How to write a great research paper

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ELSEVIER

Overview

- Publishing
- Country, Institute

How to get published

- Before you begin
- Bibliometrics
- Writing your paper

Responsibilities of the author (and what not to do)

Origins of Scholarly Publishing

1439

Gutenberg and moveable type

Henry Oldenburg

(1618- 1677)

Founding Editor and Commercial Publisher of the first scientific journal

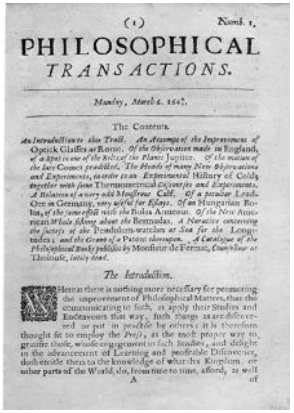
1580

Founding of the House of Elzevir

March 6,1665

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society

First true scholarly journal



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PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

Monday, March 6. 1665.

The Contents.

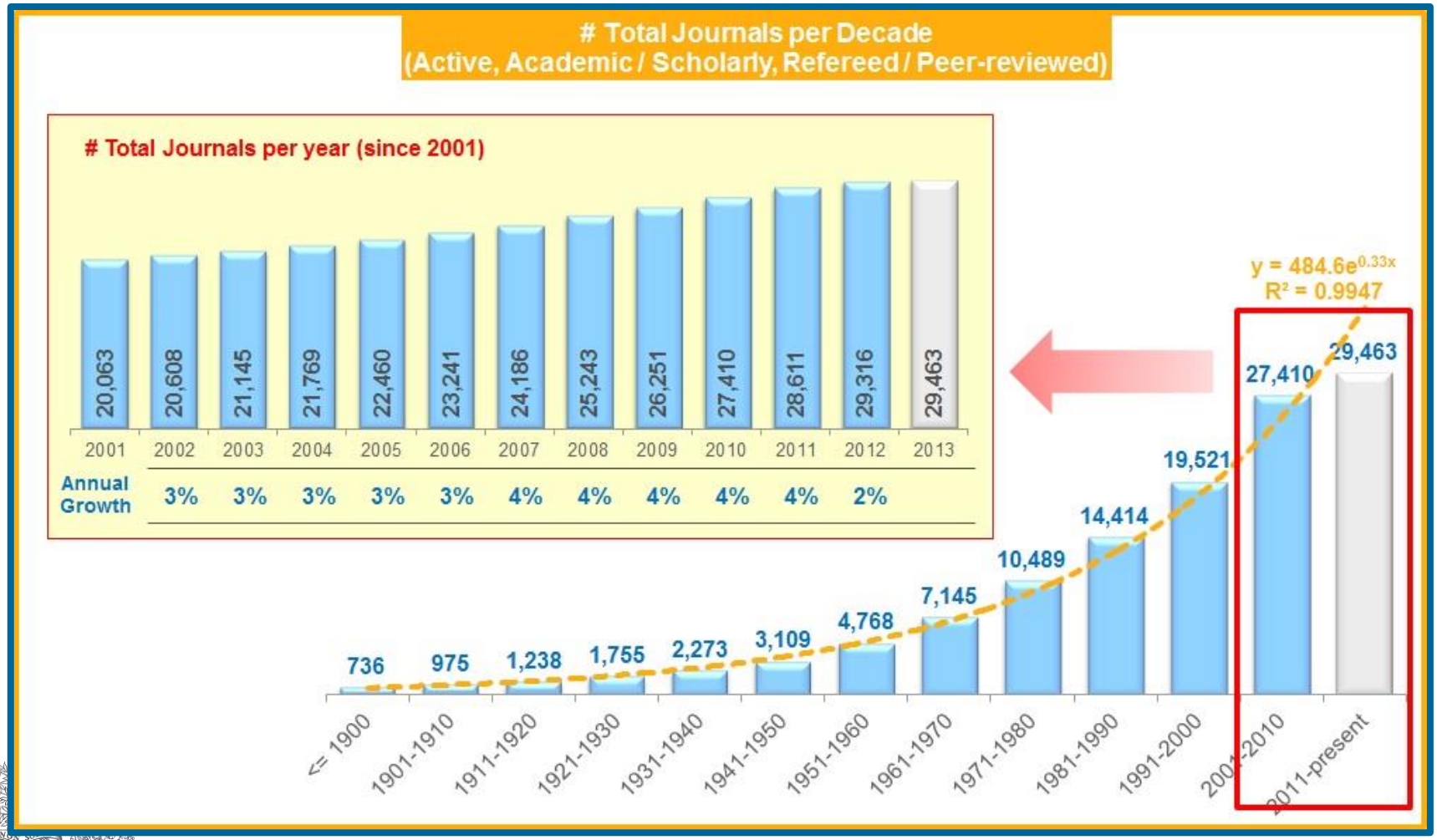
An Introduction to this Tract. An Account of the Improvement of Optick Glasses at Rome. Of the Observations made in England, of a Spot in one of the Belts of the Planet Jupiter. Of the motion of the late Comet predicted. The Heads of many New Observations and Experiments, to order it an Experimental History of Cold; together with some Thermometrical Experiments and Experiments. A Relation of a very odd Monstrous Calf. Of a peculiar Lead-Ore in Germany, very useful for Glass. Of an Hungarian Book, of the same stuff with the Bolus Armenus. Of the New American Whale lately about the Bermudas. A Narrative 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 Thoulouse, lately dead.

The Introduction.

Seeing 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 practice by others: It is therefore thought fit to employ the Press, as the most proper way to gratifie those, whose engagement to such Studies, and delight in the advancement of Learning and profitable Discoveries, doth encline them to the knowledge of what this Kingdom, or other parts of the World, do, from time to time, afford, as well

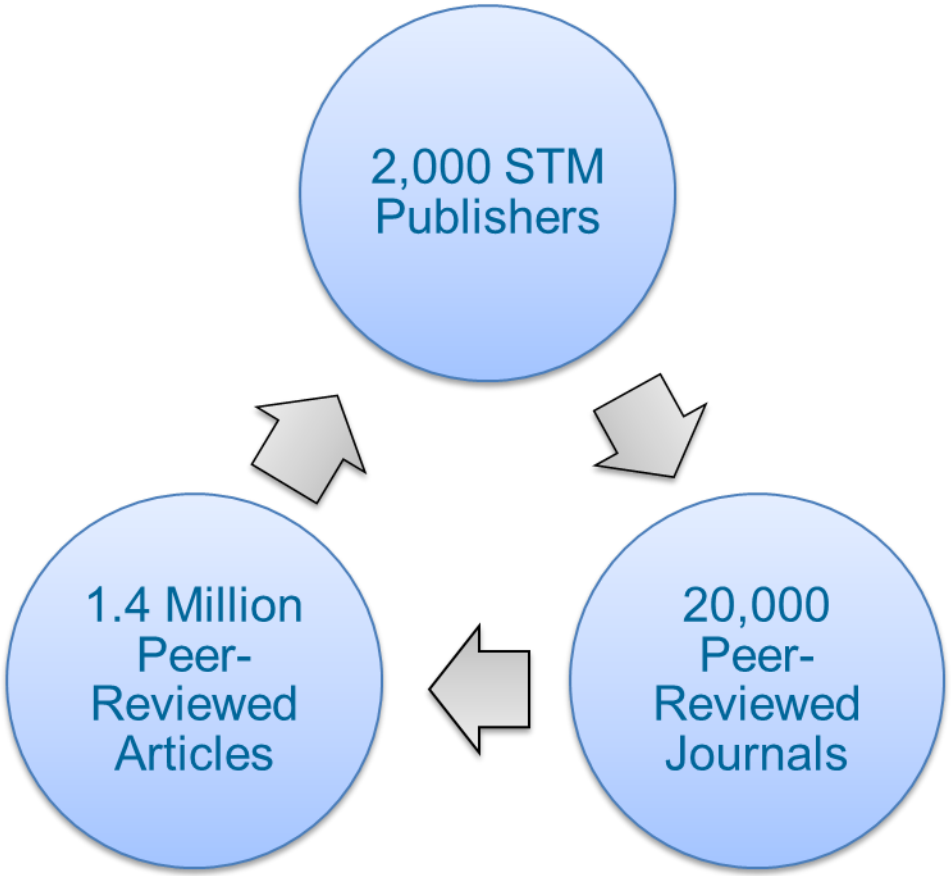
A of

Historical View of Scholarly Publishing



Scholarly Publishing Today

Scientific,Technical and Medical communities around the world are united through STM Publishing

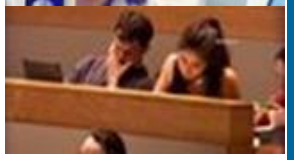


Role of scientific publications

Registration	The timestamp to officially note who submitted scientific results first
Certification	Perform peer-review to ensure the validity and integrity of submissions
Dissemination	Provide a medium for discoveries and findings to be shared
Preservation	Preserving the minutes and record of science for posterity
Use	Promoting and facilitating the use of scholarly information

Who we serve

Publishers support the greater scientific and health communities



Pfizer

Boehringer Ingelheim

AMERICAN COLLEGE of CARDIOLOGY

- Researchers
- Health Practitioners
- Faculty & Students
- Pharma Companies
- Librarians
- Societies
- Engineers
- Professionals
- General Public

Elsevier's Global Publishing Network

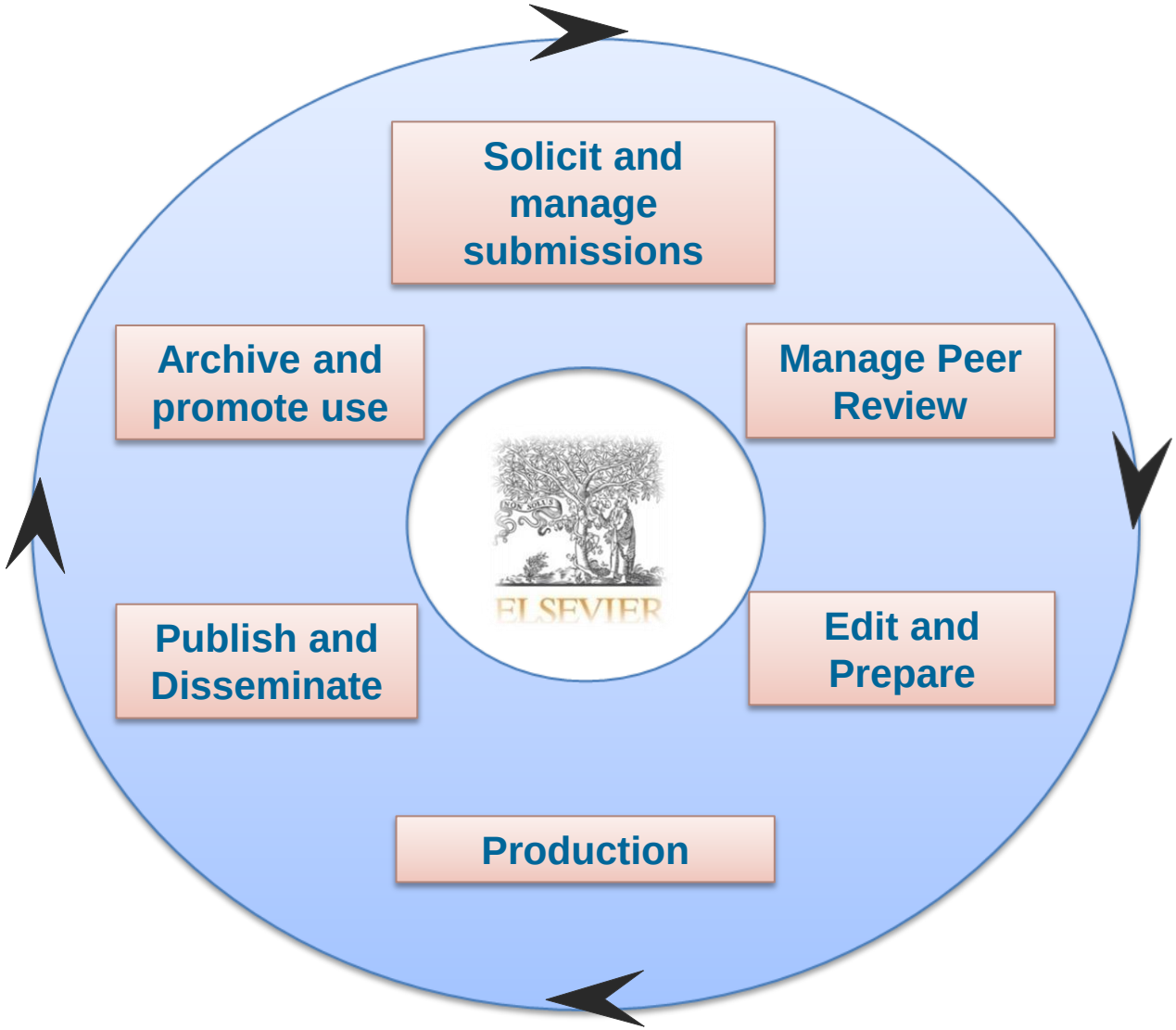
7,000 Editors

70,000 Editorial Board Members

570,000+ Referees

650,000+ Authors

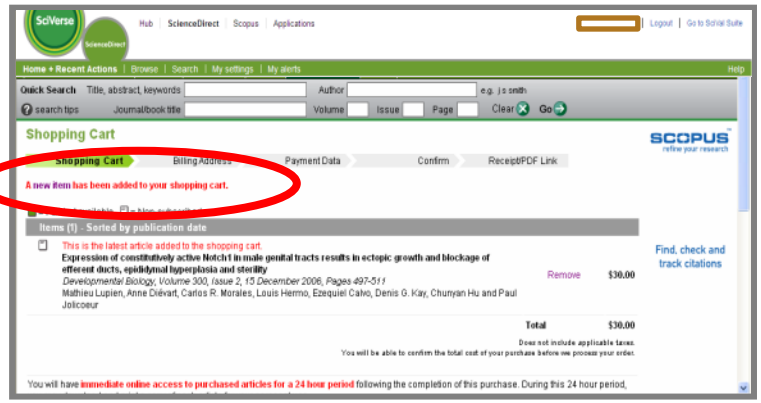
The journal publishing cycle



Journal publishing models

Traditional publishing

- Authors publish free of charge
- Institutions or individuals subscribe to journals



Open access publishing

- Article is made freely available to all online
- Some journals publish exclusively open access
- Other subscription journals offer open access options

What is open access?

- **Free and permanent access to scholarly research**
- *combined with* **clear guidelines (user licenses) for users to re-use the content.**

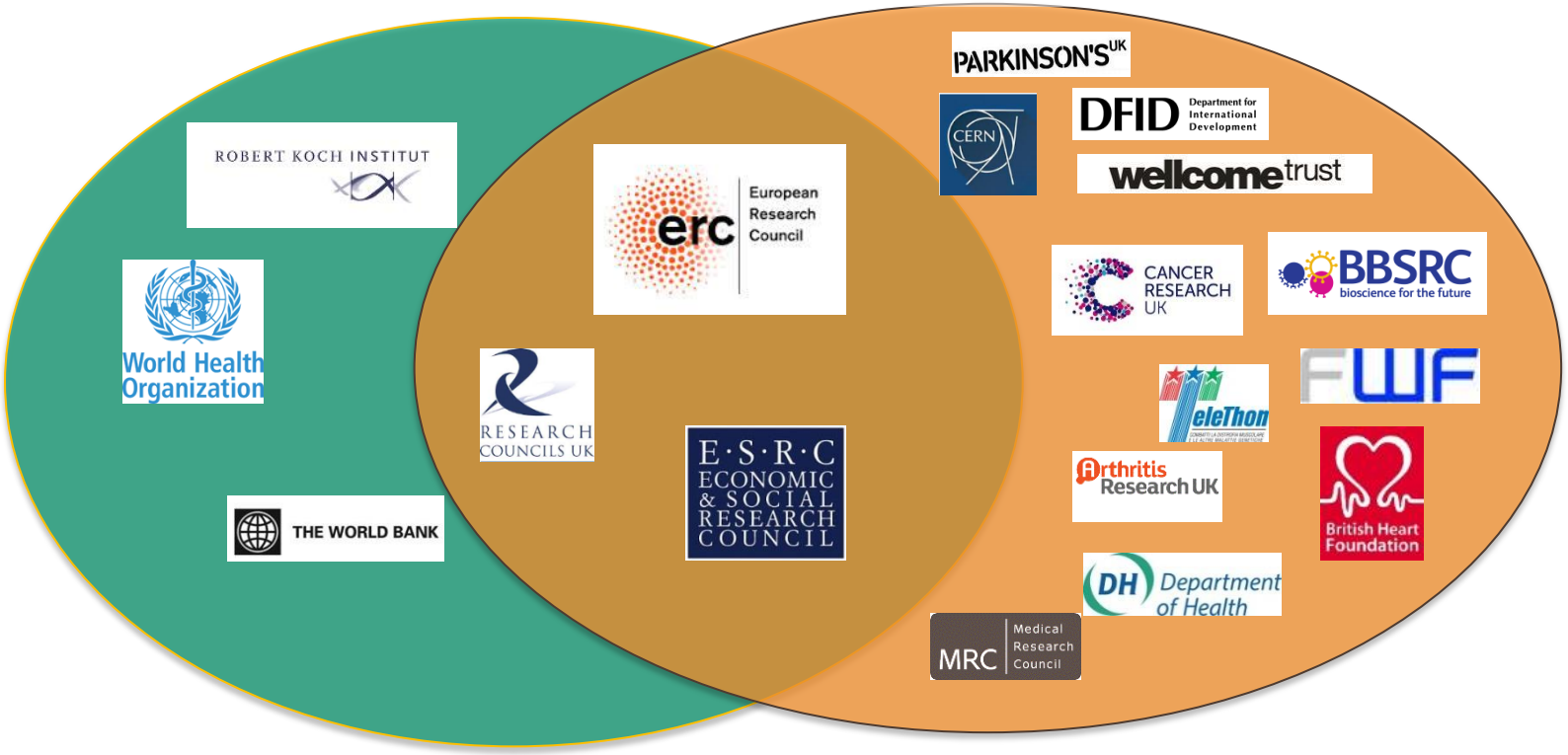
Gold open access

- After submission and peer review, an article publishing charge (APC) is payable
- Upon publication everyone can immediately and permanently access the article online

Green open access

- After submission and peer review in a subscription journal, the article is published online
- Subscribers have immediate access and the article is made open access either through author self-archiving, publisher deposit or linking.

Funding Body Agreements



Green agreements

- Facilitates sustainable green open access
- Immediate internal posting on repositories
- Public access to the author accepted manuscript after embargo

Mixed agreement combination of both green and gold

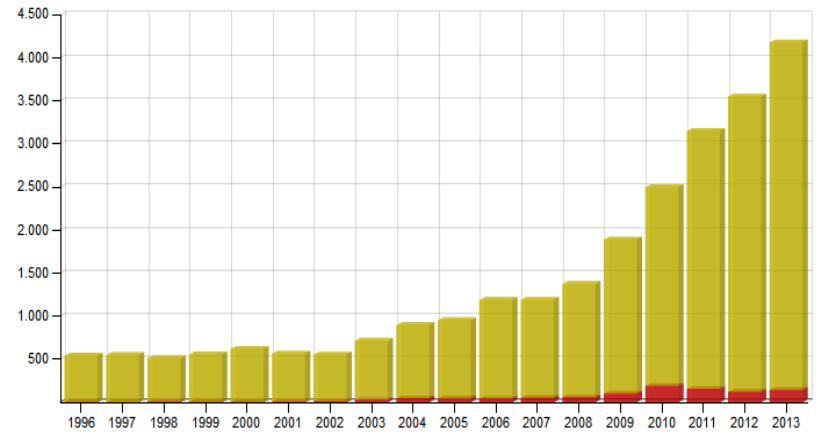
Gold agreements

- Help establish automation of workflows to streamline author experience
- Can include reporting to funding organisation on uptake
- Compliance is higher when combined with clear funding for APCs.

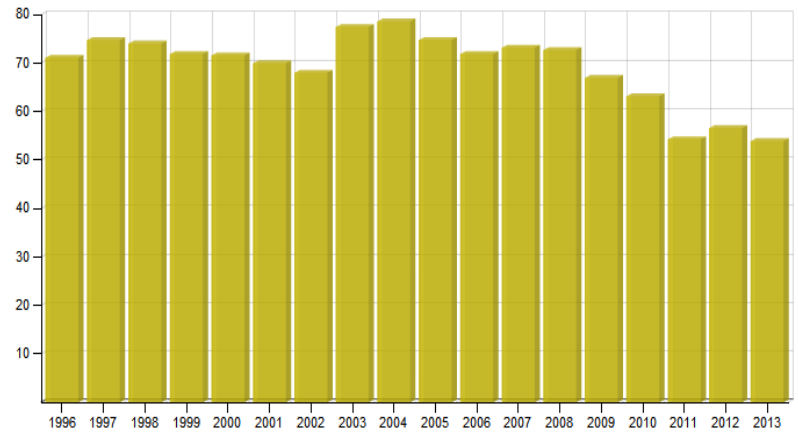
Articles published in Indonesia

SJR SCImago Journal & Country Rank

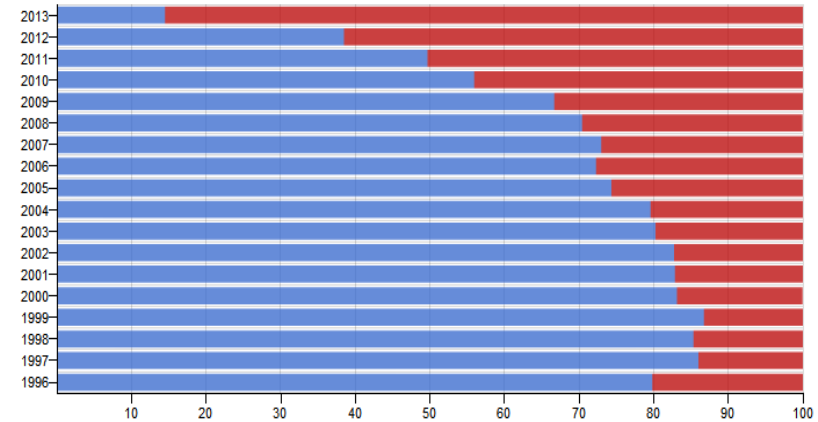
Articles Published



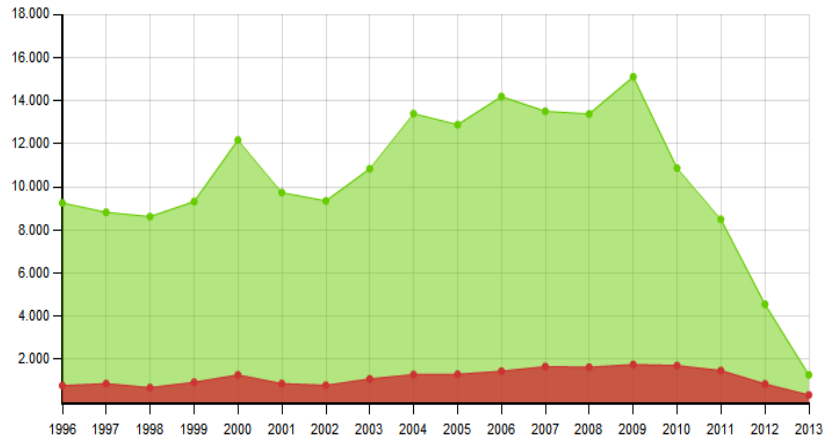
International Collaboration



Cited an Un-cited Documents



Citations and Self-Citations



Research performance Indonesia

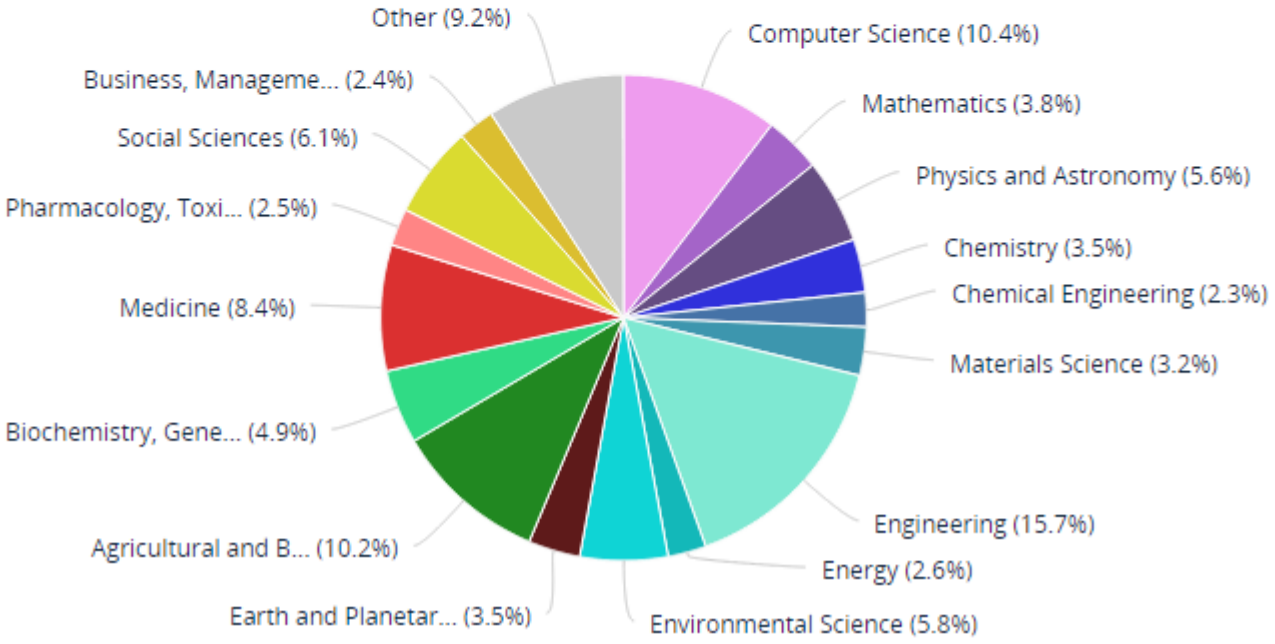
Summary | Publications | Citations | Authors | Competencies | Institutions

Overall research performance

Download page as PDF Export

Publications	Citations	Authors	Field-Weighted Citation Impact
18,893 ▲	47,651	21,160 ▲	0.85

View list of publications



SciVal

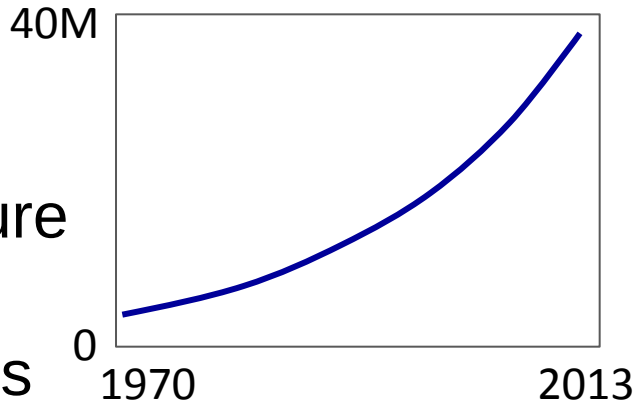
Institutions in Indonesia

	Institution	Publications	Authors	Citations
1.	Bandung Institute of Technology	2,731 ▲	2,499 ▲	3,635
2.	University of Indonesia	2,051 ▲	2,061 ▲	4,724
3.	Gadjah Mada University	1,141 ▲	1,117 ▲	2,953
4.	Institut Pertanian Bogor	938 ▲	976 ▲	2,270
5.	Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember	842 ▲	890 ▲	1,027
6.	Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia	668 ▲	531 ▲	1,870
7.	Brawijaya University	578 ▲	730 ▲	674
8.	Universitas Diponegoro	459 ▲	486 ▲	1,165
9.	Center for International Forestry Research, West Java	443 ▲	215 ▲	3,232
10.	Universitas Padjadjaran	409 ▲	444 ▲	1,764
11.	Universitas Hasanuddin	386 ▲	433 ▲	820
12.	Universitas Airlangga	353 ▲	403 ▲	1,107
13.	Universitas Syiah Kuala	344 ▲	252 ▲	1,243
14.	Universitas Andalas	298 ▲	341 ▲	389
15.	Universitas Udayana	291 ▲	314 ▲	567
16.	U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit No. 2, Jakarta	33 ▼	53 ▼	392

SciVal

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

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



7 hrs/week – average time spend on literature

Simple but effective

- Choose the right journal
- Make sure your abstract is crystal-clear about what and why. Do not assume people will understand
- Spend quality time on your introduction and conclusions
- Do not forget your keywords
- Share your data and research

- Use easy to understand charts and professional illustrations to support your message
- Use clear and correct manuscript language

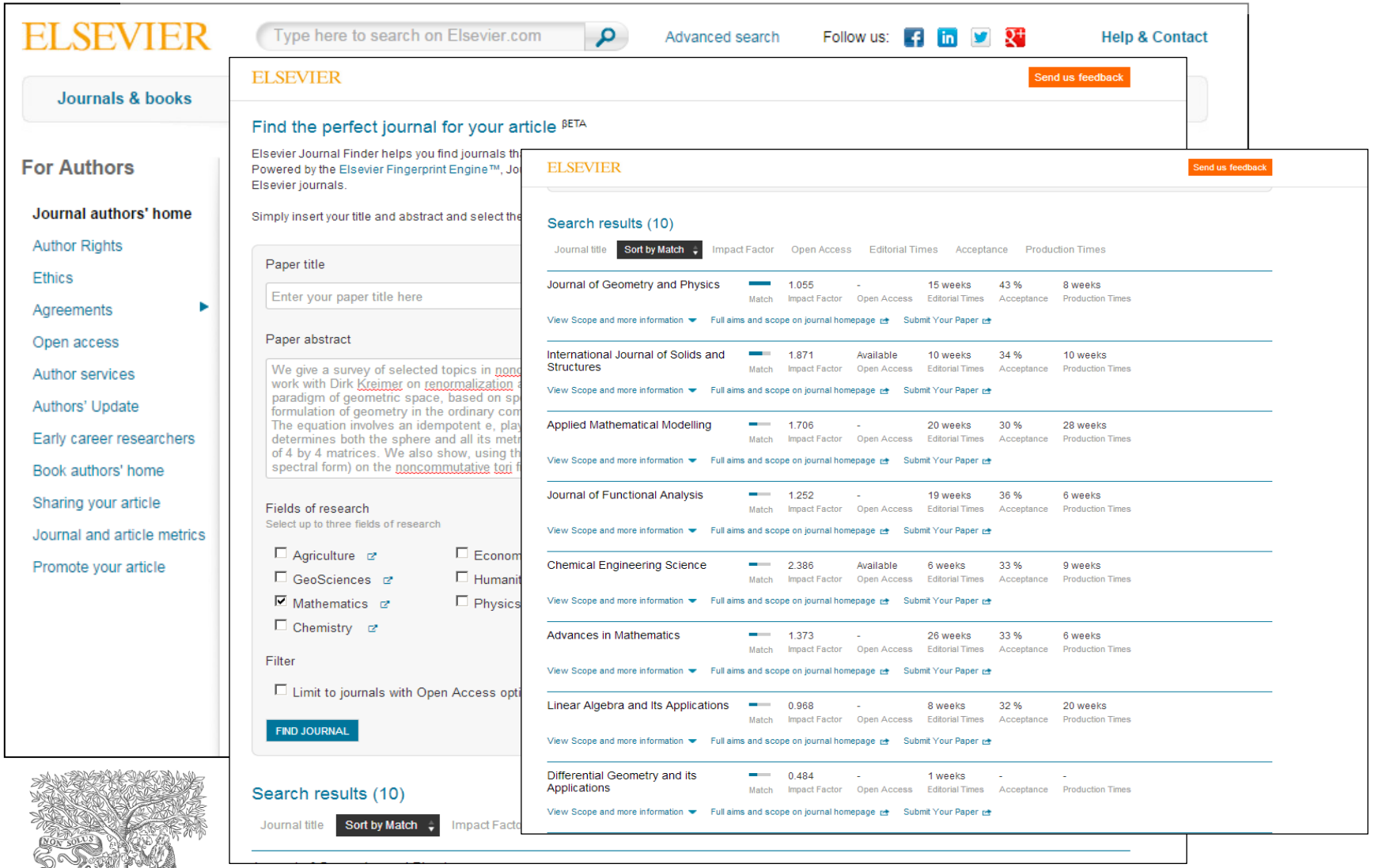
Choose the right journal

- 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

Journal Finder

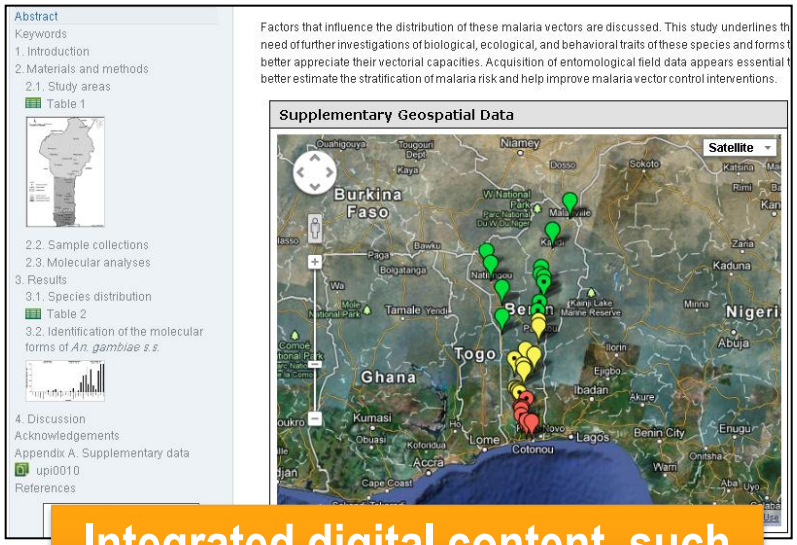


Express your research more fully

Nurture insights, give your readers more than clear text & professional images

Linking with data repositories

Embedded video

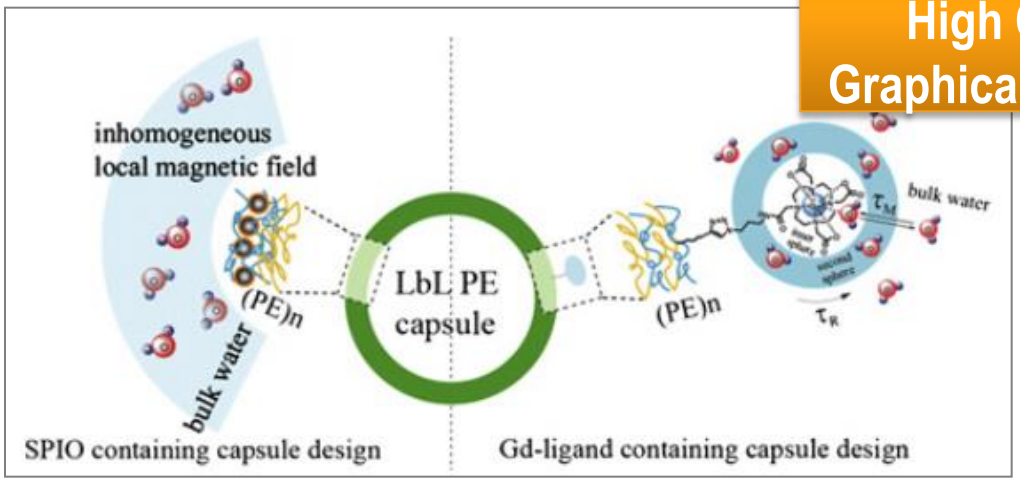


Integrated digital content, such as interactive maps

Innovative abstracting formats

Help readers to quickly see why the paper is of interest

High Quality Graphical Abstracts

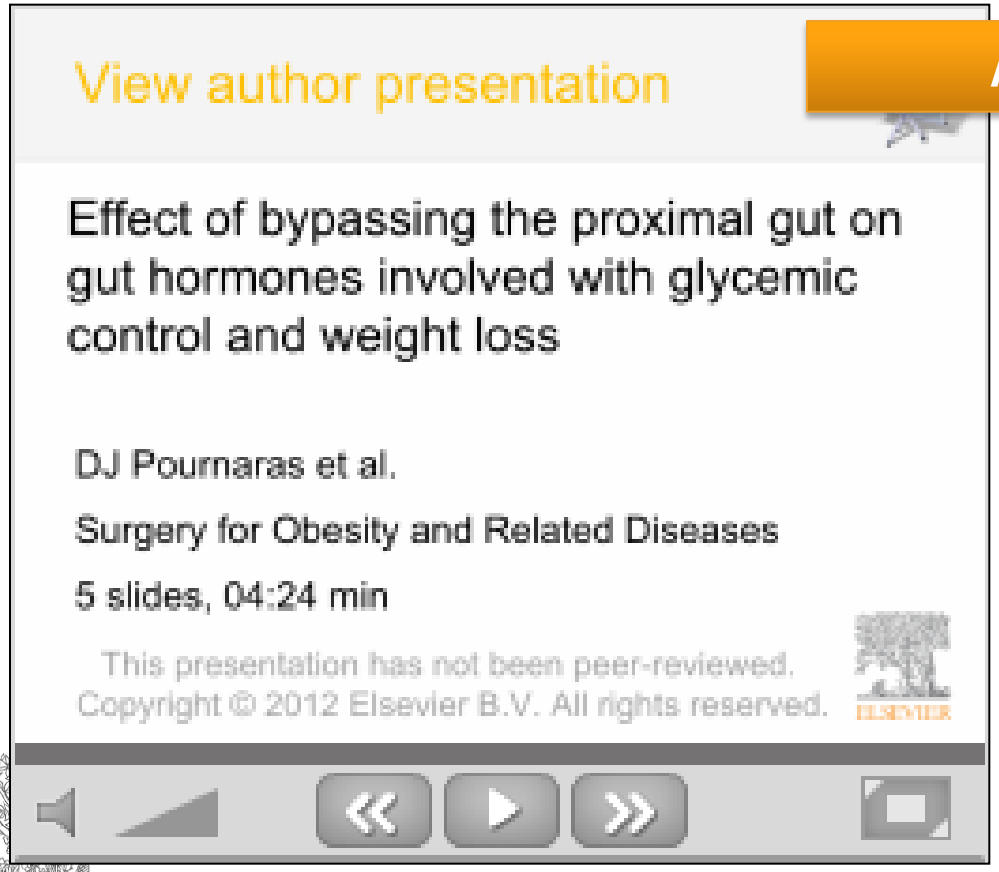


Highlights

- A conformational two-state mechanism for proton pumping complex I is proposed.
- The mechanism relies on stabilization changes of anionic ubiquinone intermediates.
- Electron-transfer and protonation should be strictly controlled during turnover.
- The mechanism explains the full reversibility of complex I.

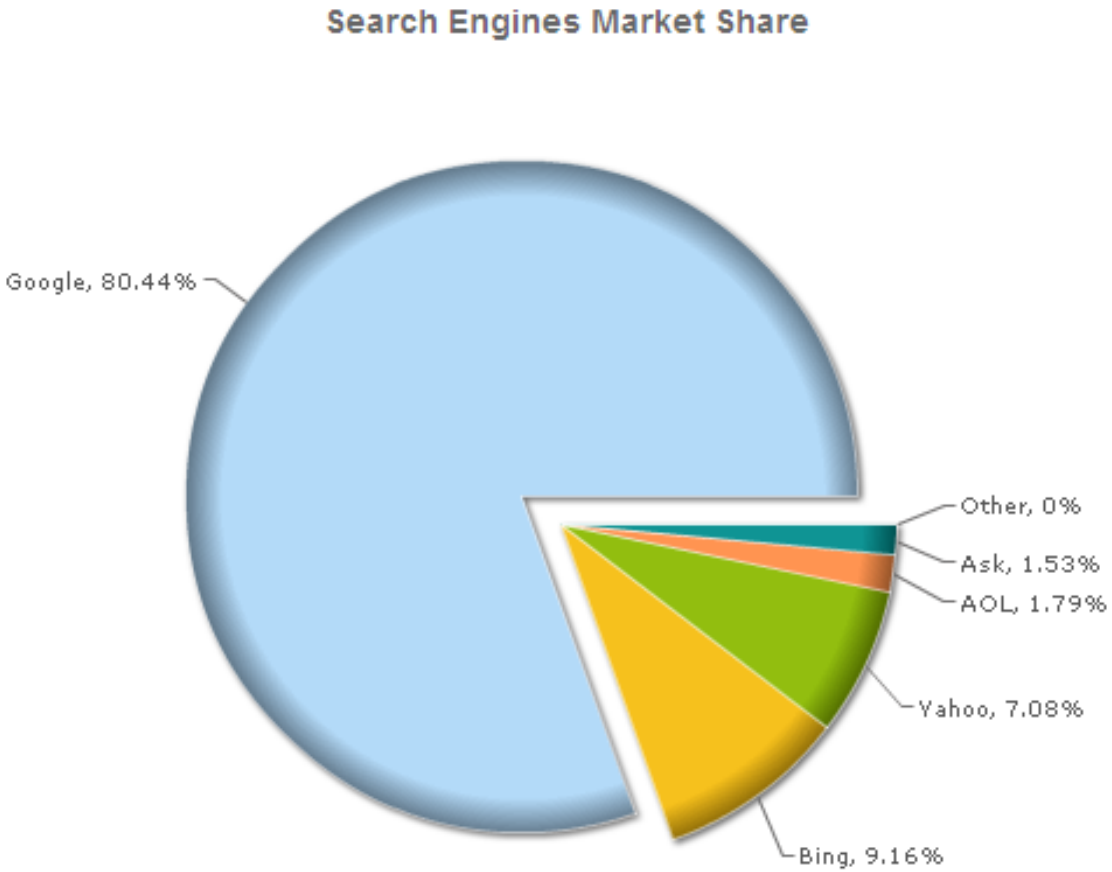
AudioSlides

Explain your research in your own words – webcast style



- **Present your paper in your own words**
- **Slides and audio**
- **Up to 5 minutes**

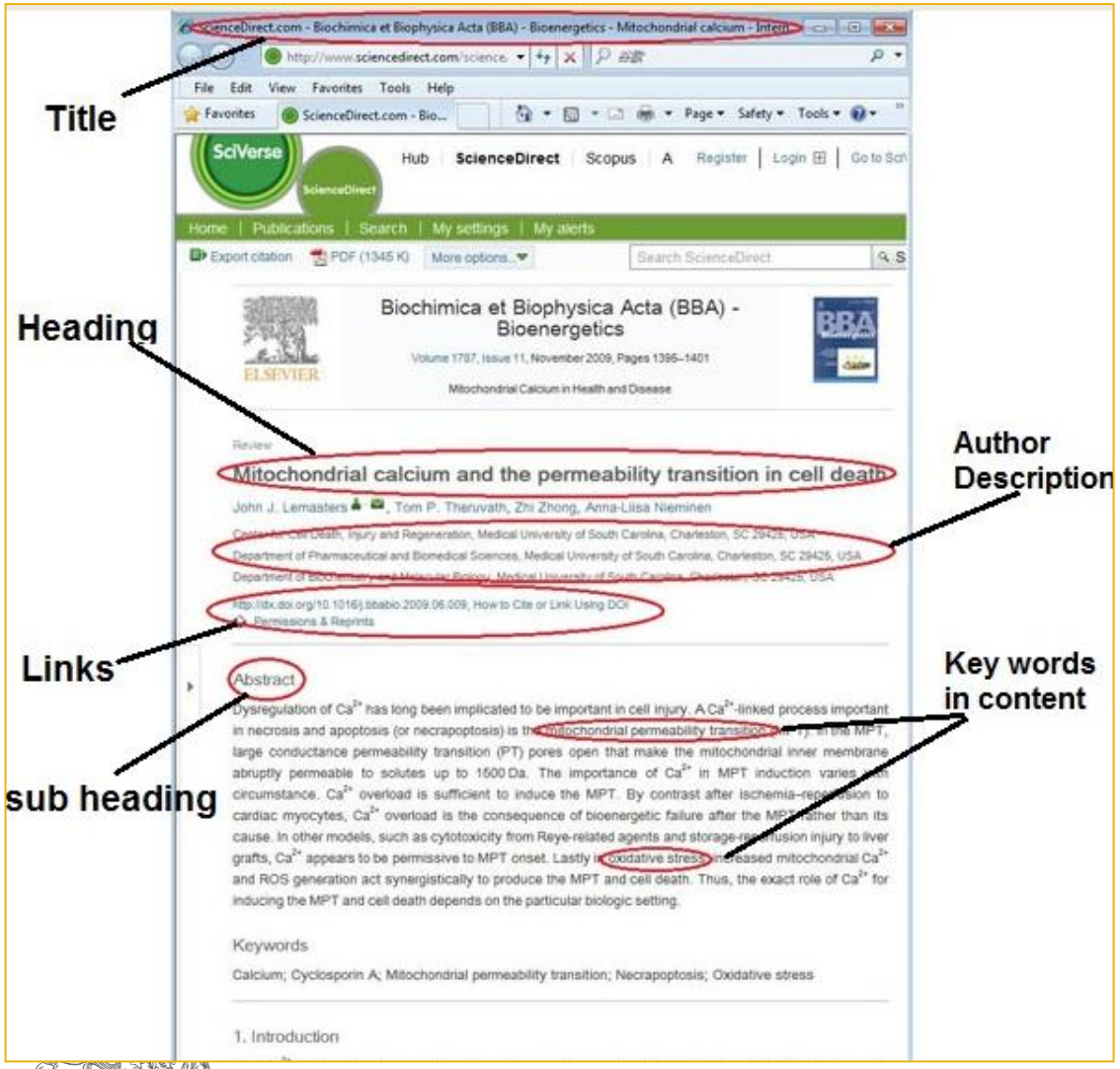
80% of traffic from search engines is generated from Google…



www.statowl.com

Want your article at the TOP of the list?

Give your article a strong presence



Use strong key words in:

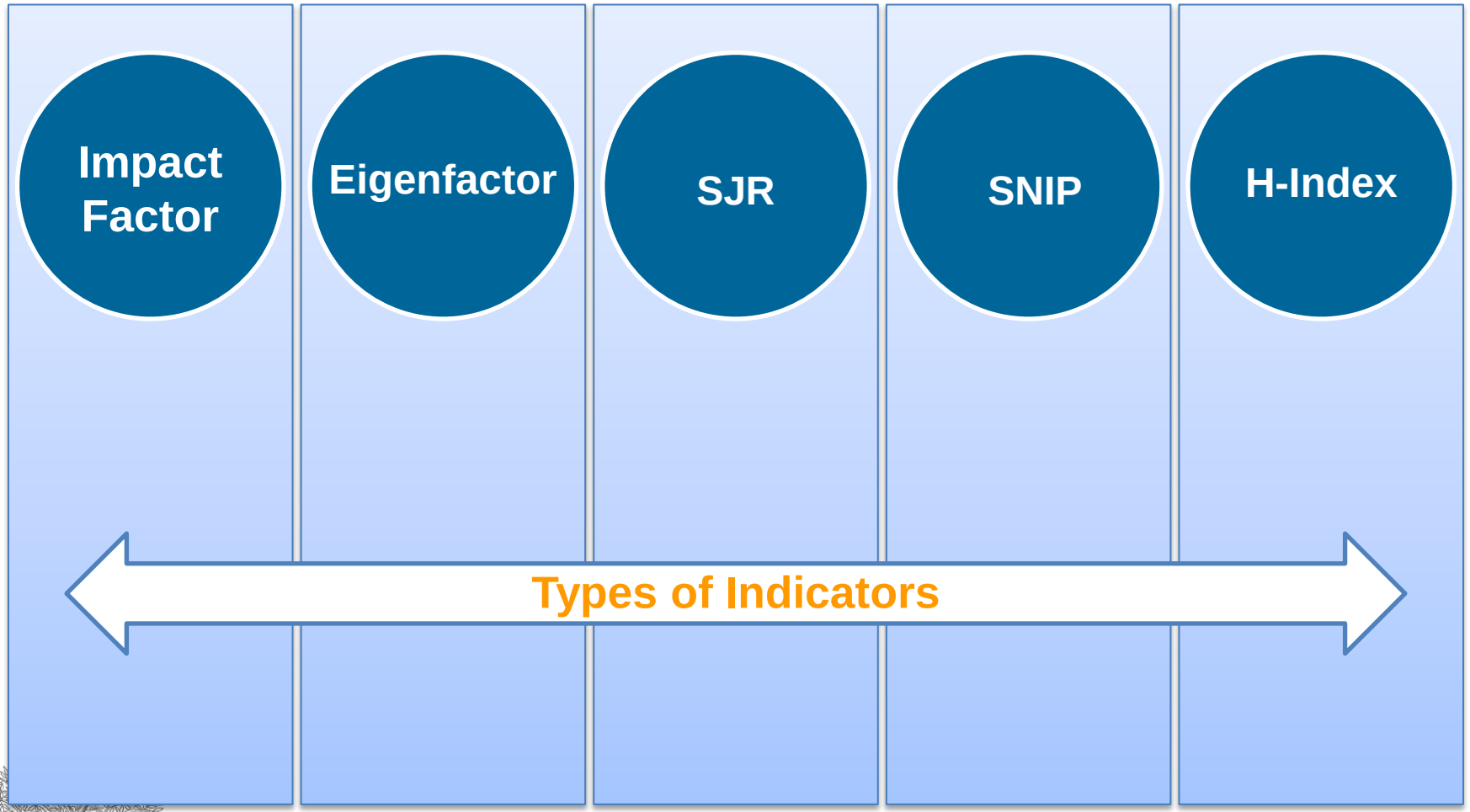
- Title
- Heading / sub-headings
- Description tags
- Description of authors
- Main body text
- Abstract
- Graphics (tables & figures)

Share your knowledge

Make your paper stand out from the crowd…

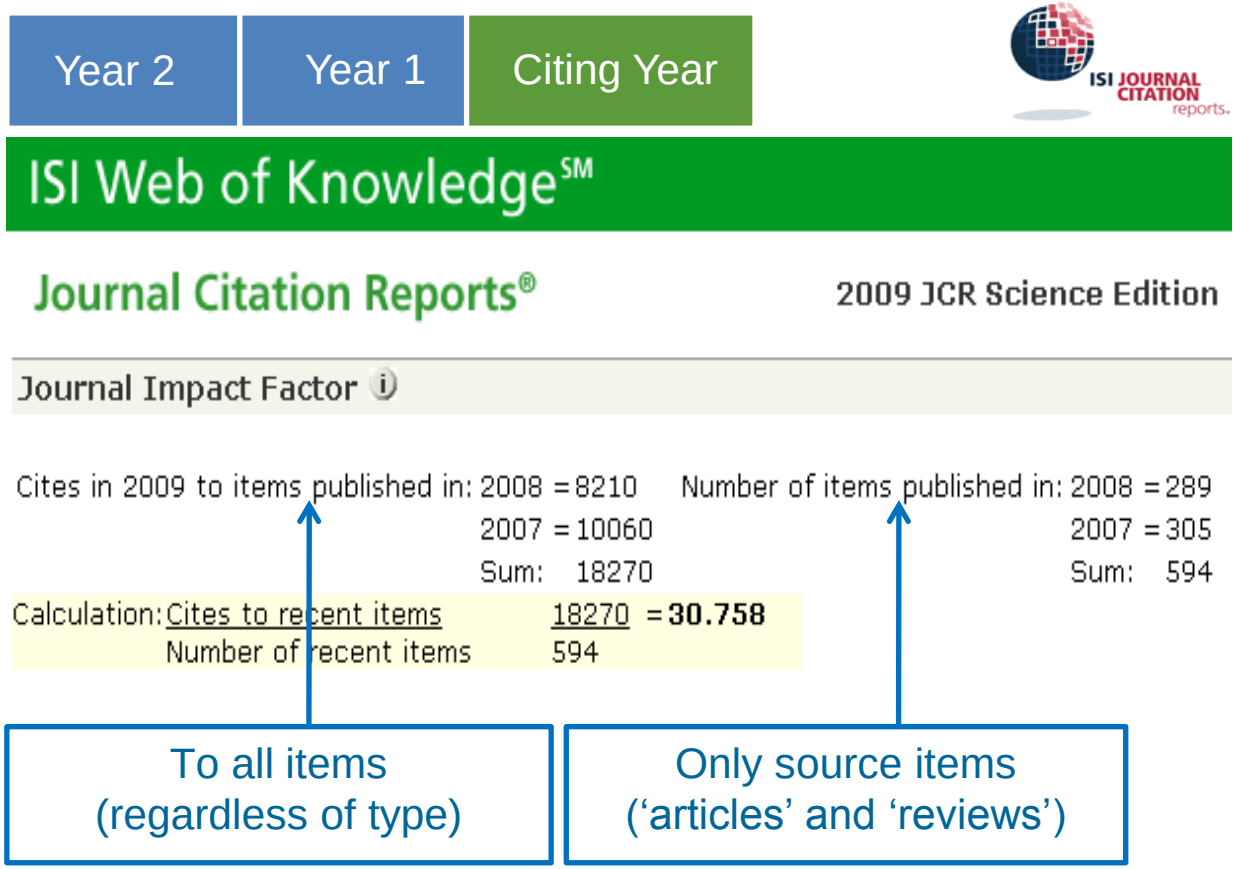
What you can do to get your research noticed

Bibliometrics

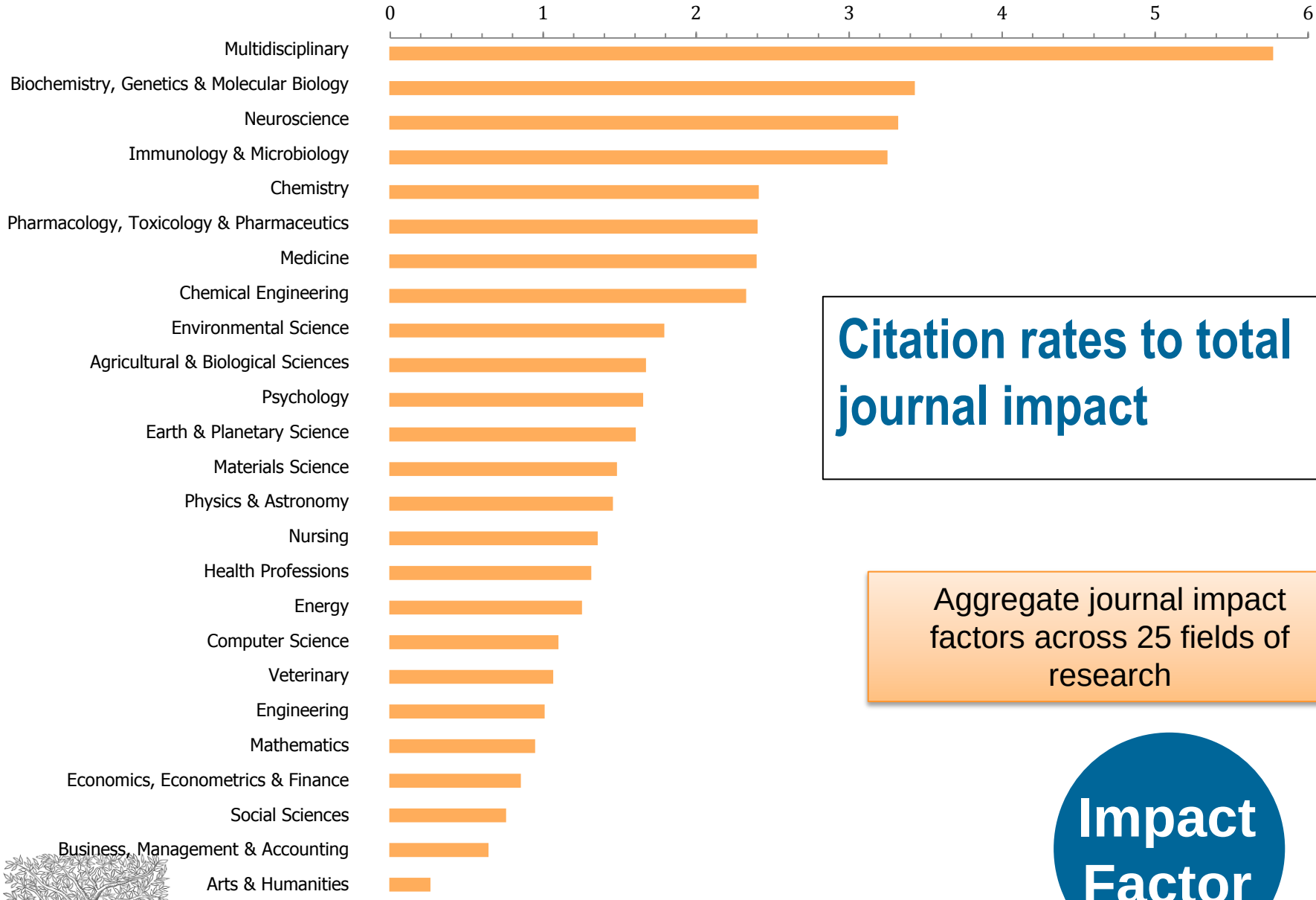


Impact factor

Impact Factor



Citations to non-source items (editorials, letters, news items, book reviews, abstracts) may inflate the Impact Factor



Citation rates to total journal impact

Aggregate journal impact factors across 25 fields of research

Impact Factor

Eigenfactor

Year 5	Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Citing Year

ISI JOURNAL CITATION reports.

Freely available at eigenfactor.org; on the JCR

Similar to Impact Factor, but considers 5 years

Self-citations excluded

Citations weighted by the EF of the citing journal

Similar calculating process to Google PageRank

Scimago Journal Rank

Freely available at scimagojr.com; on Scopus

Similar to Impact Factor, but considers 3 years

Self-citations limited

Citations weighted by the SJR of the citing journal

SJR

SJR SCImago Journal Rank

It is based on Scopus data

Source Normalized Impact per Paper

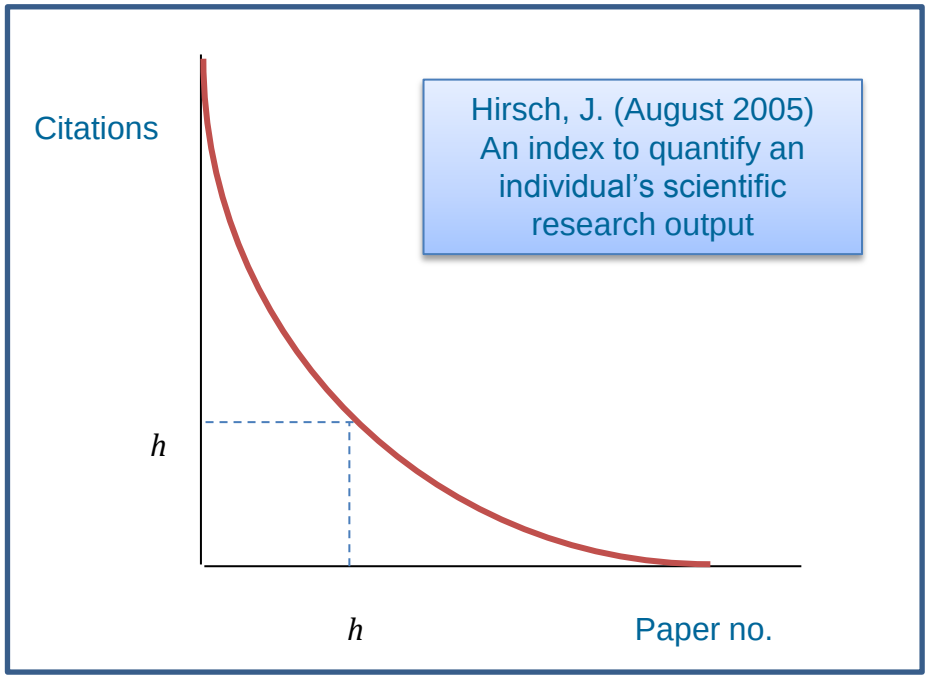
SNIP

- Freely available online via Scopus
- Similar to Impact Factor, but considers 3 years
- Measures contextual citation impact
- Citations weighted by the likelihood of citation in the subject field of source

Universiteit Leiden

Devised at the University of Leiden, currently the most sophisticated journal performance indicator

H-Index



H-Index

Available online via Scopus

Rates individuals based on career publications

Incorporates both quantity and quality

Productivity and age constraints

H-Index

Bibliometrics: Measure for measure

Ton van Raan

nature

"… in my view, the h-index is inconsistent.

"For example, suppose that **researcher A** has **three publications** with **five citations** each (**h=3**)

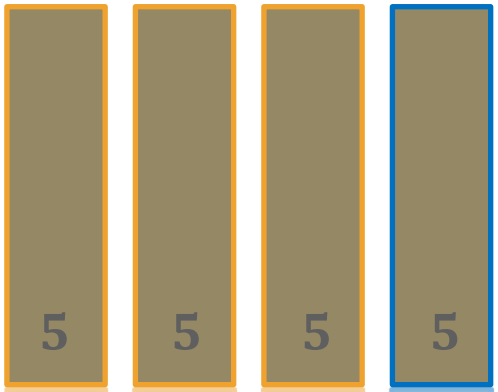
"and **researcher B** has **four** with **four citations** each (**h=4**).

"**Both** obtain **one** additional publication with **five citations**.

"**Researcher A**'s h-index then **increases** to four, whereas **researcher B**'s h-index **remains equal** to four.

"This makes no sense."

Researcher A

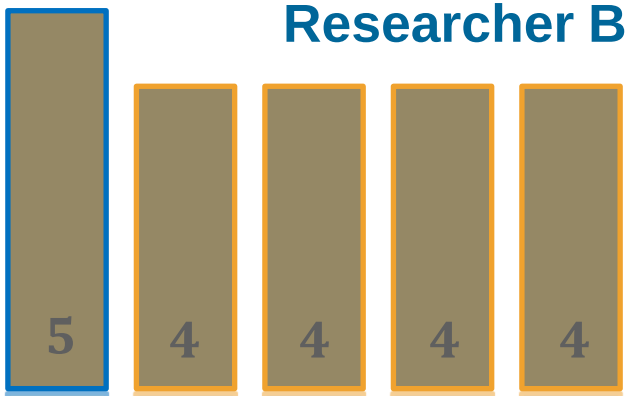


h = 4

~~h = 3~~

Researcher B

h = 4



Determine if you are ready to publish

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

This could be in the form of:

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

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

What is a strong manuscript?

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

Editors and reviewers are all busy researchers – make things easy to save everyone's time

Type of manuscript

Full articles

Letters or short communications

Review papers

The importance of language

It can delay or block publication of work

Proper English should be used

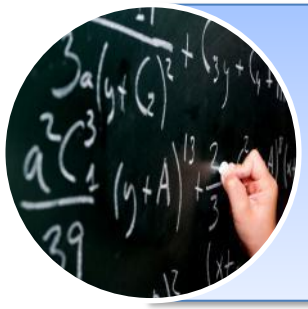
Do publishers correct language?

No! *It is the Author's responsibility...*

...but ***resources*** *are available*

General structure of a research article

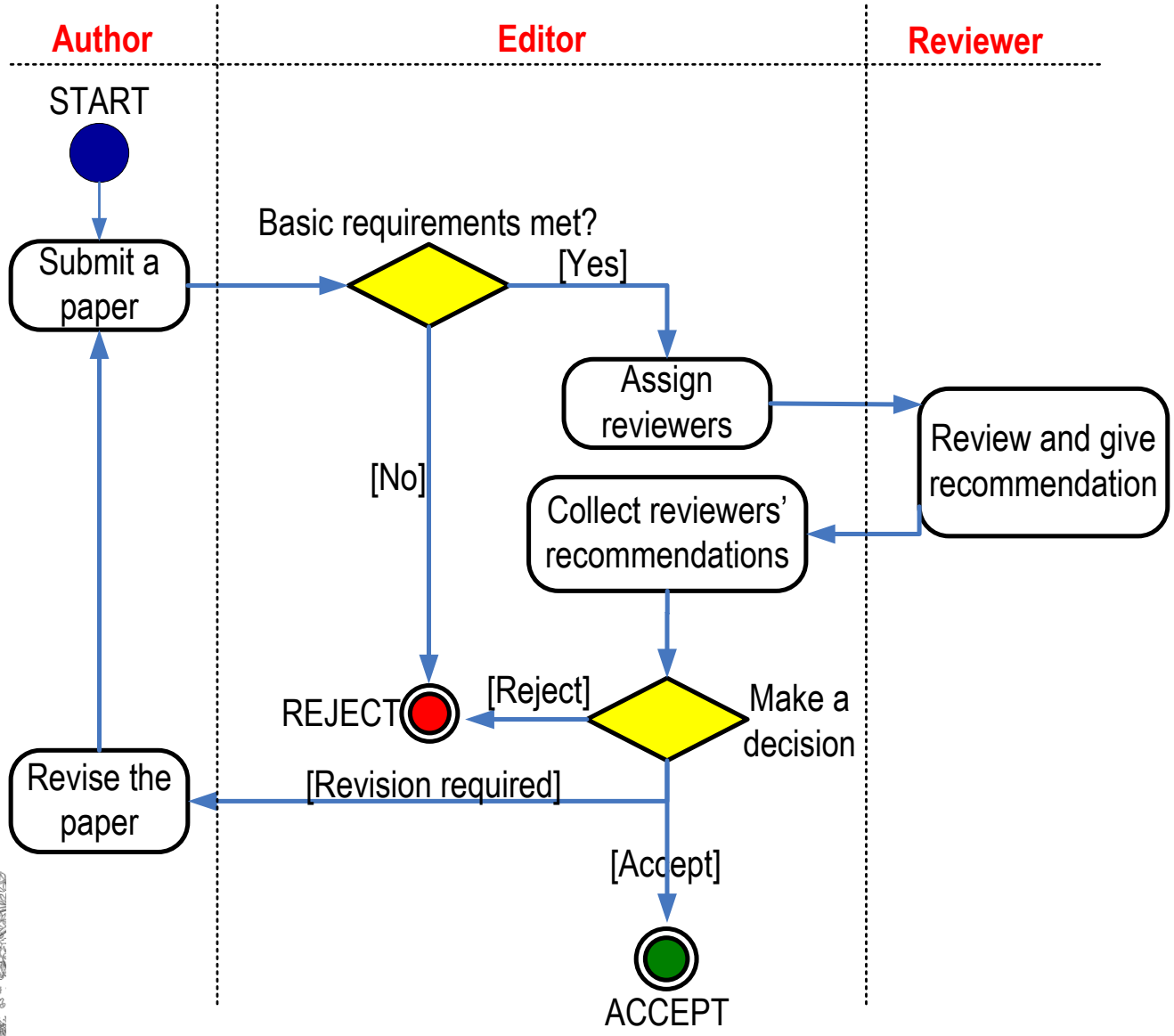
Title Abstract
Keywords



Introduction
Methods Results
and Discussion

Conclusion
Acknowledgements
References
Supporting Materials

The peer review process: an overview



Types of editorial decisions

Accept

Reject

Instruction	Mark in text / example	... in margin	Effect
Italicize	(text) this was the idea	~~ or ital	this *was* the idea
Make bold	(text) Introduction	~~or bold or bf	**Introduction**
... bold-italic	(text) Introduction	~~or bf+ italic	***Introduction***
... roman	(text) this was the idea	⊥ or ⊥ or rom	this was the idea
Capitalize	(text) the red menace	≡ or caps	the Red menace
Small caps	(text) in 55 B.C.	= or s.c.	in 55 B.C.
Lower case	(text) of State power	≠ or ≠ or l.c.	of state power
Wrong font	(text) It is best that	⊗ or w.f.	It is best that
Spell out	(text) the UN met in	spell out	the United Nations m
Leave as is	(text) this is not right	✓ or stet	this is not right
Insert text	/ or ^ gave to dog	(text)/ the/	gave to the dog
Delete text	/ or ⊢ to his his dog	⁀ or ⁀	to his dog
Replace text	/ or ⊢ to his dog	(new text)/ her/	to her dog

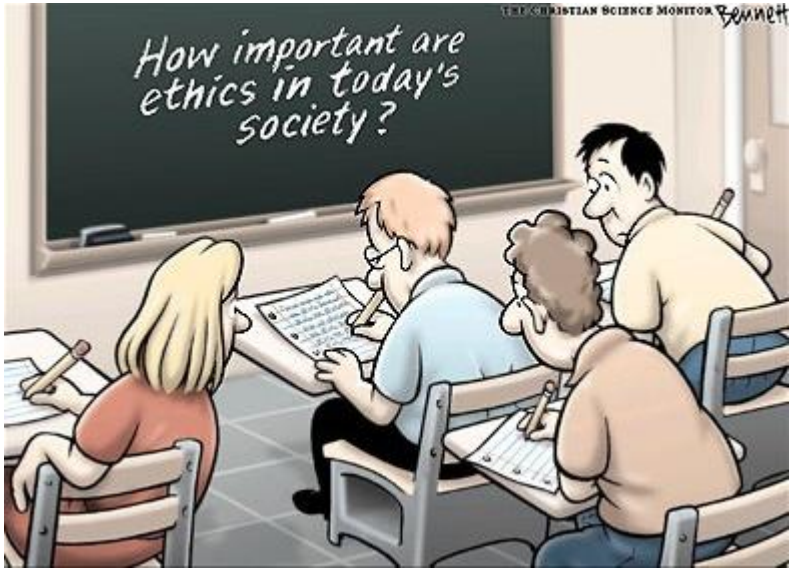
Minor revision

Major revision

Decisions

Publish *AND* Perish! – if you break ethical rules

- International scientific ethics have evolved over centuries and are commonly held throughout the world.
- Scientific ethics are not considered to have national variants or characteristics – there is a *single ethical standard* for science.
- Ethics problems with scientific articles are on the rise *globally*.



The most serious issues

Fabrication
Making up research data

Falsification
Manipulation of existing research data

Plagiarism
Previous work taken and passed off as one's own

These are the 3 most common forms of ethical misconduct that the research community is challenged with

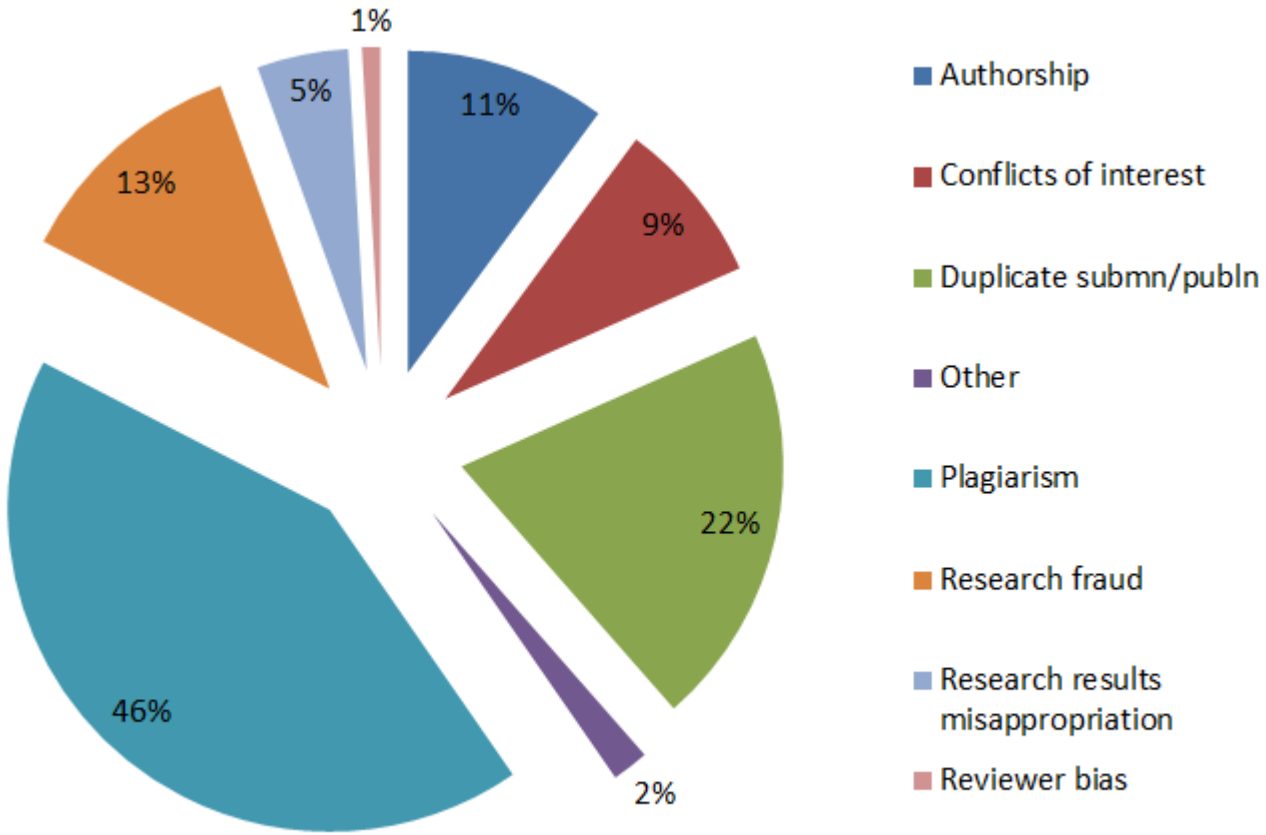
Types of plagiarism

Work that can be plagiarised includes…

Words (Language)	Graphs
Ideas	Illustrations
Findings	Information
Writings	Lectures
Graphic Representations	Printed Material
Computer Programs	Electronic Material
Diagrams	Any Other Original Work

Higher Education Academy, UK

Plagiarism: high amongst ethics issues



Sample of cases reported to Elsevier Journals publishing staff in 2012

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is restating someone else's ideas while not copying their actual words verbatim

Unacceptable:

Using exact phrases from the original source without enclosing them in quotation marks

Emulating sentence structure even when using different words

Emulating paragraph organization even when using different wording or sentence structure

– Statement on Plagiarism
Department of Biology, Davidson College.
http://www.bio.davidson.edu/dept/plagiarism.html

Can you plagiarize your own work? "Text re-cycling/Self-plagiarism"

A grey area, but best to err on the side of caution: always cite/quote even your own previous work

You publish a paper and in a later paper, copy your Introduction word-for word and perhaps a figure or two without citing the first paper

Editors may conclude that you intentionally exaggerated your output

Correct citation is key

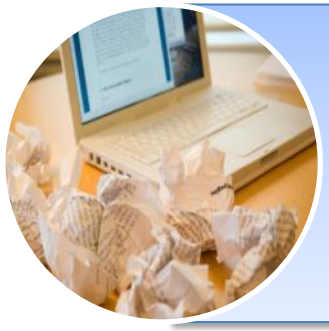
Crediting the work of others (including your advisor's or your own previous work) by citation is important for at least three reasons:

To place your own work in context

To acknowledge the findings of others on which you have built your research

To maintain the credibility and accuracy of the scientific literature

Conflicts of interest (Q)



Indicate if any of the following are examples of conflicts of interest:

1. A University Researcher, who owns stock in a large oil company, conducts an experiment on the environmental effects of oil drilling.
2. A University Researcher, who is developing and testing a new technology, is also a consultant for a financial services firm that weighs investments in new technologies.
3. A Researcher submits an article to a journal for which the Editor-in-Chief is a Professor in the Researcher's department.
4. A Doctor who abides by traditional healing procedures writes a paper on emerging current medical technologies.

Conflicts of interest (A)

These are all present potential conflicts

They can take many forms:

- **Direct Financial** - employment, stock ownership, grants, patents
- **Indirect Financial** - honoraria, consultancies, mutual fund ownership, expert testimony
- **Career & Intellectual** - promotion, direct rival
- **Institutional**
- **Personal Belief**

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Retraction notice

Retraction notice to "Numerical treatment of nonlinear mixed differential equations" [Appl. Math. Model. 29 (2005) 439–46

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http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apm.2009.10.020, How to Cite or Link Using DOI

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RETRACTED

the echoes issuing from the flaws to be detected. Therefore, it cannot be cancelled by classical time averaging or matched band-pass filtering techniques.

Many signal processing techniques have been utilized for signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) improvement in ultrasonic NDT of highly scattering materials. The most popular one is the split spectrum processing (SSP) [1–3], because it makes possible real-time ultrasonic test for industrial applications, providing quite good results. Alternatively to SSP, wavelet transform (WT) based denoising/detection methods have been proposed during recent years [4–8], yielding usually to higher improvements of SNR at the expense of an increase in complexity. Adaptive time-frequency analysis by basis pursuit (BP) [9,10] is a recent technique for decomposing a signal into an optimal superposition of elements in an over-complete waveform dictionary. This technique and some other related techniques have been successfully applied to denoising ultrasonic signals co taminated with grain noise in highly scatteri materials [11,12], as an alternative to the W technique, the computational cost o BP algorithm being the main drawback.

In this paper, we propose a pursuit-based signal processi proving SNR in ultraso scattering materials, such Matching pursuit is used instea the complexity. De its iterati nature, the method is fast e ugh to be real-time implemented. The perfor ce of the proposed method has been evaluated u both computer simulation and exp al results, even when the input SNR (SNRin) is lowe than 0dB (the level of echo ca microstructures is above the level of echoes).

2. Matching pursuit

Matching pursuit was introduced by Mallat and Zhang [13]. Let us suppose an approximation of the ultrasonic backscattered signals $x[n]$ as a linear expansion in terms of functions $g_i[n]$ chosen from an over-complete dictionary. Let H be a Hilbert space. We define the over-complete dictionary as a family $D = \{g_i;\ i = 0, 1, \ldots, L\}$ of vectors in H, such as $\|g_i\| = 1$.

The problem of choosing functions $g_i[n]$ that best approximate the analysed signal $x[n]$ is computationally very complex. Matching pursuit is an iterative algorithm that offers sub-optimal solutions for decomposing signals in terms of expansion functions chosen from a dictionary, where l^2 norm is used as the approximation metric because of its mathematical convenience. When a well-designed dictionary is used in matching pursuit, the non-linear nature of the algorithm leads to compact representation models.

In each step of the iterative procedure, vector $g_i[n]$ which gives the largest inner product with the analysed signal is chosen. The contribution of this vector is then subtracted from the signal and the process is repeated on the residual. At the mth iteration the residue is

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

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

The weight a_i^m associated to each atom $g_i[n] \in D$ at the mth iteration is introduced to compute all the inner products with the residual $r^m[n]$:

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

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

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

The computation of correlations $\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle$ for all vectors $g_i[n]$ at each iteration implies a high computational effort, which can be substantially reduced using an updating procedure derived from Eq. (1). The correlation updating procedure [13] is performed as follows:

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

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HEALTH

Young scientist accused of fraud

By Paul Recer
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — He was the best and the brightest, the star of a cadre of overachievers at the National Institutes of Health. But now his accusers say the success was a fragile facade of fraud that has all come tumbling down.

A University of Michigan doctoral candidate, the young researcher was handpicked by Dr. Francis Collins to come to the NIH and work in one of the nation's most prestigious genetic laboratories.

But Collins, head of the National Center for Human Genome Research at the NIH,

Collins said the fraud required the retraction of three studies on leukemia and partial retraction of two others. He said the research represented a federal investment of $50,000 to $60,000.

No patients were involved in the fabricated research and Collins said the basic understanding about leukemia is not affected.

The student, who was not identified by Collins, the NIH or the University of Michigan, is now being investigated by a federal agency and the university.

An examination of the research papers that Collins withdrew indicates the

Academic Scandal Shakes Japan

By DAVID MCNEILL | THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION JULY 6, 2014

Haruko Obokata
in April. After ha
Riken of fabricat

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24 February 2011 Last updated at 11:38 GMT

German minister loses doctorate after plagiarism row

Germany's defence minister has been stripped of his university doctorate after he was found to have copied large parts of his work from others.

Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg, an aristocrat who lives in a Bavarian castle, admitted breaching standards but denied deliberately cheating.

sources for parts of his

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NSF Audit of Successful Proposals Finds Numerous Cases of Alleged Plagiarism

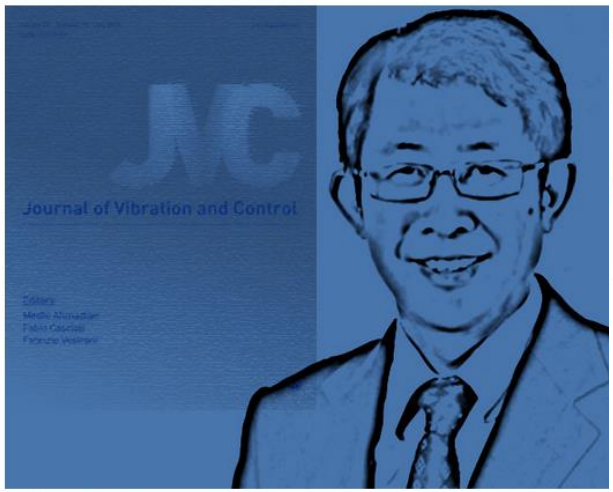
2013-03-08 14:35 | 34 Comments

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is investigating nearly 100 cases of suspected plagiarism drawn from a single year's worth of proposals funded by the agency.

The cases grow out of an internal examination by NSF's Office of Inspector General (IG) of every proposal that NSF funded in fiscal year 2011. James Kroll, head of administrative investigations within the IG's office, tells *ScienceInsider* that applying plagiarism software to NSF's entire portfolio of some 8000 awards made that year resulted in a "hit rate" of 1% to 1.5%. "My group is now swamped," he says about his staff of six investigators.

Plagiarism is one of three categories, along with fabrication and falsification, recognized as research misconduct by federal research agencies. (NSF labels the latter two categories "problematic data.") Last week, NSF IG Allison Lerner told a congressional panel that the number of "substantive allegations of misconduct associated with NSF proposals and awards ... has more than tripled in the past 10 years, as has the number of findings of research misconduct." She said her office has issued 120 findings of research misconduct since 2003, and that "more than 80%" involved plagiarism.

By law, 73 federal agencies have an Inspector General -- an independent, internal watchdog



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- **C**onsider the reviewers' comments
- **E**nglish must be as good as possible
- **P**resentation is important
- **T**ake your time with revision
- **A**cknowledge those who have helped you
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- **C**ritically evaluate your own manuscript
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– Nigel John Cook

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