Academic identity management

with author IDs for better visibility of your own research
agenda

- academic identity management – why
- academic identity management – approaches
  - author identification
    ORCID
    ResearcherID
    Scopus Author ID
    Google Scholar Citations
  - institutional affiliation
    ROR
- Your questions
science communication and publication
academic identity management
science communication and publication

- Scientists: 7 – 8 million
- 33,100 active scientific journals in English language with peer-review
- more than 3 million articles per year
- growth rate of journals p.a.: approx. 5 % (long-term trend approx. 3.5 %)

academic identity management
author identification – who is who?

- different people sharing the same name (and same first name or initials)
- alternating use of middle names or initials
- different spellings in different languages (including Umlaute)
- different standards of naming in databases
- spelling mistakes in names
- change of names (e.g. marriage)

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liste_der_h%C3%A4ufigsten_Familiennamen_in_Deutschland
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_most_common_surnames_in_Asia
academic identity management
assignment of research publications
academic identity management
author identification with IDs and profiles
RECOMMENDATION #8:

The European research system and Open Science Cloud should adopt ORCID as its preferred system of unique identifiers, and an ORCID iD should be mandatory for all applicants and participants in FP9. Unique identifiers for individuals and research works will gradually improve the robustness of metrics and reduce administrative burden. ORCID provides researchers with a unique ID and associates this ID with a regularly updated list of publications. It is already backed by a growing number of funders across Europe (http://about.orcid.org/). The EC and ERC should utilise ORCID IDs for grant applications, management and reporting platforms, and the benefits of ORCID need to be better communicated to researchers and other stakeholders.
publishers & ORCID
examples

Springer's submission systems and publication workflows support the ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) identifier, which is an ID that uniquely attaches your identity to your research work, such as your articles and datasets. The result: no more confusion because another researcher has the same or a similar name. You get the credit for your work.

https://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/orcid/

All BMJ journals publishing primarily original research mandate ORCID iDs for all submitting authors this is published on the final article to promote discoverability and credit. Co-authors and reviewers are strongly encouraged to also connect their ScholarOne accounts to ORCID.

https://authors.bmj.com/policies/orcid/

- many more publishers see: ORCID. ORCID Open Letter - Publishers
  https://orcid.org/content/requiring-orcid-publication-workflows-open-letter
“digital identity“
Since of the existing ID management offerings ORCID is applicable across systems, its use is strongly recommended [...]
**author identification with IDs**

**ORCID – ORCID iD**

- [www.orcid.org](http://www.orcid.org)
- ORCID = publisher-independent non-profit initiative and platform for the creation of a **personal identification number**
- ORCID iD = identifier for scientists, compatible with the International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) according to ISO-Standard 27729

- **clear assignment** of publication and author regardless of spelling and frequency of the name
- **permanent allocation** even in the case of a change of name or institution
- guaranteed data protection by **personal release definitions** of access rights for each information section

**Improving the visibility** of one’s own research achievements through the presentation of publications

**links to further IDs:** ResearcherID and Scopus Author ID

more information about ORCID (Video) [https://vimeo.com/97150912](https://vimeo.com/97150912)
author identification with IDs
ORCID iD: from registration to use

1. register
2. create personal record
3. Save time – “enter once, re-use often”
   - when publishing
   - as a peer reviewer
   - for research proposals
   - at conferences: QR-Code for posters, etc.
   - in self-promotion: E-Mail signature, websites, CV
author identification with IDs
ORCID iD in detail

SLUBtutorial “ORCID in der Praxis. Die eigene Sichtbarkeit auf den Punkt gebracht.”
https://bildungsportal.sachsen.de/opal/auth/RepositoryEntry/29933699072/CourseNode/36178493152711900672
**author identification with IDs**

ResearcherID (Publons)

- [https://publons.com](https://publons.com)
- Publons = Online-Plattform für Gutachter, Herausgeber und Autoren
- Integration von ResearcherID
- Generierung von Zitationsmetriken aus der Web of Science Core Collection

- **free registration and assignment of an identification number**
- **one account can be used multiple times** – works simultaneously for personalized services in Web of Science (Search Alerts, Author Alerts, Citation Alerts)
- personal profile and literature lists
- bidirectional data exchange between ResearcherID and ORCID
- NEW: activities in the reviewing community

Publon = „minimum unit of publishable material“*

author identification with IDs
ResearcherID (Publons): from registration to use

1. register

2. create personal profile

3. Using ResearcherID
   - citation metrics (Web of Science Core Collection data base)
   - peer review metrics (Publons)
   - total publication list (with WoS- marking)
   - working as a reviewer/editor?
     - Document reviews / Editor Records in Publons
   - link to the ORCiD iD

more information on Researcher FAQs: https://publons.freshdesk.com/support/solutions/5000103279
author identification with IDs
Scopus Author ID

- data base: Scopus (Elsevier)
- ID allocation takes place automatically (attention: multiple creation of IDs possible, check necessary)
- creation of citation metrics from Scopus

- free allocation of an identification number
- information in Scopus via Author Search or in the free Lookup Tool https://www.scopus.com/freelookup/form/author.uri
- merge and split author profiles via https://www.scopus.com/authorfeedback (access for registered users only)
author identification with IDs
Scopus Author ID: from registration to use

1. determine ID
2. check ID/profile
3. Use Scopus Author ID
   - metrics based on Scopus data
   - linking of documents to the ORCID-ID
   - addition of the Scopus Author ID in your own ORCID-Record (Other IDs)

Further information to Scopus Author Profile: https://service.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/29506/
author identification with Google Scholar Citations

- data base: Google Scholar engine
- registration with Google Account
- ORCID assignment possible
- creation of citations metrics from Google Scholar

- free registration
- personal profile and literature lists
- no user feedback possible if corrections are necessary, as Google Scholar retrieves scientific servers only at the time of searching
author identification with Google Scholar Citations from registration to use

1. Register

2. Create personal profile

3. Use GS Citations
   - citation metrics from Google Scholar
   - Add GS Citations Profil in your own ORCID-Record (Other IDs)

## author identification at a glance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ORCID iD</th>
<th>Publons / ResearcherID</th>
<th>Scopus Author ID</th>
<th>Google Scholar Citations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>registration</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ (in Publons)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>user profile</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>publication list</td>
<td>✓ (database independent)</td>
<td>✓ (database dependent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data import</td>
<td>from partner organizations, publishers, PubMed ID, arXiv ID, DOI, own BibTex-files, manually</td>
<td>from Web of Science, ORCID, DOI, PubMed_ID, arXiv, RIS-, CSV-, BibTex-files, manually</td>
<td>from Scopus</td>
<td>from Google Scholar, manually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>control of access rights</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ (visibility of metrics)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>citation metrics</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>✓ (for publications in WoS)</td>
<td>✓ (for publications in Scopus)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data source/provider</td>
<td>Open Scource Initiative, publisher independent</td>
<td>Web of Science Source Collection (Clarivate Analytics)</td>
<td>Scopus (Elsevier)</td>
<td>Google Scholar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interesting for whom</td>
<td>all authors, reviewers, discipline independent</td>
<td>authors with publication records in Web of Science, reviewers</td>
<td>authors with publication records in Scopus</td>
<td>all disciplines that are less represented in WoS or Scopus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
author identification
prospects: autonomous and open integration of profiles by ORCiD

Quelle: https://figshare.com/articles/Selection_of_ORCID_integrations_-_visual_representation/4644991/1
academic identity management
Institutional affiliation

ORCID

ResearcherID

publons

Scopus

Author-ID

Google Scholar

Citations

?
institutional affiliation
= university name and name of your organizational unit

*examples for address information of the Technische Universität Dresden in Web of Science Core Collection – found via „Organizations – Enhanced List“
indicational affiliation
publication guideline of the TU Dresden

Indicating institutional affiliation
All publishing members of TU Dresden need to indicate their formal affiliation to TU Dresden in all publications by indicating the name of the university clearly and correctly. [...] 

Specification of affiliations to other, subordinate organisational units
[...] followed by the name of one organisational unit. In the case of further subordinate organisational units of TU Dresden, such as School, faculty, centre, institute, etc., they need to be separated by commas. The official and correct spelling of the organisational unit(s) is to be used in all cases – also in an international context.
institutional identifier
solutions and prospects: Research Organization Registry ROR

History
• In recent years, various institutional identifiers have emerged: GRID ID, ISNI, Ringgold, Crossref Funder ID, Wikidata, ..., ROR.
• Until now, there has been no infrastructure independent of the commercial interests of a particular service provider.

Prospects with ROR
• has developed in parallel to GRID-ID and will take over its role and further development as of Q4 2021
• is an open (CC0) and non-commercial directory of organisation IDs & metadata
• is focused on affiliations (i.e. indication of institutional affiliation)
• aims to link research outputs and research organisations
• is a community-driven initiative

Interesting for authors
• first publishers integrate ROR in their publication process
• e.g.: Rockefeller University Press https://www.crossref.org/blog/publishers-are-you-ready-to-ror/
conclusion
Our service for You
Determine your location – discover paths – avoid traps

- Support in determining current visibility and developing open access publication strategies
- Advice on the efficient use of your ORCID iD
  - Save time – “enter once, re-use often”
- Advice on the seriousness of publishers
Knowledge Bar

We are currently unable to offer on-site counselling, but our experts are happy to provide advice online (e.g. via DFNconf audio/video) or by telephone. An individual solution can be found for every booked appointment.

Select a topic

- Writing / Publishing
- Study / Research
- Technology / Infrastructure
- publication advice
- academic identity management

contact

Bibliometrics-Team in the Open Science Lab at SLUB Dresden

Michaele Adam, Donatus Herre
Phone.: +49 351 4677-788/ 954 , -352
E-Mail: bibliometrie@slub-dresden.de

http://slubdd.de/bibliometrie
questions & feedback