

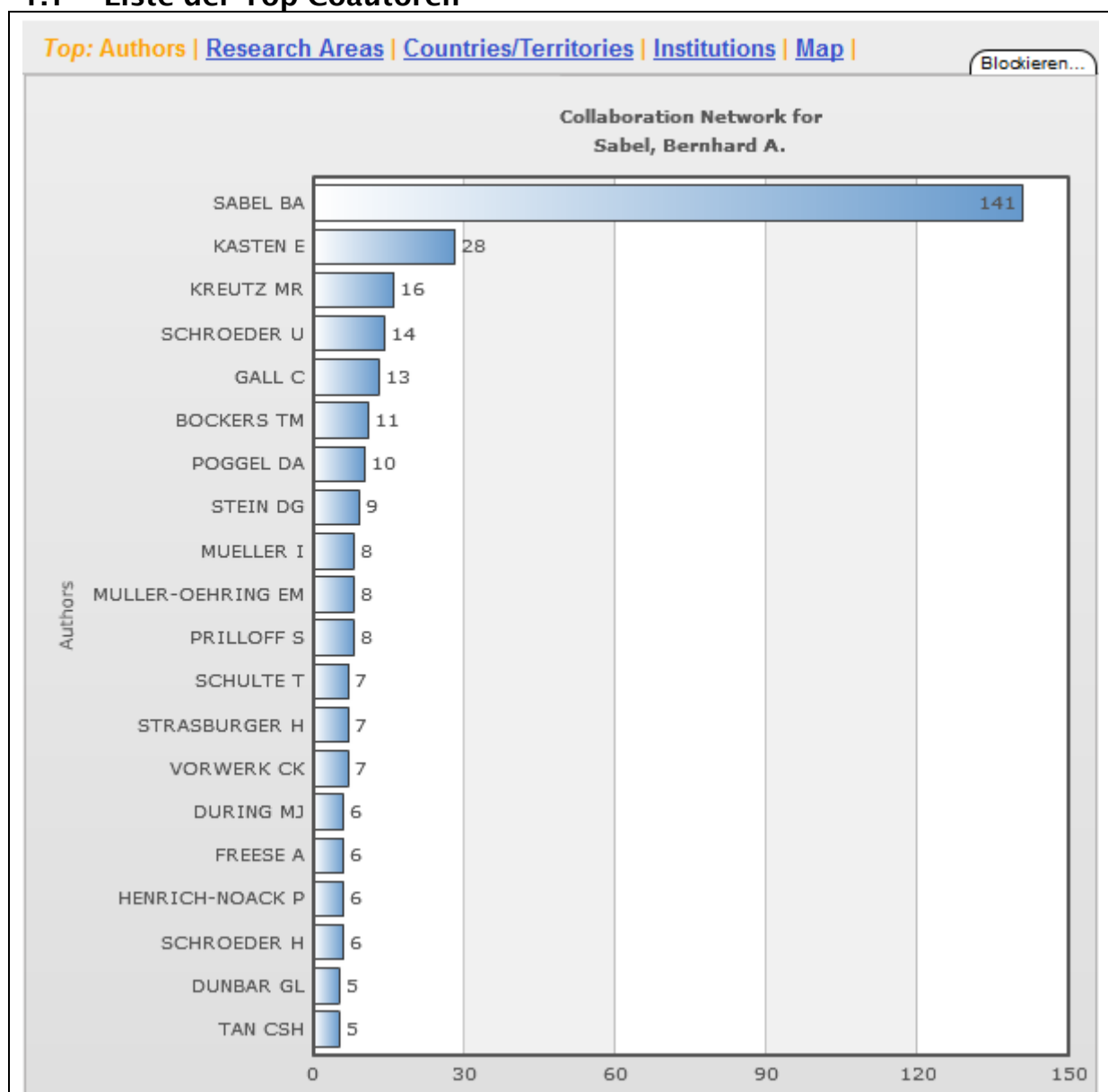
Welchen Nutzen hat ResearcherID ?

- International eindeutige Kennung des Wissenschaftlers
- Einfache Erfassung der bisherigen Publikationen durch verschiedene Importformate aus Bibliotheksprogrammen, aus Scopus oder Web of Science
- Eine direkte Anbindung an EndnoteWeb zur Verwaltung der Publikationen
- Diverse Statistiken und Auswertungen mit Hilfe der ResearcherID-Labs

Hier einige Beispiele:

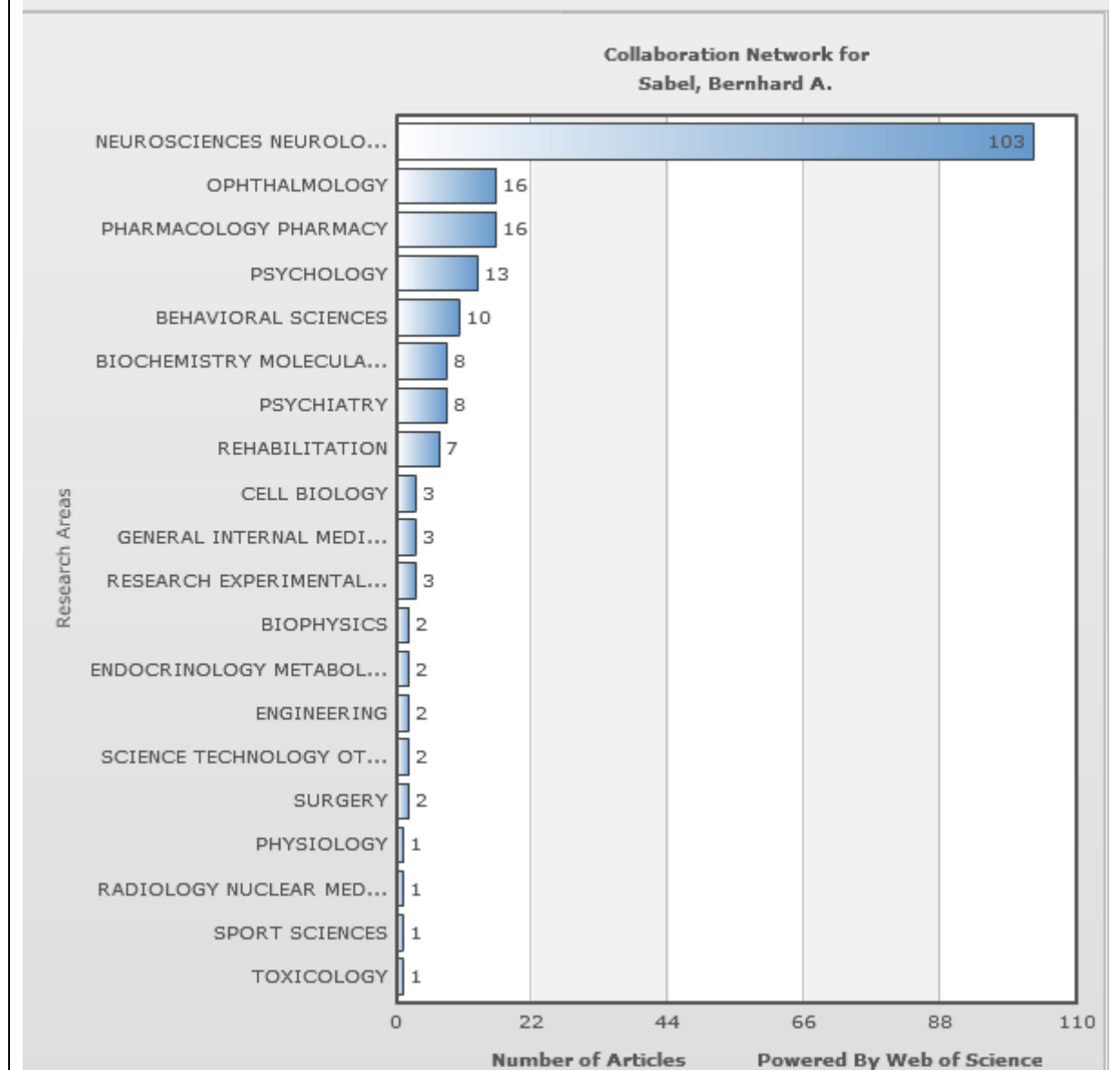
1. Auswertung der Autoren und Coautoren

1.1 Liste der Top-Coautoren

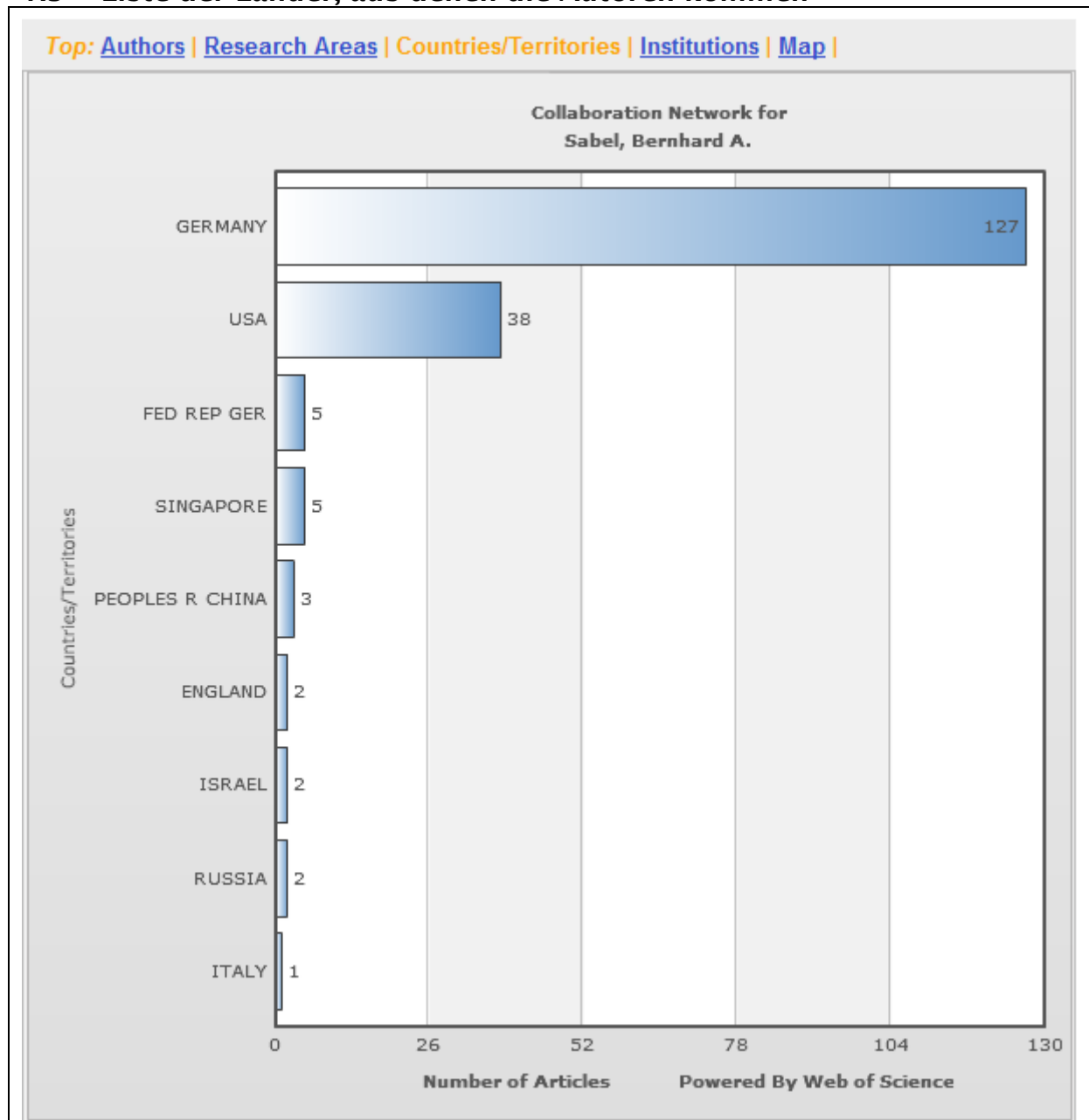


1.2 Liste der Forschungsfelder der Publikationen

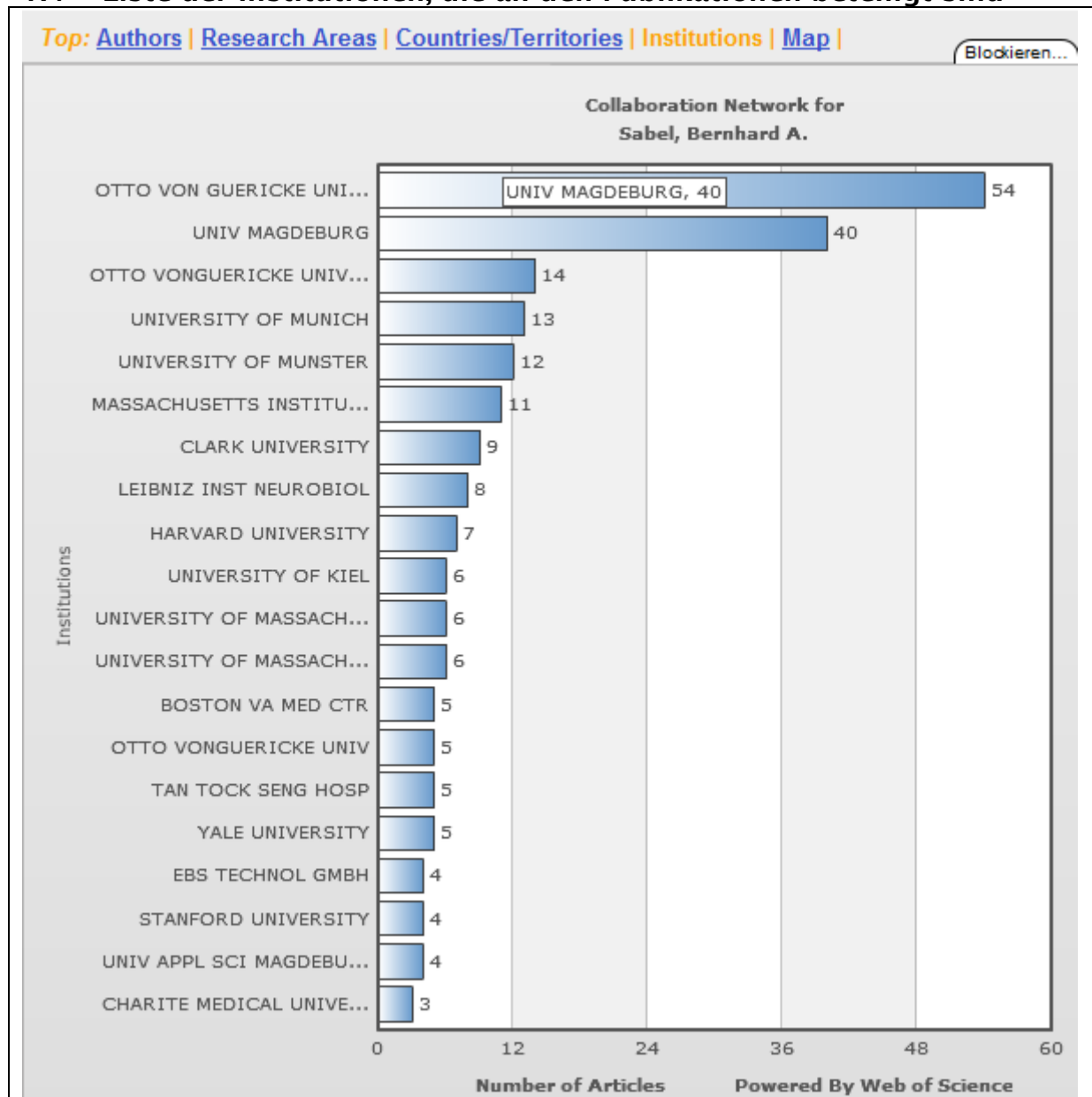
Top: [Authors](#) | [Research Areas](#) | [Countries/Territories](#) | [Institutions](#) | [Map](#) |



1.3 Liste der Länder, aus denen die Autoren kommen



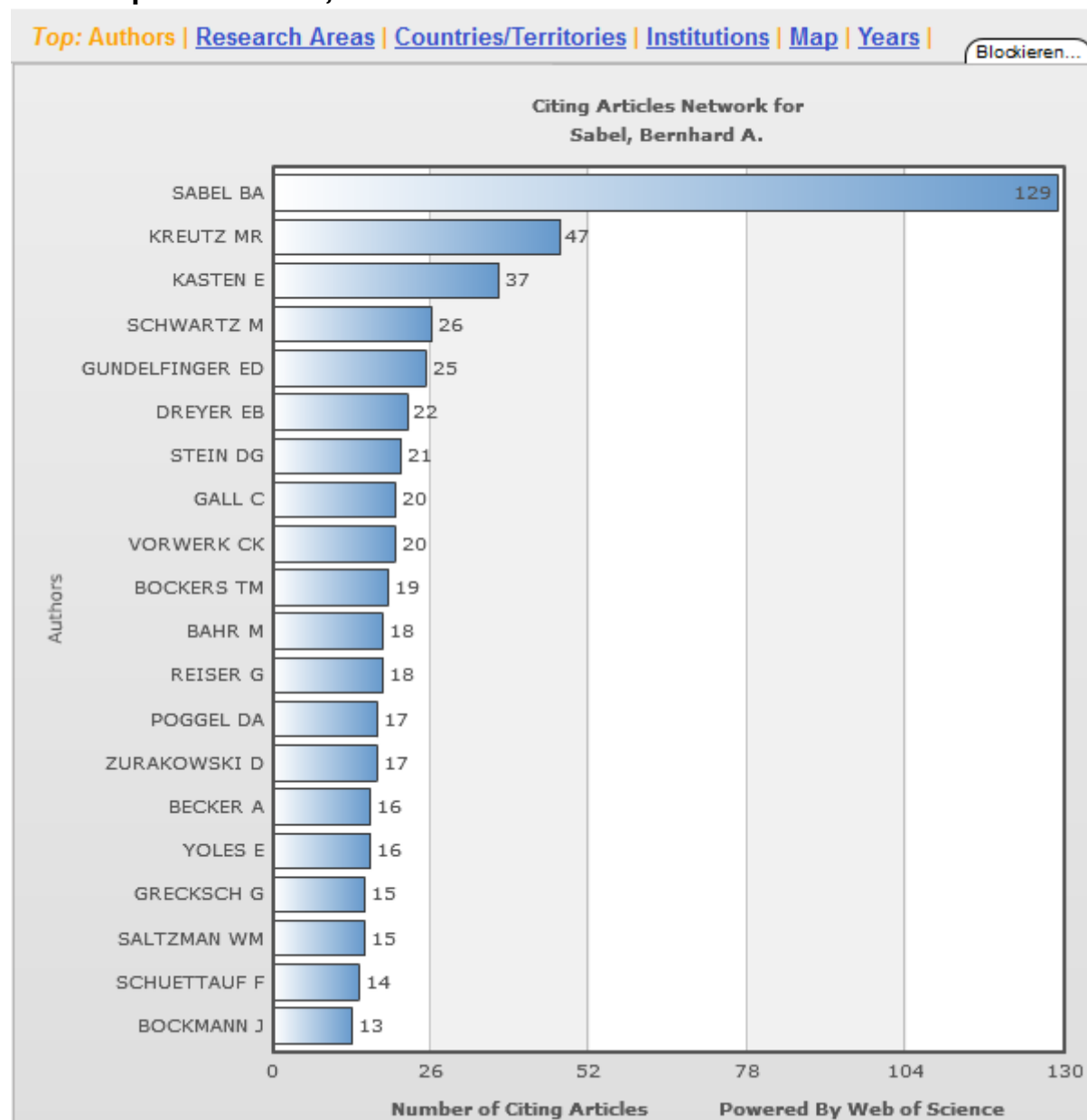
1.4 Liste der Institutionen, die an den Publikationen beteiligt sind



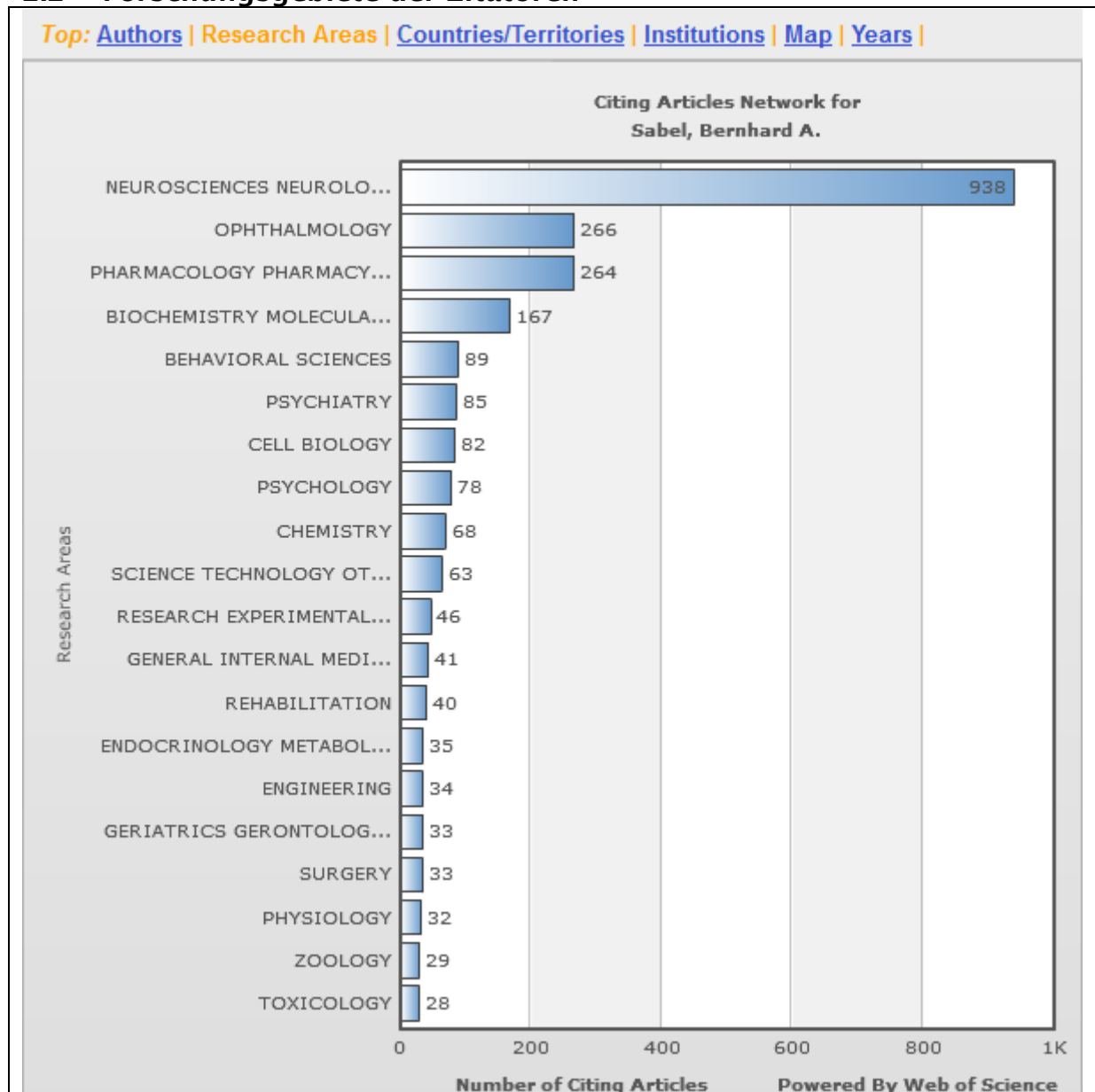
1.5 Karte der Top 20 Coautoren



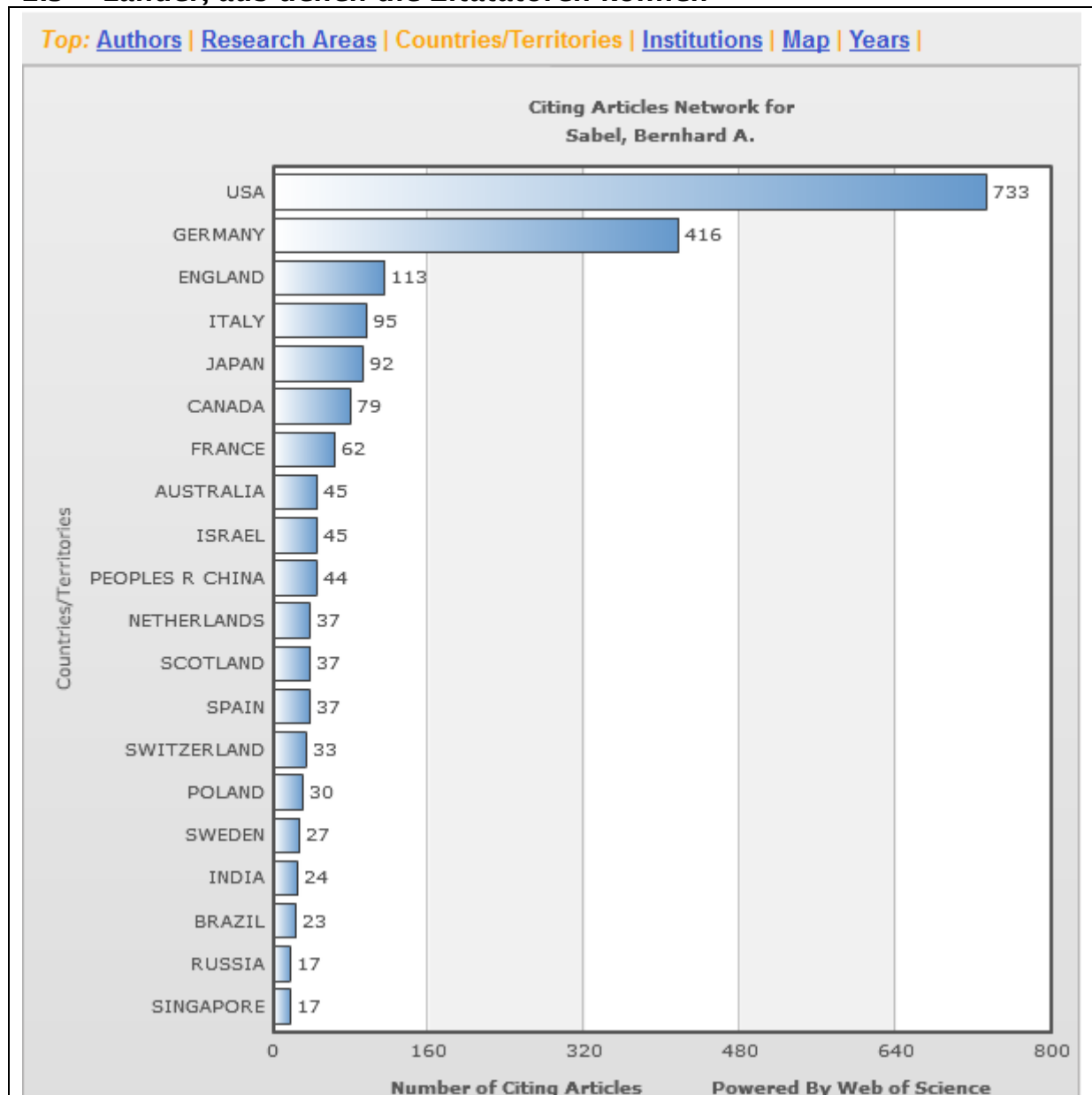
2.1 Top 20 Autoren, die den Autor zitieren



2.2 Forschungsgebiete der Zitatoren

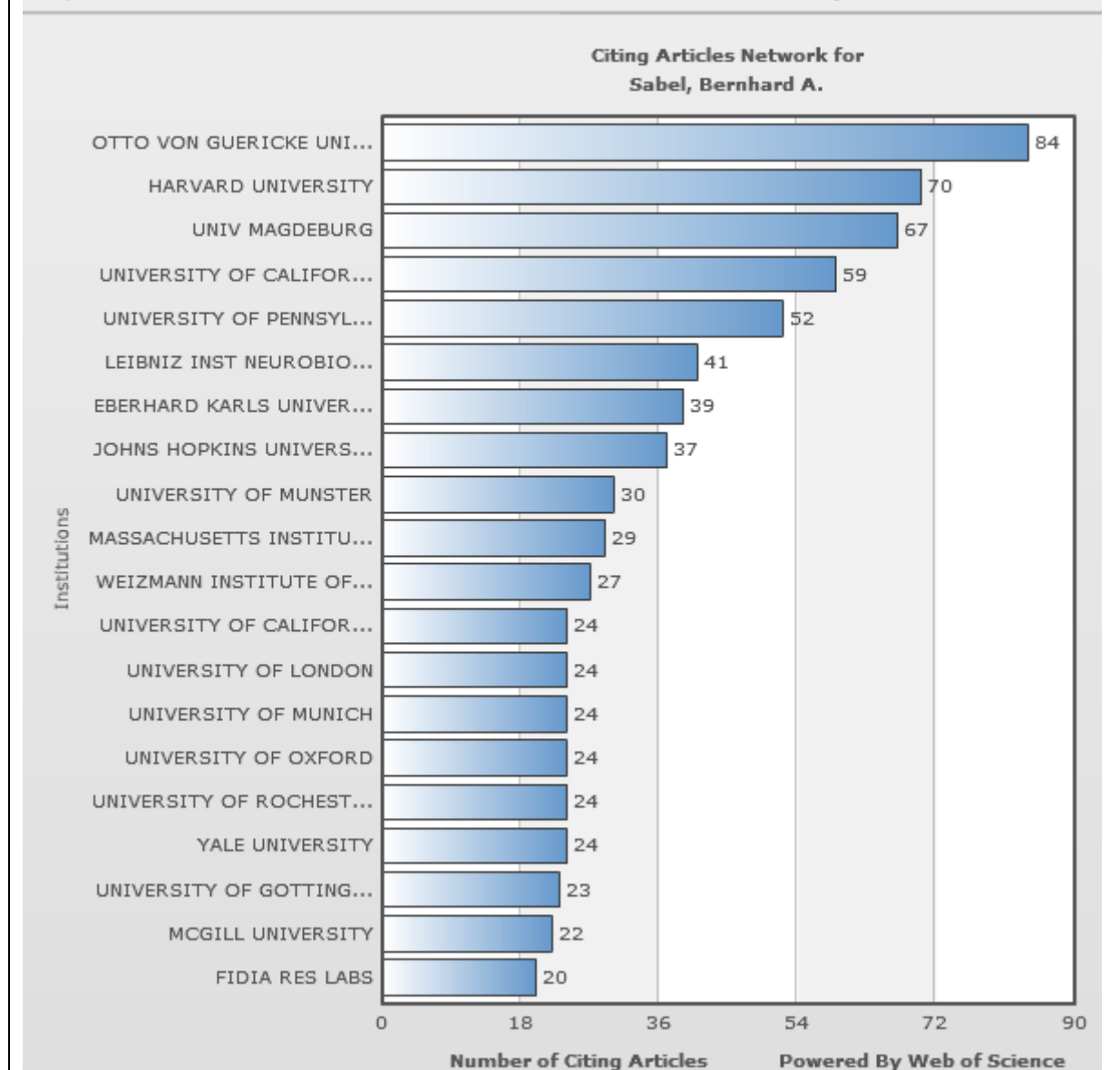


2.3 Länder, aus denen die Zitatoren kommen



2.4 Forschungseinrichtungen, aus denen zitiert wird

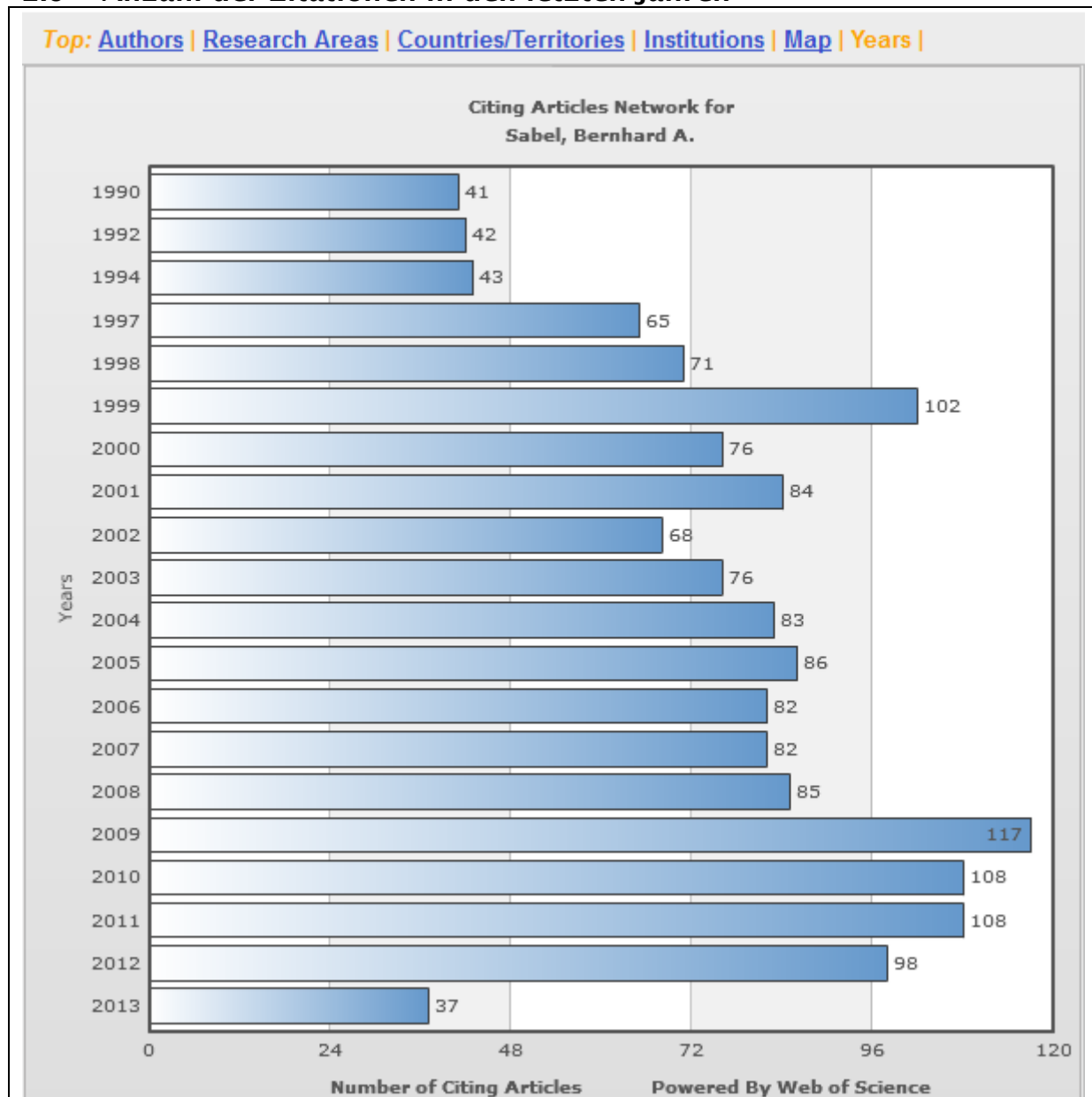
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2.5 Länder, die Arbeiten des Autors zitieren

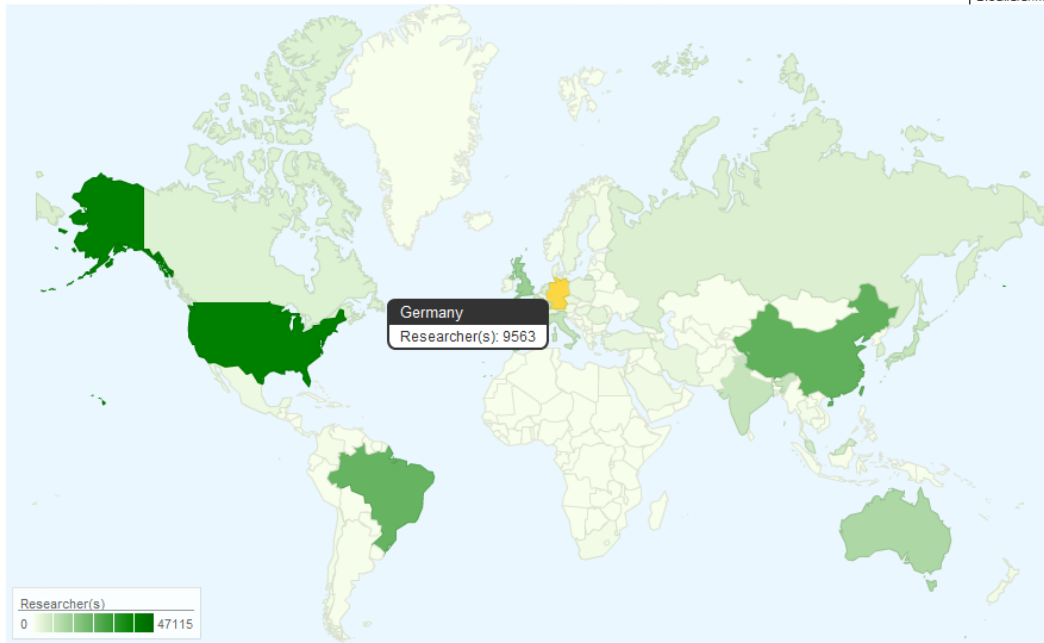


2.6 Anzahl der Zitationen in den letzten Jahren



The map shows the global distribution of researchers in ResearcherID. (This map was last updated May, 10, 2013.)

Note: This map may not include all researchers, as some may have made their country/territory data private or their country/territory is not included in [Publikieren...](#) [More information](#)



This map uses the Adobe Flash Player. Please note that the high value on the scale indicates the largest concentration of ResearcherID membership by country, not the total number of members in the database.

Man kann nach Stichworten Forschungspartner weltweit suchen:

Search ResearcherID **Top Keywords** Top Countries/Territories World Map

Find researchers based on area of interest. This search option displays the 100 most frequently occurring keywords in ResearcherID.

adsorption aging alzheimer's disease analytical chemistry artificial intelligence biodiversity biogeochemistry biogeography bioinformatics biomaterials biomechanics biophysics biosensors biostatistics biotechnology breast cancer cancer cancer biology carbon nanotubes catalysis chemistry climate change cognition community ecology computational biology computational chemistry computer vision condensed matter physics conservation conservation biology data mining density functional theory diabetes drug delivery ecology electrochemistry epidemiology epigenetics evolution fluid mechanics fmri genetics genomics geochemistry gis graphene hydrology image processing immunology inflammation knowledge management landscape ecology machine learning mass spectrometry medicinal chemistry microbiology microfluidics molecular biology molecular dynamics nanomaterials nanoparticle nanoparticles nanotechnology nanotechnology and nanoscience neural networks neuroscience nonlinear optics nutrition obesity optimization organic chemistry organic synthesis organometallic chemistry oxidative stress pattern recognition phylogenetics physical chemistry plasmonics polymer population genetics proteomics psychology public health quantum dots quantum optics remote sensing signal processing software engineering spectroscopy statistics stem cells structural biology superconductivity supramolecular chemistry sustainability systematics systems biology taxonomy thin films tissue engineering

Search for a Keyword:

Hier ein Beispiel für das Suchwort Neuroscience. Leider erscheint in der Tabelle nicht, ob und wie viele Publikationen den Autoren zugeordnet sind.

Search ResearcherID **Top Keywords** Top Countries/Territories World Map

[Show Keywords](#)

Results

Researchers: 244 result(s) **Map These** Page 1 of 5 **Go** Sort by: Name Results per page: 50

Name	Institution(s)	Country/Territory	Researcher ID	Keywords	Other Names
1. Abdelalim Essam	Shiga University of Medical Science	Japan	G-1232-2010	embryonic stem cells, embryonic development, neuroscience, differentiation	
2. Abdullah Jafri	Universiti Sains Malaysia, School of Medical Sciences	Malaysia	C-2828-2011	behaviour neurosciences, neurosciences, cognitive neurosciences, neurology, neurosurgery, magnetoencephalography and cortical physiology, event related potentials, electroencephalography (eeg), human brain mapping, functional magnetic resonance imaging (fmri), brain sciences, neurogenetics, molecular neurobiology, medicinal chemistry-drug discovery, neuroelectrophysiology	Malin J., Jafri Malin Abdullah, JM Abdullah, Malin JA, Abdullah J, Jafri Malin Bin Abdullah, neurogardener, neuronman
3. Abraham Istvan	University of Otago	New Zealand	C-2729-2009	neuroscience, neuroendocrinology, estrogen, singaling	
4. Adelson P. David	Phoenix Children's Hopsital ; University of Arizona	United States	F-9774-2011	traumatic brain injury, neurosurgery, pediatric neurosurgery, neuroscience	Adelson, PD, Phillip David Adelson
5. ADLI DURRIYYAH	University of Malaya	Malaysia	B-5435-2010	comparative neurobiology, spinal cord, brainstem, neuroscience-islamic perspectives on learning & memory, histology, reproductive biology	DURRIYYAH SHARIFAH HASAN ADLI, DURRIYYAH S. HASAN ADLI, SHARIFAH HAD, HA DURRIYYAH SHARIFAH
6. Ahn Dohyun	University of Alabama	United States	B-5471-2008	media, entertainment, emotion, empathy, perspective taking, self, persuasion, video game, digital game, neuroscience, social neuroscience, cognition, affect	Don
7. Akemann Walthier	Riken Brain Science Institute, Tokyo	Japan	A-7593-2011	neuroscience, electrophysiology, computational biology, optogenetics	
8. Aloise Fabio	University of Rome "Sapienza"; Alfameg	Italy	F-3120-2010	assistive technology, neuroscience, brain computer interface, human computer interaction, environmental control	

Weiterhin ist es möglich, seine Coautoren zu Registrierung bei der ResearcherID einzuladen. Hierbei werden entweder die in den Publikationen hinterlegten Mailadressen benutze, man kann aber auch eigene Listen eingeben oder nutzen.

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Import e-mail addresses from your Gmail and Hotmail mail accounts.

Next>

4 ORCID nutzen

ORCID erlaubt die Eingabe und Verarbeitung eines Wissenschaftlerprofils mit Forschungsarbeiten, Auszeichnungen, Patenten und Publikationen, das international verwendet wird. Die ORCID-ID muss der Wissenschaftler selbst erstellen, wenn er es möchte.

ORCID

Did you know you can associate your ORCID ID with your ResearcherID account?


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I already have an ORCID record. By creating an ORCID you will be able to link your ResearcherID account with this centralized registry. Learn more about [ORCID](#).

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Die ResearcherID lässt sich zur Genrierung eines ORCID-Accounts nutzen:


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and Researchers

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ResearcherID is a global, multi-disciplinary scholarly research community where members can register for unique identifier; build a profile of their scholarly works, view citation metrics, and search for like-minded researchers.

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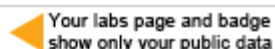
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Keywords: forschungsportal sachsen-anhalt

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