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How To Get Published

An Introduction to Scholarly Publishing

Ingrid van de Stadt
Regional Customer Engagement Director
EMEA & Latin America
Elsevier
i.stadt@elsevier.com

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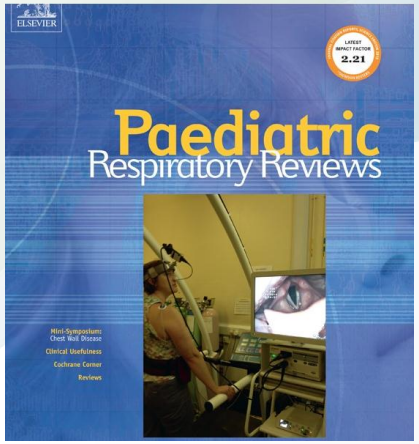
What will we cover in this workshop?



- 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

MENDELEY

open access

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‘How To Get Published’

Understanding scholarly publishing

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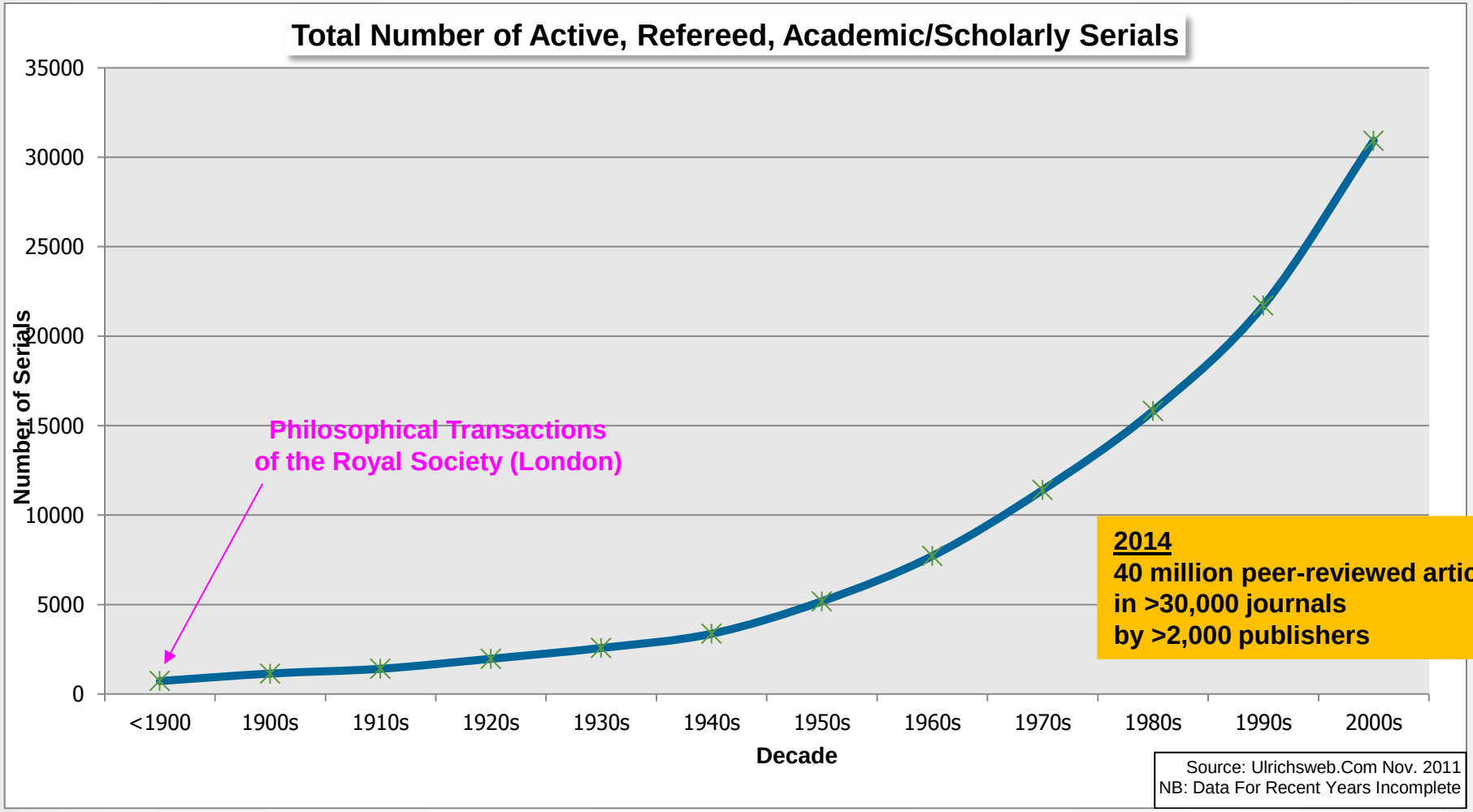
Peer-Reviewed Journal Growth 1665-2013



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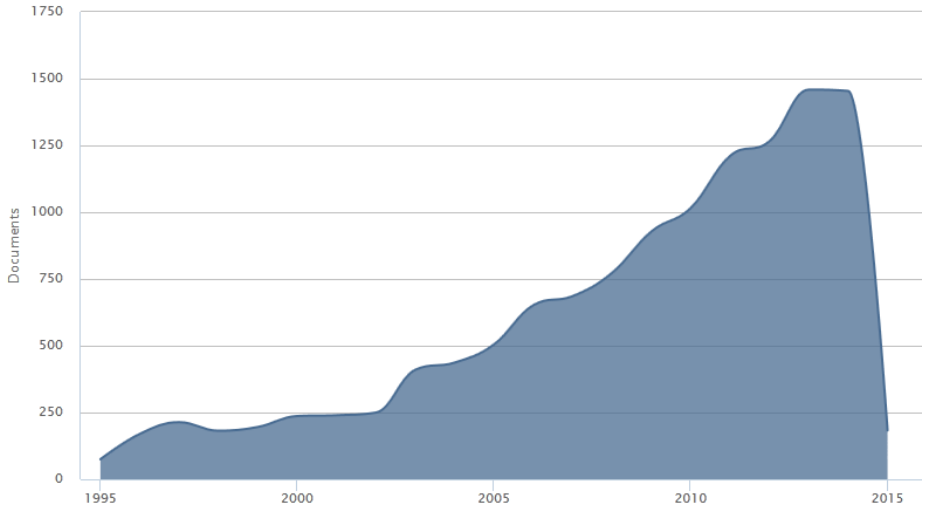
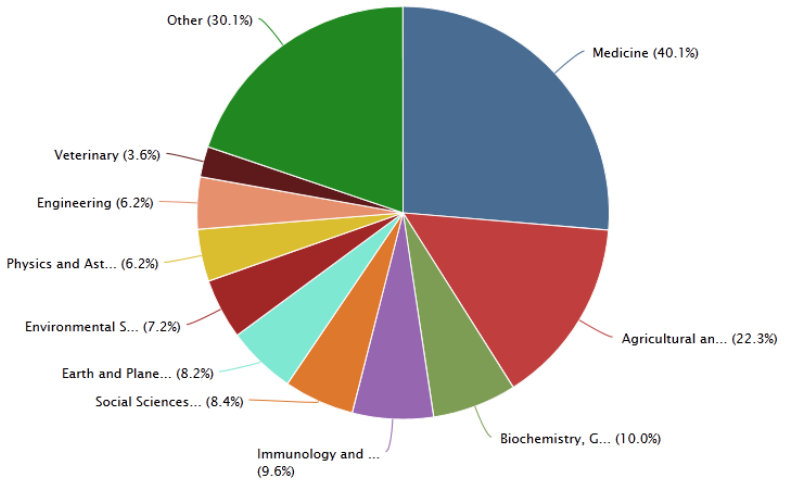
Article output- Peru

Documents by year

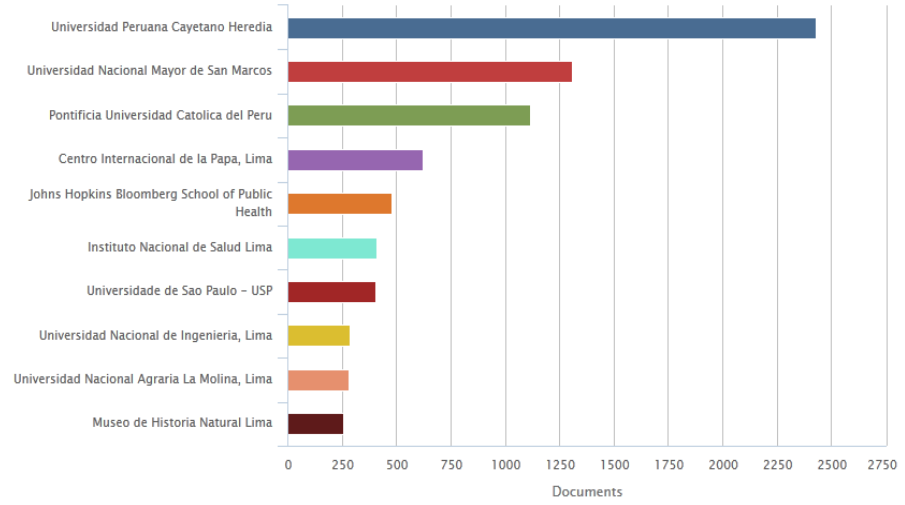


Documents by subject area



Documents by affiliation

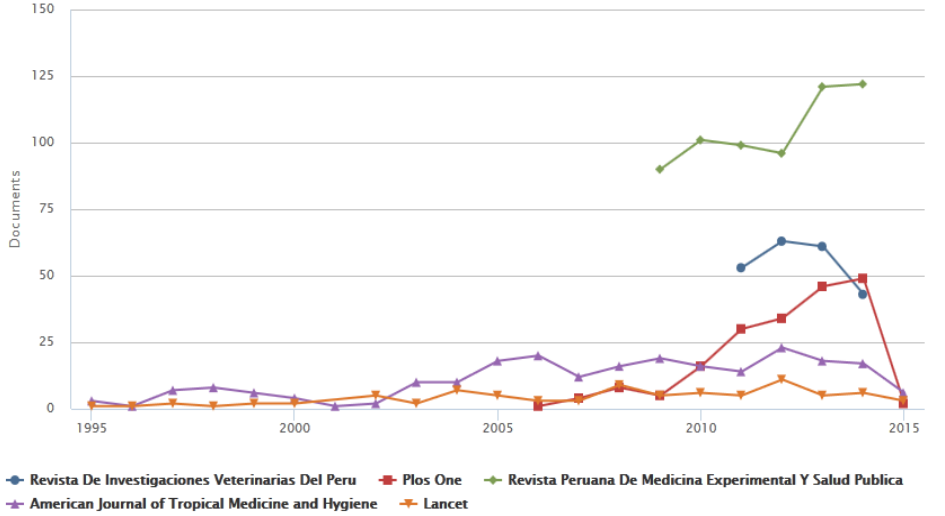
Compare the document counts for up to 15 affiliations



Documents per year by source

Compare the document counts for up to 10 sources

Compare journals and view SJR, IPP, and SNIP data



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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**
Preservation	**Preserving the minutes and record of science for posterity**

Publishers are investing in innovation and technology to fulfil these roles

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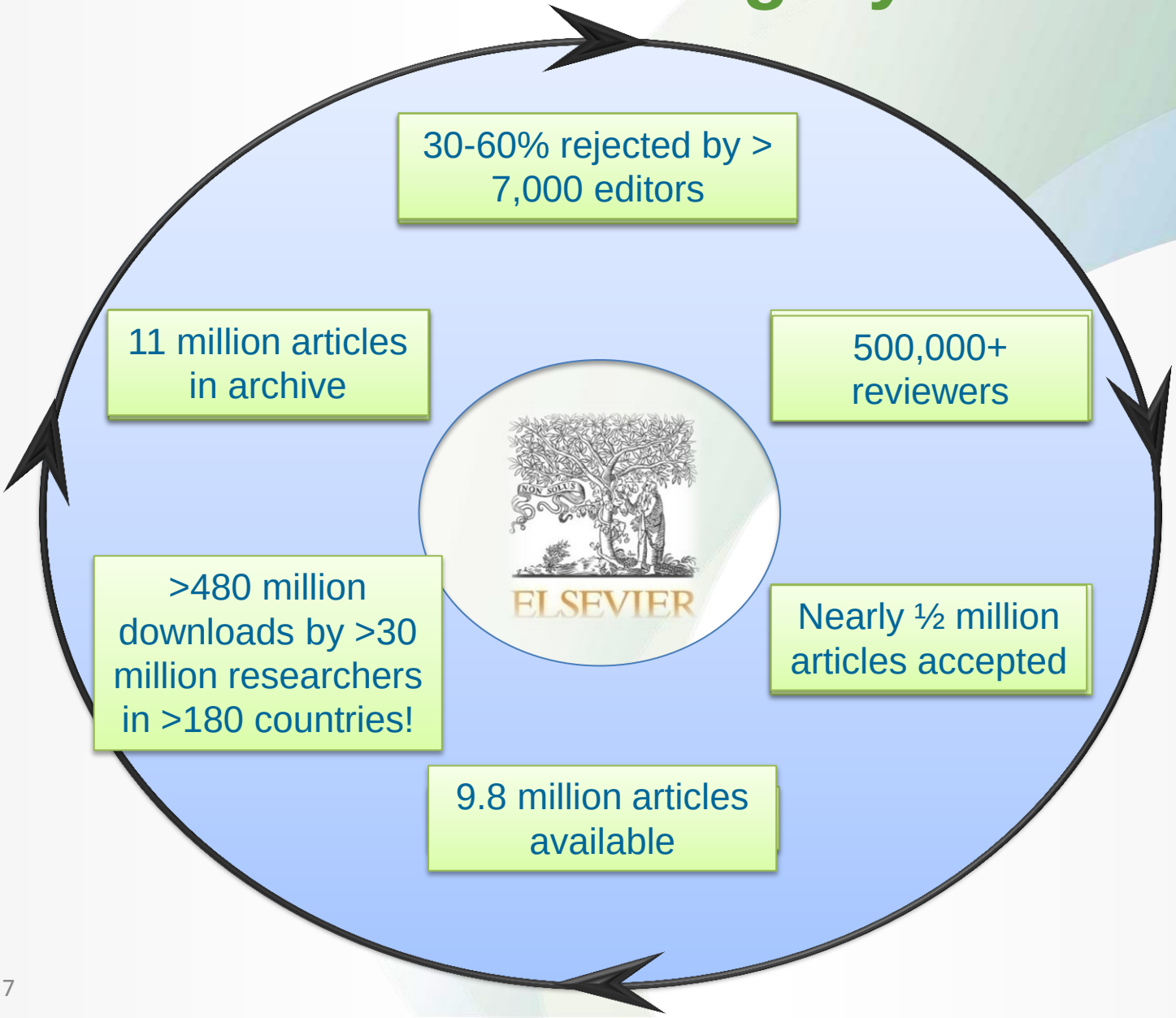
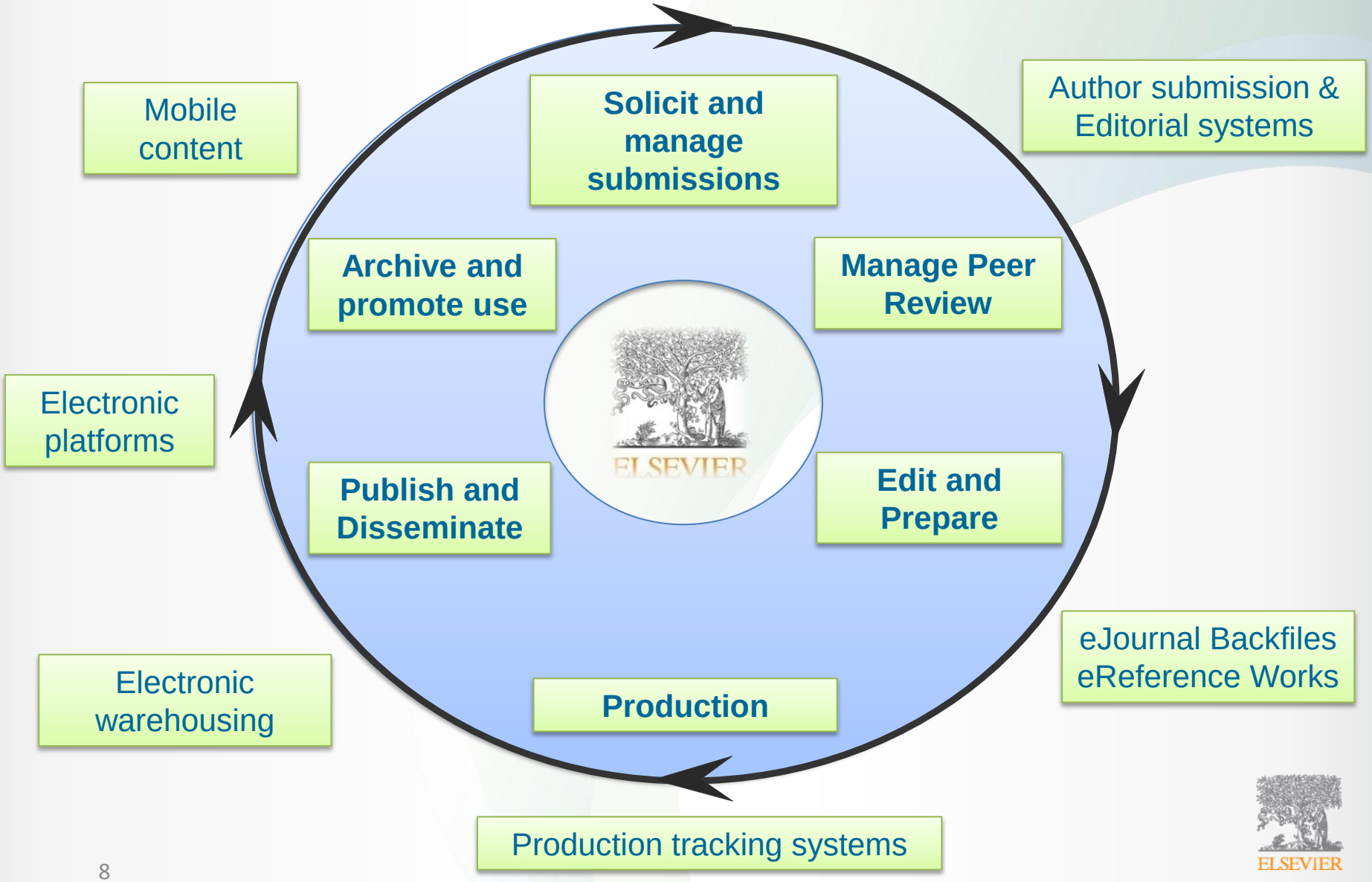
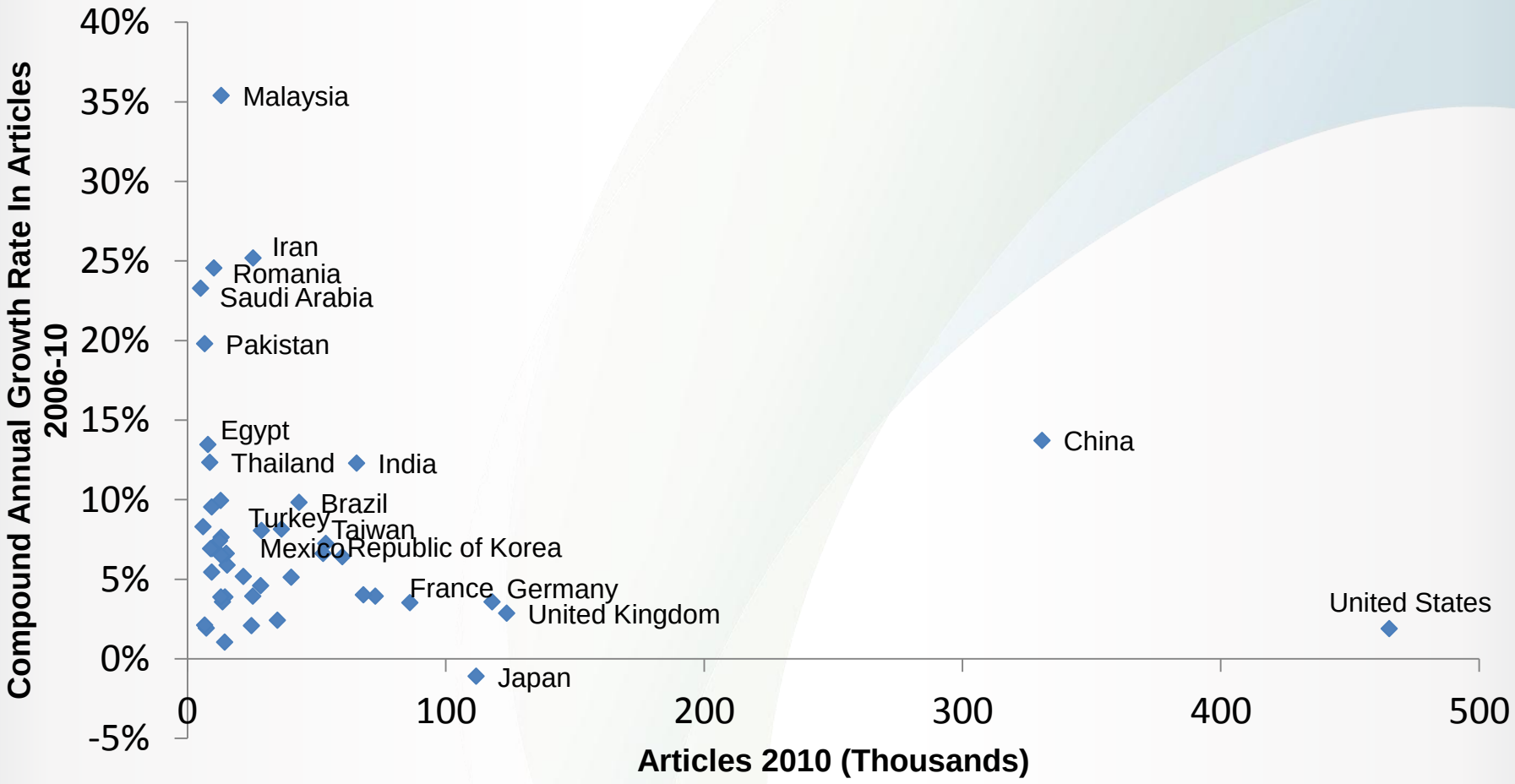
The Publishing Cycle



The Digital Age of Publishing



Global Expansion of Scientific Research



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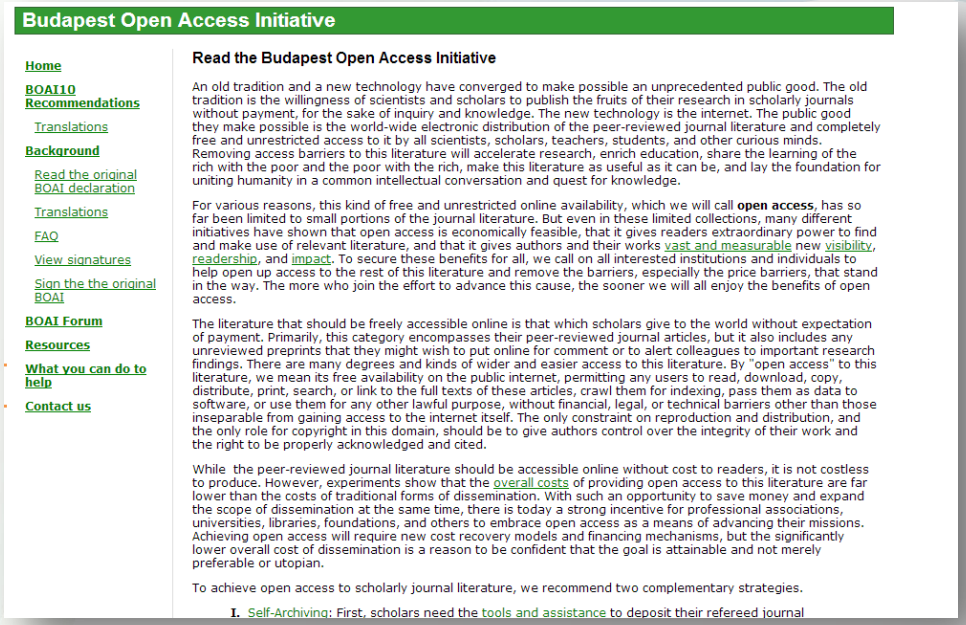
What is Open Access Publishing?

The History

- **Free availability on the public internet**
- Permitting users to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, or link to the full texts of these articles
- Crawl them for indexing
- Licenses to allow use and re-use without financial, legal, or technical barriers
- Accessible online without cost to readers, but not costless to produce. So, funding needed by authors, institutions, funders or others



Budapest Open Access Initiative

Home
BOAI10 Recommendations
Translations
Background
Read the original BOAI declaration
Translations
FAQ
View signatures
Sign the the original BOAI
BOAI Forum
Resources
What you can do to help
Contact us

Read the Budapest Open Access Initiative

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.

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.

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.

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.

To achieve open access to scholarly journal literature, we recommend two complementary strategies.

I. Self-Archiving: First, scholars need the tools and assistance to deposit their refereed journal

open access
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Publishing with Open Access

- Open Access Journals
- Open Access Articles
- Open Archive
- Green Open Access

- Elsevier's open access publication fees are market based & provide competitive prices which range from 500-5000 USD.
- Offer authors a choice of user licenses, including Creative Commons.
- Developed a number of institutional and funding body agreements to help streamline processes and manage open access policies.

For more Open Access information:
http://www.elsevier.com/about/open-access/open-access-options

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‘How To Get Published’

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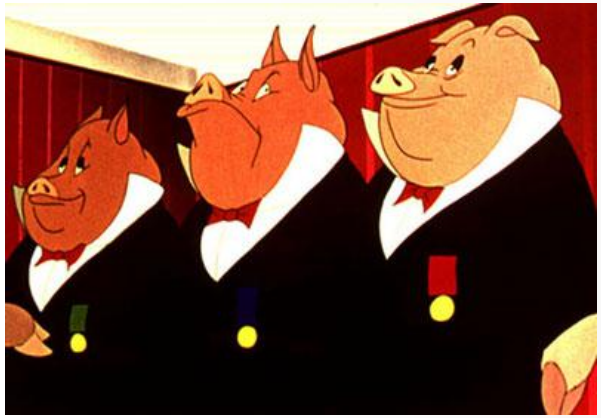
Question

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**



What Makes A Strong Manuscript?

Clear & useful message

A logical manner

Readers grasp the research

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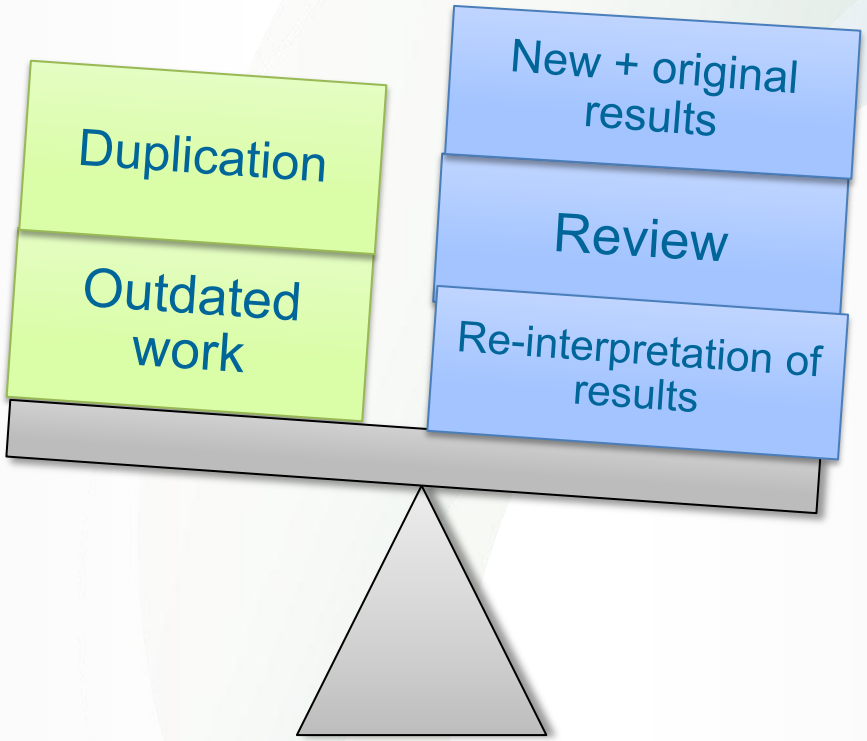
Are You Ready To Publish?



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Types Of Manuscripts

Full articles

Letters or short communications

Review papers

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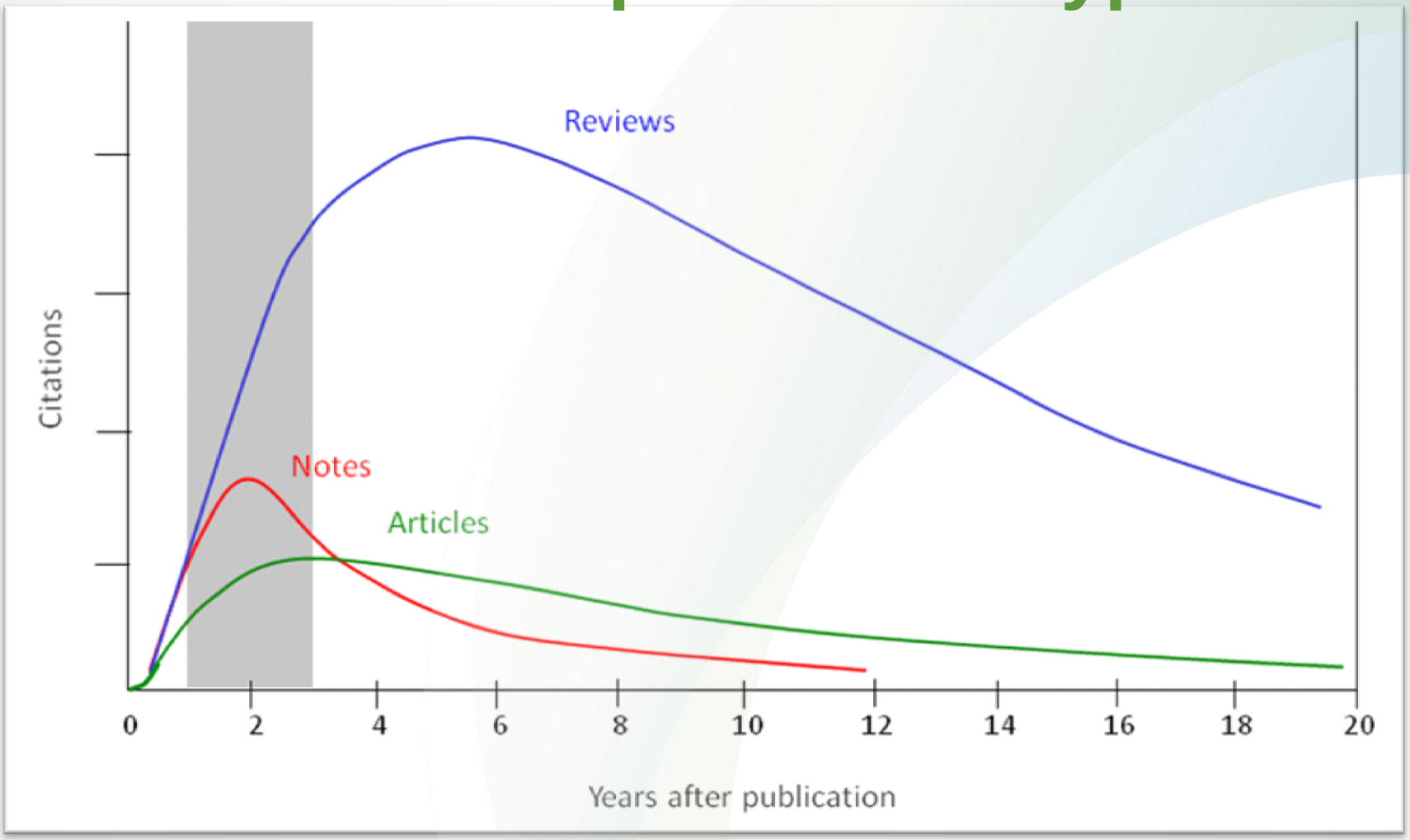
Citations per Article Type



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

A research study is meaningful only if...

- It's clearly described, so
- Someone else can use it in his/her studies
- It arouses other scientists' interest, and
- Allows others to reproduce the results

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

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Practical Advice

- Evaluate your research area
  - http://top25.sciencedirect.com/
  - Journals, authors, citations, publications per year (Scopus)
- Evaluate which journal is right for your article
  - Impact Factor
  - Alternative metrics (H-index, SNIP, SCImago)
  - Journal Analyzer (Scopus)
- Find out more about the journals
  - Who are the editors?
  - Guide for authors
- Getting your paper noticed
  - Cite Alert
  - Article Usage Alert

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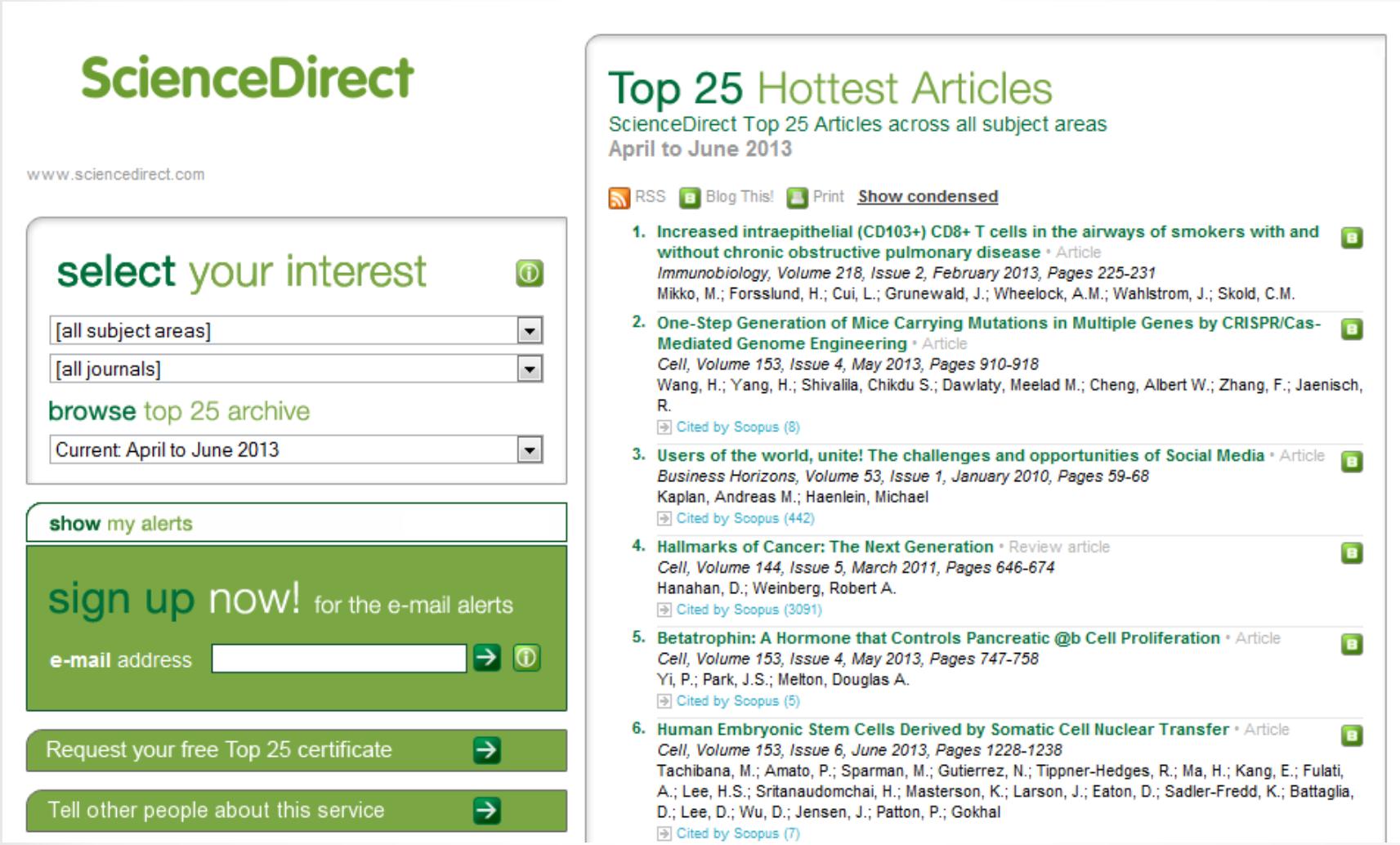
Evaluate your research area – free tools



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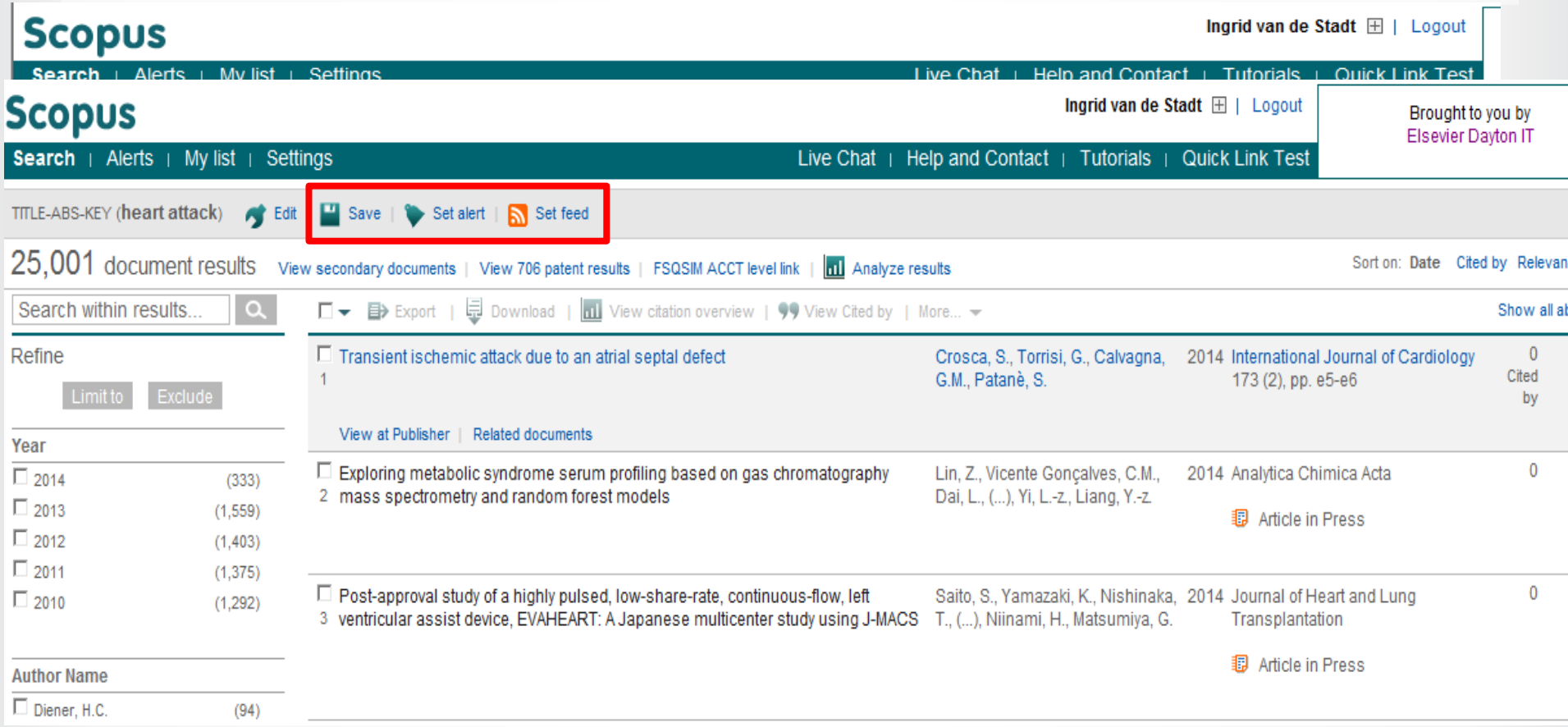
Evaluate your research area – in Scopus



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

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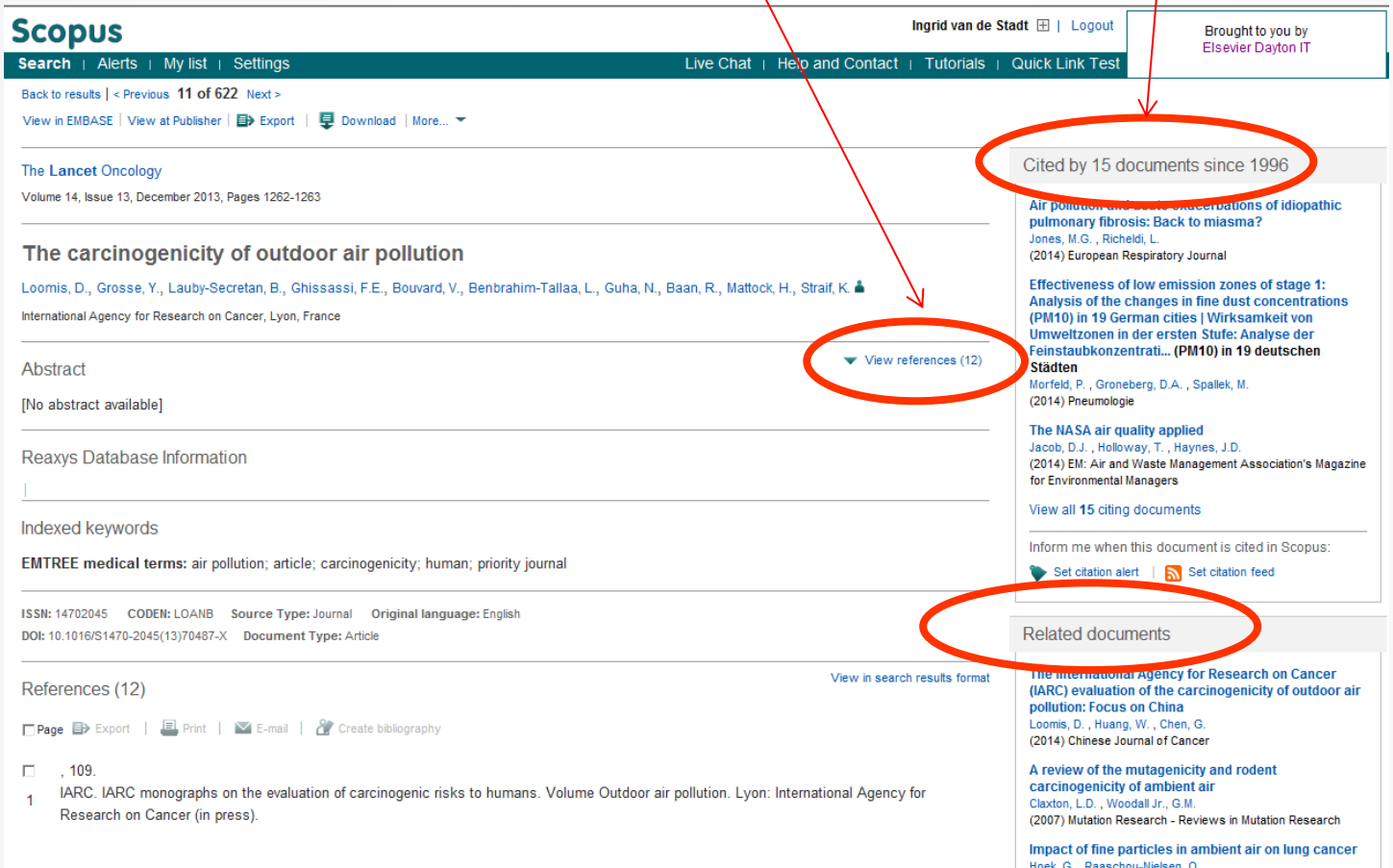
Evaluate your research area – in Scopus

- **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

Scopus

Search | Alerts | My list | Settings — Live Chat | Help and Contact | Tutorials | Quick Link Test

Ingrid van de Stadt | Logout

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TITLE-ABS-KEY (organic coating) Edit | Save | Set alert | Set feed

28,982 document results — View secondary documents | View 46961 patent results | FSQSIM ACCT level link | Analyze results — Sort on: Date Cited by Relevance

Search within results...

Export | Download | View citation overview | View Cited by | More... — Show all abstracts

Refine

Limit to | Exclude

Year
- 2014 (641)
- 2013 (1,874)
- 2012 (1,924)
- 2011 (2,216)
- 2010 (2,226)

Author Name
- Anon, (133)
- Deflorian, F. (80)
- Fedrizzi, L. (65)
- Bierwagen, G.P. (62)
- Rossi, S. (60)

Subject Area
- Materials Science (15,214)
- Engineering (9,533)
- Chemistry (8,035)
- Physics and Astronomy (7,333)
- Chemical Engineering (5,866)

Document Type
- Article
- Conference Paper

1 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

2 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

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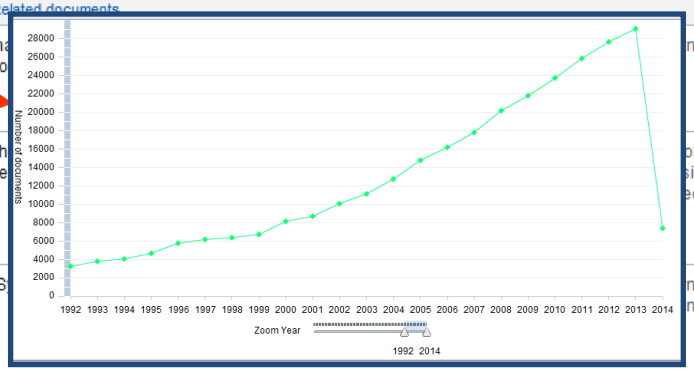
3 Microfiltration in recycling of Marcellus Sha… potential fouling of polymeric microfiltratio… — …nal of Membrane Science — 0

4 Evaporation-driven self-organization of ph… poly(vinylpyrrolidone) hybrid films prepare… — …oids and Surfaces A: …sicochemical and Engineering …ects — 0

5 POSS end-capped diblock copolymers: S… properties — …nal of Colloid and Interface …nce — 0

6 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

7 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



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

N.B. Decline may be caused by backlog in publication

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

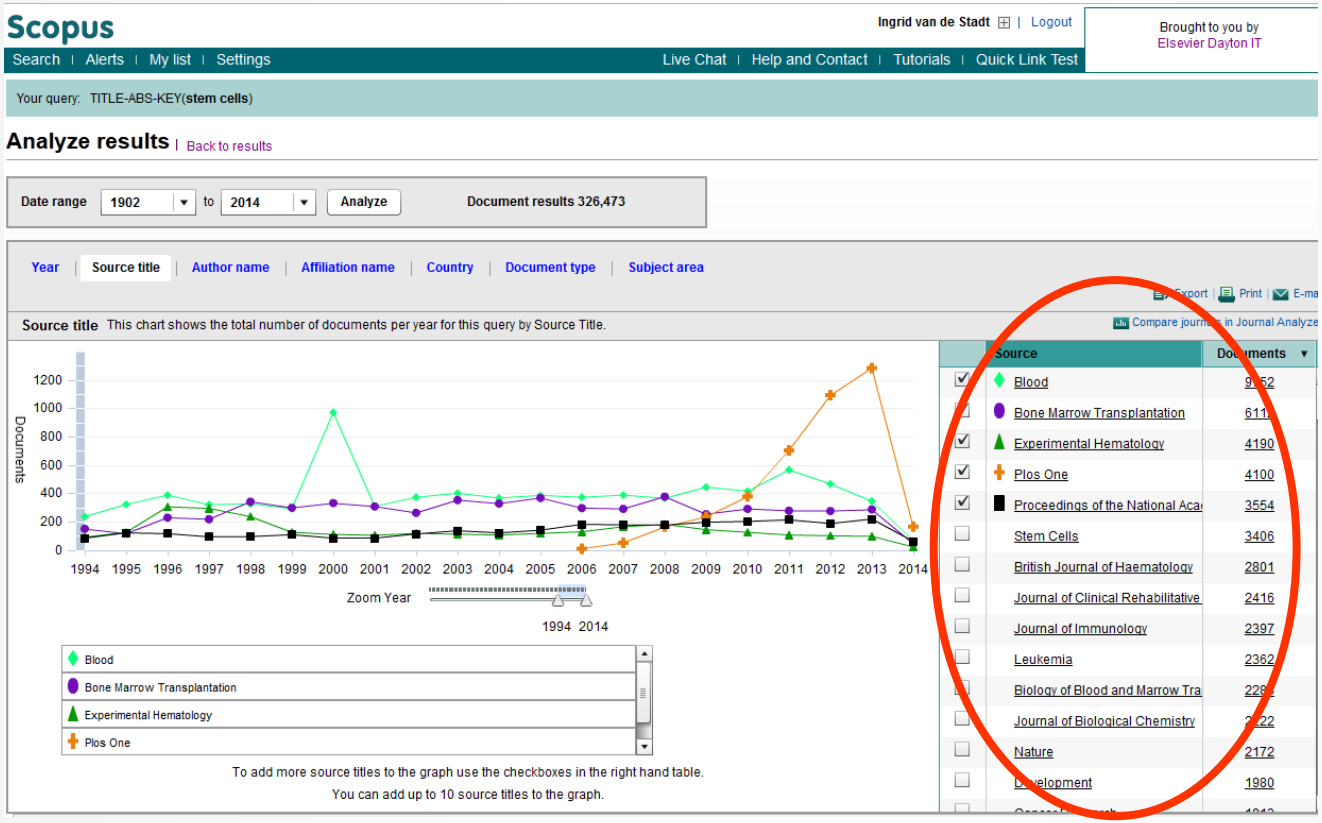
DO NOT gamble by submitting your manuscript to more than one journal at a time.
International ethics standards prohibit multiple/simultaneous submissions, and editors DO find out!

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

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?

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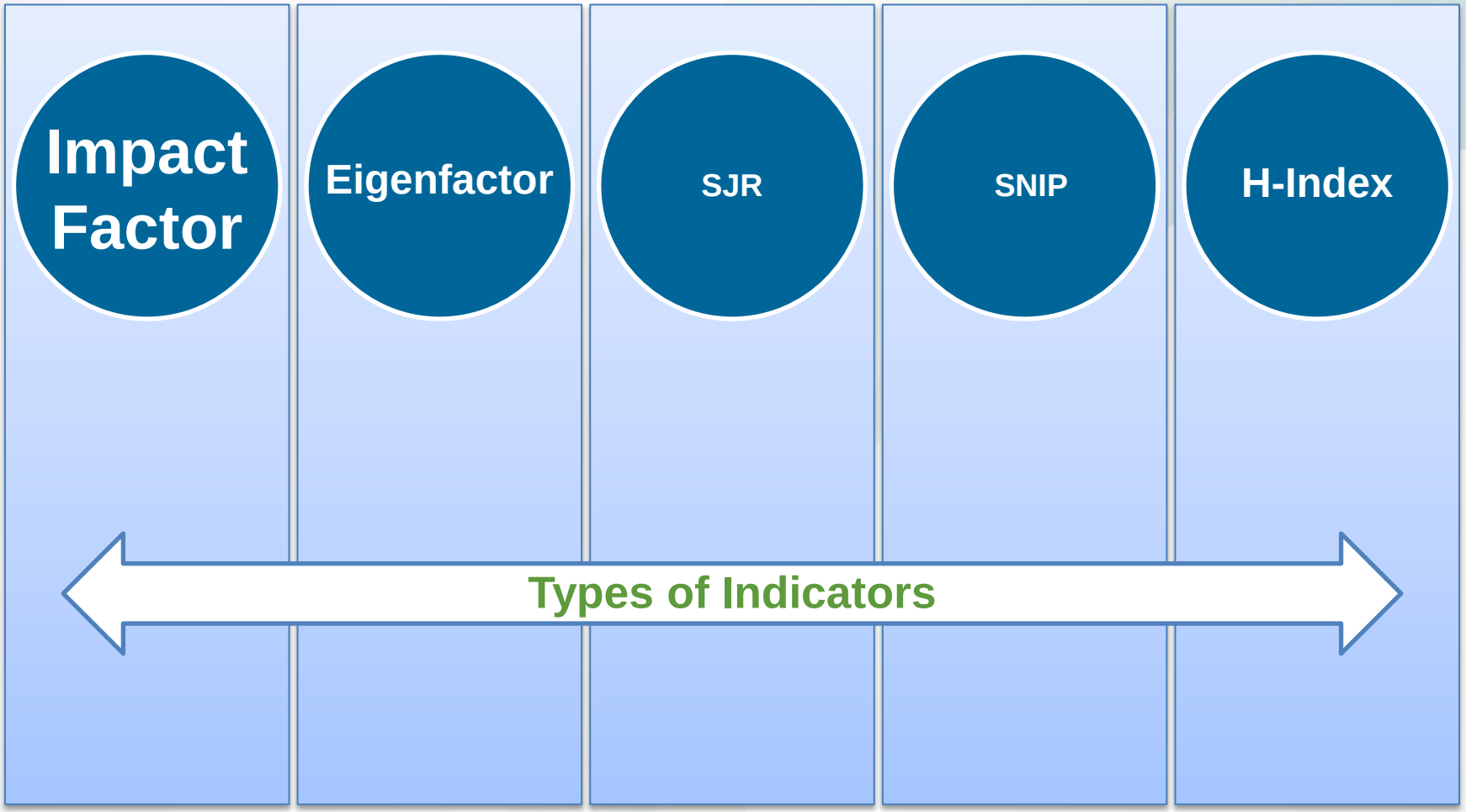

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Impact Factor

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.** $\frac{\textbf{600 citations}}{\textbf{150 + 150 articles}}$ **= 2**

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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

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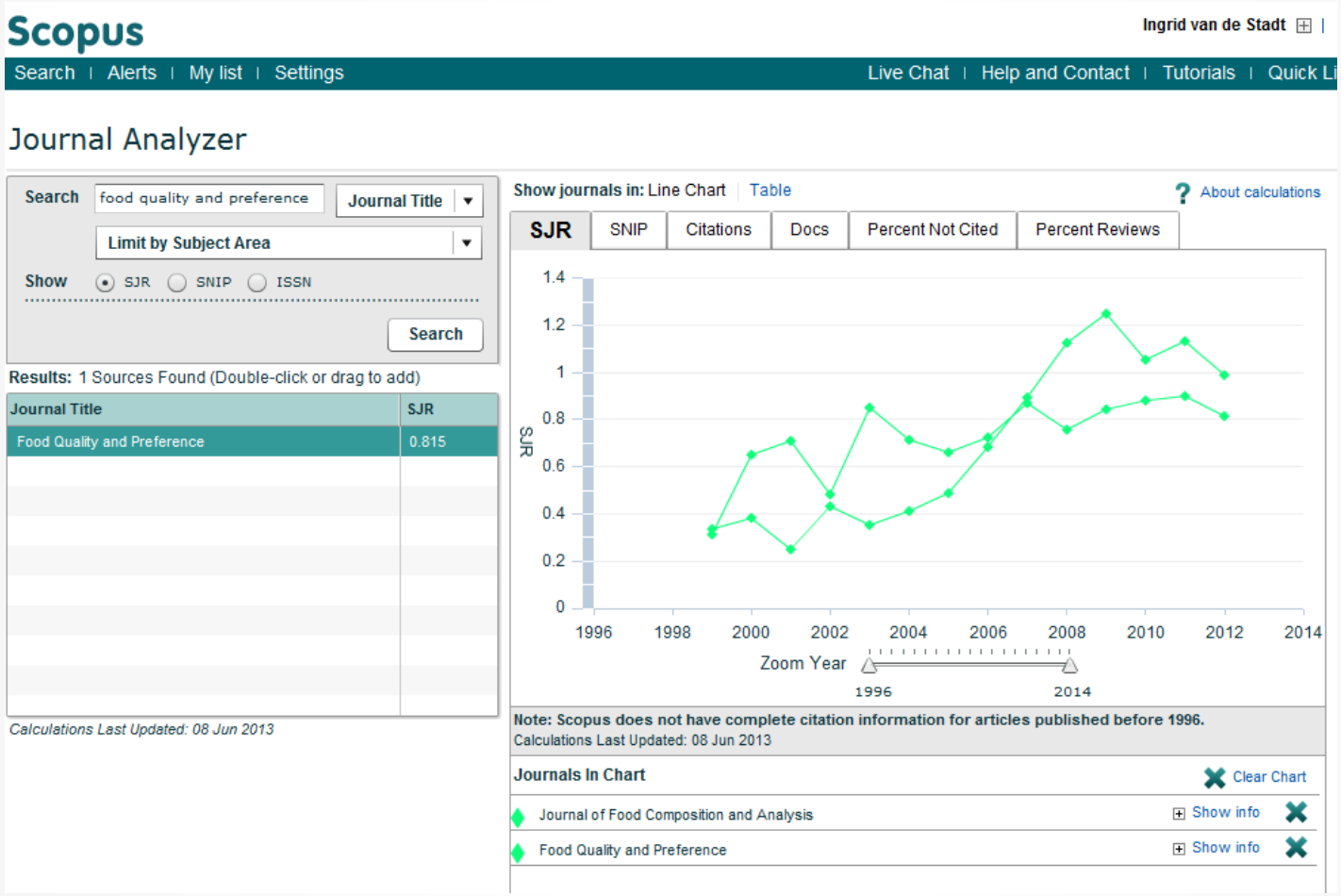
Is this a prestigious journal?

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



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 of other factors

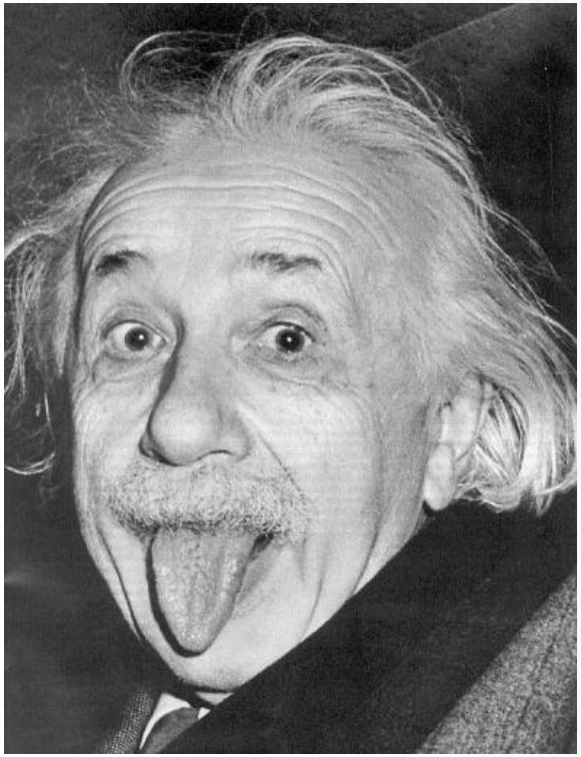
Dr. Jorge E. Hirsch,
University of San Diego

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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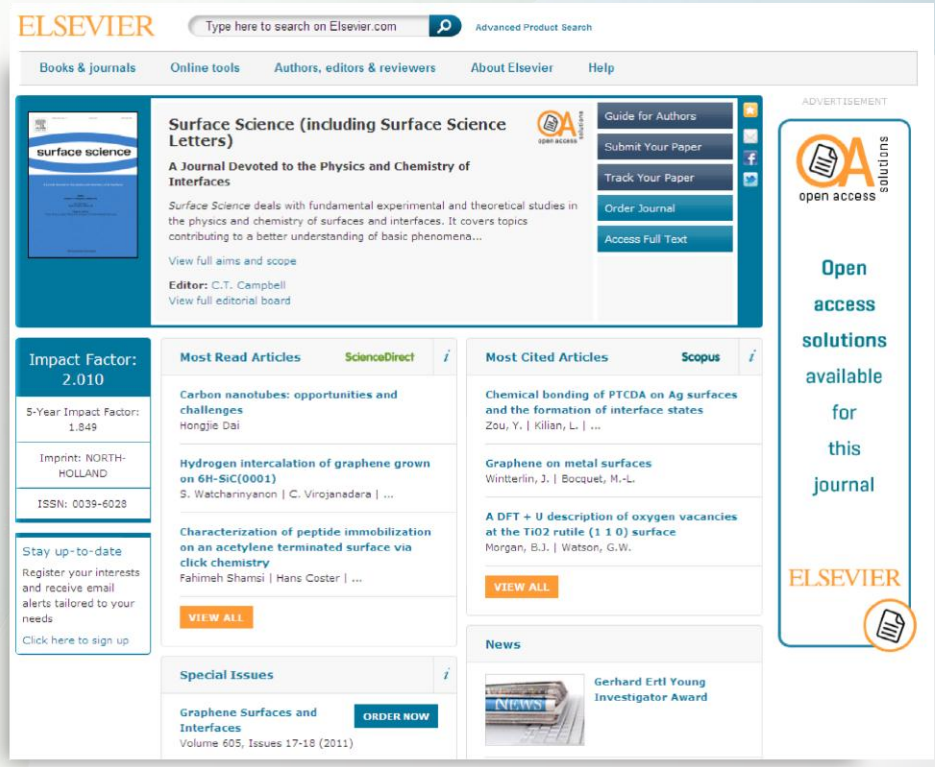
Choosing The Right Journal

Visit e.g. **elsevier.com** to find:

- Aims & Scope
- Accepted types of articles
- Readership
- Current hot topics



- Ask for help from your supervisor or colleagues
- DO NOT submit manuscripts to more than one journal at a time

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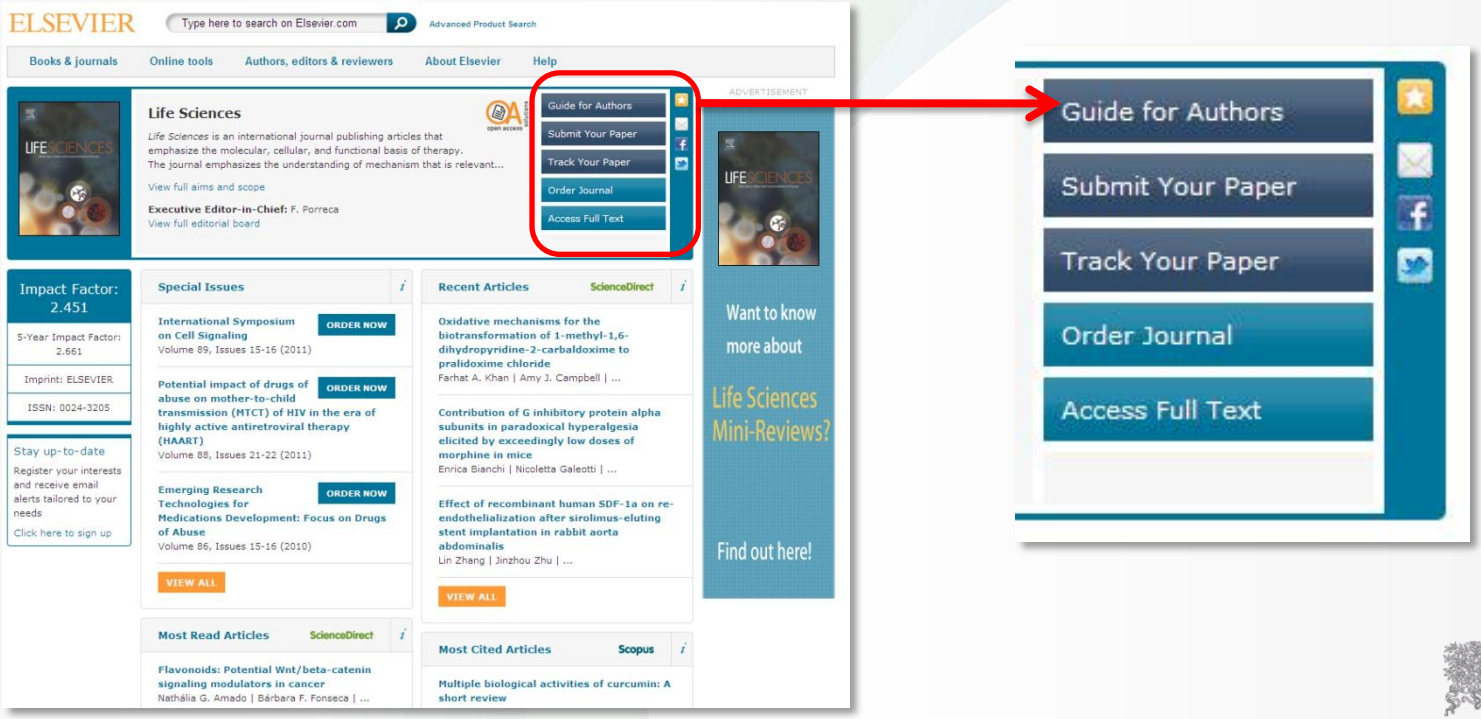
Read The '*Guide for Authors*'

- Find it on the journal homepage of the publisher, e.g. **Elsevier.com**
- Keep to the *Guide for Authors* in your manuscript
- Editors do not like wasting time on poorly prepared manuscripts



Getting your paper noticed

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- Cite Alerts

Weekly notification to authors once their article is referenced in a newly published article.

- Usage Alerts

Quarterly e-mail to authors, with a link towards a customized web page per article

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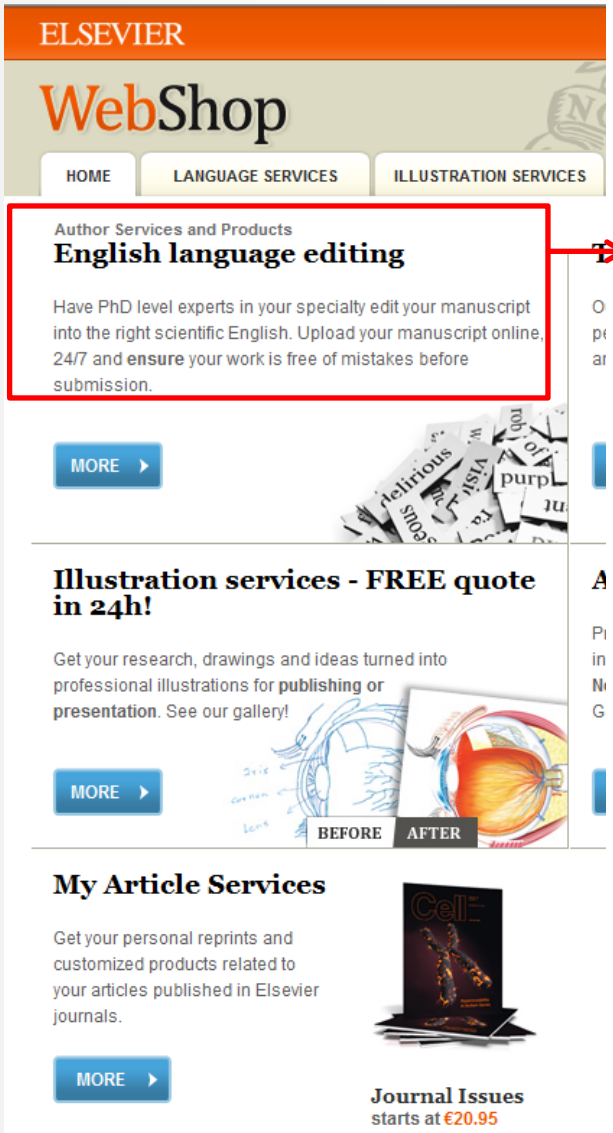
Do publishers correct language?

No! *It is the Author's responsibility...*

*...but **resources** are available*

http://webshop.elsevier.com

Editing and Tra



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

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~~and a whole numbering method~~,~~ for~~to~~ obtaining~~get~~ the topological matrix. By~~With~~ introduc~~ing~~~~ed~~ 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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Structuring An Article

September 2013

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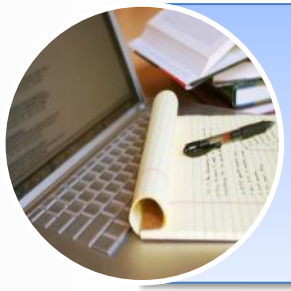
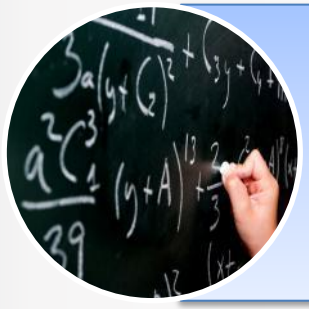
General structure of a research article



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

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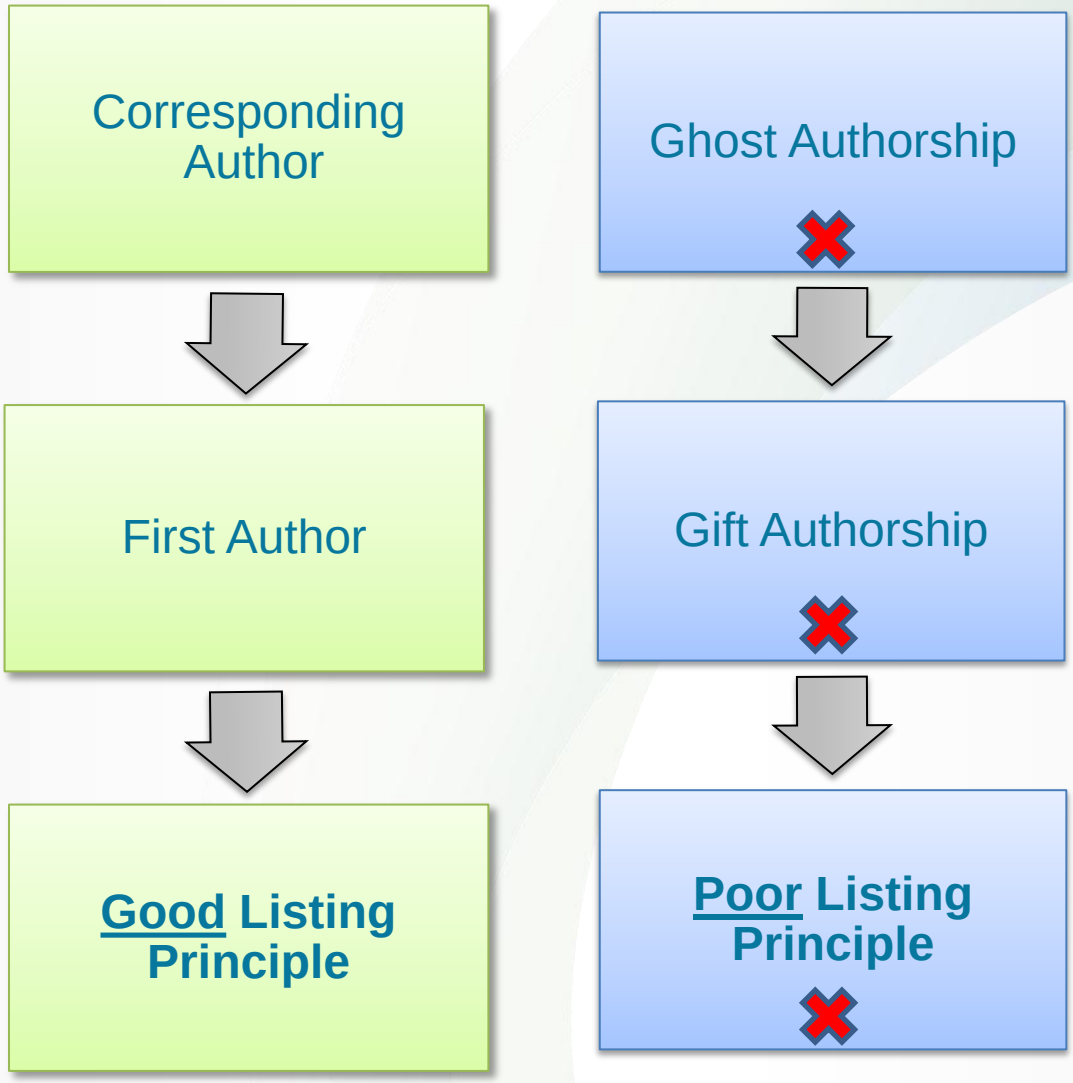
Conducts or supervises the data collection, analysis, presentation and interpretation of the results
Puts together the paper for submission



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Titles: attract the attention

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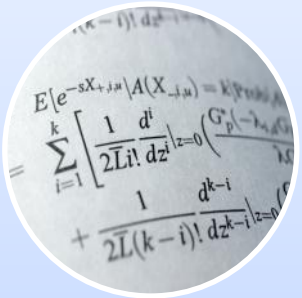
Fewest possible words

Adequately describes content

Identifies main issue



Does not use rarely-used abbreviations or technical jargon

Effective manuscript titles

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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 CO_2"

Keywords

Solar collector

Supercritical CO_2

Solar energy; solar thermal utilization

Check guide for authors !

Abstract

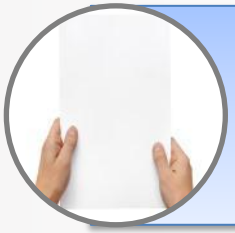
the advertisement of your article

Make it interesting and understandable

Freely available on Pubmed, Scopus etc...

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

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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

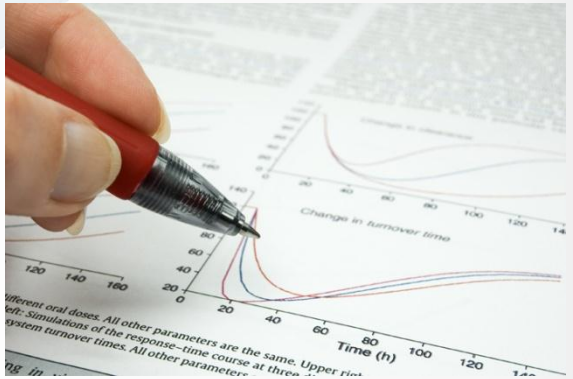
Provide perspective consistent with the nature of the journal

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

Advisors

Financial Supporters & Funders

Proofreaders & Typists

Suppliers who may have donated materials

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
- Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region
- Conform strictly to the style given in the guide for authors

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How not to Publish

Publishing Ethics

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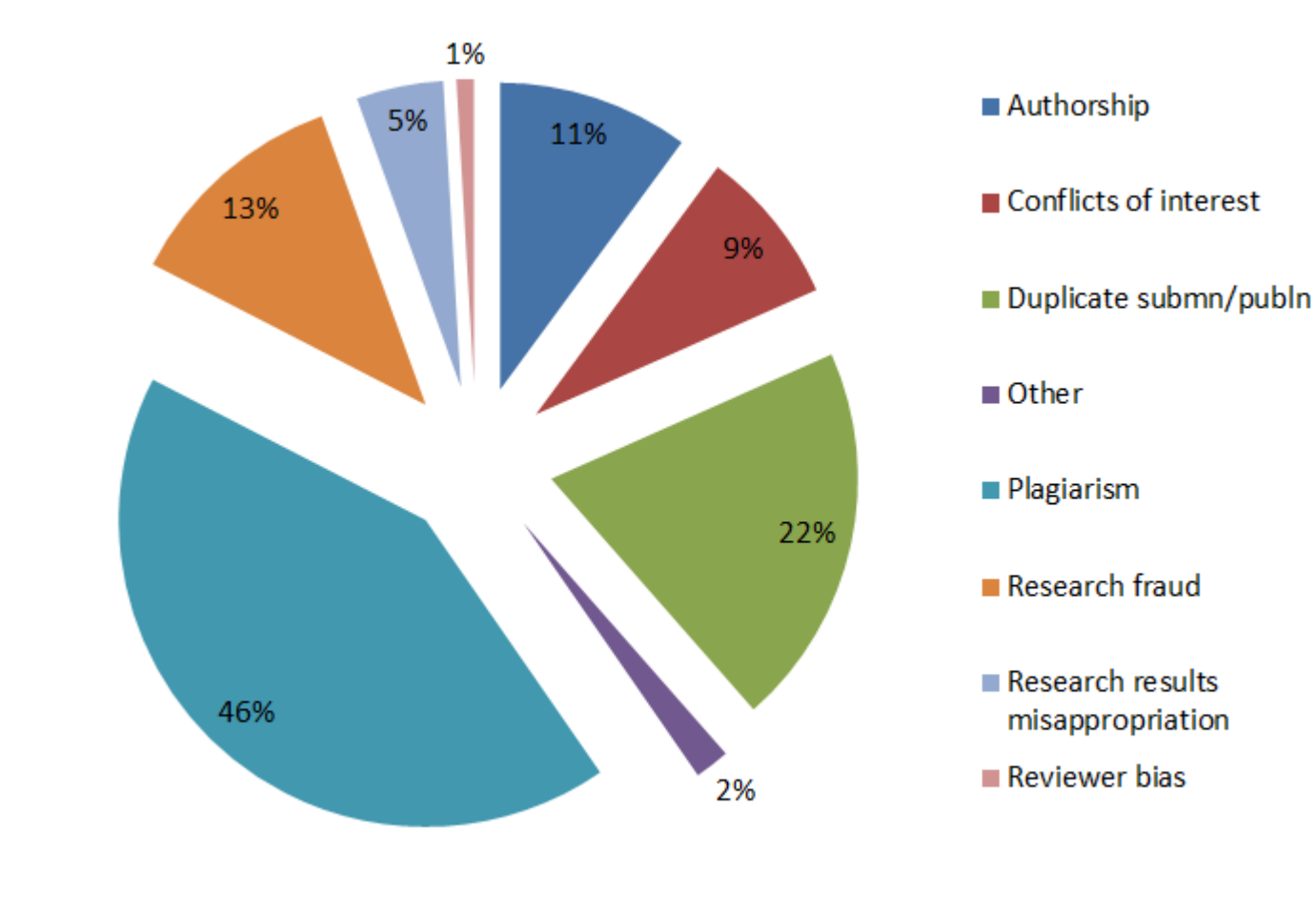
Publish *AND* Perish! – if you break ethical rules

- 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

What is Plagiarism?

"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…

Words (Language)	**Graphs**
Ideas	**Illustrations**
Findings	**Information**
Writings	**Lectures**
Graphic Representations	**Printed Material**
Computer Programs	**Electronic Material**
Diagrams	**Any Other Original Work**

Higher Education Academy, UK

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:

To place your own work in context

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

Figure Manipulation

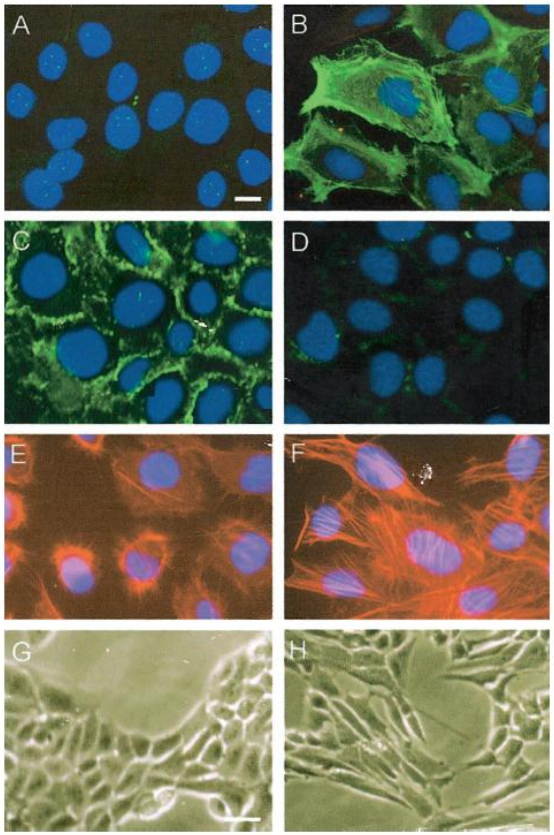
As long as they don't obscure or eliminate info present in the original image

Must be disclosed in the figure legend

Figure Manipulation

Example - Diffferent authors and reported experiments

Am J Pathol, 2001



Can you plagiarise your own work?
"*Text re-cycling/Self-plagiarism*"

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 word-for word and perhaps a figure or two without citing the first paper

Editors may conclude that you intentionally exaggerated your output

Plagiarism Detection

Cross Check Initiative (2009)

Huge database of 30+ 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

ScienceDirect

doi:10.1016/j.sigpro.2005.07.019 Cite or Link Using DOI

RETRACTED: Matching pursuit-based approach f

N. [illegible]

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 articl
algorithm for SNR improvement in ultrasonic NDT" , *Independent Nond*
International, volume 38 (2005) 453 – 458 authored by N. [illegible]

Signal Processing
Volume 86, Issue 5, May 2006, Pages 962-970

RETRACTED

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 co[illegible]taminated with grain noise in highly scatteri[illegible] materials [11,12], as an alternative to the WT technique, the computational cost [illegible] BP algorithm being the main drawback.

In this paper, we propose a [illegible]el m[illegible] pursuit-based signal processin[illegible] [illegible] proving SNR in ultraso[illegible] NDT [illegible] highly scattering materials, such [illegible] and com[illegible]sites. Matching pursuit is use[illegible] [illegible] BP to reduce the complexity. De[illegible] its itera[illegible] nature, the method is fast en[illegible]gh to be real-time implemented. The perfor[illegible]ce of [illegible] proposed method has been evaluated [illegible] both c[illegible]puter simulation and exp[illegible] [illegible] when the input SNR [illegible]NRin) [illegible] lowe[illegible] [illegible] 0dB (the level of echoe[illegible] microstructures is above the level of [illegible] 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 $D = \{g_i;\ i = 0, 1, \ldots, L\}$ 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 si[illegible] [illegible]terms of expansion functions chose[illegible] [illegible]rom a di[illegible]onary, where l^2 norm is used as the a[illegible] metric because of its mathem[illegible]al co[illegible]ience. When a well-designed dictio[illegible] is [illegible] in [illegible] pursuit, the non-line[illegible] [illegible] the algorithm leads to compact a[illegible] [illegible] mode[illegible]

In each [illegible] of the i[illegible] procedure, vector $g_i[n]$ whi[illegible] the large[illegible] product with the analysed signal [illegible] chosen. The contribution of this ve[illegible] then subt[illegible] from the signal and the process is repeated on the residual. At the mth iteration the [illegible]idue is

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

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

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

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

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

$$g_{i(m)}[n] = \arg\min_{g_i \in D} \|r^{m+1}[n]\|^2 = \arg\max_{g_i \in D} |\alpha_i^m|^2 = \arg\max_{g_i \in D} |\alpha_i^m|. \quad (3)$$

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:

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

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…

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‘How To Get Published’

Reviewing

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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

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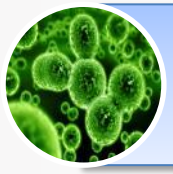
Purpose of Peer Review

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

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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

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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)

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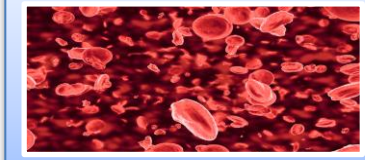
Rejection without external review

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

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 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 ?

- **A**ttention to details
- **C**heck and double check your work
- **C**onsider the reviewers' comments
- **E**nglish must be as good as possible
- **P**resentation is important
- **T**ake your time with revision
- **A**cknowledge those who have helped you
- **N**ew, original and previously unpublished
- **C**ritically evaluate your own manuscript
- **E**thical rules must be obeyed

– Nigel John Cook

Editor-in-Chief, *Ore Geology Reviews*

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Thank You

Further reading on plagiarism:

www.ethics.elsevier.com

For writing/submission tips and author services:

www.elsevier.com/authors

Free webcast tutorials on getting published:

www.elsevier.com/trainingwebcasts

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