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Improving Research Visibility Part 2: Pre/Post Prints Preparation

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

Visiting Research Fellow

Centre for Research Services

Institute of Management and Research Services

University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



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[@aalebrahim](https://twitter.com/aalebrahim)



www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009

<http://scholar.google.com/citations>



26th April 2017

All of my presentations are available online at:

https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797

Link to this presentation: <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4757815.v1> (Old version)

5th SERIES OF WORKSHOP ON:
***Strategies to Enhance Research
Visibility, Impact & Citations***

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

=====
Centre for Research Services
Research Management & Innovation Complex
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
<http://scholar.google.com/citations>

Read more:

1. Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). *International Education Studies*, 6(11), 93-99. doi: 10.5539/ies.v6n11p93
2. Ale Ebrahim, Nader. ["Optimize Your Article for Search Engine."](#) *University of Malaya Research Bulletin* 2.1 (2014): 38-39.

Abstract

Abstract: Selecting a research “brand name”, “area of expertise”, and “the best suited keyword sets (brand name)” is one of the most important decisions that a researcher will need to make. The research brand name should appear in the title, abstract and keywords’ part of a paper. The title is extremely important and must be chosen with great care, as it will be read by thousands, whereas few will read the entire paper. How can researchers optimize electronic distribution of content? This presentation, lead you to prepare a pre-print, post-print of your paper/article for online presence, wider visibility, and increase citation.

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research visibility, Research impact

LITERATURE REVIEWING WITH RESEARCH TOOLS

BENEFITS!!!!

- ♦ Save time
- ♦ Safe keep downloaded articles
- ♦ Practical usage of research tools
- ♦ Clear direction for literature review and paper writing



DETAILS

Date : **MAY 16th & 23rd, 2017 (TUESDAY)**
 Time : **9.00 am — 4.30 pm**
 Venue: **Computer Lab, Level 2,
 Research Management & Innovation Complex (IPPP)**
 Fees : **RM 400.00 (UM STAFF & STUDENTS)**
RM 1,500.00 (NON-UM STAFF & STUDENTS)

Facilitator

Dr. Nader Ale Ebrahim

Visiting Research Fellow, Centre for Research Services, IPPP, UM

- ♦ Winner of 'Refer-a-Colleague Competition'
- ♦ Creator of "Research Tools" Box
- ♦ Developer of "Publication Marketing Tools"



For more details, please visit: <http://umconference.um.edu.my/ls>

PROGRAMME

No.	Topic	No.	Topic
Day 1:		Day 2:	
1	What is a literature review	17	The paraphrasing & editing tool
2	Systematic review	18	Avoid plagiarism
3	Narrow the area of research	19	Reference management tool
4	Review biases	20	Writing a literature review
5	Identifying a research problem	21	A structured abstract
6	Finding keyword	22	Integrating arguments in paragraphs
7	Introduce "Research Tools" box	23	Verbs for referencing
8	Selecting keywords	24	Paper submission procedure
9	Finding proper articles	25	Author self-check
10	Evaluate a paper quality	26	Cover letter development
11	H-index and g-index	27	Acceptance procedure
12	Publish or Perish	28	Target suitable journal
13	Evaluate a journal quality	29	Promote your publication to get more citation
14	Impact factor- Journal ranking	30	H-index importance
15	Keeping up-to-date (Alert system)	31	Document-publishing tools
16	Indexing desktop search tool	32	Q&A and closing

REGISTRATION

The deadline for registration is on **11 MAY 2017**.
 Please visit <http://umconference.um.edu.my/ls> for registration.

PAYMENT METHODS

Cheque and Government Local Order

- ♦ Payment must be made by crossed A/C Payee cheques or Government Local Order and issue to:
BENDAHARI UNIVERSITI MALAYA (CIMB Account No: 80-0127999-8)

Direct Bank-In

- ♦ Please bank-in to the account :
BENDAHARI UNIVERSITI MALAYA (CIMB Account No: 80-0127999-8)

Internal Money Transfer / Journal Transfer

- ♦ WBS No: UM.0000090/KWJ.AK
 Account code: 76506
 Account name: A/K AKTIVITI USPI (UNIT SOKONGAN PENERBITAN ILMIAH)-TNC(P&I)

Kindly email the proof of payment to ppp_workshop@um.edu.my latest by 11 May 2017 to confirm your participation

For further enquiries kindly contact us at:

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 Institute of Research Management & Services (IPPP)
 Level 2, Kompleks Pengurusan Penyelidikan & Inovasi, University of Malaya (UM)
 Tel : 603-7967 6289 / 6942
 Fax : 603-7967 6290
 Email: ppp_workshop@um.edu.my
 Website: <http://umconference.um.edu.my/ls>
<http://umresearch.um.edu.my>

For more details, please visit: <http://umconference.um.edu.my/ls>

Workshop Series :

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

Boosting your Research Visibility

Do you know "Over 43% of ISI papers have never ever received any citations?" (nature.com/top100_2014). Publishing a high quality paper in scientific journals is only halfway towards receiving citation in the future. The rest of the journey is dependent on disseminating the publications via proper utilization of the "[Research Tools](#)". Proper tools allow the researchers to increase the research impact and citations for their publications. This workshop series will provide you various techniques on how you can increase the visibility and hence the impact of your research work.

Who should attend?

The workshop is for professors, lecturers, and researchers who have published papers and would like to increase their papers' visibility and citation index. The workshop is applicable for various research disciplines. This workshop series is for UM Staff and UM students only.

Workshop Details & Registration

Speaker: **Dr. Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD (Research Fellow)**
Dr. Bong Yii Bonn, PhD (Research Manager)

Venue: **Computer Lab, Level 2, Institute of Research Management & Services (IPPP)**
Research Management & Innovation Complex, University of Malaya

Organizer: **Centre for research Services (PPP), IPPP, University of Malaya**

Time & Date: **Kindly refer page 2 of the brochure**

Fees: **RM 10.00 per Session / Topic**
*** Direct Bank-In ONLY**
 Please bank-in to the account :
 BENDAHARI UNIVERSITI MALAYA (CIMB Account No: 80-0127999-8)



WORKSHOP SERIES 5

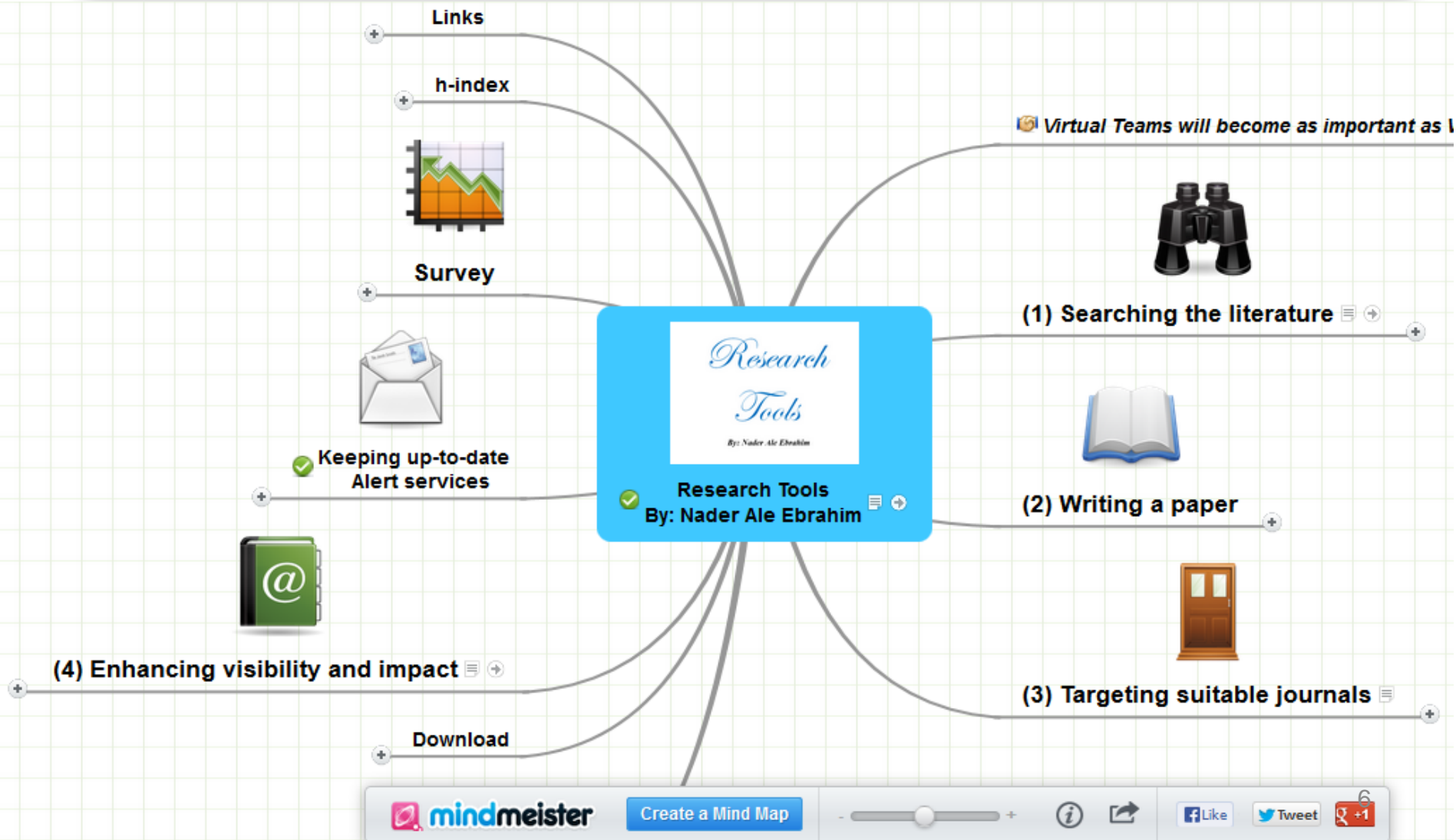
DATE	TIME	TOPIC
19 April 2017	9.00 a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 1: Search Engine Optimization
26 April 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 2: Pre/Post Prints Preparation
3 May 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 3: Online Profiles
17 May 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 4: Open Access Repositories
24 May 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 5: Blogging and Online Magazines
31 May 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 6: Academic Social Networking
7 June 2017	9.00a.m. – 12.00 p.m.	Improving Research Visibility Part 7: Measuring Research Impact

CONTACT US

For further enquiries kindly contact us at:

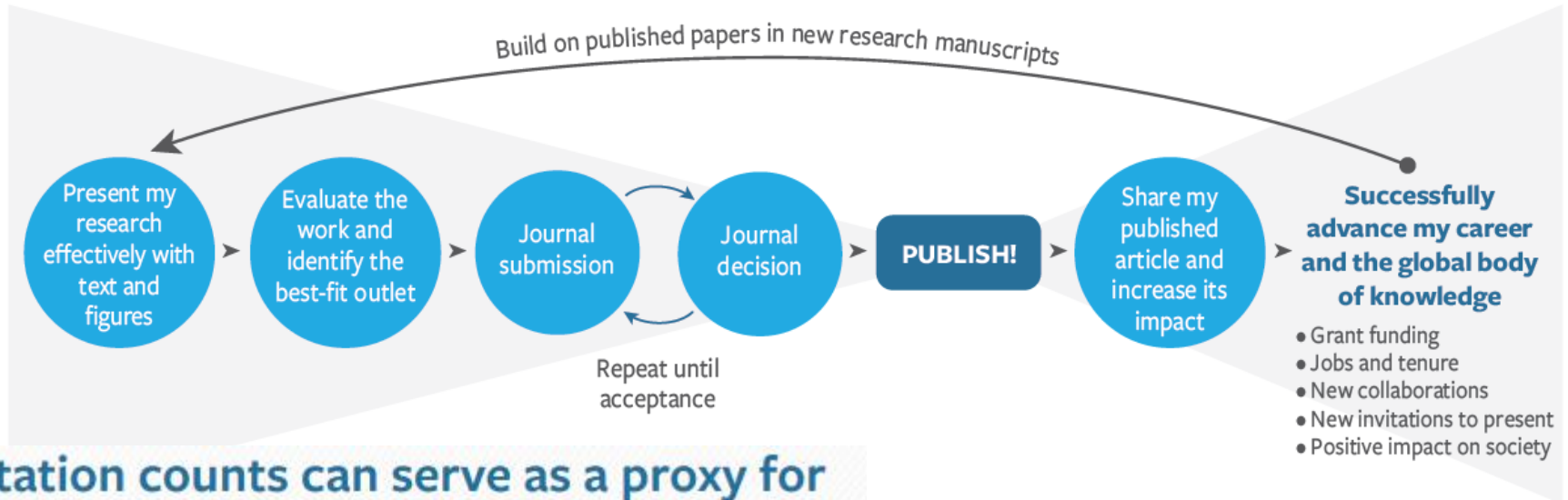
Centre for Research Services (PPP)
 Institute of Research Management & Services (IPPP)
 Level 2, Research Management & Innovation Complex, University of Malaya (UM)
 Tel: 03-7967 8289 / 8542
 Fax: 03-7967 8290
 Email: ppp_workshop@um.edu.my
 Website: <http://umconference.um.edu.my/ws>
<http://umresearch.um.edu.my>

Research Tools Mind Map



The State of Authorship

Maximizing Impact with the Time and Money You Spend

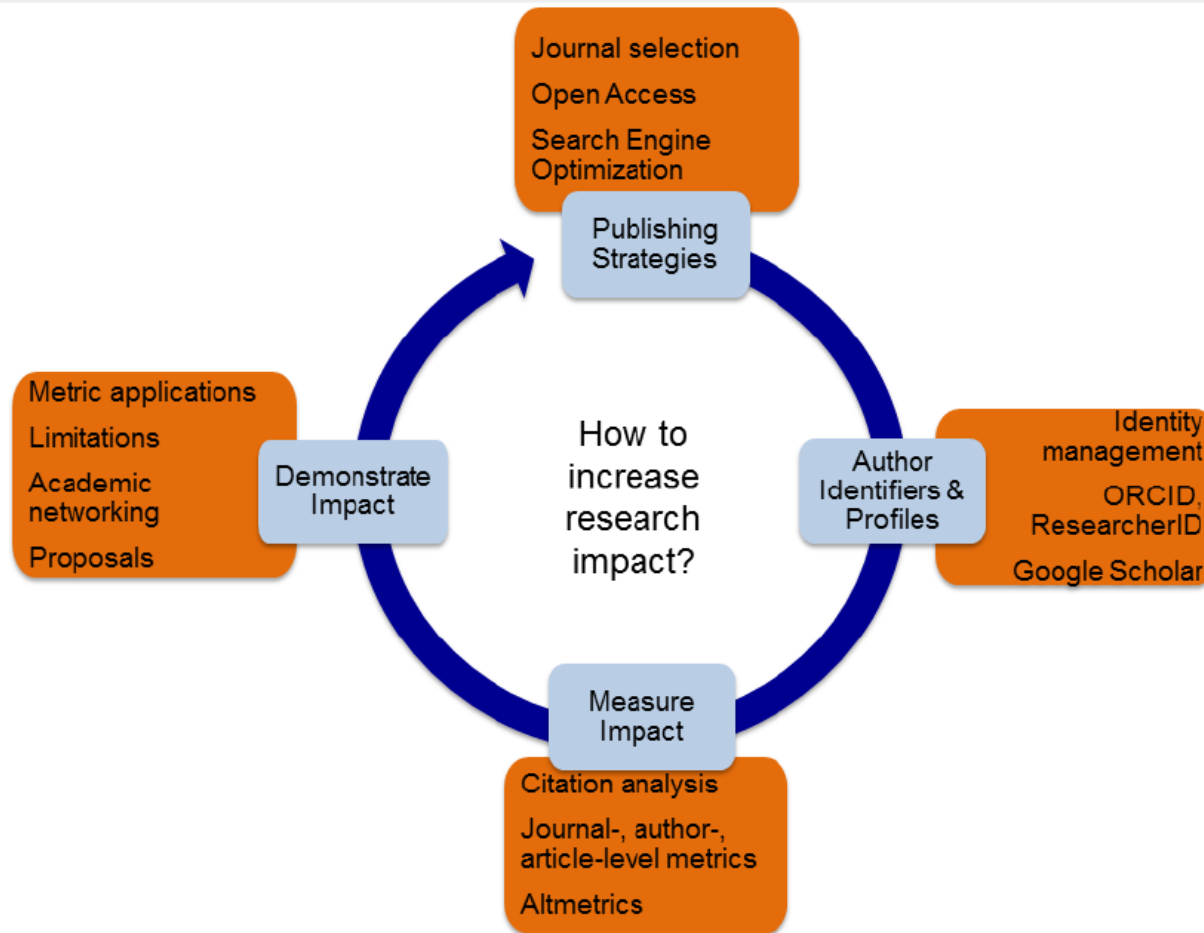


Citation counts can serve as a proxy for the overall quality and impact of a paper given that it quantifies the influence that work has had on the thinking and research efforts of other investigators.

Furthermore, frequent citation of a researcher's published work establishes a credible track record of success...

Source: Mudrak, Ben. (2016) "State of Authorship Report: Time and Costs Involved in Publishing Research.", American Journal Experts (AJE)

How to increase research impact?



Source: Leiss, C., 2017. Visibility and Impact of Research: Bibliometric Services for University Management and Academic Staff.

Create a profile Word file including:

- Author's photo URL
- Author name's variation
- Author's (past & present) affiliation
- Author's subject area
- Author's research interest
- Author's brief biography
- Unique keyword/s
- Keywords
- Hyperlinks (Links to other services: Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Google+)

Name Ambiguity

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Calculate Your Academic Footprint

Tags: [calculate your academic footprint](#), [citation tracking](#), [research impact](#)

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Author Profiles [Print Page](#) Search: This Guide

Name Ambiguity

It is important for works to be correctly attributed to their author. Unfortunately, name ambiguity can sometimes make this challenging!

Name variants are a key example of name ambiguity and include:

- More than one author having the same name
- Similar spelling of name
- Incorrect name order
- Use or misuse of middle initial
- Different version of name used throughout career (name change, maiden name, married name, etc)

Researcher identification systems offer stable author identifiers, and provide one way that author name ambiguity can be

Why do I need more than one?

The reality is that different databases can have different identification numbers for the same author.

- Combine this with the fact that different databases may have different publications and different citing articles within it, and you create the opportunity for missed citations. This greatly improves the chance for the value of your h-index to be negatively affected.

Author Identification Systems

Author name disambiguation and the association of scholarly works with the correct author have long been a problem for those wishing to develop a comprehensive list of publications for individuals.

Source: A. B. Wagner, "Author Identification Systems," *Issues in Science and Technology Librarianship*, 2009.

Author name's variation

- Nader Ale Ebrahim
- Nader Ale Ibrahim
- **Ale Ebrahim, Nader**
- N. Ale Ebrahim
- Ale Ebrahim, N.
- Ebrahim, N. A.
- Nader Al-e-Ebrahim
- Nader A. Ebrahim
- A. E. Nader
- Nader, A. E.
- نادر آل ابراهيم

RePEc Author Service

USER *NADER ALE EBRAHIM*: [SETTINGS](#) | [MENU](#) | [LOGOUT](#)

[PROFILE](#): [NAMES](#) [CONTACT](#) [AFFILIATIONS](#) **[RESEARCH](#)** [CITATIONS 1](#) | [OVERVIEW](#)

Automatic search

We don't have any (more) suggestions for you.

[Not satisfied with search results?](#)

RESEARCH:

[ACCEPTED ITEMS](#)

AUTO SUGGESTIONS

[MANUAL SEARCH](#)

[REFUSED ITEMS](#)

[AUTO UPDATE](#)

The names we search are based on your full name and [your name variations](#):

Nader Ale Ebrahim
Ale Ebrahim, Nader
N. Ale Ebrahim
Ale Ebrahim, N.
Ebrahim, N. A.
n ale ebrahim
نادر آل ابراهيم
Ebrahim, Nader Ale

RUN AUTOMATIC SEARCH

Use a standardized institutional affiliation

Use a standardized institutional affiliation and address, using no abbreviations.

Recommended Affiliation Citation	
Use This:	Not This:
Mae O. Gordon Department of Ophthalmology and Visual Sciences Washington University School of Medicine 660 South Euclid Avenue Saint Louis, Missouri 63110 United States of America	M. Gordon Dept. of Ophthal. and Vis. Sci. Wash. U. Sch. Med. 660 S. Euclid Ave. St. Louis, MO

Source: *Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research*, Retrieved from <https://becker.wustl.edu/impact-assessment/strategies>

Alternative spellings lead to online confusion

Ex2. Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics 北京航空航天大学

The image shows four overlapping screenshots of a Scopus search interface, illustrating how different spellings of the same university name affect search results. Red circles highlight the Scopus counts for each query.

- Top-left screenshot:** Query: AFFIL("Beijing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics"). Scopus count: 3,570.
- Top-right screenshot:** Query: AFFIL("Bei hang University"). Scopus count: 20.
- Middle-left screenshot:** Query: AFFIL("Beijing University of Astronautics and Aeronautics"). Scopus count: 12.
- Middle-right screenshot:** Query: AFFIL("Beihang University"). Scopus count: 1,450.
- Bottom-left screenshot:** Query: AFFIL("University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Beijing"). Scopus count: 7.

The bottom-left screenshot also displays a 'Refine Results' table:

Source Title	Author Name
<input type="checkbox"/> Hang Tian Yi Xue Yu Yi Xue Gong Cheng Space Medicine Medical Engineering (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yang, F. (2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerosol Science and Technology (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Zhu, Y. (1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Applied Optics (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yuan, X.g. (1)

Affiliation

- **Ensuring that the *'University College Cork'* identifier is used in all research publications**
 - ensures credit for your publications and citations is accumulated by UCC
- **National Citation Report project**
 - UCC was found to have more than 1,600+ name variants in Web of Science

Source: <http://www.slideshare.net/ucclibrarybibliometrics/citation-impact-introduction>

Author's affiliation

- **Old Affiliation**

Ale Ebrahim, Nader

Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya (UM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

- **New Affiliation**

Ale Ebrahim, Nader

Centre of Research Services, Institute of Research Management and Monitoring (IPPP), University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Author's subject area

- Industrial Engineering
 - Technology Management
- Education
 - Research Tools

nature.com subject areas

nature.com > subjects



nature.com

Latest research and news by subject

Learn about the latest research, reviews and news from across all of the Nature journals by subject

Research Areas (Categories / Classification)

Research areas are classified into five broad categories:

- Arts Humanities
- Life Sciences Biomedicine
- Physical Sciences
- Social Sciences
- Technology

Source: [Web of Science™ Core Collection Help](#), [Research Area](#)

SCOPUS Subject Area

Agricultural and Biological Sciences-**AGRI** / Arts and Humanities-**ARTS** / Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology-**BIOC** / Business, Management and Accounting-**BUSI** / Chemical Engineering-**CENG** / Chemistry-**CHEM** / Computer Science-**COMP** / Decision Sciences-**DECI** / Earth and Planetary Sciences-**EART** / Economics, Econometrics and Finance-**ECON** / Energy-**ENER** / Engineering-**ENGI** / Environmental Science-**ENVI** / Immunology and Microbiology-**IMMU** / Materials Science-**MATE** / Mathematics-**MATH** / Medicine-**MEDI** / Neuroscience-**NEUR** / Nursing-**NURS** / Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics-**PHAR** / Physics and Astronomy-**PHYS** / Psychology-**PSYC** / Social Sciences-**SOCI** / Veterinary-**VETE** / Dentistry-**DENT** / Health Professions-**HEAL** / Multidisciplinary-**MULT**

JEL Classifications - American Economic Association

A General Economics and Teaching

B History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches

C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

D Microeconomics

E Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics

F International Economics

G Financial Economics

H Public Economics

subject area & Research interest

- **Subject area:** “In what discipline is his/her doctorate?”
(<http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn?s=subject%20area>).
- **Research interest:** Refers to the broad areas of study the colleague is pursuing (dictybase.org/db/html/help/glossary.html).

GET FOUND. What Are Keywords?

A Word or Phrase that people would employ to locate information on products, services, or topics they are interested in learning more about.

Author's research interest

- **Virtual R&D teams,**
- Virtual Teams,
- Stage-Gate,
- Global Virtual Teams,
- Conceptual Model of Virtual Product Development,
- R&D Management,
- Small and Medium-scale Enterprises (SMEs),
- New Product Development,
- Collaborative systems,
- Electronic-Collaboration,
- Collaboration Technology,
- Concurrent Engineering,

Check your profile on Google Scholar



Nader Ale Ebrahim (ORCID: 0000-0001-7091-4439)

Follow

Research Fellow, Centre for Research Services, IPPP, University of Malaya

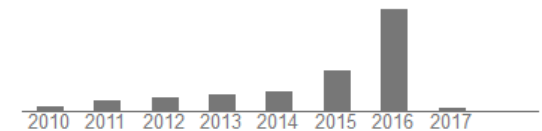
Technology management, Virtual R&D teams, New product development, Research tools, Bibliometrics

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Google Scholar

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Citation indices	All	Since 2012
Citations	1803	1640
h-index	22	21
i10-index	52	50



Co-authors [View all...](#)

Prof Dr. Zahari Taha, CEng, MIED, FASc

Hadi Salehi (هادى صالحى)

Mohamed Amin Embi

Hossein Gholizadeh(حسين على زاده)

Title	1-20	Cited by	Year
Virtual teams: A literature review			
N Ale Ebrahim, S Ahmed, Z Taha		220	2009
Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences 3 (3), 2653-2669			
Virtual R&D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review			
N Ale Ebrahim, S Ahmed, Z Taha		97	2009
A comparison between two main academic literature collections: Web of Science and Scopus databases			
A Aghaei Chadegani, H Salehi, MM Yunus, H Farhadi, M Fooladi, ...		91	2013
Effective strategies for increasing citation frequency			
N Ale Ebrahim, H Salehi, MA Embi, F Habibi, H Gholizadeh, SM Motahar, ...		81	2013

Check your research interest on Google Scholar

Google

Scholar



Profiles



Nader Ale Ebrahim (ORCID: 0000-0001-7091-4439)

Research Fellow, Centre for Research Services, IPPP, University of Malaya

Verified email at um.edu.my

Cited by 1803

[Technology management](#) [Virtual R&D teams](#) [New product development](#) [Research tools](#) [Bibliometrics](#)

Dates and citation counts are estimated and are determined automatically by a computer program.

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Consider where you would like to appear – in other words, what is your niche? If someone searched for a topic, where would you like to appear?

Manuscript preparation



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1. General guidelines

- Manuscripts are accepted in English. Any consistent spelling and punctuation styles may be used. Long quotations of 40 words or more should be indented without quotation marks.
- A typical manuscript will not exceed 8500 words including tables, references and captions. Manuscripts that greatly exceed this will be critically reviewed with respect to length. Authors should include a word count with their manuscript.
- Manuscripts should be compiled in the following order: title page; abstract; keywords; main text; acknowledgements; references; appendices (as appropriate); table(s) with caption(s) (on individual pages); figure caption(s) (as a list).
- Abstracts of 250 words are required for all manuscripts submitted.
- Each manuscript should have keywords.
- ***Search engine optimization (SEO) is a means of making your article more visible to anyone who might be looking for it. Please consult our guidance [here](#).***

Source: <http://www.tandfonline.com/action/authorSubmission?journalCode=tsed20&page=instructions#.Vbgwmfkuwg4>

Keywords

- Recent evidence suggests that a strong correlation exists between online hits and subsequent citations for journal articles. Search engines rank highly as starting points. Students are increasingly more likely to start their research by using Google Scholar™, rather than by the traditional starting point of Abstracting and Indexing resources.
- We know that the use of keywords helps to increase the chances of the article being located, and therefore cited.
- Many search engines have their own algorithms for ranking sites, some by ranking the relevance of content and links to the site from other websites. Some search engines use metadata or "meta-tagging" to assess relevant content. Most search engines, however, scan a page for keyword phrases, which gives emphasis to phrases in headings and/or repeated phrases. The number of other sites that link to a web page also indicates how that page is valued.
- **Authors should know the key phrases for their subject area.** Reference to an established common indexing standard in a particular discipline is a useful starting point - GeoRef, ERIC Thesaurus, PsycInfo, ChemWeb, and so on.
- Keyword terms may differ from the actual text used in the title and abstract, but should accurately reflect what the article is about. **Why not try searching for the keywords you have chosen, before you submit your article?** This will help you see how useful they are.

Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

Google AdWords



ISI Web of
KNOWLEDGE
Transforming Research

Google Trends

Design Studies

KEYWORDS LIST

Choose up to five keywords for your paper from this list. You may substitute one keyword of your own choice not on this list.

aesthetics	environmental impact
architectural design	epistemology
artificial evolution	evaluation
automotive design	expert systems
built environment	facility programming
case based reasoning	generic design
case study/studies	graphic design
collaborative design	



MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)



Keyword Planner

Where would you like to start?

Find new keywords and get search volume data

▶ Search for new keywords using a phrase, website or category

▶ Get search volume data and trends

▶ Multiply keyword lists to get new keywords

Plan your budget and get forecasts

▶ Get click and cost performance forecasts

Before you begin

[How to use Keyword Planner](#)

[How to see your organic data](#)

[Building a Display campaign? Try Display Planner](#)

[Or, continue last session](#)

Keyword Planner
Add ideas to your plan

Your product or service

virtual R&D teams

Get ideas

Modify search

Targeting ?

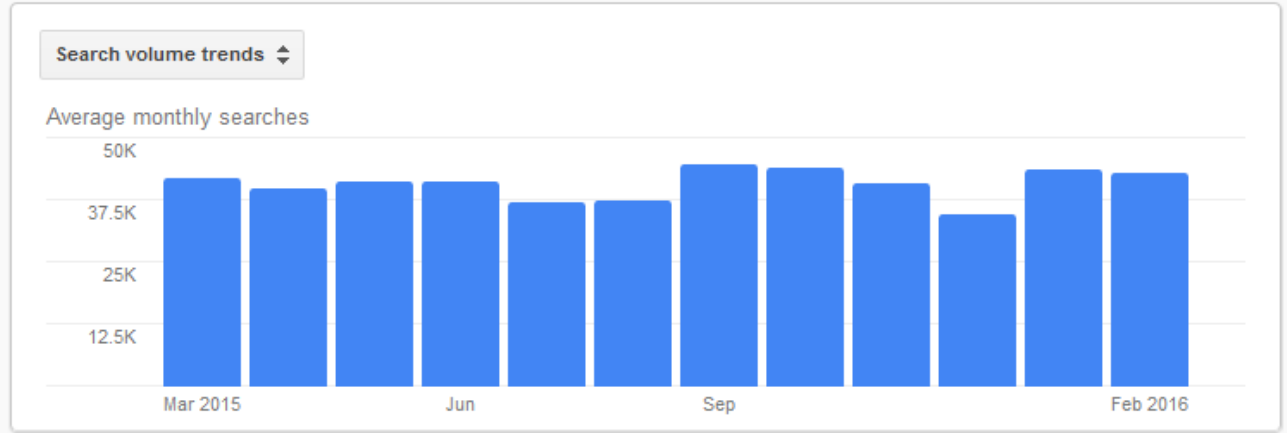
- All locations
- English
- Google
- Negative keywords

Date range ?

Show avg. monthly searches for: last 12 months

Customise your search ?

- Keyword filters
- Keyword options
- Show broadly related ideas
- Hide keywords in my account



Ad group ideas | Keyword ideas | Columns | Download | Add all (202)

Search Terms	Avg. monthly searches	Competition	Suggested bid	Ad impr. sh	Add to plan
virtual r&d teams	--	--	--		»

Google Trends

The screenshot shows the Google Trends interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the Google Trends logo and a search bar containing the text "Explore topics". Below the header, there is a navigation bar with the word "Explore" on the left and four dropdown menus: "Worldwide", "2004 - present", "All categories", and "Web Search". The main content area is light gray and features a "Compare" section with a "Search terms" dropdown. A search term "Virtual R&D teams" is entered in a white box, and a "+ Add term" button is next to it. Below this, a white box contains the message "Not enough search volume to show graphs." followed by a "Suggestions:" section with a bulleted list of four tips: "Make sure all words are spelled correctly.", "Try different search terms.", "Try more general search terms.", and "Try fewer search terms."

Google Trends

Explore topics

Explore Worldwide 2004 - present All categories Web Search

Compare Search terms

Virtual R&D teams
Search term

+ Add term

Not enough search volume to show graphs.

Suggestions:

- Make sure all words are spelled correctly.
- Try different search terms.
- Try more general search terms.
- Try fewer search terms.

MeSH Tree Structures for “Genes”

MeSH Tree Structures

[Genetic Phenomena \[G05\]](#)

[Genetic Structures \[G05.360\]](#)

[Genome \[G05.360.340\]](#)

[Genome Components \[G05.360.340.024\]](#)

[Attachment Sites, Microbiological \[G05.360.340.024.079\]](#)

[CpG Islands \[G05.360.340.024.159\]](#)

[DNA Sequence, Unstable \[G05.360.340.024.189\]](#) +

[DNA, Intergenic \[G05.360.340.024.220\]](#) +

▶ [Genes \[G05.360.340.024.340\]](#)

[Alleles \[G05.360.340.024.340.030\]](#)

[Gene Components \[G05.360.340.024.340.137\]](#) +

[Genes, cdc \[G05.360.340.024.340.220\]](#)

[Genes, Chloroplast \[G05.360.340.024.340.225\]](#)

[Genes, Developmental \[G05.360.340.024.340.230\]](#) +

[Genes, Dominant \[G05.360.340.024.340.240\]](#)

[Genes, Duplicate \[G05.360.340.024.340.250\]](#)

[Genes, Essential \[G05.360.340.024.340.270\]](#)

[Genes, Helminth \[G05.360.340.024.340.310\]](#)

[Genes, Immediate-Early \[G05.360.340.024.340.330\]](#)

[Genes, Immunoglobulin \[G05.360.340.024.340.335\]](#) +

[Genes, Insect \[G05.360.340.024.340.340\]](#)

MASTER KEYWORDS LIST

Design Studies

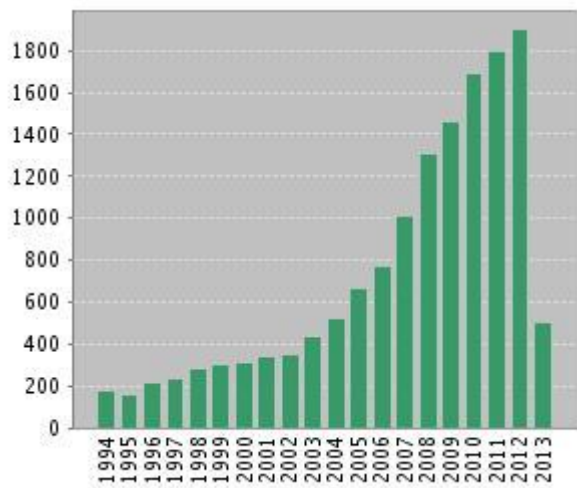
KEYWORDS LIST

Choose up to five keywords for your paper from this list. You may substitute one keyword of your own choice not on this list.

aesthetics	environmental impact
architectural design	epistemology
artificial evolution	evaluation
automotive design	expert systems
built environment	facility programming
case based reasoning	generic design
case study/studies	graphic design
collaborative design	human factors
communication	imagery
computational model(s)	industrial design
computer aided design	information design
computer supported design	information processing
conceptual design	innovation
concurrent design	interdisciplinarity
creative design	interface design
creativity	

Average Citations per Item 1/3

Title=(Technology Management)

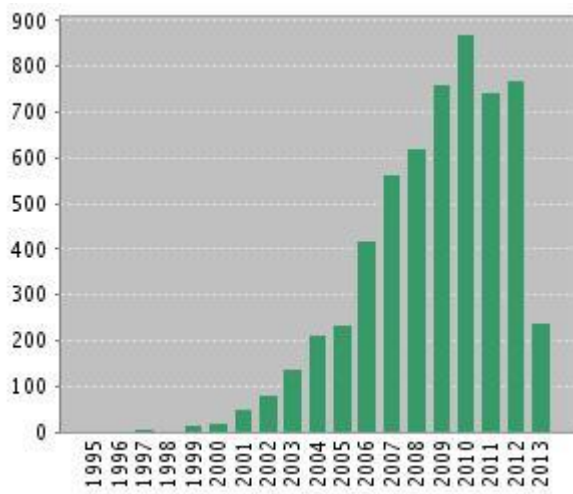


Source: Web of Science®, Retrieved 26 May 2013

Results found:	3910
Sum of the Times Cited [?]:	15123
Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?]:	14589
Citing Articles[?]:	13739
Citing Articles without self-citations [?]:	13457
Average Citations per Item [?]:	3.87
h-index [?]:	50

Average Citations per Item 2/3

Title=(Virtual Teams)

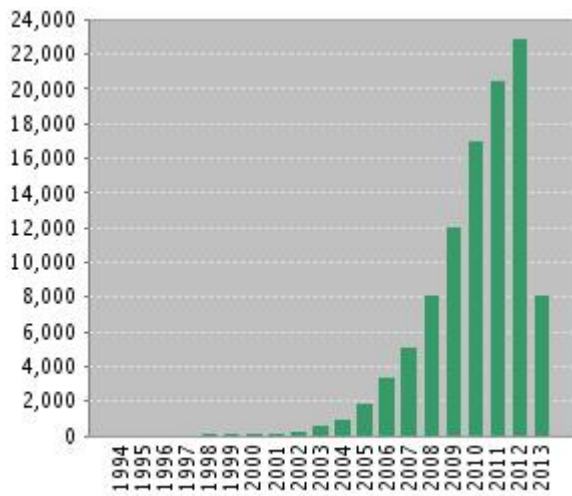


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False Remembering in the **Aged**

Researchers studying human **memory** have increasingly focused on **memory** accuracy in **aging** populations. In this article we briefly review the literature on **memory** accuracy in healthy older adults. The prevailing evidence indicates that, compared to younger adults, older adults exhibit both diminished **memory** accuracy and greater susceptibility to misinformation. In addition, older adults demonstrate high levels of confidence in their **false memories**. We suggest an explanatory framework for the high level of **false memories** observed in older adults, a framework based on the theory that consciously controlled uses of **memory** decline with **age**, making older adults more susceptible to **false memories** that rely on automatic processes. We also point to future research that may remedy such deficits in accuracy.

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Researchers studying human **memory** have increasingly focused on its accuracy in senior populations. In this article we briefly review the literature on such accuracy in healthy older adults. The prevailing evidence indicates that, compared to younger adults, older adults exhibit both diminished accuracy and greater susceptibility to misinformation. In addition, older adults demonstrate high levels of confidence in their **false memories**. We suggest an explanatory framework for the high levels observed in older adults, a framework based on the theory that consciously controlled uses of **memory** decline in later life, making older adults more susceptible to **false memories** that rely on automatic processes. We also point to future research that may remedy such deficits in accuracy.

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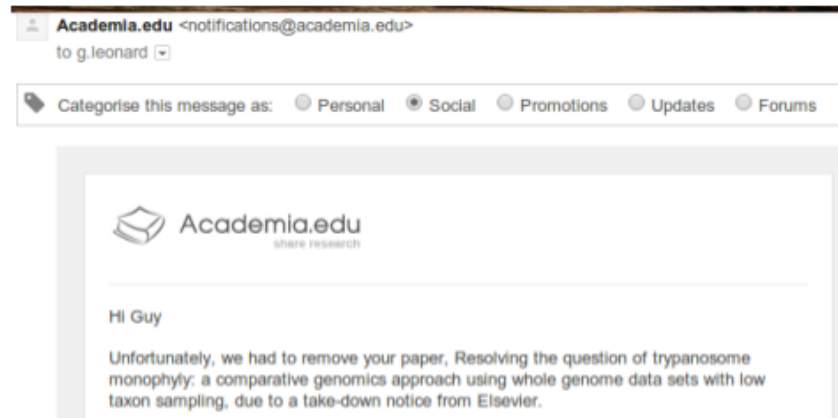
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December 6, 2013

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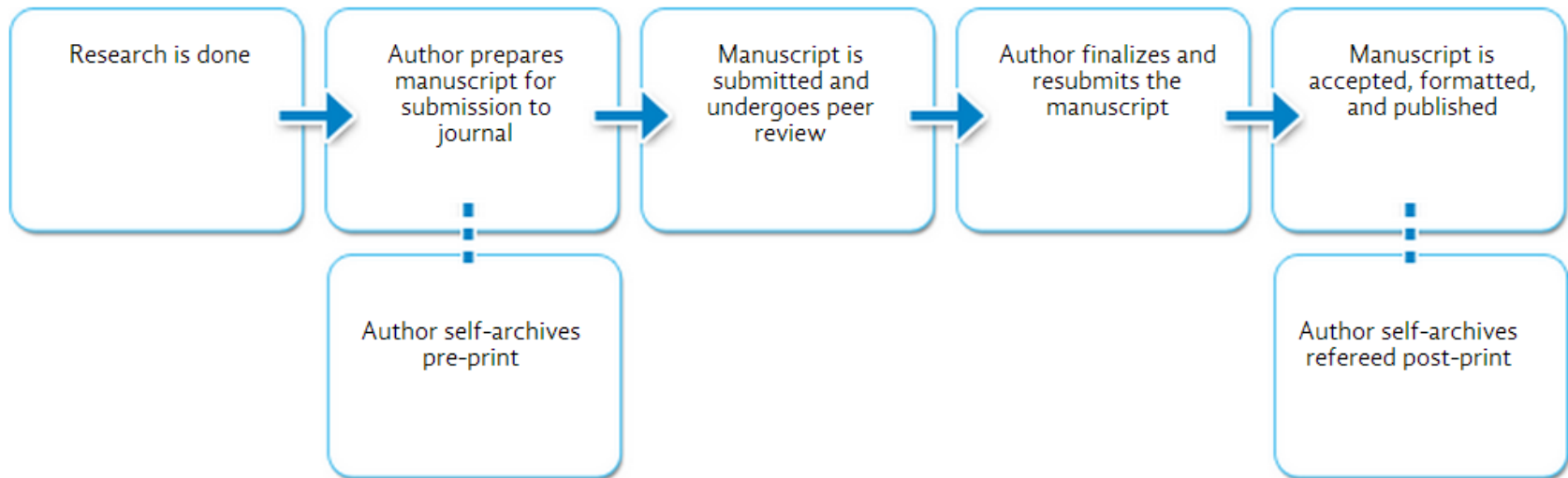
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Can we predict citation counts of environmental modelling papers?

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ABSTRACT

This article introduces and discusses the concept of academic search engine optimization (ASEO). Based on three recently conducted studies, guidelines are provided on how to optimize scholarly literature for academic search engines in general and for Google Scholar in particular. In addition, we briefly discuss the risk of researchers' illegitimately 'over-optimizing' their articles.

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Academic Search Engine Optimization (ASEO)

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FOR GOOGLE SCHOLAR & CO.

JÖRAN BEEL, BELA GIPP, and ERIK WILDE¹

This article introduces and discusses the concept of academic search engine optimization (ASEO). Based on three recently conducted studies, guidelines are provided on how to optimize scholarly literature for academic search engines in general, and for Google Scholar in particular. In addition, we briefly discuss the risk of researchers' illegitimately 'over-optimizing' their articles.

Keywords: academic search engines, academic search engine optimization, ASEO, Google Scholar, ranking algorithm, search engine optimization, SEO

INTRODUCTION

Researchers should have an interest in ensuring that their articles are indexed by academic search engines² such as Google Scholar, IEEE Xplore, PubMed, and SciPlore.org, which greatly improves their ability to make their articles available to the academic community. Not only should authors take an interest in seeing *that* their articles are indexed, they also should be interested in *where* the articles are displayed in the results list. Like any other type of ranked search results, articles displayed in top positions are more likely to be read.

This article presents the concept of *academic search engine optimization* (ASEO) to optimize scholarly literature for academic search engines. The first part of the article covers related work that has been done mostly in the field of general search engine optimization for Web pages. The second part defines ASEO and compares it to search engine optimization for Web pages. The third part provides an overview of ranking algorithms of academic search engines in general, followed by an overview of Google Scholar's ranking algorithm. Finally, guidelines are provided on how authors can optimize their articles for academic search engines. This article does not cover how publishers or providers of

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Physical activity and aging research: A bibliometric analysis

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A Comprehensive Comparison of Educational Growth within Four Different Developing Countries between 1990 and 2012

Masoud Shakiba ¹, [Nader Ale Ebrahim](#) ², Mahmoud Danaee ³, Kaveh Bakhtiyari ⁴,
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Scientometrics

Volume 107, Issue 3, 1 June 2016, Pages 1249-1264

Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study (Article)

Akhavan, P.^a, Ebrahim, N.A.^b, Fetrat, M.A.^c, Pezeshkan, A.^d

^a Department of Management, Malek Ashtar University of Technology, Tehran, Iran

^b Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

^c Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark

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Abstract

This study provides an overview of the knowledge management literature from 1980 through 2014. We employ bibliometric and text mining analyses on a sample of 500 most cited articles to examine the impact of factors such as number of authors, references, pages, and keywords on the number of citations that they received. We also investigate major trends in knowledge management literature including the contribution of different countries, variations across publication years, and identifying active research areas and major journal outlets. Our study serves as a resource for future studies by shedding light on how trends in knowledge management research have evolved over time and demonstrating the characteristics of the most cited articles in this literature. Specifically, our results reveal that the most cited articles are from United States and United Kingdom. The most prolific year in terms of the number of published articles is 2009 and in terms of number of citations is 2012. We also found a positive relationship between the number of publications' keywords, references, and pages and the number of citations that they have received. The Journal of Knowledge Management has the largest share in publishing the most cited articles in this field. © 2016, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, Hungary.

Author keywords

Bibliometric; Citation analysis; Knowledge management; Research productivity

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Murtala Muhammad, Abubakar Ahmed, Gold Kafilah Lola, Usman Mikail Usman, Nader Ale Ebrahim

Background: Citation metric and visibility of a field. Hence performance metric index. Most scientific publications. Yet, it aimed to provide an insight

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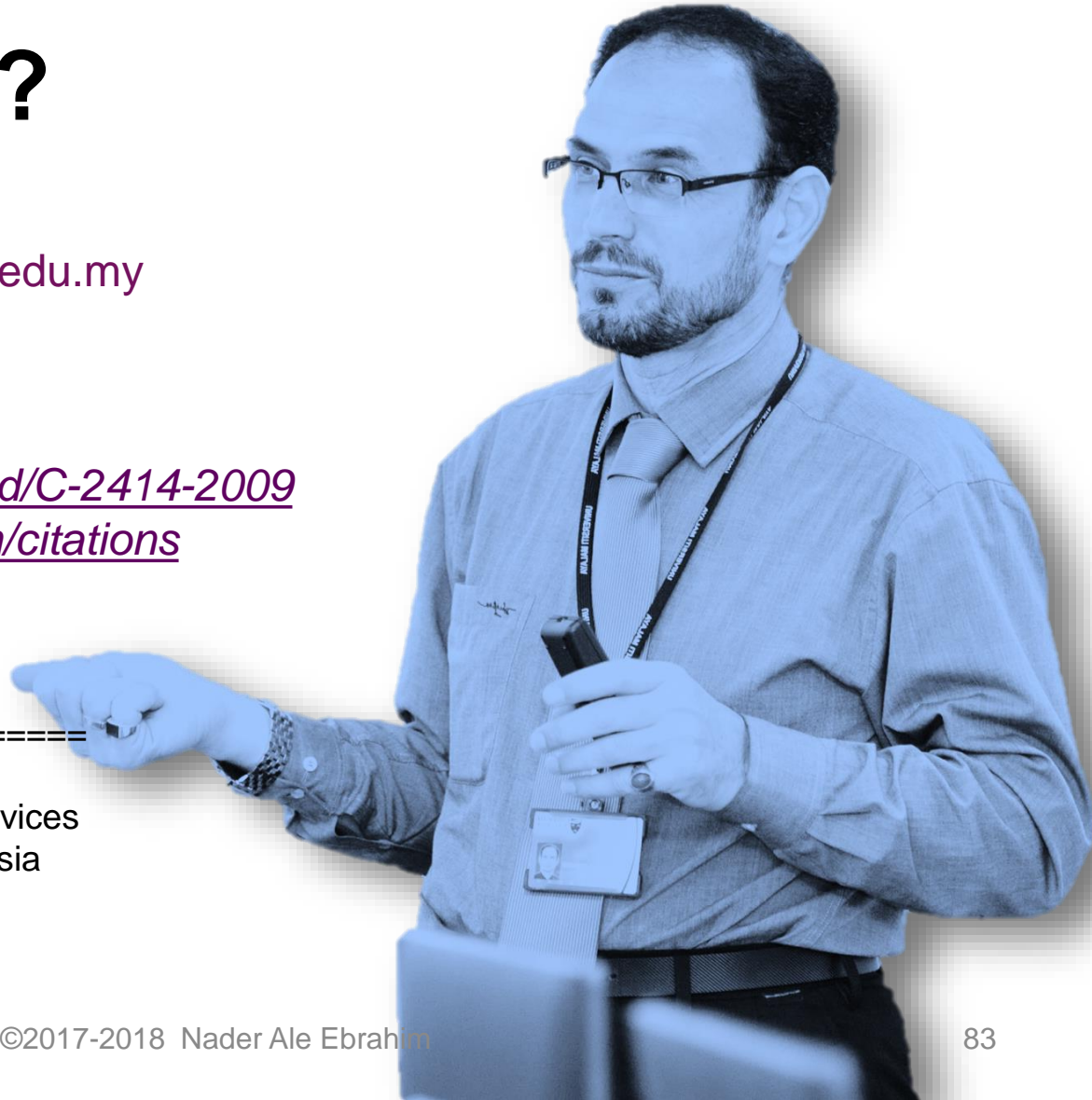
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6. [Bonnie Swoger](#), (2013) *Understanding your rights: pre-prints, post-prints and publisher versions*, *Scientific American*

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1. Muhammad, M., Ahmed, A., Lola, G. K., Mikail Usman, U., & Ale Ebrahim, N. (2017). The Rise of "Trade Liberalization": Bibliometric Analysis of Trade Liberalization Study. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 8(2), 97-104. <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2928551>

My recent presentations:

1. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Academic Social Network for Enhancement of Research Visibility and Impact. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4903202.v1>
2. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Improving Research Visibility Part 1: Academic Search Engine Optimization. <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4884275.v1>
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