



Universitas Jember
- Tradition of Excellence -

T Teknik
K Kimia

Workshop Publikasi

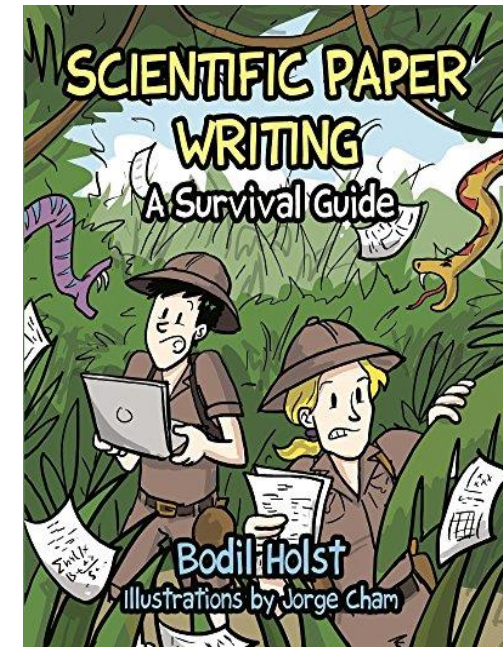
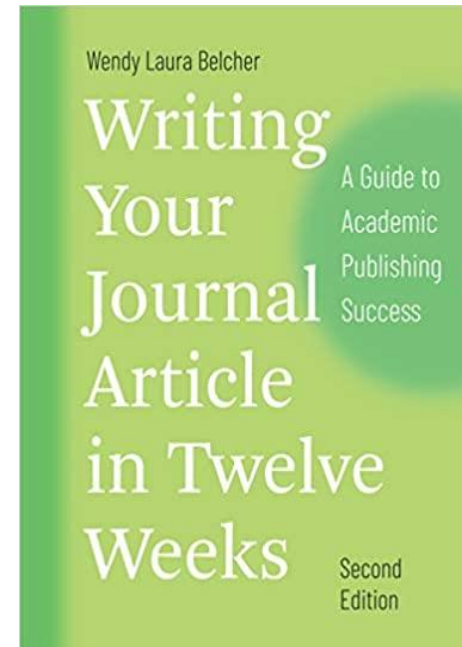
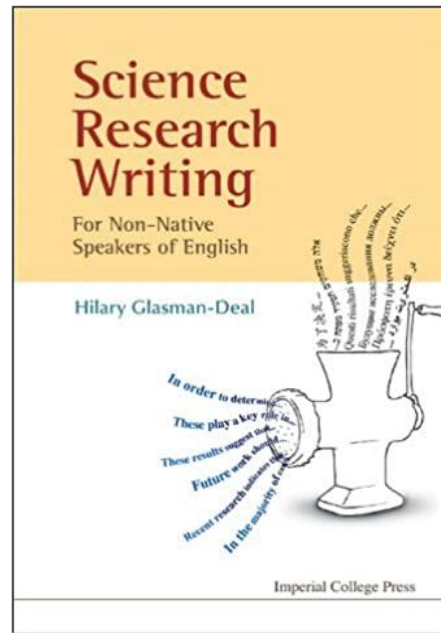
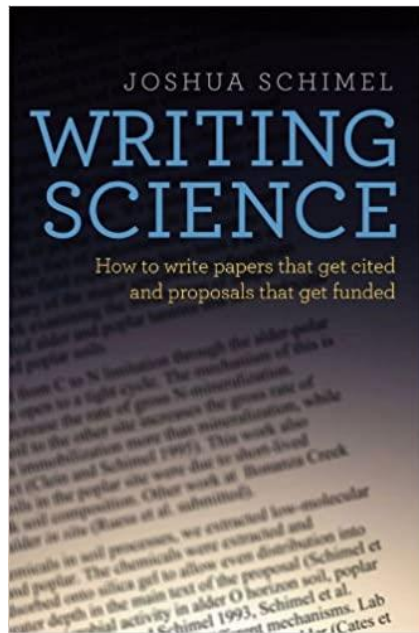
28 September 2020

“Editor Jurnal Internasional Bereputasi
Memandang Artikel”

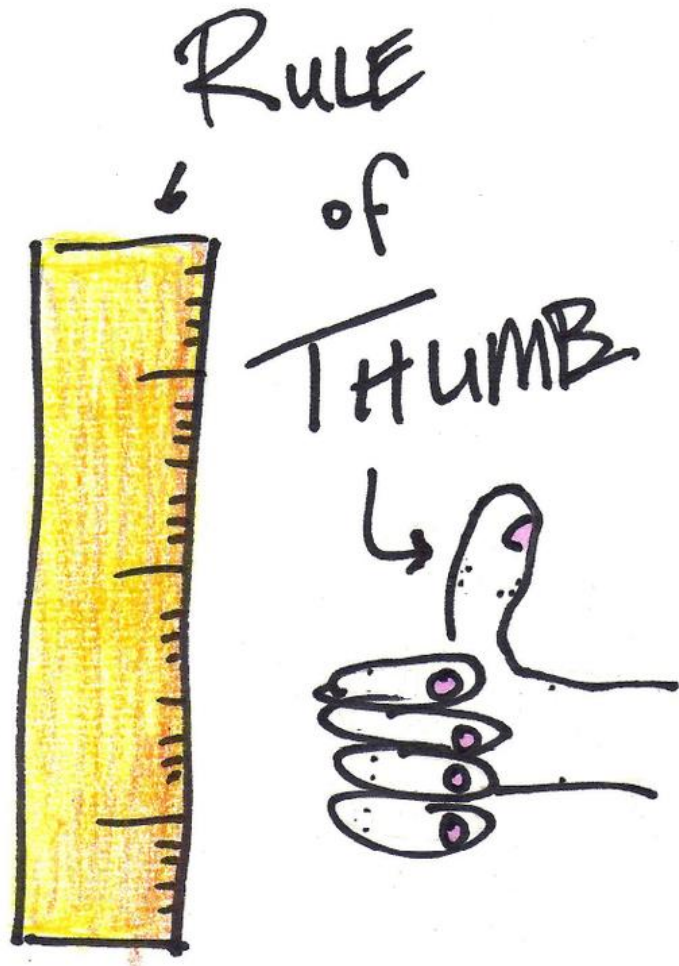
Hanggara Sudrajat



Main references of today's talk



Some important issues to consider



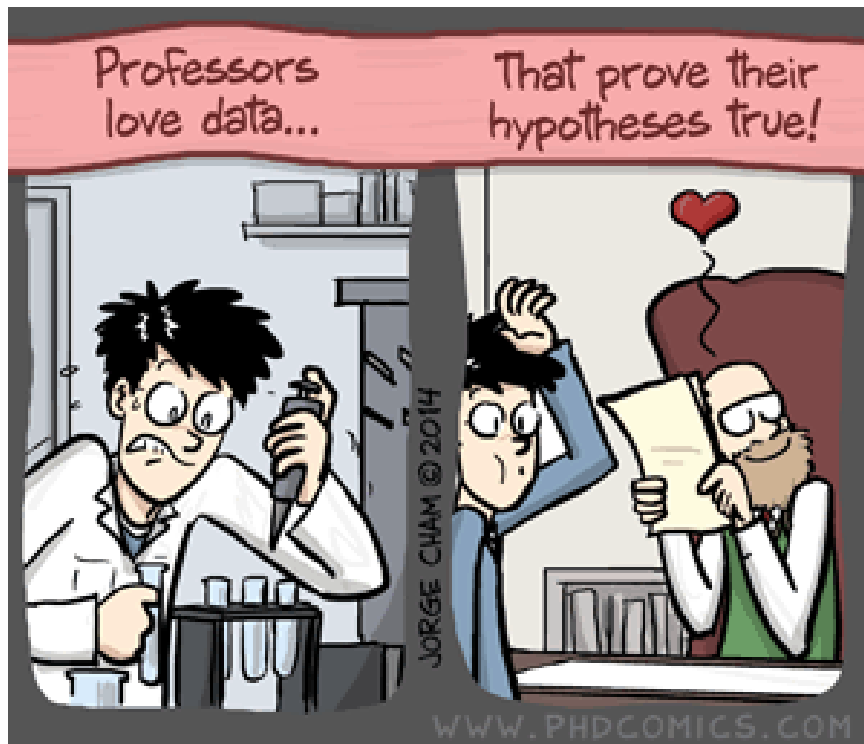
- ❑ No matter how many research works we have successfully performed, if they are not published, they are non-existence
- ❑ No matter how excellent our research is, people will judge its quality by how well it is described (in the published manuscript)

Some important issues to consider



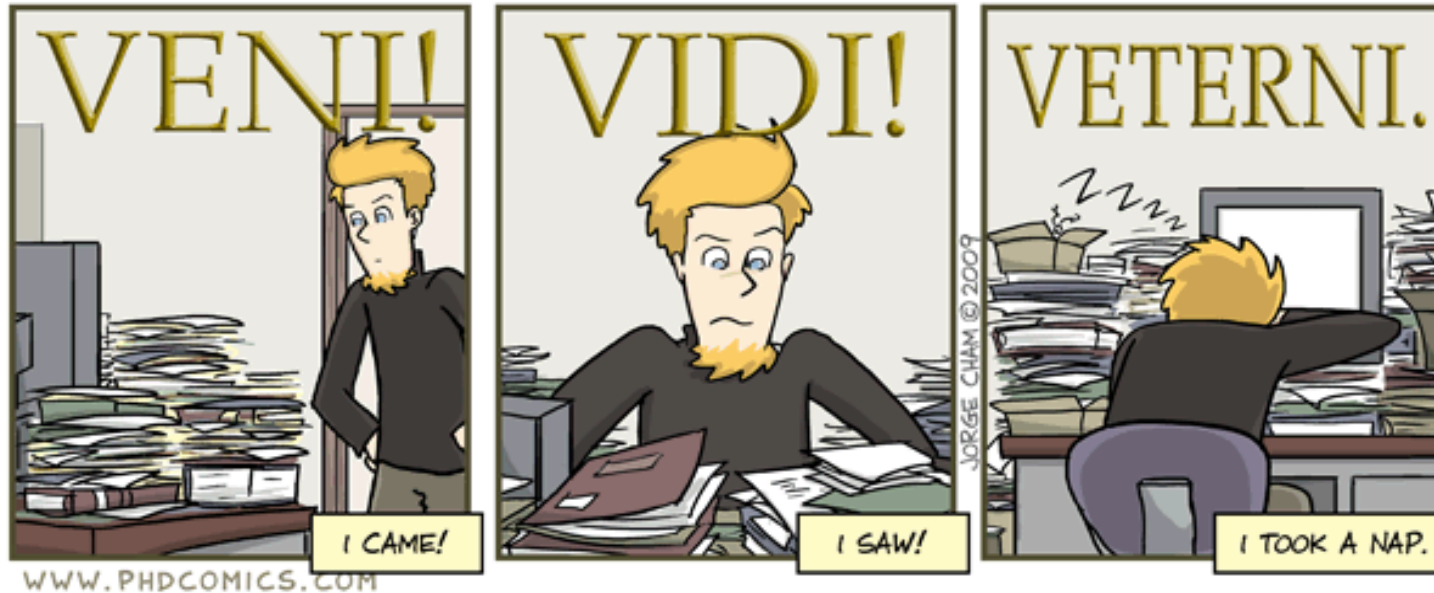
- ❑ The mindset behind a successful publication is to make the reader “satisfied” and “full with **new** insights”
- ❑ Publisher asks editors to precisely select papers that highly likely increase journal’s citation (thus, impact factor)
- ❑ While citation is usually increased with surprising results, editors like surprising and **meaningful** results

Meaningful research



- ❑ Our research is meaningful only if:
 - It is clearly described, so
 - Someone else can use it in his/her studies
 - It arouses other scientists' interest
 - Allows others to reproduce the results
- ❑ By submitting a manuscript we are essentially trying to sell our work to scientific community

Some important issues to consider

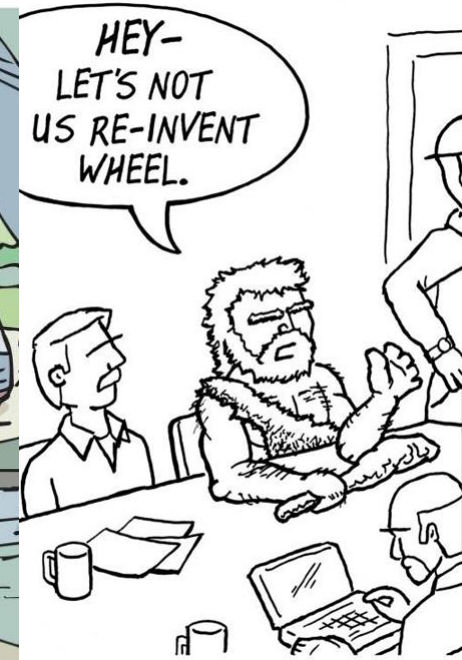


- ❑ SKS, the Sistem Kebut Semalam, is not recommended at all; it will not produce a “beautiful” piece of work but merely a “technical” work
- ❑ **At least**, 1 day 1 sentence, 1 week 1 paragraph, 1 month 1 page
- ❑ 1 paper can compactly consist of 6 pages (put the remaining as [Supplementary Information](#)), meaning in 1 year we should have 2 paper in hand; productivity: 2 paper/year

Things to avoid



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When our research is not novel and exciting, do not:

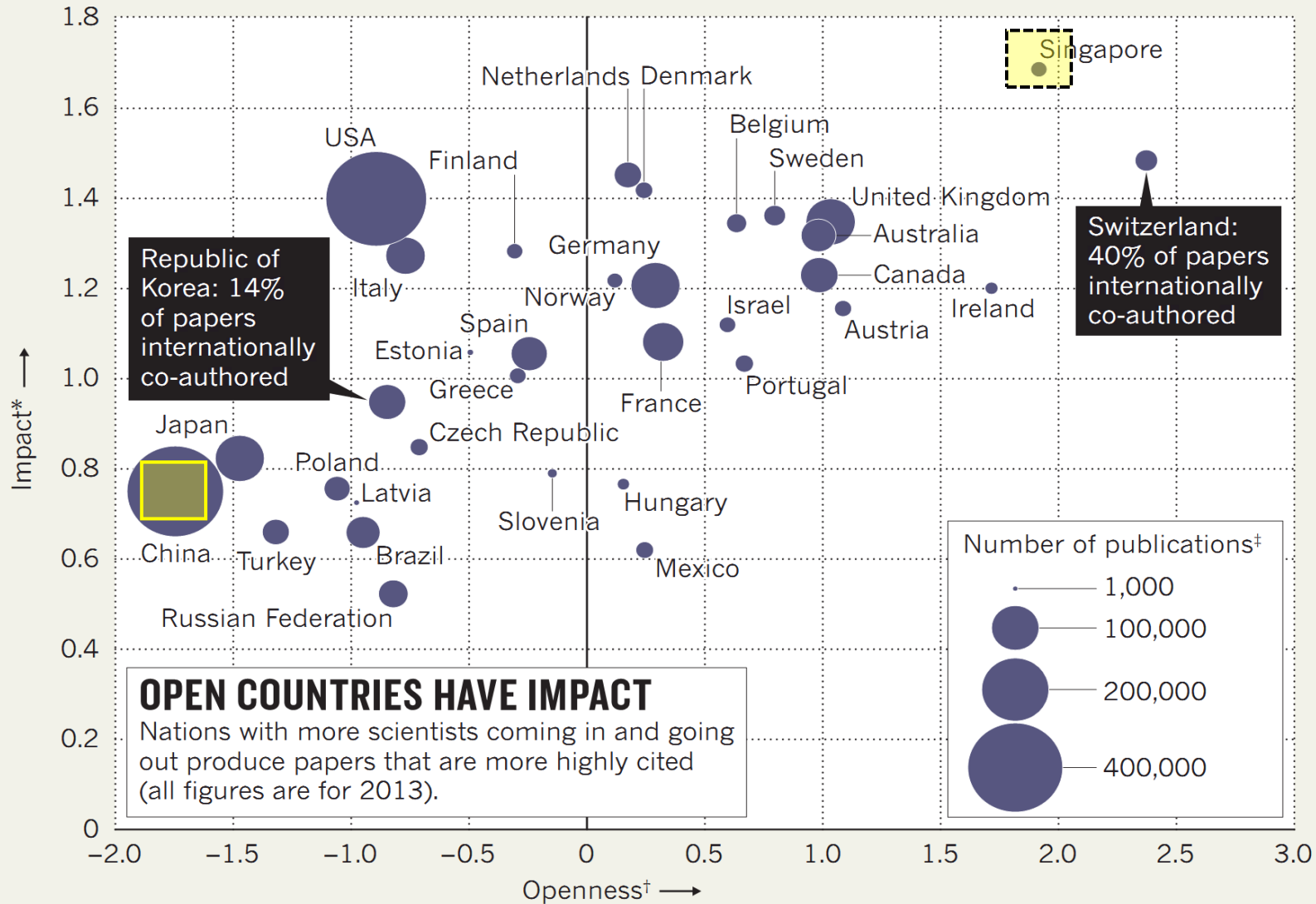
1. Cook simple problems to look complicated
2. Cook predictable results to look new (Reinventing the wheel) and important
3. Make our work look good by making others look bad

Collaboration increases citation



2013

nature
research

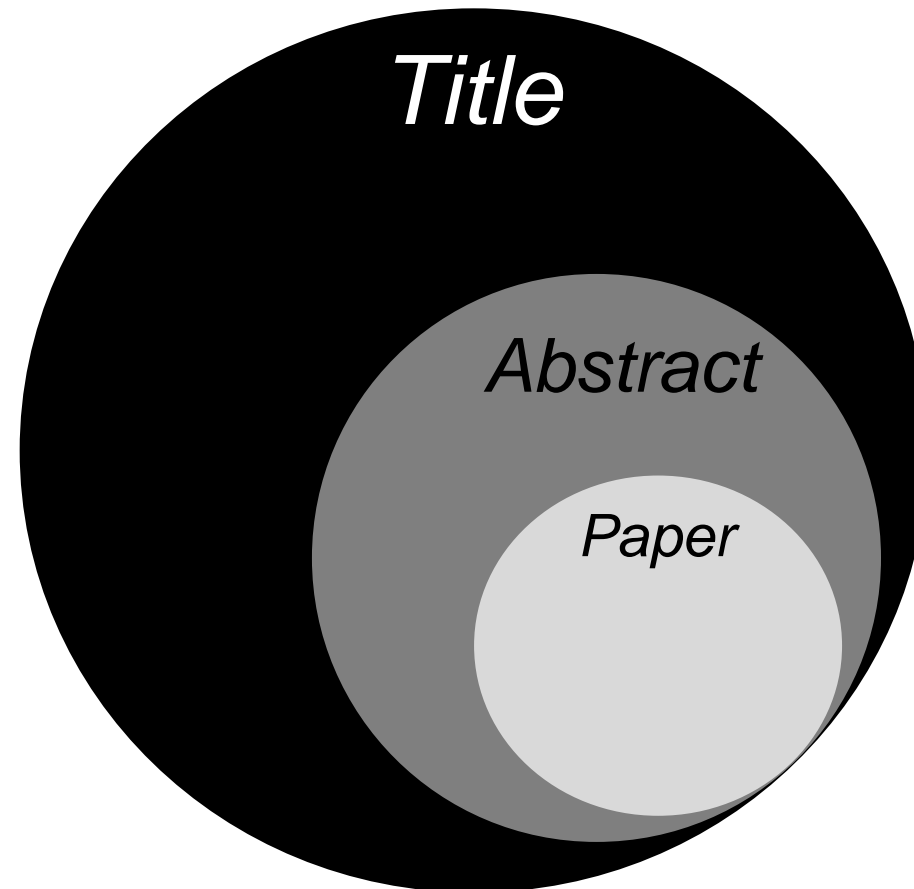


*Based on field-weighted citations; †Determined by numbers of scientists emigrating from, immigrating to and returning to a country, plus international co-authorships; ‡Publications are assigned to a country according to the proportion of co-authors based there.

Title determines citation



“Have a strong title: it is the most important determinant of how many people will read (cite) it”



Citation and Hirsch-index



Artificial Intelligence 240 (2016) 19–35

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Artificial Intelligence

www.elsevier.com/locate/artint

H-index manipulation by merging articles: Models, theory, and experiments[☆]

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^c Institut für Informatik, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany
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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
 Received 9 March 2016
 Received in revised form 25 July 2016
 Accepted 5 August 2016
 Available online 10 August 2016

Keywords:
 Citation index
 Hirsch index
 Parameterized complexity
 Exact algorithms
 AI's 10 to watch

ABSTRACT

An author's profile on Google Scholar consists of indexed articles and associated data, such as the number of citations and the H-index. The author is allowed to merge articles; this may affect the H-index. We analyze the (parameterized) computational complexity of maximizing the H-index using article merges. Herein, to model realistic manipulation scenarios, we define a comparability graph whose edges correspond to plausible merges. Moreover, we consider several different measures for computing the citation count of a merged article. For the measure used by Google Scholar, we give an algorithm that maximizes the H-index in linear time if the comparability graph has constant-size connected components. In contrast, if we allow to merge arbitrary articles (that is, for comparability graphs that are cliques), then already increasing the H-index by one is NP-hard. Experiments on Google Scholar profiles of AI researchers show that the H-index can be manipulated substantially only if one merges articles with highly dissimilar titles.

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1. Introduction

The H-index is a widely used measure for estimating the productivity and impact of researchers, journals, and institutions. Hirsch [22] defined the index as follows: a researcher has H-index h if h of the researcher's articles have at least h citations and all other articles have at most h citations. Several publicly accessible databases such as AMiner, Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science compute the H-index of researchers. Such metrics are therefore visible to hiring committees and funding agencies. In our previous work [1], we investigated the possibility of manipulating the H-index by merging articles.

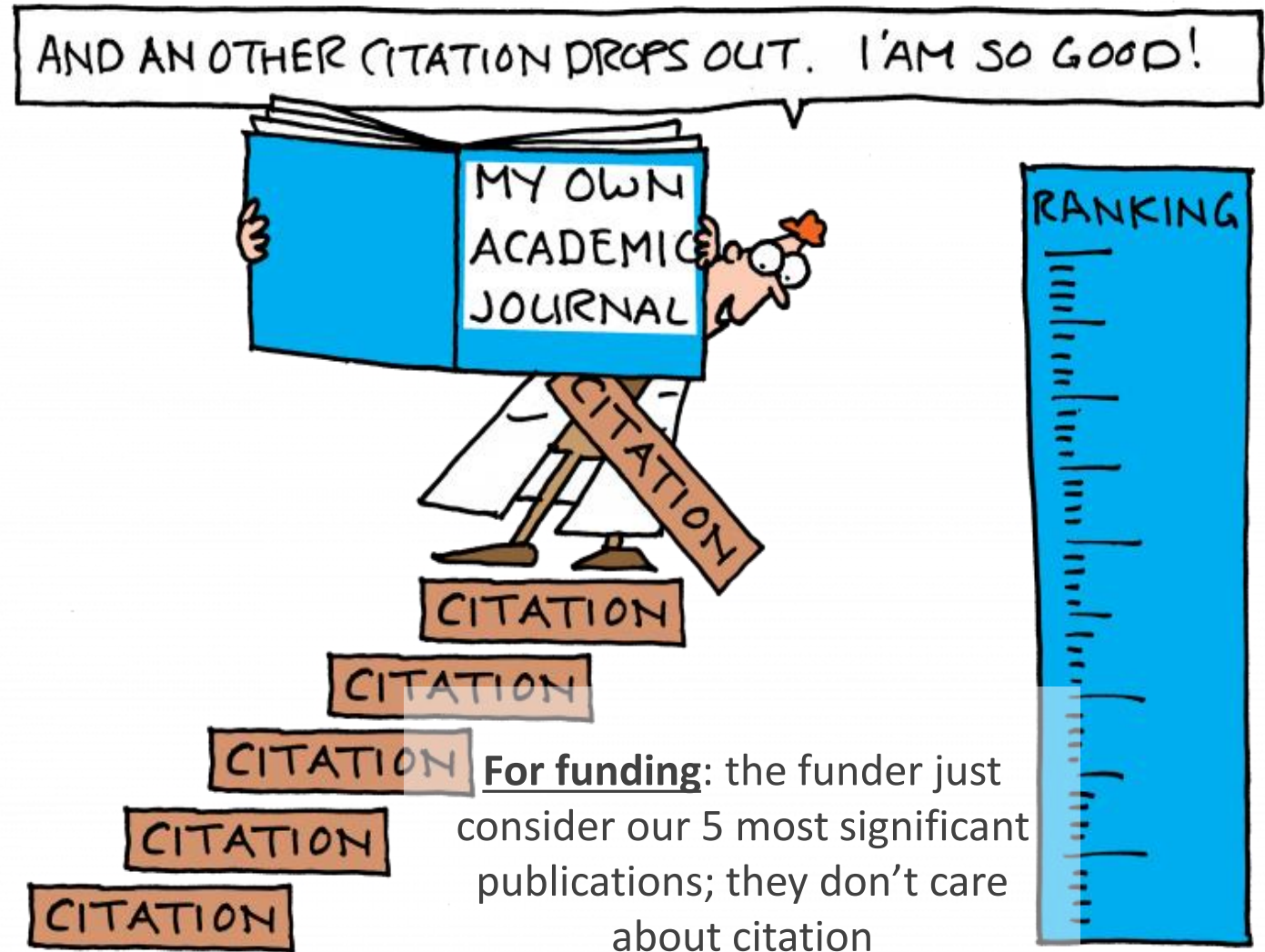
Beware of h-index manipulation

[☆] An extended abstract of this article appeared at IJCAI 2015 [4]. This version provides full proof details, new kernelization results, as well as additional experiments.

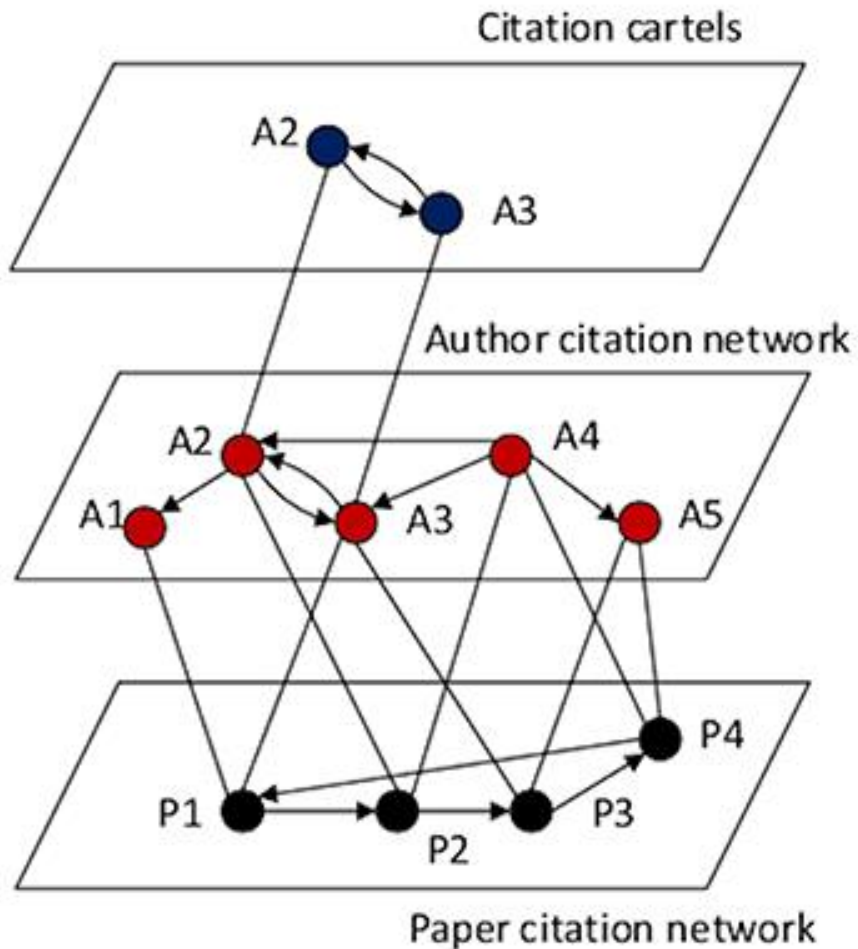
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[†] The study on H-index manipulation is not meant to endorse or encourage the use of the H-index as an evaluation tool. In this regard, we merely aim to raise awareness for the various possibilities for manipulation.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.artint.2016.08.001
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Citation race and citation cartel



- ❑ The right cites are only those obtained from unknown readers
- ❑ Readers recognize the author's work at first instead of recognizing the author earlier
- ❑ Citation cartels are defined as groups of authors that cite each other disproportionately

Content



- ❑ The publishing world
- ❑ Important things to consider to get accepted
 1. Develop skills by reading
 2. Have something to say
 3. Understand the structure of a scientific article
 4. Understand the simple rules of writing
 5. How to decide where to send your paper
 6. The instructions to authors and the need to worry about detail
 7. Understanding the steps after manuscript submission
 8. Understand what editors like
 9. Understand the peer review process
- ❑ How to write a good manuscript

Content



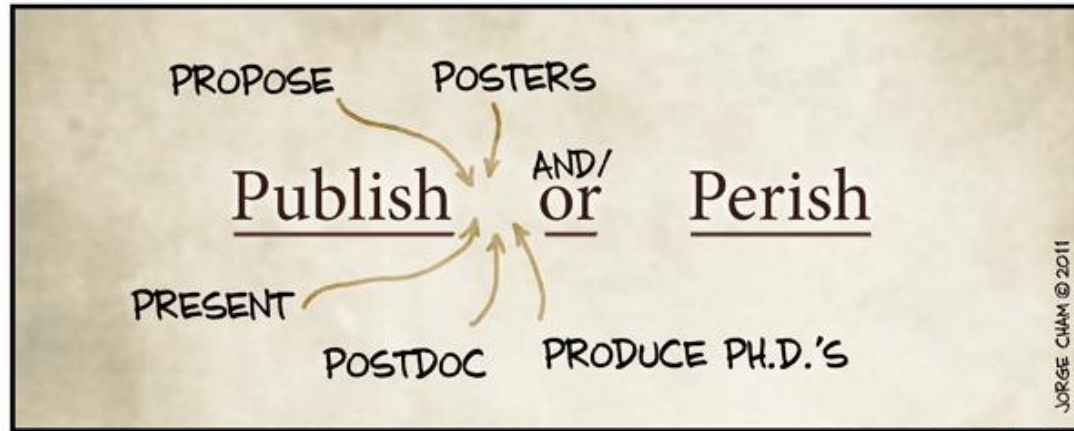
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- ❑ How to write a good manuscript

Why it is important to publish



- Validation
- Research dissemination
- Making a contribution to the field
- Career advancement
- Prestige
- International recognition
- Easier to get funded and published

Academic Publishers: Yup, we do business



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What people may think of a publisher

IN HIS PRESENTATION, TIMO CANDIDLY DESCRIBES THE BUSINESS OF NATURE:

① BASICALLY, SCIENTISTS GIVE US THEIR WORK FOR FREE...

② ...THEN WE HAVE VOLUNTEER SCIENTISTS REVIEW IT FOR US FOR FREE...



③ ...THEN WE BUNDLE IT ALL UP AND SELL IT BACK TO THEM FOR A PROFIT.

Publisher's viewpoint:

- ① Author gets a free outlet for their paper
- ② Reviewer gets cutting edge information for free
- ③ Author gets a free access for their paper



Journal metrics



- Impact factor
- Abstracting and indexing
- Quartile rank

Journal type: subscription vs open access

ACTA BIOMATERIALIA

Impact Factor
6.008 **6.383**
2015 5 year

JCR® Category	Rank in Category	Quartile in Category
ENGINEERING, BIOMEDICAL	3 of 76	Q1
MATERIALS SCIENCE, BIOMATERIALS	2 of 33	Q1

Data from the 2015 edition of Journal Citation Reports®

Publisher
ELSEVIER SCI LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, OXON, ENGLAND

ISSN: 1742-7061

Research Domain
Engineering
Materials Science

Close Window



- [Submit your paper](#)
- [Guide for authors](#)

Journal Metrics

Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP): **1.896**

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR): **2.020**

Impact Factor: **6.008**

5-Year Impact Factor: **6.383**

Browse journals > Acta Biomateri... > Abstracting an...

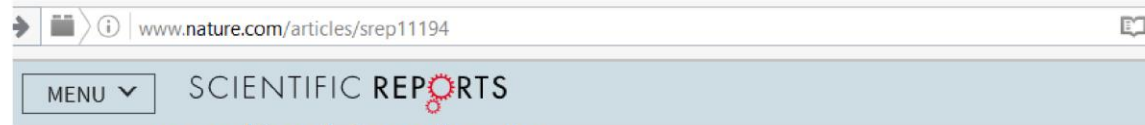
Abstracting and Indexing

- Elsevier BIOBASE
- MEDLINE®
- Materials Science Citation Index
- EMBASE
- Science Citation Index
- Scopus
- Science Citation Index Expanded
- EMBiology

Key players



- Author
- Editor
- Reviewer
- Publisher



medical implants

Abdul Hakim Md Yusop, Nurizzati Mohd Daud, Hadi Nur, Mohammed Rafiq Abdul Kadir & Hendra Hermawan

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Acta Biomaterialia Editorial Board

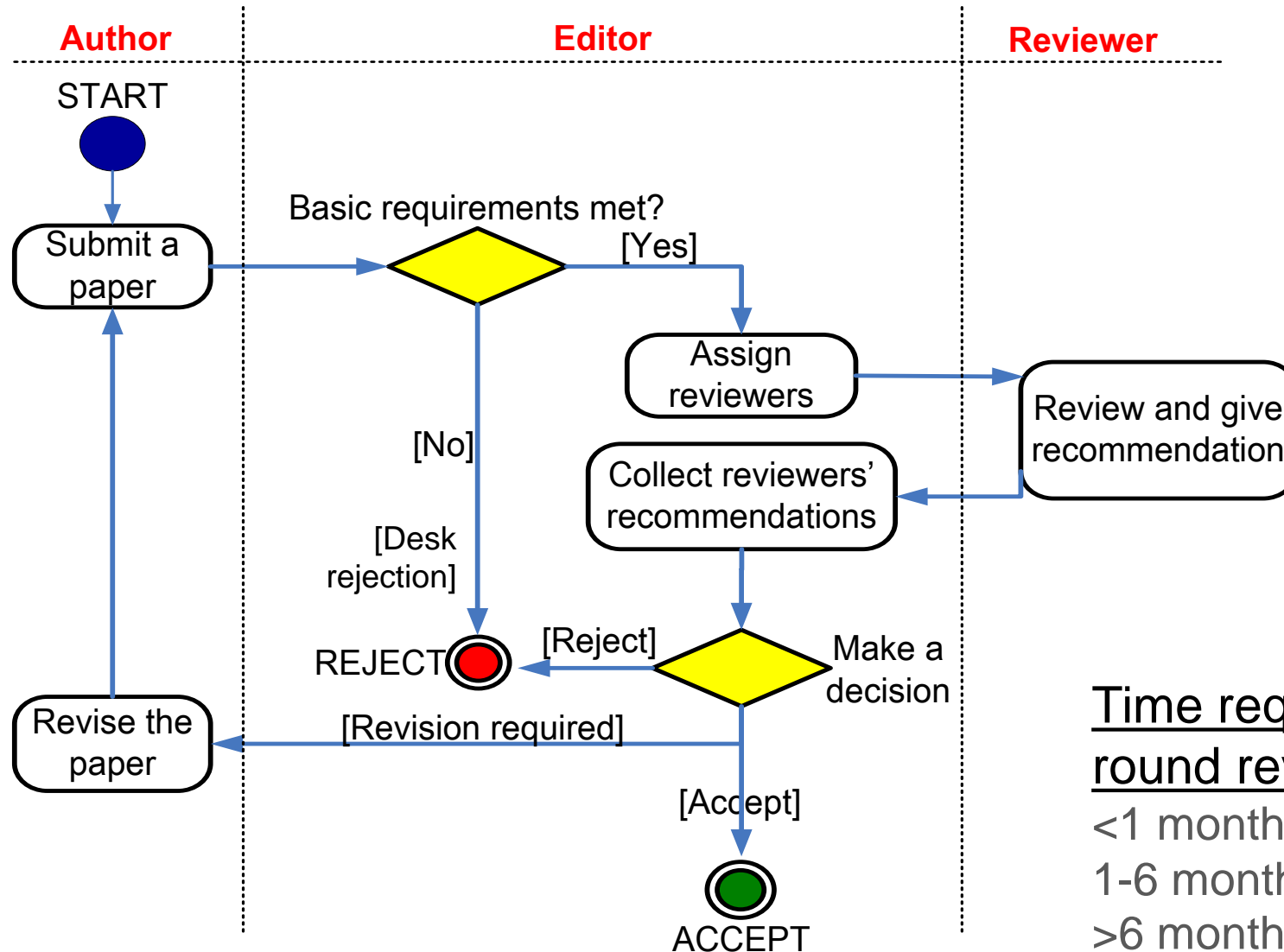
Editor-in-Chief

Professor W.R. Wagner
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA
Email Professor W.R. Wagner



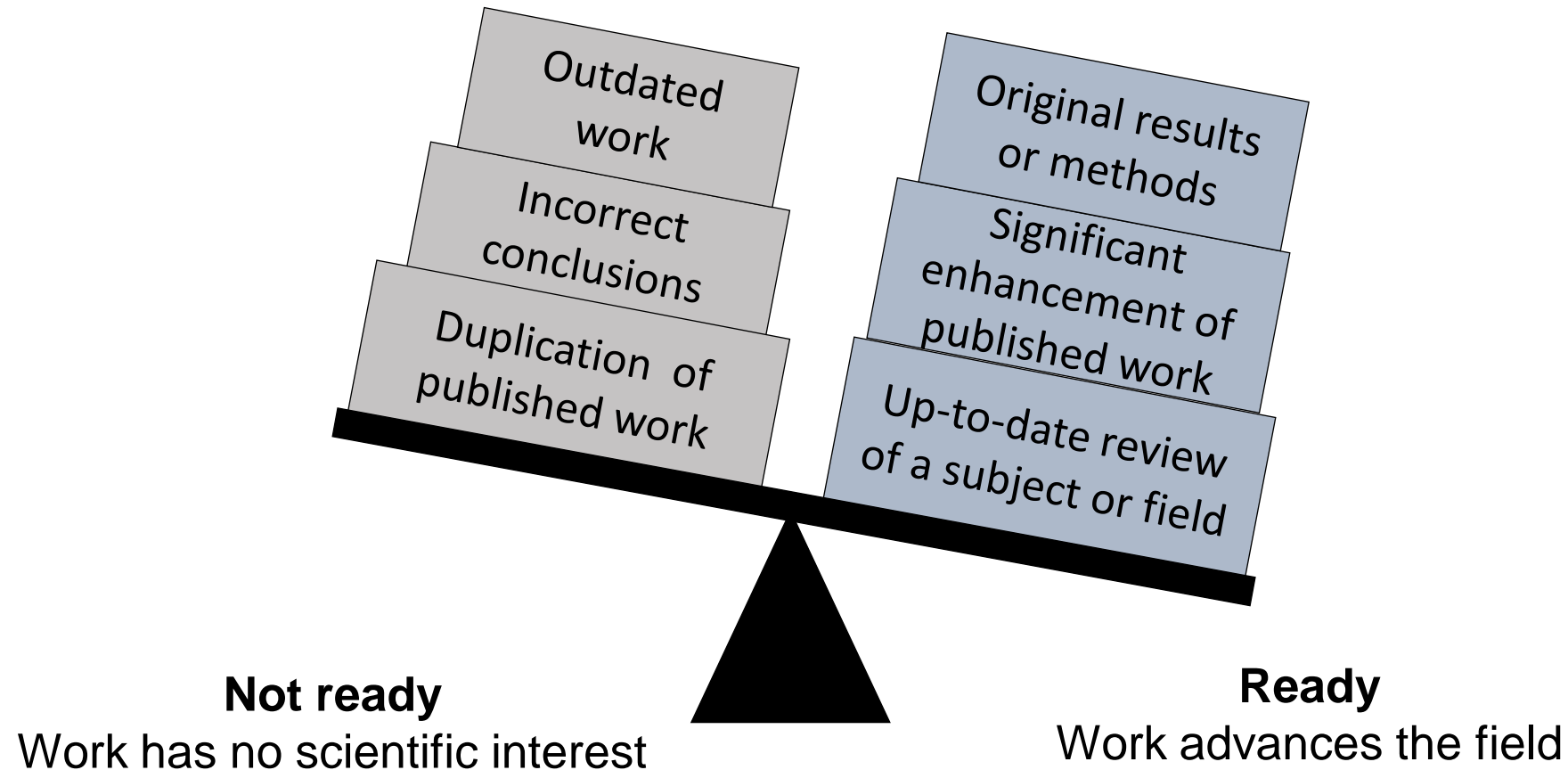
- Bernd Grimm**
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery & Traumatology, Atrium Medisch Centrum, Heerlen, Netherlands
- Stephen E. Harris**
Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, University of Texas Health Sciences Center at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, USA
- Hendra Hermawan**
Axis of Regenerative Medicine, CHU de Quebec Research Center, Université Laval, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada
- Anthony Hollander**
School of Cellular & Molecular Medicine, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK
- James H.P. Hui**
National University Health System, Orthopaedics, Hand & Reconstructive Microsurgery, National University of Singapore, Singapore

The game



Time required for the 1st round review:
<1 month, predatory journal?
1-6 month, good journal
>6 month, bad journal

Are you ready to publish?



Content



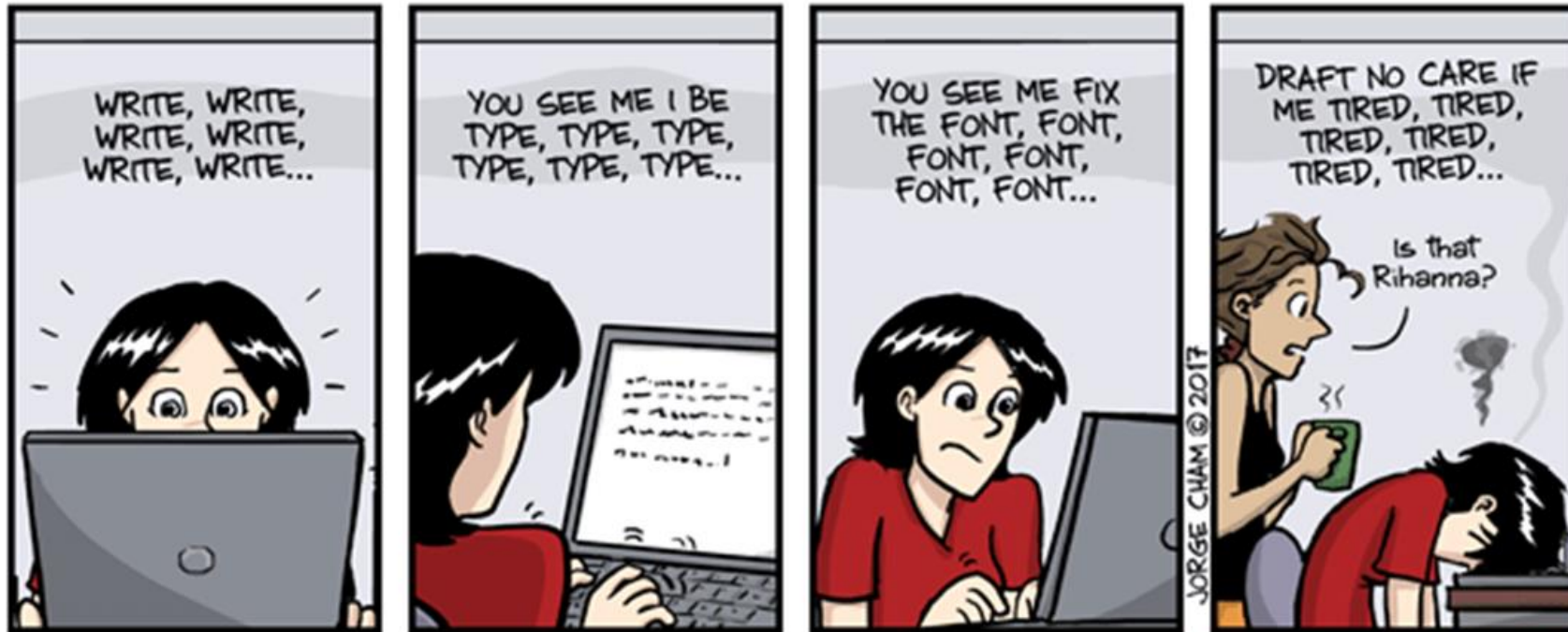
- ❑ The publishing world
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 6. The instructions to authors and the need to worry about detail
 7. Understanding the steps after manuscript submission
 8. Understand what editors like
 9. Understand the peer review process
- ❑ How to write a good manuscript

Scientific writing issue: the skills



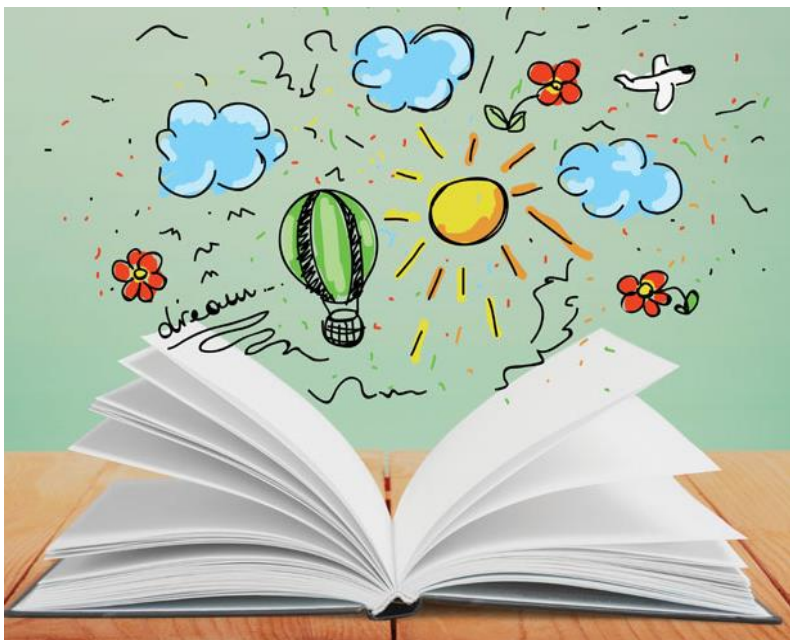
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Scientific writing issue: the skills



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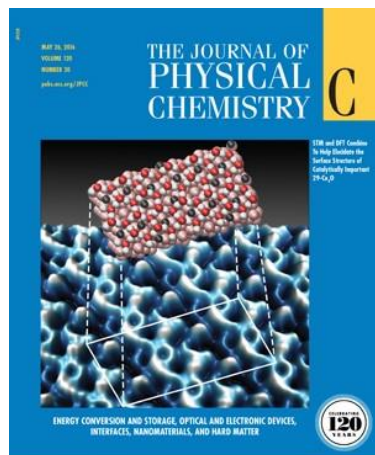
1. Develop skills by reading



- ❑ A key 'educational device' in the school of scientific writing is reading; read much and widely
- ❑ Read scientific papers in front-rank / top-tier journals and examine closely the writing style and paper anatomy
- ❑ Notice the clarity of language and the simplicity of sentence and paragraph structure

PCCP

Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics



2. Have something to say



- When is something worth publishing? The key point here is “have something **important** to say”
- The importance of our “something” will be judged by the editor and reviewers
- Only when we have a clear message of that “something” should we begin to think about the publication process
- Our message should be clear and it should be a significant addition to the literature

Identifying critical gaps

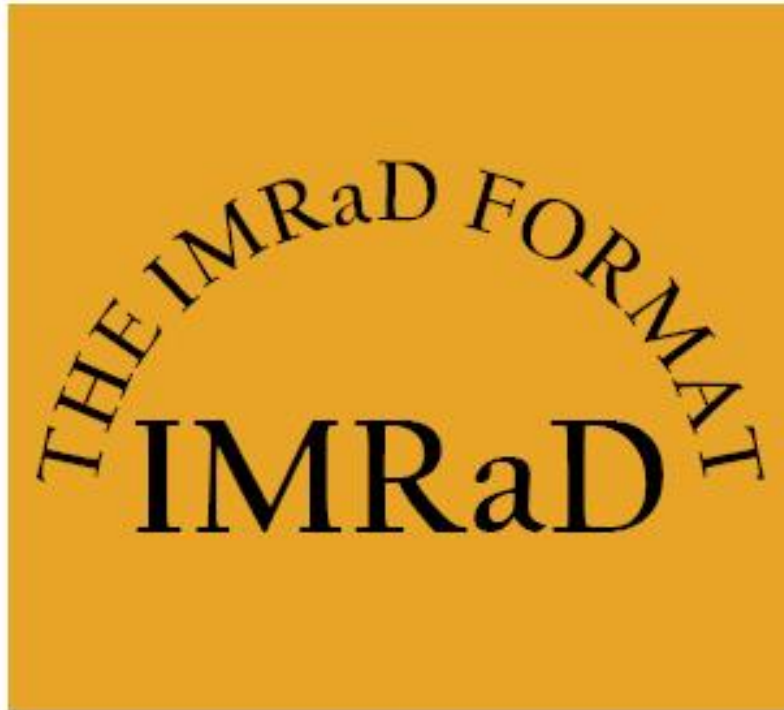


Some life-changing discoveries:

- Theory of relativity
- X-rays
- Quantum theory

- ❑ There are many gaps in the body of knowledge; find the most **critical** one
- ❑ The easiest way: find the real problems around us that can potentially be adopted widely (transferable knowledge/technology)
- ❑ How about something like particle physics and quantum mechanics? just go for more specific journals, it would be fine as long as our research fills the critical gaps at that particular research field

3. Understand the structure of a scientific article



- Why did you start, what did you do, what answer did you get and what does it mean anyway?
- Introduction, **M**aterials and methods, **R**esults, and **D**iscussion (sometimes referred to as **IMRaD**)
- Not merely describing the results (data/figures/tables), but explain why it is so and not otherwise, what the impact are
- Tell the whole story smoothly and compactly

4. Understand the simple rule of writing



- Never use a long word where a short one will do
- If it is possible to cut a word out, then cut it out
- Keep sentence constructions simple
- Avoid one-sentence paragraphs
- Use simple punctuation
- Check whether we can clearly explain the points we are wishing to make in our paper to colleagues which are not specialists in the field
- Read the manuscript draft out loud, something strange can usually be detected

5. Where to send our paper



- ❑ Impact Factor (IF) is a widely criticized parameter, yet it has some utility in providing a quality of journals
- ❑ High impact journals will inevitably have more exposure and weight than low impact journals: increased citations
- ❑ If our paper fits with the journal, it will not be rejected immediately, and if accepted it can effectively increase citations as it reaches the intended / “correct” audience

The fact about Impact Factor



nature

IF ~25

VS

AIP

American Institute
of Physics

IF ~8

Nobel Prize—*winning papers in
Physics mostly came from this
publisher*

Choosing the right journal

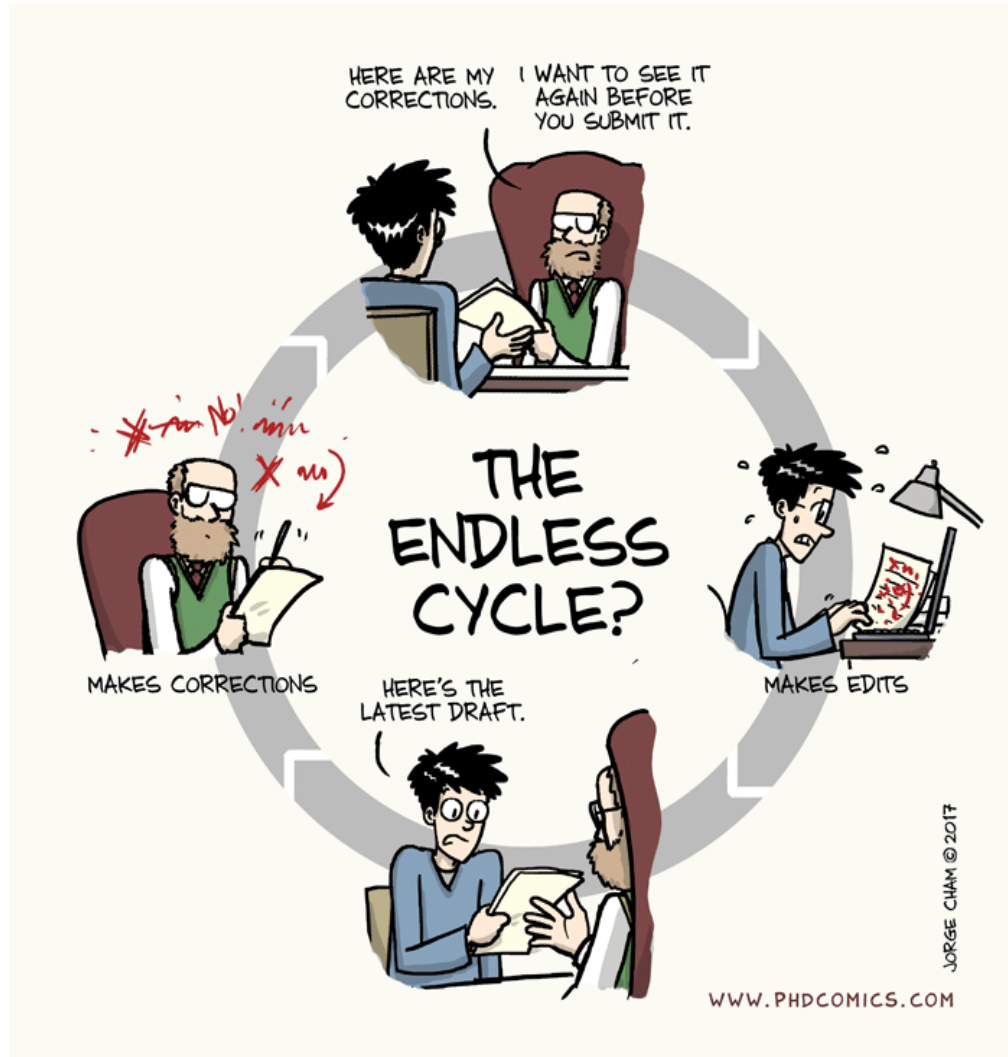


- Aim to reach the intended audience for our paper
- Choose only one journal, because simultaneous submissions are nightmare for editor and reviewers (*they are very busy people*), and thus, **prohibited**
- Consult the articles in our reference list and check which journals they were published in (**Cautions!** *Editor usually checks whether their journal is present in our reference, if this is the case and our paper is ultimately accepted, the journal's citation is automatically increased, and the editor likes it*)
- Shortlist a handful of candidate journals

Investigate our journal shortlist:

- Aims & Scope
- Types of articles considered
- Readership e.g. academic versus practice
- Subscription versus Open Access
- Speed of publication
- Peer review process (single blind, double blind, open)
- Bibliometrics

6. The need to worry about detail



- ❑ Manuscripts that are submitted without attention to details are usually returned without review (desk rejection)
- ❑ Poorly formatted manuscript sends a signal to the editor that the authors do not worry about detail
- ❑ If they do not worry about detail in the submission process, can the editor be sure they worry about detail in the research? It sends a very worrying signal

7. The steps after manuscript submission



"FINAL".doc



- ❑ Draft with sensible (preferably unique) file names, e.g., KTaO3_October24_2019.doc
- ❑ Make sure we have the final version available of each relevant file, not draft versions
- ❑ After submission all we can do is wait
- ❑ The editorial team will review the manuscript and it is increasingly common for a manuscript to be returned to author unreviewed (desk rejection)

Desk rejection is very common at present



- ❑ Rate of desk rejection (immediately rejected without review) :
 - Science ~70%
 - Nature ~80%
 - Cell ~70%

- ❑ Why?
 - Out of scope
 - Fit (style, journal objectives, topic priority)
 - Novelty
 - Fraud (plagiarism, etc.)
 - Missing parts (figure, reference, etc.)

8. Understand what editors like



Academic Rejection Letter

Dear Dr. _____, We don't know if you have a Ph.D. but it's better to stroke your ego just in case.

Thank you for submitting your manuscript titled "_____" Cut and paste title here.

We regret to inform you (not really) that your manuscript will not be included for publication in our Journal at this time. * awesome *

After careful consideration and extensive discussion among the editorial staff, we feel this paper would be more appropriate for publication in another journal. They were pretty bad, though.

Although the reviews are not entirely negative, a lesser it is evident that the manuscript does not meet our criteria for novelty and impact. (i.e. your topic isn't trendy enough)

Although you could address these issues in a revised manuscript, we must decline without further review so that you may submit it elsewhere without delay. We don't want to read it again.

I am sorry our response could not be more positive. (or negative) See how considerate we are?

Our decision in no way reflects any criticism or doubt about the quality of the work submitted or your work in general. Ok, maybe just a little.

Due to the high volume of submissions we receive and the constraints of space, we must limit the number of articles we select for publication. Just rubbing that in your face.

We hope that you will continue to consider our journal for future manuscript submissions. i.e. We are not desperate enough to publish you now, but we might be in the future.

Sincerely,

The Journal's Editor's Assistant

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Actually, it was just me.

After you pick up the pieces of your shattered soul.

Not really. Paper is cheap and websites don't have a size limit.

JORGE CHAM © 2016

- ❑ Editors are simple people; they like authors to follow the instructions to authors and this is a huge step in winning over an editor
- ❑ Editors like manuscripts that have a good fit with the journal's aims and scope and address a clear research question
- ❑ A "killer" cover letter is needed to "kill" the handling editor; they usually read abstract and conclusion (sometimes intro.) only

8. Understand what editors like



4 ways to win an editor's heart



By Dr. Shane Snyder



1. Carefully review the **aims and scope** to determine if your manuscript is a good fit for the journal.
2. **Offer to review** for the journal, there is no better way to get a feel for what we expect and what types of articles are suitable.
3. Write a strong, yet concise, **cover letter** that explains why you believe the manuscript is a good fit and what aspects make it particularly novel.
4. Last, **triple-check your manuscript** and have some of your own peers review it before submission. As we all know, first impressions are critical. Make the most of your initial submission and do not expect the editor or peer-reviewers to correct your “draft” manuscript.

Covering letter



Dr. George C. Schatz
Editor-in-Chief
Journal of Physical Chemistry C

April 18, 2018

Dear Dr. George C. Schatz

I am pleased to submit a manuscript entitled "Electron population and water splitting activity controlled by strontium cations doped in KTaO_3 photocatalysts" for consideration to be published in the Journal of Physical Chemistry C, Section C2.

The submitted manuscript reports our attempts at understanding the reason for the control of the water splitting activity of KTaO_3 by the Sr cations, as well as the manner in which it is controlled. We also clarify the occupation preferences of the guest Sr cations in the host KTaO_3 . We use synchrotron X-ray absorption fine structure technique for the elucidation of the atomic-scale structure. We believe that our contribution here is important because understanding of the atomic-scale structure is key in revealing an efficient doping scheme. An efficient doping scheme, once established in KTaO_3 , can be applied to a broad range of perovskite materials intended for artificial photosynthesis.

We are aware that as one of the leading journals related to physical chemistry, you have a high standard of accepting manuscript. However, we are convinced that the content of this manuscript will capture reader's interest, especially in the development of perovskite materials for artificial photosynthesis. Our contribution would ultimately increase the impact of the journal since citation is expected to increase.

We would be grateful if you could give this manuscript an opportunity for a peer review process. We confirm that this study has not been published and has not been submitted for publication elsewhere. All authors have approved the manuscript and agreed to submit it to the Journal of Physical Chemistry C.

Sincerely,

Dr. Hanggara Sudrajat
Corresponding author

- Our chance to speak directly to the editors
- Explain motivation of the research being performed
- Highlight novelty, significance, and impact of the results
- State the benefits potentially given to the journal
- State final approval of all co-authors

Abstract: follow the rule of 8



THE JOURNAL OF
PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY C

pubs.acs.org/JPC

Article

Water-Splitting Activity of La-Doped NaTaO_3 Photocatalysts Sensitive to Spatial Distribution of Dopants

Hanggara Sudrajat,* Mitsunori Kitta, Ryota Ito, Sota Nagai, Tomoko Yoshida, Ryuzi Katoh, Bunsho Ohtani, Nobuyuki Ichikuni, and Hiroshi Onishi

 Cite This: *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2020, 124, 15285–15294

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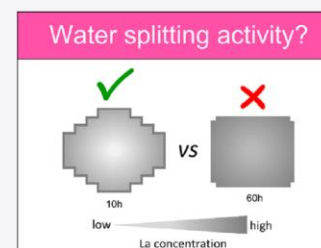
ACCESS |

 Metrics & More

 Article Recommendations

 Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Understanding the science behind highly active materials is essential for advancement in the field of photocatalytic water splitting for solar energy harvesting. Sodium tantalate (NaTaO_3) doped with La cations is one of the best engineered materials for efficient water splitting to evolve hydrogen. In this study, physical insights into the sensitivity of the water-splitting activity to the spatial La distribution are discussed. The spatial distribution of La cations placed at the Na site was found to dictate the energy gradient of the conduction band bottom (CBB), resulting in a tunable electron population and hence water-splitting activity. A less homogeneous sample with a sufficiently large CBB gradient exhibited higher water-splitting activity. The mechanism of gradient tuning of the CBB through controlling the spatial dopant distribution is expected to be applicable to a broad range of metal oxide perovskites for artificial photosynthesis.



- It should stand alone
- 1-2 sentences: why did you do? (motivation/aim/rationale)
- 1-2 sentences: how did you do?
- 1-2 sentences: what are the insight?
- 1-2 sentences: what are the impact?

Graphical abstract



THE JOURNAL OF
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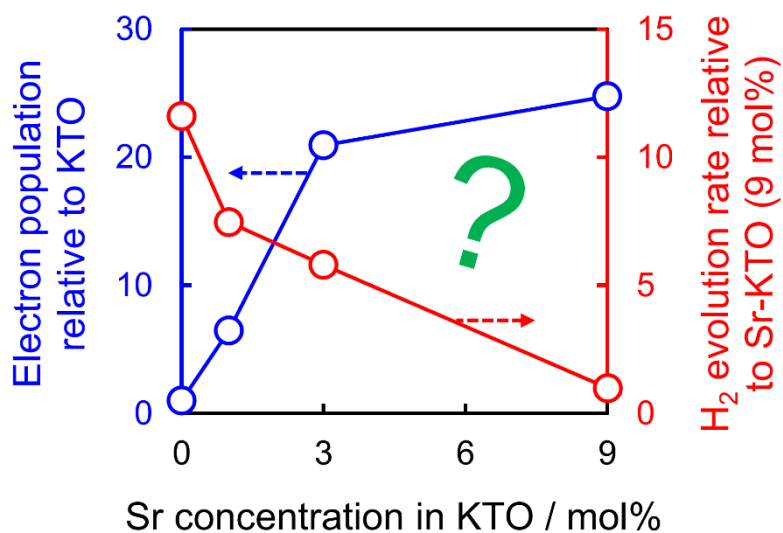
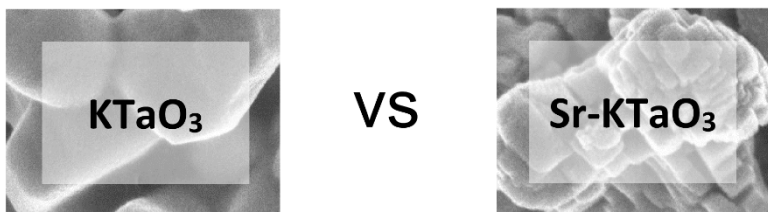
Cite This: *J. Phys. Chem. C* XXXX, XXX, XXX–XXX

Article

pubs.acs.org/JPC

Electron Population and Water Splitting Activity Controlled by Strontium Cations Doped in KTaO_3 Photocatalysts

Hanggara Sudrajat,^{*,†,⊙} Dikshya Dhakal,[‡] Mitsunori Kitta,^{§,⊙} Takuro Sasaki,^{||} Akiyo Ozawa,[⊥] Sandhya Babel,[‡] Tomoko Yoshida,^{||} Nobuyuki Ichikuni,^{||,⊙} and Hiroshi Onishi^{†,⊙}



- ❑ It should grasp reader's attention, and thus, it should be simple and easily readable
- ❑ It should present the most important finding
- ❑ It should attract reader's curiosity; they will eventually read the paper

9. Understand the peer review process



- Reviewers work voluntarily, and thus do appreciate their time and effort to improve the quality of papers
- Reviewers help to evaluate the quality, validity, significance and originality of research
- Publishers are outside the academic process and are not prone to prejudice or favor
- Publishers facilitate the review process by investing in online review systems and providing tools to help Editors and Reviewers

9. Understand the peer review process



- Reviewers are selected from:
 - Database
 - Online search
 - References
 - Editorial board
- Commonly 3 reviewers per article
 - May take up to 10+ invitation to get 3
- Reviewers comments may be:
 - Contradictory
 - Unhelpful
- Further review may be required

9. Understand the peer review process



- ❑ Respond **all** the comments from reviewers point by point
- ❑ Rebuttals to reviewer's comments are fine, but write them well
- ❑ A misunderstanding may be due to poor presentation on our part, not lack of expertise on the reviewers'
- ❑ Do not accuse the reviewers of bias
- ❑ **No exception**: do not plead that for monetary reasons critically important experiments cannot be performed

Responding to reviewer comments



ADDRESSING REVIEWER COMMENTS

BAD REVIEWS ON YOUR PAPER? FOLLOW THESE GUIDELINES AND YOU MAY YET GET IT PAST THE EDITOR:

Reviewer comment:

"The method/device/paradigm the authors propose is clearly wrong."

How NOT to respond:

✗ "Yes, we know. We thought we could still get a paper out of it. Sorry."

Correct response:

✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, as the focus of this work is exploratory and not performance-based, validation was not found to be of critical importance to the contribution of the paper."

Reviewer comment:

"The authors fail to reference the work of Smith et al., who solved the same problem 20 years ago."

How NOT to respond:

✗ "Huh. We didn't think anybody had read that. Actually, their solution is better than ours."

Correct response:

✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, our work is based on completely different first principles (we use different variable names), and has a much more attractive graphical user interface."

Reviewer comment:

"This paper is poorly written and scientifically unsound. I do not recommend it for publication."

How NOT to respond:

✗ "You #@*% reviewer! I know who you are! I'm gonna get you when it's my turn to review!"

Correct response:

✓ "The reviewer raises an interesting concern. However, we feel the reviewer did not fully comprehend the scope of the work, and misjudged the results based on incorrect assumptions."

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No ghost authors please



THE AUTHOR LIST: GIVING CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

The first author
Senior grad student on the project. Made the figures.

The third author
First year student who actually did the experiments, performed the analysis and wrote the whole paper. Thinks being third author is "fair".

The second-to-last author
Ambitious assistant professor or post-doc who instigated the paper.

Michaels, C., Lee, E. F., Sap, P. S., Nichols, S. T., Oliveira, L., Smith, B. S.

The second author
Grad student in the lab that has nothing to do with this project, but was included because he/she hung around the group meetings (usually for the food).

The middle authors
Author names nobody really reads. Reserved for undergrads and technical staff.

The last author
The head honcho. Hasn't even read the paper but, hey, he/she got the funding, and their famous name will get the paper accepted.

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Content



- ❑ The publishing world
- ❑ Important things to consider to get accepted
 - Develop skills by reading
 - Have something to say
 - Understand the structure of a scientific article
 - Understand the simple rules of writing
 - How to decide where to send your paper
 - The instructions to authors and the need to worry about detail
 - Understanding the steps after manuscript submission
 - Understand what editors like
 - Understand the peer review process
- ❑ **How to write a good manuscript**

How to write a good manuscript



Prof. Daniel Kotz
Senior Editor
Journal of Clinical Epidemiology



Tip 1 - How to get started: choose the optimal environment!

How to write a good manuscript



Tip 2 - Title and abstract: sell your paper!

How to write a good manuscript



Tip 3 - Introduction: work on that funnel shape!

How to write a good manuscript

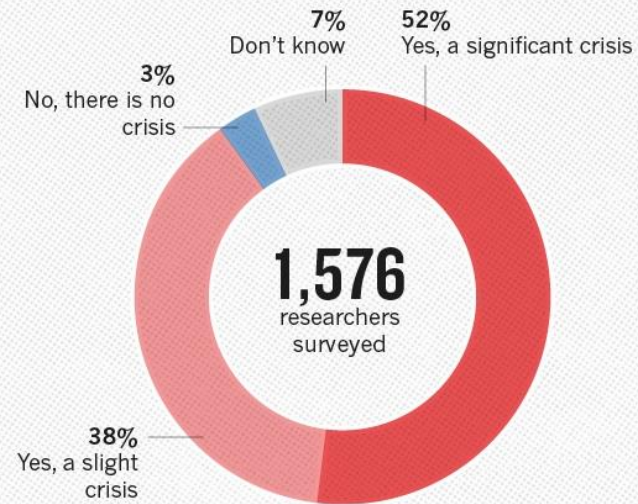


Tip 4 - Methods: provide a cookbook with the study's ingredients!

Reproducibility crisis



IS THERE A REPRODUCIBILITY CRISIS?



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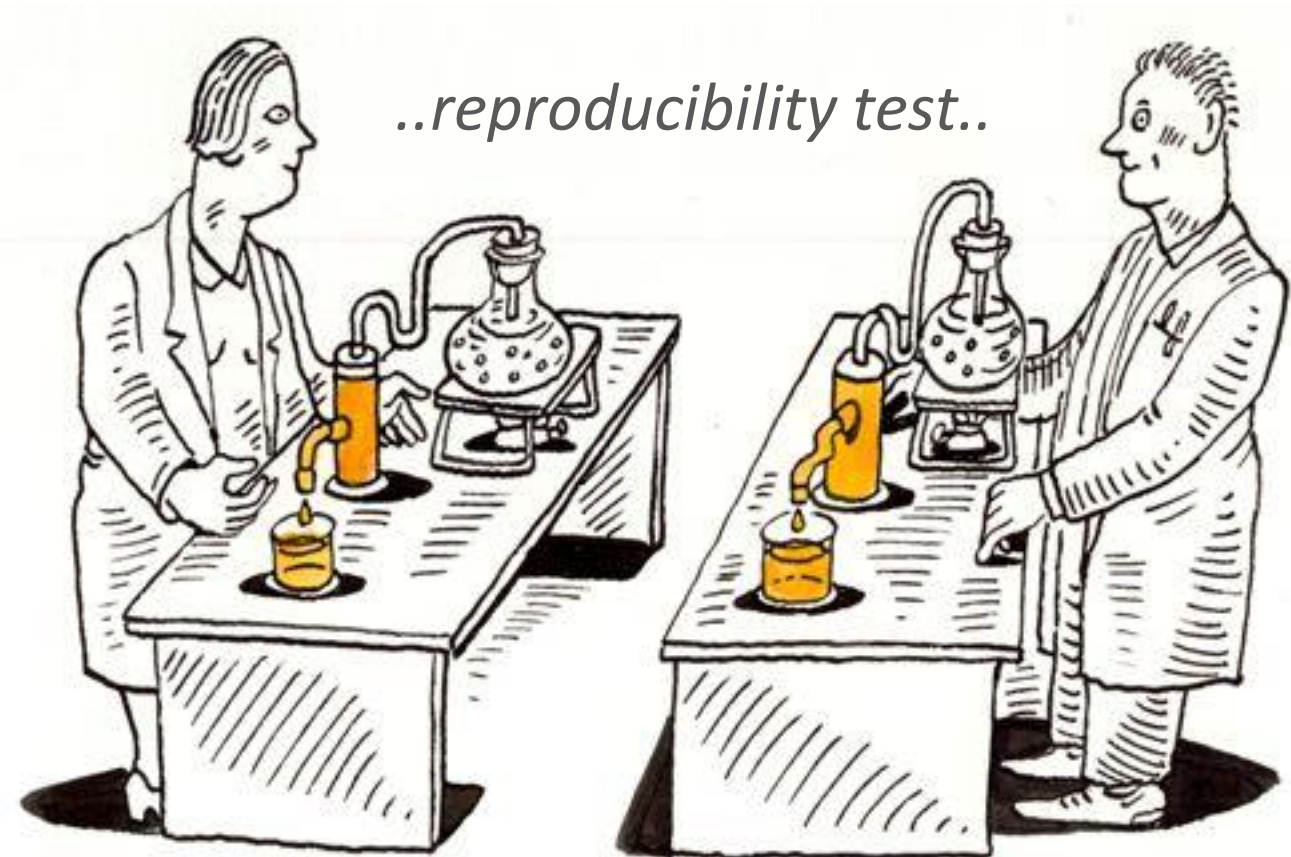
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Repeatability (Same team, same experimental setup)

Replicability (Different team, same experimental setup)

Reproducibility (Different team, different experimental setup)



How to write a good manuscript



Tip 5 - Results: present findings without interpretation!

How to write a good manuscript



Tip 6 - Discussion: be frank in acknowledging limitations!

How to write a good manuscript



Tip 7 - Tables and figures: make them self-explanatory!

How to write a good manuscript



Tip 8 - References: always go back to the original source!

How to write a good manuscript



Tip 9 Authorship: discuss it within the team!

How to write a good manuscript



Tip 10 - Choice of journal: define a list of target journals!

How to write a good manuscript



Tip 11 - Submitting a paper: write a convincing cover letter!

How to write a good manuscript



Tip 12 - Responding to reviewers: don't get frustrated!

Some important issues to remember



- ❑ No matter how many research works we have successfully performed, if they are not published, they are non-existence
- ❑ No matter how excellent our research is, people will judge its quality by how well it is described (in the published paper)

Some important issues to remember



Prof. Juleen Zierath
Editor in Chief
Diabetologia

- ❑ Nothing hides bad research: ask the right question, plan the right experiment, use the right methods, analyze results correctly, and draw sensible conclusions
- ❑ A paper should have message, a message that could write out in 2-3 sentences
- ❑ Test whether our colleagues can get the message. If not it means we do not understand well our research

Last but not least



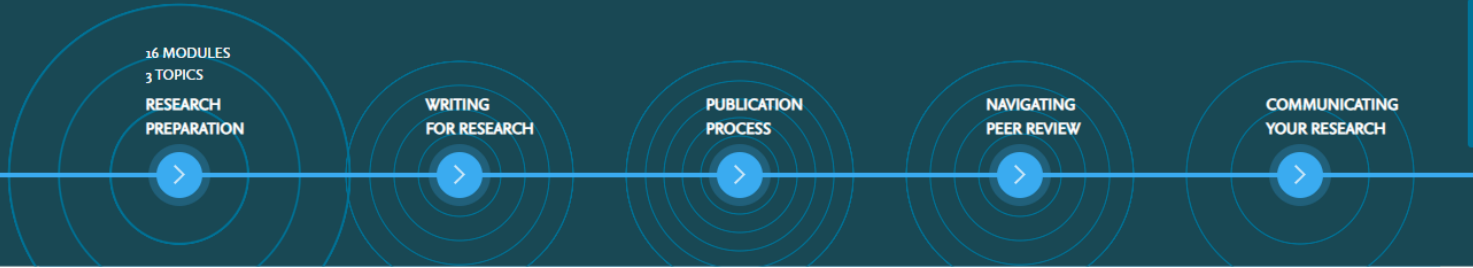
- ❑ There are many webinars and lectures out there on how to write a manuscript for a good journal that we may have often attended
- ❑ The question is: how many papers that we have published thus far?
- ❑ The best way to have a paper is to start right now and being brave to try to write a manuscript

Comments and questions are welcome

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1 h

TECHNICAL WRITING SKILLS

How to leverage open hardware to improve your research

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Make your data accessible -It's Not FAIR! Improving Data Publishing Practices in Research

Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-usable - The FAIR Data Principles. Likely you've heard about FAIR, but do you know how it can support you and

How to build empathy in research

In this webinar, our experts focus on three tools for building empathy in research: interviewing, journey mapping and Photovoice. Also, they discuss ways of adapting these tools

How to write case reports

Case reports provide valuable information by throwing light on rare and unusual clinical presentations, symptoms or diseases.

Feedback



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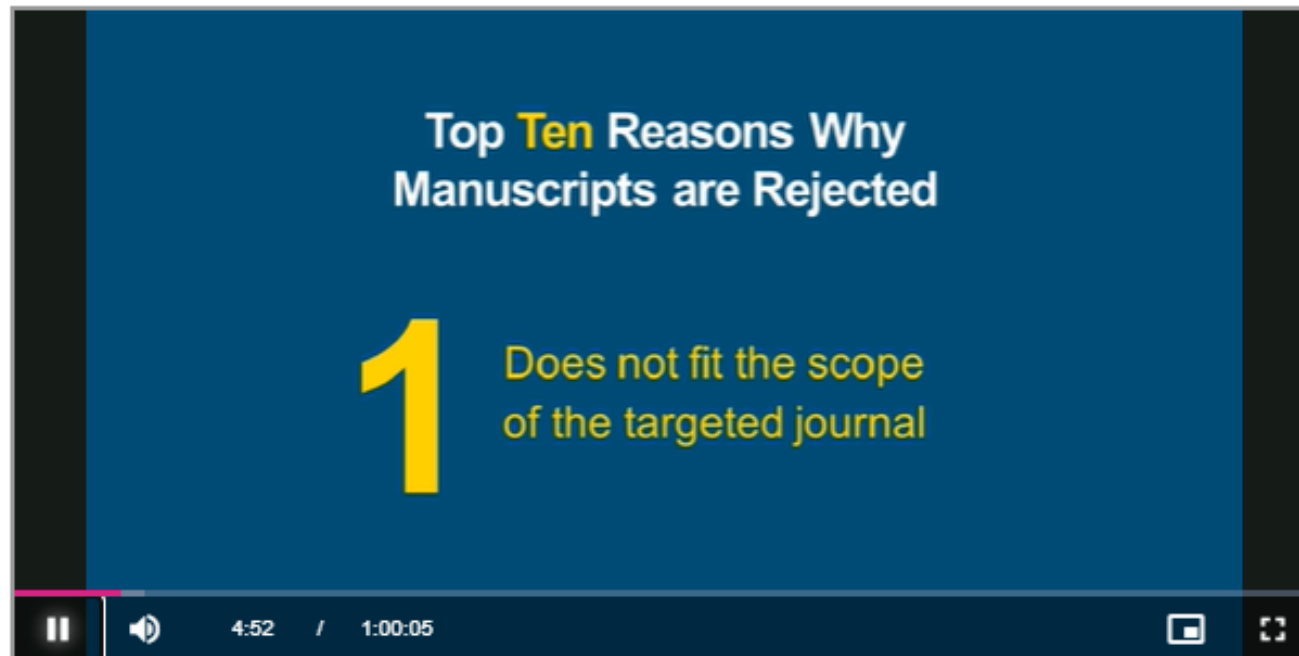
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7 months ago	7 months ago	7 months ago	7 months ago



How do you write an impactful paper that will get you published and noticed in your field? Now's your chance to find out. Listen to our webinar with Dr. Julia Kostova, executive editor at Wiley's Global Research division, and learn how to write your paper effectively. We'll cover the do's and don'ts, giving you a glimpse into what journal editors want. Since most research is discovered through search engines, we'll focus on writing your paper with search engines in mind. Join this webinar and increase your chances of success in getting published.





Peer review training for scientific researchers

ACS Reviewer Lab™ is a free peer review training course. Designed by ACS Editors, leading scientific researchers, and ACS Publications staff, this course provides real-life guidance on how to navigate tricky ethical situations, identify core criteria for evaluating manuscripts, and write a first-rate review. All you need to get started is an ACS ID.

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MASTER PEER REVIEW WITH 6 INTERACTIVE MODULES



1. INTRODUCTION TO PEER REVIEW

What is peer review? Learn the basics of peer review and the critical role it plays in scientific publication.



2. ETHICS IN PEER REVIEW

Learn how to deal with difficult ethical issues, potential conflicts of interest, and personal biases in the peer review process.



3. PREPARING FOR REVIEW

Every journal is unique, and the scientific literature is **constantly** evolving. Preparation before evaluating a manuscript will result in a more thorough review.



4. ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE AND TECHNICAL QUALITY

Evaluating scientific soundness and potential impact is a key function of the reviewer. Learn how to effectively gauge impact and rate technical quality.



5. ASSESSING PRESENTATION AND READINESS FOR PUBLICATION

Presentation is key. Use these tools to evaluate manuscript presentation and identify potential issues related to safety and data.



6. WRITING YOUR REVIEW

What makes a good review? Learn how to write a quality review and convey your ideas with clarity.

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- ❑ After completing the lecture package, we will understand what reviewers expect from our paper
- ❑ We should meet reviewer's expectation to win “the game”