Research Articles Repositories for Boosting Research Citation and Visibility

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TRAIN-THE TRainers WORKSHOP SERIES ON: 

Strategies to Enhance Research Visibility, Impact & Citations

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
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Part 5: Research articles repositories

Read more:
Abstract: Repositories are digital collections of the scholarly outputs created within a university or research institution. The main purposes of repositories are to provide open access to the institution’s research output. The online repositories now run by most major research universities. Universities can deposit any research papers that has required to be freely available. The university online repositories will make some substantive version of all its research outputs available online in a free-to-view form. The contents of all repositories are indexed by Web search engines such as Google and Google Scholar. Therefore, Repositories are maximizes the visibility and impact of research outputs.

Keywords: H-index, Improve citations, Research tools, Bibliometrics, Research Visibility
LITERATURE REVIEWING
WITH RESEARCH TOOLS

BENEFITS!!!!

- Save time
- Safe keep downloaded articles
- Practical usage of research tools
- Clear direction for literature review and paper writing

PROGRAMME

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REGISTRATION

The deadline for registration is on 11 MAY 2017.
Please visit http://umconference.um.edu.my/ls for registration.

PAYMENT METHODS

- Cheque and Government Local Order
- Direct Bank-In
- Internal Money Transfer / Journal Transfer

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For more details, please visit: http://umconference.um.edu.my/ls
Research Tools Mind Map -> (4) Enhancing visibility and impact -> On-Line repository (Papers storage)
The Effects of Participative Leadership Practices on Job Satisfaction for Highly Skilled Virtual Teams


Availability of your publications

• Is your work or a sample of your work available online? If work is not accessible, will it be cited?
• Is your work behind a pay wall?
• Archive your publications in an open access repository e.g. institutional repository

Source: http://www.slideshare.net/ucclibrarybibliometrics/citation-impact-introduction
Numbers are GREAT but what’s the impact of the research?

Numbers are GREAT but what’s the impact of the research?

Parallel publishing (post-print publishing)

Studies [e.g. 1-5] have shown that parallel publishing often greatly increases the citation frequency of articles (Parallel Publishing at LiU E-Press, 2013).

REFERENCES
1. Online or Invisible, S. Lawrence, Nature (411) 521, 2001
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4. Push for Open Access to Research, M. Geist, BBC, 28 Feb., 2007
5. The effect of open access and downloads ('hits') on citation impact: a bibliography of studies.
The Open Citation Project, http://opcit.eprints.org/oacitation-biblio.html

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Benefits of self-archiving

1. The most significant benefit of self-archiving is that it increases the reach of science and makes it available to the world.

2. It is a cost-free method to increase the number of views, downloads, and citations for a researcher’s articles.²

3. It shortens the time lag between a researcher’s writing and the audience’s reading of the paper, thus hastening the progress of science itself.³

4. It can increase a researcher’s recognition in the field, which can subsequently improve his/her prospects for grant acquisition and tenure decisions.

5. It helps researchers store their entire body of work in one place, allowing them easy access to their publication record when creating their CVs.⁴

6. It enables authors to showcase their work even before it has been published by a journal, which is especially useful for high-impact findings that need to be disseminated quickly.

7. Self-archiving repositories created by universities and research institutions offer a one-stop place for the world to see the entire gamut of research conducted by members of that university/institution; this can help attract external funding, faculty, and students.⁴

Source: http://www.editage.com/insights/how-to-make-your-paper-more-accessible-through-self-archiving

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Online or Invisible?

Source: Steve Lawrence, "Free online availability substantially increases a paper's impact" in: Nature, Volume 411, Number 6837, p. 521, 2001
There are two ways to make research Open Access:

1. The Golden way is for publishers to convert all their journals into Open Access journals.

2. The Green way is for researchers to deposit all their published journal articles in their own institution's Open Access Repository.

Here is how Green OA self-archiving works:

**Impact cycle begins:**
Research is done

Researchers write pre-refereeing “Pre-Print”

Submitted to Journal

Pre-Print reviewed by Peer Experts – “Peer-Review”

Pre-Print revised by article’s Authors

Refereed “Post-Print” Accepted, Certified, Published by Journal

Researchers can access the Post-Print if their university has a subscription to the Journal

Here is how Green OA self-archiving works:

This limited subscription-based access can be supplemented by self-archiving the Postprint in the author’s own institutional repository as follows:

New impact cycles: New research builds on existing research

Maximized Research Access and Impact Through Self-Archiving

Impact cycle begins:

Researchers write pre-refereeing “Pre-Print”

Submitted to Journal

Pre-Print reviewed by Peer Experts – “Peer-Review”

Pré-Print revised by article’s Authors

Refereed “Post-Print” Accepted, Certified, Published by Journal

Post-Print is self-archived in University’s Eprint Archive

More impact cycles:

Researchers can access the Post-Print if their university has a subscription to the Journal

New impact cycles: New research builds on existing research

Background to repositories

- Repositories are online databases offering free access to the full text of publications
- Repositories offer access to publications to anyone with an Internet connection
- Repositories are not a substitute for publishing via normal publication mechanisms
- Repositories are one way of achieving the goal of Open Access
- Both Institutional and Subject repositories exist

Source: Morag Greig, Enlighten: Glasgow’s University’s online institutional 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**
  - 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](http://journalauthors.tandf.co.uk/beyondpublication/optimizingcitations.asp)

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Source: Digital Academic Repository of the University of Amsterdam
Posting Your Latest Article? You Might Have to Take It Down – Wired Campus - Blogs - The Chronicle of Higher Education

Source: http://chronicle.com/blogs/wiredcampus/posting-your-latest-article-you-might-have-to-take-it-down/48865

- December 6, 2013 by Jennifer Howard
- Comments (49)

Posting Your Latest Article? You Might Have to Take It Down

Guy Leonard received an unpleasant surprise in his inbox early this morning: a notice from Academia.edu saying it had taken down a copy of an article of his that he'd posted on the research-sharing platform. The reason? A takedown request from Elsevier, which publishes the journal in which the paper had appeared.

Mr. Leonard, a research fellow in the University of Exeter’s College of Life and Environmental Sciences, tweeted his dismay and posted a link to a screenshot of the notice.

“Unfortunately, we had to take down your paper,” the notice reads. “Academia.edu is committed to enabling a transition to a world where there is open access to scientific literature. Unfortunately, Elsevier takes a different view.” It also mentions that more than 13,000 researchers so far have signed a petition “protesting Elsevier’s business practices.”

Richard Price, the founder and chief executive officer of Academia.edu, said in an email that “Elsevier has started to send academics on Academia.edu takedown notices in batches of a thousand at a time.” The email Mr. Leonard received “is the notification that we sent to our users,” Mr. Price said, adding that his company usually receives one or two individual notices from publishers a week, “but not at scale like this.” (Academia.edu has close to six million
Journal publisher's policies on self-archiving are checked in **SHERPA/RoMEO**

- Most publishers allow either the post print (post peer reviewing, final submitted version) or pre-print (pre-peer reviewing) to be uploaded

- Some publishers have introduced an embargo period before they will allow a self-archived version to be made freely available

The majority of journals already endorse immediate Green Open Access Self-Archiving


Publishers Allowing use of their PDFs in Repositories

Last Updated: 19-November-2015

No restrictions: The following publishers listed on RoMEO allow authors to deposit the publisher version or PDF of their article in an Institutional Repository, without fee or an embargo.

- Aalborg Universitetsforlag
- Aalborg Universitetsforlag: Musikterapi i psykiatrien
- ABC Journals
- Academia das Ciências de Lisboa
- Academia de Stiinte a Moldovei, Institutul de Chimie (Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Institute of Chemistry)
- Academic Association of Pharmaceutical Sciences from Antofagasta
- Academic Journals
- Academic Journals, New York
- Academic Publishing House Researcher (Научный издательский дом Исследов)
- Academic Research Group

See more at: http://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/PDFandIR.php?la=en
Do Open Access Electronic Theses and Dissertations Diminish Publishing Opportunities in the Social Sciences and Humanities?

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Modularity and Commonality Research: Past Developments and Future Opportunities

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Abstract: Research on modularity and commonality has grown substantially over the past 15 years. Scanning 186 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.

Keywords: modularity, commonality, innovation, multidisciplinary research

1. Introduction

The underlying ideas for modularity and commonality are not really new. As early as 1944, an automotive engineer demanded the standardization of automobile subassemblies, such as axles, wheels, and fuel feeding systems.

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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. Even research articles and books exist on the subject of SEO [3-10]. When SEO

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See more at: http://works.bepress.com/
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Relationship among Economic Growth, Internet Usage and Publication Productivity: Comparison among ASEAN and World's Best Countries

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About Zenodo

Passionate about Open Science!

Built and developed by researchers, to ensure that everyone can join in Open Science.

The OpenAIRE project, in the vanguard of the open access and open data movements in Europe was commissioned by the EC to support their nascent Open Data policy by providing a catch-all repository for EC funded research. CERN, an OpenAIRE partner and pioneer in open source, open access and open data, provided this capability and Zenodo was launched in May 2013.

In support of its research programme CERN has developed tools for Big Data management and extended Digital Library capabilities for Open Data. Through Zenodo these Big Science tools could be effectively shared with the long-tail of research.

Open Science knows no borders!

The need for a catch-all is not restricted to one funder, or one nation, so the concept caught on, and Zenodo rapidly started welcoming research from all over the world, and from every discipline.

The name

Zenodo is derived from Zenodotus, the first librarian of the Ancient Library of Alexandria and father of the first recorded use of metadata, a landmark in library history.

Open in every sense

Zenodo code is itself open source, and is built on the foundation of the Invenio digital library which is also open source. The work-in-progress, open issues, and roadmap are shared openly in GitHub, and contributions to any aspect are welcomed from anyone.

All meta data is openly available under CC0 license, and all open
Task for fifth session

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My recent publication:


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1. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Boosting Research Citation and Visibility through Online Profile. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4833779.v1
3. Ale Ebrahim, Nader (2017): Copyright Checking and Pre-print / Post-print Preparations. https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.4757815.v1

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