



How to Enhance Research Visibility & Citations

How to Enhance Research Visibility & Citations

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). International Education Studies, 6(11), 93-99. doi: 10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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

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

Abstract

Abstract:

Increase your research visibility in the academic world in order to receive comments and citations from fellow researchers across the globe, is essential. Because, The number of citations contributes to over 30% in the university rankings. Therefore, most of the scientists are looking for an effective method to increase their citation record.

Publishing a high quality paper in scientific journals is only the mid point towards receiving citation in the future. The balance of the journey is completed by advertising and disseminating the publications by using the proper “[Research Tools](#)”. Nader who has developed a method for increasing the visibility of the research, will get you familiar with the tools you need in order to grow your research visibility and raise the impact of research.

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

Objectives

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

Outline

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

Motivations

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



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Enhancing the Visibility and Impact of Your Research

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

The strategies are divided into three categories:

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

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

Upcoming Sessions

- Wed, March 26, 2014 - 12:00 PM - [Register Now](#)

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HOW TO MAXIMISE THE VISIBILITY AND IMPACT OF YOUR RESEARCH: PATHWAYS TO OPEN ACCESS

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

A great amount of researchers' time and effort involves writing up their research for publication. However, once a paper is accepted for publication, it is not guaranteed that it will reach the widest possible audience, even if the journal does have a high impact factor.

Next available session: 25th
September 2013, 10:00-13:00

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Campus Buzz

Talk : Citation Matters! Realise Your Paper's Full Citation Potential: 8 April 10

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

VENUE : LT 19 (N2-B2)

Contact Information :

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

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

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

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



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Knowledge Exchange Office

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KE Lunch Meeting

November 3, 2011 | 12:30 pm – 2:00 pm

Room P-603, Graduate House

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

By [Professor John Bacon-Shone](#)

Associate Director, Knowledge Exchange Office &

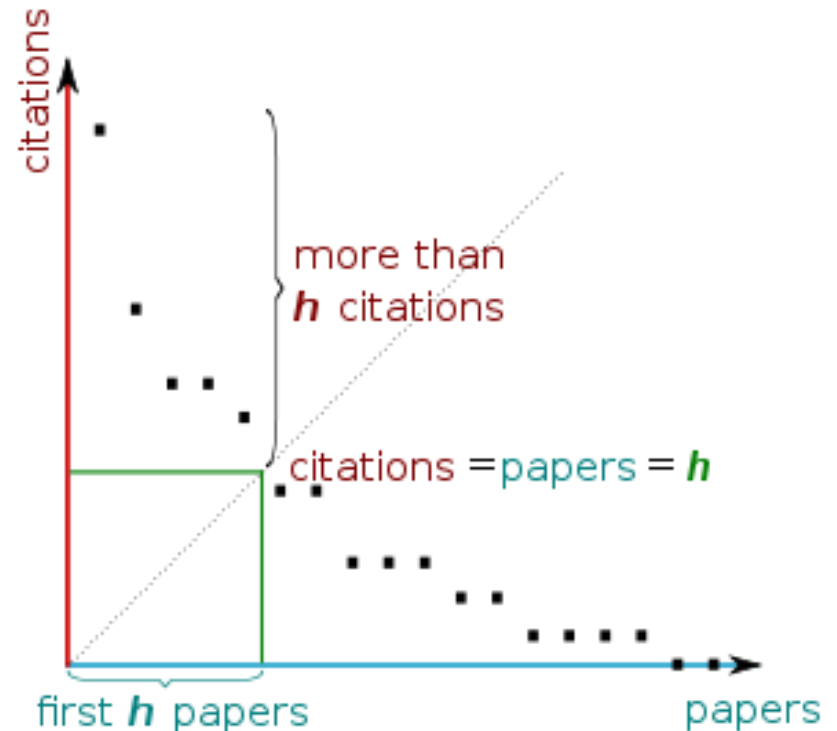
[Mr David Palmer](#)



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/>)

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

g-index (Leo Egghe (2006))

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

Table 2: Publication and citation list of scientist S1

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

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

Predicting scientific success

H-index prediction

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

Save to file

H-index calculator uses BitmapExporter by Mario Klingemann

H-index

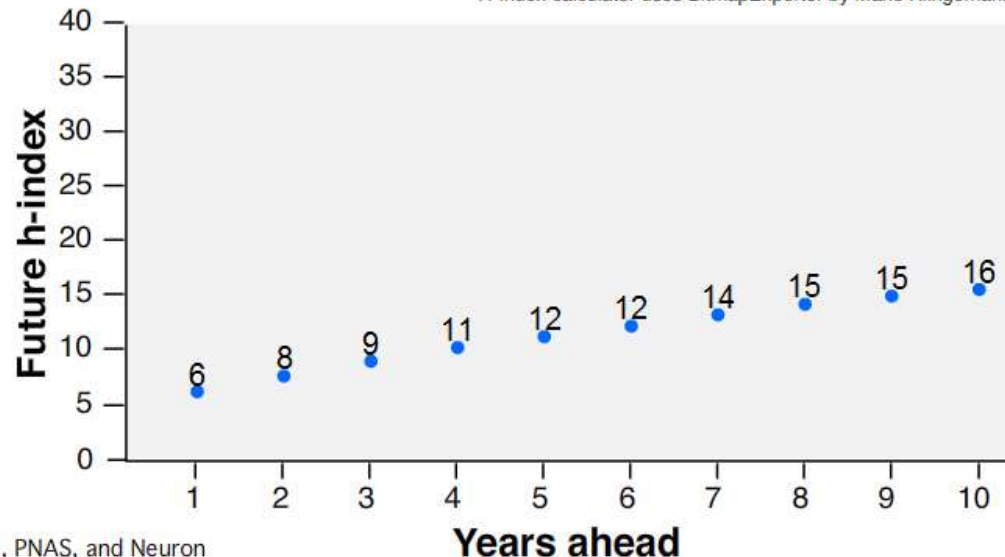
articles

Years since first article

distinct journals

articles in 'top' journals*

Reset features



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

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

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

Recommend

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Web application to calculate the single publication h index



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

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

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

virtual teams: a literature review

Search

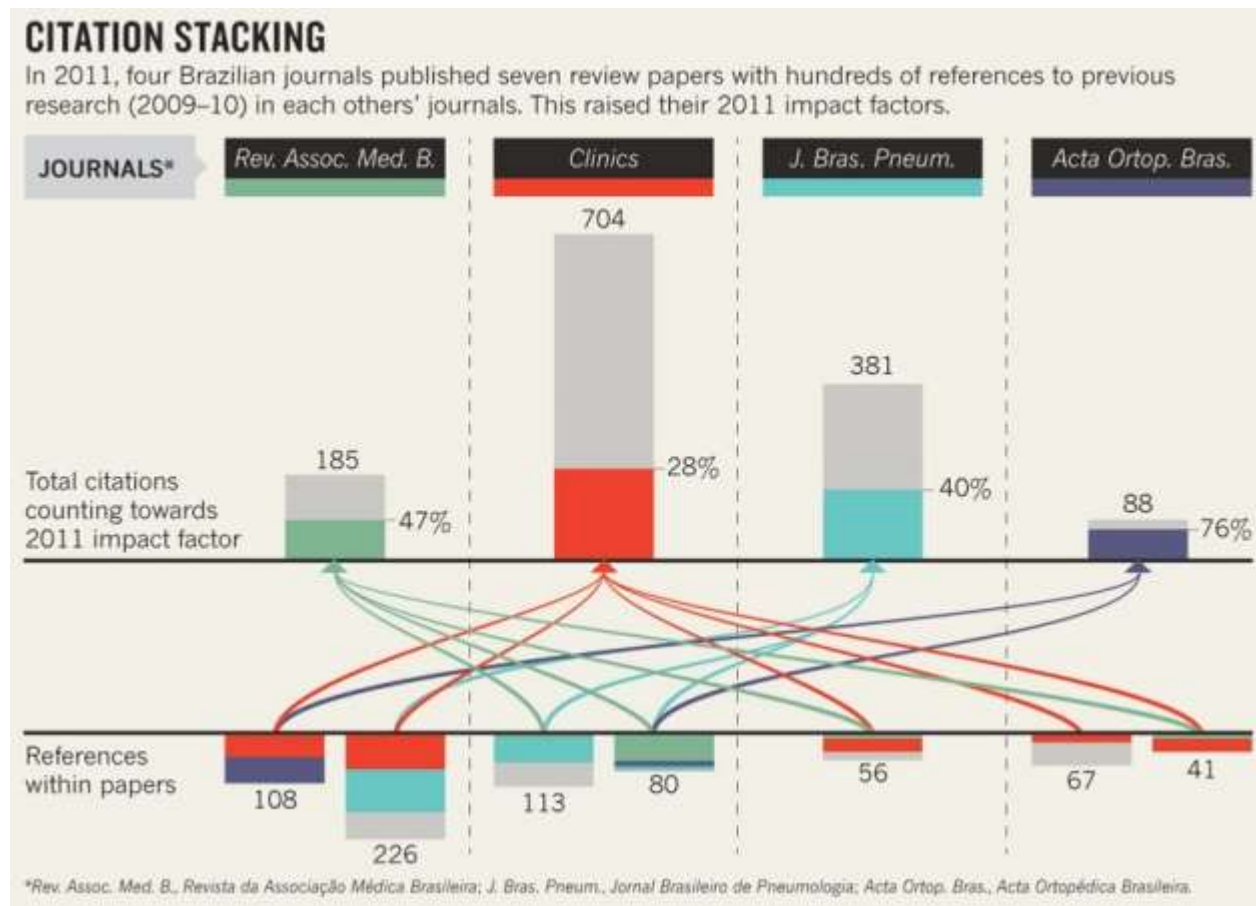
Search result for *virtual teams: a literature review*

<input type="checkbox"/>	title	authors	year	citatio...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Virtual teams: a literature review	N Ale Ebrahim, S Ahmed, ...	2009	61
<input type="checkbox"/>	Virtual teams: a review of current literature and directions for future research	A Powell, G Piccoli, B Ives	2004	862
<input type="checkbox"/>	How do virtual teams process information? A literature review and implications f...	PL Curseu, R Schalk, I W...	2008	54
<input type="checkbox"/>	A typology of virtual teams implications for effective leadership	BS Bell, SWJ Kozlowski	2002	685
<input type="checkbox"/>	Implementing virtual teamworking. Part 1: a literature review of best practice	J Bal, PK Teo	2000	45
<input type="checkbox"/>	Managing virtual teams: A review of current empirical research	G Hertel, S Geister, U Kon...	2005	447
<input type="checkbox"/>	Virtual R&D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review	N Ale Ebrahim, S Ahmed, ...	2009	55
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bridging space over time: Global virtual team dynamics and effectiveness	ML Maznevski, KM Chudo...	2000	1211
<input type="checkbox"/>	Leadership in research and development organizations: A literature review and	T Elkins, BT Keller	2000	407

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

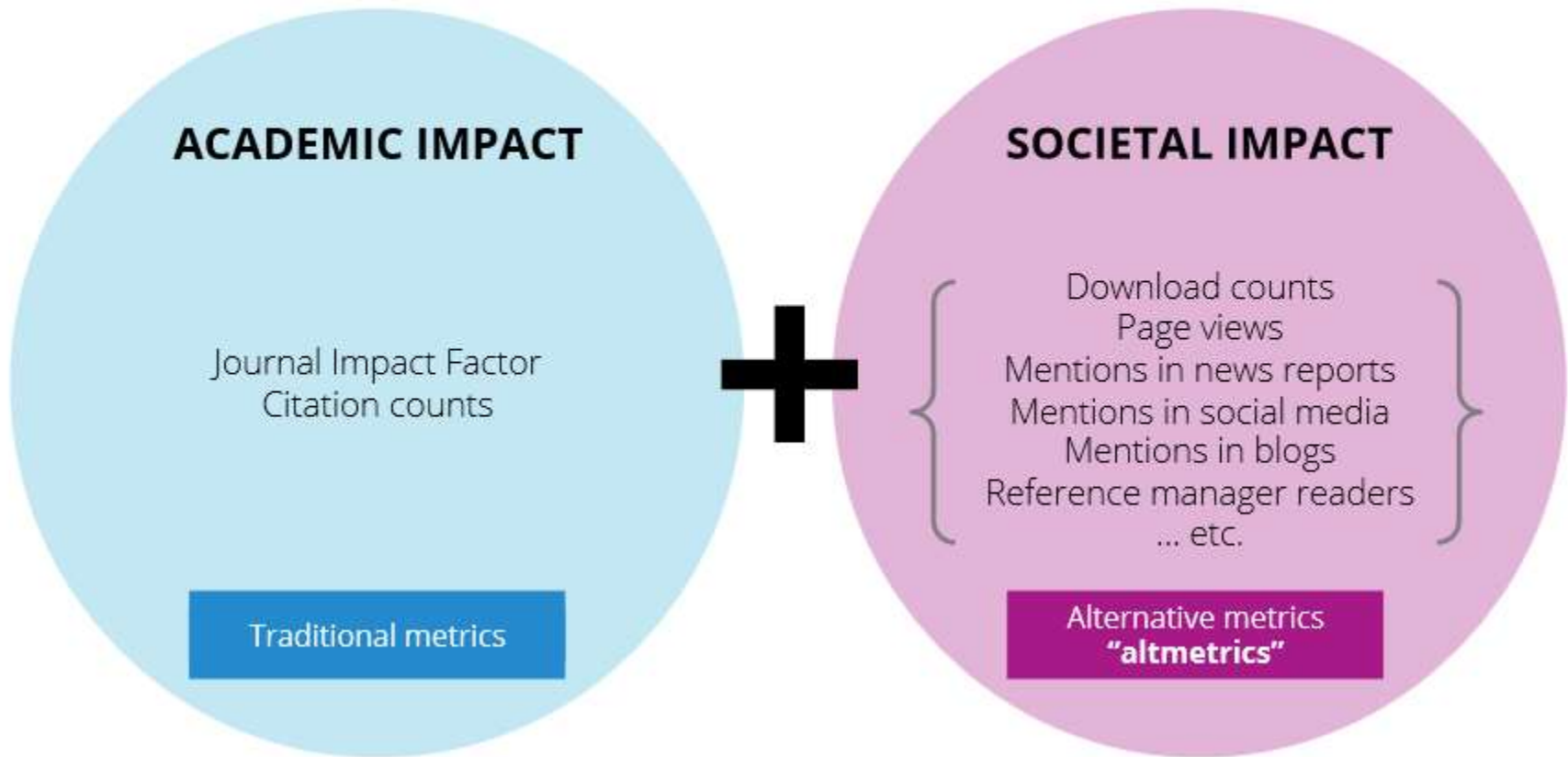
Brazilian citation scheme outed

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



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

New perspectives of impact



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



An electrocorticographic brain interface in an individual with tetraplegia.

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

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

[Peter Brusilovsky](#)

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[Michael Pinsky](#)



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

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Compared to all articles in Asian Social Science

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

In the
99%ile

Ranks
1st

All articles of a similar age

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

In the
78%ile

All articles

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

In the
79%ile



Genome Engineering of *Drosophila* with the
CRISPR RNA-Guided Cas9 NucleaseScott J. Gratz^{*}, Alexander M. Cummings⁺, Jennifer N. Nguyen⁺,
Danielle C. Hamm[§], Laura K. Donohue⁺, Melissa M. Harrison^{§,++},
Jill Wildonger^{*,1} and Kate M. O'Connor-Giles^{*,+++}

Author Affiliations

Author Notes

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Abstract

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

CRISPR RNA Cas9 homologous recombination genome engineering *Drosophila*

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Genetics August 1, 2013 vol. 194 no. 4
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Front. Hum. Neurosci., 24 June 2013 | doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2013.00291

Deep impact: unintended consequences of journal rank

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

¹ Institute of Zoology–Neurogenetics, University of Regensburg, Regensburg, Germany
² School of Social and Community Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK
³ UK Centre for Tobacco Control Studies and School of Experimental Psychology, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK

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

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Research in Higher Education
August 1992, Volume 33, Issue 4, pp 511-531

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

Donald L. Rubin

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Contemporary Educational Psychology

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



Regular Article

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

Howard Fogel, Linnea C. Ehri

CUNY Graduate Center

Abstract

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



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[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0014-0139\(00\)00011-1](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0014-0139(00)00011-1)

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Applications and tools



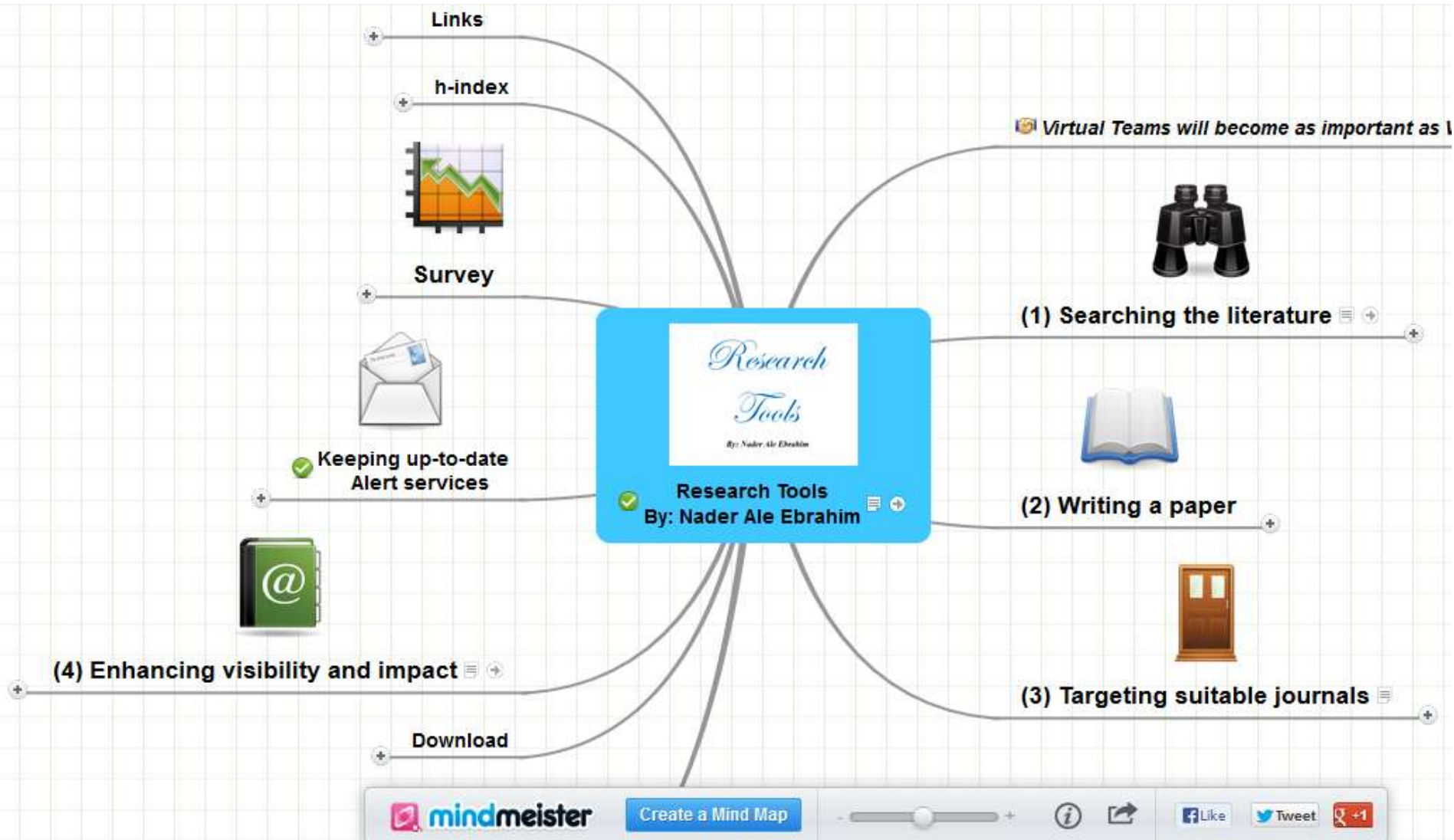
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plus
Research
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researchers
main

Research Tools Mind Map



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](#).

Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research

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

[Preparing for Publication](#)

[Dissemination](#)

[Keeping Track of Your Research](#)

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

Preparing for Publication – Writing

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

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](https://doi.org/10.5539/ies.v6n11p93). International Education Studies, 6(11), 93-99. doi: 10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

Preparing for Publication – Collaboration & Journal Selection

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

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](https://doi.org/10.5539/ies.v6n11p93). International Education Studies, 6(11), 93-99. doi: 10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

Authors' Name

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

To be the best, cite the best

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



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

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

Strategies for Enhancing the Impact of Research

Preparing for Publication

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

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

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Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

Google AdWords



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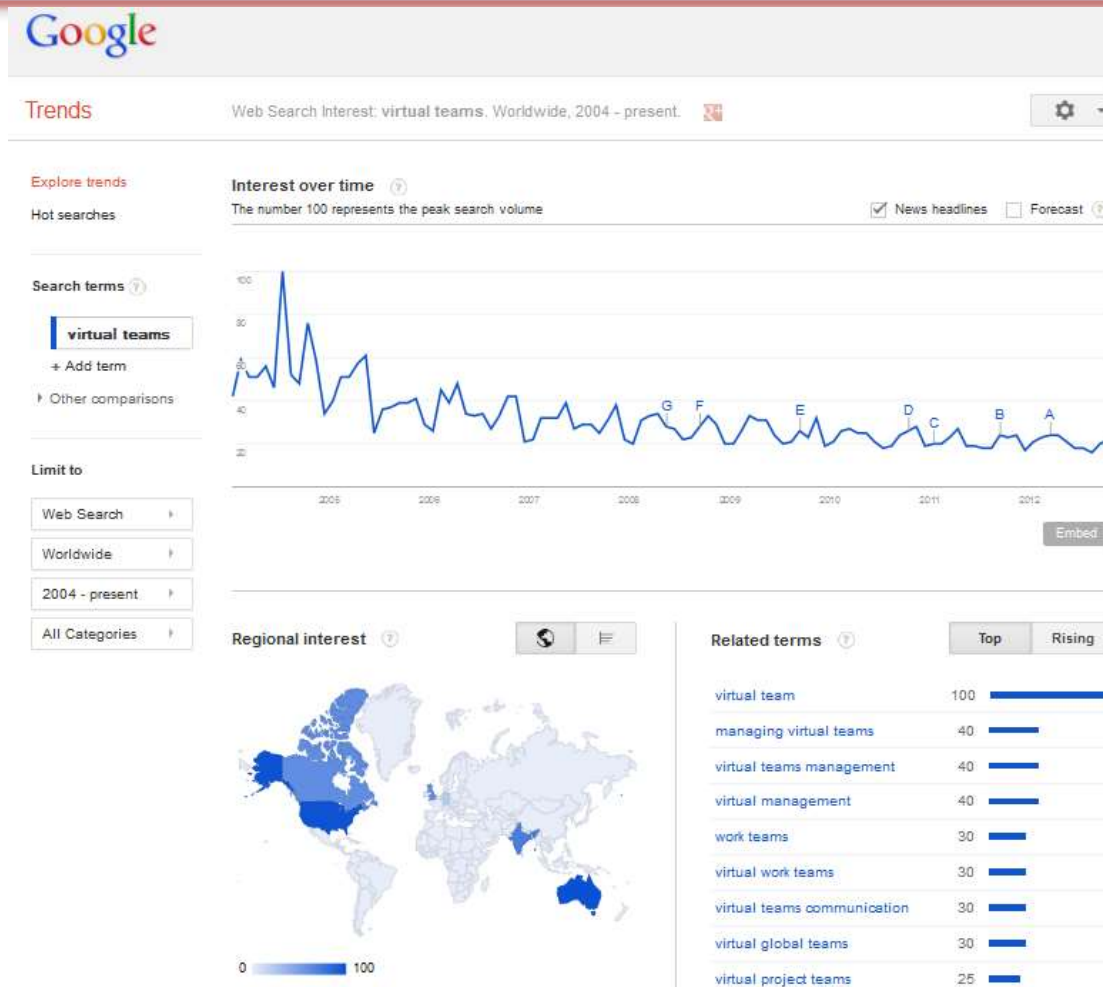
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KeyWords Plus

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

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

Thanks and keep your feedback and questions coming!

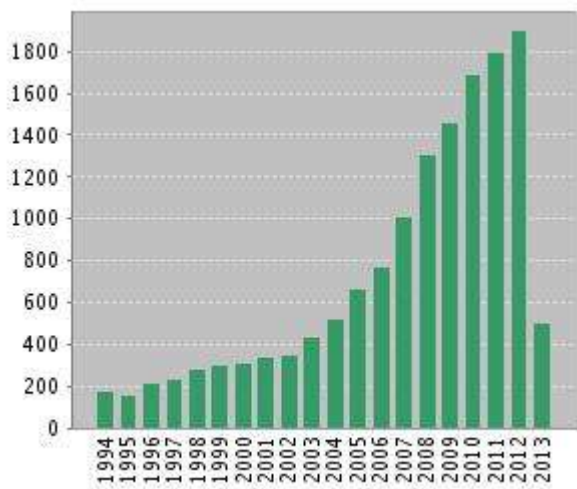
Smiles,

[Lim Khee Hiang](#)

Ph.D., Principal Consultant

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Sum of the Times Cited [?] : 4625

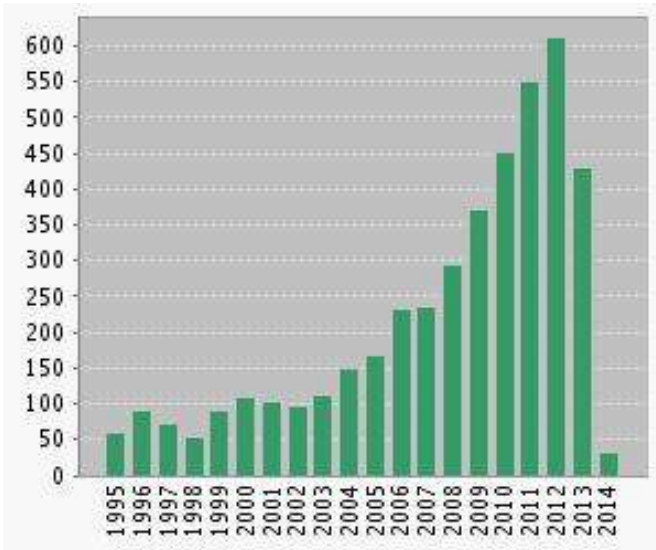
Sum of Times Cited without self-citations [?] : 4078

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

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

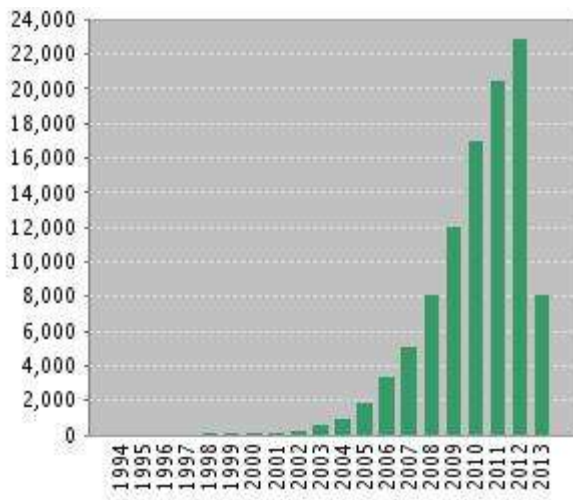
Average Citations per Item [?] : 2.75

h-index [?] : 29



Average Citations per Item 3/3

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



Source: Web of Science®, Retrieved 26 May 2013

Results found: 5044

Sum of the Times
Cited [?] : 102181

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

Citing Articles[?] : 46925
Citing Articles
without self-citations 43823
[?] :

Average Citations per
Item [?] : 20.26

h-index [?] : 132

Optimize Title/Abstract

Step 1: Construct a clear, descriptive title

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

Step 2: Reiterate key phrases

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

[Source: <http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/seo.asp>](http://authorservices.wiley.com/bauthor/seo.asp)

Well-Optimized Abstract:

False Remembering in the **Aged**

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

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

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

Poorly Optimized Abstract:

False *Remembering in the Senior Population*

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

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

Compare Keywords

“Senior Population” with “Aged”

exemplar
words in context  beta

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Centre for Biomedical and Health
Linguistics

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phrase is used in scientific literature

Search for:

Subject: OR Publication:

Search

Showing 1 to 25 of 639858 matching articles

Results per page: 25 ▾

year published

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

Compare Keywords

“Senior Population” with “Aged”

WEB OF KNOWLEDGESM

DISCOVERY STARTS HERE



THOMSON REUTERS

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[Marked List \(0\)](#)

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Results Title=("Aged")

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

[Create Alert / RSS](#)

Scientific WebPlus^{BETA}

[View Web Results >>](#)

Results: **36,887**



Page of 3,689

[Go](#)



Sort by:

Target Suitable Journal

Strategies to increase citations

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

Strategies to increase citations

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

Open Access Journal

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

Journal impact factor

Indexation

Journal prestige

Relevance of research topics

Acceptance/rejection rates

Size of print circulation

Manuscript turnaround time

Editors characteristics

Quality of reviewer comments

Previous experience with publishing in the journal

Colleagues' recommendations

International status

Open access

Publication charges

Promotion at social platforms (eg Facebook, Twitter)

Press attention to the journal

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

Abstracted/indexed in

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

- [Source: Journal of the Operational Research Society](#)

Where should I submit my publication?

If you want your article to ...

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

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

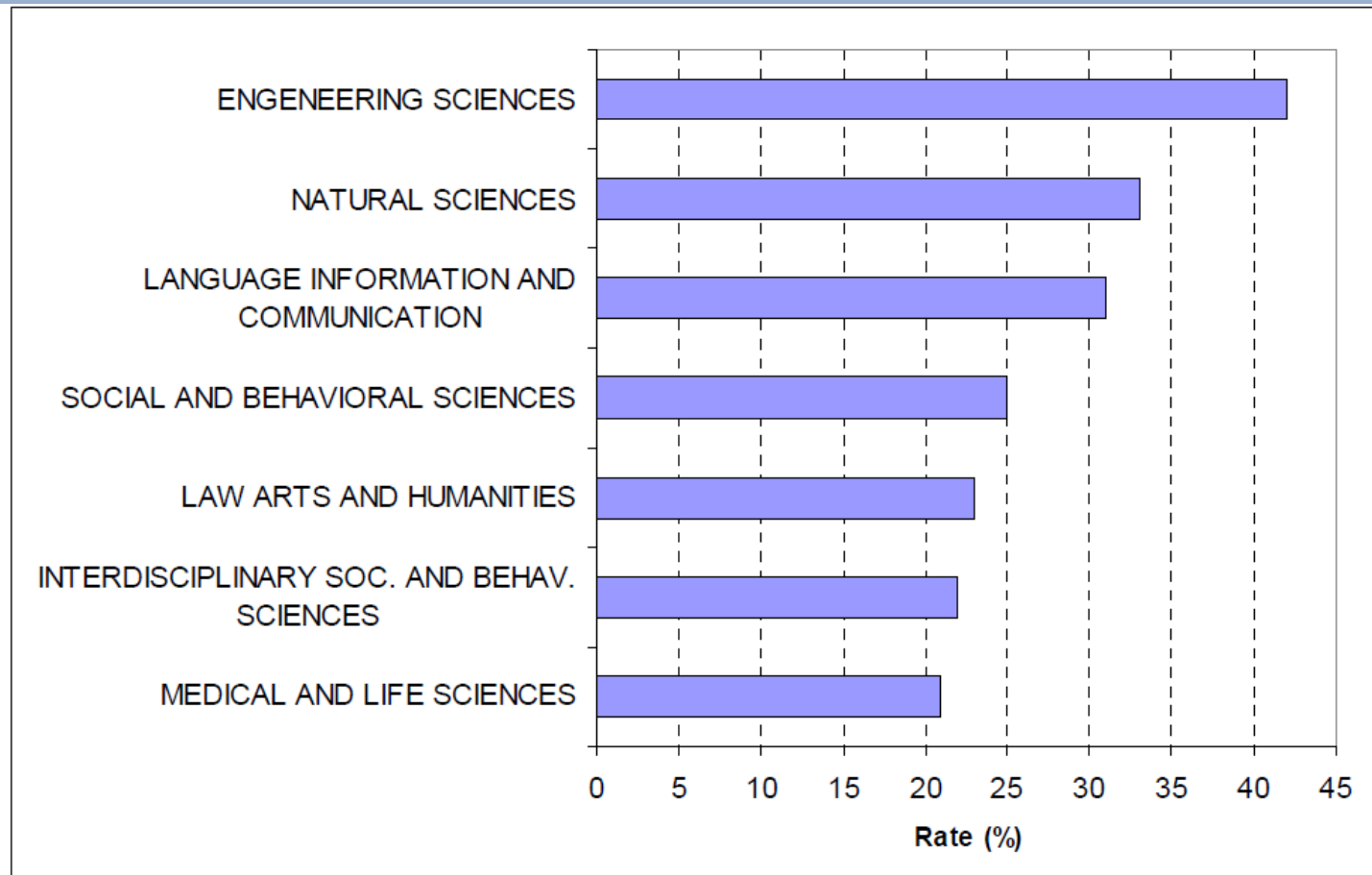
Self Citation

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

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

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

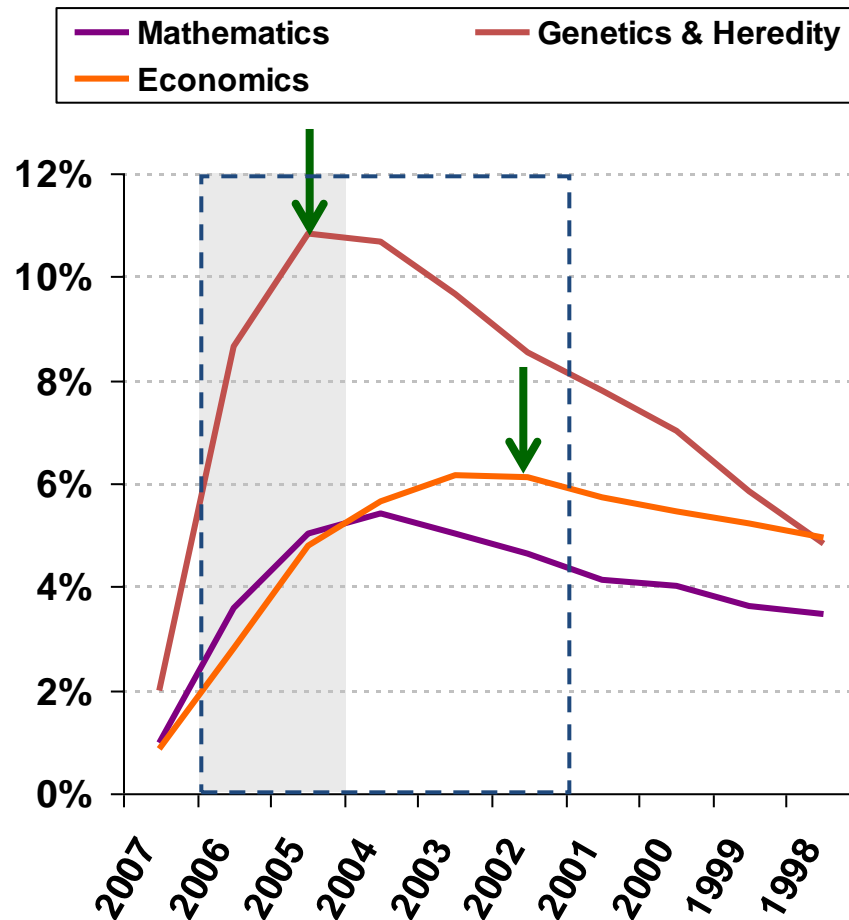
Self-citation rates across groups of disciplines



Source: Centre for Science and Technology Studies, 2007.

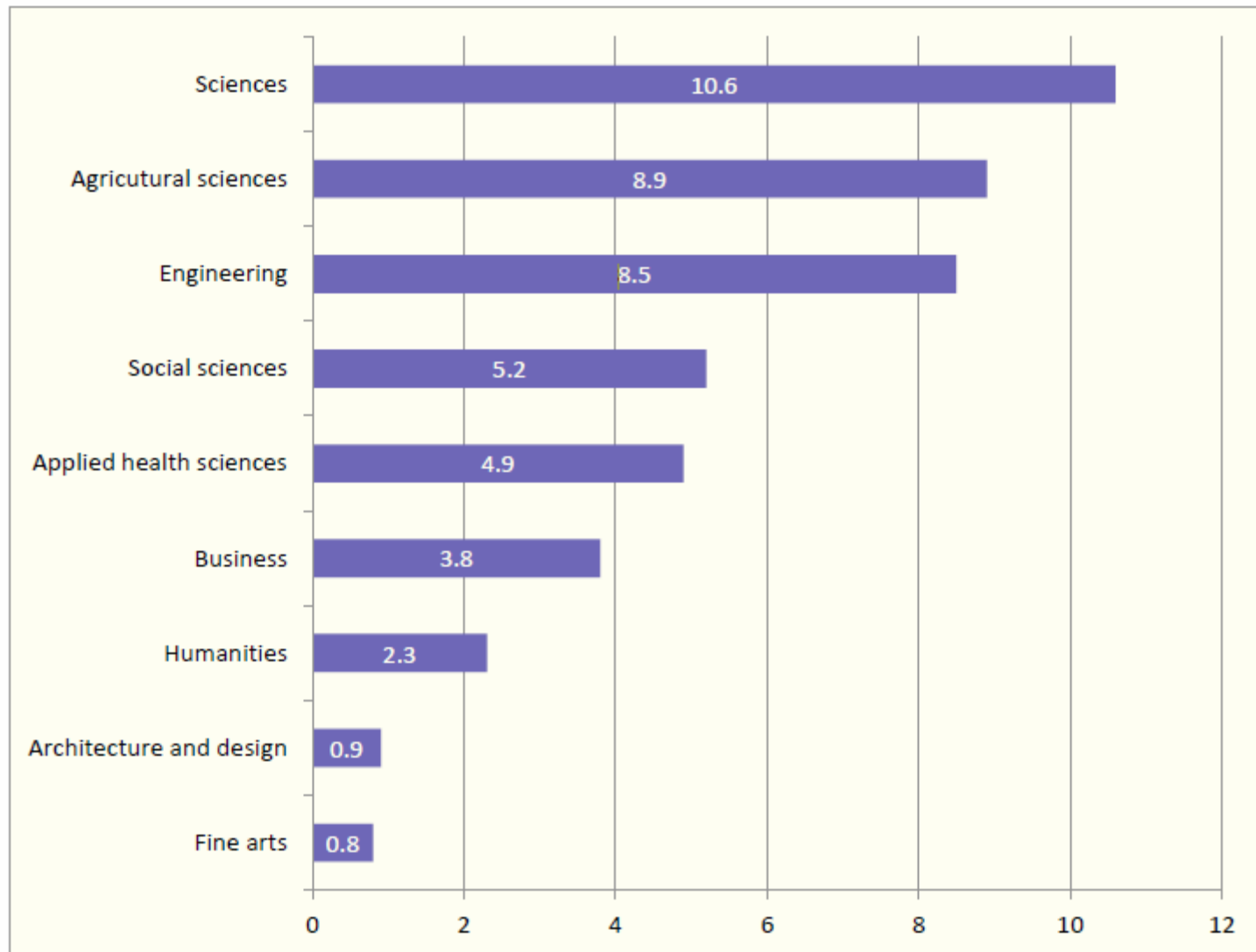
[Source :MAXIMIZING THE IMPACTS OF YOUR. RESEARCH: A HANDBOOK FOR SOCIAL. SCIENTISTS. LSE Public Policy Group. \(2011\)](#)

Citation Behavior, variance among disciplines:

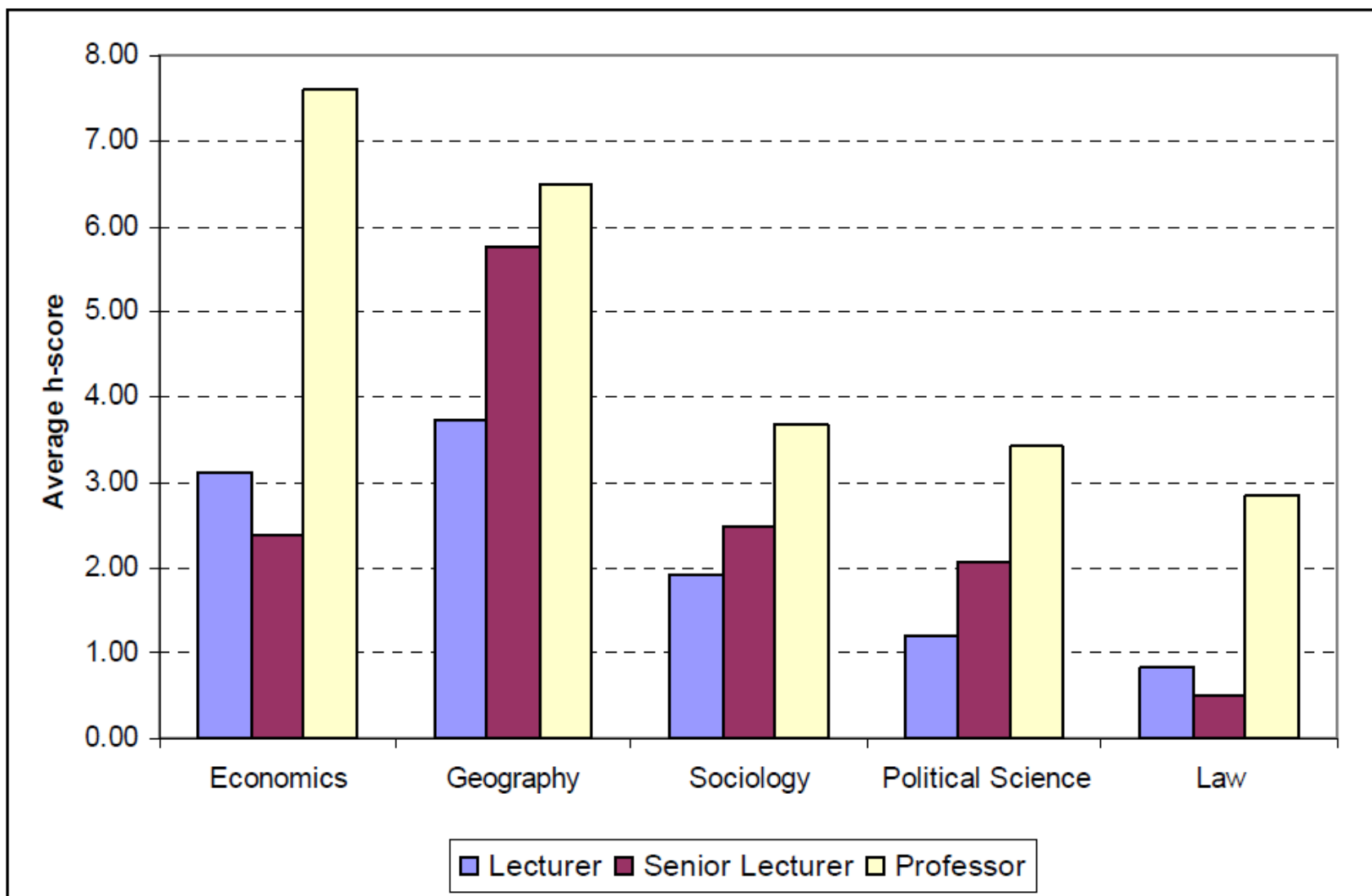


There are inherent differences between different fields with regards to citation behavior. For some fields such as Mathematics or Economics it takes longer to reach the peak of citation activity.

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



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



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

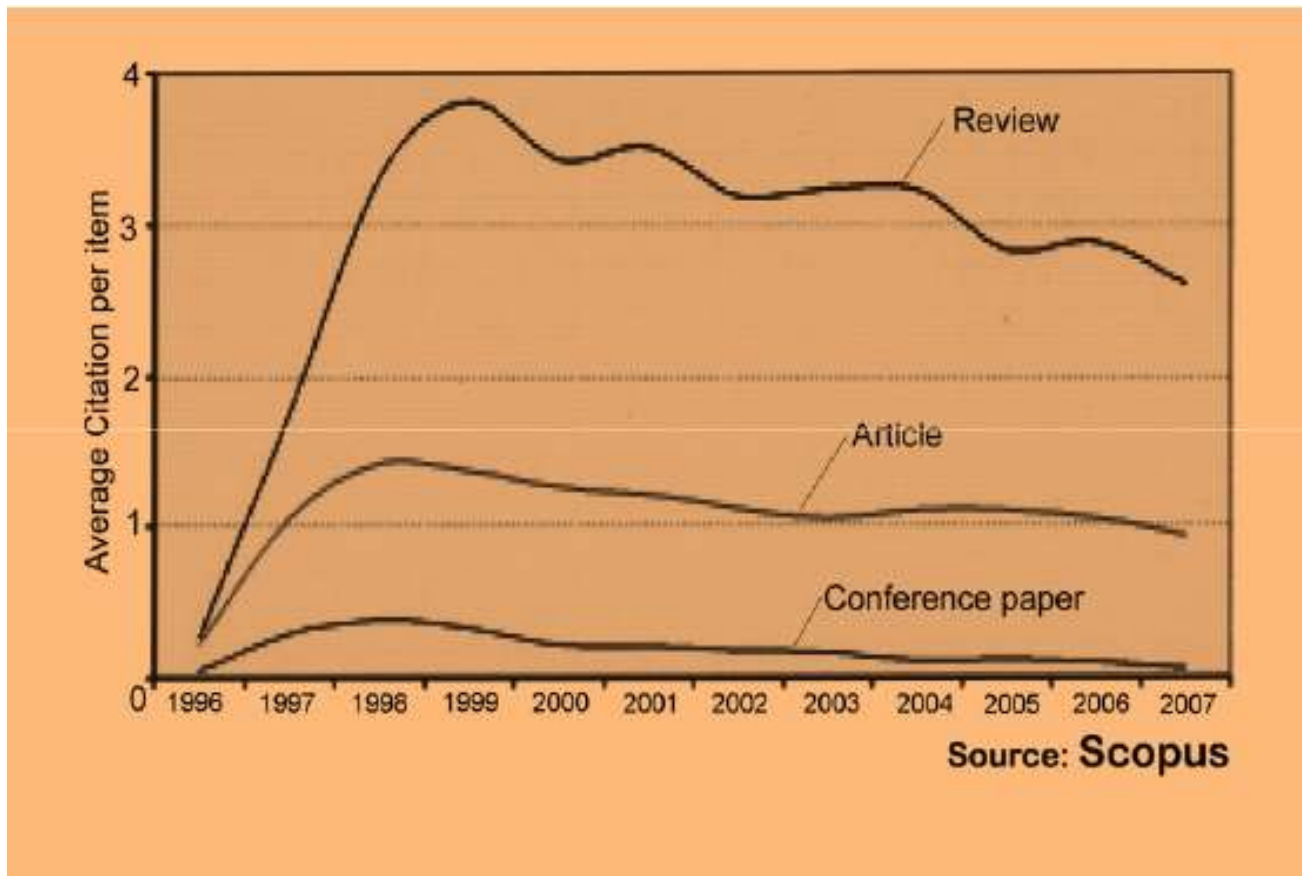
The origins of citations to academic social scientists in five disciplines, by university rank and the type of outputs

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

Source: LSE PPG dataset.

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

Citation trends for different types of publications



Disseminate Publications (Advertising)

WHAT IS A GOOD SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE?

Novelty



Communication



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

Numbers are
GREAT

but what's the
impact of the
research?

199,913,959 HTML pageviews

100%

49,450,006 PDF downloads

24.7%

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

481,771 CrossRef citations

0.2%

Source: [Finding Insights in ALMS for Research Evaluation. Posted on November 20, 2013 by PLoS Admin](#)

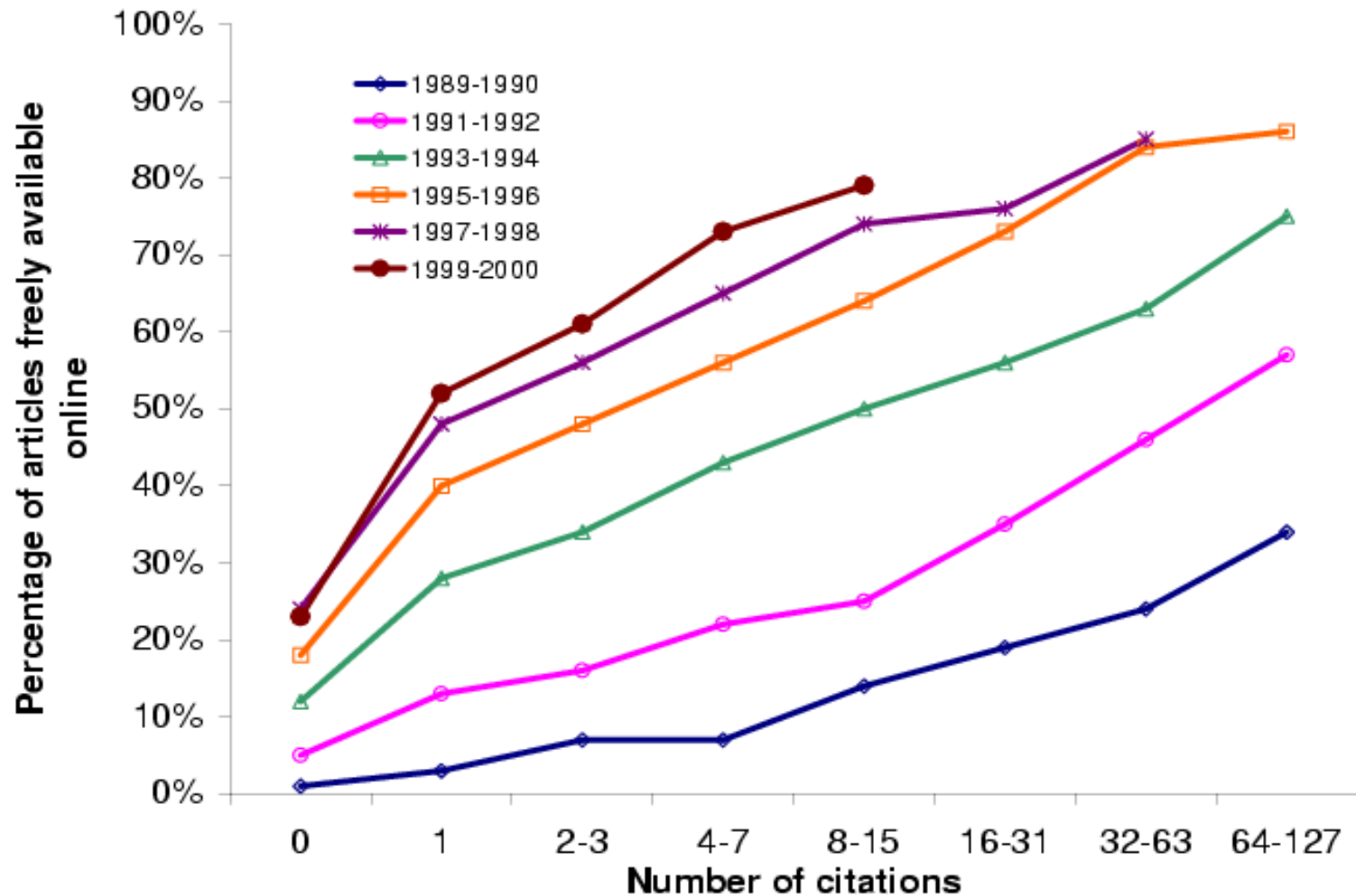
SOCIAL MEDIA

Share your
findings...
And get cited



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

Online or Invisible?

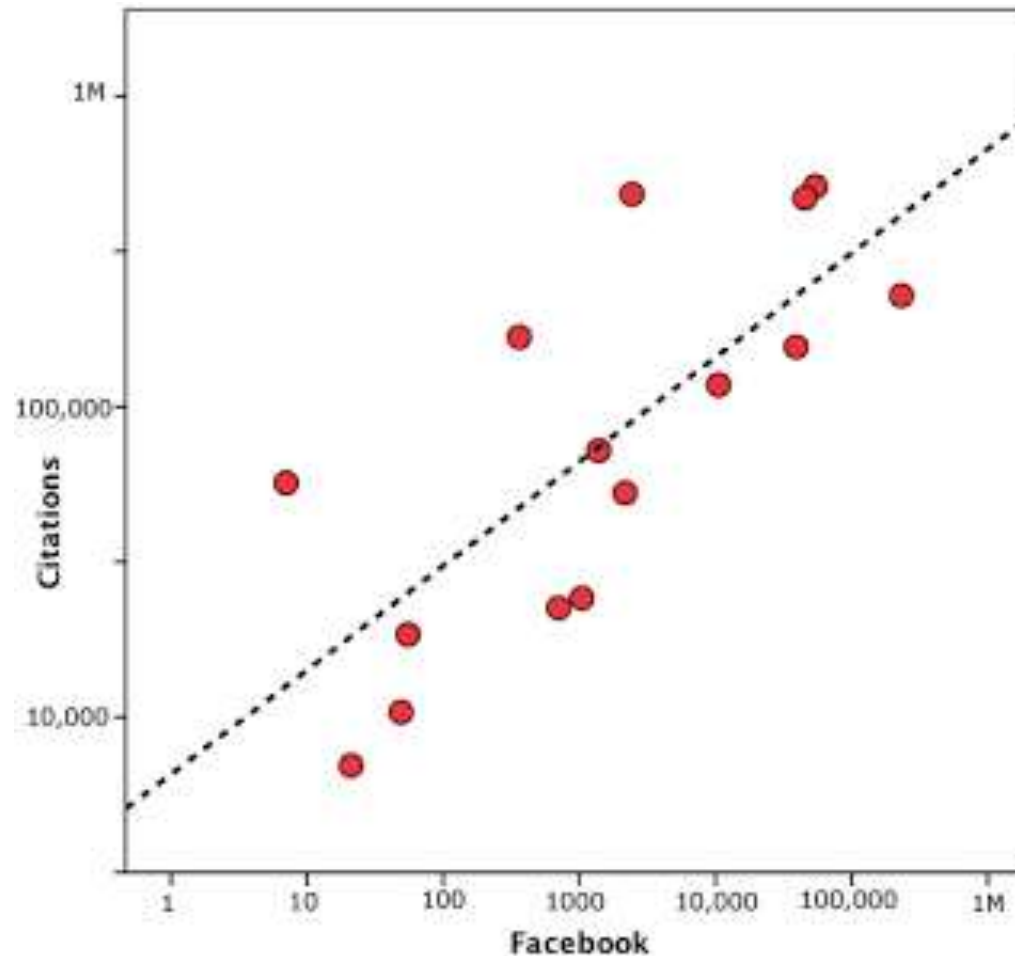


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Source: Steve Lawrence, "Free online availability substantially increases a paper's impact" in: *Nature*, Volume 411, Number 6837, p. 521, 2001

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

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



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

Dissemination 1/2

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

Dissemination 2/2

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

Read more: Ale Ebrahim, N., Salehi, H., Embi, M. A., Habibi Tanha, F., Gholizadeh, H., Motahar, S. M., & Ordi, A. (2013). [Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency](#). International Education Studies, 6(11), 93-99. doi: 10.5539/ies.v6n11p93

8 Ways to increase usage and citation of published papers

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

Citation Competition

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

Citation Competition

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



Online CV.

Why online CV.?

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

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

Pre-registration Page

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

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[Insert Special Character](#)

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Nader

Last Name*

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ORCID

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[Fetch](#)

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

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If you are registering again because you want to change your current information, changes must be made to your existing information by clicking the 'Update My Information' link on the menu bar. If you are unsure how to perform these functions, please contact the editorial office.

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

Degree:

Position:

Department:

Institution:

Address for: ☒ Work ☐ Home ☐ Other

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City: *

State or Province:

Zip or Postal code:

Country: *

[Previous Step](#)

Step 3 of 4

[Next Step](#)

Build an online Curriculum Vitae

- Register with [ResearcherID](#) (Web of Science) and [ORCID](#)

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

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

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

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

Google Scholar Citations

- Track citations to your articles over time
- Check who is citing your publication
- Appear in Google Scholar search results (with a public profile)
- Sign up for [Google Scholar Citations](#).

See more at: <http://www.library.auckland.ac.nz/biblioinformatics/personal.htm>

Select the best paper
repository

Repositories can disseminate information

Universities can:

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

Researchers can:

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

[Source: What is an academic repository?](#)

Optimize citations

- *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>
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[Source: Digital Academic Repository of the University of Amsterdam](#)

Author's version vs. publisher's version

Modularity and Commonality Research: Past Developments and Future Opportunities

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Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, MA 02138
phone: 617.252.1464
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This version: December 28, 2006



CONCURRENT ENGINEERING: Research and Applications

Modularity and Commonality Research: Past Developments and Future Opportunities

Sebastian K. Fixson*

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

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

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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

Preprint version vs. publisher's version

Preprint of: Joeran Beel, Bela Gipp, and Erik Wilde. Academic Search Engine Optimization (ASEO): Optimizing Scholarly Literature for Google Scholar and Co. *Journal of Scholarly Publishing*, 41 (2): 176–190, January 2010. doi: 10.3138/jsp.41.2.176. University of Toronto Press. Downloaded from www.dor.eur.org. Visit www.dor.eur.org for more of our papers about Google Scholar, Academic Search Engine Spam, and Academic Search Engine Optimization.

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

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ABSTRACT

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

2. RELATED WORK

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

Academic Search Engine Optimization (ASEO)

OPTIMIZING SCHOLARLY LITERATURE

FOR GOOGLE SCHOLAR & CO.

JÖRAN BEEL, BELA GIPP, and ERIK WILDE¹

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

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

Author proof version

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

Sandra Miguel

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Departamento de Bibliotecología, Grupo SCImago, Argentina and Grupo de Investigación SCImago.
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Zaida Chinchilla-Rodríguez and Félix de Moya-Anegón

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

AQ42 The last few years have seen the emergence of several open access (OA) options in scholarly communication, which can be grouped broadly into two areas referred to as *gold* and *green roads*. Several recent studies have shown how large the extent of OA is, but there have been few studies showing impact of OA in the visibility of journals covering all scientific fields and geographical regions. This research presents a series of informative analyses providing a broad overview of the degree of proliferation of OA journals in a data sample of about 17,000 active journals indexed in Scopus. The study shows a new approach to scientific visibility from a systematic combination of four databases: Scopus, the

Introduction

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

Ale Ebrahim, Nader

SSRN Author Rank (from 229,000 authors):
2,846 by Downloads

Aggregate Statistics, Total Downloads 7,429

See more at: http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/cf_dev/AbsByAuth.cfm?per_id=1379350

Networking

Microblogging



Nader Ale Ebrahim
@aleebrahim
Nader Ale Ebrahim PhD in Technology Management, Virtual R&D Teams expert and founder of "Research Tools" Box.
mindmeister.com/39583892/resea... papers.ssrn.com/sol3/cf_dev/Ab
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I offer: Main research interests: • Virtual teams • Virtual R&D teams • Collaborative Systems • e-Collaboration • Collaborative system • R&D Management • SMEs • Stage-Gate • Conceptual Model of Virtual Product Development • New product development • Concurrent engineering



37 Images of Nader Ale

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People People People

My rating

★★★★★ (31)

31 Ratings



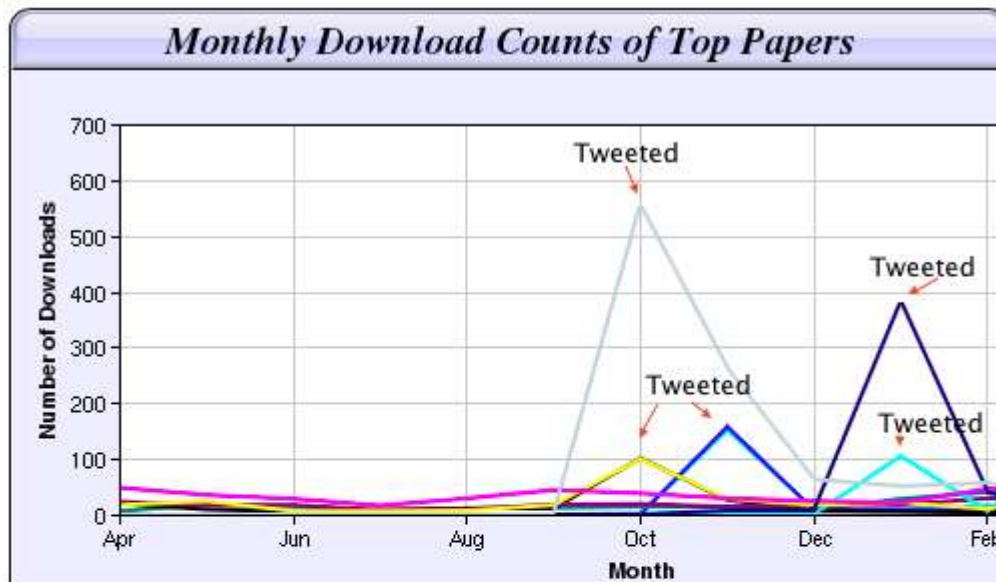
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• Invitation status of contacts

Contacts of Nader Ale (39)

All Confirmed (9) Unconfirmed (1) Business (-)

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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](#)).

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Nader Ale Ebrahim نادر آل ابراهيم

University of Malaya, Malaysia, Department of Engineering Design & Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering,
Graduate Student [edit](#)

Research Interests: Collaborative Systems, Global Virtual Teams, International Management, -Electronic-Collaboration(E-C), and 40 more

About: Nader Ale Ebrahim has a Technology Management PhD degree ...
[more](#)

Advisors: Dr. Salwa Hanim Binti Abdul Rashid, Dr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Prof. Zahari Taha

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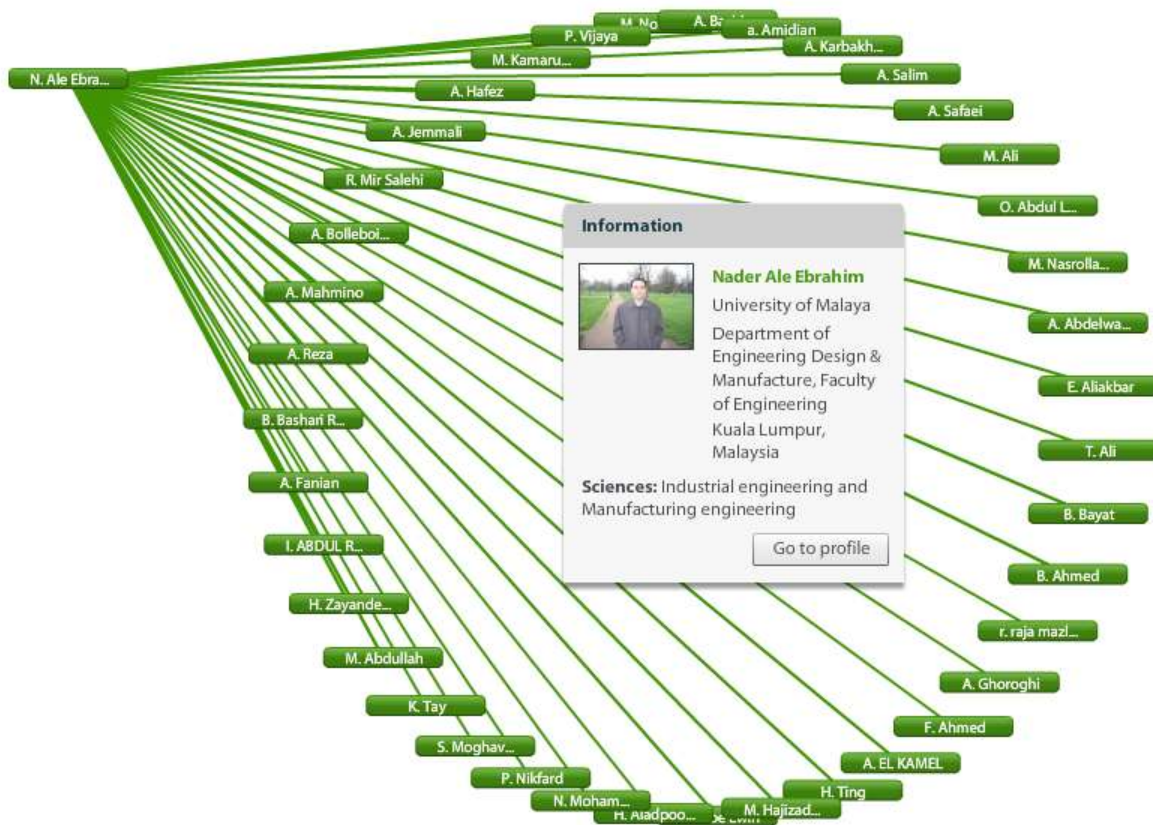
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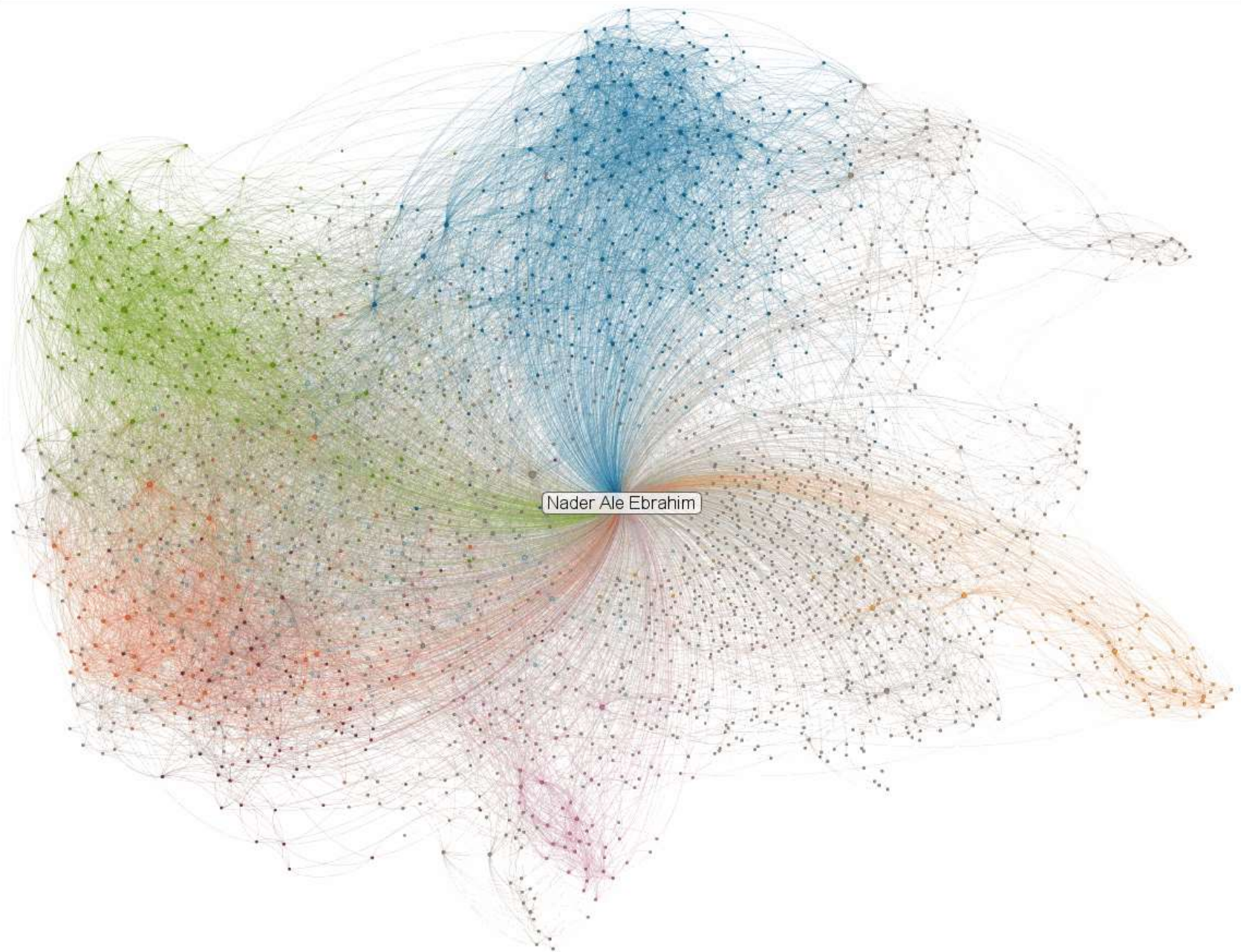


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Malaysia

Sciences: Industrial engineering and
Manufacturing engineering

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Academic blogging is part of a complex online academic attention

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

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

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JohnRTurner_HPT_resource

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

Tuesday, June 4, 2013

New Article Acceptance: Multiagent Systems as a Team Member

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

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

Abstract


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

Free Counter and Web Stats



About Me



 John R. Turner

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

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

Virtual Communities and Mobile Devices

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

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

BIT - Virtual Communities and Mobile Devices



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Journal news

2012 Impact Factor: 0.856

Video Editorials by Tom Stewart, Founding Editor

Video Editorials



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Figshare-A self-publishing service

Figshare is a repository where users can make all of their research outputs available in a citable, shareable and discoverable manner. This service allows users to upload any file format to be made visualisable in the browser so that figures, datasets, media, papers, posters, presentations and filesets can be disseminated in a way that the current scholarly publishing model does not allow.

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



Scribd is the world's largest digital library where people can publish, discover, and read books and documents of all kinds on the web or any mobile device. Millions of books and documents have been contributed to Scribd by the community and this content reaches an audience of 100 million people around the world every month.

- [Source: http://www.scribd.com/about](http://www.scribd.com/about)

SlideShare

SlideShare is the world's largest community for sharing presentations. With 60 million monthly visitors and 130 million pageviews, it is amongst the most visited 200 websites in the world. Besides presentations, SlideShare also supports documents, PDFs, videos and webinars.

[See more at: <http://www.slideshare.net/about>](http://www.slideshare.net/about)

Internet Archive

The Internet Archive is a non-profit that was founded to build an Internet library. Its purposes include offering permanent access for researchers, historians, scholars, people with disabilities, and the general public to historical collections that exist in digital format. Founded in 1996. Now the Internet Archive includes [texts](#), [audio](#), [moving images](#), and [software](#) as well as [archived web pages](#) in our collections, and provides specialized services for adaptive reading and information access for the blind and other persons with disabilities. ([Example](#))

[See more at: http://archive.org/about/](http://archive.org/about/)

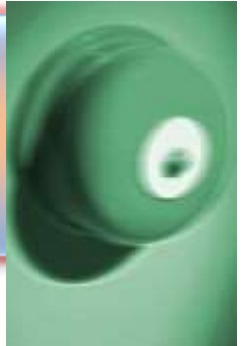
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The importance of citation tracking

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

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

Keeping up-to-date



What is an alert service?

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

Keeping up-to-date

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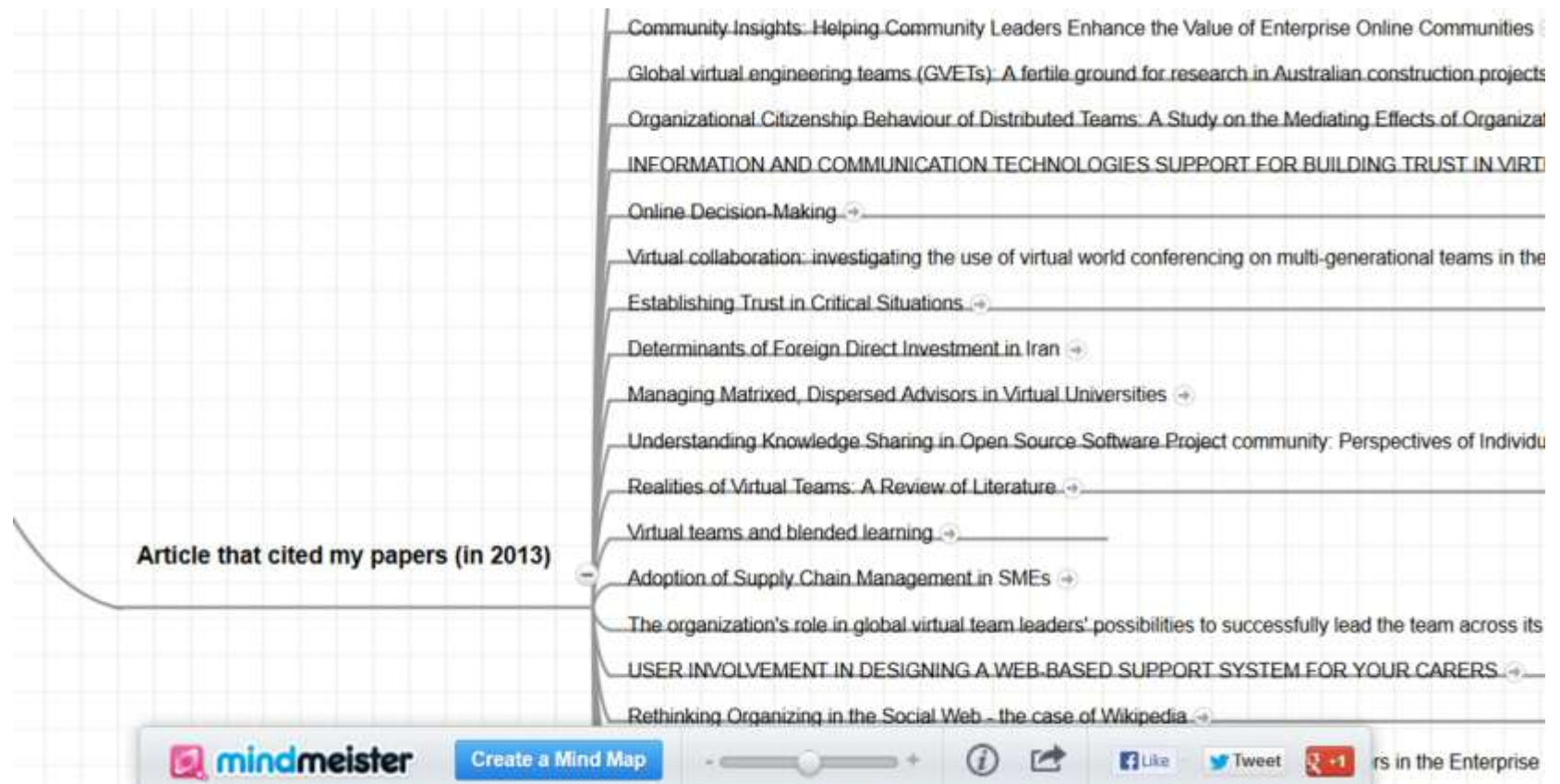
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Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD

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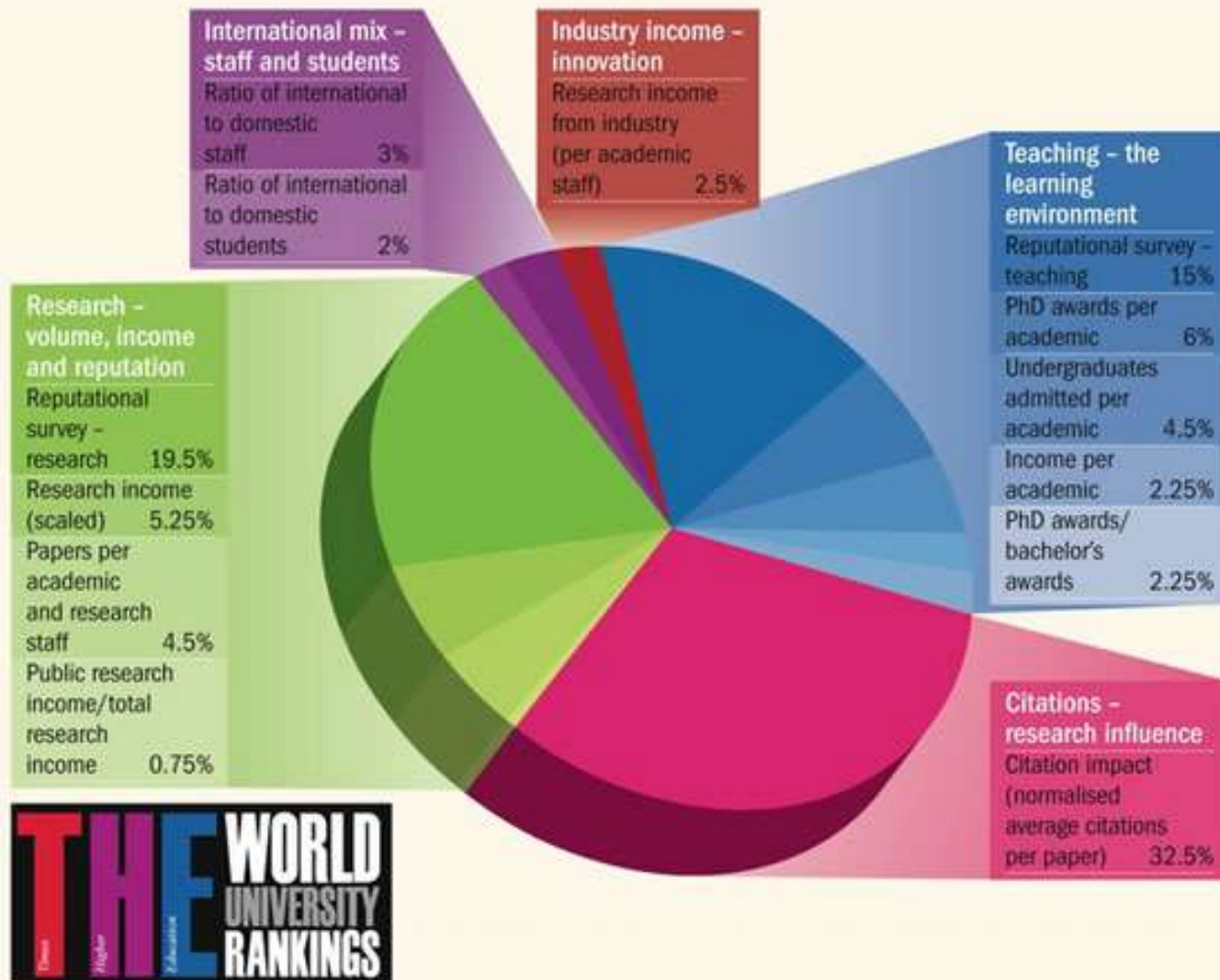
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<http://scholar.google.com/citations>

Why citation is important?

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

WEIGHTING SCHEME FOR RANKINGS SCORES



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

The essential elements in our world-leading formula

Underpinning the World University Rankings is a sophisticated exercise in information-gathering and analysis: here we detail the criteria used to assess the global academy's greatest universities

The *Times Higher Education World University Rankings* 2012-2013 are the only global university performance tables to judge research-led universities across all their core missions - teaching, research, knowledge transfer and international outlook. We employ 13 carefully calibrated performance indicators to provide the most comprehensive and balanced comparisons, which are trusted by students, academics, university leaders, industry and governments. The methodology for the 2012-2013 World University Rankings is identical to that used for the 2011-2012 tables, offering a year-on-year comparison based on true performance rather than methodological change.

Our 13 performance indicators are grouped into five areas:

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

Exclusions

Universities are excluded from the *Times Higher Education World University Rankings* if they do not teach undergraduates; if they teach only a single narrow subject; or if their research output amounted to fewer than 1,000 articles between 2006 and 2010 (200 a year).

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

Further exceptions to the threshold are made for the six specialist subject tables.

[Source: http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2012-13/world-ranking/methodology](http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2012-13/world-ranking/methodology)



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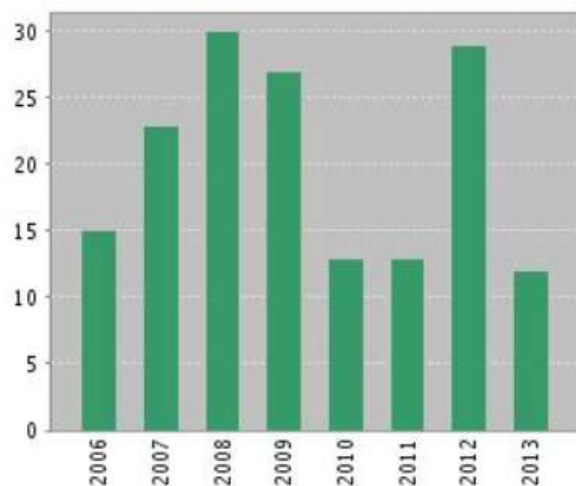
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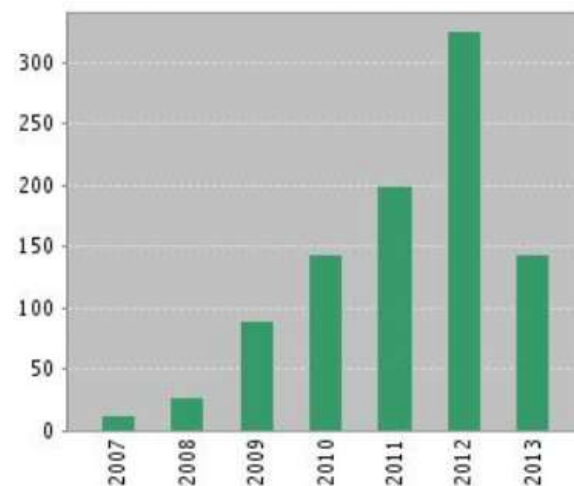
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Director, CLOUDS Lab, University of Melbourne and CEO, ManjraSoft Pty Ltd, Australia

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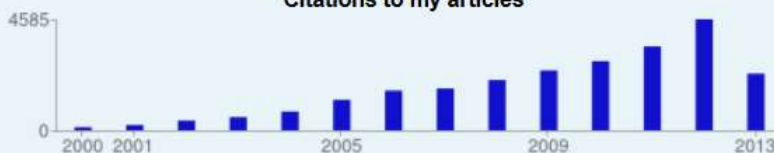
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R Buyya, CS Yeo, S Venugopal, J Broberg, I Brandic
Future Generation Computer Systems 25 (6), 599-616

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

1218 2002

R Buyya, M Murshed
Concurrency and Computation: Practice and Experience 14 (13-15), 1175-1220

[Market-oriented cloud computing: Vision, hype, and reality for delivering IT](#)



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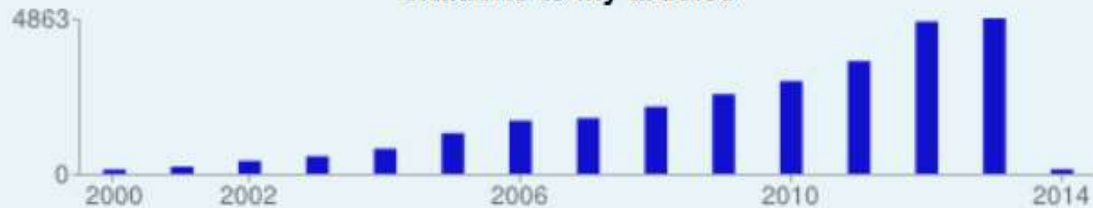
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Marcos Assur
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i10-index	265	225

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Seven Tips for Enhancing Your Research Visibility and Impact

Rajkumar Buyya

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Department of Computer Science and Software Engineering
The University of Melbourne, Australia

Email: raj@csse.unimelb.edu.au

First version: Nov. 2006

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The crimmigration crisis: immigrants, crime, & sovereign power

JP Stumpf - Bepress Legal Series, 2006 - law.bepress.com

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

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JP Stumpf - NCL rev., 2007 - HeinOnline

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h-index	9	9
i10-index	8	8

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Citation indices

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Citations	645	635
h-index	15	15
i10-index	27	27

Citations to my articles



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

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Citations	39	28
h-index	4	3
i10-index	1	0

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Citation indices

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Citations	94	73
h-index	6	5
i10-index	1	0

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Growth of the OpenDOAR Database - Worldwide

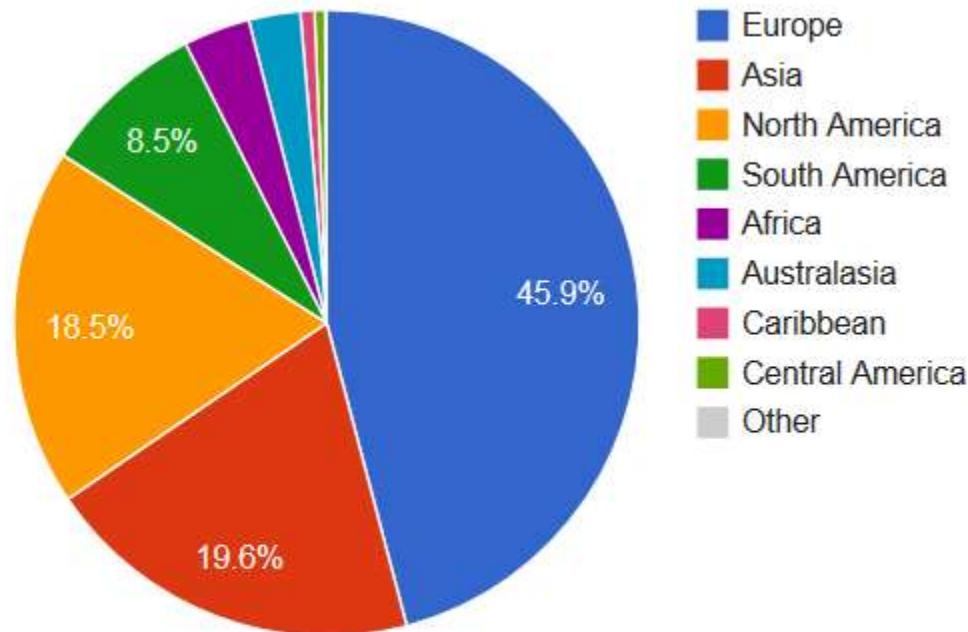
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Proportion of Repository Organisations by Continent - Worldwide

Proportion of Repository Organisations by Continent - Worldwide



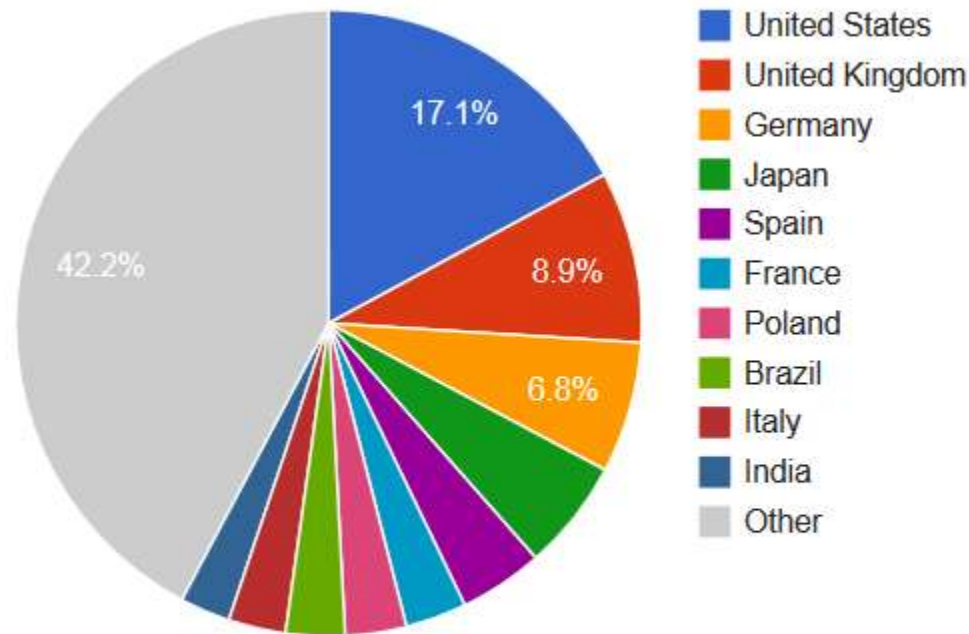
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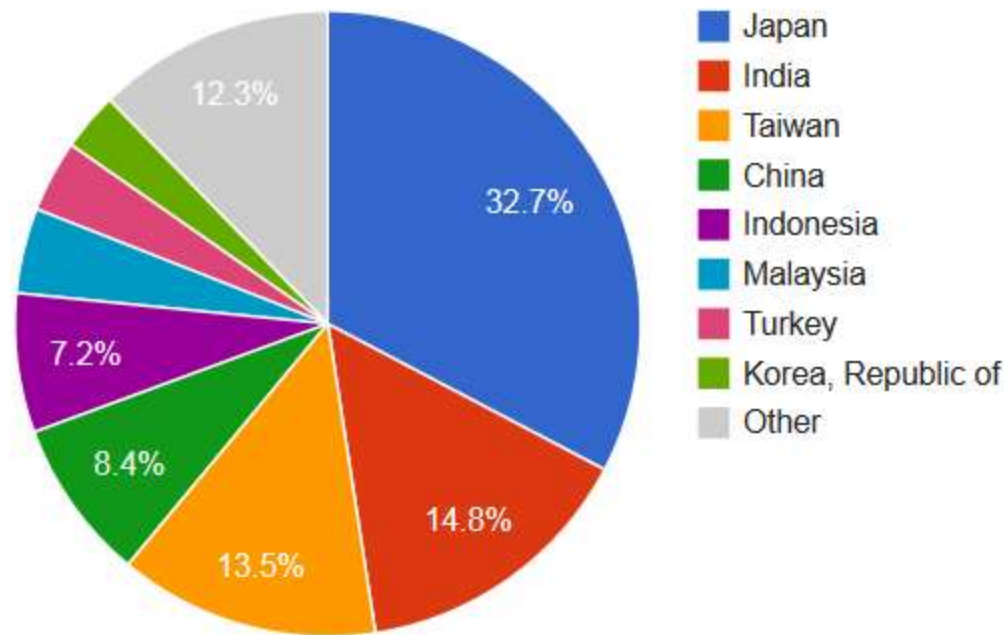


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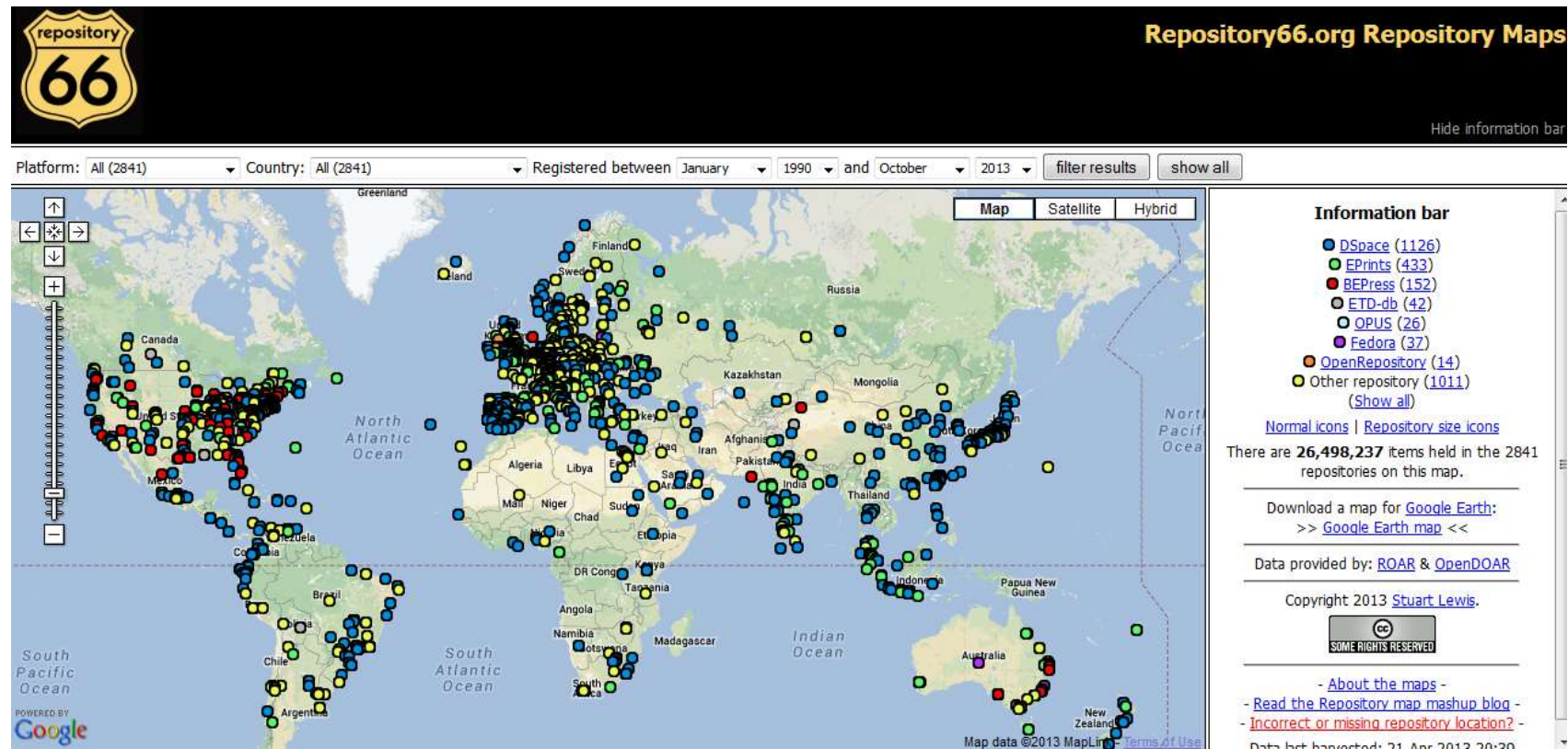
Proportion of Repositories by Country - Asia



Total = 431 repositories

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Repositories map



Regional interest in H-Index



Data retrieved from Google Trend on 18 October 2013

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Trends

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



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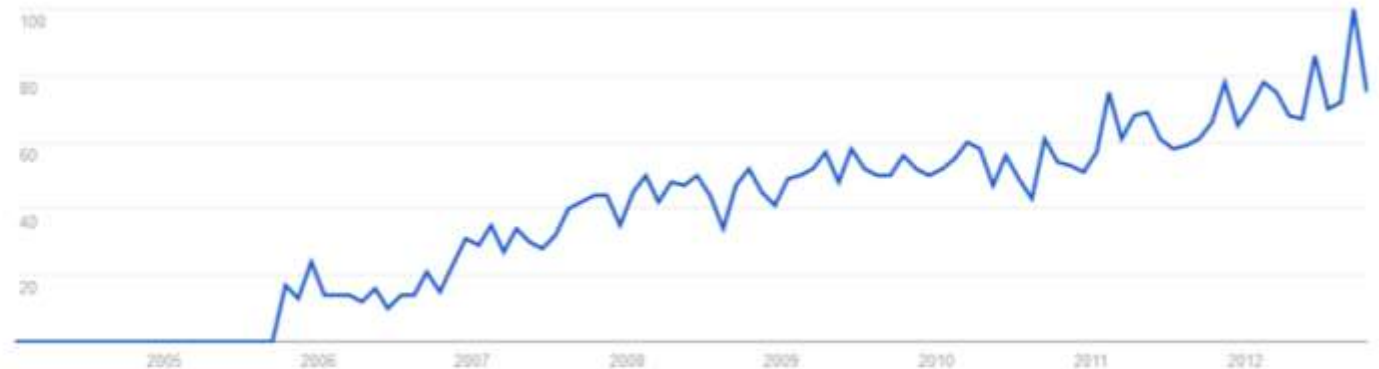
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The number 100 represents the peak search volume

☐ News headlines☐ Forecast

All Categories

Regional interest









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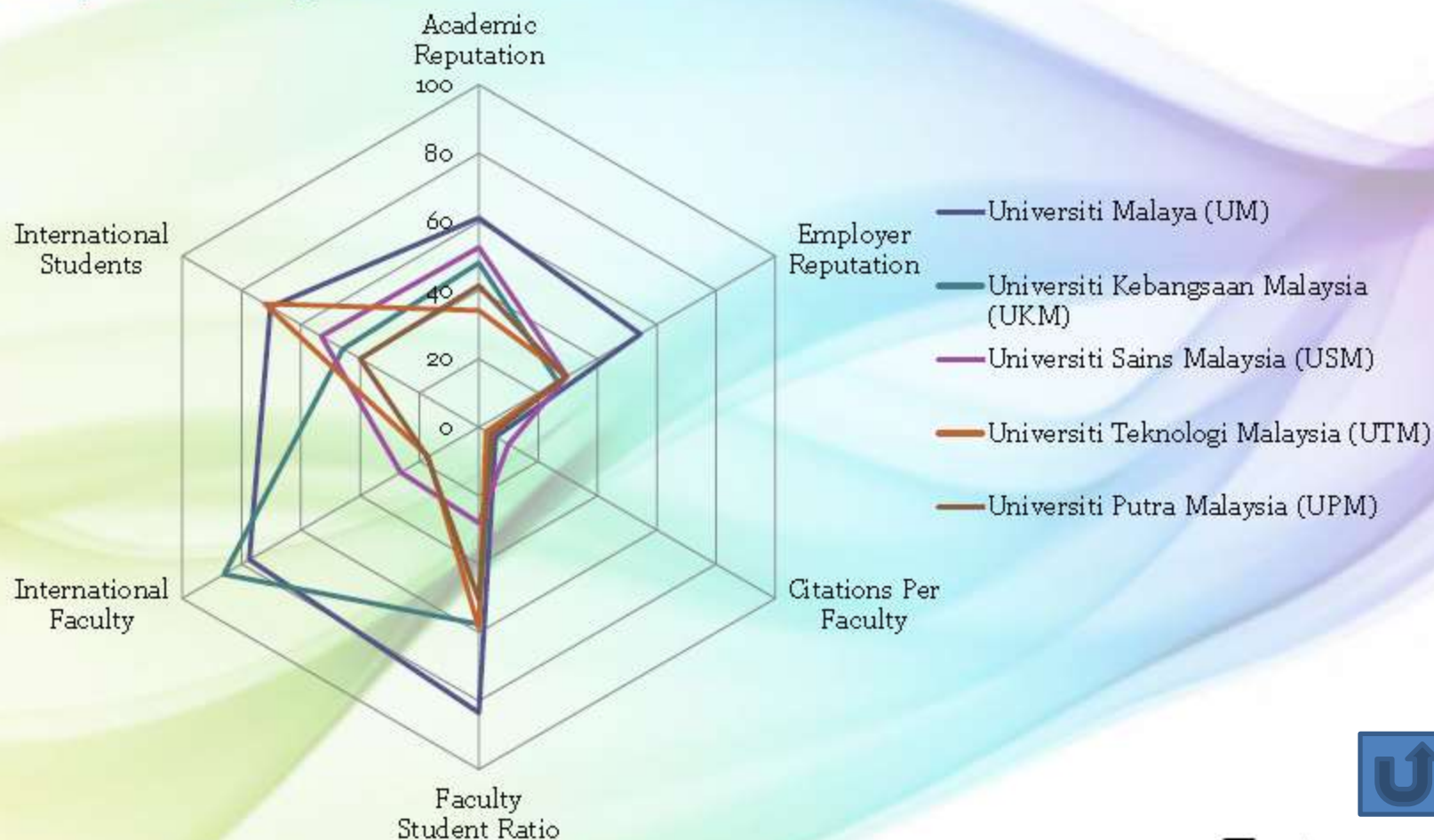


Malaysia's H-index 1996 - 2012

	Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index
1	 United States	7.063.329	6.672.307	129.540.193	62.480.425	20,45	1.380
2	 United Kingdom	1.918.650	1.763.766	31.393.290	7.513.112	18,29	851
3	 Germany	1.782.920	1.704.566	25.848.738	6.852.785	16,16	740
4	 France	1.283.370	1.229.376	17.870.597	4.151.730	15,60	681
5	 Canada	993.461	946.493	15.696.168	3.050.504	18,50	658
6	 Japan	1.776.473	1.734.289	20.347.377	6.073.934	12,11	635

49	 Egypt	89.489	87.658	518.096	106.783	7,56	132
50	 Kenya	16.727	16.044	206.886	34.874	15,09	131
51	 Estonia	19.141	18.774	204.306	38.547	13,58	130
52	 Venezuela	27.138	26.445	204.691	29.729	8,42	130
53	 Puerto Rico	11.209	10.953	150.252	11.819	15,34	129
54	 Malaysia	99.187	97.018	356.918	93.479	7,85	125
55	 Saudi Arabia	58.840	56.534	293.556	45.641	7,11	124
56	 Philippines	13.163	12.796	141.070	15.727	13,38	116
57	 Indonesia	20.166	19.740	146.670	16.149	10,94	112
58	 Pakistan	58.133	55.915	243.958	72.199	6,22	111
59	 Lithuania	24.755	24.434	151.748	37.377	8,61	109

QS WUR - Comparative Analysis of Universities in Malaysia (Top 400) in 2012



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