

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

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

Abstract

Abstract:

Do you know “Over 43% of ISI papers have never ever received any citations?” (nature.com/top100, 2014). Now it's time to start spreading the word around your findings and analysis. 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 using the proper “[Research Tools](#)”. Proper utilization of the [tools](#) allows the researchers to increase the research impact and citations for their publications. This workshop will provide you various techniques on how you can increase the visibility and hence the impact of your research work.

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

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Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency

Journal Reputation and Impact: publishing a paper in a journal based on disciplinary reputation or with a high impact factor is the most well known way of getting your paper cited. But there are many other things a scholar can do to promote his or her work and make it easy for others to find.

Utilize Open Access Tools: Open Access journals tend to be cited more than non open access. Deposit your paper in a repository such as Scholars Archive here on campus or a disciplinary repository. Share your detailed research data in a repository.

Standardize Identifying Info: try to use the same name throughout your career as well as the name of your affiliated institution. Using common "official" names will allow for consistency and easy retrieval of your work by author or affiliation.

Bring Colleagues on Board: team-authored articles are cited more frequently, as does publishing with international authors. Working cross-or inter-disciplinarily helps as well.

Beef Up That Paper: use more references, publish a longer paper. Also papers which are published elsewhere after having been rejected are cited more frequently.

Beyond Peer-Reviewed Original Research: Write a review paper. Present a working paper. Write and disseminate web-based tutorials on your topic.

Search Optimization: use keywords in the abstract and assign them to the manuscript. Use descriptive titles that utilize the obvious terms searchers would use to look for your topic, avoiding questions in the title. Select a journal that is indexed in the key library databases for your field.

Market Yourself: create a key phrase that describes your research career and use it. Update your professional web page and publication lists frequently. Link to your latest and greatest article in your professional email signature file.

Utilize Social Media: Use author profiles such as ResearcherID and ORCID. Contribute to Wikipedia, start a blog and/or podcast, join academic social media sites.

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](#)

Why should I care about my online presence?

- To increase the visibility & accessibility of published paper
- To increase the chance of getting publications cited
- To make your research and teaching activities known
- To disseminate the publications by using [“Research Tools”](#) effectively
- To increase publications chances of being found, read and cited
- To increase the chance of research collaboration
- To trace the citation
- To serve society better

Benefits of assessing and improving your online presence

- Being aware of your current online visibility gives you some control.
 - You will gain a sense of what your digital shadow looks like, that is, content about you posted and uploaded by others, or even created by you inadvertently.
 - You will make informed decisions about your digital footprint, what you want your active contribution to and interaction with the online world to look like.

- Increasing your own visibility enables you to:
 - Gain recognition in your field and beyond
 - Communicate your research to a wider audience
 - Grow your networks

- Increasing the visibility of your scholarly outputs will:
 - Increase the impact of your work and potentially increase citations
 - Make your work available to the widest audience

Source: http://wiki.lib.sun.ac.za/images/5/5d/Online_Visibility_Guidelines.pdf

Objectives

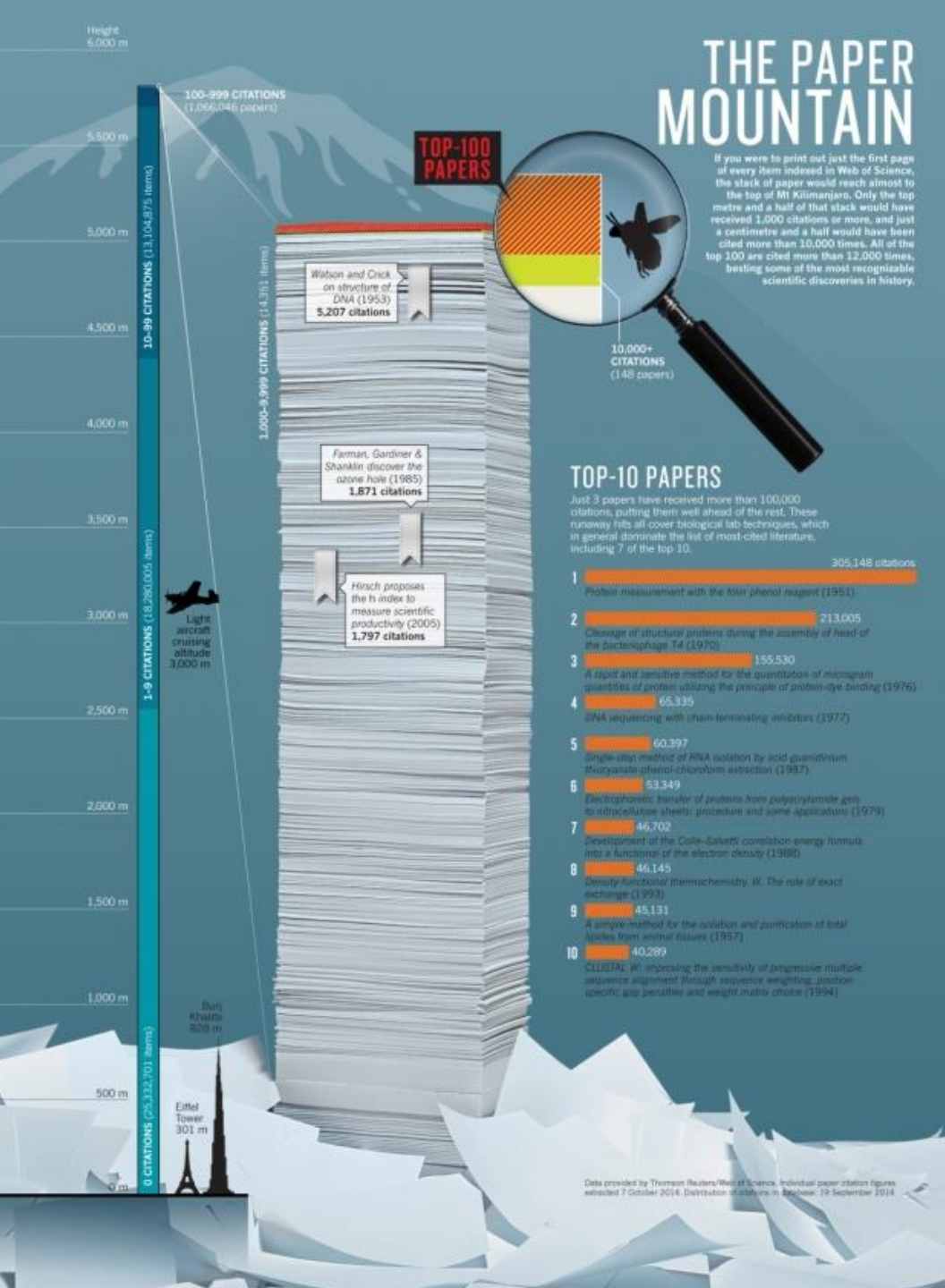
- To increase a paper visibility, accessibility,
- To improve the quality of the article title and keywords
- To search and analyze the right journal to submit.
- To disseminate the publications by using “Research Tools” in order to increase citation
- To trace the citation

Outline

- Motivation
- Definition of h-index and g-index, Importance of h-index,
- How to use “Research Tools”,
- Paper title preparation, Selecting keywords,
- Target suitable journal
- Published Articles - Marketing,
- Online CV., Select the best paper repository
- Networking, Document Publishing, and finally
- Trace published article citation.

Motivations

- [Times Higher Education World University Ranking system](#) Citations — research influence (worth 32.5 per cent)
- [Professor Dr. Rajkumar Buyya](#) (Ph.D. in Computer Science and Software Engineering, [Monash University](#), Melbourne, Australia, 2002)
- H-index comparisons, [Example](#)
- [Directory of Open Access Repositories](#)
- [H-Index Trends](#)



Source: R. Van Noorden, B. Maher, and R. Nuzzo, "The top 100 papers," Nature, vol. 514, 2014.

NEWS FEATURE

THE TOP 100 PAPERS

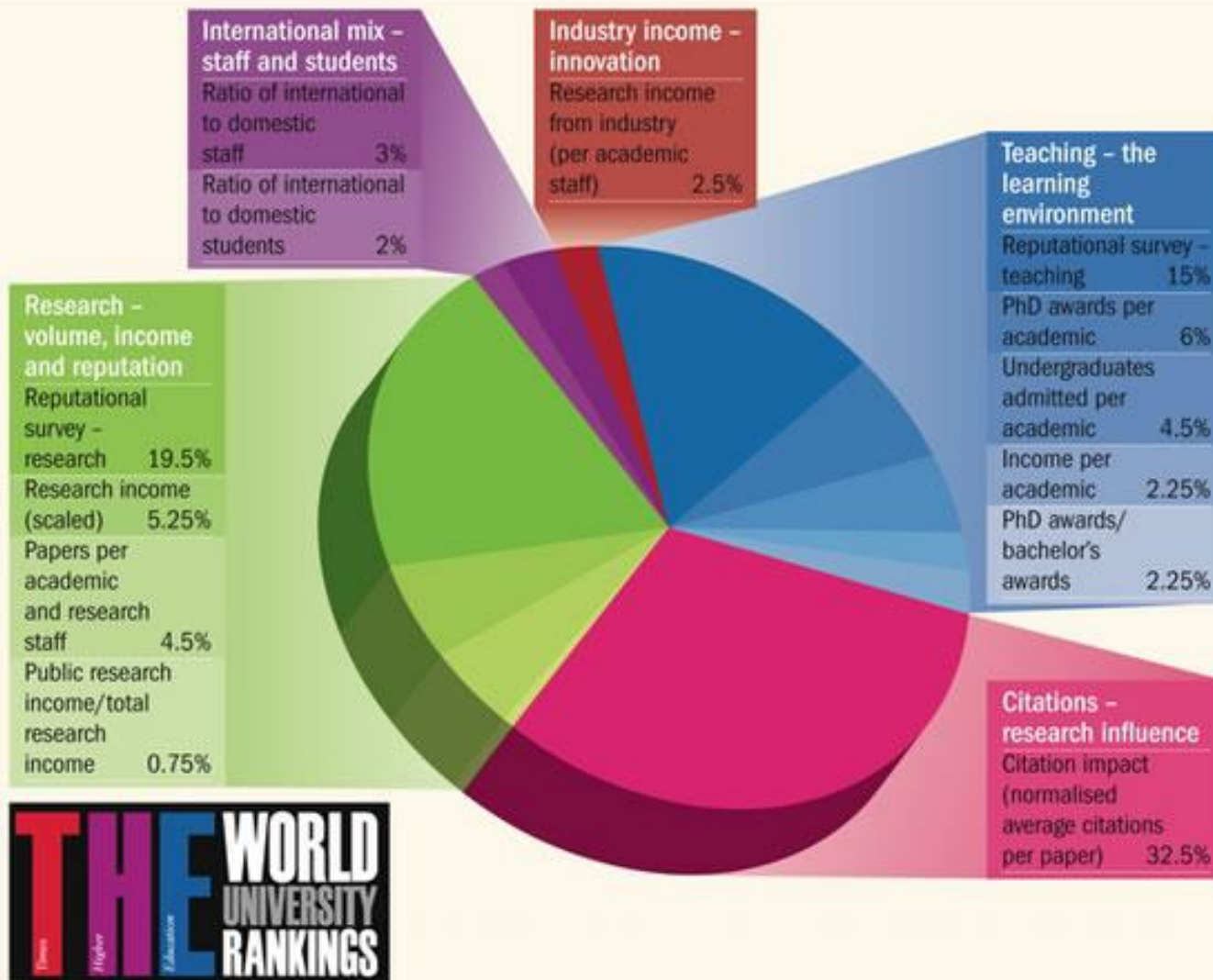
Nature explores the most-cited research of all time.

BY RICHARD VAN NOORDEN, BRENDAN MAHER AND REGINA NUZZO

Why citation is important?

- **In the Times Higher Education World University Rankings system Citations — research influence (worth 32.5 per cent).**
- Citations are widely recognised as a strong indicator of the significance and relevance — that is, the impact — of a piece of research.
- However, citation data must be used with care as citation rates can vary between subjects and time periods.
- For example, papers in the life sciences tend to be cited more frequently than those published in the social sciences.
- The rankings this year use normalised citation impact, where the citations to each paper are compared with the average number of citations received by all papers published in the same field and year. So a paper with a relative citation impact of 2.0 is cited twice as frequently as the average for similar papers.
- **The data were extracted from the Thomson Reuters resource known as Web of Science, the largest and most comprehensive database of research citations available.**
- Its authoritative and multidisciplinary content covers more than 11,600 of the highest-impact journals worldwide. The benchmarking exercise is carried out on an exact level across 251 subject areas for each year in the period 2004 to 2008.
- For institutions that produce few papers, the relative citation impact may be significantly influenced by one or two highly cited papers and therefore it does not accurately reflect their typical performance. **However, institutions publishing fewer than 50 papers a year have been excluded from the rankings.**
- There are occasions where a groundbreaking academic paper is so influential as to drive the citation counts to extreme levels — receiving thousands of citations. An institution that contributes to one of these papers will receive a significant and noticeable boost to its citation impact, and this reflects such institutions' contribution to globally significant research projects.
- Source: <http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2010-2011/analysis-methodology.html>

WEIGHTING SCHEME FOR RANKINGS SCORES



Source: <http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2010-2011/analysis-methodology.html>

The methodology for the 2014-2015 World University Rankings is identical to that used since 2011-2012, offering a year-on-year comparison based on true performance rather than methodological change.

Our 13 performance indicators are grouped into five areas:

- Teaching: the learning environment (worth 30 per cent of the overall ranking score)
- Research: volume, income and reputation (worth 30 per cent)
- Citations: research influence (worth 30 per cent)
- Industry income: innovation (worth 2.5 per cent)
- International outlook: staff, students and research (worth 7.5 per cent).

Exclusions

Universities are excluded from the *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings if they do not teach undergraduates; if they teach only a single narrow subject; or if their research output amounted to fewer than 1,000 articles between 2008 and 2012 (200 a year).

In some exceptional cases, institutions that are below the 200-paper threshold are included if they have a particular focus on disciplines with generally low publication volumes, such as engineering or the arts and humanities. Further exceptions to the threshold are made for the six specialist subject tables.

Source: <http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2014-15/world-ranking/methodology>

Web of Science®

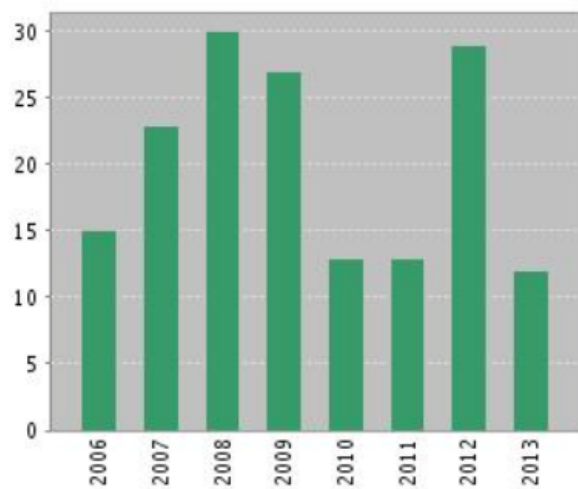
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Citation Report Author=(Buyya, Rajkumar)

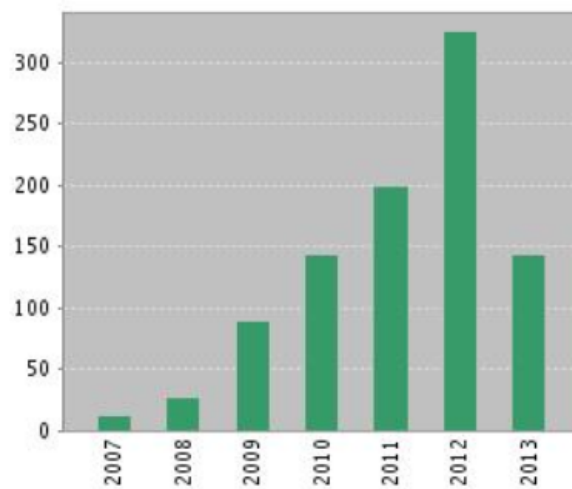
Timespan=All years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

This report reflects citations to source items indexed within Web of Science. Perform a Cited Reference Search to include citations to items not indexed within Web of Science.

Published Items in Each Year



Citations in Each Year



Results found: 162

Sum of the Times Cited [?]: 942

Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?]: 821

Citing Articles[?]: 770

Citing Articles without self-citations [?]: 699

Average Citations per Item [?]: 5.81

h-index [?]: 14

Results: 162

[<<](#)
[Page 1](#) of 17
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Sort by: Times Cited -- highest to lowest ▼

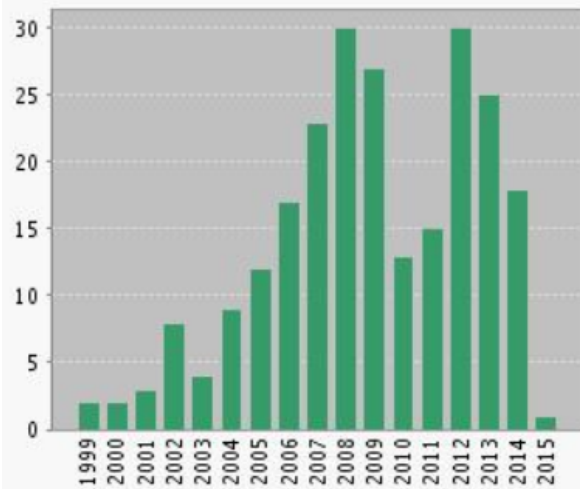
Citation Report: 239

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You searched for: **AUTHOR:** (Buyya, R) ...[More](#)

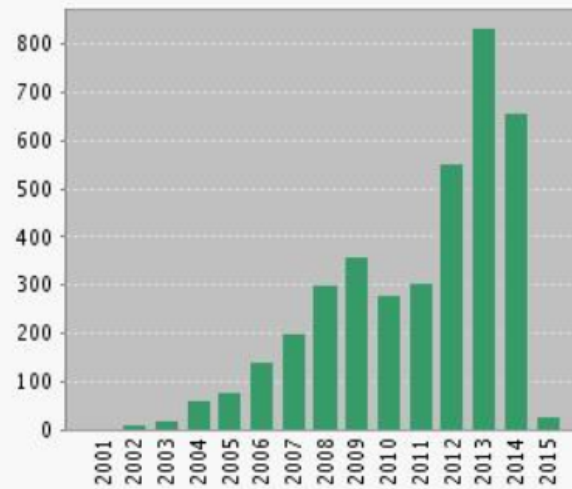
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Published Items in Each Year



The latest 20 years are displayed.

Citations in Each Year



The latest 20 years are displayed.

Results found: 239

Sum of the Times Cited [?]: 3826

Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?]: 3530

Citing Articles [?]: 2826

Citing Articles without self-citations [?]: 2688

Average Citations per Item [?]: 16.01

h-index [?]: 28



Rajkumar Buyya

Director, CLOUDS Lab, University of Melbourne and CEO, ManjraSoft Pty Ltd, Australia

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Citation indices

	All	Since 2009
Citations	28100	18778
h-index	78	66
i10-index	265	225

Citations to my articles



Show: 20 1-20 Next >

Title / Author

Cited by Year

[Cloud computing and emerging IT platforms: Vision, hype, and reality for delivering computing as the 5th utility](#)

1882 2009

R Buyya, CS Yeo, S Venugopal, J Broberg, I Brandic
Future Generation Computer Systems 25 (6), 599-616

[Gridsim: A toolkit for the modeling and simulation of distributed resource](#)

Firefox | Research Tools By: Nader Ale Ebrahi... | Web of Knowledge [v.5.10] - Web of ... | Rajkumar Buyya - Google Scholar

scholar.google.com/scholar?q=Rajkumar+Buyya

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Scholar About 4,390 results (0.04 sec) My Citations

Articles

Legal documents

Any time

Since 2013

Since 2012

Since 2009

Custom range...

Sort by relevance

Sort by date

include patents

include citations

Create alert

[User profiles for Rajkumar Buyya](#)

Rajkumar Buyya
 Director, CLOUDS Lab, University of Melbourne and CEO, ManjraSoft Pty Ltd, Australia
 Verified email at unimelb.edu.au
 Cited by 25051

[Cloud computing and emerging IT platforms: Vision, hype, and reality for delivering computing as the 5th utility](#) vu.nl [PDF]

[R Buyya, CS Yeo, S Venugopal, J Broberg... - Future Generation ...](#), 2009 - Elsevier
 With the significant advances in Information and Communications Technology (ICT) over the last half century, there is an increasingly perceived vision that computing will one day be the 5th utility (after water, electricity, gas, and telephony). This computing utility, like all other ...
 Cited by 1631 [Related articles](#) [All 35 versions](#) [Cite](#)

[Gridsim: A toolkit for the modeling and simulation of distributed resource management and scheduling for grid computing](#) arxiv.org [PDF]

[R Buyya, M Murshed - Concurrency and Computation: Practice ...](#), 2002 - Wiley Online Library
 Abstract Clusters, Grids, and peer-to-peer (P2P) networks have emerged as popular paradigms for next generation parallel and distributed computing. They enable aggregation of distributed resources for solving large-scale problems in science, engineering, and ...
 Cited by 1218 [Related articles](#) [All 31 versions](#) [Cite](#)

Seven Tips for Enhancing Your Research Visibility and Impact

Seven Tips for Enhancing Your Research Visibility and Impact

Rajkumar Buyya

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The University of Melbourne, Australia

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First version: Nov. 2006

It is important to note that there is no substitute for quality work. Please do carry out path-breaking research and produce outstanding results by demonstrating their usefulness both theoretically and experimentally. It is equally important to enhance its impact by making the outcomes of your research work easily accessible to your peers and the larger community. Your efforts and willingness to genuinely share research outcomes with the community will lead to better citations to your work. This in turn leads to other outcomes and recognitions such as increased chances of (a) receiving invitations to present seminars and possibly keynote talks at conferences; (b) getting surprise emails from prospective employers; (c) obtaining industrial consulting opportunities; (d) gaining media attention; (e) winning grants, (f) attracting brilliant students, (g) receiving promotions, and so on and so forth. If all goes well, you might one day become a celebrity intellectual!



Juliet Stumpf

Scholar

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Articles

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[User profiles for Juliet Stumpf](#)



[Juliet Stumpf](#)

Lewis & Clark Law School

Verified email at lclark.edu

Cited by 550

Any time

Since 2014

Since 2013

Since 2010

Custom range...

[The crimmigration crisis: immigrants, crime, & sovereign power](#)

[JP Stumpf](#) - [Bepress Legal Series, 2006 - law.bepress.com](#)

Abstract This article provides a fresh theoretical perspective on the most important development in immigration law today: the convergence of immigration and criminal law. Although the connection between immigration and criminal law, or "cimmigration law," is ...

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[States of Confusion: The Rise of State and Local Power Over Immigration](#)

[JP Stumpf](#) - [NCL rev., 2007 - HeinOnline](#)

Federal immigration law has evolved from a stepchild of foreign policy into a national legislative and regulatory scheme that intersects with the triumvirate of state power: criminal law, employment law, and welfare. Shifting the locus of immigration law out of the category of foreign affairs ...

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include patents

[The sequence of the human genome](#)

[\[PDF\] from fu-berlin.de...](#), [XH Zheng](#), [L Chen](#), [M Skupski](#), [G Subramanian](#)... - science, 2001

... George L. Gabor Miklos 2,; Catherine Nelson 3,; Samuel Broder 1,; **Andrew G. Clark** 4,; Joe Nadeau 5,; Victor A. McKusick 6,; Norton Zinder 7,; Arnold J ... Chunhua Yan 1,; **Alison** Yao 1,; JaneYe 1,; Ming Zhan 1,; Weiqing Zhang 1,; Hongyu Zhang 1,; Qi Zhao 1,; Liansheng Zheng 1,; Fei Zhong ...

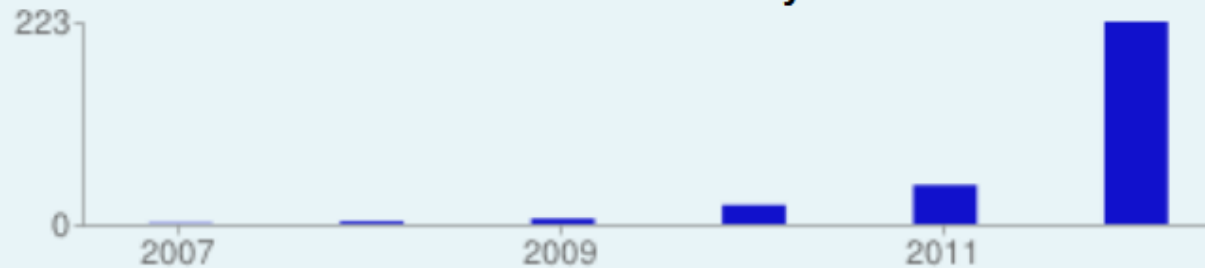
[Cited by 8600](#) - [Related articles](#) - [BL Direct](#) - [All 48 versions](#)

Example

Citation indices

	All	Since 2008
Citations	309	305
h-index	9	9
i10-index	8	8

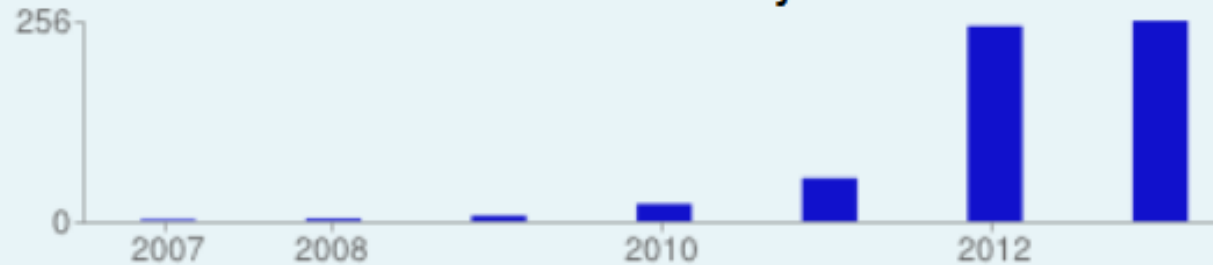
Citations to my articles



Citation indices

	All	Since 2009
Citations	645	635
h-index	15	15
i10-index	27	27

Citations to my articles



Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., & Motahar, S. M. (2014). Visibility and Citation Impact. *International Education Studies*, 7(4), 120-125. doi: 10.5539/ies.v7n4p120, . Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2419315>

Example

Citation indices

	All	Since 2008
Citations	39	28
h-index	4	3
i10-index	1	0

Citations to my articles



Citation indices

	All	Since 2009
Citations	94	73
h-index	6	5
i10-index	1	0

Citations to my articles



Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., & Motahar, S. M. (2014). Visibility and Citation Impact. *International Education Studies*, 7(4), 120-125. doi: 10.5539/ies.v7n4p120, . Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2419315>

Directory of Open Access Repositories

- **ASIA**
 - **Japan**
 - **Malaysia**
- **EUROPE**
 - **Belgium**
 - **Germany**
 - **United Kingdom**

Growth of the OpenDOAR Database - Worldwide

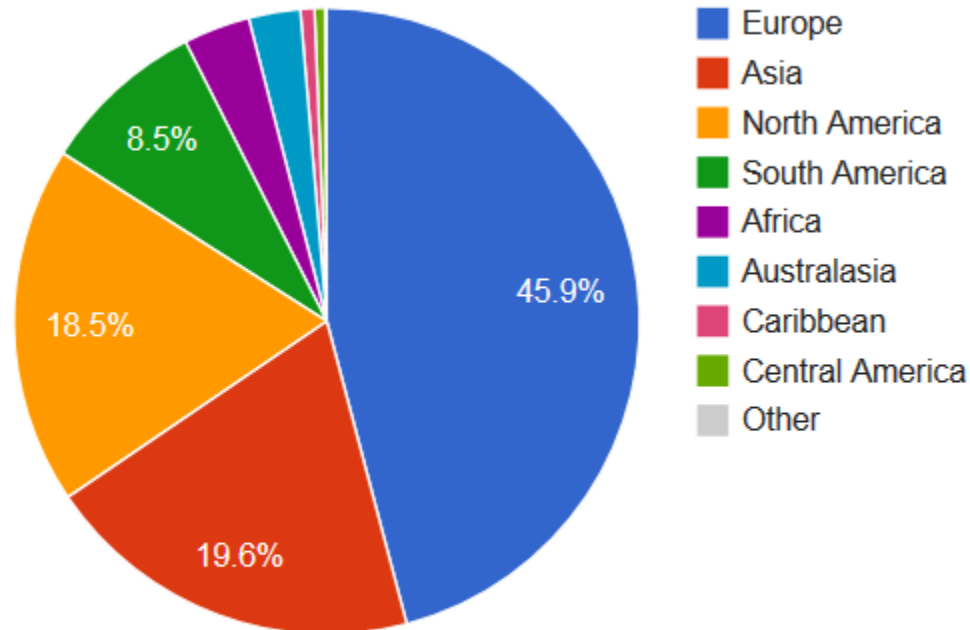
OpenDOAR - 27-Jan-2012



Directory of Open Access Repositories

Proportion of Repository Organisations by Continent – Worldwide - 2013

Proportion of Repository Organisations by Continent - Worldwide



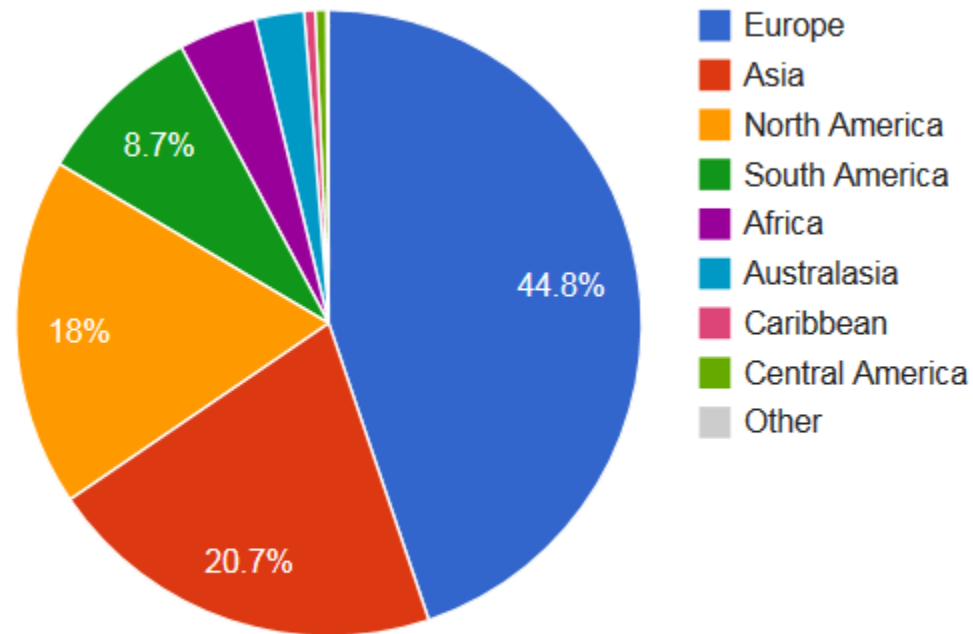
Total = 2064 organisations

OpenDOAR - 18-Oct-2013

Directory of Open Access Repositories

Proportion of Repository Organisations by Continent – Worldwide - 2015

Proportion of Repository Organisations by Continent - Worldwide



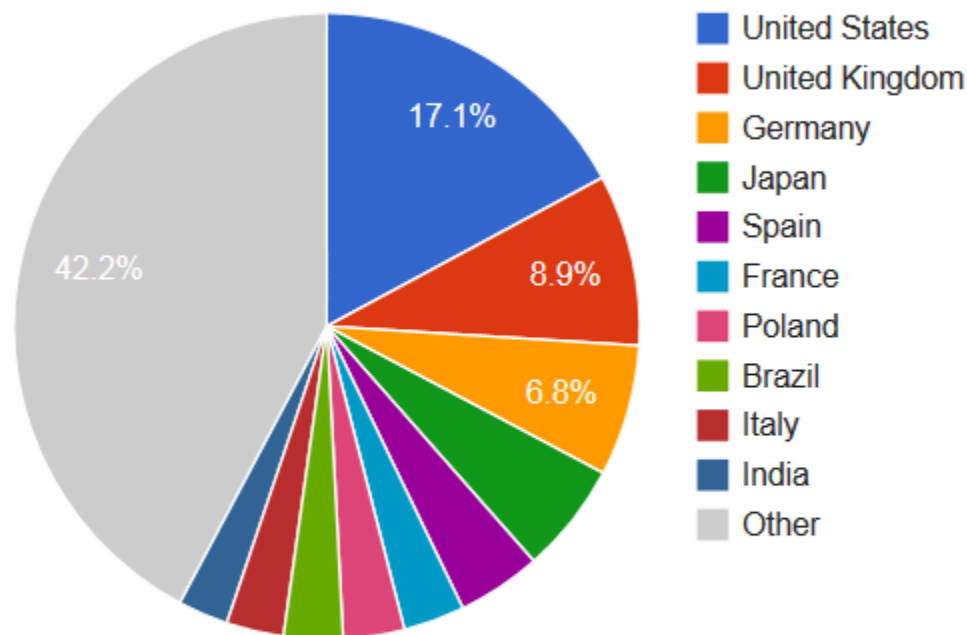
Total = 2289 organisations

OpenDOAR - 09-Feb-2015

Directory of Open Access Repositories

Proportion of Repositories by Country – Worldwide - 2013

Proportion of Repositories by Country - Worldwide



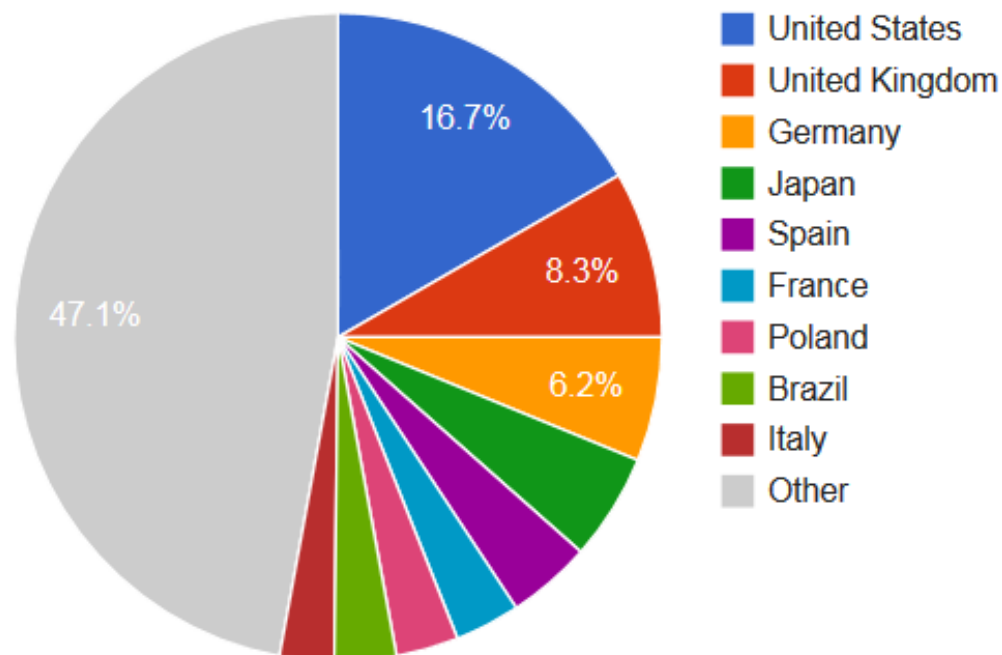
Total = 2463 repositories

OpenDOAR - 18-Oct-2013

Directory of Open Access Repositories

Proportion of Repositories by Country – Worldwide - 2015

Proportion of Repositories by Country - Worldwide

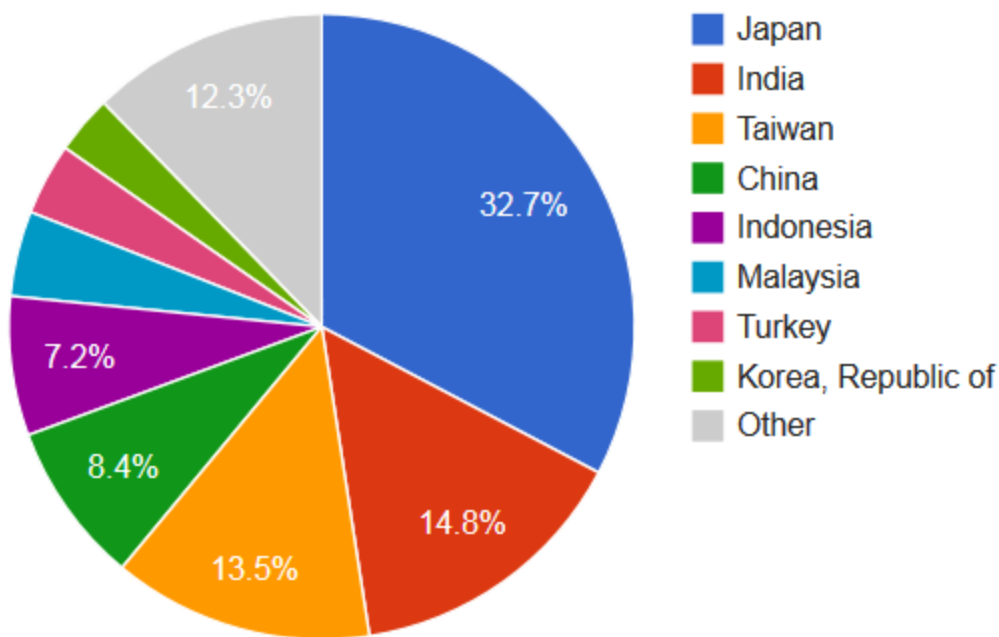


Total = 2728 repositories

OpenDOAR - 09-Feb-2015

Directory of Open Access Repositories Asia - 2013

Proportion of Repositories by Country - Asia

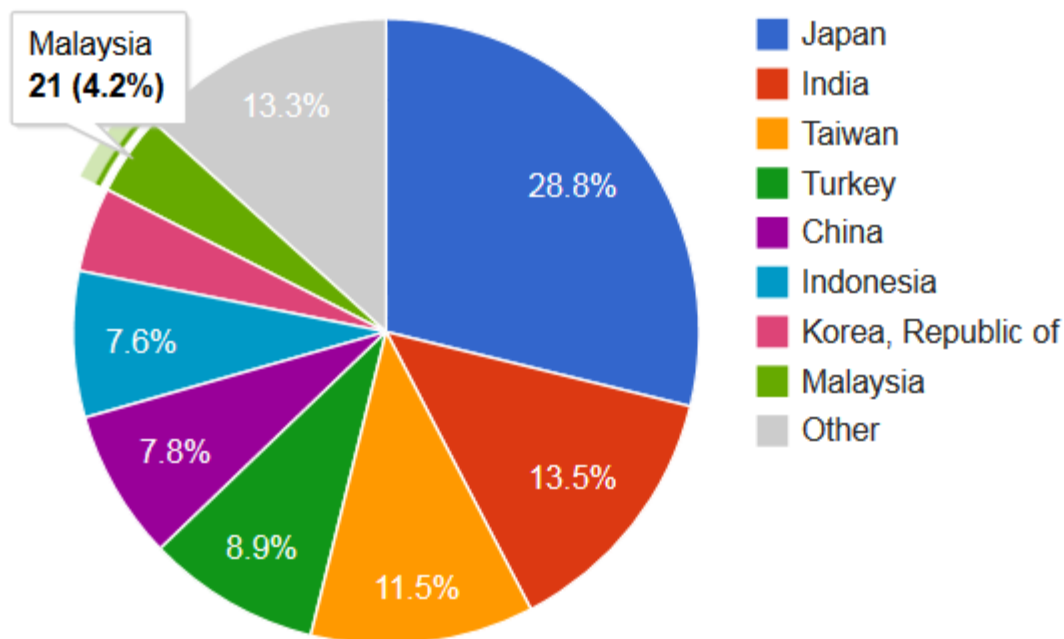


Total = 431 repositories

OpenDOAR - 18-Oct-2013

Directory of Open Access Repositories Asia - 2015

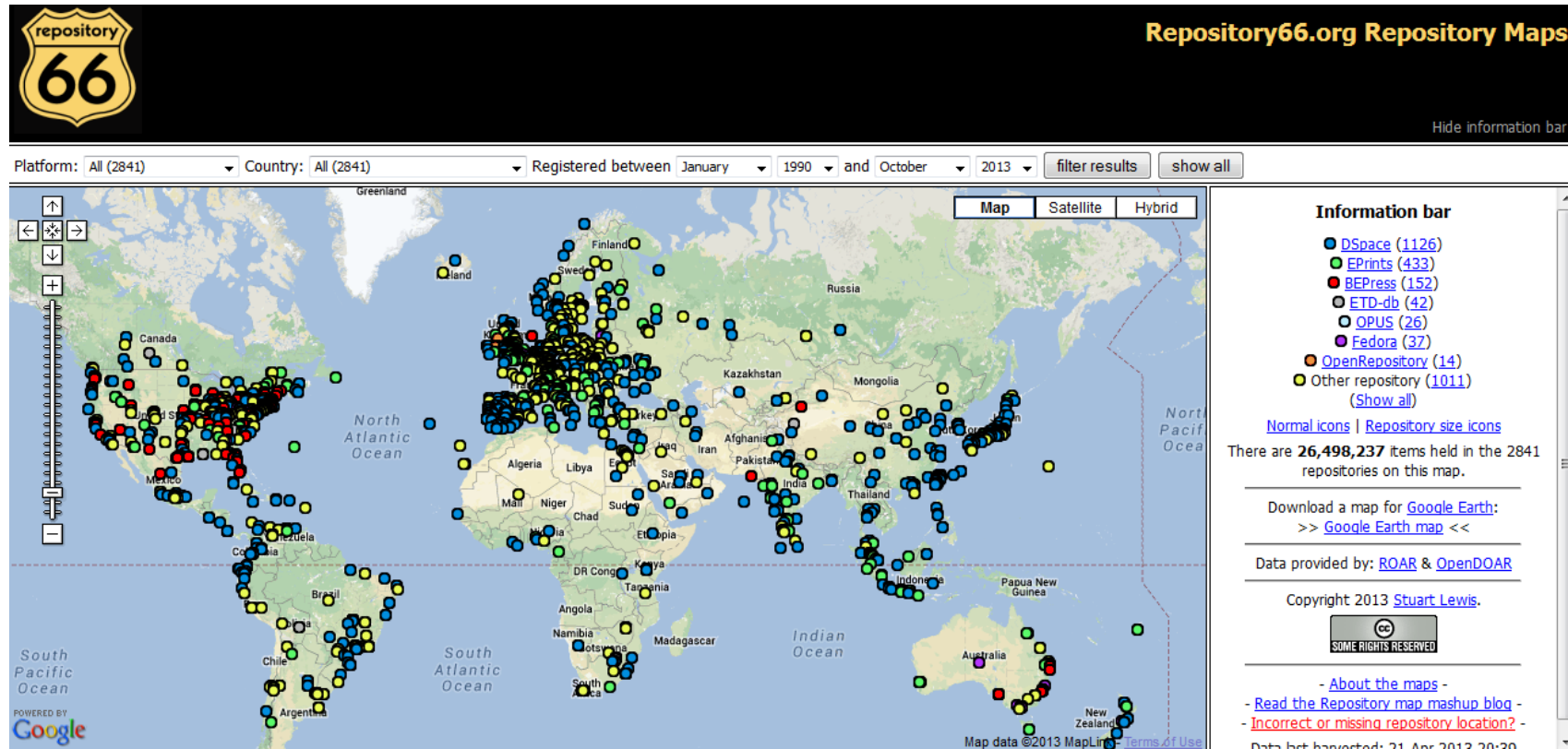
Proportion of Repositories by Country - Asia



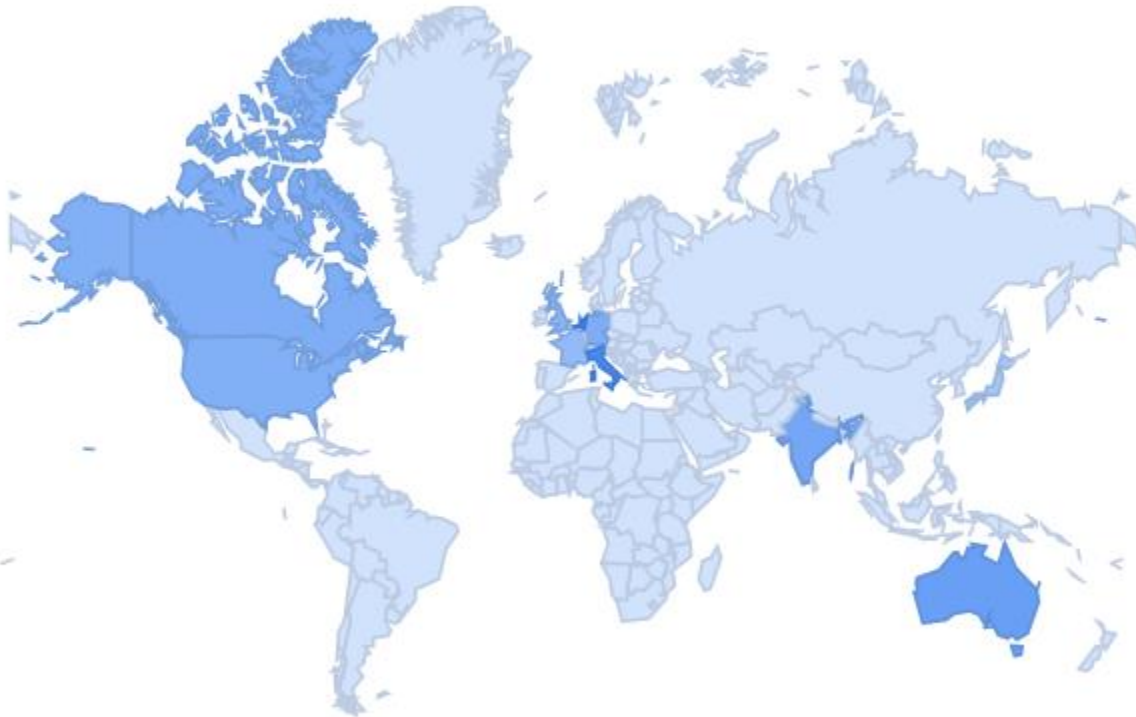
Total = 503 repositories

OpenDOAR - 09-Feb-2015

Repositories map



Regional interest in H-Index



Data retrieved from Google Trend on 18 October 2013

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Trends

Web Search Interest: **h-index**. Worldwide, 2004 - present.



Explore trends

Hot searches

Search terms ?

h-index

+ Add term

Other comparisons

Limit to

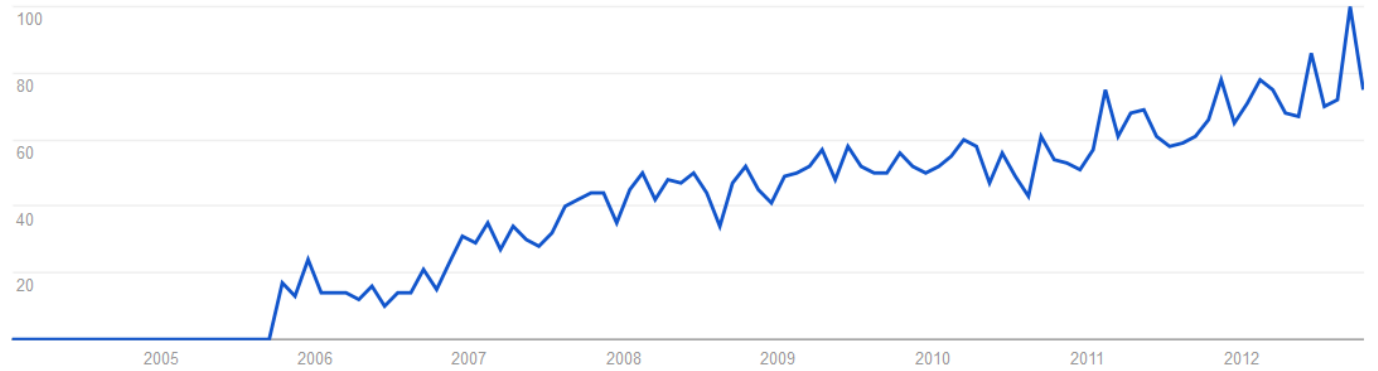
Web Search

Interest over time ?

The number 100 represents the peak search volume

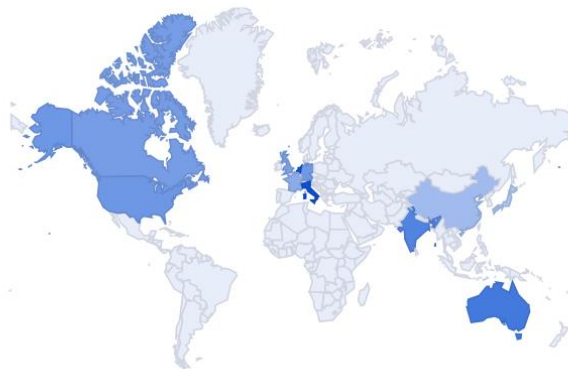
News headlines ?

Forecast ?



All Categories

Regional interest ?



0 100

View change over time ?

Region | City

■ **Overall score**

Combined score.

■ **Teaching — the learning environment**

30% of overall score.

■ **International outlook — staff and students**

7.5% of overall score.

■ **Industry income — innovation**

2.5% of overall score.

■ **Research — volume, income and reputation**

30% of overall score.

■ **Citations — research influence**

30% of overall score.

The Best Global Universities Ranking



Ranking indicator	Weight
Global research reputation	12.5%
Regional research reputation	12.5%
Publications	12.5%
Normalized citation impact	10%
Total citations	10%
Number of highly cited papers	12.5%
Percentage of highly cited papers	10%
International collaboration	10%
Number of Ph.D.s awarded	5%
Number of Ph.D.s awarded per academic staff member	5%

The Best Global Universities in Asia

#1

University of Tokyo



Japan Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo



#24 – Best Global Universities

71.3

Global Score



#2

Peking University



China Beijing



#39 – Best Global Universities

65.7

Global Score



#3

University of Hong Kong



Hong Kong Pok Fu Lam



#42 – Best Global Universities

64.7

Global Score



#4

National University of Singapore



Singapore



#55 – Best Global Universities

62.6

Global Score



Indicators and Weights for ARWU

Criteria	Indicator	Code	Weight
Quality of Education	Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Alumni	10%
	Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Award	20%
Quality of Faculty	Highly cited researchers in 21 broad subject categories	HiCi	20%
	Papers published in Nature and Science*	N&S	20%
Research Output	Papers indexed in Science Citation Index-expanded and Social Science Citation Index	PUB	20%
	Per capita academic performance of an institution	PCP	10%
Per Capita Performance			
Total			100%

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* For institutions specialized in humanities and social sciences such as London School of Economics, N&S is not considered, and the weight of N&S is relocated to other indicators.



Source: Researchers, publishers, libraries and data centres all have a role in promoting and encouraging data citation. (Available on: <http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2013/11/26/why-not-cite-data/>)



HRGEN © 2008

Source: http://wiki.lib.sun.ac.za/index.php/SUNScholar/Research_Article_Metrics

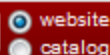
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Enhancing the Visibility and Impact of Your Research

This workshop will cover various strategies for participants to consider as they undertake research activities.

The strategies are divided into three categories:

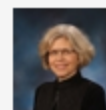
1. Preparing for Publication
2. Dissemination
3. Tracking Your Research

After attending this workshop, participants will be able to better understand tools and approaches that can be used to enhance author profiles, promote discoverability and access of research findings, and document evidence of research impact.

Upcoming Sessions

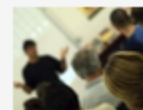
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Methods for increasing visibility vary by discipline.

Suggested strategies:

- 1. Include publications in an open repository so google will track when you've been cited:
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o a Subject Repository - such as AgEcon Search, arXiv.org, RePEc, SSRN, etc.
2. Publish in an Open Access journal or self-archive it (if publisher allows).
3. Publish/share data associated with your research - for more information see
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Increasing your citation rates

There are a number of ways that you can improve your citation rates as a researcher, here are some suggestions, based on this [literature review on improving citation counts](#), conducted in March 2014:

- **Make research outputs open access where possible**
Evidence shows that [open access](#) articles are cited significantly more than non-open access articles.
- **Where funding permits publish using the gold open access route where possible**
Publishing via the [Gold open access](#) route can result in research being made open access immediately for other researchers to read and cite.
- **Share your research data where possible**
Evidence suggests that clinical trials which shared their data were more frequently cited than trials that did not. Sharing [research data](#) can make research more accessible and visible.
- **Use a consistent author name**
Evidence shows that using a consistent author name throughout a research career can help to enhance retrieval of a researcher's output. Changing names throughout a career can make it difficult to associate research output

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This workshop is aimed at all researchers who have started writing for publication or are considering writing for publication.

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**Next available session: 25th
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Talk : Citation Matters! Realise Your Paper's Full Citation Potential: 8 April 10

Published on : 05-Apr-2010
01-Apr-2010 - 30-Apr-2010 0000hrs - 2330hrs

VENUE : LT 19 (N2-B2)

Contact Information :

Library Promotion Division
Tel: 6592 7543
email : library@ntu.edu.sg

Title: Citation Matters! Realise Your Paper's Full Citation Potential
Date: 8th April 2010, Thursday
Time: 11.00am - 12.30pm
Venue : LT 19 (N2-B2)
Speaker: Christina Low, Managing Editor, Taylor & Francis Asia Pacific
Q & A: Christina Low and Prof Eddie Kuo, Editor-in-Chief, Asian Journal of Communication

To register, visit www3.ntu.edu.sg/lib/publishing.

Researchers not only actively publish nowadays. They also have to track the impact of their research through citations and the ranking of the journals they are published in. Going beyond getting published, understanding citation metrics and journal impact will certainly help researchers succeed in today's competitive fields.



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KE Lunch Meeting

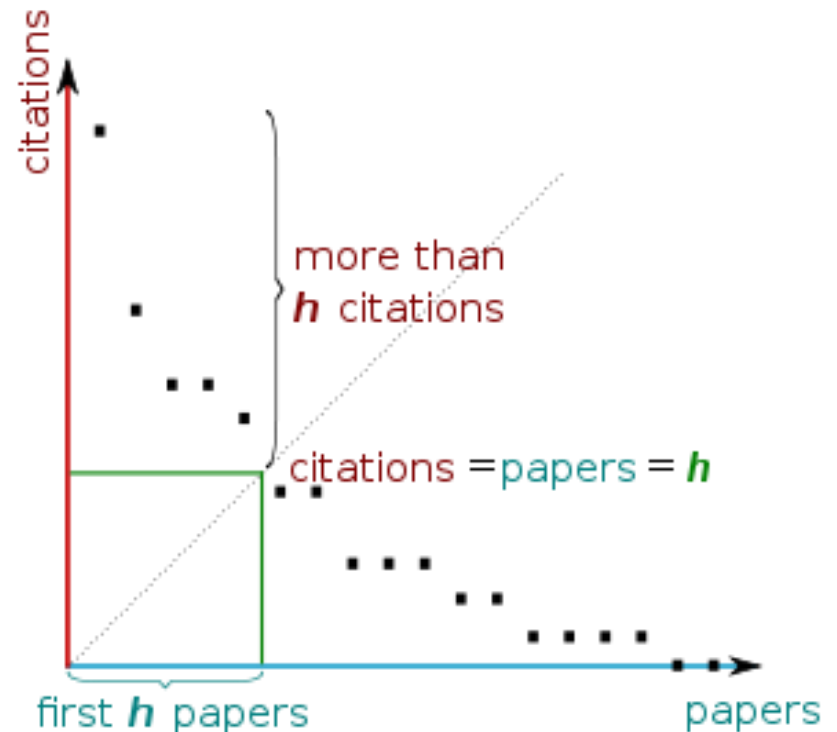
November 3, 2011 | 12:30 pm – 2:00 pm
Room P-603, Graduate House

Increase Your Impact – How to make your research more visible and have more impact through placing your papers in Open Access and optimizing your pages in The HKU Scholars Hub?

By [Professor John Bacon-Shone](#)
Associate Director, Knowledge Exchange Office &
[Mr David Palmer](#)

h -index ([Jorge E. Hirsch](#) - 2005)

- A scientist has index h if h of [his/her] N_p papers have at least h citations each, and the other $(N_p - h)$ papers have no more than h citations each.



H-index from a plot of decreasing citations for numbered papers

A scientist has index h if h of his/her N_p papers have at least h citations each, and the other (N_p-h) papers have no more than h citations each.

As an example, a researcher with an H-index of 15 has (of their total number of publications) 15 papers which have been cited at least 15 times each.

Researcher A		Researcher B	
Paper rank	Citations	Paper rank	Citations
1	10	1	1348
2	8	2	159
3	6	3	50
4	5	4	4
5	4	5	4
6	0	6	3

Neither researcher can have an H-index of more than 6.

Source: <http://guides.is.uwa.edu.au/content.php?pid=372347&sid=3050052>

g-index (Leo Egghe (2006))

- In order to give more weight to highly-cited articles Leo Egghe (2006) proposed the g-index. The g-index is defined as follows: ***[Given a set of articles] ranked in decreasing order of the number of citations that they received, the g-index is the (unique) largest number such that the top g articles received (together) at least g^2 citations.*** Although the g-index has not yet attracted much attention or empirical verification, it would seem to be a very useful complement to the h-index.

Table 2: Publication and citation list of scientist S1

Rank (squared) - Publications	Citations	Sum
1 (1) A	20	20
2 (4) B	10	30
3 (9) C	9	39
4 (16) D	8	47
5 (25) E	6	53
6 (36) F	6	59
7 (49) G	6	65
8 (64) H	5	70
9 (81) I	5	75

Source: [Rousseau, Ronald. "New developments related to the Hirsch index." \(2006\).](#)

Predicting scientific success

H-index prediction

Save to file

Read details in [Acuna, Allesina, Kording, Nature, 489, 201-202 \(2012\)](#)

H-index calculator uses BitmapExporter by Mario Klingemann

H-index

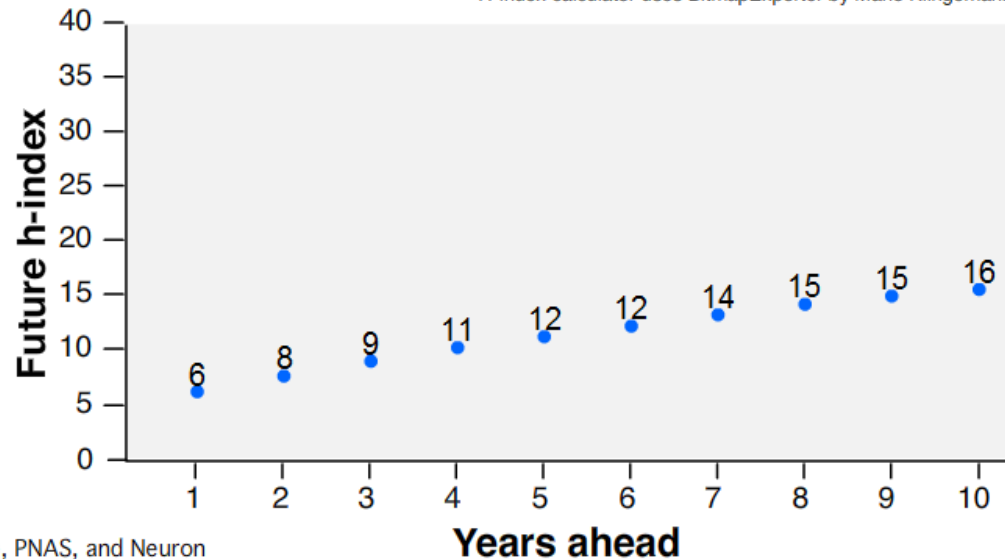
articles

Years since first article

distinct journals

articles in 'top' journals*

Reset features



* Nature, Science, Nature Neuroscience, PNAS, and Neuron

distinct journals: number of different journals where you have published in.

Note: The equations and the calculator model people that are in [Neurotree](#), have an h-index 5 or more, and are between 5 to 12 years after publishing first article.

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Web application to calculate the single publication h index



Web application to calculate the single publication *h* index (and further metrics) based on Google Scholar

by [Andreas Thor](#) (University of Leipzig, Germany) and [Lutz Bornmann](#) (Max Planck Society, Germany)

- 1 Search Google Scholar
- 2 Select **one** publication (you may additionally select duplicates)

virtual teams: a literature review

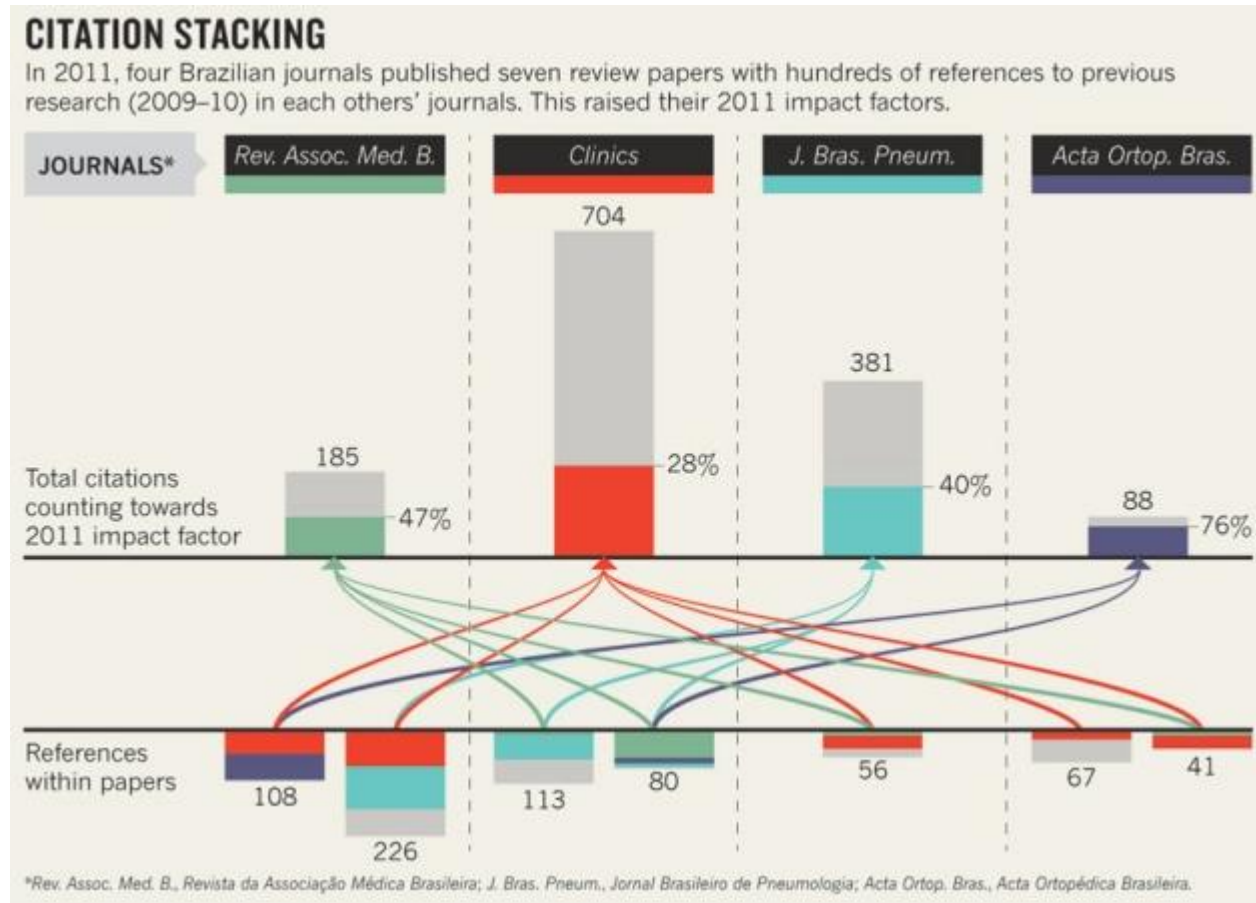
Search result for *virtual teams: a literature review*

<input type="checkbox"/>	title	authors	year	citatio...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Virtual teams: a literature review	N Ale Ebrahim, S Ahmed, ...	2009	61
<input type="checkbox"/>	Virtual teams: a review of current literature and directions for future research	A Powell, G Piccoli, B Ives	2004	862
<input type="checkbox"/>	How do virtual teams process information? A literature review and implications f...	PL Curseu, R Schalk, I W...	2008	54
<input type="checkbox"/>	A typology of virtual teams implications for effective leadership	BS Bell, SWJ Kozlowski	2002	685
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementing virtual teamworking. Part 1: a literature review of best practice	J Bal, PK Teo	2000	45
<input type="checkbox"/>	Managing virtual teams: A review of current empirical research	G Hertel, S Geister, U Kon...	2005	447
<input type="checkbox"/>	Virtual R&D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review	N Ale Ebrahim, S Ahmed, ...	2009	55
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bridging space over time: Global virtual team dynamics and effectiveness	ML Maznevski, KM Chudo...	2000	1211
<input type="checkbox"/>	Leadership in research and development organizations: A literature review and	T Elkins, BT Keller	2002	107

Source: <http://labs.dbs.uni-leipzig.de/gsh/>

Brazilian citation scheme outed

Thomson Reuters suspends journals from its rankings for 'citation stacking'



Source: [Richard Van Noorden](#) , Nature News, 27 August 2013

Refreshing honesty? Journal asks authors to help game its impact factor

We and others have documented plenty of cases where papers get retracted because authors [manipulate citations](#) to boost their impact factor.

Sometimes, journal publishers pressure authors to cite papers within the journal to artificially inflate its impact factor. Since this is highly discouraged – COPE has [extensive commentary](#) on the problem – it usually happens behind closed doors.

Since we're all about transparency, we were delighted to discover that the [Thammasat International Journal of Science and Technology](#), a publication out of Thammasat University in Thailand, lists the policy up front:

“ Please kindly give some citations related to your written article from any articles published in TIJSAT in order that the TIJSAT's impact factor can be raised to a higher level.

Here's a screenshot, in case the journal gets cold feet (click for larger version):



THAMMASAT INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
TIJSAT
A Publication of Thammasat University, Thailand
Vol. 15, No. 1, January-March 2014 ISSN 0018-4074

CONTENTS

Evaluation of Agricultural Waste for Biogas Production Maha Sontaranon, Suddhavit Echarng and Pravegrasit Chaitip	1
Emergence of Sustainable Energy System Pitak Echarng and Nattak Pongpat	6
A Dynamic Model and Control Strategy for the Combined Multiple Molecular Control of a Fuzzy System R. Chaitip	11
The Effect of Pressure Used in Liquid Nitro and Water Pumps on the of Attached Algae Sudat Echarng, Nattak Pongpat and Pravegrasit Chaitip	16
The Use of Hydrophilic and Carbonaceous Particles on Paddy Fields and Subsequent Levels of Fertilizer in Soil and Drainage Nattak Pongpat, Pravegrasit Chaitip and Nattak Pongpat	21
On Prime and Quasi Prime Ideals in AG-Groups Harung P. Pongpat, P. and Sontaranon R.	26
Photoacoustic and Photoacoustic in vivo (Pulsed-wave Doppler) and and Response of Heat and Acoustic in a Light-emitting Diode John A. Sontaranon R.	31
Effect of DTA on Physical and Thermal Properties of Poly(Styrene) and Composite materials using for Biodegradable Sontaranon R. and Pravegrasit Chaitip	36



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Home About Us Aim and Scope Editorial Board Instruction for Author Browse Issues

Instruction for Authors

Papers of research reports and articles with scientific research merit will be judged for publication under general consideration from reviewers. Such research reports and articles include those containing substantial supported theories, innovative works, substantial experimental results and/or containing useful and constructive discussions or reviews independent to regional or international acceptance. The editor reserves the right to recommend for revision as a condition for final acceptance.

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Source: <http://retractionwatch.com/2015/02/09/refreshing-honesty-journal-asks-authors-help-game-impact-factor/>

Citation manipulation: Journal retracts paper because author boosted references to a journal he edits

Written by Cat Ferguson
February 9th, 2015 at 5:30 pm

Posted in [citation manipulation](#)

Citation manipulation: Journal retracts paper because author boosted references to a journal he edits

with 5 comments

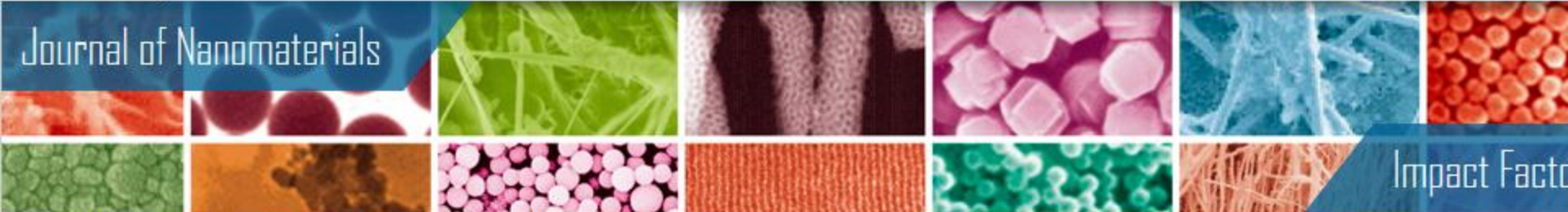
A group of researchers have lost a paper in a computer science journal because they were apparently using its references to help the impact factor of a different journal that one of them edits.

Here's the [notice](#) for "Impacts of sensor node distributions on coverage in sensor networks," a paper first published in 2011 and cited four times, according to Thomson Scientific's Web of Knowledge: [Read the rest of this entry »](#)

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RETRACTED

This article has been retracted as it was found to have violated the journal's policy against citation manipulation.

Journal of Nanomaterials
Volume 2014 (2014), Article ID 675258, 9 pages
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2014/675258>

Research Article

Mechanical and Thermal Stability Properties of Modified Rice Straw Fiber Blend with Polycaprolactone Composite

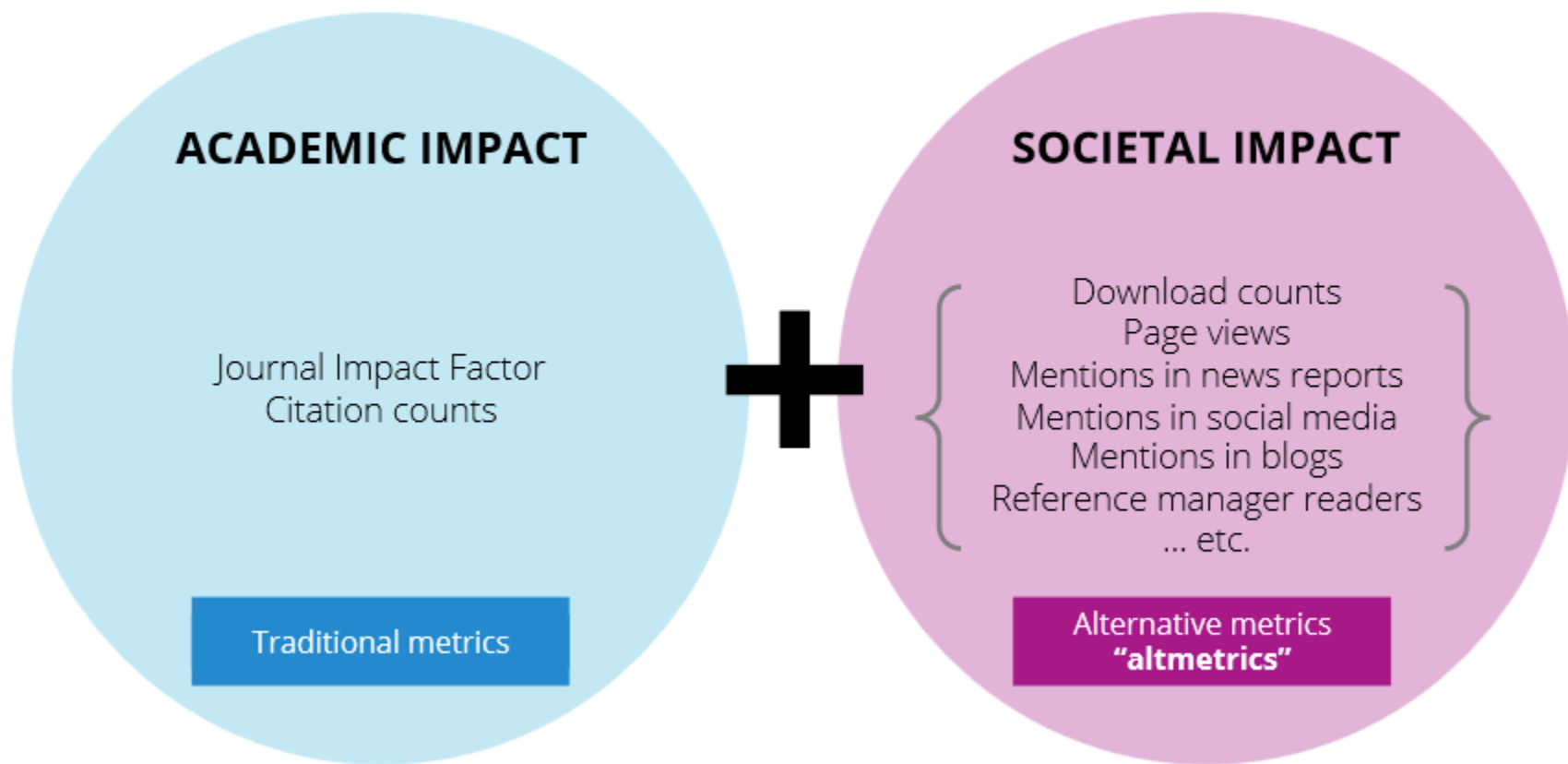
Roshanak Khandanlou,¹ Mansor B. Ahmad,¹ Kamyar Shamel, ¹ Mohd Zobir Hussein,² Norhazlin Zainuddin,¹ and Katayoon Kalantari¹

¹Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), 43400 Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

²Material Synthesis and Characterization Laboratory, Institute of Advanced Technology (ITMA), Universiti

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New perspectives of impact



Source: Liu, J. (2013). [Article-level and alternative metrics: tracking other indicators of impact online 2nd Bibliometrics in Libraries Meeting: The Open University.](#)



D-Scholarship

Institutional Repository at the University of Pittsburgh @Pitt

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An electrocorticographic brain interface in an individual with tetraplegia.

Author(s): Wei Wang, Jennifer L. Collinger, Alan D. Degenhart, Elizabeth C. Tyler-Kabara, Andrew B. Schwartz, Daniel W. Moran, Douglas J. Weber, Brian Wodlinger, Ramana K. Vinjamuri, Robin C. Ashmore

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PLoS - HTML Views: 3375

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The University of Pittsburgh has embedded PlumX widgets in their [D-Scholarship institutional repository](#). You can see metrics across their institution at [Plu.mX/Pitt](#). They have also built profiles for researchers across a variety of disciplines. Some sample profiles: [Peter Brusilovsky](#), [Rebecca Crowley](#), [Michael Pinsky](#)



A Comparison between Two Main Academic Literature Collections: Web of Science and Scopus Databases

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Compared to all articles in Asian Social Science

So far Altmetric has tracked 29 articles from this journal. They typically receive a little less attention than average, with a mean score of 1.0 vs the global average of 4.2. This article scored the same or higher as 28 of them. It's actually **the highest scoring article** in this journal that we've seen so far.

In the
99%ile

Ranks
1st

All articles of a similar age

Older articles will score higher simply because they've had more time to accumulate mentions. To account for age we can compare this score to the 73,149 tracked articles that were published within six weeks on either side of this one in any journal. This article has done well, scoring **higher than 78% of its contemporaries**.

In the
78%ile

All articles

More generally, Altmetric has tracked 1,646,693 articles across all journals so far. Compared to these this article has done well and is in the 79th percentile: it's **in the top 25% of all articles ever tracked** by Altmetric.

In the
79%ile



Genome Engineering of *Drosophila* with the
CRISPR RNA-Guided Cas9 Nuclease

Scott J. Gratz^{*,†}, Alexander M. Cummings[‡], Jennifer N. Nguyen[‡],
Danielle C. Hamm[§], Laura K. Donohue[†], Melissa M. Harrison^{§,††,1},
Jill Wildonger^{‡,1} and Kate M. O'Connor-Giles^{*,†††,1}

Author Affiliations

Author Notes

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Abstract

We have adapted a bacterial CRISPR RNA/Cas9 system to precisely engineer the *Drosophila* genome and report that Cas9-mediated genomic modifications are efficiently transmitted through the germline. This RNA-guided Cas9 system can be rapidly programmed to generate targeted alleles for probing gene function in *Drosophila*.

CRISPR RNA Cas9 homologous recombination genome engineering *Drosophila*

Received May 9, 2013.

Accepted May 23, 2013.

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Table of Contents

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Methods, Technology, and
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Genetics August 1, 2013 vol. 194 no. 4
1029-1039

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Front. Hum. Neurosci., 24 June 2013 | doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2013.00291

Deep impact: unintended consequences of journal rank

Björn Brembs^{1*}, Katherine Button² and Marcus Munafò³

¹ Institute of Zoology–Neurogenetics, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany

² School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

³ UK Centre for Tobacco Control Studies and School of Experimental Psychology, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

Most researchers acknowledge an intrinsic hierarchy in the scholarly journals (“journal rank”) that they submit their work to, and adjust not only their submission but also their reading strategies accordingly. On the other hand, much has been written about the negative effects of institutionalizing journal rank as an impact measure. So far, contributions to the debate concerning the limitations of journal rank as a scientific impact assessment tool have either lacked data, or relied on only a few studies. In this review, we present the most recent and pertinent data on the consequences of our current scholarly communication system with

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August 1992, Volume 33, Issue 4, pp 511-531

Nonlanguage factors affecting undergraduates' judgments of nonnative English-speaking teaching assistants

Donald L. Rubin

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Teaching Elementary Students Who Speak Black English Vernacular to Write in Standard English: Effects of Dialect Transformation Practice

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Contemporary Educational Psychology

Volume 25, Issue 2, April 2000, Pages 212–235



Regular Article

Teaching Elementary Students Who Speak Black English Vernacular to Write in Standard English: Effects of Dialect Transformation Practice ☆

Howard Fogel, Linnea C. Ehri
CUNY Graduate Center

Abstract

Although nonstandard dialects of English are legitimate forms of spoken language used by many Americans, students in U.S. schools must acquire *writing* competence using Standard English (SE). Participants in this study were 3rd- and 4th-grade African-American students who exhibited Black English Vernacular (BEV) features in their written work. Six syntactic features differing in BEV and SE were targeted. Students received one of three treatments to increase their use of the SE features in their writing: (1) exposure to SE features in stories; (2) story exposure plus explanation of SE rules; and (3) story exposure, SE rule instruction, and guided practice transforming sentences from BEV to SE features. The third treatment proved most effective in enabling students to translate BEV sentences into SE forms and to employ the targeted SE features in their free writing. Results indicate that having students practice translating nonstandard sentences that typify their own writing and providing corrective feedback are



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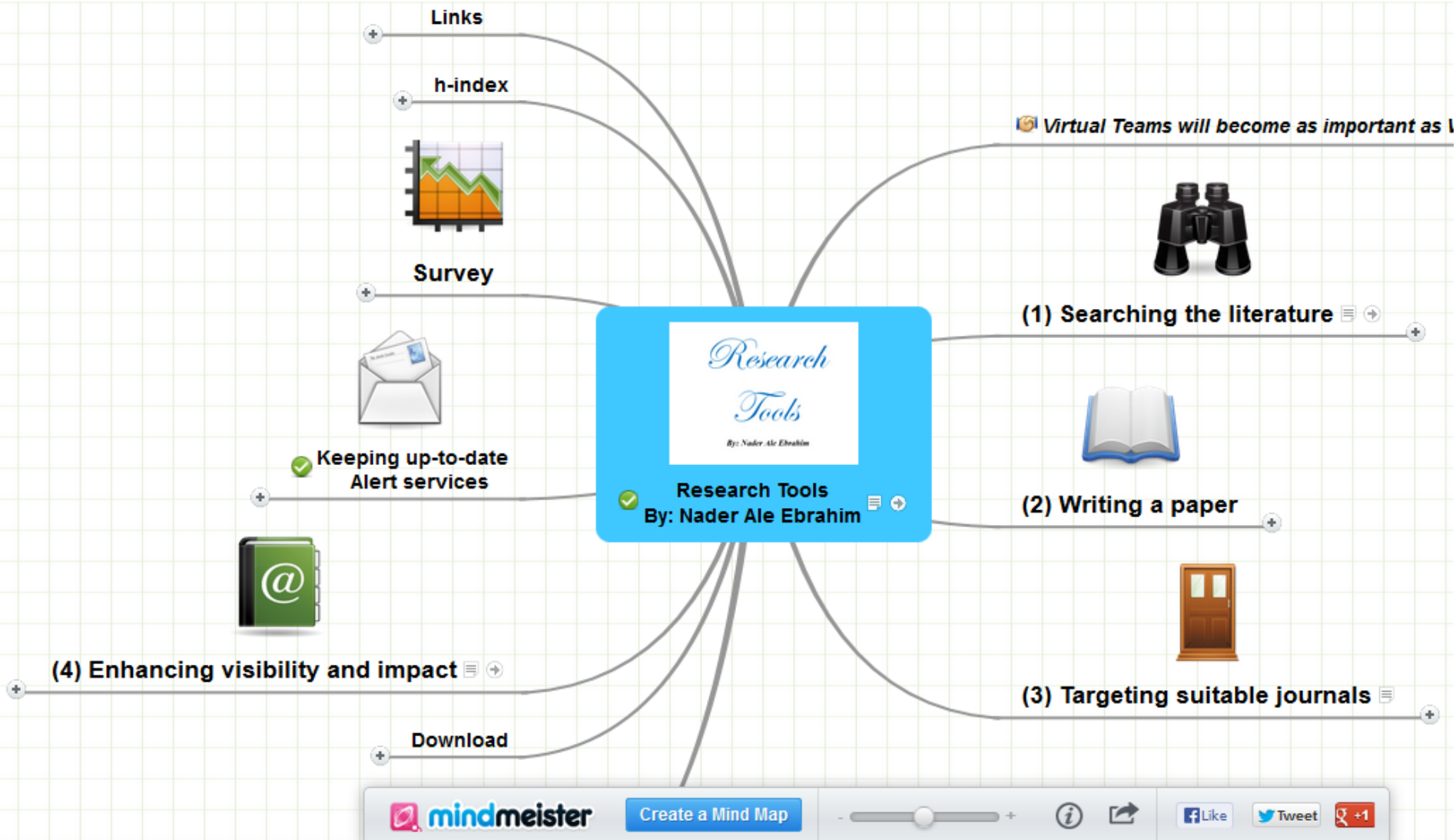
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Playful explicitness with grammar: A pedago...

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Source: Gosling, C. (2013). [Tips for improving citations 2nd Bibliometrics in Libraries Meeting: The Open University](#).

Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research

Improving access and retrieval of your research study is the surest way to enhance its impact. Repetition, consistency, and an awareness of the intended audience form the basis of most the following strategies.

[Preparing for Publication](#)

[Dissemination](#)

[Keeping Track of Your Research](#)

[Source: Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis Missouri](#)

Preparing for Publication – Writing

- Use a unique name consistently throughout academic careers;
- Use a standardized institutional affiliation and address;
- Repeat key phrases in the abstract while writing naturally;
- Assign keyword terms to the manuscript;
- Use more references;
- Write a longer paper;
- Write a review paper;
- Present a working paper;

Read more: 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

Preparing for Publication – Collaboration & Journal Selection

- Publish with international authors;
- Publish papers with a Nobel laureates;
- Publish your article in one of the journals everyone in your discipline reads
- Open Access (OA) has a positive impact on growth of citations;
- Publish your work in a journal with the highest number of indexing

Read more: 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

Authors' Name

The preferred form of an author's name is **first name** and **last name**; this form reduces the likelihood of mistaken identity. **Use the same name for publication throughout your career**; that is, do not use initials on one manuscript and your full name on another one. Determining whether **Juanita A. Smith** is the same person as **J. A. Smith**, **J. Smith**, or **A. Smith** can be difficult, particularly when citations span several years.

To be the best, cite the best

Citation analysis picks out new truth in Newton's aphorism that science 'stands on the shoulders of giants'.



The mass of medium-level research is less important for inspiring influential breakthroughs than the most highly-cited papers, a citation study argues.

Source: Corbyn, Z. (2010). [To be the best, cite the best. Nature 539. doi: doi:10.1038/news.2010.539](https://doi.org/10.1038/news.2010.539)

Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research

Preparing for Publication

- Add the name of study in the title of all publications and use the same title/ name consistently.
- Assign keyword terms to the manuscript.
- Formulate a concise, well-constructed title and abstract. Include crucial keywords in the abstract.
- Publish your work in an open access journal.
- Consider the desired audience when choosing a journal for publication.

How to... ensure your article is highly downloaded: what you can do PRIOR to submission

As an author, you can dramatically improve the chances of your article being downloaded once it's online, before you even submit it!

There are three easy steps you can take to ensure it enjoys high usage:

Choose a descriptive title

Use appropriate keywords

Write an informative abstract

Source: <http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/promote/optimize1.htm>

Selecting keywords

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?

Improving Readership of Your Articles

Appearing at the top of the list of search results, and having a useful description of your work, greatly improve the likelihood that a reader will find and download your document.

- Abstracts should include **keywords** that potential readers are likely to use in searches. It is especially valuable to modify and reuse words that appear in the document's title and full text to improve the article's rank when readers search for those words.
- The **first sentence of the abstract** is all that is likely to be displayed in the search page results, so make your first sentence one that will encourage readers to click the link.

Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

Google AdWords



ISI Web of
KNOWLEDGE
Transforming Research

MASTER KEYWORDS
LIST
Journal of International Business
Studies



[MeSH \(Medical Subject Headings\)](#)

[Google Trends](#)

Google Trends



Trends

Web Search Interest: virtual teams. Worldwide, 2004 - present.



Explore trends

Hot searches

Search terms

virtual teams

+ Add term

Other comparisons

Limit to

Web Search

Worldwide

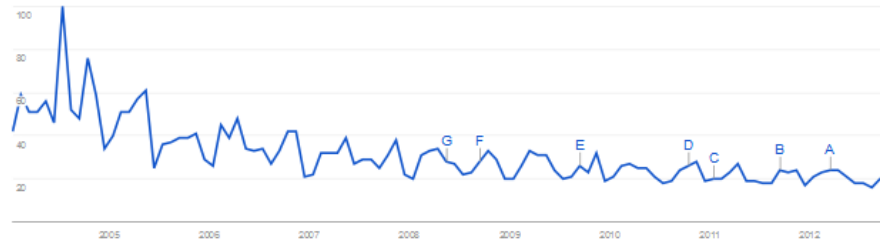
2004 - present

All Categories

Interest over time

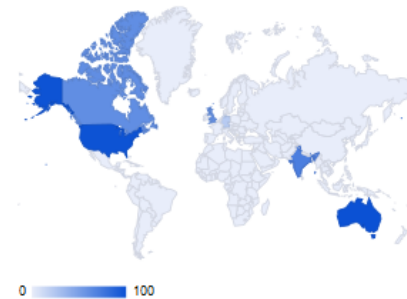
The number 100 represents the peak search volume

News headlines Forecast



Embed

Regional interest



Related terms

Top Rising

Term	Interest Index
virtual team	100
managing virtual teams	40
virtual teams management	40
virtual management	40
work teams	30
virtual work teams	30
virtual teams communication	30
virtual global teams	30
virtual project teams	25

KeyWords Plus

Hi there! This issue, we are going to explain how **KeyWords Plus** broadens your search. **KeyWords Plus** is the result of our Thomson Reuters editorial expertise in Science.

What our editors do is to review the titles of all references and highlight additional relevant but overlooked keywords that were not listed by the author or publisher. With **KeyWords Plus**, you can now uncover more papers that may not have appeared in your search due to changes in scientific keywords over time.

Thanks and keep your feedback and questions coming!

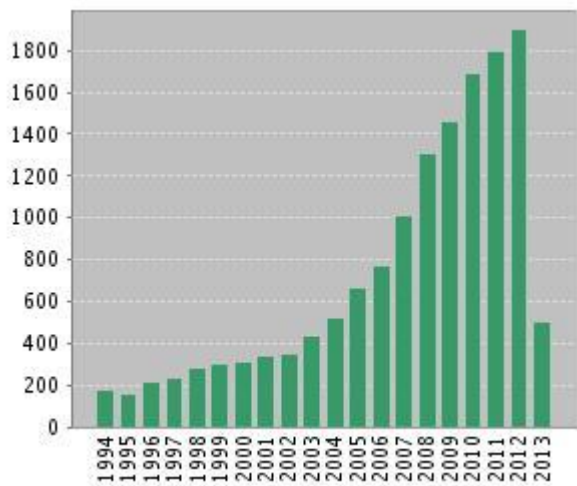
Smiles,

[Lim Khee Hiang](#)

Ph.D., Principal Consultant

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

Citation Report: 1684

(from Web of Science Core Collection)

You searched for: TITLE: ("human rights")

Refined by: WEB OF SCIENCE CATEGORIES=(LAW) AND DOCUMENT TYPES=(ARTICLE)

Results found: 1684

Sum of the Times Cited [?]: 4625

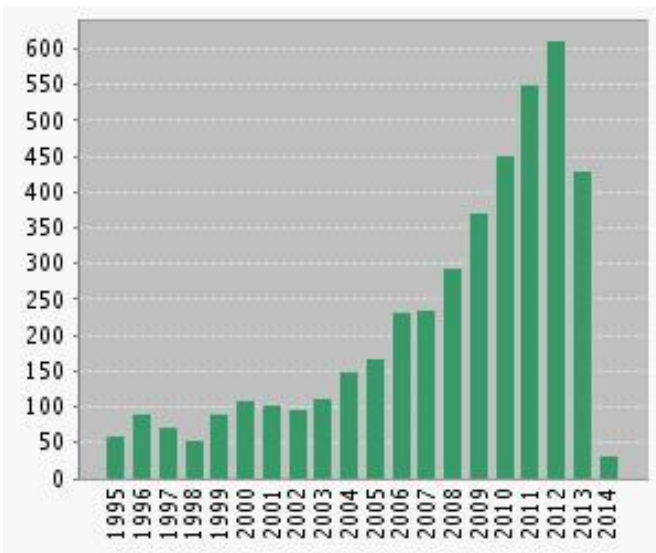
Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?]: 4078

Citing Articles: [?] : [3329](#)

Citing Articles without self-citations [?] : [3013](#)

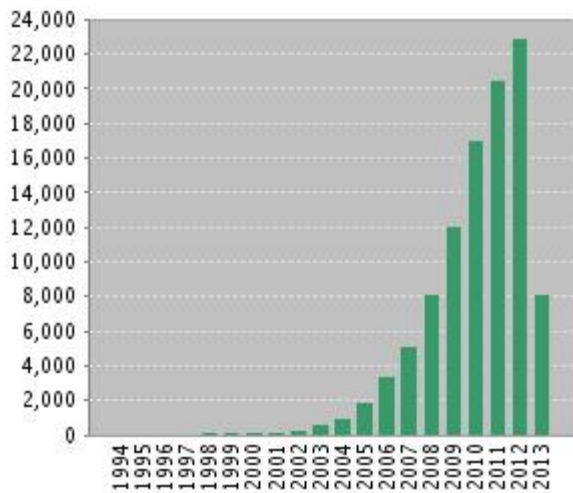
Average Citations per Item [?]: 2.75

h-index [?]: 29



Average Citations per Item 3/3

Title=("Stem Cells")
Refined by: Web of Science
Categories=(CELL TISSUE
ENGINEERING)



Source: Web of Science®, Retrieved 26 May 2013

Results found: 5044

Sum of the Times Cited [?] : 102181

Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?] : 91107

Citing Articles [?] : 46925

Citing Articles without self-citations [?] : 43823

Average Citations per Item [?] : 20.26

h-index [?] : 132

Optimize Title/Abstract

Step 1: Construct a clear, descriptive title

In search engine terms, the title of your article is the most interesting element. The search engine assumes that the title contains all of the important words that define the topic of the piece and thus weights words appearing there most heavily.

Step 2: Reiterate key phrases

The next most important field is the text of the abstract itself. You should reiterate the key words or phrases from the title within the abstract itself.

Source: <http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/seo.asp>

Well-Optimized Abstract:

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.

*This article appears on the first page of results in Google for **false+memory+aged**.*

Source: <http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/seo.asp>

Poorly Optimized Abstract:

False *Remembering in the Senior Population*

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.

Source: <http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/seo.asp>

Compare Keywords “Senior Population” with “Aged”

exemplar
words in context  beta

SpringerLink | Springer.com | About

Powered by
 Springer

Concept by
BMHLINGUISTICS
Centre for Biomedical and Health
Linguistics

Snippet Search

Searching **6,722,121** documents.

Discover how a particular term or phrase is used in scientific literature

Search for:

Subject: OR Publication:

Showing 1 to 25 of 639858 matching articles

Results per page:

[year published](#)

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | > >>

Compare Keywords “Senior Population” with “Aged”

WEB OF KNOWLEDGESM | DISCOVERY STARTS HERE



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[Web of Science](#)

[Additional Resources](#)

[Search](#) | [Author Search](#) | [Cited Reference Search](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Search History](#)

Web of Science[®]

Results Title=("Aged")

Timespan=All years. Databases=SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH.

[Scientific WebPlus^{BETA}](#) [View Web Results >>](#)

[Create Alert / RSS](#)

Results: **36,887**

Page of 3,689 [Go](#)

Sort by:

Target Suitable Journal

Strategies to increase citations

- Target a journal with a high impact factor, or, in fact, with any impact factor at all!
- Choose a new, rapidly growing field of research. Articles on hot topics tend to cite much more recent references than those in more traditional fields.
- Target journals in rapidly growing research fields because they tend to publish papers with a short time interval from submission to acceptance.
- Write research articles, technical notes and reviews. For the purposes of calculating citations, these are considered “citable” items. Editorials, letters, news items and meeting abstracts are “non-citable items”.
- Write reviews in addition to research papers. Reviews are more likely to be cited than original research papers.
- Write at length. Longer articles are cited more often.

Strategies to increase citations

- Make it easy for others to access your work. Online availability of articles clearly increases citations (and therefore, the journal's impact factor). It helps if researchers can find relevant articles and access them instantly, rather than working their way through barriers of passwords and technicalities. This effect will increase with the availability of search engines like Google Scholar.
 - **Target “open access” journals (especially if they have an impact factor).**
 - **Make your work available via the Google searches/ResearcherID.**
 - **Put the address for your ResearcherID page into your email signature as a clickable link.**
- Don't write as a member of a consortium. It's better to be one in a list of individual authors. Some evidence shows citations to articles written by consortia have been undercounted.
- Find quick publication Journals

Open Access Journal

One key request of researchers across the world is unrestricted access to research publications. Open access gives a worldwide audience larger than that of any subscription-based journal and thus increases the **visibility** and **impact of published** works. It also **enhances indexing**, retrieval power and eliminates the need for permissions to reproduce and distribute content.

Journal impact factor

Indexation

Journal prestige

Relevance of research topics

Acceptance/rejection rates

Size of print circulation

Manuscript turnaround time

Editors characteristics

Quality of reviewer comments

Previous experience with publishing in the journal

Colleagues' recommendations

International status

Open access

Publication charges

Promotion at social platforms (eg Facebook, Twitter)

Press attention to the journal

Source: Gasparyan, A. Y. (2013). [Choosing the target journal: do authors need a comprehensive approach?. *Journal of Korean medical science*, 28\(8\), 1117-1119.](#)

Abstracted/indexed in

1. ABI/INFORM
 2. Association of Business Schools' (ABI) Academic Journal Quality Guide (www.the-abs.org.uk)
 3. Australian Business Deans' Council (ABDC) Journal Quality List
 4. Australian Research Council ERA Ranked Journal List
 5. Compendex
 6. Computer Abstracts International Database
 7. Current Contents / Engineering, Computing & Technology
 8. Current Contents / Social & Behavioural Sciences
 9. Emerald Management Reviews (EMR)
 10. INSPEC Abstracts
 11. [International Abstracts in Operations Research](#)
 12. OR/MS Index and Annual Comprehensive Index
 13. Science Citation Index
 14. Social Science Citation Index
 15. SCOPUS
 16. Zentralblatt MATH
- [Source: Journal of the Operational Research Society](#)

Where should I submit my publication?

If you want your article to ...

- Publish in most influential or highly cited journal
 - Use Impact Factor or
 - 5 Year Impact Factor (for subjects need longer citation period, e.g. GEOLOGY or MANAGEMENT or SOCIOLOGY, etc)
- To reach out to readers and be read immediately
 - Use Immediacy Index
- Stay active in journal collection
 - Use Cited Half Life

Note: The above only serves as general guidelines, deeper understanding of JCR, the subjects and dynamic publication cycles are crucial when deciding where to publish your paper.

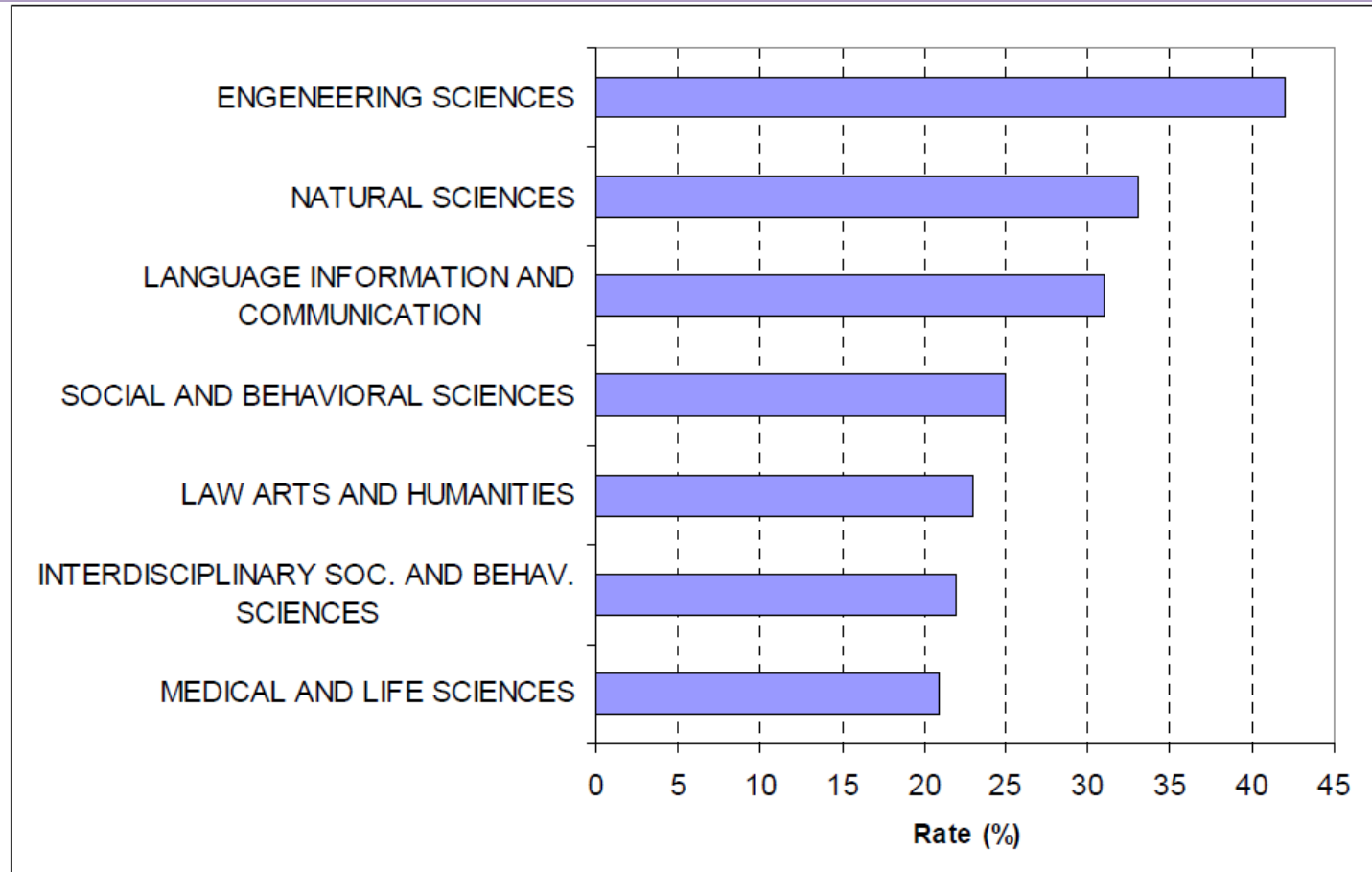
Self Citation

“Self-citation refers to a paper being submitted to a specific journal in which papers that have been published during the previous 2 years in that same journal are cited in the reference list. While self-citation of relevant papers is legitimate, excessive self-citation can indicate a manipulation.

Thomson Reuters resource known as Web of Science, the company which now lists journal impact factors, considers self-citation to be acceptable up to a rate of 20%, anything over that is considered suspect” (Diana Epstein, 2007).

- [Source: Diana Epstein, Impact factor manipulation, The Journal of the European Medical Writers Association, Vol. 16, No. 3, 2007](#) ©2014-2015 Nader Ale Ebrahim

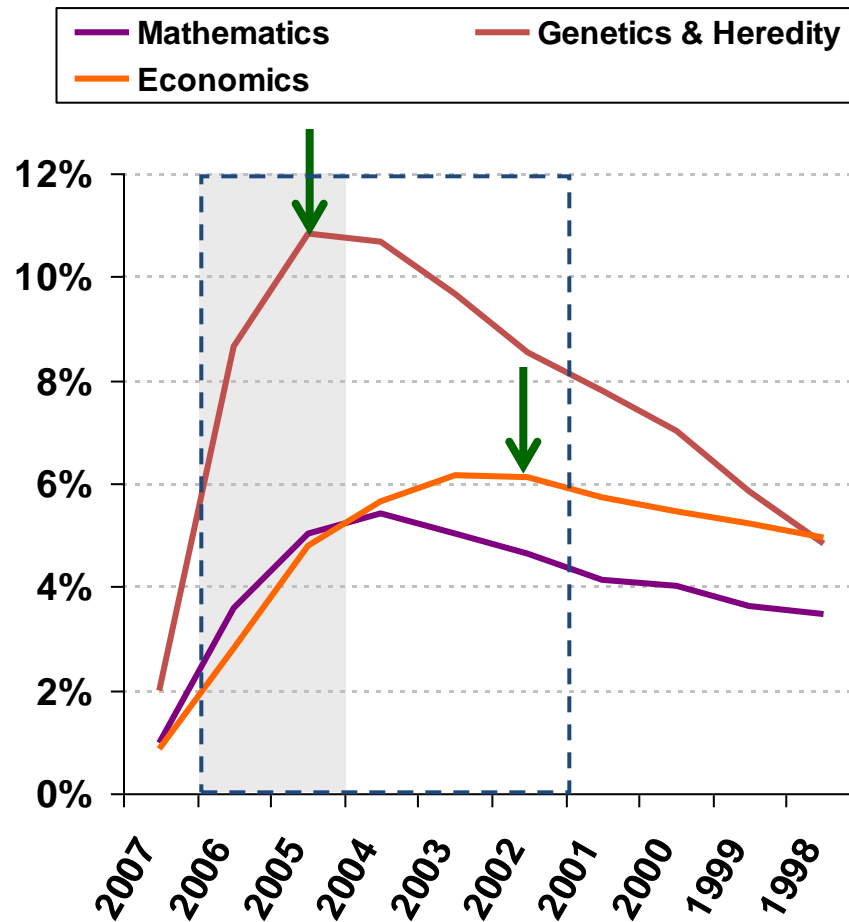
Self-citation rates across groups of disciplines



Source: Centre for Science and Technology Studies, 2007.

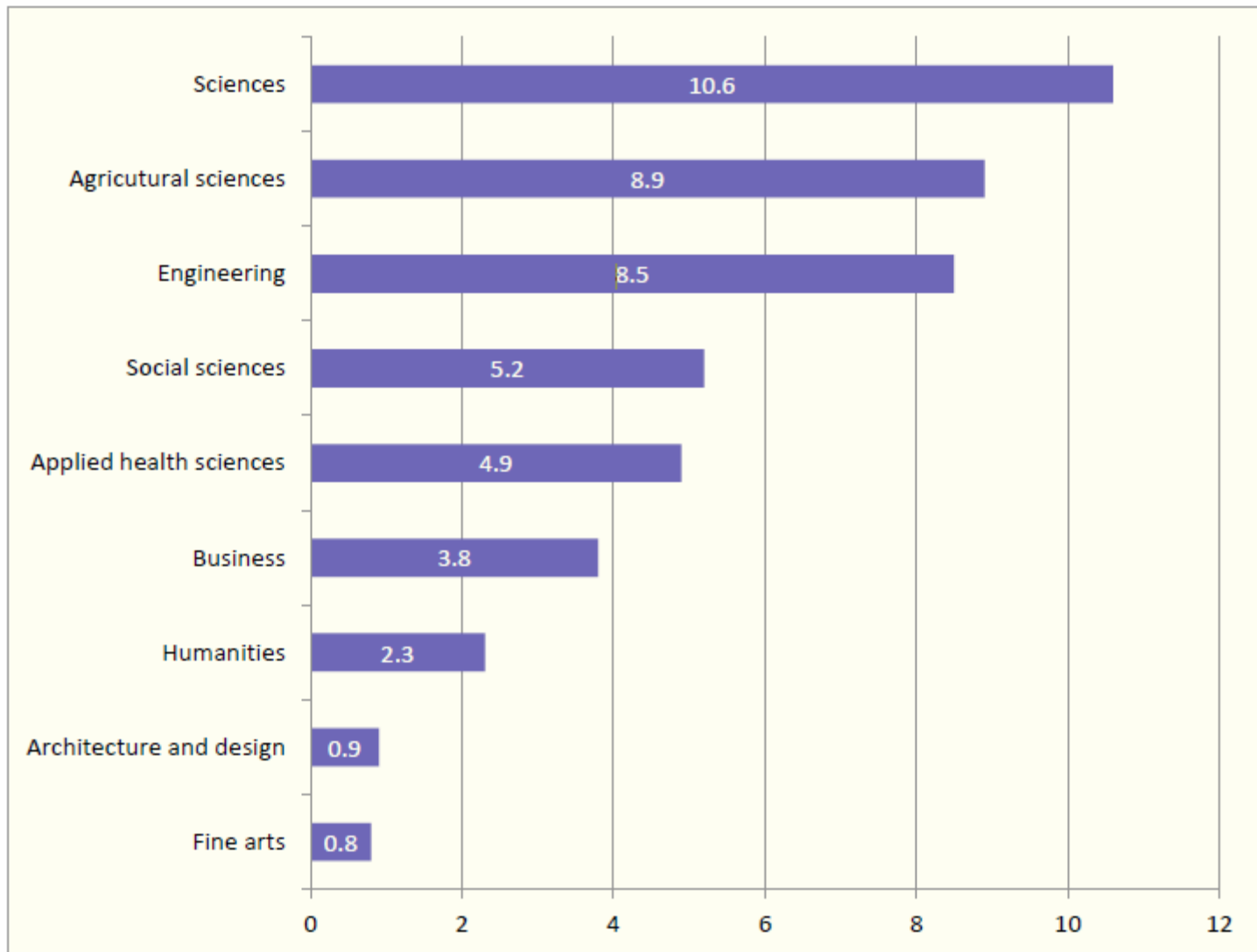
[Source :MAXIMIZING THE IMPACTS OF YOUR RESEARCH: A HANDBOOK FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS. LSE Public Policy Group. \(2011\)](#)

Citation Behavior, variance among disciplines:

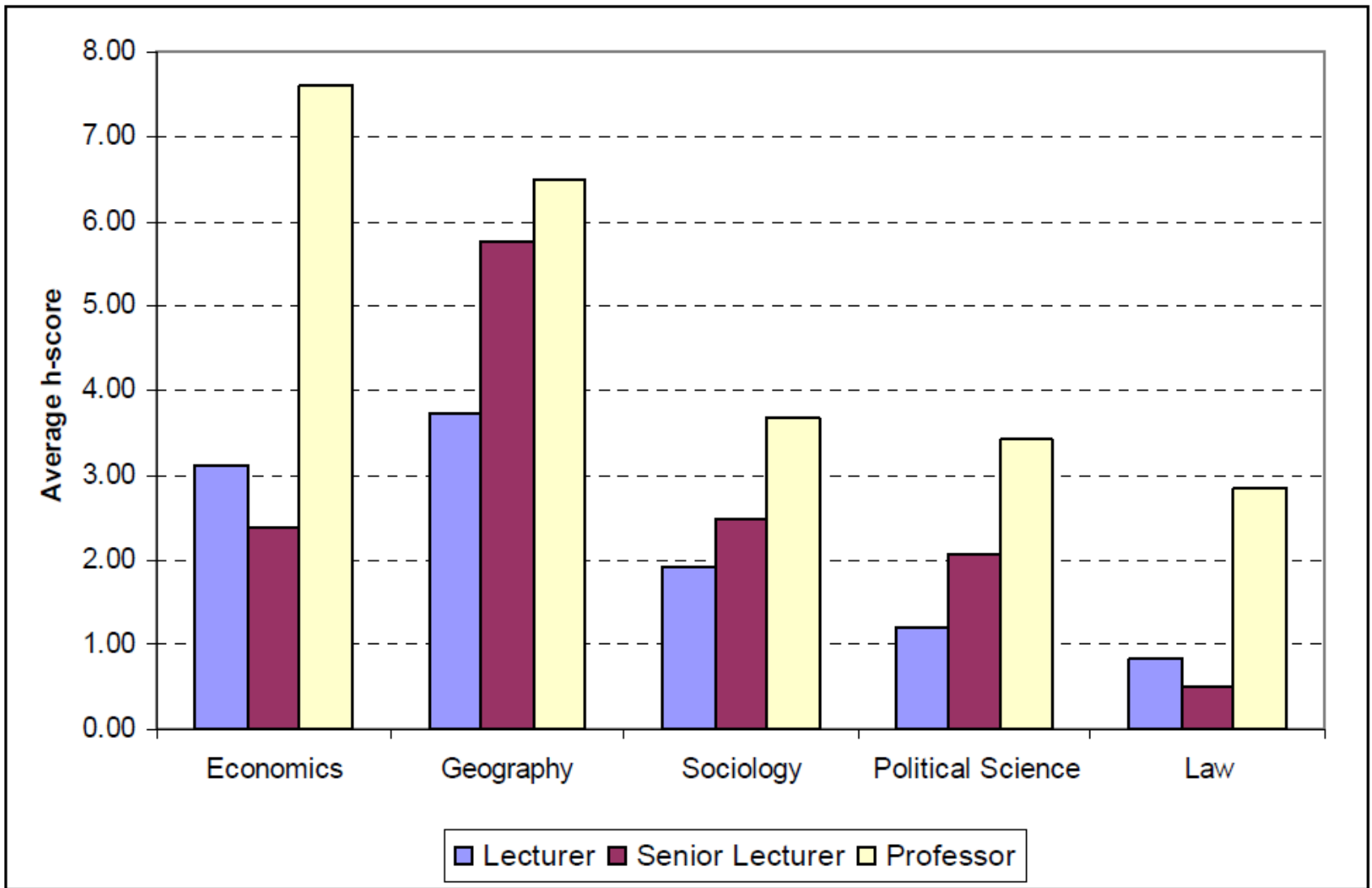


There are inherent differences between different fields with regards to citation behavior. For some fields such as Mathematics or Economics it takes longer to reach the peak of citation activity.

Figure 1: Mean H-index Scores by Field of Study



[Source: Making Research Count: Analyzing Canadian Academic Publishing Cultures](#)



Source :MAXIMIZING THE IMPACTS OF YOUR RESEARCH: A HANDBOOK FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS. LSE Public Policy Group. (2011)

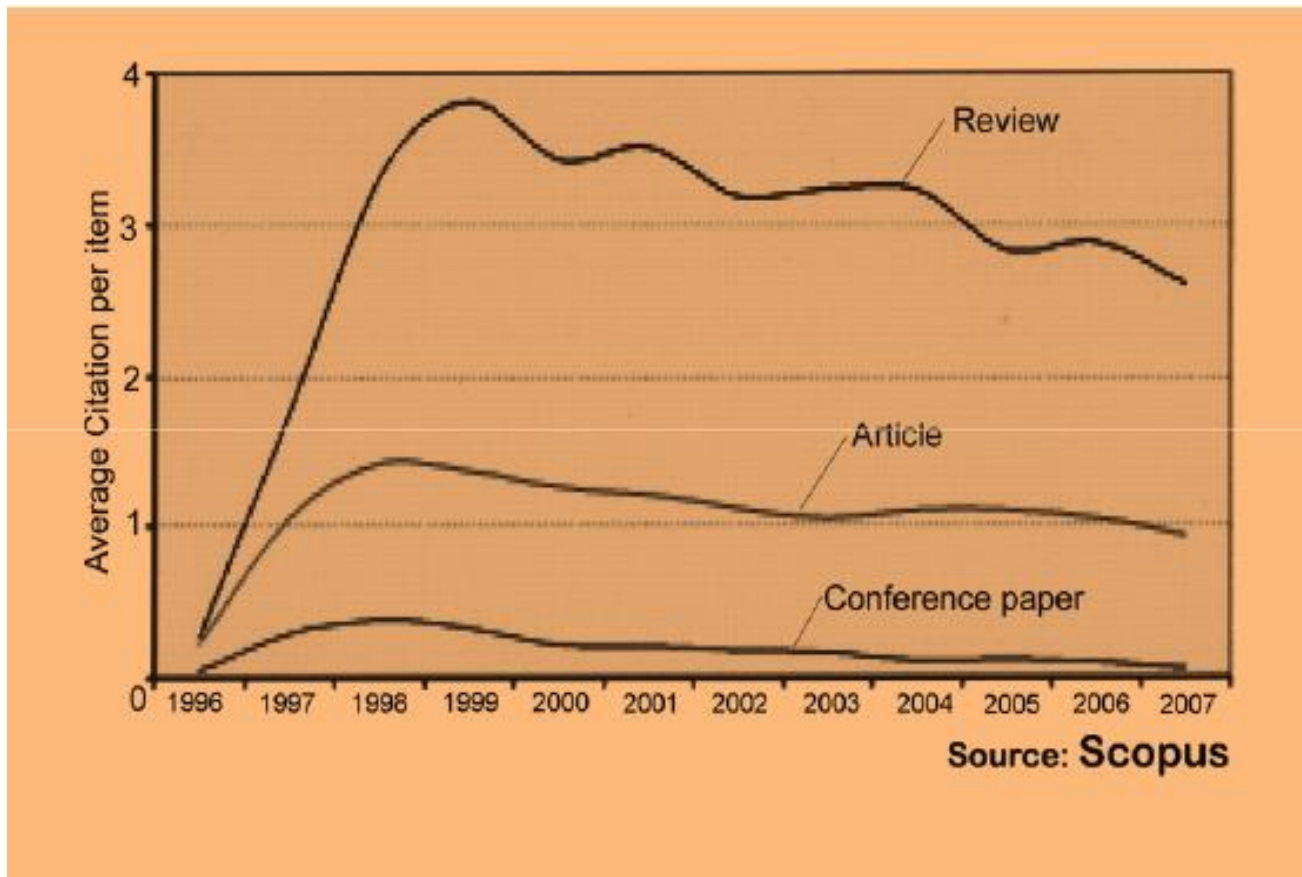
The origins of citations to academic social scientists in five disciplines, by university rank and the type of outputs

Type of Output	Lecturer	Senior Lecturer	Professor
Academic Article	80	66	80
All book outputs	13	29	12
Discussion & Working papers	6	3	6
Conference Paper	0.7	0.6	0.8
Research Report	0.3	0.7	0.8
Other	0.1	1.5	0.0
Not available	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100	100	100
Percentage of all citations	18.2	14.1	67.7

Source: LSE PPG dataset.

[Source :MAXIMIZING THE IMPACTS OF YOUR RESEARCH: A HANDBOOK FOR SOCIAL SCIENTISTS. LSE Public Policy Group. \(2011\)](#)

Citation trends for different types of publications



Disseminate Publications (Advertising)

WHAT IS A GOOD SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE?

Novelty



Communication



Source: ["Scientific Writing for Impact Factor Journals"](#) By: Eric Lichtfouse

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

Numbers are
GREAT

but what's the
impact of the
research?

199,913,959 HTML pageviews

100%

49,450,006 PDF downloads

24.7%

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](#)

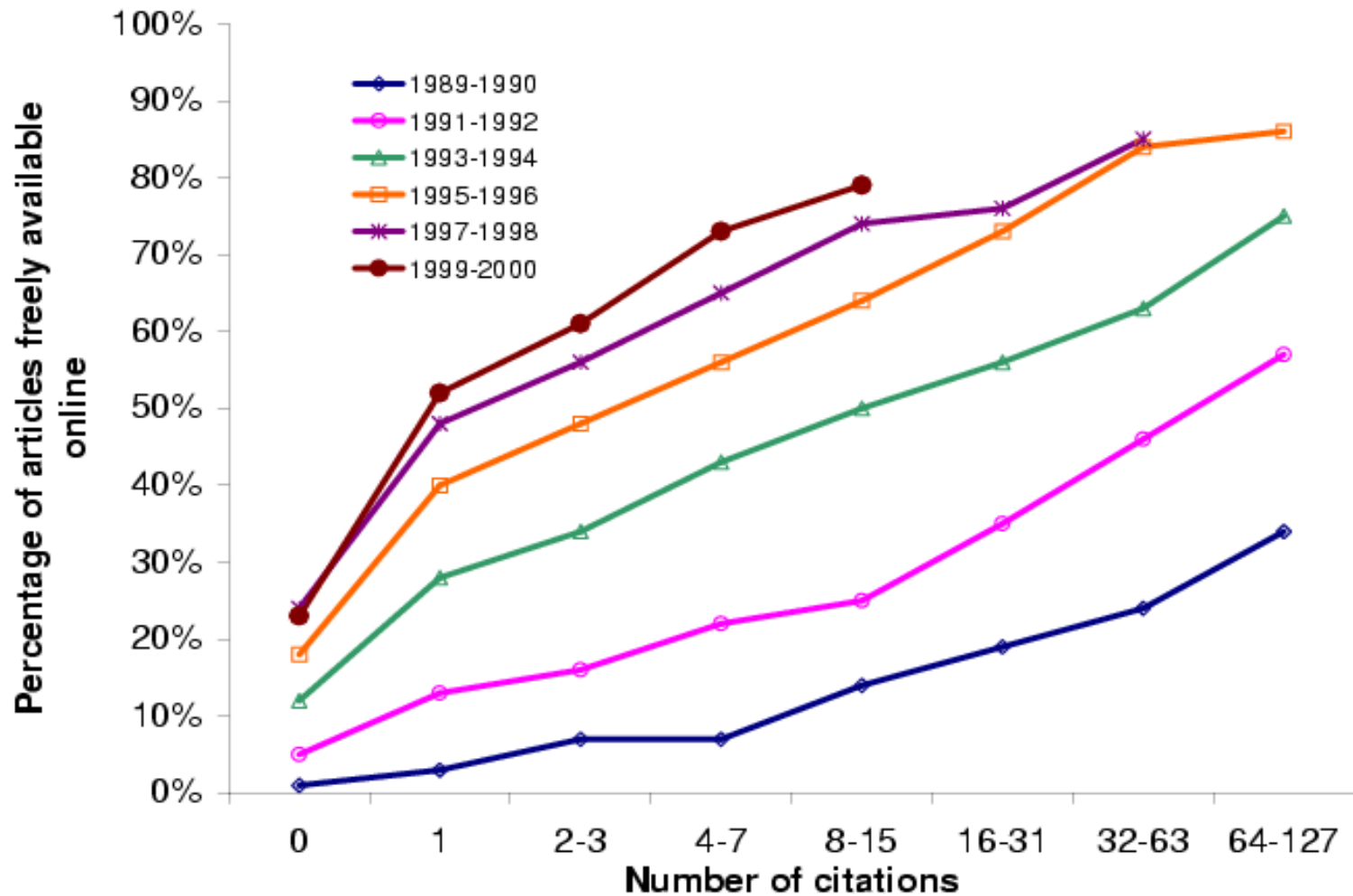
SOCIAL MEDIA

Share your
findings...
And get cited



Source: "[Scientific Writing for Impact Factor Journals](#)" By: Eric Lichtfouse

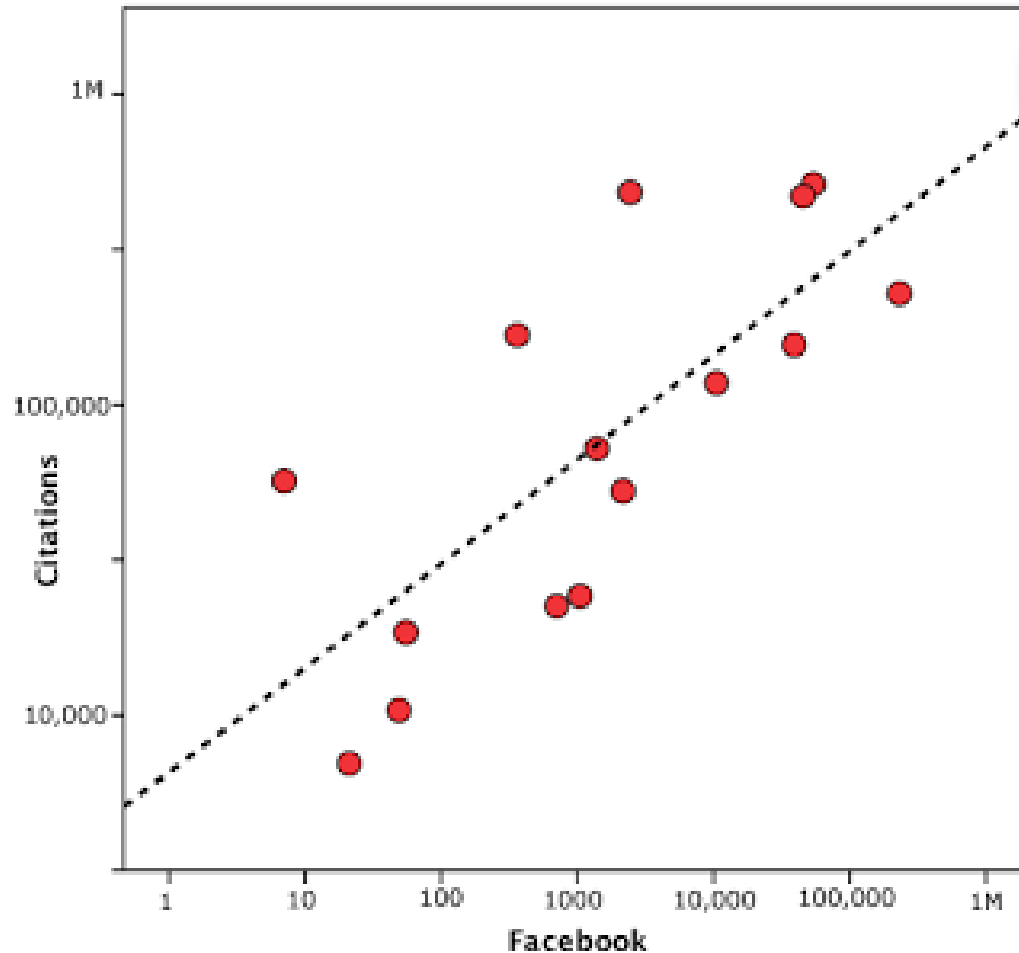
Online or Invisible?



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Increased access
=
Increased downloads
=
Increased citations
=
Increased impact!

Source: [Rosarie Coughlan, \(August 2011\) "Enhance the Visibility & Impact of Your Research-9 Simple Tips", Accountancy Librarian, Concordia University](#)



Both Facebook page likes and number of Twitter followers correlate (equally well!) with impact factor ($r = 0.59$, $p = 0.021$; $r = 0.59$, $p = 0.021$ respectively). [Source: http://blog.ketyov.com/2011/07/role-of-facebook-and-twitter-in.html](http://blog.ketyov.com/2011/07/role-of-facebook-and-twitter-in.html)

Dissemination 1/2

- Self-archive articles
- Keep your professional web pages and published lists up to date
- Make your research easy to find, especially for online searchers
- Deposit paper in Open Access repository
- Contribute to Wikipedia
- Start blogging

Dissemination 2/2

- Join academic social networking sites
- link your latest published article to your email signature
- Create a podcast describing the research project and submit the podcast to YouTube or Vimeo
- Make an online CV.

Read more: 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

8 Ways to increase usage and citation of published papers

1. Create your own website
2. Create Mind Map
3. Do Search Engine Optimization (SEO)
4. [Contribute to Wikipedia](#)
5. Join Twitter
6. Join academic social networking sites
7. [Join LinkedIn](#)
8. Deposit papers in repositories

Citation Competition

- *Always upload preprints of your papers either on the Los Alamos ArXiv or NEC Citeseer or both. This gives your papers visibility.*
- *When writing a paper, use the introduction to provide a motivating context. So it grabs the interest of the reader.*
- *When writing a paper the goal is for you to communicate ideas in the clearest way. The more people that can understand your paper, the more it will be cited.*
- *Keep track of all your international contacts by using the [LinkedIn](#) web utility.*

Citation Competition

- *Take 50 photocopies of your best 1-2 papers to conferences, and leave them on the brochure desk as a handout.*
- *Maintain your publication list on your home page. Make an attractive homepage that is clear about what you are working on.*
- *Conference papers do not get ISI citation counts. So the trick is to ensure that after a conference you take that paper, correct it, extend it, and submit it to a journal.*
- *When your paper is finally published, individually email the pdf to selected collaborators and contacts that you have met at conferences etc.*

- *Source: Derek - https://www.eleceng.adelaide.edu.au/personal/dabbott/wiki/index.php/Citation_Competition*

Online CV.

Ale Ebrahim, N. (2015). Create an Online Researcher Profile on Wikiscientist. *University of Malaya Research Bulletin*, 3(1), 2. [doi: 10.6084/m9.figshare.1375380](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1375380)

Why online CV.?

Increased access to publications leads to higher visibility and thus increased impact.

Source: [Morag Greig, Enlighten: Glasgow's University's online institutional repository](#)

Pre-registration Page

To register to use the Editorial Manager system, please enter the requested information. Upon successful registration, you will be sent an e-mail with instructions to verify your registration.

Please Enter the Following

[Insert Special Character](#)

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Nader

Last Name*

Ale Ebrahim

E-mail Address*

ORCID

0000-0001-7091-4439

[Fetch](#)

(e.g.: 1234-1234-1234-123X)

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Profile

Open Researcher and Contributor ID

ORCID

0000-0001-7091-4439



Fax number:

(e.g., +31465557489).

ORCID: [0000-0001-7091-4439](#)

[Unlink From ORCID](#)



Degree:

Position:

Department:

Institution:

Address for: Work Home Other

Address: *

City: *

State or Province:

Zip or Postal code:

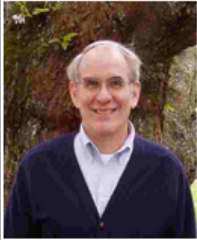
Country: * MALAYSIA

[Previous Step](#)

Step 3 of 4

[Next Step](#)

Professor Charles Hirschman



Charles Hirschman

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University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-3340

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charles@u.washington.edu

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Links

[Vietnam Longitudinal Survey](#)

[Southeast Asia Fertility Project](#)

[UW Beyond High School Project](#)

[Patty Glynn's Home Page](#)

Recent and Forthcoming Publications:

- Charles Hirschman and Douglas S. Massey. 2008. "[Peoples and Places: The New American Mosaic.](#)" In Douglas S. Massey (ed.) *New Faces and New Places: The Changing Geography of American Immigration*. New York: Russell Sage Fdn, pp. 1-21.
- Charles Hirschman. 2008. "[What Happened, Sociologically-Speaking, During the Twentieth Century?](#)" A Review Essay of *Century of Difference: How America Changed in the Last One Hundred Years*, by Claude S. Fischer and Michael Hout. *Contemporary Sociology* 37: 415-417.
- [Immigrants and Boomers: Forging a New Social Contract for the Future of America by Dowell Myers.](#) In *Sociological Forum* 23 (September 2008) :624-626.
- [The Future of Demography.](#) Commentary In *Asian Population Studies* 4 (November 2008): 233-234.
- [Inheriting the City: The Children of Immigrants Come of Age by Philip Kasinitz, John H. Mollenkopf, Mary C. Waters and Jennifer Holdway.](#) In *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 680 (November 2008): 307-310.
- Anthony Daniel Perez and Charles Hirschman. 2009. "[The Changing Racial and Ethnic Composition of the U.S. Population: Emerging American Identities.](#)" *Population and Development Review* 35: 1-51.
- Charles Hirschman and Elizabeth Mogford. 2009. "[Immigration and the American Industrial Revolution from 1880 to 1920.](#)" *Social Science Research* 38: 897-920.
- Anthony Daniel Perez and Charles Hirschman. 2009. "[Estimating Net Interracial Mobility in the United States: A Residual Methods Approach.](#)" *Sociological Methodology* 39: 31-71.
- Charles Hirschman and Anthony Daniel Perez. 2010. "[Immigration and Nativism in the United States and Europe: Demography and Globalization versus the Nation-State](#)" In Jens Alber and Neil Gilbert (eds.) *United in Diversity? Comparing Social Models in Europe and America*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 381-400.
- Nikolas Pharris-Ciurej, Charles Hirschman, and Joseph Willhoff. 2012. "[The 9th Grade Shock and the High School Dropout Crisis.](#)" *Social Science Research* 41: 709-730. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ssresearch.2011.11.014>
- [Blurring the Color Line: The New Chance for a More Integrated America by Richard Alba.](#) In *Population and Development Review* 36 (March 2010): 188-190.

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See more at: <http://libguides.library.curtin.edu.au/content.php?pid=417077&sid=3408994>

[ResearcherID](#) – an older id system associated with the Web of Science (WOS). Your ORCID and ResearcherID profiles can easily be linked. Citation counts for publications in ResearchID are automatically updated from WOS.

[ORCID](#) (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) – a new, broadly supported researcher profile that creates a unique author identification number. By creating an authoritative publication list associated with your ID number, you can minimize confusion with other researchers with similar names.

See more at: <http://library.buffalo.edu/scholarly/action/>

Google Scholar Citations

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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?](#)

Optimize citations

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- Make your article more visible
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 - Twitter and Facebook
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 - Join academic social networking sites
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[Source: Digital Academic Repository of the University of Amsterdam](#)

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

Sebastian K. Fixson*

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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 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

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 www.docear.org
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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 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

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 main forms of bibliometric studies and scientific communication.

[Ale Ebrahim, Nader](#)

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37 Images of Nader Ale

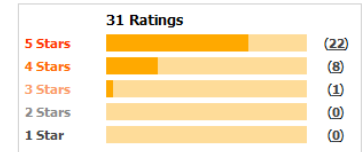


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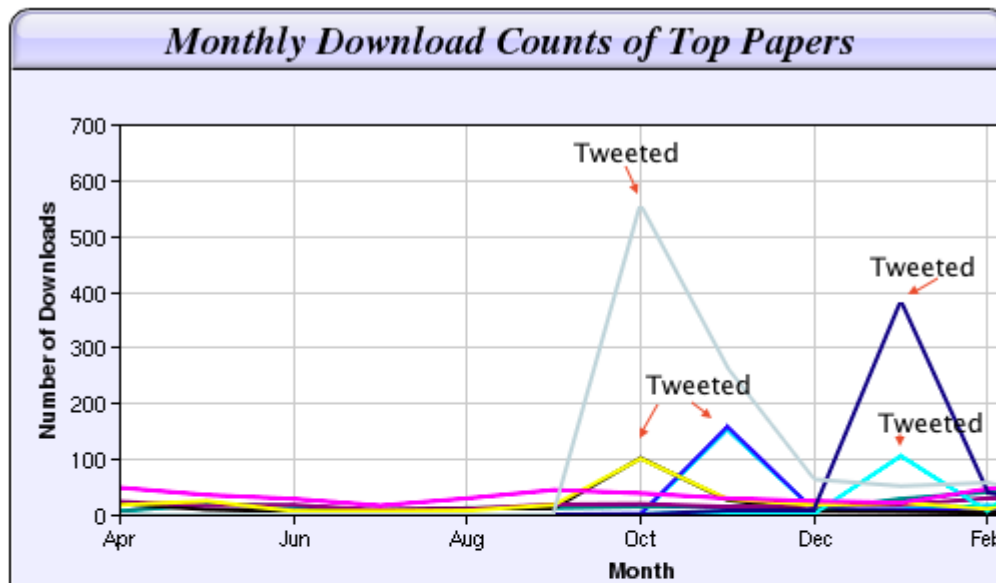
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Contacts of Nader Ale (39)

Why should you share links to your published work online?



According to Dr Melissa Terras from the University College London Centre for Digital Humanities, “If you tell people about your research, they look at it. Your research will get looked at more than papers which are not promoted via social media” ([2012](#)).

- Digital Curiosities: Resource Creation Via Amateur Digitisation
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- Classification in British public libraries: a historical perspective Not me
- Teaching TEI: The Need for TEI by Example
- Should we just send a copy? Digitisation, Use and Usefulness

The Kardashian index: a measure of discrepant social media profile for scientists

$$F=43.3C^{0.32}(1)$$

Where F is the number of twitter followers and C is the number of citations.

As a typical number of followers can now be calculated using this formula, Hall (2014) proposed that the Kardashian Index (K-index) can be calculated as follows:

$$K\text{-index}=F(a)/F(c)$$

Where $F_{(a)}$ is the actual number of twitter followers of researcher X and $F_{(c)}$ is the number researcher X should have given their citations. Hence a high K-index is a warning to the community that researcher X may have built their public profile on shaky foundations, while a very low K-index suggests that a scientist is being undervalued. Here, Hall (2014) proposed that those people whose K-index is greater than 5 can be considered 'Science Kardashians'



[Neil Hall, Prof](#)



Virtual R&D Teams
By: Nader Ale Ebrahim

Nader Ale Ebrahim
Research Tools
Founder

SMEs; Virtual R&D



Nader Ale Ebrahim

@aleebrahim

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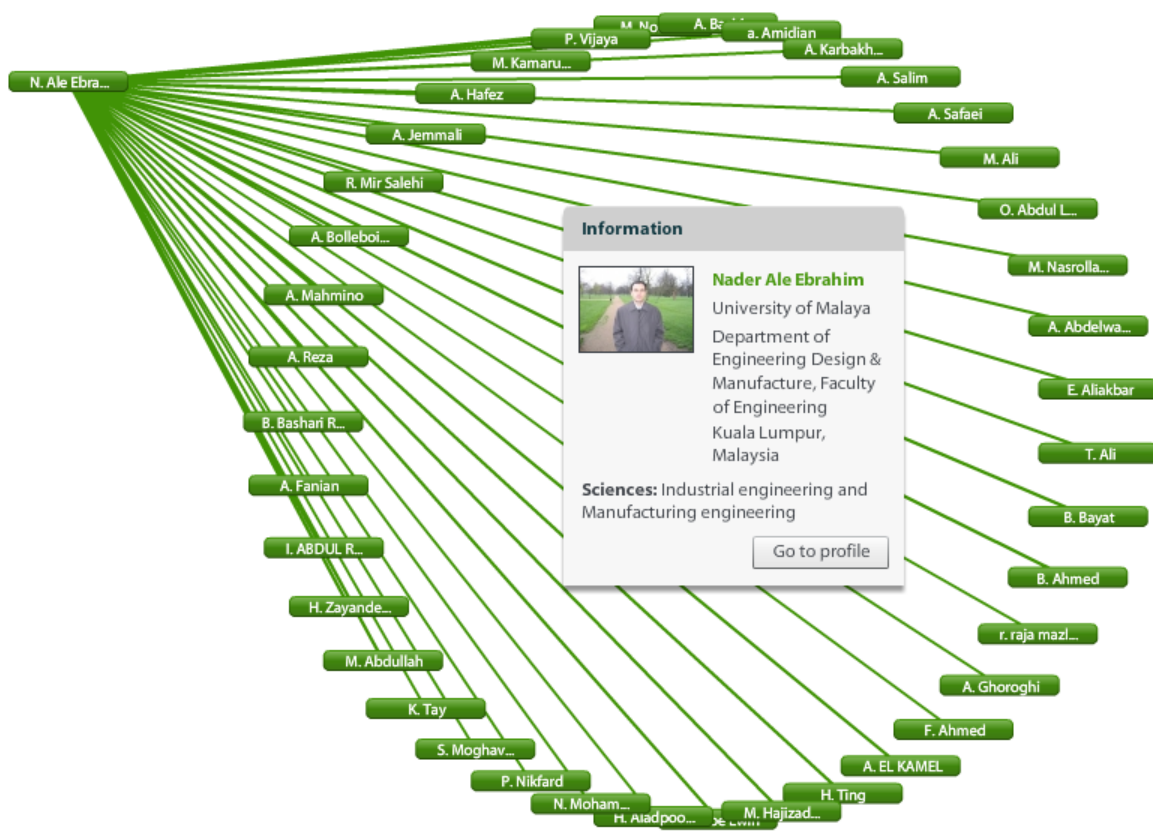
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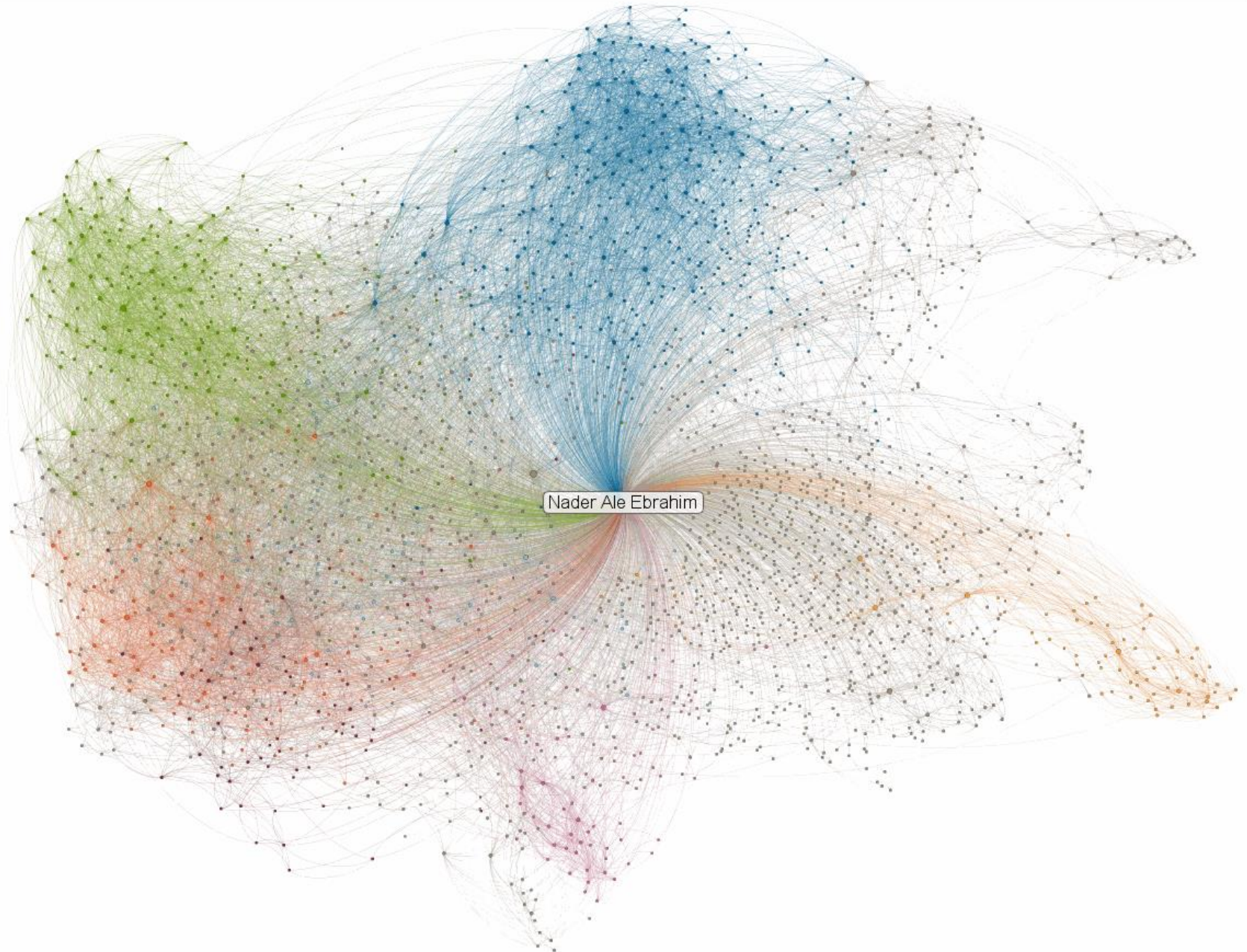
Information



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Academic blogging is part of a complex online academic attention

*Just like a taller, more powerful radio tower will boost a signal so it can be heard at a greater distance; it makes sense that **more people will read a paper** if the writer is **active on social media**. Of course, because we wrote it, we think it's great that our paper has proved so popular, but we have to ask: **in the future**, will the highest quality papers be read most? Or will it be only those papers backed up by the loudest voices?*

Source: Mewburn, I., & Thomson, P. (2013, Dec 12 2013). Academic blogging is part of a complex online academic attention economy, leading to unprecedented readership. Retrieved 13, December, 2013, from <http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2013/12/12/academic-attention-economy/>

Blogs

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JohnRTurner_HPT_resource

This blog is intended to share information, discuss new research, and identify new trends within the Human Performance Technology (HPT) field. HPT is a multi-disciplinary practice that is influenced by a number of cognate disciplines: psychology, systems theory, education, economics, and sociology - to name only a few.

Tuesday, June 4, 2013

New Article Acceptance: Multiagent Systems as a Team Member

I have received notice that my article titled *Multiagent Systems as a Team Member* will be published by Common Ground Publishing in their journal: *The International Journal of Technology, Knowledge, and Society*. The web page for the journal follows: <http://ijt.cgpublisher.com>

No date as to when the article will be published but it should be this fall. Listed below is the abstract for the journal article to give those interested an indication of what the article is about.

Abstract


With the increasing complex business environment that organizations have to operate in today, teams are being utilized to complete complex tasks. Teams

Free Counter and Web Stats



About Me



 John R. Turner

John R. Turner is a Doctoral Candidate at the University of North Texas in the applied technology and performance improvement (ATPI) program. He started his career in mechanical engineering where he was employed for 15 years. After leaving the engineering service industry, he completed a second bachelor's degree in psychology from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, followed by a master's degree in human resource development from the University of Texas at Tyler. His research interests are in teams, team cognition, knowledge management, performance improvement, theory building, multilevel models, meta-analysis

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impacts on transitional plant communities than experiments conducted in single geographic locations.

Elevated Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide

Carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere has increased about 21 percent from 280 parts per million (ppm) in preindustrial times to approximately 370 ppm today and is predicted by some models to double within the next century. Effects of elevated CO₂ and climate change will likely be apparent first in geographic areas where major vegetation types meet. With funding from the USGS Global Change Program, investigators are conducting experiments to determine the relative responses of this mangrove-salt marsh community to CO₂ enrichment and interactions with local factors such as nutrient regime (fig. 4). Preliminary results indicate that vegetation shifts from salt marsh to mangrove-dominated communities will not occur by increases in CO₂ alone, especially where soil conditions promote growth of smooth cordgrass which suppresses expansion of black mangrove; however, where smooth cordgrass is stressed or eliminated, for example by climate extremes, black mangrove may invade salt marsh (fig. 2).



Figure 4. An experiment to determine effects of elevated carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other factors on a mangrove-salt marsh community.

Accelerated Sea Level Rise and Peat-forming Mangroves

Scientists from USGS have collaborated with Smithsonian Institution scientists to understand how peat-forming mangroves keep pace with rising sea level. Mangrove islands in the Mesozoic Barrier Reef System are isolated from inputs of terrigenous sediment and are thus dependent upon accumulation of organic matter for soil formation. Here, mangroves have built vertically through peat formation, which occurs when decomposition of organic matter is slow. Soil waterlogging and low nutrients, which slow decomposition of mangrove tissues, naturally lead to a buildup of peat that raises the soil surface a few millimeters per year over long periods of time. Mangrove peat is composed primarily of refractory roots, rather than leaf or wood material that decays more quickly or is removed by tides (Middleton and McKee, 2001). Mangrove islands are underlain by peat up to 10 m in depth, and radiocarbon dating indicates that mangroves established in these sites 7,000 or 8,000 years before present. As the sea level rose, mangroves kept pace by deposition and slow turnover of roots (McKee and Faulkner, 2000).

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Home » Articles » Usability Articles » Editorial for Behaviour and Information Technology Nov 2011

Virtual Communities and Mobile Devices

Tom Stewart, Executive Chairman of System Concepts, is founding editor of the research journal Behaviour and Information Technology which was established 30 years ago this year. Technology has changed dramatically in that time but understanding how to design interfaces which are effective, efficient and satisfying for users is still a challenge.

There are two themes in this issue of Behaviour and Information Technology - Vol 30 Issue 5 – virtual communities and mobile devices. In this editorial, Tom explores some of the benefits and pitfalls when both themes come together:

BIT - Virtual Communities and Mobile Devices



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Video Editorials by Tom Stewart, Founding Editor

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[Source: Figshare: good or bad?](#)



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The importance of citation tracking

The standard tool used in citation tracking is a citation index. Citation indexes allow you to search the academic literature in ways that show the progress of academic debate in your field. With a citation index, you can easily identify the most influential articles, and the leading academics in your field. You can track backwards (using lists of cited articles) and forwards (using lists of articles which cite a particular article). This means that you can determine the position of academic debate at any time in the past.

[See More at: http://www.une.edu.au/library/find/eskillsplus/literature/citation.php](http://www.une.edu.au/library/find/eskillsplus/literature/citation.php)

Keeping up-to-date



What is an alert service?

- Many journal databases and book publishers offer free alert services. These are an effective means of keeping track of the latest research.
- Alert services come in different forms. The most common include:
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 - a TOC (Table of Contents) alert. Such an alert notifies you when a new issue of a journal is published, and provides you with the issue's table of contents.
 - a citation alert. This advises you when a new article cites a particular work.
 - Most alert services are email-based. An increasing number are now offered as an RSS feed. If you are just beginning, you might like to try email alerts first. These are generally easier to create.

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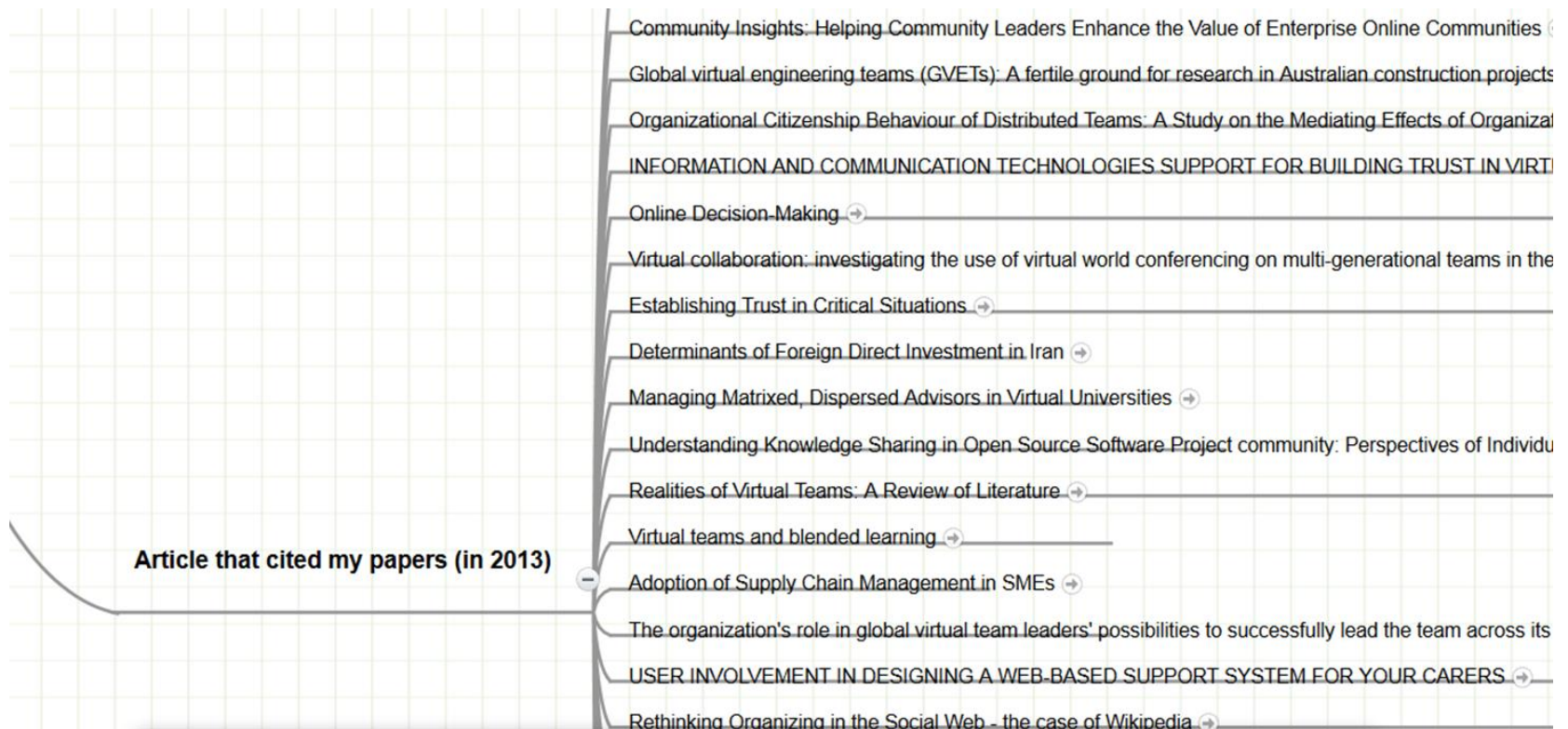
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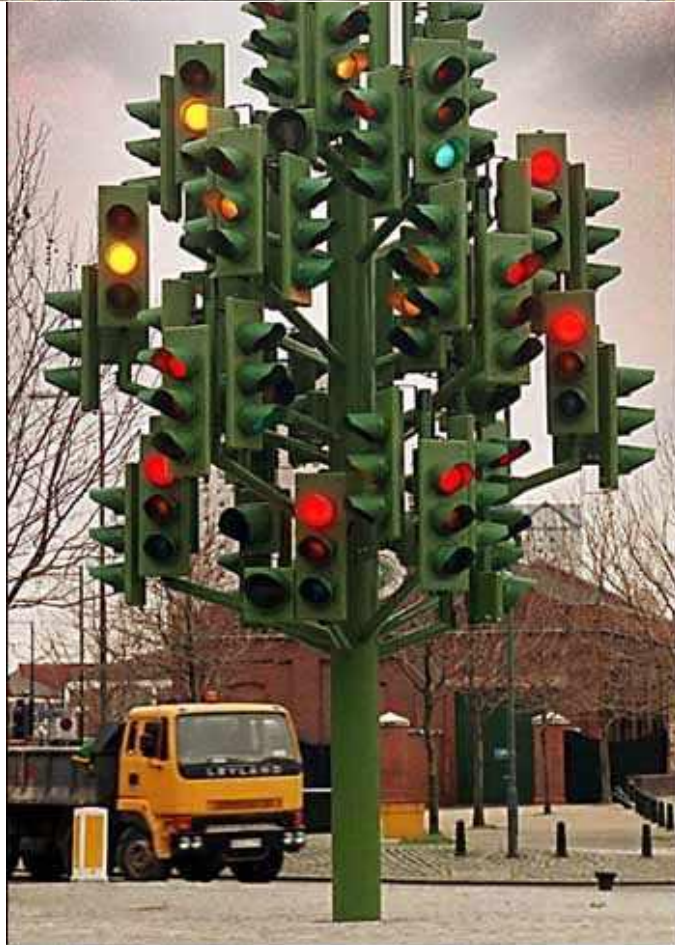
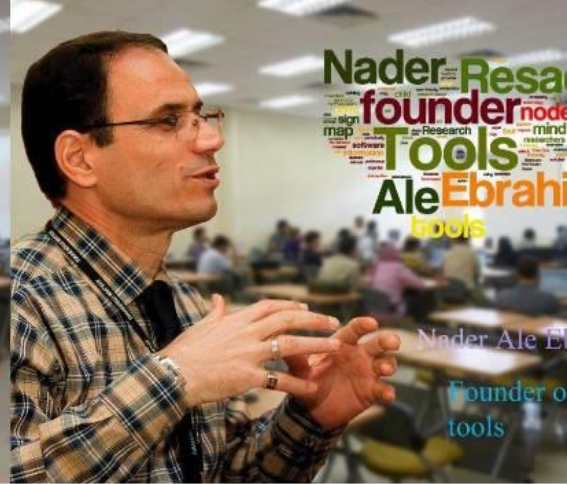
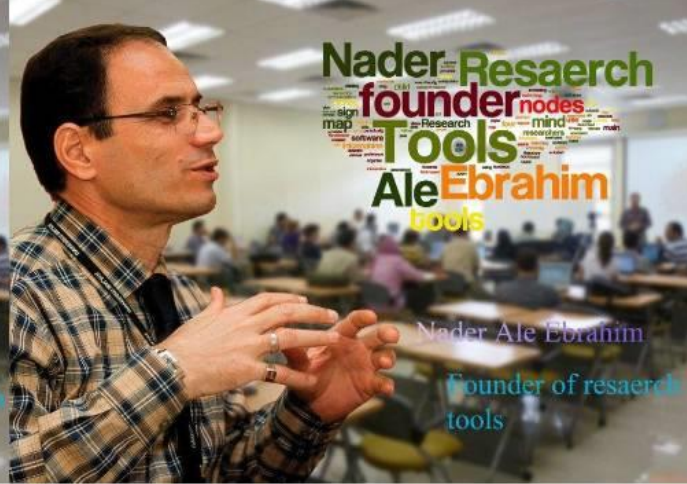
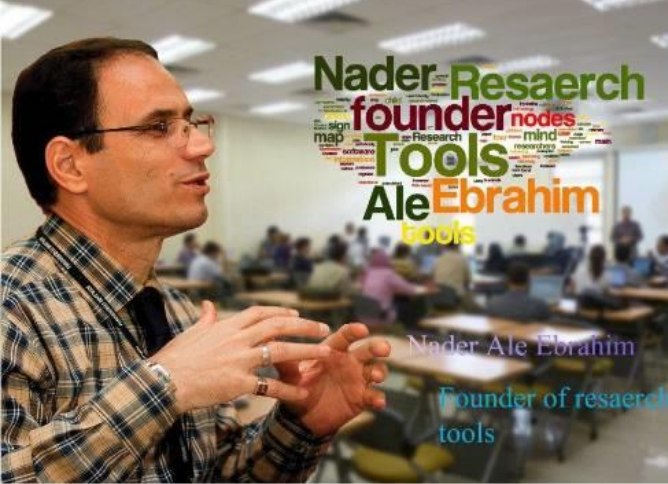
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Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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