Developing Collaborative Partnership in SciVal

This guidance will help you to:

- Spot Real Collaboration
- Conduct Deeper Analysis of Publications Arising from Collaboration
- Find potential collaboration in a self-defined Research Area
- Identify Opportunities through Citations

Spotting Real Collaboration

There may be collaborations on publications where the authors do not know each other, particularly in disciplines where there is a protocol of developing upon work and naming the authors of the previous work as co-authors.

To remove these publications from view, you can filter the publications by number of authors. While crude, reducing the number of collaborative authors to 10 or less, would remove the majority of publications where there is no ‘real’ collaboration.

Deeper Analysis of a Collaboration.

You can do a deeper analysis on a collaboration by taking the publications co-authored together and creating a publication set out of them. To do this, select your entity and go into ‘Collaboration’.
Then view ‘Collaborating Institutions’ to locate the institution you are interested in. Click on the number of publications.

Filter the number of authors to identify real collaboration, then ‘export’. In the options that follow, you only require the ‘EID’s of the publications. In ‘MySciVal’ you can then create a new publication set using the ‘Import Publication Set’ option. You can then copy the EIDs from your spreadsheet and paste them in the white box.

Name the set and then ‘Save and finish’. This will create the publication set which you can then add to a panel and bring it up in ‘Overview’.
From here, you can adjust the date range to examine recent collaboration and then look at a variety of performance indicators for this collaboration, e.g. What percentage of outputs are in the top citation percentile?

You can then explore the ‘Overview’ tab to answer questions such as:

- **Which topics are in this subject area?**
  - Which journals are we publishing in?
  - Are there any patents?
  - Who are the authors involved?
  - Which other institutions are involved?

By creating publication sets from our collaborations with different institutions, you can compare the strength of our collaborations with different institutions and organisations.

Find potential collaboration in a self-defined Research Area

You can define your own research area using our separate guidance sheet or by using from topics in a publication set. This allows you to define research areas, without spending a lot of time finding the correct topics.

**To create a custom filter**

‘Define a New Research Area’ using our separate guidance. Once the bespoke Research Area is defined, you can use it as a research filter.

In ‘Overview’…
You can click on ‘Institutions’ to view collaborating and contributing institutions. Filter by subject and you will see your defined Research Area as an option. You can use this to find out who is contributing to research on this topic and which of these are collaborating with us.

In ‘Collaboration’…

Select the entity you’d like to analyse and in ‘Collaboration’ you can filter by subject. You will see your Research Area there as a filter to use when examining collaboration. You can use this to find potential collaborations within this Research Area.
Identifying opportunities through citations

If you can see who is citing your publications in a particular research area, you may find some opportunities for collaboration.

Find the publications for your entity and the topic/s you are interested in. Alternatively, take the publications from a defined research area. 'Export' to a spreadsheet and when given the option, choose to export the EIDs.

We can use the CONCATENATE function in Excel to create a search strong. We can use the search string to look for these publications in Scopus and see who is citing them.

To do this, copy the EIDs of the publications into a blank piece of the spreadsheet. In the cell to the left of the first EID, type EID( . In the cell to the right of the first EID,
type ). To the left of the second EID type OR EID( . Then copy the OR( and the ) to the bottom of your EIDs.

In another blank part of the sheet, type =CONCATENATE( and select each cell in the top row containing EID(, the EID, and ) and then add a final ) to the formula.

Once you press return, you will have EID(...) in the same cell. You then need to copy and paste that cell down the column to replicate the CONCATENATE formula for each EID.
While this seems like a lot of effort, it is quick and easy once you know how and is the fastest way to create the search string for large numbers of publications. Copy each cell in the new column and paste it into an advanced search in Scopus.

You will see the publications in the results. Select ‘ALL’ and there is an option to ‘View Cited By’.

This will then display the publications that are citing the publications in that topic.
If your publication set is over a certain size it will not be possible to export it instantly and a message will pop up to explain that SciVal will email you to let you know once it is ready to use.

This will give you a publication set containing items that cited your entity’s publications. You can then open this in ‘Overview’ and explore the extended impact of these citations as well as look more closely at who is citing you. You might use this to find opportunities for corporate collaboration, for example.

For further assistance

For further support on SciVal and metrics, please contact your Information Specialist: Informationspecialists@plymouth.ac.uk

For REF-related SciVal support please contact Alison Bendall from Research and Innovation: Alison.Bendall@plymouth.ac.uk