

* Indexing of proceedings - what, why and how



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Coverage

This presentation will try to give an overview of journal indexation and explain why it is important and what it has to do with JACoW

- * Indexation, Impact Factor, Indexation vs Impact Factor
- * Why, Who, What...
- * How...
- * Result

Indexation

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- * It's like giving the article a passport to be part of the global library of knowledge.

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- * It measures how often articles from a **journal** are cited by other researchers.
- * The higher the Impact Factor, the more influential and widely read the journal is considered to be.

* Indexation vs Impact Factor

In essence,

- * **Indexation** helps articles to find their place in the scientific library, while the
- * **Impact Factor** tells us firstly how influential a particular scientific journal is within the research community,
- * And then there are **Metrics...**

Why is indexation of scientific articles important?

- * Indexation of scientific articles is crucial for scientists because it enhances the visibility and accessibility of their research.
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- * this can lead to increased citations and collaboration opportunities.
- * Indexation lends credibility to the research, as it signifies that the work has undergone a certain level of review and meets certain quality standards.
- * This visibility and validation can be essential for the researcher's career.

Which are the major players in journal indexation?

- * Scopus (Elsevier),
- * Web of Science (Thomson/Reuter),
- * Google Scholar, and
- * PubMed.

These four are widely used and cover various scientific disciplines which are of interest to researchers who publish papers in one or more of JACoW's 19 conference series.

How does this connects to JACoW?

- * Publications in conference proceedings are not valued per se and are not indexed by any of the before mentioned services
- * therefore do not count like publications in journals like, e.g.
 - * Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams, Phys. Rev. Lett., Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A, Nucl. Instr. M., J. Appl. Phys., Rev. Sci. Instrum., Trans. Appl. Supercond., Supercond. Sci. Technol., J. Instrum., etc.

How does this connects to JACoW?

* In 2007 I contacted Thomson/Reuter (ISI/Web of Knowledge/Web of Science)#,

* and Elsevier (Scopus) in 2008

to find out whether we could be indexed by them for a greater value for JACoW's authors (researchers).

ISI – Institute for Scientific Information was founded in 1960. Thomson Reuters bought it in 1992 and called it “Web of Knowledge”. In 2016 it was merged with Clarivate Analytics and call “Web of Science”.

Results from Thomson/Reuter:

- * The general content is well presented and fulfills scientific standards,

BUT:

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In 2013 at the Stakeholder Meeting Vladimir Litvinenko made the official proposal: **Accept references outside the page limitation**

This was communicated to the conference series as JACoW is not stating any policy for page limitations.

The series are responsible for the allowed length of their publication.

Some series allowed **one** additional page of references, other did not limit the number.

Common to all is that on the additional **Reference** page(s) nothing else may appear (no Acknowledgements, not a single line of text, etc.)

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A block of 1000 ISBNs for the use of JACoW online proceedings has been acquired from the German ISBN registrar by me in 2011.

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We added information on the JACoW Wiki, conference proceedings, and web pages that JACoW is a **Publisher** in **Geneva, Switzerland**

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Therefore we added information, e.g. on the DOI landing page: interpreting the acronym JACoW a bit differently as

Journals of Accelerator Conferences Website

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I invested some time to collect **Publishing Policies & Ethics** statements from Springer, Elsevier, AMS, etc. and rephrased them, so it fit JACoW's editing and publication procedures. After careful checks by several people it is part of the entry page of each proceeding.

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JACoW had no *ISSN numbers* for the conferences I was requesting indexation for (LINAC).

(we had them only for DIPAC and COOL at that time)

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In 2012 I started to get DOIs but there were only a few registrars willing to provide them to a non institutional body like JACoW. And the prices were outrages (20-50 USD/DOI).

In 2013 the German registrar provided them for 1 €, therefore IPAC'14 in Dresden, Germany had 1 €/paper in their budget.

In 2014 DOIs were free for universities and research institutes in Germany (but the landing page had to be in Germany ⇒ duplicating of metadata).

In 2015 Switzerland followed suite and we got them via CERN.

After managing the multitude of Scopus requests, still Thomson/Reuter's request for better references (**Educate your Authors**) was an open issue.

This was tried with several updated editions of the JACoW template specifying what we expect.

A big improvement was brought through **RefScan** for JACoW references.

But the authors had to learn and use the tools, and that still takes...

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I contacted them and provided the needed data and links.

And I was asked:

As mentioned in your email, please send us the list of publications that you would like to have indexed in Scopus and we shall have the same processed at our end.

* Some remarks

It's essential to note that the Impact Factor is just one metric.

Researchers have to consider multiple indicators and qualitative assessments when evaluating the significance of a journal.

Improvements in Impact Factor are influenced by factors such as
:: the number of citations a journal receives,
:: the quality of the research published, and
:: the reputation of the journal in the academic community. +

Being indexed in Scopus can contribute to increased visibility and accessibility, potentially attracting more citations, but the impact on the Impact Factor depends on various factors.

* Questions?

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JACOW.org