



About Research

What is Good Research?

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- 1. When Research is Focused
- 2. When Research addresses and solves important problems
- 3. When Research creates **Impact**
- 4. Research is **problem**-oriented.

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Research Cycle essence

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Research in Essence:

"Research excellence" can be buried if outcome has no disclosure.

Research entails understanding and appreciation by others and recognizing the importance of the discovery and outcome.







Professor

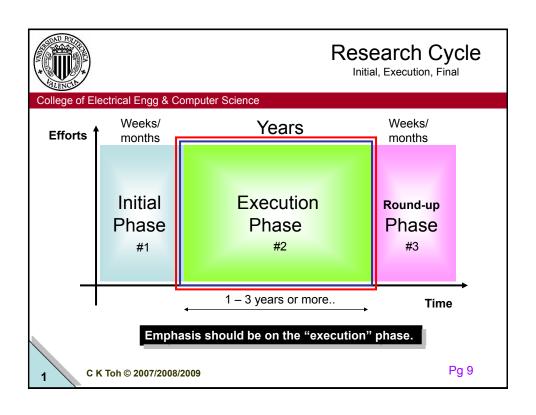
Student

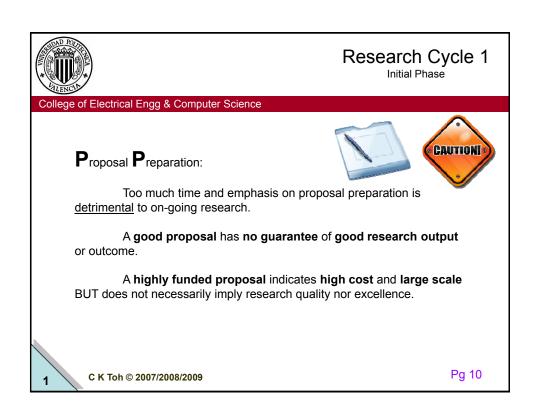
Ideas



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Research Cycle 1

The Dilemma

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Risk of Initial Phase:





No funded proposals \rightarrow limited resources \rightarrow crippled research

Too much funded proposals \rightarrow overwhelmed \rightarrow quality affected

Too much efforts in writing proposals → little time for research...



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Research Cycle 2

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Research Execution:

This is the most important part of your research. Doing and investigating on unsolved or undefined problems enhances "creativity" and "novelty". There are many researchers out there, competition is fierce.



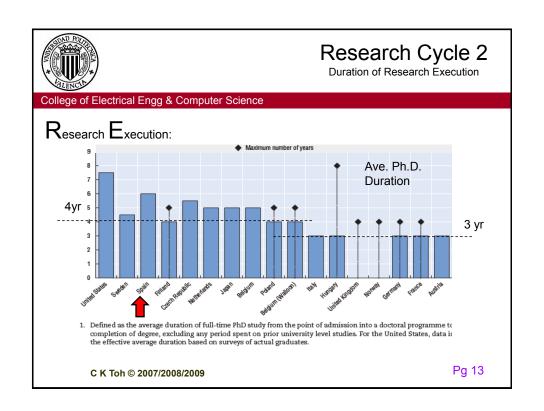
time

Talent Creativity Ideas

Professor

Students, Postdocs, etc

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Research Cycle 3

Risk of outcome

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Risk of Research Outcome:

No ideas \rightarrow **no** creativity \rightarrow **no** solutions \rightarrow **no** contributions

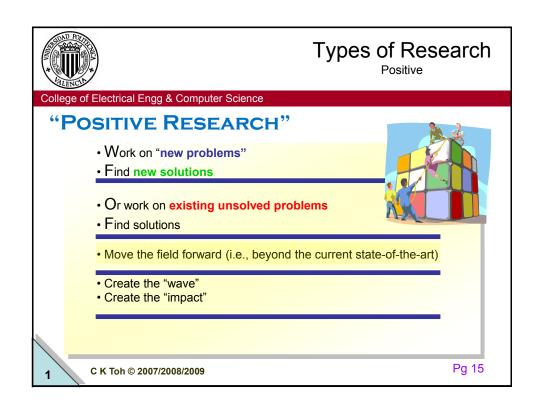
Poor research \rightarrow no good results \rightarrow little significance \rightarrow no publications \rightarrow no impact

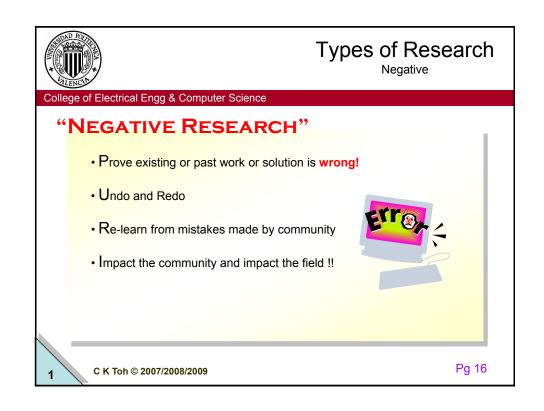
Very hard problem \rightarrow no solution \rightarrow **failure**

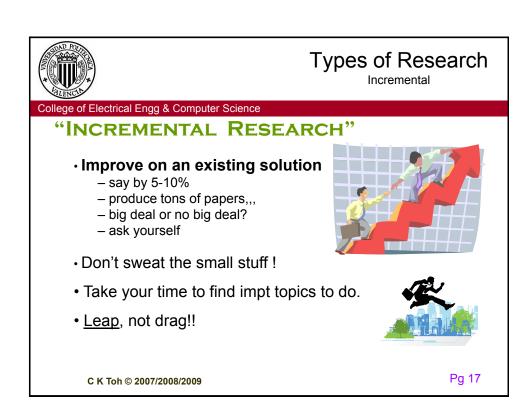


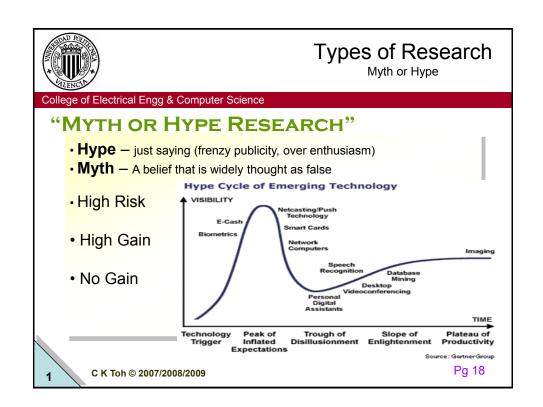


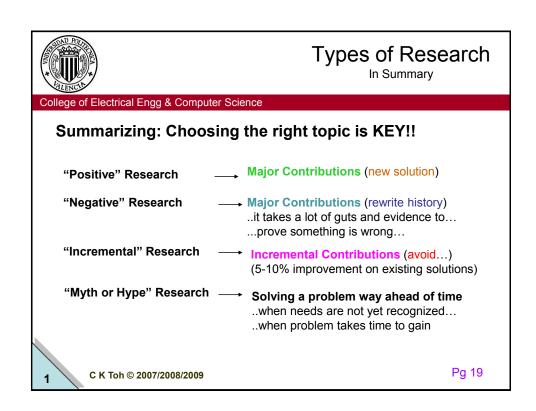
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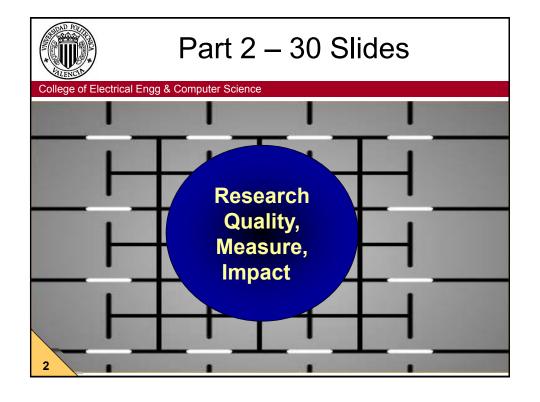


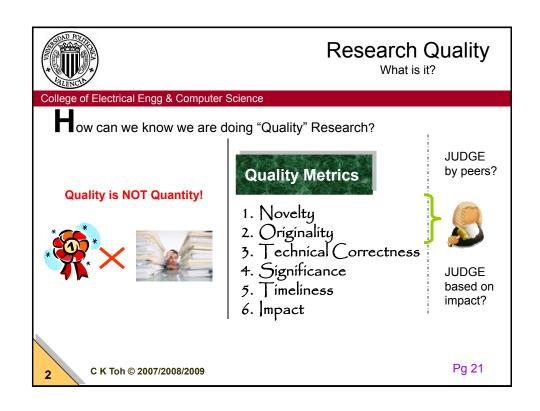


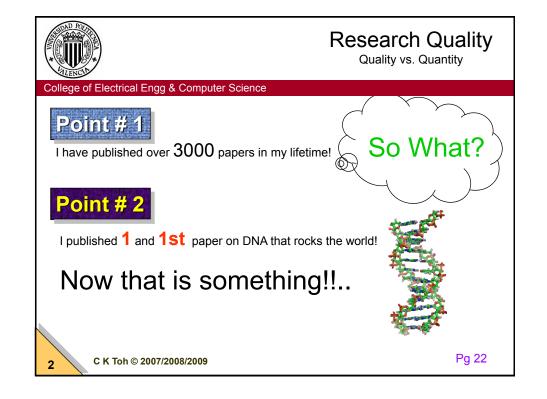


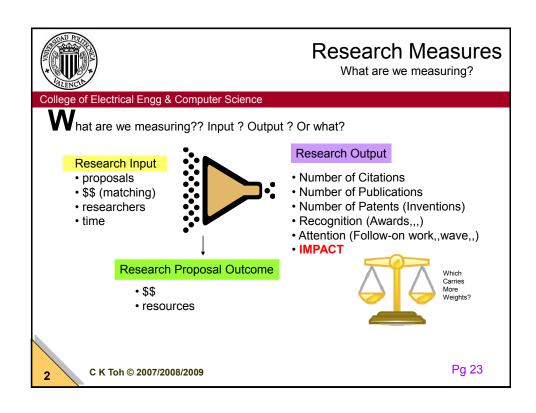














Research Measures

Examples from Purdue University

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1. Journal Paper Approach

- Formally reviewed and archived
- No. of papers = productivity, not quality!

2. Rate of Publications = "Speed"....

- N/T (total papers to time)
- Productivity, not quality!

Source: Prof. Doug Comer, ex-VP Research, CISCO (USA)

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Research Measures

Examples from Purdue University

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3. Direct Funding Approach

 Amount of \$\$ is not always = quality of research



- 4. Profit Generated by Patents, etc
- Revenue is a terrible measure of research quality!

Source: Prof. Doug Comer, VP Research, CISCO (USA)

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Research Measures

Examples from Purdue University

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5. I/R

· Ratio of Impact vs. amount of

Resources used.

- ► Large funding BUT poor impact = looks bad
- ► Small funding BUT large impact = looks good
- Individual PI is concerned with "impact"
- Administrators might prefer resources

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^{*} Source: Prof. Doug Comer, VP Research, CISCO (USA)



Research Measures

THOMSON Essential Science Indicators

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Thomson ISI



6. No. of Citations on each paper / author / institution

Total citations / H-index / G-index / etc

Etc.



Web of Science® - Access to current and retrospective multidisciplinary information, author abstracts, and cited references from approximately 8,500 of the most prestigious, high impact research journals in the world.

Journal Citation Reports® - Provides a systematic, objective way to evaluate the world's leading journals.

Essential Science Indicators - Offers data for ranking scientists, institutions, countries, and journals.

International Pharmaceutical Abstracts - IPA adds approximately 18,000 records annually and draws from a global selection of health care journals.

 $\pmb{\mathsf{ISI}}$ $\pmb{\mathsf{Web}}$ of $\pmb{\mathsf{Knowledge^{SM}}}$ - Powerful Web-based platform that integrates the Web of Science and Current Contents Connect.

Research Services Group - Provides customized citation datasets and bibliometric analyses to science policy agencies, government laboratories, universities, libraries, independent research institutes and other research organizations for monitoring and assessing scientific activity and performance.

2

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Research Measures

Journal Impact Factor vs. Citations

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Bad Things About Journal Impact Factor (JIF),,,,

Education and debate

Why the impact factor of journals should not be used for evaluating research

Per O Seglen, professor a

^a Institute for Studies in Research and Higher Education (NIFU) Hegdehaugsveien 31 N-0352 Oslo Norway Journal impact factors are not statistically representative of individual journal articles!!

Journal impact factors correlate poorly with actual citations of individual articles

Assumption:

Publication in a High Impact Journal will enhance the impact of

Answer:

Journals do not offer any free ride. Citation rates of articles determine the journal impact factor, not vice versa!!

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Research Outlets

Where to publish?

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• Publish in "International" Outlets



- Especially by major professional bodies
- Engineering: IEEE, IET
- Computer Science: ACM/IEEE/BCS
- BUT: don't get stuck with "brand"
 - A "Gucci" bag may be empty inside.
- Focus on your significance of "work".







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Research Impact

What does it mean?

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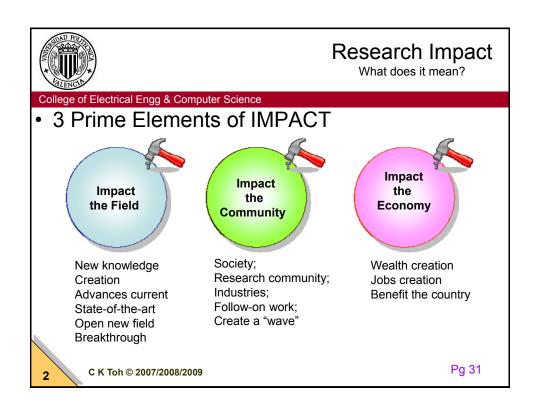


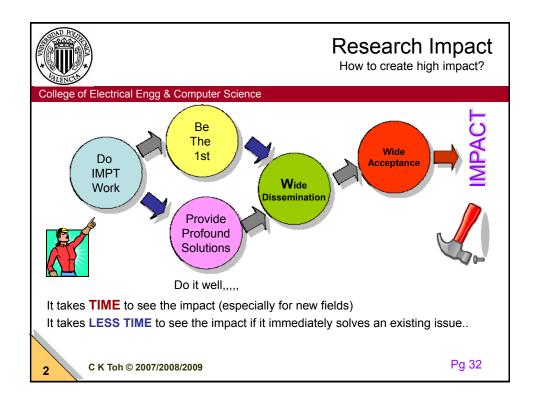
What do we mean by "Research Impact"?

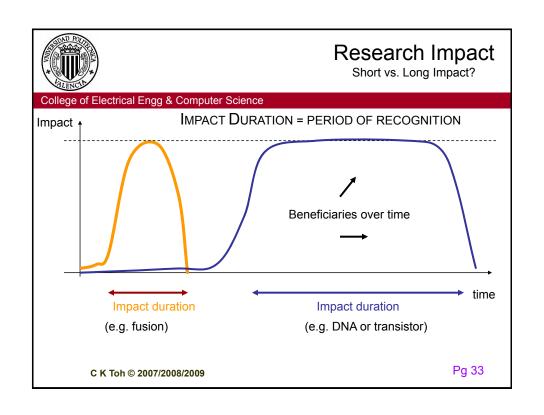
How can we quantify "Research Impact"?

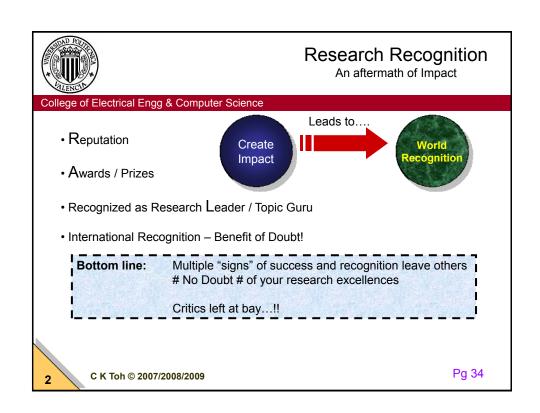
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Source: Research Global Feb 2007.

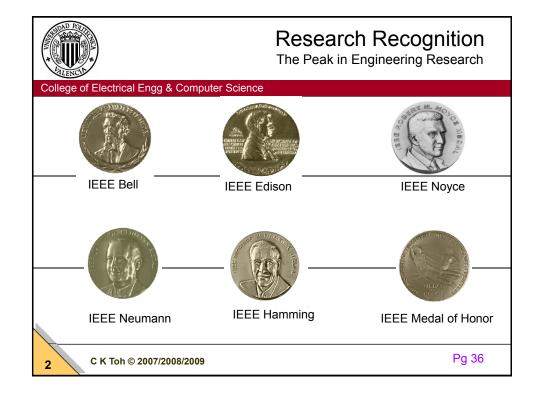




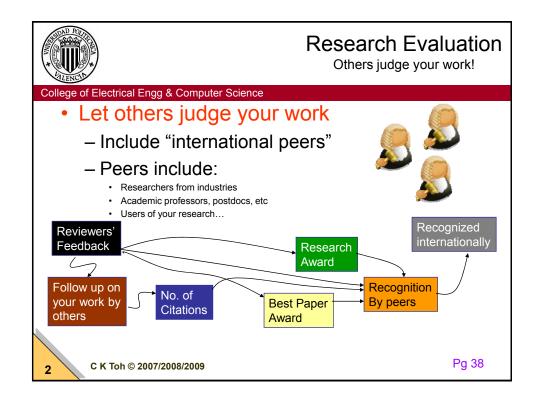


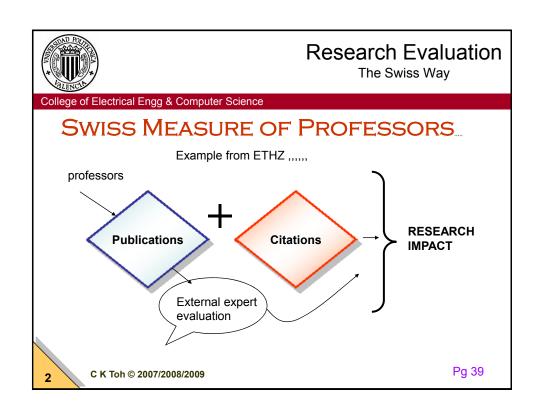


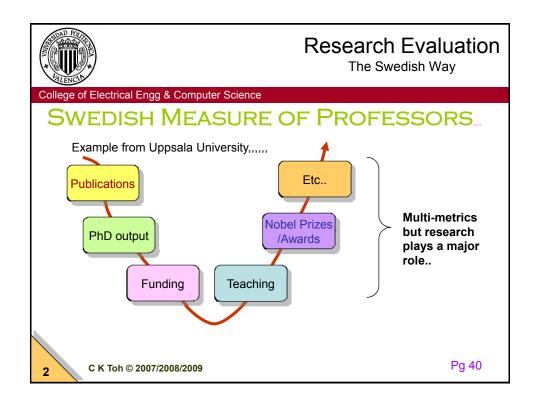


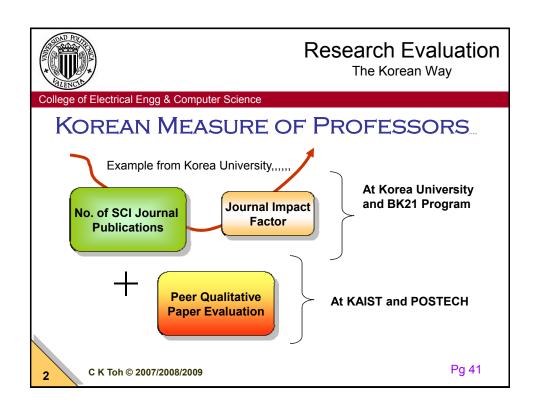


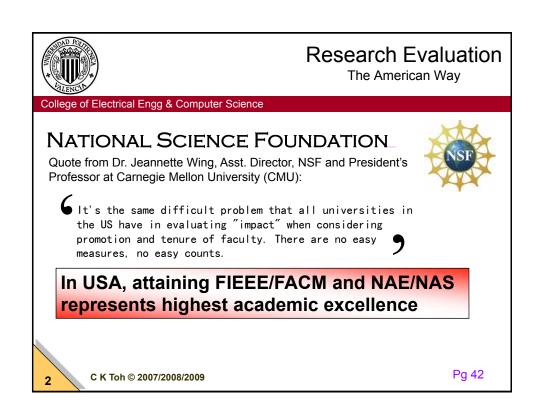


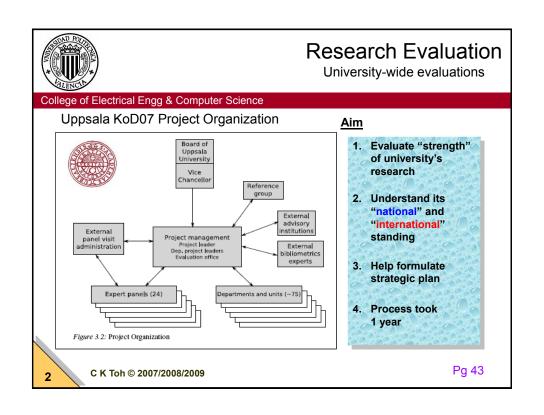


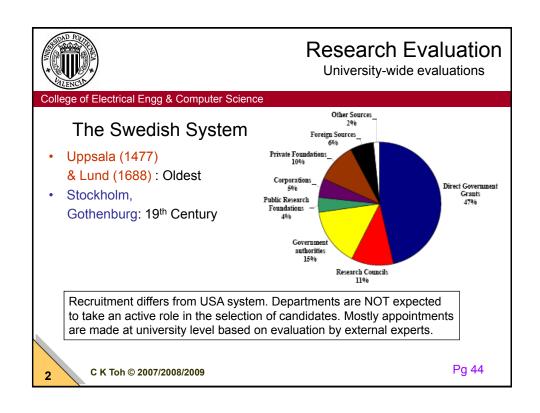


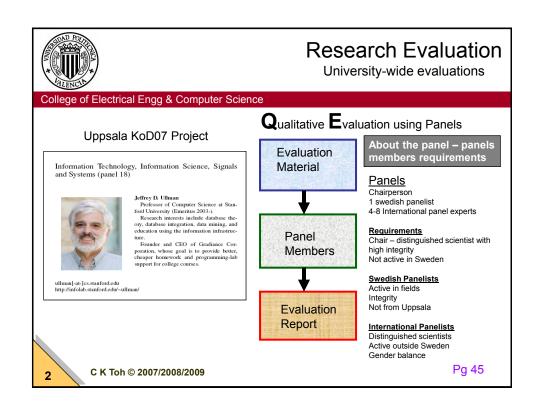


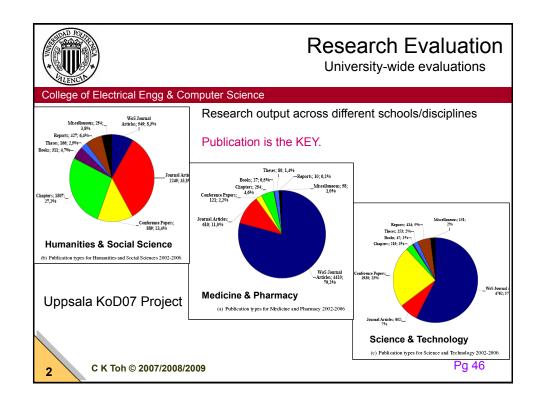


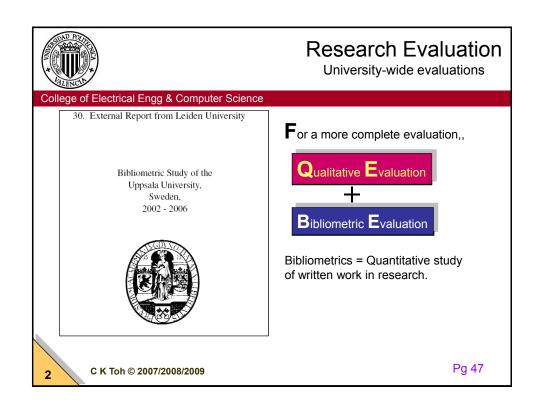


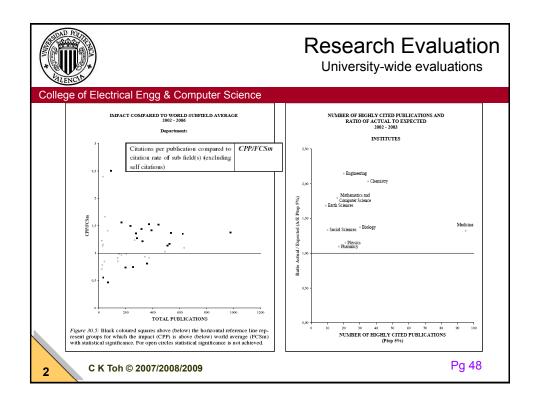


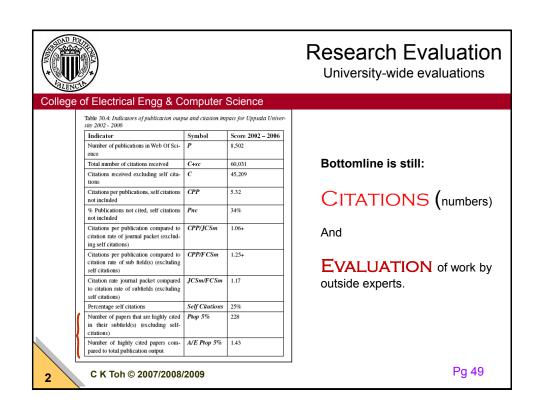




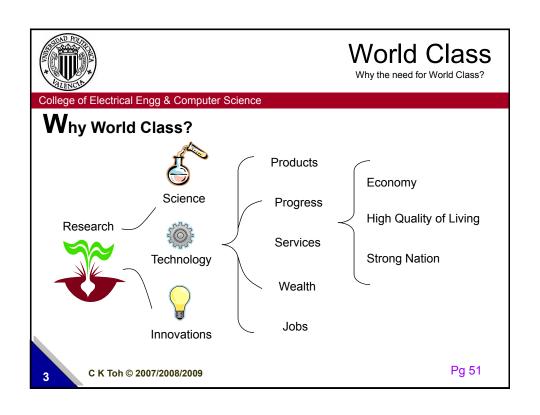




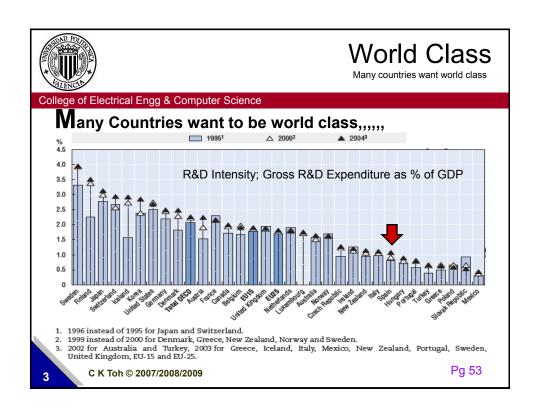


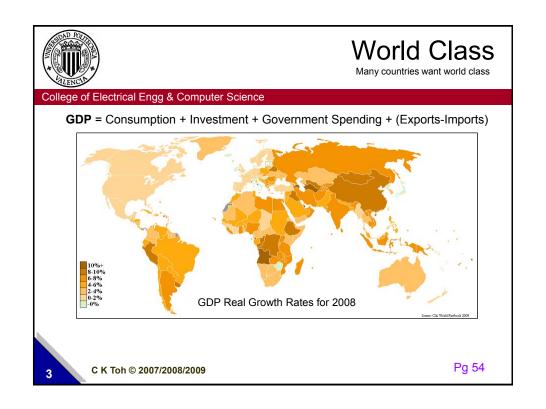


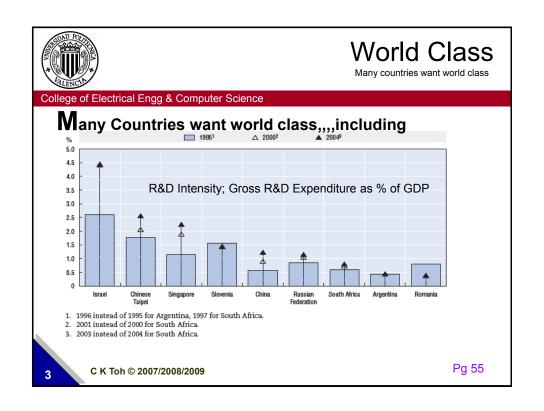


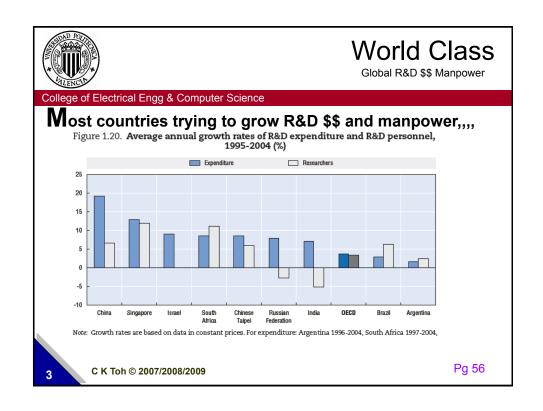














World Class

Research Intensive Countries

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World's Most Research Intensive Countries

The Numbers: Research & development, as share of national and state

New Mexico:	8.72%	
Massachusetts:	5.26%	
Israel:	4.90%	(
Maryland:	4.77%	
Sweden:	4.27%	♦
Japan:	3.15%	
United States:	2.67%	
South Korea:	2.64%	
EU Total:	1.86%	
China:	1.22%	

Source: Trade Pact of the Week, Jan 2007

Ranking (in terms of spending)

USA accounts for 1/3 of world's spending on scientific R&D.

Second is Japan

Third is EU (27 members combined)

Ranking (relative to GDP)

- · Israel is Top
- Sweden/Finland/Iceland is 2nd
- Japan is 3rd
- · USA 4th
- Korea 5th

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World Class

Publish or Perish

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Publish or Perish?

Table 1.2. Scientific articles by geographic region and field of science and technology

	Total number of articles ¹		Life sciences (%)		Physical sciences (%)		Engineering, technology and mathematics (%)		Social and behavioural sciences (%)	
	1996	2003	1996	2003	1996	2003	1996	2003	1996	2003
United States	201 798	211 233	54.1	54.1	22.4	22.2	8.0	10.7	8.8	6.4
EU15	193 172	220 002	54.3	52.1	31.6	30.1	7.5	9.6	4.4	5.5
Japan	50 392	60 067	50.1	46.8	38.3	38.6	10.4	12.5	1.0	1.8
Total OECD	516 043	583 913	53.2	51.8	28.7	28.2	8.1	10.7	6.1	5.4
World	593 568	698 726	50.8	48.7	31.4	31.3	8.7	11.2	5.7	5.3

Includes health sciences and professional fields which are not shown here (see annex).
Source: US National Science Foundation, Science and Engineering Indicators, 2006.





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World Class

Common Misunderstanding

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Quote from a Member of US National Academy of Sciences

Professor X-H Cho, Professor of Radiological Science, U C Irvine

A fundamental problem is the lack of understanding of just what is meant by a world-class research institution. As epitomized by Nobel science prizes, it is the "originality" and "major impact and contributions" that define truly world-class science!! World-class buildings, offices, and lab spaces do not make world-class institutions..

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World Class

Attributes of WC Universities

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What Constitutes a World Class University?







- 1. Research Excellence
 - Significant research achievements/impact
- 2. Top Faculty
 - Each faculty is a "star" in his field
- 3. World-Wide Reputation
 - University *must* be world famous in something..







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