

## How to identify potential research collaborators using Web of Science and other tools: a quick guide

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# What are collaboration?

Collaboration: individuals working together to achieve a common goal

## Research partnership



Make a substantial contribution to science

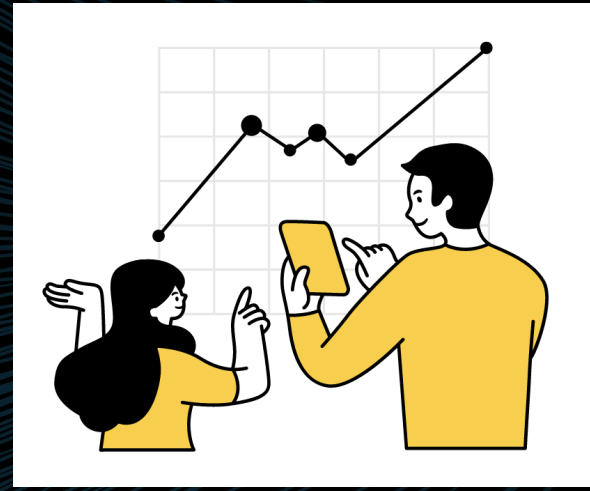
# What are the benefit?

Advance your career

Expand your network

Enhance research impact

## Research partnership



Share research facilities



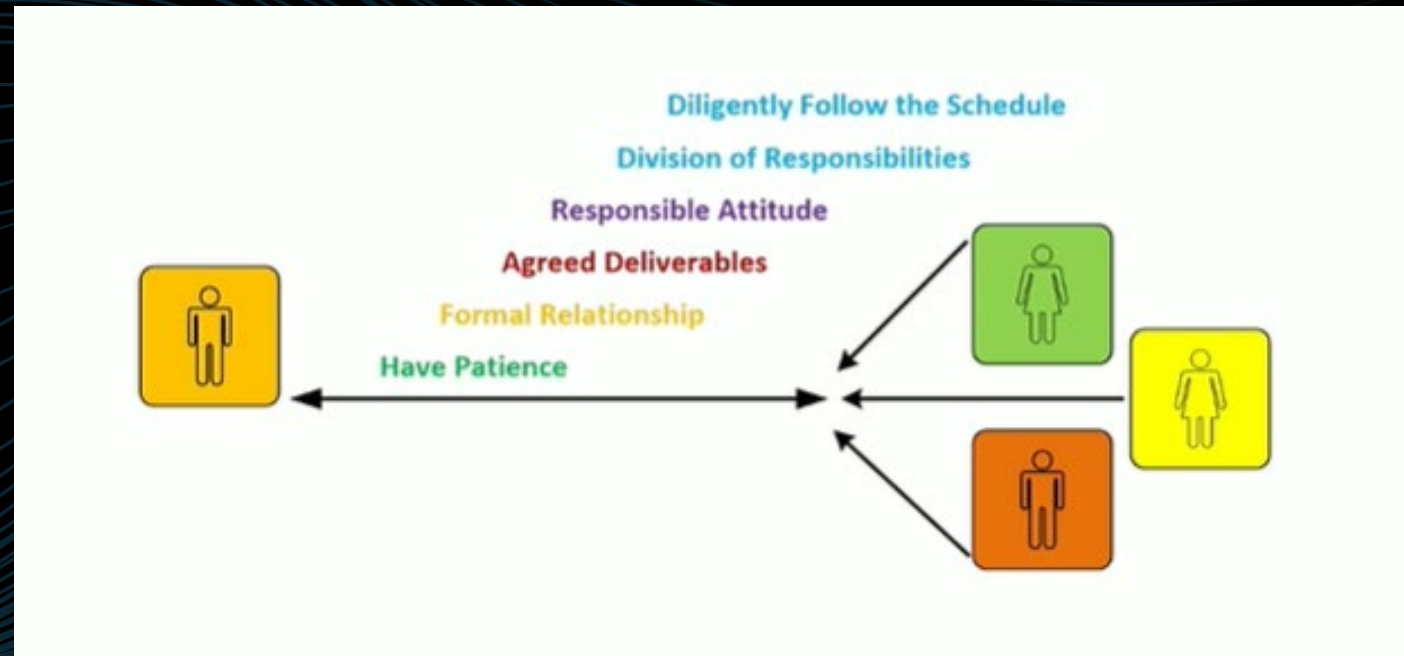
Tackle more complex problems

Apply for grants



# However...

- Collaborations require **effort, time, patience and commitment.**



Elsevier Researcher Academy - The key to academic collaborations

# Type of research collaborations

- Affiliation of collaborators

- Researchers from academia = ACADEMIC COLLAB.
- Researchers and stakeholders from outside the academia = INDUSTRY COLLAB.
- Researchers from same/different institutions based in the same country = DOMESTIC COLLAB.
- Researchers from different institutions based in different countries = INTERNATIONAL COLLAB

- Research area

- **Intradisciplinary** = researchers work in the same research area;
- **Interdisciplinary** = researchers work in different research areas; integrative approach
- **Multidisciplinary** = researchers work in different research areas; additive approach
- **Transdisciplinary** = researchers work with members of the society;

# How to identify potential collaborators?

- **Use your network**



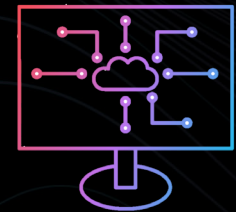
- Ask for advice to your supervisors, peers etc.
- Look at people in your organisation for intra or inter departmental collaborations

- **Use Tools**

- Research performance evaluation tools (**WoS, Scopus**)
- Academic networking site (academia.edu, ResearchGate, **SSRN, Octopus**)
- Social media (Twitter, Facebook, Mastodon, linkedIn)

UoA tool

[Find a Collaborator | Staff Pages | University of Aberdeen \(abdn.ac.uk\)](#)



# Live Demo Links

## Web of Science

- [Web of Science - Authentication Preference Selection \(webofknowledge.com\)](https://www.webofknowledge.com)

## Scopus

- [Scopus - Document search](#)

## SSRN

- [Home :: SSRN](#)

## OCTOPUS: [Octopus | Built for Researchers](#)

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6aRaLoLMgmk>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ob5fD537lqY>

# How to initiate a collaboration

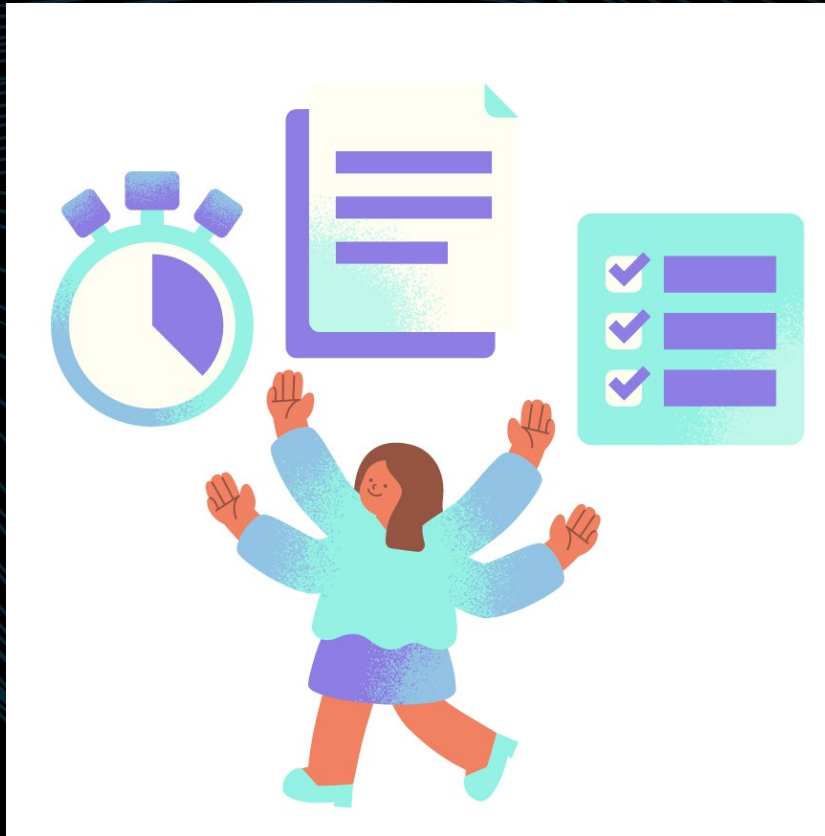
- Face-to-face: take advantage of conferences or events, workshops, training
- Trough a colleague or supervisor
- Via social media
- Via email





# Key points for successful collaborations

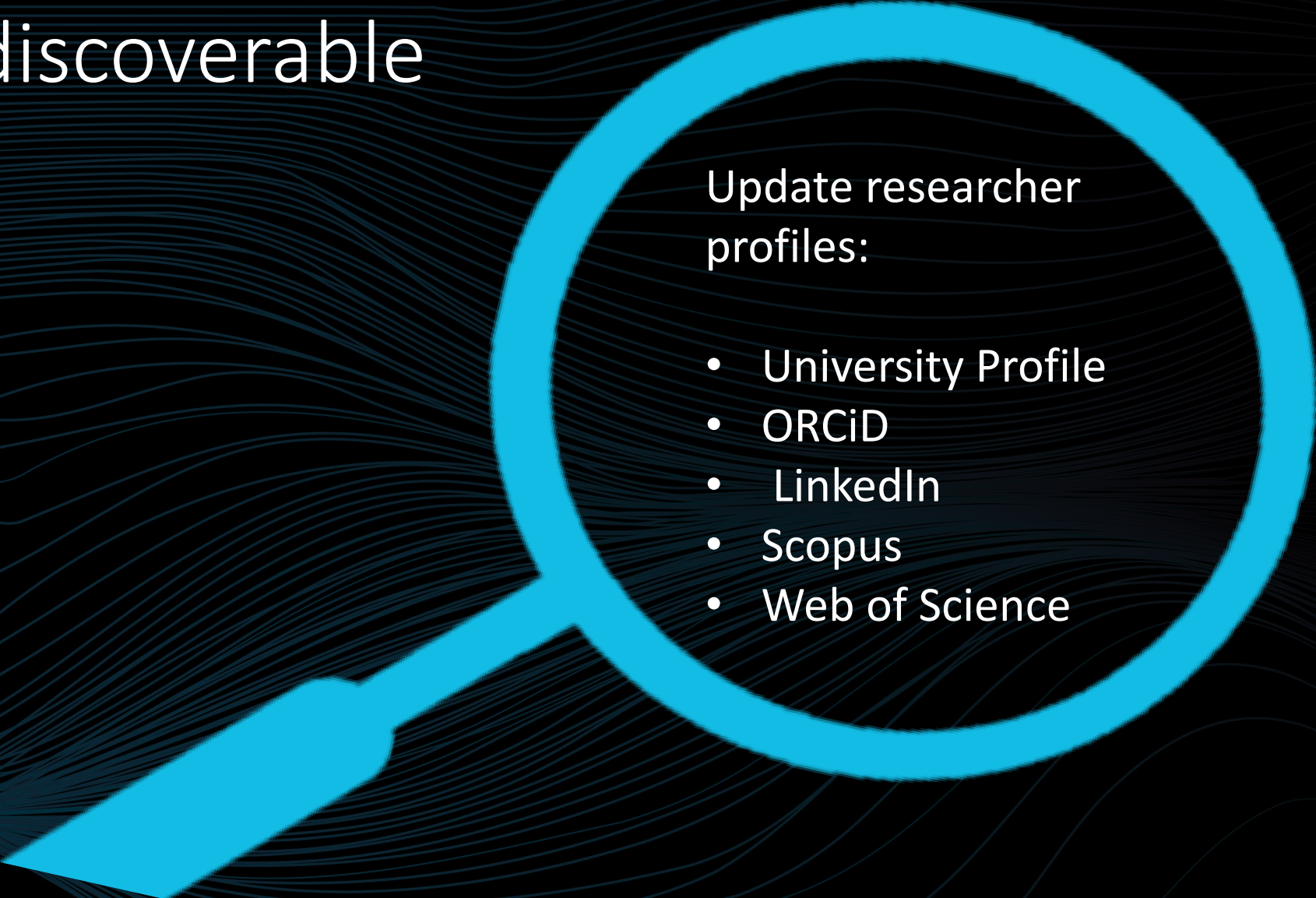
## Have a plan!



- Have a clear research question; what do you need to investigate your question?
- **Be ready:** be informed about the background of your collaborators; make sure you know what they can offer.
- Make collaborative arrangements:
  - Agree a schedule
  - Agree on the deliverables
  - Agree on the division of responsibilities
  - Specify authorship
  - Communicate frequently
- **Be responsible:** deliver your part as agreed

(Elsevier Researcher Academy - The key to academic collaborations)

# Be discoverable



Update researcher profiles:

- University Profile
- ORCID
- LinkedIn
- Scopus
- Web of Science

# ExpIORe

## Open Research Essentials

### *Essential Guide to Pure Profiles*

*Tuesday 25<sup>th</sup> of April 9.15-10 am*



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