

I'm going to write
a journal article!

$$|H_0|/\sqrt{4\pi\rho} = u_0$$

$$N \approx 1 \Rightarrow S_k(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) e^{ik_x x + ik_y y} dx dy$$

$$S_k(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x,y) e^{ik_x x + ik_y y} dx dy$$

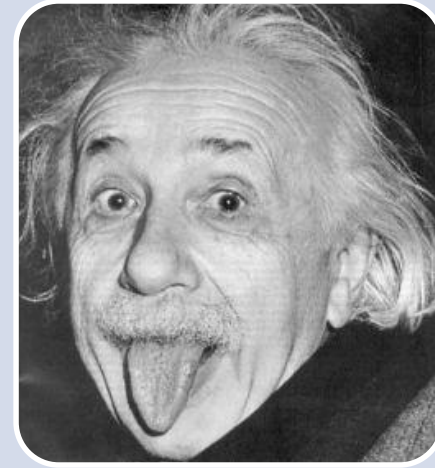
$$\tilde{G}_v(\vec{p}, p_0) =$$

$$-k_e^2 Z_v Z_v v$$

$$= -k_e Z_v Z_v$$

$$\frac{i}{\beta} \sum_{p_0} \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3}$$

Publishing in high impact journals: a step by step guide



STEP 1.
Writing
your
paper

STEP 2.
Submission
and peer
review

STEP 3.
Production
and
Copyright
- Ethics

STEP 4.
Becoming
Famous 😊



STEP 1.
Writing
your
paper

1. Writing your paper

(A) Paper types

(B) Writing style

(C) Structure and content

In this section we will look at the type of paper you may want to write (A).

Then we will talk about the writing style and language you should use (B), and finally, the structure and content of a journal article (C)

(A) What type of paper do I want to write?

This will depend on the volume and quality of results or material you have assembled:

- Conference paper?
- Letter or Rapid/Short Communication?
- Full original article (Journal paper)?
- Review paper?

	PROS	CONS
<p>Conference Paper: Typically follow a template e.g. 5-10 pages, 3 figures, 15 references</p>	<p>Excellent for sharing early or in progress research findings; normally get a quick answer</p>	<p>"yes" or "no" response</p>
<p>Letter or Rapid/Short Communication: Much shorter than full articles (check limitations)</p>	<p>Early communication of significant and original advances; normally get a quick answer</p>	<p>"yes" or "no" response</p>
<p>Full original article (Journal paper): a substantial and significant completed piece of research</p>	<p>Reviewers' feedback helps you to improve your paper</p>	<p>Can be a longer process</p>
<p>Review paper: summarize developments on a specific topic. Highlight important previously reported points. Not the place to introduce new information...</p>	<p>Reviewers' feedback helps you to improve your paper</p>	<p>Can be a longer process; often by invitation</p>

(B) Is there a scientific writing style I should follow?

- 1. The writing style depends on the community you are writing for: understand it better by reading lots of papers in the area**
- 2. The style in most fields is generally rigorous and concise; not colloquial or too philosophical**
- 3. Remember your audience and write for them: it's all about the readers, *which includes editors and reviewers – they are busy and so the easier your work is to read, the better!***
- 4. Working as part of a multi-national research group may be helpful**
- 5. If in doubt: ask your supervisor and your colleagues for advice!**



ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Use a spell checker. If English is not your first language then ask a native speaker or colleague to check your work or consider using a professional English Editing service; **these services use scientific experts:**

Let your research do the talking

There should be no barriers to getting your research published, yet we know that manuscripts are often returned for English language and formatting issues.



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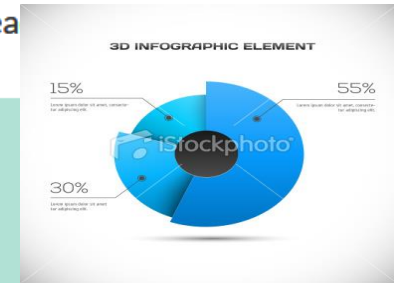


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Show the readers you care about your research by taking care writing your paper

You need a **GOOD** manuscript to present your contributions to the scientific community!

(C) Paper Structure and content

- ❖ Title
- ❖ Authors
- ❖ Abstract
- ❖ Keywords
- ❖ Main text (**IMRAD**)
 - Introduction
 - Methods
 - Results
 - And
 - Discussion (Conclusions)
- ❖ Acknowledgements
- ❖ References
- ❖ Supplementary material

OVERVIEW

Each section of a paper has a clearly defined purpose:
there are best practices you can follow...

- **TITLE** - a good title is important to attract readers and should include keywords
- **AUTHORS**- Make sure your author list is complete and ordered correctly (**don't add or subtract names!**)
- **ABSTRACT**- needs to be well structured (**this may be the only part an Editor looks at before making an initial decision!**)
- **MAIN BODY** - Write in a clear concise scientific style
- **REFERENCES** (Bibliography) – check carefully; use software



Some guidelines for good titles

This is your opportunity to attract a reader's attention (including citations!)

- **An explicit title** can help attract citations e.g. state a key finding, or frame a question...
- **Keywords** up front, and optimised for search engines: think of how your paper will be found, once published (N.B. Google)
- **Short** – *typically* up to 15 words
- **Punctuation** - split into **main message**/concept and qualifier
 - **Cephalopod origin and evolution**: A congruent picture emerging from fossils, development and molecules
- **Consider a subtitle**, if permitted (included in search engine output!)
- **Try to think of the title *before* you start writing!** Could help you orient yourself to the main topic
- [You can apply the same ideas to sub-titles and section titles throughout the paper]



Some guidelines for good abstracts

This is your opportunity to help Editors/reviewers (what's this paper about?) AND search engines

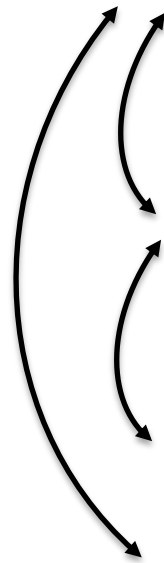
- Most publishers make all abstracts free to access
- Some Editors may only have time to read your abstract before deciding to review (or not)
- Put something important and new at the start
- Put something important and new at the end
- Don't make the middle part longer than necessary as background information for your intended readership.
- As with the TITLE be as concise as possible

A little “Googleology”

- 200 variables in the Google algorithm: you can only hope to influence 4 or so...
- Use of words in body text (frequency, proximity, context...)
- Terms in:
 - Title
 - Subtitle
 - Section headings

Choose and place keywords wisely

Google



Title: Core keywords/key-phrases

Abstract: Repeat core keywords/key-phrases 2 – 3 times, and add other field-related ones

Headings and body text: Consistent use of keywords

Make sure the terms you use are consistent:

e.g. which one: “dorsoventral”, “dorso-ventral”, “dorsal-ventral”? Which is more used in the literature?



MAIN BODY

Apply the principle of “chunking” throughout your manuscript

Section heading

[A large block of 25 horizontal grey bars representing a single, long, unchunked section of text.]

Section heading

Sub-heading

[A block of 5 horizontal grey bars representing a chunked section of text.]

Sub-heading

[A block of 5 horizontal grey bars representing a chunked section of text.]

Sub-heading

[A block of 5 horizontal grey bars representing a chunked section of text.]

This is hard to digest and remember... **This is *easier* to digest and remember...**

Keep your lowest level sections below 600 words; better 300, if possible.

WILEY



... and use tables and information boxes to organise important details when possible

	<i>abc</i>	<i>abc</i>	<i>abc</i>			
<i>xyz</i>						
<i>xyz</i>						
<i>xyz</i>						
<i>xyz</i>						

Box 1

...in your body text, write in short sentences...

The times they are a-changin'...



(1343 – 1400)

Chaucer 49

Dickens 20



(1812 - 1870)

JK Rowling 12



(1965 -)

Mean sentence length in number of whole words. Sources, respectively: Sherman LA. 1803. *Analytics of Literature: A Manual for the Objective Study of English Prose and Poetry*. Ginn & Company, Boston; Gunning R. 1964. *How To Take The Fog Out Of Writing*, Dartnell Corp.; analysis of "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" by JK Rowling in *The Lexile Framework for as a Framework Reading Measurement and Success*

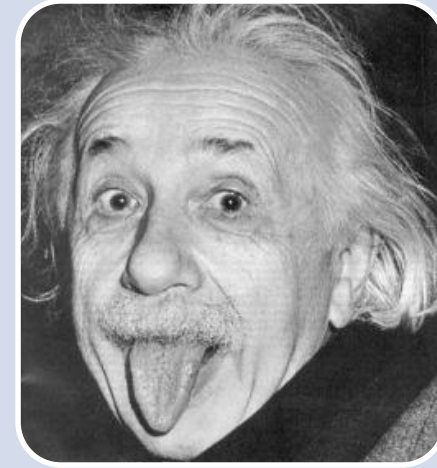


REFERENCES

More mistakes are found in the references than any other part of the manuscript

- **It is one of the most annoying problems, and causes great headaches among editors**
- **Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based**
- **Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references – it doesn't make it a better manuscript!**
- **Avoid excessive self-citations**
- **Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region**

Publishing in high impact journals: a step by step guide

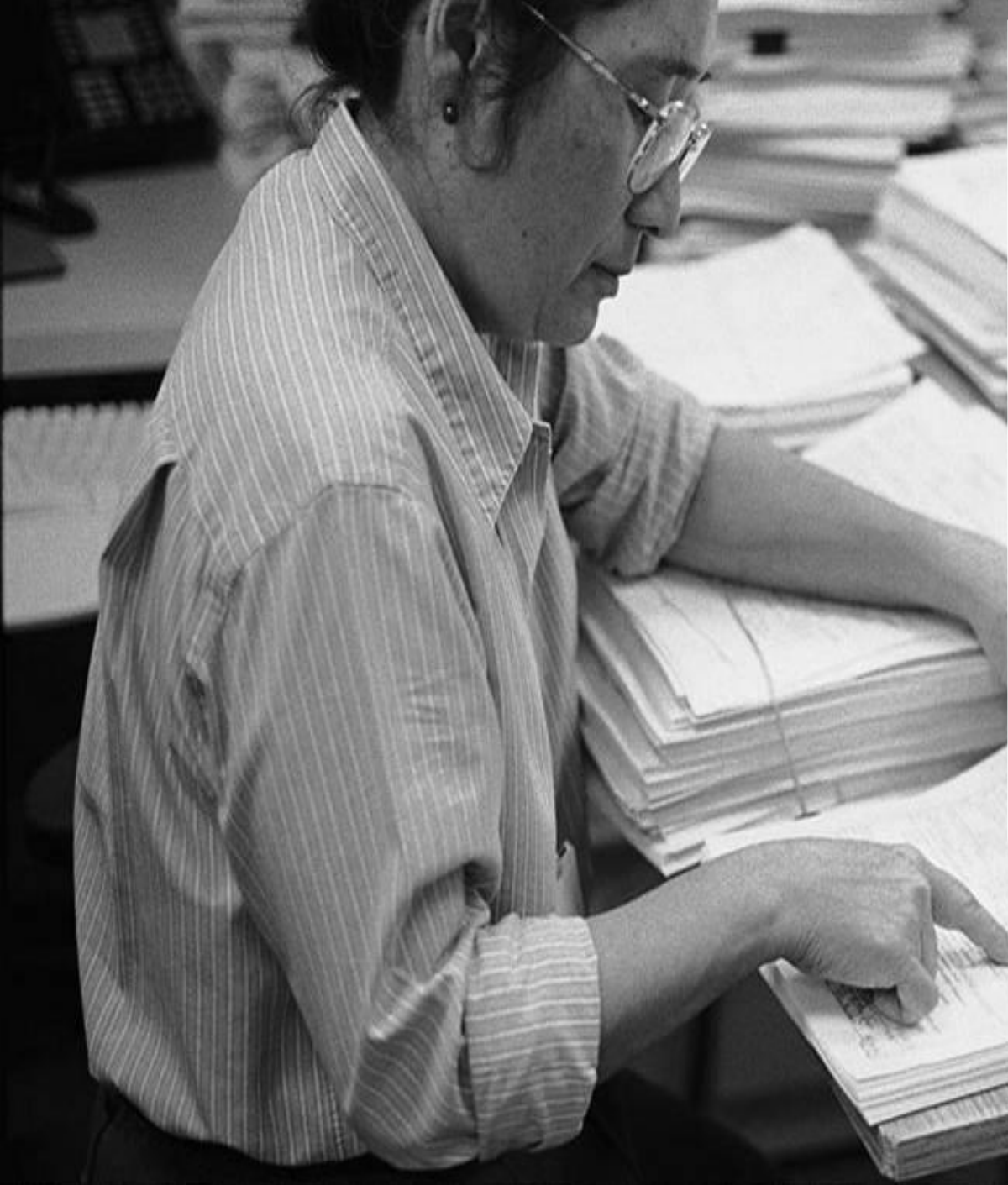


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STEP 2.
Submission
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2. Submission and peer review

(A) Choosing a journal

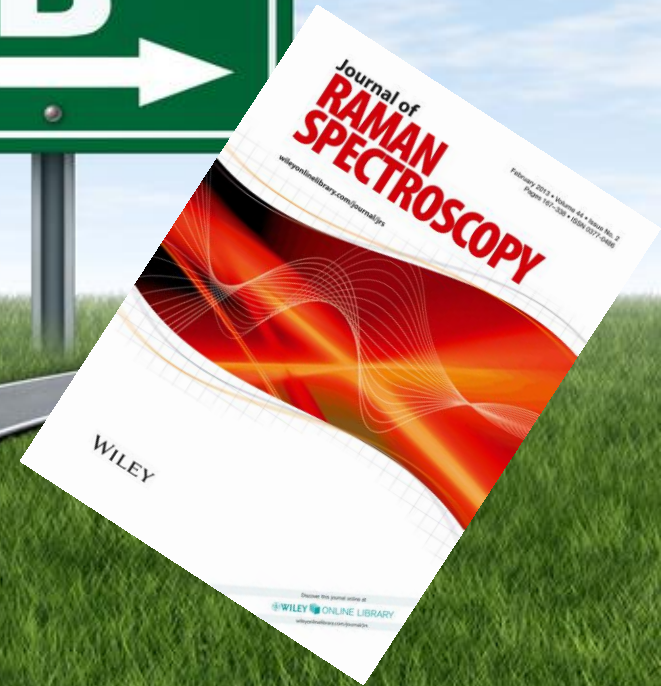
(B) Online submission

(C) peer review

In this section we will look at how to choose the right journal to submit to (A).

Then we will talk about the Online submission process (B), and finally, the most important part: the Peer Review Process (C)

Which journal to approach first?



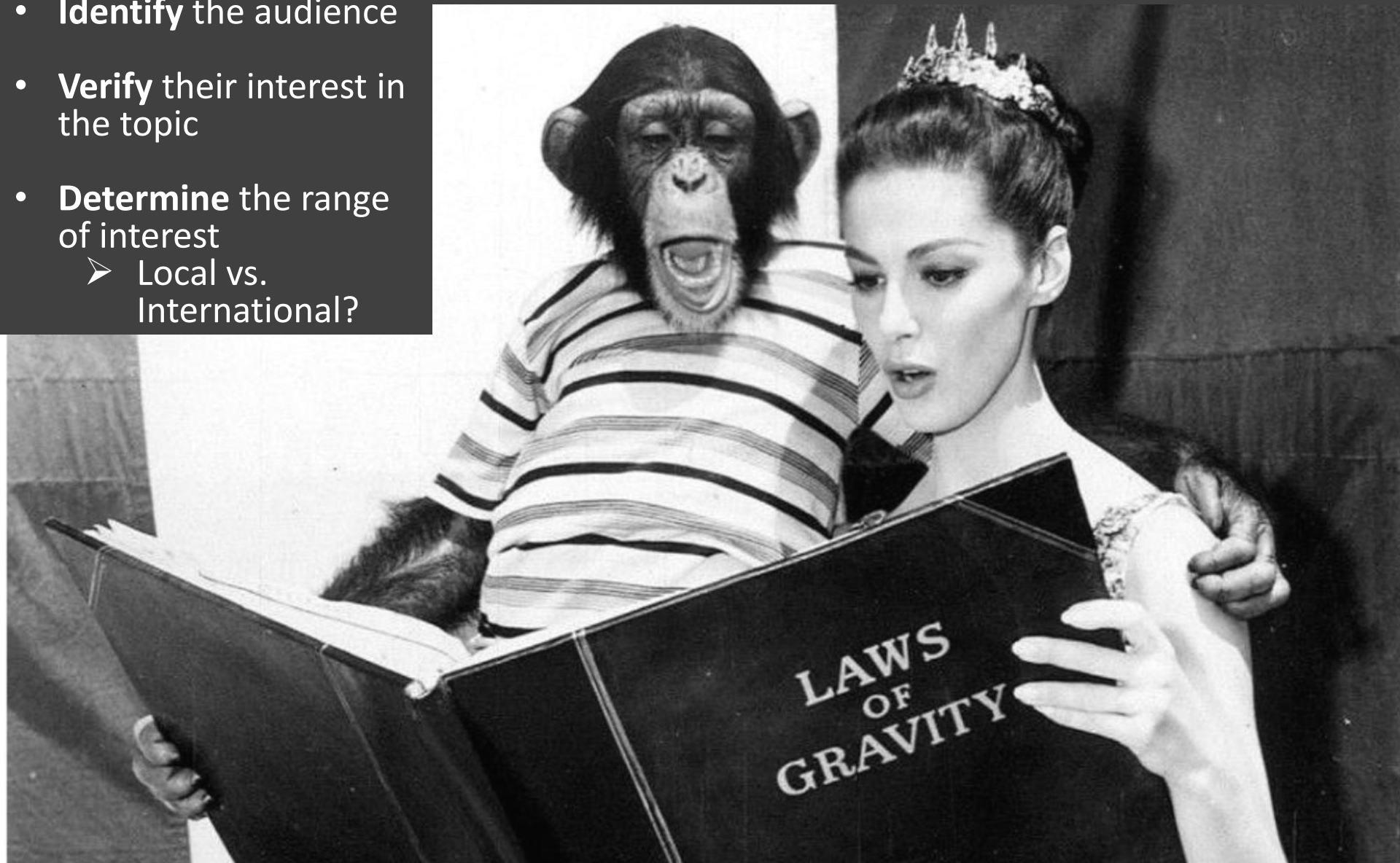
(A) Choosing a journal

(A) Choosing a journal

- 1. Look at your references** – these will help you narrow your choices and come up with a shortlist.
- 2. Review recent publications** in each candidate journal. Find out the hot topics, the accepted types of articles, etc.
- 3. Find out turnaround times** and acceptance rates (if possible)
- 4. Ask yourself the following questions:**
 - Is the journal peer-reviewed?
 - What is the journal's Impact Factor?
 - Does it have the option to pay for open access?

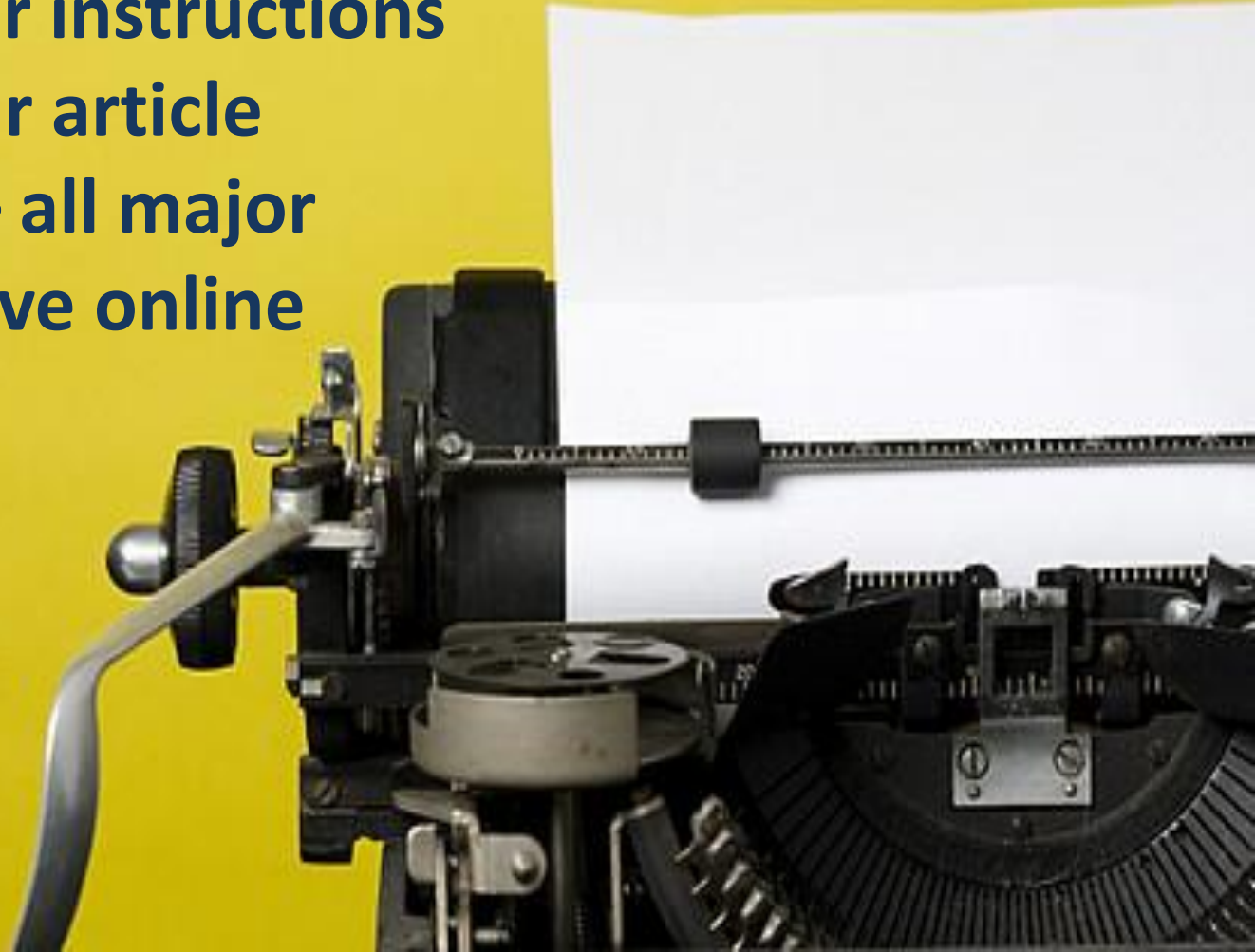
Which audience do I want to reach?

- **Identify** the audience
- **Verify** their interest in the topic
- **Determine** the range of interest
 - Local vs. International?



You've chosen a journal, now you have to prepare your manuscript for submission...

Read the author instructions and format your article appropriately – all major journals will have online instructions...



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Transactions on Emerging Telecommunications Technologies formerly known as *European Transactions on Telecommunications* (ETT), has aims:

- To attract cutting-edge publications from leading researchers and researchers around the world

- To become a highly cited source of research findings in emerging fields

Step 2.

(B) Online submission


Log In Create An Account

- Papers go through an initial checklist to make sure the author guidelines have been followed (format, length, language, figures etc.)
- Papers are also checked for plagiarism using special software...


Log In


Log in here if you are already a registered user.

User ID:

Password:  Log In

Password Help. Enter your e-mail address to receive an e-mail with your account information.

E-Mail Address:  Go



New User?

[Register here](#)

Resources

- [User Tutorials](#)
- [Home Page](#)

Step 2. (online submission) SUMMARY

- Create an account in the journal's online submission system (this is needed for each specific journal)
- Carefully follow the process through; make sure the author list you input is complete, it should match the names on the manuscript
- Journals usually have an editorial office that you can contact if you have any doubts in the first instance rather than going direct to the Editor

Writing a good Cover Letter

- **Your opportunity to speak to the Editor directly:**
- **View it as a job application letter; you want to “sell” your work**
- **WHY did you submit the manuscript to THIS journal?**
 - Do not summarize your manuscript, or repeat the abstract
 - Instead, mention what would make your manuscript special to the journal
- **Mention special requirements, e.g., if you do not wish your manuscript to be reviewed by certain reviewers, and any conflicts of interest**
- **Most editors will not reject a manuscript only because the cover letter is bad, but a good cover letter may accelerate the editorial process of your paper**

And (please) remember...

Decide on one
journal.

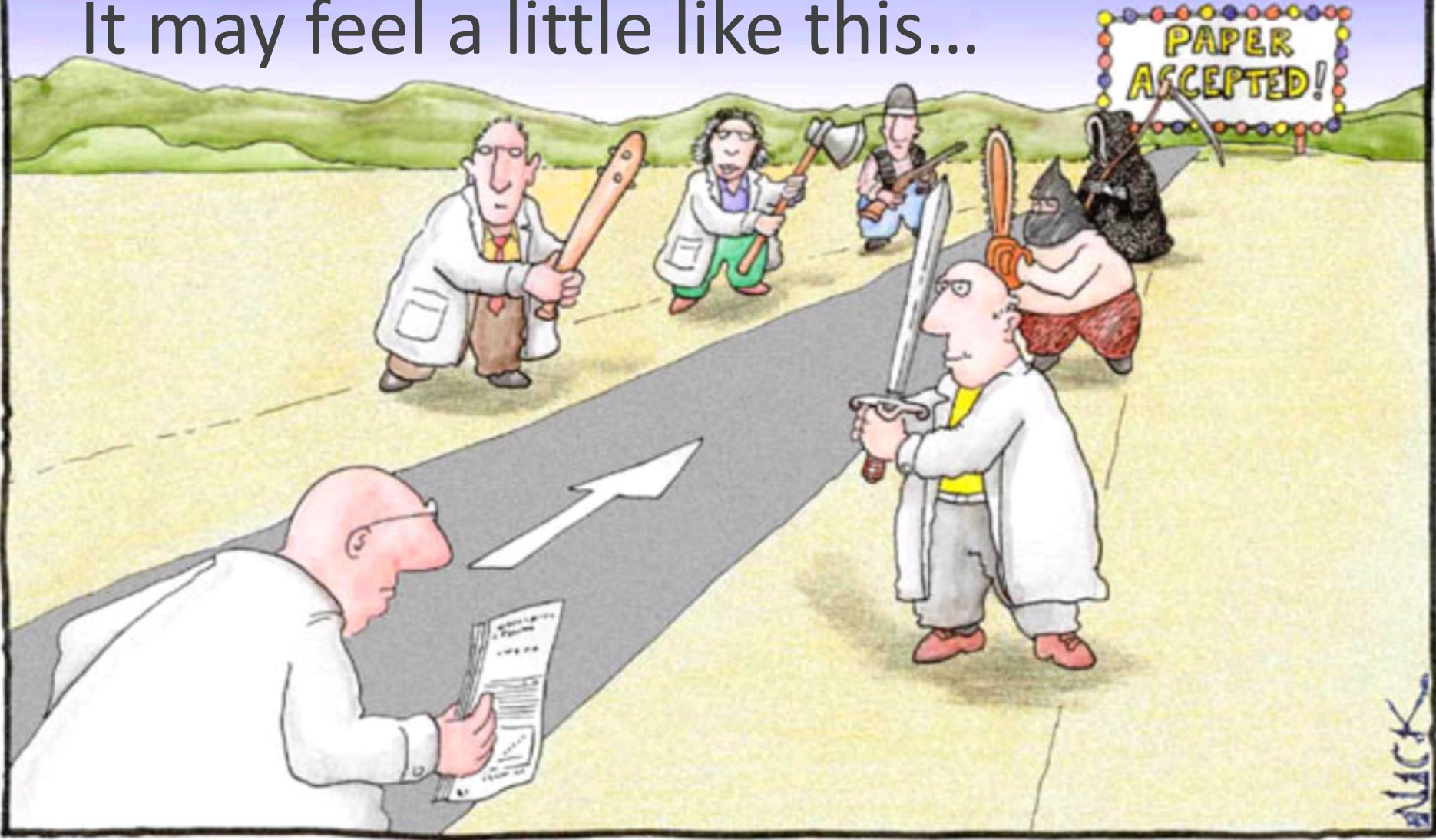
DO NOT submit
to multiple
journals.

Part 2.

(C) peer review

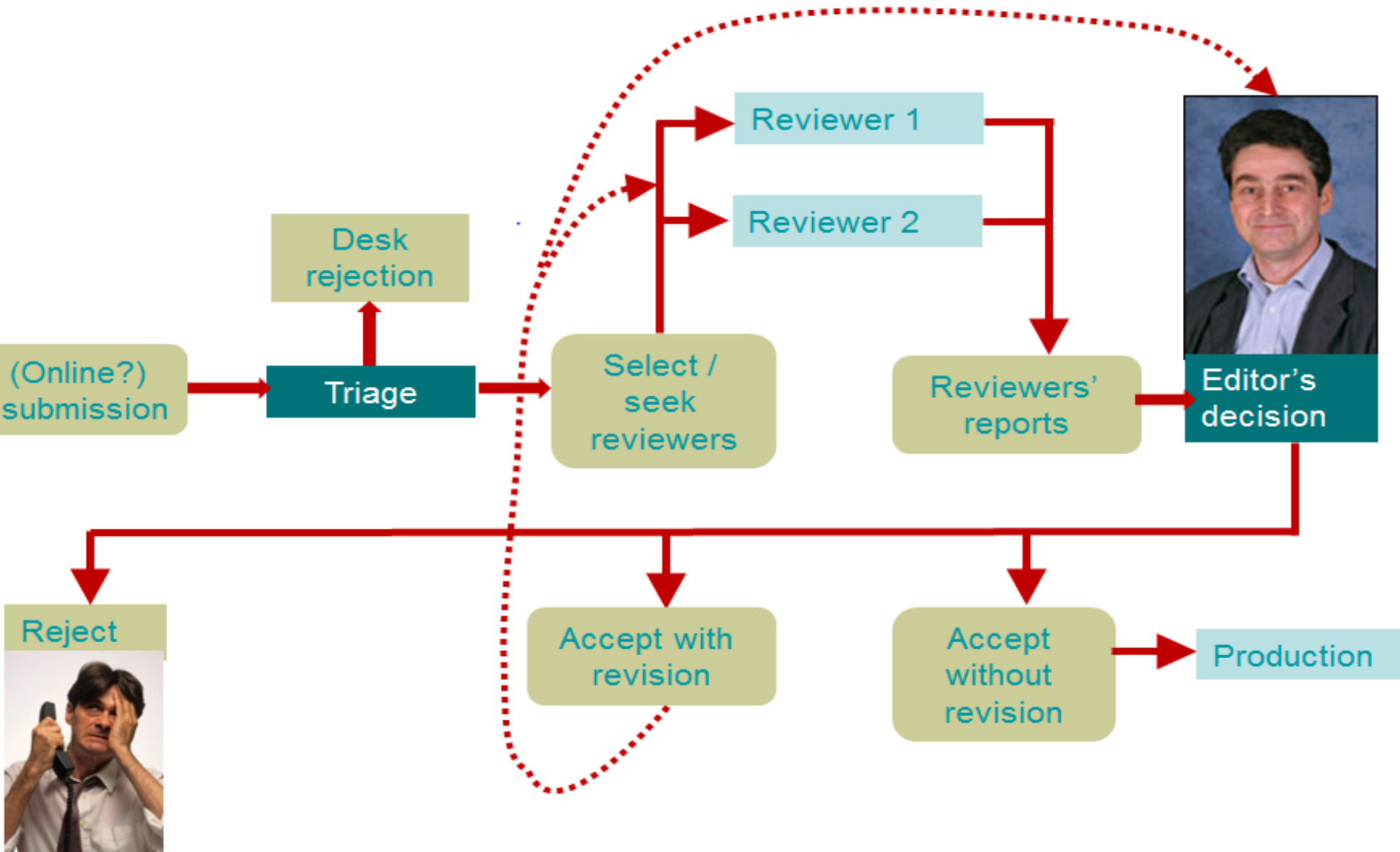
Yes, it's time for peer review...

It may feel a little like this...



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

Peer Review Process Illustrated



Step 2. peer review **SUMMARY**

Acceptance

Without changes (rare)

Rejection

Without external referee reports (editor), or based on referees' reviews. Use this as a learning experience and don't just resubmit the manuscript to another journal – improve it based on feedback

Revision

With minor changes or major changes – address these methodically and list clearly how you have addressed each point. If you feel a point is not correct you can challenge it...

Typical Reviewer questionnaire

Novelty
 Concise
 Comprehensive
 Accuracy
 Abstract
 Citations
 Language

Questionnaire	Yes	No	See Report
Does the manuscript contain new and significant information to justify publication?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Is the problem significant and concisely stated?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the experimental and/or theoretical methods described comprehensively?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the interpretations and conclusions justified by the results?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Is the summary (abstract) concise?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Are the Literature citations adequate?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Is the language acceptable?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Structure

Manuscript Structure	
Length of article is:	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>
Number of tables are:	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>
Number of figures are:	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>

Decision

req Recommendation	
<input type="radio"/>	Accept
<input type="radio"/>	Minor Revision
<input type="radio"/>	Major Revision
<input type="radio"/>	Reject

Common Reasons for Rejection

- Not New
- Not Objective
- Not Interesting
- Not Appropriate
- Not Important
- Low Priority (for that journal)
- Not Valid

Remember that the majority of papers in peer-reviewed journals are rejected, so don't be too disappointed if your paper is rejected...keep trying and be persistent 😊

Survival Tips During Peer Review

Seek help with language and statistics if you need it

Understand that Editors and reviewers are trying to improve your paper

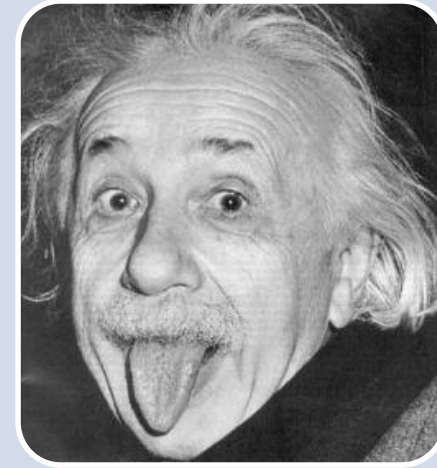
Accept feedback as a learning experience

Persistence pays! Answer questions and address revisions quickly

Seek out Editors at conferences, 'Meet the Editor' sessions etc...

Be polite!
Responses may go back to reviewers!

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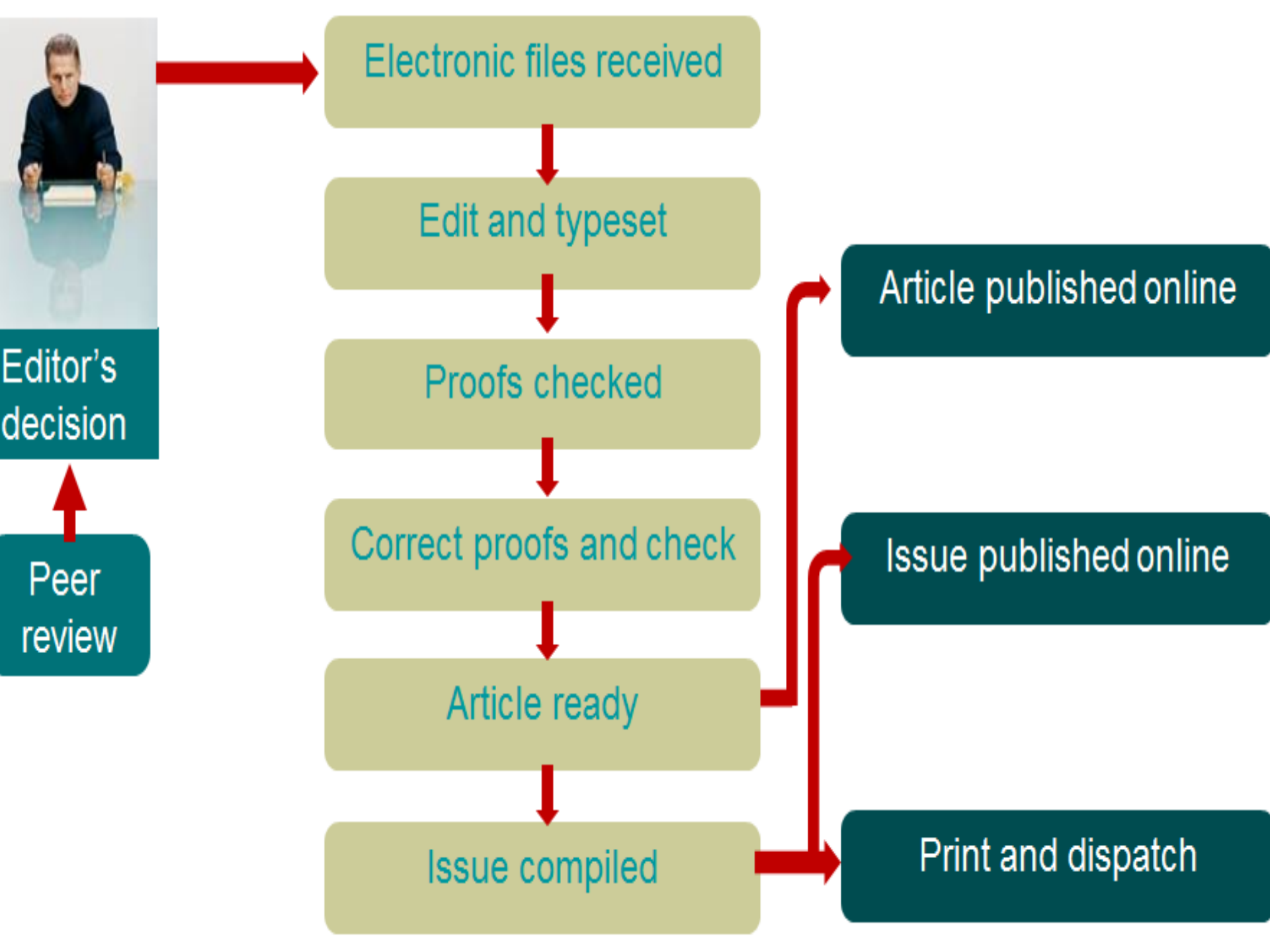
STEP 4.
Becoming
Famous 😊



STEP 3.
Production
and
Copyright
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Step 3. Production and Copyright

- ✓ Once your paper is accepted then you will be notified, via the online submission system, by the Editor of the good news...then the paper leaves for production.
- ✓ Your part in this process is to check the proofs when they are generated and the quicker this is done the sooner the paper can appear online!
- ✓ You will also need to sign a copyright transfer form to allow the Publisher to publish the work...



COPYRIGHT TRANSFER AGREEMENT



Date: _____ Contributor name: _____

Contributor address: _____

Manuscript number (if known): _____

Re: Manuscript entitled _____

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for publication in _____ (the "Journal")

published by _____ ("Wiley-Blackwell").

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GOT
ETHICS?

Academic Publishing Depends on Trust!

There are ethical responsibilities for all actors in the publication process:

Editors

Authors

Referees

Editor responsibilities

- Ensure efficient, fair, and timely manuscript processing
- Ensure confidentiality of submitted manuscripts
- Make the final decision for accepting or rejecting
- Not use work reported in a submitted manuscript for their own research
- Ensure a fair selection of referees
- Act upon allegations of scientific misconduct
- Deal fairly with author appeals

Author responsibilities

- To gather and interpret data in an honest way
- To give due recognition to published work relating to their manuscript
- To give due acknowledgement to all contributors
- Notify the publisher of any errors
- To avoid undue fragmentation of work into multiple manuscripts (salami publishing)
- To ensure that a manuscript is submitted to only one journal at a time

Reviewer responsibilities

- Ensure confidentiality of manuscripts and respect privileged information
- Not to withhold a referee report for personal advantage
- Return to editor without review if there is a conflict of interest
- Inform editor quickly if not qualified or unable to review
- Judge manuscript objectively and in timely fashion
- Explain and support recommendations with arguments and references where appropriate
- Inform editor if plagiarized or falsified data is suspected

Ethical misconduct

Examples of ethical misconduct that are not tolerated:

- Falsifying data
- Fabricating data
- Plagiarism
- Multiple concurrent submissions
- Image manipulation
- Authorship misrepresentation
- Duplicate publication

PENALTIES CAN BE SEVERE!

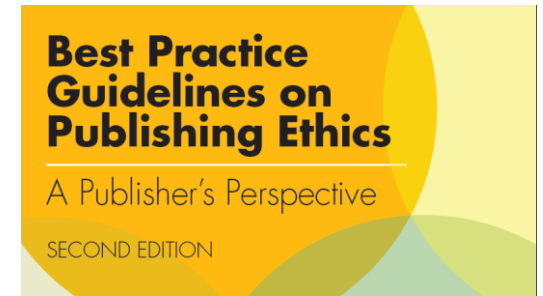
Ethics Resources

Wiley's Best Practice Guidelines on Publishing Ethics

- **A Publisher's Perspective, Second Edition**

now available FREE at <http://exchanges.wiley.com/ethicsguidelines>

- Updated version of the first edition published by Wiley in 2006
- Provides guidance, resources, and practical advice on ethical concerns that arise in academic publishing for editors, authors, researchers and other audiences
- The uniquely multidisciplinary guidelines have been revised, updated, and reviewed by 30 editors and ethics experts
- Guidance added about whistle-blowers, animal research and clinical research – particularly around clinical trial registration
- Now also includes guidance on best practice for journals in human rights and confidentiality, and addresses how approaches differ between cultures



Ethics resources



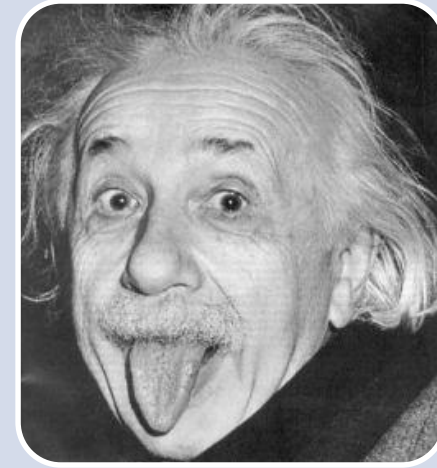
publicationethics.org

<http://exchanges.wiley.com/ethicsguidelines>

Ethics SUMMARY: A few golden rules

- ✓ Articles should always be submitted to one journal at a time
- ✓ The same article should not be published in more than one place
- ✓ Several articles based on the same research must each make a unique contribution
- ✓ Acknowledge all those that have contributed to the work

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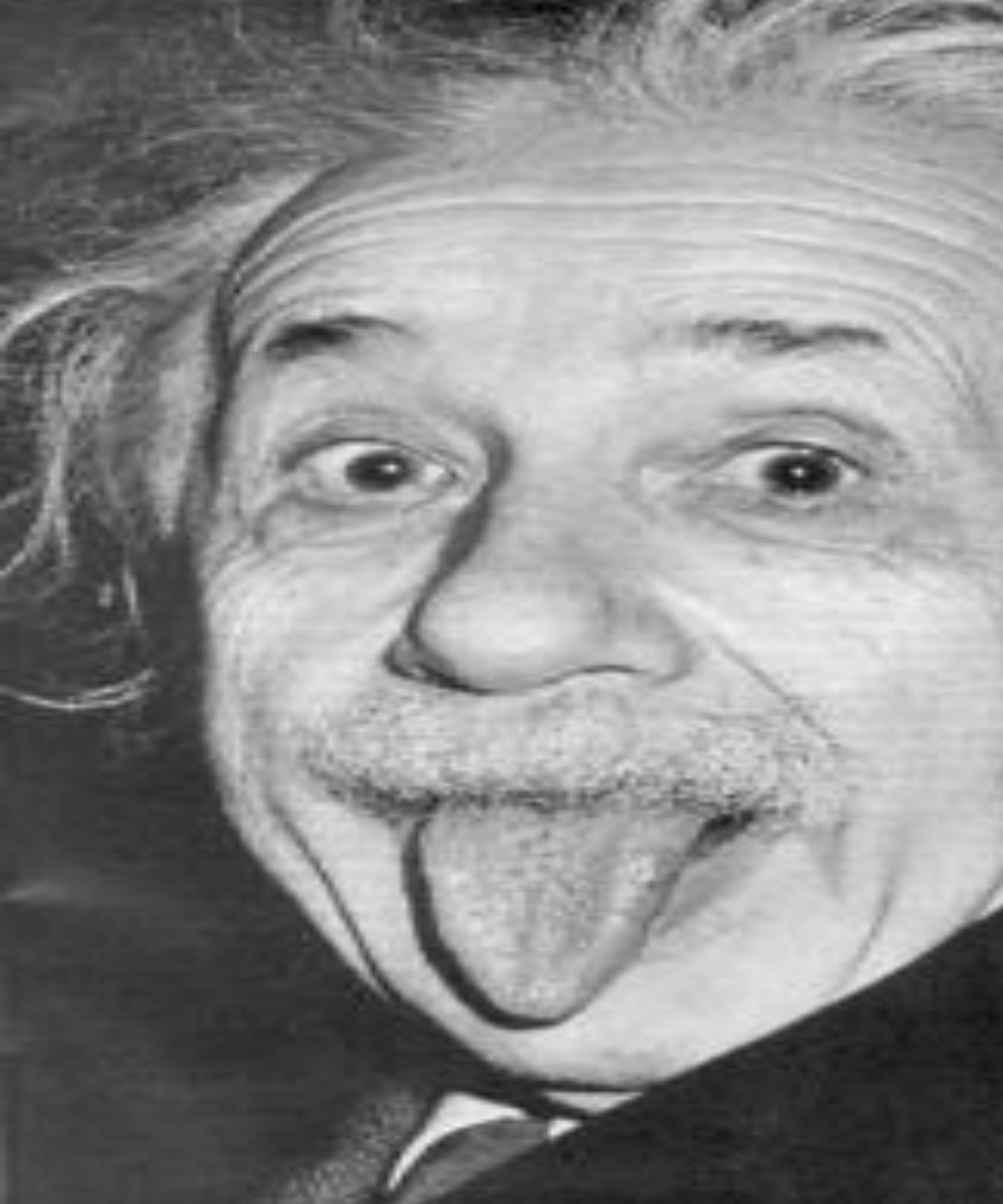


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STEP 4.
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Famous



Manuscript published!

**GAME
OVER?**

Market your article



twitter 



Step 4. Becoming famous

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That old classic - citation tracking

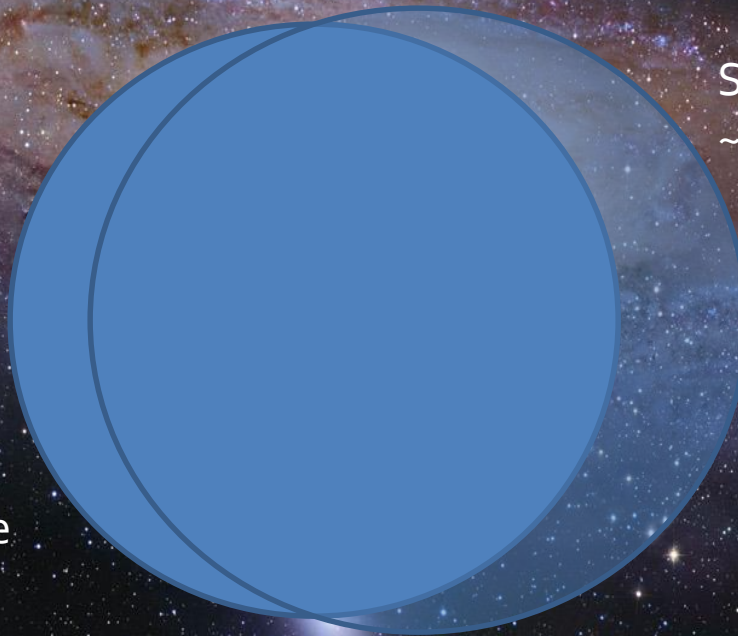
“These cited references are authors’ acknowledgments of their debt to the published research findings of others”



Citation universes

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NUMERICAL LINEAR ALGEBRA WITH APPLICATIONS

Research Article

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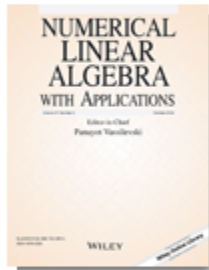
Martin B. van Gijzen¹, Gerard L. G. Sleijpen² and Jens-Peter M. Zemke^{3,*}

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Issue



Numerical Linear Algebra with Applications

Early View (Online Version of Record published before inclusion in an issue)

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TWEET

Preconditioning @precon_articles On preconditioners for the Laplace double-layer in 2D <http://t.co/ywm98Dmopd>

1 On preconditioners for the Laplace double-layer in 2D Numerical Linear Algebra with Applications

4 Jul 14 13:58

Make a difference

Sign up to become an AuthorAID mentor

The main goal of the AuthorAID site is to allow early career researchers in developing countries to find mentors who can help them to progress in their research careers. Finding committed mentors is therefore essential to the success of the project.

What sort of potential mentor is AuthorAID looking for?

- An experienced researcher, with a track record of publications
- Someone who is diplomatic and can encourage and support early-career researchers in developing countries
- Someone who is committed and enthusiastic and who is not looking for academic gain

What skills do I need?

We're seeking experienced researchers who may be able provide advice on some or all of the following:

- Research methods and analysis
- Appropriate journals for submitting manuscripts (including both international and regional journals)
- Manuscript preparation
- Writing style
- The peer review process and responding to referees' comments
- Presentations and posters
- Preparing grant proposals
- Scientific communication in general

How does the mentoring process work?

Setting up a mentoring relationship can be done entirely online, via the following steps:

- Register for AuthorAID at www.authoraid.info and indicate that you are interested in becoming a mentor
- Fill in your AuthorAID profile with as much detail as possible so that potential mentees can find you
- Wait for potential mentees to contact you via the AuthorAID messaging system, or use our Member Search to find a potential mentee
- Start a conversation and establish rapport with your potential mentee using AuthorAID's messaging system
- If you both agree to mentoring, follow a link to set up a formal online learning agreement and obtain a collaborative online mentoring workspace

Need more help?

Visit <http://www.authoraid.info/help> and see the AuthorAID guidelines for more information . For a general example of how AuthorAID might work, follow Rahim on his Mentoring Journey at: www.authoraid.info/help/the-mentoring-journey.

If you have specific questions, please feel free to contact us at: authoraid@inasp.info

Join AuthorAID now! | www.authoraid.info/

Further reading and resources for authors

- ❖ *Wiley Author Services* (<http://authorservices.wiley.com>)
- ❖ *Best Practice Guidelines on Publication Ethics: A Publisher's Perspective, 2nd Edition* by Wiley (<http://exchanges.wiley.com/ethicsguidelines>)
- ❖ *Writing a Paper* by Andrew Gelman
(http://andrewgelman.com/2009/07/30/advice_on_writing)
- ❖ *How to Write a Paper, 4th Edition*, edited by George M Hall (<http://www.wiley.com>)
- ❖ *Basics of Research Paper Writing and Publishing* by Michael Derntl
(<http://www.pri.univie.ac.at/~derntl/papers/meth-se.pdf>)
- ❖ *Writing Scientific Research Articles: Strategies and Steps* by Margaret Cargill and Patrick O'Connor (<http://www.wiley.com>)
- ❖ *Peer Review and Manuscript Management in Scientific Journals: Guidelines for Good Practice* by Irene Hames (<http://www.wiley.com>)
- ❖ *Scientific publishing in transition: An overview of current developments* from Mark Ware Consulting Ltd, Publishing and E-learning Consultancy
(www.stm-assoc.org/storage/Scientific_Publishing_in_Transition_White_Paper.pdf)

QUESTIONS



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Lastly...

Good Luck!

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