Researchomedia: A Study of Research Social Networking Sites (RSNS)

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Abstract— **The paper strives to provide a definition to the social networks used by the scientists and researchers and brings all the research sharing social sites under a single word. It is a probing study to investigate the use of academic or research social network media. The work also attempts to explain the common including unique facilities made available in the social network sites.**

Index Terms—**Social Media, Researchomedia, Social Network Sites, Academic Social Network**

I. INTRODUCTION

Social media is a fast-moving and growing, ever-expanding in research and development sharing and collaboration. A researcher spends lot of time and tries to write a research article for a journal, conference and seminars has very apparent object in his mind. Author wants his research paper to be published in scholarly journal or in a conference and the researcher. Researcher also wants to update his research work to his colleagues and to his professional friends about the article's publication and let it used by professionals take the research to be continued.

Pedigree of social media broadens far deeper than we might imagine. Even though it seems like new trending, like Facebook, Tweeter, Orkut etc. are the outcome of many centuries of social media development and research.

There are two important discoveries take place in the last decade of the 1800s: The telephone in 1890 and the radio in 1891. Both technologies are still in use today, although the modern versions are much more sophisticated than their predecessors. Telephone lines and radio signals enabled people to communicate across great distances instantaneously, something that mankind had never experienced before.1

Technology began to change very rapidly in the 20th Century. Engineers began to develop ways to create networks among the computers and this would later lead to the birth of the Internet. The earliest forms of the Internet, such as CompuServe, were developed in the 1960s. Primitive forms of email were also developed during this time. By the 70s, networking technology had improved, and 1979's UseNet allowed users to communicate through a virtual newsletter.1

By the 1980s, home computers were becoming more common and social media was becoming more sophisticated. Internet relay chats were first used in 1988 and continued to be popular well into the 1990's.

The first recognizable social media site, Six Degrees, was created in 1997. It enabled users to upload a profile and make friends with other users. In 1999, the first blogging sites became popular, creating a social media sensation that's still popular today. After the invention of blogging, social media began to explode in popularity. Sites like MySpace and LinkedIn gained prominence in the early 2000s, and sites like Photobucket and Flickr facilitated online photo sharing. YouTube came out in 2005, creating an entirely new way for people to communicate and share with each other across great distances.

By 2006, Facebook and Twitter both became available to users throughout the world. These sites remain some of the most popular social networks on the Internet. Other sites like Tumblr, Spotify, Foursquare and Pinterest began popping up to fill specific social networking niches.

Now a day, there is a great variety of social networking sites and many of them can be linked to allow cross-posting. This creates an environment where users can reach the maximum number of people without giving up the familiarity of person. It can be viewed only think about what will be the future of academic social networking may seem in the future or even many years from present but it seems clear that it will be in some form for as long as human beings are live.1

II. OBJECTIVES

- Defining the Researchomedia
- Development of Researchomedia's work flow
- Discovering the researchomedia and ranking them
- Investigating the features of the Researchomedia

III. WHAT IS RESEARCHOMEDIA

Researchomedia is the combination of Research + Media (Social Media). "The Social Media which is dedicated to share the research work to collaborate, connect and keep-up with the research among the scientists and researchers."

RESEARCHOMEDIAS (RESEARCH SOCIAL NETWORK SITES)

Ranking	Researchomedia URL	Users
1	www.academia.edu	40 + million
2	www.researchgate.net	11+ million
3	www.mendeley.com	2.5 + Million
4	www.ogrin.org	Not found on site
5	https://del.icio.us	Not found on site
6	www.linkedin.com	1 + Million

IV. FEATURES OF THE RESEARCHOMEDIA

There are many numbers of Researchomedias. Each and every researchomedia has its common and unique characteristics. Some widespread and inimitable features are briefly discussed below:

A. Discussion Board

The very common and widespread trait of the researchomedia is the discussion board or the opinion expression place. Here all the account holder can leave their opinion on any writer's article and can give suggestion for further research and development. It also acts as the board or a place to discuss some burning issue of a subject or about the professional doubts.

B. Documentary Repository

Almost all researchomedias are featured with the document repository. The facility is the essential and need to upload the one own research work and published article. Some researchomedias will allow to up-load any kind of the digital format of the research article or the paper. By sharing and collaboration of the document one can market and propagate his work to reach widely in the community.

C. E-Mail

As general emailing sites like gmail.com, yahoo.com and others, the researchomedia as well provides the facility of sending the e-mails through the domain.

D. Messaging

There are countless instant messaging sites like facebook, tweeter, flickr and the researchomedia is also not exception to the service. Instant messaging facility will grab the same liked minded people towards the use of the researchomedias. If the facility is not make available in the researchomedia, the scientist and the research people needs to go to other networking sites to use the facility.

E. Citation Counter

Citation counter is the excellent tool given by the Reseachomedias. The tool offers to come to know about the citation and views status of the work or the article or paper including downloaded counts. Because of the facility or the feature researcher or the scientist can gauge the use of the work in the field of research and development.

F. Altmetrics

Knowing who's talking about your research work and what they're saying about your research work is vital in today's online world. Ensuring your work is being accurately represented and interpreted, as well as getting to the right people at the right time, all plays an important factor its broader impact.3
Altmetrics are metrics and qualitative data that are complementary to traditional, citation-based metrics. They can include (but are not limited to) peer reviews on Faculty of 1000, citations on Wikipedia and in public policy documents, discussions on research blogs, mainstream media coverage, bookmarks on reference managers like Mendeley, and mentions on social networks such as Twitter.
Sourced from the Web, altmetrics can tell you a lot about how often journal articles and other scholarly outputs like datasets are discussed and used around the world. For that reason, altmetrics have been incorporated into researchers' websites, institutional repositories, journal websites, and more
Altmetic tracks mentions, views, and downloads of scholarly works on research social media sites, scholarly bookmarking services and in science news outlets through several different products, here are two examples:

Altmetric Explorer: A powerful and intuitive web application that helps you see all of the attention surrounding your papers.

Altmetric Bookmarklet: A simple browser tool that lets you instantly get article level metrics for any recent paper, for free.

G. Profile

As all social network sites will allow to create the personal or public profile. The profile may contain name, addresses, contacts, affiliation and images of the person. The creation of profile will help in identifying the friends, relatives and the scientist and the scholars who are working in the same topic and continuing the research with others collaboration.

H. Document collaboration

Document collaboration is the sharing of up-loaded research article. This collaboration will help in following the research flow in a particular field. Through the collaboration of the document worldwide people can get the ongoing research work which existed in nook and corner of the world.

I. Linking to Other Social Media

The messages, comments from the message board and the documents up-loaded on the researchomedia can be linked to other researchomedia and general social media sites. This makes the research work reachable to any scientist and research person who has linked with the same research field or the topic. The linked person will get the notification about the new updates or up-loads.

V. Conclusion

All the researchomedia platforms permit to researchers and scientists to sign-up and set up a profile, link to their research works, engage with other researchers, scientists and follow research outputs in their areas of

interest. There is a need of the research on Research Social Network Sites (RSNS) or the Academic Social Network Sites (ASNS) and provide the definition and characteristics.

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