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Copyright Checking and Pre-print / Post-print Preparations

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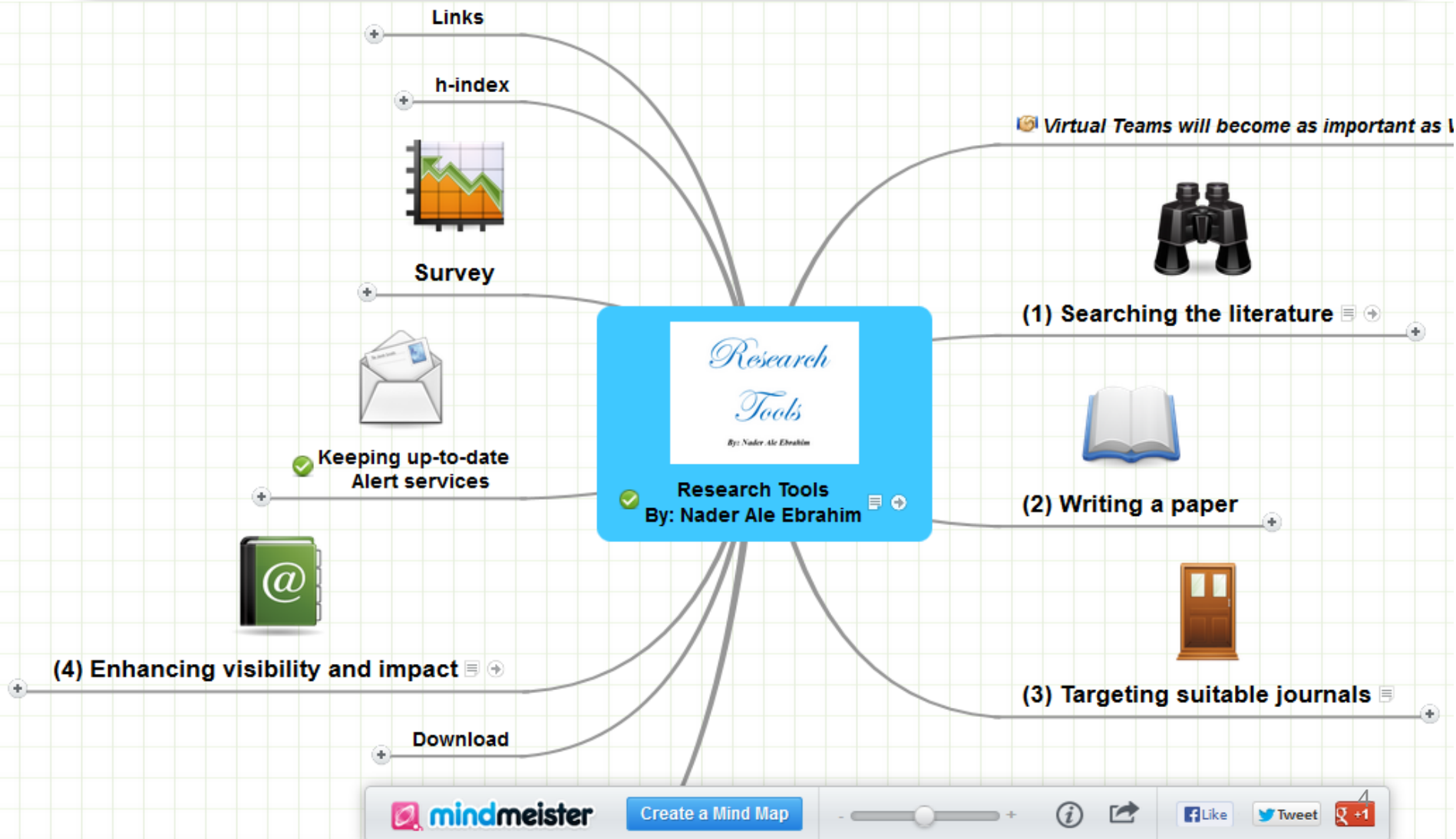
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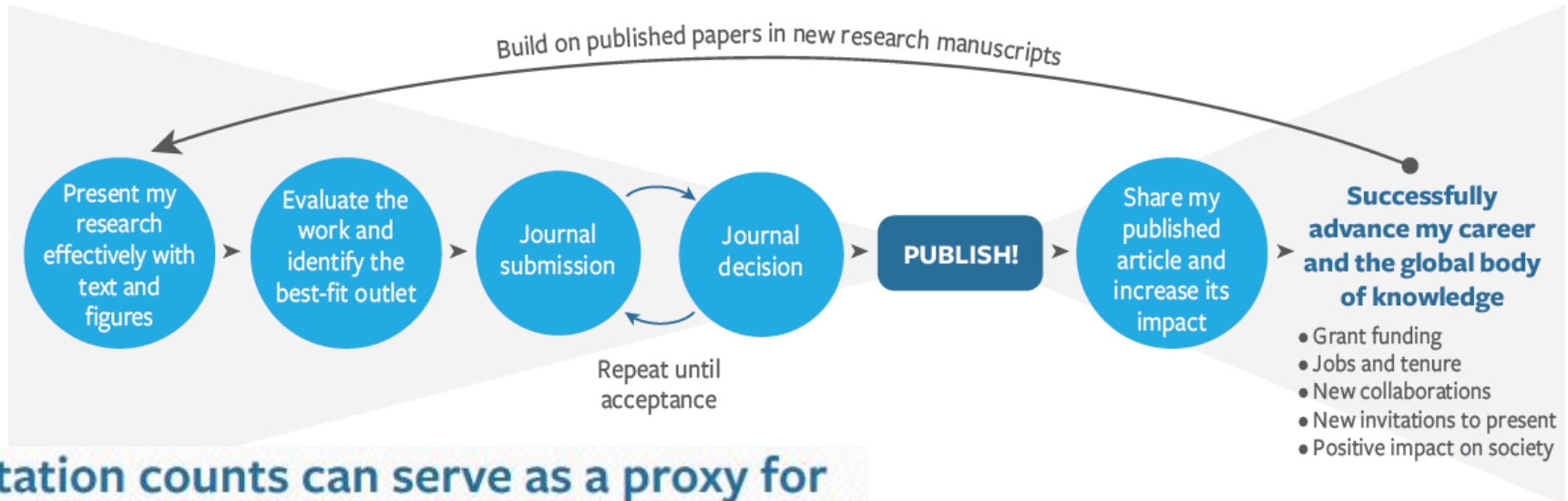
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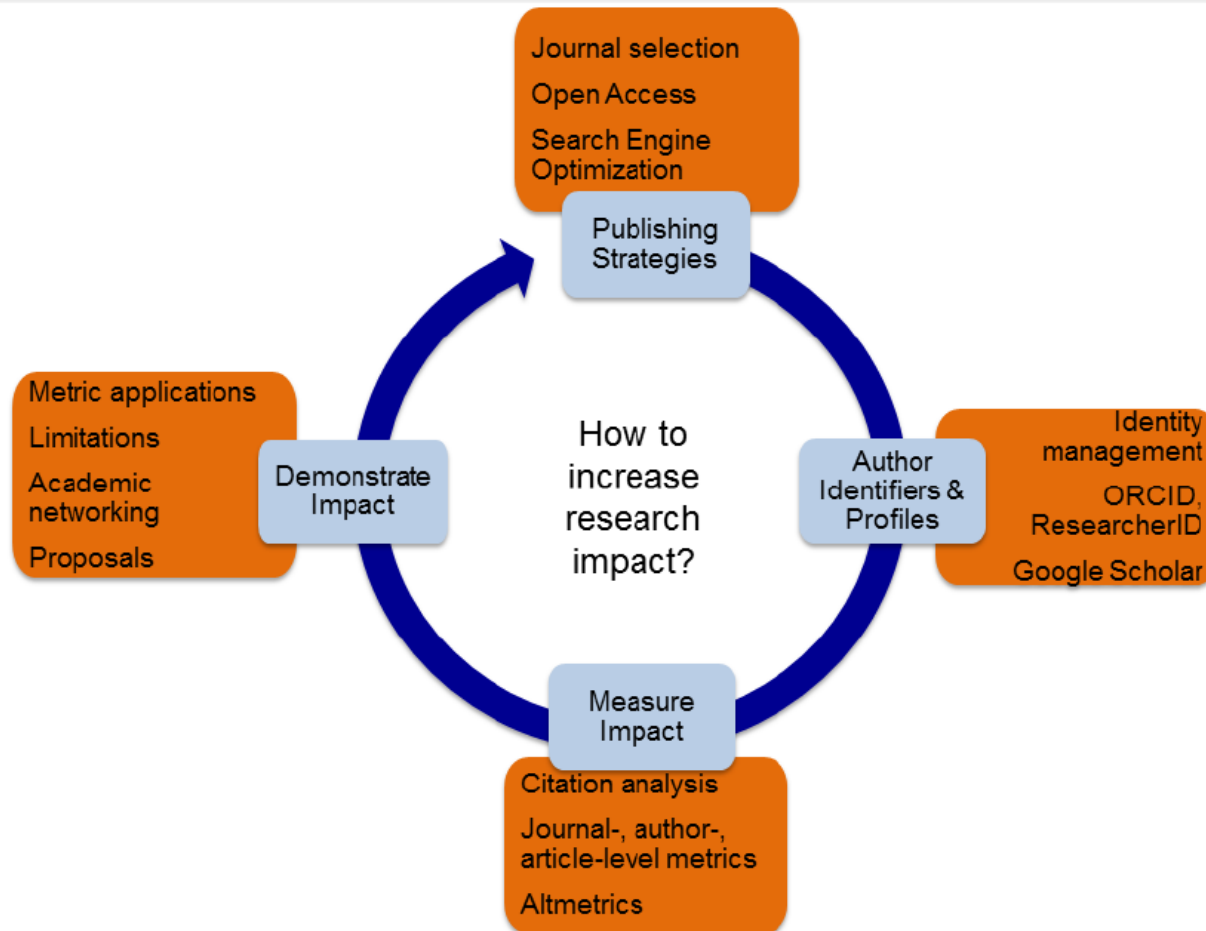


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Hyperlinks embedded in Twitter as a proxy for total external inlinks to international university websites

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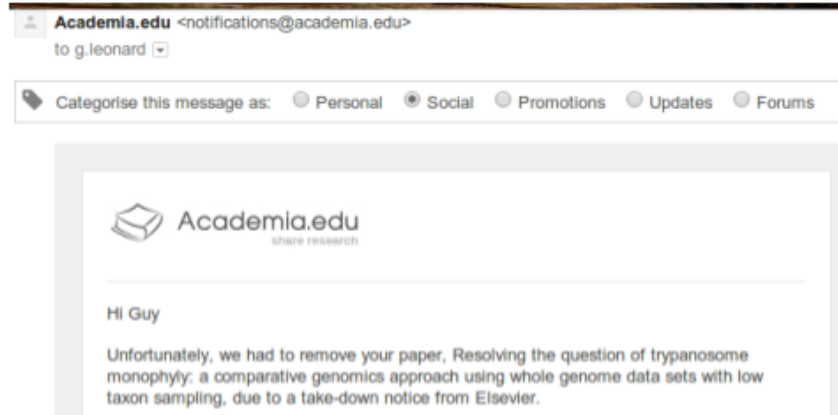
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December 6, 2013

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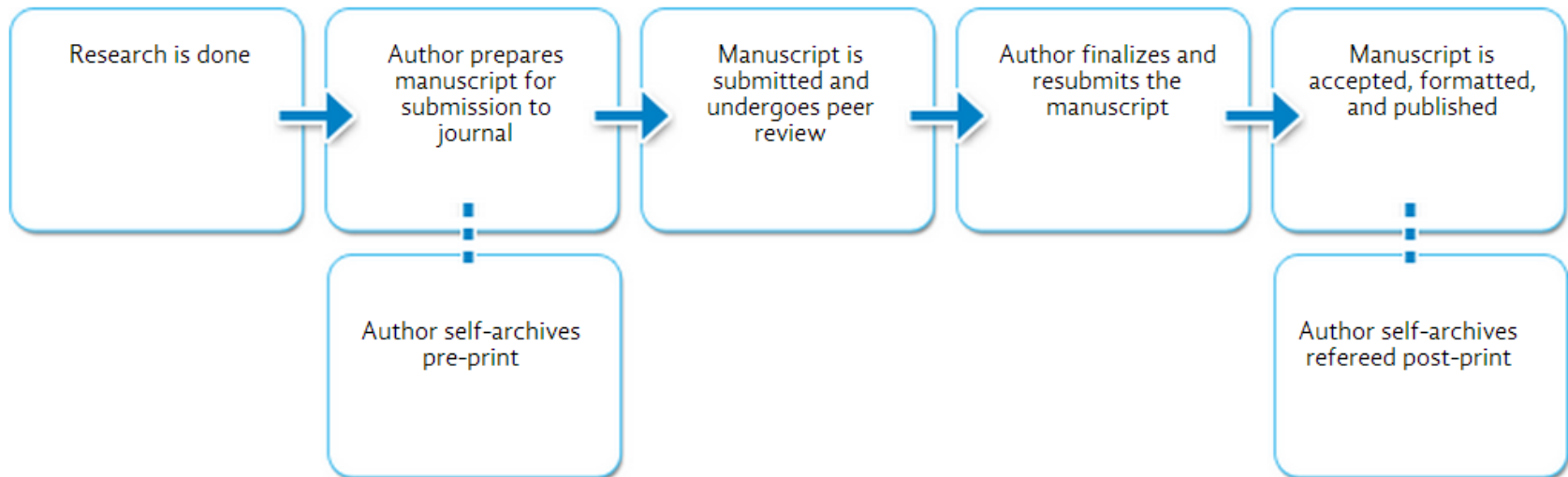
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Can we predict citation counts of environmental modelling papers?

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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)

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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 interesting 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

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Physical activity and aging research: A bibliometric analysis

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Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study

By: Akhavan, P (Akhavan, Peyman)^[1]; Ebrahim, NA (Ebrahim, Nader Ale)^[2]; Fetrati, MA (Fetrati, Mahdiah A.)^[3]; Pezeshkan, A (Pezeshkan, Amir)^[4]
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SCIENTOMETRICS
Volume: 107 Issue: 3 Pages: 1249-1264
DOI: 10.1007/s11192-016-1938-x
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Abstract

This study provides an overview of the knowledge management literature from 1980 through 2014. We employ bibliometric and text mining analyses on a sample of 500 most cited articles to examine the impact of factors such as number of authors, references, pages, and keywords on the number of citations that they received. We also investigate major trends in knowledge management literature including the contribution of different countries, variations across publication years, and identifying active research areas and major journal outlets. Our study serves as a resource for future studies by shedding light on how trends in knowledge management research have evolved over time and demonstrating the characteristics of the most cited articles in this literature. Specifically, our results reveal that the most cited articles are from United States and United Kingdom. The most prolific year in terms of the number of published articles is 2009 and in terms of the number of citations is 2012. We also found a positive relationship between the number of publications' keywords, references, and pages and the number of citations that they have received. Finally, the Journal of Knowledge

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Major trends in knowledge management research: a bibliometric study (Article)

Akhavan, P.^a, Ebrahim, N.A.^b, Fetrati, M.A.^c, Pezeshkan, A.^d

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^b Department of Engineering Design and Manufacture, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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Abstract

This study provides an overview of the knowledge management literature from 1980 through 2014. We employ bibliometric and text mining analyses on a sample of 500 most cited articles to examine the impact of factors such as number of authors, references, pages, and keywords on the number of citations that they received. We also investigate major trends in knowledge management literature including the contribution of different countries, variations across publication years, and identifying active research areas and major journal outlets. Our study serves as a resource for future studies by shedding light on how trends in knowledge management research have evolved over time and demonstrating the characteristics of the most cited articles in this literature. Specifically, our results reveal that the most cited articles are from United States and United Kingdom. The most prolific year in terms of the number of published articles is 2009 and in terms of number of citations is 2012. We also found a positive relationship between the number of publications' keywords, references, and pages and the number of citations that they have received. Finally, the Journal of Knowledge Management has the largest share in publishing the most cited articles in this field. © 2016, Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, Hungary.

Author keywords

Bibliometric; Citation analysis; Knowledge management; Research productivity

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Global cocaine intoxication research trends during 1975-2015: A bibliometric analysis of Web of Science publications
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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to assess the universal scientific trends and examine the patterns in the intellectual research published on trade liberalization over a period of 35 years (1980-2015). The data were collected from a leading indexing and abstracting database Thomson Reuters Web of Science. The Kruskal-Wallis test, ANOVA and Pearson's correlation were employed in analyzing the retrieved data. Based on the citation trend of first 100 highly cited published articles with the least number of authors are found to have received the highest number of citations. Our result shows that there is actual statistical significance ($p < 0.001$) between the total citations attracted by articles published by 1 author and those published by 3 and 4 authors. The word trade liberalization has become dominant and consistent in the field of the study. These research trend and interest could provide focus to researchers for future research.

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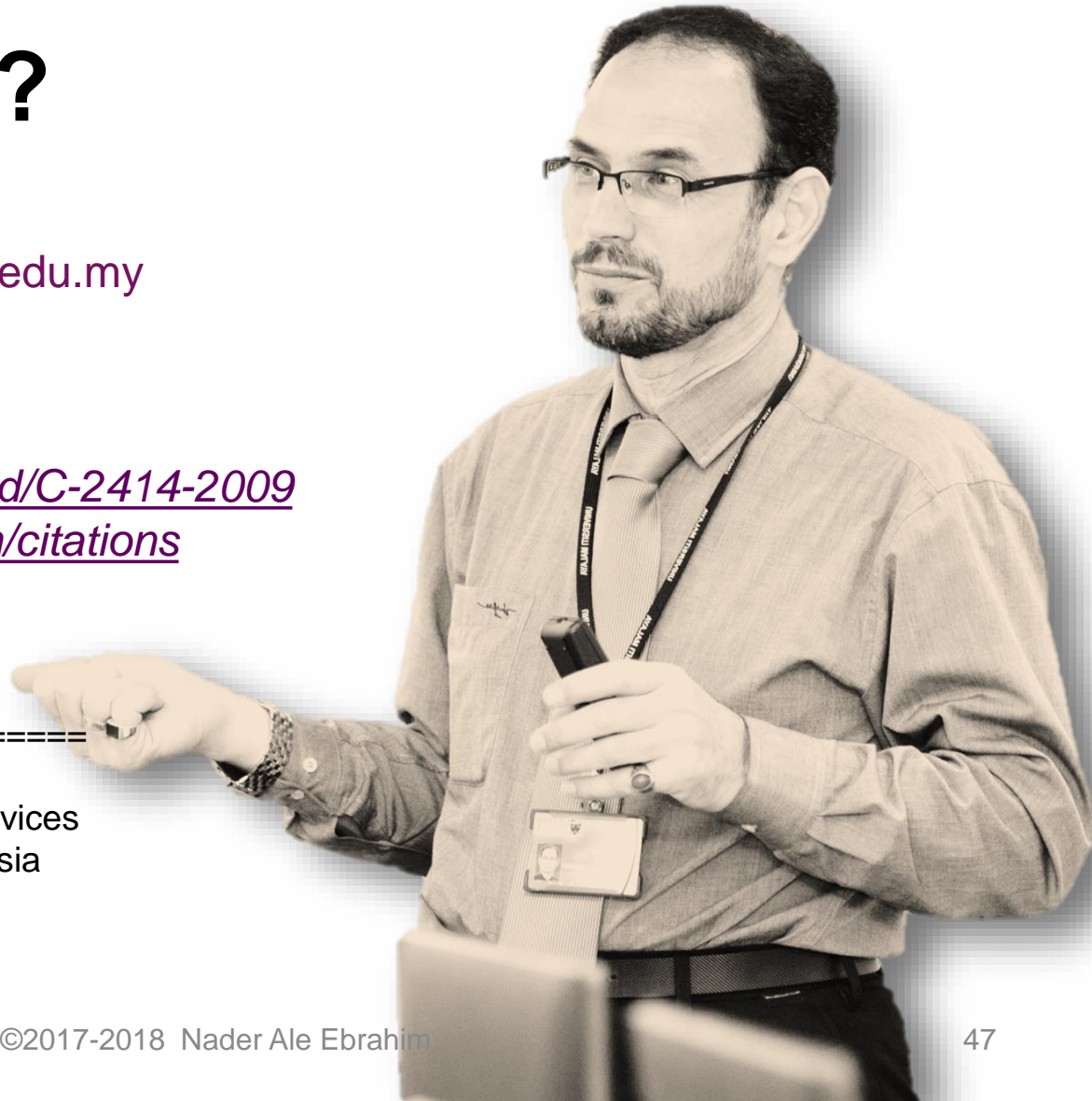
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My recent publication:

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