How to Get Your Article Published in a Great Journal?

Jagna Mirska-Gent – Publisher, Economics & Finance, Elsevier
Marat Fatkhoulline – Account Director, Elsevier

Outline

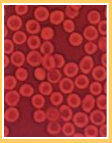
- Scientific Publishing
  1. Trends in Russian Scientific Community
  2. Kazan Federal University
  3. Elsevier's Role
- How to get Published
  1. Before you begin
  2. Select your audience & choose the right journal
  3. Prepare your manuscript
  4. The review process
- What not to do…

Многовековое наследие Elsevier: *от научных работ ведущих ученых до информационно-аналитического сопровождения корпораций, министерств и правительств*

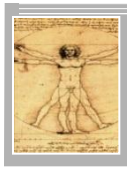
Издательский дом Elzevir
Основан в 1580 году

Современное научное издательство Elsevier воссоздано в 1880 году и сегодня представляет информационно-аналитическую компанию

Несмотря на запрет инквизиции, публикация книги Галилео Галилея “*Discorsi e dimostrazioni matematiche, intoro a due nuoue scienze*” — книга признана первой значительной работой в области современной физики

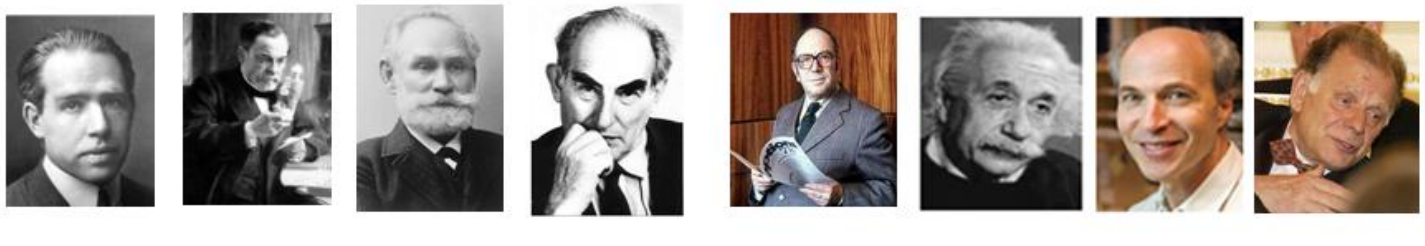


Публикация книги Сэра Александра Флеминга, посвященной новому революционному антибиотику в 1946г. - “*Penicillin: Its Practical Application*”

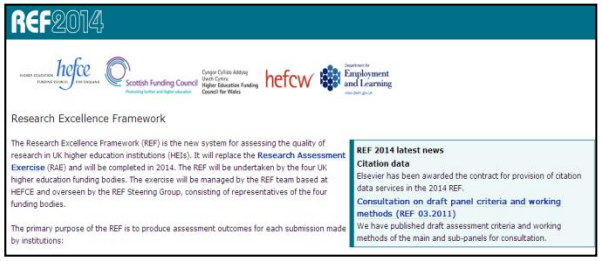


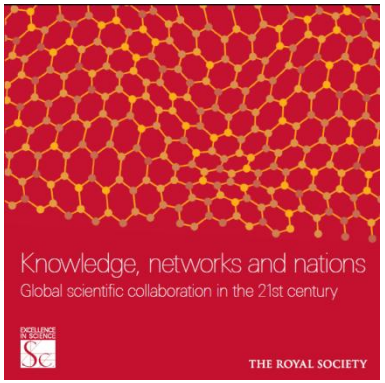
“*Анатомия Грэя”* опубликованная в 1858 г. стала основой для научного изучения анатомии и медицины в мире

Лауреаты Нобелевской премии публиковавшиеся в издательстве Elsevier



Использование ресурсов Elsevier на уровне агентств, министерств, ведомств, правительств





Elsevier- Современные информационные решения: от первичной информации до аналитики

ELSEVIER

Полнотекстовые журналы и книги

ScienceDirect makes sense.

Библиографическая информация и цитирование

SCOPUS

Химический синтез

reaxys®

Прикладные инженерные науки и технологии

EngineeringInformation Step Ahead.

Медицина и фармакология

embase® BIOMEDICAL ANSWERS

THE LANCET

illumin8

Поиск и анализ информации в области инноваций

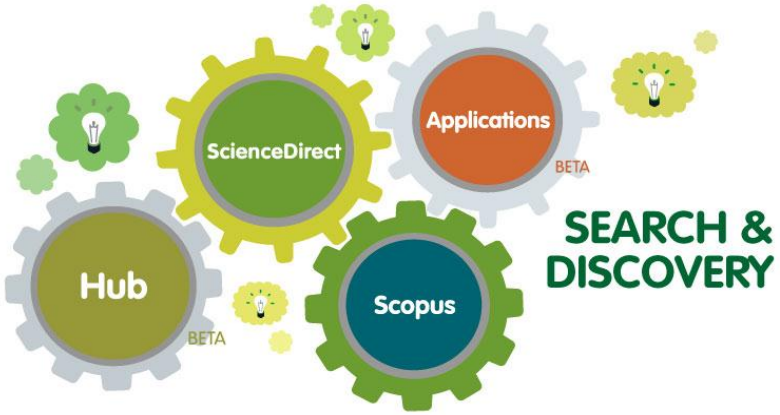
Инновационное решение для анализа и планирования развития науки

SciVal

ЛУЧШИЕ ЖУРНАЛЫ И КНИГИ

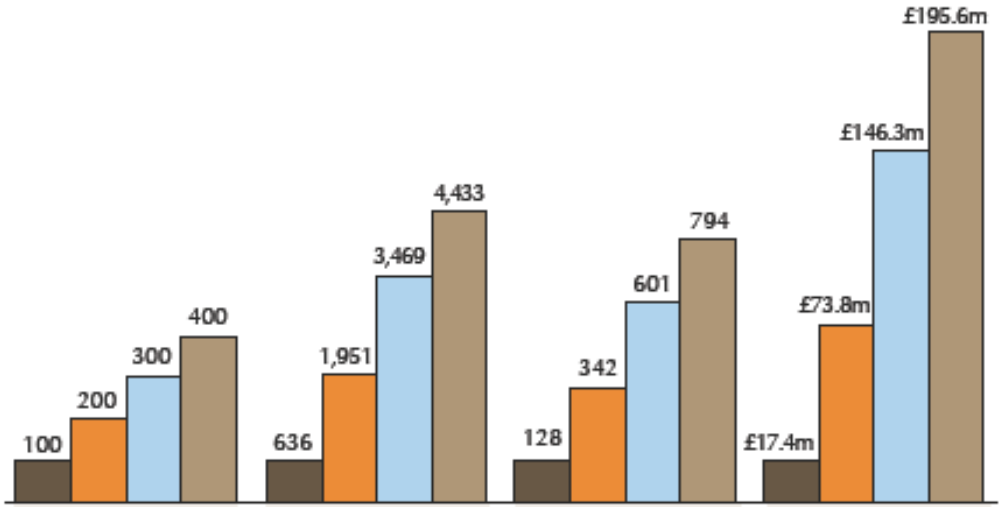
для ВУЗов и НИИ

Science Direct - *электронная библиотека полнотекстовых ресурсов издательства Elsevier – 25% мировой англоязычной научно-технической информации**



*** По данным Elsevier за 2011 год на основании количества опубликованных статей**

Исследования University College London подтверждают сильную корреляцию между использованием е-журналов, публикацией статей и распределением средств



	Article downloads	Research papers	PhD awards	Research grants and contracts
1 million downloads	100	100	100	100
2 million downloads	200	307	268	424
3 million downloads	300	545	471	841
4 million downloads	400	697	622	1,124

INDICIES

“Удвоение в загрузке, с 1 до 2 миллионов, статистически связано с существенным – но не обязательно является причиной – увеличением исследовательской продуктивности”

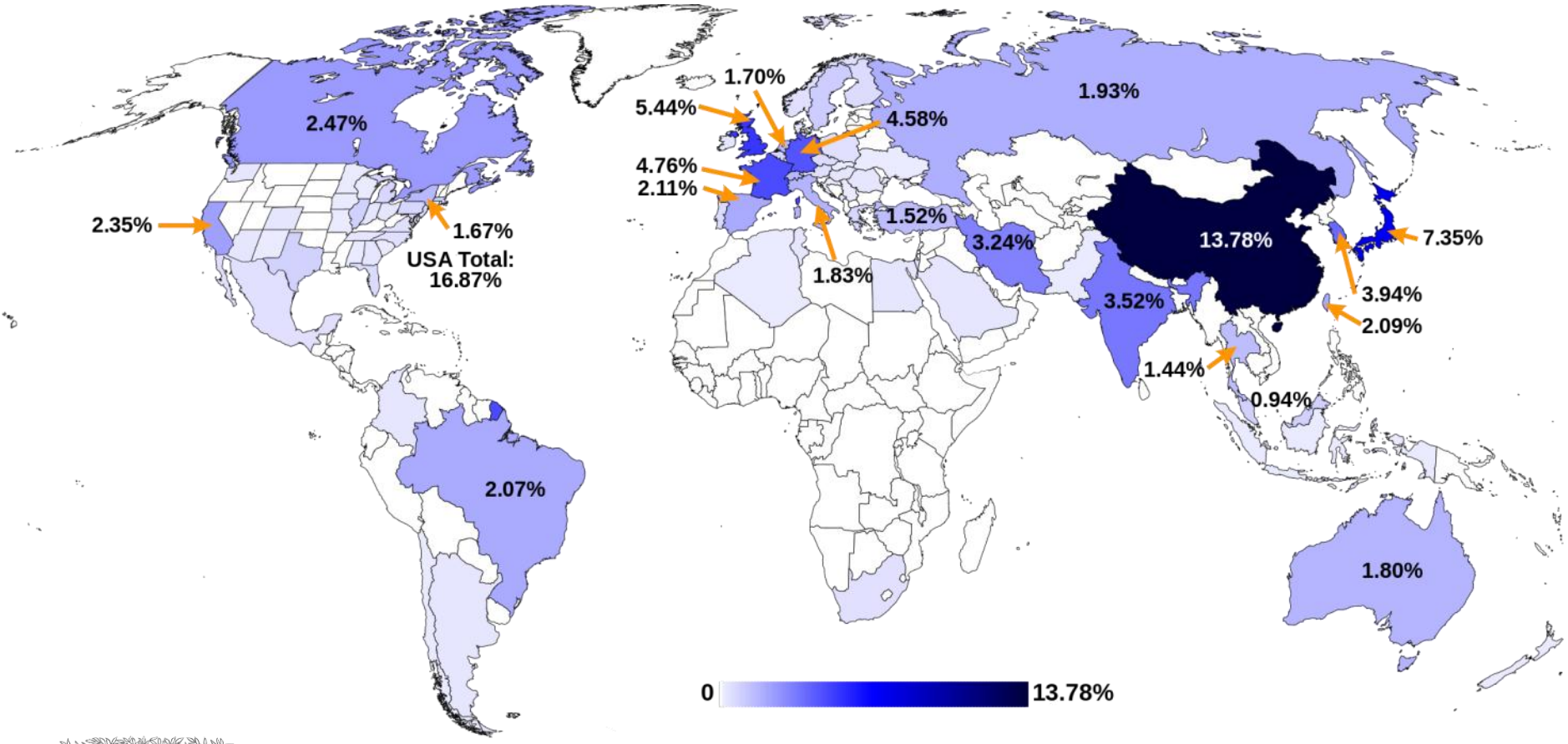
Рост статей – на 207%
Защита докторских – на 168%
Получено исследовательских грантов и контрактов – на 324%

Рост еще выше – чем больше число загрузок

“Electronic Journals: Their use value and impact. Research Information Network Report

Science Direct – кто читает нас в мире (2001-2012)

Карта использования иностранными учеными статей Российских авторов (Science Direct)

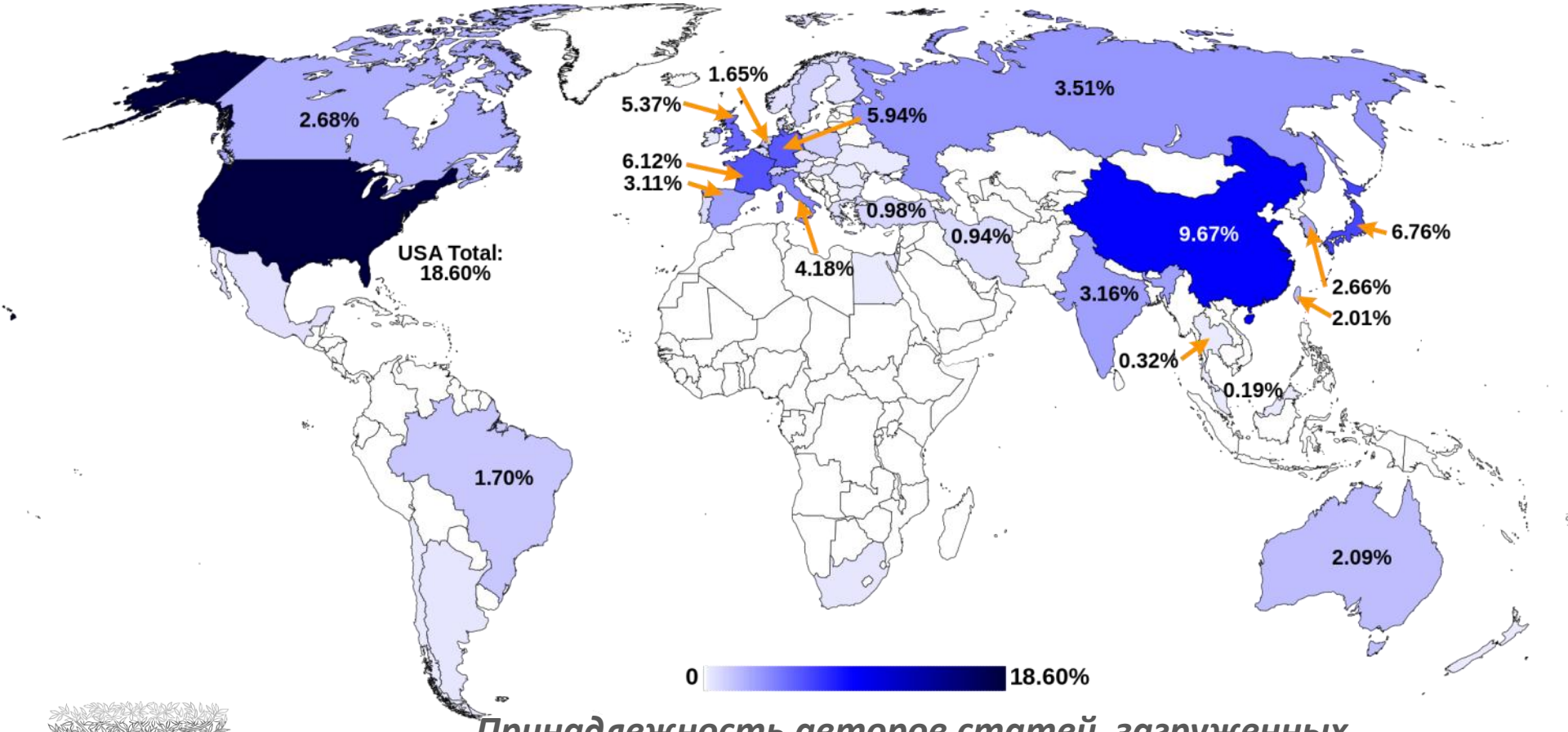


Статьи Российских ученых, опубликованные на платформе ScienceDirect были загружены 29,543,658 раз во всем мире за период 2001-2012

#Источник: Департамент аналитики использования ScienceDirect

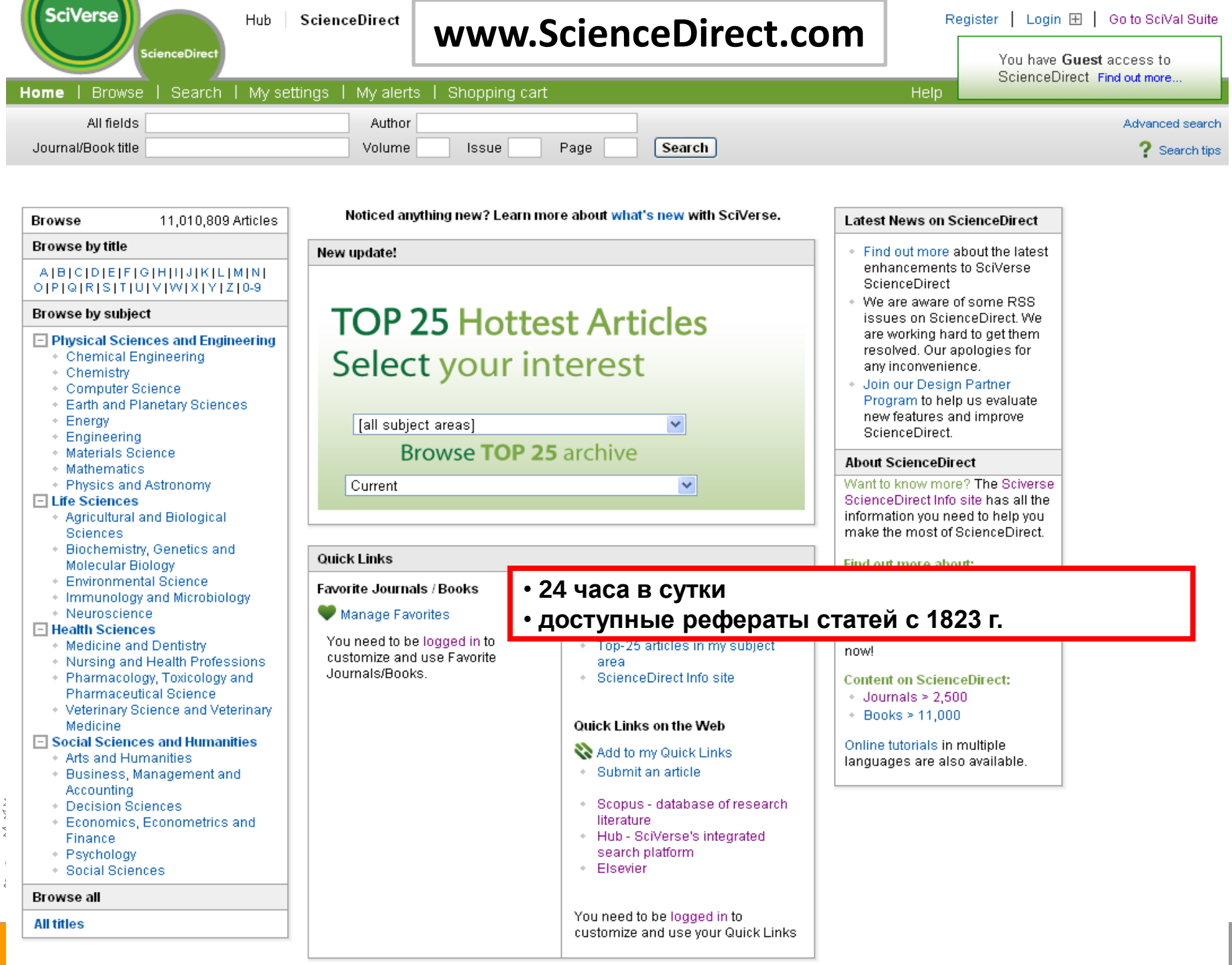
Российские исследователи и мировая наука: кого читаем мы

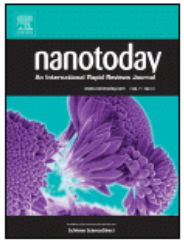
Использование Российскими учеными статей иностранных ученых, опубликованных на ScienceDirect



Принадлежность авторов статей, загруженных Российскими учеными на платформе Science Direct (16,221,707) за период 2001- 2012

#Источник: Департамент аналитики использования ScienceDirect


SciVerse
ScienceDirect
Hub | ScienceDirect
www.ScienceDirect.com
Register | Login | Go to SciVal Suite
You have Guest access to ScienceDirect Find out more...
Home | Browse | Search | My settings | My alerts | Shopping cart | Help
All fields
Author
Journal/Book title
Volume
Issue
Page
Search
Advanced search
Search tips
Browse 11,010,809 Articles
Browse by title
A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z | 0-9
Browse by subject
Physical Sciences and Engineering
Chemical Engineering
Chemistry
Computer Science
Earth and Planetary Sciences
Energy
Engineering
Materials Science
Mathematics
Physics and Astronomy
Life Sciences
Agricultural and Biological Sciences
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology
Environmental Science
Immunology and Microbiology
Neuroscience
Health Sciences
Medicine and Dentistry
Nursing and Health Professions
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutical Science
Veterinary Science and Veterinary Medicine
Social Sciences and Humanities
Arts and Humanities
Business, Management and Accounting
Decision Sciences
Economics, Econometrics and Finance
Psychology
Social Sciences
Browse all
All titles
Noticed anything new? Learn more about what's new with SciVerse.
New update!
TOP 25 Hottest Articles
Select your interest
[all subject areas]
Browse TOP 25 archive
Current
Quick Links
Favorite Journals / Books
Manage Favorites
You need to be logged in to customize and use Favorite Journals/Books.
Top-25 articles in my subject area
ScienceDirect Info site
Quick Links on the Web
Add to my Quick Links
Submit an article
Scopus - database of research literature
Hub - SciVerse's integrated search platform
Elsevier
You need to be logged in to customize and use your Quick Links
Latest News on ScienceDirect
Find out more about the latest enhancements to SciVerse ScienceDirect
We are aware of some RSS issues on ScienceDirect. We are working hard to get them resolved. Our apologies for any inconvenience.
Join our Design Partner Program to help us evaluate new features and improve ScienceDirect.
About ScienceDirect
Want to know more? The Sciverse ScienceDirect Info site has all the information you need to help you make the most of ScienceDirect.
now!
Content on ScienceDirect:
Journals > 2,500
Books > 11,000
Online tutorials in multiple languages are also available.
• 24 часа в сутки
• доступные рефераты статей с 1823 г.



nanotoday

Sample Issue Online | About this Journal | Shortcut link to this Title

New Article Feed Alert me about new articles

Add to Favorites

Персональные настройки, уведомления

< Previous vol/iss | Next vol/iss >

Font Size: A A

Страница журнала на ScienceDirect.

Add to my Quick Links

Volume 7, Issue 3, Pages 153-222 (June 2012)

articles 1 - 10

= Full-text available
= Abstract only

Articles in Press

- **Volume 7 (2012)**
  - Volume 7, Issue 4 pp. 223-380 (August 2012)
  - **Volume 7, Issue 3** pp. 153-222 (June 2012)
  - Volume 7, Issue 2 pp. 67-152 (April 2012)
  - Volume 7, Issue 1 pp. 1-66 (February 2012)
- **Volume 6 (2011)**
- **Volume (2010)**
- **Volume 2009)**
- **Volume 08)**
- **Volume 7)**
- **Volume**

Перечень доступных номеров журнала, содержание выбранного номера

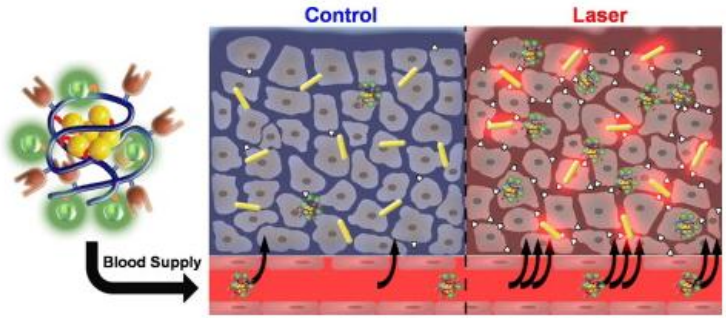
E-mail articles | Export citations | PDF downloader | Open all previews

1 **Editorial Board**
Page CO2
Show preview | PDF (322 K) | Related articles | Related reference work articles

Rapid Communications

6 **Guided delivery of polymer therapeutics using plasmonic photothermal therapy** Original Research Article
Pages 158-167
Adam J. Gormley, Nate Larson, Shraddha Sadekar, Ryan Robinson, Abhijit Ray, Hamidreza Ghandehari
Show preview | PDF (1701 K) | Supplementary content | Related articles | Related reference work articles

Graphical abstract



Графический реферат

Highlights

► Gold nanorod mediated photothermal therapy is used to induce tumor hyperthermia. ► Heat shock targeted polymers are used to target cells exposed to hyperthermia. ► Photothermal therapy results in a burst accumulation of polymers to prostate tumors. ► Heat shock targeting enables greater uptake in cells and retention in tumors.

Современная статья на ScienceDirect

ELSEVIER
Journal of Molecular Biology
Volume 406, Issue 5, 11 March 2011, Pages 764–774

Model of the Trimeric Fiber and Its Interactions with the Pentameric Penton Base of Human Adenovirus by Cryo-electron Microscopy

Hongrong Liu[1, 2, 3], Lily Wu[2, 4], Z. Hong Zhou[1, 2]

[1] Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Molecular Genetics, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA 90095-7364, USA

[2] California NanoSystems Institute, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7151, USA

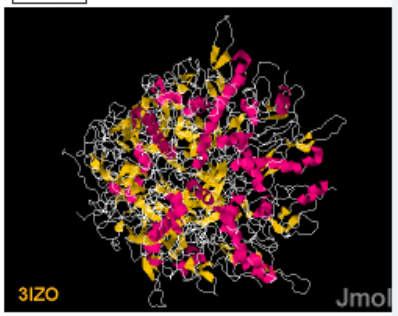
[3] Institute of Modern physics, Xiangtan University, Xiangtan, Hunan 411105, China

[4] Department of Molecular and Medical Pharmacology, Institute of Molecular Medicine (IMED), UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1735, USA

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jmb.2010.11.043, How to Cite or Link Using DOI
Permissions & Reprints

Abstract

Adenovirus invades host cells by first binding to host receptors through a trimeric fiber, which contains three domains: a receptor-binding knob domain, a long flexible shaft domain, and a penton base-attachment tail

Proteins in this article
More information about this application | Help
3IZO


Rotate | Reset
Zoom
Display: Cartoon
Color: Secondary Structure

Современная статья на ScienceDirect

1-s2.0-S0022283610012738-main.pdf - Adobe Reader

File Edit View Document Tools Window Help

764 (1 of 11) 52,3% Find

Bookmarks

- Model of the Trimeric Fiber and Its Interactions with the
  - Introduction
  - Results
    - Observations of the N-terminal tail of the Ad5
    - Full model of the Ad5 fiber from cryoEM and
    - Interpreting the fiber density in the cryoEM
    - Attachment mechanism of the trimeric
  - Discussion
  - Materials and Methods
    - Sample preparation, cryoEM

doi:10.1016/j.jmb.2010.11.043 J. Mol. Biol. (2011) 405, 764–774

Contents lists available at www.sciencedirect.com

Journal of Molecular Biology

journal homepage: http://ees.elsevier.com/jmb

Model of the Trimeric Fiber and Its Interactions with the Pentameric Penton Base of Human Adenovirus by Cryo-electron Microscopy

Hongrong Liu[1,2,3], Lily Wu[2,4] and Z. Hong Zhou[1,2*]

[1]*Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Molecular Genetics, University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), Los Angeles, CA 90095-7364, USA*
[2]*California NanoSystems Institute, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7151, USA*
[3]*Institute of Modern physics, Xiangtan University, Xiangtan, Hunan 411105, China*
[4]*Department of Molecular and Medical Pharmacology, Institute of Molecular Medicine (IMED), UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1735, USA*

Received 18 August 2010; received in revised form 12 November 2010; accepted 22 November 2010
Available online 10 December 2010

Edited by W. Baumeister

Keywords:
adenovirus; fiber; penton base; symmetry mismatch; cryoEM

Adenovirus invades host cells by first binding to host receptors through a trimeric fiber, which contains three domains: a receptor-binding knob domain, a long flexible shaft domain, and a penton base-attachment tail domain. Although the structure of the knob domain associated with a portion of the shaft has been solved by X-ray crystallography, the *in situ* structure of the fiber in the virion is not known; thus, it remains a mystery how the trimeric fiber attaches to its underlying pentameric penton base. By high-resolution cryo-electron microscopy, we have determined the structure of the human adenovirus type 5 (Ad5) to 3.6-Å resolution and have reported the full atomic models for its capsid proteins, but not for the fiber whose density cannot be directly interpreted due to symmetry mismatch with the penton base. Here, we report the determination of the Ad5 fiber structure and its mode of attachment to the pentameric penton base by using an integrative approach of multi-resolution filtering, homology modeling, computational simulation of mismatched symmetries, and fitting of atomic models into cryo-electron microscopy density maps. Our structure reveals that the interactions between the trimeric fiber and the pentameric penton base are mediated by a hydrophobic ring on the top surface of the penton base and three flexible tails inserted into three of the five available grooves formed by neighboring subunits of penton base. These interaction sites provide the molecular basis for the symmetry mismatch and can be targeted for optimizing adenovirus for gene therapy applications.

*Corresponding author. Department of Microbiology, Immunology and Molecular Genetics, University of California at Los Angeles, 237 Biomedical Sciences Research Building, 615 Charles E. Young Drive South, Los Angeles, CA 90095-7364, USA. E-mail address: Hong.Zhou@ucla.edu.

Abbreviations used: CryoEM, cryo-electron microscopy; Ad2, adenovirus type 2; Ad5, adenovirus type 5; 3D, three-dimensional.

0022-2836/$ - see front matter © 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

Introduction

Human adenovirus causes acute respiratory and gastrointestinal diseases, especially among children and immunocompromised individuals. Engineered adenovirus particles are used as gene therapy vectors for transferring genes into mammalian cells.[1–5] Adenovirus is one of the largest (~ 900-Å diameter, excluding the fiber) and most complex (~150 MDa) non-enveloped, double-stranded DNA

viruses. Its icosahedral capsid shell contains three major proteins (hexon, penton base, and fiber) and four 'minor' proteins (IIIa, VI, VIII, and IX).[6–9] Each virion contains 240 hexon trimers (hexons) and 12 penton base pentomers (penton base), each of which is bound with one fiber trimer (fiber) (Fig. 1a and b). Hexons and pentons are joined together by three minor proteins: IX, IIIa, and VIII. Two hundred forty copies of minor protein IX are located at the outer surface of the capsid, while 60 copies of minor protein IIIa and 120 copies of minor protein VIII are at the inner surface of the capsid.[10] These minor proteins form exquisite interaction networks, which stabilize two kinds of building blocks—groups of nine hexons and groups of six capsomers (a penton base and its five surrounding hexons)—into the perfect adenovirus capsid shell.[11]

In the virion, each fiber attaches to a penton base and plays a central role in host cell attachment and entry.[12–14] The fiber monomer consists of three domains: an N-terminal tail, a central shaft with variable lengths, and a C-terminal knob (or head). Cryo-electron microscopy (cryoEM) structures of intact adenovirus[9,15,16] and of a recombinant, dodecahedral particle consisting of pentons[17] have revealed that the trimeric fibers attach to the pentameric penton bases. X-ray crystallography of the human adenovirus type 2 (Ad2) penton base in complex with an N-terminal polypeptide of the fiber protein has shown that a 10-aa-long N-terminal polypeptide (amino acids 10–19) binds to the groove formed by two adjacent penton base monomers.[18] The extended fiber-shaft domain contains 'triple β-spiral' repeat motifs,[19] each consisting of 15–20

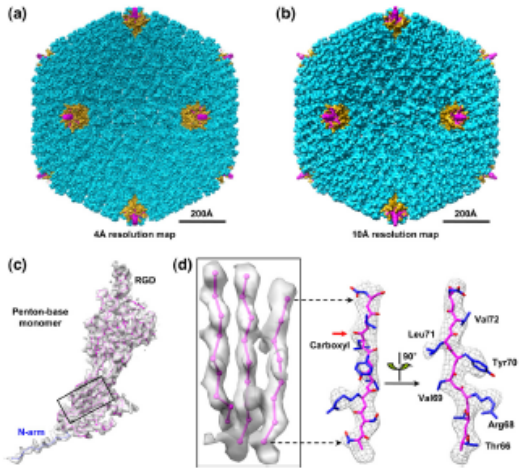
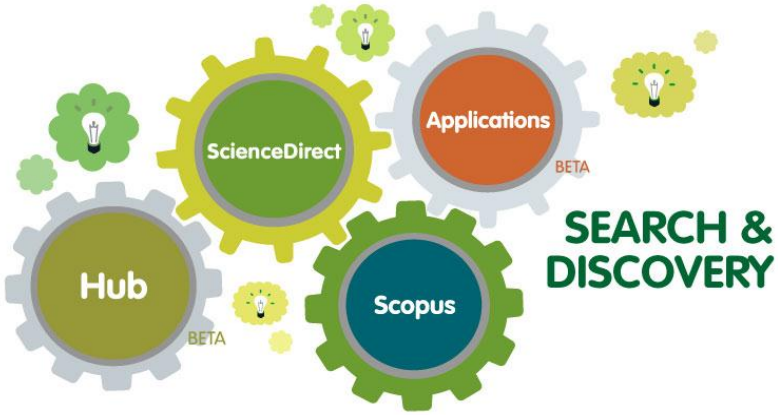


Fig. 1. Overall structure of Ad5 and the penton base protein. (a and b) Overall structure of Ad5 capsid filtered at 4 Å (a) and 10 Å (b), respectively, centered on a 2-fold axis of icosahedron, showing the fiber (magenta) associating with the penton base (yellow) located at the vertices of icosahedron. The remaining capsid proteins are colored blue. (c) Superposition of the cryoEM density map (semi-transparent) and the backbone of the atomic model (magenta sticks) of penton base protein, including the newly resolved 'N-arm' region (blue sticks). (d) Representative enlargement of a β sheet (boxed region in (c)) showing separation of strands (left). Stick model of one strand superimposed on its density map (mesh) showing a representative carboxyl (red arrow) density (middle) and is rotated to show side chains (labeled) that are perpendicular to the β sheet (right).

База данных SCOPUS для ВУЗов и управленцев

Elsevier предлагает лучшие научно-исследовательские средства поиска и анализа мировых научных источников



SciVerse Scopus

Крупнейшая в мире реферативная и аналитическая база научных публикаций и цитирования

19,500 (из 31 тыс.) академических журналов от 5,000 различных издательств включая >300 российских изданий

47 миллиона рефератов

- *26 миллионов записей с цитируемыми ссылками, начиная с 1996 года*
- *21 миллионов записей до 1996 года (начиная с 1823 года)*

4,9 млн. материалов научных конференций
340 продолжающихся изданий
24 миллиона патентных записей
Результаты из 359 миллионов научных web-страниц через *Scirus.com*

Передовой поисковый механизм позволяющий мгновенно получить и проанализировать результаты научной работы

Результаты поиска

Источники поиска:
- *Научные статьи*
- *Патенты*
- *Веб-страницы*
- *Репозитории*
- *Цитируемые источники*

Scopus: 9,899 | More... | Web | Patents | SelectedSources | FSQSIM ACCT level link

Your query: TITLE-ABS-KEY(**graphene**) | Edit | Save | Set alert | Set feed | View search history

Search within results

Search

Refine results

Limit to | Exclude

Year
- 2011 (774)
- 2010 (3 611)
- 2009 (2 098)
- 2008 (1 324)
- 2007 (745)

View more | View fewer

Author Name
- Novoselov, K.S. (68)
- Geim, A.K. (66)
- Guinea, F. (57)
- Peres, N.M.R. (53)
- Castro Neto, A.H. (49)

View more | View fewer

Subject Area

Document Type

Source Title

Keyword

Affiliation

Document results: 9,899 | Show all abstracts

Go to page: 1 of 495 Go | Next >

All / Page

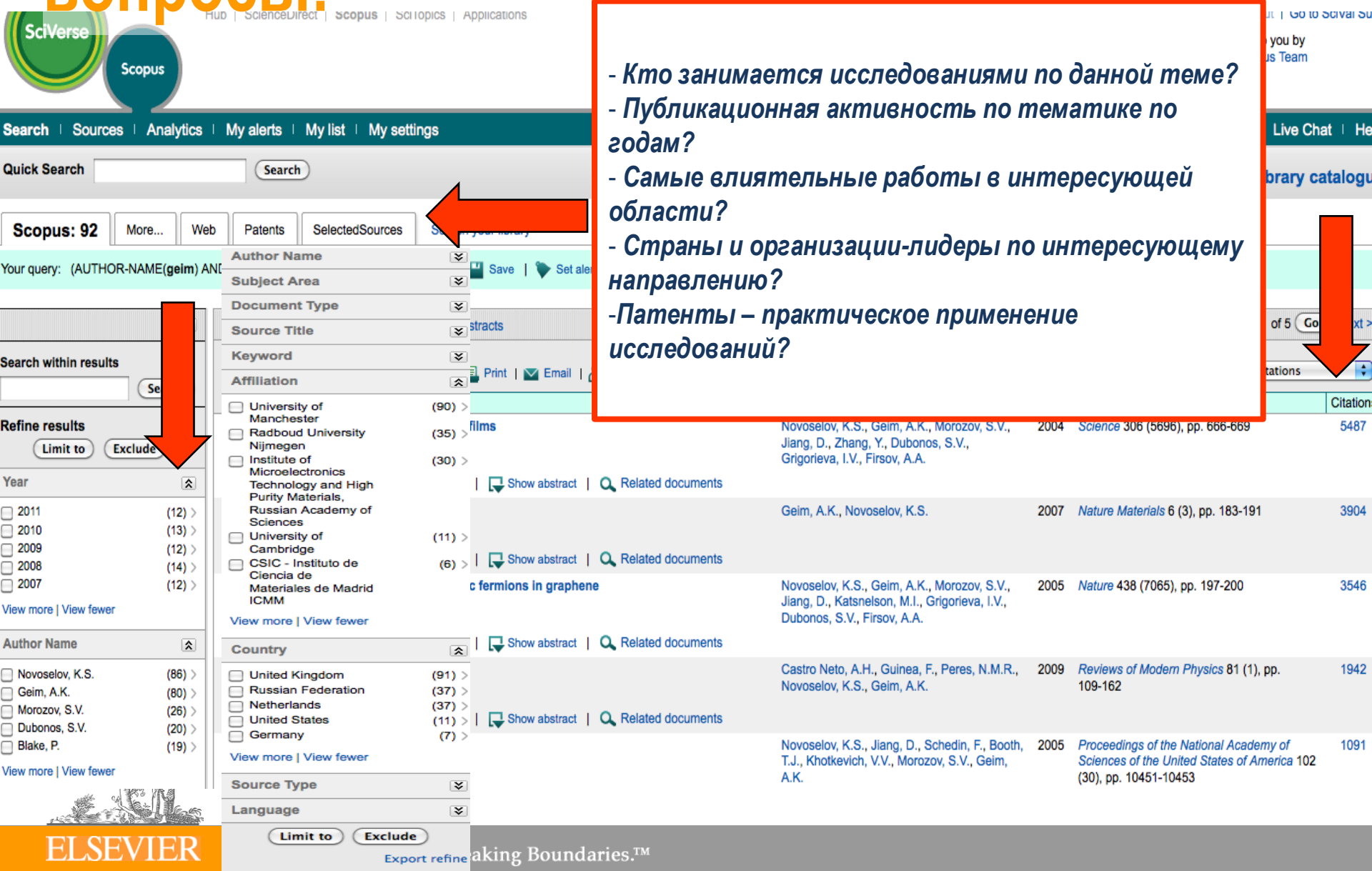
With selected: Download PDF | Export | Print | Email | Create bibliography | Add to My List | View citation overview | View citations | View references

Sort by Citations

	Document title	Author(s)	Date	Source title	Citations
1	**Crystalline ropes of metallic carbon nanotubes** View at publisher | Show abstract	Thess, A., Lee, R., Nikolaev, P., Dai, H., Petit, P., Robert, J., Xu, C., (...), Smalley, R.E.	1996	*Science* 273 (5274), pp. 483-487	3250
2	**Two-dimensional gas of massless Dirac fermions in graphene** View at publisher | Show abstract	Novoselov, K.S., Geim, A.K., Morozov, S.V., Jiang, D., Katsnelson, M.I., Grigorieva, I.V., Dubonos, S.V., Firsov, A.A.	2005	*Nature* 438 (7065), pp. 197-200	2883
3	**The rise of graphene** View at publisher | Show abstract	Geim, A.K., Novoselov, K.S.	2007	*Nature Materials* 6 (3), pp. 183-191	2873
4	**Experimental observation of the quantum Hall effect and Berry's phase in graphene** View at publisher | Show abstract	Zhang, Y., Tan, Y.-W., Stormer, H.L., Kim, P.	2005	*Nature* 438 (7065), pp. 201-204	2515
5	**Diameter-selective Raman scattering from vibrational modes in carbon nanotubes** View at publisher | Show abstract	Rao, A.M., Richter, E., Bandow, S., Chase, B., Eklund, P.C., Williams, K.A., Fang, S., (...), Dresselhaus, M.S.	1997	*Science* 275 (5297), pp. 187-190	1387
6	**Electronic structure of chiral graphene tubules** View at publisher | Show abstract	Saito, R., Fujita, M., Dresselhaus, G., Dresselhaus, M.S.	1992	*Applied Physics Letters* 60 (18), pp. 2204-2206	1362
	The electronic properties of graphene	Castro Neto, A.H., Guinea, F.,	2009	*Reviews of Modern Physics* 81	1302

Результаты поиска – ответы на вопросы:

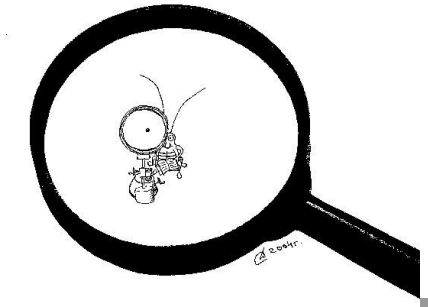
- *Кто занимается исследованиями по данной теме?*
- *Публикационная активность по тематике по годам?*
- *Самые влиятельные работы в интересующей области?*
- *Страны и организации-лидеры по интересующему направлению?*
-*Патенты – практическое применение исследований?*



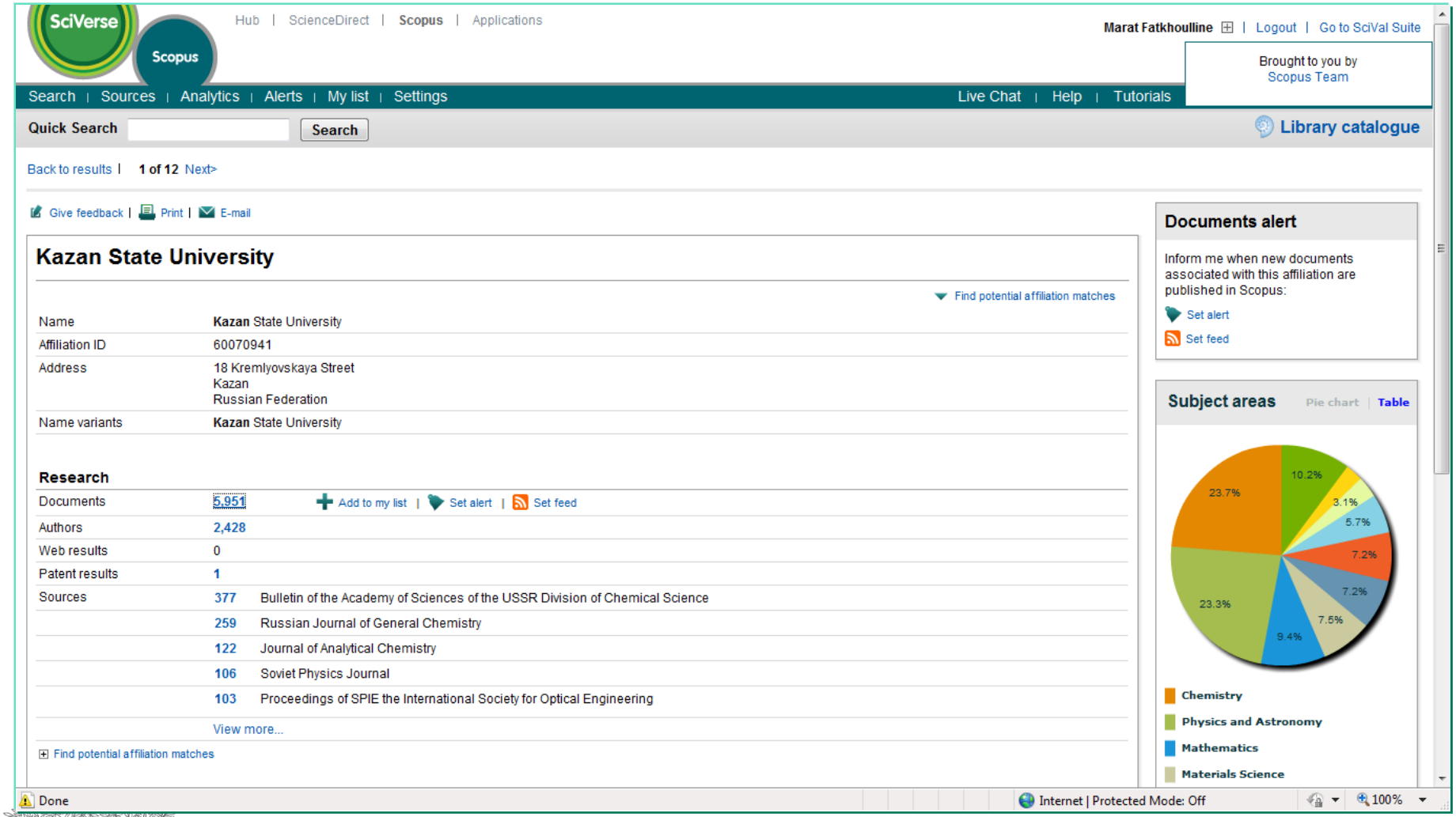
Оценка научной работы в SCOPUS

Количественная и качественная оценка научных достижений авторов, организаций и научных публикаций:

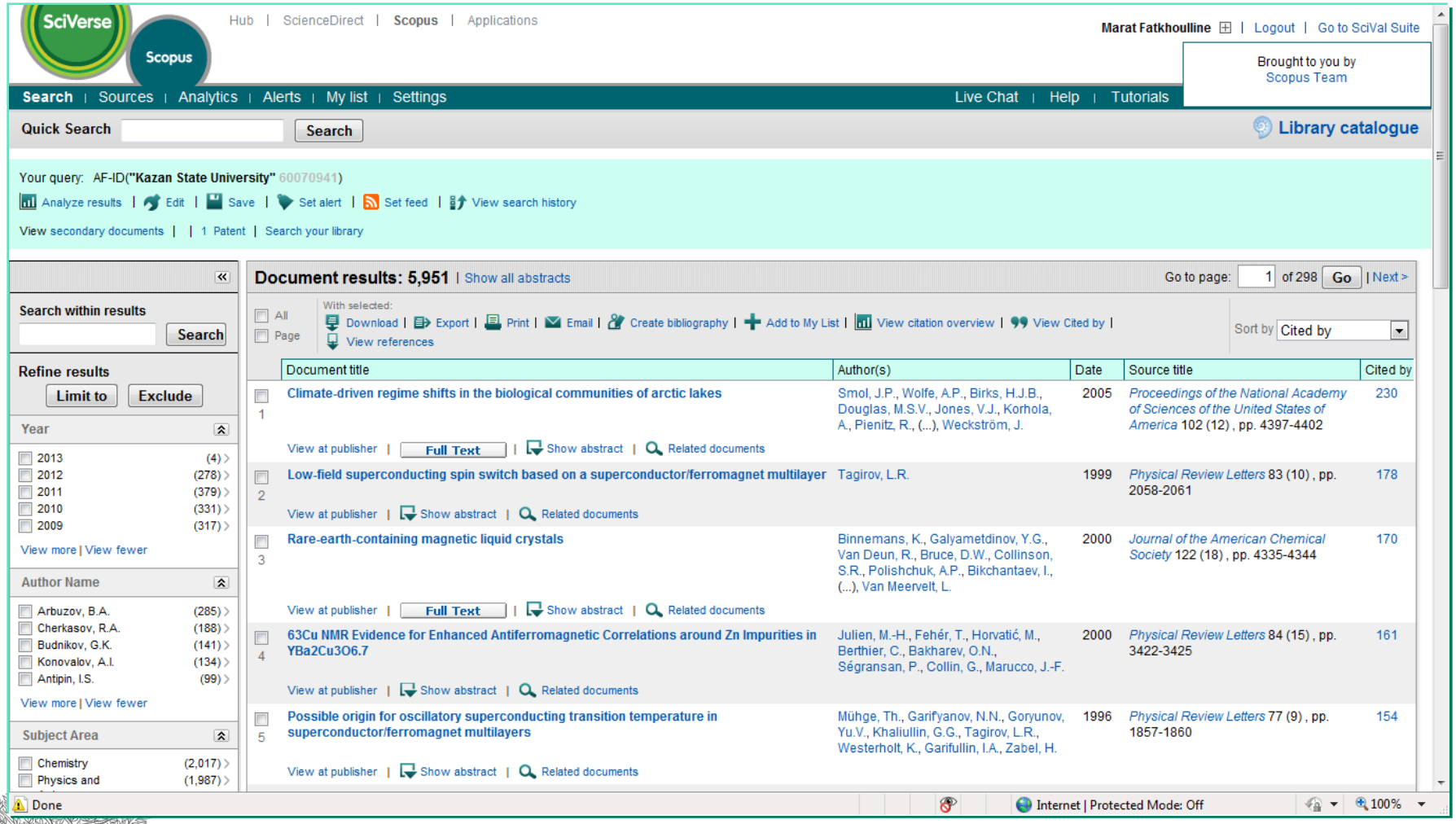
- ***Для авторов*** - насколько хороша моя работа, где публиковаться?
- ***Для студентов/ученых –*** какие исследования наиболее востребованы, где учиться/работать, с кем сотрудничать?
- ***Для организации –*** оценить свои достижения и достижения своих коллег
- ***Для министерств, фондов –*** оценить потенциал организации для финансирования
- ***Для менеджеров –*** оценить текущие тенденции для вложения средств



SCOPUS – Kazan Federal University affiliation search



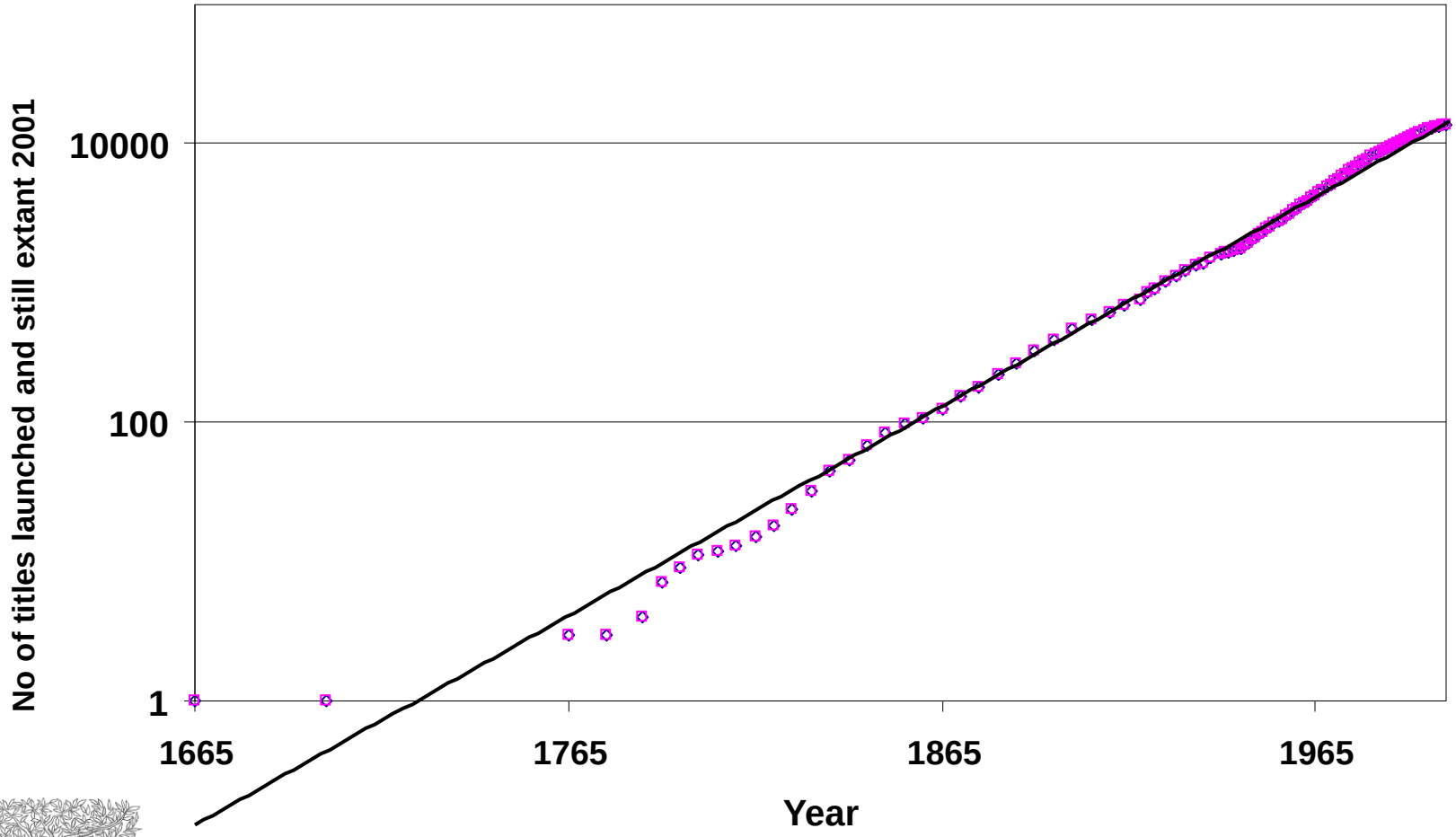
Kazan Federal University Article Output from SCOPUS



Outline

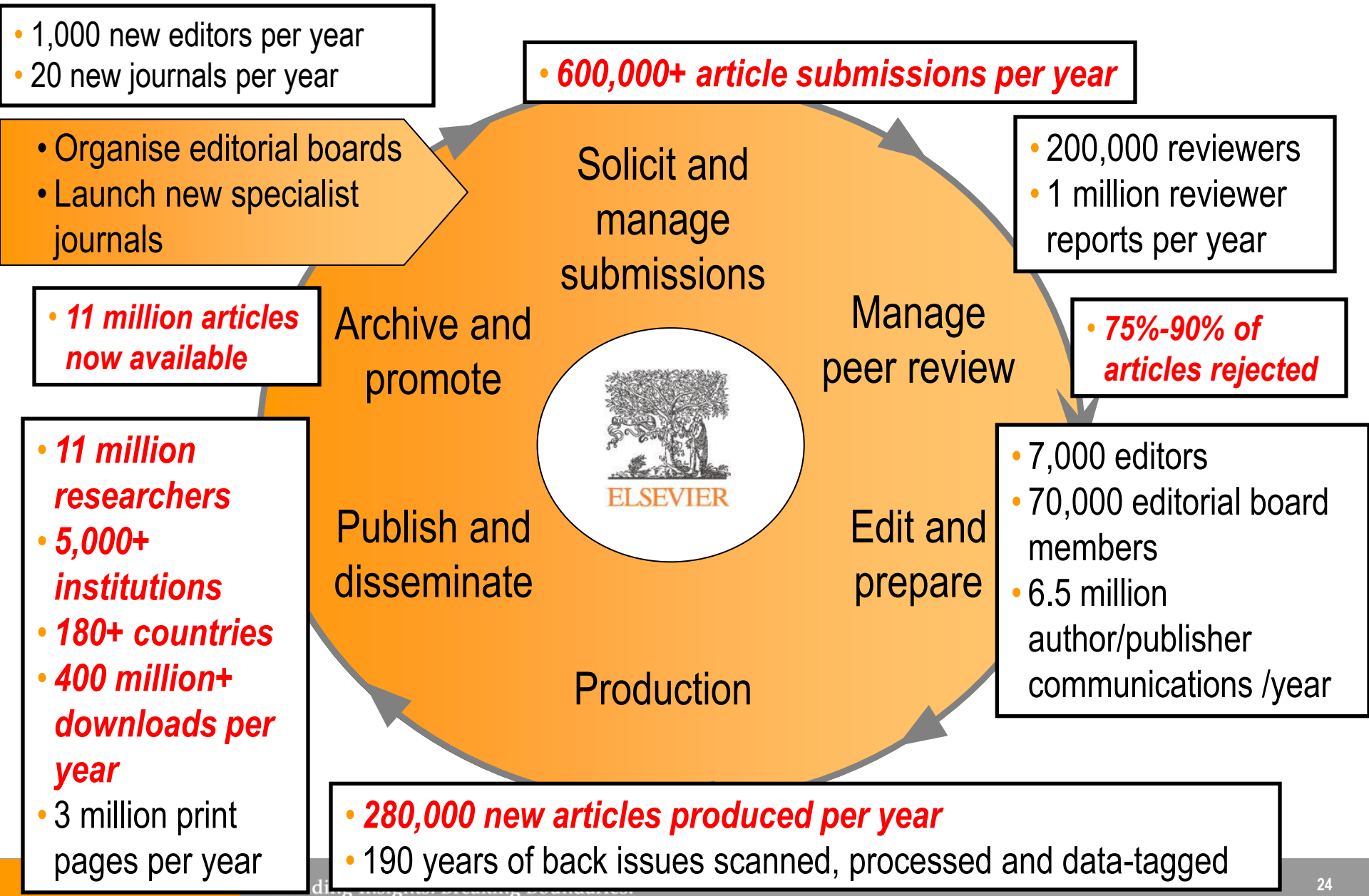
- Scientific Publishing
  1. Kazan Federal University
  2. Elsevier's Role
- How to get Published
  1. Before you begin
  2. Select your audience & choose the right journal
  3. Prepare your manuscript
  4. The review process
- What not to do…

Peer-Reviewed Journal Growth 1665-2001

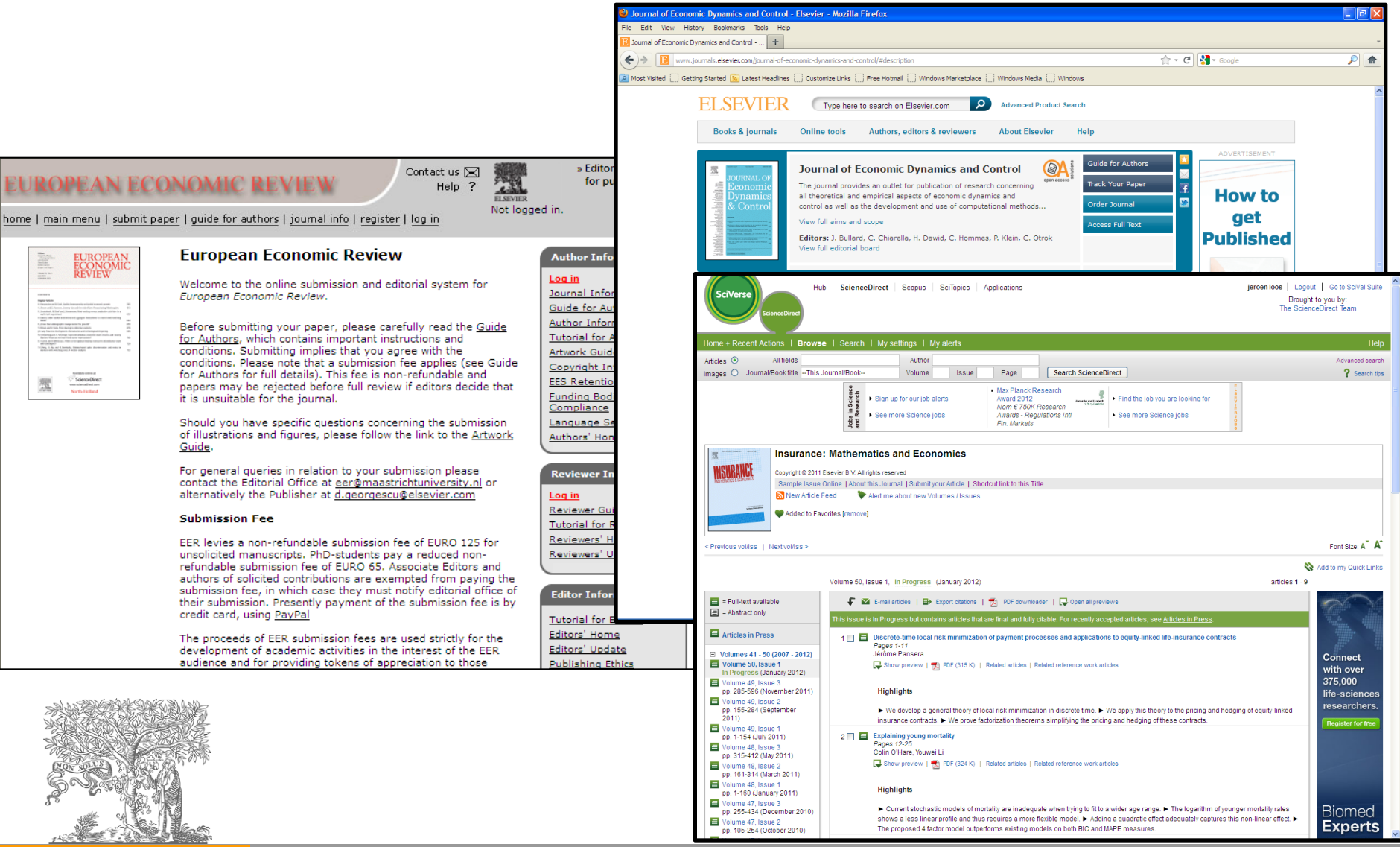


Source:
M A Mabe The number and growth of journals *Serials* 16(2).191-7, 2003

Elsevier Journal publishing volume



Elsevier online



Outline

- Scientific Publishing
  1. Kazan Federal University
  2. Elsevier
- How to get Published
  1. Before you begin
  2. Select your audience & choose the right journal
  3. Prepare your manuscript
  4. The review process
- What not to do…

Impact Factor

- The number of current citations to articles published in a specific journal in a two year period
  - In 2009 there were 200 citations to papers published in 2008 and 275 to papers published in 2007.

divided by

- The total number of articles published in the same journal in the corresponding two year period.
  - The journal published 180 articles in 2007, and 205 in 2008

Impact factor 2009 for this journal is:

(200+275)/(180+205) = 1.233

Outline

- Scientific Publishing
  1. Kazan Federal University
  2. Elsevier's Role
- How to get Published
  1. Before you begin
  2. Select your audience & choose the right journal
  3. Prepare your manuscript
  4. The review process
- What not to do…

Your personal reasons for publishing:

Get funding?
Get promoted?
PhD degree?
???

- However, editors, reviewers, and the research community don't consider these reasons when assessing your work.

Always keep in mind that your paper is your passport to your community so:

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

Determine if you are ready to publish

You should consider publishing if you have information that advances understanding in a certain scientific field

This could be in the form of:

- Presenting new, original results or methods
- Rationalizing, refining, or reinterpreting published results
- Reviewing or summarizing a particular subject or field

If you are ready to publish, a strong manuscript is what is needed next

What is a strong manuscript?

- Has a novel, clear, useful, and exciting message
- Presented and constructed in a logical manner
- Reviewers and editors can grasp the scientific significance easily

Editors and reviewers are all busy scientists – make things easy to save their time

Type of your manuscript?

- Full articles/Original articles;
- Letters/Rapid Communications/Short communications;
- Review papers/perspectives

- Self-evaluate your work: Is it sufficient for a full article? Or are your results so thrilling that they need to be shown as soon as possible?

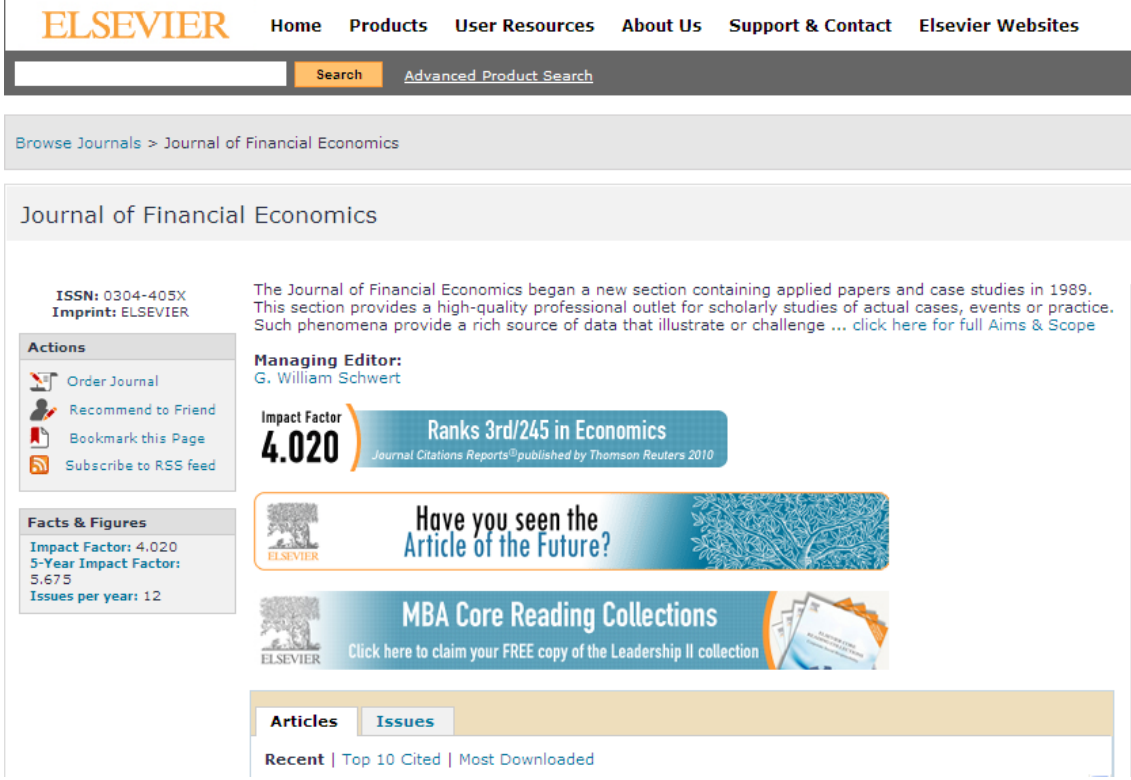
- Ask your supervisor and colleagues for advice on manuscript type. Sometimes outsiders see things more clearly than you.

Choose the right journal

- Ask help from your supervisor or colleagues
  - The supervisor (who is sometimes the corresponding author) has at least co-responsibility for your work. You are encouraged to chase your supervisor if necessary
- Articles in your references will likely lead you to the right journal
- 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! (Trust us, they DO!)

Elsevier offering:

- Investigate all candidate journals to find out
  - Aims and scope
  - Accepted types of articles
  - Readership
  - Current hot topics
    - go through the abstracts of recent publications)



Show preview

Identify the right audience for your paper

- Identify the sector of readership/community for which a paper is meant
- Identify the interest of your audience
- Is your paper of local or international interest?

Choose the right journal

Do not just “descend the stairs”

Top (general) journals

↓

Field-specific top journals

↓

Other field-specific journals

↓

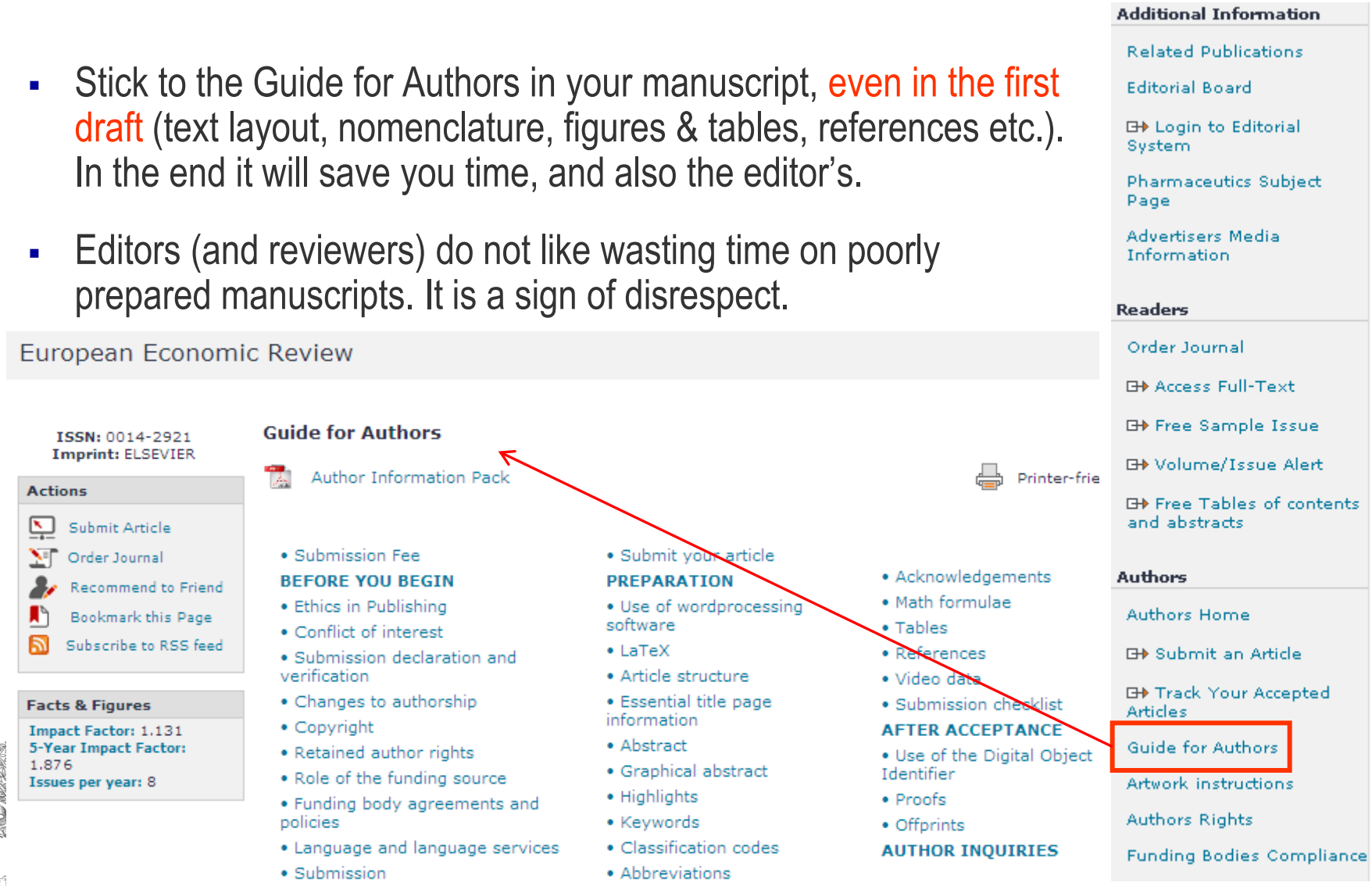
National journals

Outline

- Scientific Publishing
  1. Kazan Federal University
  2. Elsevier's Role
- How to get Published
  1. Before you begin
  2. Select your audience & choose the right journal
  3. Prepare your manuscript
  4. The review process
- What not to do…

Read the 'Guide for Authors'! Again and again!

- Stick to the Guide for Authors in your manuscript, even in the first draft (text layout, nomenclature, figures & tables, references etc.). In the end it will save you time, and also the editor's.
- Editors (and reviewers) do not like wasting time on poorly prepared manuscripts. It is a sign of disrespect.



General Structure of a Research Article

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

Make them easy for indexing and searching! (informative, attractive, effective)

- Main text (IMRAD)
  - Introduction
  - Methods
  - Results
  - And
  - Discussions

Journal space is not unlimited.

Make your article as concise as possible.

- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement
- References
- Supplementary Data

Scientific Language – Overview

Write with clarity, objectivity, accuracy, and brevity.

- Key to successful scientific writing is to be alert for common errors:
  - Sentence construction
  - Incorrect tenses
  - Inaccurate grammar
  - Not using English

Check the Guide for Authors of the target journal for language specifications

Why Is Language Important?

Save your editor and reviewers the trouble of guessing what you mean

Complaint from an editor:

"[This] paper fell well below my threshold. I refuse to spend time trying to understand what the author is trying to say. Besides, I really want to send a message that they can't submit garbage to us and expect us to fix it. My rule of thumb is that if there are more than 6 grammatical errors in the abstract, then I don't waste my time carefully reading the rest."

Authorship

- Policies regarding authorship can vary
- One example: the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors ("Vancouver Group") declared that an author must:
  1. substantially contribute to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
  2. draft the article or revise it critically for important intellectual content; and
  3. give their approval of the final full version to be published.
  4. ALL 3 conditions must be fulfilled to be an author!

All others would qualify as "Acknowledged Individuals"

Authorship - Order & Abuses

- General principles for who is listed first
  - First Author
    - Conducts and/or supervises the data generation and analysis and the proper presentation and interpretation of the results
    - Puts paper together and submits the paper to journal
  - Corresponding author
    - The first author or a senior author from the institution
      - ✓ Particularly when the first author is a PhD student or postdoc, and may move to another institution soon.

- Abuses to be avoided
  - Ghost Authors: leaving out authors who should be included
  - Gift Authors: including authors who did not contribute significantly

Title

- A good title should contain the fewest possible words that adequately describe the contents of a paper.

- **Effective titles**
  - Identify the main issue of the paper
  - Begin with the subject of the paper
  - Are accurate, unambiguous, specific, and complete
  - Are as short as possible
    - Articles with short, catchy titles are often better cited
  - Do not contain rarely-used abbreviations
  - Attract readers

Keywords

- In an “electronic world”, keywords determine whether your article is found or not!
- Avoid to make them
  - too general
  - too narrow (so that nobody will ever search for it)
- Effective approach:
  - Look at the keywords of articles relevant to your manuscript
  - Play with these keywords, and see whether they return relevant papers, neither too many nor too few

Abstract

Tell readers what you did and the important findings

- One paragraph (between 50-300 words)
- Advertisement for your article
- A clear abstract will strongly influence if your work is considered further

What has been done

Graphite intercalation compounds (GICs) of composition C*x*N(SO2CF3)2 · *δ*F are prepared under ambient conditions in 48% hydrofluoric acid, using K2MnF6 as an oxidizing reagent. The stage 2 GIC product structures are determined using powder XRD and modeled by fitting one dimensional electron density profiles.

A new digestion method followed by selective fluoride electrode elemental analyses allows the determination of free fluoride within products, and the compositional *x* and *δ* parameters are determined for reaction times from 0.25 to 500 h.

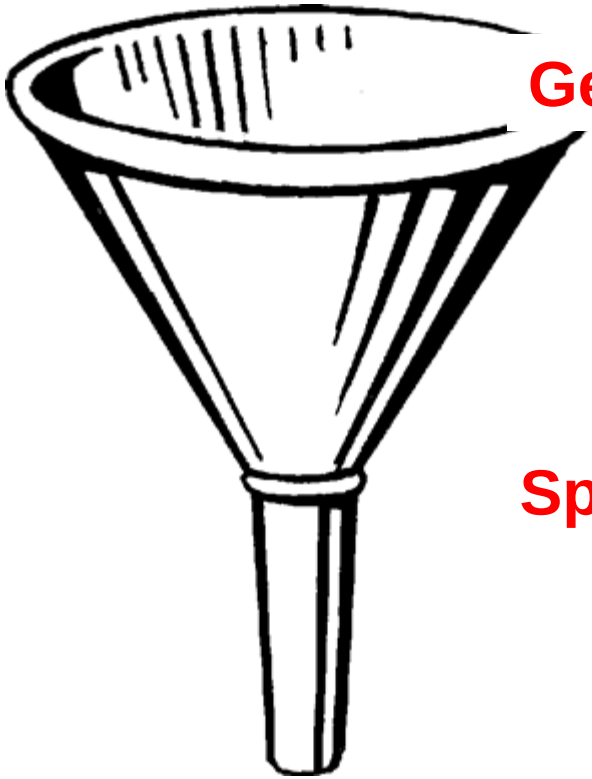
What are the main findings

Introduction

The place to convince readers that you know why your work is relevant, also for them

Answer a series of questions:

- What is the problem?
- Are there any existing solutions?
- Which one is the best?
- What is its main limitation?
- What do you hope to achieve?



Pay attention to the following

- Before you present your new data, put them into perspective first
- Be brief, it is not a history lesson
- Do not mix introduction, results, discussion and conclusions. Keep them separate
- Do not ***overuse*** expressions such as “novel”, “first time”, “first ever”, “paradigm shift”, etc.
- Cite only relevant references
  - Otherwise the editor and the reviewer may think you don’t have a clue what you are writing about

Methods / Experimental

- Include all important details so that the reader can repeat the work.
  - Details that were previously published can be omitted but a general summary of those experiments should be included
- Avoid adding comments and discussion.
- Write in the past tense
- Consider use of Supplementary Materials
  - Documents, spreadsheets, audio, video, ...

Reviewers will criticize incomplete or incorrect descriptions, and may even recommend rejection

Results – what have you found?

- **The following should be included**
  - the **main findings**
    - Thus not all findings
    - Findings from experiments described in the Methods section
  - Highlight findings that **differ** from findings in previous publications, and **unexpected** findings
  - Results of the **statistical analysis**
  - Figures and tables are the most efficient way to present results but …

Discussion – what do the results mean?

- **Check for the following:**
  - How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section?
  - Do you provide interpretation for each of your results presented?
  - Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported? Or are there any differences? Why?
  - Are there any limitations?
  - Does the discussion logically lead to your conclusion?
- **Do not**
  - Make statements that go beyond what the results can support
  - Suddenly introduce new terms or ideas

Conclusions

- Present global and specific conclusions
- Indicate uses and extensions if appropriate
- Suggest future experiments and indicate whether they are underway
- Do not summarize the paper
  - The abstract is for that purpose
- Avoid judgments about impact

References: get them right!

- Please **adhere to the Guide for Authors** of the journal
- It is your responsibility, not of the Editor's, to format references correctly!
- Check
  - Referencing style of the journal
  - The spelling of author names, the year of publication
  - Punctuation use
  - Use of "et al.": "et al." = "and others",
- Avoid citing the following if possible:
  - Personal communications, unpublished observations, manuscripts not yet accepted for publication
    - Editors may ask for such documents for evaluation of the manuscripts
  - Articles published only in the local language, which are difficult for international readers to find.

Supplementary Material

- Data of secondary importance for the main scientific thrust of the article
- Or data that do not fit into the main body of the article
  - e.g. audio, video, ...
- Not part of the printed article
  - Will be available online with the published paper
- Must relate to, and support, the article

Suggested length of a full article

- Not the same for all journals, even in the same field
- "…25- 30 pages is the ideal length for a submitted manuscript, including ***ESSENTIAL*** data only."
  - Title page
  - Abstract 1 paragraph
  - Introduction 1.5-2 manuscript pages (double-spaced, 12pt)
  - Methods 2-4 manuscript pages
  - Results and Discussion 10-12 manuscript pages
  - Conclusions 1-2 manuscript pages
  - Figures 6-8
  - Tables 1-3
  - References 20-50

- Letters or short communications have a stricter size limitation, e.g. 3,000 words and no more than 5 figures/tables.

Make every attempt to make the first submission a success

- **No one gets it right the first time!**
  - **Write, and re-write ….**

- Suggestions
  - After writing a first version, take several days of rest. Come back with a critical, fresh view
  - Ask colleagues and supervisor to review your manuscript. Ask them to be highly critical, and ***be open to their suggestions***.

Outline

- Scientific Publishing
  1. Kazan Federal University
  2. Elsevier's Role
- How to get Published
  1. Before you begin
  2. Select your audience & choose the right journal
  3. Prepare your manuscript
  4. The review process
- What not to do…

Cover

- Submit
- Mentio
- Note sp
  interest

Professor H. D. Schmidt
School of Science and Engineering
Northeast State University
College Park, MI 10000
USA

January 1, 2008

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find en electronic submission of a manu
entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading – a microme
model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which neither
previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted anywhere else.
Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Mechano-sorptive is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been
experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a
cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry.
The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre networ
level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, th
difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analyse
John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. Th
present paper will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in the
this paper are:

Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@university.com
Dr. Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com
Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

I would very much appreciate if you would consider the manuscript for publication in
the *International Journal of Science*.

ely yours,

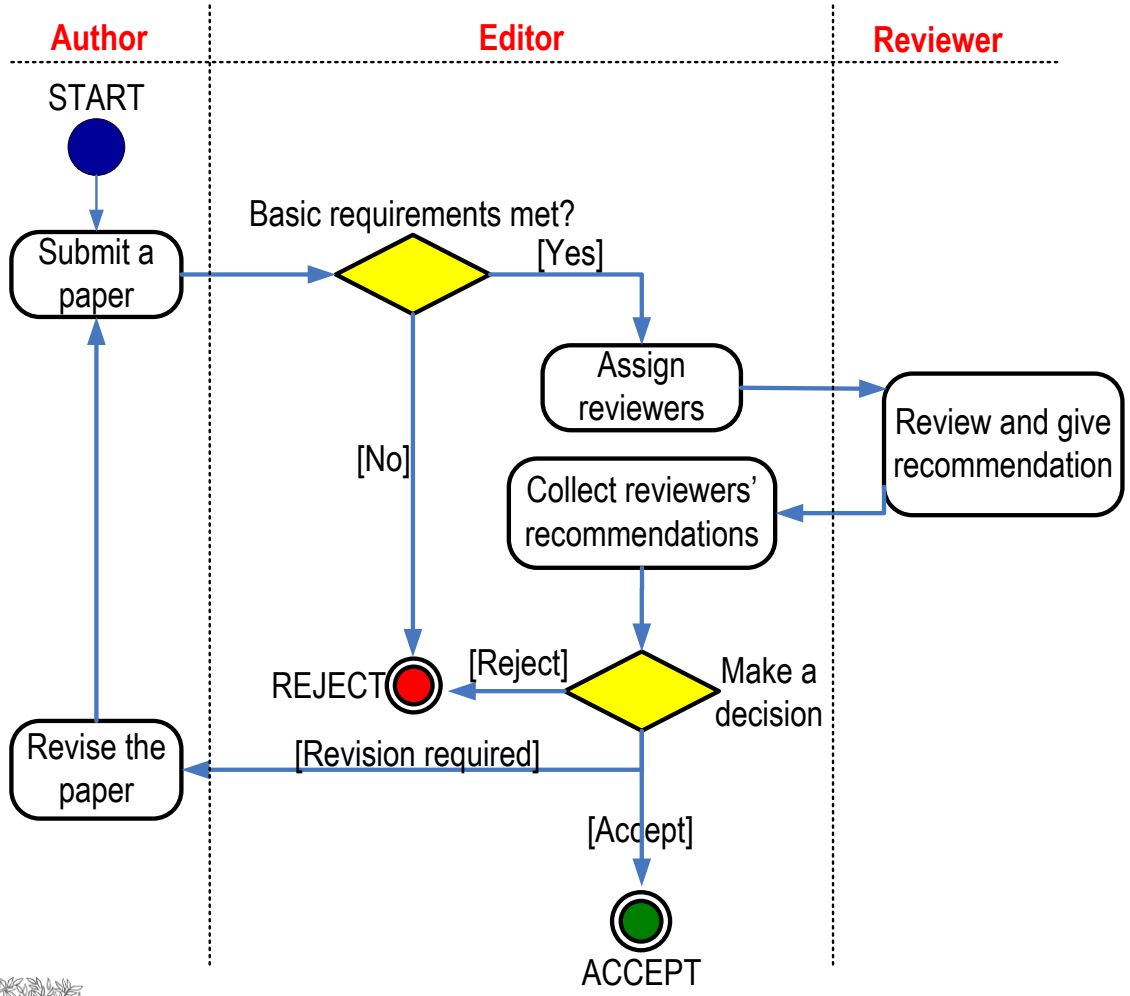
A. Professor

Final approval from all authors

Explanation of importance of research

Suggested reviewers

The Peer Review Process - Overview

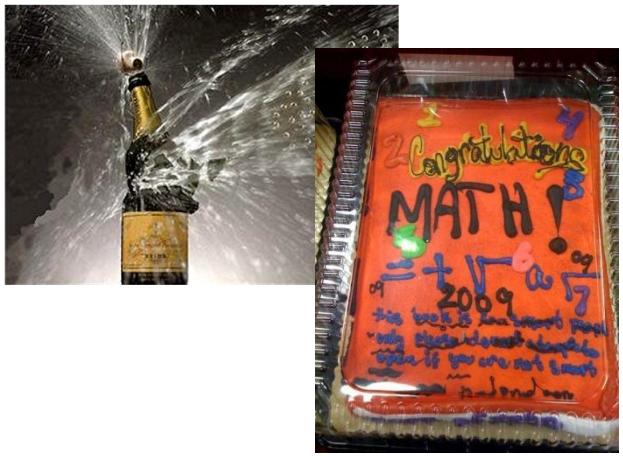


Michael Derntl
Basics of Research Paper Writing and Publishing.
http://www.pri.univie.ac.at/~derntl/papers/meth-se.pdf

First Decision: “Accepted” or “Rejected”

Accepted

- Very rare, but it happens



- Congratulations!
  - Cake for the department
  - Now wait for page proofs and then for your article online and in print

Rejected

- Probability 75-90% ...
- Do not despair
  - It happens to everybody
- Try to understand WHY
  - Consider reviewers’ advice
  - Be self-critical
- If you submit to another journal, begin as if it were a new manuscript
  - Take advantage of the reviewers’ comments
  - The same reviewer may again review your manuscript!
  - Read the Guide for Authors of the new journal, again and again.

First Decision: “Major” or “Minor” Revision

- Minor revision
  - Basically, the manuscript is worth being published
  - Some elements in the manuscript must be clarified, restructured, shortened (often) or expanded (rarely)
  - Textual adaptations
  - “Minor revision” does NOT guarantee acceptance after revision!

- Major revision
  - The manuscript may be worth being published
  - Significant deficiencies must be corrected before acceptance
  - Involves (significant) textual modifications and/or additional experiments

Manuscript Revision

- Cherish the chance of discussing your work directly with other scientists in your community.
- Prepare a detailed Response Letter
  - Copy-paste each reviewer comment, and type your response below it
  - State specifically which changes you made to the manuscript
    - Include page/line numbers
    - No general statements like “Comment accepted, and Discussion changed accordingly.”
  - Provide a *scientific* response to comments to accept, ...
  - ..... or a convincing, solid and polite rebuttal when you feel the reviewer was wrong.
  - Write in such a manner, that your response can be forwarded to the reviewer without prior editing
- Do not do yourself a disfavour, but cherish your work
  - You spent ***weeks*** and ***months*** in the lab or the library to do the research
  - It took you ***weeks*** to write the manuscript

Why then run the risk of avoidable rejection by not taking manuscript revision seriously?

Rejection: not the end of the world

- Everyone has papers rejected – do not take it personally.
- Try to understand why the paper was rejected.
- Note that you have received the benefit of the editors and reviewers' time; take their advice seriously!
- Re-evaluate your work and decide whether it is appropriate to submit the paper elsewhere.

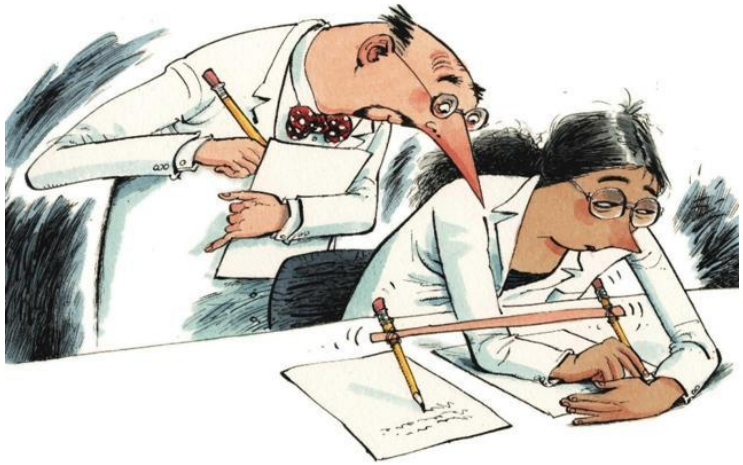
- **If so, begin as if you are going to write a new article. Read the Guide for Authors of the new journal, again and again.**

Outline

- Scientific Publishing
  1. Kazan Federal University
  2. Elsevier
- How to get Published
  1. Before you begin
  2. Select your audience & choose the right journal
  3. Prepare your manuscript
  4. The review process
- What not to do…

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 Detection Tools

- Elsevier is participating in 2 plagiarism detection schemes:
  - Turnitin (aimed at universities)
  - Ithenticate (aimed at publishers and corporations)

  Manuscripts are checked against a database of 20 million peer reviewed articles which have been donated by 50+ publishers, including Elsevier.

  All post-1994 Elsevier journal content is now included, and the pre-1995 is being steadily added week-by-week

- Editors and reviewers
- Your colleagues
- "Other“ whistleblowers
  - “The walls have ears", it seems ...

ScienceDirect

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

RETRACTED: Matching pursuit-based approach f

N. Ruiz Reyes, P. Vera Candeas, F. Escolano Ausejo, J. Curpián Alonso
a
b

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 Nonde*
International, volume 38 (2005) 453 – 458 authored by N. Ruiz Reyes, P.

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 taminated with grain noise in highly scatteri 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, even when the input SNR (SNRin) is lower than 0dB (the level of echoes backscattered by 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 $D = \{g_i;\ i = 0, 1, \ldots, L\}$ 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 signals in terms of expansion functions chosen from a dictionary, where l^2 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 adaptive 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 mth iteration the residue is

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

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

The weight a_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 $r^m[n]$:

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

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

$$g_{i(m)}[n] = \underset{g_i \in D}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|r^{m+1}[n]\|^2 = \underset{g_i \in D}{\operatorname{argmax}} |a_i^m|^2 = \underset{g_i \in D}{\operatorname{argmax}} |a_i^m|. \quad (3)$$

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:

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

RETRACTED

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…

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

Publication ethics – How it can end .....

"I deeply regret the inconvenience and agony caused to you by my mistake and request and beg for your pardon for the same. As such I am facing lot many difficulties in my personal life and request you not to initiate any further action against me.
I would like to request you that all the correspondence regarding my publications may please be sent to me directly so that I can reply them immediately. To avoid any further controversies, I have decided not to publish any of my work in future."

A "pharma" author
December 2, 2008

BBC NEWS EUROPE

Home | UK | Africa | Asia-Pac | Europe | Latin America | Mid-East | South Asia | US & Canada | Business | Heal

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

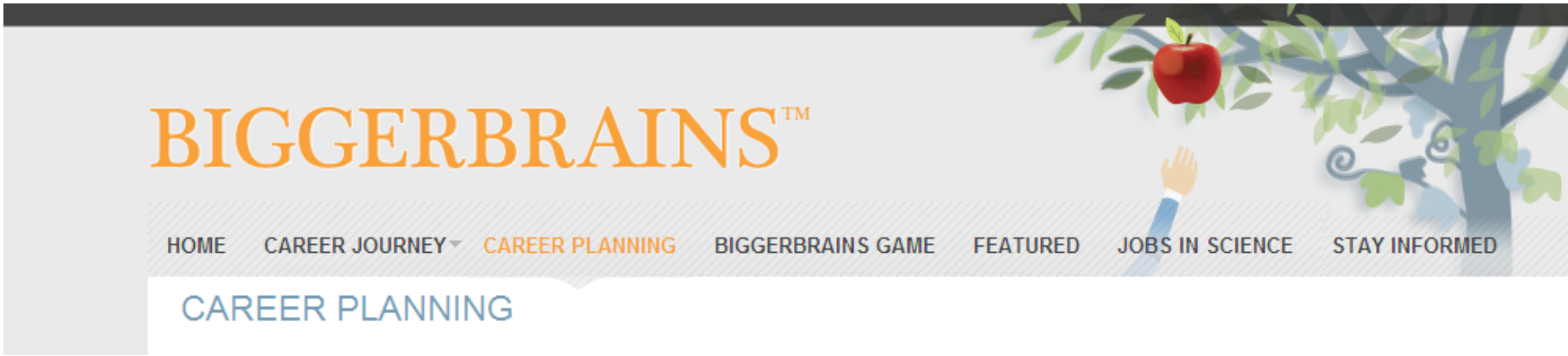
Plagiarism row minister drops PhD

German minister denies plagiarism

Bigger Brains!!!

Find additional info on:

www.biggerbrains.com



Спасибо! Вопросы?

Jagna Mirska-Gent
Publisher Finance and Economics Journals
Social Science and Economics
STM Journals

Марат Фатхуллин
Директор региональных программ Elsevier, Россия и Беларусь
M.Fatkhoulline@elsevier.com

www.elsevierscience.ru

Ресурсы Elsevier:

- www.sciencedirect.com
- www.scopus.com
- www. brainnavigator.com
- www.spotlight.scival.com
- …