University of Wolverhampton

Scopus
Advanced research tips and tricks

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What will you learn?

At the end of this presentation, you should be able to answer:

• What content does Scopus index
• How can researchers see who is citing their work, compare journals, how can they identify research collaborators, stay up to date, decide where to publish?
• Overview of the bibliometrics, what is available in SCOPUS?
• Where to find further information
Know what you are getting into...

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=75xKK2eGQNk
Scopus in Context

• A new article is published every 2 minutes
• Every day 10 titles are recommended to be added to Scopus
What content does Scopus index?
What content does Scopus include?

The largest abstract and citation database of research information

53.3M records from 21,912 serial titles and 30,000 books
21.3M pre 1996 records | 32.0M post 1995 records

• Content from > 5,000 publishers
• “Articles in Press” from > 3,750 titles
• Titles from 105 different countries in all geographical regions
• 40 “local” languages covered
• More than 2,800 Gold Open Access journals indexed

Scopus is ideal compared to other products because it has the broadest coverage of global, curated, relevant research, with smart, simple tools to help track, analyze and visualize research.
Your Own strategic Career Plan and how Scopus can help you with that

- Find out what already exists in the global world of research output
- Determine how to differentiate research topics and find new ideas
- Decide what, where and with whom to partner or collaborate with
- Track impact of research; monitor global research trends
- Identify and analyze which journals to read or where to submit an article
- Help researchers manage their career through citation counts and the $h$-index
How does Scopus choose content?
Committed to selecting quality only: Independent Content Selection and Advisory Board (CSAB)

- Titles are selected by the independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)
- The CSAB is chosen for their expertise in specific subject areas; many will have previously been (Elsevier) Editors

Focus on quality through content selection by the independent CSAB, because:

- Provide accurate and relevant search results for users
- No dilution of search results by irrelevant or low quality content
- Support that Scopus is recognized as authoritative
- Support confidence that Scopus “reflects the truth”
Minimum Criteria:
to be considered for review, titles should meet the following main eligibility criteria:

- The title should consist of peer-reviewed content
- The title should be published on a regular basis (have a ISSN number that has been registered with the International ISSN Centre)
- The content should be relevant and readable for an international audience (for example have references in Roman script and English language abstracts and titles)
- The title should have a publication ethics and publication malpractice statement
What content expansion projects are ongoing?
Continued Investment in the Scopus Platform

• Regular platform enhancements & improvements
• Books Expansion Program
  • 75k Books added by 2015, 10k Books each year there after
• Conference Expansion Program
  • 400k conference papers and 5 million references
• Citation Expansion Program
  • Citations will go back to 1970 (currently 1996)
• Patent Expansion Program
  • Including patent citations expansion
• Scopus Author Profile Enhancement & ORCID Integration
  • ORCID aims to solve author name ambiguity problem by creating a central registry of unique identifiers for every researcher globally
• Mendeley Interoperability
• Addition of Funding Data 2014
• Altmetrics application
• SciVal Interoperability
NEW: Mendeley readership statistics went live on March 7, 2014
Mendeley export functionality added
Online Demo
• Create a Personal Profile
• Document search
  - Managing results
    - Output options: Export, Print, E-mail, Create a bibliography
    - Citation overview
• Author Search (Author Evaluator)
• Affiliation Search
• Sources
• Analytics (Journal analyzer, Altmetric)
• Where to find more information
Registering a Personal Profile and logging into Scopus
Registering a Personal Profile:

• Although Scopus uses IP verification, you can get the best out of it and save a lot of research time by creating your own Personal Profile.

• Your Personal Profile allows you to:
  • Save searches for later references
  • Create search alerts
  • Create citation alerts to specific articles
  • Save lists of selected articles
  • Save your own groups of author names
  • Request corrections to your Author Profile
Registering a Personal Profile:

Register

Registration is quick and free. It allows you to personalize these Elsevier Products if you have access. For example, you can stay up-to-date with Search Alerts and Document Citation Alerts or keep track of your research with Saved Searches.

(* = required fields)

Your details
- First name:
- Family name:

E-mail and password
- Enter a password between 5 and 20 characters. Your e-mail address will be your username
- E-mail address:
- Password:
- Confirm password:

Your role and field(s) of interest
- Your role: Select your role in your organization
- Please select at least one subject area of interest:
  - Agricultural and Biological Sciences
  - Arts and Humanities
  - Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology
  - Business, Management and Accounting
  - Chemical Engineering

Enter your details
Choose your password
Define your primary field(s) of interest
Click on register
Registering a Personal Profile:

Take your new username and log in here. An e-mail has also been sent to you with your username and confirmation of your password.
After you log in, you can access all your personal information by clicking on ‘Settings’.
Use alerts to receive email notices when new documents are loaded on Scopus. From the Alerts page, you can create alerts, view the latest results for an alert, edit alerts, and delete alerts.
The My list page shows the temporary list of documents you created during this Scopus session. You can work with this list in the same way you work with any search results list - output the list, track citations, refine the list, and so on.
Saved list

Scopus

Save List

Save the 20 selected documents from your list. Select whether you would like to save the documents in a New List or add them to a Saved List.

Name: Denmark Cancer Research

Select: Your Saved Lists

Scopus

My list - 28 Feb 2014

The selected documents from the list have been saved in 'Settings'.
Different options of search:

• **Document search:**
  • Recommended for most users

• **Author search:**
  • Recommended for information about specific authors, their articles and citations

• **Affiliation search:**
  • Recommended for the output of specific institutions

• **Advanced search:**
  • Recommended for librarians and users experienced with complex query building
Managing results

• Analyze results
• Output options: Save, Download, Export, Print, E-mail,
• Create a bibliography, add to my list
• Citation overview
Enter the search terms and combine them with Boolean operators.

Limit your search by publication year, discipline or type of content.

Choose the field where the term must be searched. The default fields are: title, abstract and keywords.
Refine your results

Limit to or exclude results based on lists of Source titles, Author names, Year, Document Type, Subject area, Keywords, Language, Source Type or Affiliation

AND/OR

Search within your results
Scopus provides an analysis of your search results. The analysis shows you the number of documents in your search results broken down (on separate tabs).
Save your search or create a search alert

Select results and add them to a temporary list

Sort results on relevance, author names (A-Z) or (Z-A), date (newest) or (oldest), source title or citations received
### Output options: Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randomised trial of cholesterol lowering in 4444 patients with coronary heart disease: The Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Study (4S)</td>
<td>Pedersen, T.R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The effect of pravastatin on coronary events after myocardial infarction in patients with average cholesterol levels</td>
<td>Sacks, F.M., Pfeffer, M.A., Moye, L.A., Poulson, H., Rutherford, J.D., Col...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output options: Export

- **Save to Mendeley**
  - RIS Format
    - EndNote, Reference Manager
  - CSV
    - Excel
  - BibTeX
  - Text
    - ASCII in HTML

Choose the information to export:
- Citation information only
- Citations and abstract information
- Citations, abstract and references
- All available information
- Specify fields to be exported

More options:
- View at Publisher
- View cited by
- View citation overview
- Download
Output options: Export

Scopus

Your Export may be downloaded by clicking this link:

Go to Scopus Download Page

This Export will be available until 11 Mar 2014.

We hope that this information is useful to you.
If you have questions about this or other features of Scopus, please visit our Info site.

Elsevier respects your privacy and does not disclose, rent or sell your personal information to any non-affiliated third parties without your consent, except as may be stated in the Scopus Online Privacy Policy.

By using this Export, you are agreeing to abide by the Scopus Terms and Conditions.

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Output options: Bibliography

- Output Type: Select the desired output type for the 3 selected documents.
  - Print
  - E-mail
  - Bibliography

Bibliography: QuickBib
QuickBib allows you to generate a reference list (bibliography) from your selected documents in a variety of widely used output styles.

Bibliography format options:
- HTML
- MS Word
- RTF
- Text

Style options:
- APA 6th - American Psychological Association, 6th Edition
- Chicago 16th Edition Author-Date System
- Harvard
- Harvard - British Standard
- MLA 7th Edition
- NLM - National Library of Medicine
- Turabian 7th Edition (Reference List)
- Uniform - Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals
Citation overview: possible applications

• Grant application for research groups
• Recruitment
• Evaluation of a university, department or research group’s scientific output
• Choosing a mentor for a master or PhD program
• It can be added to author’s CV or homepage
How to use it: go online

Select the articles to be analyzed:

• Run a keyword/author/affiliation search and select the articles from results, or
• Search/browse for the journal you want to analyze
• From the results list or journal page, click on:

Adjust the parameters if necessary (date range, exclude self citations, sort articles by date/citations) and click on

• You can also save this list of articles for future reference and print or export the Citation Overview
Citation overview on selected results

Adjust the parameters, export (CSV format) or print.
Download

To download the selected PDFs, select your preferences and click **Begin Download**.

**Download Options**

- **Select PDF file naming:**
- **Download to:**
- **Download abstract if full text is not available**

**Begin Download**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Title</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Download Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male reproductive health and environmental xenoestrogens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Danish cancer registry history, content, quality and use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survival for eight major cancers and all cancers combined for European adults diagnosed in 1995-99: results of the EUROCare-4 study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citation Overview: what is it?

- Real-time calculation of citations overview for:
  - A selection of articles
  - A selection of articles or all the articles by one specific author
  - All articles published by one specific journal for a given year
- All citation counts and links to articles are displayed on the same screen
- Easy to print and export
Viewing references and citations for selected results

- Male reproductive health and environmental xenoestrogens
- The Danish cancer registry history, content, quality and use
- Survival for eight major cancers and all cancers combined for European adults diagnosed in 1995-99: results of the EUROCARE-4 study
Test your skills – Document search


2. Sort on: cited by

3. How many times has the most cited article been cited?

4. Select this article and view the citation overview. How many times has this article been cited in 2014?
Author Search
Author search

- How to distinguish between an author’s articles and those of another author sharing the same name?

- How to group an author’s articles together when his or her name has been recorded in different ways? (e.g. Stambrook, P and Stambrook, P.J.)

- With other databases, these problems can result in retrieving incomplete or inaccurate results.

- Scopus Author Identifier was developed to tackle this problem.
Author Profiles

• Every author with more than 1 article in Scopus has an Author Profile. This profile shows valuable information about the author, such as:
  - Variations of his names already grouped together
  - Most recent affiliation
  - Number of articles on Scopus and the citations that those articles received
  - List of co-authors
  - Author’s H-Index

• The feedback button allows authors to group profiles together and ask for corrections:
Solving the problem

Scopus tackles these problems by analyzing the data available in all publication records such as...

- Author Names
- Affiliation
- Co-authors
- Self citations
- Source title
- Subject area

...and using this data to group all articles that belong to a specific author.
Author profile

Scopus

Search | Alerts | My list | Settings

New interface released on February 1 – Learn more

To determine which author names should be grouped together under a single identifier number, the Scopus Author Identifier uses an algorithm that matches author names based on their affiliation, address, subject area, source title, dates of publication, citations, and co-authors. Documents with insufficient data may not be matched, this can lead to more than one entry in the results list for the same author. By default, only details pages matched to more than one document in Scopus are shown in search results. About Scopus Author Identifier

Enter affiliation and select subject area in order to limit the number of results
Author profile

Scopus

Search | Alerts | My list | Settings

The Scopus Author Identifier assigns a unique number to groups of documents written by the same author via an algorithm that matches authors grouped separately. In this case, you may see more than 1 entry for the same author.

Author last name "Brimblecombe", Author first name "Peter"  Edit

1 author results  About Scopus Author Identifier

Show exact matches only

Refine

Limit to  Exclude

Source Title

- Acid Rain Deposition to Recovery (1)
- Aerosol Science and Technology (1)
- Agricultural Forest Meteorology (1)
- Agricultural and Forest Meteorology (1)
- American Journal of Environmental Sciences (1)

Show documents | View citation overview | Request to merge authors

Brimblecombe, Peter
Brimblecombe, P.
Brimblecombe, P.

221 Environmental Science; Earth and Planetary Sciences; Engineering;...

Most recent document title:
Tracing typhoon effects on particulate transport in a submarine canyon using polycyclic aromatic hy

Display 20 results per page
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.
The H-index /Hirsch index or Hirsch number

The H-index is a metric to measure the scientific productivity and the impact of the published work of a specific scientist

In other words:

A scholar has an index of 13 if he has published at least 13 papers each of which has been cited at least 13 times.

Published by Jorge E. Hirsch in August 2005
The H-index in Scopus

- Available from Author Profiles and Citation Overview pages
- H-index calculation in Scopus only considers articles published from 1996 onwards
- Besides the H-index, Scopus also has a H graph, showing articles and citations over a period of time
ORCID: Author Profile 2.0
since October 2012

ORCID is an open, non-profit, community-driven effort to create and maintain a registry of unique researcher identifiers and a transparent method of linking research activities and outputs to these identifiers.

ORCID is unique in its ability to reach across disciplines, research sectors and national boundaries. It is a hub that connects researchers and research through the embedding of ORCID identifiers in key workflows, such as research profile maintenance, manuscript submissions, grant applications, and patent applications.

www.orcid.org
The Solution: The ORCID Registry

ORCID Mission:
ORCID aims to solve the name ambiguity problem in research and scholarly communications by creating a central registry of unique identifiers for individual researchers.
Authors can use Scopus to populate their ORCID profile via Scopus Author Profiles, the Scopus2ORCID Wizard at orcid.scopusfeedback.com or from ORCID!
ORCID link in the new Author Profile (May release)
Test your skills – Author search

1. Perform an Author search for Professor ‘Simon Hodgson’, Dean, School of Science Engineering, University of Teesside. How many documents did he publish, what is his H-index and the name of the journal he most published in?
Affiliation Search
Affiliation search

Scopus

Search | Alerts | My list | Settings | Live Chat | Help

Document search | Author search | Affiliation search | Advanced search

Cork

Search for documents by affiliation
Affiliation search

University College Cork
Cork, Ireland
Affiliation ID: 60025160

- Documents: 15,120
- Authors: 4,348
- Patent results: 10,220

Collaborating affiliations:
- Tyndall National Institute at National University of Ireland, Cork: 620 documents
- National University of Ireland, Cork, Alimentary Pharmacological Centre: 595 documents
- Trinity College Dublin: 371 documents
- University College Dublin: 364 documents
- Cork University Hospital: 351 documents

Sources:
- Lecture Notes in Computer Science Including Subseries
- Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence
- Lecture Notes in Bioinformatics
- Applied and Environmental Microbiology
- International Dairy Journal
- Irish Journal of Medical Science
- Meat Science

Subject areas:
- Agricultural and Biological Sciences
- Medicine
- Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology
- Engineering
- Chemistry
- Computer Science

The data displayed above is compiled exclusively from articles published in the Scopus database. To request corrections to any inaccuracies or provide any further feedback, please contact us (registration required). The data displayed above is subject to the privacy conditions contained in the privacy policy.
Test your skills – Affiliation search

1. Perform an Affiliation search for your institution, ‘University of Wolverhampton’.
2. Who is your top collaborator?
3. In which source are you publishing most in?
4. How many authors do you have?
Advanced Search
Advanced search

AFFILCOUNTRY (United Kingdom) and AU-ID("Brimblecombe, Peter") 7006535630
Advanced search

Go to bottom of Scopus.com: content coverage
On Scopus info page: View the Scopus title list; go to ASJC code list in excel sheet.

Look for “subjterms(x)” if you are searching for content in a specific subject field.
Advanced Search: Books

There are three searchable fields:
- Search by document type: Search for DOCTYPE(bk) in advanced search [for items concerning a complete book]
- Search for DOCTYPE(ch) in advance search [for book chapter items]
- Search by source type: Search for SRCTYPE(b) in advanced search [for all items belonging to a book source type]

The project (end of 2015) and 10,000 new books each year ongoing.
Missing content?

What should I do if Scopus doesn’t cover a research item that I have published or that I think should be in the database?

• Go to Scopus.com and use the “Advanced search” tab: Type in: SRCTITLE(“NAME OF JOURNAL”) and hit “Search”

• Look under the facets (filters) for “Source Title”; if you click on “View More”, you’ll be able to see if the title in question is indexed in Scopus.

Content selection criteria: [http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview#content-policy-and-selection](http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview#content-policy-and-selection)

Scopus title suggestion form: [http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/suggestTitle/step1.cfm](http://suggestor.step.scopus.com/suggestTitle/step1.cfm)
Sources
Sources – via advanced search

Scopus

New interface released on February 1 – Learn more

As you type Scopus offers code suggestions. Double click or press “enter” to add to advanced search.

For Example:
Entering SUBJAREA(Chem) will return documents that classified under the subject area Chemistry.

Possible values for XX are:
- Agricultural and Biological Sciences-AGRI
- Arts and Humanities-ARTS
- Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology-BIOL
- Business, Management and Accounting-BUSI
- Chemical Engineering-CENG
- Chemistry-CHIM
- Computer Science-COMP
- Decision Sciences-DECIS
- Earth and Planetary Sciences-ENST
- Economics, Econometrics and Finance-ECON
- Energy-ENER
- Engineering-ENGI
- Environmental Science-ENVI
- Immunology and Microbiology-IMMU
- Materials Science-MATE
- Mathematics-MATH
- Medicine-MEDI
- Neuroscience-NEUR
- Nursing-NURS
- Pharmacy, Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics-PHAR
- Physics and Astronomy-PHYS
- Psychology-PSYCH
- Social Sciences-SOCI
- Veterinary-VETE
- Dentistry-DENT
- Health Professions-HEAL
- Multidisciplinary-MULT

Advanced search examples:
Source

Scopus

New interface released on February 1 – Learn more

Search | Alerts | My list | Settings

Document search | Author search | Affiliation search | Advanced search | Analyze Journals

Search for...  Eg., "heart attack" AND stress  Article Title, Abstract, Keywords

+ Add search field

Limit to:

Date Range (inclusive)
- Published All years to Present
- Added to Scopus in the last 7 days

Document Type
- ALL

Subject Areas
- Life Sciences (> 4,300 titles.)
- Health Sciences (> 6,800 titles. 100% Medline coverage)
- Physical Sciences (> 7,200 titles.)
- Social Sciences & Humanities (> 5,300 titles.)

Browse Sources
Search for specific titles or browse through lists of journals displayed by subject, source type or alphabetical order.
Articles in Press are documents that have been accepted for publication, but have not yet been assigned to a journal issue. They are indicated by the Articles in Press symbol on document pages and in search result lists.
Analytics

Analyze Journals
Journal Analyzer: what is it?

• Journal Analyzer gives users a comparative overview of the journal landscape, showing how titles in a given field are performing relative to each other

• The objective data is presented in an easy, comprehensive graphical format comparing citations of max. 10 journals from over 21,000 peer reviewed journals from today all the way back to 1996.

• Data is updated bi-monthly to ensure currency.
What is the Impact Factor (IF)?

Impact Factor

*the average annual number of citations per article published*

- For example, the 2013 impact factor for a journal is calculated as follows:
  - $A =$ the number of times articles published in 2011 and 2012 were cited in indexed journals during 2013
  - $B =$ the number of "citable items" (usually articles, reviews, proceedings or notes; not editorials and letters-to-the-Editor) published in 2011 and 2012
  - 2013 impact factor = $A/B$
  - e.g. 600 citations $= 2.000$
    - $150 + 150$ articles
Influences on Impact Factors: Subject Area

- Mathematics & Computer Sciences
- Social Sciences
- Materials Science & Engineering
- Biological Sciences
- Environmental Sciences
- Earth Sciences
- Chemistry & Chemical Engineering
- Physics
- Pharmacology & Toxicology
- Clinical Medicine
- Neuroscience
- Fundamental Life Sciences

Mean Impact Factor

0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5
Compare journals

Scopus

Search | Alerts | My list | Settings

Scopus h-index being updated, read more on the blog

Document search | Author search | Affiliation search | Advanced search

Browse Sources | Compare journals

Add search field

Limit to:

Date Range (inclusive)
- Published [All years] to [Present]
- Added to Scopus in the last [7] days

Subject Areas
- Life Sciences (> 4,300 titles)
- Health Sciences (> 6,800 titles, 100% Medline coverage)
- Physical Sciences (> 7,200 titles)
- Social Sciences & Humanities (> 5,300 titles)

Document Type
- ALL

Search history

Combine queries... e.g. #1 AND NOT #3

2 TITLE-ABS-KEY (cell)
0.582,085 document results

1 AU-ID ("Murphy, Kathy M. 38430065900")
93 document results
SJR and SNIP

two journal metrics in Scopus

SJR is a prestige metric and weights citations according to the status the citing journal.

SNIP normalized impact per paper between subject field.
SJRW (SCImago Journal Rank)

- Developed by Professor Félix de Moya, Research Professor at Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) is a prestige metric based on the idea that ‘all citations are not created equal’. With SJR, the subject field, quality and reputation of the journal has a direct effect on the value of a citation.

- **SJR**
  - Is weighted by the prestige of the journal, thereby ‘leveling the playing field’ among journals
  - Eliminates manipulation: raise the SJR ranking by being published in more reputable journals
  - ‘Shares’ a journal’s prestige equally over the total number of citations in that journal

- Relevant links
  - [Research Paper: “The SJR indicator: A new indicator of journals' scientific prestige”](#)
  - [SJR information website](#)
  - [SCImago website](#)
SNIP
(Source Normalized Impact per Paper)

• Created by Professor Henk Moed at CTWS, University of Leiden, Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.

• SNIP
  - Measures contextual citation impact by ‘normalizing’ citation values
  - Takes a research field’s citation frequency into account
  - Considers immediacy - how quickly a paper is likely to have an impact in a given field
  - Accounts for how well the field is covered by the underlying database
  - Calculates without use of a journal’s subject classification to avoid delimitation
  - Counters any potential for editorial manipulation

• Normalizes for differences in citation behavior between subject fields

• Relevant links
  - Research Paper: “Measuring contextual citation impact of scientific journals”
  - SNIP information website
  - CTWS Institute website
List of titles

http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview

What content is included in Scopus?

- **Journals**: Over 21,000 titles from more than 5,000 international publishers (see the journal title list)
  - More than 20,000 peer-reviewed journals, including 2,800 gold open access journals
  - Over 365 trade publications
  - Articles-in-press (i.e., articles that have been accepted for publication) from more than 3,750 journals and publishers, including Cambridge University Press, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), Nature Publishing Group, Springer, Wiley-Blackwell and, of course, Elsevier
ALTMETRIC

For more information: www.altmetric.com
http://www.altmetric.com/whatwedo.php
Altmetric offer four potential advantages:

- A more nuanced understanding of impact, showing us which scholarly products are read, discussed, saved and recommended as well as cited. (Mendeley etc)

- Often more timely data, showing evidence of **impact in days** instead of years.

- A window on the **impact of web-native scholarly products** like datasets, software, blog posts, videos and more.

- Indications of **impacts on diverse audiences** including scholars but also practitioners, clinicians, educators and the general public
Tomorrow’s filters: ALTMETRIC

“In growing numbers, scholars are moving their everyday work to the web. Online reference managers Zotero and Mendeley each claim to store over 400 million articles (making them substantially larger than PubMed); as many as a third of scholars are on Twitter, and a growing number tend scholarly blogs”

- Source: [http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/](http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/)
Almetric

Scopus

Document search, Author search, Affiliation search, Advanced search

Search History

Combine queries... e.g. #1 AND NOT #3
Altmetric

Title of Presentation

Scopus

Search | Alerts | My list | Settings | Help and Contact | Tutorials | Library catalogue

Molecular Cell
Volume 31, Issue 6, 24 September 2009, Pages 726-728

How To Choose a Good Scientific Problem
Alon, U.
Department Molecular Cell Biology, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, 76100, Israel

Abstract
Choosing good problems is essential for being a good scientist. But what is a good problem, and how do you choose one? The subject is not usually discussed explicitly within our profession. Scientists are expected to be smart enough to figure it out on their own and through the observation of their teachers. This lack of explicit discussion leaves a vacuum that can lead to approaches such as choosing problems that can give results that merit publication in valued journals, resulting in a job and tenure. © 2009 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Indexed keywords
EMTREE medical terms: article; human; medical literature; medical research; occupation; problem based learning; publication; science; scientific literature; scientist; teacher
MeSH: Biomedical Research; Career Choice; Choice Behavior; Education, Graduate; Emotions; Humans; Mentors; Peer Review; Research; Periodicals as Topic; Research Design; Time Factors
Medline is the source for the MeSH terms of this document.

Altmetric for Scopus

Up to now this article has been mentioned 137 times by 124 sources.

Sources
1. Highlights & review
7. Facebook users
8. Science blogs
5. Google+ users
1. Twitter
1. Reddit thread
1. Highlight & review
99 tweeters

Saved to reference managers
74 CitELike
54829 Mendeley
So far Altmetric has seen 9 posts from 8 blogs.

**What were the top papers of 2012 on social media?**

*Nature News Blog*

One of the promises of altmetrics — an approach to measuring attention on research papers that relies on alternative measures to...

21-Dec-2012

**Good science?**

*Science of the Invisible*

Abstract: Choosing good problems is essential for being a good scientist. But what is a good problem, and how do you choose one? ...

06-Dec-2009


*The Amazing World of Psychiatry: A Psychiatry Blog*

There is a write-up at the Alzheimer’s Forum of an interesting study by Schmidt and colleagues in the Archives of Neurology in w ...

18-Sep-2011

**The bustle in Brussels**

*Professor Douglas Kell’s blog*

Shortly after returning from the Science and Technology in Society Forum meeting in Japan that I described last week, I accompany ...

12-Oct-2009
So far Altmetric has seen 94 tweets from 90 accounts with an upper bound of 73,284 combined followers.

Michael Hendrickx @M Hendrickx
When a negative control gives an unexpected positive result, you are in "the cloud." H/T Uri Alon http://t.co/nUWZA021 #research
02-Jun-2012

Areeb Alowisheq @areebsa
How To Choose a Good Scientific Problem
http://t.co/oguxTGTr
05-Jul-2012

Paris Veltzos @Zumba
How to choose a good scientific problem http://bit.ly/q4mUZT
26-Jul-2011

Angela @Anycas
Pareto front principle and three months to think among other strategies to choose a good Scientific Problem: http://t.co/a7QMsk
15-Aug-2011

Lorenz Adlung @SYNthoSYS_HQ
In the following essay, you'll find some advice regarding thorough project choice:
http://t.co/ncHGk7
26-Aug-2011

Jason Ford @Zird
Interesting paper on how to select a good research problem http://t.co/5vHtQQ
03-Sep-2011
ALTMETRIC on Scopus: Demographics

Geographical breakdown

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>As %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>US</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>JP</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>GB</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>BR</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CL</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MX</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>TR</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tweeter demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>As %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members of the public</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientists</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practitioners (doctors, other healthcare professionals)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science communicators (journalists, bloggers, editors)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where to find further information
• Scopus info site: http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus

• Support and training: http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/support-and-training

• Elsevier Training Desk: http://trainingdesk.elsevier.com/

• Mendeley: http://www.mendeley.com/
Questions?

m.kurschildgen@elsevier.com

Thank you

Elsevier.com/Scopus