Araştırma Grubu İle Çalışma

Umut Al

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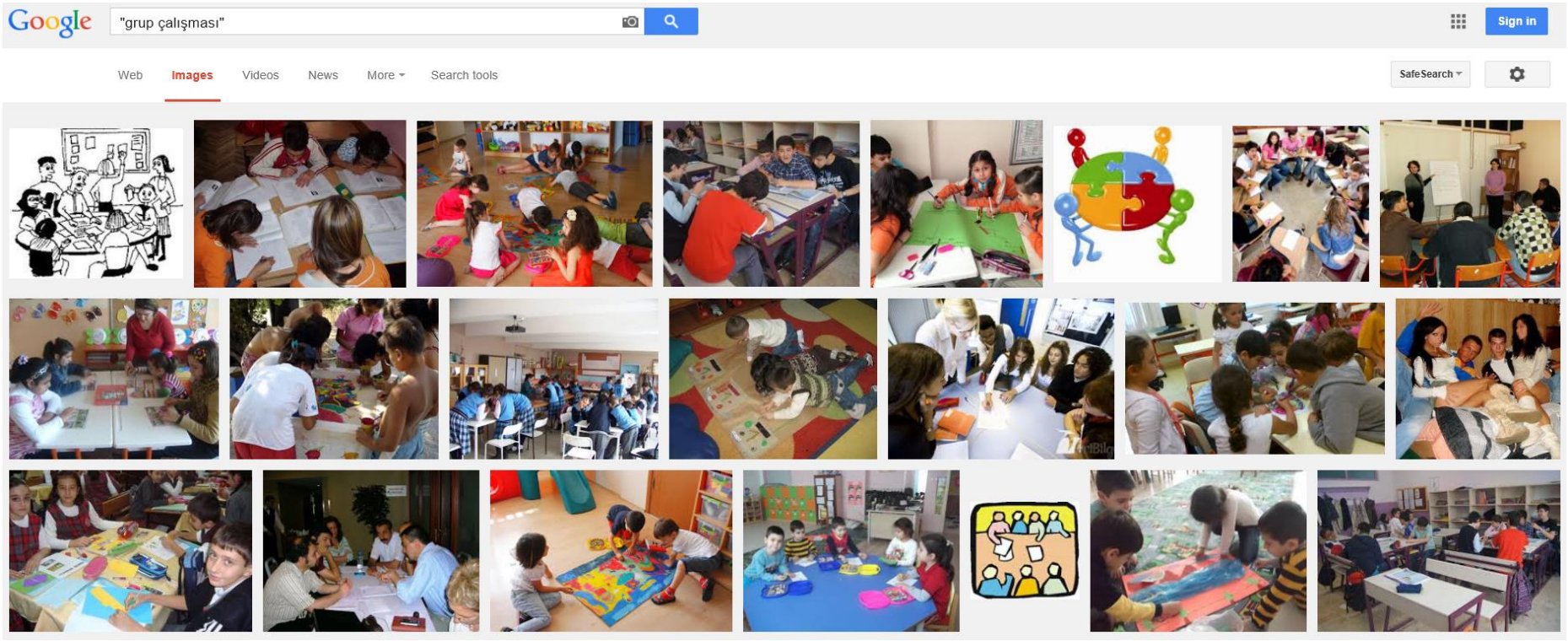
Neden Grup Çalışması?

Google Images Ne Söylüyor?



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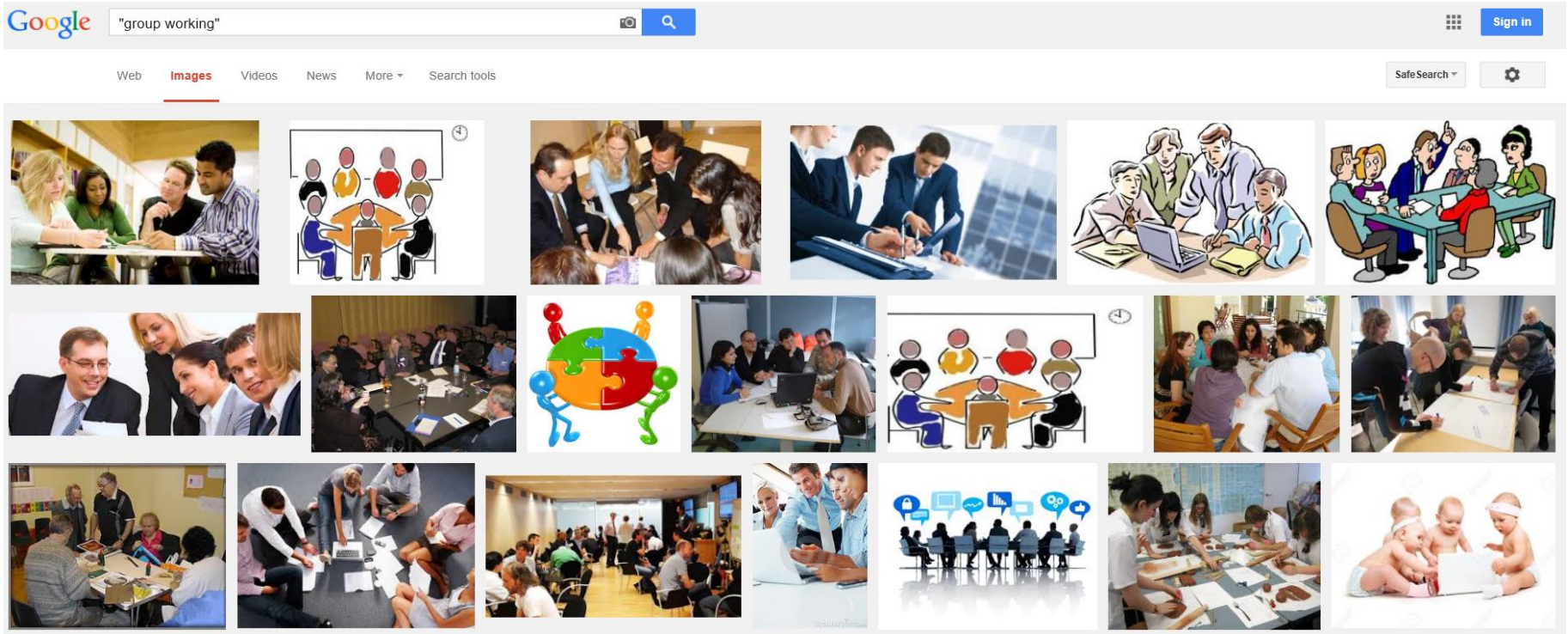


Dezavantajlar?

Disadvantages of Group Work (Advantages of Using Individual Work)
▪ Learning is inconsistent as stronger students contribute the majority of work and learn a great deal, but weaker/unmotivated students contribute little and learn little. ▪ Conflicts in compatible meeting times outside of class resulting in precious class time being consumed for groups to meet. ▪ Faculty must be involved in "policing" groups, which may involve some sort of written process where students evaluate each other. This results in both complexity and easily disputable judgments.

Kaynak: Heller, 2010=> http://paulrheller.com/2010/08/the-unfortunate-motivation-behind-assigning-group-work

Avantajlar?

Shared Ideas

One of the main benefits of group work or a team environment is the ability to share ideas among the group. Perhaps there are several possible approaches to a project, and as an individual, a staffer may be unsure of which to take. However, as a team, the members can each contribute pros and cons of approaches to tasks and methods to accomplish key goals. This kind of collaboration both benefits the project and gives team members an outlet to bounce around ideas.

Increased Efficiency

Another key advantage of group work in the office is that things get done faster. When a group attacks a project or task, it can be done more quickly and with greater efficiency than if just one person attempted to muddle through it. A group approach can lead to cost savings for the company, since groups accomplish more, as well as an ability to meet individual and team goals more quickly, since more people are attacking the task.

Accountability for Weak Areas

Working as a team not only helps to showcase people's various strengths, but can also allow for compensation of weaker areas as well. Staffers can distribute the workload so that people are playing to their strengths with their work and team up to tackle areas where they are weaker to allow for improvement. This create a stronger and more skilled workforce, as people use the teamwork opportunity to improve across the board.

Improved Office Relationships

When people work together as a team, they not only become more invested in the project, they become more invested in one another as well. Team members support one another, even outside of the team structure, and adapt to each other's working styles. The team relationship may result in teamwork approaches even outside of the official teamwork structure, resulting in employees lending a hand on other assignments and sharing ideas or brainstorms to propel one another along to reach personal and professional goals.

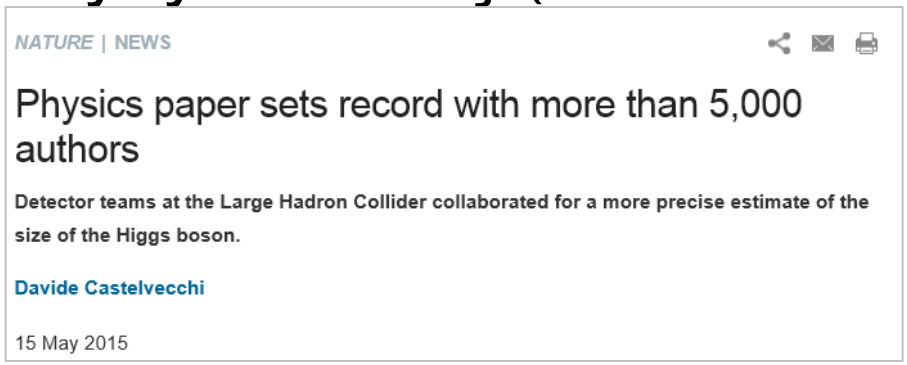
Kaynak: Belcher, 2014=> http://smallbusiness.chron.com/advantages-group-work-teamwork-24031.html

Grup Çalışması

- Araştırma kalitesi grup çalışması ilişkisi
- Araştırma verimliliğine etkisi
- "Kıyak" grup üyeliği
- Üyeler arasındaki iş yükü dağılımı
- Disiplinlerarası işbirliği olanağı
- Yeni şeyler öğrenme olanağı
- Hoca-öğrenci etkileşimi
- Grup çalışması sonucunda ortaya çıkan ürünün değerlendirilmesi

Ortaklaşa Çalışmalar

- Uç örnekler:
  - 1993 yılında *New England Journal of Medicine* adlı dergideki bir makalede, 972 yazarın imzasını bulunuyordu. Bu makaleye ilişkin olarak yazar başına ortalama 2 sözcük düşmekteydi! (Liu 2003: 890)
  - *Nature*'da 20 farklı ülkeden 151 yazarlı bir makale yayımlanmış (Cronin 2001: 560)



NATURE | NEWS

Physics paper sets record with more than 5,000 authors

Detector teams at the Large Hadron Collider collaborated for a more precise estimate of the size of the Higgs boson.

Davide Castelvecchi

15 May 2015

Fruit-fly paper has 1,000 authors

Genomics paper with an unusually high number of authors sets researchers buzzing on social media.

Chris Woolston

13 May 2015

W. Leung et al. Genes Genome Genet. 5, 719–740 (2015)

These authors were among 1,000 who were involved in a fruit-fly genomics paper.

Author lists have grown lengthy in many fields of science, but when a *Drosophila* genomics paper[1] was published with more than 1,000 authors, it sparked discussion online about the meaning of authorship. The paper, published in the journal *G3: Genes Genomes Genetics*, names 1,014 authors — with more than 900 undergraduate students among them. Zen Faulkes, an invertebrate neuroethologist at the University of Texas-Pan American in Edinburg, questions on his blog whether every person made enough of a contribution to be credited as an author. But the paper's senior author, geneticist Sarah Elgin at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, says that large collaborations with correspondingly large author lists have become a fact of life in genomics research. "Putting together the efforts of many people allows you to do good projects," she says.

Kaynak: Woolston, 2015 => http://www.nature.com/news/fruit-fly-paper-has-1-000-authors-1.17555

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NEWS · 13 DECEMBER 2019

Hyperauthorship: global projects spark surge in thousand-author papers

The mass-authorship trend that began in particle physics is spreading to other fields.

Dalmeet Singh Chawla

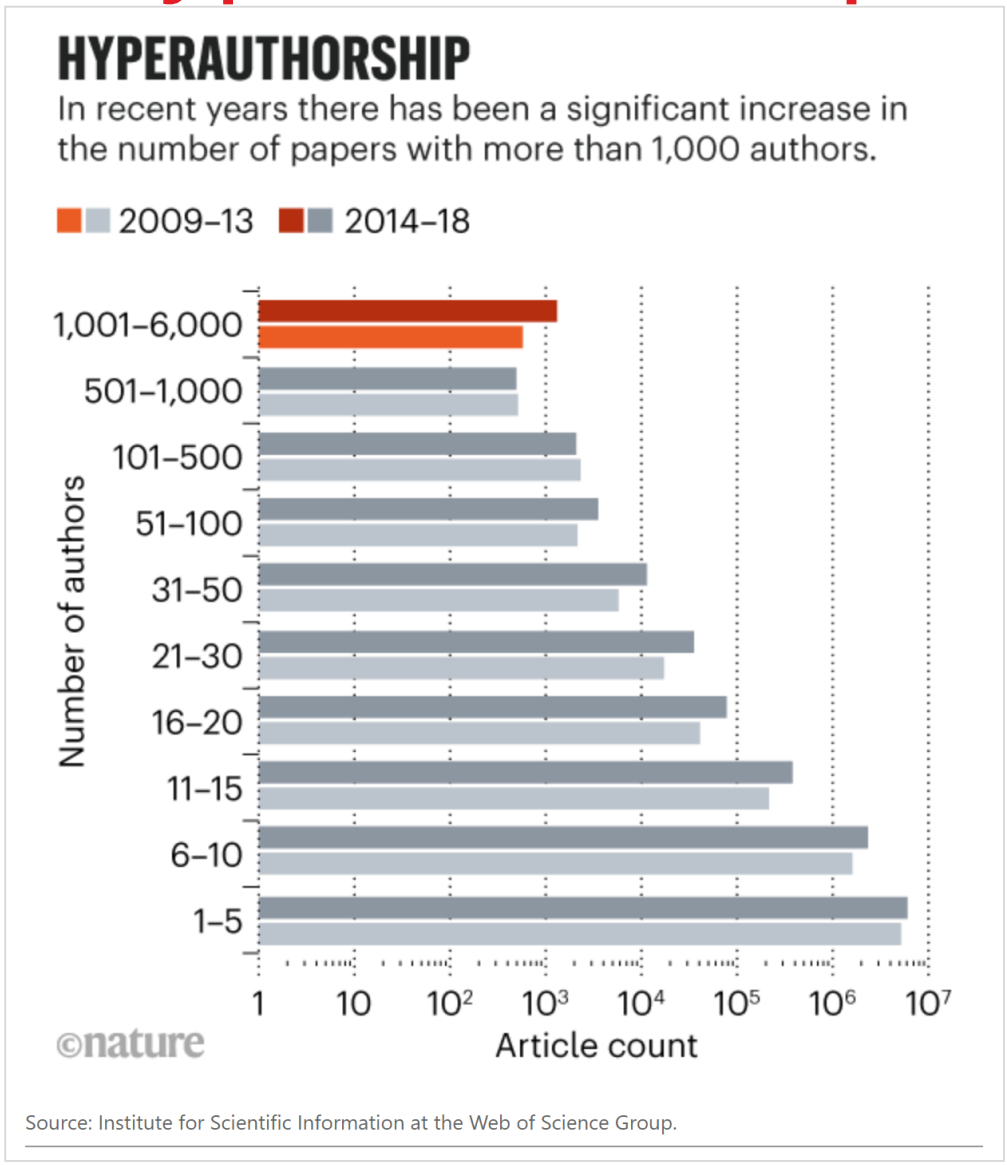
The number of research papers with more than 1,000 authors has more than doubled in the past 5 years, a study of millions of articles indexed by the Web of Science (WoS) database has found.

Between 2009 and 2013, 573 manuscripts listing 1,000 co-authors or more were published, according to a report released on 4 December by the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), which is part of Clarivate Analytics, the firm in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that runs the WoS. But that figure has risen to 1,315 papers over the past 5 years.

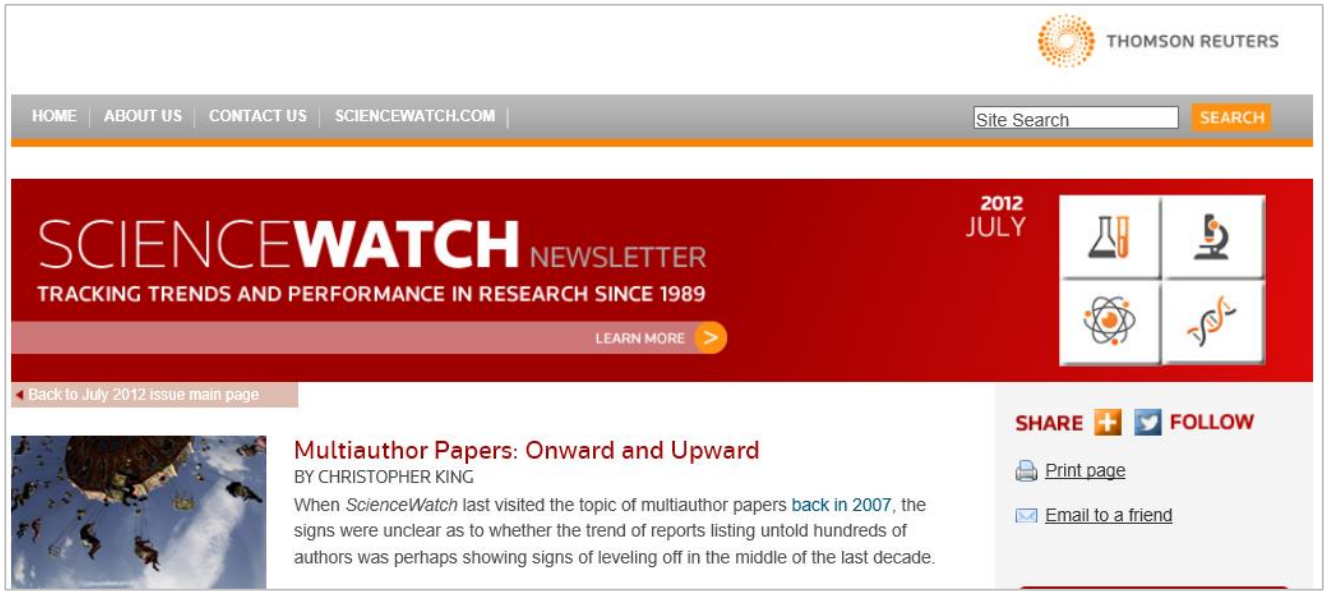
The surge in this practice, dubbed hyperauthorship, reflects the increasingly global nature of research across several fields, the institute says.

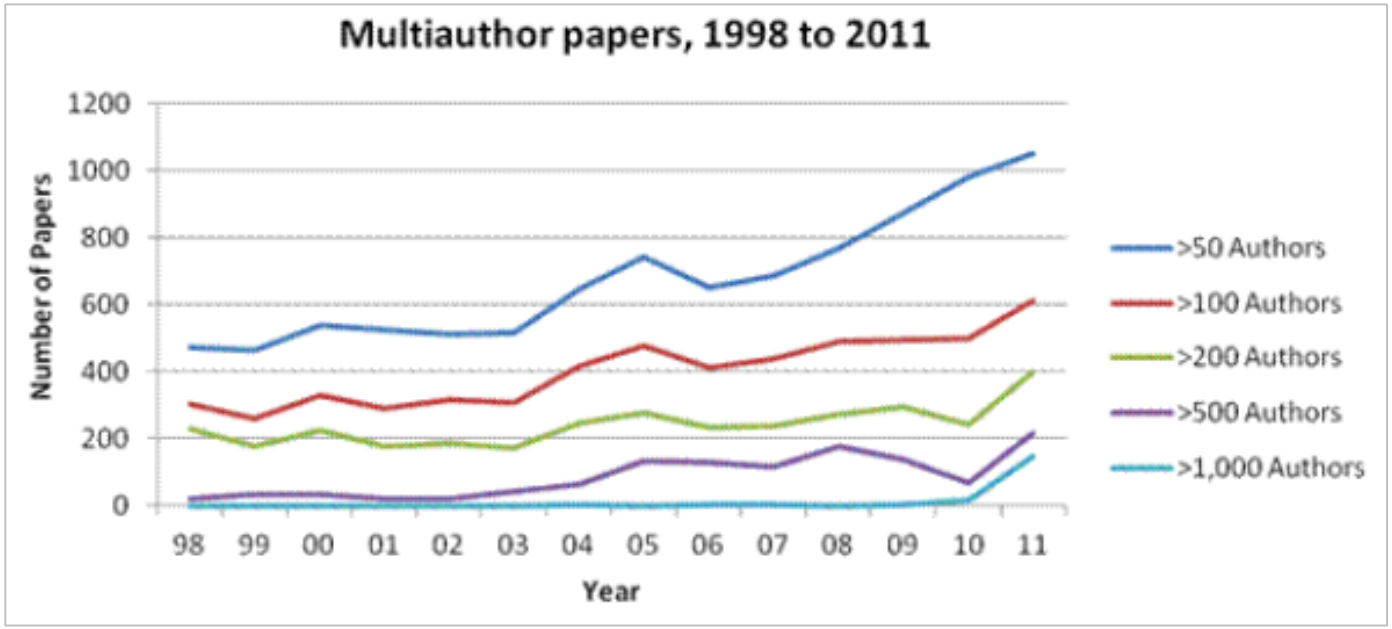
Kaynak: https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-03862-0

Hyperauthorship



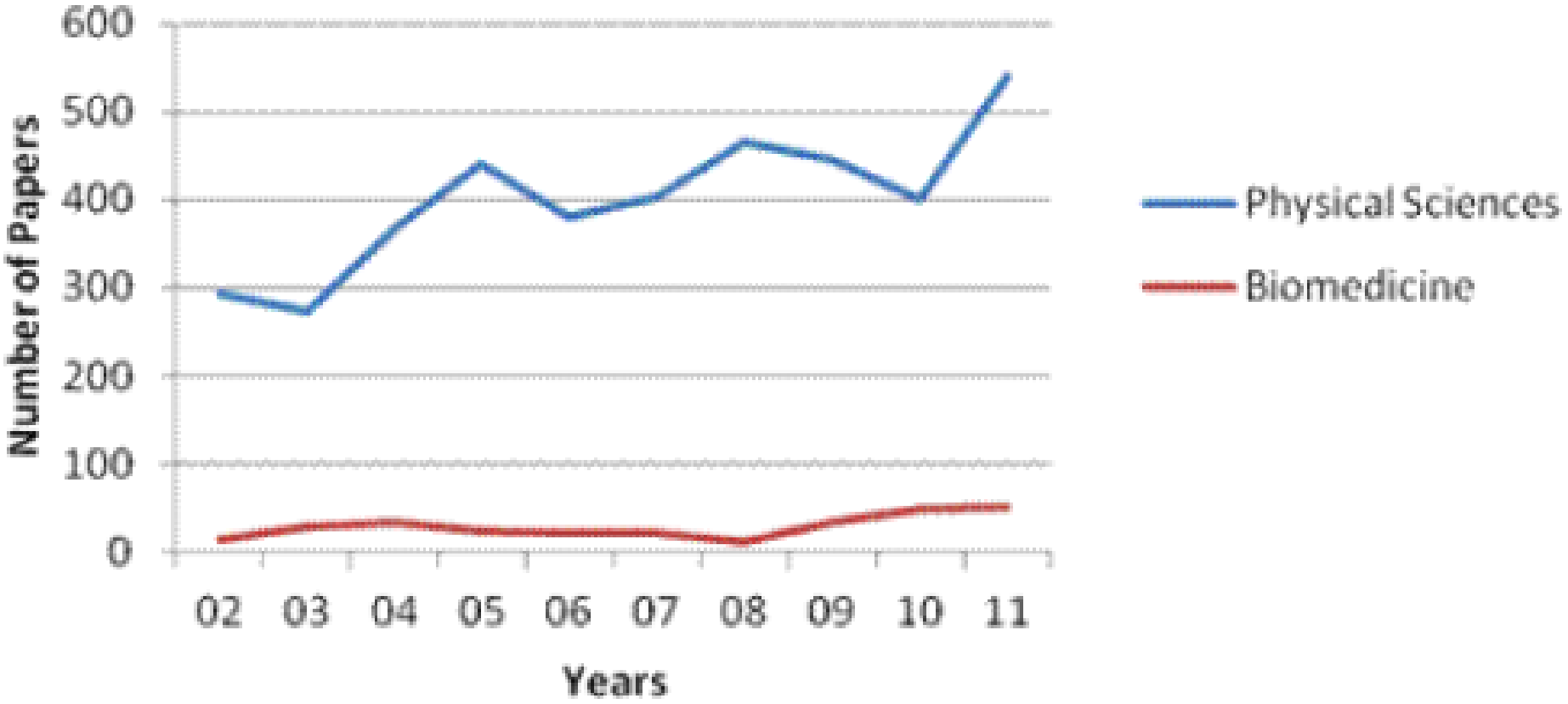
Kaynak: https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-03862-0





Kaynak: King, 2012 => http://archive.sciencewatch.com/newsletter/2012/201207/multiauthor_papers/

Number of papers in the Physical Sciences and Biomedicine with > 100 authors, 2002 to 2011



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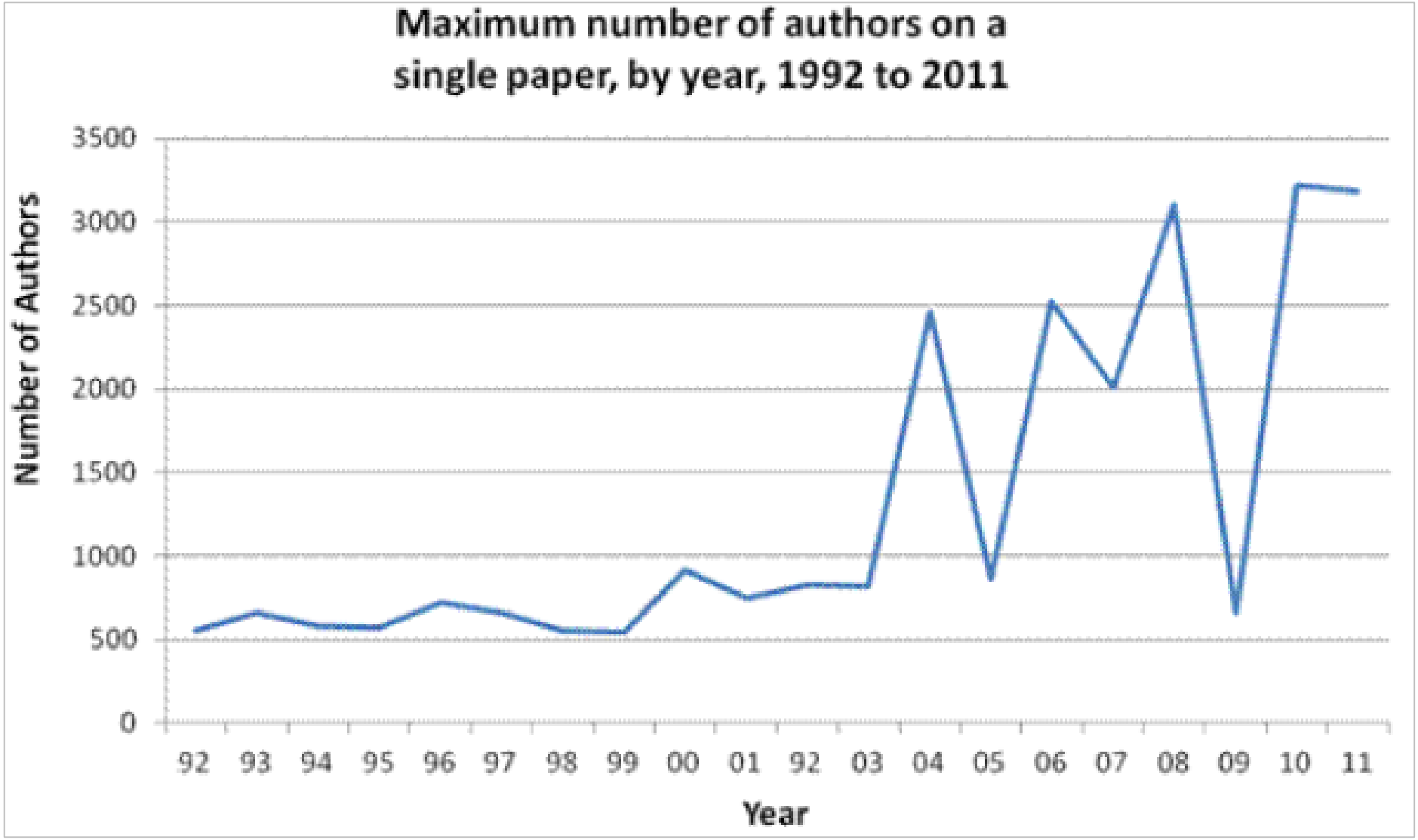


Kaynak: King, 2012 => http://archive.sciencewatch.com/newsletter/2012/201207/multiauthor_papers/

TABLE 1: THE "MOST-AUTHORED" PAPERS OF THE LAST DECADE, BY YEAR

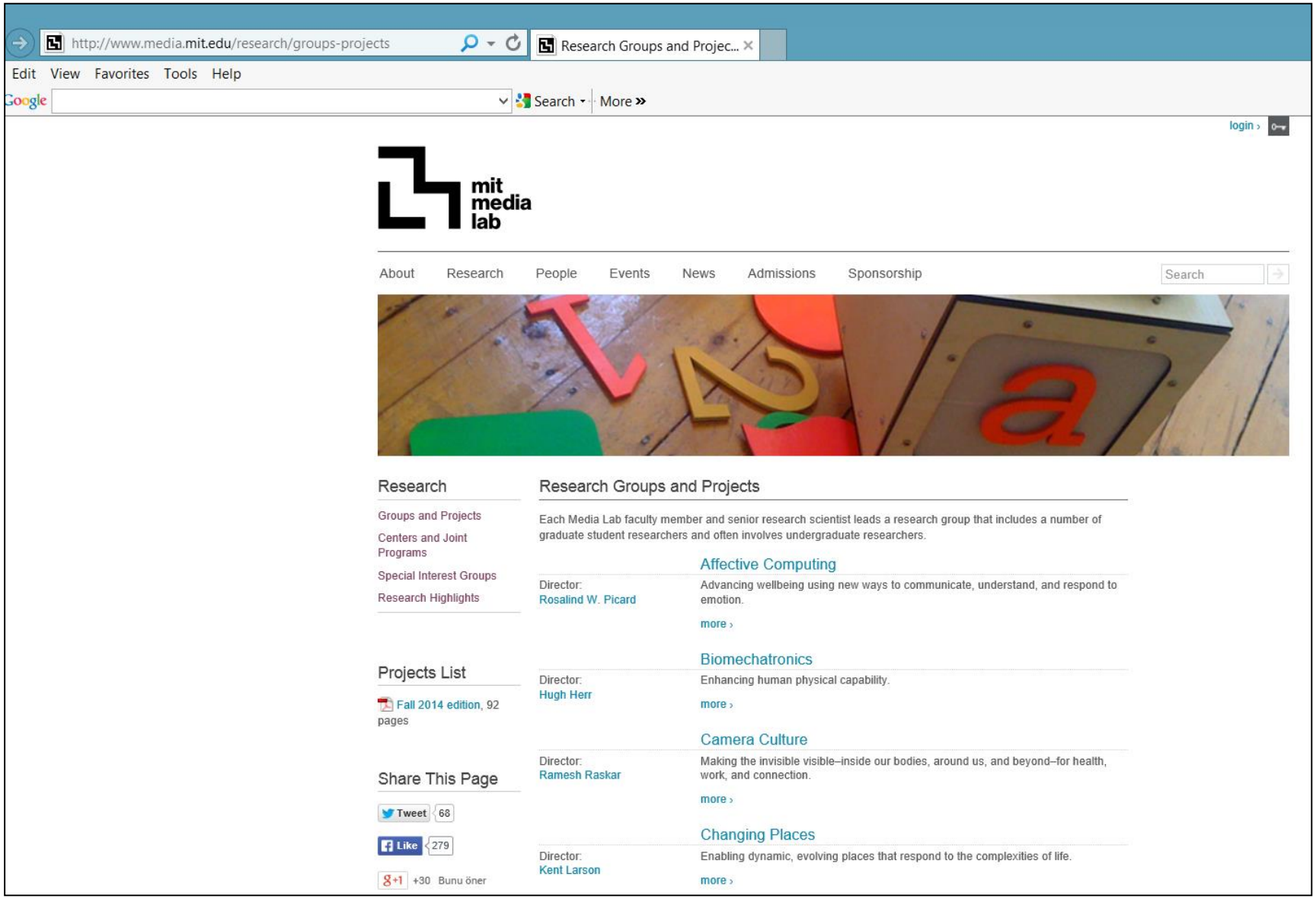
Papers with highest numbers of authors, by year, 2002-2011

Year	Paper	Number of authors
2011	ATLAS Collaboration (G. Aad, *et al.*), "Search for quark contact interactions in dijet angular distributions in pp collisions at root s=7 TeV measured with the ATLAS detector," *Phys. Lett. B*, 694 (4-5): 327-45, 2011.	3,179
2010	ATLAS Collaboration (G. Aad, *et al.*), "Charged-particle multiplicities in pp interactions at root s=900 GeV measured with the ATLAS detector at the LHC ATLAS Collaboration," *Phys. Lett. B*, 688(1): 21-42, 2010.	3,221
2009	LIGO Sci. Collaboration, Virgo Collaboration (B.P Abbott, *et al.*), "An upper limit on the stochastic gravitational-wave background of cosmological origin," *Nature*, 460(7258): 990-4, 2009.	657
2008	CMS Collaboration (S. Chatrchyan, *et al.*), "The CMS experiment at the CERN LHC," *J. Instrumentation*, 3: No. S08004, 2008.	3,101
2007	CMS Collaboration (G.L. Bayatian, *et al.*), "CMS physic technical design report, volume II: Physics performance," *J. Phys. G.-Nucl. Part. Phys.*	2,011
2006	ALEPH, DELPHI, L3, OPAL, and SLD Collaborations (S. Schael, *et al.*), "Precision electroweak measurements on the Z resonance," *Phys. Reports*, 427(5-6): 257-454, 2006.	2,517
2005	Antiretroviral Therapy Cohort Collaboration (D. Costagliola, *et al.*), "Incidence of tuberculosis among HIV-infected patients receiving highly active antiretroviral therapy in Europe and North America," *Clin. Infect. Diseases*, 41(12): 1772-82, 2005.	859
2004	MEGA Study Group (H. Nakamura, *et al.*), "Design and baseline characteristics of a study of primary prevention of coronary events with pravastatin among Japanese with mildly elevated cholesterol levels," *Circulation J.*, 68(9): 860-7, 2004.	2,459
2003	D. Acosta, *et al.* (CDF II Collaboration), "Measurement of the mass difference M(D(s)(+))-m(D(+)) at CDF II," *Phys. Rev. D*, 68(7): No 072004, 2003.	818
2002	B. Aubert, *et al.* (BABAR Collaboration), "The BABAR detector," *Nucl. Instr. Meth. Phys. Res. Sect. A*, 479(1): 1-116, 2002.	824

Source: *Thomson Reuters Web of Science*

Kaynak: King, 2012 => http://archive.sciencewatch.com/newsletter/2012/201207/multiauthor_papers/

Araştırma Grupları



Araştırma Grupları

Fluid Interfaces
Director: Pattie Maes

Integrating digital interfaces more naturally into our physical lives, enabling insight, inspiration, and interpersonal connections.

more ›

Human Dynamics
Director: Alex 'Sandy' Pentland

Exploring how social networks can influence our lives in business, health, governance, and technology adoption and diffusion.

more ›

Lifelong Kindergarten
Director: Mitchel Resnick

Engaging people in creative learning experiences.

more ›

Living Mobile
Director: Chris Schmandt

Enhancing mobile life through improved user interactions.

more ›

Macro Connections
Director: Cesar A. Hidalgo

Transforming data into knowledge.

more ›

Mediated Matter
Director: Neri Oxman

Designing for, with, and by Nature.

more ›

Molecular Machines
Director: Joseph M. Jacobson

Engineering at the limits of complexity with molecular-scale parts.

more ›

Object-Based Media
Director: V. Michael Bove

Changing storytelling, communication, and everyday life through sensing, understanding, and new interface technologies.

more ›

Opera of the Future
Director: Tod Machover

Extending expression, learning, and health through innovations in musical composition, performance, and participation.

more ›

Personal Robots
Director: Cynthia Breazeal

Building socially engaging robots and interactive technologies to help people live healthier lives, connect with others, and learn better.

more ›

Playful Systems
Director: Kevin Slavin

Designing systems that become experiences to transcend utility and usability.

more ›

Responsive Environments
Director: Joseph A. Paradiso

Augmenting and mediating human experience, interaction, and perception with sensor networks.

more ›

Social Computing
Director: Sepandar Kamvar

Creating sociotechnical systems that shape our urban environments.

more ›

Social Machines
Director: Deb Roy

Designing media technologies for social engagement and change.

more ›

Synthetic Neurobiology
Director: Edward Boyden

Revealing insights into the human condition and repairing brain disorders via novel tools for mapping and fixing brain computations.

more ›

Tangible Media
Director: Hiroshi Ishii

Seamlessly coupling the worlds of bits and atoms by giving dynamic physical form to digital information and computation.

more ›

Viral Communications
Director: Andrew Lippman

Creating scalable technologies that evolve with user inventiveness.

more ›

Araştırma Grupları

Viral Communications

Creating scalable technologies that evolve with user inventiveness.

The Viral Communications group creates scalable technologies that evolve with user inventiveness. We have a rich history in proximal and infrastructure-free networks and their applications, as well as in applications that integrate mobile computing with the spaces around us. These include codes embedded in objects and in images that make them self-describing and detectable. In 2013, we introduced a new focus on Ultimate Media (see UM listing.) This multi-sponsor program envisions a unified interface for all visual media, including television, movies, magazines, and newspapers. It is a generalized platform for social and data-driven exploration and creation of news, sports, and narrative experiences.

Research Projects

Crystal Ball

Amir Lazarovich, Dan Novy, Andy Lippman, Michael Bove

A physical interface designed for simultaneous social interaction with visual material. We built a hemispherical, multi-person, interactive touch display that allows a small group of people in the same place or in equivalently equipped ones to jointly interact on the same surface. We created an application that runs on this platform and presents a selection of visual media and offers recommendations for common viewing.

view site

Ethos

Collaboration as part of the MIT Bitcoin contest among Oz Nathan, Guy Zyskind, Amir Lazarovich, Viral Communications

Ethos is a decentralized, Bitcoin-like network for storing and sharing valuable information. We provide transparency, control, and ownership over personal data and its distribution. Validation and maintenance is distributed throughout the data community and automatically maintained without needing a safe deposit box or a commercial site. What Bitcoin has done for currency and BitTorrent for media, Ethos does for personal data. Nodes in the network are incentivized by collecting transaction fees, coinbase transactions ("finding blocks"), and proof-of-storage fees to sustain the distribution of personal data. Fees are paid with the underlying crypto currency represented by the network, also known as "PrivacyCoin." The role of nodes besides the usual proof-of-work, which protects against "double spending," is to maintain shredded pieces of information and present them to the network on-demand.

view site

GIFGIF

Cesar A. Hidalgo, Andrew Lippman, Kevin Zeng Hu and Travis Rich

An animated gif is a magical thing. It contains the power to compactly convey emotion, empathy, and context in a subtle way that text or emoticons often miss. GIFGIF is a project to combine that magic with quantitative methods. Our goal is to create a tool that lets people explore the world of gifs by the emotions they evoke, rather than by manually entered tags. A web site with 200,000 users maps the GIFs to an emotion space and lets you peruse them interactively.

view site

Glue

Robert Hemsley, Jonathan Speiser, Dan Sawada, Savannah Niles, Eric Dahlseng, and Andrew Lippman

Glue is a prototyping engine to support news and narrative analysis. The system works by coordinating the flow of media among an extensible set of asynchronous python processing modules. The growing set of existing modules analyzes web pages, video, and exogenous data such as tweets and creates fine-grained metadata, including frame-by-frame analysis for video. We use this to organize material for presentation, analysis, summarization. Currently, the system provides named-entity extraction, audio expression markers, face detectors, scene/edit point locators, excitement trackers, and thumbnail summarization. Glue includes a video recorder and processes 14 DirecTV feeds as well as video content crawled from the web. Video is retained dependent on storage capacity and the database is permanent. Glue is the metadata driver for most Ultimate Media projects-- a "digestion system" for mass media.

view site

Helios

Eric Dahlseng

Helios provides an automatic way of socializing one's video interactions. It is a Chrome browser plug-in that records user's encounters with embedded videos on the web. This data is contributed to a group collection so that one can readily see what is trending among friends and where the outliers are. In addition the data is processed by Glue for metadata tagging.

Media Matrix

Vivian Diep, Savannah L Niles, Andrew Lippman

We present two scalable ways to explore and distribute media in all forms: video, text, and graphics; published and conversational. The first presentation has been demonstrated as an interactive, dynamic time/source array where one can see the pulse of publication and suggest media for friends. A revision organizes content as 3D "stacks" that correspond to people and topics. The Matrix dissolves media silos and types and assembles it in a data- and socially driven way. "Glue" is the engine that drives assembly.

view site

NewsClouds

Andrew Lippman and Thariq Shihipar

NewsClouds explores how trending news topics are being discussed differently by various media sources, such as news broadcasts or Twitter. Instead of algorithmic comparisons, NewsClouds uses a Human-In-The-Loop model by emphasizing the difference in vocabulary between the two sources. Users can select key words and phrases to see the context in which they are used by any source. NewsClouds can be a way of uncovering new aspects of a story or visualizing biases in rhetoric between sources.

QUANTIFY

Cesar A. Hidalgo, Andrew Lippman, Kevin Zeng Hu and Travis Rich

QUANTIFY is a generalized framework and javascript library to allow rapid multi-dimensional 'measurement' of subjective qualities of media. The goal is to make qualitative metrics quantized. For everything from measuring emotional responses of content to the cultural importance of world landmarks, QUANTIFY helps to elicit the raw human subjectivity that fills much of our lives, and makes it programmatically actionable.

view site

Araştırma Grupları

ATLAS is one of two general-purpose detectors at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). It investigates a wide range of physics, from the search for the Higgs boson to extra dimensions and particles that could make up dark matter.

Beams of particles from the LHC collide at the centre of the ATLAS detector making collision debris in the form of new particles, which fly out from the collision point in all directions. Six different detecting subsystems arranged in layers around the collision point record the paths, momentum, and energy of the particles, allowing them to be individually identified. A huge magnet system bends the paths of charged particles so that their momenta can be measured.

The interactions in the ATLAS detectors create an enormous flow of data. To digest the data, ATLAS uses an advanced "trigger" system to tell the detector which events to record and which to ignore. Complex data-acquisition and computing systems are then used to analyse the collision events recorded. At 46 m long, 25 m high and 25 m wide, the 7000-tonne ATLAS detector is the largest volume particle detector ever constructed. It sits in a cavern 100 m below ground near the main CERN site, close to the village of Meyrin in Switzerland.

More than 3000 scientists from 174 institutes in 38 countries work on the ATLAS experiment (February 2012).

ATLAS'tan Çıkan Makale Örneği

Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

By: Aad, G (Aad, G.)[1]; Abajyan, T (Abajyan, T.)[35]; Abbott, B (Abbott, B.)[151]; Abdallah, J (Abdallah, J.)[18,19,20]; Khalek, SA (Khalek, S. Abdel)[155,156]; Abdelalim, AA (Abdelalim, A. A.)[75]; Abdinov, O (Abdinov, O.)[17]; Aben, R (Aben, R.)[145,144]; Abi, B (Abi, B.)[152]; Abolins, M (Abolins, M.)[125] ...More

Group Author(s): ATLAS Collaboration

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ATLAS'tan Çıkan Makale Örneği

Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

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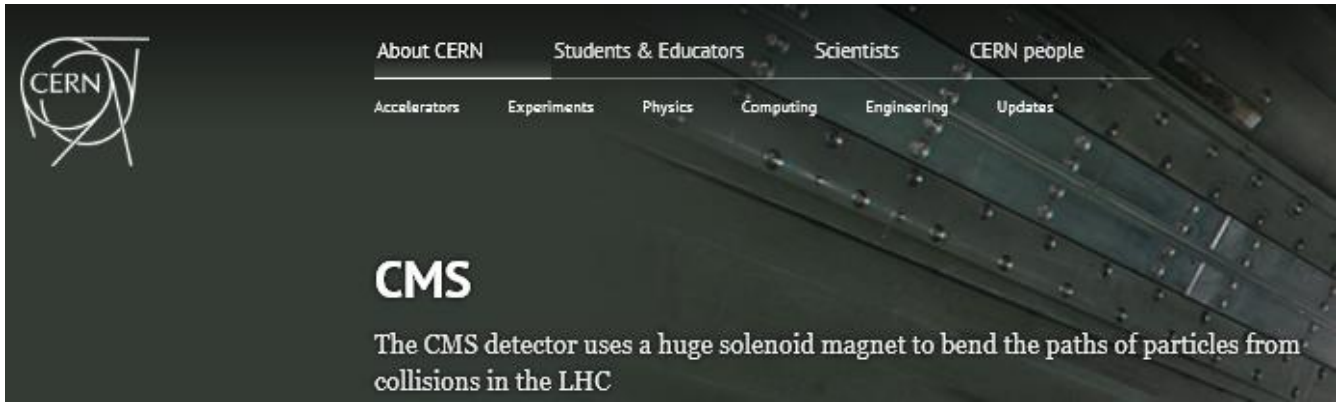
Araştırma Grupları



The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) is a general-purpose detector at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). It is designed to investigate a wide range of physics, including the search for the Higgs boson, extra dimensions, and particles that could make up dark matter. Although it has the same scientific goals as the ATLAS experiment, it uses different technical solutions and a different magnet-system design.

The CMS detector is built around a huge solenoid magnet. This takes the form of a cylindrical coil of superconducting cable that generates a field of 4 tesla, about 100,000 times the magnetic field of the Earth. The field is confined by a steel "yoke" that forms the bulk of the detector's 12,500-tonne weight.

An unusual feature of the CMS detector is that instead of being built in-situ like the other giant detectors of the LHC experiments, it was constructed in 15 sections at ground level before being lowered into an underground cavern near Cessy in France and reassembled. The complete detector is 21 metres long, 15 metres wide and 15 metres high.

The CMS experiment is one of the largest international scientific collaborations in history, involving 4300 particle physicists, engineers, technicians, students and support staff from 182 institutes in 42 countries (February 2014).

CMS'den Çıkan Makale Örneği

Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS experiment at the LHC

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CMS'den Çıkan Makale Örneği

Observation of a new boson at a mass of 125 GeV with the CMS experiment at the LHC

By: Chatrchyan, S (Chatrchyan, S.)[26]; Khachatryan, V (Khachatryan, V.)[26]; Sirunyan, AM (Sirunyan, A. M.)[26]; Tumasyan, A (Tumasyan, A.)[26]; Adam, W (Adam, W.)[2]; Aguilo, E (Aguilo, E.)[2]; Bergauer, T (Bergauer, T.)[2]; Dragicevic, M (Dragicevic, M.)[2]; Ero, J (Eroe, J.)[2]; Fabjan, C (Fabjan, C.)[2,187]; Friedl, M (Friedl, M.)[2]; Fruhwirth, R (Fruehwirth, R.)[2,187]; Ghete, VM (Ghete, V. M.)[2]; Hammer, J (Hammer, J.)[2]; Hoch, M (Hoch, M.)[2]; Hormann, N (Hoermann, N.)[2]; Hrubec, J (Hrubec, J.)[2]; Jeitler, M (Jeitler, M.)[2,187]; Kiesenhofer, W (Kiesenhofer, W.)[2]; Knunz, V (Knuenz, V.)[2]; Krammer, M (Krammer, M.)[2,187]; Kratschmer, I (Kraetschmer, I.)[2]; Liko, D (Liko, D.)[2]; Majerotto, W (Majerotto, W.)[2]; Mikulec, I (Mikulec, I.)[2]; Pernicka, M (Pernicka, M.)[2]; Rahbaran, B (Rahbaran, B.)[2]; Rohringer, C (Rohringer, C.)[2]; Rohringer, H (Rohringer, H.)[2]; Schofbeck, R (Schoefbeck, R.)[2]; Strauss, J (Strauss, J.)[2]; Szoncso, F (Szoncso, F.)[2]; Taurok, A (Taurok, A.)[2]; Waltenberger, W (Waltenberger, W.)[2]; Walzel, G (Walzel, G.)[2]; Widl, E (Widl, E.)[2]; Wulz, CE (Wulz, C. -E.)[2,187]; Chekhovsky, V (Chekhovsky, V.)[3]; Emeliantchik, I (Emeliantchik, I.)[3]; Litomin, A (Litomin, A.)[3]; Makarenko, V (Makarenko, V.)[3]; Mossolov, V (Mossolov, V.)[3]; Shumeiko, N (Shumeiko, N.)[3]; Solin, A (Solin, A.)[3]; Stefanovitch, R (Stefanovitch, R.)[3]; Gonzalez, JS (Gonzalez, J. Suarez)[3]; Fedorov, A (Fedorov, A.)[4]; Korzhik, M (Korzhik, M.)[4]; Missevitch, O (Missevitch, O.)[4]; Zuyeuski, R (Zuyeuski, R.)[4]; Bansal, M (Bansal, M.)[5]; Bansal, S (Bansal, S.)[5]; Beaumont, W (Beaumont, W.)[5]; Cornelis, T (Cornelis, T.)[5]; De Wolf, EA (De Wolf, E. A.)[5]; Druzhkin, D (Druzhkin, D.)[5]; Janssen, X (Janssen, X.)[5]; Luyckx, S (Luyckx, S.)[5]; Mucibello, L (Mucibello, L.)[5]; Ochesanu, S (Ochesanu, S.)[5]; Roland, B (Roland, B.)[5]; Rougny, R (Rougny, R.)[5]; Selvaggi, M (Selvaggi, M.)[5]; Staykova, Z (Staykova, Z.)[5]; Van Haevermaet, H (Van Haevermaet, H.)[5]; Van Mechelen, P (Van Mechelen, P.)[5]; Van Remortel, N (Van Remortel, N.)[5]; Van Spilbeeck, A (Van Spilbeeck, A.)[5]; Blekman, F (Blekman, F.)[6]; Blyweert, S (Blyweert, S.)[6]; D'Hondt, J (D'Hondt, J.)[6]; Devroede, O (Devroede, O.)[6]; Suarez, RG (Suarez, R. Gonzalez)[6]; Goorens, R (Goorens, R.)[6]; Kalogeropoulos, A (Kalogeropoulos, A.)[6]; Maes, M (Maes, M.)[6]; Olbrechts, A (Olbrechts, A.)[6]; Tavernier, S (Tavernier, S.)[6]; Van Doninck, W (Van Doninck, W.)[6]; Van Lancker, L (Van Lancker, L.)[6]; Van Mulders, P (Van Mulders, P.)[6]; Van Onsem, GP (Van Onsem, G. P.)[6]; Villella, I (Villella, I.)[6]; Clerbaux, B (Clerbaux, B.)[7]; De Lentdecker, G (De Lentdecker, G.)[7]; Dero, V (Dero, V.)[7]; Dewulf, JP (Dewulf, J. P.)[7]; Gay, APR (Gay, A. P. R.)[7]; Hreus, T (Hreus, T.)[7]; Leonard, A (Leonard, A.)[7]; Marage, PE (Marage, P. E.)[7]; Mohammadi, A (Mohammadi, A.)[7]; Reis, T (Reis, T.)[7]; Rugovac, S (Rugovac, S.)[7]; Thomas, L (Thomas, L.)[7]; Vander Velde, C (Vander Velde, C.)[7]; Vanlaer, P (Vanlaer, P.)[7]; Wang, J (Wang, J.)[7,17]; Wickens, J (Wickens, J.)[7]; Adler, V (Adler, V.)[8]; Beernaert, K (Beernaert, K.)[8]; Cimmino, A (Cimmino, A.)[8]; Costantini, S (Costantini, S.)[8]; Garcia, G (Garcia, G.)[8]; Grunewald, M (Grunewald, M.)[8]; Klein, B (Klein, B.)[8]; Lellouch, J (Lellouch, J.)[8]; Marinov, A (Marinov, A.)[8]; Mccartin, J (Mccartin, J.)[8]; Rios, AAO (Rios, A. A. Ocampo)[8]; Ryckbosch, D (Ryckbosch, D.)[8]; Strobbe, N (Strobbe, N.)[8]; Thyssen, F (Thyssen, F.)[8]; Tytgat, M (Tytgat, M.)[8]; Walsh, S (Walsh, S.)[8]; Yazgan, E (Yazgan, E.)[8]; Zaganidis, N (Zaganidis, N.)[8]; Basegmez, S (Basegmez, S.)[9]; Bruno, G (Bruno, G.)[9]; Castello, R (Castello, R.)[9]; Ceard, L (Ceard, L.)[9]; De Jeneret, JD (De Jeneret, J. De Favereau)[9]; Delaere, C (Delaere, C.)[9]; Demin, P (Demin, P.)[9]; du Pree, T (du Pree, T.)[9]; Favart, D (Favart, D.)[9]; Forthomme, L (Forthomme, L.)[9]; Giammanco, A (Giammanco, A.)[9,27]; Gregoire, G (Gregoire, G.)[9]; Hollar, J (Hollar, J.)[9]; Lemaitre, V (Lemaitre, V.)[9]; Liao, J (Liao, J.)[9]; Militaru, O (Militaru, O.)[9]; Nuttens, C (Nuttens, C.)[9]; Pagano, D (Pagano, D.)[9]; Pin, A (Pin, A.)[9]; Piotrzkowski, K (Piotrzkowski, K.)[9]; Schul, N (Schul, N.)[9]; Garcia, JMV (Garcia, J. M. Vizan)[9]; Beliy, N (Beliy, N.)[10]; Caebergs, T (Caebergs, T.)[10]; Daubie, E (Daubie, E.)[10]; Hammad, GH (Hammad, G. H.)[10]; Alves, GA (Alves, G. A.)[11]; Brito, L (Brito, L.)[11]; Martin, MC (Correa Martin Junior, M.)[11]; Martins, T (Martins, T.)[11]; Pol, ME (Pol, M. E.)[11]; Souza, MHG (Souza, M. H. G.)[11]; Alda, WL (Alda Junior, W. L.)[12]; Carvalho, W (Carvalho, W.)[12]; Custodio, A (Custodio, A.)[12]; Da Costa, EM (Da Costa, E. M.)

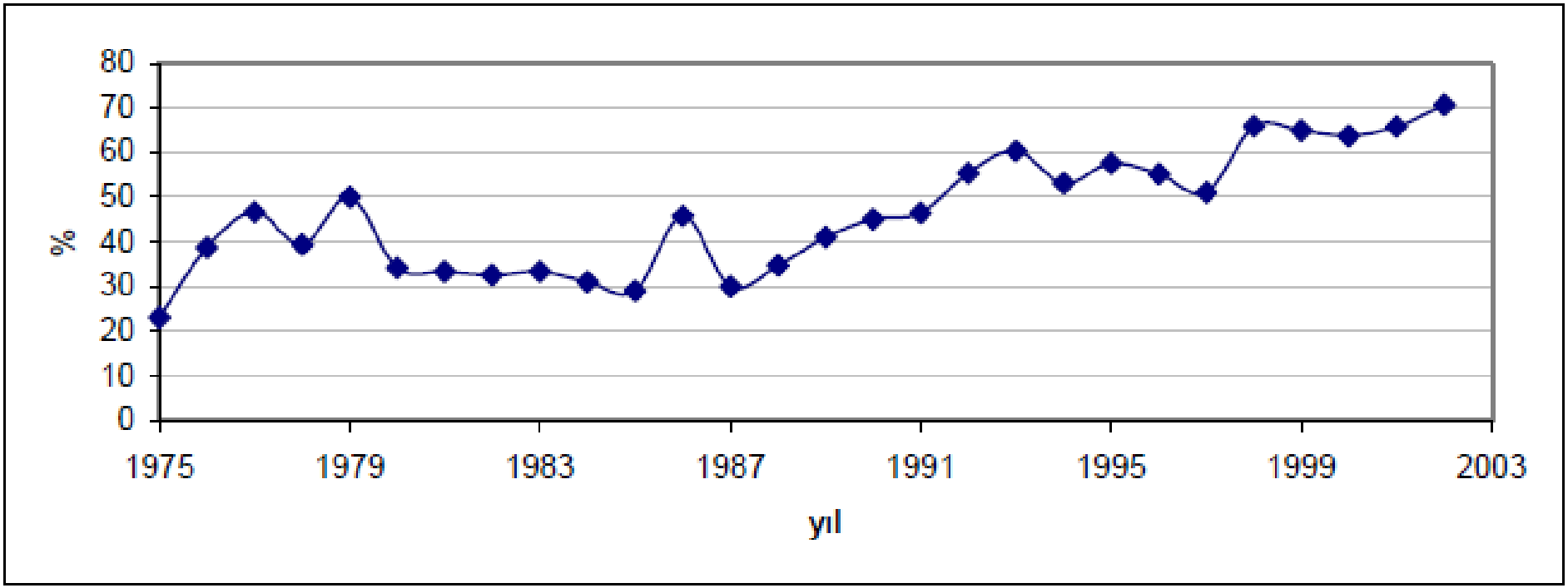
Çok Yazarlılığın Bilimsel İletişimdeki Yeri

Tablo 1. Çeşitli alanlarda yapılan araştırmalardaki makale başına düşen yazar sayıları ve yıllar içindeki değişim

Alan	İncelenen dergi/dergiler	Yıllar	Makale başına düşen yazar sayısı	Kaynak
Bilgi bilim	*JASIS*	1950 1999	1,2 1,8	Koehler ve diğerleri 2000
Bilgi bilim	*JASIS*	1955 1995	1,6 1,9	Lipetz 1999
Fizik	*Physical Review, Physical Review Letters*	1951 1991	1,7 3,8	Sampson 1995
İktisat	*American Economic Review, Journal of Political Economy, Quarterly Journal of Economics*	1950'ler 1990'lar	1,0 1,5	Laband ve Tollison 2000
Kimya	*Journal of the American Chemical Society*	1900 1950 2000	1,4 2,4 4,3	Liu 2003
Matematik	*American Journal of Mathematics*	1900 1950 2000	1,0 1,2 1,5	Liu 2003
Tıp	*Radiology & Oncology*	1992 1996 2001	2,5 3,7 3,9	Musek, Owen ve Južnič 2003
Tıp	*British Journal of Medicine*	1975 1985 1995	3,2 3,9 4,5	Drenth 1998, 2001
Tıp	*Journal of Neurosurgery, Neurosurgery*	1945 1995	1,8 4.6	King 2000
Tıp	*New England Journal of Medicine*	1975 1989	3,9 6,4	Sobal ve Ferentz 1990
Tıp	*South African Medical Journal*	1971 1982	1,8 2,4	De Villiers 1984
Tıp	*Archives of Ophthalmology*	1949 1989	1,2 3,5	Mansour ve Lawrence 1992
Psikoloji	*American Psychologist*	1946 1957	1,3 1,7	Smith 1958

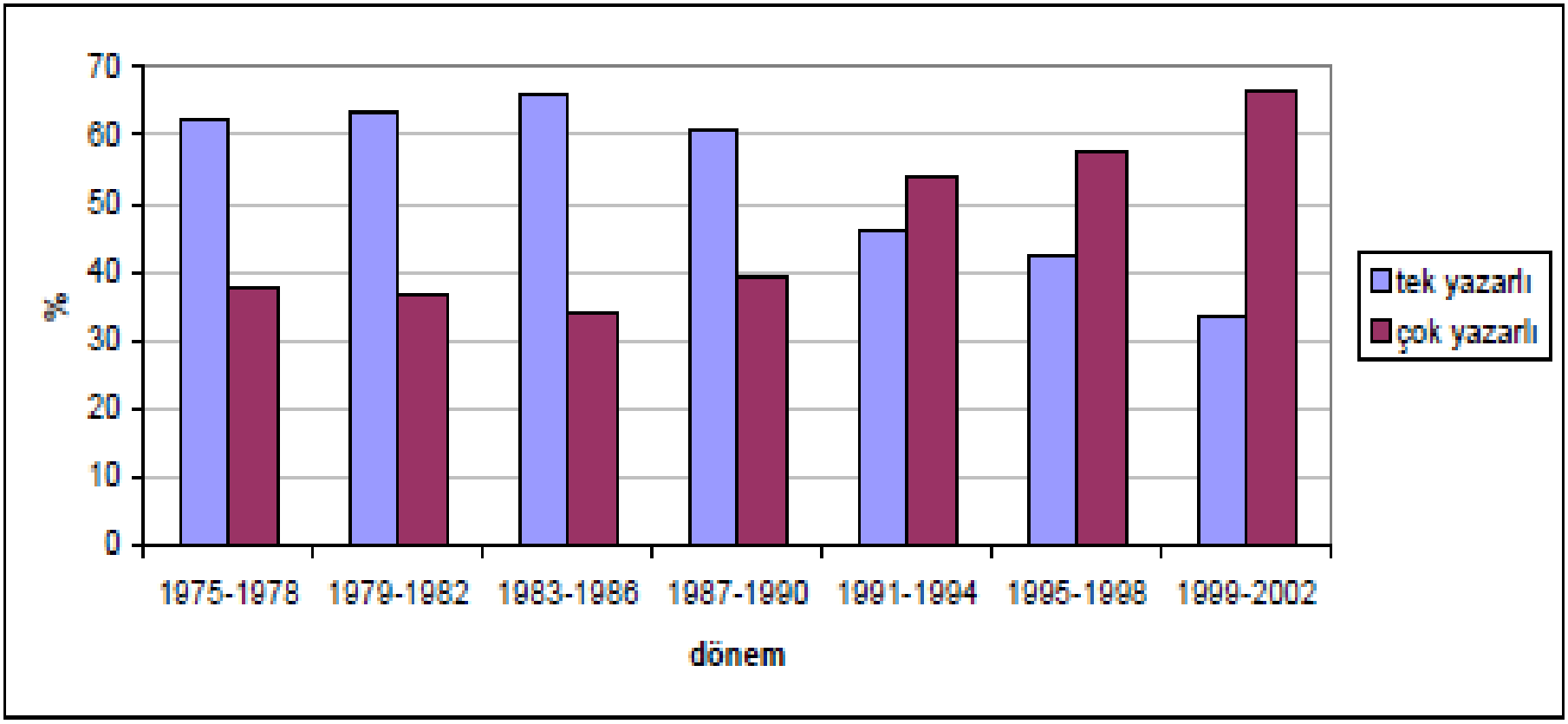
Kaynak: Al, 2005 => http://yunus.hacettepe.edu.tr/~umutal/publications/multipleauthorship.pdf

Eğilim Çok Yazarlılığa Doğru



Kaynak: Al, 2005 => http://yunus.hacettepe.edu.tr/~umutal/publications/multipleauthorship.pdf

Eğilim Çok Yazarlılığa Doğru



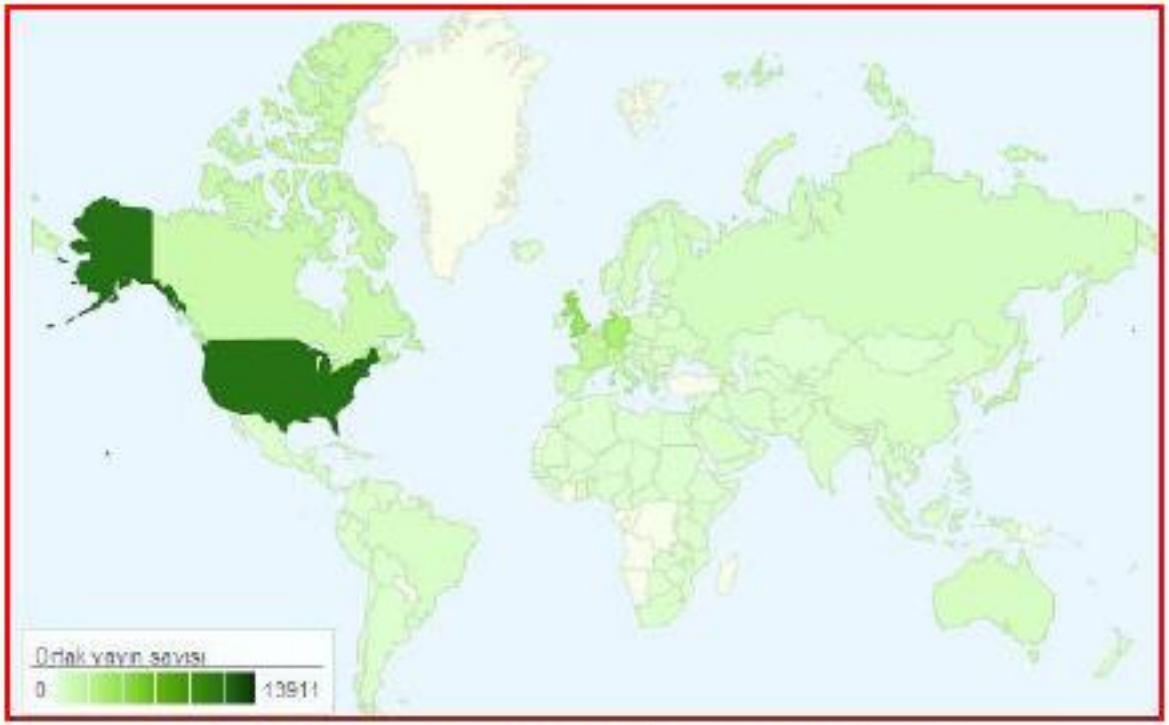
Kaynak: Al, 2005 => http://yunus.hacettepe.edu.tr/~umutal/publications/multipleauthorship.pdf

Uluslararası İşbirliği

Türkiye'nin Bilimsel Yayınlarının Sosyal Ağ Analizi Yöntemiyle Değerlendirilmesi

Proje No: 110K044

Doç. Dr. Umut AL
Yrd. Doç. Dr. Umut SEZEN
Öğr. Gör. Dr. İrem SOYDAL



Şekil 11. Türkiye'nin bilimsel işbirliği içinde bulunduğu ülkeler

En Sık Ortaklık Yapılan Ülkeler

Tablo 7. Türkiye adresli araştırmacıların ortaklık yaptığı ülkeler

Ülke	Yayın sayısı	Makale sayısı	Makale oranı
Amerika Birleşik Devletleri	13.911	10.610	76,3
İngiltere	4.298	3.392	78,9
Almanya	3.997	3.011	75,3
İtalya	2.176	1.486	68,3
Fransa	2.141	1.555	75,6
Kanada	1.531	1.168	76,3
Japonya	1.415	1.082	76,5
Hollanda	1.290	928	71,9
İsviçre	1.045	732	70,0
İspanya	985	697	70,8

Kaynak: Al, Soydal ve Sezen 2012=> http://yunus.hacettepe.edu.tr/~umutal/publications/SOBAG-110K044.pdf

TR’nin Yayınlardaki İşbirliği Düzeyi?

Collaboration of Turkish Scholars: Local or Global?*

Umut Al
Umut Sezen
İrem Soydal
Zehra Taşkın
Güleda Düzyol

Collaboration patterns of scholars have been the subject of many studies. This paper investigates the collaboration patterns of the Turkish scholars’ publications within the citation indexes. Turkey’s contribution to the world’s scientific literature has increased significantly during the recent years. It is important to understand the collaboration types in scholarly communication in order to derive a legitimate scientific publication policy in Turkey. In this context, the following research questions have been addressed: 1. Is the multiple authorship prevalent in the Turkish publications? 2. Does the collaboration rate change by year? 3. What is the distribution of collaboration types (intranational/international) authored by Turkish scholars? 4. Does the rate and type of collaboration differ across the disciplines? 5. Which countries are the most important collaborative partners of Turkish scholars? Based on the analysis of findings, we found that Turkish scholars generally collaborate intranationally.

Keywords: Scientific collaboration, intranational collaboration, international collaboration, multiple authorship.

Collaboration of Turkish Scholars: Local or Global?

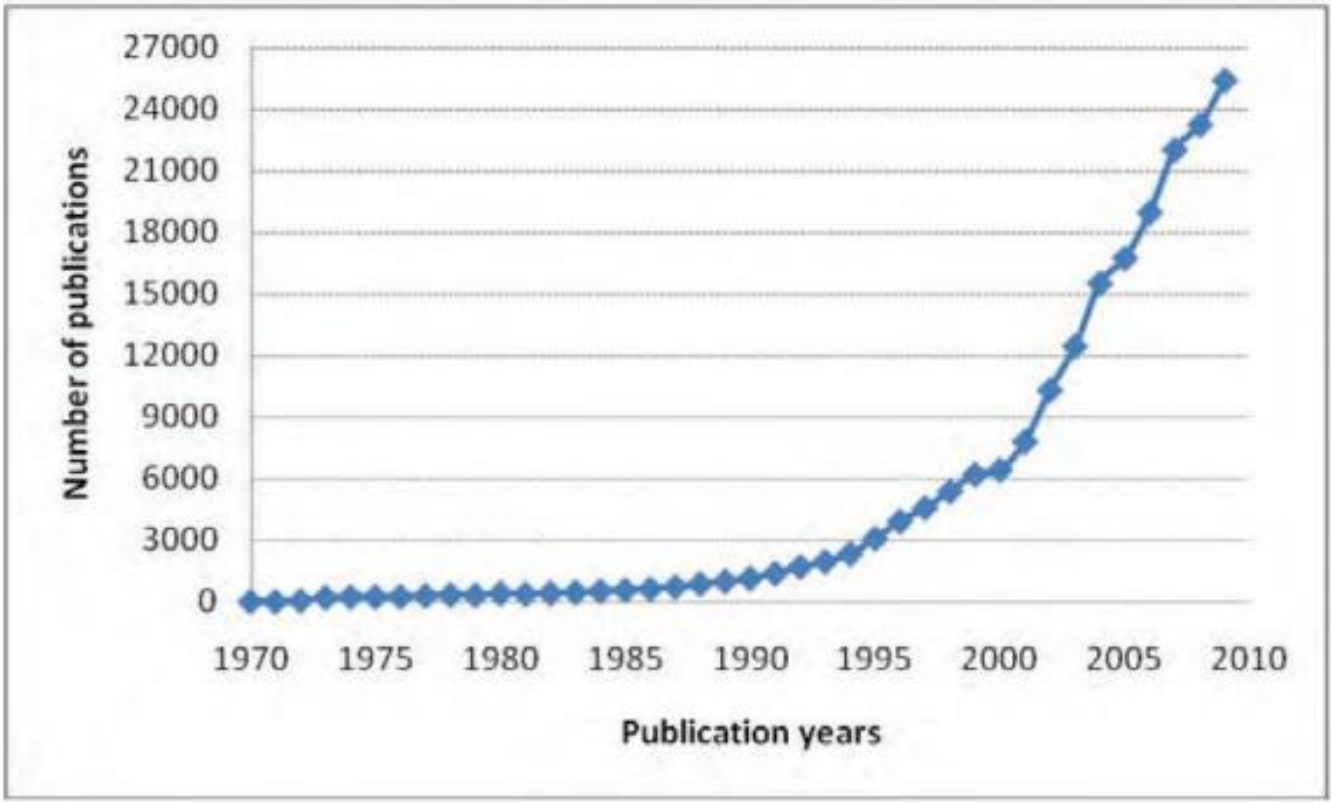
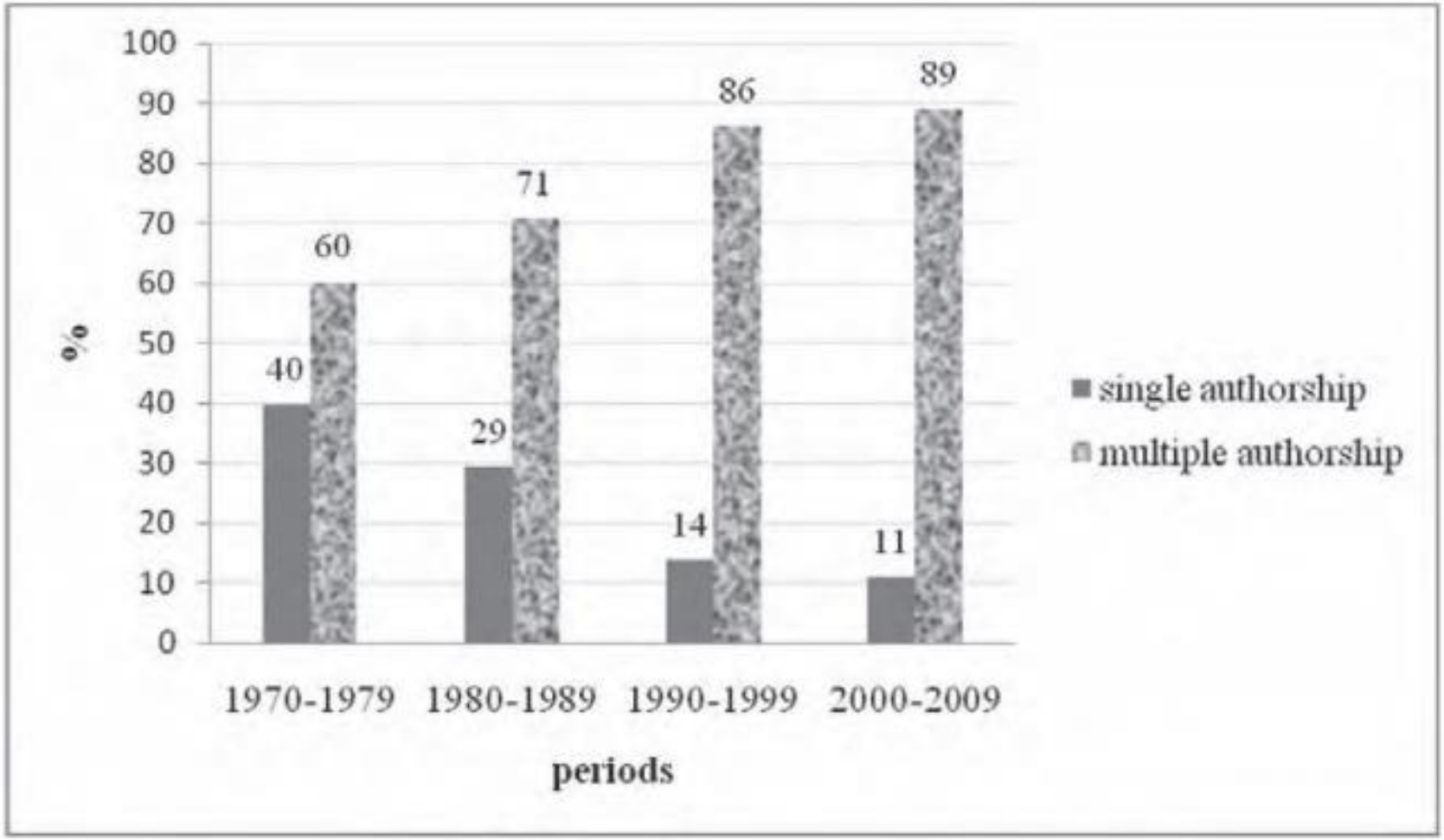


Figure 1

Number of Turkey addressed publications by year within the citation indexes ($N = 198,595$)

Collaboration of Turkish Scholars: Local or Global?



Collaboration of Turkish Scholars: Local or Global?

Table 1

Distribution of publications by authorship (2000-2009)

	Single		Multiple		
Year	N	%	N	%	Total
2009	3,142	12.4	22,228	87.6	25,370
2008	2,696	11.6	20,513	88.4	23,209
2007	2,443	11.1	19,549	88.9	21,992
2006	1,894	10.0	17,045	90.0	18,939
2005	1,616	9.7	15,106	90.3	16,722
2004	1,603	10.3	13,892	89.7	15,495
2003	1,386	11.1	11,053	88.9	12,439
2002	1,165	11.3	9,141	88.7	10,306
2001	798	10.2	7,008	89.8	7,806
2000	713	11.1	5,713	88.9	6,426

Collaboration of Turkish Scholars: Local or Global?

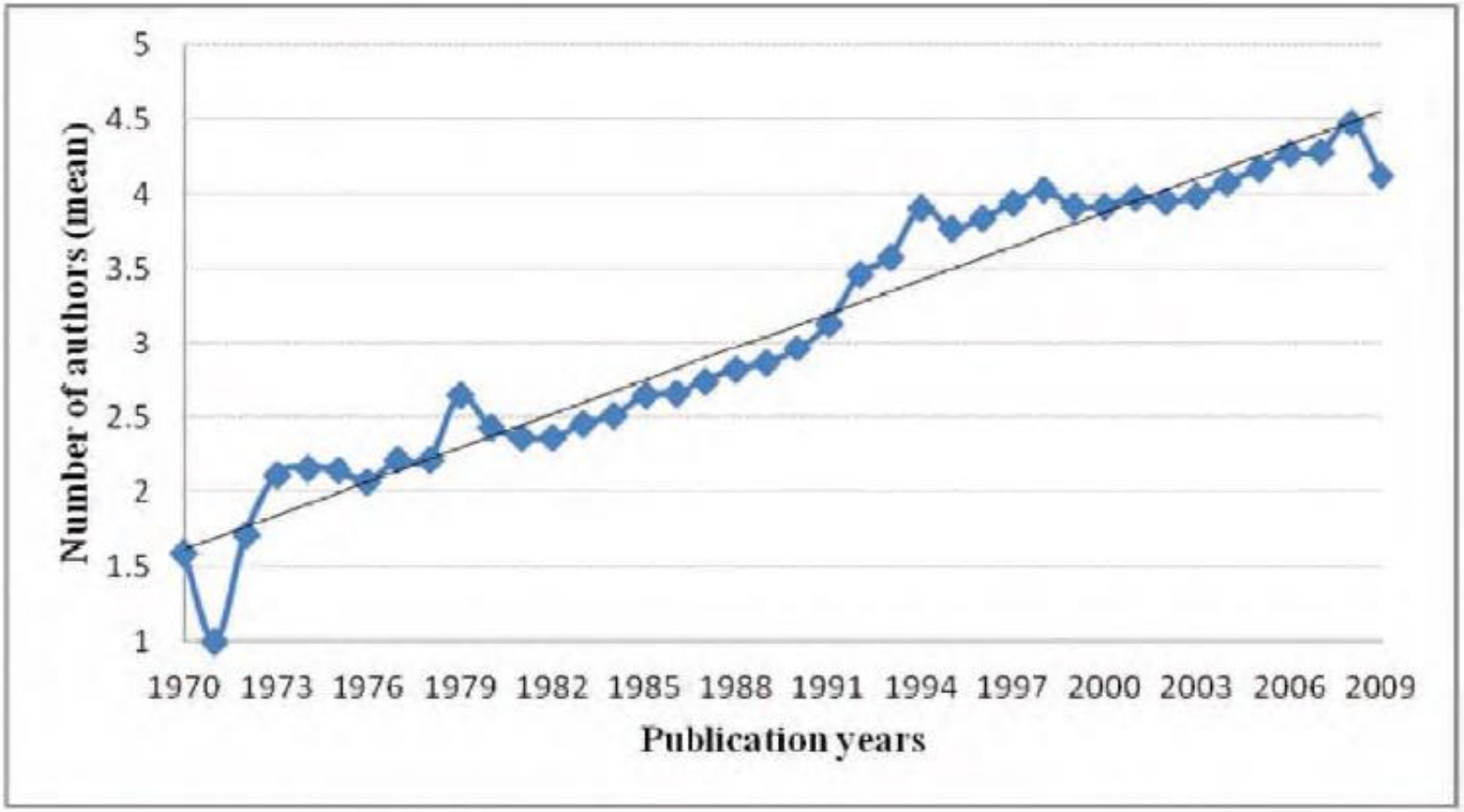


Figure 3

Average number of authors per publication

Collaboration of Turkish Scholars: Local or Global?

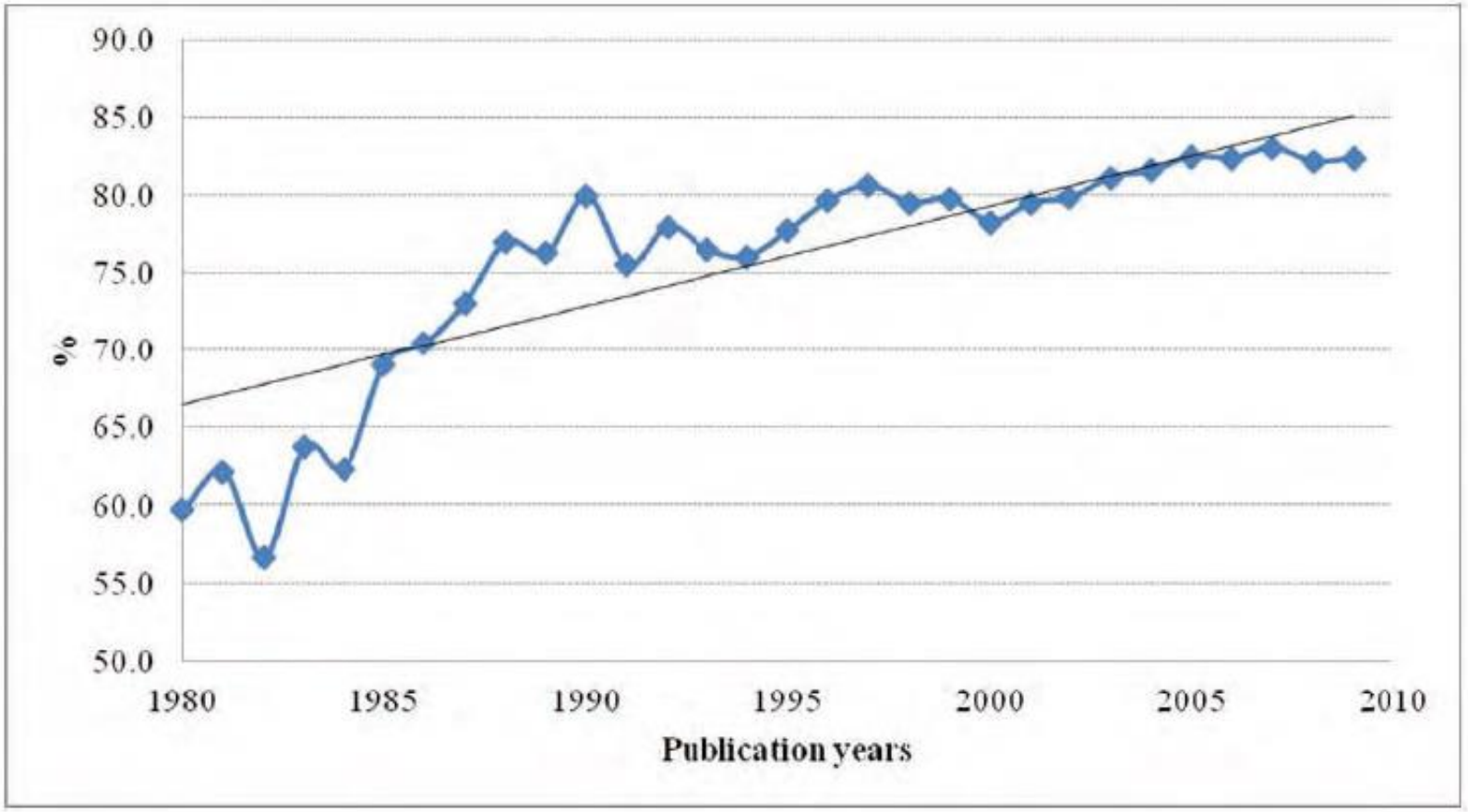


Figure 4

Percentage of Turkey's intranational publications by year (1980-2009)

Collaboration of Turkish Scholars: Local or Global?

Table 2

Authorship distribution by disciplines

	Single		Multiple		
Disciplines	N	%	N	%	Total
Surgery	790	5.5	13,575	94.5	14,365
Pediatrics	550	6.0	8,592	94.0	9,142
Clinical Neurology	426	5.5	7,322	94.5	7,748
Pharmacology & Pharmacy	356	4.8	7,048	95.2	7,404
Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems	246	4.0	5,873	96.0	6,119
Engineering, Chemical	1,006	16.7	5,021	83.3	6,027
Environmental Sciences	930	16.0	4,883	84.0	5,813
Biochemistry & Molecular Biology	313	5.8	5,122	94.2	5,435
Oncology	213	4.0	5,137	96.0	5,350
Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging	329	6.2	4,999	93.8	5,328

Collaboration of Turkish Scholars: Local or Global?

Table 3

Types of collaboration by disciplines

	Intranational		International		
Disciplines	N	%	N	%	Total
Surgery	12,720	93.7	855	6.3	13,575
Pediatrics	8,120	94.5	472	5.5	8,592
Clinical Neurology	6,390	87.3	932	12.7	7,322
Pharmacology & Pharmacy	5,849	83.0	1,199	17.0	7,048
Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems	5,464	93.0	409	7.0	5,873
Engineering, Chemical	4,428	86.2	709	13.8	5,021
Environmental Sciences	3,851	75.2	1,271	24.8	4,883
Biochemistry & Molecular Biology	4,645	91.9	410	8.1	5,122
Oncology	4,127	82.2	894	17.8	5,137
Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging	4,502	90.1	497	9.9	4,999

Collaboration of Turkish Scholars: Local or Global?

Table 5

The most collaborative countries with Turkey by disciplines (first five countries)

Disciplines	1 (N)	2 (N)	3 (N)	4 (N)	5 (N)
Surgery	USA (549)	Japan (68)	Germany (63)	Italy (41)	England (38)
Pediatrics	USA (225)	Germany (80)	England (50)	France (44)	Italy (39)
Clinical Neurology	USA (531)	Germany (136)	Italy (105)	England (103)	France (87)
Pharmacology & Pharmacy	USA (405)	Germany (133)	Japan (112)	England (109)	France (108)
Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems	USA (184)	Russia (84)	Germany (39)	England (39)	Italy (32)
Engineering, Chemical	USA (283)	England (154)	Germany (90)	Japan (42)	Canada (35)
Environmental Sciences	USA (283)	England (154)	Germany (90)	Italy (41)	England (38)
Biochemistry & Molecular Biology	USA (495)	Germany (161)	England (159)	Italy (95)	France (89)
Oncology Radiology, Nuclear	USA (384)	Italy (128)	France (108)	England (97)	Germany (88)
Medicine & Medical Imaging	USA (319)	France (58)	England (56)	Italy (48)	Germany (43)

Daha Dar Ölçekli Bir Çalışma

Hacettepe Üniversitesi Bilimsel Yayınlarının Sosyal Ağ Analizi Yöntemiyle Değerlendirilmesi*

The Evaluation of Scientific Publications of Hacettepe University Using Social Network Analysis Method

Umut AL**, Umut SEZEN***, İrem SOYDAL****

Tablo 4: Hacettepe Üniversitesi Adresli Yayınlardaki Yazar İşbirliği

Yazarlık durumu	N	%
Tek yazarlı	1.431	7
Hacettepe Üniversitesi ve Türkiye dışından ülkeler	3.185	17
Hacettepe Üniversitesi ve Türkiye içinden başka kurumlar	5.285	28
Hacettepe Üniversitesi araştırmacıları	9.265	48
Toplam	19.166	100

Grup Çalışmaları Daha Çok Atıf Alıyor

1986 Yılından Bir Çalışma

Scientometrics, Vol. 10. Nos 5–6 (1986) 297–305

AUTHOR COLLABORATION AND IMPACT: A NOTE ON CITATION RATES OF SINGLE AND MULTIPLE AUTHORED ARTICLES

J. C. SMART, A. E. BAYER

The acceptance rate of articles which are collaboratively authored tends to be higher than that for single-authored papers, thereby suggesting a generally positive relationship between collaboration and quality. The analysis of ten-year citation rates of 270 randomly selected articles in three applied fields likewise shows a similar relationship, with somewhat higher citation frequencies for multi-authored papers than for single-authored ones. The relationships persist whether self-citations are included or excluded. However, these differences are not statistically significant for articles in clinical psychology or in educational measurement. Only multi-authored articles in management science show a statistically significant higher citation rate. Other aspects of the collaborative process and effects are discussed.

2014 Yılından Bir Çalışma

Team Size Matters: Collaboration and Scientific Impact Since 1900

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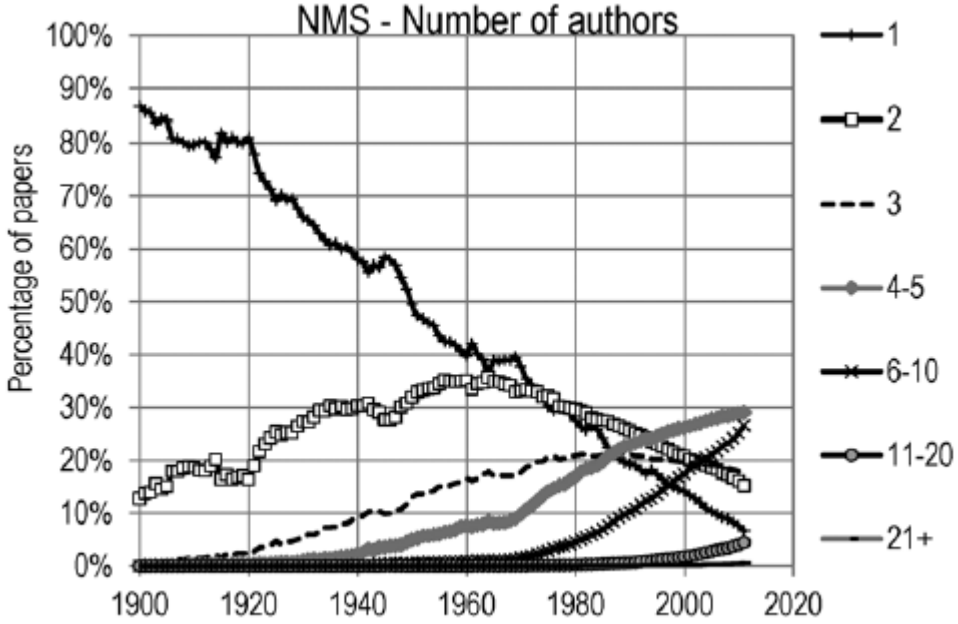
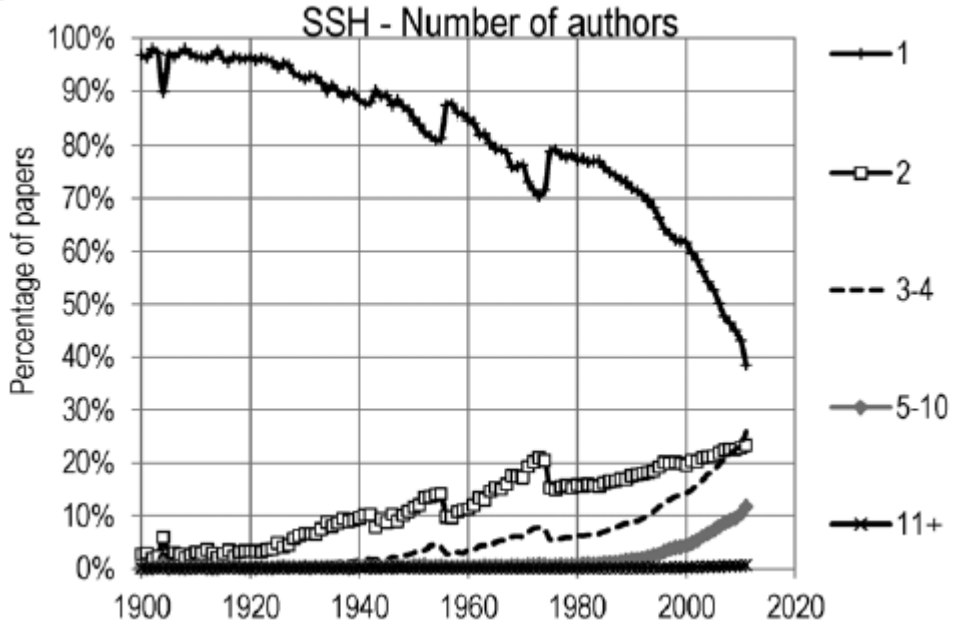
This article provides the first historical analysis of the relationship between collaboration and scientific impact using three indicators of collaboration (number of authors, number of addresses, and number of countries) derived from articles published between 1900 and 2011. The results demonstrate that an increase in the number of authors leads to an increase in impact, from the beginning of the last century onward, and that this is not due simply to self-citations. A similar trend is also observed for the number of addresses and number of countries represented in the byline of an article. However, the constant inflation of collaboration since 1900 has resulted in diminishing citation returns: Larger and more diverse (in terms of institutional and country affiliation) teams are necessary to realize higher impact. The article concludes with a discussion of the potential causes of the impact gain in citations of collaborative papers.

2014 Yılından Bir Çalışma





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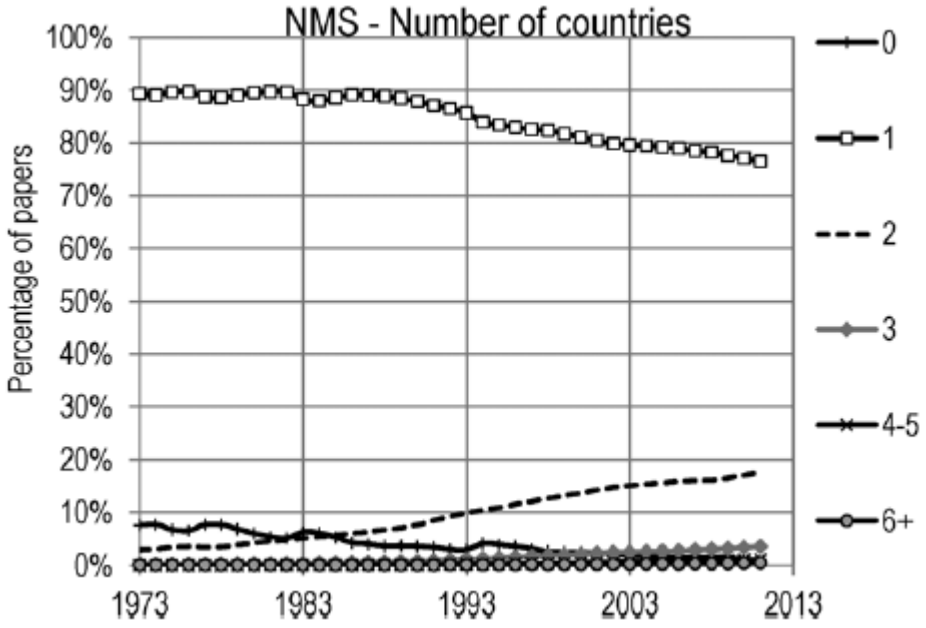

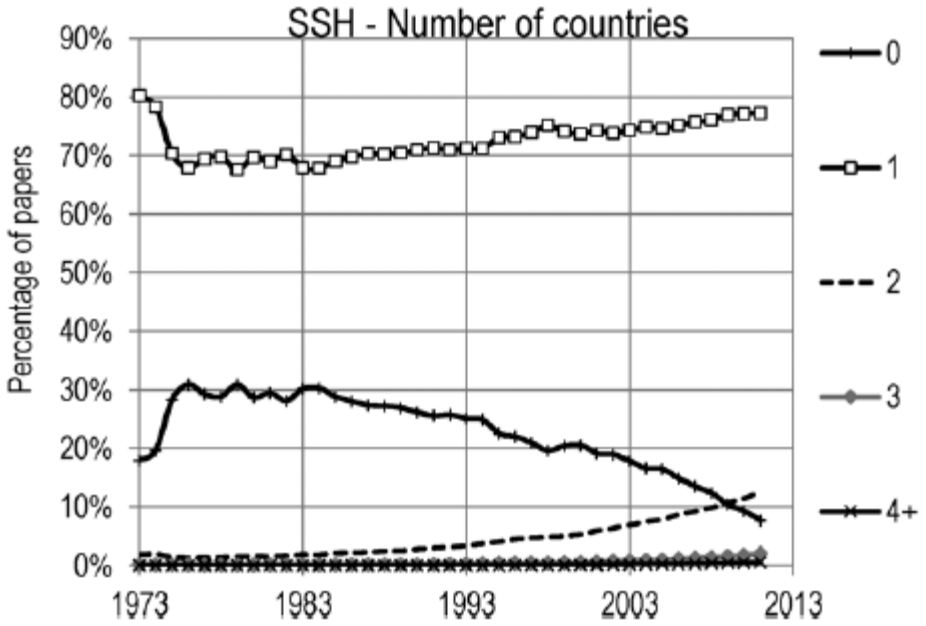

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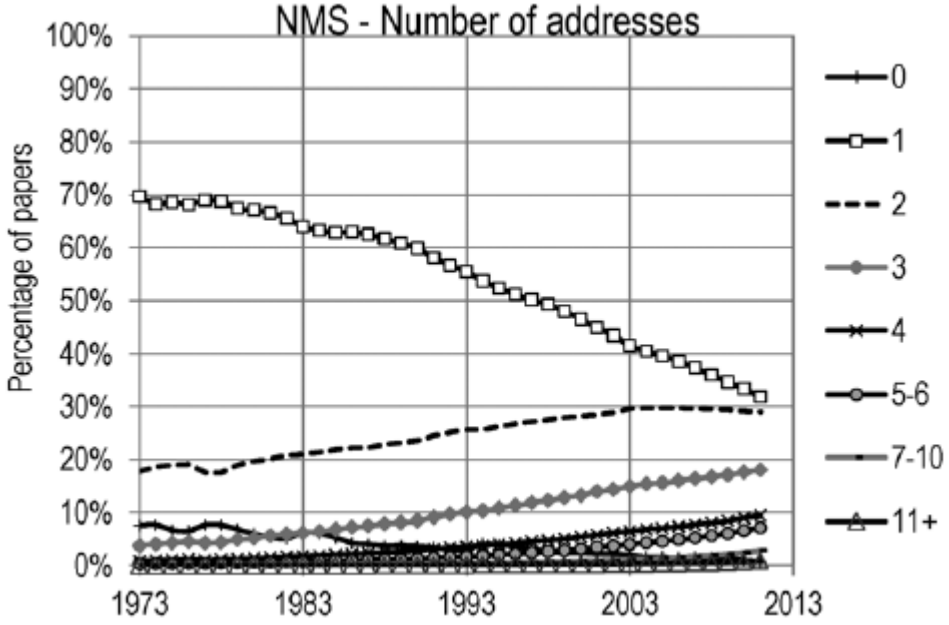

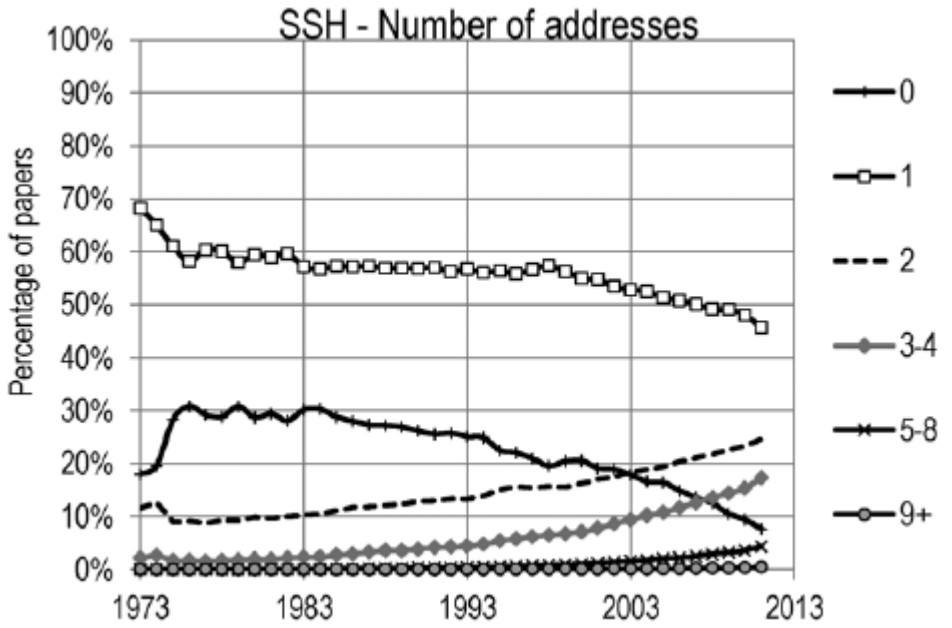

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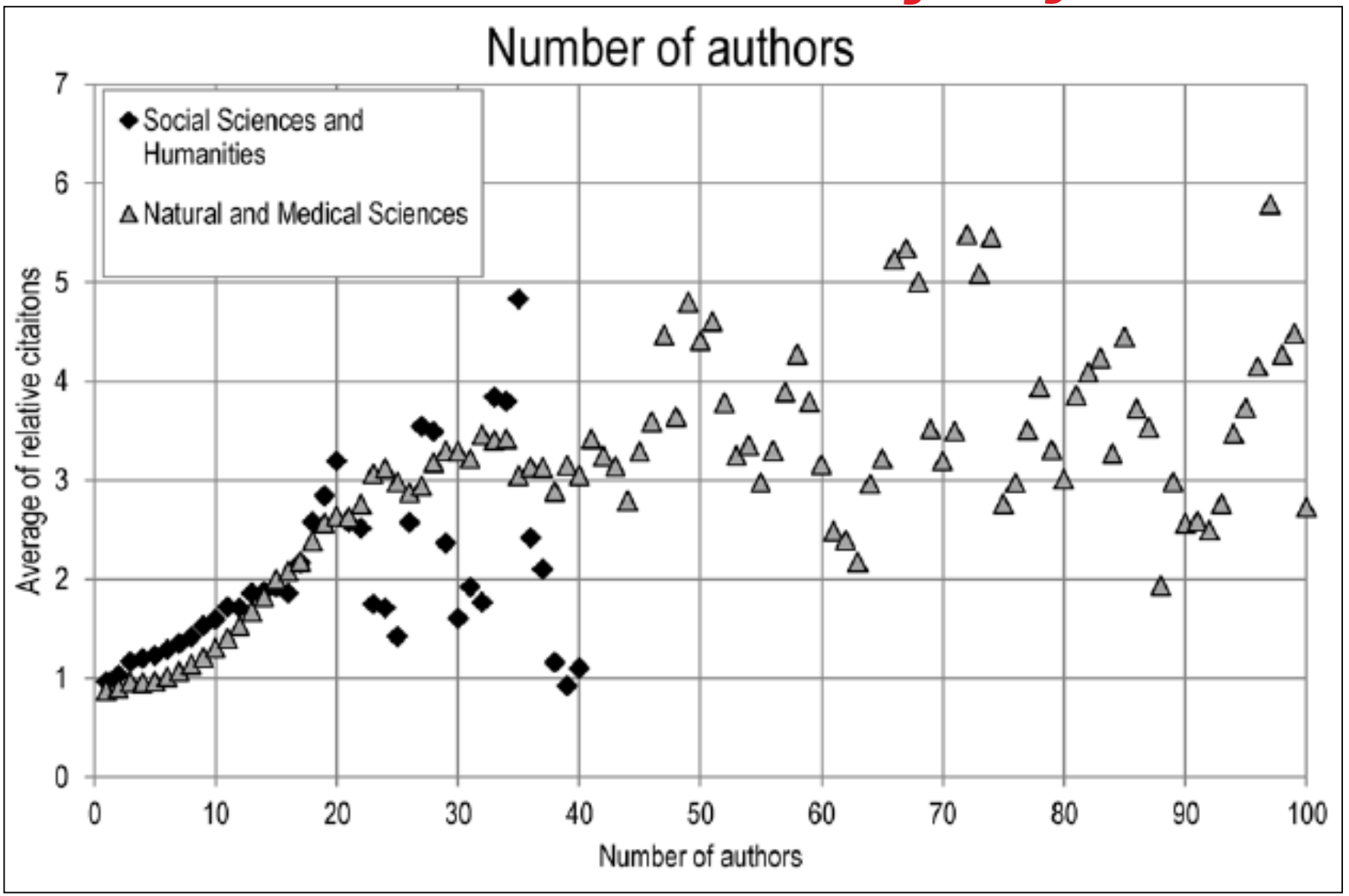

Tartışma

- Grup çalışmalarında isteklilik/isteksizlik
- Adalet kavramı
- Grup çalışmalarına karşı ön yargılı davranışlar
- Belli alanlarda yoğun işbirliği
- İşbirlikleri farklı amaçlarla gerçekleşiyor
- "Bir elin nesi var iki elin sesi var"