How to increase h-index
How to increase h-index

“Advertise and disseminate publications”

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Abstract:

Publishing a high quality paper in scientific journals is a halfway of receiving citation in the future. The rest of the way is advertising and disseminating the publications by using the proper “Research Tools”. Familiarity with the tools allows the researcher to increase his/her h-index in the short time. H-index shows the academicians influences in the specified field of research. Therefore, a person with higher level of h-index has more high quality publications with high amount of citations. This presentation, covers the following topics: Why publish and increase h-index?, Definition of h-index and g-index, Importance of h-index, How to use “Research Tools” Mind Map, Paper title preparation, Selecting keywords, Select the proper journal, Advertise published article, and finally Trace published article citation.

Keywords: h-index, Increase citations, Research tools
The scenarios

• “I have written an article, and I do not know how to select the title and keywords for receiving high citation?”
• “I have published a high quality paper, how can I receive high citation rate in the shortest possible time?”
• "I want to increase the citation of my papers, how do I do?"
Objectives

• To improve the quality of the article title and keywords
• To evaluate Journal measuring factors (like: Journal Impact Factor, Immediacy Index, Cited Half Life, five Year Journal Impact Factor) before article submission.
• To search and analyze the right journal to submit.
• To identify journals to publish in or which journals are the best in a particular discipline.
• To disseminate the publications by using “Research Tools” in order to increase citation
• To trace the citation
Outline

• Why publish and increase h-index?
• Definition of h-index and g-index
• Importance of h-index
• How to use “Research Tools” Mind Map
• Paper title preparation, Selecting keywords
  • Select the proper journal
• Advertise published article
• Trace published article citation

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Getting published

Why publish?
Apart from the final thesis, you should also consider publishing your work as you go along. There are various reasons for this:

– publications assist in final preparation of your thesis disseminating your knowledge and experience,
– it gives you an academic profile and raises the profile of your institution,
– research publications generate income for the University,
– publications enhance your CV and may help in gaining employment, and
– you may even become rich and famous - but don't count on it!
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.

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
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.
The Many and Variable Uses of Publish or Perish (PoP) - By: Anne-Wil Harzing – “Your guide to effective and responsible citation analysis”

Academics that need to make their case for tenure or promotion will find PoP useful to create reference groups and show their citation record to its best advantage. When evaluating other academics, PoP can be used as a 5-minute preparation before meeting someone you don’t know, to evaluate editorial board members or prospective PhD supervisors, to write up tributes (or laudations) and eulogies, to decide on publication awards and to pre-pare for a job interview. Deans and other academic administrators will find PoP useful to evaluate tenure or promotion cases in a fair and equitable way.

PoP can also be used to assist when you are uncertain which journal to submit it to. You can use it to get ideas of the types of journals that publish articles on the topic you are writing on and to compare a set of journals in terms of their citation impact. Once you have decided on the target journal, it can also help you to double-check that you haven’t missed any prior work from the journal in question.

PoP can help you to do a quick literature review to identify the most cited articles and/or scholars in a particular field. It can be used to identify whether any research has been done in a particular area at all (useful for grant applications) or to evaluate the development of the literature in a particular topic over time. Finally, PoP is very well suited for doing bibliometric research on both authors and journals.

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### Author impact analysis

Perform a citation analysis for one or more authors.

**Query**

- **Author's name:** Jay Bell
- **Exclude these names:**
- **Year of publication between:** 0 and 0

**Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Papers</th>
<th>Citations</th>
<th>Citations/author</th>
<th>h-index</th>
<th>g-index</th>
<th>aMCR</th>
<th>aMCRPA</th>
<th>e-index</th>
<th>h-index</th>
<th>( h_{norm} )</th>
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<td>13</td>
<td>3.50</td>
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<td>10.25</td>
<td>4.83</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>J Ball</td>
<td>Process analysis tools for proc...</td>
</tr>
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<td>Process analysis techniques an...</td>
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<td>Virtual learning in the automot...</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>Implementing virtual teamwork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Y James-Gordon, J Ball</td>
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<td>Implementing virtual teamwork</td>
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<tr>
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<td>The emerging self-directed lea...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>J Ball</td>
<td>Effective virtual teamwork</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Selecting keywords
Improving Readership of Your Articles

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

- Abstracts should include **keywords** that potential readers are likely to use in searches. It is especially valuable to modify and reuse words that appear in the document's title and full text to improve the article's rank when readers search for those words.

- The **first sentence of the abstract** is all that is likely to be displayed in the search page results, so make your first sentence one that will encourage readers to click the link.
Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

Web of Science
Want more keyword ideas? Try the Search-based Keyword Tool, a new tool that will generate ideas matched to your website.

Results are tailored to **English, United States**

### How would you like to generate keyword ideas?

- Descriptive words or phrases (e.g., green tea)
- Website content (e.g., www.example.com/product?id=74893)

### Selected Keywords:

To advertise with these keywords on Google, export them in **TEXT or CSV format**. Click ‘Sign up for AdWords’ to create your AdWords account, then paste the keywords into your new campaign.

#### Virtual R&D teams in new product development

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Keywords related to term(s) entered</th>
<th>Advertiser Competition</th>
<th>Local Search Volume: December</th>
<th>Global Monthly Search Volume</th>
<th>Match Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Not enough data</td>
<td>Not enough data</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Additional keywords to consider

- new product
- product launch
- product
- product management
- research and development management
- technology and innovation
- innovation collaborative
- technology innovation
- collaboration technology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Advertiser Competition</th>
<th>Local Search Volume: December</th>
<th>Global Monthly Search Volume</th>
<th>Match Type</th>
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<td>product launch</td>
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<td>60,500</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>product</td>
<td>11,100,000</td>
<td>11,100,000</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td></td>
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<td>product management</td>
<td>165,000</td>
<td>201,000</td>
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<td>research and development management</td>
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<td>1,900</td>
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<td>9,900</td>
<td>14,800</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>innovation collaborative</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,900</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>technology innovation</td>
<td>27,100</td>
<td>40,500</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collaboration technology</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Google Wonder wheel

Save time by exploring relevant results related to the original keyword you search for. Whether it’s for a research you are doing, a term paper or just about anything else consuming your time, Google wonder wheel can tell you *what you are missing or need to search* and save you that precious research time.

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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](mailto:limkhee@thomsonreuters.com)
Ph.D., Principal Consultant

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• New Product Development in Virtual Environment (ISI Indexed)
• Author Keywords: New product Development; Virtual teams; Concurrent Collaboration; Review paper
• KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPMENT TEAMS; PERFORMANCE; TECHNOLOGY; KNOWLEDGE; COMMUNICATION; PERSPECTIVE; INTEGRATION; INNOVATION; NETWORK; WORKING

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Target Suitable Journal
Why target a suitable journal is important?

1. Journal selection is vital for quick publication.

2. Finding a suitable journal can lead to easy publication; more citation and visibility to your published article.

3. Choosing an irrelevant journal can lead to slow publication, unkind reviewer comments and finally rejection.
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

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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.
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 actors, considers self-citation to be acceptable up to a rate of 20%, anything over that is considered suspect” (Diana Epstein, 2007).


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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.
Citation trends for different types of publications
Where should I submit my publication?
The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) was founded by Eugene Garfield in 1960. It was acquired by Thomson Scientific & Healthcare in 1992, became known as Thomson ISI and now is part of the Healthcare & Science business of the multi-billion dollar Thomson Reuters Corporation.

ISI offered bibliographic database services. Its speciality: citation indexing and analysis, a field pioneered by Garfield. It maintains citation databases covering thousands of academic journals, including a continuation of its long time print-based indexing service the Science Citation Index (SCI), as well as the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and the Arts and Humanities Citation Index (AHCI). All of these are available via ISI's Web of Knowledge database service.
The ISI also publishes annual Journal Citation Reports which list an impact factor for each of the journals that it tracks. Within the scientific community, journal impact factors play a large but controversial role in determining the kudos attached to a scientist's published research record.
In recent years, we have witnessed an explosion in the production and availability of scholarly research results. This growth is reflected in the gradual expansion of journal coverage in the Web of Science.

Journal coverage in Web of Science consists of three major indexes, namely the (Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. In addition, the Conference Proceedings Citation Index (formerly ISI Proceedings) became an edition of Web of Science in October 2008.

In 2000 journal coverage in Web of Science totaled 8,684 titles. In 2005, Web of Science covered 9,467 journals, an increase of 9%. As of April 1, 2010 11,519 journals are covered in Web of Science, and increase of 22%.
Impact Factor

• The most commonly used measure of journal quality is Impact Factor. This is a number which attempts to measure the impact of a journal in terms of its influence on the academic community. Impact Factors are published by Thomson-ISI.
Impact Factor-Journal Ranking

- Relative impact factors are often a better guide to the importance of a journal than raw numbers. JCR allows you to compare the impact factors of different journals in the same subject area.
- The *Economic History Review* has an impact factor of 1.051. At first glance, it would appear that this journal is relatively unimportant. In fact, it is arguably the premier English-language journal in its field (its major competitor, the *Journal of Economic History Review*, has an even lower impact factor: a mere 0.529!). Far more illuminating is the journal's relatively high impact factor compared to other journals in the history of the social sciences. *Economic History Review* ranks first out of 15 journals in the Thomson-ISI's list of journals in this sub-discipline.
The average number of citations in 2006 to scholarly material that was published in the prior two years.
Cites in 2008 to items published in:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cites</th>
<th>Number of items published</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Calculation:

\[
\text{Cites to recent items} = \frac{424}{548} = 0.774
\]
The journal impact factor is a measure of the frequency with which the "average article" in a journal has been cited in a particular year. The impact factor will help you evaluate a journal's relative importance, especially when you compare it to others in the same field. For more bibliometric data and information on this and other journal titles, click on the "Return to Journal" button.

NOTE: Title changes and coverage changes may result in no impact factor for one or more years in the above graph.

2008 Impact Factor
Cites in 2008 to articles published in: 2007 = 144
2006 = 260
Sum: 404
Calculation: Cites to recent articles = 404 / Number of recent articles = 548

2007 Impact Factor
Cites in 2007 to articles published in: 2006 = 88
2005 = 204
Sum: 292
Calculation: Cites to recent articles = 292 / Number of recent articles = 521
Rank in Category: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

Journal Ranking

For 2008, the journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has an Impact Factor of 0.774.

This table shows the ranking of this journal in its subject categories based on Impact Factor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category Name</th>
<th>Total Journals in Category</th>
<th>Journal Rank in Category</th>
<th>Quartile in Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATIONS RESEARCH &amp; MANAGEMENT SCIENCE</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Q3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Category Box Plot

For 2008, the journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH has an Impact Factor of 0.774.

This is a box plot of the subject category or categories to which the journal has been assigned. It provides information about the distribution of journals based on Impact Factor values. It shows median, 25th and 75th percentiles, and the extremes values of the distribution.

INT J PROD RES, IF = 0.774.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Journal Title (linked to journal information)</th>
<th>ISSN</th>
<th>Total Cites</th>
<th>Impact Factor</th>
<th>5-Year Impact Factor</th>
<th>immediacy Index</th>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Cited Half-life</th>
<th>Eigenfactor™ Score</th>
<th>Article Influence™ Score</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>J PROD INNOVAT MANAG</td>
<td>0737-6782</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>2.650</td>
<td>3.607</td>
<td>0.121</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>0022-4065</td>
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<td>2.007</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>ERGONOMICS</td>
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<td>1.729</td>
<td>0.100</td>
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<td>0.00525</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>0951-8320</td>
<td>2490</td>
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<td>1.666</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>2.058</td>
<td>0.110</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.409</td>
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<td>12</td>
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"Virtual Teams will become as important as Web to companies"
(Nader Ale Ebrahim)

Nader Ale Ebrahim's Web
Technology Management PhD Candidate

Nader Ale Ebrahim is a Technology Management PhD candidate in the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya (UM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. He holds a Master of Science in the mechanical engineering from University of Tehran, Iran.

Nader Ale Ebrahim's Publications:

ResearcherID Profile
See the list of Nader Ale Ebrahim's publications in the references section
### Author Impact Analysis

**Query**
- **Author's name:** nader ale abraham
- **Exclude these names:**
- **Year of publication between:** 0 and 0

**Results**

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The Best Virtual R&D Teams Papers (Nader Ale Ebrahim's Publications)

Nader won the second prize of the EPD 2030 challenge.
# Nader Ale Ebrahim's Scholarly Papers

**Authors**

Table of Scholarly Papers:

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Nader Ale Ebrahim

"Virtual teams will become as important as Web to companies" (Nader Ale Ebrahim)
26 days ago

About

University Malaya
Graduate Student, Department of Engineering Design & Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering
PhD Candidate
Advisors:
- Dr. Shamsuddin Ahmed
- Prof. Zahari Taha

About

Nader Ale Ebrahim is Technology Management PhD candidate in the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaysia (UM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. He holds a Master of Science in the mechanical engineering from University of Tehran, Iran.

Main research interests:
- Virtual teams
- Virtual R&D teams
- Collaborative Systems
- e-Collaboration
- Others

Papers (5)
Teaching Documents (1)
Malaysian Experts

(Academic Society)

Personal Information

Full Name: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Gender: Male
Live In: Kuala Lumpur / Kuala Lumpur
My Website: http://alebrahim.wec.com

About me:
Nader Ale Ebrahim is Technology Management PhD candidate in the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya (UM), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. He holds a Master of Science in the mechanical engineering from University of Tehran, Iran.

Academic Information

Now I am: PhD Student
Field of Study: Technology Management
My University: University of Malaya / Faculty of Engineering

My Skills:
- Virtual R&D teams
- R&D Management
- New product development
- Conceptual Model of Virtual Product Development
- Collaborative Systems
- Concurrent engineering

My Point & Rank

Total Points: 162
Total Rank: 6
Rank in University: 5
Rank in Faculty: 1

My Billboard

Nader Ale Ebrahim's publications on ResearchGate
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TOTAL: 255
Countries: 43
Male: 205
Female: 50
Social Network
“Virtual Teams will become as important as Web to companies” (Nader Ale Ebrahim)

Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) have a significant contribution as industrial economies. Their sustained growth is a prominent issue for the economy and employment of any country. Towards that end, research and development (R&D) policy dimension deserves particular attention to promote and facilitate the operations of SMEs. Virtual R&D teams could be viable option. However, literature shows that virtual R&D teams in SMEs is still at its infancy. This article provides a comprehensive literature review on different aspects of virtual R&D teams collected from the reputed publications. The purpose of the state-of-the-art literature review is to provide an overview on the structure and dynamics of R&D collaboration in SMEs. Specifying the rationale and relevance of virtual teams, the relationship between virtual R&D team for SMEs and new product development (NPD) has been examined. It concludes with the identification of the gaps and focusness in the existing literature and calls for future research in this area. It is argued that the formation of virtual R&D team deserves consideration at top level management for venturing into the new product development in SMEs.

SMEs; Virtual R&D Teams and NPD: A Literature Review
Nader Ale Ebrahim
Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim
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References

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