Modern research collaboration:
Using social research networks and tools to your advantage

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Collaboration – just another word for group work / team work

Let’s change it from this:

**BRACE YOURSELVES**

**EVERY GROUP**

**DOES 99% OF THE WORK**

**SAYS GOING HELP HE’S**

**HAS NO IDEA WHAT’S GOING ON THE WHOLE TIME**

**GROUP WORK IN SCHOOL YOU HAVE EVER DONE**

When you're the only one that contributes to the group work
Collaboration – just another word for group work / team work

to this:
When do you collaborate?

Research projects
- Articles
- Books
- Theses (yes – you are working *with* your supervisor!)

Research environments
- Eg. Laboratories
- Eg. Journal clubs
- Eg. Committees
How do you collaborate?

In person?

Over email?

Over sharepoint?

What is the best way?
Tools for collaboration

- **Open Science Framework**
  - Online based
  - Can have both registered and non-registered participants
  - Files storage, message boards, archiving

- **Mendeley Groups**
  - Online and desktop based
  - Need to have Mendeley account
  - Reference and PDF storage

- **Faculty1000**
  - Online based
  - Need to have Faculty1000 account
  - Reference, PDF storage, chat ability

- **Microsoft Teams**
  - Online and desktop based
  - Need to be within organization (SU)
  - Files storage, message boards, chat room

- **Google Drive**
  - Online based
  - Do not necessarily need to log in but gmail account is advantageous
  - Collaborative working on files in Google Docs formats
Let’s start with Open Science Framework

https://osf.io/

We will create two projects

1. Committee project – aiming at producing a research report on a strategic initiative by the 20th May
2. Journal club space – where the weekly meetings get organized, etc.
Mendeley Groups

https://www.mendeley.com

Creating a group containing references for our the strategic initiative project
Faculty1000

https://f1000.com/

Working on a research article relating to student success
Microsoft Teams

https://teams.microsoft.com

Creating a team to work on an online course
You’ve collaborated well – what about the end product?

A possible solution is through using self-archiving effectively and social media platforms.
Why use these?

- They allow you to share your research widely.
- They allow you to track who is reading your work.
- They let you collaborate easily and allow you to easily follow colleagues in your fields’ work.
- It creates an online presence, which can develop your research reputation.
- Different disciplines have different “preferences” with regards to sites.
Researchgate is a community-based platform to promote collaboration, through discussion on topics. It allows you to archive your work through the uploading of papers/details.

Academia.edu is a researcher community, also based around topics. It allows you to archive your work through the uploading of papers/details.

SSRN is a pre-print repository, the aim of which is to disseminate research faster. It allows you to archive your work through the uploading of papers/details.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Google Scholar</th>
<th>ORCID ID</th>
<th>Researcher ID</th>
<th>ScopusID</th>
<th>Researchgate</th>
<th>Academia.edu</th>
<th>SSRN</th>
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</table>

Adapted from http://libguides.library.uu.nl/researchimpact/profiles
Getting started on Researchgate

• Go to Researchgate, sign up and complete your profile with whatever you think relevant.
• Add your publications by clicking add publications" and choosing "author match".
• Select one or two topics to follow if you want
You can update your profile where you see the pen

Can add in articles and more

Can add in projects, papers, etc
It automatically does an author match search, you can select articles that are yours.
Getting started on Academia.edu

• Go to [Academia.edu](http://academia.edu) and sign up.
• Add publications/papers by clicking your name top right, then "add papers" and "import"
• Find a few people in your field to follow
• Full text publications uploaded to Academica profiles are indexed by Google Scholar
You can edit a wide variety of details
When clicking on “upload” it will ask you for a file – simply click on “no file to upload?” and it allows you to input the details.

You can select the type of work it is and link directly to it.
Getting started on SSRN

- Go to SSRN.com and sign up.
- Add publications/papers by clicking on “submit a paper” on the top.
- Find a few people / networks in your field to follow.
This is a copyright agreement – by continuing you are saying you definitely have the copyright permission to upload the paper.
It lets you upload the file and gives you details about it.

It tracks your progress.
So how do I know what I can upload?

• This depends on your Author Agreement with the publisher
• Usually it allows pre- or post-prints
  — This is dependant on the publisher
• Use Sherpa Romeo to determine what you can upload if you don’t know
• If you receive a take down notice – comply!
Search for your journal title

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/
It tells you what you can deposit where

In this case it says you can put the pre-print on social media websites (which is what Researchgate, etc are classified as!)

But the post-print can go in the institutional repository!
So why use SUNScholar as opposed to these sites?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OA Repositories</th>
<th>Academia.edu</th>
<th>ResearchGate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supports export or harvesting</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Long-term preservation</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from http://osc.universityofcalifornia.edu/2015/12/a-social-networking-site-is-not-an-open-access-repository/
Let’s wrap up – why bother with all these sites?

- Major considerations

- Efficiency
- Archiving (safeguarding)
- Cost-effectiveness
- Efficiency
A few tips:

- Today only a few social networks were mentioned – the focus being on research collaboration and research networks, but don’t forget about Facebook pages, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram (useful for visual fields)

- Research collaboration is about taking the pain out of having to search for things over emails, in files, etc
  - But a tool is only good if everybody uses it – otherwise it becomes a struggle
Thank you

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