Preparing to Get Your Work Published

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Elsevier Journals Publishing Director Eastern Europe

Moscow, September 24-26th 2013

A Question

- What is it that distinguishes a very good scientific manuscript from a very bad one?

Objectives of this Session

- What steps do I need to take before I write my paper?
- How can I ensure I am using proper scientific language?
- How do I build my article properly?

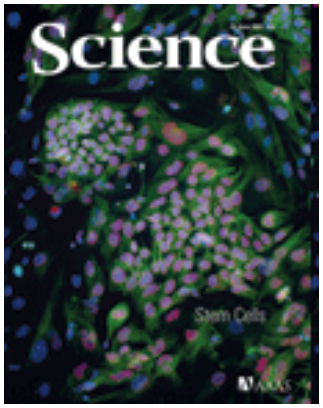
What is a Journal?

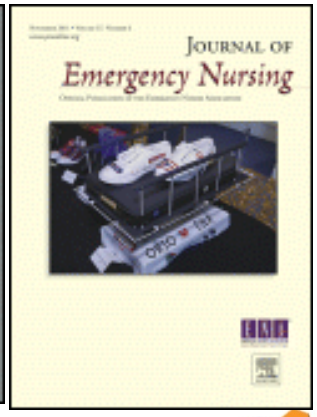
Not just a “magazine”

Peer-review process

Production process

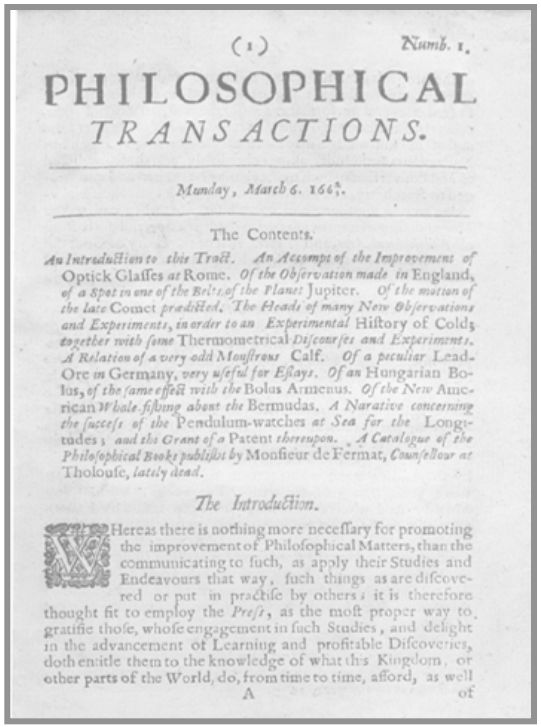
Physical/Online Publication





Background on Peer Review

- Cornerstone of the whole scholarly publication system
- Maintains integrity in the advancement of science
- Well-established process over 300 years old



(1) Numb. 1.

PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS.

Monday, March 6. 166⅞.

The Contents.

An Introduction to this Tract. An Account of the Improvement of Optick Glasses *at* Rome. *Of the Observation made in* England, *of a Spot in one of the Belts of the Planet* Jupiter. *Of the motion of the late* Comet *predicted. The Heads of many New Observations and Experiments, in order to an Experimental* History of Cold; *together with some* Thermometrical *Discourses and Experiments. A Relation of a very odd Monstrous* Calf. *Of a peculiar* Lead-Ore *in* Germany, *very useful for Essays. Of an* Hungarian Bolus, *of the same effect with the* Bolus Armenus. *Of the New* American *Whale-fishing about the* Bermudas. *A Narative concerning the success of the* Pendulum-watches *at Sea for the* Longitudes; *and the Grant of a* Patent *thereupon. A Catalogue of the Philosophical Books published by* Monsieur de Fermat, *Counsellour at* Tholouse, *lately dead.*

The Introduction.

Whereas there is nothing more necessary for promoting the improvement of Philosophical Matters, than the communicating to such, as apply their Studies and Endeavours that way, such things as are discovered or put in practise by others; it is therefore thought fit to employ the *Press*, as the most proper way to gratifie those, whose engagement in such Studies, and delight in the advancement of Learning and profitable Discoveries, doth entitle them to the knowledge of what this Kingdom, or other parts of the World, do, from time to time, afford, as well

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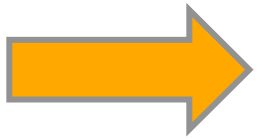
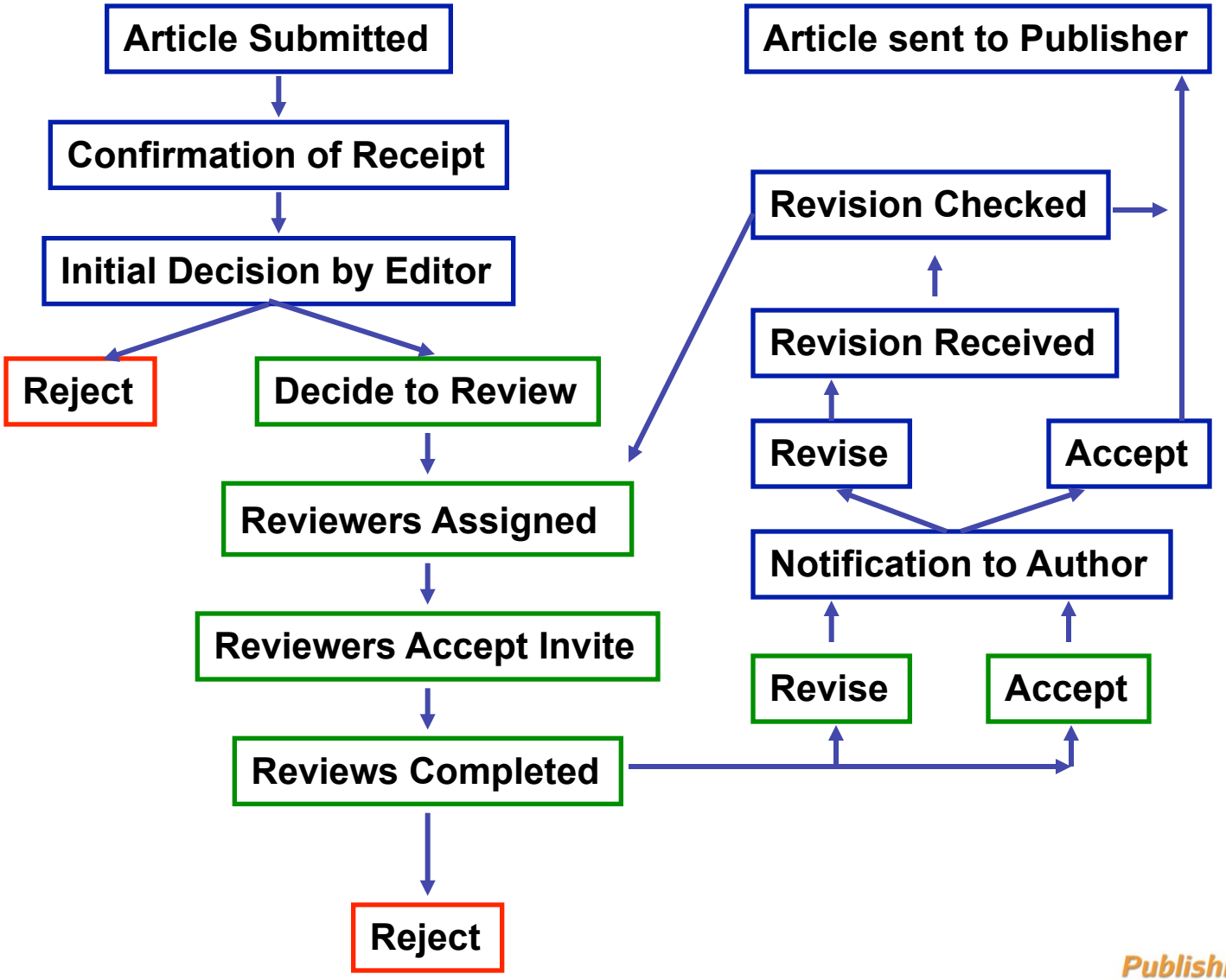


What is Peer Review?

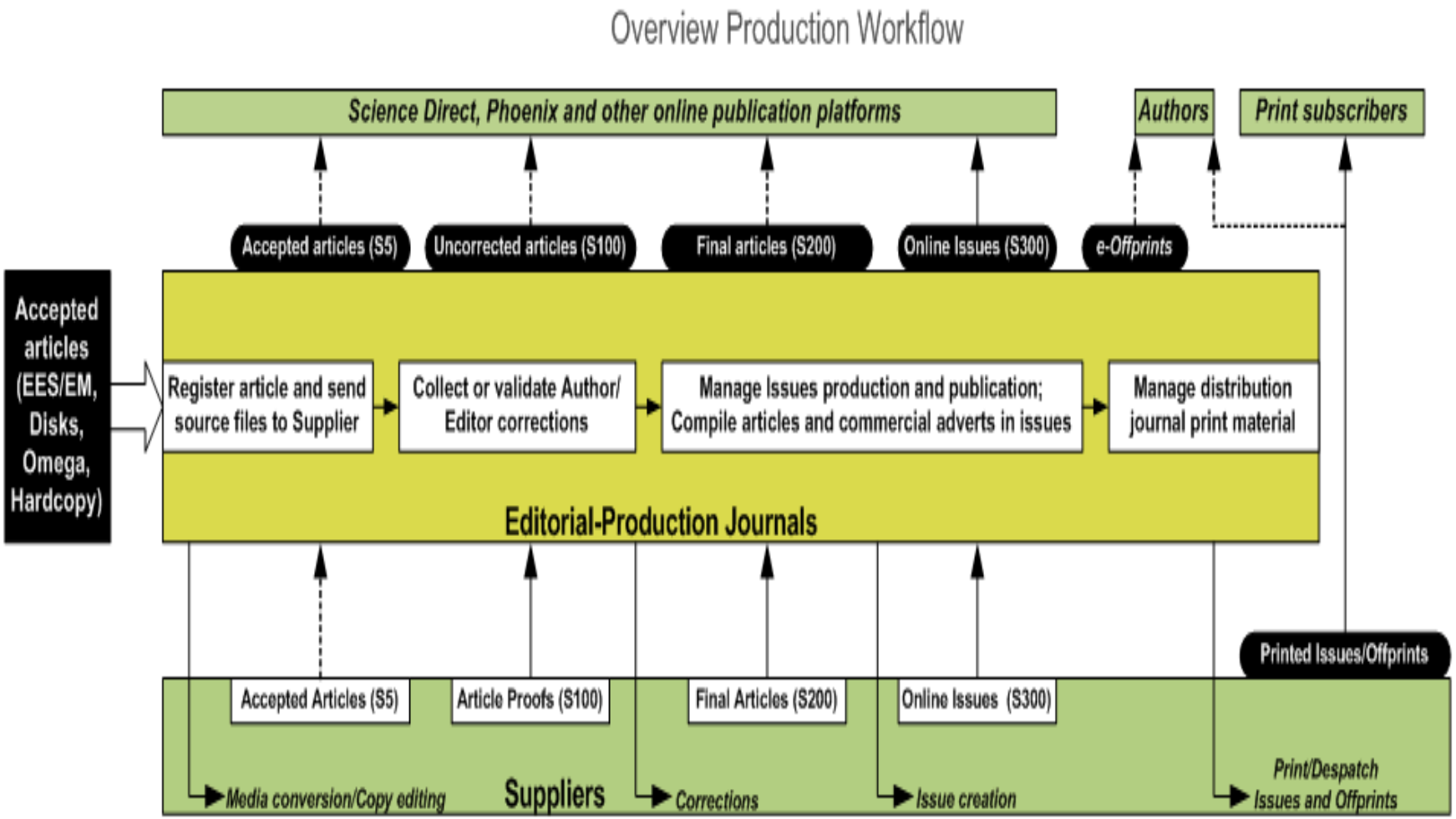
Peer Review has two key functions:

- Acts as a filter by ensuring only good research is published. Helps to determine validity, significance and originality
- Improves the quality of the research submitted for publication by giving reviewers the opportunity to suggest improvements

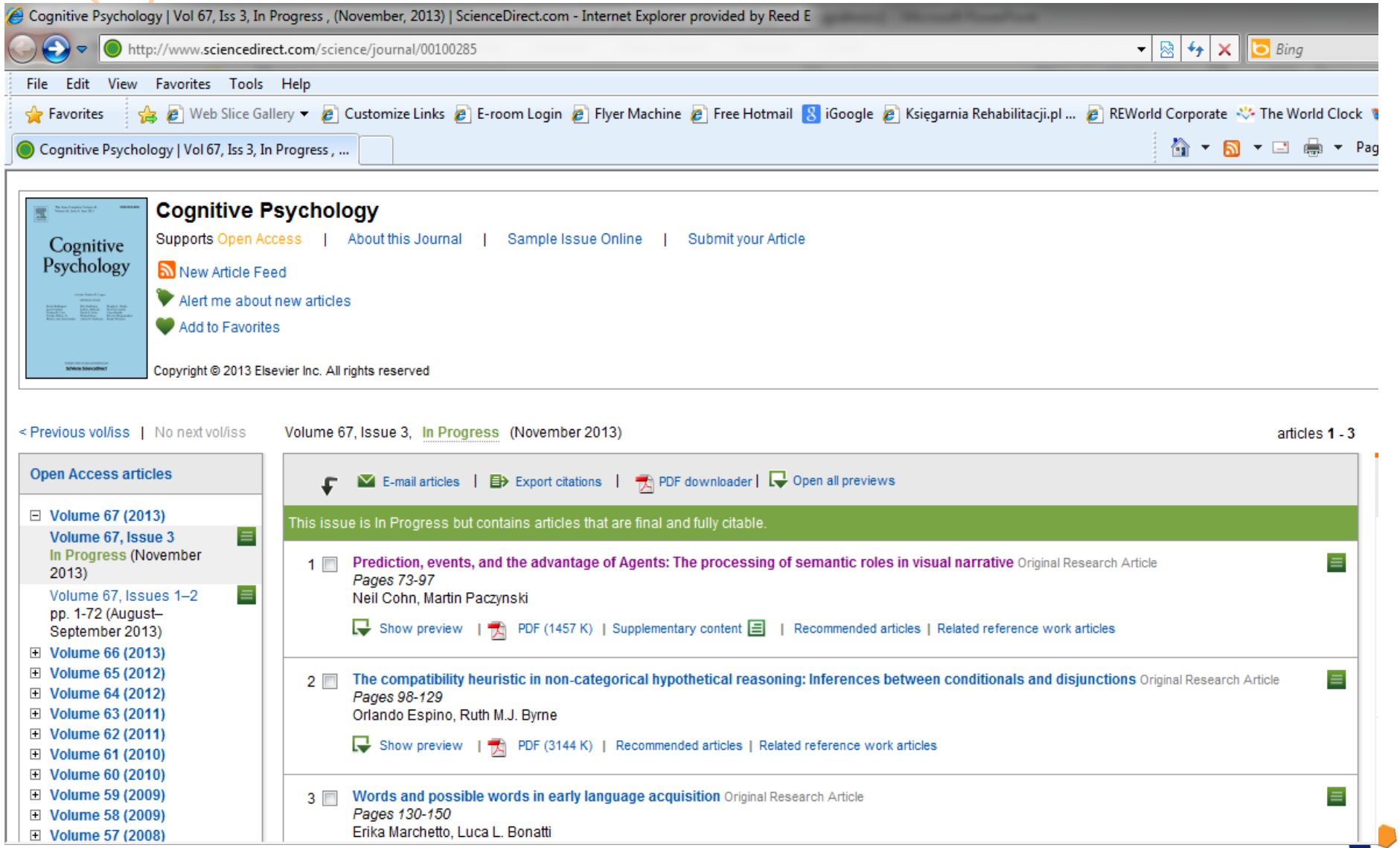
Overview of Peer Review Process



The Production Process



The Production Process



The Production Process

Final Publication

Cognitive Psychology 67 (2013) 73–97

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Cognitive Psychology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/cogpsych

Prediction, events, and the advantage of Agents: The processing of semantic roles in visual narrative

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Comics
Narrative
Semantic roles
Structure building
Event structure

ABSTRACT

Agents consistently appear prior to Patients in sentences, manual signs, and drawings, and Agents are responded to faster when presented in visual depictions of events. We hypothesized that this "Agent advantage" reflects Agents' role in event structure. We investigated this question by manipulating the depictions of Agents and Patients in preparatory actions in wordless visual narratives. We found that Agents elicited a greater degree of predictions regarding upcoming events than Patients, that Agents are viewed longer than Patients, independent of serial order, and that visual depictions of actions are processed more quickly following the presentation of an Agent vs. a Patient. Taken together these findings support the notion that Agents initiate the building of event representation. We suggest that Agent First orders facilitate the interpretation of events as they unfold and that the saliency of Agents within visual representations of events is driven by anticipation of upcoming events.

1. Introduction

When describing an event, people tend to mention the actor prior to the undergoer, or more formally, the Agent before the Patient. This ordering preference has been found across diverse languages (Kemmerer, 2012), suggesting that the order might be driven by a cognitive universal, a supposition

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Russian Literature
Russian Literature LXXIII (2013) IV
www.elsevier.com/locate/ruslit

"I AM – FOR THE FREE": MARINA CVETAEVA AS A TRANSLATOR IN THE SOVIET CULTURAL CONTEXT

MARIA KHOTIMSKY

Abstract
The present article discusses Tsvetaeva's views on translation and her own translations in the Soviet cultural context. It highlights Tsvetaeva's uncompromising insistence on a highly individual poetic standard. Unlike many Soviet poets of the 1930s, Tsvetaeva chooses to remain outside the debates on translation. For Tsvetaeva, the ultimate goal of the poet-translator is to follow the "spirit and the sound" of the original and be independent from established conventions and ideological considerations.
Keywords: *Tsvetaeva; Translation; Soviet Culture of the 1930s*

In the memoirs devoted to his encounters with Marina Cvetaeva in 1939-1940, Evgenij Tager recalls a brief exchange on poetic translation:

> Однажды в ходе беседы о том, как работает Марина Ивановна над стихотворными переводами, я спросил: "Так вы стоите за вольный перевод?" "Вольный? – мгновенно парировала Цветаева. – Значит, существует невольный. В таком случае я, конечно, за вольный. (1992: 460)

> Once in a conversation about how Marina Ivanovna translated poetry, I asked her: "So, are you an advocate of free translation?" "Free? –

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http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ruslit.2013.05.005

Publishing Connect
Partnering with the Research Community

What steps do I need to take before I write my paper?

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

Determine if you are ready to publish

You should consider NOT publishing yet if:

1. Your report is of no scientific interest
2. The work is out of date
3. You would be duplicating previously published work
4. Your conclusions are incorrect/not acceptable

A STRONG manuscript is crucial in order to present your contributions to the scientific community

What is a strong manuscript?

- Has a 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

Decide which type of manuscript is most appropriate

- Conference papers
- Full articles/Original articles
- Review papers/perspectives

Conference Paper

- Preliminary communications / Short communications
- Excellent for disseminating early or in-progress research findings
- Typically 5-10 pages, 3 figures, 15 references
- Draft and submit the paper to conference organisers
- Good way to start a scientific research career

Sample conference paper titles:

- "Global Warming Prevention Technologies in Japan" at 6th Greenhouse Gas Control Technologies International Conference
- "Power consumption in slurry systems" at 10th European Conference on Mixing

Full Article

- Standard for disseminating completed research findings
- Typically 8-10 pages, 5 figures, 25 references
- Draft and submit the paper to appropriate journal
- Good way to build a scientific research career

Sample full article titles:

- "Hydrodynamic study of a liquid/solid fluidized bed under transverse electromagnetic field"
- "Retinoic acid regulation of the Mesp–Ripply feedback loop during vertebrate segmental patterning"
- "Establishing a reference range for bone turnover markers in young, healthy women"

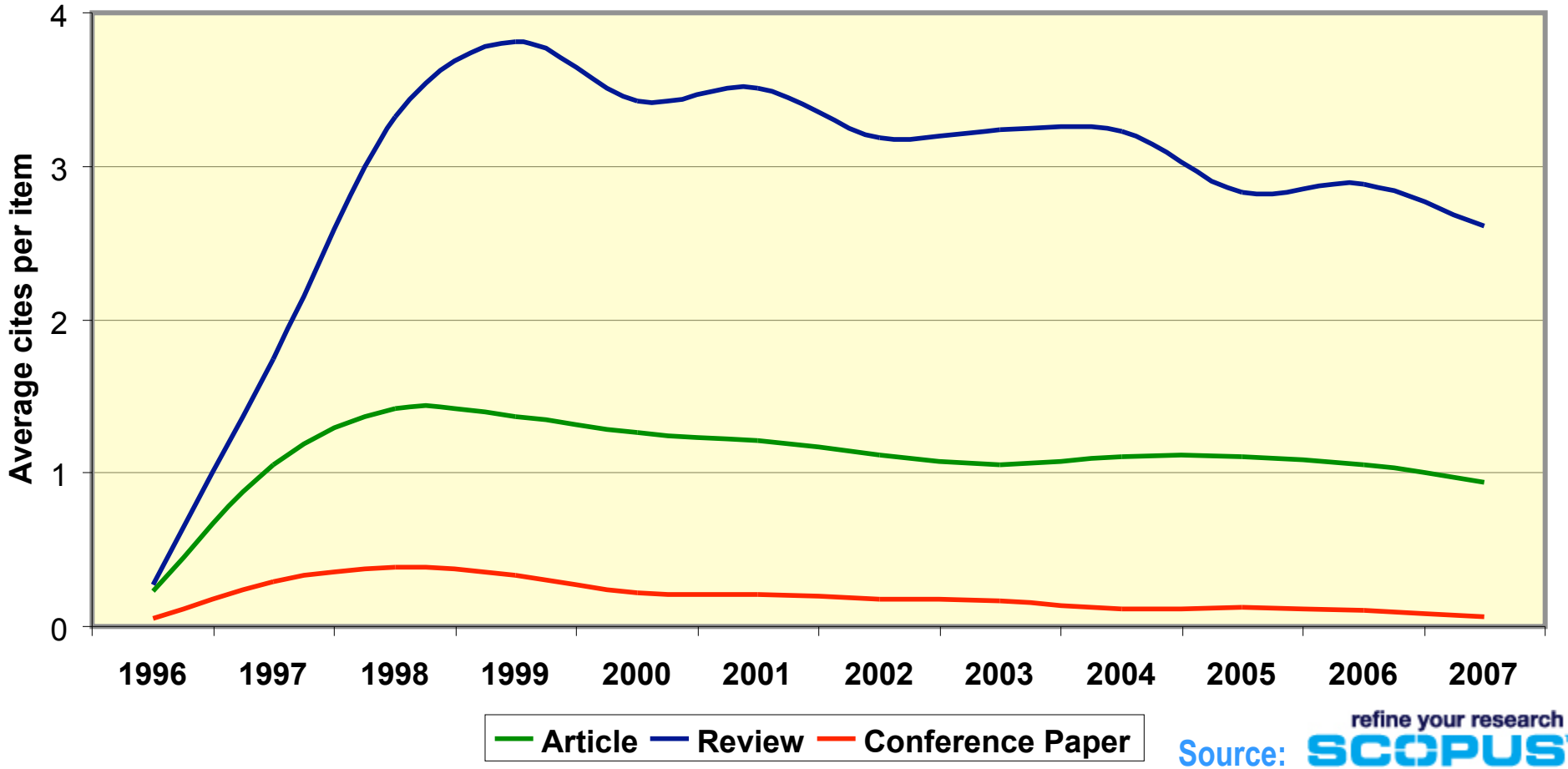
Review Paper

- Critical synthesis of a specific research topic
- Typically 10+ pages, 5+ figures, 80 references
- Typically solicited by journal editors
- Good way to consolidate a scientific research career

Sample review paper titles:

- "Advances in the allogeneic transplantation for thalassemia"
- "Stress and how bacteria cope with death and survival"
- "Quantifying the transmission potential of pandemic influenza"

Citation impact varies by publication type



Source: refine your research SCOPUS™

Publishing Connect
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Choose the target journal

- Choose one journal
- Your references can provide candidate journals
- Read recent publications in your field
- If you come across the spam emails 'Call for Papers' or 'Manuscript submission' please do not respond to them. We kindly request that you forward the email to eesservices@elsevier.com. Thank you for your patience with this matter.

Beware of Phishing: Publishers and editors rarely solicit papers from authors, and usually only as an invitation for review articles.

Choose the target journal

Find out details specific to a journal, such as:

- **Is the journal peer-reviewed?**
- **Is the audience for this journal aligned with the audience I am targeting?**
- **Does the journal have high impact and bibliometric scores?**
- **How long will it take to get 1st decision on your paper?**
- **Is this a prestigious and reputable journal?**
- **Are the editors well-respected in the field?**
- **Is there international coverage and distribution of this journal?**

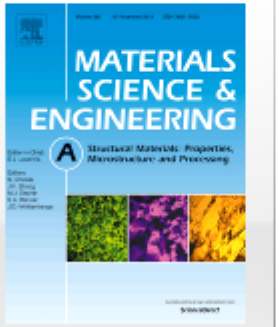
Choose the target journal

- Audience (broad vs. narrow)
- Likely impact of paper on the field
- Probability of acceptance
- Speed of editorial process
- Speed of publication
- Coverage of journal in abstracting databases
- International visibility
- Traditional or Open Access
  - i.e. reader pays or author pays

Use of the journal's "Guide for Authors"

- **"Guide for Authors" includes:**
  - **Types of papers accepted**
  - **Editorial team contact information**
  - **Graphics specifications**
  - **Acceptable language**
  - **Paper length**
  - **Basic requirements** (text layout, paper citation, ethical standards, nomenclature, figures and table, keywords, etc).
  - **Other details** (services available for Authors)

Use of the journal's "Guide for Authors"



Guide for authors

Submit your paper

Track your paper

Order journal

View articles

Abstracting and indexing

Editorial board

Browse journals > Materials Science and Engineering: A > Guide for authors

Guide for Authors

Author information pack

- Submission of papers
- Types of papers
- Distribution of Manuscripts

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- Ethics in publishing
- Conflict of interest
- Submission declaration and verification
- Contributors
- Changes to authorship
- Copyright
- Role of the funding source
- Funding body agreements and policies
- Language (usage and editing services)
- Submission

PREPARATION

- Use of wordprocessing software
- LaTeX
- Article structure
- Essential title page information
- Keywords
- Acknowledgements
- Nomenclature and units
- Database linking
- Footnotes
- Artwork
- Tables
- References
- Video data
- AudioSlides
- Supplementary data
- Submission checklist

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

- Use of the Digital Object Identifier
- Online proof correction
- Offprints

AUTHOR INQUIRIES

- Keywords

Summary – What steps do I need to take before I write my paper?

- Determine if you are ready to publish
- Decide on the type of manuscript
- Choose the target journal
- Check the Guide for Authors

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Publishing Connect
Partnering with the Research Community

Authoring a Good Paper: writing skills

Objectives of this Session

- What steps do I need to take before I write my paper?
- How can I ensure I am using proper scientific language?
- How do I build my article properly?

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How can I ensure I am using proper scientific language?

Thought Question

- **What are some characteristics of the best scientific writing you have seen?**

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."

Do Publishers Correct Language?

- Yes…
  - Publishers often provide resources for authors who are less familiar with the conventions of international journals
  - Some publishers may perform technical screening prior to peer review

- But…
  - It is the author's responsibility to use proper language prior to submission
  - Full copyediting is only done after an article is accepted

Do Publishers Correct Language?

- Provide language-editing services
- Provide illustration and artwork services
- Provide screening for technical standards

Full details available on Authors homepage at http://www.elsevier.com under Author services

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About Elsevier > Author services

Author services

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In today's competitive environment, it is essential that the English language used in your paper is of a high quality. Your research may be critical, but poor English is a common cause of delays and initial rejections.

Do you need English-language support? We can edit your manuscript within four business days. Our long history of publishing peer-reviewed scientific journals has equipped us to ensure your English is free of grammatical and spelling errors. Learn more about how it works and what you can expect from us.

We offer:

Scientific Language- Overview

Write with clarity, objectivity, accuracy, and brevity.

- **Key to successful scientific writing is to be alert to common errors:**
  - **Sentence construction**
  - **Incorrect tenses**
  - **Inaccurate grammar**
  - **Mixing languages**

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

Scientific Language – Sentences

- Write direct and short sentences
- One idea or piece of information per sentence is sufficient
- Avoid multiple statements in one sentence

An example of what NOT to do:

"If it is the case, intravenous administration should result in that emulsion has higher intravenous administration retention concentration, but which is not in accordance with the result, and therefore the more rational interpretation should be that SLN with mean diameter of 46nm is greatly different from emulsion with mean diameter of 65 nm in entering tumor, namely, it is probably difficult for emulsion to enter and exit from tumor blood vessel as freely as SLN, which may be caused by the fact that the tumor blood vessel aperture is smaller."

A possible modification:

"It was expected that the intravenous administration via emulsion would have a higher retention concentration. However, the experimental results suggest otherwise. The SLN entered the tumor blood vessel more easily than the emulsion. This may be due to the smaller aperture of the SLN (46 nm) compared with the aperture of the emulsion (65 nm).

Scientific Language - Tenses

- **Present tense for known facts and hypotheses:**
  "The average life of a honey bee **is** 6 weeks"

- **Past tense for experiments you have conducted:**
  "All the honey bees **were** maintained in an environment with a consistent temperature of 23 degrees centigrade…"

- **Past tense when you describe the results of an experiment:**
  "The average life span of bees in our contained environment **was** 8 weeks…"

Scientific Language - Grammar

- **Use active voice to shorten sentences**
  - **Passive voice:** "It has been found that there had been…"
  - **Active voice:** "We found that…"
  - **Passive voice:** "carbon dioxide was consumed by the plant…"
  - **Active voice:** "…the plant consumed carbon dioxide.."

- **Avoid abbreviations: "it's", "weren't", "hasn't"**
  - Never use them in scientific writing
  - Only use abbreviations for units of measure or established scientific abbreviations, e.g. DNA

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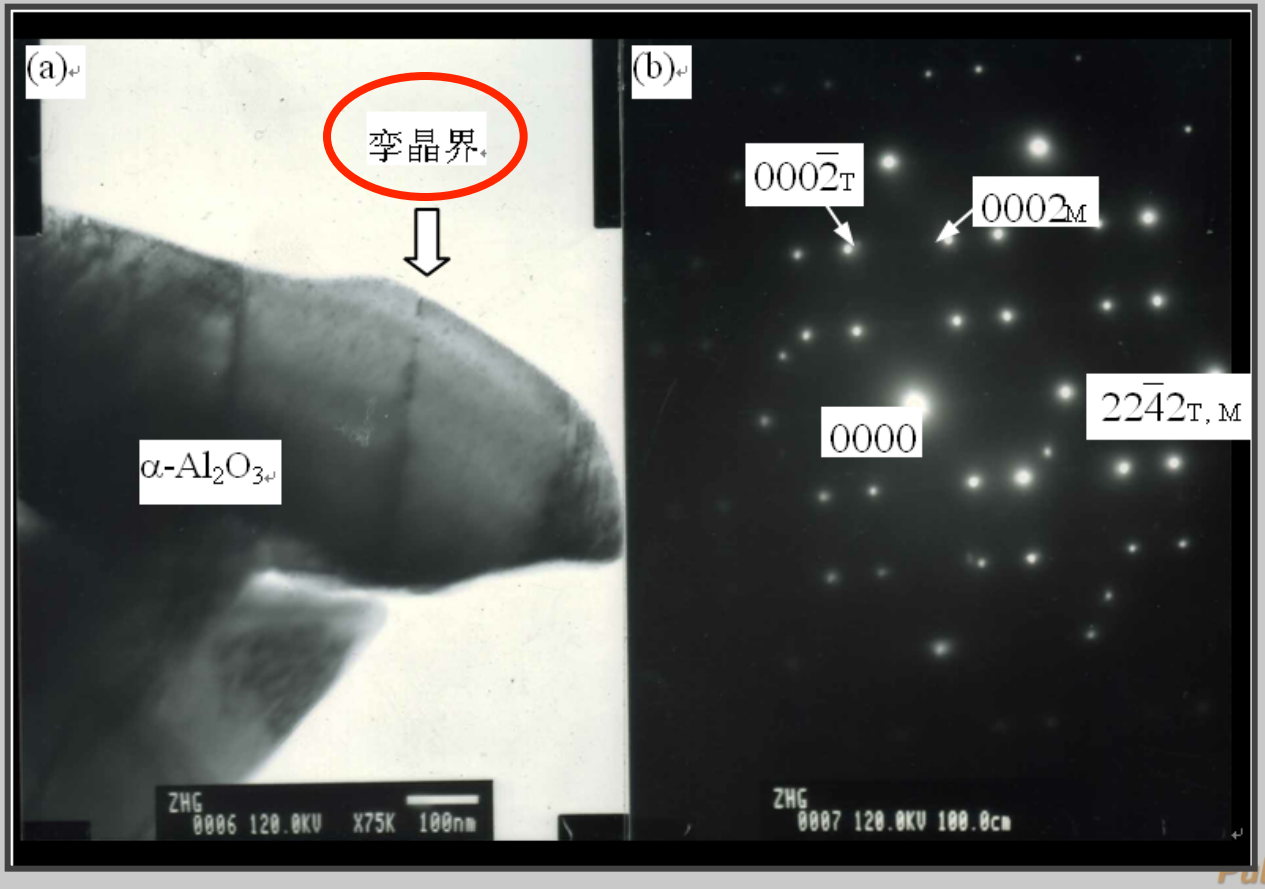
Scientific Language - Grammar

- Minimize use of adverbs: “However”, “In addition”, “Moreover”
- Eliminate redundant phrases
- “Never say ‘and references therein’ - as in [1] and [25]. Any intelligent reader knows to look at the references in a paper in order to get even more information.” - *Editor*

  “Delete ‘In present report’. It is impossible for it to be in a different report! You start the conclusions "In this report, we have prepared....." This is nonsense. The samples were prepared in the laboratory!” -*Editor*

Language

Finally, you should use English throughout the manuscript, including figures



Summary – How can I ensure I am using proper scientific language?

- Proper scientific language is important so that editors and reviewers can easily understand your messages
- Refer to the journal's Guide for Authors for specifications
- Check that your paper has short sentences, correct tenses, correct grammar, and is all in English
- Have a native English speaker check your manuscript

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Authoring a Good Paper: setting up a paper

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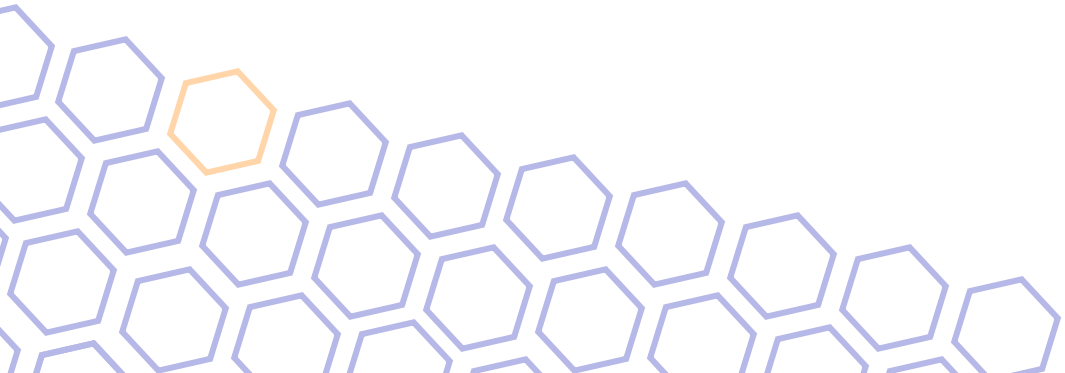
How do I build up my article properly?



General Structure of a Full Article

Each section of a paper has a definite purpose

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

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

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

Journal space is precious. Make your article as brief as possible.

The progression of the thematic scope of a paper:

general → particular → general

However, we often write in the following order:

- Figures and tables
- Methods, Results and Discussion
- Conclusions and Introduction
- Abstract and title

- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement
- References
- Supporting Materials

Title

Tell readers what your paper is all about

- Attract the reader's attention
- Be specific
- Keep it informative and concise
- Avoid jargon and abbreviations

Title: Examples

Original Title	Revised	Remarks
Preliminary observations on the effect of Zn element on anticorrosion of zinc plating layer		
Action of antibiotics on bacteria		
Fabrication of carbon/ CdS coaxial nanofibers displaying optical and electrical properties via electrospinning carbon		

Title: Examples

Original Title	Revised	Remarks
Preliminary observations on the effect of Zn element on anticorrosion of zinc plating layer	Effect of Zn on anticorrosion of zinc plating layer	Long title distracts readers. Remove all redundancies such as "observations on", "the nature of", etc.
Action of antibiotics on bacteria	Inhibition of growth of mycobacterium tuberculosis by streptomycin	Titles should be specific. Think to yourself: "How will I search for this piece of information?" when you design the title.
Fabrication of carbon/ CdS coaxial nanofibers displaying optical and electrical properties via electrospinning carbon	Electrospinning of carbon/CdS coaxial nanofibers with optical and electrical properties	"English needs help. The title is nonsense. All materials have properties of all varieties. You could examine my hair for its electrical and optical properties! You MUST be specific. I haven't read the paper but I suspect there is something special about these properties, otherwise why would you be reporting them?" – *the Editor-in-chief*

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

We tackle the general linear instantaneous model (possibly underdetermined and noisy) where we model the source prior with a Student *t* distribution. The conjugate-exponential characterisation of the *t* distribution as an infinite mixture of scaled Gaussians enables us to do efficient inference. We study two well-known inference methods, Gibbs sampler and variational Bayes for Bayesian source separation. We derive both techniques as local message passing algorithms to highlight their algorithmic similarities and to contrast their different convergence characteristics and computational requirements.

Our simulation results suggest that typical posterior distributions in source separation have multiple local maxima. Therefore we propose a hybrid approach where we explore the state space with a Gibbs sampler and then switch to a deterministic algorithm. This approach seems to be able to combine the speed of the variational approach with the robustness of the Gibbs sampler.

What has been done

What are the main findings

Keywords

Used by indexing and abstracting services

- They are the labels of your manuscript.
- Use only established abbreviations (e.g. DNA)
- Check the “Guide for Authors”

Article Title	Keywords
“Silo music and silo quake: granular flow-induced vibration”	Silo music, Silo quake, stick-slip flow, resonance, creep, granular discharge
“An experimental study on evacuated tube solar collector using supercritical CO2”	Solar collector; Supercritical CO2; Solar energy; Solar thermal utilization

Introduction

Provide context to convince readers that you clearly know why your work is useful

Sample 1st paragraph of an Introduction

1. Introduction

The environmental pollution and the energy crisis have brought serious problems to the world environment and sustainable development. The applications of solar energy to electricity generation and heat collection/refrigeration become important, and have received considerable attention [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7] and [8]. The solar collector is the heart of these solar energy utilization systems. During the last two decades a number of researchers have worked on developing new and more efficient solar collector or improving existing ones [9], [10] and [11]. For example, the performance of a water-in-glass evacuated tube solar heater is investigated and factors influencing the operation of water-in-glass collector tubes are discussed. The results show the existence of inactive region near the sealed end of the tube which might influence the performance of the collector [12].

Zhang, XR; Yamaguchi, H. "An experimental study on evacuated tube solar collector using supercritical CO_2" *Applied Thermal Engineering.*

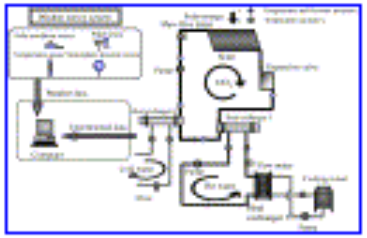
Methods

Describe how the problem was studied

Sample 1st paragraph of an Experimental Set-Up section

2. Experimental set-up

In order to study the CO_2-based collector characteristics well, a closed CO_2 loop including the collector is necessary. The CO_2 loop is designed and it consists of a solar collector array, flow regulating valve (throttling valve), heat exchanging system, and feed pump. The details of the experimental set-up are shown in Fig. 1. The solar collector is used to heat CO_2 fluid contained in heating channels and increase CO_2 temperature. The supercritical CO_2 flows through the valve, which can be used to adjust the CO_2 flow rate for the present study. The CO_2 flowing out of the valve is cooled in the heat exchanging system. After that, it is pumped by the feed pump, back into the higher pressure condition in the solar collector. As shown in Fig. 1 the experimental set-up is a closed cycle of CO_2 fluid, which is mainly comprised of evacuated solar collector arrays, a throttling valve, heat exchangers 1 and 2 (CO_2/water heat exchanger), liquid CO_2 feed pump, and measurement and data acquisition system.



Zhang, XR; Yamaguchi, H. "An experimental study on evacuated tube solar collector using supercritical CO_2" *Applied Thermal Engineering* © Elsevier

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Results

What have you found?

- Present essential/primary results
- Use sub-headings
- Use figures/illustrations
  - Graphs
  - Tables
  - Photos

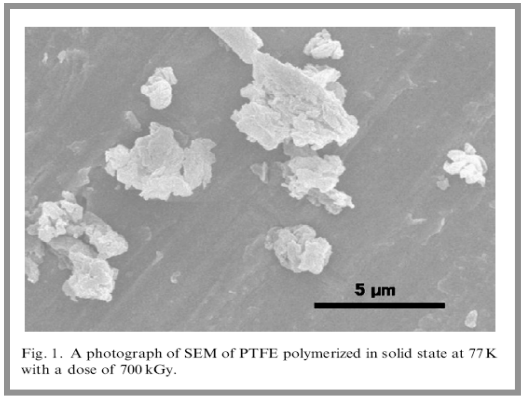

Fig. 1. A photograph of SEM of PTFE polymerized in solid state at 77 K with a dose of 700 kGy.

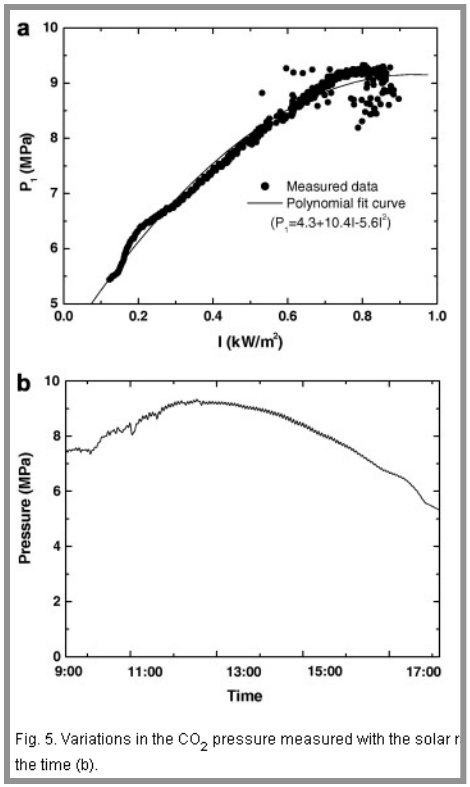

Fig. 5. Variations in the CO_2 pressure measured with the solar r the time (b).

Type of attack	Classical (%)	Pop (%)	Jazz (%)
Echo addition	0	0.10	0.27
Noise addition	1.20	1.42	1.60
Band equalization	2.31	2.50	2.73

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Discussion

Sample 1st paragraph of an Discussion section

5. Discussion

In this section, a mechanism for the production of pulsations is suggested. The results are then compared with those obtained in previous work on pulsating granular materials, and some suggestions for further work are made.

5.1. A mechanism for producing silo quake

Using the background on stick–slip friction in granular materials discussed earlier, one can compare the experimental observations in this study with those in previous studies to qualitatively explain the physical mechanism for stick–slip motion. The dynamic arch which forms in such flows is part of a force chain—that is, a particle contact network through which stresses are transmitted [28]. The arch is fragile, and consequently when the material below it has discharged enough so that the arch is unsupported from below, a slow creep typically observed in adhesive stick–slip flow begins. During this creep, the adhesive friction forces become progressively weaker and weaker, and eventually the arch will break. Once the arch collapses, complete slip occurs, a quake is observed, and a new arch is created. This quake can set up structural vibrations of decaying amplitude that then collapse the newly formed arch; in this manner, a series of self-sustained pulsations results. This is the pulsation process observed in this study, where the discharge rate is *fast* enough (between 1 and 8 cm/s) that it does not affect the f_p unlike in Wensrich's study [8] and [9].

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Conclusion

How the work advances the field from the present state

Sample Conclusion

6. Conclusion

This study has shown that stick–slip motion generates silo music and silo quake. Silo music is driven by the stick–slip pulsating motion of the granular material during discharge and is associated with a resonance in the air column above the bed. When the pulsating motion disappears, so does the silo music. Over the range of discharge rates studied here (equivalent to average velocities of descent through the tube of 1–8 cm/s), the pulsation frequency was independent of discharge velocity. Both silo music and flow pulsations stopped abruptly when the bed height fell below a critical value. The critical height could be changed by placing an overload in the case of crushed glass, but not in the case of the smooth glass beads. This may be rationalized, although only speculatively at this point, by differences in stress chain behavior.

Acknowledgments

Ensures those who helped in the research are recognised

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References

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Professor H. D. Schmidt
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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 microm… model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which … neither previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted … where 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. T… present paper will be a part of that thesis.

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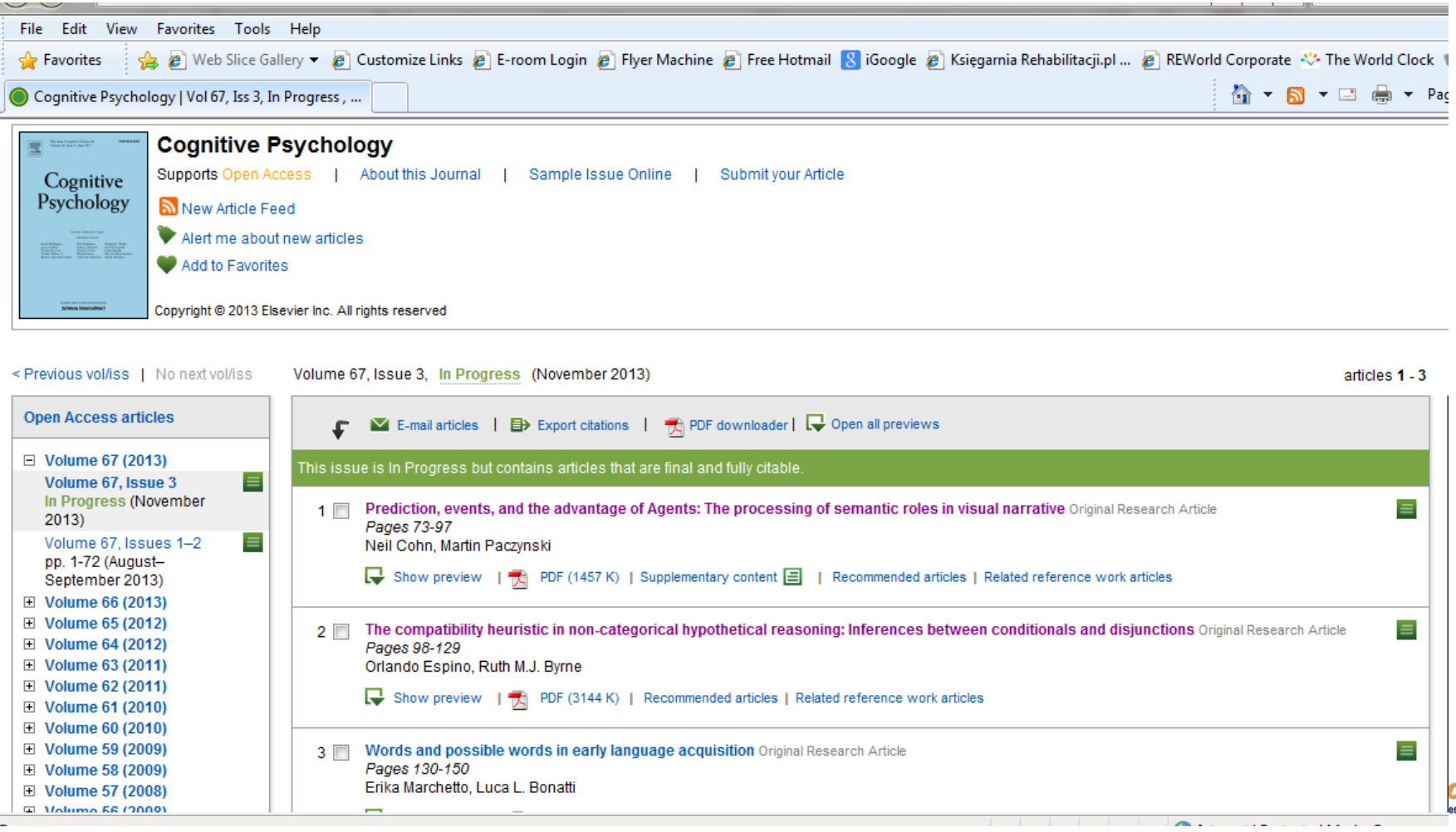

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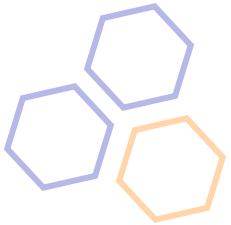

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