

# How to build your online researcher profile ?

ED481 - École doctorale des Sciences Sociales et Humanités de l'université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour

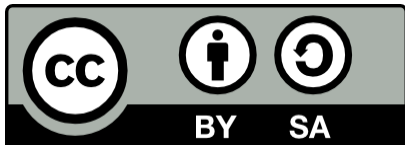
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Training material available [here](#)

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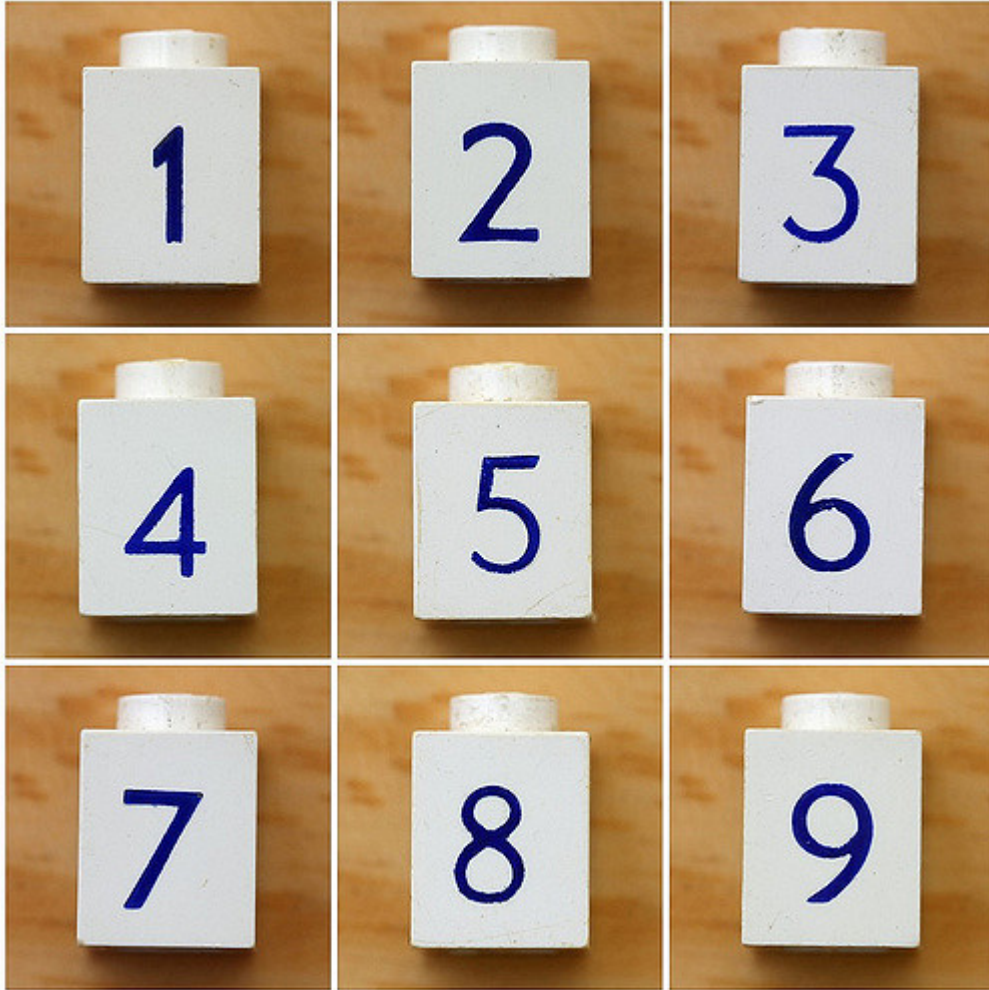
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*University of Bordeaux - Documentation department*



# Agenda

Game of the 7 families - actually 4



Discussions : ? Q01 ? Q02

# 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 connectable to others to maximize 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)
- See part 1 about open access : provide 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?

Before starting the game of 4 families, what families do you already use?

? Q03

# 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 [Academia.edu](#) profiles

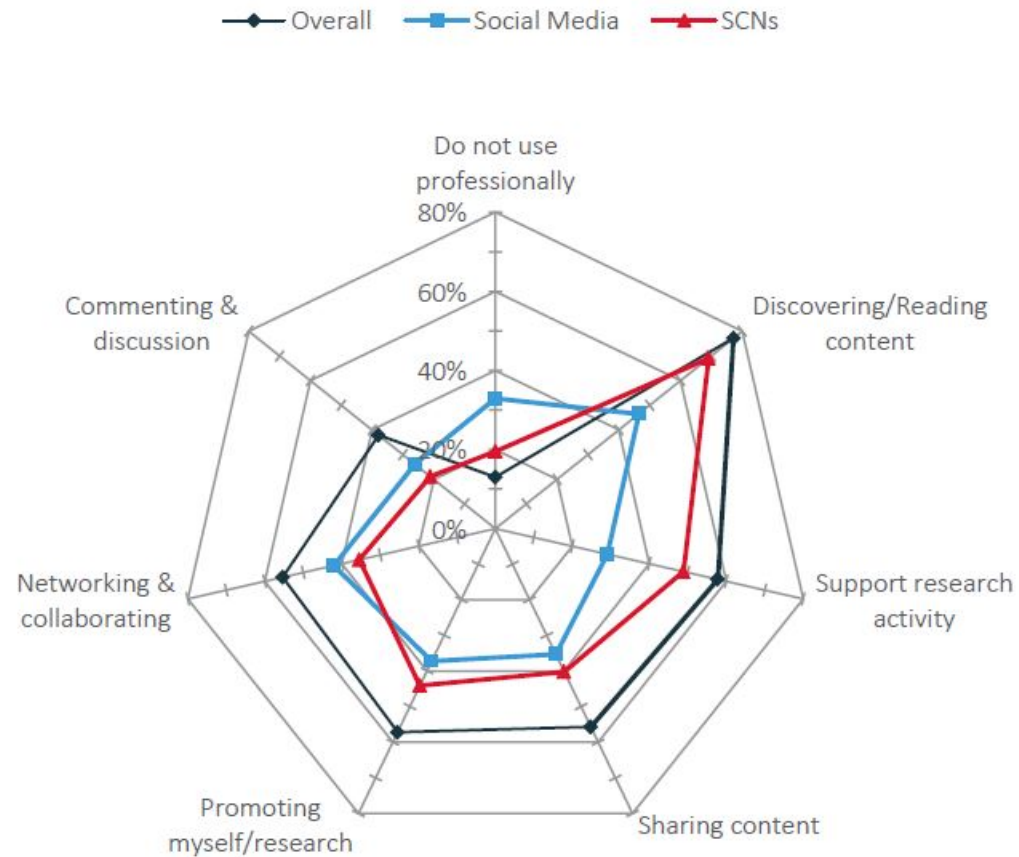
<http://u-paris10.academia.edu/yanbrailowsky>

<http://u-psud.academia.edu/YannickPerez>

<http://ehess.academia.edu/RegisSchlagdenhauffen>

# 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?"



From : Staniland, M. (2017). 'How do researchers use social media and scholarly collaboration networks (SCNs)?' Of Schemes and Memes. Retrieved from <http://blogs.nature.com/ofschemasandmemes/2017/06/15/how-do-researchers-use-social-media-and-scholarly-collaboration-networks-scns>

# Family 1 : academic social networks : criteria 1/2

## 1. Identification

⚠️ 1 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 2/2

## 4. Full-text access

⚠️ 2 Permissions might be different from the ones granted to deposit into an open access repository - see [Elsevier's sharing policy](#) and remember 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, ⚠️ 3 but what can you export?


## 6. Compliance


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

# Family 1 : academic social networks : warnings

⚠️ 1 Weak identification resulting in irrelevant authorship suggestions

Frédérique, please confirm your authorship – is this you? ✕

 **F Lachapelle**



Article: **Regulation of SVZ-derived gliogenesis by inflammatory-demyelination**

A. Baron-Van Evercooren, L. Decker, N. Picard, B. Nait-Oumesmar, F. Lachapelle

[\[Show abstract\]](#)

Journal of Neurochemistry 01/2008; 81:42-42.

[I am the author](#)

[This is not me](#)

[View more suggestions](#)



# Family 1 : academic social networks : warnings

## ⚠️ 3 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](https://openreflections.wordpress.com/2017/05/09/academia-edu-and-self-branding/) 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 AuthorID
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	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

ResearcherID

Examples

<http://www.researcherid.com/rid/U-7022-2018>

<http://www.researcherid.com/rid/G-5051-2018>

<http://www.researcherid.com/rid/A-6654-2019>

# 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 ORCID

⚠ You grant great permissions to Clarivate (see below)

### 6. Compliance

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



# Family 2 : ResearcherID : end user license agreement

From <https://www.researcherid.com/resources/html/Policy.html>

1.4.1. by using the ResearcherID Service and Your ResearcherID You will be providing ResearcherID Data to the Researcher Registry and You grant a royalty-free, perpetual, irrevocable license to:

(a) Clarivate, its affiliates and applicable authorised third parties to use the ResearcherID Data in the course of providing or using the ResearcherID Service, Sponsored Services and the ResearcherID Website; and

(b) Clarivate to reformat, extract, adapt or translate any ResearcherID Data;

...

3.2. You agree and undertake that the information You provide during the registration process or which You subsequently update shall be accurate and up to date. You agree to regularly check Your profile in the Researcher Registry to ensure that it is accurate and up to date.

## 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

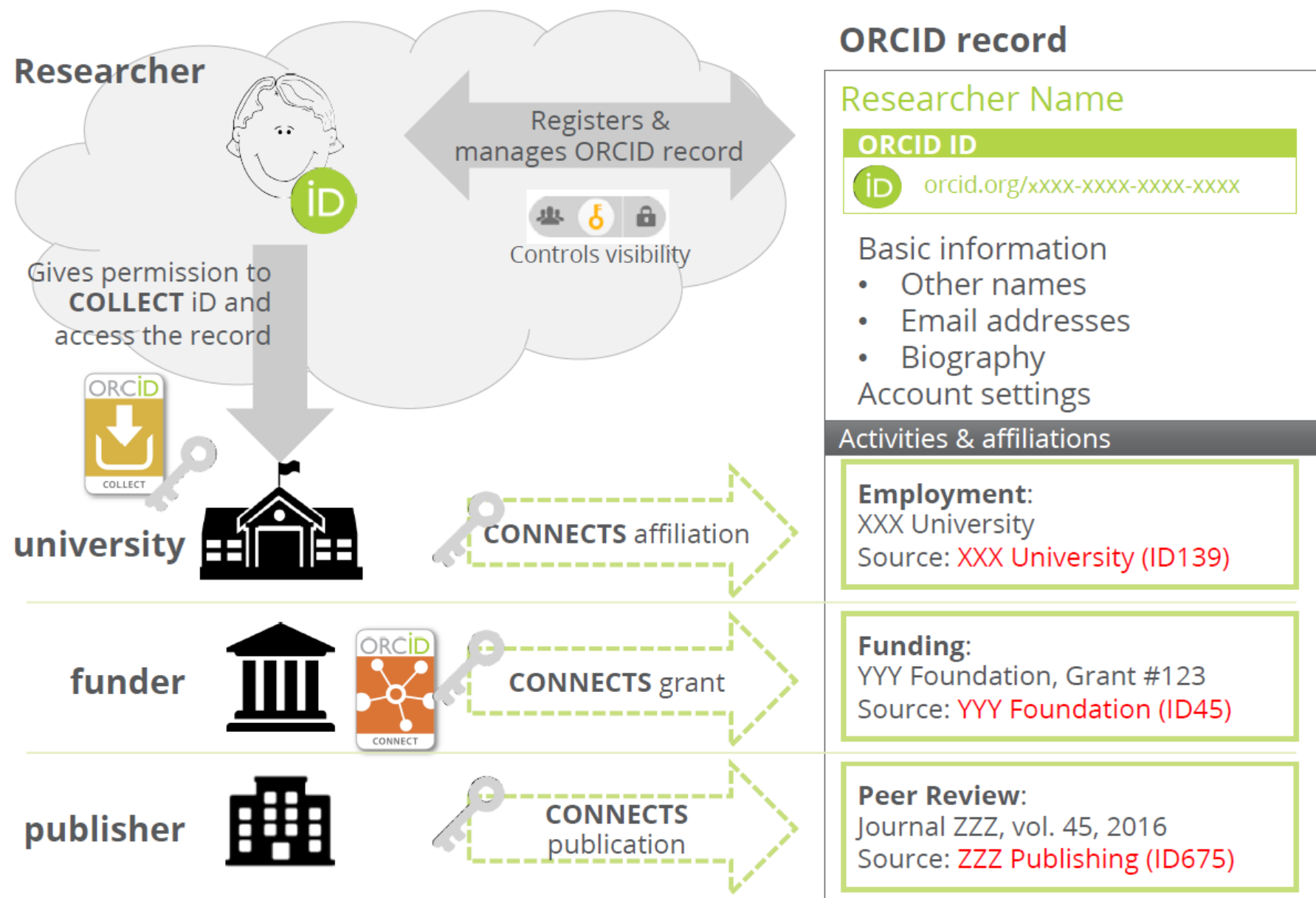
- Allowing computer use = **machine readability**
- Disambiguating and reinforcing uniqueness
- Allowing data to be linked and integrated

## Examples

<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3917-1088>

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7740-3287>

# 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

⚡ online demo : sign in HAL 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](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 organization

## 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/yannick-perez>

<https://cv.archives-ouvertes.fr/naomi-truan>

<https://cv.archives-ouvertes.fr/pascale-peyraga>

# Family 4 : HAL : how does it work? 1/3

**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?

## Maximize the impact of your published research!

**9 promotional tools**  
to help ensure your work gets seen, read and cited.



### SEO

- ✓ Are your title and abstract clear and searchable? Have you used the most relevant keywords?
- ✓ Have you looked at off-page SEO strategies, such as link building, to promote your article?



### Conferences

- ✓ Think about simple messages to promote your article at your next conference – whether networking with colleagues, or presenting formally.



### Publicity

- ✓ Is your latest research newsworthy? Have you shared it with your local press office?
- ✓ If sending a press release, wait until the article is published online, refer to the journal in the first paragraph, and link to the final published article on Wiley Online Library.



### Networking

- ✓ If you run a blog, post about your article.
- ✓ Join academic social networking sites such as Mendeley and Academia.edu.



### The Wider Web

- ✓ Update your faculty or professional website with an entry about your article.
- ✓ Register for your unique ORCID iD and add your article details to your profile.
- ✓ Find a Wikipedia page on a topic related to your article, and add a reference to your paper.



### Multimedia

- ✓ Talk directly to potential readers and create a short video or podcast which conveys the essence of your paper. Ask your Wiley contact for more details.



### Email

- ✓ Sign up for journal content alerts, so you know when your article is officially published online.
- ✓ Add a link to your email signature.
- ✓ Send a link to your article to fellow researchers, colleagues, and friends.



### Article Sharing

- ✓ Use Wiley Content Sharing and receive a unique sharing link to a full-text, read-only version of your article that can be shared with unlimited people.
- ✓ Use Wiley Author Services to nominate up to 10 colleagues to receive free access to your article, or email a link to key colleagues.



### Social Media

- ✓ Share a link to your article on Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook or other social media platforms.
- ✓ Engage with any existing Society / College social media accounts.

**97%** of authors stated they are **likely** or **very likely** to use the toolkit

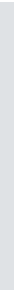
For more information, including the latest tips, visit [wileyauthors.com/maximize](https://wileyauthors.com/maximize) or email [authormarketing@wiley.com](mailto:authormarketing@wiley.com)

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# 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](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\\_identitenumérique\\_synthese\\_052018.pdf](http://urfist.chartes.psl.eu/sites/default/files/ab/bouchard_identitenumérique_synthese_052018.pdf)

# Thank you for your attention!

Des **!?**

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