Target ISI Journals-HOW TO WRITE/ PUBLISH ISI PAPERS

Nader Ale Ebrahim, Mr.
Target ISI Journals
Target ISI Journals

“How TO WRITE/PUBLISH ISI PAPERS”

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The scenarios

• “I wanted to write a high quality paper, how can I prepare in the shortest possible time?”
• “I do not now the Journal acceptance procedure. How many steps are needed?”
• “I have written an article, and I am not able to find a proper ISI Journal”
• "I want to increase the citation of my papers, how do I do?"
Objectives

- To improve the quality of articles.
- To manage the submission procedure.
- 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 write and submit journal articles using time-saving bibliographic management tools.
- To deal with the editor response

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Part 1
• Paper preparation
• Selecting keywords
• Organize the references (Reference management)
• Editing
• Paper submission
• Acceptance Procedure
• Reviewer comments

Part 2
• Target a suitable ISI journal
• Journal Citation Reports®
• Evaluate a journal quality
• Promote your publication to get more citation
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!
Paper Structure

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

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Type of journal paper

- Full-Length Paper
- Communication
- Technical note/Note (discussion related to a paper previously published)
- Data bank
- Viewpoint
- Review
- Letter

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HOW TO WRITE/EDIT
SCIENTIFIC PAPERS
(I) MINDSET, (II) CONCEPTS, AND (III) LOGIC
I. Right mindset for writing

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

-R.B. McKerrow (Well-known British editor & educator 1882-1940)
Example 1

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

• Better: **Factor A** clearly up-regulates the pathway.
II. Modern writing concepts

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

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1. Styles

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

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

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

• CLEAR: When the program is operating at full capacity, we expect to train 100 people per year.
2. Use ‘We”

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

- We report …
- We speculate …
- We generated …
- We measured …
We-sentences appear in many leading journals

• In this report, we define a mechanism for … and discover distinct roles for … We use … assays to … We demonstrate that … We provide evidence that … (Science)
3. Use active voice

- Active voice is more informative, clearer, and more reader-friendly than passive voice.
  - The results indicate …
  - Table 1 shows …
  - Recent studies have reported …
  - Zhang and coworkers have suggested …
• **Bad:** Twelve soil samples of 4 agricultural areas *were investigated* for…, and the co-relationships between … *were analyzed*.

• **Good:** *We investigated* 12 soil samples of 4 agricultural areas for …, and *analyzed* the co-relationships between …
“If you want to learn only one technique to improve your writing substantially, you should learn to avoid using passive voice.”
4. Avoid vague IT, THERE, and THIS/THAT

• **IT** is unknown.

• **THERE** is no where.

• **THIS/THAT** could be anything.
1. **Old style:** It is likely that it will rain soon.

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

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

   • **Modern style:** The current research has limitations.
III. Logic issues

1. Logic flow
2. Connection
3. Parallelism
4. Redundancy
1. Use transitional words to promote logic flow

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

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

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

Correct: She has a fever; she probably has an infection.
3. Parallelism

1. Verb
2. Subject
3. Similar parts in a sentence
4. Meaning
• Incorrect: She swims, plays basketball, and was running bicycles.

• Correct: She swims, plays basketball, and runs bicycles.
Incorrect: The **ignition** was tested, an **examination** of the belts was carried out, and the **levels** of the lubricants were checked.

Correct: The **ignition** was tested, the **belts** were examined, and the **lubricant levels** were checked.
• Not only, but also
Bad: The plant is **not only capable** of growing on high-salt soils, **but also accumulating** concentrations of salts.

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

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

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4. Redundancy

• Most-commonly seen problems in non-English speaking writers
  – Wording repetition
  – Sentencing repetition
  – Meaning repetition
  – Wordy
1. Bad: These *differences* grew smaller, and *they* finally faded out after a stimulation of 3 min.

- Good: These *differences* grew smaller and finally *faded* out after a stimulation of 3 min.
2. **Bad:** The result indicates that this assumption **can be considered reasonable in some sense.**

• **Good:** The result indicates that this assumption **may be reasonable.**
1. Bad: A method to evaluate this effect, **rather than to assume subjectively**, was proposed.

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

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

   • Good: As a rule, the temperature was adjusted to the room temperature
Selecting keywords
Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

Web of Science

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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)

Enter one keyword or phrase per line:
- Virtual R&D teams in new product development

Use synonyms
Filter my results

Get keyword ideas

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.

Download these keywords: text, csv (for excel), csv

Add your own keywords

Additional keywords to consider - sorted by relevance
- new product
- product launch
- product
- product management
- research and development management
- technology and innovation
- innovation collaborative
- technology innovation
- collaboration technology

Keyword metrics:
- Advertiser Competition
- Local Search Volume: December
- Global Monthly Search Volume
- Match Type

Add all 1
Download all keywords: text, csv (for excel), csv

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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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WordTracker

GTrends
Enter a Seed Word to Mash Wordtracker with Google Trends and Evaluate up to 100 Related Keywords.
Find keywords that include...

...the following keyword(s)

virtual teams  

Hit Me

Adult Filter:
Remove offensive

Why not try the Keywords tool free for 7 days?
Take the Free Trial

virtual teams 355 searches (top 100 only)

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<tr>
<td>9 us army virtual teams working with iraqis (search)</td>
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</table>
KeyWords Plus

- 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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Paper submission
Dear Professor Katsuhiko Ariga,

Good Day!

Enclosed is a paper, entitled "Small and Medium Enterprises; Virtual R&D (Research and Development) Teams and New Product Development: A Literature Review." Please accept it as a candidate for publication in the Advanced Science Letters Journal.

Below are our responses to your submission requirements.

1. Title and the central theme of the article.

Paper title: "Small and Medium Enterprises; Virtual R&D Teams and New Product Development: A Literature Review." This study reviews the concepts of new product development and distributed teams in small and medium enterprises. It proposes the state-of-the-art literature review in order to provide an overview on the structure and dynamics of R&D collaboration in SMEs.

2. Why the material is important in its field and why the material should be published in the Advanced Science Letters Journal?

The necessity of having an effective virtual team network is rapidly growing alongside the implementation of information technology. Finding an appropriate virtual teams management has become increasingly important today's distributed environment. However, the conventional centralized architecture, which routinely requests the information by face to face meeting, is not sufficient to manage the growing requests for new product, especially in small and medium enterprises.

Recently, a new phenomenon that uses virtual teams to assist the distributed R&D teams has emerged. The virtual teams reduce time-to-market, distribute SMEs risk in new product development, and improve SMEs operational performance. Given today's virtual teams demand over the SMEs, it is important for the “Advanced Science Letters Journal” readers to understand this new phenomenon and its benefits. This study gives a comprehensive literature review on different aspects of virtual R&D teams collected from the reputed publications. It is the first in the literature that reports the analysis of proceeding about the topic. We strongly believe the contribution of this study warrant its publication in the “Advanced Science Letters Journal”.

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3. List of FIVE (5) potential referees
1-
2-
3-
4-
5-

Finally, this paper is our (I, Prof. Zahari Taha and Associate Professor Dr. Shamsuddin Ahmed) original unpublished work and it has not been submitted to any other journal for reviews.

Best Regards,
N. Ale Ebrahim
PhD Candidate
Department of Engineering Design & Manufacture
Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya (UM)
Kuala Lumpur 50603, Malaysia
Acceptance Procedure
Acceptance Procedure

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

• Associate Editor (Editor) evaluates the paper according to the same criteria and, in most cases, has the paper sent to one or more reviewers in the field (usually two) for confidential review. The Associate Editor may, however, at his or her discretion, accept the paper without review, reject it giving explicit reason, or request that the author prepare it in a different format.
The similarity score indicates how similar this paper is to other papers, with values ranging from 0 (no similarities) to 100 (completely the same). High scores, e.g., above 30, may indicate that parts of the paper have been copied from elsewhere.
• **Reviewer** is asked to judge the technical validity of the manuscript and the extent of its advance over work previously published. The reviewer is asked also for advice as to whether the paper merits publication in the journal. However, the decision to publish, to require major revision before publication, or to reject for reasons cited lies first with the Associate Editor and ultimately with the Editor-in-Chief.

• **Editorial Decision to Accept or Reject** - The Editors will inform the author of their decision (acceptance, conditional acceptance, or rejection). In the case of rejection, the author will be given *specific reasons related to the criteria*. In the case of conditional acceptance, the required revisions will be clearly indicated. On some occasions, the Editors may anticipate a need for further reviews after revision; if so, the author will be notified.
• **Author** - If the paper has been rejected or if extensive revisions have been requested that the author believes are incorrect or unwarranted, then he or she is entitled to submit a point-by-point rebuttal to the Editor’s statement of reasons and the reviewers’ comments.

• **Editors** - The rebuttal then is analyzed by the Editors, and a decision is made. In rare cases of a complex point of dispute, the Editors, at their discretion, may mandate additional reviews. In no case shall a paper go through more than two reviewing cycles before a decision is given.

• **Editor-in-Chief** - If the dispute still remains unresolved,

then the decision of the Editor-in-Chief is final and overrides all other considerations.
• **Rebuttal by Author (for rejected paper)** - In the confrontation between the rejection statement and the rebuttal statement, the decision goes in favour of the author if the dissenting reviewer’s case is not clearly convincing.

• **Authors** who are requested by Editors to revise their papers must make an effort to accomplish the requested revisions in the stated period, which normally is **four weeks for major revisions**, **two weeks for minor revisions**. If the author does not respond to the subsequent inquiries, the paper will be regarded as withdrawn. Normally, an author who has good reason to request a time extension will be granted such an extension.
• **Reviewer** who feels strongly that a particular paper should not be published may be given the opportunity, if the Editor decides nevertheless to accept it, to write the criticism as a **Technical Comment**. The author then is allowed to write a closing response for publication in the same issue as the Comment.

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

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

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

• **Overscheduled** - To allow for late or non-release of proofs by authors and to provide the flexibility to meet issue-length and topic-mix constraints, issues will be overscheduled by about 25%. Thus, there will always be a certain number of papers held over for the next issue. Papers not published in the issue for which they were originally scheduled will have first priority for publication in the following issue.
The proofreading stage is intended to catch any errors in the galley's spelling, grammar, and formatting. More substantial changes cannot be made at this stage, unless discussed with the Section Editor. In Layout, click on VIEW PROOF to see the HTML, PDF and other available file formats used in publishing this item.

For Spelling and Grammar Errors

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

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

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

For Formatting Errors

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

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

4. FORMATTING
   The paragraph that begins "This last topic..." is not indented.
Referee’s Report Form

- Example 1
- Example 2
Reviewer Guidelines

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

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

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

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Reviewer's Evaluation Report (Reject)

Reject - does not comply with the aims and scope

Reject with helpful comments - 1

Reject with helpful comments - 2

Reject with helpful comments - 3

Requires Major Revision

Moderate Revision
Some suggestions
The manuscript needs a substantial improvement
Acceptable for publication
Not acceptable for publication
Cannot accept your manuscript
Major correction - References (not already cited in the paper)
Dear ........:
This manuscript is not suitable for the Advanced Science Letters. Please submit to other journal.
Best regards,
H. S. Nalwa
Katsuhiko Ariga

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

I wish you good luck in pursuing another journal for publishing your work.
Best regards,
Yossi Aviv

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Revised version

- **Step by step corrections** (with minor modification)
- **Step by step corrections base on reviewer's comments**
- **Compare the old and the new version of paper** (with major modification)
- **Response to the editorial issues**
Target Suitable Journal
Where should I submit my publication?
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%.
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 at most $h$ citations each.

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

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**Author impact analysis**

Perform a citation analysis for one or more authors.

**Query**

- Author's name: jay bal
- Exclude these names:
- Year of publication between: 0 and: 0

**Results**

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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.
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.
Citations

Source paper – published in 2006

Cited reference – published in 2004 or 2005

Impact Factor = \[ \frac{\text{Cites in 2006 to 2004 and 2005 papers}}{\text{Papers published in 2004 and 2005}} \]

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:

- 2007 = 144
- 2006 = 280
- Sum: 424

Number of items published in:

- 2007 = 278
- 2006 = 270
- Sum: 548

Calculation: \[
\text{Cites to recent items} \div \text{Number of recent items} = 424 \div 548 = 0.774
\]
### Journal: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

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**Cited Journal**

**Citing Journal**

**Source Data**

**Journal Self Cites**

**Cited Journal Data**

**Citing Journal Data**

**Impact Factor Trend**

**Related Journals**

### Journal Information

- **Full Journal Title:** INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH
- **ISO Abbrev. Title:** Int. J. Prod. Res.
- **JCR Abbrev. Title:** INT J PROD RES
- **ISSN:** 0020-7543
- **Issues/Year:** 18
- **Language:** Multi-Language
- **Journal Country/Territory:** England
- **Publisher:** TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD
- **Publisher Address:** 1 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND
- **Subject Categories:** Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Manufacturing, Operations Research & Management Science

### Journal Impact Factor

- **Cites in 2008 to items published in 2007:** 144
- **Number of items published in 2007:** 278
- **2006:** 260
- **2005:** 260
- **Sum:** 424
- **Cites to recent items:** 424
- **Number of recent items:** 548
- **Calculation:** $\frac{424}{548} = 0.774$
Impact Factor Trend Graph: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

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 Number of articles published in: 2007 = 278
2006 = 260 Number of articles published in: 2006 = 270
Sum: 424 Sum: 548
Calculation: Cites to recent articles 424 = 0.774
Number of recent articles 548

2007 Impact Factor
Cites in 2007 to articles published in: 2006 = 88 Number of articles published in: 2006 = 270
2005 = 204 Number of articles published in: 2005 = 251
Sum: 302 Sum: 521
Calculation: Cites to recent articles 292 = 0.560
Number of recent articles 521
# International Journal of Production Research

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**Journal Information**

- **Full Journal Title:** INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH
- **ISO Abbrev. Title:** Int. J. Prod. Res.
- **JCR Abbrev. Title:** INT J PROD RES
- **ISSN:** 0020-7543
- **Issues/Year:** 18
- **Language:** MULTI-LANGUAGE
- **Country:** ENGLAND
- **Publisher:** TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD
- **Address:** 4 PARK SQUARE, MILTON PARK, ABINGDON OX14 4RN, OXON, ENGLAND

**Subject Categories:**
- ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL
- OPERATIONS RESEARCH & MANAGEMENT

**Journal Rank in Categories:**

- **Journal Ranking**

**Journal Impact Factor**

Cites in 2008 to items published in: 2007 = 144  Number of items published in: 2007 = 278

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**Calculation:**

\[
\text{Cites to recent items} = 424 \\
\text{Number of recent items} = 548 \\
\text{Impact Factor} = \frac{424}{548} = 0.774
\]
Rank in Category: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH

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:

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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 extreme values of the distribution.
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## Journal Citation Reports

### Journal Summary List

**Journals from:** subject categories ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL

**Sorted by:** Impact Factor

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*Journals from: subject categories ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL*

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• 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.
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• 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).
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**Ale Ebrahim, Nader**

**URL:** http://www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009

**Subject:** Engineering; Operations Research & Management Science; Science & Technology - Other

**Roles:** Researcher (Academic)

**Keywords:** virtual teams; new product development; smes; research and development; collaborative tool; collaborative teams

**Description:** Nader Ale Ebrahim is Technology Management PhD candidate in the Department of Engineering Design and Manufacturing, 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.

**Publications**

**Publication List: View**

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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

Home

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.

Nader Ale Ebrahim's Publications:
Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises: A
NA Ebrahim, S Ahmed, Z Taha - Scientific Research and Essays, 2003 - papers.ssm.com
Electronic copy available at: http://ssm.com/abstract=1530904 ... Scientific Research and Essays
Vol. 4 (13), pp. 1575-1593, December, 2009 Available online at http://www.academicjournals.org/SREP ISSN 1592-2245 © 2009 Academic Journals ... Virtual R & D teams in small ... Cited by 1 - Related articles - All 4 versions - Import into EndNote

literature, Principle and the basics of Network Value Creation in R&D: The relationship with economy
NA Ebrahim, S Ahmed, Z Taha - aleebrahim.com
Page 1. Literature, Principle and the basics of Network Value Creation in R&D: The relationship with economy Nader Ale Ebrahim 1, Shamsuddin Ahmed and Zahari Taha, Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, ...
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Innovation and R&D Activities in Virtual Team

Virtual Teams: A Literature Review
NA Ebrahim, S Ahmed, Z Taha - Australian Journal of Basic and ..., 2009 - papers.ssm.com
Electronic copy available at: http://ssm.com/abstract=1501143 ... Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences, 3(3): 2663-2669, 2009 ISSN 1991-8178 © 2009, INSINet Publication ... Corresponding Author: Nador Ale Ebrahim, Department of Engineering Design and ... Cited by 1 - Related articles - All 2 versions - Import into EndNote

Envisages of New Product Developments in Small and Medium Enterprises through Virtual Team
NA Ebrahim, S Ahmed, Z Taha - aleebrahim.com
New product development (NPD) in small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) virtual team has not been systematically investigated in developing countries. Literatures have shown no ... NPD in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) virtual team ... Cited by 1 - Related articles - All 2 versions - Import into EndNote
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#### Query
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- **Year of publication between:** 0 and 0

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"Virtual Teams will become as important as Web to companies"
(Nader Ale Ebrahim)
### Publications

  - (Journal Article in *European Journal of Scientific Research*)

  - (Journal Article in *International Journal of Scientific Research and Essays*)

  - (Journal Article in *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*)

  - (Journal Article in *Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences*)

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"Virtual Teams will become as important as Web to companies." (Nader Ale Ebrahim)

24 days ago

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 Malaya (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
- Social software
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Female: 50

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Countries: 43
Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) have a significant contribution to 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 a 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 weaknesses in the existing literatures 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.
Thank you!

Nader Ale Ebrahim
Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture,
Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia
Email: aleebrahim@perdana.um.edu.my

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