

Publish in Reputable Journal

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Elsevier Publishing Campus

Outline

Planning Article

- Journal Metrics

Publishing Ethics

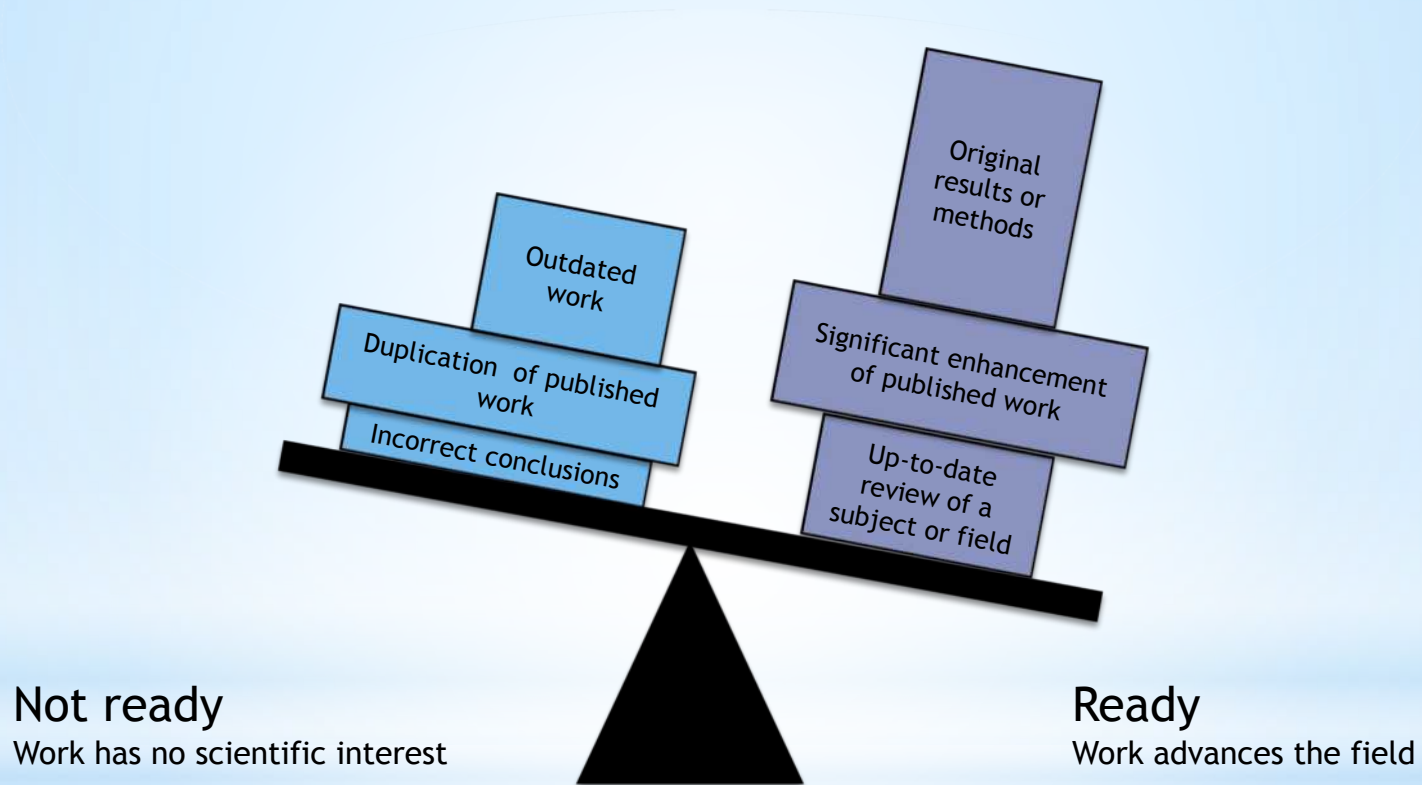
- Plagiarism
- Retraction

How to get publish

The Reviewing process

Planning Article

Are you ready to publish?



...your published papers, are a permanent record of your research, are your passport to your community...



* Always keep in mind that...

*Choosing the right journal

Best practices

- Aim to reach the intended audience for your work
- Choose only one journal, as simultaneous submissions are prohibited
- Supervisor and colleagues can provide good suggestions
- Shortlist a handful of candidate journals, and investigate them:
 - Aims
 - Scope
 - Accepted types of articles
 - Readership
 - Current hot topics

Articles in your reference list will usually lead you directly to the right journals.

How to choose Journal By Using Scopus

17

Scopus

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Search

Alerts

My list

My Scopus

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View charts and graphs related to this results list

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Refine

Limit to Exclude

Year

2015 (19)
2014 (78)
2013 (85)
2012 (76)
2011 (80)

Author Name

Thelwall, M. (8)
O'Hara, F. (7)
Tsay, M.Y. (6)
Beheshti, J. (6)
Cronin, B. (6)

High dose versus conventional dose in external beam radiotherapy of prostate cancer: a meta-analysis of long-term follow-up Hou, Z., Li, G., Bai, S. 2015 Journal of Cancer Research and Clinical Oncology 0

Full Text

View at Publisher

Results of a digital library curriculum field test Oh, S., Yang, S., Pomerantz, J.P., Wildemuth, B.M., Fox, E.A. 2015 International Journal on Digital Libraries 0

Article in Press

Full Text

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Factors of Engagement: Professional Standards and the Library Science Internship Dotson, K.B., Dotson-Blake, K.P. 2015 TechTrends 0

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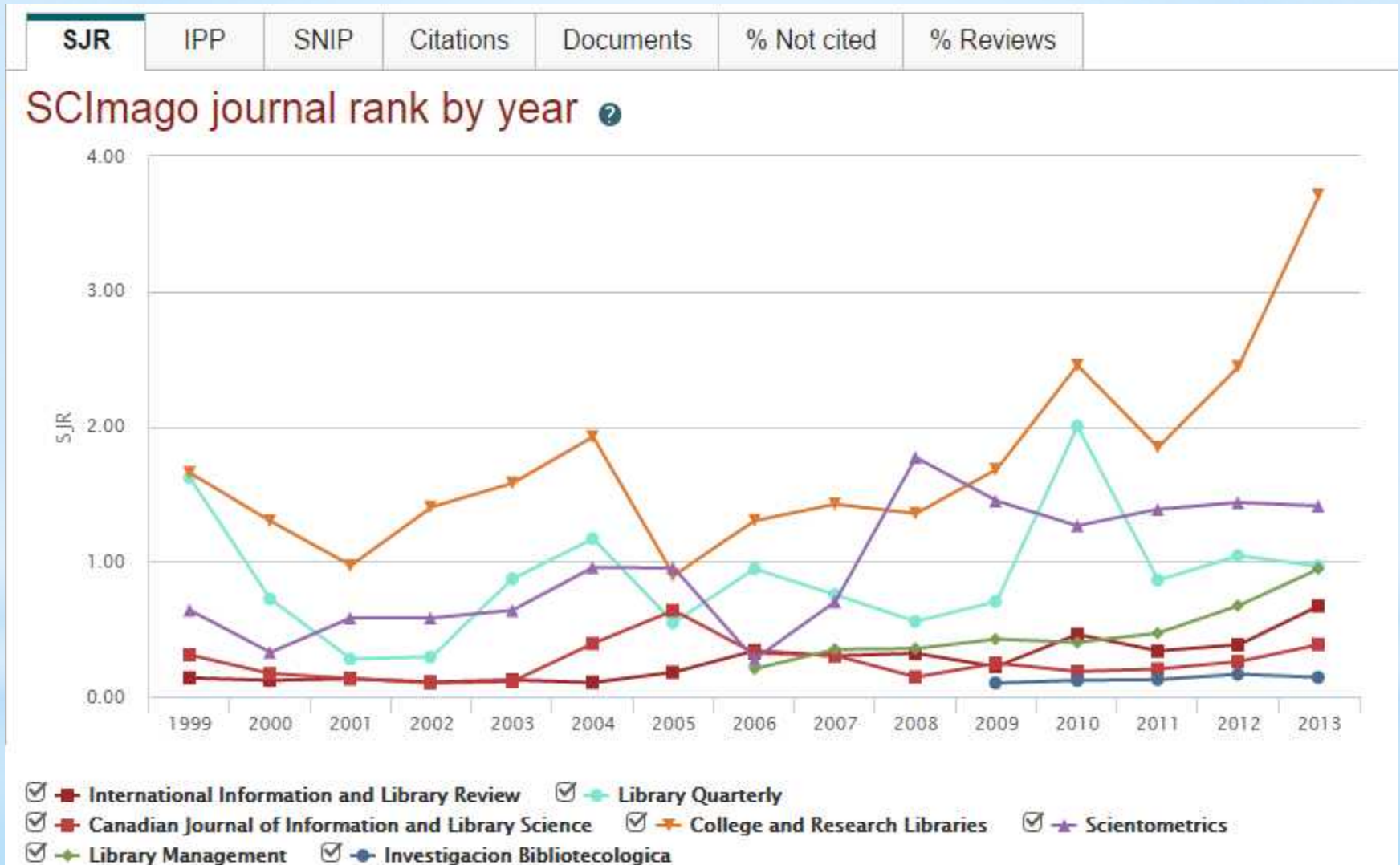
Pharmacists' medicines-related interventions for people with intellectual disabilities: a narrative review O'Dwyer, M., Meštrović, A., Henman, M. 2015 International Journal of Clinical Pharmacy 0

Article in Press

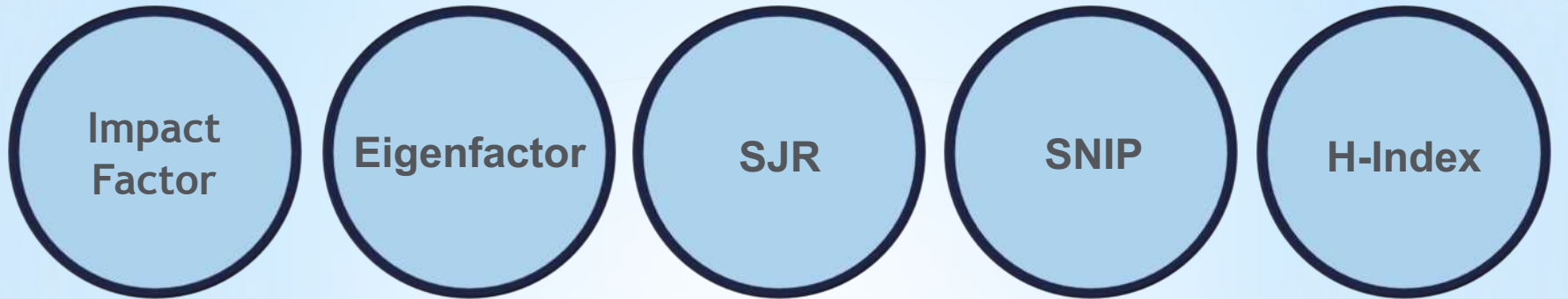
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Bibliometric indicators



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



- 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.*



*SJR- SCImago Journal
Rank

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)



- Freely available online via Scopus
- Similar to Impact Factor, but considers 3 years
- Measures contextual citation impact
- Citations weighted by the likelihood of citation in the subject field of source

Devised at the University of Leiden, currently the most sophisticated journal performance indicator



Universiteit Leiden

* 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

*H-Index in Scopus

Barakbaev, A. N. [Back to author details page](#)

Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Author ID: 10045485100

Documents (137)

h-index (32)

Citations (3554)

Co-authors (150)

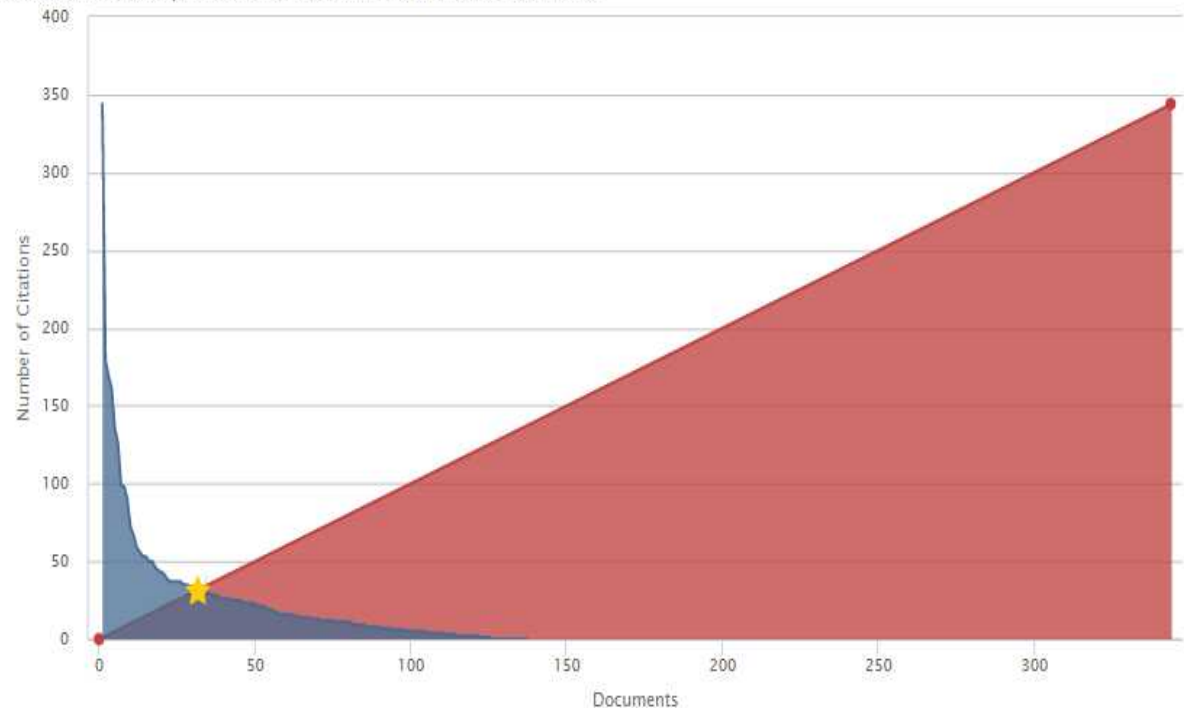
Analyze documents published between: 2001 to 2015 ☐ Exclude self citations ☐ Exclude citations from books

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Documents	Citations	Title
27	35	Deep inelastic inclusive and diffracti...
28	35	Measurement of dijet production in ...
29	34	Diffractive photoproduction of dijets...
30	34	Inclusive-jet and dijet cross sections...
31	33	Study of the effective transverse m...
32	32	Measurement of high-Q ² neutral c...
33	31	Leading neutron energy and pT dis...
34	30	Measurement of D mesons product...
35	30	Measurement of subjet multiplicities...
36	28	Jet-radius dependence of inclusive...
37	28	Measurement of prompt photons w...
38	28	Observation of isolated high-ET ph...
39	26	Exclusive photoproduction of Y(hoo...
40	26	Measurement of D [±] and D ⁰ prod...
41	26	Measurement of charged current d...
42	26	Substructure dependence of jet cro...

This author's h-index is 32

The h-index is based upon the number of documents and number of citations.



Choosing the right journal

Journal Finder Tool

The screenshot shows the Elsevier website's Journal Finder Tool. At the top is the Elsevier logo and a search bar with the placeholder text "Type here to search on Elsevier.com". To the right of the search bar are links for "Advanced search", "Follow us:" with social media icons (Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, YouTube), and "Help & Contact". Below the header is a navigation bar with links: "Journals & books", "Solutions", "Authors, editors & reviewers", "About Elsevier", "Community", and "Store".

On the left side, under the heading "For Authors", there is a vertical list of links: "Journal authors' home", "Author Rights", "Ethics", "Agreements", "Open access", "Author services", "Authors' Update", "Early career researchers", "Book authors' home", "Sharing your article", "Journal and article metrics", and "Promote your article".

The main content area is titled "Elsevier for authors" and "How to publish in an Elsevier journal". It contains a paragraph explaining the journal selection process: "Every year, we accept and publish more than 250,000 journal articles. Publishing in an Elsevier journal starts with finding the right journal for your paper. If you already know which journal, you can enter the title directly in the search box below. Alternatively, click on the 'Start matching' button to find a suitable journal based on the abstract of your article."

Below this text is a horizontal flowchart with five steps: "Publishing process", "Find a journal", "Prepare your paper", "Submit paper", and "Check status". The "Find a journal" step is highlighted.

Under the "Find a journal" step, there are two options: "Match your abstract to a journal" and "Search for a journal by name". The "Match your abstract to a journal" option features a blue button labeled "Start matching". The "Search for a journal by name" option features a blue button labeled "Search for a Journal" followed by a search input field with a magnifying glass icon.

Below these options is a section titled "The Elsevier publishing process step by step". The first step is "1. Find the right journal", which includes a paragraph: "The first step is finding the right journal for your paper. Among the thousands of journals and books published by Elsevier are some of the world's most prominent and respected medical, scientific and technological publications. These include The Lancet, Cell, Tetrahedron Letters and a host of others. Find a journal match for your abstract by clicking on the blue 'Start matching' button above."

* 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
- It will save your time

The image shows the Elsevier Life Sciences journal homepage. A callout box highlights the 'Guide for Authors' link in the top navigation menu. The main content area includes sections for Impact Factor (2.451), Special Issues (with 'ORDER NOW' buttons), Recent Articles (from ScienceDirect), and Most Read Articles (from Scopus). A sidebar on the right promotes 'Life Sciences Mini-Reviews'.

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5-Year Impact factor: 2.661
Imprint: ELSEVIER
ISSN: 0024-3208
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Types of manuscripts



Full articles

- Substantial, complete and comprehensive pieces of research
Is my message sufficient for a full article?



Letters or short communications

- Quick and early communications
Are my results so thrilling that they should be shown as soon as possible?



Review papers

- Summaries of recent developments on a specific top
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Your supervisor or colleagues are also good sources for advice on manuscript types.

*Planning Your Article

What makes a strong manuscript?

- Clear and useful message
- A logical manner
- Readers grasp the research

Editors, reviewers and readers all want to receive well presented manuscripts that fit within the aims and scope of their journal.



Publishing Ethics

The most serious issues to avoid

These are the 3 most common forms of ethical misconduct that the research community is challenged with:

- 1. Fabrication**

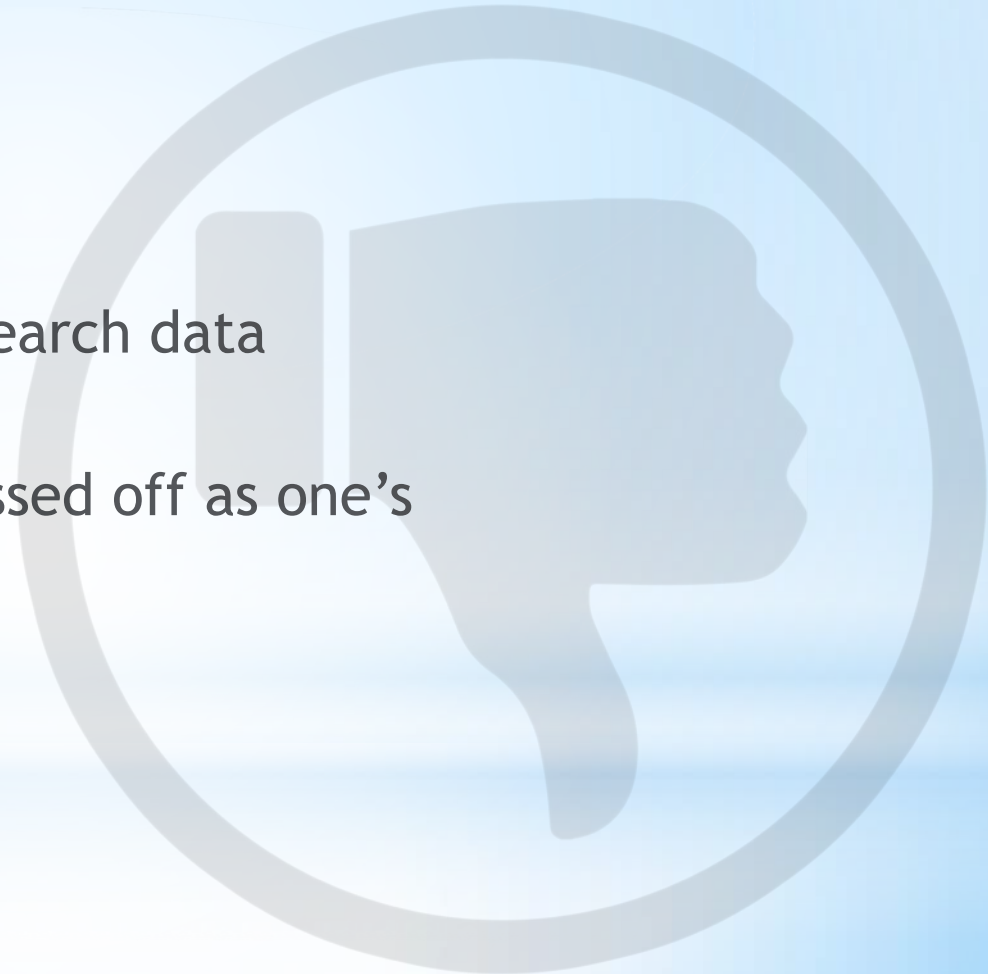
Making up research data

- 2. Falsification**

Manipulation of existing research data

- 3. Plagiarism**

Previous work taken and passed off as one's own



Climate researcher tied to corporate cash

Scientist who disputes consensus on warming has received \$1.2 million

BY JUSTIN GILLIS
AND JOHN SCHWARTZ

For years, politicians wanting to block legislation on climate change have bolstered their arguments by pointing to the work of a few scientists who claim that greenhouse gases pose little risk to humanity.

One of the names they invoke most often is **Wei-Hock Soon**, known as Willie, a scientist at the **Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics** who claims that variations in the sun's energy can largely explain recent global warming. He

has often appeared on conservative news programs, testified before Congress and in state capitals, and starred at conferences of people who deny the risks of global warming.

But newly released documents show the extent to which Dr. Soon's work has been tied to funding he received from corporate interests.

He has accepted more than \$1.2 million in money from the fossil-fuel industry over the last decade while failing to disclose that conflict of interest in most of his scientific papers. At least 11 papers he has published since 2008 omitted such a disclosure, and in at least eight of those cases, he appears to have violated ethical guidelines of the journals that published his work.

The documents show that Dr. Soon, in correspondence with his corporate

funders, described many of his scientific papers as "deliverables" that he completed in exchange for their money. He used the same term to describe testimony he prepared for Congress.

Though Dr. Soon did not respond to questions about the documents, he has long stated that his corporate funding has not influenced his scientific findings.

The documents were obtained by Greenpeace, the environmental group, under the Freedom of Information Act. Greenpeace and an allied group, the Climate Investigations Center, shared them with several news organizations last week.

The documents shed light on the role of scientists like Dr. Soon in fostering public debate over whether human activity is causing global warming. The vast majority of experts have concluded

that it is and that greenhouse emissions pose long-term risks to civilization.

Historians and sociologists of science say that since the tobacco wars of the 1960s, corporations trying to block legislation that hurts their interests have employed a strategy of creating the appearance of scientific doubt, usually with the help of ostensibly independent researchers who accept industry funding.

Fossil-fuel interests have followed this approach for years, but the mechanics of their activities remained largely hidden.

"The whole doubt-mongering strategy relies on creating the impression of scientific debate," said Naomi Oreskes, a historian of science at Harvard University and the co-author of "Merchants of Doubt," a book about such campaigns. "Willie Soon is playing a role in a certain CLIMATE, PAGE 5

Center for Astrophysics who claims that variations in the sun's energy can largely explain recent global warming. He has often appeared on conservative news programs, testified before Congress and in state capitals, and starred at conferences of people who deny the risks of global warming. But newly released documents show the extent to which Dr. Soon's work has been tied to funding he received from corporate interests. He has accepted more than \$1.2 million in money from the fossil-fuel industry over the last decade while failing to disclose that conflict of interest in most of his scientific papers. At least 11 papers he has published since 2008 omitted such a disclosure, and in at least eight of those cases, he appears to have violated ethical guidelines of the journals that published his work. The documents show that Dr. Soon, in correspondence with his corporate funders, described many of his scientific papers as "deliverables" that he completed in exchange for their money. He used the same term to describe testimony he prepared for Congress. Though Dr. Soon did not respond to questions about the documents, he has long stated that his corporate funding has not influenced his scientific findings. The documents were obtained by Greenpeace, the environmental group, under the Freedom of Information Act. Greenpeace and an allied group, the Climate Investigations Center, shared them with several news organizations last week. The documents shed light on the role of scientists like Dr. Soon in fostering public debate over whether human activity is causing global warming. The vast majority of experts have concluded that it is and that greenhouse emissions pose long-term risks to civilization. Historians and sociologists of science say that since the tobacco wars of the 1960s, corporations trying to block legislation that hurts their interests have employed a strategy of creating the appearance of scientific doubt, usually with the help of ostensibly independent researchers who accept industry funding. Fossil-fuel interests have followed this approach for years, but the mechanics of their activities remained largely hidden. "The whole doubt-mongering strategy relies on creating the impression of scientific debate," said Naomi Oreskes, a historian of science at Harvard University and the co-author of "Merchants of Doubt," a book about such campaigns. "Willie Soon is playing a role in a certain CLIMATE, PAGE 5

What does it mean to be an Author?



- An “author” is generally considered to be someone who has made substantial intellectual contributions to a published study.
- Being an author comes with credit but also with responsibility.
- Decisions about who will be an author and the order of authors should be made before starting to write up the project.

Authorship: Do's and don'ts



General principles for who is listed first:

First Author:

- Conducts and/or supervises the data analysis and the proper presentation and interpretation of the results
- Puts paper together and submits the paper to journal

Co-Author(s):

- Makes intellectual contributions to the data analysis and contributes to data interpretation
- Reviews each paper draft
- Must be able to present the results, defend the implications and discuss study limitations



Abuses to be avoided:

Ghost Authors:

- Leaving out authors who should be included

Scientific Writers and Gift Authors:

- Including authors when they did not contribute significantly

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*

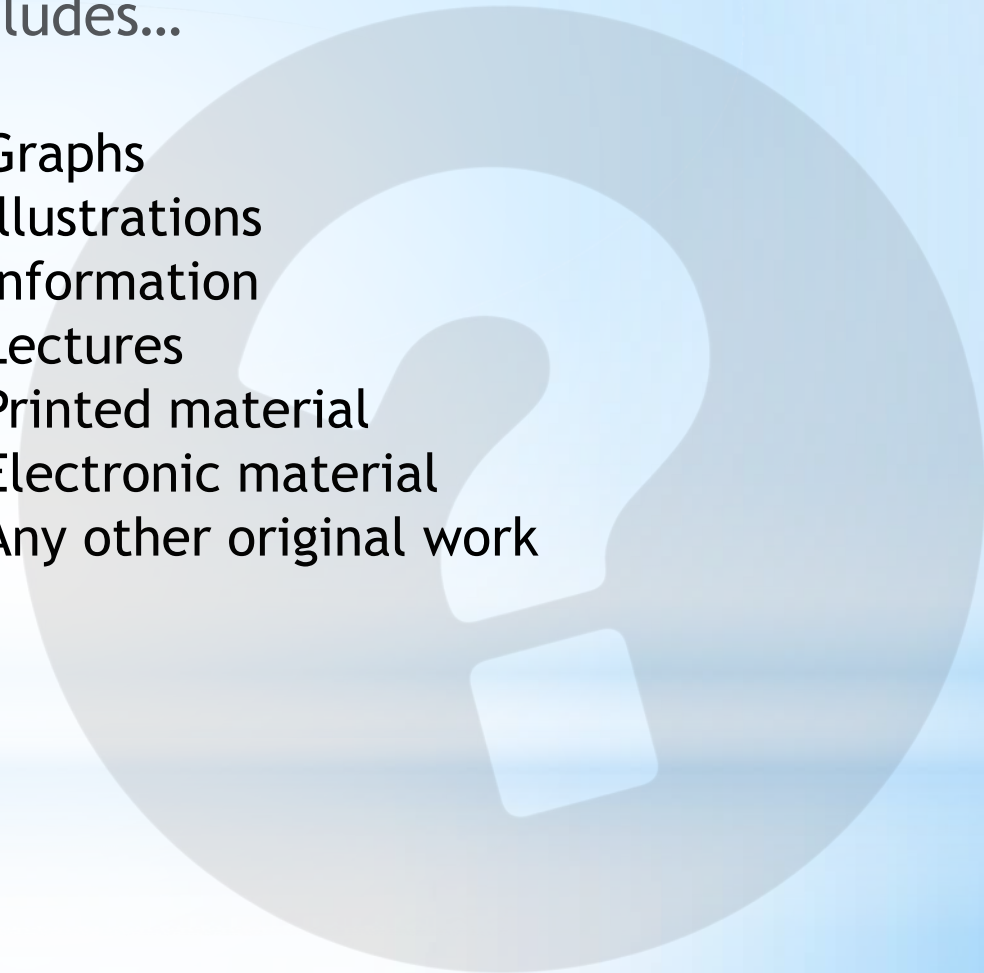
“Presenting the data or interpretations of others without crediting them, and thereby gaining for yourself the rewards earned by others, is theft, and it eliminates the motivation of working scientists to generate new data and interpretations.”

*Professor Bruce Railsback, Department of
Geology, University of Georgia*

What may be plagiarised?

Work that can be plagiarised includes...

- Words (language)
- Ideas
- Findings
- Writings
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Information
- Lectures
- Printed material
- Electronic material
- Any other original work



Correct citation is key

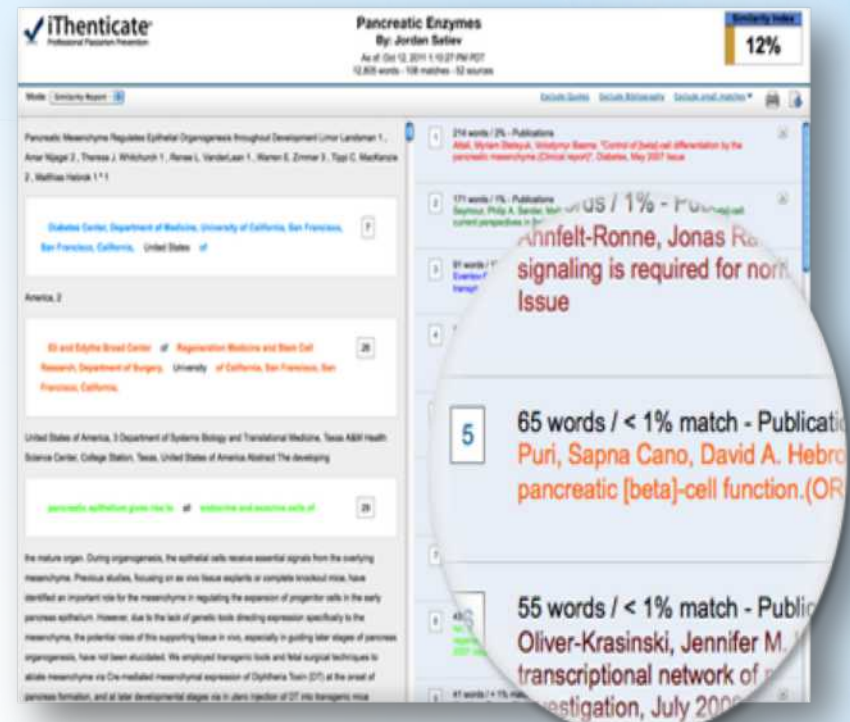
Crediting the work of others (including your advisor's or your own previous work) by citation is important for at least three reasons:

- 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



How can plagiarism be detected?

- 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



Paraphrasing

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

It is 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.
www.bio.davidson.edu/dept/plagiarism.html

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

For example

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

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Retraction notice to "New parallel theory" [Appl. Math. Lett. 23 (2010)]

1137-1139]

Applied Mathematics Letters, Volume 24, Issue 3, March 2011, Page 406

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This article has been retracted: please see Elsevier Policy on Article Withdrawal (<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy>).

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief.

The authors have falsified mathematical findings and have made unsubstantiated claims regarding Euclid's parallel postulate (*Appl. Math. Lett.*, 23 (2010) 1137–1139, doi:10.1016/j.aml.2010.05.003). This article represents a severe abuse of the scientific publishing system. The scientific community takes a very strong view on this matter and apologies are offered to readers of the journal that this was not detected during the submission process.

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Abstract

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 109–116

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It is well known that for a given line, there is only one parallel line through a point in Euclidean space, there are many parallel lines through a point in Lobachevskian space and there are no parallel through a point in spherical space but in this work, the author has accomodated and showed that there is a lot of parallel in our spheres.

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dates back to 32 000 BCE. Even before this, a number of geometrical figures were inscribed in
 in shown scientifically that the geometrical figures are more than 70 000 (seventy thousand)
 if birth of geometry is not clearly known. Several geometrical theorems have been found by
 for the first time in the history of mathematics. Euclid of Alexandria city in Egypt compiled the
 positions in an axiomatic and mathematical form and proof. The first scientific treatise on
 ents. In Elements, Euclid proposed five postulates on which the whole Elements were logically
 body introduced those five postulates. The first four postulates are obvious. Euclid thought that
 known as the parallel postulate needed a proof. Euclid tried his brain to deduce his fifth
 postulates. But unfortunately Euclid was unsuccessful in his rigorous and repeated attempts.
 effort. After Euclid almost all the great and famous mathematicians restarted to prove the
 theorem. These reattempts of famous mathematicians also ended in a fatal failure. But those
 best of equivalent propositions to the fifth postulate. The important outcome of the works of
 reattempts of two different types of non-Euclidean geometries namely the hyperbolic geometry by

* Publication ethics - How it can end

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Hungarian president resigns over doctorate plagiarism scandal

Pal Schmitt steps down after university revokes doctorate, saying Olympics thesis was mostly copied from two authors

Associated Press in Budapest
guardian.co.uk, Monday 2 April 2012 13.29 BST



The Hungarian president, Pal Schmitt, who has announced his resignation.
Photograph: Matej Divizna/EPA

The Hungarian president, Pal Schmitt, has announced he will resign after losing his doctorate in a plagiarism scandal.

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24 February 2011 Last updated at 11:38 GMT

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.



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

Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg, an aristocrat who lives in a Bavarian 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.

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

Who is really responsible for Ethics?



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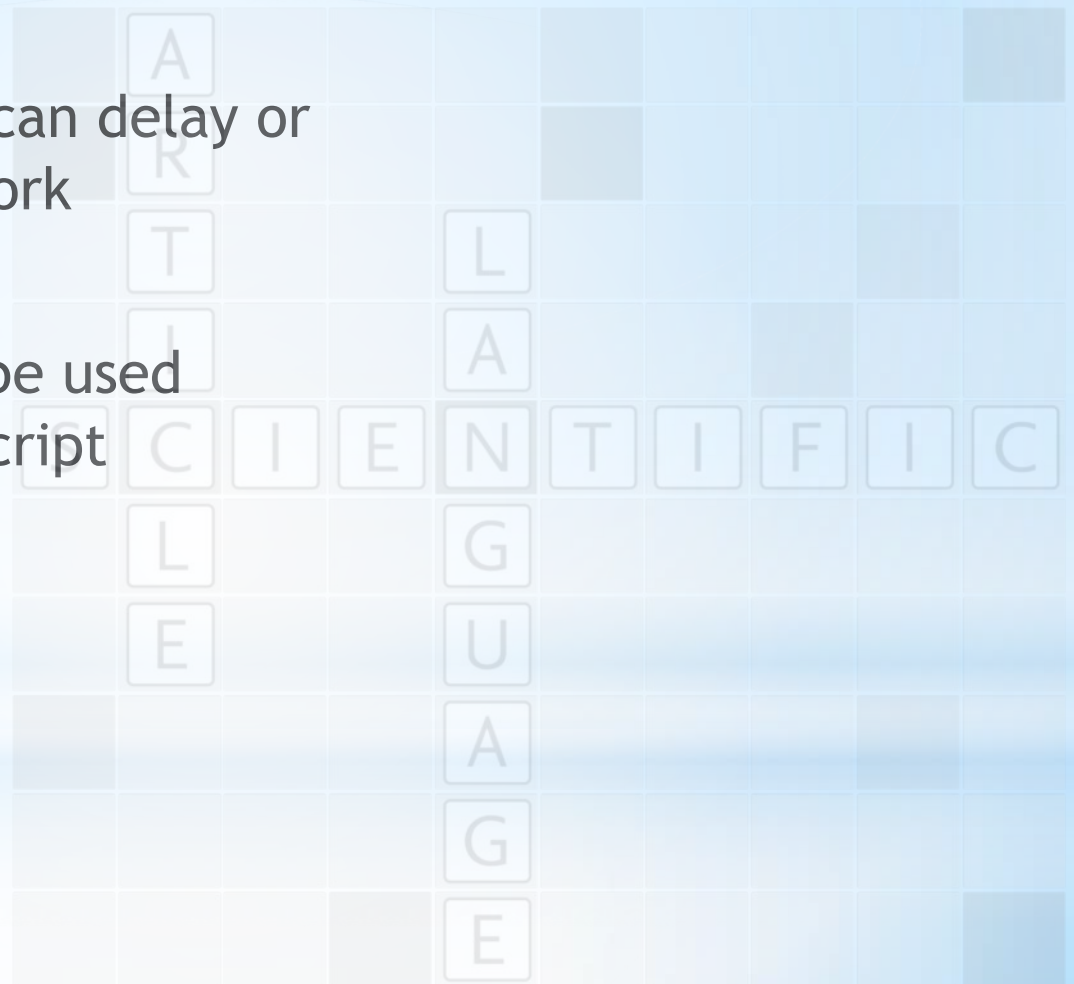


How to Get Published

Using proper scientific language

*Why is language important?

- Poor language quality can delay or block publication of work
- Proper English should be used throughout the manuscript



Do publishers correct language?

No!
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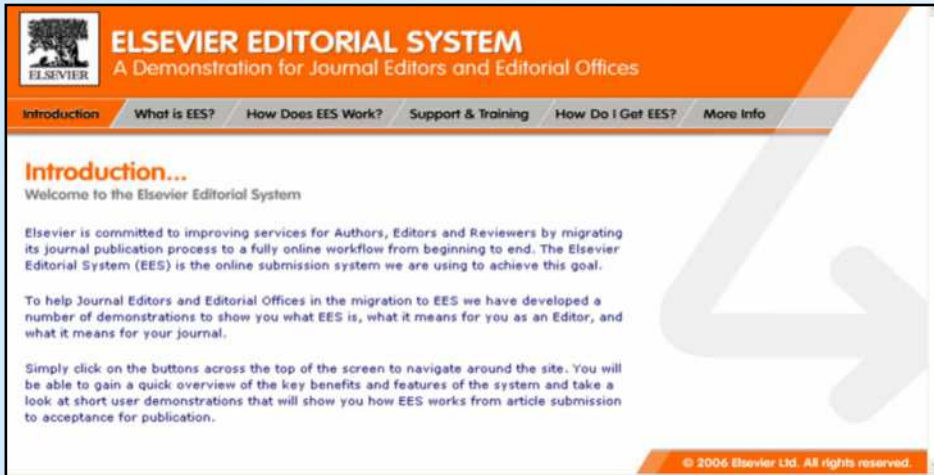
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- Helps to improve the quality of papers
- Publishers are outside the academic process and are not prone to prejudice or favour
- Publishers facilitate the review process by investing in online review systems and providing tools to help Editors and Reviewers

*What is peer review?

- Peer review places the reviewer, with the author, at the heart of scientific publishing
- Reviewers make the editorial process work by examining and commenting on manuscripts
- Without peer review there is no control in scientific communication
- Reviewers are the backbone of the whole process



Online peer review systems

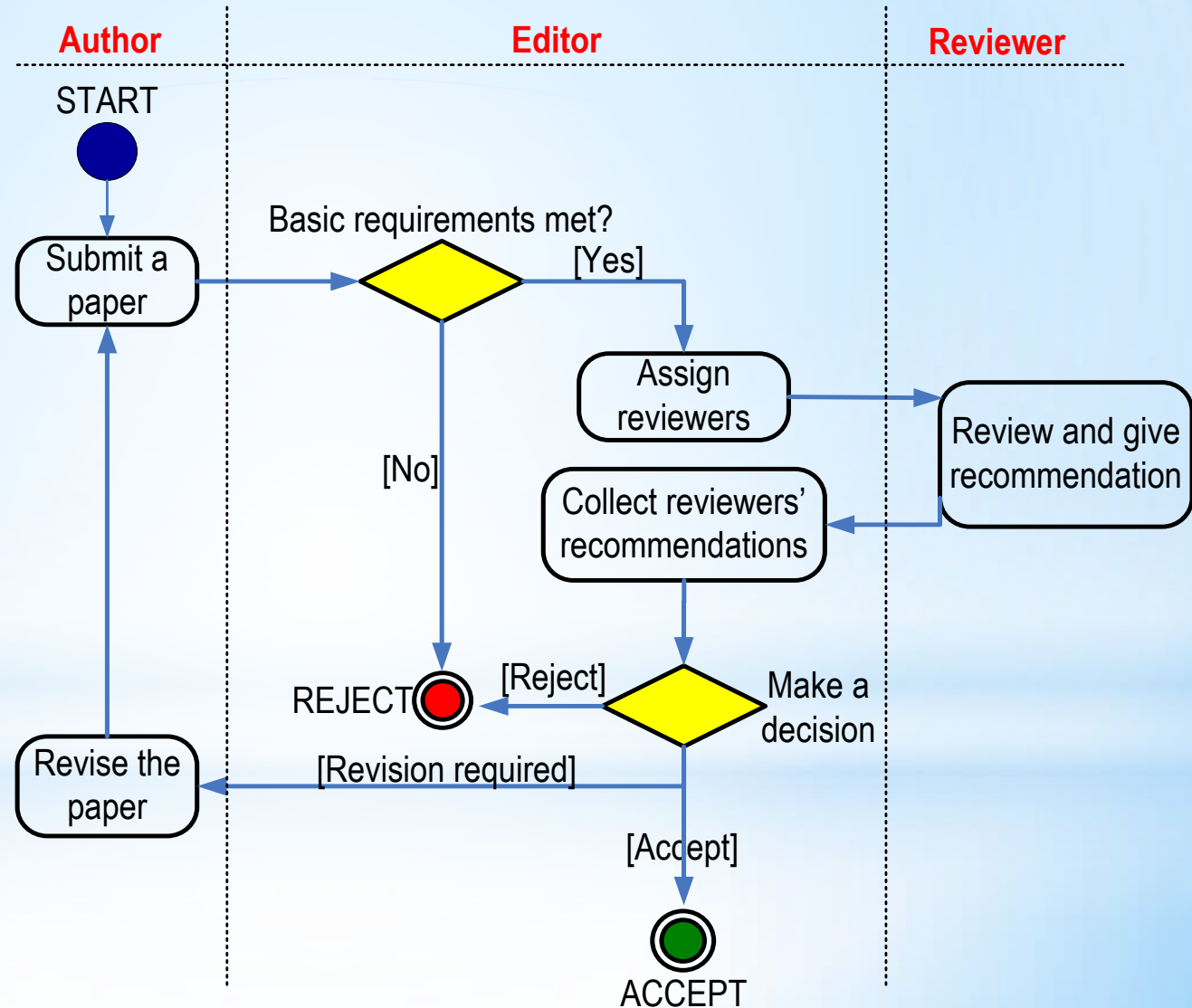


Online peer review systems accept manuscript submissions and facilitate online peer review

Online systems can handle hundreds of thousands of submissions and reviews per year



So how does it work?



* Example of a reviewer checklist for editor's eyes only

Reviewer's recommendation

Accept / Minor Revision / Major Revision / Reject

Overall manuscript rating

1 → 100 (poor → perfect)

1. Is the subject matter suitable for publication in JCR? Y/N
2. Is the paper acceptable in its present form? Y/N
3. Is the paper better suited for another journal? Y/N

If "Yes", which other journal?

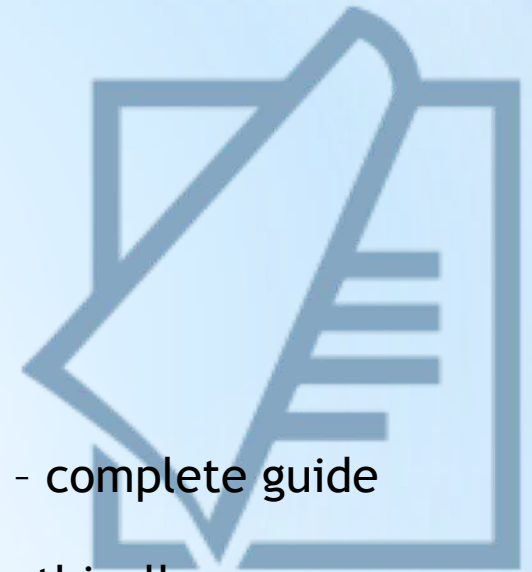
4. Does it contain material that might well be omitted? Y/N
5. Does it give adequate references to related work? Y/N
6. Is the English satisfactory? Y/N
7. Is the presentation of the work well organized? Y/N
8. Rate the paper using the following scale

(4 = Very good, 3 = Good, 2 = Marginal, 1 = Poor)

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| a. Originality | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| b. Scientific quality | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| c. Significance of findings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

Further reading at

publishingcampus.com
elsevier.com/authors
elsevier.com/reviewers
elsevier.com/editors



- Understanding the Publishing Process with Elsevier - complete guide
- Publishing Ethics brochure - top reasons to publish ethically
- Get Published - top tips on writing, reviewing and grant writing etc.
- Get Noticed - new ways to promote your article and research
- Open access - definitions and options
- Career Planning Guide - download in 12 languages



Thank you

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