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Two Day Workshop on

The Effective Use of Research& Publication Tools and Resources

Two-day workshop on:

Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources – Part 2

Available online at:
http://figshare.com/articles/Effective_Use_of_Research_amp_Publication_Tools_and_Resources_Part_2/1155166

http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1155166

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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

http://scholar.google.com/citations

Abstract

With the increasing use of information and communications technology (ICT), researchers are able to use computer software tools to find, organize, analyze, and share relevant information. However, there are hundreds of such tools to select from, for various research-related uses. Nader has collected over 700 tools that can help researchers do their work efficiently. It is assembled as an interactive Web-based mind map, titled "Research Tools", which is updated periodically.

"Research Tools" consists of a hierarchical set of nodes. It has four main nodes: (1) Searching the literature, (2) Writing a paper, (3) Targeting suitable journals, and (4) Enhancing visibility and impact of the research. Several free tools can be found in the child nodes. In this seminar some tools and their application in research will be described. The e-skills learned from the seminar are useful across various research disciplines and research institutions.

Problem statements

The search can be time consuming and sometimes tedious task. How can make it easier? How do deal with situations such as:

- “I just join as a new postgraduate student and I am not sure how to do a literature search”
- “I have been in research for some time now but I spend a lot of time to get the articles I want”
- “I am sure I have downloaded the article but I am not able to find it”
- “I wanted to write a new paper, how can I manage the references in the shortest possible time?”
- “I have many references, some of my old papers, and some of my current research. Sometimes, they are so many that I can’t recall where I have kept them in my folders!”
- ……..
- “I have written an article and I am not able to find a proper Journal”
- "I want to increase the citation of my papers, how do I do?"

Objectives

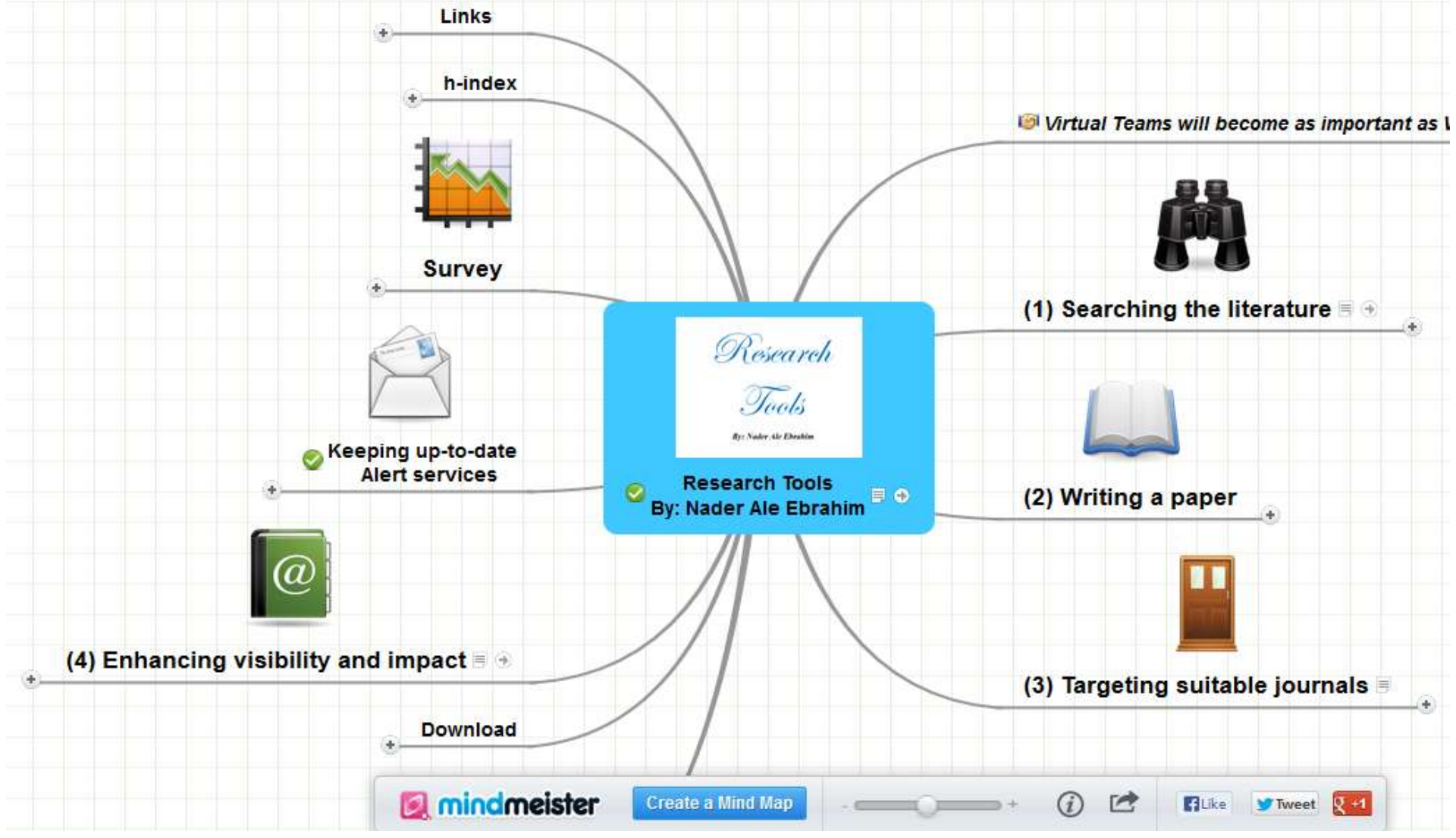
The seminar seeks to serve the following objectives:

i. To help students who seek to reduce the search time by expanding the knowledge of researchers to more effectively use the "tools" that are available through the Net.
ii. To evaluate the types of literature that researchers will encounter.
iii. To convert the information of the search for a written document.
iv. To help researchers learn how to search and analyze the right journal to submit.
v. To promote their publication for further citation.

Outline

1. Indexing desktop search tool
2. The paraphrasing & editing tool
3. Avoid plagiarism
4. Organize the references (Reference management) tool
5. Getting published
6. Target suitable journal
7. Promote your publication to get more citation
8. Q&A

Research Tools Mind Map



Indexing desktop search tool

[dtSearch]

[Google Desktop]

[Windows Search]

"Virtual R&D teams in New Product development" -- doi:10.1016/S0019-8501(02)00276-6 - dtSearch

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<-->	Name	Score	Hits	Location	Date	Size	Index	
1	Handbook of New Product.pdf	100%	5,573	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2008/10/10	2,538,400	Link 2009	075068552
2	DBA Thesis.pdf	78%	3,020	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/02/03	2,662,734	Link 2009	Microsoft V
3	Virtual Workplaces.pdf	73%	6,390	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/04/09	7,070,659	Link 2009	Handbook (
4	Process implications.pdf	52%	918	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/02/03	186,624	Link 2009	doi:10.1016
5	Teaching and Learning With Virtual Teams_1591407087.pdf	50%	2,587	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/02/23	2,825,610	Link 2009	Teaching a
6	Nader-AJBAS 3(3)2653-2669-2009.pdf	48%	810	E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009	2009/11/04	222,924	Link 2009	Nader-AJB

2 / 14 133% Sign Find

stances and offers related research propositions. The paper also discusses the role of the Internet in new product performance. Finally, the paper concludes with managerial and research implications.

1. New product development process and the role of the Internet

Past research has consistently shown that a high-quality new product development process is one of the most critical success factors in new product development [8,10–12]. As a result, it has offered numerous processes that firms can use when developing their new products. Cooper [13] defines a new product development process as a formal blueprint, roadmap, template or thought process for driving a new product project from the idea to market launch and beyond. The process involves predetermined set of stages and each stage consists of a set of prescribed, cross-functional and parallel activities. Each stage is preceded by a gate, controlling the flow of the process and providing a decision checkpoint in the process. Because of the stages and the with the first and second-generation processes, the third-generation process emphasizes efficiency and effectiveness in the new product development process through four fundamental areas. First, it is fluid, which means that there are overlaps in stages for greater speed. Second, it involves fuzzy gates, reducing the rigidity of criteria used in the gates and allowing conditional or situational considerations of the activities. Third, it is more focused in terms of prioritizing projects. Finally, it is flexible, suggesting that each new product is unique and has its own unique development process [13].

There are also compelling issues that indicate that new product development process may not be uniform across firms and products. Takeuchi and Nanoka [14] argue that today's rapidly changing and competitive market conditions require firms to adopt a flexible and fast new product development process and that a holistic "rugby" style new product development might be needed to respond to the conditions. With this approach, new product teams move through all phases of the development together, passing the ball back and forth as they develop new products. Based on a case study, the authors concluded that it is possible to

2 of 139 -- "E:\UM\Thesis\Literature Review\Link 2009\DBA Thesis.pdf" 139 files 54852 hits dtSearch 7.54 (7680) Evaluation Version

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Search Request: Questionnaire design

Total files: 259
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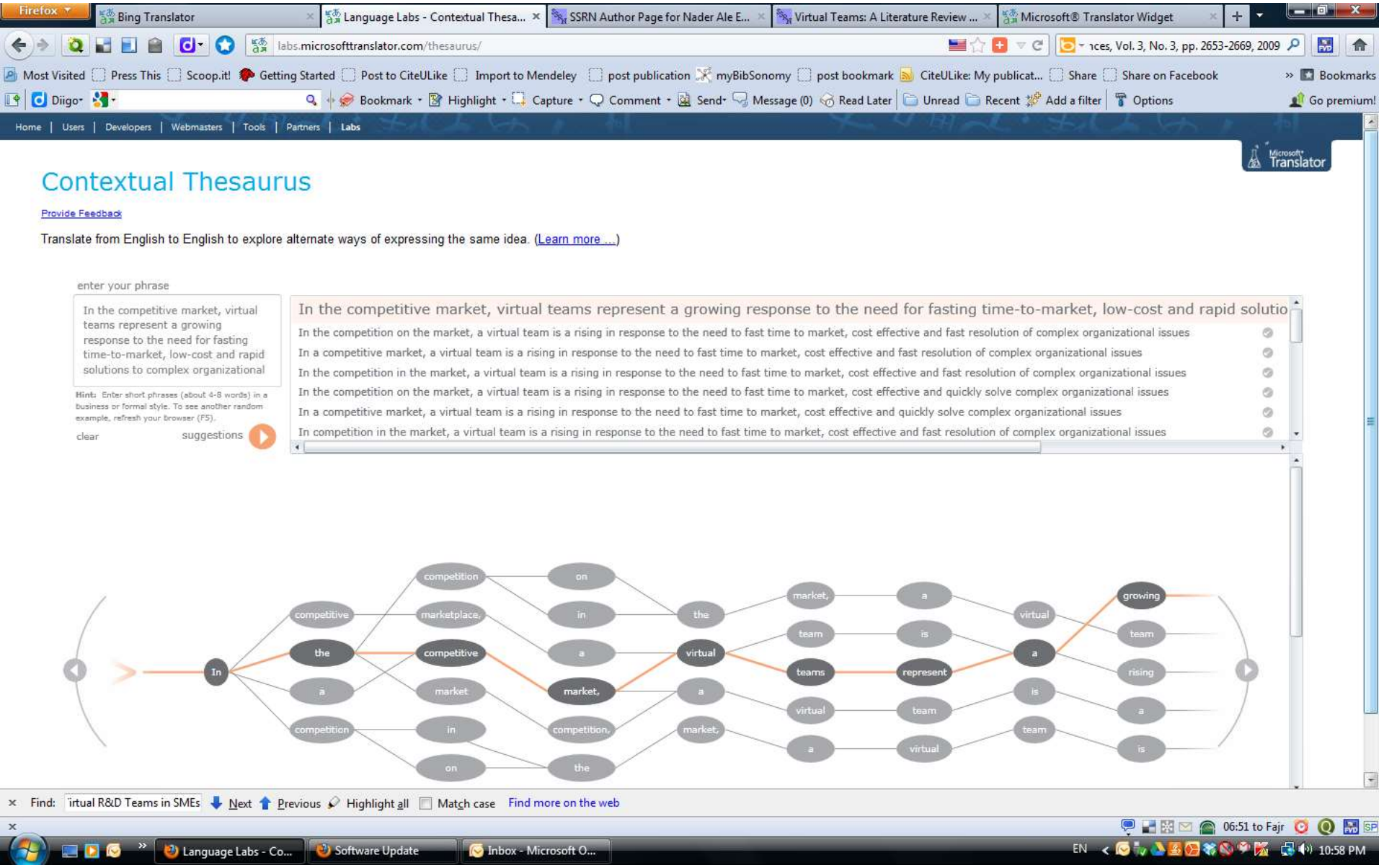
Size: 242,702 **Last modified:** 7/9/2012

[Page 1 Paragraph 27]
a standard form on which facts, comments
and attitudes can be recorded, and facilitate data processing.
This new edition of **Questionnaire Design** explains the role of questionnaires in market research,
and looks at different types of questionnaire and when and how they

The paraphrasing & editing tool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Provide Feedback
Translate from English to English to explore alternate ways of expressing the same idea. (Learn more ...)
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Hint: Enter short phrases (about 4-8 words) in a business or formal style. To see another random example, refresh your browser (F5).
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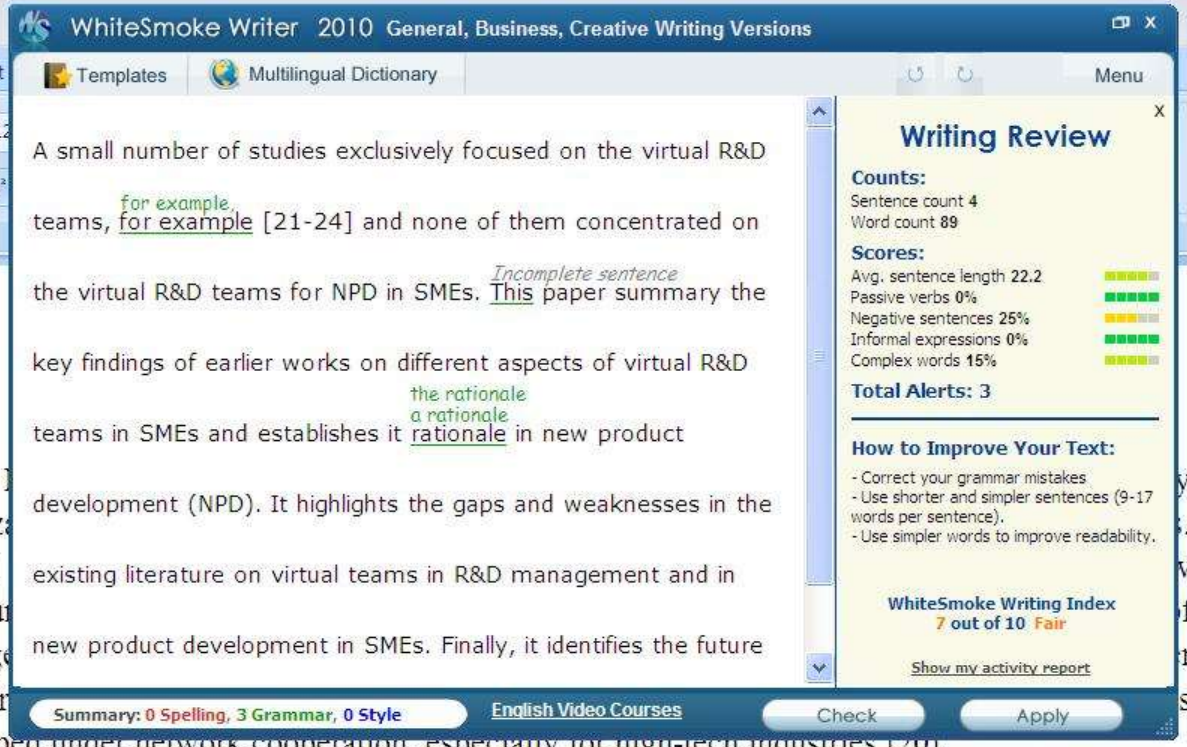

organiz… Virtual … commu… the large… the incr… developed under network cooperation, especially for high-tech industries [20].

A small number of studies exclusively focused on the virtual R&D teams, for example [21-24] and none of them concentrated on the virtual R&D teams for NPD in SMEs. This paper summary the key findings of earlier works on different aspects of virtual R&D teams in SMEs and establishes it rationale in new product development (NPD). It highlights the gaps and weaknesses in the existing literature on virtual teams in R&D management and in new product development in SMEs. Finally, it identifies the future research directions in the area of concern.

2-Review search methodology

Collaborative R&D activities involving SMEs has wide coverage. It applies to various activities ranging from information exchange to new products development. This review article is based on dependable and reputed publications. It mainly covers aspects like SMEs characteristics, scope of virtual R&D teams and their relationship in new product development (NPD). The articles are

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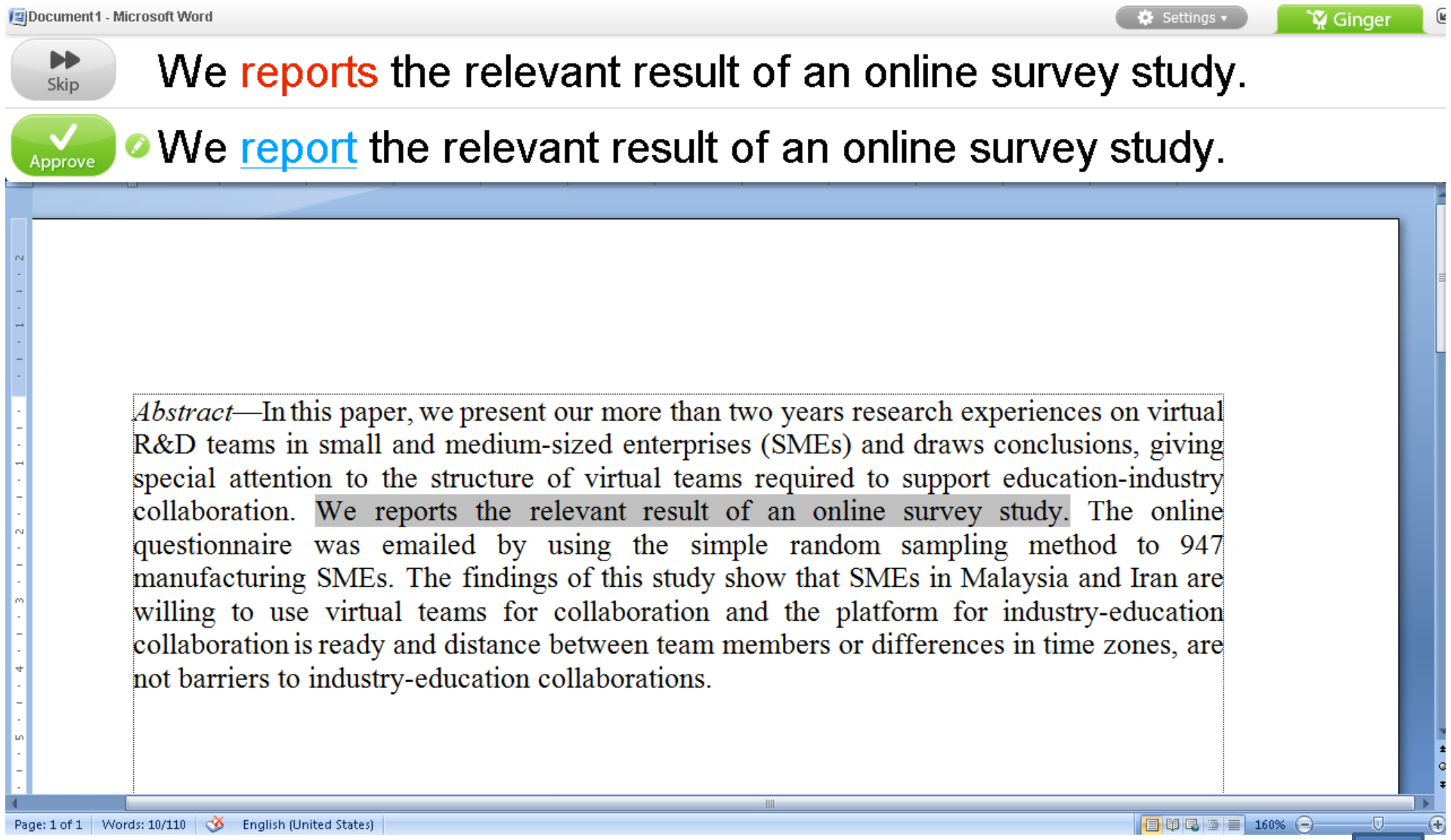
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We reports the relevant result of an online survey study.
Approve
We report the relevant result of an online survey study.
Abstract—In this paper, we present our more than two years research experiences on virtual R&D teams in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and draws conclusions, giving special attention to the structure of virtual teams required to support education-industry collaboration. We reports the relevant result of an online survey study. The online questionnaire was emailed by using the simple random sampling method to 947 manufacturing SMEs. The findings of this study show that SMEs in Malaysia and Iran are willing to use virtual teams for collaboration and the platform for industry-education collaboration is ready and distance between team members or differences in time zones, are not barriers to industry-education collaborations.
Page: 1 of 1
Words: 10/110
English (United States)
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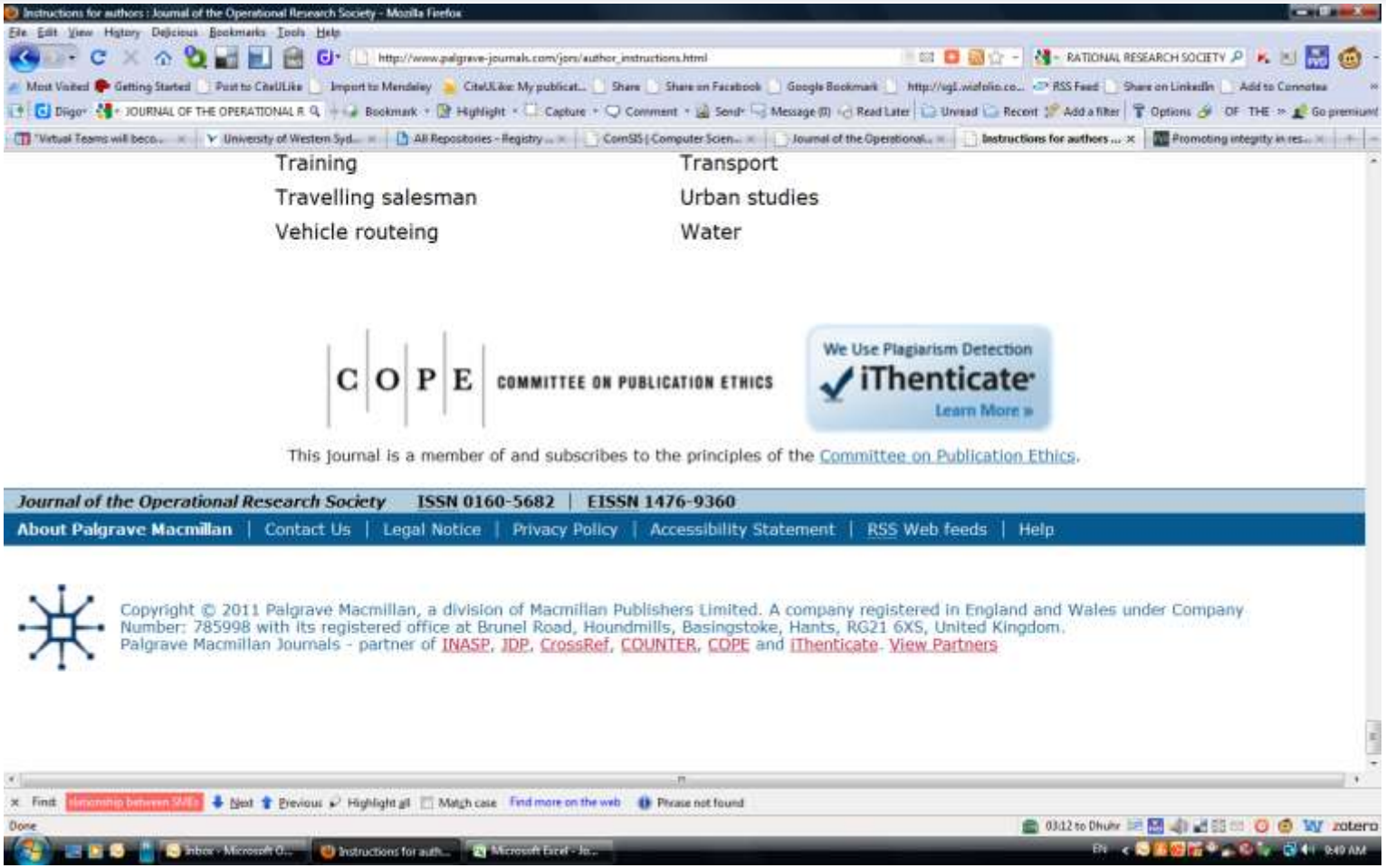
Avoid plagiarism

We use plagiarism Detection



( ) Similarity index (checked by iThenticate) is high, please revise to keep a Similarity Index ⩽30% and single source matches are not >6%.

Education in Medicine Journal ISSN 2180-1932

Objective Structured Clinical Examination: An optimized evaluation method

Commentary

Abstract

This article was retracted from publication due to it is a copied version of the original publication in "Oman Medical Journal" (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3191703/?report=classic)

The journal is not hesitated to retract any duplicated articles or fake papers from publication.

About The Author

A B C

Corrections

Retraction: Retraction notice

Posted by **PLoS_ONE_Group** on 05 Sep 2013 at 16:33 GMT

0 **Responses** · **Most Recent** 05 Sep 2013 at 16:33 GMT

Retraction: Retraction notice

It has been brought to the attention of the PLOS ONE editors that substantial parts of the text in this article were appropriated from text in the following publications:

Identification and biochemical characterization of small-molecule inhibitors of Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin serotype A.
Roxas-Duncan V, Enyedy I, Montgomery VA, Eccard VS, Carrington MA, Lai H, Gul N, Yang DC, Smith LA.
Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2009 Aug;53(8):3478-86

Eubanks LM, Hixon MS, Jin W, Hong S, Clancy CM, et al. (2007) An in vitro and in vivo disconnect uncovered through high-throughput identification of botulinum neurotoxin A antagonists. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA104: 2602–2607.

PLOS ONE therefore retracts this article due to the identified case of plagiarism. PLOS ONE apologizes to the authors of the publications above and to the readers. (comment on this retraction)

Penalty for Plagiarism

Retraction: Retraction notice

It has been brought to the attention of the PLOS ONE editors that substantial parts of the text in this article were appropriated from text in the following publications:

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Roxas-Duncan V, Enyedy I, Montgomery VA, Eccard VS, Carrington MA, Lai H, Gul N, Yang DC, Smith LA.
Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2009 Aug;53(8):3478-86

Eubanks LM, Hixon MS, Jin W, Hong S, Clancy CM, et al. (2007) An in vitro and in vivo disconnect uncovered through high-throughput identification of botulinum neurotoxin A antagonists. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA104: 2602–2607.

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Effective
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Clinics
Hospital das Clinicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN RETRACTED. See Clinics (Sao Paulo). 2013 October; 68(10): 1382.

An overview of recently published medical papers in Brazilian scientific journals

Mauricio Rocha e Silva and Ariane Gomes

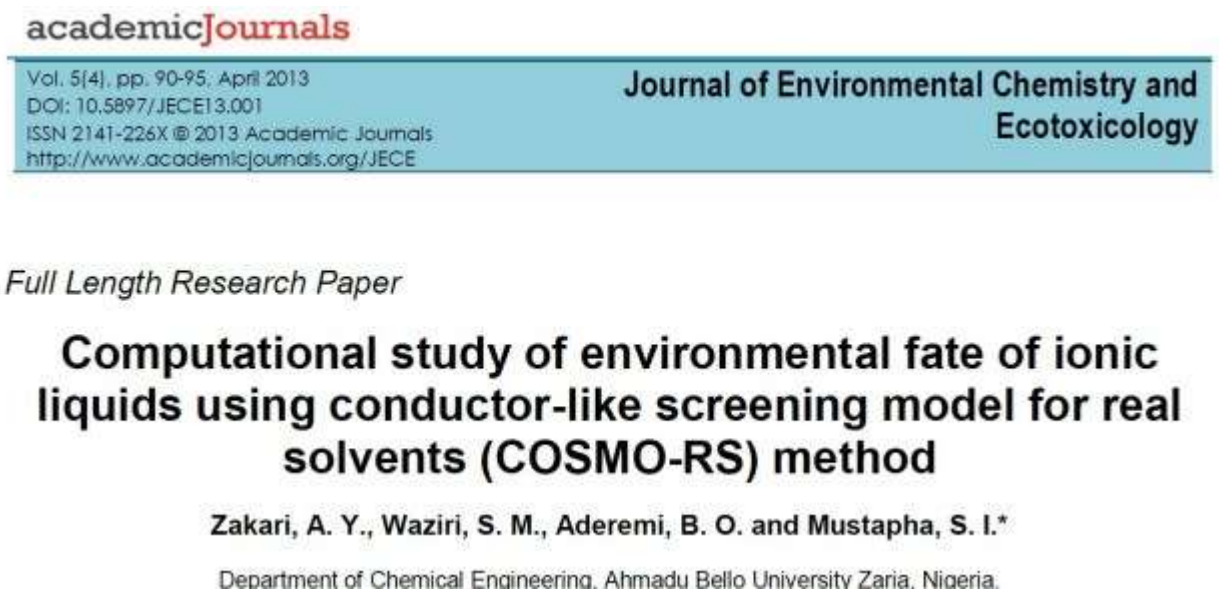
Additional article information

Abstract

Penalty for Plagiarism

Outside of academia the problem of plagiarism continues to generate headlines and scandals for politicians. In Germany, two prominent cabinet members have been forced to step down due to allegations of plagiarism in their doctoral dissertations. Meanwhile, in Canada, the head of the nation's largest school district was forced to resign in the face of plagiarism allegations, and plagiarism scandals have also embroiled a senator in the Philippines, the prime minister of Romania, and several members of the Russian Duma.

Source: J. Bailey. "Defending Against Plagiarism, Publishers need to be proactive about detecting and deterring copied text.," 26 November; http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/35677/title/Defending-Against-Plagiarism/.



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Vol. 5(4), pp. 90-95, April 2013
DOI: 10.5897/JECE13.001
ISSN 2141-226X © 2013 Academic Journals
http://www.academicjournals.org/JECE

Journal of Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology

Full Length Research Paper

Computational study of environmental fate of ionic liquids using conductor-like screening model for real solvents (COSMO-RS) method

Zakari, A. Y., Waziri, S. M., Aderemi, B. O. and Mustapha, S. I.*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria.

The COSMO-RS method is an advanced method for the quantitative calculation of solvation mixture thermodynamics based on quantum chemistry. It was developed by Andreas Klamt and is distributed as the software COSMOtherm by his company COSMOlogic (as well as in the form of several remakes by others).

Some Nigerian researchers have used the software (without a license) and report a tremendously and completely unbelievably good correlation (r^2=0.992) between the predicted results and experimental data for the logKow (octanol water partition coefficient) of ionic liquids.

Source : http://scholarlyoa.com/2013/10/24/more-bad-science-in-predatory-oa-journals/

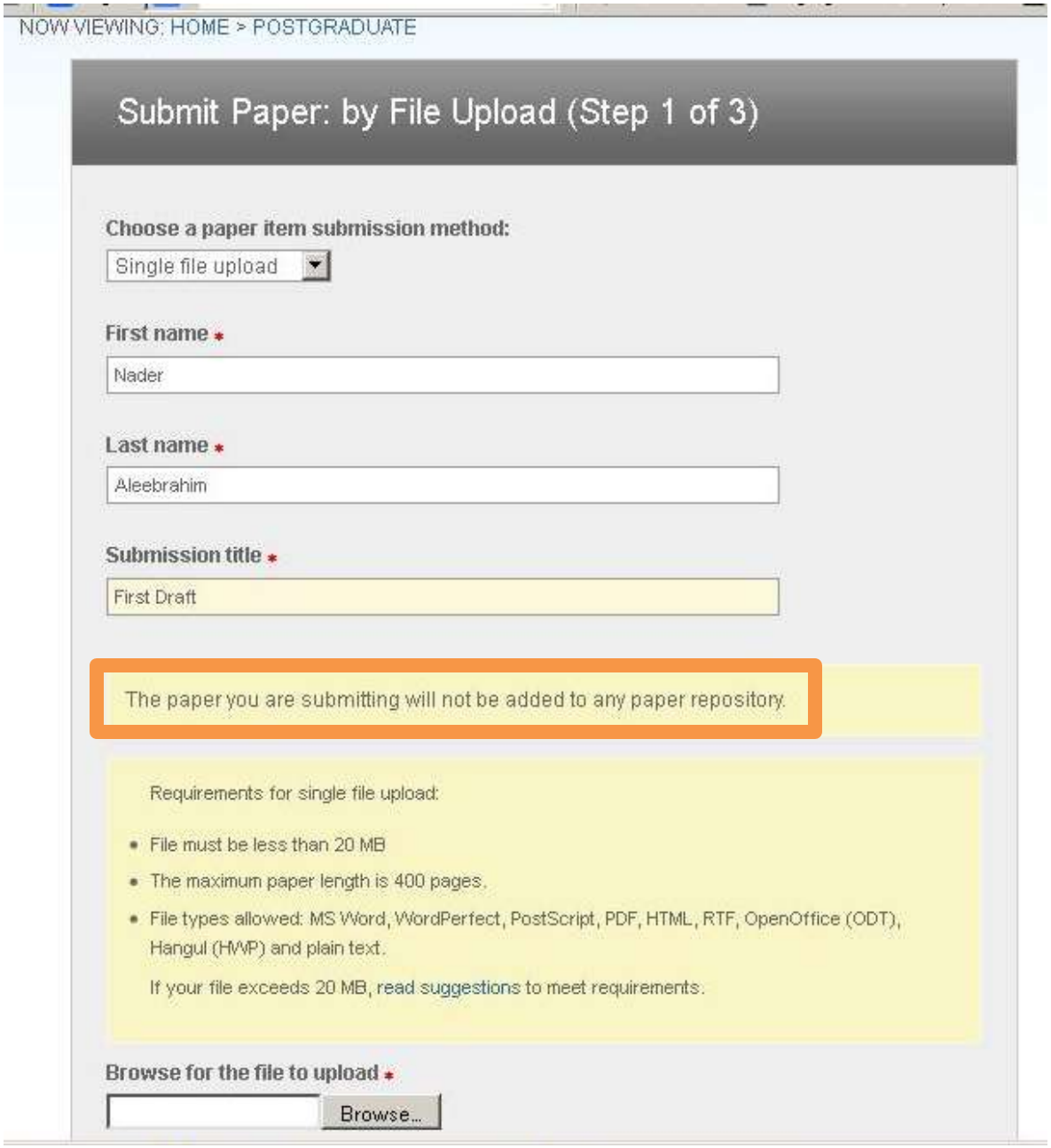
How do I avoid plagiarism?

- only hand in your own and original work.
- indicate precisely and accurately when you have used information provided by someone else, i.e. referencing must be done in accordance with a recognised system.
- indicate whether you have downloaded information from the Internet.
- never use someone else's electronic storage media, artwork, pictures or graphics as if it were your own.
- never copy directly without crediting the source
- do not translate without crediting the source
- do not paraphrase someone else's work without crediting the source
- do not piece together sections of the work of others into a new whole
- do not resubmit your own or other's previously graded work
- do not commit collusion (unauthorised collaboration, presenting work as one's own independent work, when it has been produced in whole or in part in collusion with other people)
- ghost-writing – you should not make use of ghost writers or professional agencies in the production of your work or submit material which has been written on your behalf

10 Major source of plagiarism

1. **Replication:** Submitting a paper to multiple publications in an attempt to get it published more than once
2. **Duplication:** Re-using work from one's own previous studies and papers without attribution
3. **Secondary Source:** Using a secondary source, but only citing the primary sources contained within the secondary one
4. **Misleading Attribution**: Removing an author's name, despite significant contributions; an inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript
5. **Invalid Source:** Referencing either an incorrect or nonexistent source
6. **Paraphrasing:** Taking the words of another and using them alongside original text without attribution
7. **Repetitive Research:** Repeating data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution
8. **Unethical Collaboration:** Accidentally or intentionally use each other's written work without proper attribution; when people who are working together violate a code of conduct
9. **Verbatim**: copying of another's words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation or quotation marks
10. **Complete:** Taking a manuscript from another researcher and resubmitting it under one's own name

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research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The maximum paper length is 400 pages.
File types allowed: MS Word, WordPerfect, PostScript, PDF, HTML, RTF, OpenOffice (ODT), Hangul (HWP) and plain text.
If your file exceeds 20 MB, read suggestions to meet requirements.
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Organize the references (Reference management) tool

Writing a Tesis/Paper: Traditional way

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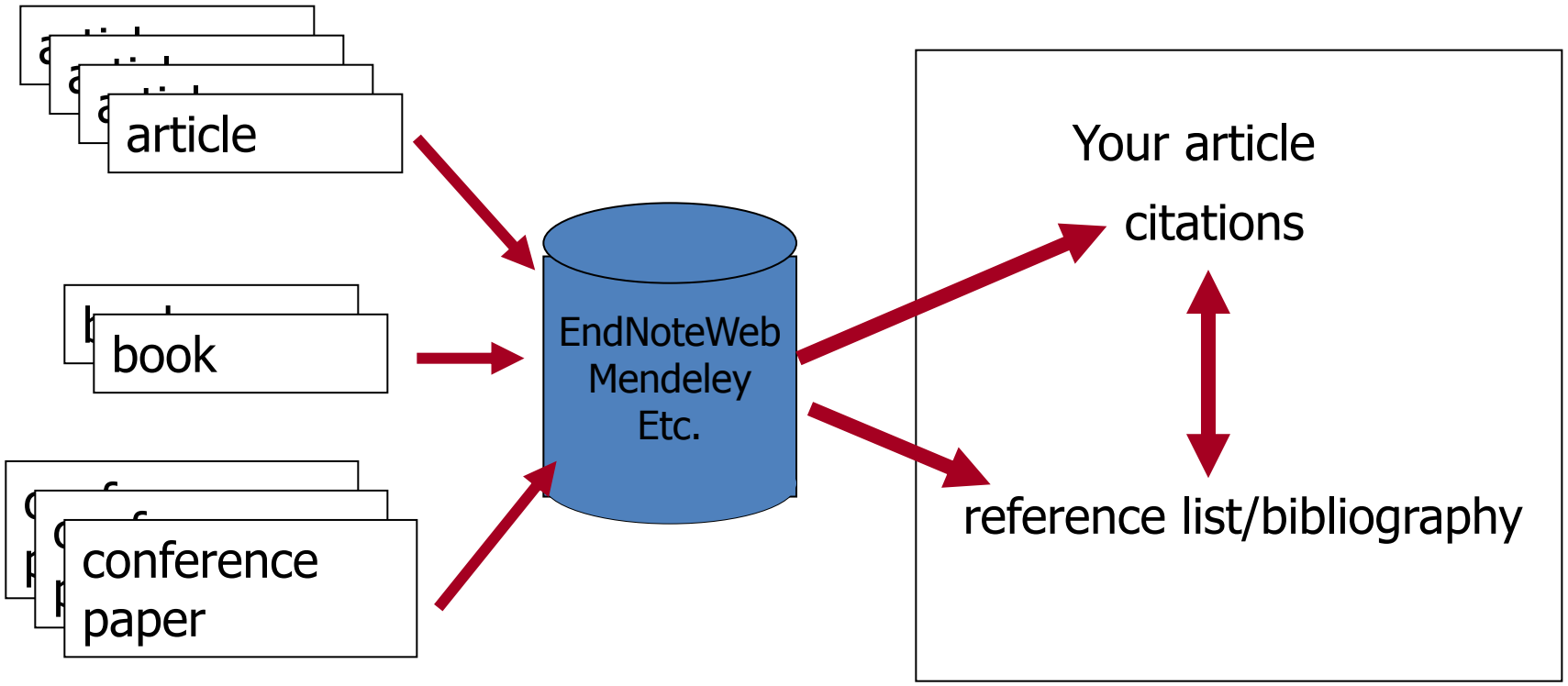
Use a reference management tool!



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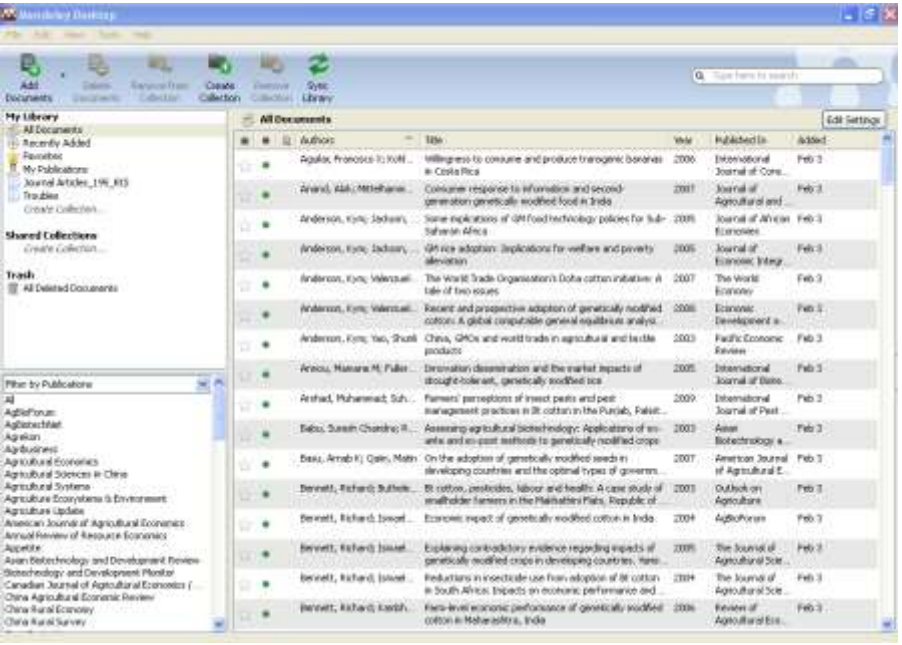
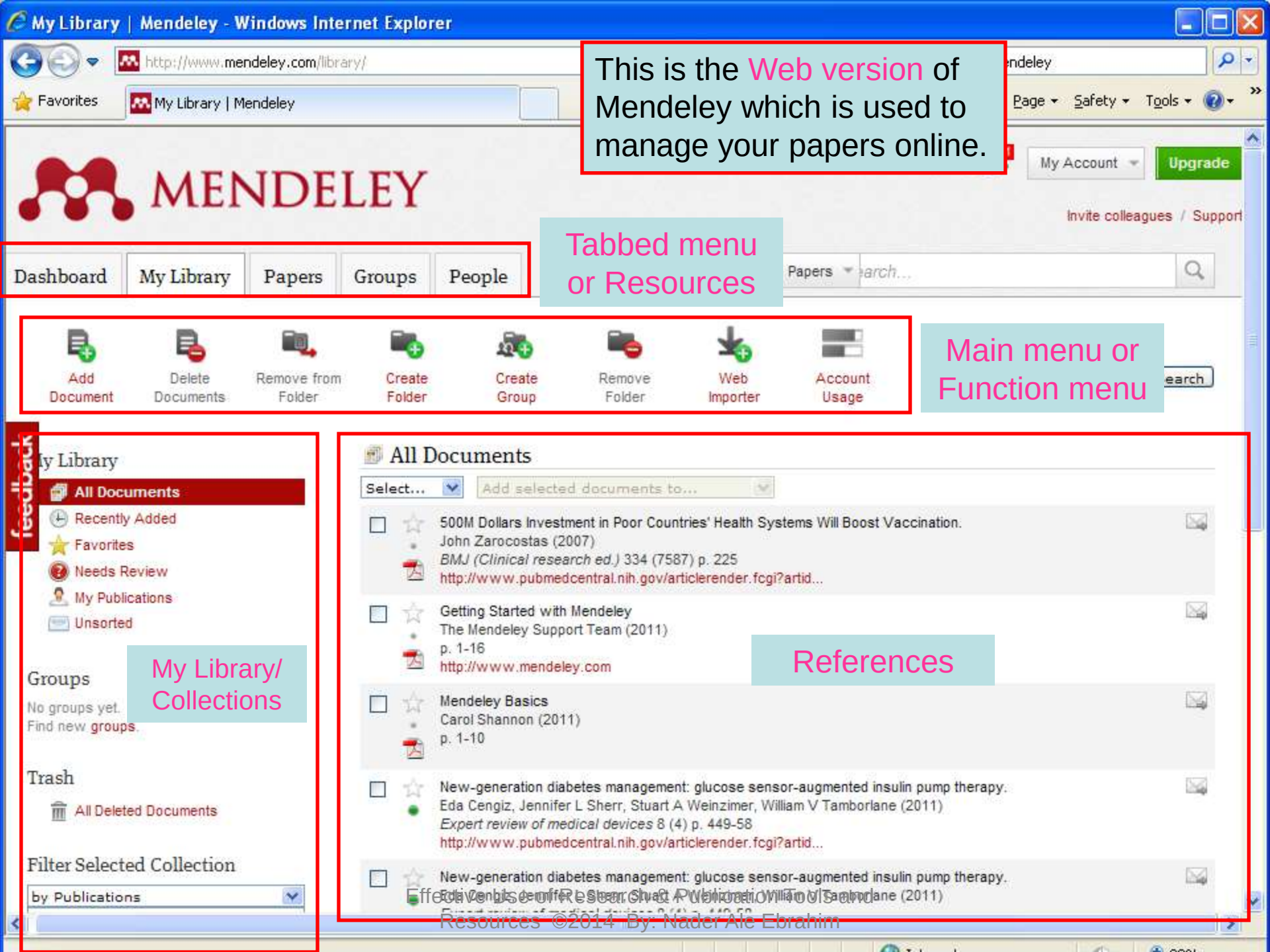
Mendeley

Mendeley is a free reference manager and academic social network that can help you organize your research, collaborate with others online, and discover the latest research.

Syncs Desktop & Web applications

- **Desktop – a free academic software to manage, share, read, annotate and cite your research papers**
- **Web - a research network to manage your papers online, discover research trends and statistics, and to connect to like-minded researchers**

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Invite colleagues / Support
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Unsorted
Groups
No groups yet.
Find new groups.
Trash
All Deleted Documents
Filter Selected Collection
by Publications
My Library/ Collections
All Documents
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Add selected documents to...
500M Dollars Investment in Poor Countries' Health Systems Will Boost Vaccination.
John Zarocostas (2007)
BMJ (Clinical research ed.) 334 (7587) p. 225
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Getting Started with Mendeley
The Mendeley Support Team (2011)
p. 1-16
http://www.mendeley.com
Mendeley Basics
Carol Shannon (2011)
p. 1-10
New-generation diabetes management: glucose sensor-augmented insulin pump therapy.
Eda Cengiz, Jennifer L Sherr, Stuart A Weinzimer, William V Tamborlane (2011)
Expert review of medical devices 8 (4) p. 449-58
http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid...
References
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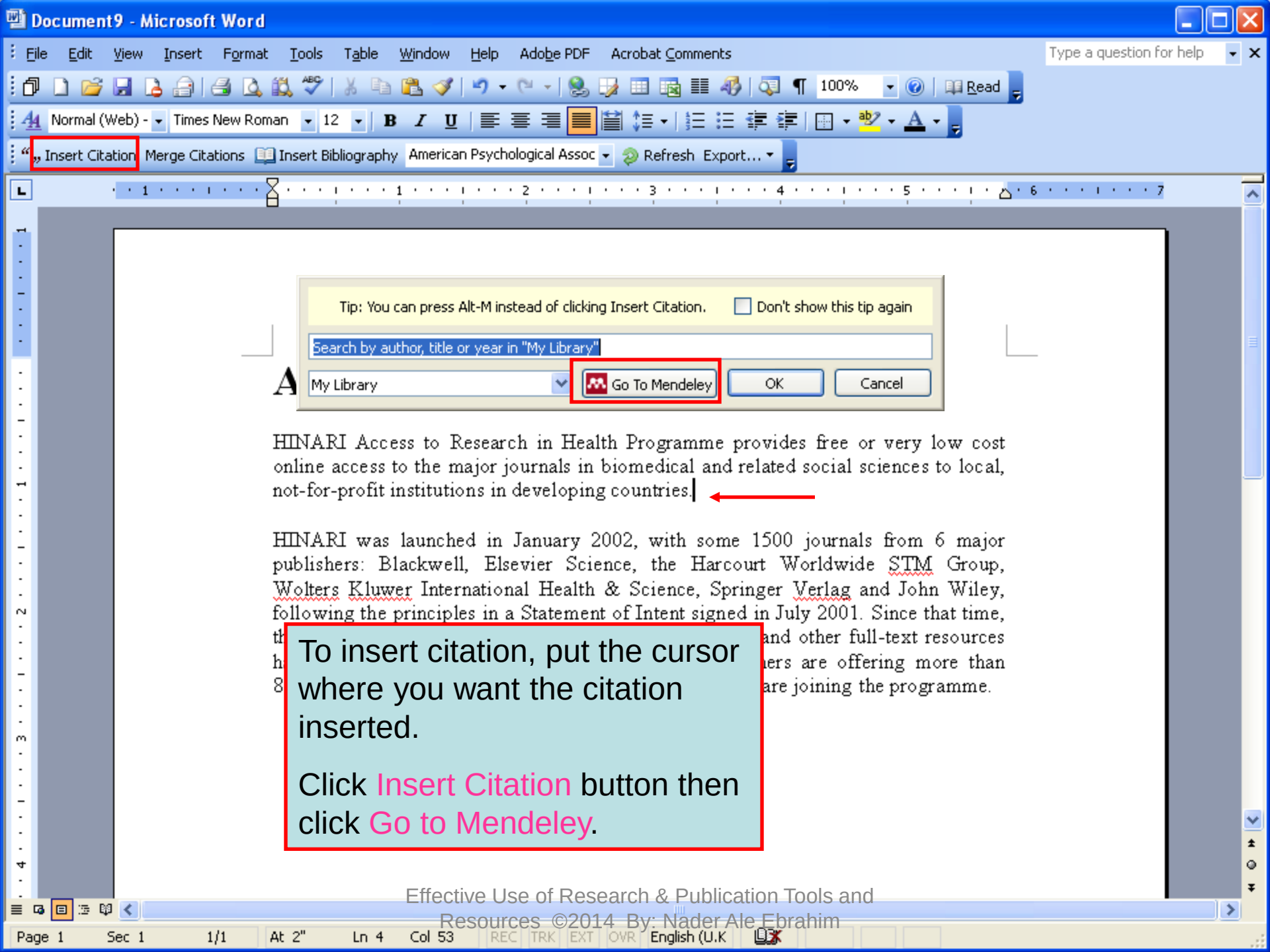
Citing references

- Word and OpenOffice plug-in
- How to cite references
- How to insert bibliography



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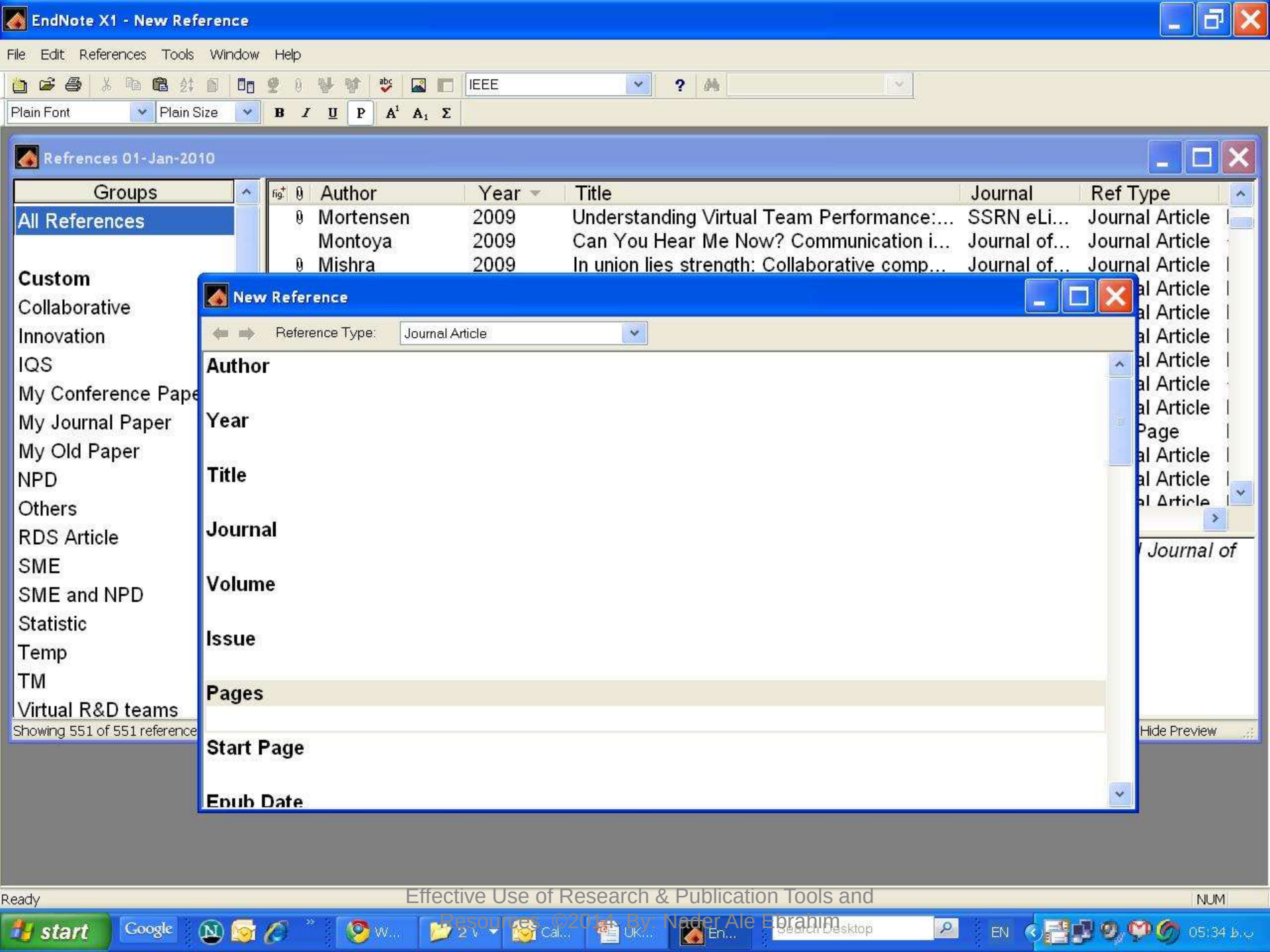

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Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are the driving engine behind economic growth [1].

References

[1] N. Ale Ebrahim, S. Ahmed, and Z. Taha, "Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review," *Scientific Research and Essay,* vol. 4, pp. 1575–1590, December 2009.

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Why *EndNote Web*?

EndNote Web can help you to manage your references in a simple two-steps process …

- Step 1: Manage references
  - Collect references
  - Organize, share and collaborate
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  - Cite references while writing (*Cite While You Write*)
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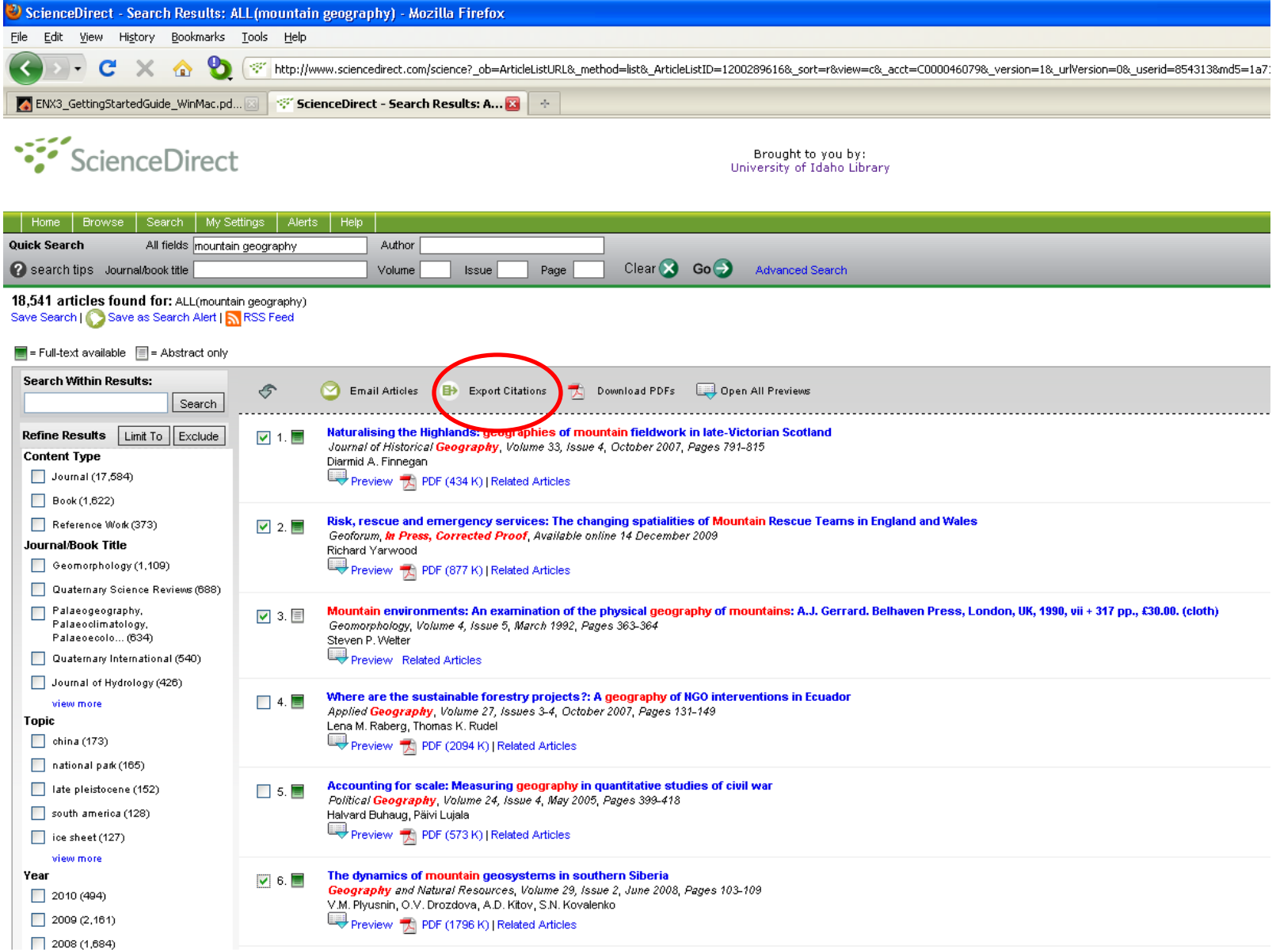
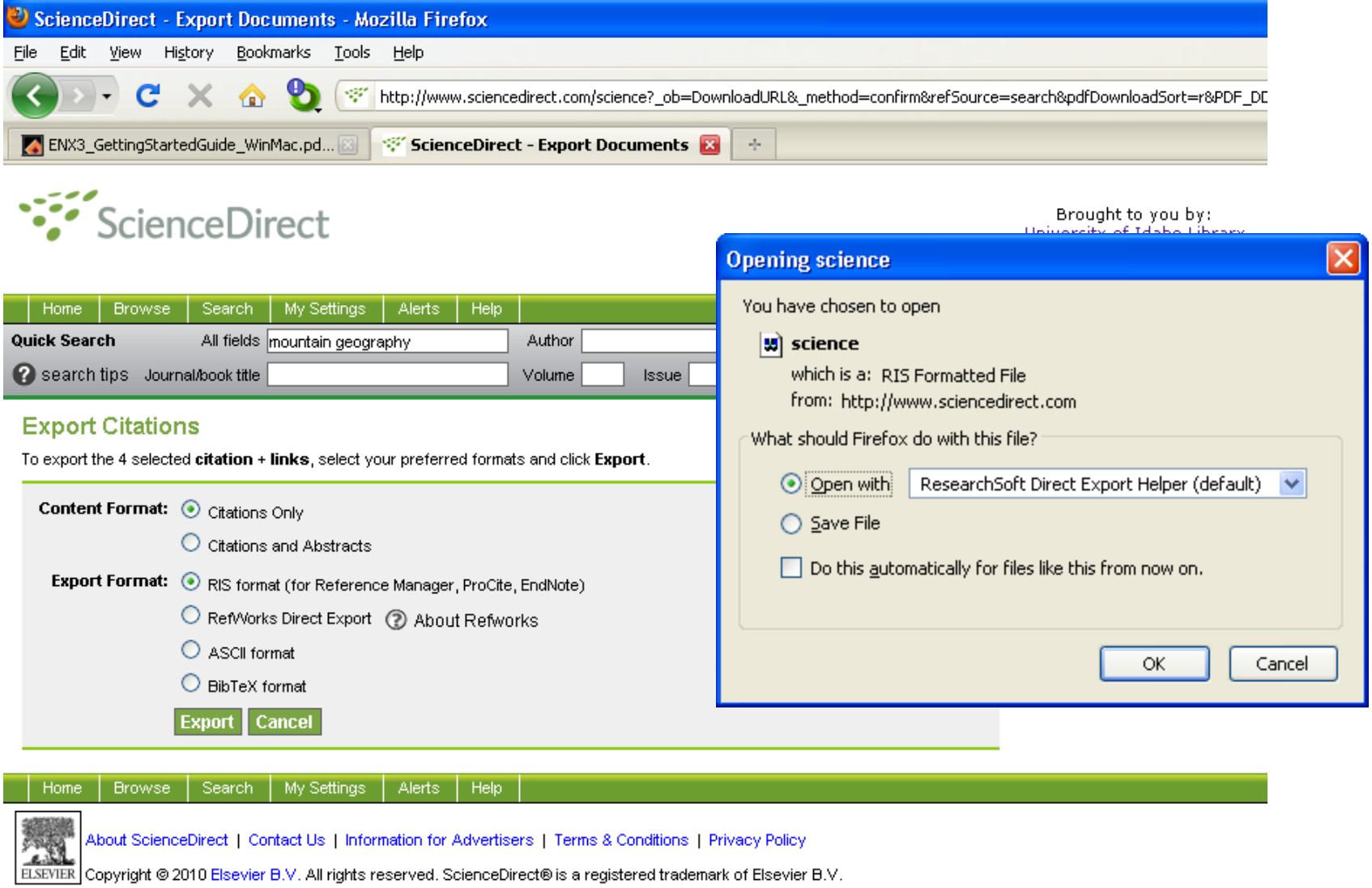
   … because references are automatically generated and you can change the style with just few clicks!

Export to EndNote



ScienceDirect (Elsevier) allows you to check your desired citations, then click on the "Export Citations" link…



… then you select which pieces of information you really want in your EndNote database, using the radio buttons, then click on the “Export” button to bring up the dialog box we have seen before to transfer the temporary file into EndNote

Getting published

Paper Structure

- Title
- Affiliation
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Nomenclatures
- Introduction
- Materials and methods
- Results and Discussions
- Conclusions
- References

We often write in the following order:

- Figures and Tables
- Materials and Methods
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusions
- Introduction
- Abstract and Title

Source: **How to Write a World Class Paper, *From title to references, From submission to revision Forum Scientum Workshop ,*** 2011-8-22

Presented By: Anthony P F Turner and Alice Tang Turner Editor-In-Chief and Managing Editor, *Biosensors & Bioelectronics*

HOW TO WRITE/EDIT SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

(I) MINDSET, (II) CONCEPTS, AND (III) LOGIC

I. Right mindset for writing

“State your facts as simply as possible, even boldly. No one wants flowers of eloquence or literary ornaments in a research article.”

-R.B. McKerrow (Well-known British editor & educator 1882-1940)

Example

- Ok: **It is clear that** factor A up-regulates the pathway.

- Better: **Factor A** clearly up-regulates the pathway.

II. Modern writing concepts

1. Styles
2. Use “We”
3. Use active voice
4. Avoid vague IT, THERE, THIS/THAT
5. Avoid long sentence
6. Write a strong sentence core
7. One message per paragraph

1. Styles

- **BOG—Business or Government style, the more traditional style**

- **CLEAR—Clear Easy Reading, the more modern style**

Example

- **BOG: It is** anticipated **that** an annual training rate **of** 100 employees will **be** achieved **by the time** the program **is** fully operational.

- **CLEAR: When** the **program** is operating at full capacity, **we** expect to train 100 people per year.

2. Use ‘We”

We-sentence is a more-modern style, reads more interesting, and communicates with the reader more directly.

- We report …
- We speculate …
- We generated …
- We measured …

We-sentences appear in many leading journals

- In this report, **we** define a mechanism for … and discover distinct roles for … **We** use … assays to … **We** demonstrate that … **We** provide evidence that … (*Science*)

3. Use active voice

- **Active voice is more informative, clearer, and more reader-friendly than passive voice.**

  – The results indicate …
  – Table 1 shows …
  – Recent studies have reported …
  – Zhang and coworkers have suggested …

Example

- **Bad:** Twelve soil samples of 4 agricultural areas **were investigated** for…, and the co-relationships between … **were analyzed**.

- **Good: We investigated** 12 soil samples of 4 agricultural areas for …, and **analyzed** the co-relationships between …

lyn dupré writes: (The author of *Bugs in writing: A guide to debugging your prose*)

“If you want to learn only one technique to improve your writing substantially, you should learn to avoid using passive voice.”

4. Avoid vague IT, THERE, and THIS/THAT

- **IT** is unknown.
- **THERE** is no where.
- **THIS/THAT** could be anything.

It is old style

1. **Old style:** It is likely that it will rain soon.

- **Modern style:** It will rain soon.

2. **Old style: It should be borne in mind that** the current research has imitations.

- **Modern style:** The current **research** has limitations.

III. Logic issues

1. Logic flow
2. Connection
3. Parallelism
4. Redundancy

1. Use transitional words to promote logic flow

- Also, and, again, further, furthermore
- First, then, second, next, lastly
- Soon, after, previously, meanwhile
- But, yet, still, instead,
- In short, in other words,
- Similarly, consequently, accordingly

2. Connection of clauses

1. **Compound** (and, but)
2. **Cause/effect** (as, because, for, so,)
3. **In between** (semicolon)
4. Condition (if, whether, when)
5. Concession (Although, even if, whatever)
6. Result (so that)

Example

Incorrect: She has a fever, **and** she probably has an infection.

Correct: She has a fever**;** she probably has an infection

3. Parallelism

1. Verb
2. Subject
3. Similar parts in a sentence
4. Meaning

Verb

- Incorrect: She **swims**, **plays** basketball, and **was running** bicycles.

- Correct: She **swims**, **plays** basketball, and **runs** bicycles.

Subject

Incorrect: The **ignition** was tested, an **examination** of the belts was carried out, and the **levels** of the lubricants were checked.

Correct: The **ignition** was tested, the **belts** were examined, and the **lubricant levels** were checked.

Other parts

- **Not only, but also**

  Bad: The plant is **not only capable** of growing on high-salt soils, **but also accumulating** concentrations of salts.

  – Good: The plant is **not only capable of growing** on high-salt soils, **but also capable of accumulating** concentrations of salts.

  – Better: The plant is capable of **not only growing** on high-salt soils, **but also accumulating** concentrations of salts.

4. Redundancy

- **Most-commonly seen problems in non-English speaking writers**
  - **Wording repetition**
  - **Sentencing repetition**
  - **Meaning repetition**
  - **Wordy**

Wording

1. Bad: These **differences** grew smaller, and **they** finally faded out after a stimulation of 3 min.

- Good: These **differences grew** smaller and finally **faded** out after a stimulation of 3 min.

(Cont.)

2. **Bad:** The result indicates that this assumption **can be considered reasonable in some sense.**

- **Good:** The result indicates that this assumption **may be reasonable.**

Meaning

1. Bad: A method to evaluate this effect, **rather than to assume subjectively,** was proposed.

- Good: A method to evaluate this effect was proposed.

2. Bad: **As a rule**, the temperature was **generally** adjusted to the room temperature.

- Good: As a rule, the temperature was adjusted to the room temperature

Writing your literature review

Writing your literature review takes time. You may need to complete several drafts before your final copy. It is important to have a good introduction that clearly tells the reader what the literature will be about.

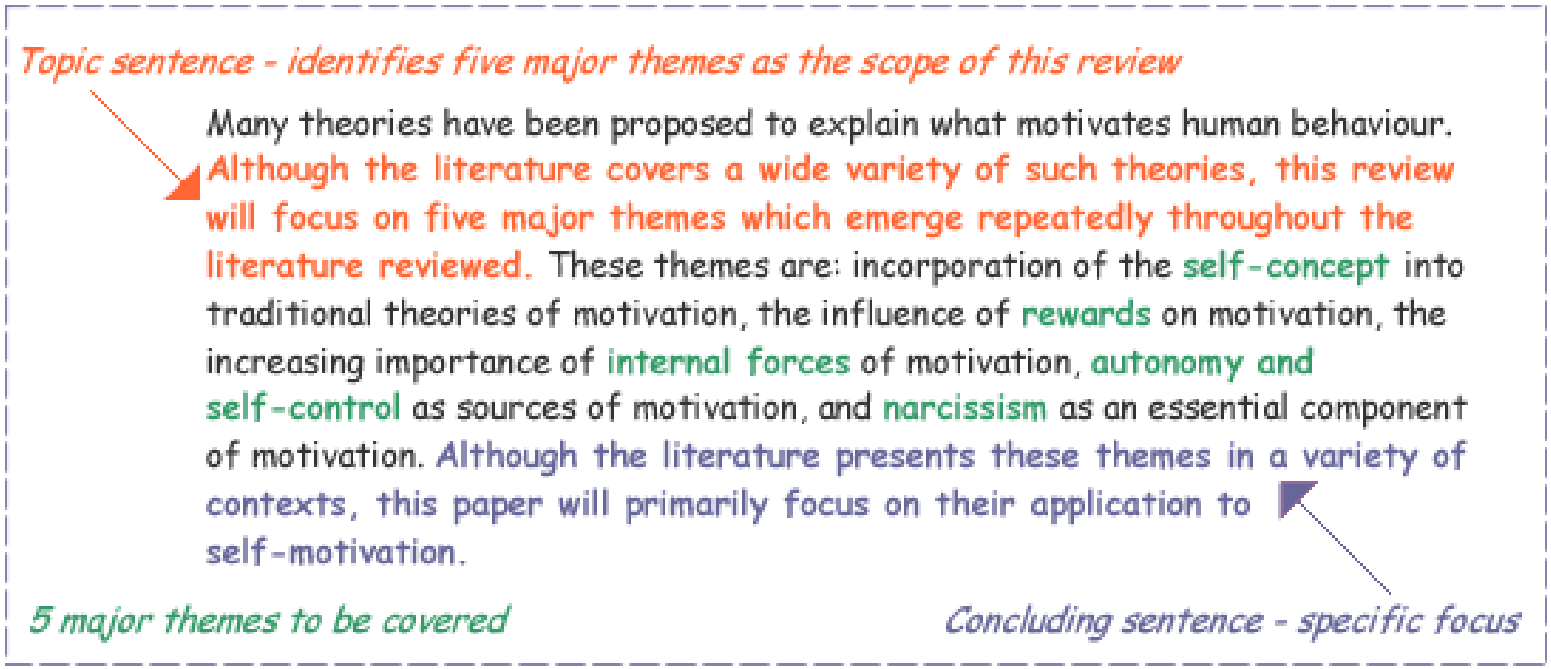
An introduction must tell the reader the following:

- **what you are going to cover in the review**
- **the scope of your research**
- **how the review ties in with your own research topic.**

Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2_AssessmentTasks/assess_tuts/lit_review_LL/writing.html

Introduction

This is a good example of an introduction because it has a topic sentence which indicates what will be covered and also tells the reader the specific focus of the literature review in the concluding sentence.



Paragraphs

A paragraph is a group of connected sentences that develop a single point, argument or idea. Paragraphs need to link to other paragraphs so that the themes, arguments or ideas developed are part of a coherent whole rather than separate bits.

A paragraph should include:

- **a main statement / idea that you are putting forward, ie topic sentence**
- **evidence from research to support / argue your idea, showing where the writers agree and / or disagree**
- **student analysis of the research literature where appropriate**
- **summing up and linking to the next idea (paragraph).**

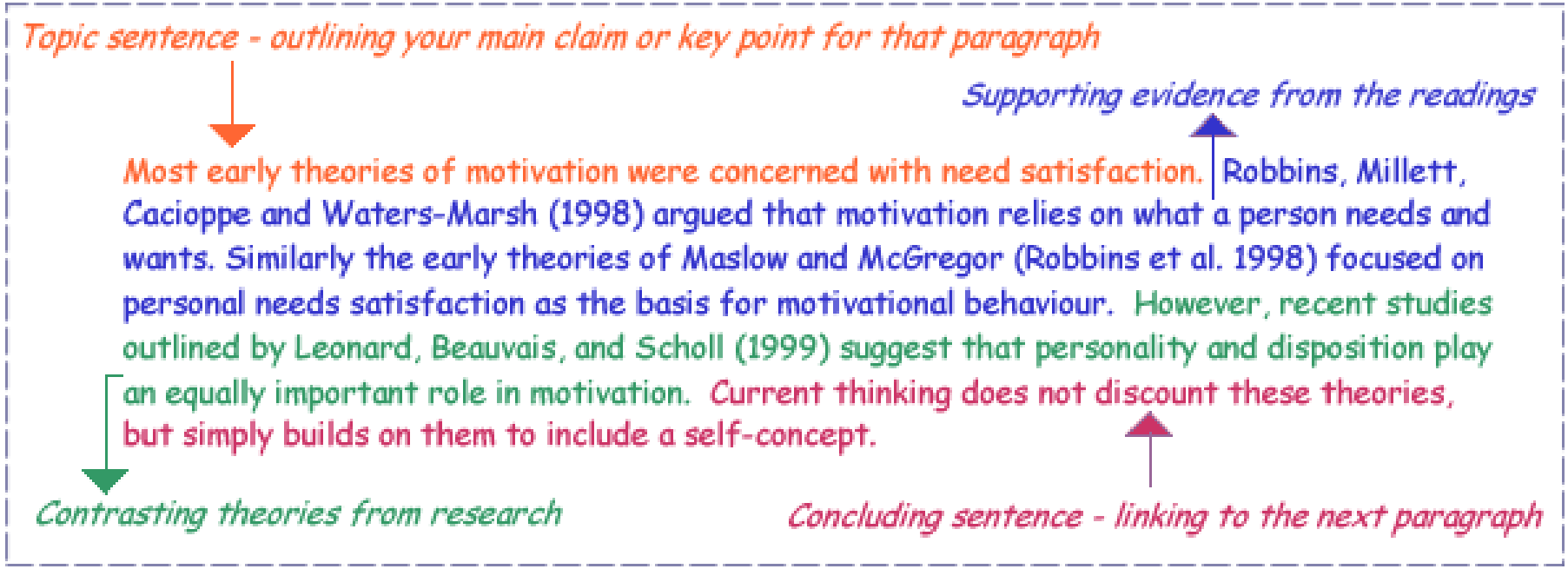
In the literature review, you will need to show evidence of integrating your readings into each paragraph and analysis of the readings where necessary.

Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2_AssessmentTasks/assess_tuts/lit_review_LL/writing.html

Integrating arguments in paragraphs

Integration of multiple sources

To develop an integrated argument from multiple sources, you need to link your arguments together. The model below is a guide.



Integrating arguments in paragraphs

Integration of student analysis

It is important to integrate your analysis and interpretation of the literature in your literature review. Read the following paragraph and see how the arguments have been integrated into the paragraph along with student analysis. Analysis is not just student opinion, it needs to be supported by the literature.

Topic sentence - outlining your main claim or key point for that paragraph

First statement of evidence from the literature

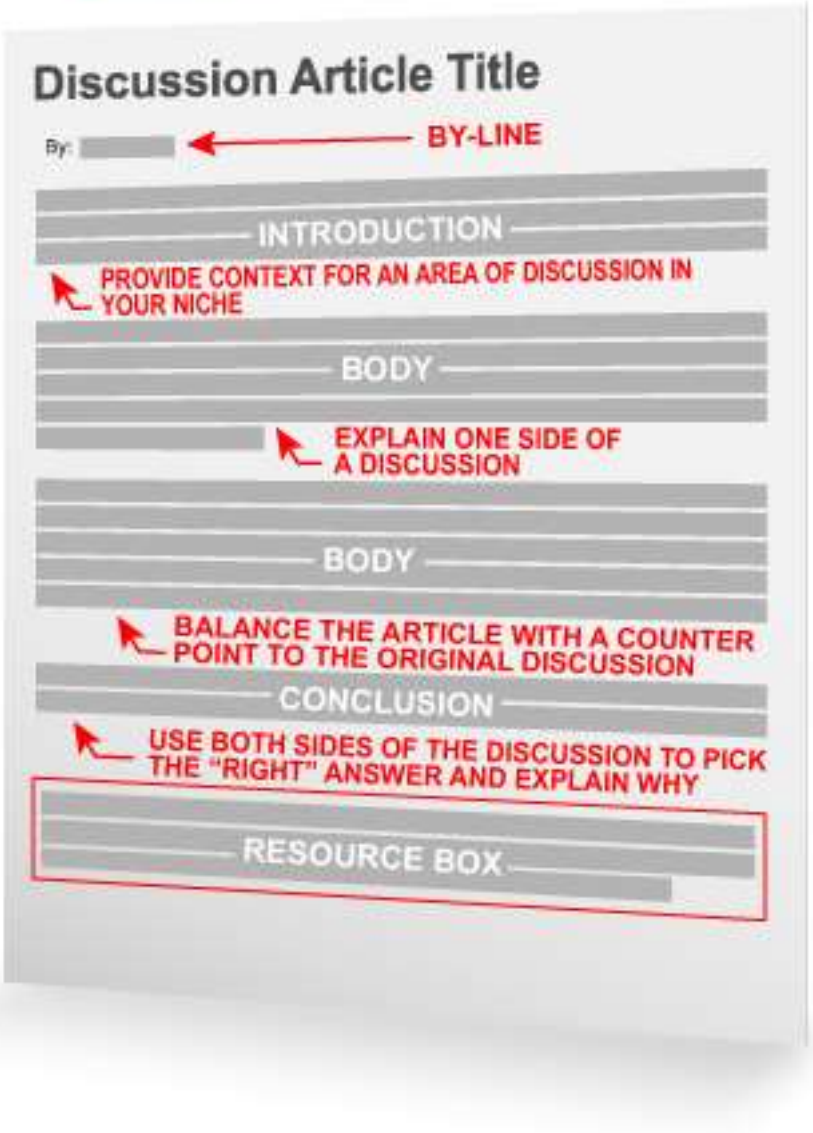
By its very nature, motivation requires a degree of individual satisfaction or narcissism. Robbins, Millet, Cacioppe, and Waters-Marsh (1998) suggest that motivation has as its very basis the need to focus on, and please the self. This is supported by Shaw, Shapard and Waugaman (2000) who contend that this narcissistic drive is based on the human effort to find personal significance in life. It can be argued that the desire to improve one's status is a highly motivational force, and is central to the idea of narcissistic motivation. The narcissistic motivational strategies put forward by Shaw et al. (2000) are concerned with motivation for life in general, but may also have applications in the context of work. These strategies, with their focus on personal needs, demonstrate that narcissism is an essential component of motivation.

Second statement of evidence from the literature *Student analysis* *Concluding statement*

Effective Use of Research & Publication Tools and Resources ©2014 By: Nasser Al-Eshrihim

Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2_Assessment_Tasks/assess_lits/lit_review_LL/integration.html

Discussion Article Template



Verbs for referencing

To incorporate quotations / references into a literature review, you can use a variety of verbs. These verbs are often used with prepositions, eg that, by, on. It is poor writing to use the same ones all the time, eg says that, states that. Verbs also allow the writer to indicate the degree to which they support the author of the research, eg claims that versus argues that. The following verbs (and prepositions) can be used to introduce references into your literature review. Please note that they can be used in different tenses.

Suggest (that)	Recent studies outlined by Leonard et al (1999) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.
Argue (that)	Leonard et al (1999) argue that there are three elements of self perception.
Contend(s)	Mullens (1994) contends that motivation to work well is usually related to job satisfaction.
Outline	Recent studies outlined by Mullins (1994) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.
Focus on	The early theories of Maslow and McGregor (Robbins et al, 1998) focused on personal needs and wants as the basis for motivation.
Define(s)	Eunson (1987, p. 67) defines motivation as 'what is important to you'.
Conclude(s) (that)	Reviewing the results of the case study, Taylor (1980) concludes that the theories of job enrichment and employee motivation do work.
State	He further states that there is an increasing importance on the role of autonomy and self regulation of tasks in increasing motivation.
Maintains (that)	Mullins (1994) maintains that job enrichment came from Herzber's two factor theory.
Found (that)	Mullins (1994) found that there is an increasing importance on the role of autonomy and self regulation of tasks in improving motivation.
Promote(s)	This promotes the idea that tension and stress are important external sources of motivation, which can be eliminated by completing certain tasks.
Establish(ed) (by)	As established by Csikszentmihalyi (Yair 2000, p. 2) 'the more students feel in command of their learning, the more they fulfil their learning potential'.
Asserts (that)	Locke's Goal Setting Theory asserts that setting specific goals tends to encourage work motivation (Robbins et al, 1998).
Show(s)	Various theories of motivation show employers that there are many factors that influence employees work performance.
Claim(s) (that)	Hackman and Oldham (1975) claim that people with enriched jobs, and high scores on the Job Diagnostic Survey, experienced more satisfaction and motivation.
Report(s)	Mullins (1994) reports on four content theories of motivation.
Mention(s)	Mullins (1994) mentions two common general criticisms of Herzberg's theory.
Address	Redesigning jobs so that responsibility moved from supervisors to the workers, was an attempt to address the issues of job satisfaction (Mullins, 1994).

Before submission, follow *EASE Guidelines for Authors and Translators*, freely available in many languages at www.ease.org.uk/publications/author-guidelines. Adherence should increase the chances of acceptance of submitted manuscripts.

Guidelines translations:

Arabic
Bangla
Bosnian
Chinese
Croatian
Czech
Estonian
French
Hungarian
Italian
Japanese
Korean
Persian
Polish
Portuguese-Brazilian
Romanian
Russian
Spanish
Turkish

How to... write an abstract

What is an abstract?

A definition

An abstract is a succinct summary of a longer piece of work, usually academic in nature, which is published in isolation from the main text and should therefore stand on its own and be understandable without reference to the longer piece. It should report the latter's essential facts, and should not exaggerate or contain material that is not there.

Its purpose is to act as a reference tool (for example in a library abstracting service), enabling the reader to decide whether or not to read the full text.

Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2

Abstract

Abstract should **not exceed 300** words (**without reference).**

Abstract must include following sections:

Problem Statement: This section should include answers of the questions:

- **Why was research needed?.**
- **What was the context of the work?.**
- **Introduce the problem or provide background for what you will address**.

Approach:

- **What did you do and how did you go about solving or making progress on the problem.**
- **Describe the method of research, study, or analysis applied to the problem.**

Results:

- **What results did you get?**
- **State what you found and relate it to the problem.**
- **Summarize the major results in numbers, avoid vague, hand waving results such as "very small" or "significant".**

Conclusions/Recommendations:

- **What are the implications of your answer?**
- **State the relevance, implications, or significance of the results or conclusions, to the business.**
- **Significance of work is often implied by the recommendations or implications for future work.**

A Structured Abstract

Purpose of this paper	**What are the reason(s) for writing the paper or the aims of the research?**
Design/methodology/ approach	**How are the objectives achieved? Include the main method(s) used for the research. What is the approach to the topic and what is the theoretical or subject scope of the paper?**
Findings	**What was found in the course of the work? This will refer to analysis, discussion, or results.**
Research limitations/implications (if applicable)	**If research is reported on in the paper this section must be completed and should include suggestions for future research and any identified limitations in the research process.**
Practical implications (if applicable)	**What outcomes and implications for practice, applications and consequences are identified? Not all papers will have practical implications but most will. What changes to practice should be made as a result of this research/paper?**
Social Implications (if applicable)	**What will be the impact on society of this research? How will it influence public attitudes? How will it influence (corporate) social responsibility or environmental issues? How could it inform public or industry policy? How might it affect quality of life?**
What is original/value of paper	**What is new in the paper? State the value of the paper and to whom.**

Examples

- Example 1
- Example 2
- Example 3
- Example 4
- Example 5
- Example 6

Literature review

Search Result		Subjects																													Performance Effects					Research Methodologies															Source information
E-collaboration	Project management	manufacturing	product	design	procurement	planning	quality control	organization	innovation	process	tool	product complexity	involvement of partners	concurrent product	team structure	project strategy	concurrent engineering	training & rewarding	simplification of structure	lead user	Supplier integration	virtual production	Time Compression Technologies	CAD technology	setting buffers	identifying critical chain	development capacity	techniques	speed	Time	cost	Quality	variety	other	Simulation	Process Model	Theory-Building	Framework	Case study(small n)	Empirical(large n)	Experiment	Math. Modeling	www-based	Review	statistical	pattern matching	prototype	pilot study	creative software	References
	✓										✓		✓																	✓																			(Clift, T.B et al 1996)
	✓									✓					✓	✓																✓																	(Griffin, A 1997)
	✓																										✓	✓		✓								✓											(Carter, 1997)
	✓				✓									✓								✓								✓										✓									(Hartley, J.et al 1997)
✓							✓		✓														✓							✓						✓													(Athalsorn et al 2001)
✓		✓	✓								✓																			✓	✓						✓				✓								(Xie, S. Q. et al 2002)
	✓																✓													✓	✓		✓												✓				(Kusar, J. et al. 2004)
	✓																				✓									✓	✓	✓				✓													(Petersen. et al 2005)
✓																								✓						✓	✓	✓														✓		(Tan, C.L. 2006)
✓				✓																										✓	✓									✓							(Roberts. et al 2006)
✓		✓	✓	✓							✓																			✓	✓					✓				✓							✓	(Zhou, Z. et al 2008)
	✓							✓				✓	✓																✓	✓									✓									(Bashir, H, et al 2008)
	✓				✓													✓	✓	✓								✓	✓			✓				✓											(Ahlemann, F. 2009)
✓				✓																										✓	✓														✓		(Selvaraj,P.et al 2009)
	✓					✓										✓									✓	✓			✓	✓				✓					✓									(Xia-Bao. et al 2009)
	✓			✓																										✓	✓	✓									✓						(Lifang W. et al 2009)
✓				✓																				✓						✓	✓							✓									(Vinodh, et al 2009)
	✓					✓																								✓	✓							✓									(Hebert et al 2010)
	✓	✓	✓	✓																										✓		✓								✓						(Roemer, T. et al 2010)

MOHAMMADJAFARI, M., AHMED, S., DAWAL, S. Z. M. & ZAYANDEHROODI, H. 2011(Article in press). The Importance of Project Management in SMEs for the Development of New Products through E-Collaboration. *African Journal of Business Management*

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Appendix B: Data Tables

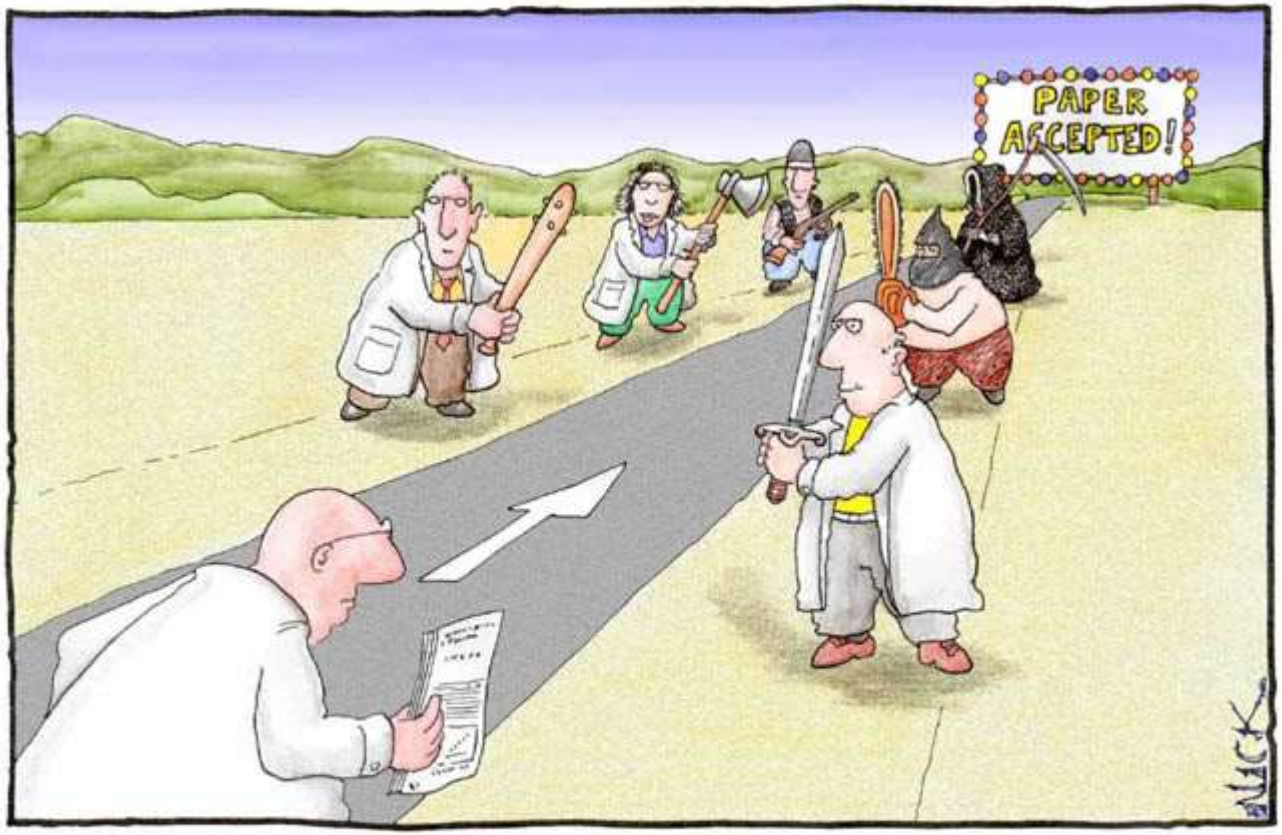
Source Information			Search Results		Analysis Results																		
					Subjects				Performance Effects					Research Methodologies									
No	Author(s)	Year	Modularity	Commonality	Product	Process	Organization	Innovation	Quality	Variety	Cost	Time	Other	Theory-Building	Framework	Process Model	Math. Modeling	Simulation	Experiment	Empirical (large n)	Case Study (small n)	Review	Notes: Product / Industry / Application
1	Akcay and Xu	2004		1	1						1						1						Non-product specific assemble-to-order systems
2	Alfaro and Corbett	2003		1	1						1						1				1		Chemical films for the automotive industry
3	Anderson and Parker	2002	1		1						1		1				1						Automobiles as examples
4	Baker et al.	1986		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
5	Balakrishnan and Brown	1996		1	1	1					1						1				1		Aluminum tube manufacturing
6	Balakrishnan et al.	1996		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific assemble-to-forecast systems
7	Baldwin and Clark	1997	1		1	1				1	1				1								Examples from computer and auto industries
8	Baldwin and Clark	2000	1		1		1	1					1	1			1				1		Computer
9	Bartezzaghi and Verganti	1995		1	1	1							1				1						Telecommunication equipment
10	Bi and Zhang	2001	1		1	1				1	1	1			1							1	Several conceptual products as descriptions
11	Blackburn et al.	1996	1		1				1		1	1			1								Software
12	Browning	2001	1		1	1	1				1	1	1		1							1	Automobile climate control
13	Cetin and Saitou	2004	1	1	1				1	1	1					1	1				1		Bicycle frame example
14	Cetin and Saitou	2004	1		1				1	1	1					1	1				1		Automotive space frame
15	Cetin and Saitou	2005	1		1				1	1	1					1	1				1		Automotive space frame
16	Cheung	2002		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
17	Cheung and Hausman	1995		1	1						1						1						Aircraft engine repair
18	Choobineh and Mohebbi	2004		1	1						1	1	1					1					Non-product-specific inventory (kit preparation) model
19	Collier	1982		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
20	Desai et al.	2001		1	1				1	1	1						1						Model balancing cost savings and revenue decrease; examples from the auto industry
21	Deshpande et al.	2003		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific inventory model
22	Djelic and Ainamo	1999	1				1						1								1		Luxury fashion industry
23	Dong and Chen	2005		1	1						1				1			1					Non-product-specific supply chain model
24	Du et al.	2001	1	1	1					1	1			1		1					1		Power supplies
25	Duray	2004	1		1								1							1			Manufactured products
26	Duray et al.	2000	1		1								1							1			Manufactured products
27	Ethiraj and Levinthal	2004	1		1		1						1					1					Non-product-specific simulation study
28	Ethiraj and Levinthal	2004	1		1	1			1									1					Microchip
29	Evans	1963	1		1					1	1						1						Screw assortment for creating kits
30	Eynan and Fouque	2003		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific demand reshape model
31	Eynan and Rosenblatt	1996		1	1						1						1						Non-product-specific Inventory Model
32	Farrell and Simpson	2003		1	1						1	1				1							Yokes used to mount valve actuators
33	Fellini et al.	2005		1	1				1		1						1						Automotive body side frame
34	Ferrer and Whybark	2001		1	1						1		1				1				1		Automobile component remanufacturing
35	Fine et al.	2005	1		1	1	1				1	1					1						High-level example from the auto industry
36	Fisher et al.	1999		1	1					1	1						1			1			Automotive Brakes
37	Fixson	2005	1	1	1								1		1						1		Automotive Doors
38	Fleming and Sorenson	2001	1					1	1						1								Walkman as illustration
39	Fleming and Sorenson	2001	1					1	1											1			Patents
40	Fujita and Yoshida	2004		1	1				1		1						1	1					Family of aircrafts
41	Galvin	1999	1		1			1		1			1		1						1		Bicycles
42	Garud and Kumaraswamy	1995	1		1		1				1	1		1	1								Microcomputers, automobiles as examples

FIXSON, S. 2007. Modularity and commonality research: past developments and future opportunities. Concurrent Engineering, 15, 85.

Choose a category for the paper

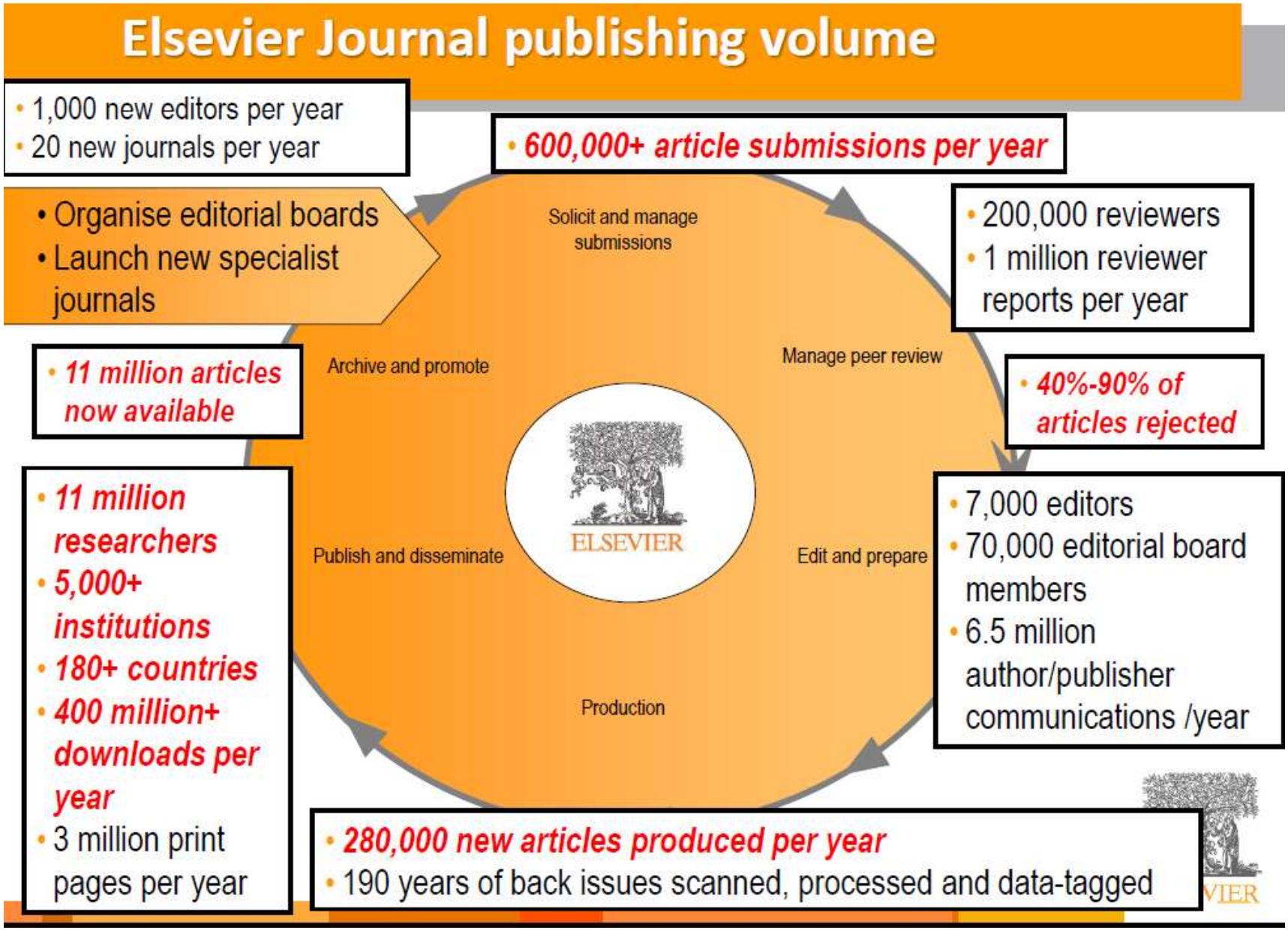
- **Research paper**. This category covers papers which report on any type of research undertaken by the author(s). The research may involve the construction or testing of a model or framework, action research, testing of data, market research or surveys, empirical, scientific or clinical research.
- **Viewpoint**. Any paper, where content is dependent on the author's opinion and interpretation, should be included in this category; this also includes journalistic pieces.
- **Technical paper**. Describes and evaluates technical products, processes or services. **Conceptual paper**. These papers will not be based on research but will develop hypotheses. The papers are likely to be discursive and will cover philosophical discussions and comparative studies of others' work and thinking.
- **Case study**. Case studies describe actual interventions or experiences within organizations. They may well be subjective and will not generally report on research. A description of a legal case or a hypothetical case study used as a teaching exercise would also fit into this category.
- **Literature review**. It is expected that all types of paper cite any relevant literature so this category should only be used if the main purpose of the paper is to annotate and/or critique the literature in a particular subject area. It may be a selective bibliography providing advice on information sources or it may be comprehensive in that the paper's aim is to cover the main contributors to the development of a topic and explore their different views.
- **General review**. This category covers those papers which provide an overview or historical examination of some concept, technique or phenomenon. The papers are likely to be more descriptive or instructional ("how to" papers) than discursive
- Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2

Acceptance Procedure



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

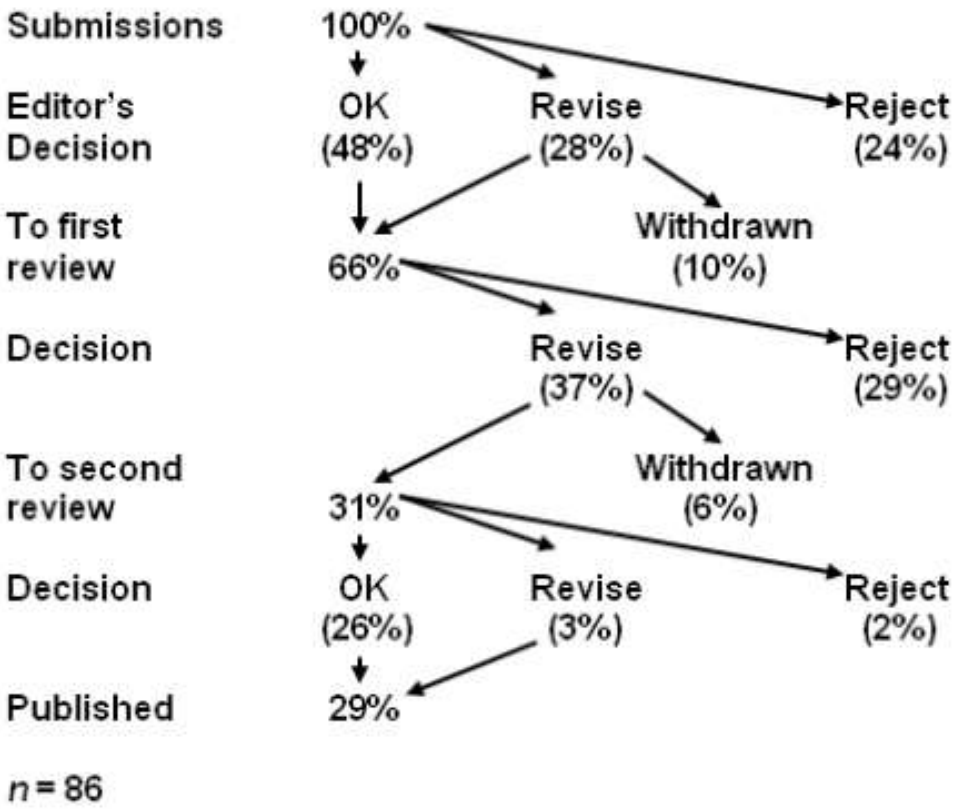
Source: http://rmimr.wordpress.com/category/quality-measures/citation-impact/



Source: How to Write Great Papers. From title to references. From submission to acceptance. Presented by; *Anthony* Newman. Publisher,. Elsevier, Amsterdam

The following graphic illustrates the stages illustrates the process, together with some statistics, for Emerald's journal International Journal of Service Industry Management (kindly supplied by the editor, Robert Johnston).

Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/promote/review.htm



Satisfaction And Problems Experienced With Transfemoral Suspension Systems: A Comparison Between Common Suction Socket And Seal-in Liner

Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (Q1)

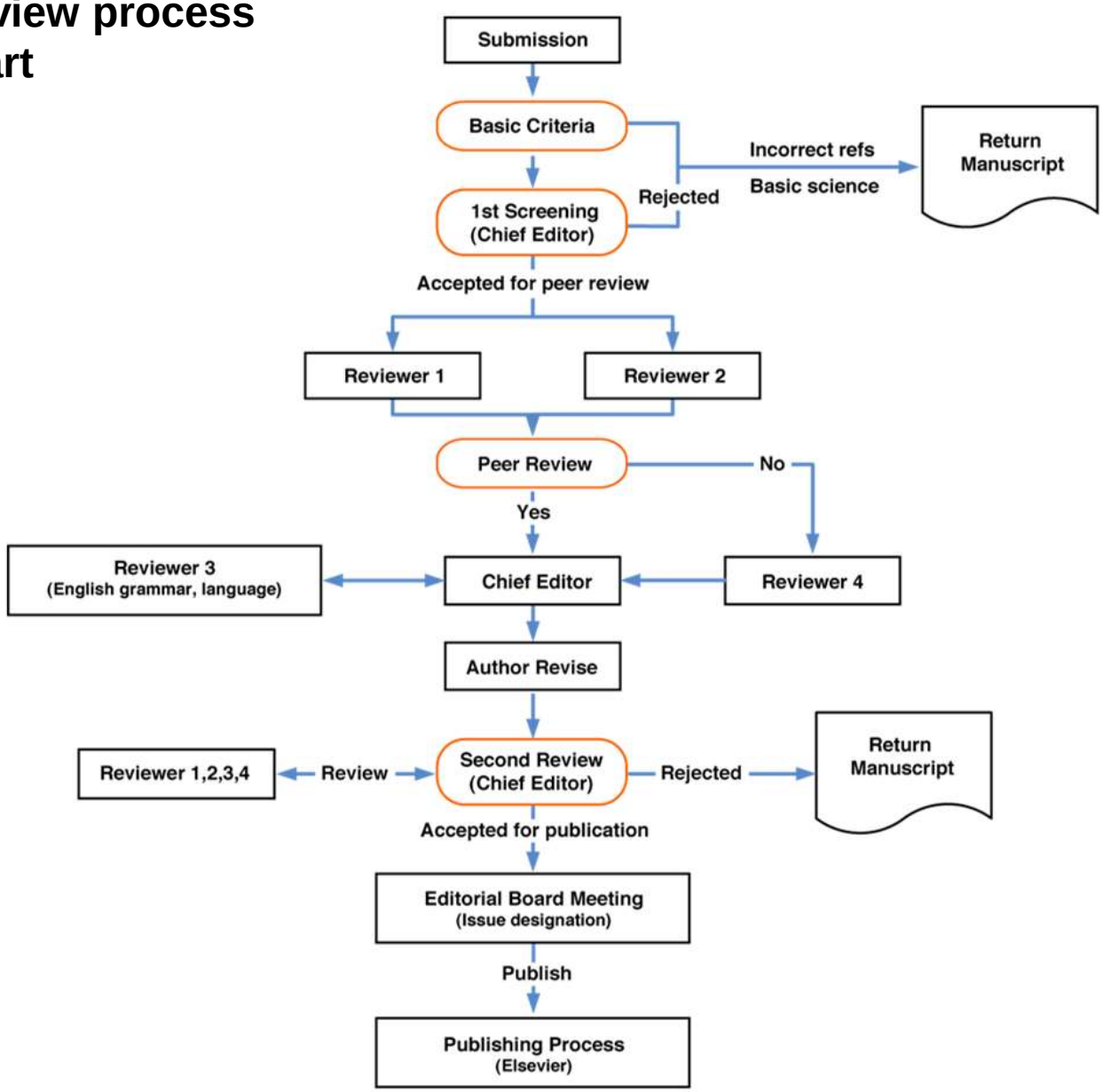
Gholizadeh, Hossein, Noor Azuan Abu Osman, Arezoo Eshraghi, Sadeeq Ali, and Elham Sadat Yahyavi. "Satisfaction and problems experienced with transfemoral suspension systems: a comparison between common suction socket and Seal-In liner." *Archives of physical medicine and rehabilitation* (2012).

Review 1	(5 reviewers) = 251	12231 words	**Major correction**
Review 2	(5 reviewers) = 118	4286 words	**Major correction**
Review 3	(3 reviewers) = 67	1350 words	Minor correction
Review 4	(2 reviewer) = 64	1540 words	Minor correction
Review 5	(1 reviewer) = 19	293 words	Minor correction

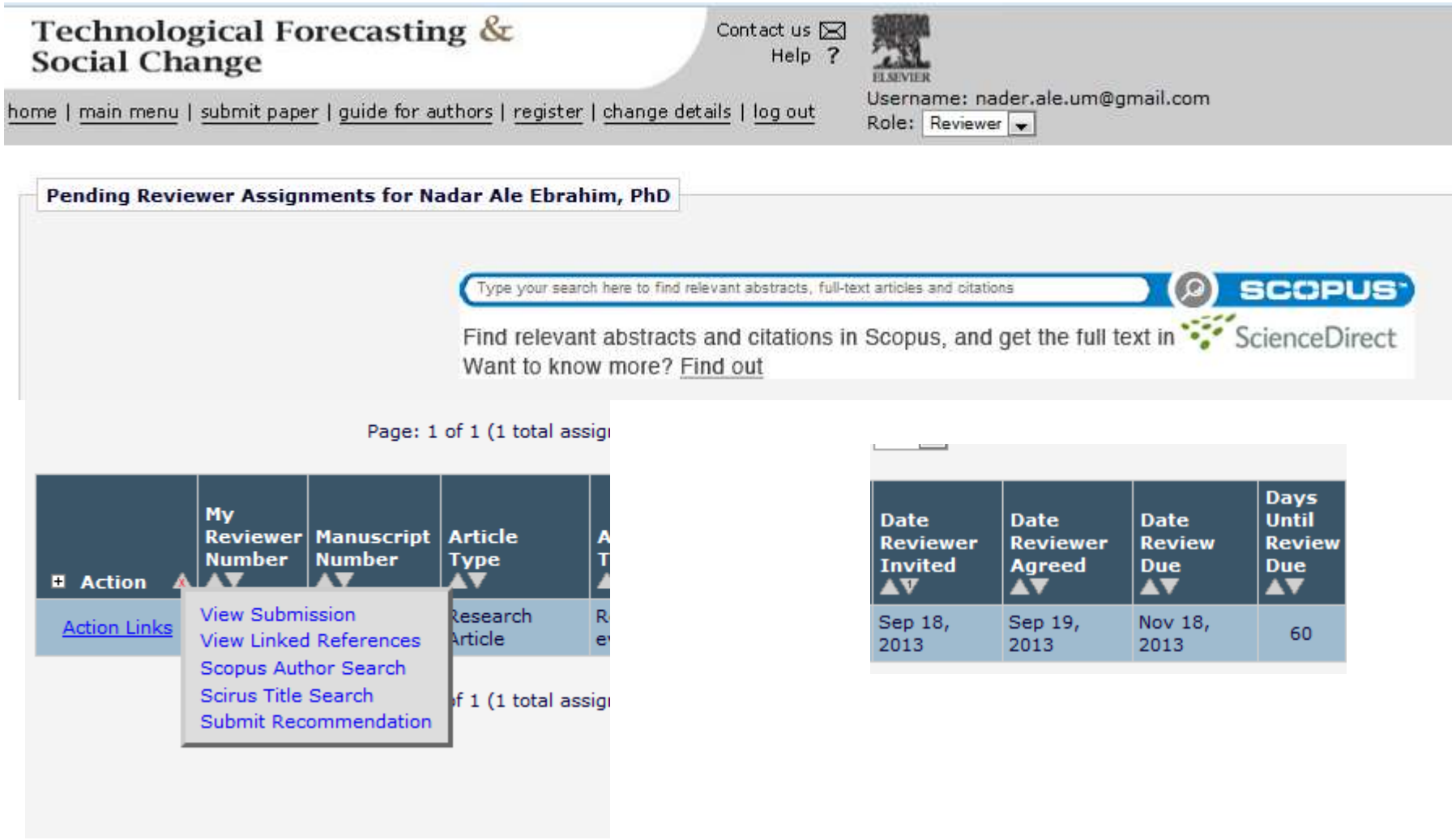
Total = 519 questions!

19693 words (answer) only for a paper with 3000 words!!

Peer review process flowchart



Source: http://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/reviewer-guidelines


Technological Forecasting & Social Change
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Role: Reviewer
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Submit Recommendation
Research Article
of 1 (1 total assig
Date Reviewer Invited
Date Reviewer Agreed
Date Review Due
Days Until Review Due
Sep 18, 2013
Sep 19, 2013
Nov 18, 2013
60

Results produced by eXtyles

Reference checking is done for journal citations. If the journal citation has a Scopus or CrossRef link, it has been validated. If 'Not Checked' is displayed, the citation reference checked. If 'not Validated' is displayed, the journal citation could not be validated.

Summarized Results

02 Manuscript.doc

Total Citations	**25**
Validated and Linked	**18**
Not Checked	**7**
Not Validated	**0**

#	Citation	Validation
1	[1] M. Alavi, D. E. Leidner, Review: knowledge management and knowledge management systems: conceptual foundations and research issues, MIS Quarterly. 25(1) (2001) 107-136.	Validated
2	[2] F. Barthelmé, J. L. Ermine, C. Rosenthal-Sabroux, An architecture for knowledge evolution in organisations, European Journal of Operational research. 109(2) (1998) 414-427.	Validated
3	[3] B. J. Loasby, The evolution of knowledge: beyond the biological model, Research Policy. 31(8/9) (2002) 1227-1239.	Validated
4	[4] C. F. Fey, P. Furu, Top management incentive compensation and knowledge sharing in multinational corporations, Strategic Management Journal. 29(12) (2008) 1301-1323.	Validated
5	[5] D. Shaw, F. Ackermann, C. Eden, Approaches to sharing knowledge in group problem structuring, Journal of the Operational Research Society. 54(9) (2003) 936-948.	Validated
6	[6] H. L. Yang, T. C. T. Wu, Knowledge sharing in an organization, Technological Forecasting and Social Change. 75(8) (2008) 1128-1156.	Validated
7	[7] P. Zappa, The network structure of knowledge sharing among physicians, Quality & Quantity. 45(5) (2011) 1109-1126.	Validated
8	[8] L. Zhan, Z. H. Jiang, H. T. Song, Distributed knowledge sharing for collaborative product	

Acceptance Procedure

- **Editor-in-Chief** tests the manuscript according to the several criteria of subject **scope**, style, apparent technical validity, topical importance, relationship to prior publication, **conciseness**, appropriate references, and length. Papers that vary widely from the prescribed archival style (those written as speeches, ill-defined manuscripts, progress reports or news releases, or those strongly flavoured with advertising) will not be considered for publication.

- **Associate Editor** (**Editor**) evaluates the paper according to the same criteria and, in most cases, has the paper sent to one or more reviewers in the field (usually two) for confidential review. The Associate Editor may, however, at his or her discretion, accept the paper without review, reject it giving explicit reason, or request that the author prepare it in a different format.

Example (Source: Industrial Management & Data Systems)

The reviewing process

Each paper is reviewed by the editor and, if it is judged suitable for the publication, it is then sent to two referees for double blind peer review. Based on their recommendations, the Editor then decides whether the paper should be accepted as is, revised or rejected. The Editor may, however, vary this process in some circumstances.

Copyright

Articles submitted to the journal should not have been published before in their current or substantially similar form, or be under consideration for publication with another journal. Please see Emerald's originality guidelines for details. Use this in conjunction with the points below about references, before submission i.e. always attribute clearly using either indented text or quote marks as well as making use of the preferred Harvard style of formatting. Authors submitting articles for publication warrant that the work is not an infringement of any existing copyright and will indemnify the publisher against any breach of such warranty. For ease of dissemination and to ensure proper policing of use, papers and contributions become the legal copyright of the publisher unless otherwise agreed.

The editor may make use of iThenticate software for checking the originality of submissions received. Please see our press release for further details.

Retraction Watch

Two cancer papers retracted because authors "are unable to guarantee the accuracy of some of the figures"

UK researcher who faked data gets three months in jail

Retraction 12 appears for Alirio Melendez, this one for plagiarism

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

Taiwan's education minister resigns in wake of SAGE peer review scandal

with 10 comments

Taiwan's education minister, Chiang Wei-ling, whose name appeared on several of 60 retracted articles by Peter Chen — apparently the architect of a peer review and citation syndicate we were first to report on last week — has resigned over the publishing scandal.

According to the University World News:

> Chiang said in a statement that the decision to resign was made to uphold his own reputation and avoid unnecessary disturbance of the work of the education ministry, after the incident ignited a wave of public criticism.

The *UWN* reports that Chaing's resignation on Monday came after Taiwan's premier, Jiang Yi-huah, instructed the Ministry of Science and Technology to investigate the Chen case.

What's more, according to the *UWN* — in news that, we humbly submit, hammers home the point of our *New York Times* op-ed last Friday:

> The Ministry of Science said this week that it may have funded the research for 40 of Peter Chen's questionable papers amounting to some NT$5.08 million (US$169,164), according to Lin Yi-Bing, vice-minister of science and technology.
>
> He said in remarks released last Sunday that if Chen was found to have violated academic ethics, the

Pages

About Adam Marcus

About Ivan Oransky

How you can support Retraction Watch

The Retraction Watch FAQ, including comments policy

The Retraction Watch Store

The Retraction Watch Transparency Index

Upcoming Retraction Watch appearances

What people are saying about Retraction Watch

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RSS - Comments

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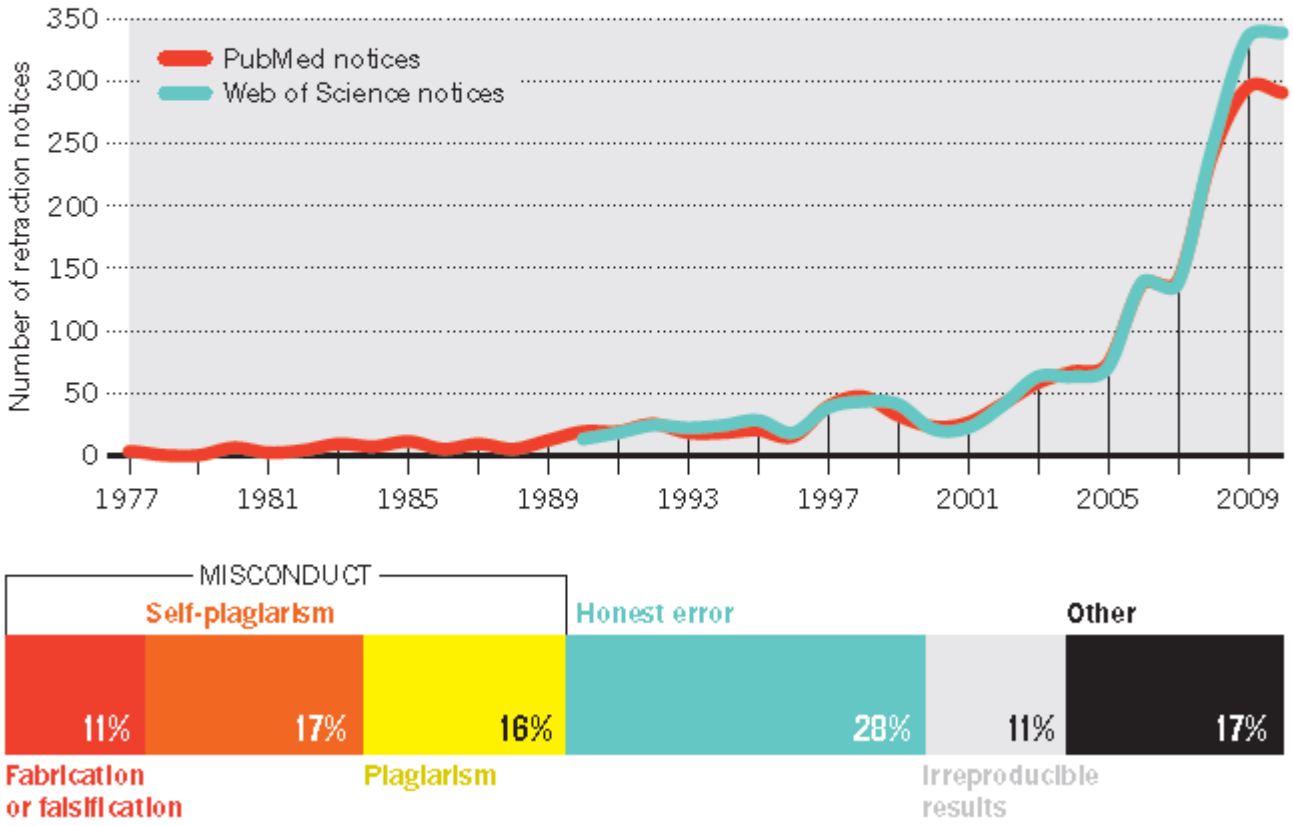
Enter your email address to subscribe to this blog and receive notifications of new

Source: http://retractionwatch.com/2014/07/14/taiwans-education-minister-resigns-in-wake-of-sage-peer-review-scandal/

RISE OF THE RETRACTIONS

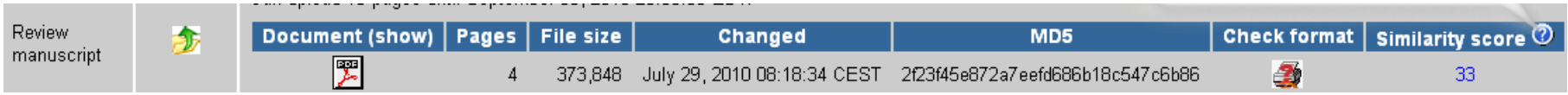
In the past decade, the number of retraction notices has shot up 10-fold (**top**), even as the literature has expanded by only 44%. It is likely that only about half of all retractions are for researcher misconduct (**middle**). Higher-impact journals have logged more retraction notices over the past decade, but much of the increase during 2006–10 came from lower-impact journals (**bottom**).



Source: Van Noorden R. . **Science publishing: the trouble with retractions**. Nature 2011;478:26–8

Similarity score

The similarity score indicates how similar this paper is to other papers, with values ranging from 0 (no similarities) to 100 (completely the same). High scores, e.g., above 30, may indicate that parts of the paper have been copied from elsewhere.



High similarity rate

Dear Dr ……..,

Thanks for your effective work. We also finish the Cross Checking work here. We found four papers (your Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4) could not arrive our standards, e.g. the similarity rate is very high, which means these papers have duplicated or salami-slicing, self-plagiarism problem. We can't accept these. When you see the attached reports, you will understand us here.

……..

…….

Thanks.

Best wishes,

?????

Check **plagiarism** first

- Example 1 (Text with references)
- Example 2 (Text without references)
- Example 3 (Text with references-Checked with Turnitin)

Acceptance Procedure Con.

- **Reviewer** is asked to judge the technical validity of the manuscript and the extent of its advance over work previously published. The reviewer is asked also for advice as to whether the paper merits publication in the journal. However, the decision to publish, to require major revision before publication, or to reject for reasons cited lies first with the Associate Editor and ultimately with the Editor-in-Chief.

- **Editorial Decision to Accept or Reject -** The Editors will inform the author of their decision (acceptance, conditional acceptance, or rejection). In the case of rejection, the author will be given *specific reasons related to the criteria. In the* case of conditional acceptance, the required revisions will be clearly indicated. On some occasions, the Editors may anticipate a need for further reviews after revision; if so, the author will be notified.

What are the criteria by which the paper will be judged?

- Is the subject appropriate to the editorial aims and scope of the journal?
- Originality: does the article say something original, does it add to the body of knowledge, etc.? If a case study, is this its first use?
- Research methodology: most journals are concerned about this, as would be expected for an academic publisher. Is the research design, methodology, theoretical approach, critical review, etc. sound? Are the results well presented, do they correlate to the theory, and have they been correctly interpreted? Is the analysis sufficiently rigourous?
- Is the paper set in the context of the wider literature, are there sufficient relevant citings, are these well referenced and are other people's views credited?
- Is the paper accurate, is any information missing or wrong?
- Is the structure logical, is the sequence of the material appropriate, is there a good introduction and are the summary and conclusions adequate?
- Does the title of the article accurately reflect its content?
- How useful would the article be to a practitioner, is it a useful example of "good practice"? Could the study be replicated in other situations?
- Is the material clearly presented, readable? Are graphs and tables used to good effect? Is the level of detail appropriate? Is the use of terminology appropriate to the readership?
- Is the perspective appropriate for an international audience?
- Questions of format: are the abstract, keywords etc. appropriate?
- Is it an appropriate length (note: many journals will stipulate length requirements in their author guidelines)?

Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/promote/review.htm

Reviewer

- **Compatibility with the journal topics**
- **Scientific level**
- **The clear answers to the questions:**
  - What is the problem?
  - What is done by other people?
  - What the author did?
  - What is new?
  - What is the author contribution?
- **Organization of the paper:**
  - problem statements,
  - application area,
  - research course,
  - methods used,
  - results,
  - further research,
  - interest in cooperation,
  - acknowledgements,
  - references
- **Language:**
  - spelling,
  - style,
  - grammar

Some General Rule for Reviewers

- Almost 90% of the journal follow these rules. so, you check yourself how your paper is before you send it out.

Acceptance Procedure Con.

- **Author -** If the paper has been rejected or if extensive revisions have been requested that the author believes are incorrect or unwarranted, then he or she is entitled to submit a point-by-point rebuttal to the Editor's statement of reasons and the reviewers' comments.
- **Editors -** The rebuttal then is analyzed by the Editors, and a decision is made. In rare cases of a complex point of dispute, the Editors, at their discretion, may mandate additional reviews. In no case shall a paper go through more than two reviewing cycles before a decision is given.
- **Editor-in-Chief** - If the dispute still remains unresolved,
- then the decision of the Editor-in-Chief is final and overrides all other considerations.

Acceptance Procedure Con.

- **Rebuttal by Author (for rejected paper) -** In the confrontation between the rejection statement and the rebuttal statement, the decision goes in favour of the author if the dissenting reviewer's case is not clearly convincing.

- **Authors** who are requested by Editors to revise their papers must make an effort to accomplish the requested revisions in the stated period, which normally is **four weeks for major revisions**, **two weeks for minor revisions**. If the author does not respond to the subsequent inquiries, the paper will be regarded as withdrawn. Normally, an author who has good reason to request a time extension will be granted such an extension.

Acceptance Procedure Con.

- **Reviewer** who feels strongly that a particular paper should not be published may be given the opportunity, if the Editor decides nevertheless to accept it, to write the criticism as a **Technical Comment.** The author then is allowed to write a closing response for publication in the same issue as the Comment.

- **Formal acceptance** will not occur until the author has complied with all of the revision requests (if any) made by the Associate Editor or the Associate Editor has accepted the author's rebuttal, and the author has prepared the paper in the Journal Manuscript Style and Format.

Acceptance Procedure Con.

- **When a paper is formally accepted**, it will be scheduled for publication in a forthcoming issue, and the author will be so informed. Depending upon the number of papers awaiting publication and the projected size of issues, this may require that papers be scheduled several issues ahead. Editor-in-Chief also may designate certain special-category papers for immediate publication.

- **Page proofs** will be made available to authors for correction and release prior to scheduled publication. Authors should inform the Journal department of any anticipated change of postal or e-mail address between acceptance and page proof time. Authors are expected to read and release their proofs in **seven days** or less.

Acceptance Procedure Con.

- **Overscheduled** - To allow for late or non-release of proofs by authors and to provide the flexibility to meet issue-length and topic-mix constraints, issues will be overscheduled by about 25%. Thus, there will always be a certain number of papers held over for the next issue. Papers not published in the issue for which they were originally scheduled will have first priority for publication in the following issue.

Example - Proofing Instructions

The proofreading stage is intended to catch any errors in the galley's spelling, grammar, and formatting. More **substantial changes** cannot be made at this stage, unless discussed with the Section Editor. In Layout, click on VIEW PROOF to see the HTML, PDF and other available file formats used in publishing this item.

For Spelling and Grammar Errors

Copy the problem word or groups of words and paste them into the Proofreading Corrections box with "CHANGE-TO" instructions to the editor as follows...

1. CHANGE...
then the others
TO...
than the others

2. CHANGE...
Malinowsky
TO...
Malinowski

For Formatting Errors

Describe the location and nature of the problem in the Proofreading Corrections box after typing in the title "FORMATTING" as follows...

3. FORMATTING
The numbers in Table 3 are not aligned in the third column.

4. FORMATTING
The paragraph that begins "This last topic..." is not indented.

Referee's Report Form

Please kindly complete the following form and submit. Referee report received after ten days from the date shown above will not affect the decision of acceptance or rejection of the article. An average rating of 6 is required for the acceptance of the article.

Top of Form

1.	**English grammar and readability**								
	1(Poor)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6(Average)**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10(Excellent)**
2.	**Reference of previous contributions in books and journals**								
	1(Poor)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6(Average)**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10(Excellent)**
3.	**Chances of free from potentially serious errors which may invalidate the results**								
	1(Poor)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6(Average)**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10(Excellent)**
4.	**New technical contributions**								
	1(Poor)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6(Average)**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10(Excellent)**
5.	**Quality as a review article**								
	1(Poor)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6(Average)**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10(Excellent)**
6.	**Summary rating of the overall quality of the article**								
	1(Poor)	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6(Average)**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10(Excellent)**
7.	**Review Comments**								

Reviewer Guidelines

1. A general rule is "Don't spend more time reviewing the submission than the author spent writing it." If you find that a submission has so many problems that it would require a complete rewrite to save it, make a reasonable number of comments and reject the submission.

2. If you review a submission that is excessively similar to previously published submissions (or you have reason to believe that the submission has previously been published), please note this to Editor.

3. Editorial comments are helpful to authors. However, readability is a factor in a good submission. If the use of language is so poor that it makes reading difficult, please note this in your comments and reflect it in your ranking.

Reviewer comments

- Reviewer's Evaluation Report (Reject)
- Reject- does not comply with the aims and scope
- Reject with helpful comments-1
- Reject with helpful comments-2
- Reject with helpful comments-3
- Requires Major Revision
- Moderate Revision

Reviewer comments Con.

- Some suggestions
- The manuscript needs a substantial improvement
- Acceptable for publication
- Not acceptable for publication
- Cannot accept your manuscript
- Major correction- **References (not already cited in the paper)**

Manuscript is not suitable!

Dear .....:

This manuscript is not suitable for the Advanced Science Letters. Please submit to other journal.

Best regards,

H. S. Nalwa

Katsuhiko Ariga

Dear .....,

I regret to inform you that I cannot accept your paper for publication in Management Science. My decision is based on lack of fit. In particular, your work is not well-tied to the Management Science literature and research style.

I wish you good luck in pursuing another journal for publishing your work.

Best regards,

Yossi Aviv

Revised version

- Step by step corrections (with minor modification)
- Step by step corrections base on reviewer's comments
- Compare the old and the new version of paper (with major modification)
- Response to the editorial issues

Henson's Tips to Writers

- *do not fear rejection--it is part of the writing process*
- *do not be preoccupied with telling readers everything you know--instead help readers discover insights*
- *target your articles to journals that have an acceptance rate of at least 20%*
- *do not be afraid to call the editor of the journal*
- *stay within the preferred article length of the target journal*
- *write what you have to say and then edit your manuscript several times, eliminating everything that's unnecessary*
- *always say yes to rewriting parts of the manuscript if requested to do so*
- *avoid jargon*
- *follow the journal's guidelines*
- *do not make technical and grammatical errors*

Target suitable journal

Open-Access Journals

DOAJ DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS

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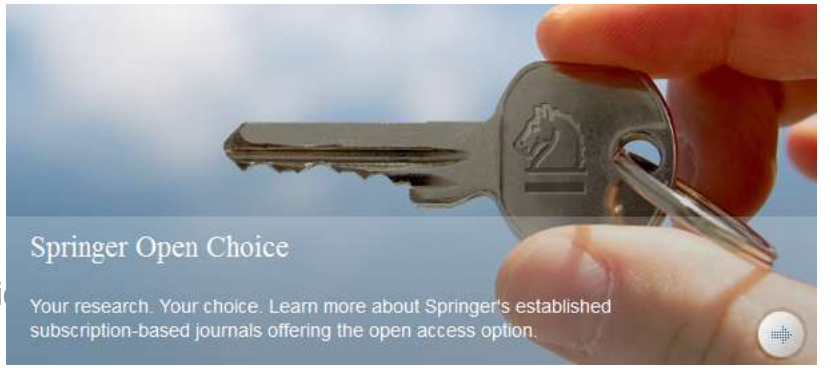

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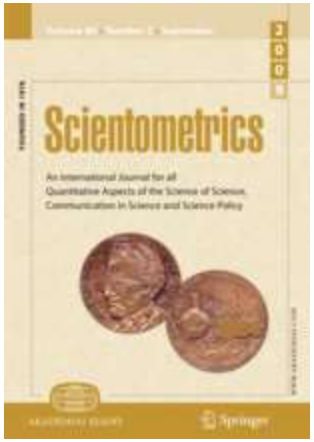

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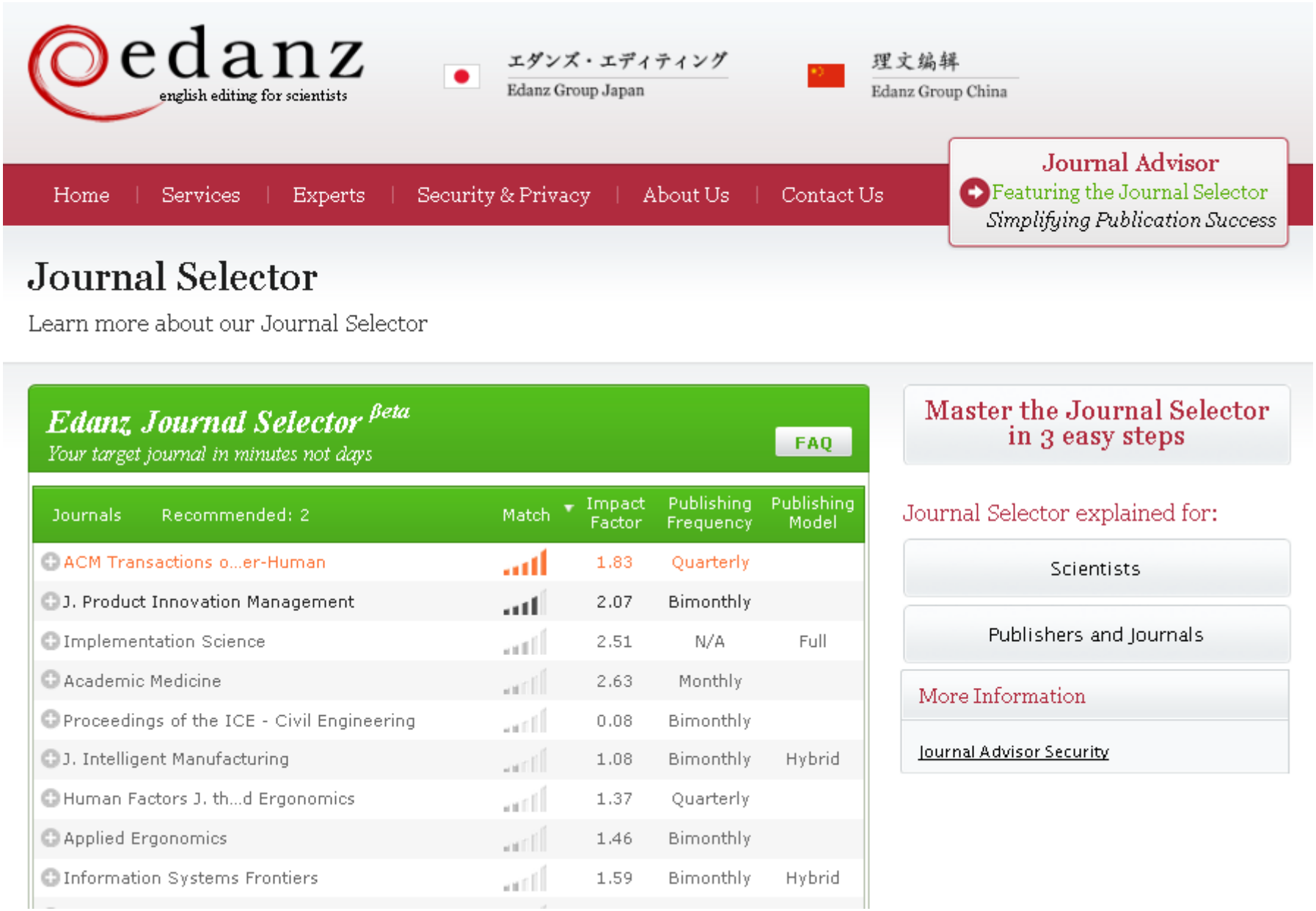
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FAQ

Journals Recommended: 5	Match	Impact Factor	Publishing Model
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J. Intelligent Manufacturing		0.85	Hybrid
J. Business and Psychology		1.25	Hybrid
Information Systems Frontiers		0.91	Hybrid
Implementation Science		3.1	Full OA
Computer Supported Cooperative Work (CSCW)		1.07	Hybrid
Research in Engineering Design		1.24	Hybrid
Electronic Markets		0.78	Hybrid
Business & Information Systems Engineering		0.65	Hybrid

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.

THOMSON REUTERS

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.

Scholarly Open Access

Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers

By: **Jeffrey Beall**

Source: http://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/

Promote your publication to get more citation

Source: http://altmetrics.org/manifesto/

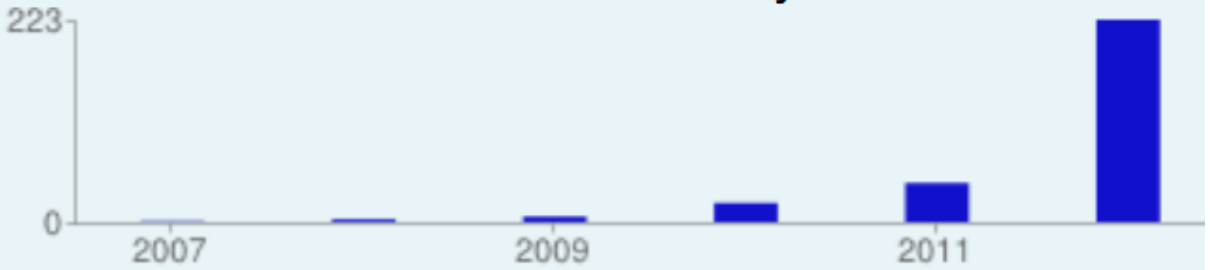
Example

Source: N. Ale Ebrahim, H. Salehi, M. A. Embi, F. Habibi Tanha, H. Gholizadeh, and S. M. Motahar, "Visibility and Citation Impact," International Education Studies, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 120-125, March 30, 2014.

Citation indices

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

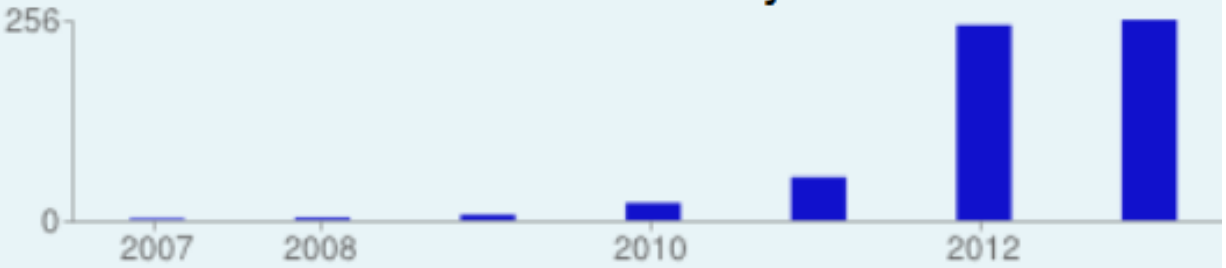
Citations to my articles



Citation indices

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

Citations to my articles



Example

Source: N. Ale Ebrahim, H. Salehi, M. A. Embi, F. Habibi Tanha, H. Gholizadeh, and S. M. Motahar, "Visibility and Citation Impact," International Education Studies, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 120-125, March 30, 2014.

Citation indices

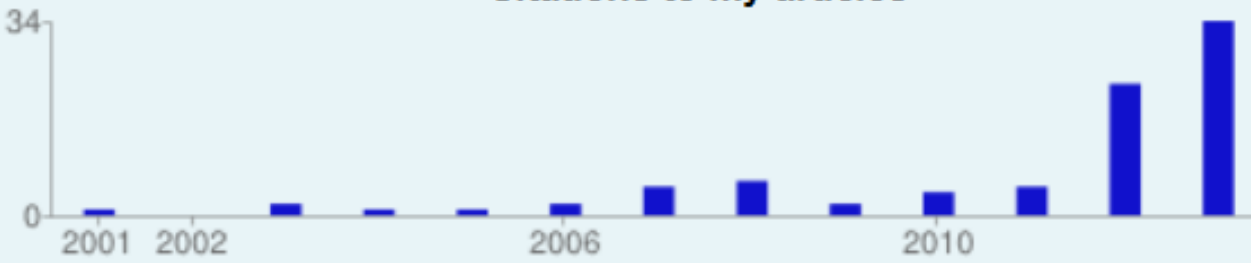
	All	Since 2008
Citations	39	28
h-index	4	3
i10-index	1	0

Citations to my articles

Citation indices

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

Citations to my articles



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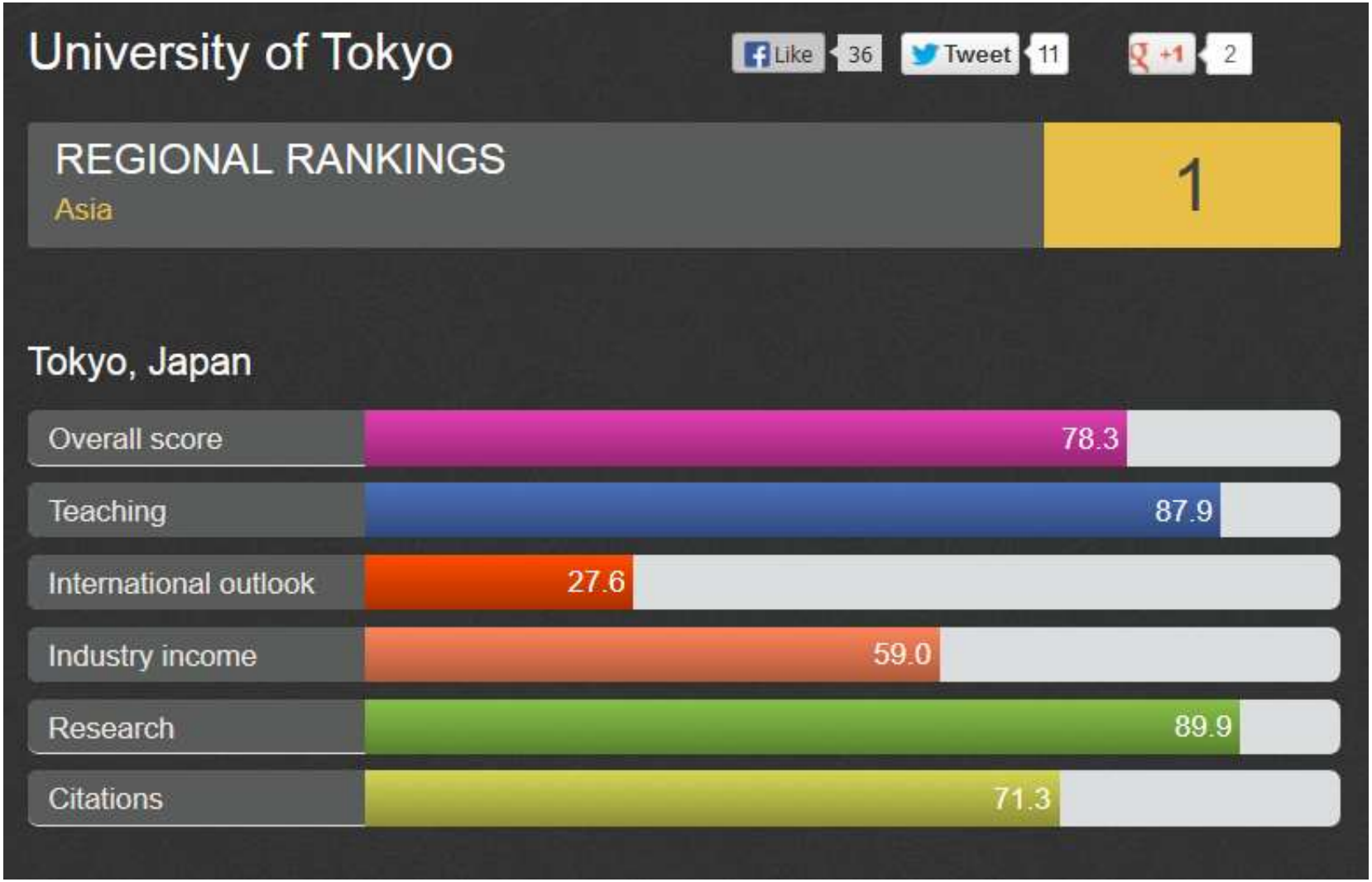

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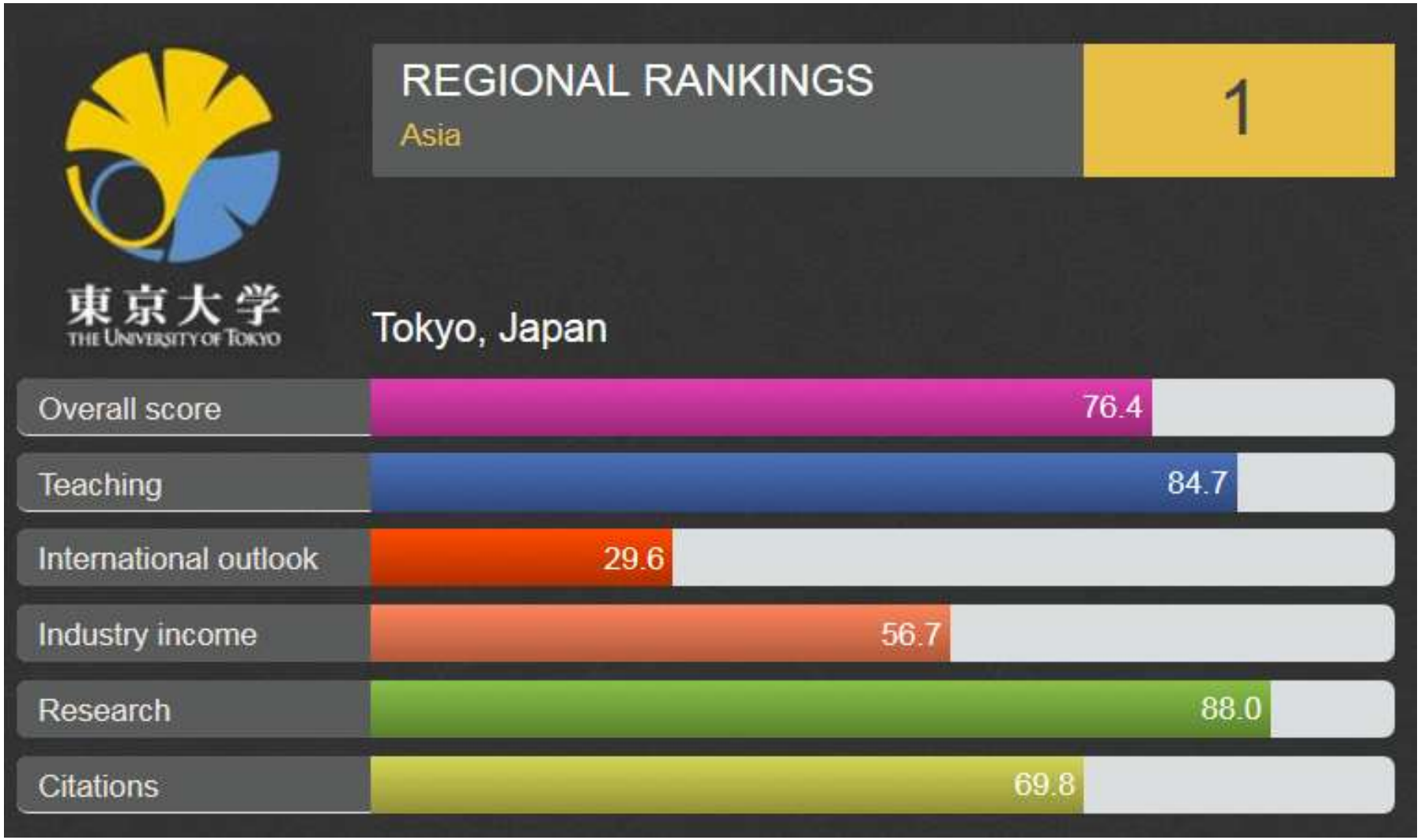

Overall score

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.

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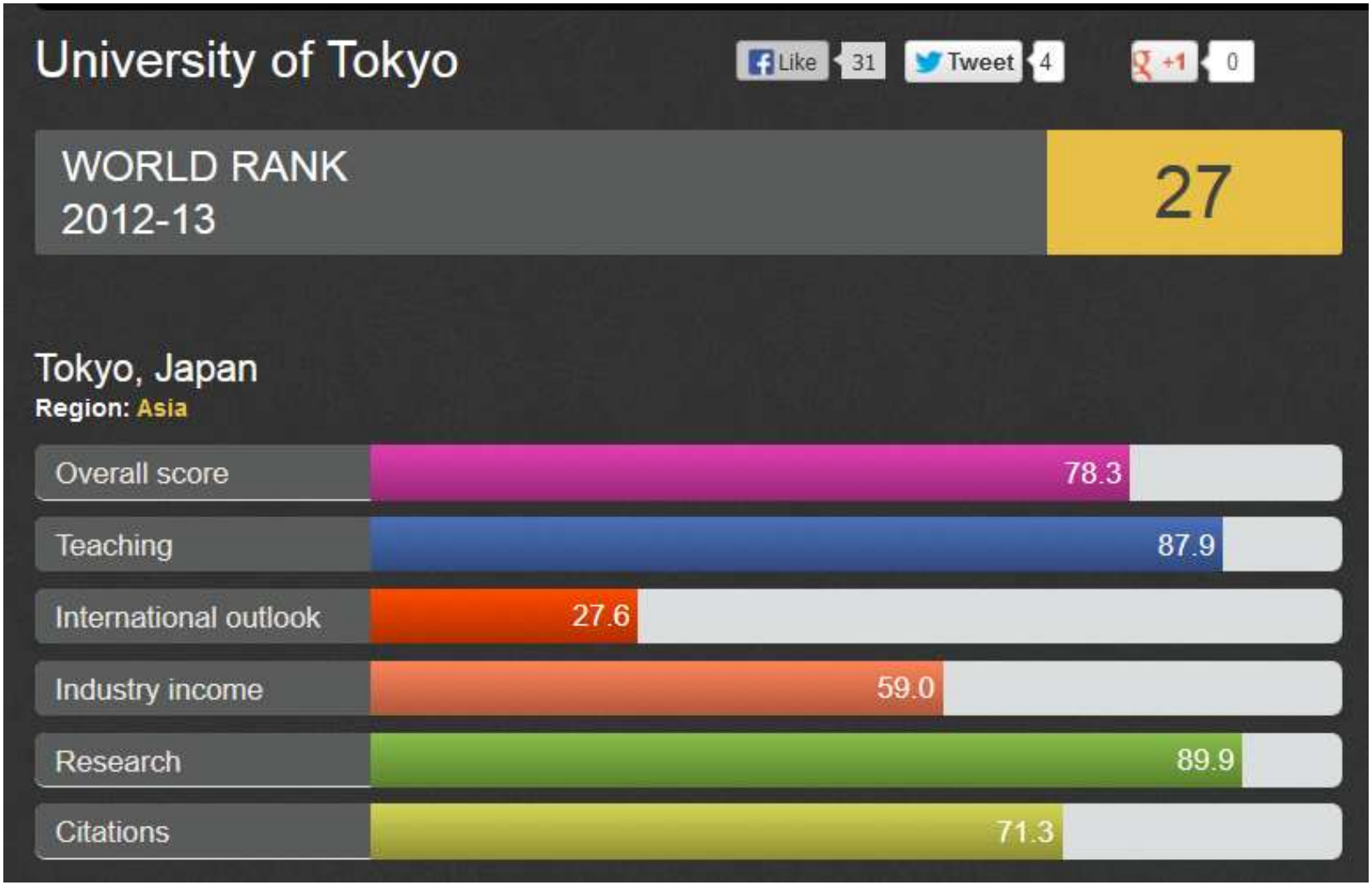

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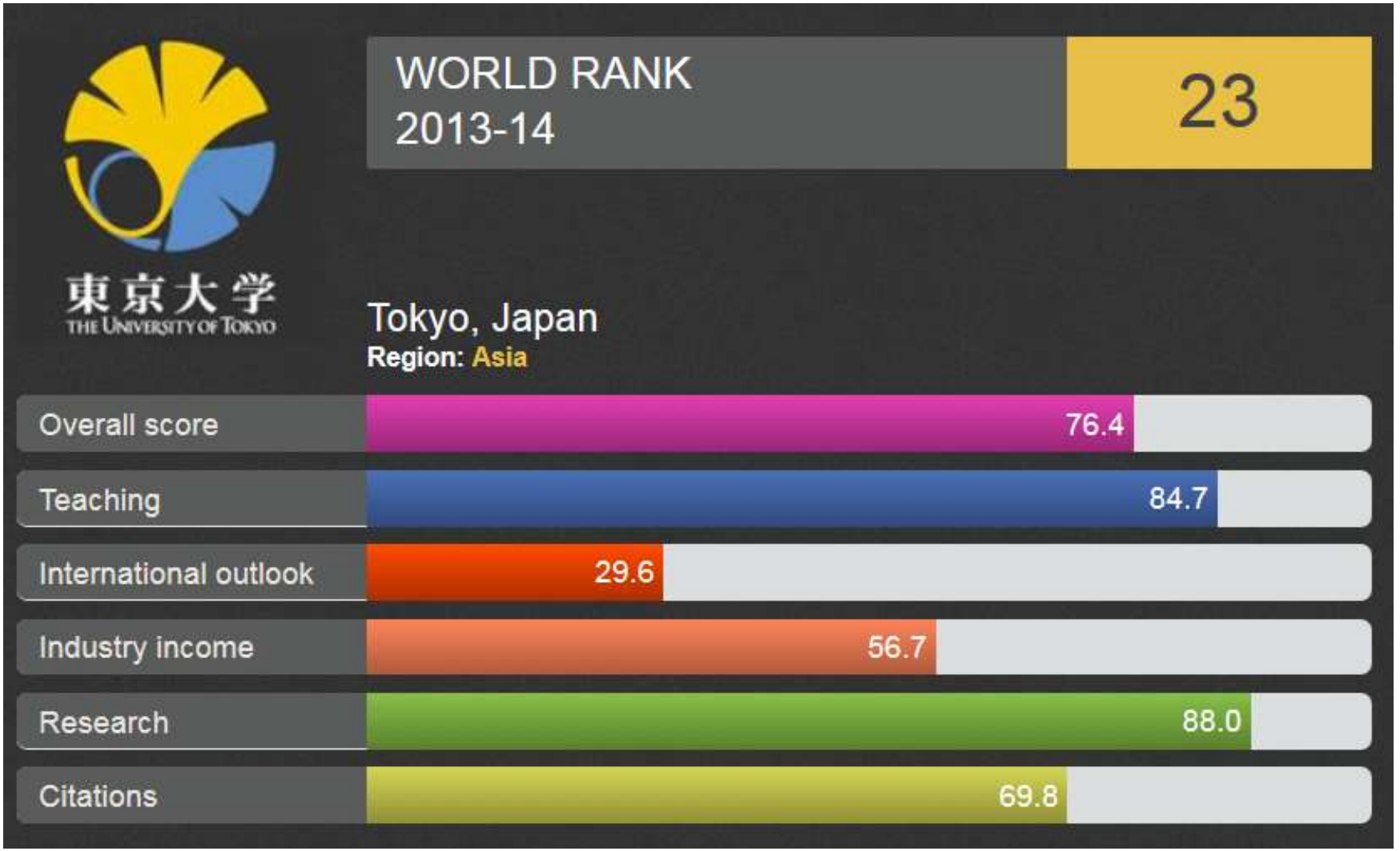

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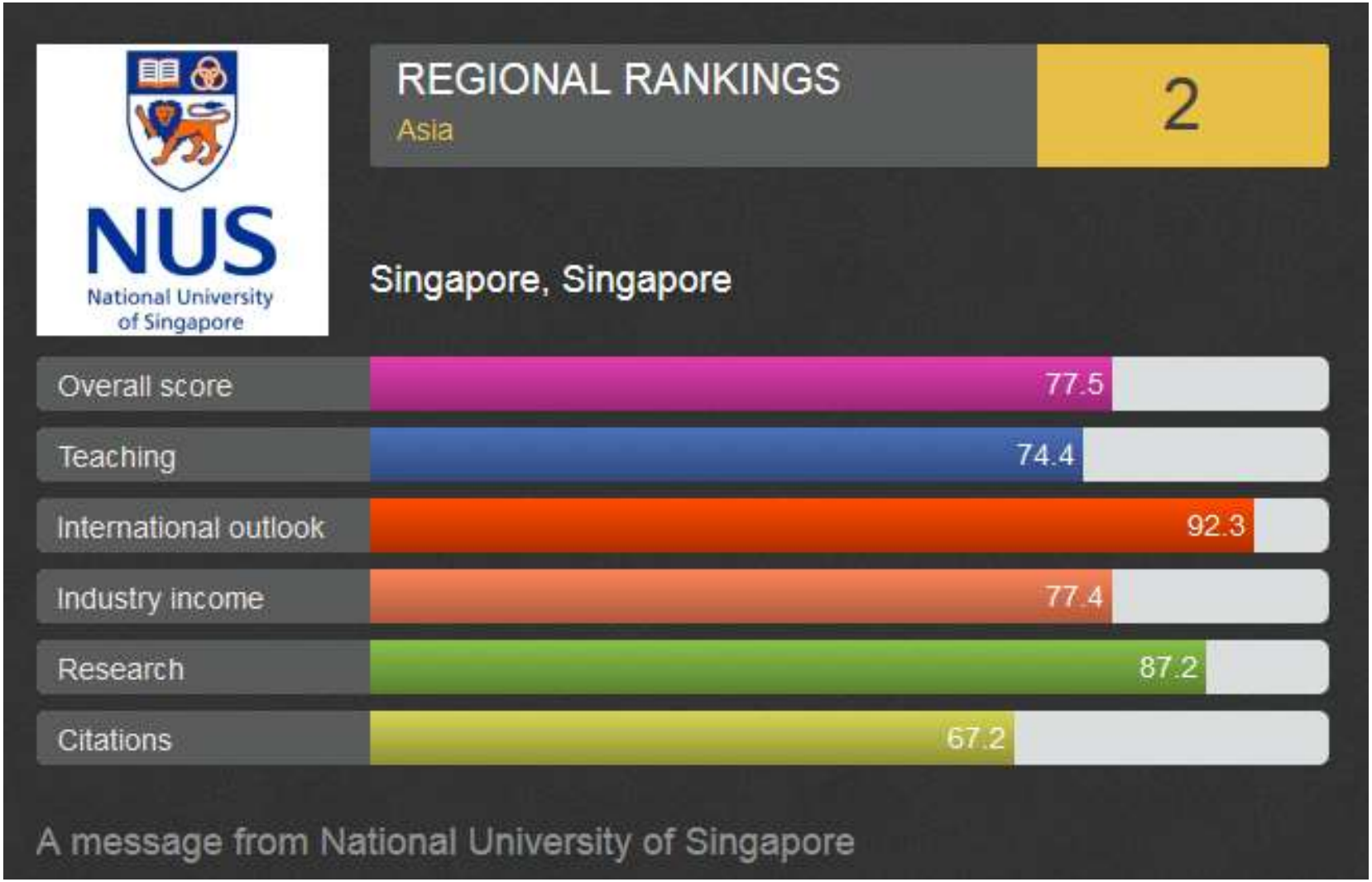

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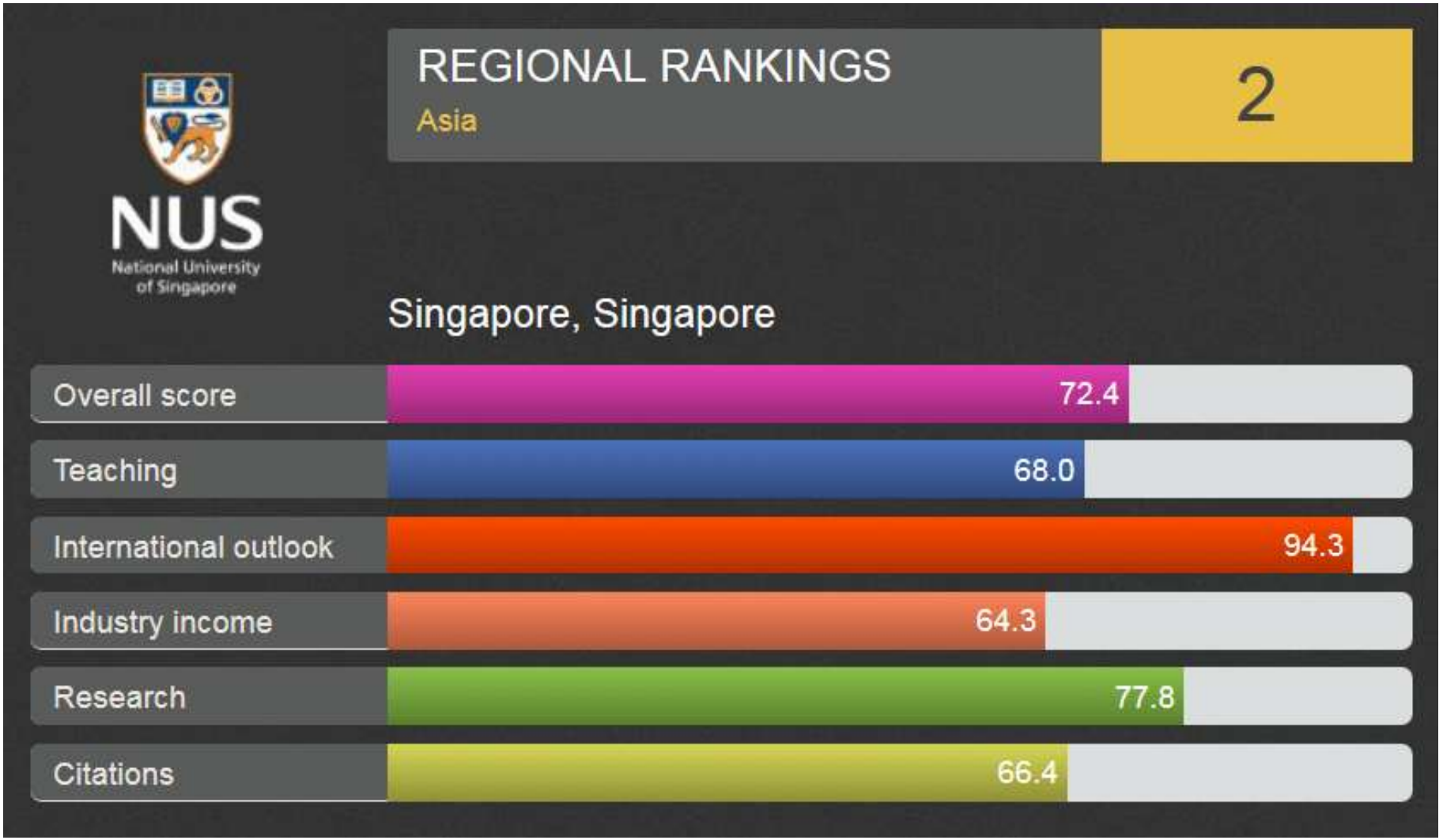

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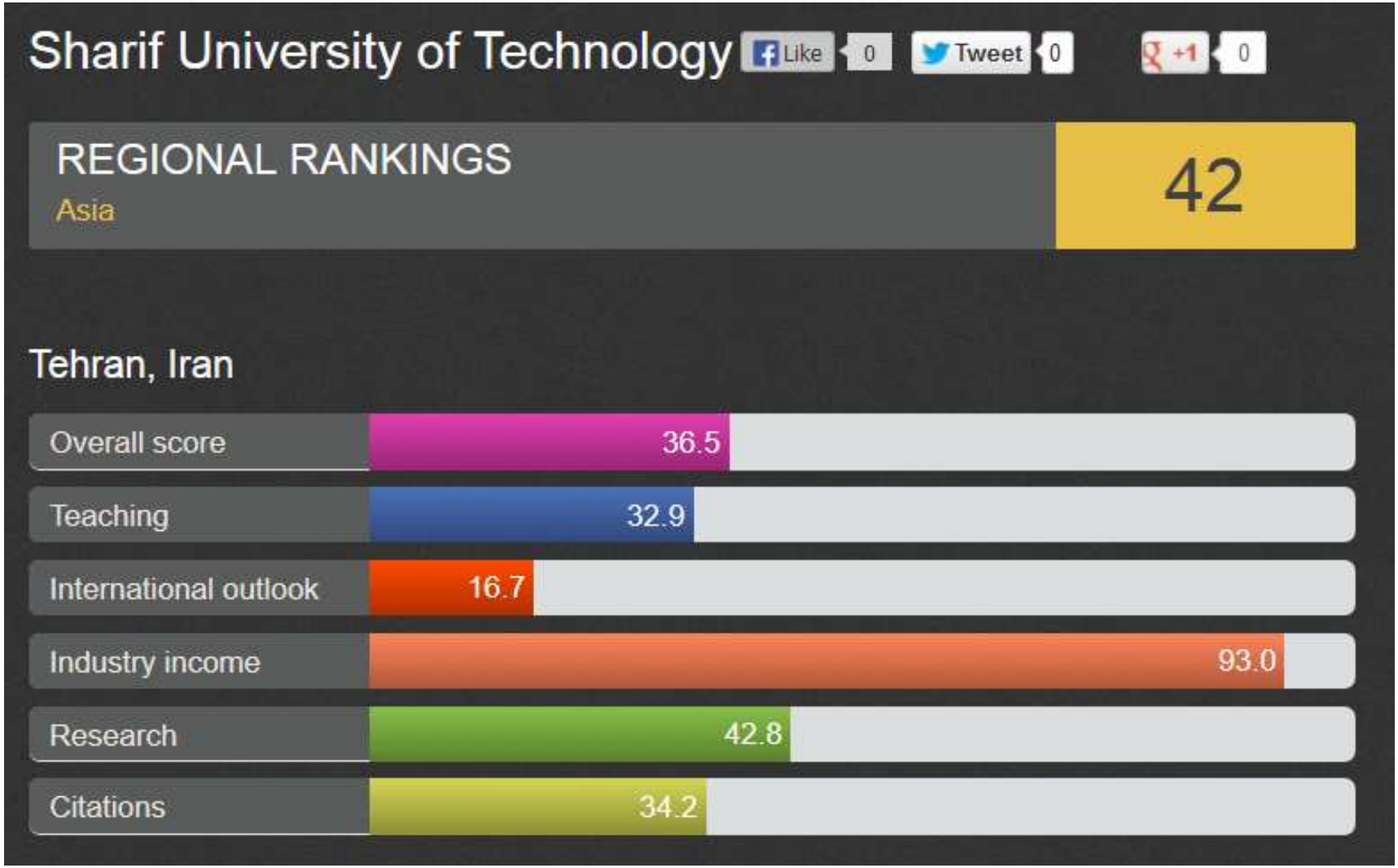

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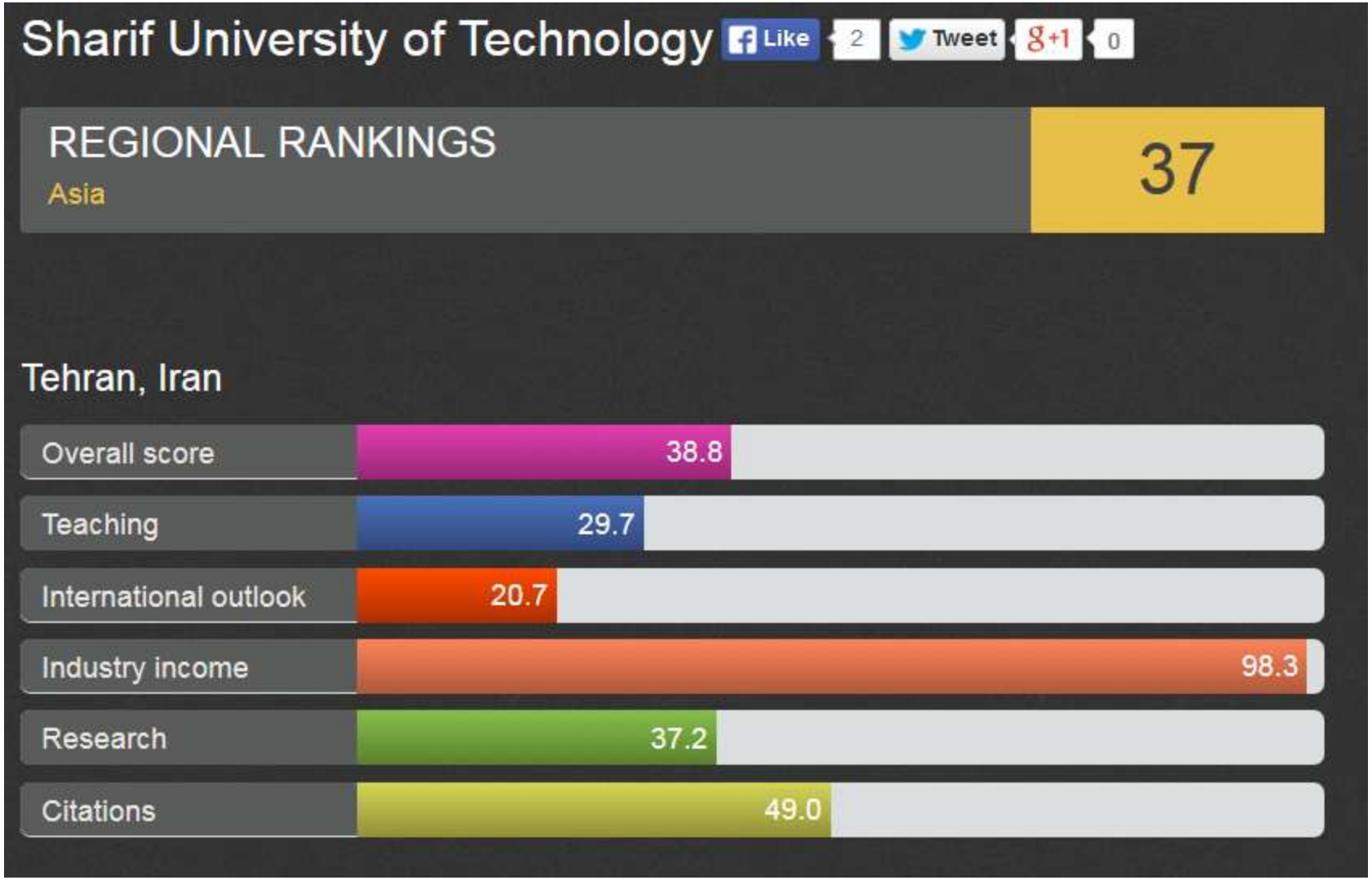

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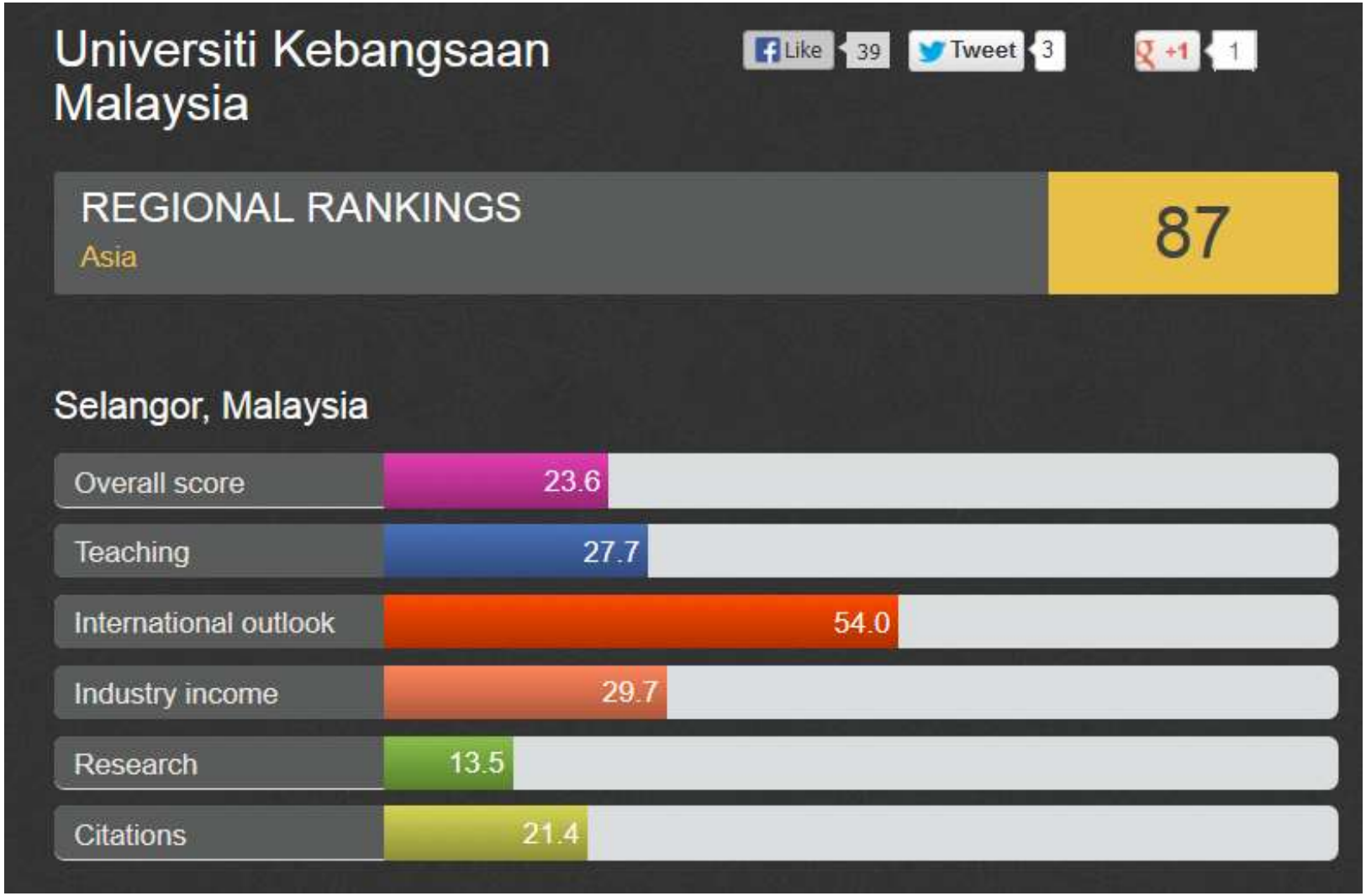

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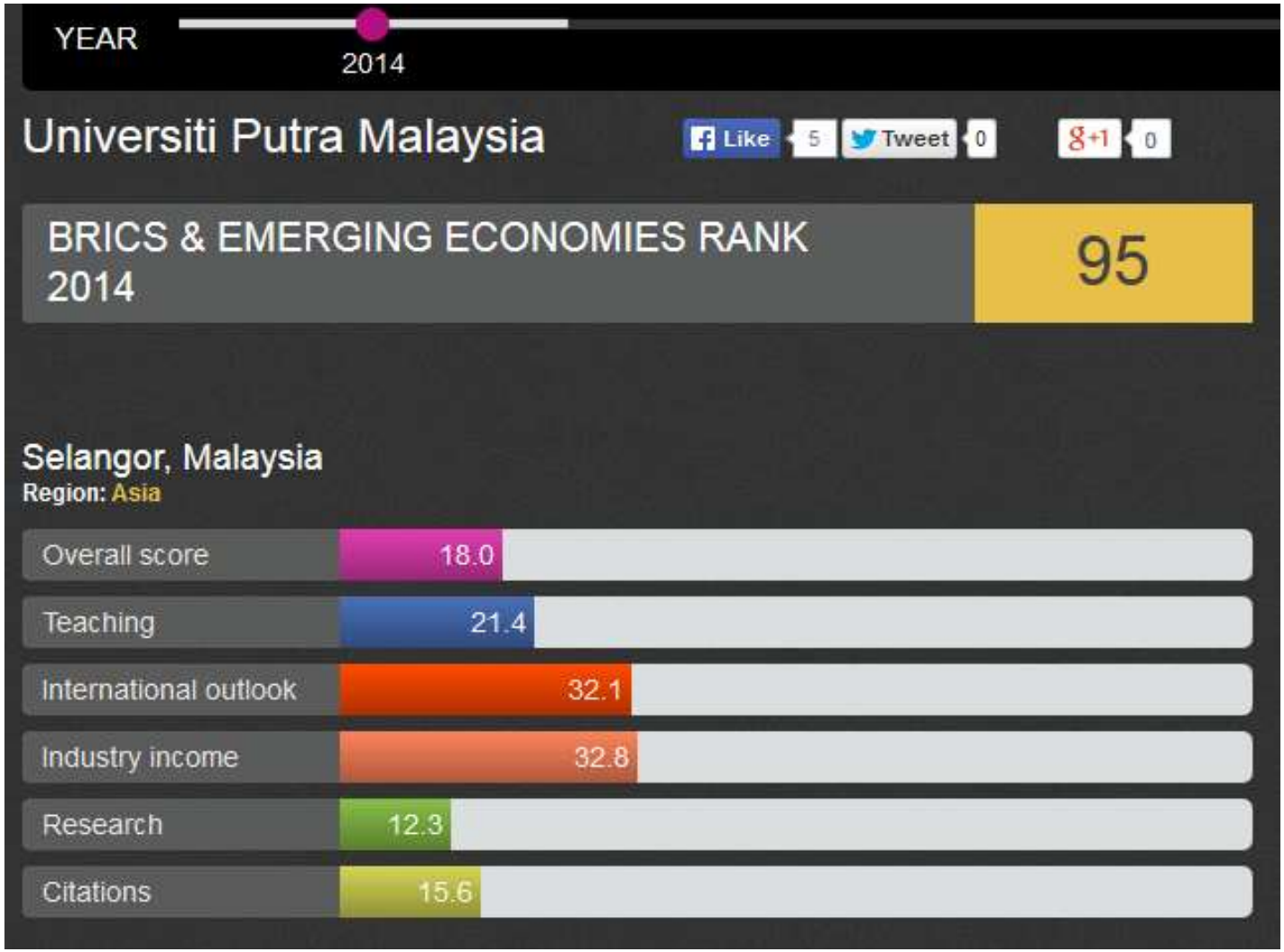


Source: Researchers, publishers, libraries and data centres all have a role in promoting and encouraging data citation. (Available on: http://blogs.lse.ac.uk/impactofsocialsciences/2013/11/26/why-not-cite-data/)

Authors cite a work because:

- It is relevant (in some way) to what they're writing
- They know it exists

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

WHAT IS A GOOD SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE?

Novelty

Communication

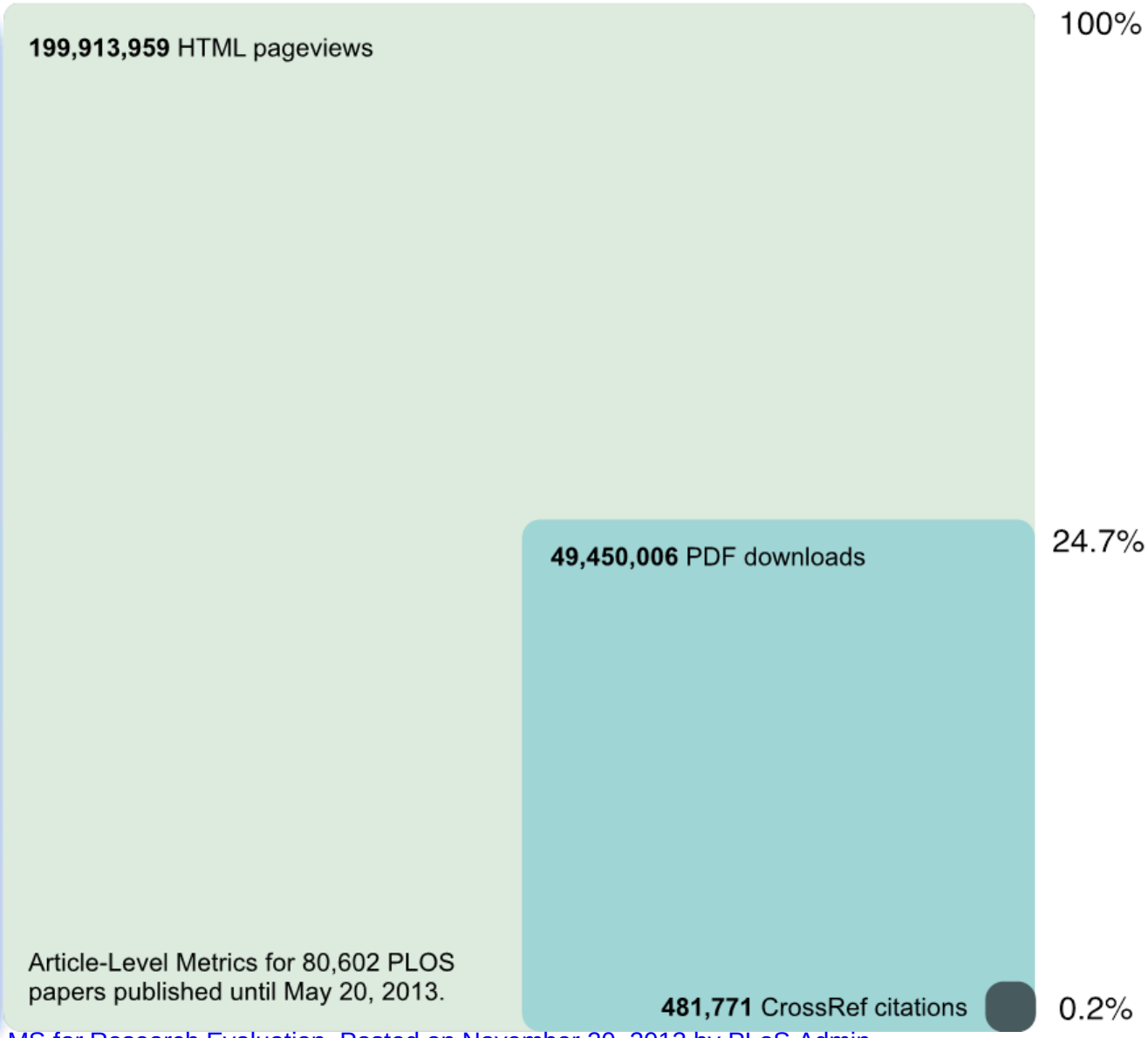
Source: "Scientific Writing for Impact Factor Journals" By: Eric Lichtfouse

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

Numbers are GREAT

but what's the impact of the research?



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

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

Understanding Search Engines

Search engines estimate the content's relevancy and popularity as measured by links to the content from other websites. Most search engines attempt to identify the topic of the piece of content. To do this, some search engines still use **metadata tags** **(invisible to the user)** to assess relevant content, but most now scan a page for **keyword phrases**, giving extra weight to phrases in headings and to repeated phrases.

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

JISC

Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research
Dissemination

- Submit the manuscript to a digital subject repository.
- Submit the manuscript to an institutional repository.
- Set up a web site devoted to the research project and post manuscripts of publications and conference abstracts.
- Take advantage of SEO (search engine optimization).
- Present preliminary research findings at a meeting or conference.
- Follow up preliminary research findings presented at a meeting or conference with a published manuscript.
- Consider submitting the same article to a journal in a different language as a “secondary publication.”
- Start a blog devoted to the research project.
- Contribute to Wikipedia.
- Contribute to a social network

Source: Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis Missouri

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

Adopted from "10 Ways to Increase Usage and Citation of your Published Article Using Social Media"

Repositories can disseminate information

Universities can:

- meet accountability requirements
- improve the brand image of the university
- preserve academic research outputs permanently and effectively
- promote co-operation with industry and contribution 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

- *Put your article in an institutional or subject repository.*
- *Publicize yourself - link to your latest article in your email signature.*
- Make your article more accessible
- Make your article more visible
  - **Reading lists**
  - **Department website or personal webpage**
  - **Twitter and Facebook**
  - **LinkedIn**
  - **Join academic social networking sites**
  - **CiteULike**
  - **Email signature**

- Source: **Optimize citations -**http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/beyondpublication/optimizingcitations.asp
- And
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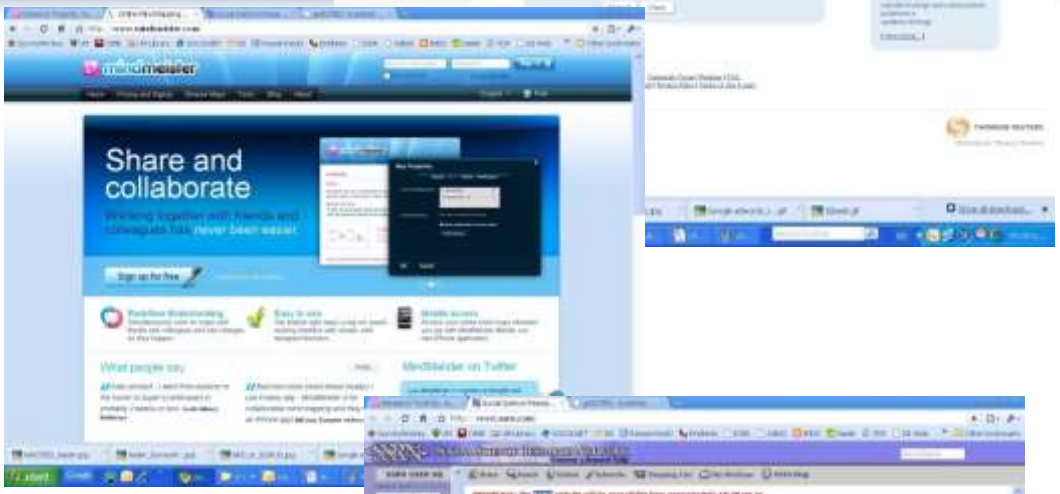

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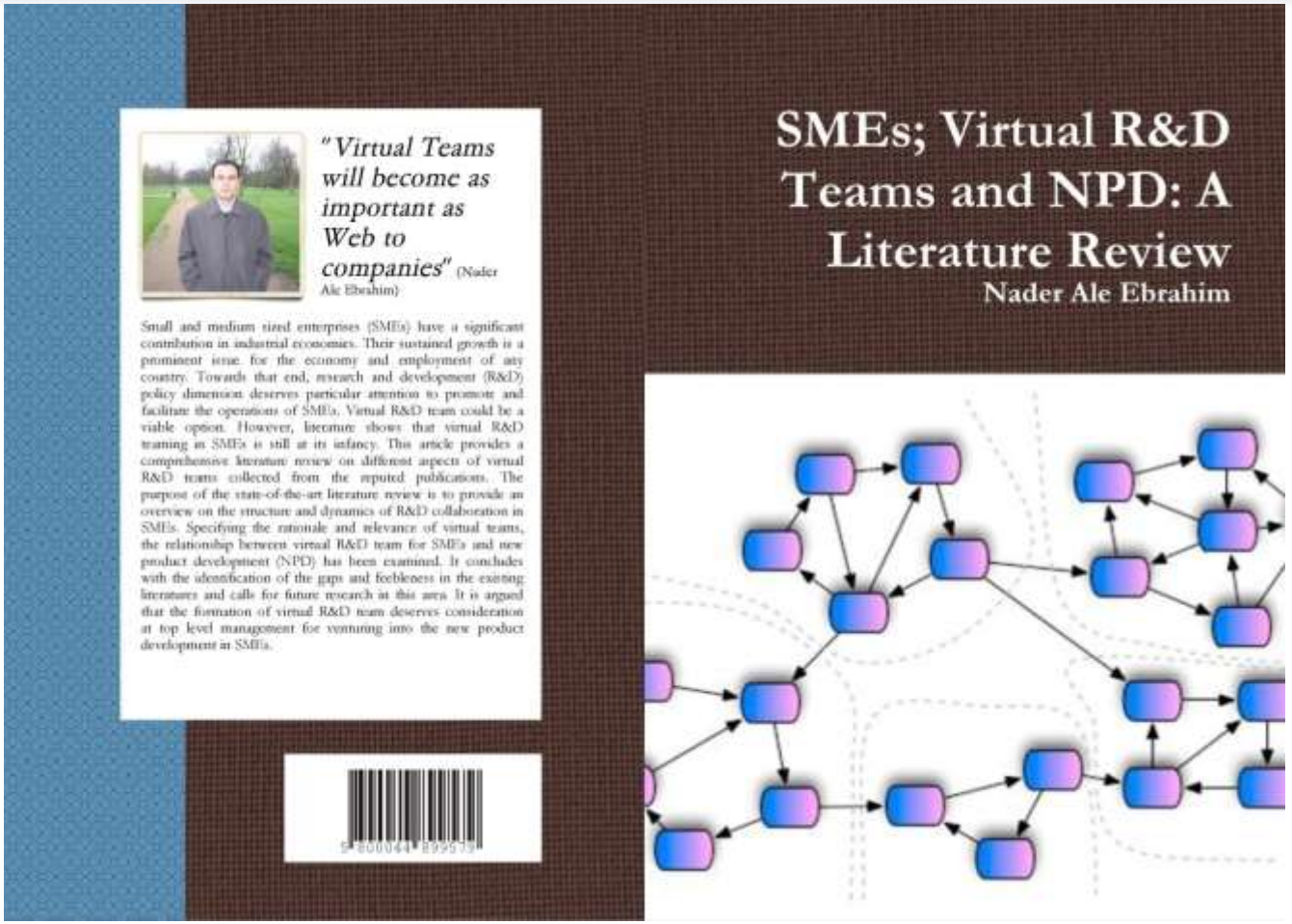

Online CV.

What is ORCID ?

ORCID (“orkid”)
= **O**pen **R**esearcher and **C**ontributor **ID**

NOT:

“ORCID is like a DOI for researchers.”

Effective Use of Research &
Publication Tools and Resources

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What is ORCID ?

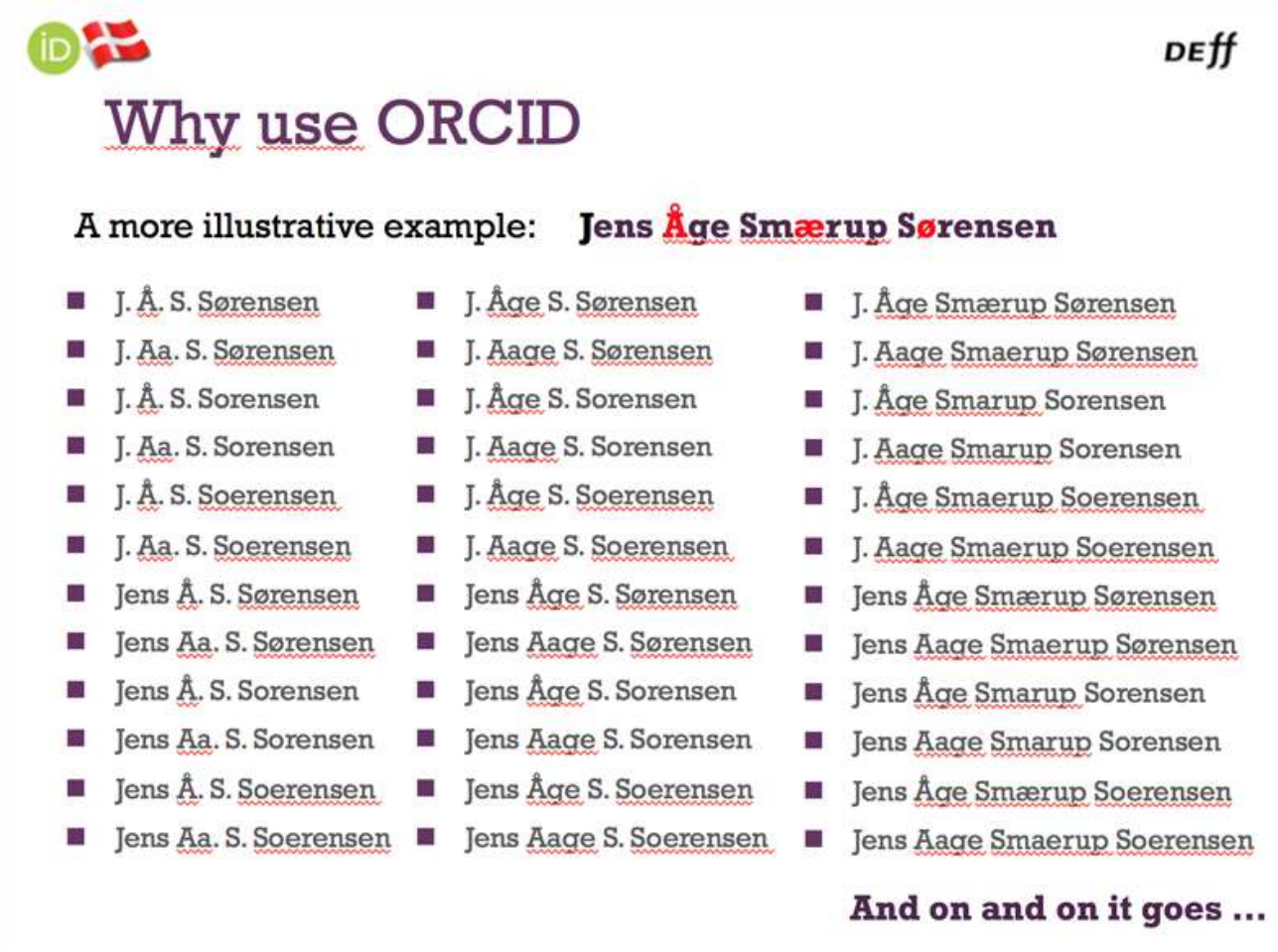
The ORCID Organization

- Non-profit, non-proprietary, open, and community-driven
- Global, interdisciplinary
- Supported by the membership of organizations using the ORCID API
    - Funding organizations
    - Professional societies
    - Universities & research institutes
    - Publishers

The ORCID

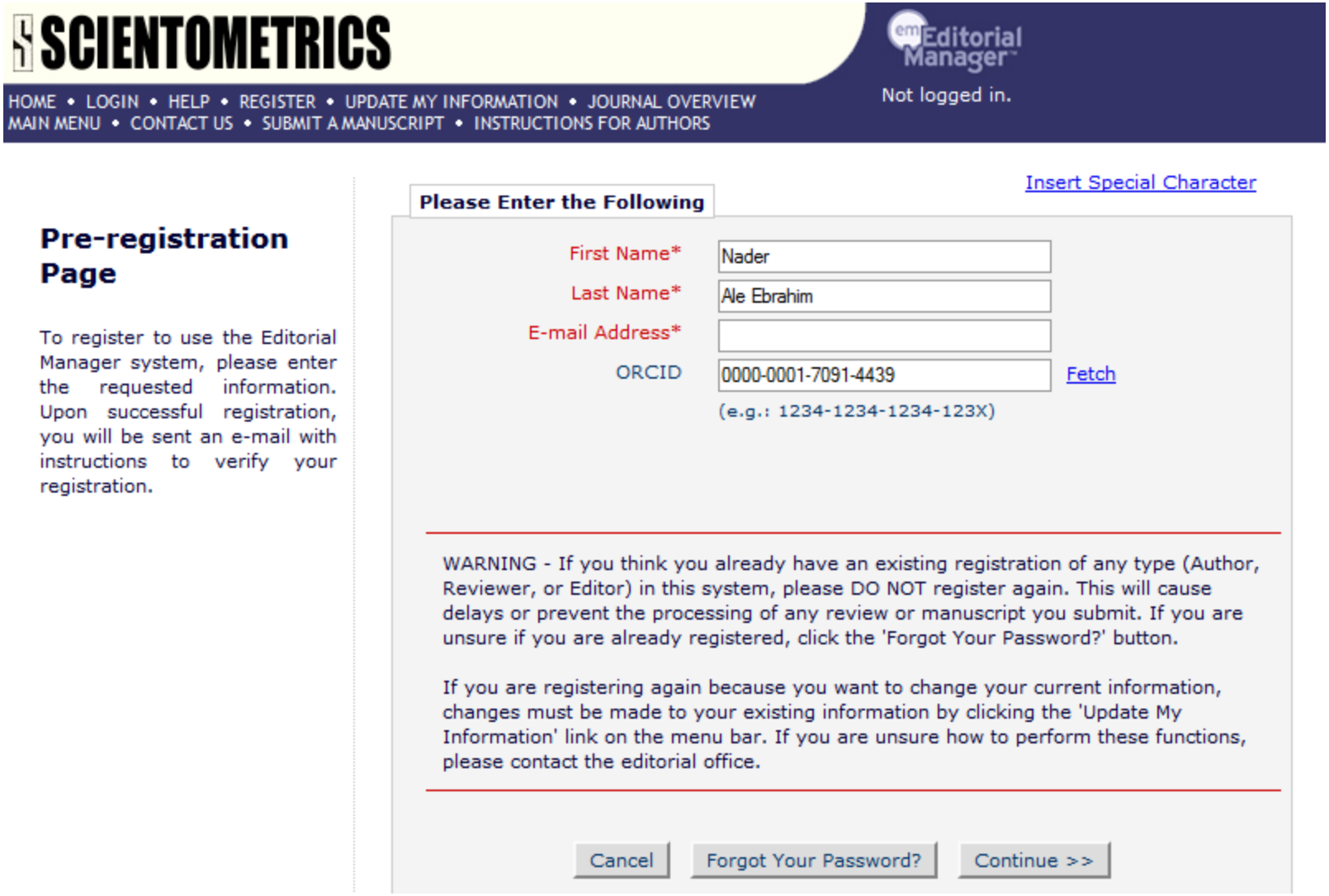
- Unique, persistent identifier for researchers & scholars
- Free to researchers
- Can be used throughout one's career, across professional activities, disciplines, nations & languages
- Embedded into workflows & metadata
- API enables interoperability between siloed systems

http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0124-5582



The 36 faces of Jens Åge Smærup Sørensen: dipthongs, accents, contractions and transliterations produce dozens of variations in a hypothetical name. By claiming a unique ORCID, researchers can avoid fragmentation of identity and identity ambiguity. (Slide by Mogens Sandfær of DEFF)

See more at: http://elsevierconnect.com/orcid-identifier-system-gaining-traction-and-new-features/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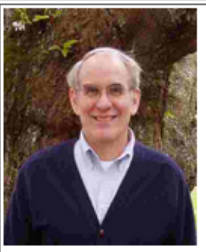
Professor Charles Hirschman



Charles Hirschman

Sociology Department Box 353340 University of Washington Seattle, WA 98195-3340	Phone: (206) 543-5035 Fax: (206) 543-2516 Office: 248 Savery Hall charles@u.washington.edu

C.V. BIOSKETCH CURRENT TEACHING

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 Willhoft. 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.

Prof. Dr. Andreas Thor

Contents
- Staff
- Research
- Study
- Service

Recent publications
- Exploration Using Signatures in Annotation Graph Datasets
- Exploiting Semantics from Ontologies and Shared Annotations to Find Patterns in Annotated Linked Open Data
- Measuring Relatedness Between Scientific Entities in Annotation Datasets

Prof. Dr. Andreas Thor

CV

- since 04/2013: University Lecturer for database management systems at the **University of Applied Sciences for Telecommunications Leipzig**
- 04/2012 – 03/2013: Professor at the **University of Passau**
- 01/2010 – 04/2011: Visiting researcher at **University of Maryland Institute for Advanced Computer Studies**
- 01/2006 – 03/2012: Researcher at the database group
- 01/2003 – 12/2005: Postgraduate student at Graduiertenkolleg "Knowledge Representation"

Publications

Raschid, L.; Palma, G.; Vidal, M.E.; Thor, A.
Exploration Using Signatures in Annotation Graph Datasets
AAAI 2013 Fall Symposium Series (Discovery Informatics: AI Takes a Science-Centered View on Big Data)
2013-11

Palma, G.; Vidal, M.E.; Raschid, L.; Thor, A.
Exploiting Semantics from Ontologies and Shared Annotations to Find Patterns in Annotated Linked Open Data
3rd International Workshop on Linked Science (LISC@ISWC), 2013
2013-10

Palma, G.; Vidal, M. E.; Haag, E.; Raschid, L.; Thor, A.
Measuring Relatedness Between Scientific Entities in Annotation Datasets

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- NEW UMAP 2012, 20th International Conference on User Modeling, Adaptation, and Personalization, Montreal, Canada, July 16-20, 2012
- NEW Hypertext 2012, 23rd ACM Conference on Hypertext and Social Media, Milwaukee, WI, USA, June 25-28, 2012
- UMAP 2011, 19th International Conference on User Modeling, Adaptation, and Personalization, Girona, Spain, July 11-15, 2011
- 2nd International Workshop on Information Heterogeneity and Fusion in Recommender Systems at the 5th ACM Conference on Recommen
  Chicago, USA.

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Jorge E. Hirsch

Jorge E. Hirsch

Professor of physics
University of California, San Diego
E-mail: jhirsch@ucsd.edu
Tel: 858-534-3931

Publication list: ISIHighlyCited.com

Link to Public service page on nuclear danger
Physicists letter to Congress (Feb. 1, 2007)

Explanation of the Meissner effect
Theory of hole superconductivity
Kinetic energy driven charge expulsion...
Kinetic energy driven superfluidity...
Kinetic energy driven superconductivity...
Kinetic energy driven ferromagnetism...
Double-valuedness of the electron wave function ...
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Spin-split states in aromatic molecules and superconductors
Electromotive forces and the Meissner effect puzzle
Spin Meissner effect, and electrodynamics of superconductors
Do superconductors violate Lenz's law?
What about angular momentum conservation?
What about BCS theory? Phys. Scr. 80 (2009) 035702
Meissner effect puzzle

hbar index
Does the h-index have predictive power ?

Network

- Build your network – make sure you have dynamic diverse networks
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See more at: http://libguides.library.curtin.edu.au/content.php?pid=417077&sid=3408994

How much time does a conference take?

- **Step 1: Preparation - 33 hours**
  - ***1.3. Writing a paper - 20 hours***
- **Step 2: The conference - 3 days**
  - ***2.2. Networking - 3 days***

Source: http://phdtalk.blogspot.nl/2011/03/how-much-time-does-conference-take.html

LinkedIn

Nader Ale Ebrahim

Technology Management Consultant, "Research Tools" Advisor and Self-employed Researcher

Selangor, Malaysia | Automotive

Current	**Technology Management Consultant, "Research Tools" Advisor** at **Independent Researcher**
Past	Research Fellow at Research Support Unit, Centre of Research Services, IPPP, University of Malaya PhD candidate at University of Malaya Paper & Proceedings Committee at United Kingdom - Malaysia - Ireland Engineering Science Conference 2011 (UMIES 2011) see all
Education	Universiti Malaya Faculty of Engineering ,University of Tehran Faculty of Engineering , University of Tehran
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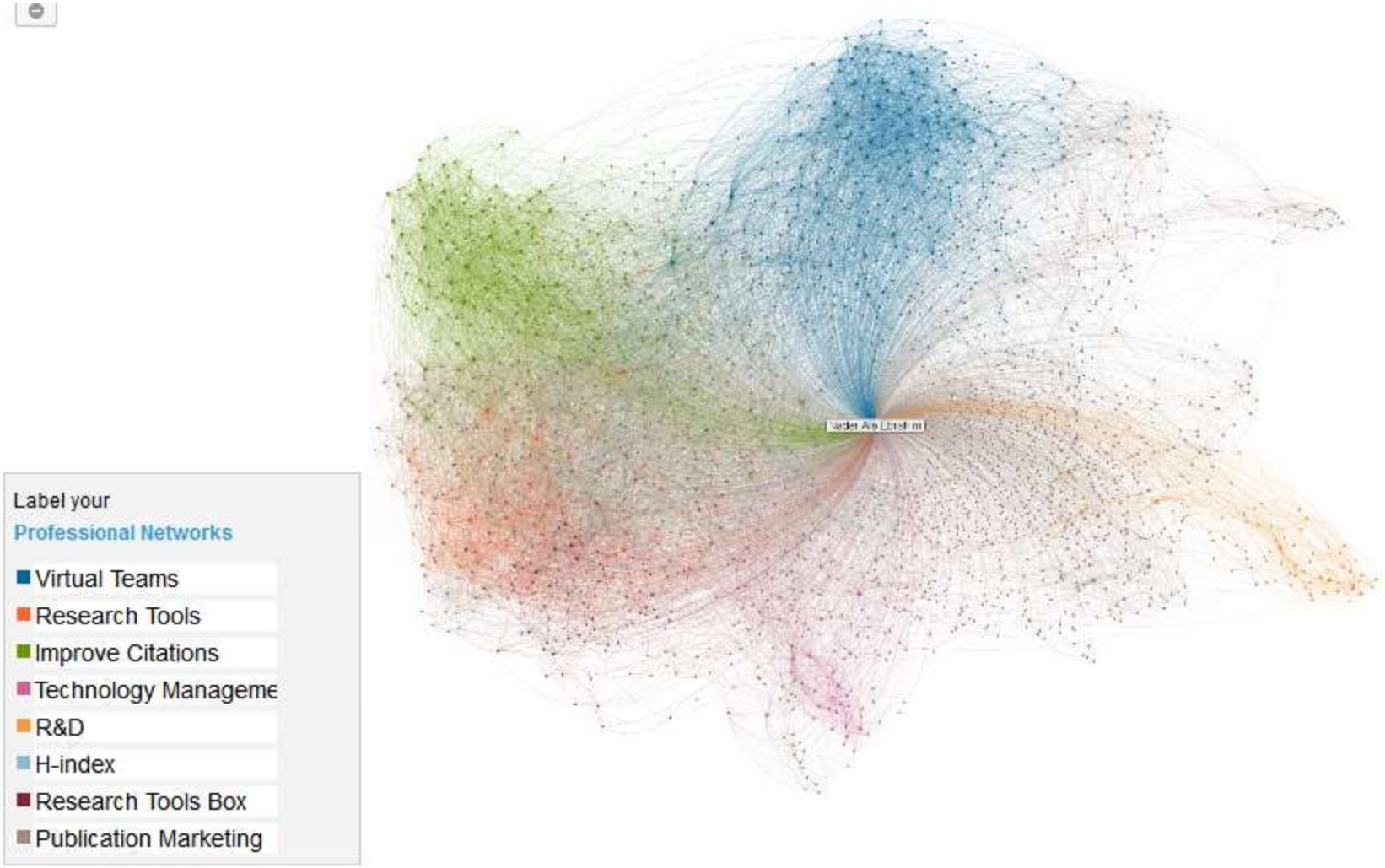
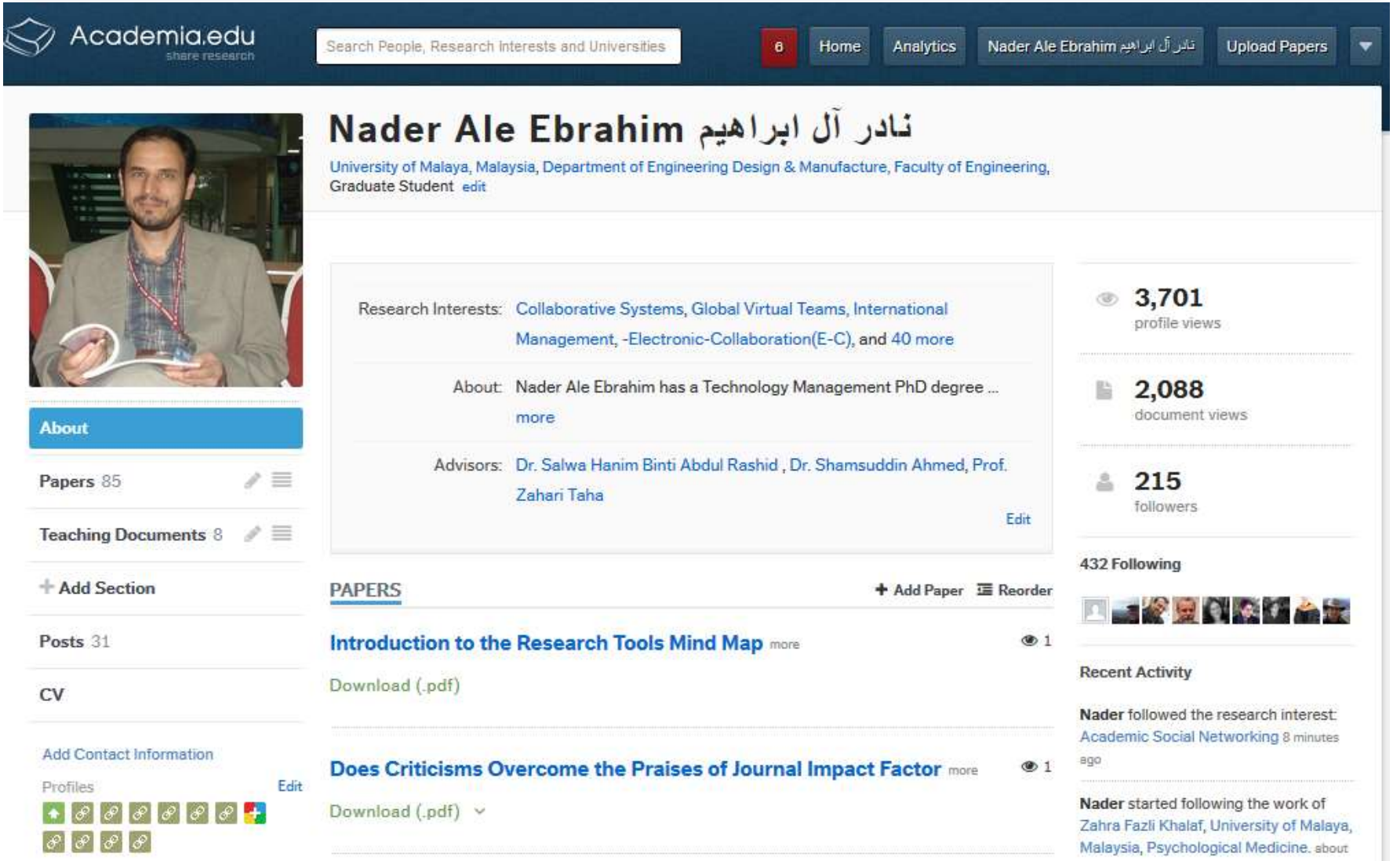
Nader Ale Ebrahim's Summary

Nader Ale Ebrahim has a Technology Management PhD degree from the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya. He holds a Master of Science in the mechanical engineering from University of Tehran with distinguished honors, as well as more than 17 years experience in the establishing R&D department in

Nader Ale Ebrahim's Linkedin Map



Academic Social Networking



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Research Interests: Collaborative Systems, Global Virtual Teams, International Management, -Electronic-Collaboration(E-C), - Collaborative systems, Industrial Engineering, Engineering Product Design, and 51 more

About: Dr. Nader Ale Ebrahim is currently working as a research fellow with the Research Support Unit, Centre of Research Se... more

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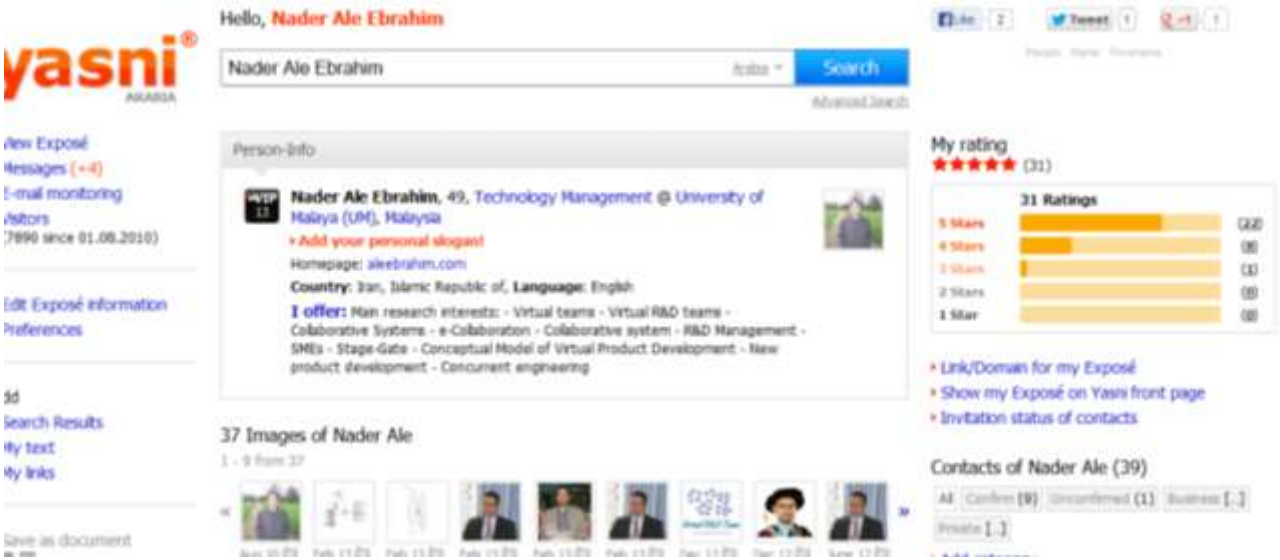
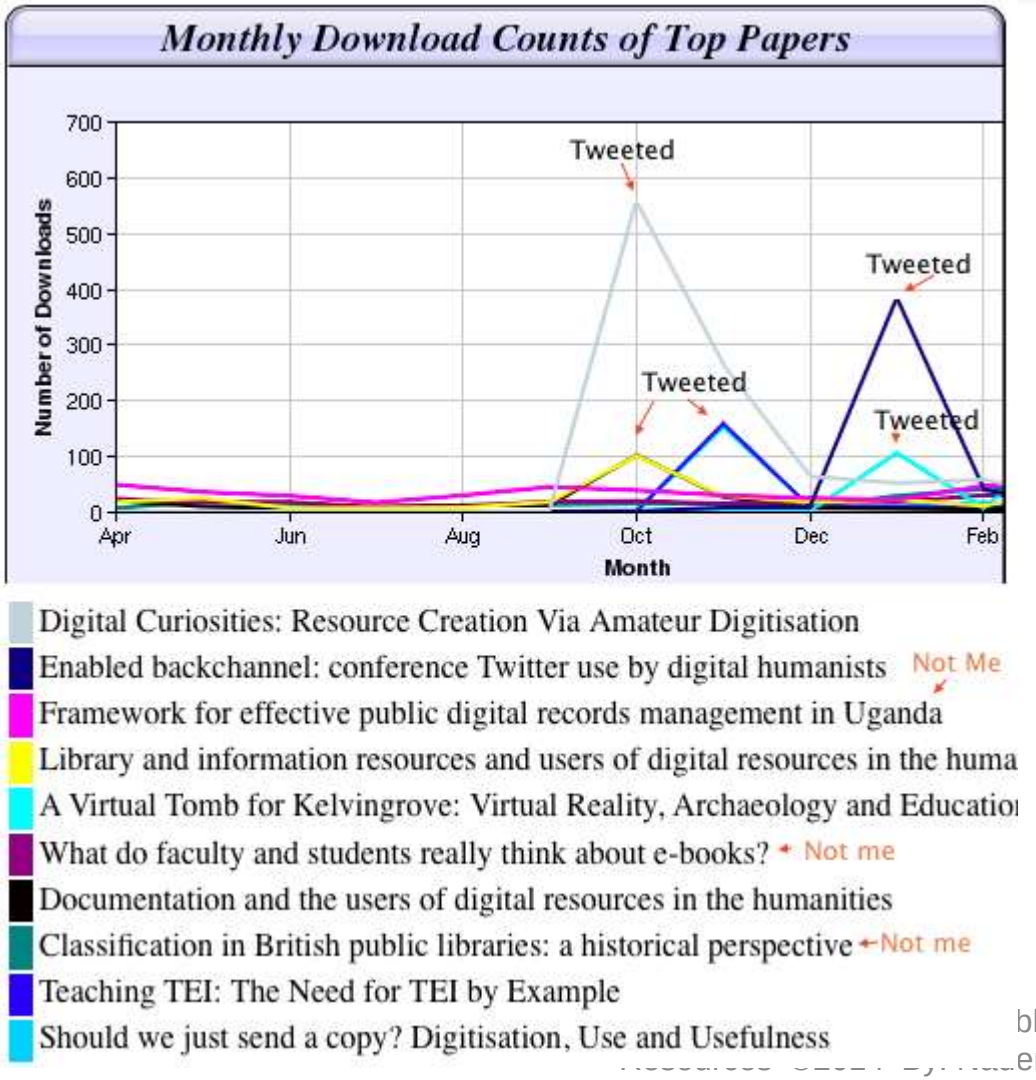
Your RG Score is calculated based on how other researchers interact with your content, how often, and who they are. The higher their score, the more yours will increase.

Microblogging



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).

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

- Wordpress

- Weebly

- Blogger

http://johnrturnerhptresource.blogspot.com/2013/06/new-article-acceptance-multiagent.html

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

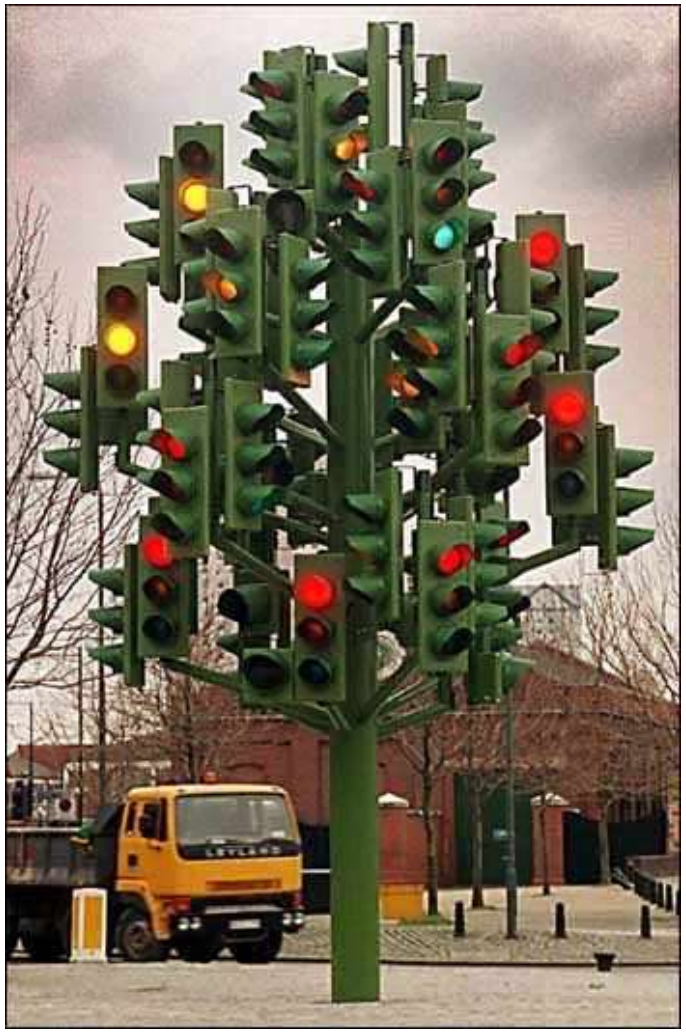
With the increasing complex business environment that organizations have to operate in today, teams are being utilized to complete complex tasks. Teams

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



Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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http://scholar.google.com/citations

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