

# Online Repository: Improving the research visibility and Impact

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# Online Repository: Improving the research visibility and Impact

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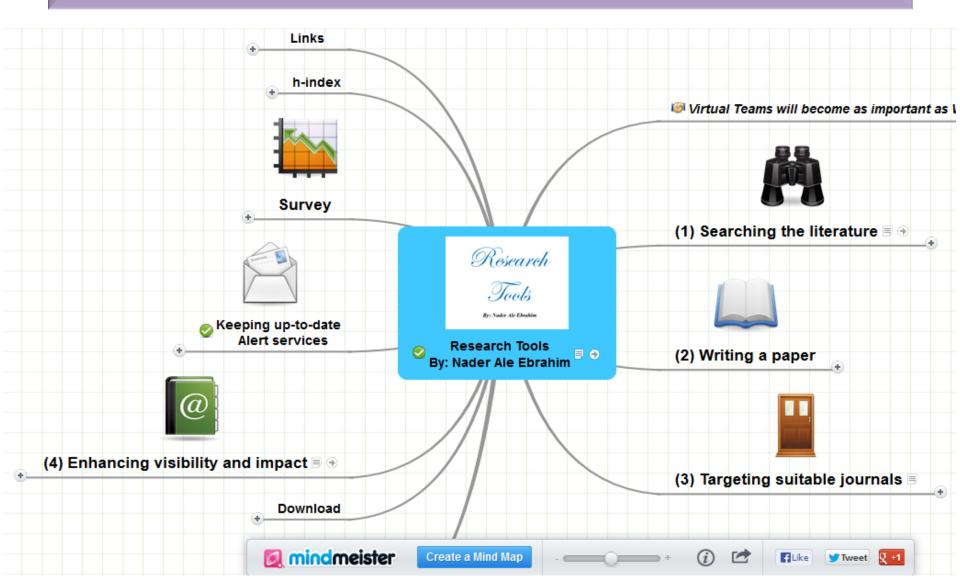
### **Abstract**

Abstract: Institutional repositories are platforms where a university's faculty and graduate students can preserve their research outputs. Depositing papers in Open Access repositories will increase the visibility and citation of the article, due to removing barriers to knowledge sharing. It's highly recommended that documents without DOIs to be deposited in the repository that offer DOIs for documents you have deposited. There are several different types of repository that can host your research outputs depending upon your discipline. I will dig into some of them in this workshop.

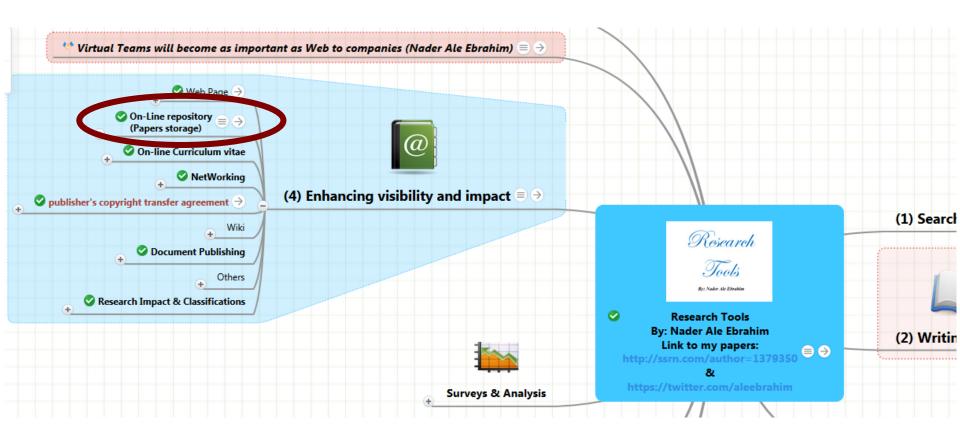
**Keywords:** H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Online repository, Research Visibility

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# Research Tools Mind Map



# **Research Tools Mind Map**



# Publishing strategies to improve citation performance

- Good quality research ...but it's not the only driver of citations
- Citation patterns
  - Field dependent
  - Time dependent
  - Article dependent
  - Author/reader dependent
  - Availability

Source: <a href="http://www.slideshare.net/ucclibrarybibliometrics/citation-impact-introduction">http://www.slideshare.net/ucclibrarybibliometrics/citation-impact-introduction</a>



**199,913,959** HTML pageviews

**49,450,006** PDF downloads

24.7%

100%

but what's the impact of the research?

Article-Level Metrics for 80,602 PLOS papers published until May 20, 2013.

481,771 CrossRef citations

0.2%

Source: Finding Insights in ALMS for Research Evaluation. Posted on November 20, 2013 by PLoS Admin

### Repositories can disseminate information

### **Universities can:**

- Meet accountability requirements
- Improve the brand image of the university
- Preserve academic research outputs permanently and effectively
- Promote cooperation with industry and contribute to the local communities
- Reduce the costs of taking charge of academic information

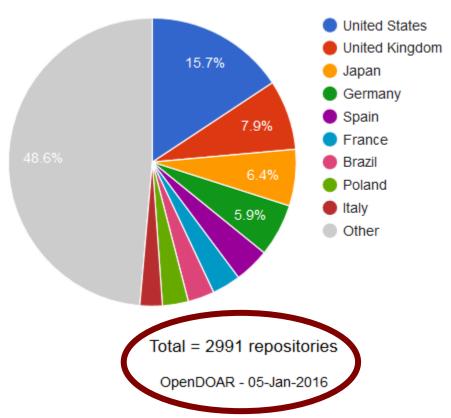
### Researchers can:

- Gain greater visibility for their research achievements
- Establish the channel for the dissemination of research outputs
- Reduce the cost of preservation and dissemination of research outputs
- Raise the citation rates of their articles

Source: What is an academic repository?

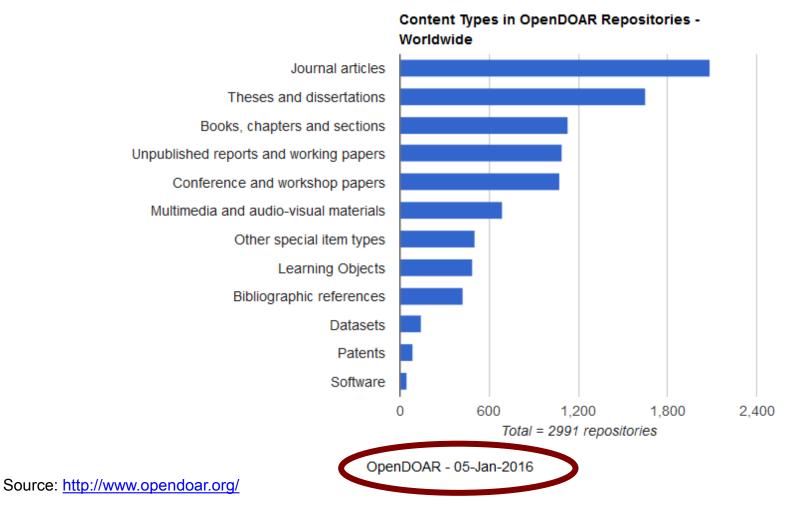
## Worldwide Repositories by Country

#### Proportion of Repositories by Country - Worldwide



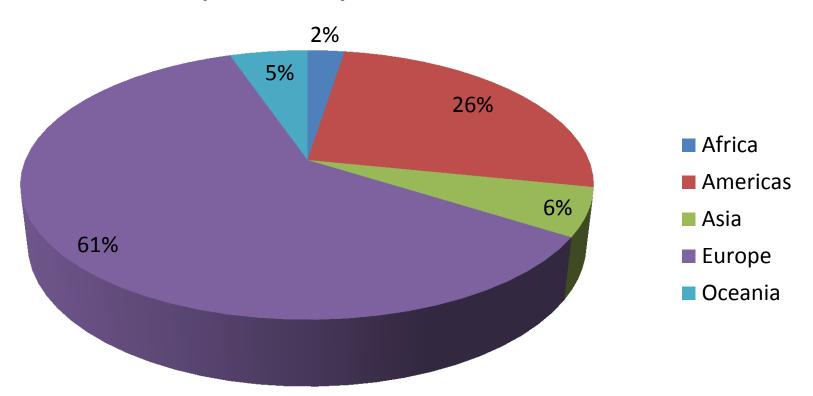
Source: <a href="http://www.opendoar.org/">http://www.opendoar.org/</a>

# Content Types in OpenDOAR Repositories - Worldwide



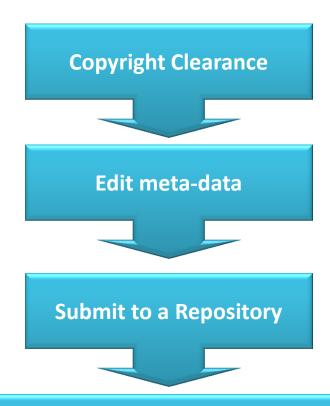


### **Open Access policies worldwide**



Source: <a href="http://roarmap.eprints.org/view/country/002.html">http://roarmap.eprints.org/view/country/002.html</a> (This list was generated on Mon Jan 4 23:13:12 2016 GMT)

## Prepare item for submission



**Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations** 

# Copyright

- Individual authors usually retain copyright and only s/he can transfer copyright to a publisher (whether book, article, conference proceeding)
- Copyright of a publication usually goes to the publisher but permission to reprint (under certain conditions) is usually granted
- Approaches to clear copyright:
  - SHERPA/ RoMEO (for research articles only)
  - Publishers' web sites
  - Directly contact copyright owner & negotiate

# Copyright issue

If your publisher does not give permission to give access to the definitive publisher's version/pdf, in many cases it is permitted to make the last author's version available (i.e. the version after peer review). This version has the same scientific content, but lacks the publisher's lay-out. More information can be found at <a href="https://science.com/shear-state-new-content-state-new-

Source: Digital Academic Repository of the University of Amsterdam

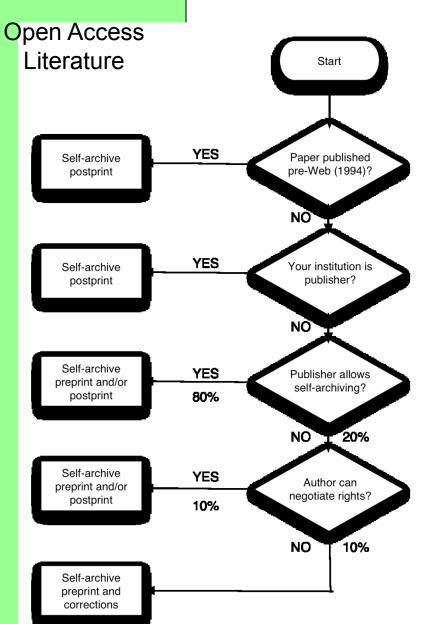
## Is a Journal Green OA?

### SHERPA/RoMEO

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

Search by journal/publisher to learn its copyright and self-archiving policies





Non-Open Access Literature

Source: Leslie Chan, (April 6, 2006), Enabling Global Open Access through Collaboration, Opening Doors, Open Minds - The Open Access Movement Special Libraries Association Washington, DC Chapter

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## Author's version vs. publisher's version

#### Modularity and Commonality Research: Past Developments and Future Opportunities



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Cambridge, MA 02138
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This version: December 28, 2006



#### CONCURRENT ENGINEERING: Research and Applications

### Modularity and Commonality Research: Past Developments and Future Opportunities

#### Sebastian K. Fixson\*

Sloan School of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Cambridge, MA 02138, USA

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 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.

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# Preprint version vs. <u>publisher's</u> version

Preprint of: Joeran Beel, Bela Gipp, and Erik Wilde. Academic Search Engine Optimization (ASEO): Optimizing Scholarly Literature for Google Scholar and Co. Journal of Scholarly Publishing, 41 (2): 176–190, January 2010. doi: 10.3138/jsp.41.2.176. University of Toronto Press. Downloaded from warmy dozene org.

Visit www.docear.org for more of our papers about Google Scholar, Academic Search Engine Spam, and Academic Search Engine Optimization

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

Joeran Beel UC Berkeley School of Information Bela Gipp UC Berkeley School of Information Erik Wilde UC Berkeley School of Information

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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. 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 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 engines<sup>2</sup> 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

# Author proof version

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

#### Sandra Miguel

Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación, Departamento de Bibliotecología, Grupo SCImago, Argentina and Grupo de Investigación SCImago. E-mail: sandra@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar

#### Zaida Chinchilla-Rodríguez and Félix de Moya-Anegón

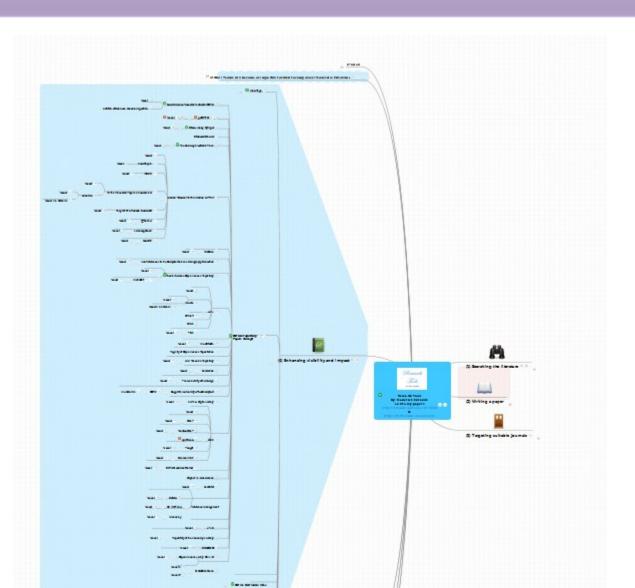
Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales, Instituto de Políticas y Bienes Públicos, Grupo SCImago, C/Albasanz, 26-28, Madrid, Spain and Grupo de Investigación SCImago. E-mail: {zaida.chinchilla; felix.demoya}@cchs.csic.es

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 fleids 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

# Research Tools Mind Map







Home Browse About Statistics

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Username: Login

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### Ale Ebrahim, Nader

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# My recent publications





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An International Research Journal of Environmental Science



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### Questions?

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009 http://scholar.google.com/citations

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