Scholarly Impact and Networking Tools

Important because they…

- Reflect faculty research productivity
- Build faculty reputation
- Serve to attract new faculty and doctoral students
- Are often used as metrics to assess faculty and schools

Strategy to keep this information up-to-date
1. Get your Experts@syracuse (experts.syr.edu) profile updated and accurate
2. Establish/Update your ORCID profile
3. Update/Maintain your Google Scholar profile
4. Finesse your reputation with other tools
   a. ResearcherID
   b. Kudos

Experts.syr.edu

This is an SU resource, an Elsevier product through PURE, purchased by the university, that:
- profiles research active faculty,
  o there is a limited set of profiles currently with research active faculty and STEM disciplines the priority
- provides a publicly accessible view of your publications, grants, and research "fingerprint,"
- can be used to seek collaborators and funding opportunities, and
- is populated from Scopus (publications) and OSP (grants).

You can add an authorized user (e.g. FA) to help with management of your profile, publications and activities; Eileen Allen also has edit access to profiles .

Here is what you should do to keep your public profile and reputation accurate:

1. **Update your profile**
   a. Log in to PURE—This link can be found all the way at the bottom of the page in tiny print. Log in with your SU NetID and password.
   b. Edit your profile:
      i. Add name variants—If you sometimes use your middle initial, or have published under a pseudonym (!), include the variants.
      ii. Add your existing ORCID (ID)—If you don't have one, go to ORCID and get one. (ORCID can bring all your information together.)
      iii. Add your Scopus ID
   c. Set up an automated search (and alerts) for publications, if desired – from Scopus, Mendeley, PubMed, arXiv
   d. Clean up your Fingerprint—These keywords are automatically assigned based on an analysis of your publications, and use the controlled language of the sources

mentioned (e.g. Gesis, CpxTree, Geobase, MeSH). For a variety of reasons, these can be inaccurate. You can delete those that are not relevant from your profile.

    e. You can also add your own set of keywords to describe your research areas.

2. **Delete those publications that are not yours!**   If you have a common name, like Mary Brown, or Joon Park, your profile can be populated with many items that don't belong to you. This isn't just messy; it conveys the message you don't care about your public profile.

3. **Add missing publications** – Experts's default is to draw publications only from Scopus. *See below* for instructions on adding pubs.

    Tip: You can also hide particular items from your public profile with the round dot to the far right of each item

4. Similarly, **add missing grants, press clippings, activities, projects, applications, CV.**

ORCID

[ORCID](#) provides a unique identifier for all of your work across multiple platforms and systems, enabling accurate reflection of your contributions and connections between researchers.

1. If you don't have an ORCID (and you probably do), establish one.
2. The HELP tab leads to a lot of useful information on how to use this system!! In particular, check out the [ORCID iD Knowledge Base](#) which will help you navigate and use the resource.
3. You can pull publications into your ORCID profile from Experts and other resources if you added your ORCID to your profiles on those resources.

Google Scholar

Unlike Scopus, Google Scholar is generated automatically from multiple sources without manual curation, which means it will be more comprehensive, but messier, requiring regular maintenance.

But everyone uses Google Scholar! So it's important to spend time to make it reflect your work. [And who knew? I wrote two articles in the 90s – one of them, predictably, has no citations; the other, despite my total neglect of my 'scholarly' work, has been cited 61 times!]

ResearcherID

[ResearcherID](#) is a competitor of Scopus, provided by Thomson Reuters. Publications can be uploaded or brought in from Web of Science Core Collection. [And Web of Science will soon be available directly from Experts to facilitate importing of publications from it into Experts.

Kudos

The unique aspects of [Kudos](#) are that (1) it allows descriptive summaries of your activities and publications, which can then (2) be posted/disseminated via Facebook and Twitter. It is more

labor intensive to write and provide the summaries, but its reach into social media can be powerful.

and More …

A variety of discipline-specific or group-specific tools also exist that you may want to explore and use. One starting place for information about more tools is the Research Networking Tools page in Wikipedia.

Adding Information to Experts

Note: Either you, someone you designate (like your FA), or Eileen Allen can add your publications to experts.

For publication data:
Go to your Research output
1. Look for the big green button in the upper left: Add new. You can add items in various ways:
    a. create from template
    b. import from an online source
    c. import from a file

Importing from an Online Source
You can import a publication from Scopus, Mendeley, PubMed, CrossRef, and arXiv as of this writing. Soon you will be able to import from WorldCat and Web of Science as well.

1. Choose the source
2. Search for the particular publication (CrossRef uses DOI for searching)
3. Select the correct publication and click Import
4. If the resulting record looks correct, click Import & Review (bottom border)
5. The publication information will appear.
    a. if this article duplicates one already in experts, a warning next to the title will tell you this
    b. you can add missing information; select its visibility parameters; add notes and keywords if desired
6. Once you have confirmed you want to add this, select Validate from the Status options (bottom bar), and then Save

Import from file
If you use Endnote, or BibTex to manage your information, you can import the publication from that file. RIS is what you should choose for Reference Manager, EndNote, Refworks. The process is similar to importing from an online source.

Create from Template

But if your publication must be added manually, use the template. Choose the type of publication to bring up a template to complete. Again, the process is similar to those above.

Duplicate Entries

Duplicates can be "deleted" or merged together.

Deleting Entries

This is not possible, but you can hide them from public view. Next to a publication title, click the gray gear icon and indicate it's not yours.