

# Using Social Media Bots to Keep up with a Vibrant Research Field: The Example of @MOF\_papers



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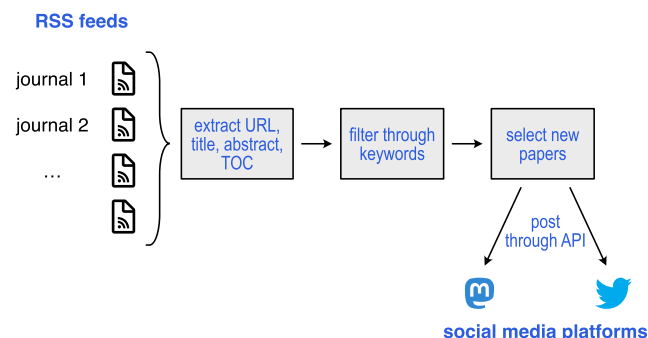
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## INTRODUCTION

The number of academic papers published worldwide is a steadily increasing function of time. The cause for this is multifactorial and is due in part to the strong investment and rapid growth in scientific research from China<sup>1</sup> and a number of emerging countries.<sup>2</sup> It can also be ascribed in part to the pressure on individual researchers to publish more and more, as performance metrics are used in too many hiring, promotion, and award committees.<sup>3</sup> This increase occurs across the board and impacts all fields of research, although in some very novel areas the progression is even faster than average. Therefore, it can be overwhelming for researchers to stay informed about the latest developments and trends in their field and avoid missing published papers that would be key to their own research. This is particularly true of students and early career researchers (graduate students and postdocs in particular), who do not necessarily have the benefit of a long experience in the field and a good network in place, as well as those who enter a new field or work in highly multidisciplinary areas.

To help researchers keep up with the rapidly increasing amount of literature available online, several solutions can be used. Some are software-based and employ either proprietary publication databases and their alert capabilities (the two best-known examples are probably Web of Science<sup>4</sup> and Scopus<sup>5</sup>) or free online services that offer saved searches and inbox alerts (Google Scholar,<sup>6</sup> for example). Another way is to regularly perform exhaustive literature reviews or to read published reviews, but both solutions necessarily create a lag between the publication of a paper and its discovery. Crowdsourcing is also a common way to stay on top of the literature through informal discussions with colleagues, whether they occur in the physical world at journal clubs and conferences or online on social platforms.

Most of us spend a nontrivial part of our time online on social media, and platforms such as Twitter have shown a clear power in accelerating the dissemination of information to a large readership.<sup>7</sup> In the academic world, it has impacted both the research enterprise and higher education.<sup>8</sup> For these reasons, I created in April 2014 a tool for keeping track of the new papers published in the field of metal–organic frameworks (MOFs) and related materials. @MOF\_papers was born and started tweeting on April 25, 2014, originally without any software: it used a combination of free online services, based on Yahoo! Pipes, to filter the journal feeds and post the new papers to Twitter. In June 2018, after the closing of the previous platform, I replaced it with a Python program I had



**Figure 1.** Overview of the PapersBot workflow.

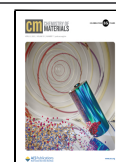
written, PapersBot, that did the same job and could be used by others as well. Here, I present the working principles of PapersBot and present some of the insight I have gained from operating the @MOF\_papers bot.

## DESIGN OF THE SOFTWARE

The design of the PapersBot software is relatively simple (see Figure 1): it pulls information about the latest published articles in a series of journals entered in its database, filters it according to specific keywords, and then pushes the content to social media like Twitter and, most recently, the federated social network Mastodon. While most journals and publishers have ways to set up personalized alerts on their website, all of them also share the information about latest published articles in a simple standardized format: web-based RSS feeds. These are simple files with XML syntax and are consistent content across journals, allowing the identification of papers and their metadata without having to parse the details of the webpages of each journal.

From all the RSS feeds of individual journals, the content used is merged into a single feed and filtered according to keywords or regular expressions. The PapersBot code is flexible for this filtering, and for the @MOF\_papers bot I chose a simple keyword-based filter that matches on both paper titles and abstracts: the bot will select papers featuring the terms

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metal–organic framework, covalent organic framework, imidazolate framework, porous coordination polymer, and framework material. All new papers corresponding to these criteria are then tweeted: the tweet includes the paper title, the publisher link, and an image if one was present in the original RSS feed. Papers that have been posted are marked in the bot's database through their DOI to avoid potential duplication; for example, items can be posted again by the publisher when they are assigned page numbers. The monitoring is performed automatically once every hour, based on the GitHub Actions platform. The same bot can monitor feeds and post to multiple social media platforms, with the recent introduction of a Mastodon feed at [https://mstdn.science/@MOF\\_papers](https://mstdn.science/@MOF_papers) in November 2022, in addition to the original Twitter feed at [https://twitter.com/MOF\\_papers](https://twitter.com/MOF_papers).

Over the years, various additional features have been tested. In particular, the PapersBot code can recognize known journals and tag the corresponding journal Twitter account when the paper is posted. This was well received by both users and journal community managers, but led to the @MOF\_papers bot being suspended for spamming in August 2018: the feature has been disabled since then.

Finally, the PapersBot code base is made freely available as open-source software (available at <https://github.com/fxcoudert/PapersBot>) and has been used by several other research groups to maintain and publish their own literature survey bots. Table 1 shows a list of such bots I am aware of in chemistry, materials sciences, and connected fields. We can see

**Table 1. List of Paper Bots in Chemistry and Materials Sciences, Not Necessarily Exhaustive, Along with Topic, Date of Creation, and Number of Followers<sup>a</sup>**

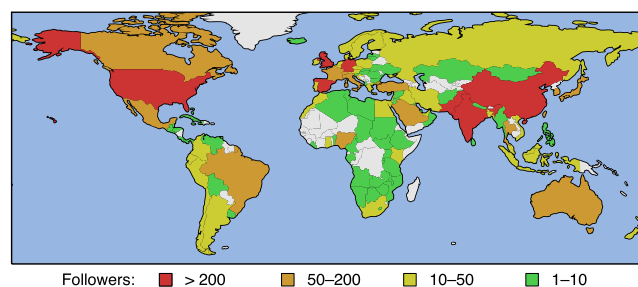
bot	topic	creation	followers
@MOF_papers	MOFs, COFs, PCPs	April 2014	11 816
@cryoEM_Papers	cryogenic electron microscopy	August 2018	11 307
@BatteryPapers	battery materials	April 2020	4173
@COF_papers	covalent-organic frameworks	February 2019	3688
@ECat_papers	electrocatalysis	June 2018	3160
@POP_Papers	porous organic polymers	December 2017	2565
@POC_Papers	molecular/supramolecular cages, organic or coordination	April 2017	2014
@CO2_papers	carbon dioxide	June 2018	1673
@MechChemPapers	mechanochemistry	January 2020	1553
@Zeolite_papers	zeolites	June 2018	978
@PharmSolidForms	pharmaceutical solid forms	November 2015	454
@mat_mol_ml	ML in chemistry and materials science	March 2019	355
@SpinStatePapers	spin-states in transition-metal complexes	January 2015	342
@methox_papers	methane oxidation	June 2018	206
@Flow_Papers	flow chemistry	September 2021	126
@GisansPapers	neutron reflectivity and GISANS	August 2018	62
@IT_papers	ice templating	February 2014	41
@ChemGardenPaper	chemobionics	October 2022	15

<sup>a</sup>As of 12 February 2023.

that the tools have a diversity of use: some of them have a broad topic, heavy traffic, and many users, while others focus on more specialized topics. Because of their sometimes related topics, there is some overlap between their followers, but taking this into account, they account together for more than 37 000 unique users. This number highlights the importance that these paper bots have attained in our fields.

## USERS OF THE @MOF\_PAPERS BOT

On February 12, 2023, the @MOF\_papers bot had 11 816 followers. In Twitter terminology, a *follower* is a user who had subscribed to a given account, whose posts will then appear on the main chronological page (the *timeline*). We also have anecdotal evidence that some colleagues use the bot without subscribing (or even without being Twitter users themselves), simply by bookmarking its profile page in their browser.



**Figure 2.** Map of @MOF\_papers followers per country, when their profile location could be geocoded.

Out of the 11 816 followers, we could analyze the geographical localization of 6687 users. Not all users chose to indicate their location, and because location is a free text field, in some cases it could not be mapped to geographical coordinates by the Nominatim geocoder. Figure 2 presents a map with the number of followers per country. We find that the bot has users from 125 countries, spanning all over the world, with notable exceptions in areas where scientific research is underrepresented, including Africa and central Asia. Most of the countries with many followers are countries with large research activities and populations (USA, China, India, etc.). However, there are some countries that show a large number of followers compared to their respective research output or number of researchers: Thailand, Mexico, Turkey, Brazil, and Pakistan. From comments posted online by users from these countries, it appears clear that there is an added value for the bot in countries where access to expensive proprietary databases is rare because research funding is insufficient. In addition, I note that China is underrepresented in the geographical distribution (5.0% of followers, compared to, e.g., 16.4% in the USA) because Twitter is officially blocked in China, with access being possible only through a virtual private network (VPN). Recent papers are also distributed by other channels more accessible to Chinese researchers, including WeChat messaging groups ranging in size from a single research group to multiple universities. Some groups including the selection or editorialization of the content, as well as translation into Chinese.

In order to better understand the user base of the bot, a simple survey was run through Twitter itself (as a series of poll questions) from February 12 to 15, 2023. It shows that followers are active in public higher education, with only 3.6%



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