Online Repository: Improving the research visibility and Impact

Nader Ale Ebrahim
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Nader Ale Ebrahim, PhD
Visiting Research Fellow
Research Support Unit
Centre for Research Services
Research Management & Innovation Complex
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

aleebrahim@um.edu.my
@aleebrahim

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

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Abstract: Institutional repositories are platforms where a university’s faculty and graduate students can preserve their research outputs. Depositing papers in Open Access repositories will increase the visibility and citation of the article, due to removing barriers to knowledge sharing. It's highly recommended that documents without DOIs to be deposited in the repository that offer DOIs for documents you have deposited. There are several different types of repository that can host your research outputs depending upon your discipline. I will dig into some of them in this workshop.

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Online repository, Research Visibility
Research Tools Mind Map

(1) Searching the literature

(2) Writing a paper

(3) Targeting suitable journals

(4) Enhancing visibility and impact

Keeping up-to-date Alert services

Survey

h-index

Links

Virtual Teams will become as important as
Research Tools Mind Map

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

(4) Enhancing visibility and impact

Research Tools
By: Nader Ale Ebrahim
Link to my papers:
http://ssrn.com/author=1379350
&
https://twitter.com/aleebrahim

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Publishing strategies to improve citation performance

• Good quality research …but it’s not the only driver of citations

• Citation patterns
  – Field dependent
  – Time dependent
  – Article dependent
  – Author/reader dependent
  – Availability

Source: http://www.slideshare.net/ucclibrarybibliometrics/citation-impact-introduction
Numbers are GREAT

but what’s the impact of the research?


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Repositories can disseminate information

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

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

Source: What is an academic repository?
Worldwide Repositories by Country

Proportion of Repositories by Country - Worldwide

- United States: 15.7%
- United Kingdom: 7.9%
- Japan: 6.4%
- Germany: 5.9%
- Spain: 4.8%
- France: 4.6%
- Brazil: 2.9%
- Poland: 2.2%
- Italy: 1.4%
- Other: 48.6%

Total = 2991 repositories

Source: http://www.opendoar.org/

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Content Types in OpenDOAR Repositories - Worldwide

- Journal articles: 1,350
- Theses and dissertations: 1,200
- Books, chapters and sections: 1,050
- Unpublished reports and working papers: 950
- Conference and workshop papers: 900
- Multimedia and audio-visual materials: 850
- Other special item types: 800
- Learning Objects: 750
- Bibliographic references: 700
- Datasets: 650
- Patents: 600
- Software: 550

Total = 2991 repositories

Source: http://www.opendoar.org/

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Open Access policies worldwide

- Africa: 5%
- Americas: 26%
- Asia: 6%
- Europe: 61%
- Oceania: 2%

Source: [http://roarmap.eprints.org/view/country/002.html](http://roarmap.eprints.org/view/country/002.html) (This list was generated on Mon Jan 4 23:13:12 2016 GMT)
Prepare item for submission

Copyright Clearance

Edit meta-data

Submit to a Repository

Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

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Copyright

• Individual authors usually retain copyright and only s/he can transfer copyright to a publisher (whether book, article, conference proceeding)

• Copyright of a publication usually goes to the publisher but permission to reprint (under certain conditions) is usually granted

• Approaches to clear copyright:
  – SHERPA/ RoMEO (for research articles only)
  – Publishers’ web sites
  – Directly contact copyright owner & negotiate

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Copyright issue

If your publisher does not give permission to give access to the definitive publisher's version/pdf, in many cases it is permitted to make the last author's version available (i.e. the version after peer review). This version has the same scientific content, but lacks the publisher's lay-out. More information can be found at SHERPA/RoMEO and the Open Access and Copyright site.

Source: Digital Academic Repository of the University of Amsterdam
Is a Journal Green OA?

SHERPA/RoMEO

http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/

Search by journal/publisher to learn its copyright and self-archiving policies

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Open Access Literature

Non-Open Access Literature

Self-archive postprint

Paper published pre-Web (1994)?

Your institution is publisher?

Publisher allows self-archiving?

Author can negotiate rights?


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Modularity and Commonality Research: Past Developments and Future Opportunities

SEBASTIAN K. FIXSON

Sloan School of Management
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, MA 02138
phone: 617.252.1464
fixson@mit.edu

This version: December 28, 2006

Abstract: Research on modularity and commonality has grown substantially over the past 15 years. Searching 156 journals over more than the past 35 years, over 160 references are identified in the engineering and management literature that focus on modularity and commonality in the product and process development context. Each of the references is analyzed along the dimensions subject, effect, and research method. The body of these studies has 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 in 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 systems. 160 publications have been reviewed and analyzed along the dimensions subject, effect, 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.

Joeran Beel
UC Berkeley
School of Information
jbeel@berkeley.edu

Bela Gipp
UC Berkeley
School of Information
gipp@berkeley.edu

Erik Wilde
UC Berkeley
School of Information
dret@berkeley.edu

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 exist a large community that discusses the latest trends in SEO and provides advice for Webmasters in forums, blogs, and newsgroups[7]. Even research articles and books exist on the subject of SEO [3-10]. When SEO
Open Access and Scopus: A New Approach to Scientific Visibility From the Standpoint of Access

Sandra Miguel
Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias de la Educación, Departamento de Biblioteconomía, Grupo Scimago, Argentina and Grupo de Investigación Scimago. E-mail: sandra@lcnym.unlp.edu.ar

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/Alcalá, 28-28, Madrid, Spain and Grupo de Investigación Scimago. E-mail: [zaida.chinchilla; felix.demoya]@csic.es

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 (Kersten, 1982). Journals and databases are the protagonists in scientific communication. Their value and implications for society go beyond purely bibliographic relevance, as they become the mainor external elements of the scientific communication.
Research Tools Mind Map
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Please enter your username and password. If you have forgotten your password, you may reset it.

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Password: 

Login

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1Faculty Of Design And Architecture, University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia
2Centre Of Research Services, Institute Of Research Management And Monitoring (Ippp), University Of Malaysia, Malaysia
3Faculty Of Architecture And Urban Planning, Shahid Rajaee Teacher Training University (Srttu), Teheran, Iran.
Questions?

E-mail: aleebrahim@um.edu.my
Twitter: @aleebrahim

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