

How To Get Published Author Seminar Scholarly Publishing

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Archives of Medical Research

Author workshop

- Introduction scholarly publishing
- How to get published
- Article Format
- Publishing ethics
- Peer Review





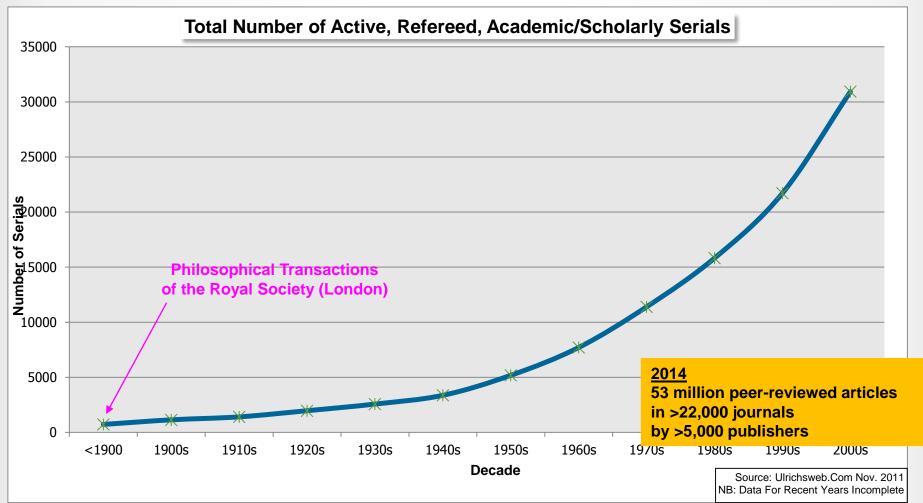




'Introduction Scholarly Publishing'



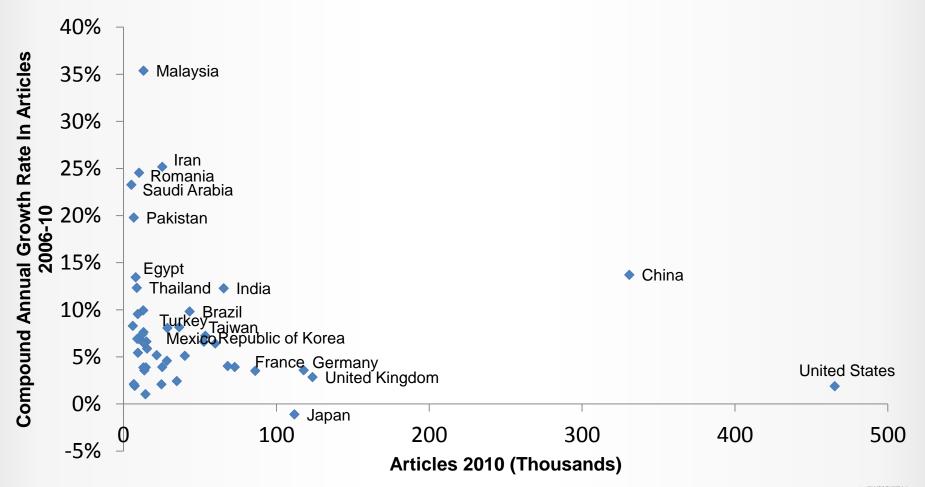
Scholarly publishing = Peer-Reviewed Journal Growth 1665-2013





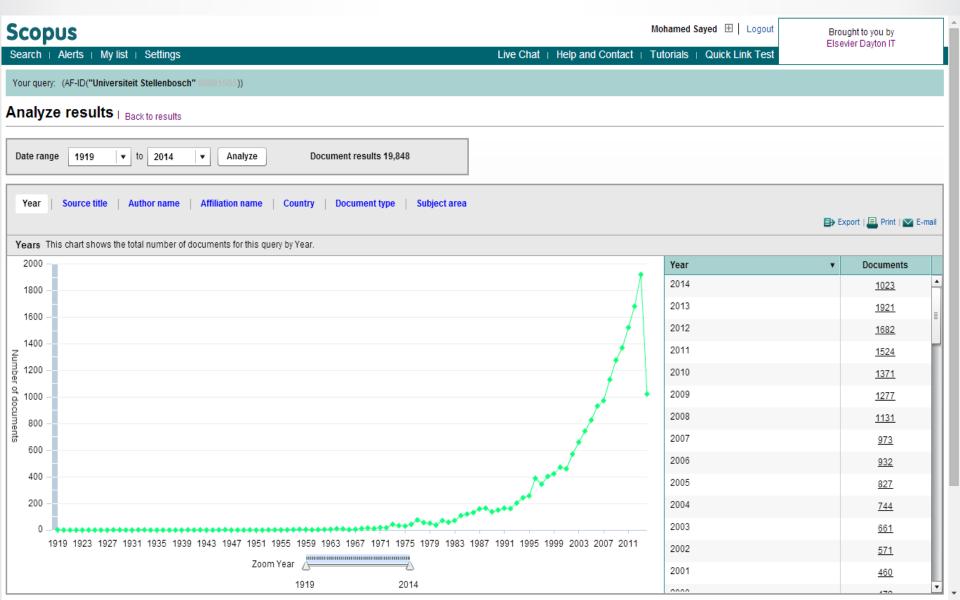


Global Expansion of Scientific Research

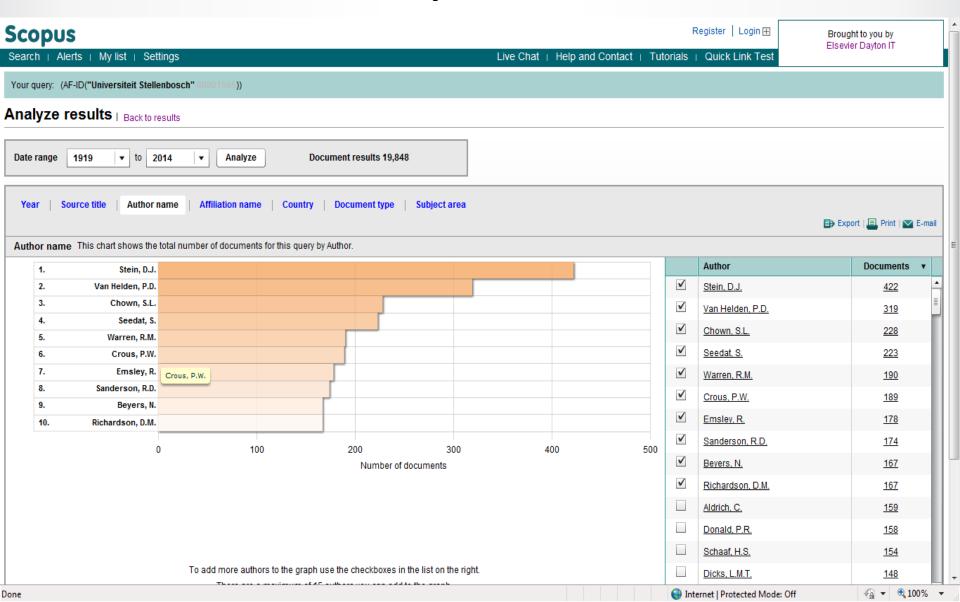




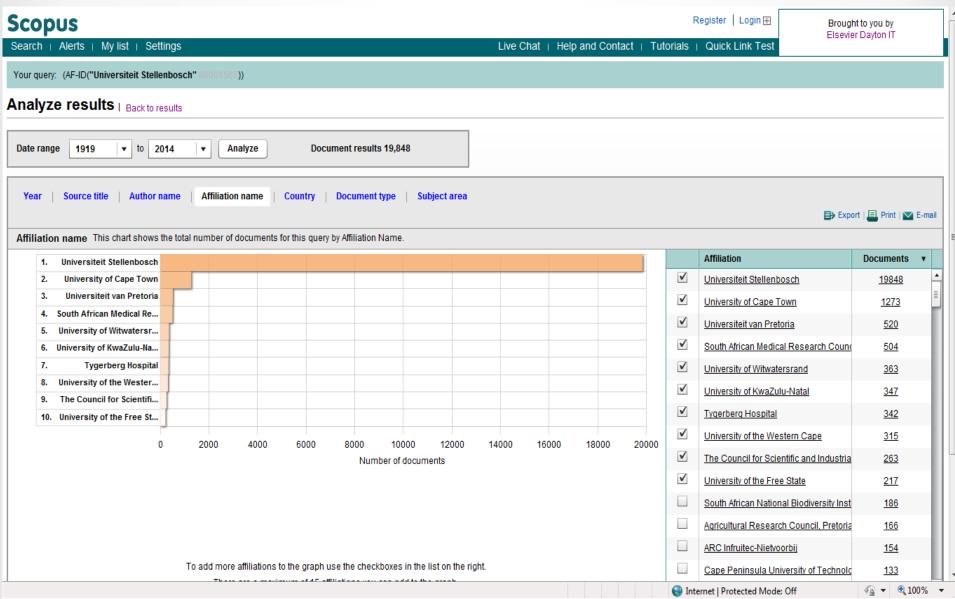
Number of Publications/year



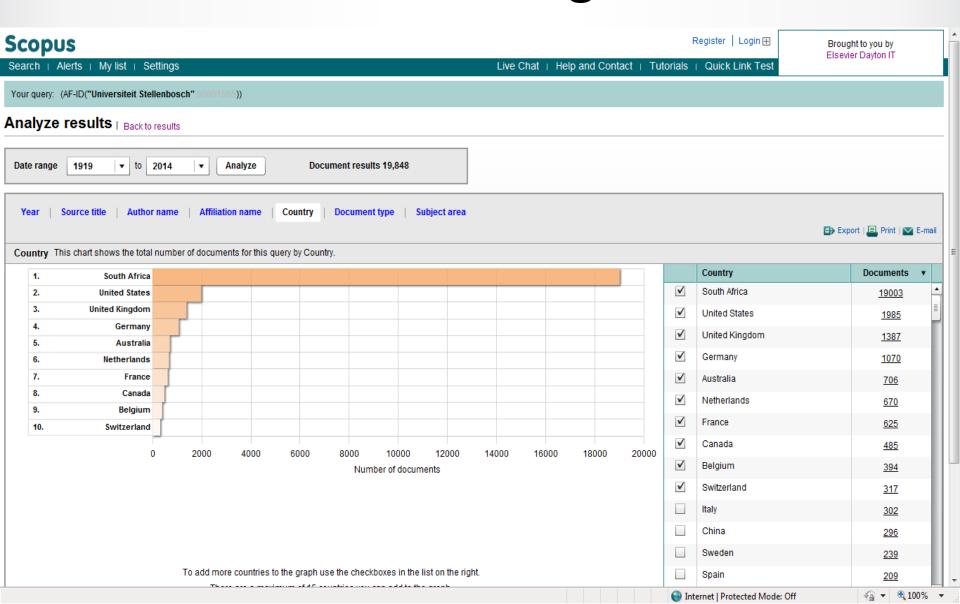
University Authors List



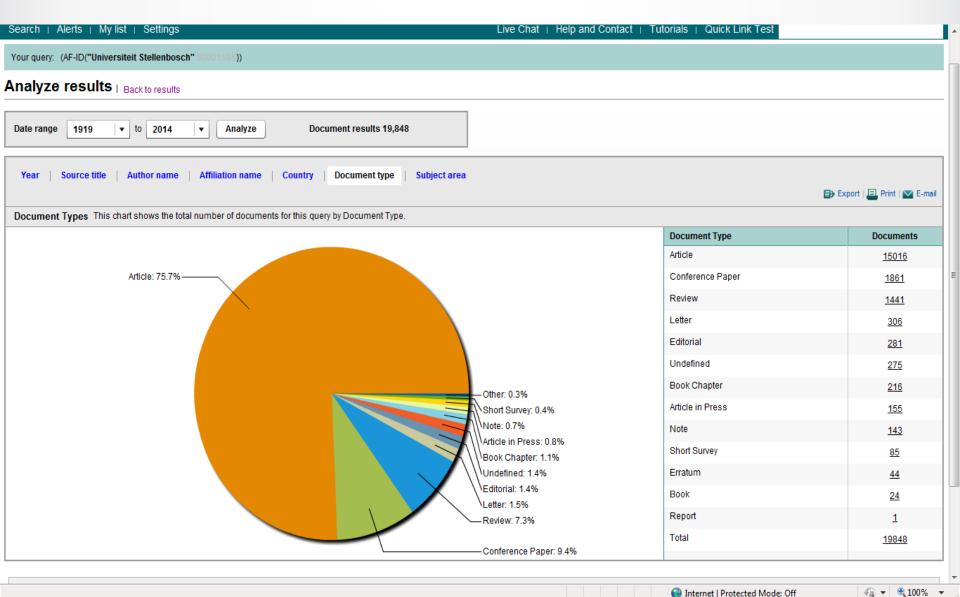
List of Collaborating Affiliations



List of Collaborating Countries

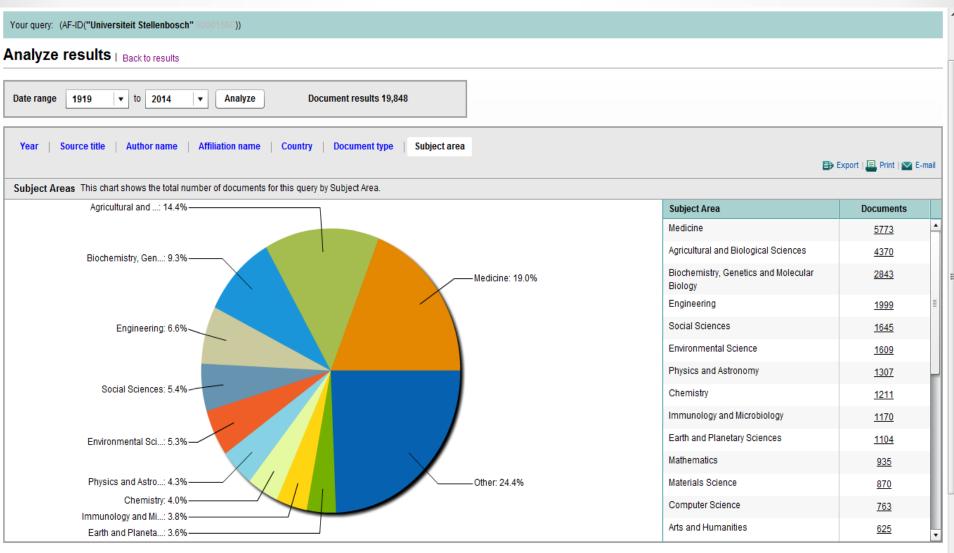


% of Published Document Types



▼ 100% ▼

Subject Area



About

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Why Publish in scientific journals

Registration



The timestamp to officially note who submitted scientific results first

Certification



Perform peer-review to ensure the validity and integrity of submissions

Dissemination



Provide a medium for discoveries and findings to be shared

Preservation



Preserving the minutes and record of science for posterity



The Publishing Cycle



30-60% rejected by > 7,000 editors

13 million articles in archive

>480 million downloads by >30 million researchers in >180 countries! 500,000+ reviewers

Nearly ½ million articles accepted

12 million articles available



The Digital Age of Publishing







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'How To Get Published'



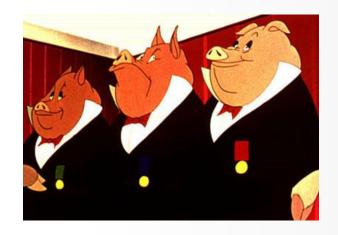




What is it that distinguishes an excellent article from a poor one?

"All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

George Orwell - Animal Farm







What Makes A Strong Manuscript?

Clear & useful message

A logical manner

Readers grasp the research





Types Of Manuscripts





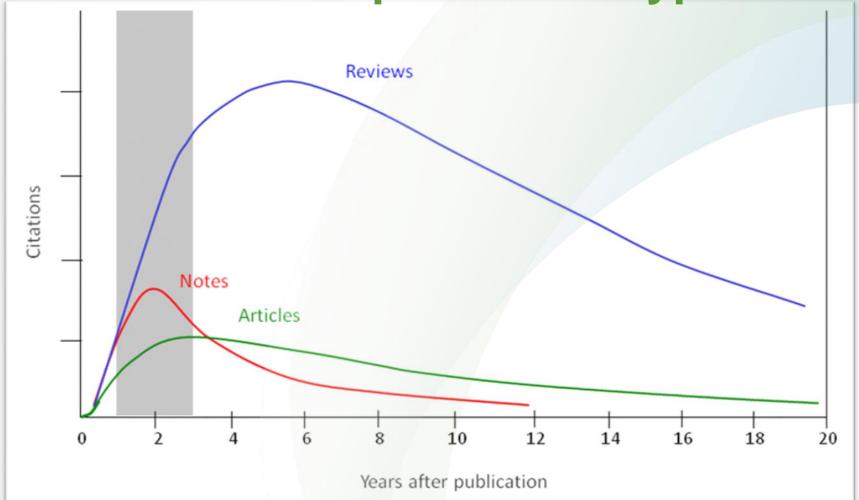


Review papers





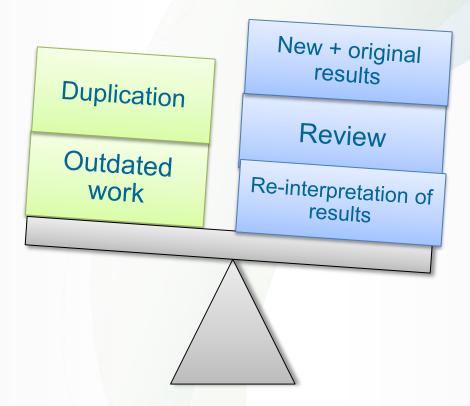
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Are You Ready To Publish?







Your paper is worthless if no one reads, uses, or cites it

A research study is meaningful only if...

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Evaluation tools

- Topic / research area
 - http://top25.sciencedirect.com/
 - Journals, authors, citations, publications per year (Scopus)
- Which journal?
 - Impact Factor
 - Alternative metrics (H-index, SNIP, SCImago)
 - Journal Analyzer (Scopus)
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Research area - free tools

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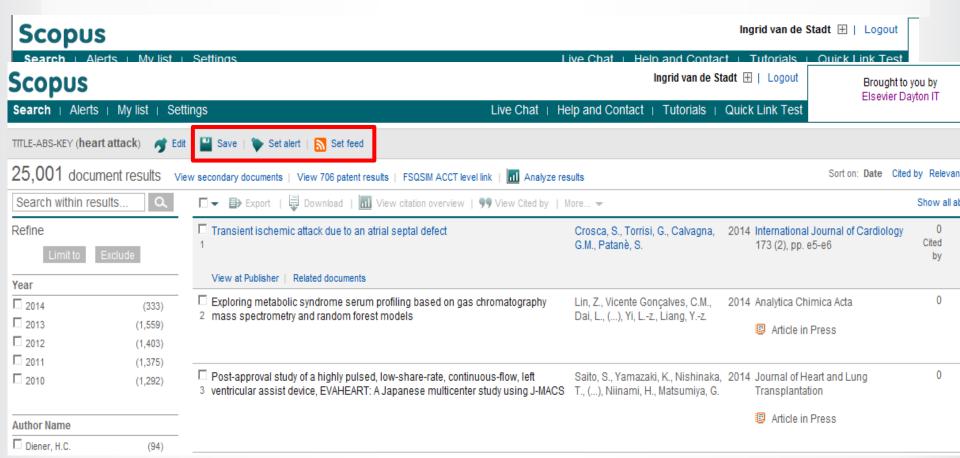
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Evaluate your research area – in Scopus

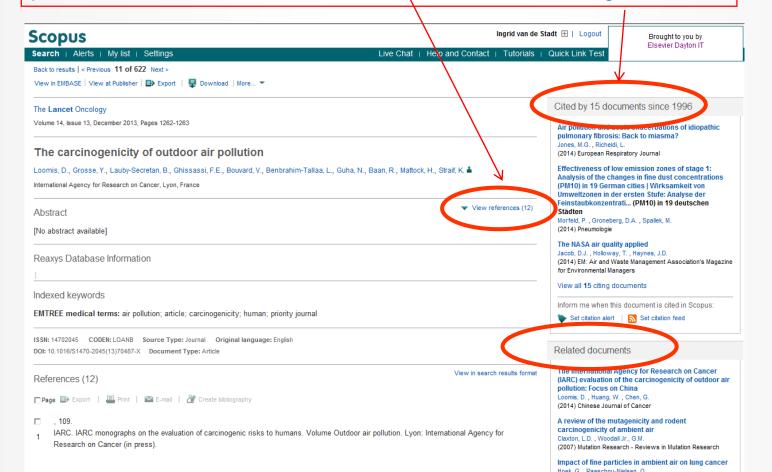


"Save as Alert": Remind yourself about the new findings.



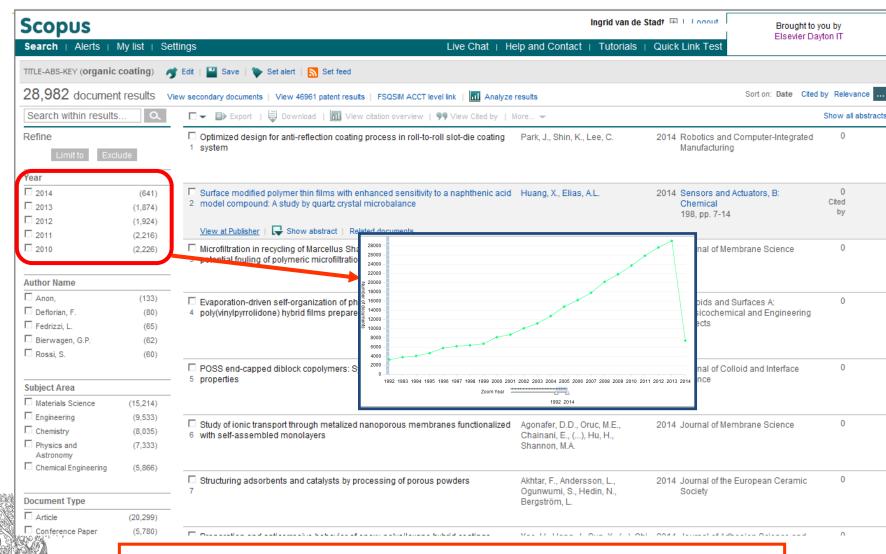
Evaluate your research area – in Scopus

- Ancestry Approach: aquiring a research paper and examining its references "backward searching"
- **Descendency Approach:** identify a paper's offspring: those recent publications that reference the earlier work "forward searching"





Review the development of your research area



Check the phase in the life-cycle of your research topic.

Choose the right journal





Do not just "descend the stairs"

Top journals

Nature, Science, Lancet, NEJM

Field-specific top journals

Other field-specific journals

National journals

DO NOT gamble by submitting your manuscript to more than one journal at a time.

International ethics standards prohibit multiple/simultaneous submissions, and editors DO find out!





Article Transfer Service

 Editors may transfer sound submissions to another Elsevier journal

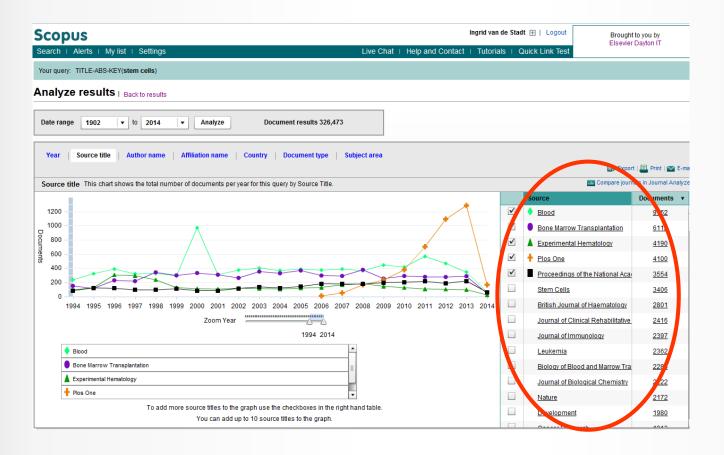


 Provided the submission is of high-quality and rejected because it doesn't fit the Aims & Scope of the journal







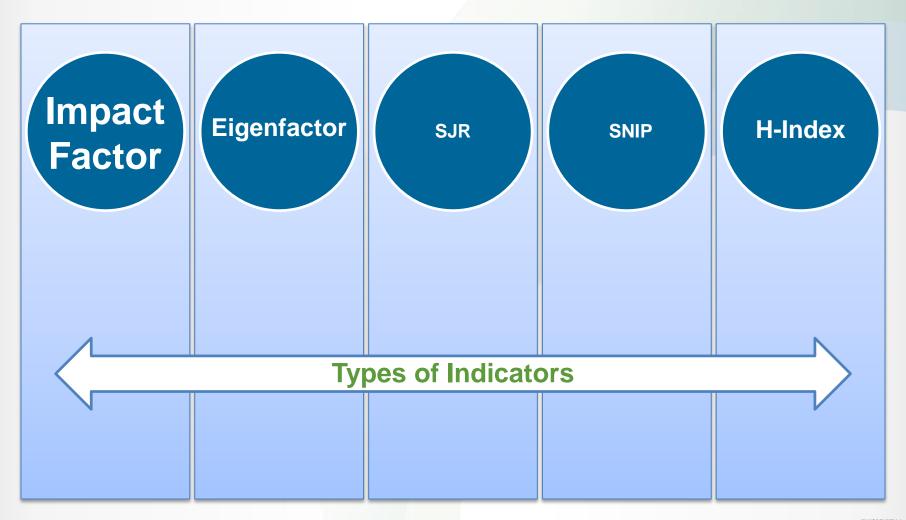


- Use your own references
- Check databases to find in what journals most articles on your topic were published



Is this a prestigious journal? Publishing Connect









Impact Factor

Impact Factor
[the average annual number of citations per article published]

- For example, the 2013 impact factor for a journal would be calculated as follows:
 - A = the number of times articles published in 2009 and 2010 were cited in indexed journals during 2011
 - B = the number of "citable items" (usually articles, reviews, proceedings or notes; not editorials and letters-to-the-Editor) published in 2009 and 2010
 - 2011 impact factor = A/B
 - e.g. <u>600 citations</u> = 2 150 + 150 articles







SNIP

- Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field.
 - The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.

www.journalmetrics.com





SJR

- SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), is a measure of the scientific prestige of scholarly sources: value of weighted citations per document. A source transfers its own 'prestige', or status, to another source through the act of citing it.
- A citation from a source with a relatively high SJR is worth more than a citation from a source with a lower SJR.

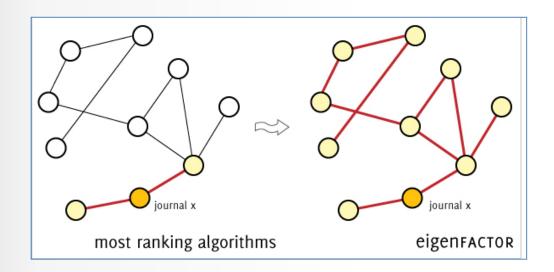
EL COVIED



Eigen factor

Eigenfactor:

- Similar to Impact Factor, but considers 5 years
- Self-citations excluded.
- Uses algorithms to assess importance of each journal (like Google page rank)
- Uses the structure of the entire network (instead of purely local citation information)

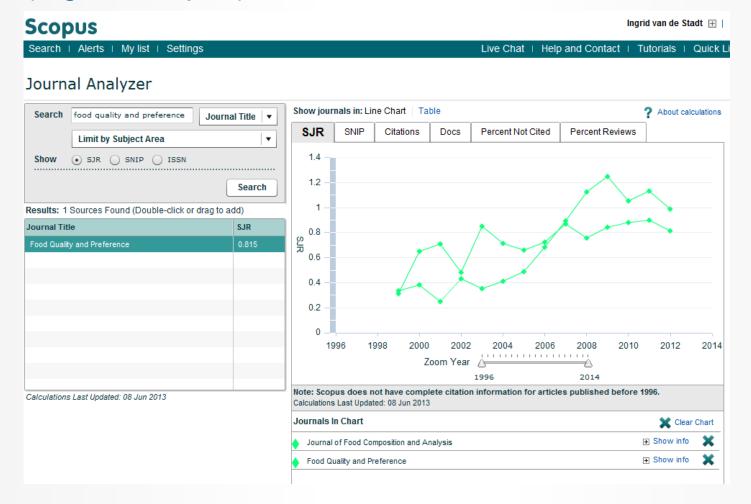






Is this a prestigious journal?

Other tools of journal evaluation have become available (e.g. in Scopus)

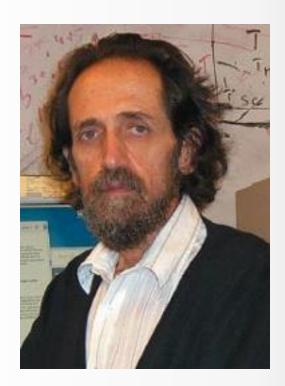




Evaluate the level of your achievement Scholl Research Community h index

impact factor and the SJR: based on journal evaluation

h-index: accounts for a researcher's body of work without the influence of other factors



Dr. Jorge E. Hirsch, University of San Diego

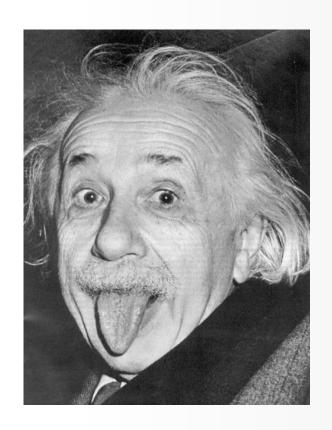




Assessment often highly based on publications and citations

"not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted"

Albert Einstein (1879-1955)





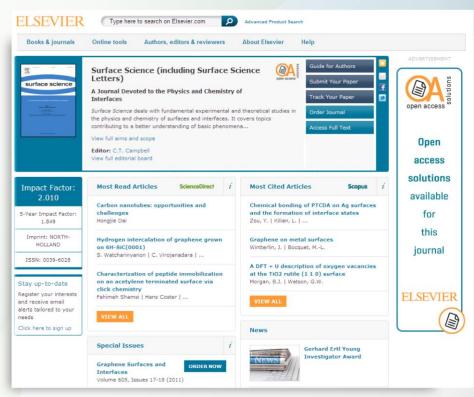


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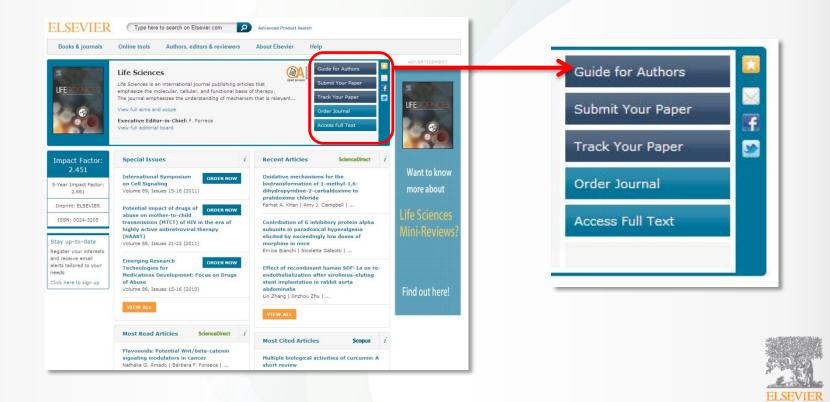






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A new mesh generation approach for large cable-network antenna reflectors

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Abstract

This study investigates a new mesh generation approach for large cable-network antenna reflectors. It is composed of three steps. First, a supporting ring truss with appropriate sides is created. Second, a planar mesh configuration divided into triangular, quadrangular or hexagonal facets is generated. We have developed three shape design criteria based on the force density method, and presented well as and a whole numbering method for the obtaining the topological matrix. By With introducing connection conditions between the boundary cables and the ring truss, different planar mesh configurations are derived. Third, the final desired mesh configuration is obtained by mapping the planar mesh configuration to a paraboloidal surface.

Keywords: large cable-network antenna reflector; mesh generation; shape design criterion; whole numbering; connection condition



'Fixed Format' Structuring your Article





General structure of a research article



Make them easy for indexing and searching Informative, attractive, effective



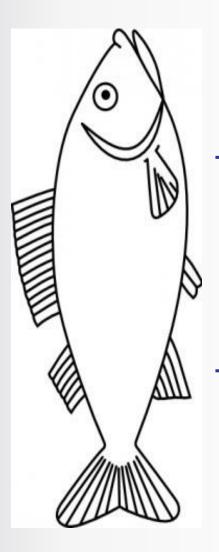
Convey the main messages and findings effectively Make it as concise as possible



Order can change



General (Universal?) Structure of a Research Article



- Author
- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

Gives you a quick, easy to understand overview of the research goals and findings

(IMRAD)

- Introduction
- Methods
- Results
- And
- Discussions

Useful to understand the significance of the paper

- Conclusion
- Acknowledgements
- References
- Supplementary Data

Here you can find more background information



The Process of Writing – Building the Article









'the Head of an Article'



Authorship



Corresponding Author



Conducts or

results

supervises the data collection, analysis, presentation and

interpretation of the

paper for submission

Puts together the

First Author



Good Listing Principle

Ghost Authorship Gift Authorship **Poor Listing Principle**



Title... attract the attention





Fewest possible words



Adequately describes content



Identifies main issue



Does not use rarely-used abbreviations or technical jargon

Effective manuscript titles





Keywords



Are used by indexing and abstracting services



Are the labels of the manuscript; avoid words with broad meanings.



Use only established abbreviations (e.g. DNA)

Article Title

"An experimental study on evacuated tube solar collector using supercritical CO₂"

Keywords

Solar collector

Supercritical CO₂

Solar energy; solar thermal utilization



Abstract the advertisement of your article





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Tip: write your Abstract last



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Provide a brief context to the readers, but not a history lesson



Introduce the main scientific publications
Address the problem



Identify the solutions & limitations



What is hoped to be achieved



Provide perspective consistent with the nature of the journal



Methods

Describe how the problem was studied

Include detailed information

Do not describe previously published procedures

Identify the equipment and describe materials used





Results



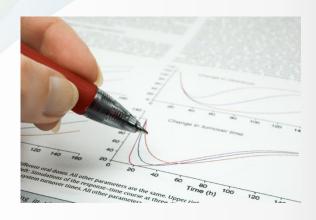
Be clear & easy to understand

Highlight the main findings, essential to the discussion

Feature and explain unexpected findings

Provide statistical analysis

Include illustrations & figures







Discussion

What do the results mean?

Most important section Sell your article!

Make the discussion correspond to the results and the introduction

You need to compare published results with your own







'the Tail of an Article'





Conclusion

Should be clear, about the *impact* of your work

Advance the present state of knowledge

Not a repetition of the Abstract

Provide suggested future experiments





Acknowledgments



Advisors



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In a single, brief paragraph



References



Do not use too many references

Always ensure you have fully absorbed material you are referencing

Avoid excessive self-citations

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Conform strictly to the style given in the guide for authors





Tools to manage your Reference Connect

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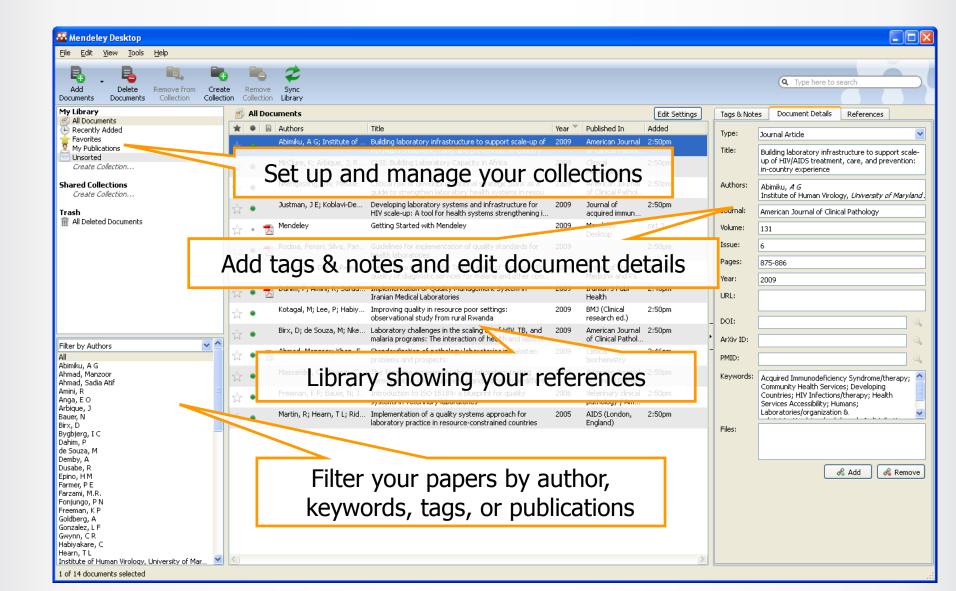
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Mendeley http://www.mendeley.com



Example: Mendeley library





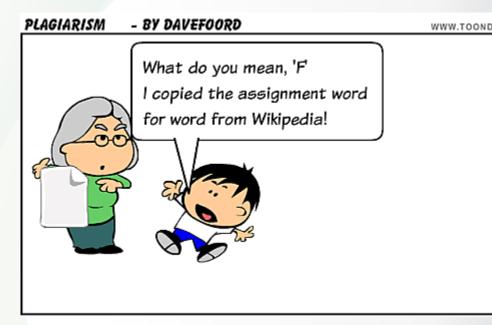
Author's Conduct Publishing Ethics





you break ethical rules....it's Publish *AND* Perish!

- International scientific ethics have evolved over centuries and are commonly held throughout the world.
- Scientific ethics are not considered to have national variants or characteristics – there is a single ethical standard for science.
- Ethics problems with scientific articles are on the rise *globally*.





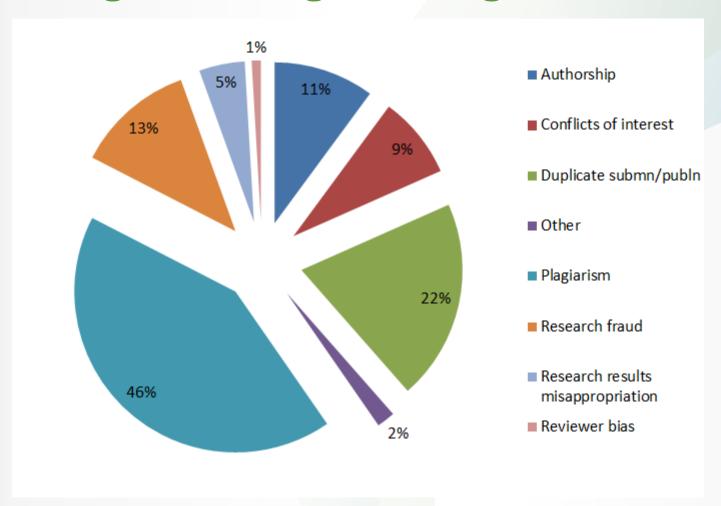
Quiz

http://www.elsevier.com/ethics/ethics-quiz





Plagiarism high amongst ethics issues



Sample of cases reported to Elsevier Journals publishing staff in 2012





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"Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit, including those obtained through confidential review of others' research proposals and manuscripts."

Federal Office of Science and Technology Policy, 1999

"Presenting the data or interpretations of others without crediting them, and thereby gaining for yourself the rewards earned by others, is *theft*, and it eliminates the motivation of working scientists to generate new data and interpretations."

Professor Bruce Railsback Department of Geology, University of Georgia



M. Errami & H. Garner, A tale of two citations Nature 451 (2008): 397-399





What may be Plagiarised?



Work that can be plagiarised includes...

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Correct Citation is Key

Crediting the work of others (including your advisor's or your own previous work) by citation is important for at least three reasons:



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A grey area, but best to err on the side of caution: always cite/quote even your own previous work

You publish a paper and in a later paper, copy your Introduction wordfor word and perhaps a figure or two without citing the first paper

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Paraphrasing is restating someone else's ideas while not copying their actual words verbatim

Unacceptable:

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Emulating sentence structure even when using different words

Emulating paragraph organization even when using different wording or sentence structure

Statement on Plagiarism
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Figure Manipulation

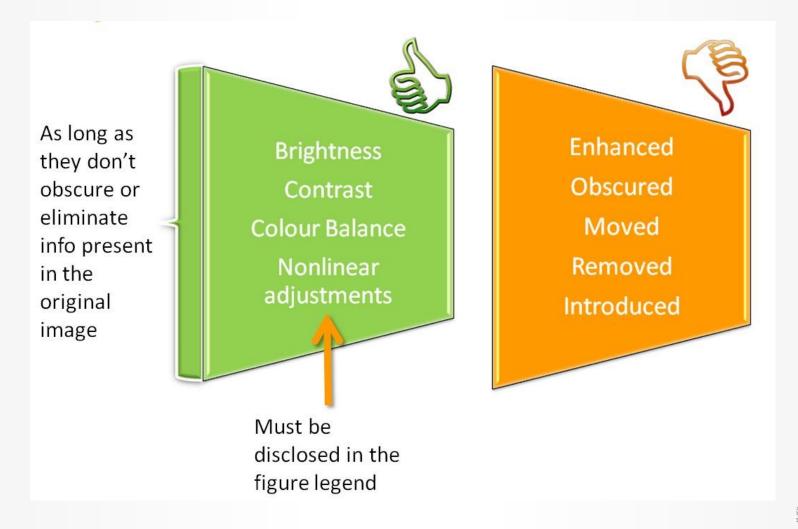




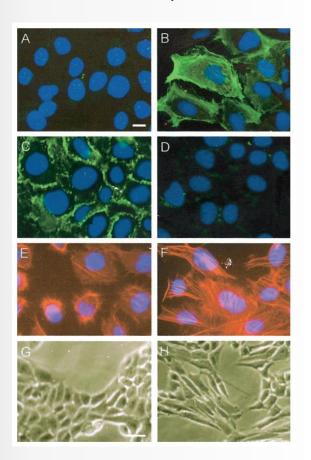
Figure Manipulation





Example - Diffferent authors and reported experiments

Am J Pathol, 2001







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RETRACTED: Matching pursuit-based approach



Available online 24 August 2005.

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief and P http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy.

Reason: This article is virtually identical to the previously published article algorithm for SNR improvement in ultrasonic NDT", *Independent Nonde International*, volume 38 (2005) 453 – 458 authored by N. Toliano, and the state of the previously published article and the previously published article article and the previously published article article article and the previously published article articl

the echoes issuing from the flaws to be detected. Therefore, it cannot be cancelled by classical time averaging or matched band-pass filtering techniques.

Many signal processing techniques have been utilized for sigml-to-noise ratio (SNR) improvement in ultrasonic NDT of highly scattering materials. The most popular one is the split spectrum processing (SSP) [1-3], because it makes possible real-time ultrasonic test for industrial applications, providing quite good results. Alternatively to SSP, wavelet transform (WT) based denoising/detection methods have been proposed during recent years [4-8], yielding usually to higher improvements of SNR at the expense of an increase in complexity. Adaptive time-frequency analysis by basis pursuit (BP) [9,10] is a recent technique for decomposing a signal into an optimal superposition of elements in an overcomplete waveform dictionary. This technique and some other related techniques have been successfully applied to denoising ultrasonic signals ou taminated with grain noise in highly scattering materials [11,12], as an alternative to the W technique, the computational cost of algorithm being the main drawback.

In this paper, we propose a cold morning pursuit-based signal processin ment of our improving SNR in ultrasort. NDT of highly scattering materials, such a set and occupates. Matching pusuit is used instead of BP to reduce the complexity. Desire its itema mature, the method is fast earligh to be real-time implemented. The performance of the proposed method has been evaluated as to both outputer simulation and experimental rolls, i.e. when the input SNR NRin) is lower an 0dB (the level of echoes catter in ecceptations in the level of echoes catter in ecceptations.

2. Matching pursuit

Matching pursuit was introduced by Mallat and Zhang [13]. Let us suppose an approximation of the ultrasonic backscattered signals x[n] as a linear expansion in terms of functions $g_x[n]$ chosen from an over-complete dictionary. Let H be a Hilbert space. We define the over-complete dictionary as a family $D = \{g; i = 0, 1, ..., L\}$ of vectors in H, such as $\|g_i\| = 1$.

The problem of choosing functions $g_i[n]$ that best approximate the analysed signal x[n] is computationally very complex. Matching pursuit is an iterative algorithm that offers sub-optimal solutions for decomposing signals betterms of expansion functions chosen from a disponary, where I^i norm is used as the approximation metric because of its mathematical confusience. When a well-designed diction by is und in coming pursuit, the non-linear enture of the algorithm leads to compact at leave that model.

In each of of the interfy procedure, vector $g_i[n]$ which g_i^{*} the largest ofer product with the analysed signal is been. The contribution of this vector when subtracted from the signal and the process is recented on the residual. At the with iteration the bidue is

$$r^{m}[n]$$

$$\begin{cases}
x[a] & m = 0, \\
r^{+1}[n] + \alpha_{\text{div}(\hat{\mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{n})[n])}, & m \neq 0,
\end{cases}$$
(1)

where $\alpha_{(m)}$ is the weight associated to optimum atom $g_{(m)}[n]$ at the with iteration.

The weight of associated to each atom g,[n] ∈ D at the with iteration is introduced to compute all the inner products with the residual rⁿ[n]:

$$a_i^{\mu} = \frac{\langle r^{\mu}[a], g_i[a] \rangle}{\langle g_i[a], g_i[a] \rangle} = \frac{\langle r^{\mu}[a], g_i[a] \rangle}{\|g_i[a]\|^2}$$

 $= k^{\mu}[a], g[a].$ (3)

The optimum atom $g_{(ije)}[n]$ (and its weight $\alpha_{(ije)}$) at the wth iteration are obtained as follows:

$$g_{Am}[n] = \underset{k \in \mathbb{N}}{\operatorname{arg}} \| e^{m+1} [n] \|^2$$

 $= \underset{A \in \mathbb{N}}{\operatorname{arg}} \| e_i^m \|^2 = \underset{A \in \mathbb{N}}{\operatorname{arg}} \| e_i^m \|.$ (3)

The computation of correlations $(r^{\mu}[n], g_{\nu}[n])$ for all vectors g[n] at each iteration implies a high computational effort, which can be substantially reduced using an updating procedure derived from Eq. (1). The correlation updating procedure [13] is performed as follows:

$$\langle r^{m+1}[n], g_i[n] \rangle = \langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle$$

 $- \alpha_{ij+1} \langle g_{ij+1}[n], g_i[n] \rangle.$ (4)

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Plagiarism Detection

Cross Check Initiative (2009)



Huge database of 50+ million articles, from 50,000+ journals, from 400+ publishers



Software alerts Editors to any similarities between the article and this huge database of published articles



Many Elsevier journals now check every submitted article using CrossCheck





Plagiarism Detection



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German minister loses doctorate after plagiarism row

Germany's defence minister has been stripped of his university doctorate after he was found to have copied large parts of his work from others.

Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg, an aristocrat who lives in a Bayarian castle, admitted breaching standards but denied deliberately cheating.

Analysis revealed that more than half of his thesis had long sections lifted word-for-word from the work of others.

Mr Guttenberg failed to name sources for parts of his PhD thesis

So far the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, has stood by the minister.

The University of Bayreuth decided that Mr Guttenberg had "violated scientific duties to a considerable extent".

It deplored the fact that he had lifted sections of text without attribution.

Last week Mr Guttenberg said he would temporarily give up his PhD title while the university investigated the charges of plagiarism. He admitted that he had made "serious mistakes"

His thesis - Constitution and Constitutional Treaty: Constitutional Developments in the US and EU - was completed in 2006 and published in 2009.

Chancellor Merkel insisted on Monday that she was standing by her defence minister, who was seen as something of a rising star in her conservative coalition

Related Stories

Germany's Baron without a title

Plagiarism row minister drops PhD

German minister denies plagiarism





Review process Referees





Principles of Peer Review



A well understood concept, based on impartiality, transparency and confidentiality



Improving, validating, registering, and preserving research in a fair and unbiased way



Without it there is no control in scientific communication



Rules and code of conduct Partnering with the Global Research Commun

- Reviewers must not communicate directly with Authors
- Meeting the schedule objectives requires a significant effort by all involved
- Reviewers should treat Authors as they themselves would like to be treated
- All manuscripts and materials must be treated confidentially by Editors and Reviewers
- The anonymity of the Reviewers is maintained, unless a Reviewer asks the Editor to have their identity made known



Purpose of Peer Review



Ensures best quality papers are selected



Improves quality of the published paper



Ensures previous work is acknowledged



Detects plagiarism and fraud



Plays a central role in academic career development





Role of Reviewer and tasks



The peer review process is based on trust



The scientific publishing enterprise depends largely on the quality and integrity of the reviewers



Reviewer should write reports in a collegial and constructive manner



Treat manuscripts in the same manner as if they were your own





Issues to review as Reviewers

Importance and Clarity of Research Hypothesis

Originality of work

Strengths & weaknesses of methodology, approach & interpretation

Writing style and figure/table presentation

Ethics concerns (animal/human)





Review Process (I)

Articles are initially reviewed by at least two Reviewers

When invited, the Reviewer receives the abstract of the manuscript

The Editor generally requests that the article be reviewed within 2-4 weeks

Articles are revised until the Reviewers agree, or until the Editor decides that the Reviewer concerns have been adequately addressed

The Reviewers' reports help the Editors to reach a decision on a submitted paper





Review Process (II)

If a report has not been received after 4 weeks, the editorial office contacts the Reviewer

If there is a notable disagreement between the reports of the Reviewers, a third Reviewer may be consulted

The aim is to have a first decision to the authors by 4-6 weeks (depending on the field) after submission





Rejection without external review



The Editor-in-chief evaluates submissions and determines whether they enter into the external review process or are rejected



English language is inadequate



Prior publication of the data



Multiple simultaneous submissions of same data





What can you get back from peer review?

- Accepted without change (very rare!)
- Accepted after minor revision (means you will have to change a few things)
- Accepted after consideration (means you will have to rewrite a few things, possibly sections, figures, provide more data, etc)
- Reconsider after major revision (means you will have to address some fundamental shortcomings – possibly doing additional research and certainly rewriting big sections)
- Rejection (means the manuscript is not deemed suitable for publication in that journal)





What leads to acceptance?

- Attention to details
- Check and double check your work
- Consider the reviewers' comments
- English must be as good as possible
- Presentation is important
- <u>T</u>ake your time with revision
- Acknowledge those who have helped you
- New, original and previously unpublished
- <u>Critically evaluate your own manuscript</u>
- <u>E</u>thical rules must be obeyed

Nigel John CookEditor-in-Chief, Ore Geology Reviews





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Thank You

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