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3rd SERIES OF INTRODUCTORY WORKSHOP ON:

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

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Abstract

Abstract: With overwhelming thousands of online journals daily, many scholarly articles simply never reach their intended audience and consequently fail to generate the impact they deserve. Traditionally, scholarly publishers ensured the visibility of an authors' work by circulating print journals to targeted readers. But fewer people are reading print journals anymore and as content continues to migrate from print to online — how can researchers optimize electronic distribution of content? This presentation, lead you to prepare a pre/post print of your documents for online presence and advertisement.

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

Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency

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From: ***Ebrahim, N.A., et al. (2013). Effective strategies for increasing citation frequency. International Education Studies, 6(11), 93-99. doi:10.5539/ies.v6n11p93***

Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate

Table 11. Top 10 authors with the highest profile view counts on ResearchGate (9th of November, 2015), compared to the same indicator on the 10th of September, 2015.

AUTHOR NAME	SEPTEMBER 10th (2015) PROFILE VIEWS	NOVEMBER 9th (2015) PROFILE VIEW	MISMATCH (%)
Nader Ale Ebrahim	19,821	13,281	67.00
Chaomei Chen	7,760	3,937	50.73
Loet Leydesdorff	4,227	1,758	41.59
Bakthavachalam Elango	2,883	1,756	60.91
Zaida Chinchilla	5,840	1,569	26.87
Mike Thelwall	4,297	1,568	36.49
Lutz Bornmann	3,129	1,439	45.99
Wolfgang Glänzel	3,012	1,301	43.19
Kevin Boyack	3,256	1,135	34.86
Peter Ingwersen	2,335	1,025	43.90

Source: Martín-Martín, A., Orduna-Malea, E., Ayllón, J. M., & López-Cózar, E. D. (2016). The counting house, measuring those who count: Presence of Bibliometrics, Scientometrics, Informetrics, Webometrics and Altmetrics in Google Scholar Citations, ResearcherID, ResearchGate, Mendeley, & Twitter. *EC3 Reseach Group: Evaluación de la Ciencia y de la Comunicación Científica Universidad de Granada and Universidad Politécnica de Valencia (Spain), In Progress,*. doi:10.13140/RG.2.1.4814.4402

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#27) **@WhichTech** - Which Technology (Up from #31)



#28) **@FouadAkkad** - Fouad Akkad (Up from #33)



#29) **@AskDyson** - Ask Dyson (Up from #34)



#30) **@ChikaUwazie** - Chika Uwazie



#31) **@aleebrahim** - Nader Ale Ebrahim (Up from #37)



#32) **@alessandrolerro** - Alessandro M. Lerro (Up from #57)

Research Tools Mind Map

Increased impact!

=

Increased citations

=

Increased downloads

=

Increased access

Source: Rosarie Coughlan, (August 2011) “Enhance the Visibility & Impact of Your Research-9 Simple Tips”, Accountancy Librarian, Concordia University

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Source: Morag Greig, Enlighten: Glasgow’s University’s online institutional repository

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Can we predict citation counts of environmental modelling papers?

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Distributed Software Engineering in Collaborative Research Projects

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***Abstract*—Collaborative research projects involve distributed construction of software prototypes as part of the project methodology. A major challenge thereby is the need to establish a developer community that shall effectively and efficiently align development efforts with requirements offered by researchers and other stakeholders. These projects are inherently different in nature compared to commercial software projects. The literature offers little research on this aspect of software engineering. In this paper, we outline the challenges in this context and present a methodology for distributed software engineering in collaborative research projects. The methodology covers all major aspects of the software engineering process including requirements engineering, architecture, issue tracking, and social aspects of developer community building in collaborative projects. The methodology can be tailored to different project contexts and may provide support in planning software engineering work in future projects.**

***Keywords*—Distributed software engineering, Collaborative research projects, Open source software, Requirements engineering, Development infrastructure, Continuous integration, Methodology**

I. Introduction and Motivation

projects [3]. While commercial IT projects ultimately strive for financial success and customer satisfaction, which are both easily measurable, research projects strive for scientific success in terms of reputation and impact through high-profile publications in prestigious outlets. In research projects the produced software is often simply an instrument that is required to conduct research. Therefore, software artifacts output by research projects are often prototypes—regarded as boundary objects of innovative technology and scenarios [4], [5]—which typically cannot benefit from a well staffed work force to reach the maturity of commercial products. Also these software artifacts are not necessarily part of the promised project output. Moreover, although research projects typically follow agreed scientific methodologies, each is unique, aiming to explore and discover unknown territory from the baseline. Such "once-only projects" expose a significant risk of failing [6]. Hence, measures have to be taken to establish effective and efficient software engineering practice and ensure the quality and sustainability of the software outputs.

Fueled by the rise of Web based information and communication technologies (ICT), the internationalization and

Do Open Access Electronic Theses and Dissertations Diminish Publishing Opportunities in the Social Sciences and Humanities?

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Author's version vs. publisher's version

Modularity and Commonality Research:
Past Developments and Future Opportunities

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This version: December 28, 2006

CONCURRENT ENGINEERING: Research and Applications

Modularity and Commonality Research:
Past Developments and Future Opportunities

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Abstract: Research on modularity and commonality has grown substantially over the past 15 years. Searching 36 journals over more than the past 35 years, over 160 references are identified in the engineering and management literature that focus on modularity or commonality in the product and process development context. Each of the references is analyzed along the dimensions *subject*, *effect*, and *research method*. The subjects of these studies have been products, processes, organizations, and even innovations, although the set of references shows a strong preference towards products. Similarly, a broad range of effects has been studied, albeit with the topic cost dominating all other effects. A variety of research methods has been applied to the study of modularity and commonality but the distribution of research methods differs substantially for modularity and commonality research. Despite the wealth of existing research, there are still significant opportunities for future research. In particular, studies that incorporate modularity and commonality's multiple effects on various players along the supply chain, that combine multiple research methods, and that follow systems over time appear very promising.

Key Words: modularity, commonality, innovation, multidisciplinary research.

1. Introduction

The underlying ideas for modularity and commonality are not really new. As early as 1914, an automotive engineer demanded the standardization of automobile subassemblies, such as axles, wheels, and fuel feeding

160 publications have been reviewed and analyzed along the dimensions *subject*, *effects*, and *methods*, and recommendations for future research have been developed.

What this study does not do is attempting to provide yet another, let alone final, definition for these terms.

Preprint version vs. publisher's version

Academic Search Engine Optimization (ASEO): Optimizing Scholarly Literature for Google Scholar & Co.

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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.

2. RELATED WORK
On the Web, search engine optimization (SEO) for Web sites is a common procedure. SEO involves creating or modifying a Web site in a way that makes it 'easier for search engines to both crawl and index [its] content' [4]. There exists a huge community that discusses the latest trends in SEO and provides advice for Webmasters in forums, blogs, and newsgroups.[2] Even research articles and books exist on the subject of SEO [5-10]. When SEO

Academic Search Engine Optimization (ASEO)

OPTIMIZING SCHOLARLY LITERATURE FOR GOOGLE SCHOLAR & CO.

JÖRAN BEEL, BELA GIPP, and ERIK WILDE[1]

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 engines[2] 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 interesting 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

Mind-Map Based User Modeling and Research Paper Recommendations

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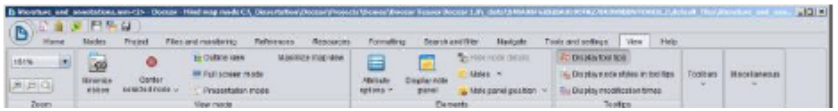
ABSTRACT

Mind-maps can help to brainstorm ideas, organize literature, and plan projects, and they contain information that could be utilized for user modeling and generating recommendations. However, so far mind-maps have not received much attention in the user modeling and recommender system community. For this paper, we explored the potential of mind-maps for user modeling and recommender systems. We evaluated the effectiveness of standard user modeling approaches applied to mind-maps, and the effectiveness of user modeling approaches that consider the unique characteristics of mind-maps. The evaluation was based on our mind-mapping software *Docear,* which displayed 270,538 research paper recommendations to 3,391 users from March 2013 to February 2014.

concept. Nodes typically contain a few terms, and may link websites, or PDF files. An example mind-map is shown in Figure 1. It was created to manage academic PDF files with our mind-mapping software *Docear*. The mind-map user created categories reflecting the user's research interests ("Academic Search Engines"), sub-categories ("Google Scholar"), and sorted PDFs to the (sub-) categories. A click on a PDF icon opens the PDF. The mind-mapping software also imported annotations (comments, highlighted text, and bookmarks) that the user made in the PDFs, and which the user can sort into categories.



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Hyperlinks embedded in Twitter as a proxy for total external inlinks to international university websites

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Abstract: This article analyzes Twitter as a potential alternative source of external links for use in

Author version

Manuscript accepted for publication in Online Information Review 35(2)

The calculation of the single publication *h* index and related performances measures: A Web application based on Google Scholar data

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Author proof version

Open Access and Scopus: A New Approach to Scientific Visibility From the Standpoint of Access

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AQ42

The last few years have seen the emergence of several open access (OA) options in scholarly communication, which can be grouped broadly into two areas referred to as *gold* and *green roads*. Several recent studies have shown how large the extent of OA is, but there have been few studies showing impact of OA in the visibility of journals covering all scientific fields and geographical regions. This research presents a series of informative analyses providing a broad overview of the degree of proliferation of OA journals in a data sample of about 17,000 active journals indexed in Scopus. The study shows a new approach to scientific visibility from a systematic combination of four databases: Scopus, the

Introduction

The scientific community is a key platform for research activity, and publishing is the formal mechanism through which researchers make contributions to the body of scientific knowledge. Thus, the documents configuring the bibliographic dimension of a discipline also can be seen as systems of production and divulgation of knowledge (Keresztesi, 1982). Journals and databases are the protagonists in scientific communication. Their value and implications for science go beyond purely bibliographic relevance, as they become the

Pol. J. Environ. Stud. Vol. 21, No. 5 (2012), 1175-1183

Original Research

Bibliometric Analysis of the *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies* (2000-11)

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Abstract

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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

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- When possible, avoid acronyms and other jargon, which renders the title opaque to readers not already conversant in the field.
- Avoid question marks: titles should present outcomes, without teasing the reader.
- Focus on what is novel in the work.
- Avoid complex, compound nouns. For example, the term "excess water-weight remover".

Source: http://blogs.nature.com/naturejobs/2015/07/10/publishing-high-impact-papers-natures-way

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- Add the name of study in the title of all publications and use the same title/ name consistently.
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Physical Activity and Aging Research: A Bibliometric Analysis

Section: Original Research

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Abstract
Physical activity and aging research has burgeoned in the past few decades. Despite the increase in scholarly publications no attempts have been made to summarize the publication landscape and to identify works that had great impact to physical activity and aging research. We conducted a bibliometric analysis and collected publication data from 1980 to February 6, 2015 in the Web of Science Core Collection. Of the overall 9,935 publications most were published after 2007 and almost 60% were in the category of Geriatrics and Gerontology or Sport Sciences. Highly cited

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