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# Open Science Workshop

## Researcher’s visibility and impact

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# Overview

- Researcher visibility and impact
- ORCID identifier
- Author profiles in Scopus and Web of Science (WoS)
- H-index
- Journal impact factor & Publication Forum (JUFO)

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# Impact and visibility

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# Impact and visibility

Why?

- **Others can find your research**
- **Possibility to get cited**
- **Contacts, collaboration**

How to improve visibility?

- **ORCID ID**
- **Self-archive articles**
- **Share research data**


Source: J. Priem, D. Taraborelli, P. Groth, C. Neylon (2010), Altmetrics: A manifesto, 26 October 2010. http://altmetrics.org/manifesto
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# ORCID iD

**“Each researcher should acquire an international ORCID researcher identifier and use it in all scientific activities”**

Source: Open science and research in the Tampere higher education community -document

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# Why use ORCID iD?

- It helps to identify you and your research.
- It improves your visibility – public profile and list of works can be shared easily.
- It helps to transfer data between services – less repetitive typing and clicking!
- It’s community-driven and not connected to commercial publishers or services.
- It’s already integrated in TUTCRIS (ORCID integration coming next year).

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# ORCID iD is already required by










… and many other publishers and funders!

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# How to get started with ORCID?

- Register at https://orcid.org/ or through your CRIS profile
- Add your professional information on your profile
- Use your ORCID ID


What is ORCID? @ORCID_Org

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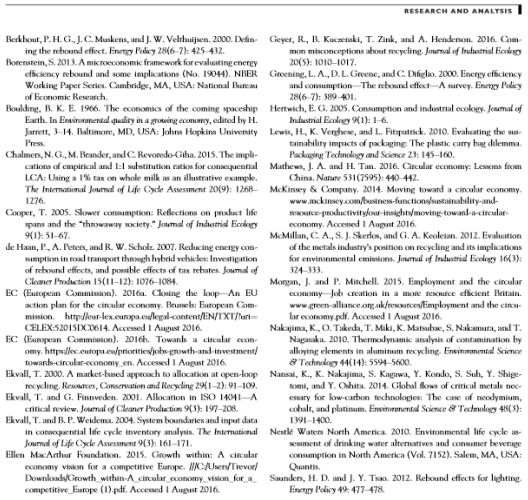
# Author profiles in citation databases

Follow citations through the Bibliography (older) AND through ”Cited by” (newer)!



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# Circular Economy Rebound

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**Keywords:**
circular economy
closed looprecycling
economics
industrial ecology
reuse
rebound effect

**Summary**

The so-called circular economy—the concept of closing material loops to preserve products, parts, and materials in the industrial system and extract their maximum utility—has recently started gaining momentum. The idea of substituting lower-impact secondary production for environmentally intensive primary production gives the circular economy a strong intuitive environmental appeal. However, proponents of the circular economy have tended to look at the world purely as an engineering system and have overlooked the economic part of the circular economy. Recent research has started to question the core of the circular economy—namely, whether closing material and product loops does, in fact, prevent primary production. In this article, we argue that circular economy activities can increase overall production, which can partially or fully offset their benefits. Because there is a strong parallel in this respect to energy efficiency rebound, we have termed this effect "circular economy rebound." Circular economy rebound occurs when circular economy activities, which have lower per-unit-production impacts, also cause increased levels of production, reducing their benefit. We describe the mechanisms that cause circular economy rebound, which include the limited ability of secondary products to substitute for primary products, and price effects. We then offer some potential strategies for avoiding circular economy rebound. However, these strategies are unlikely to be attractive to for-profit firms, so we caution that simply encouraging private firms to find profitable opportunities in the circular economy is likely to cause rebound and lower or eliminate the potential environmental benefits.

## Introduction

The concept of the "circular economy" has gained significant traction since its introduction a half century ago (Boulding 1966). Scholars, practitioners, governments, and nongovernmental organizations have recognized the apparent appeal of closing material loops, reusing and recycling industrial "nutrients" to extract their maximum value with minimum waste (Ellen MacArthur Foundation 2016; Frosch and Gallopoulos 1989; Yuan et al. 2006). There are many "schools of thought" regarding the circular economy that share a central theme, but differ in their intended outcomes and optimal implementations (Ellen MacArthur Foundation 2016). Some of these concentrate on minimizing waste and resource extraction (EC 2016a; Nansai et al. 2014), others focus on economic growth potential (Ellen MacArthur Foundation 2015; McKinsey & Company 2014; Morgan and Mitchell 2015), and others on environmental impact reduction (e.g., Allwood 2014). As this special issue of the *Journal of Industrial Ecology* illustrates, the field of industrial ecology (IE) is one such school of thought that focuses on the latter. Indeed, IE takes as its central metaphor an ecological cycling of matter and energy applied to industrial systems. For this reason, this article will focus primarily on the environmental outcomes of the circular economy.

**Conflict of interest statement:** The authors have no conflict to declare.

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Technical Product-Service Systems: Analysis and reduction of the Cumulative Energy Demand

Glatt, M.F. , Yi, L. , Mert, G.
*(2019) Journal of Cleaner Production*

Coupling material circularity indicators and life cycle based indicators: A proposal to advance the assessment of circular economy strategies at the product level

Niero, M. , Kalbar, P.P.
*(2019) Resources, Conservation and Recycling*

Assessing circularity interventions: a review of EEIOA-based studies

Aguilar-Hernandez, G.A. , Sigüenza-Sanchez, C.P. , Donati, F.
*(2018) Journal of Economic Structures*

View all 37 citing documents

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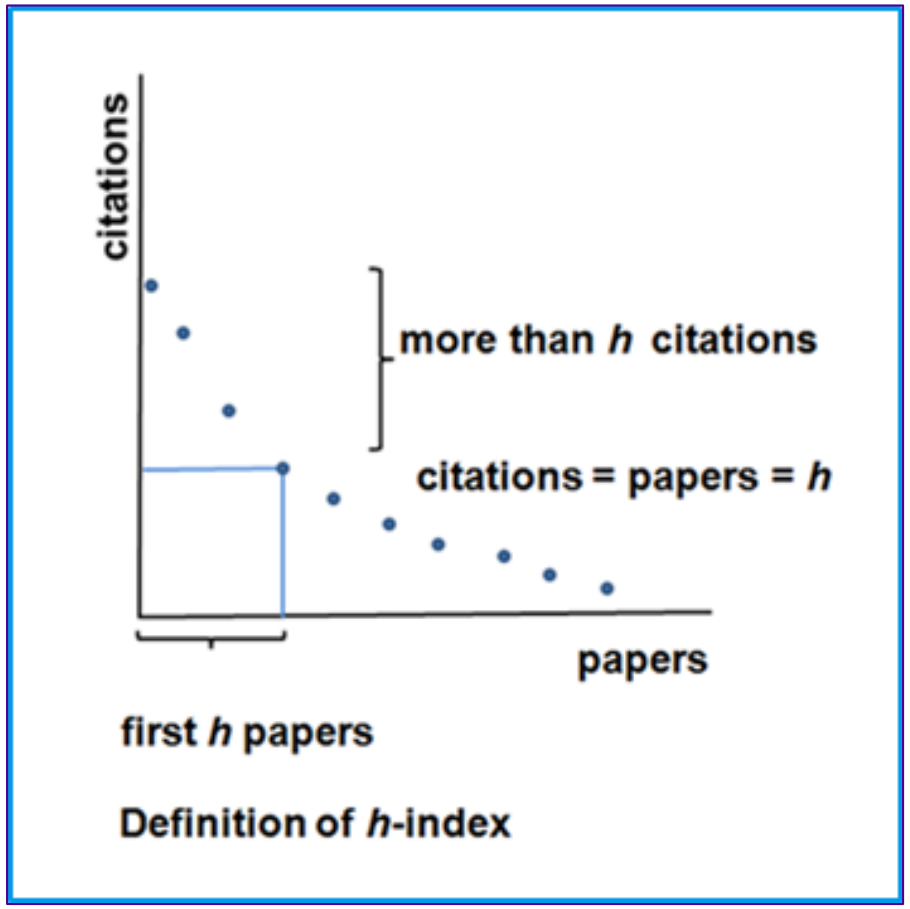
# Author profiles in WoS and Scopus

- Multidiciplinary citation databases
- Automatically generated author profiles (including ORCID if used)
- In Scopus author can ask for corrections in author profiles

# H-index




Researcher’s H-index is value H, if the researcher has H number of articles, that have been cited at least H times.

# H-index

- H-indexes counted from WoS, Scopus and Google Scholar are not necessarily the same
  - Publications in databases vary!
- Notice differences between disciplines
  - Citation practices vary!

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# Journal Impact

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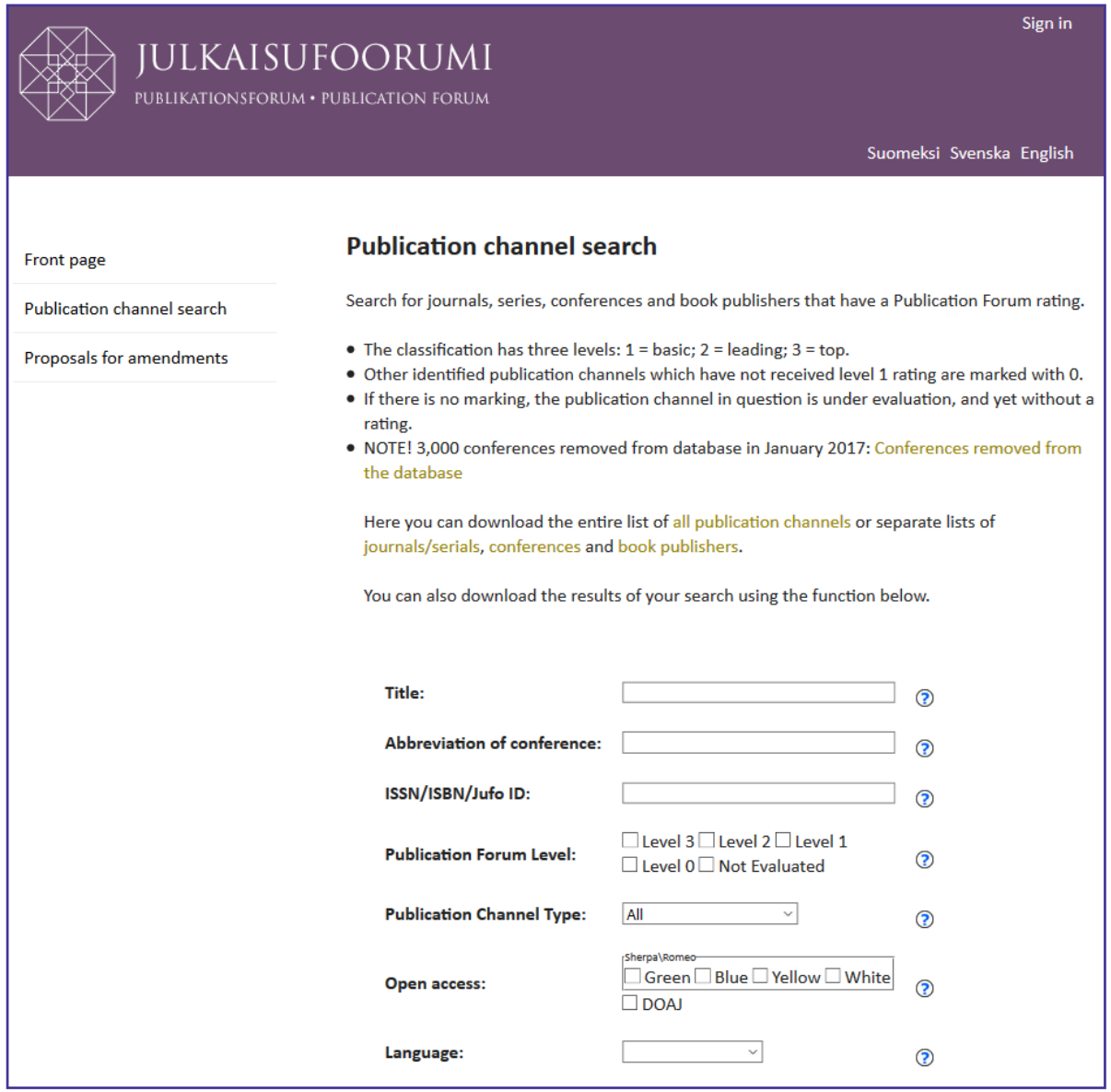
# Publication forum (JUFO)

- The three-level classification.
- Evaluates Finnish and foreign academic publication channels.
- Handle humanities and social sciences more equally than citation analyses.
- Are meant to evaluate large publication volumes only.




Publication channel search
User Guide for the Publication Forum classification 2019

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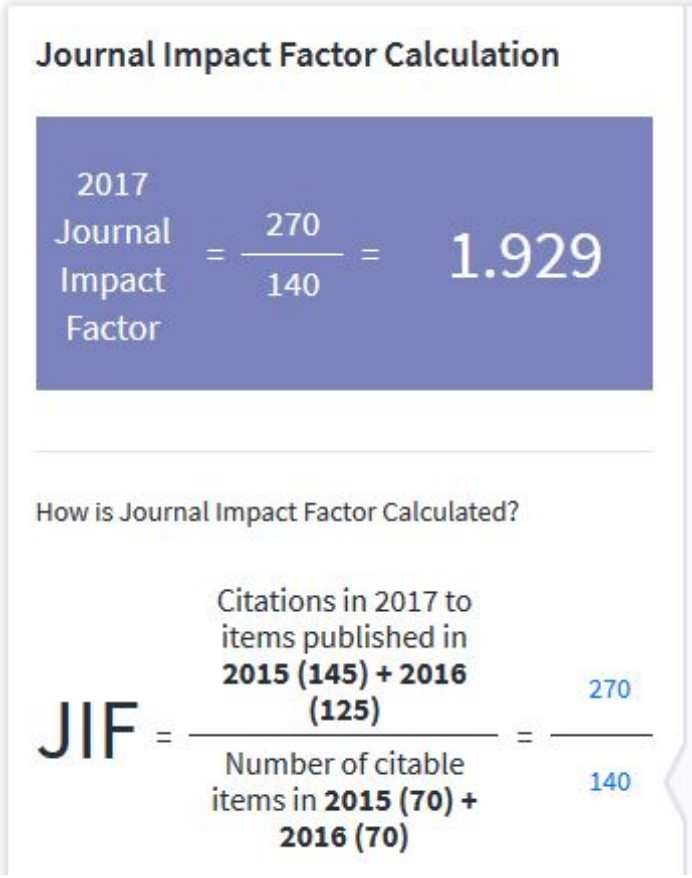
# Journal Citation Reports (WoS)

**Impact Factor score**

- **Tells the average number of citations for each article in the journal**
- Based on two-year citation data - available five-year citation data

- Can be provided without journal self-cites
- Differences in citation patterns among disciplines are not considered

- All citations are weighted equally regardless of the prestige of the citing journal
- Is not meant for evaluating an individual researcher!



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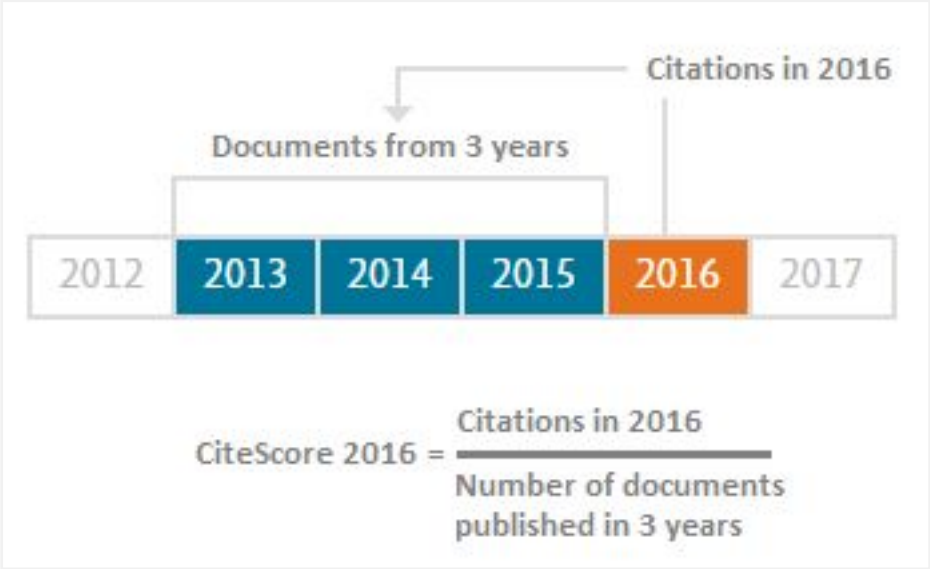
# Cite Score (Scopus)

- Based on Scopus data
- An alternative to Impact Factor (WoS)

- Three-year citation window
- Besides articles and reviews takes into account in calculation also other document types such as letters or editorials



# Summary: What next?

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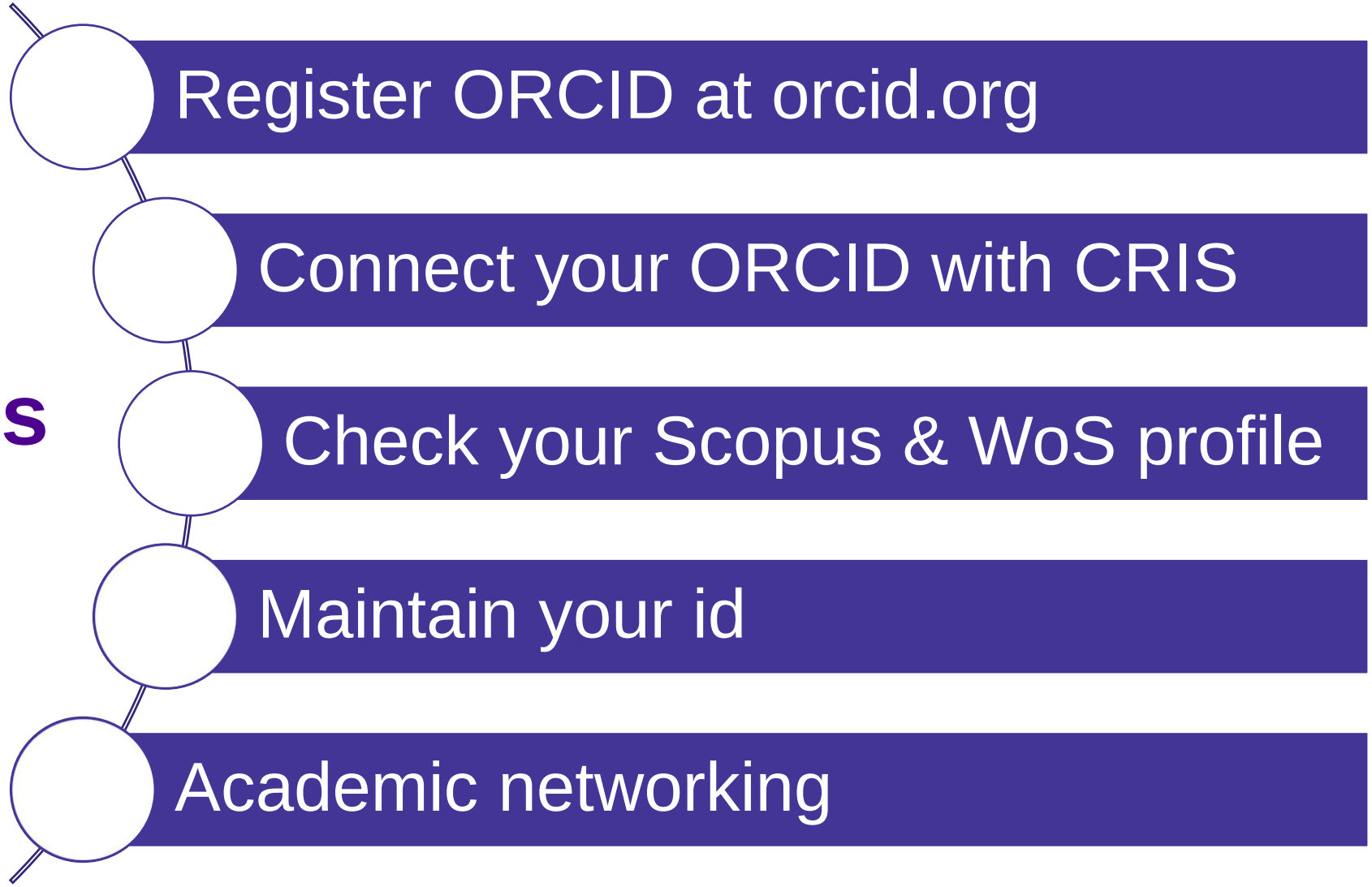
# Researcher's checklist



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# Useful links

- **Research impact and visibility –guide:**
  https://libguides.tuni.fi/researchimpact
- **Cris-guide: ORCID-identifier:**
  https://libguides.tuni.fi/cris-en/orcid
- **ORCID**
  https://orcid.org/

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# Thank You!

## Contact the Library metric team:

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