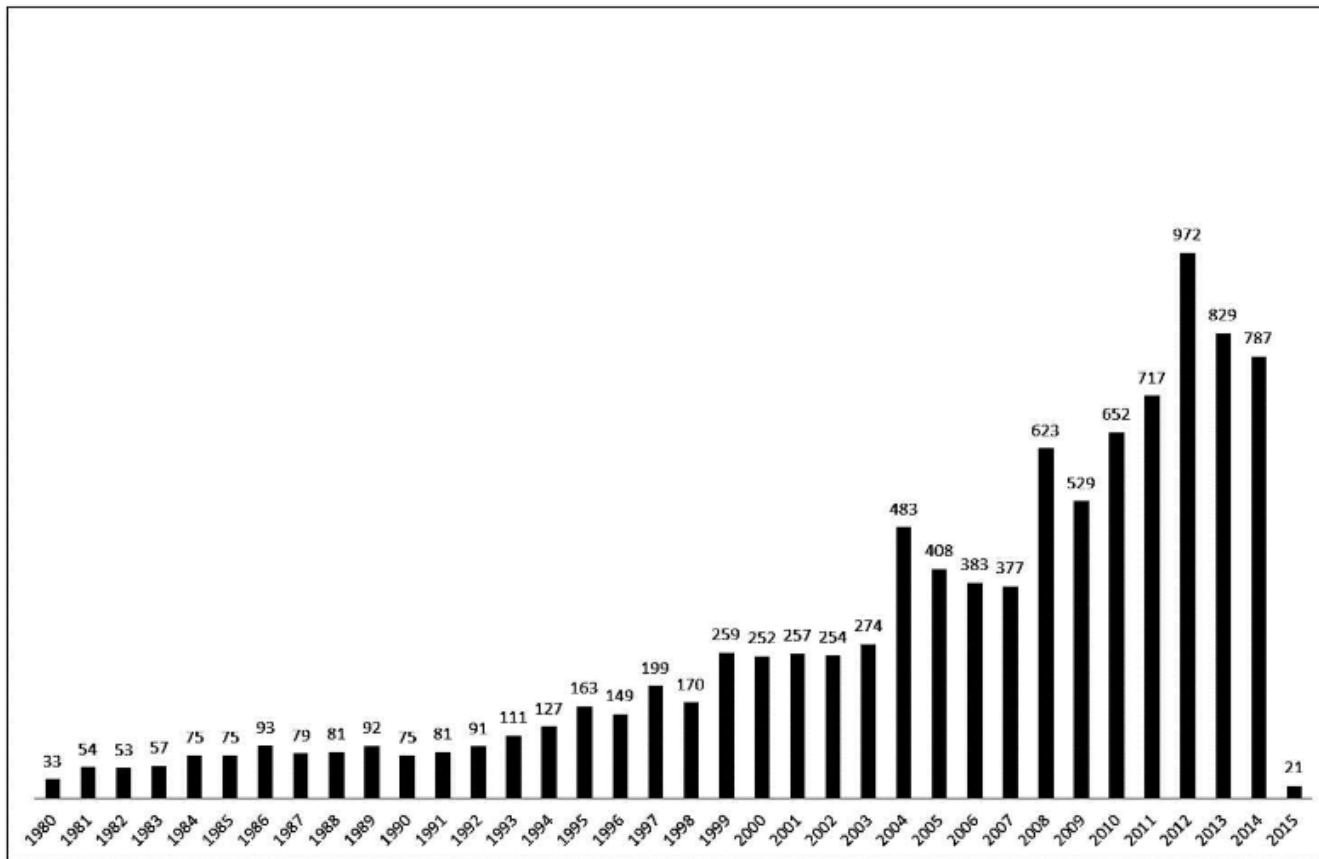
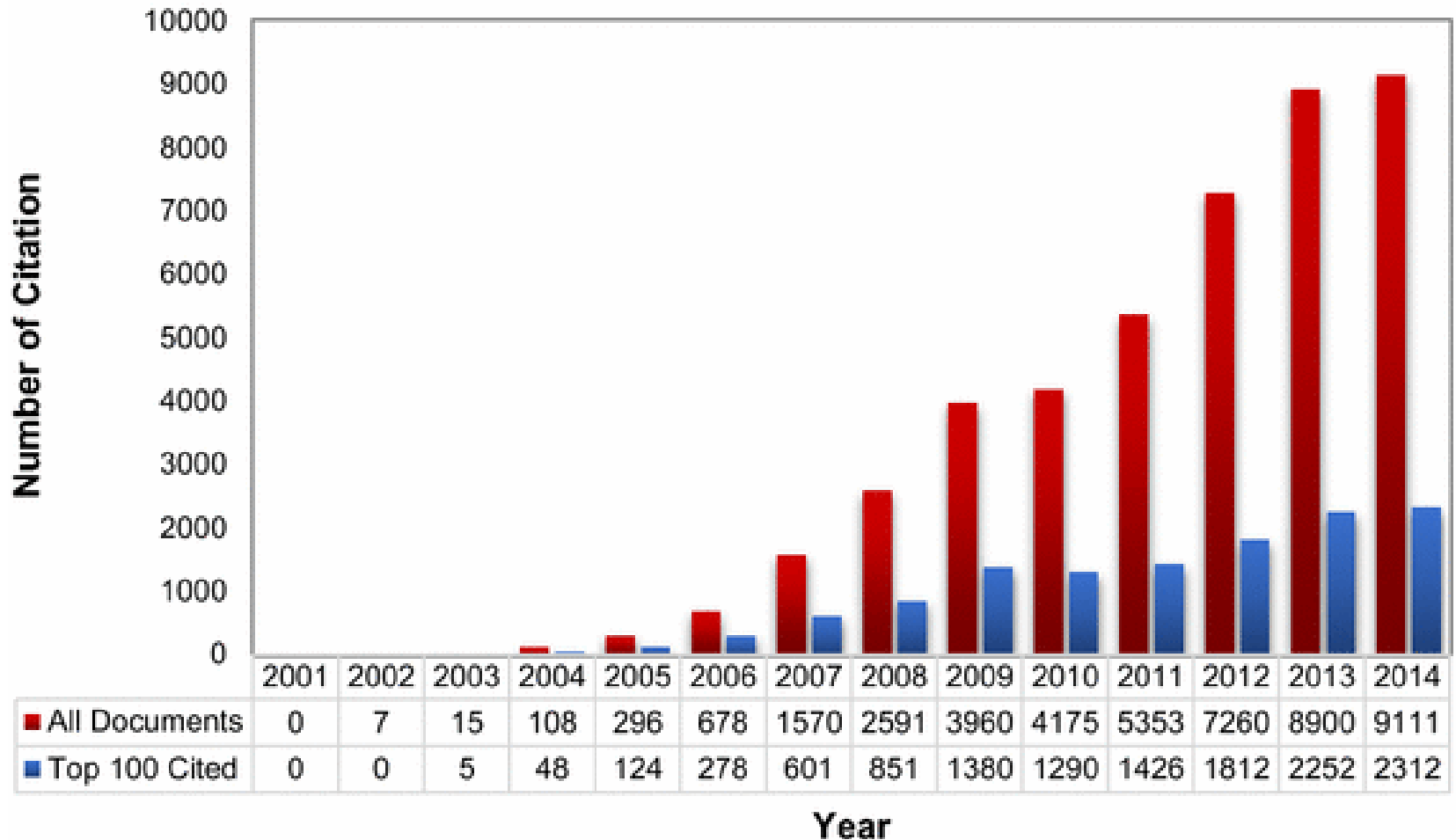
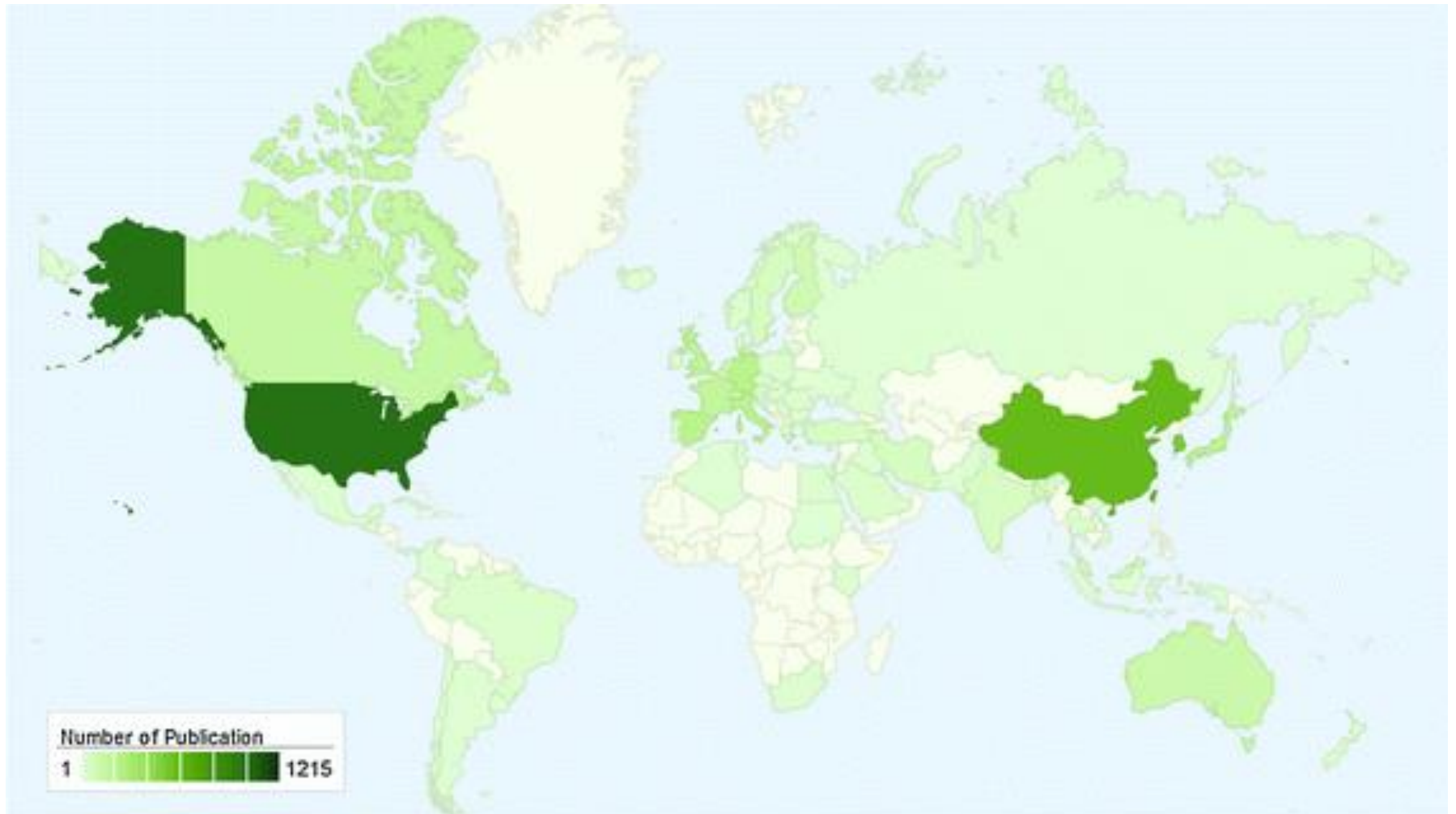


Figure 1. Publication output in PA and aging between 1980 and February 6, 2015.

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



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



35Year Research History of Cytotoxicity and Cancer: a Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis

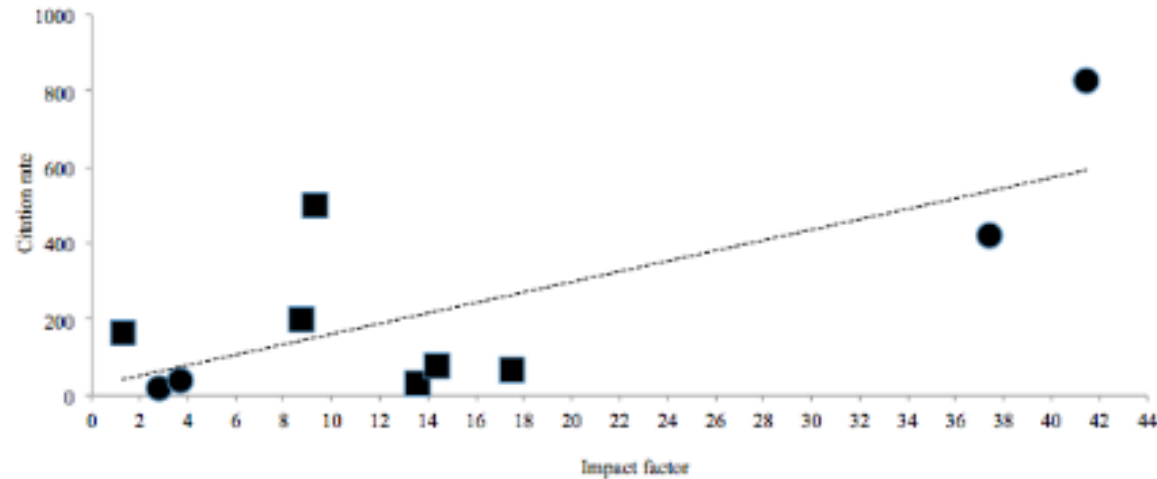


Figure 3. Analysis of Relationship between Journal Impact Factors and Number of Citations. Amongst 10 papers (circles and black boxes) with highest effect on the correlation, four papers (circles) increased the r and decreased P values.

Impact of Article Page Count and Number of Authors on Citations in Disability Related Fields: A Systematic Review Article

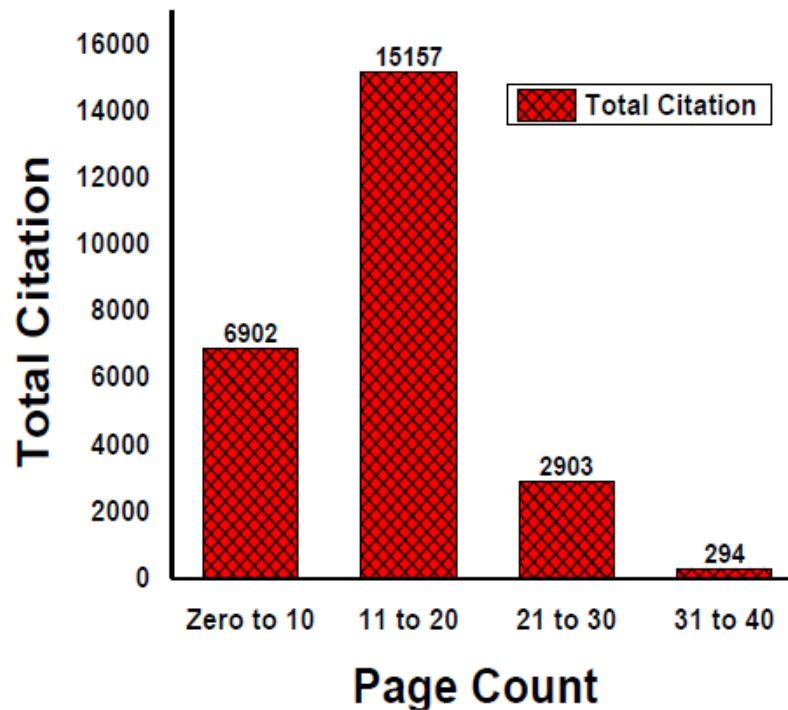


Fig. 1: Total citation count based on the range of article page count

Questions?



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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
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1. Akhavan, P., Ale Ebrahim, N., Fetрати, M. A., & Pezeshkan, A. (2016). Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study. *Scientometrics* 1-16. doi:[10.1007/s11192-016-1938-x](#)
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My recent presentations:

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