



Research LEAP

# Reference Manager Tools Systematic Literature Review

Efficient Management, Citation, and Collaboration for Research

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## Introduction

- Definition: Software to store, organize, and manage academic references
- Purpose: Assist researchers in writing papers, reports, theses
- Importance: Reduce citation errors, speed up bibliography creation

# Benefits of Reference Managers

- Time-saving: automatic citation and bibliography
- Organization: folders, collections, tags
- Collaboration: share library with peers
- Integration: Word, Google Docs, LaTeX
- Accessibility: cloud, mobile, PC

# Popular Reference Manager Tools

- EndNote: Paid, Word integration, database import
- Mendeley: Free, PDF management, cloud sync
- Zotero: Open-source, browser plugin, tagging
- RefWorks: Cloud-based, institutional access

## Key Features

- Reference import/export from databases
- PDF annotation, notes, tagging
- Citation style management: APA, MLA, Chicago, IEEE
- Collaboration: group folders
- Cloud synchronization

## Workflow / How to Use

1. Add references manually or import
2. Organize with folders and tags
3. Cite while writing (Word, Google Docs, LaTeX)
4. Generate bibliography automatically
5. Share library for collaboration

## Best Practices

- Use one manager consistently
- Backup library regularly
- Check reference accuracy
- Use tags and folders for retrieval
- Keep software updated

# Common Use Cases

- Thesis or dissertation writing
- Journal article preparation
- Literature review and systematic review
- Multi-author collaboration
- Conference paper submission

# Limitations

- Software dependency (Word / Google Docs)
- Free version may have storage or feature limits
- Learning curve for beginners
- Automatic capture may fail on some websites

## Conclusion

- Reference managers improve productivity, accuracy, and collaboration
- Choice depends on budget, workflow, and collaboration needs
- Recommended for all researchers managing many references

## References

- EndNote: <https://endnote.com>
- Mendeley: <https://www.mendeley.com>
- Zotero: <https://www.zotero.org>
- RefWorks: <https://refworks.proquest.com>

# Analisis Research Gap Menggunakan VOSviewer

Visualisasi Keyword dan Potensi Research Leap



## Penjelasan Visualisasi

- Node: kata kunci / topik dalam publikasi
- Ukuran node: frekuensi kemunculan keyword
- Edge: hubungan co-occurrence antara keyword
- Warna: cluster topik yang terkait
- Jarak: kedekatan topik atau kesamaan konteks

# Interpretasi Cluster

- Cluster hijau: 'pmf', 'cwp' → topik penelitian terkait
- Cluster merah: 'dan', 'bang bang' → kata umum / penghubung
- Cluster oranye: 'clinical trial' → topik minor / kurang dieksplorasi

## Research Gap

- Node kecil dan jarang terhubung → peluang penelitian baru
- Contoh: 'clinical trial' bisa menjadi fokus penelitian baru
- Area antar cluster yang jarang terhubung → potensi penelitian lintas topik / interdisciplinary

## Kesimpulan

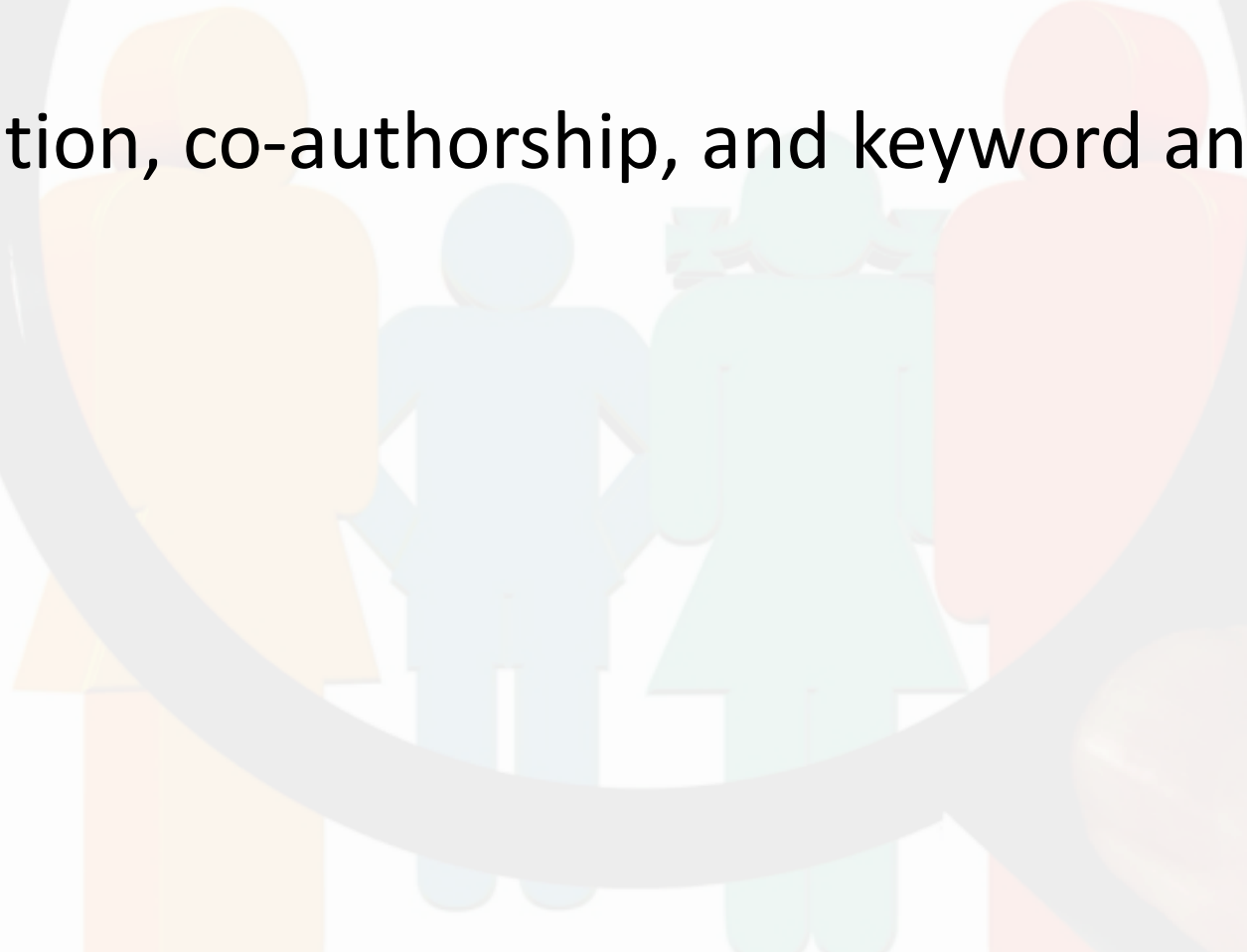
- Visualisasi VOSviewer membantu mengidentifikasi tren dan gap penelitian
- Membantu peneliti menentukan topik inovatif / research leap

# VOSviewer for Systematic Literature Review

Bibliometric Analysis & Visualization Tool

## What is VOSviewer?

- A software tool for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks.
- Used for citation, co-authorship, and keyword analysis.



# Main Functions

- Keyword co-occurrence analysis
- Citation analysis
- Co-authorship mapping
- Journal mapping
- Cluster visualization



# Workflow

1. Collect data (Scopus / Web of Science)
2. Export metadata
3. Import to VOSviewer
4. Build network
5. Visualize clusters

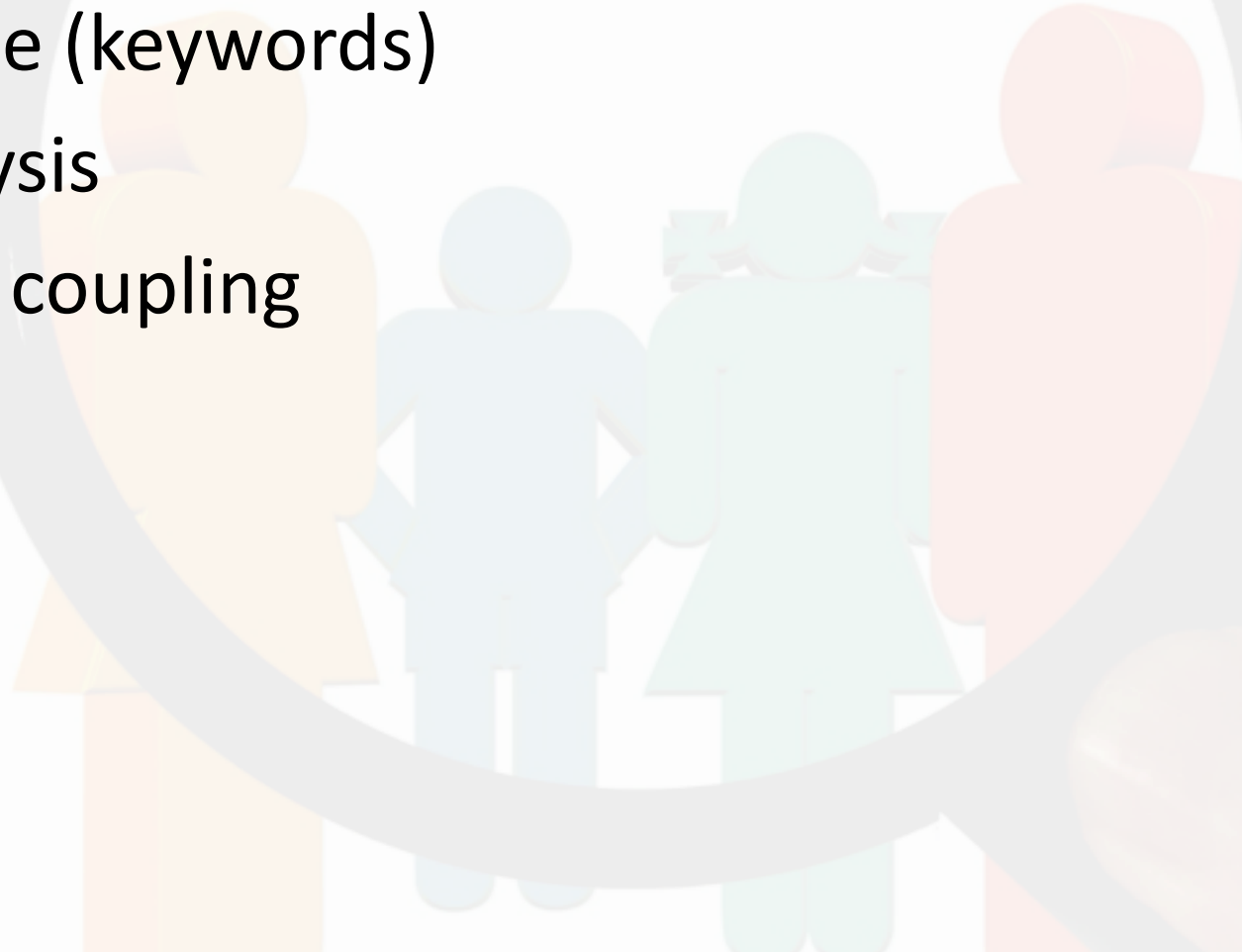
## Data Sources

- Scopus
- Web of Science
- PubMed
- Google Scholar (limited export)
- CSV / RIS / BibTeX files



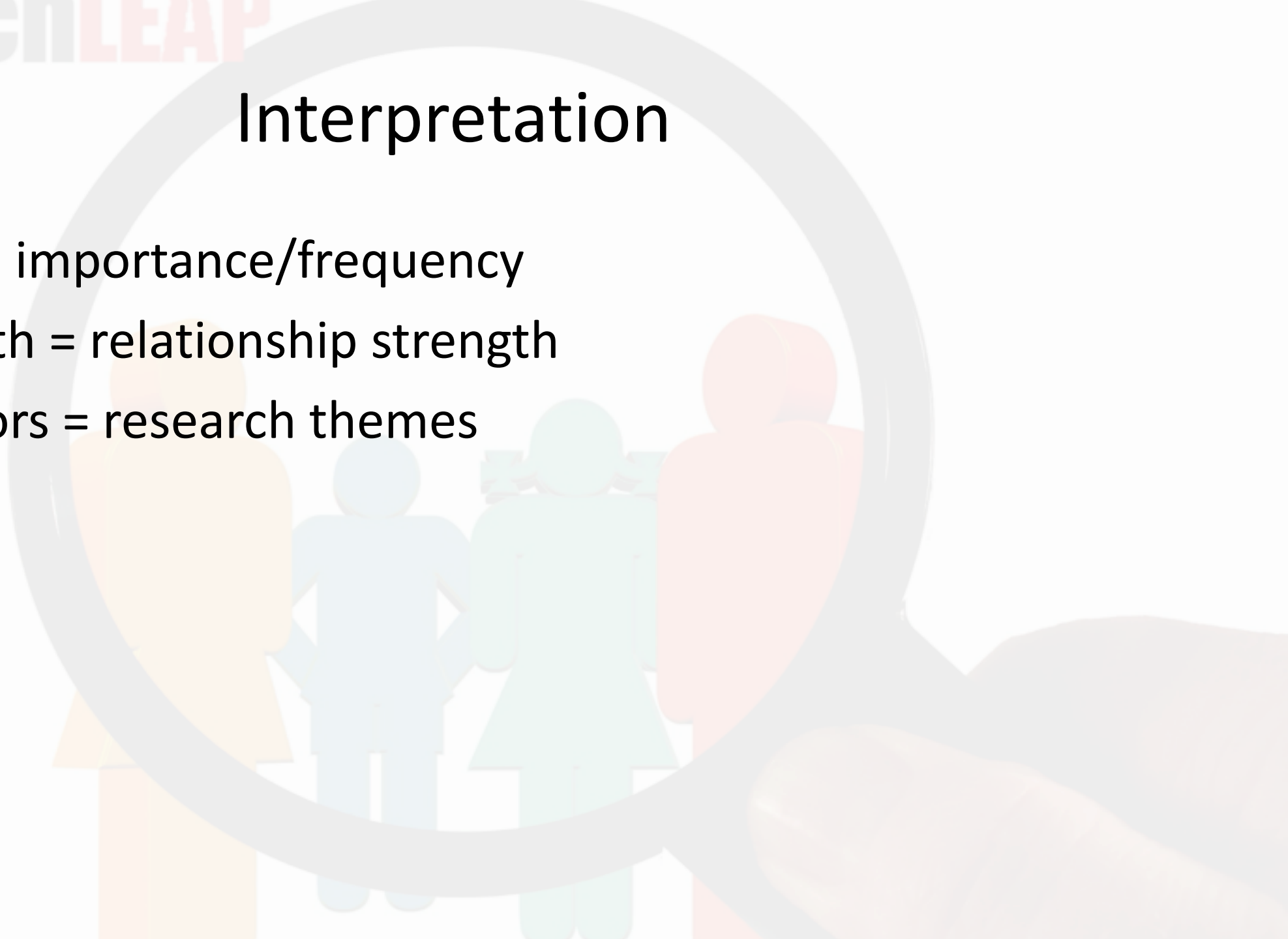
# Types of Analysis

- Co-authorship (authors collaboration)
- Co-occurrence (keywords)
- Citation analysis
- Bibliographic coupling



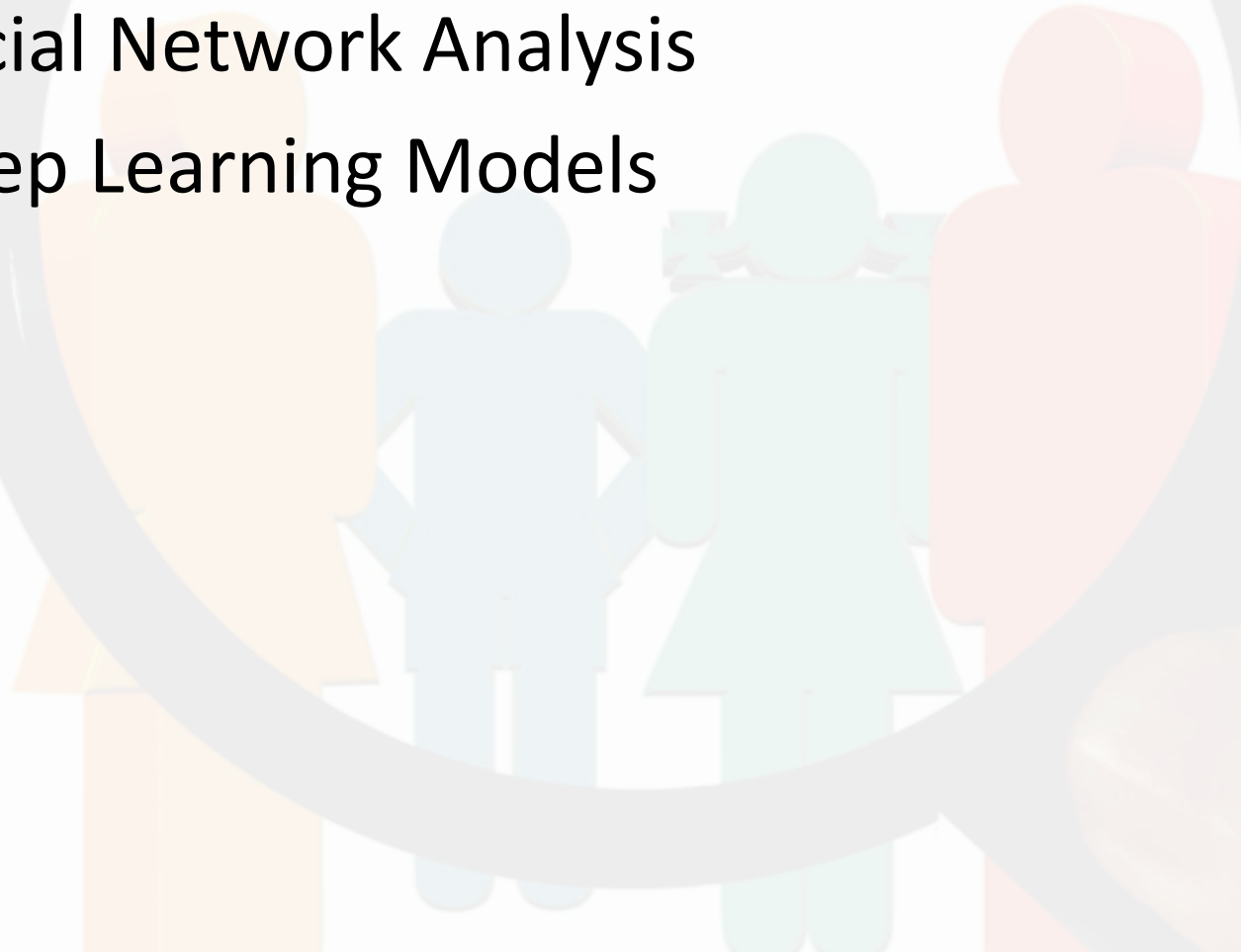
## Interpretation

- Node size = importance/frequency
- Link strength = relationship strength
- Cluster colors = research themes



## Example in SLR Media Social

- Cluster 1: Sentiment Analysis
- Cluster 2: Social Network Analysis
- Cluster 3: Deep Learning Models



# Example Dataset (Social Media)

- Keywords:
  - Social Media
  - Sentiment Analysis
  - Twitter/X
  - NLP
  - Deep Learning
  - Engagement

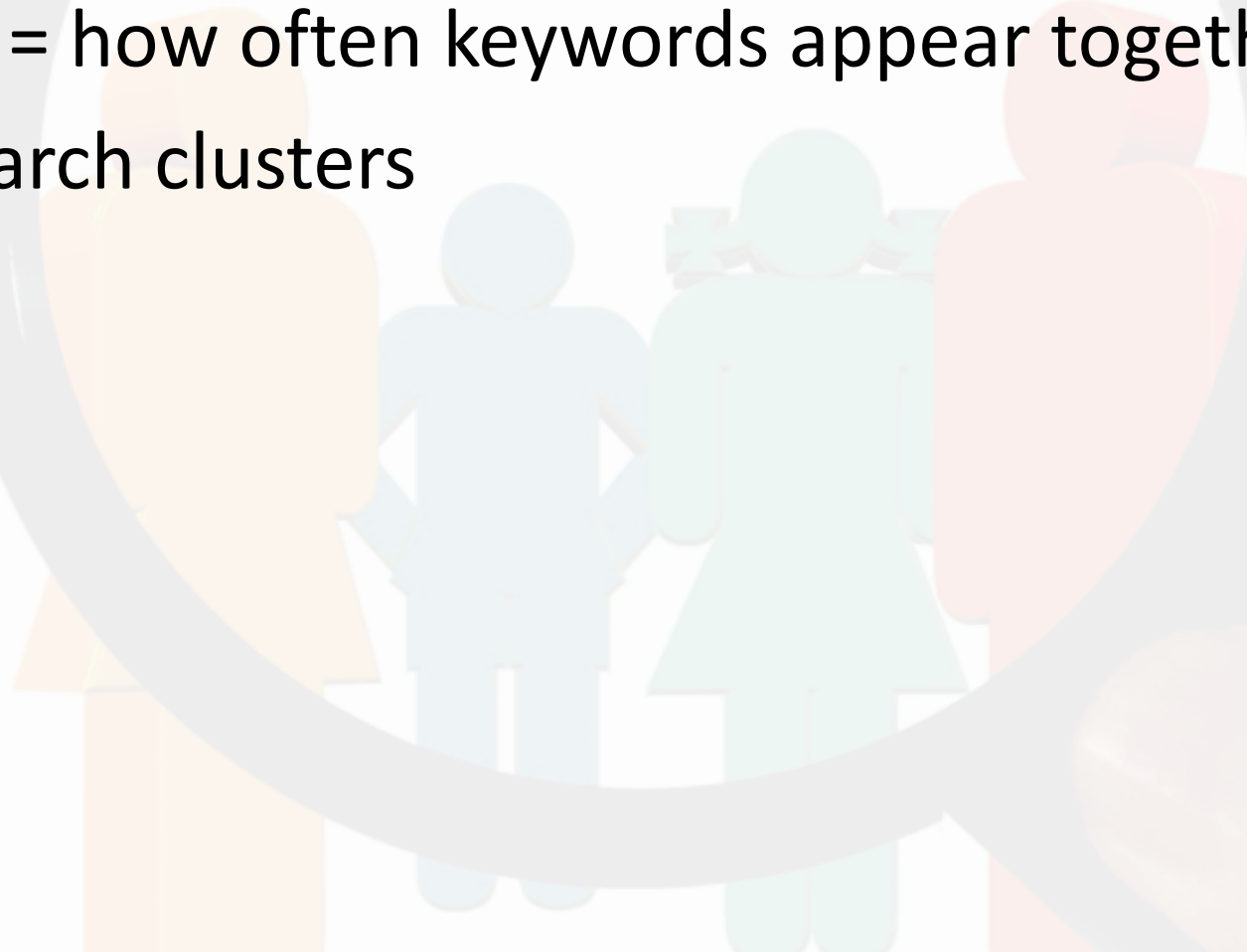


# Example 1: Keyword Co-occurrence

- Cluster 1: Sentiment Analysis, Twitter, NLP
- Cluster 2: Engagement, Marketing, Influencer
- Cluster 3: Deep Learning, BERT, LSTM

## Example Interpretation

- Node size = frequency (e.g., 'Twitter' appears most)
- Link strength = how often keywords appear together
- Colors = research clusters



## Example 2: Author Collaboration

- Author network example:
  - Author A  $\leftrightarrow$  Author B (strong collaboration)
  - Author C isolated (new researcher)
  - Cluster shows research groups

## Example 3: Citation Analysis

- Top cited paper example:
  - Paper A: 500 citations (foundation model)
  - Paper B: 300 citations (sentiment analysis)
  - Shows research influence

# Example Insight (SLR Media Social)

- Findings:
  - Dominant theme: Sentiment Analysis
  - Emerging: Transformer-based models
  - Gap: Real-time social media analytics

# Research Gap from VOSviewer

- Weak connection between AI and real-time systems
- Limited multi-platform studies
- Underdeveloped Indonesian dataset research

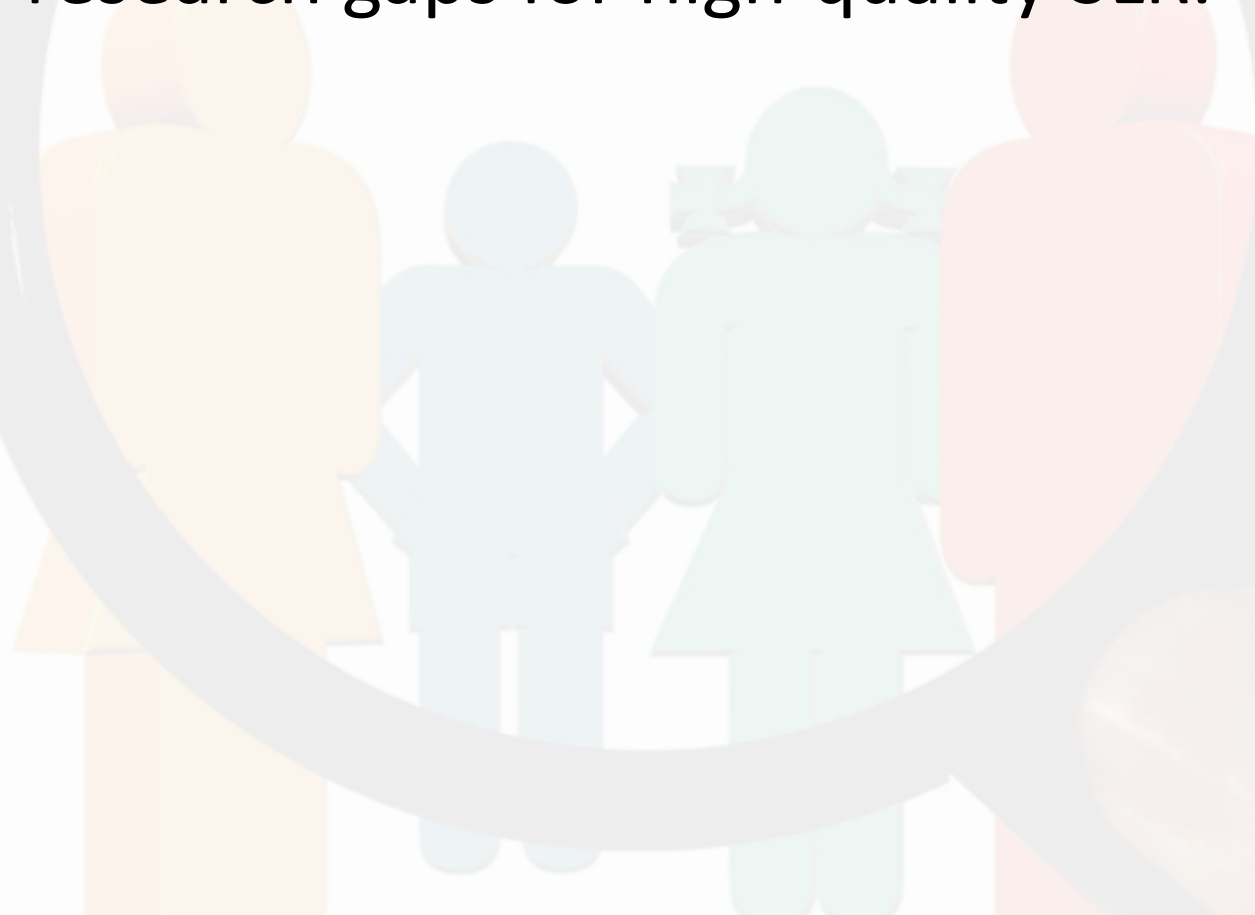
## Conclusion

- VOSviewer helps identify research trends, gaps, and collaboration patterns in systematic literature review.



## Conclusion

- VOSviewer helps visualize research structure, identify clusters, and discover research gaps for high-quality SLR.



# Publish or Perish (PoP)

Bibliometric Tool for Academic Research & SLR

# What is Publish or Perish?

- A free software tool used to analyze academic citations.
- It retrieves and analyzes research metrics from Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of Science, etc.

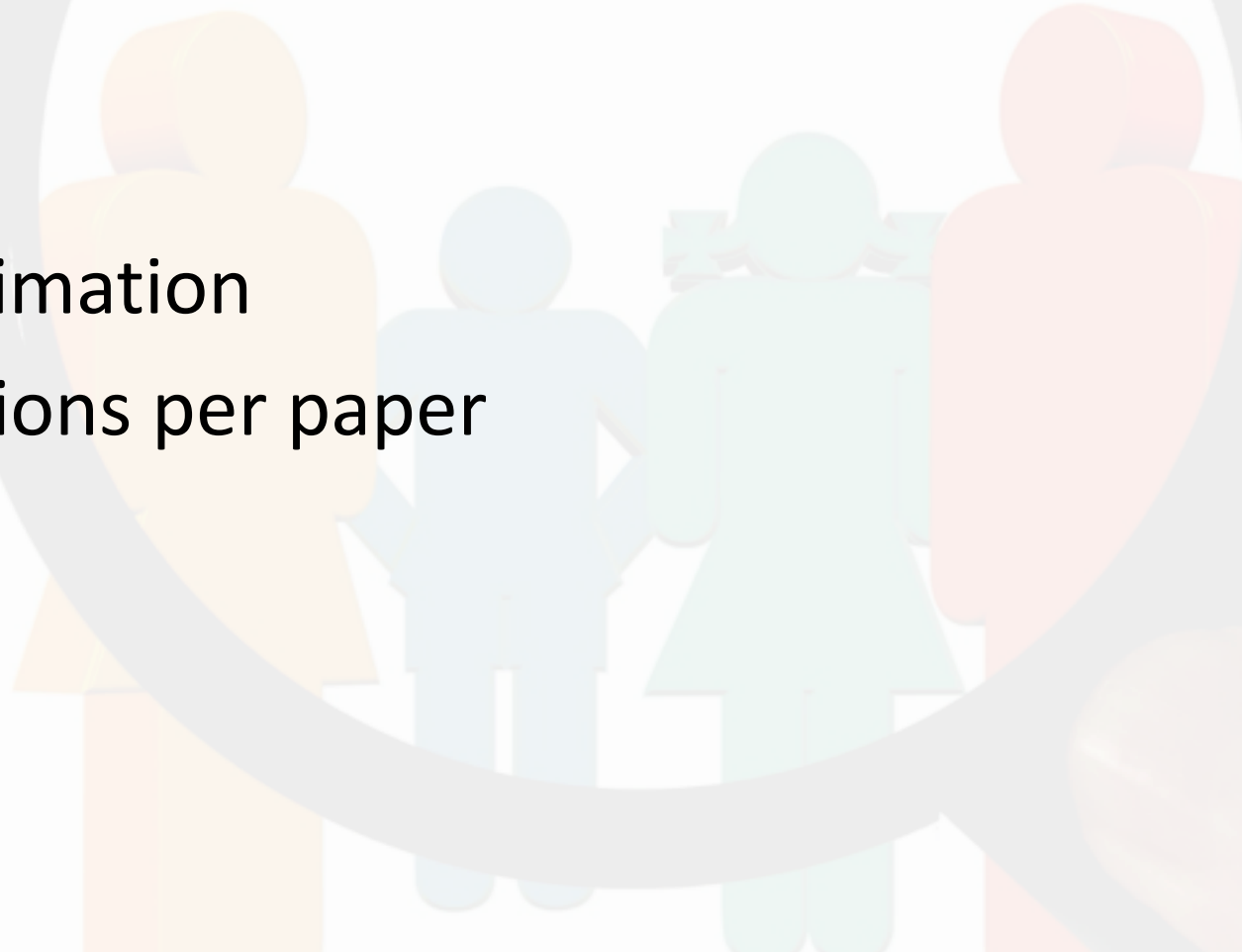
## Main Purpose

- Measure research impact
- Analyze citations
- Identify influential authors
- Support SLR and bibliometric studies



## Key Metrics in PoP

- Citation count
- h-index
- g-index
- CiteScore estimation
- Average citations per paper



## Data Sources

- Google Scholar
- Scopus
- Web of Science
- Crossref
- Microsoft Academic (legacy)



# Workflow in Publish or Perish

1. Enter author/topic
2. Select database
3. Run search query
4. Collect results
5. Export data to Excel/CSV



# Example Query (Media Social)

Search term:

- 'social media sentiment analysis'

Results:

- 120 papers found
- h-index = 18
- Total citations = 3,450

## Example Author Analysis

Author: 'John Doe'

- Publications: 45
- Citations: 2,800
- h-index: 22

Insight: High influence in social media analytics research

# Example Journal Analysis

Journal: IEEE Access

- High citation frequency
- Strong impact in AI & social media studies
- Frequently used in SLR datasets

## Integration with SLR

- Used for screening relevant papers
- Identify top authors
- Validate research impact
- Support PRISMA inclusion decisions

## Limitations

- Depends heavily on Google Scholar accuracy
- Possible duplicate records
- Data inconsistency
- Not fully real-time updated

## Comparison: PoP vs VOSviewer

- PoP: citation metrics & performance
- VOSviewer: visualization & clustering
- Best practice: use both together in SLR

## Conclusion

- Publish or Perish is a powerful tool for measuring academic impact and supporting systematic literature review in research fields like social media analytics.

