



Elsevier Publishing Campus

How to get published

Preparing your manuscript

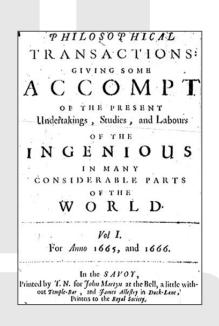


Bart Wacek

Publishing Director, Biochemistry b.wacek@elsevier.com

Academic publishing What is peer review?

- Peer review consists of the evaluation of articles by experts in the field
- It was first used in 1665, by the Royal Society in London
- 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



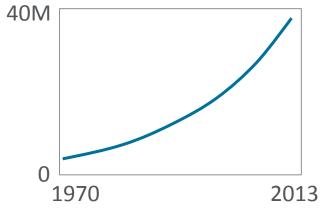
Academic publishing Peer-reviewed journal growth 1990-2013



Source: Ulrichsweb Global Serials Directory

You want to make sure your research gets the attention it deserves

- The volume of research articles is growing at an accelerated pace
- For most researchers, it's a real challenge to keep up with the literature
- Your job: make sure your research doesn't fall through the cracks!

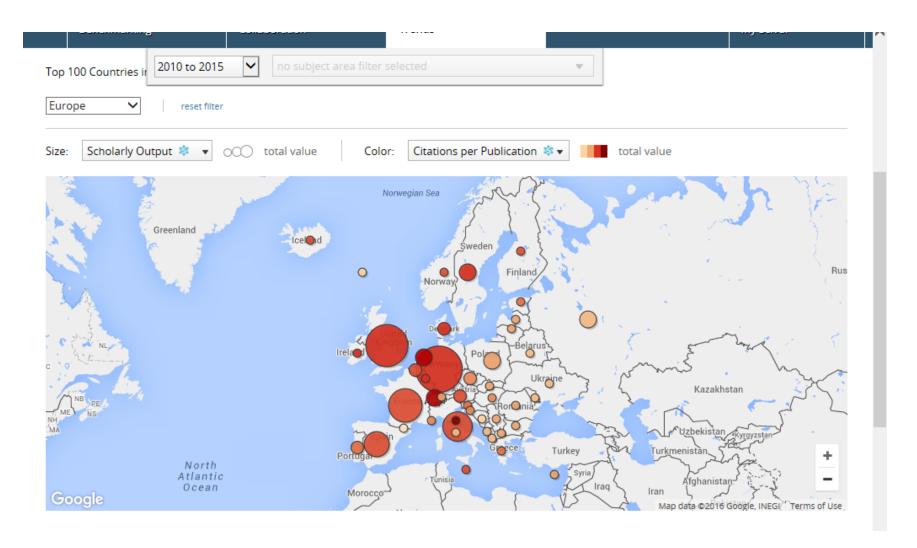


7 hrs/week average time spent on literature

World Output & Citation Level – (Biochemistry)

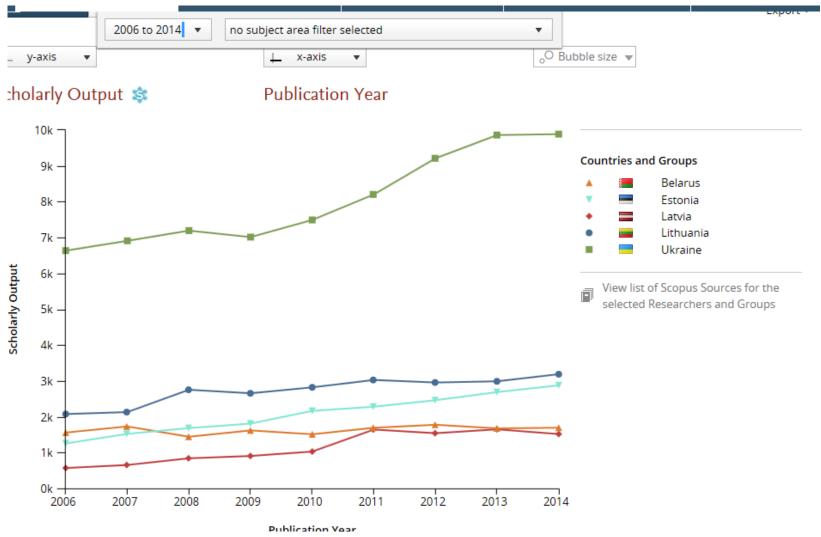


Europe Output & Citation Level – (Biochemistry)



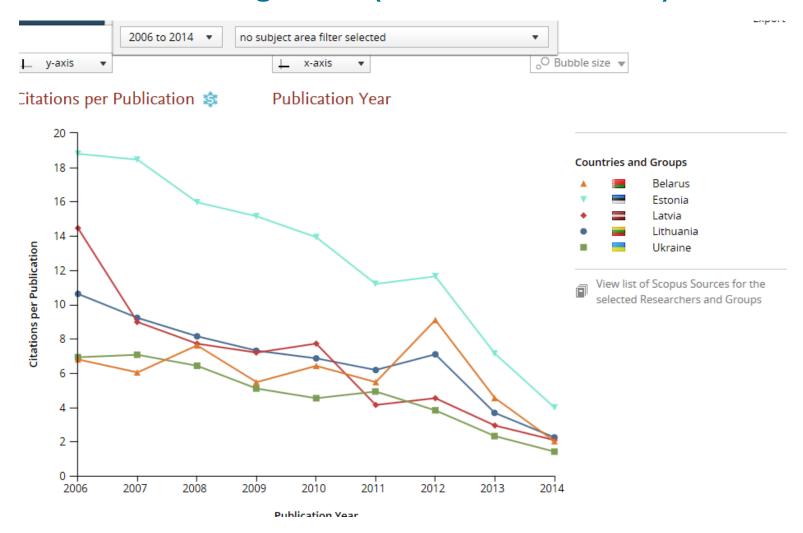


Ukraine & Its Neighbors (Total Output)

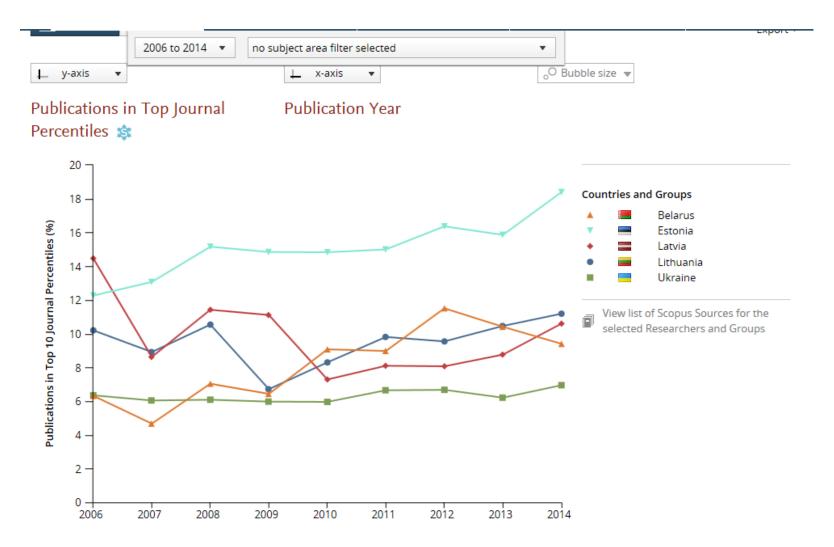




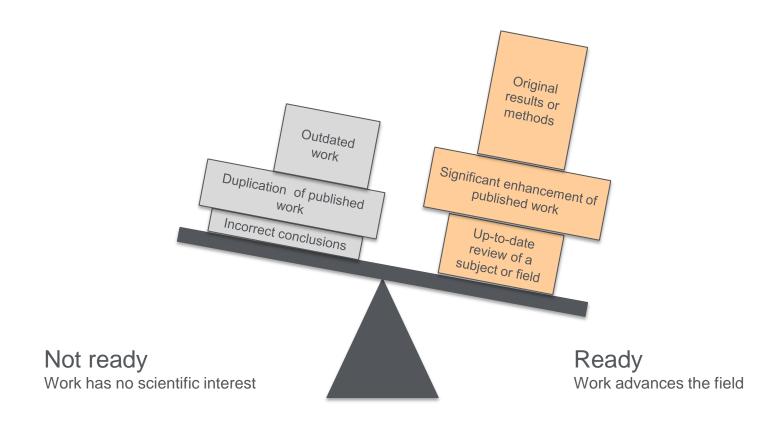
Ukraine & Its Neighbors (Total Citation Rate)



Ukraine & Its Neighbors (Top Journals)



Planning your article Are you ready to publish?



Planning your article 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
- Often submitted by invitation

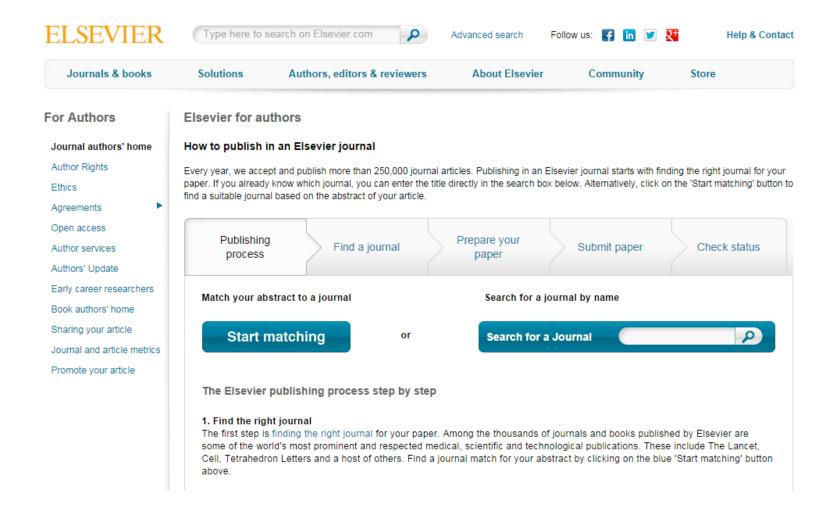
Your supervisor or colleagues are also good sources for advice on manuscript types.

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.

Choosing the right journal Journal Finder Tool



Choosing the right journal The Impact Factor

- It indicates how many times the more recent papers in a journal are cited on average in a given year
- It is influenced by editorial policies of journals and turnover of research

The impact factor can give you a general guidance, but it should NOT be the sole reason to choose a journal.

Preparing your manuscript 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



Why is language important?

 Poor language quality can delay or block publication of work

 Proper English should be used throughout the manuscript



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Do publishers correct language?

No!
It is the author's responsibility...

...but resources are available

Manuscript language: Overview

- Clear
- Objective
- Accurate
- Concise

Always read the journal's Guide for Authors to check for any additional language specifications.

Manuscript language: Sentences

- Write direct, short, and factual sentences
- Convey one piece of information per sentence
- Avoid multiple statements in one sentence

The average length of sentences in scientific writing is only about 12-17 words.

Manuscript language: Tenses

Present tense:

Use for known facts and hypotheses

Past tense:

Use for experiments conducted and results

Manuscript language: Grammar

- Use active voice to shorten sentences
- Avoid contractions and abbreviations
- Minimize use of adverbs
- Eliminate redundant phrases
- Double-check unfamiliar words or phrases



General structure of a research article

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Introduction
- Methods
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgements
- References
- Supporting Materials

Read the Guide for Authors for the specific criteria of your target journal.

Effective manuscript titles

- Attract reader's attention
- Contain fewest possible words
- Adequately describe content
- Are informative but concise
- Identify main issue
- Do not use technical jargon and rarely-used abbreviations

Editors and reviewers do not like titles that make no sense or fail to represent the subject matter adequately. Additionally, if the title is not accurate, the appropriate audience may not read your paper.

Authorship

Good listing principle

- ✓ First author
- Corresponding author

Poor listing procedure

- Ghost authorship
- Gift authorship

Be consistent in how you write the authors' names.

Keywords

- Are the labels of the manuscript
- Are used by indexing and abstracting services
- Should be specific
- Should use only established abbreviations (e.g. DNA)

Check the Guide for Authors for specifics on which keywords should be used.

Article title	Keywords
"An experimental study on evacuated tube solar collector using supercritical CO2"	Solar collector; supercritical CO2; solar energy; solar thermal utilization

Abstract

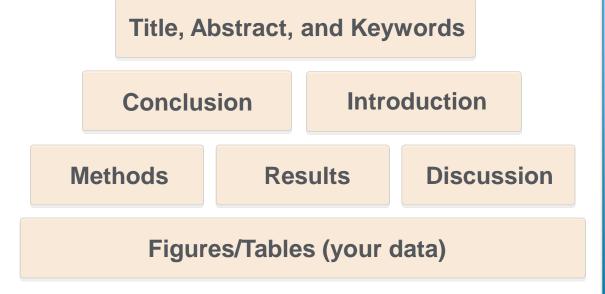
- Summarize the problem, methods, results, and conclusions in a single paragraph
- Make it interesting and understandable
- Make it accurate and specific
 - A clear abstract will strongly influence whether or not your work is considered
- Keep it as brief as possible

Take the time to write the abstract very carefully. Many authors write the abstract last so that it accurately reflects the content of the paper.

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The process of writing – building the article



Introduction

Provide a brief context to the readers

Address the problem

Identify the solutions and limitations

Identify what the work is trying to achieve

Provide a perspective consistent with the nature of the journal

Write a unique introduction for every article. DO NOT reuse introductions.

Methods

Describe how the problem was studied

Include detailed information

Do not describe previously published procedures

Identify the equipment and materials used

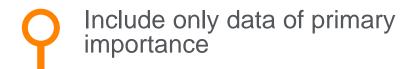




Methods – ethics committee approval

- Experiments on humans or animals must follow applicable ethics standards
- Approval of the local ethics committee is required and should be specified in the manuscript, covering letter, or the online submission system
- Editors can make their own decisions on ethics

Results



Use sub-headings to keep results of the same type together

Be clear and easy to understand

Highlight the main findings

Feature unexpected findings

Provide statistical analysis

Include illustrations and figures

Discussion

- Interpretation of results
 - Most important section
 - Make the discussion correspond to the results and complement them
- Compare published results with your own

Be careful not to use the following:

- Statements that go beyond what the results can support
- Non-specific expressions
- New terms not already defined or mentioned in your paper
- Speculations on possible interpretations based on imagination

Conclusion

- Be clear
- Provide justification for the work
- Explain how your work advances the present state of knowledge
- Suggest future experiments



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Acknowledgments

- Advisors
- Financial supporters and funders
- Proof readers and typists
- Suppliers who may have donated materials

References

- Do not use too many references
- Always ensure you have fully absorbed the material you are referencing
- Avoid excessive self citations
- Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region or institute
- Conform strictly to the style given in the Guide for Authors

Help with your article

- Writing an article is hard work finding and sorting research, preparing references, sourcing feedback...
- You can get help from Mendeley (www.mendeley.com), a free reference manager and academic social network.
- The Mendeley Reference Manager generates citations and bibliographies in Word, OpenOffice, and LaTeX.
- You can also use Mendeley to connect with colleagues and securely share papers, notes, and annotations.
- You can also use Mendeley's social network to identify potential collaborators.

Publication of your article

ScienceDirect Scopus

Research Highlights

Promoting your article

1. Conferences

- Prepare to network
- Also connect online
- Online poster

2. Media relations

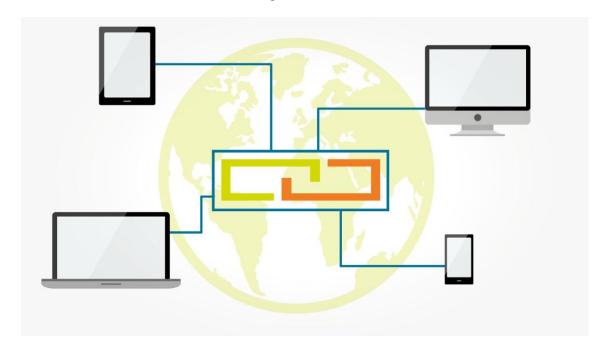
- Research statement
- Your institution's communication's channels
- Contact your editor or you can send an email to: researchcomm@elsevier.com



Promoting your article

3. Share links to your article

- Customized short link with free access
- Link from university website to boost SEO



Promoting your article

4. Online CV



Promoting your article

in LinkedIn

Share links to your articles, also in relevant groups

Add images

Add videos, AudioSlides

Reposition the publication section



Promoting your article



- Follow other researchers
- Post regularly and respond promptly
- Retweet
- Use images

Social media: Facebook

- Create a 'fan' page
- Invite fellow researchers
- Share images, videos, AudioSlides
- Link to your articles
- Discuss and ask for feedback

one mention every seven seconds

Promoting your article

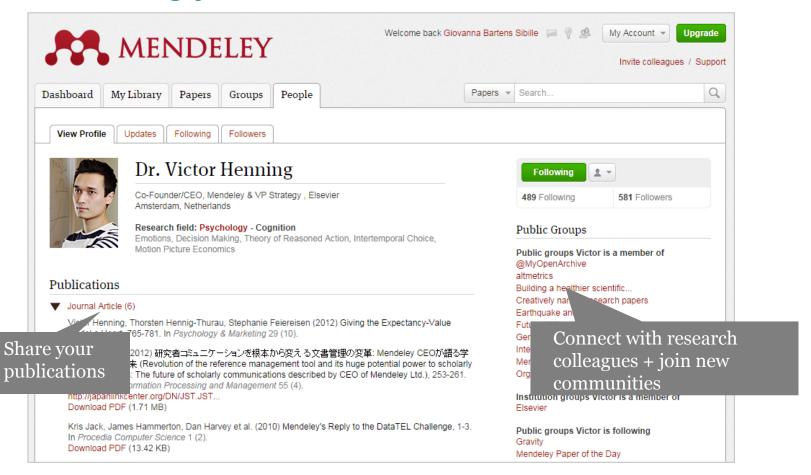
6. Mendeley

- Scholarly collaboration network
- Free reference manager
- Fully-searchable library
- Cite as you write
- Read and annotate your PDFs



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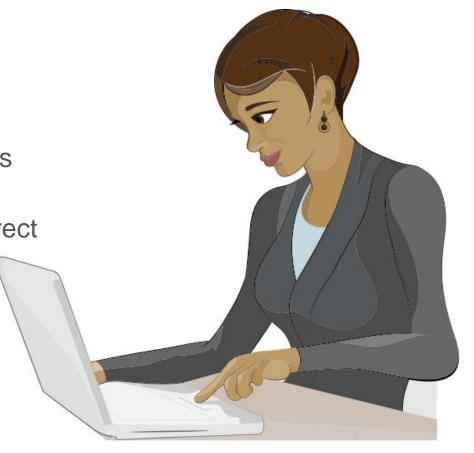
Promoting your article



Monitoring your article

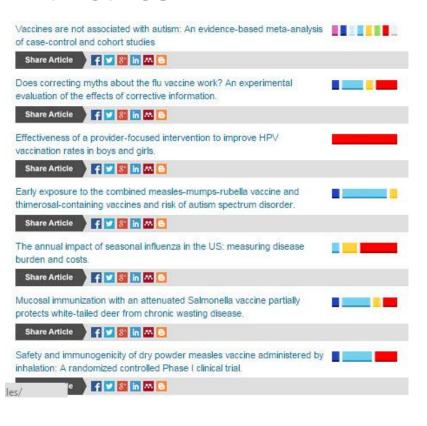
My Research Dashboard:

- Early feedback on downloads, shares and citations
- Data about the geographic locations and research disciplines of your readers
- Search terms used in ScienceDirect to find your publications
- A comparison of the performance of your article with other people's articles



Monitoring your article

Altmetrics:





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Getting noticed

- Sharing research, accomplishments and ambitions makes you more visible
- With greater visibility, you get cited more, promote your research, and career



Further reading at

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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



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Bart Wacek
Publishing Director, Biochemistry

b.wacek@elsevier.com

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