How to build your online researcher profile ?

Journées des doctorants de l'ED304 - École doctorale Sciences et environnements - 2019-04-25

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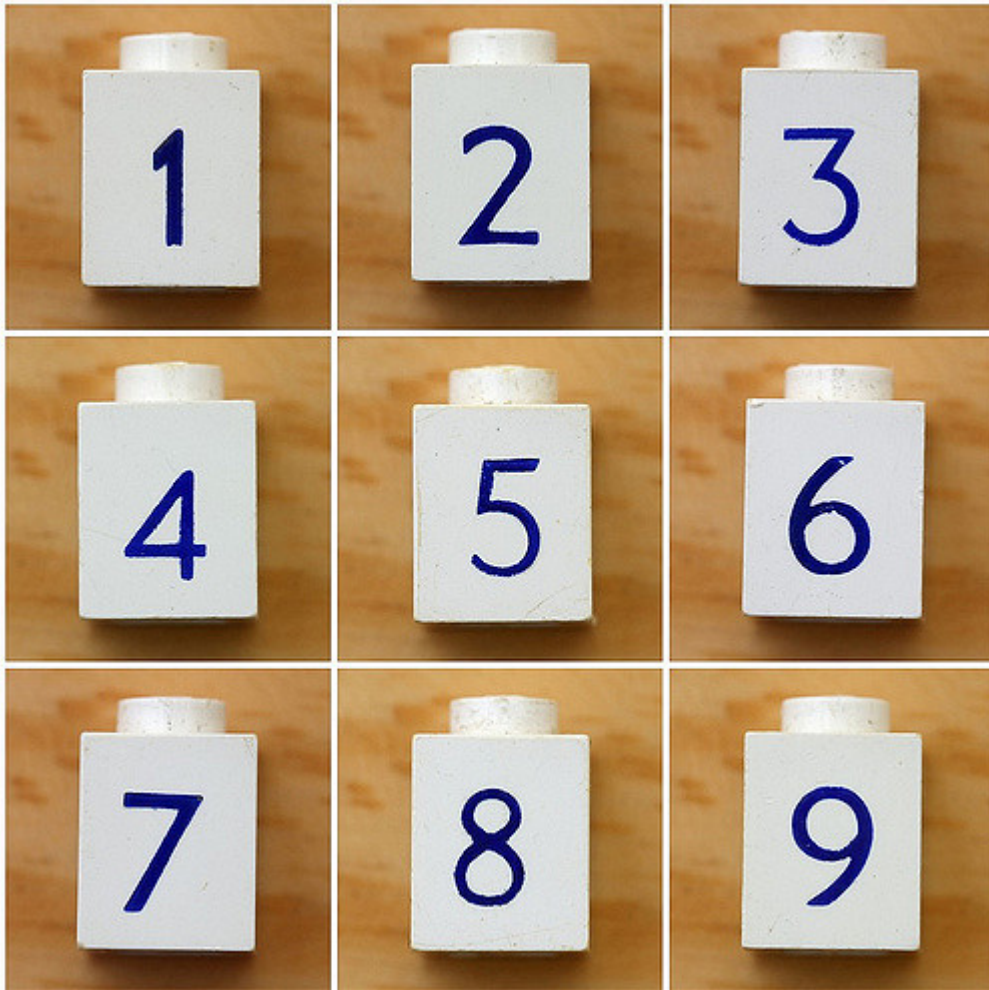*Université de Bordeaux - Direction de la documentation*

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Agenda

Game of the 7 families - actually 4

Agenda

Introduction : definition, issues

Family 1 : academic social networks

Family 2 : publishers' identifiers

Family 3 : persistent identifiers

Family 4 : open access repositories

What opportunities for you?

Introduction : researcher profile?

Two main components are obvious.

A web page

- Can you create a CV?

- Can you add free text?

- Can you add rich text (with images, hyperlinks, etc.)?

A publication list

- Are the metadata comprehensive and accurate?

- Is the list updated automatically or manually?

- How is access to full-text handled?

Introduction : issues 1/2

Identity

Make sure to be identified

- as yourself
- as a researcher

Visibility / accessibility

Make sure to make visible / and accessible

- your publications
- your other outputs
- your other academic activities

Introduction : issues 2/2

Save time

⏰ Will you be willing to spend time updating different sites and services? Is it possible to find services with automatic updates? And services that can be connected to others to increase automation?

Impact / metrics

We will not discuss this topic today.

Issues : identity

Background

- more and more researchers

- a few names

Names ambiguity

- Homonymy

- Different versions: full first name/initial(s)

- Transliteration

- Accents and other special characters

- Change of name

- Multiple names
  - 👉 Names are not **machine readable**

Issues : visibility / accessibility

Background

- Dispersion of resources and access modes

- More and more research organizations are unsubscribing from subscription resources (or have never been able to subscribe due to costs)

- Open access, providing access to users outside research organizations

Introduction : researcher profile?

Here are the criteria of analysis and choice we are going to apply to the 4 families.

1. Identification

Does the tool identify you and how? Does it provide a reliable identification?

2. Web page

Does the tool allow you to create a webpage? To what extent is it customizable?

3. Publication list

How does the tool perform regarding creating and updating your publication list?

4. Full-text access

Does the tool give access to your publications?

5. Interoperability / openness

Can you export your data? Can you connect your profile with other services, platforms, etc.?

6. Compliance

Does the tool allow you to be compliant with stakeholders' requirements?

Family 1 : academic social networks

Family 1 : academic social networks : overview

Figures retrieved in April 2017 : 55 millions of accounts for ResearchGate, 13 millions for Academia.edu

From : Bouchard, A. (2017). 'Robin des bois ou rogue open access ? Les réseaux sociaux académiques en 2017'. UrfistInfo. Retrieved from https://urfistinfo.hypotheses.org/3107

Examples of ResearchGate profiles

https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Laurent_Duval
https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Philippe_Gambette

Family 1 : academic social networks : what for?

"Which, if any, of the following tasks do you do on social media/SCNs in relation to your work?"
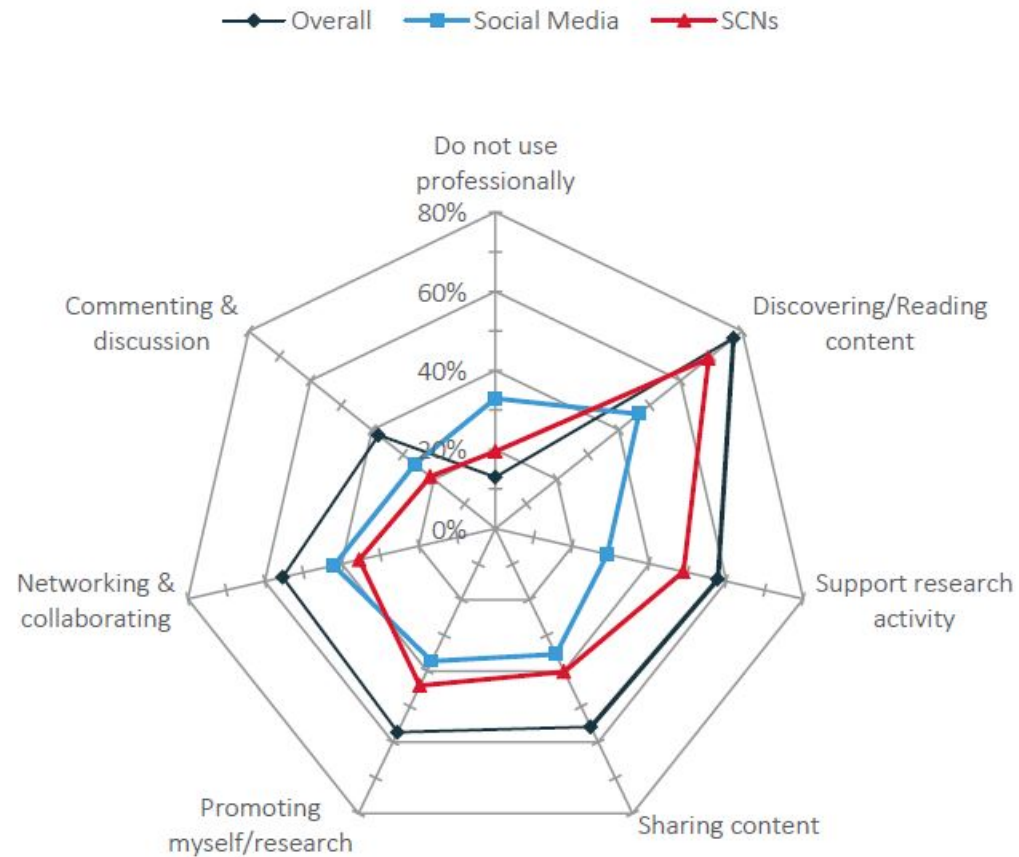
Overall — Social Media — SCNs

Family 1 : academic social networks : criteria 1/3

1. Identification

⚠️ 1️⃣ Very weak : no identifier provided and questionable accuracy of suggestions

2. Web page

Very limited customization

3. Publication list

Easy to create and update, but accuracy and quality of metadata are far from being guaranteed and customization is very limited

Family 1 : academic social networks : criteria 2/3

4. Full-text access

⚠️ 2️⃣ Permissions might be different from the ones granted to deposit into an open access repository - see Elsevier's sharing policy - see the wording of Law for a Digital Republic
➕ open access is not guaranteed

5. Interoperability / openness

You can put a lot of stuff into this kind of service, ⚠️ 3️⃣ but what can you export?

Family 1 : academic social networks : criteria 3/3

6. Compliance

No way - see 4. - on the contrary, be aware of what content you upload if the servers' location is unknown

	Open access repositories	Academia.edu	ResearchGate
Supports export or harvesting	Yes	No	No
Long-term preservation	Yes	No	No
Business model	Nonprofit (usually)	Commercial. Sells job posting services, hopes to sell data	Commercial. Sells ads, job posting services
Sends you lots of emails (by default)	No	Yes	Yes
Wants your address book	No	Yes	Yes
Fulfills requirements of UC's OA policies	Yes	No	No

Family 1 : academic social networks : warnings

⚠️ 1️⃣ Weak identification resulting in unrelevant authorship suggestions

Family 1 : academic social networks : warnings

⚠️ 3️⃣ Closed systems and economic concerns

> There is a big chance that as in the past commercial publishers have been selling our own *content*, our articles and books, back to us, or to our libraries, increasingly these kinds of platforms will be selling our own *data* back to us or, more likely, to our universities, to feed into impact case studies and tenure portfolios. The data which is based on the relationships we have built up with others around ourselves and around our publications.

From :

Adema, J. (2017). 'Academia.edu and Self-Branding: The Metricisation of Scholars and Scholarly Networks'. Open Reflections. Retrieved from

https://openreflections.wordpress.com/2017/05/09/academia-edu-and-self-branding/

Family 1 : academic social networks : concerns

Yet a positive and real use of ResearchGate and co?

> It was pointed out to me (on twitter) that ResearchGate can be important for scholars in China which has an authoritarian government that cuts off access to not just Facebook, but also Google.

From : McGlynn, T. (2015). 'I'm going to stop ignoring ResearchGate'. Small Pond Science. Retrieved from https://smallpondscience.com/2015/07/27/im-going-to-stop-ignoring-researchgate/

Family 2 : publishers' identifiers

Family 2 : overview

Objectives for publishers

- Ensure the reliability of their bibliographic database
- Address the issue of ambiguity of names

Specific features

- Integration with bibliographic databases
- Bibliometric indicators - limited to articles indexed in the database of reference

👉 **ResearcherID** : created in 2008 - Clarivate Analytics = Web of Science

👉 **Scopus Author ID** : created in 2006 - Elsevier = Scopus

Family 2 : overview

ResearcherID	Scopus Author ID
created by the user	automatically and systematically created by Elsevier
independant from a subscription to Web of Science for basic features	cannot be changed or edited without subscription to Scopus
possible to add publications from other sources	limited to publications indexed in Scopus : cannot attach publications from other sources
online user profile - integrated with Publons	no online user profile

More about ResearcherID and Scopus Author ID :

Research Services Librarians. 'Research Identity'. University of Tasmania. Retrieved from

http://utas.libguides.com/ManageID

Family 2 : ResearcherID - integrated with Publons

Examples

http://www.researcherid.com/rid/B-5784-2014

http://www.researcherid.com/rid/E-7800-2010

http://www.researcherid.com/rid/A-7576-2008

Family 2 : ResearcherID : criteria 1/2

1. Identification

Strong : identifier
+ Detailed and structured description of affiliations

2. Web page

Very limited customization

3. Publication list

Easy to create and update with accurate metadata, but very limited customization

Family 2 : ResearcherID : criteria 2/2

4. Full-text access

Not handled

5. Interoperability / openness

Integrated with Publons, Web of Science and ORCID

6. Compliance

Some research institutions use ResearcherID to establish and assess researchers' publication lists.

Family 3 : persistent identifiers

Family 3 : ORCID iDs : overview

- Launched in October 2012

- Managed by an independent non-profit organization

- Financed by members' subscriptions : members are publishers, research organizations, funding agencies, etc. - see full list here

- more than 5.8 million ORCID iDs registered in January 2019

Objectives

- Allowing computer use = **machine readability**

- Disambiguating and reinforcing uniqueness

- Allowing data to be linked and integrated

Examples

http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7062-0262

https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4925-2009

Family 3 : ORCID iDs : how does it work?
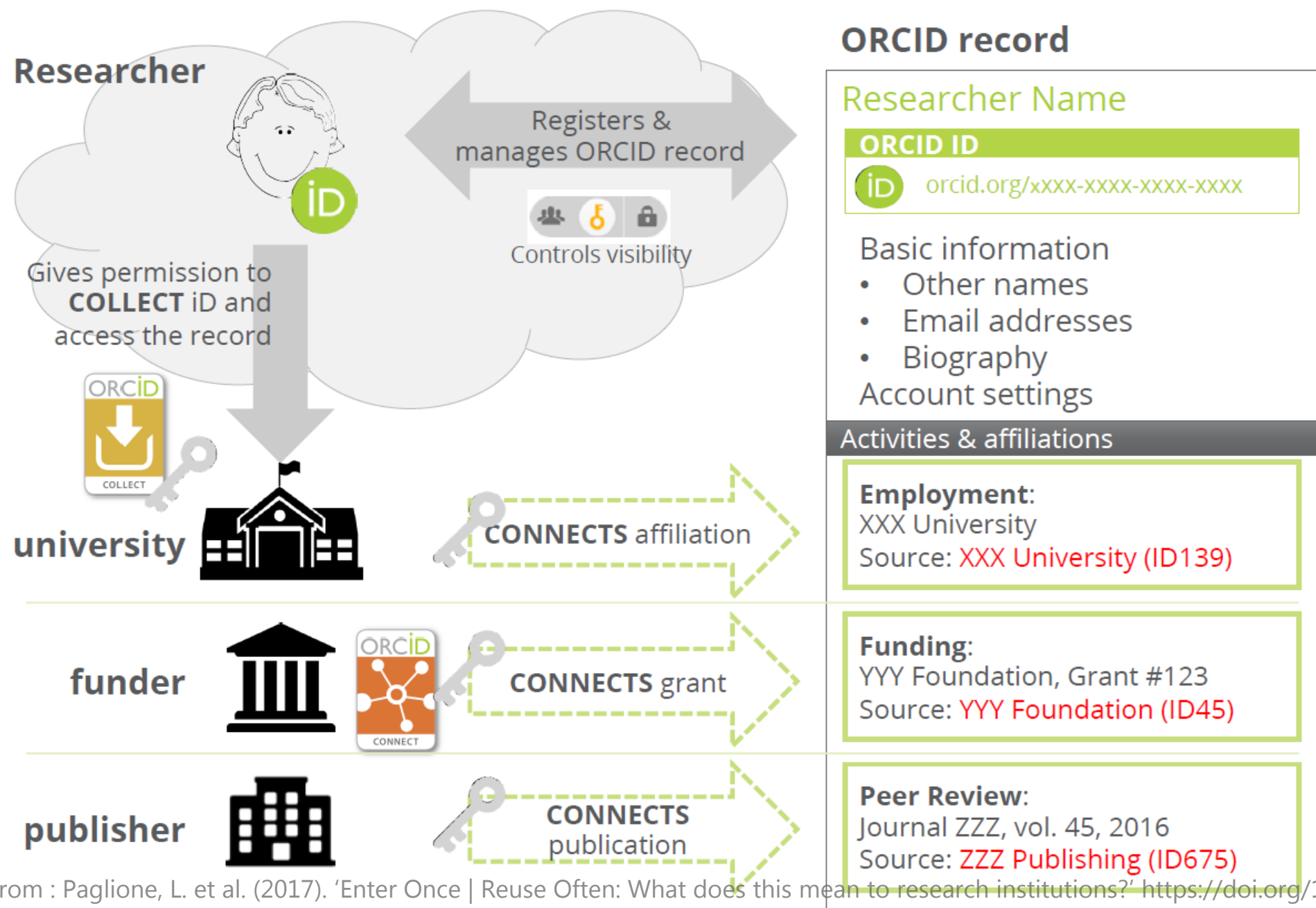
Family 3 : ORCID iDs : want to know more ?

ORCID. (2018). All about ORCID [join the dots]. https://doi.org/10.23640/07243.5809464.v1

Authenticate with ORCID

You can sign in HAL, Open Science Framework and many other research-related services with institutional credentials through ORCID.

Getting started with ORCID

Follow the steps :

Cuesta, S. M. (2017). 'Introduction to ORCID'. Cambridge. Retrieved from https://github.com/semacu/20180223_ORCID_Chemistry_Cambridge/blob/master/README.md#introduction-to-orcid

Family 3 : ORCID iDs : criteria 1/2

1. Identification

Very strong : persistent identifier
+ Detailed description of affiliations
+ Affiliation possibly asserted by institution

2. Web page

Limited customization

3. Publication list

Easy to create and update with accurate metadata, very limited customization - may be **automatically updated**
+ Comprehensive typology of publications and outputs

Family 3 : ORCID iDs : criteria 2/2

4. Full-text access

Not handled

5. Interoperability / openness

Integrated with many other services and identifiers
+ Very detailed and configurable privacy settings

6. Compliance

More and more publishers and funders require your ORCID iD at submission

Family 4 : open access repositories

Family 4 : open access repositories : Zenodo

⚡ We will focus on non-institutional repositories.

Example : https://zenodo.org/communities/dpodrepository/

With full explanation, comparison with academic social networks and with institutional repositories :

O'Donnell, D. P. (2018). 'Daniel Paul O'Donnell: Using Zenodo as a personal repository'. Daniel Paul O'Donnell Blog. Retrieved from http://people.uleth.ca/~daniel.odonnell/Blog/using-zenodo-as-a-personal-repository

Family 4 : open access repositories : HAL

HAL offers a great tool to create your researcher profile, as it provides :

- an identifier = IdHAL,

- a webpage = CVHAL.

Examples :

https://cv.archives-ouvertes.fr/richard-chbeir

https://cv.archives-ouvertes.fr/philippe-gambette

https://cv.archives-ouvertes.fr/laurent-duval

MONESPACE>MONIDHAL/ MONCV

Manage author forms and publications associated with your IdHAL

Set up your customizable and multilingual webpage

Configure your automatically updated publication list

Family 4 : IdHAL : how does it work? 2/3

IDHAL SETUP

Favour the full form first+last name for your IdHAL

To add author forms search for:
last name + initial*
eg: ouzia h*

Check and select publications to attach

Family 4 : HAL : how does it work? 3/3

PUBLICATIONS:DISPLAY AND EXPORT

Customize your CV :
by default only your
publication list is
displayed

Display your
publications on your
personal webpage with
INRIA haltool

Generate and export
customized publication
lists with ExtrHAL

Full infographics with links, in French, available here

Family 3 : HAL : criteria 1/2

1. Identification

Strong : identifier

+ Affiliations connected to a controlled list of research units and organizations

2. Web page

Highly customizable, from creating rich text with a simple editor to uploading a customized CSS sheet

3. Publication list

Easy to create and update with accurate metadata, customizable - **automatically updated** by deposits in HAL

+ Broad typology of publications and outputs

Family 3 : HAL : criteria 2/2

4. Full-text access

Full and persistent open access provided

5. Interoperability / openness

Integrated with many other services
+ Indirect integration with ORCID, eg you can update your ORCID iD with data from HAL through BASE, as HAL is harvested by BASE

6. Compliance

HAL is compliant with open access requirements, such as the European Commission's ones.

What opportunities for you?

What opportunities for you?
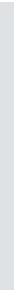
What opportunities for you? Advice and strategies

A 3 level strategy

> 1. Get started: Bronze
>
> 2. Build content: Silver
>
> 3. Enhance your profile: Gold

Queensland University of Technology Library. 'Create your researcher profile'. Library guides QUT. Retrieved from https://libguides.library.qut.edu.au/researcher_profile

A detailed overview

Including examples, a 10 point checklist and a to-do list

Bouchard, A. (2018). 'Construire son identité numérique de chercheur [formation doctorale]'. Retrieved from

http://urfist.chartes.psl.eu/sites/default/files/ab/bouchard_identitenumerique_synthese_052018.pdf

Thank you for your attention!

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