



**Publishing
Connect**

Partnering with the Global Research Community

How To Get Published

An Introduction to Scholarly Publishing

Ingrid van de Stadt

Regional Customer Engagement Director

EMEA & Latin America

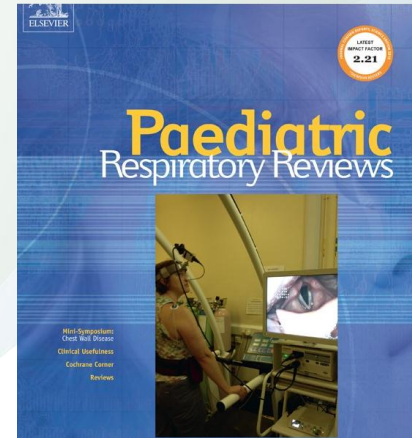
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What will we cover in this workshop?

- Understanding scholarly publishing
- How to get published
- How to structure your article
- How not to Publish - publishing ethics
- Peer Review (Dr. Ciarella – Editor Paediatric Respiratory Reviews)
- Mendeley





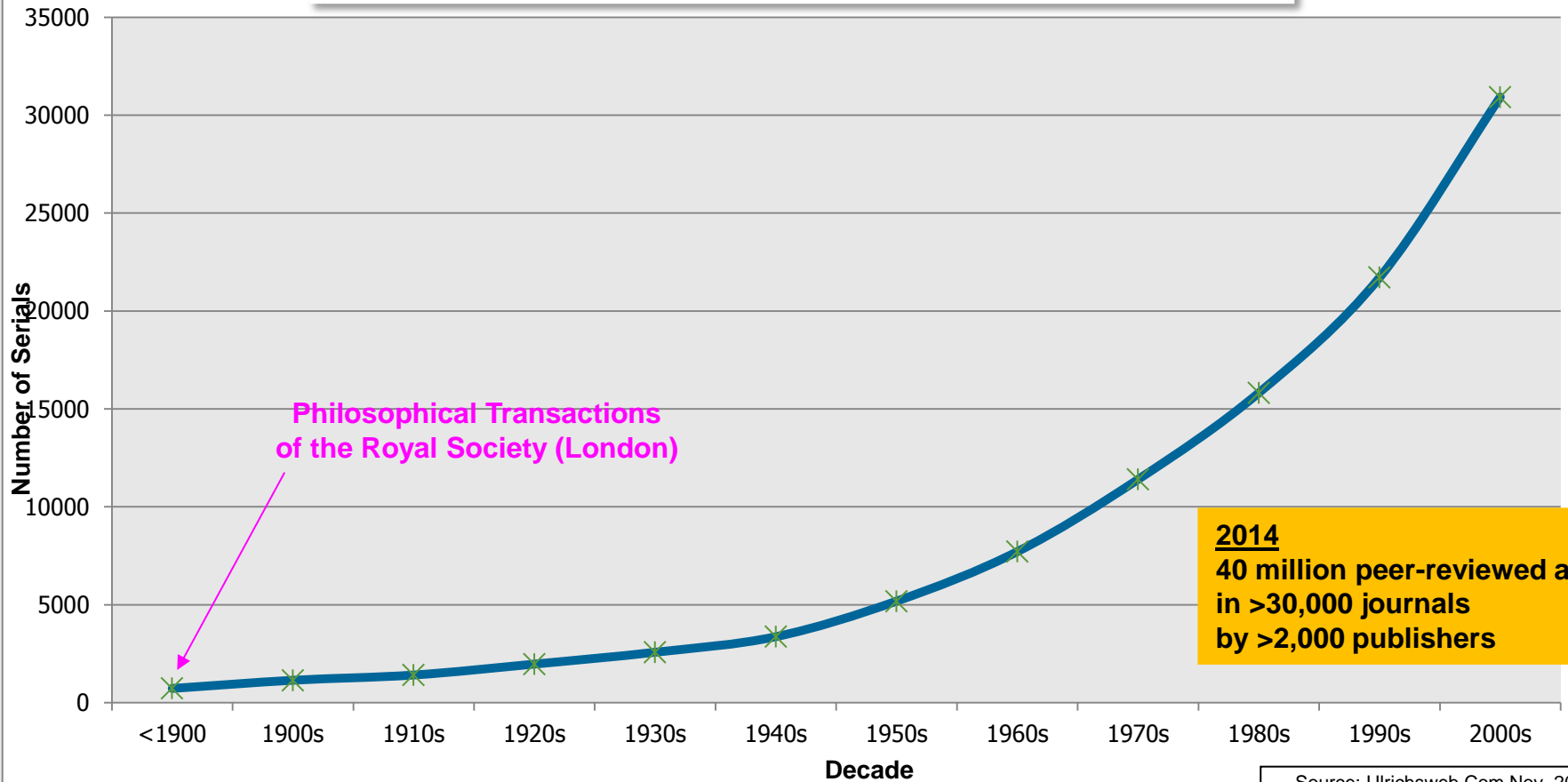
Publishing Connect

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‘How To Get Published’ **Understanding scholarly publishing**

Peer-Reviewed Journal Growth 1665-2013

Total Number of Active, Refereed, Academic/Scholarly Serials

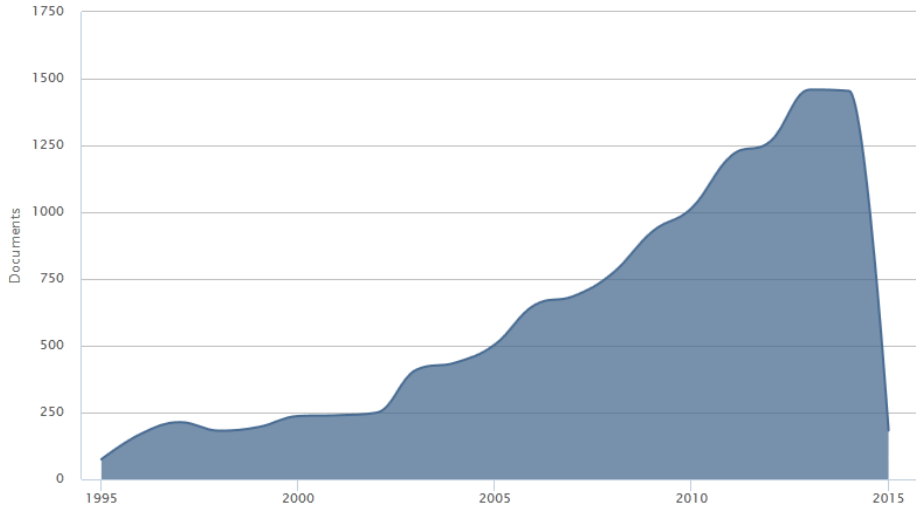


2014
40 million peer-reviewed articles
in >30,000 journals
by >2,000 publishers

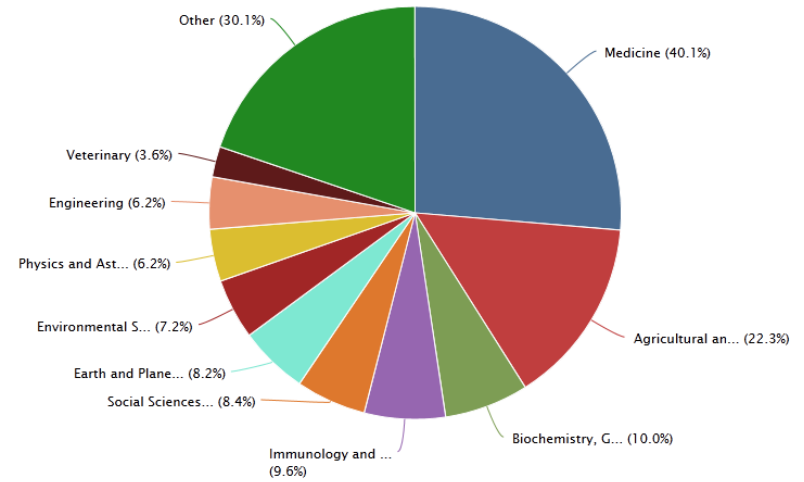
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NB: Data For Recent Years Incomplete

Article output- Peru

Documents by year

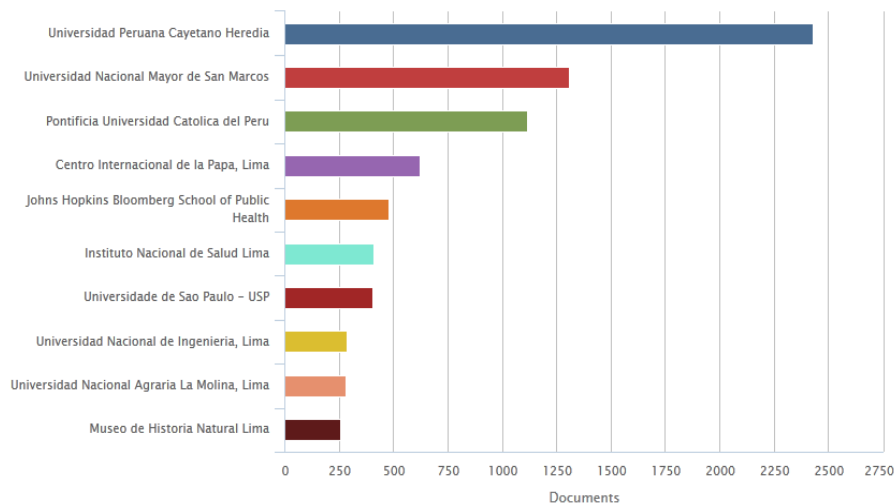


Documents by subject area



Documents by affiliation

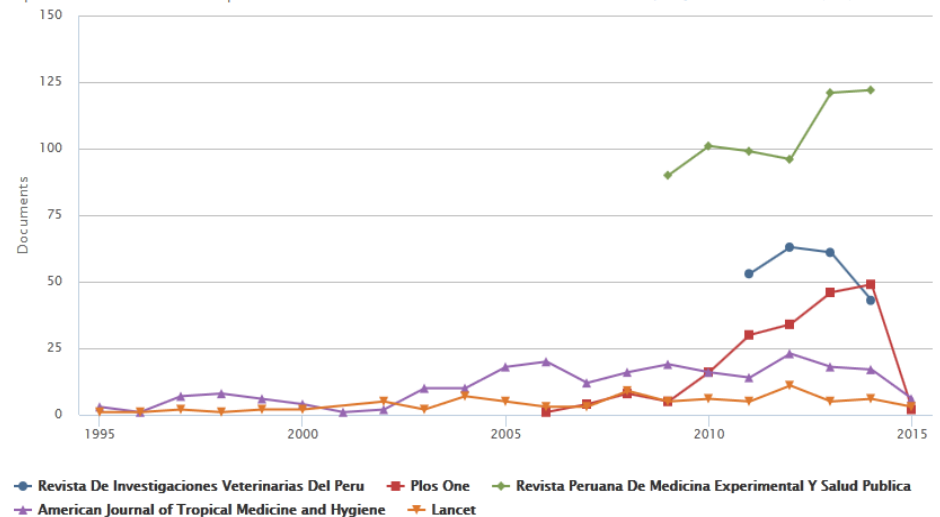
Compare the document counts for up to 15 affiliations



Documents per year by source

Compare the document counts for up to 10 sources

Compare journals and view SJR, IPP, and SNIP data



Role of Scientific Publications

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

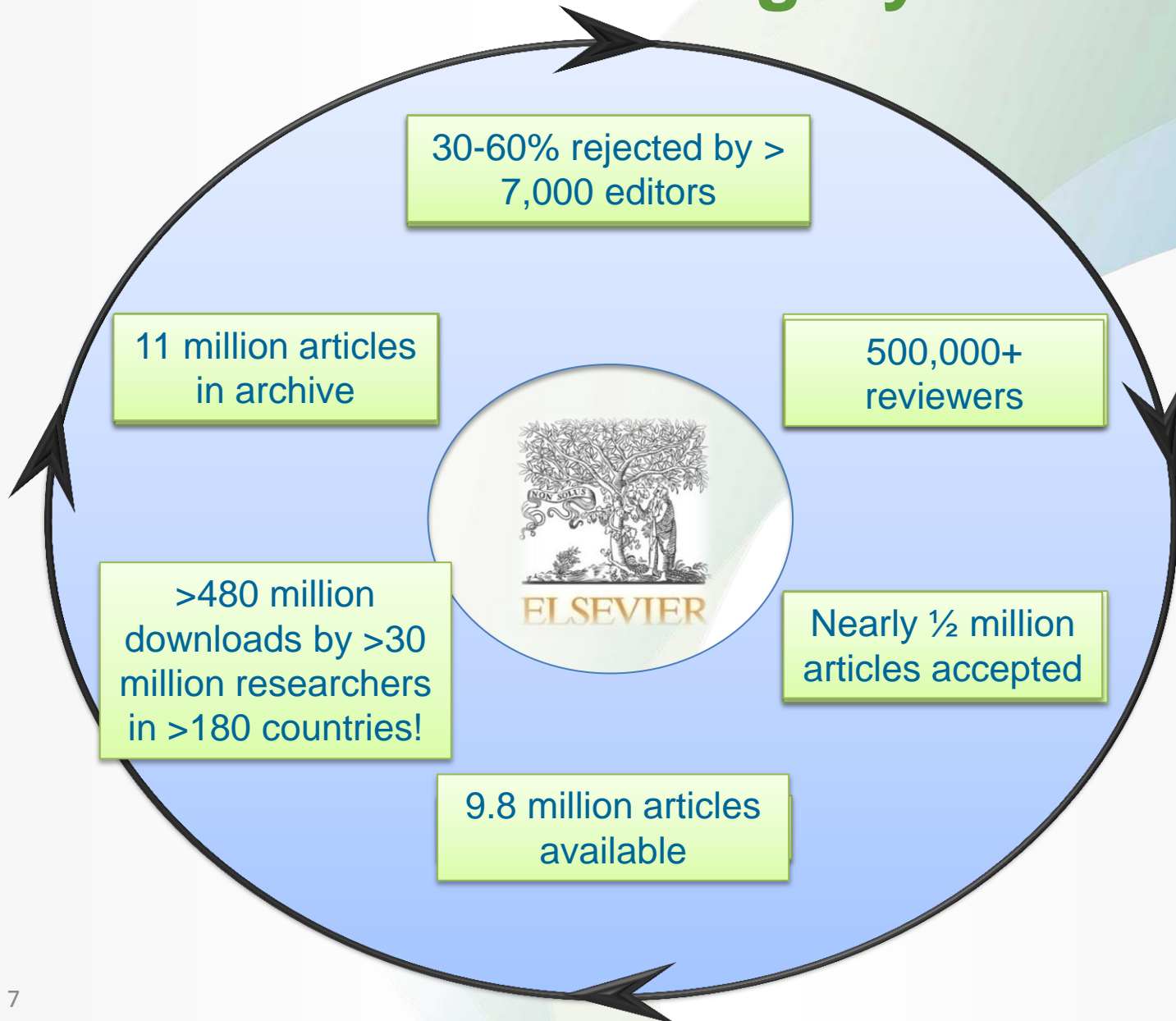
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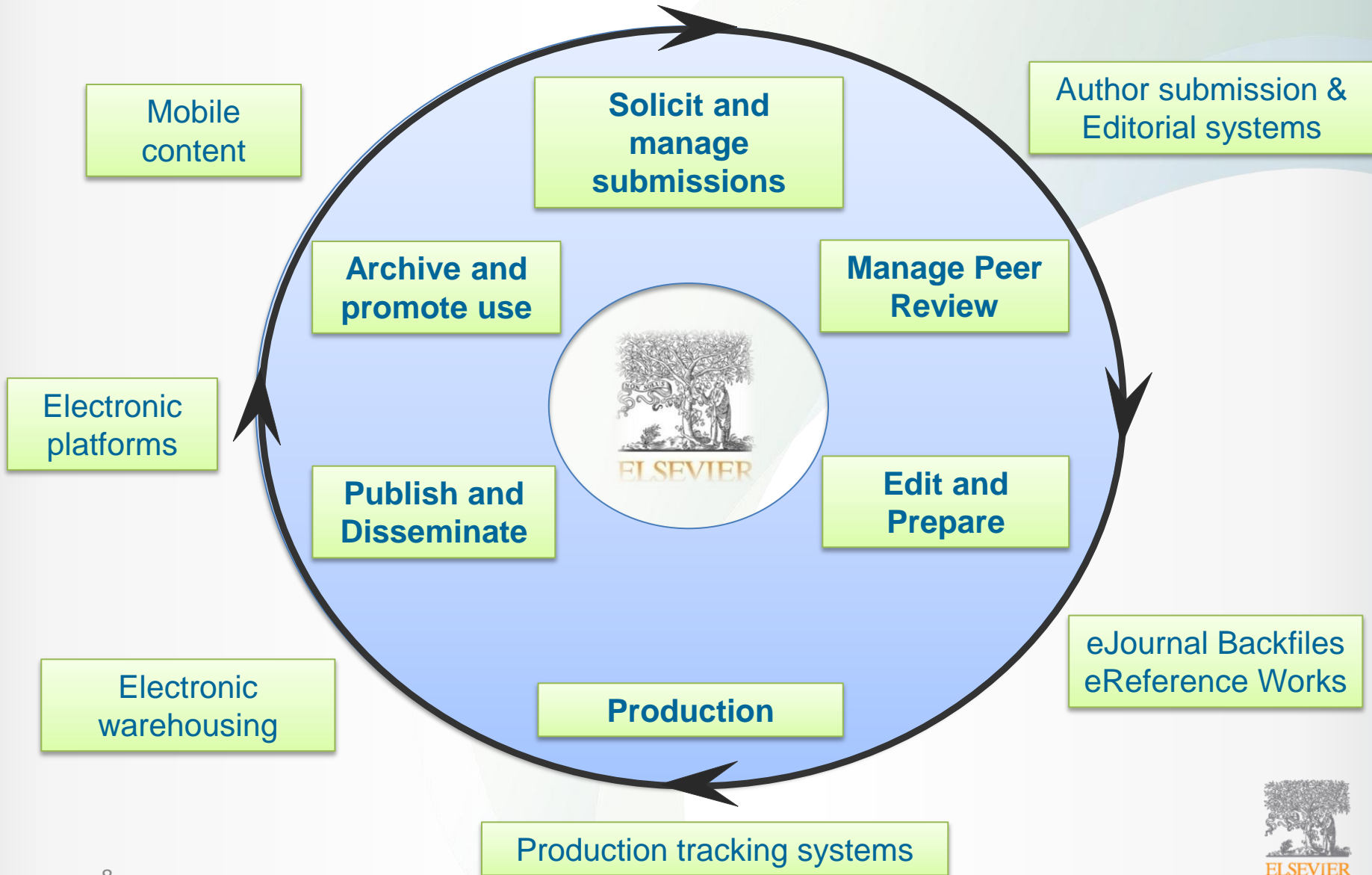
Preserving the minutes and record of science for posterity

Publishers are investing in innovation and technology to fulfil these roles

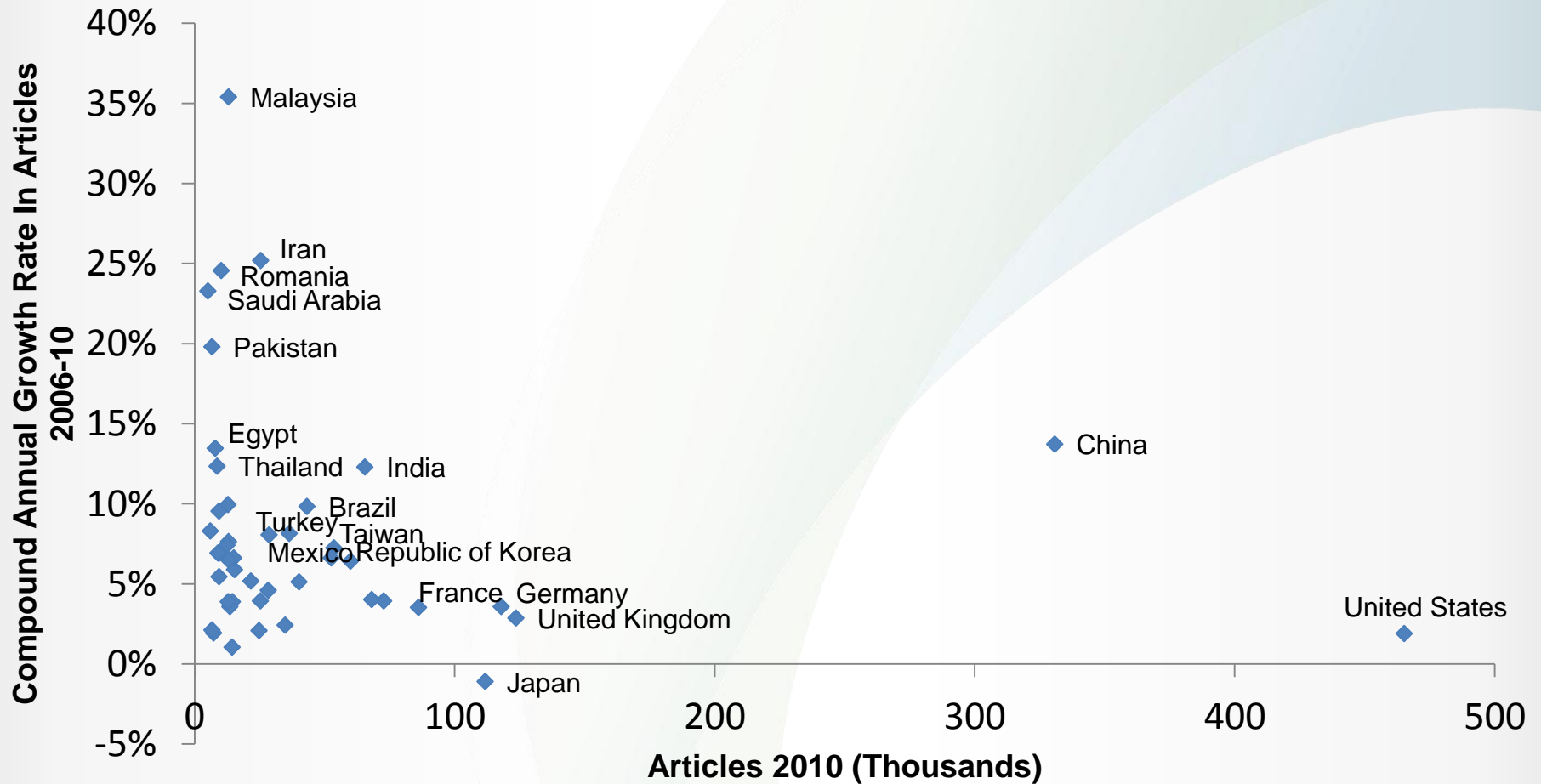
The Publishing Cycle



The Digital Age of Publishing



Global Expansion of Scientific Research



What is Open Access Publishing?

The History

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Budapest Open Access Initiative

<p>Home</p> <p>BOAI10 Recommendations</p> <p>Translations</p> <p>Background</p> <p>Read the original BOAI declaration</p> <p>Translations</p> <p>FAQ</p> <p>View signatures</p> <p>Sign the the original BOAI</p> <p>BOAI Forum</p> <p>Resources</p> <p>What you can do to help</p> <p>Contact us</p>	<p>Read the Budapest Open Access Initiative</p> <p>An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge.</p> <p>For various reasons, this kind of free and unrestricted online availability, which we will call open access, has so far been limited to small portions of the journal literature. But even in these limited collections, many different initiatives have shown that open access is economically feasible, that it gives readers extraordinary power to find and make use of relevant literature, and that it gives authors and their works vast and measurable new visibility, readership, and impact. To secure these benefits for all, we call on all interested institutions and individuals to help open up access to the rest of this literature and remove the barriers, especially the price barriers, that stand in the way. The more who join the effort to advance this cause, the sooner we will all enjoy the benefits of open access.</p> <p>The literature that should be freely accessible online is that which scholars give to the world without expectation of payment. Primarily, this category encompasses their peer-reviewed journal articles, but it also includes any unreviewed preprints that they might wish to put online for comment or to alert colleagues to important research findings. There are many degrees and kinds of wider and easier access to this literature. By "open access" to this literature, we mean its free availability on the public internet, permitting any users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles, crawl them for indexing, pass them as data to software, or use them for any other lawful purpose, without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. The only constraint on reproduction and distribution, and the only role for copyright in this domain, should be to give authors control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.</p> <p>While the peer-reviewed journal literature should be accessible online without cost to readers, it is not costless to produce. However, experiments show that the overall costs of providing open access to this literature are far lower than the costs of traditional forms of dissemination. With such an opportunity to save money and expand the scope of dissemination at the same time, there is today a strong incentive for professional associations, universities, libraries, foundations, and others to embrace open access as a means of advancing their missions. Achieving open access will require new cost recovery models and financing mechanisms, but the significantly lower overall cost of dissemination is a reason to be confident that the goal is attainable and not merely preferable or utopian.</p> <p>To achieve open access to scholarly journal literature, we recommend two complementary strategies.</p> <p>I. Self-Archiving: First, scholars need the tools and assistance to deposit their refereed journal</p>
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‘How To Get Published’

Question

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



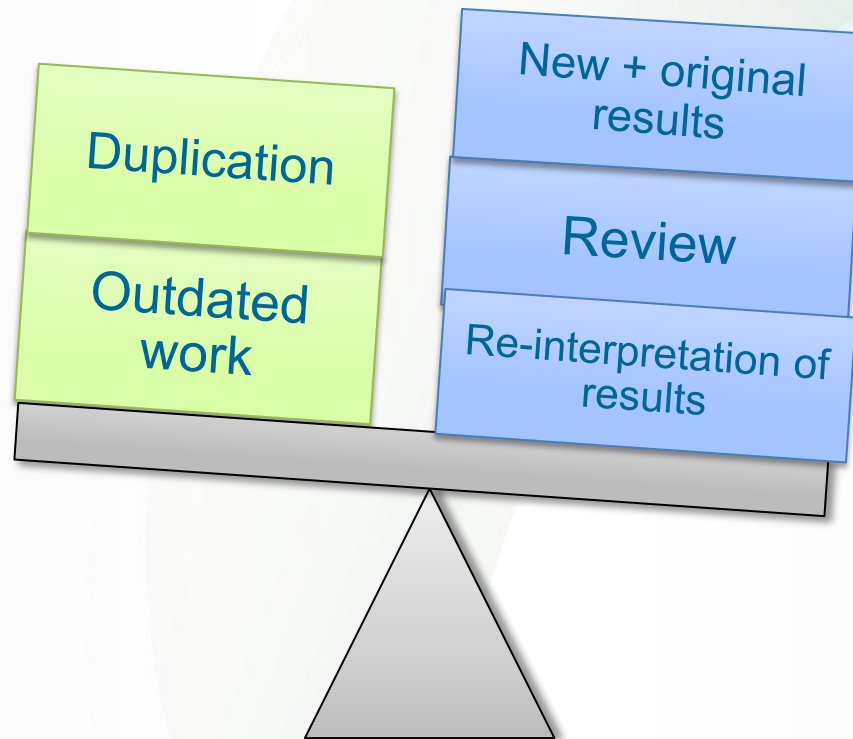
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Clear & useful
message

A logical manner

Readers grasp
the research

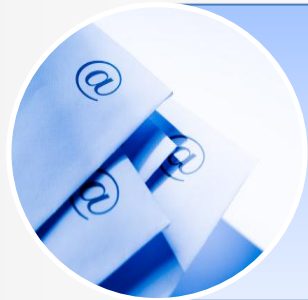
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Types Of Manuscripts



Full articles

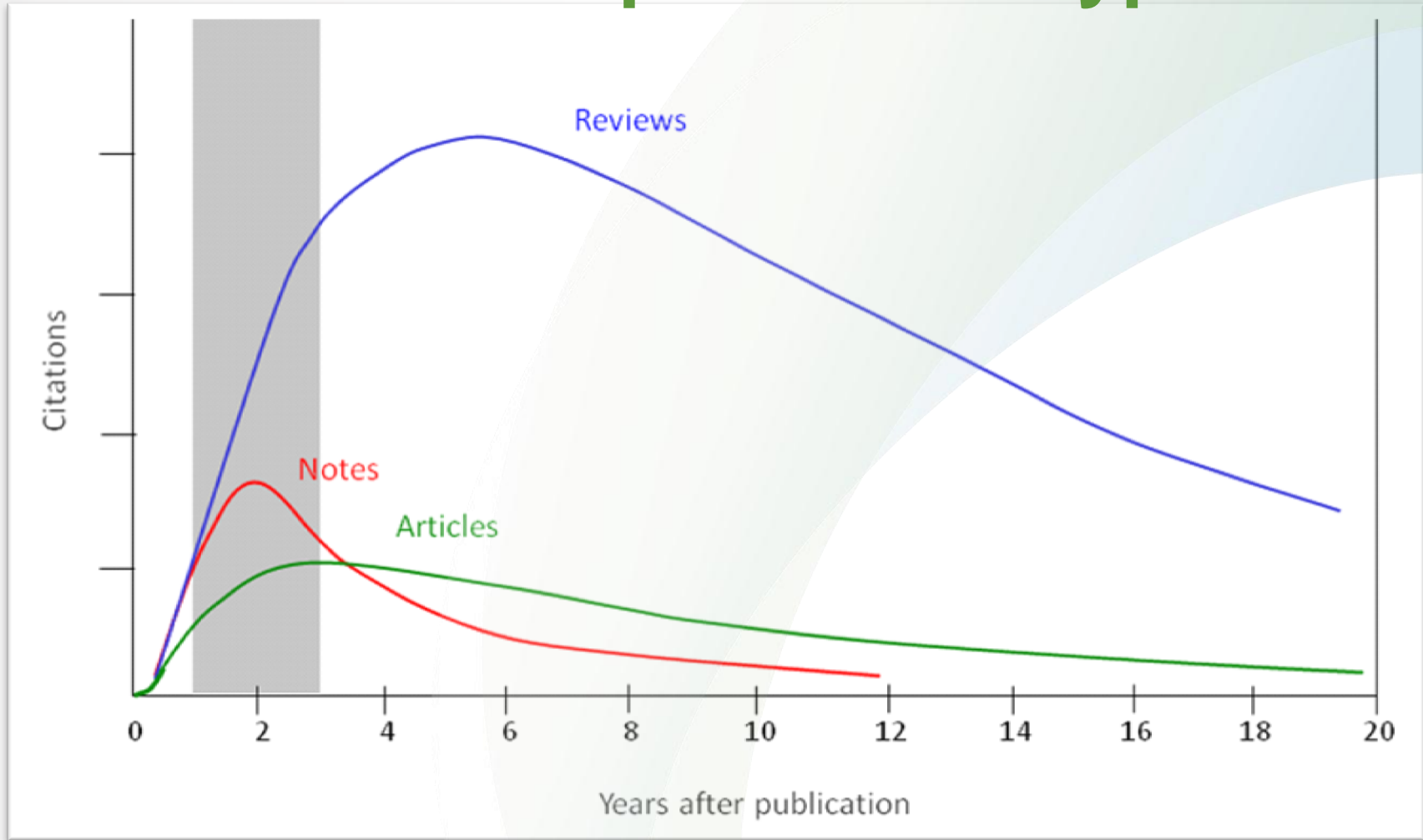


Letters or short
communications



Review papers

Citations per Article Type



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

A research study is meaningful only if...

- It's clearly described, so
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- Allows others to reproduce the results

By submitting a manuscript you are basically trying to sell your work to
your community

Practical Advice

- Evaluate your research area
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- Evaluate which journal is right for your article
 - Impact Factor
 - Alternative metrics (H-index, SNIP, SCImago)
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Immunobiology, Volume 218, Issue 2, February 2013, Pages 225-231
Mikko, M.; Forsslund, H.; Cui, L.; Grunewald, J.; Wheelock, A.M.; Wahlstrom, J.; Skold, C.M.
- 2. One-Step Generation of Mice Carrying Mutations in Multiple Genes by CRISPR/Cas-Mediated Genome Engineering** • Article

Cell, Volume 153, Issue 4, May 2013, Pages 910-918
Wang, H.; Yang, H.; Shivallia, Chikdu S.; Dawlaty, Meelad M.; Cheng, Albert W.; Zhang, F.; Jaenisch, R.
[Cited by Scopus \(8\)](#)
- 3. Users of the world, unite! The challenges and opportunities of Social Media** • Article

Business Horizons, Volume 53, Issue 1, January 2010, Pages 59-68
Kaplan, Andreas M.; Haenlein, Michael
[Cited by Scopus \(442\)](#)
- 4. Hallmarks of Cancer: The Next Generation** • Review article


Cell, Volume 144, Issue 5, March 2011, Pages 646-674
Hanahan, D.; Weinberg, Robert A.
[Cited by Scopus \(3091\)](#)
- 5. Betatrophin: A Hormone that Controls Pancreatic β Cell Proliferation** • Article

Cell, Volume 153, Issue 4, May 2013, Pages 747-758
Yi, P.; Park, J.S.; Melton, Douglas A.
[Cited by Scopus \(5\)](#)
- 6. Human Embryonic Stem Cells Derived by Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer** • Article

Cell, Volume 153, Issue 6, June 2013, Pages 1228-1238
Tachibana, M.; Amato, P.; Sparman, M.; Gutierrez, N.; Tippner-Hedges, R.; Ma, H.; Kang, E.; Fulati, A.; Lee, H.S.; Sritanaudomchai, H.; Masterson, K.; Larson, J.; Eaton, D.; Sadler-Fredd, K.; Battaglia, D.; Lee, D.; Wu, D.; Jensen, J.; Patton, P.; Gokhal
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Year

- 2014 (333)
- 2013 (1,559)
- 2012 (1,403)
- 2011 (1,375)
- 2010 (1,292)

Author Name

- Diener, H.C. (94)

<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Transient ischemic attack due to an atrial septal defect	Crosca, S., Torrisi, G., Calvagna, G.M., Patanè, S.	2014	International Journal of Cardiology 173 (2), pp. e5-e6	0 Cited by
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					 Article in Press	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Post-approval study of a highly pulsed, low-share-rate, continuous-flow, left ventricular assist device, EVAHEART: A Japanese multicenter study using J-MACS	Saito, S., Yamazaki, K., Nishinaka, T., (...), Niinami, H., Matsumiya, G.	2014	Journal of Heart and Lung Transplantation	0
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The Lancet Oncology
Volume 14, Issue 13, December 2013, Pages 1262-1263

The carcinogenicity of outdoor air pollution

Loomis, D., Grosse, Y., Lauby-Secretan, B., Ghissassi, F.E., Bouvard, V., Benbrahim-Tallaa, L., Guha, N., Baan, R., Mattock, H., Straif, K. | International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, France

Abstract
[No abstract available]

Reaxys Database Information

Indexed keywords

ENTREE medical terms: air pollution; article; carcinogenicity; human; priority journal

ISSN: 14702045 CODEN: LOANB Source Type: Journal Original language: English
DOI: 10.1016/S1470-2045(13)70487-X Document Type: Article

References (12) [View in search results format](#)

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1. IARC. IARC monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans. Volume Outdoor air pollution. Lyon: International Agency for Research on Cancer (in press).

Cited by 15 documents since 1996

Air pollution and dust concentrations of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: Back to miasma?
Jones, M.G., Richeldi, L. (2014) European Respiratory Journal

Effectiveness of low emission zones of stage 1: Analysis of the changes in fine dust concentrations (PM10) in 19 German cities | Wirksamkeit von Umweltzonen in der ersten Stufe: Analyse der Feinstaubkonzentrationen (PM10) in 19 deutschen Städten
Morfeld, P., Groneberg, D.A., Spallek, M. (2014) Pneumologie

The NASA air quality applied
Jacob, D.J., Holloway, T., Haynes, J.D. (2014) EM: Air and Waste Management Association's Magazine for Environmental Managers

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The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) evaluation of the carcinogenicity of outdoor air pollution: Focus on China
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A review of the mutagenicity and rodent carcinogenicity of ambient air
Claxton, L.D., Woodall Jr., G.M. (2007) Mutation Research - Reviews in Mutation Research

Impact of fine particles in ambient air on lung cancer
Hoek, G., Paaschou-Nielsen, O.



Review the development of your research area

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Year

<input type="checkbox"/> 2014	(641)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2013	(1,874)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2012	(1,924)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2011	(2,216)
<input type="checkbox"/> 2010	(2,226)

Author Name

<input type="checkbox"/> Anon,	(133)
<input type="checkbox"/> Deflorian, F.	(80)
<input type="checkbox"/> Fedrizzi, L.	(65)
<input type="checkbox"/> Bierwagen, G.P.	(62)
<input type="checkbox"/> Rossi, S.	(60)

Subject Area

<input type="checkbox"/> Materials Science	(15,214)
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	(9,533)
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry	(8,035)
<input type="checkbox"/> Physics and Astronomy	(7,333)
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Engineering	(5,866)

Document Type

<input type="checkbox"/> Article
<input type="checkbox"/> Conference Paper

Optimized design for anti-reflection coating process in roll-to-roll slot-die coating system Park, J., Shin, K., Lee, C. 2014 Robotics and Computer-Integrated Manufacturing 0

Surface modified polymer thin films with enhanced sensitivity to a naphthenic acid model compound: A study by quartz crystal microbalance Huang, X., Elias, A.L. 2014 Sensors and Actuators, B: Chemical 198, pp. 7-14 0 Cited by

Microfiltration in recycling of Marcellus Shale gas: Potential fouling of polymeric microfiltration membranes 0

Evaporation-driven self-organization of poly(vinylpyrrolidone) hybrid films prepared by spin coating 4

POSS end-capped diblock copolymers: Synthesis and characterization 5 properties

Study of ionic transport through metalized nanoporous membranes functionalized with self-assembled monolayers Agonafer, D.D., Oruc, M.E., Chainani, E., (...), Hu, H., Shannon, M.A. 2014 Journal of Membrane Science 0

Structuring adsorbents and catalysts by processing of porous powders Akhtar, F., Andersson, L., Ogunwumi, S., Hedin, N., 2014 Journal of the European Ceramic Society 0

Year	Number of documents
1992	2000
1993	3000
1994	4000
1995	5000
1996	6000
1997	7000
1998	8000
1999	9000
2000	10000
2001	11000
2002	12000
2003	13000
2004	14000
2005	15000
2006	16000
2007	17000
2008	18000
2009	19000
2010	20000
2011	21000
2012	22000
2013	27000
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Check the phase in the life-cycle of your research topic.
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Do not just “descend the stairs”

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Field-specific top journals



Other field-specific journals



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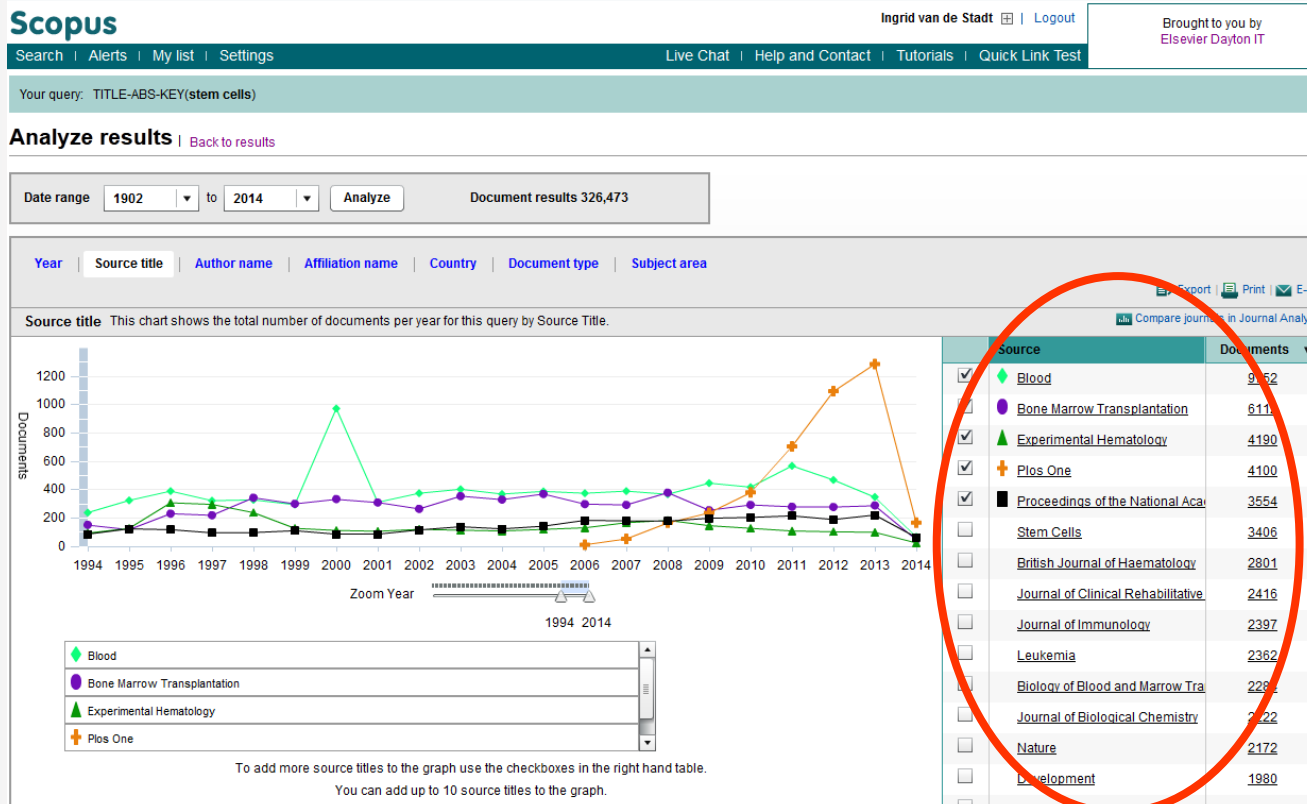
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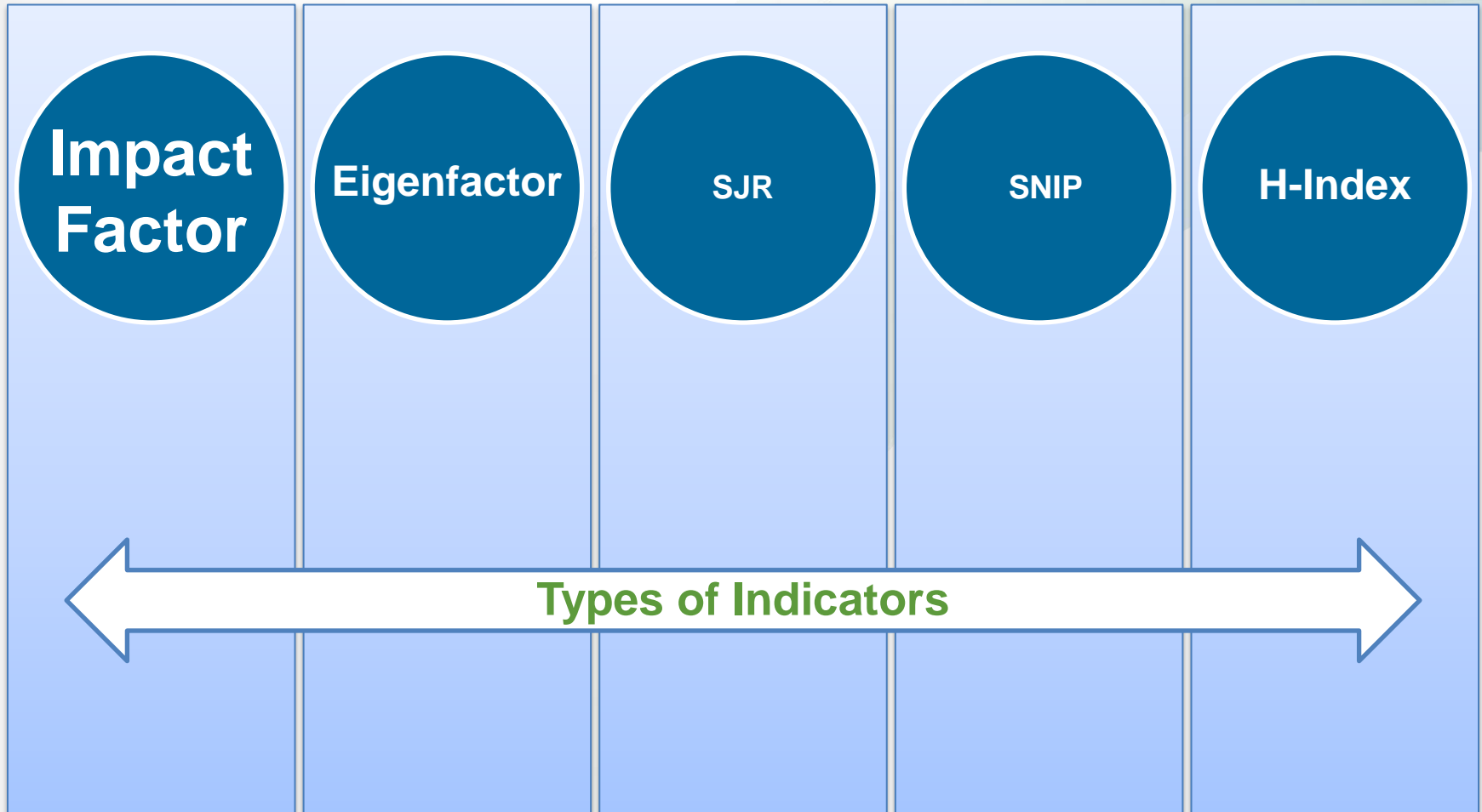


Choose a target journal



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

Is this a prestigious journal?



Impact Factor

Impact Factor

[the average annual number of citations per article published]

- For example, the 2011 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. $\frac{600 \text{ citations}}{150 + 150 \text{ articles}} = 2$



New journal metrics

- 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.*
- 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

Is this a prestigious journal?

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

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Journal Analyzer

Search: Journal Title

Limit by Subject Area: ▼

Show: SJR SNIP ISSN


Results: 1 Sources Found (Double-click or drag to add)

Journal Title	SJR
Food Quality and Preference	0.815

Calculations Last Updated: 08 Jun 2013

Show journals in: [Line Chart](#) | [Table](#) ? About calculations

SJR | SNIP | Citations | Docs | Percent Not Cited | Percent Reviews



Note: Scopus does not have complete citation information for articles published before 1996.
Calculations Last Updated: 08 Jun 2013

Journals In Chart

◆ Journal of Food Composition and Analysis	<input type="button" value="Show info"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="X"/>
◆ Food Quality and Preference	<input type="button" value="Show info"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="X"/>

Determine the level of your achievements: *h index*

impact factor and the **SJR**: based
on *journal evaluation*

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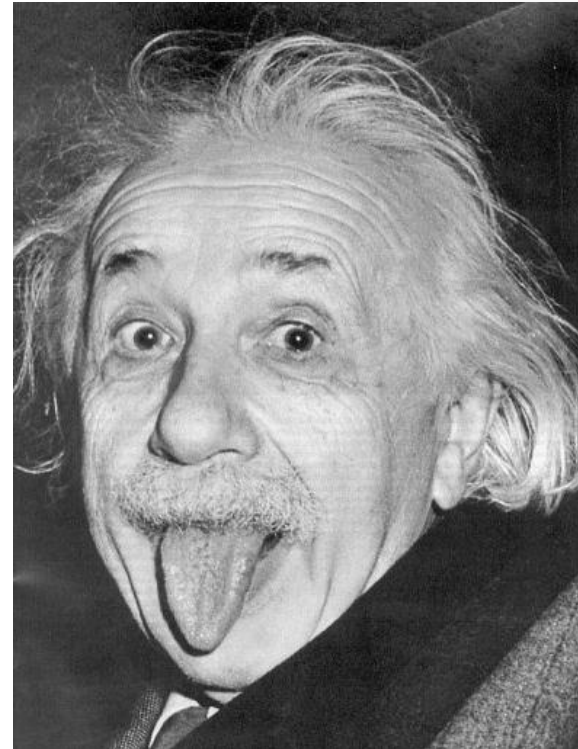


Dr. Jorge E. Hirsch,
University of San Diego

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)

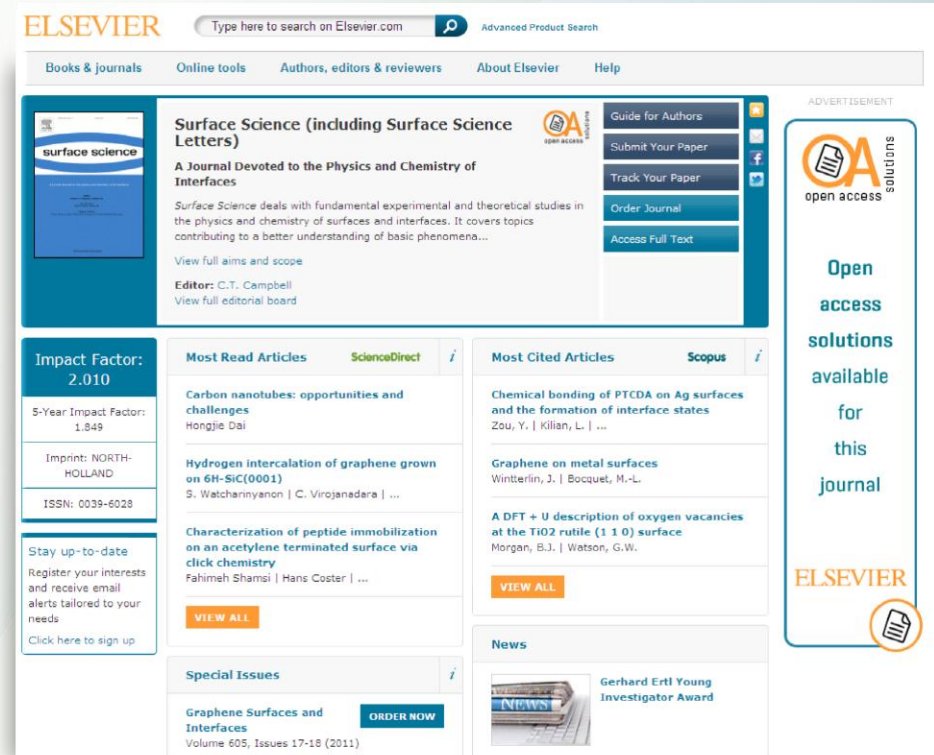


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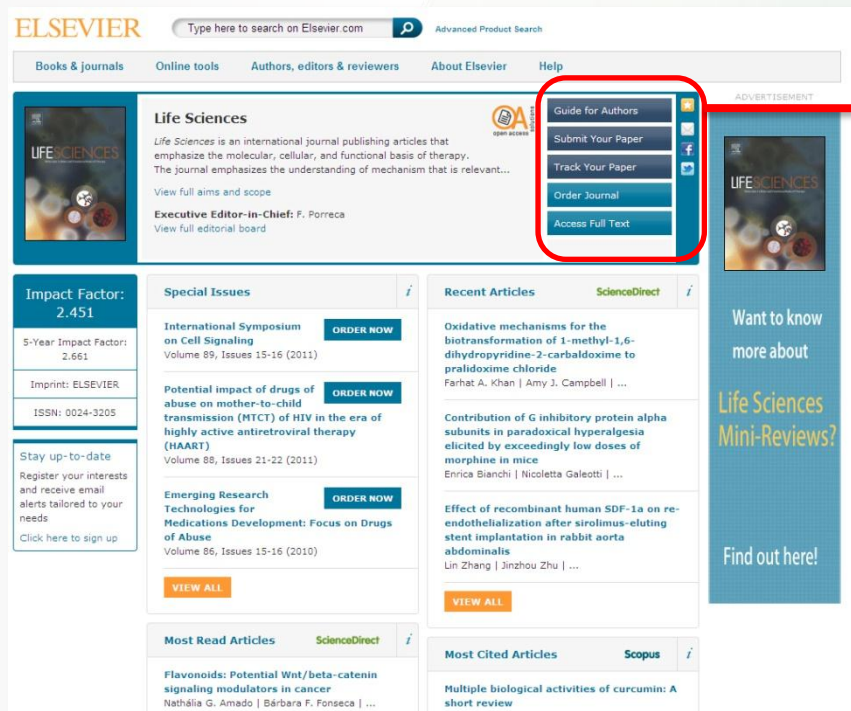
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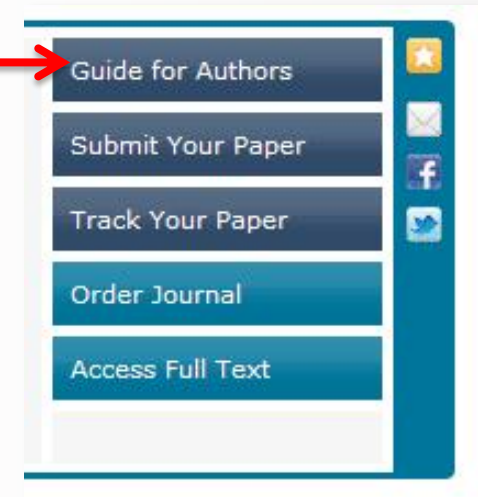
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A new mesh generation approach for large cable-network antenna reflectors

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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 as well as~~ a whole numbering method; ~~for~~ 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

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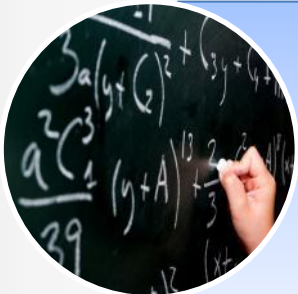
September 2013

General structure of a research article



**Title Abstract
Keywords**

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



**Introduction
Methods Results and
Discussion**

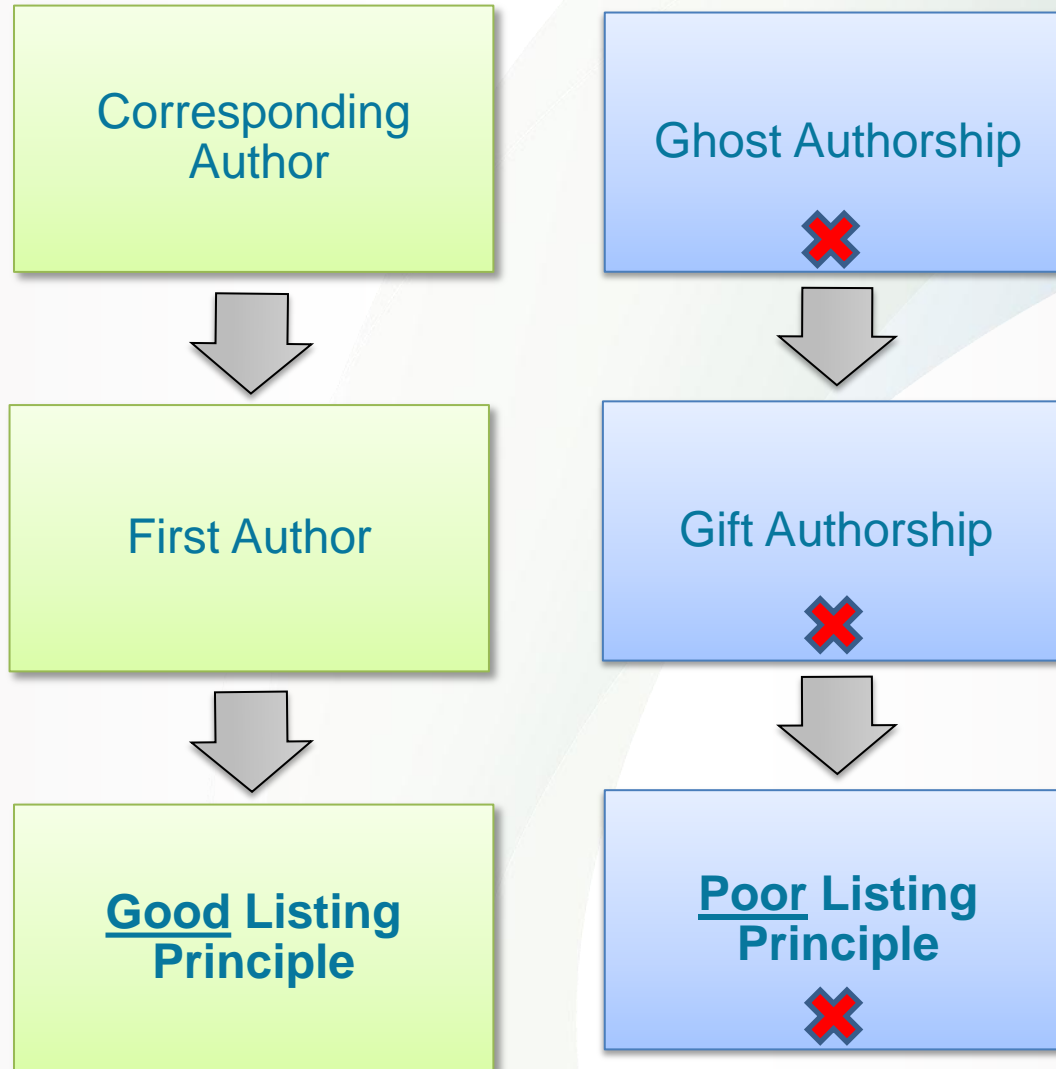
Convey the main messages and findings effectively
Make it as concise as possible



**Conclusion
Acknowledgements
References
Supporting Materials**

Order can change

Authorship



Conducts or supervises the data collection, analysis, presentation and interpretation of the results
Puts together the paper for submission

Titles: attract the attention



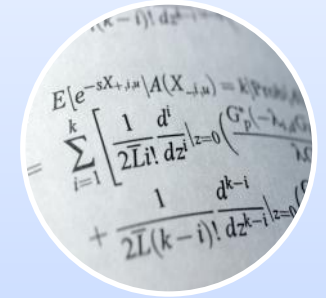
Fewest possible words



Adequately describes content



Identifies main issue



Does not use rarely-used abbreviations or technical jargon



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

Check guide for authors !

Abstract

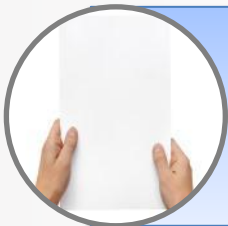
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Make it accurate and specific
Summarize problem, method, result & conclusion



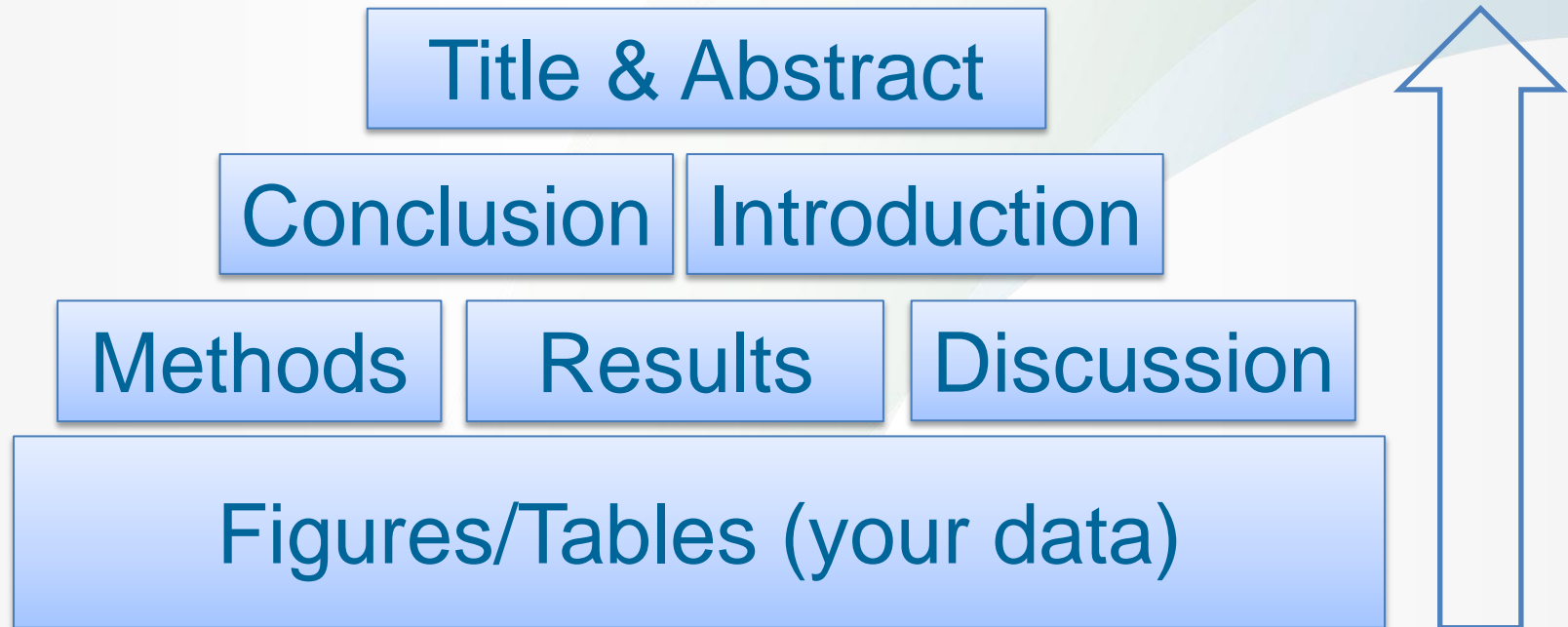
A clear abstract will strongly influence
whether or not your work is considered



Keep it brief and catchy

Tip: write your Abstract last

The Process of Writing – Building the Article



Introduction



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

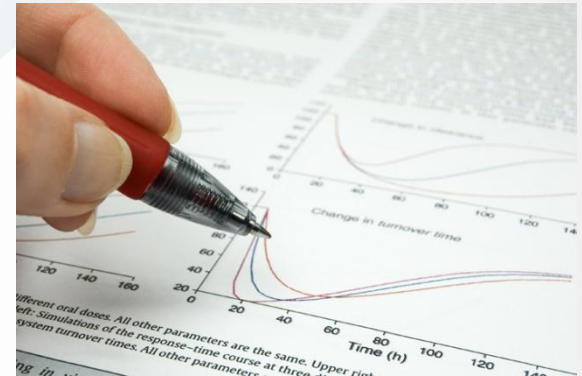
Be clear & easy to understand

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 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



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In a single, brief paragraph

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Publishing Ethics

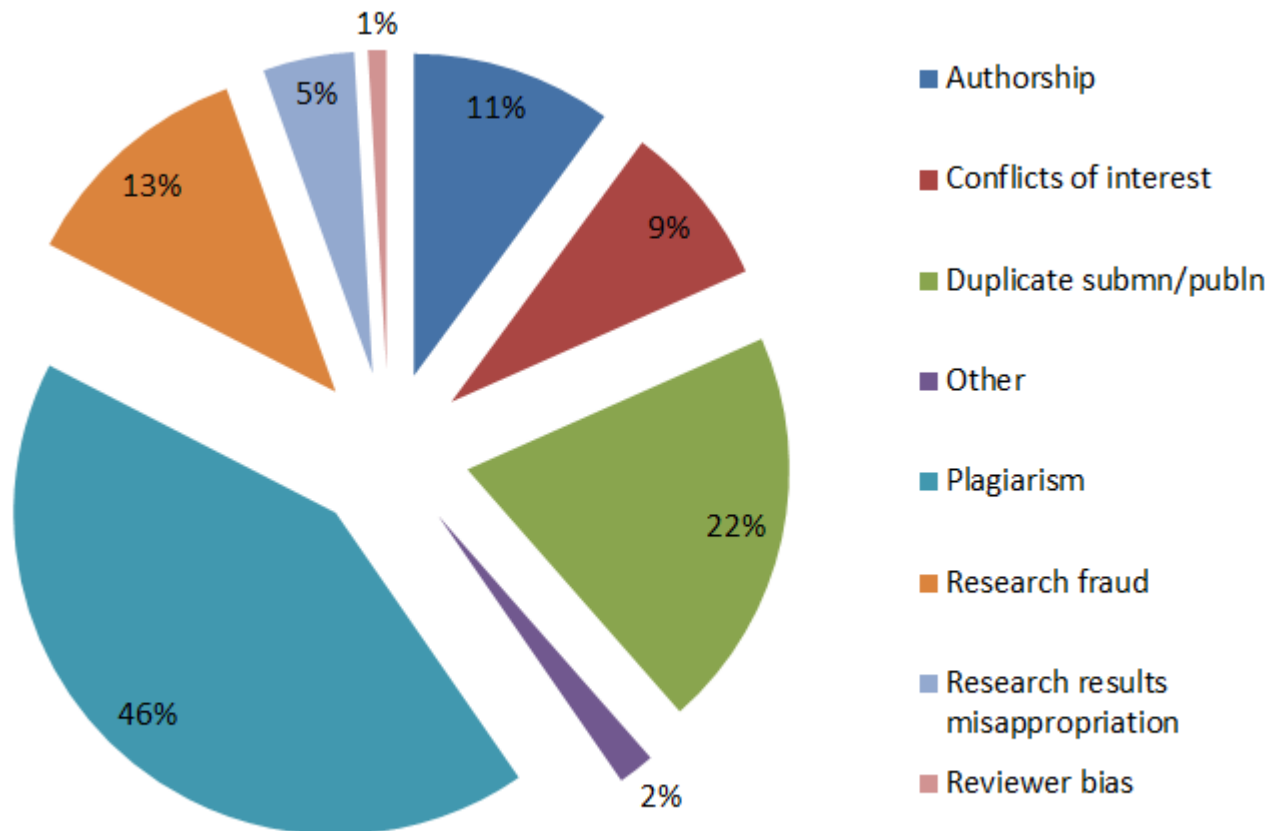
Publish *AND* Perish! – if you break ethical rules

- 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*.



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

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**

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Higher Education Academy, UK

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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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To acknowledge the findings of others on which you have built your research



To maintain the credibility and accuracy of the scientific literature

Paraphrasing



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

Unacceptable:

Using exact phrases from the original source without enclosing them in quotation marks

Emulating sentence structure even when using different words

Emulating paragraph organization even when using different wording or sentence structure

– *Statement on Plagiarism*
Department of Biology, Davidson College.
<http://www.bio.davidson.edu/dept/plagiarism.html>

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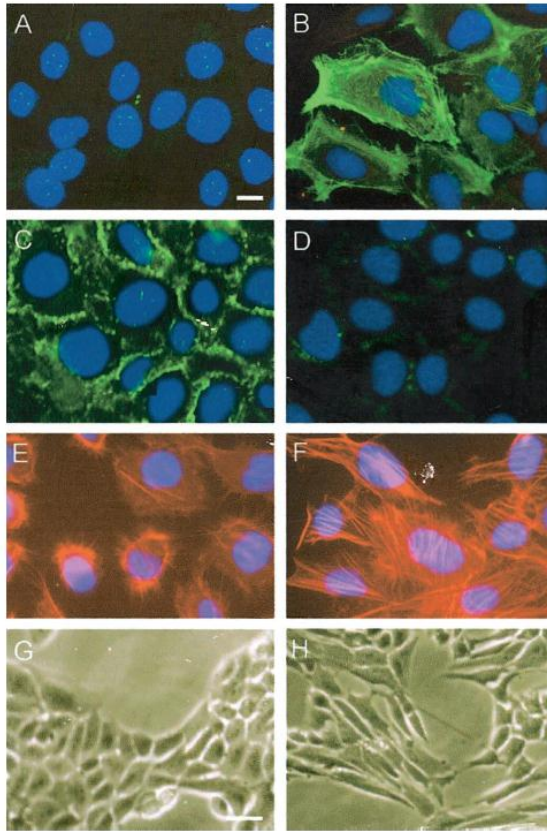


Figure Manipulation



Example - Different authors and reported experiments

Am J Pathol, 2001



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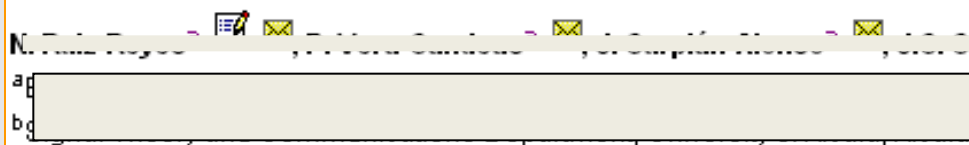
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RETRACTED: Matching pursuit-based approach



Available online 24 August 2005.

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief and Publisher. For more information, please visit <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy>.

Reason: This article is virtually identical to the previously published article "A matching pursuit-based approach for SNR improvement in ultrasonic NDT", *Independent Nondestructive Testing International*, volume 38 (2005) 453 – 458 authored by N. R. ...

The article of which the authors committed plagiarism: it won't be removed from ScienceDirect. Everybody who downloads it will see the reason of retraction...

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 signal-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 over-complete waveform dictionary. This technique and some other related techniques have been successfully applied to denoising ultrasonic signals contaminated with grain noise in highly scattering materials [11,12], as an alternative to the WT technique, the computational cost of the BP algorithm being the main drawback.

In this paper, we propose a novel matching pursuit-based signal processing method for improving SNR in ultrasonic NDT of highly scattering materials, such as steel and composites. Matching pursuit is used instead of BP to reduce the complexity. Despite its iterative nature, the method is fast enough to be real-time implemented. The performance of the proposed method has been evaluated using both computer simulation and experimental results, when the input SNR (SNR_{in}) is lower than 0dB (the level of echoes from the microstructures is above the level of the echoes).

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 $g_i[n]$ chosen from an over-complete dictionary. Let H be a Hilbert

space. We define the over-complete dictionary as a family $D = \{g_i; i=0, 1, \dots, L\}$ 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 in terms of expansion functions chosen from a dictionary, where ℓ^1 norm is used as the approximation metric because of its mathematical convenience. When a well-designed dictionary is used in matching pursuit, the non-linear nature of the algorithm leads to compact and sparse signal models.

In each step of the iterative procedure, vector $g_i[n]$ which gives the largest inner product with the analysed signal is chosen. The contribution of this vector is then subtracted from the signal and the process is repeated on the residual. At the m th iteration the residue is

$$r^m[n] = \begin{cases} x[n] & m=0, \\ r^{m-1}[n] + a_{k(m)} g_{k(m)}[n], & m \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $a_{k(m)}$ is the weight associated to optimum atom $g_{k(m)}[n]$ at the m th iteration.

The weight a_i^m associated to each atom $g_i[n] \in D$ at the m th iteration is introduced to compute all the inner products with the residual $r^m[n]$:

$$a_i^m = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle}{\langle g_i[n], g_i[n] \rangle} = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle}{\|g_i[n]\|^2} = \langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle. \quad (2)$$

The optimum atom $g_{k(m)}[n]$ (and its weight $a_{k(m)}$) at the m th iteration are obtained as follows:

$$g_{k(m)}[n] = \underset{g \in D}{\operatorname{argmin}} |\langle r^{m-1}[n] | g \rangle|^2 = \underset{g \in D}{\operatorname{argmax}} |\langle r^{m-1}[n] | g \rangle|. \quad (3)$$

The computation of correlations $\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle$ for all vectors $g_i[n]$ 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:

$$\langle r^{m+1}[n], g_i[n] \rangle = \langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle - a_{k(m)} \langle g_{k(m)}[n], g_i[n] \rangle. \quad (4)$$



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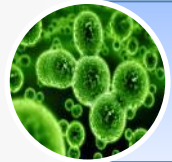
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Ensures best quality papers are selected



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Plays a central role in academic career
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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)

Rejection without external review



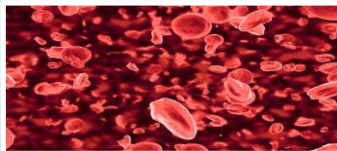
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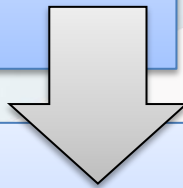
The Editor generally requests that the article be reviewed within 2-4 weeks

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 anonymity of the Reviewers is
maintained, unless a Reviewer asks the Editor
to have their identity made known

Review Process (III)

Reviewers must not communicate directly
with Authors

All manuscripts and materials must be treated
confidentially by Editors and Reviewers

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

Meeting the schedule objectives requires a
significant effort by all involved

Reviewers should treat Authors as they themselves
would like to be treated

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
- Take your time with revision
- Acknowledge those who have helped you
- New, original and previously unpublished
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- Ethical rules must be obeyed



– Nigel John Cook
Editor-in-Chief, *Ore Geology Reviews*



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