

Cap. 6 - Unde, ce si cum publicam?

Lector: Victor VELTER-sef birou “Politica Stiintei si Scientometrie”
UEFISCSU-CNCSIS

BRASOV

13 noiembrie 2008

Publicarea in reviste stiintifice de specialitate

Unde publicam?

- pe plan intern (clasificare CNCSIS):

reviste categoria A

reviste categoria B+

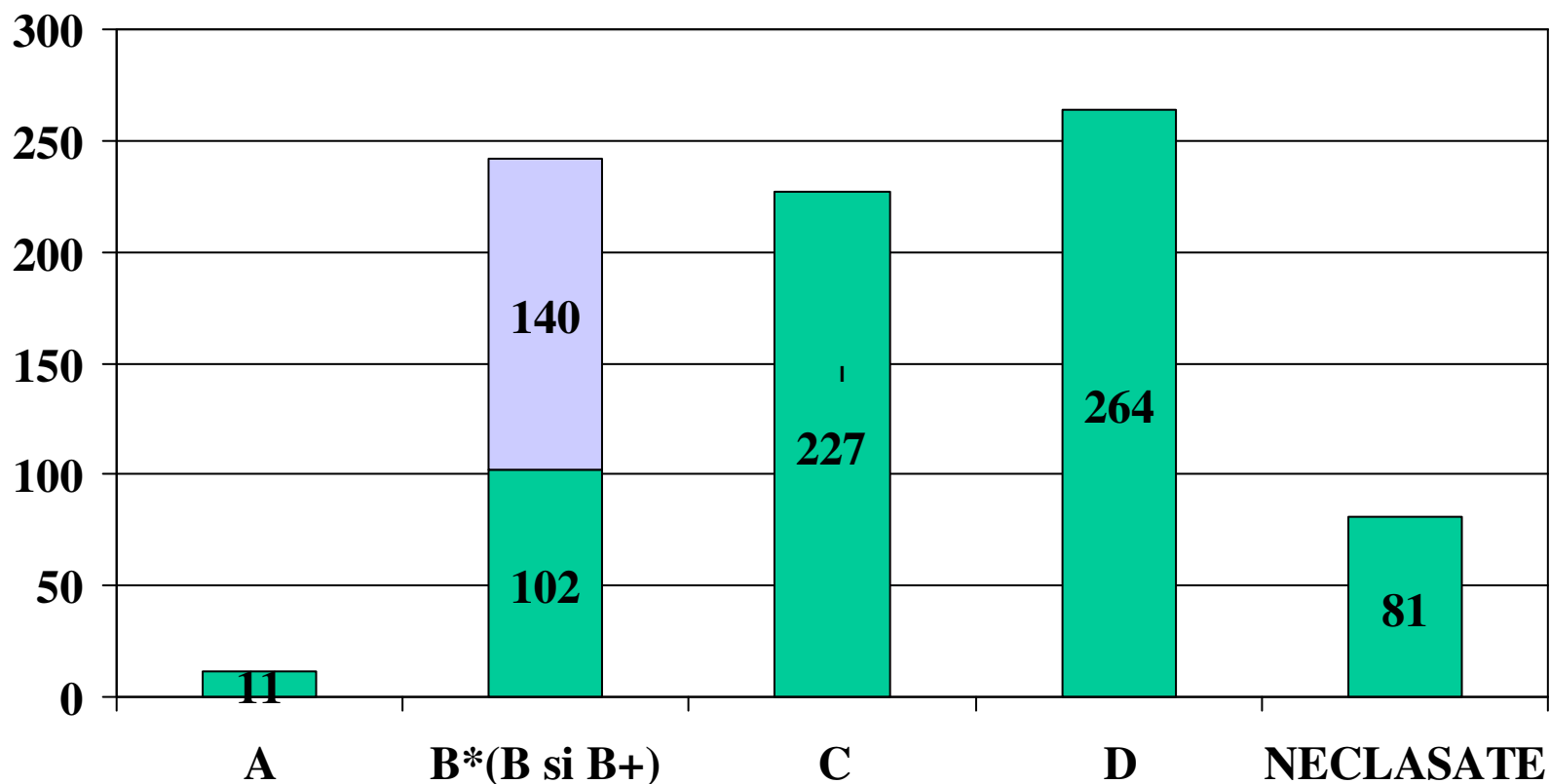
reviste categoria B

reviste categoria C

reviste categoria D

www.cnscis.ro

Distributia revistelor (825) pe categorii (2007)



CATEGORIILE "CNCSIS" 2008-2010

I) Reviste recunoscute CNCSIS

- **Categoria "A"**-reviste cotate ISI
- **Categoria "B+"**-reviste indexate BDI (baze de date internaționale)
- **Categoria "B"**-reviste cu punctaj de recunoaștere

II) Reviste fără punctaj de recunoaștere

- **Categoria "C"**-reviste cu potențial de recunoaștere
- **Categoria "D"**-reviste în evidența CNCSIS

Unde publicam?

- pe plan extern:
 - reviste cotate ISI
 - reviste indexate BDI (Master Journal List, Scopus, Engineering Village, Embase, CH,...)

Baze de date cu rezumate

1. **SCOPUS**-16.000 reviste de la peste 4000 edituri
2. **EV 2** (Compendex, Inspec, GeoBase)-reviste de inginerie si stiinte exacte (bine reprezentate: geofizica, geologia)
3. **EMBASE** (include MEDLINE)-cateva mii de reviste medicale
4. **CH** –Chadwyck (PCI, LION, MLA)-stiinte umaniste, literatura, lingvistica,...

“ISI”

- Institute of Scientific Information-Philadelphia
- Thomson Reuters:
<http://scientific.thomsonreuters.com/>
www.isinet.com
- *ISI Web of Knowledge (Web of Science , **ISI Proceedings**, Journal Citation Reports, Derwent Innovations Index)*

Dispute “ISI”

- revista cotata ISI vs. revista indexata ISI
- Web of Science vs. Master Journal List

MASTER JOURNAL LIST

- **Arts & Humanities Citation Index® (Web of Science) (1228 reviste)**
- **BasicBIOSIS (379)**
- Biochemistry & Biophysics Citation Index™ (479)
- Biological Abstracts (4251)
- BIOSIS PREVIEWS (4565)
- Biological Abstracts/RRM (316)
- Biotechnology Citation Index™ (283)
- Chemistry Citation Index™ (497)
- Current Contents® / Agriculture, Biology & Environmental Sciences (1158)
- Current Contents® / Arts & Humanities (1146)
- Current Contents® / Clinical Medicine (1352)
- Current Contents® / Engineering, Computing & Technology (1224)
- Current Contents® / Life Sciences (1394)
- Current Contents® / Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences (1248)
- Current Contents® / Social & Behavioral Sciences (1845)
- Current Contents Collections / Business Collection (235)
- Current Contents Collections / Electronics & Telecommunications Collection (195)
- Focus On / Sports Science & Medicine (91)
- Focus On / Veterinary Science & Medicine (170)
- Materials Science Citation Index® (565)
- Neuroscience Citation Index™ (347)
- Science Citation Index® (3734)
- **Science Citation Index Expanded™ (Web of Science) (7.454)**
- **Social Sciences Citation Index® (Web of Science) (2239)**
- Zoological Record (4606)

ISI in Romania

- Reviste romanesti cotate ISI (categoria A)
- Articole publicate in reviste cotate ISI cu autori romani

CE PUBLICAM?

- Conference (proceeding) papers
- Full articles/Original articles
- Review papers/perspectives
- Meeting abstracts

Conference Paper

- 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

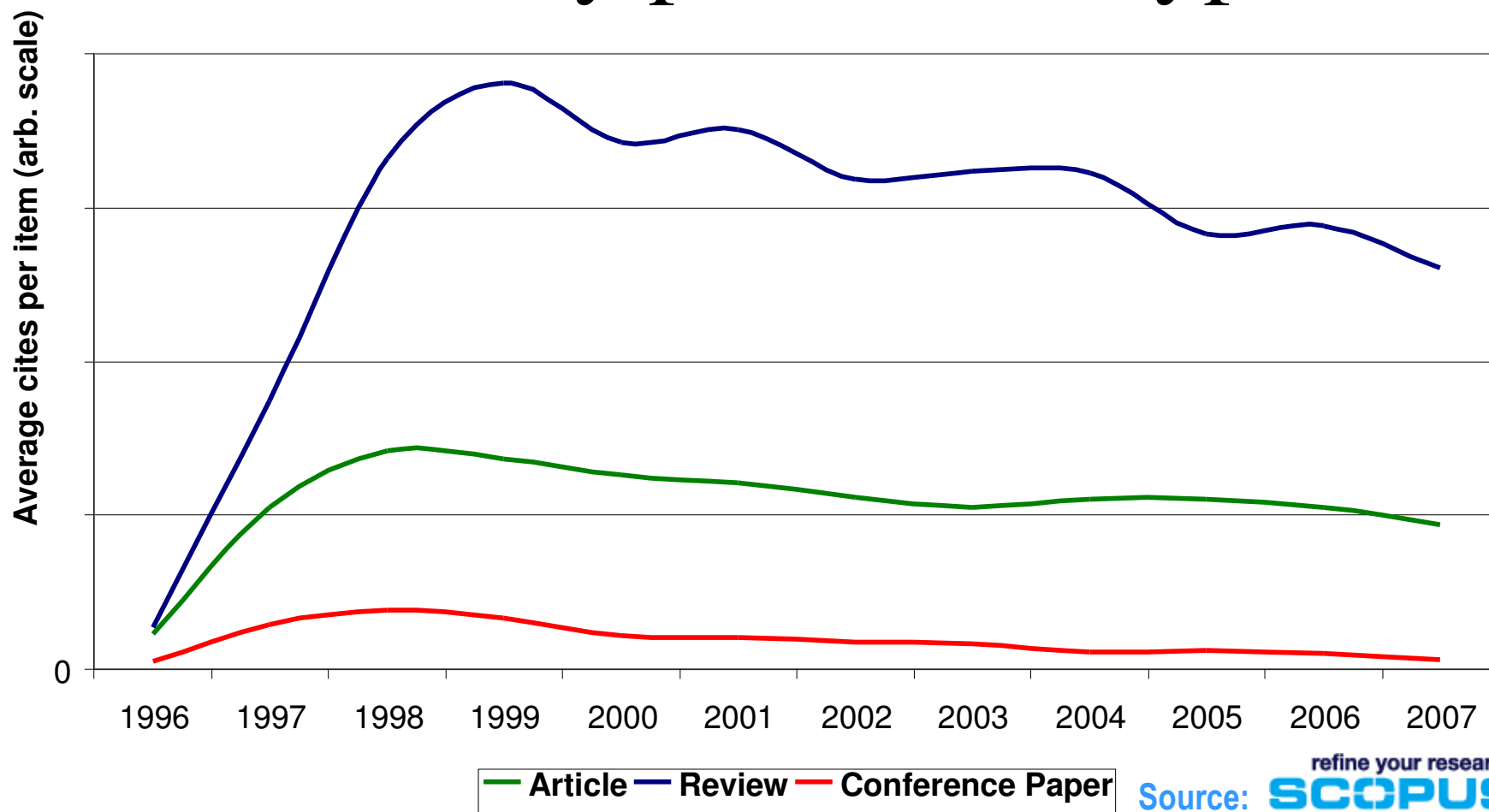
Full Article

- 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

Review Paper

- Critical overview 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

Citation impact varies by publication type



Choose the target journal

- Choose one journal
 - Your references can provide candidate journals
 - Read recent publications in your field
 - Find out specific journal details:
 - Is the journal peer-reviewed?
 - Who is this journal's audience?
 - How long will it take to see your article in print?
 - Is this a prestigious journal? (impact factor)

JCR Impact Factor Calculation

Journal X - 2007 Impact Factor (2008)

Cites in 2007 to articles published in Previous Two Years

2005 = 1166

2006 = 767

Total = 1933

Papers Published - Takes Previous two years, 2005 and 2006

2005 = 434

2006 = 369

Total = 803

Calculation

$$\frac{\text{Cites in 2007 to 2005 \& 2006 Articles}}{\text{Articles in 2005 \& 2006}} = \frac{1933}{803} = \boxed{2.407}$$

Guide for Authors

1. Types of papers
2. Editorial team and contact info
3. Graphic considerations
4. Language accepted
5. Paper length
6. Details on keywords, color illustrations, proofs, etc.

–Apply the Guide for Authors to your manuscript, even to the first draft (text layout, paper citation, nomenclature, figures and table, etc). It will save your time, and the editor's.

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

1. Determine if you are ready to publish your work by analyzing the significance of your achievements
2. Decide on the best type of manuscript: conference paper, full article, review paper
3. Choose the target journal that is appropriate and has the right level audience and prestige for your level of work
4. Check the Guide for Authors for your target journal and get details for the manuscript preparation.

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.”

Scientific Language- Overview

- **Write with clarity, objectivity, accuracy, and brevity**
- Key to successful scientific writing is to be alert for common errors:
 - Sentence construction
 - Incorrect tenses
 - Inaccurate grammar
 - Not using English

Scientific Language – Sentences

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

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**

Scientific Language - Grammar

- Minimize use of adverbs: “However”, “In addition”, “Moreover”, “Furthermore”.
- 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*

- Double-check unfamiliar words or phrases

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/skilled writer check your manuscript

If the language prevents editors and reviewers from understanding the scientific content of your work, at best publication will be delayed, at worst never published.

General Structure of a Full Article

- 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.

- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement
- References
- Supporting Materials

Revision before submission

- One of the MOST important things before submission. You should make every attempt to make the manuscript as good as possible before submission.
- After you complete the first draft, take several days of rest. Refresh your brain with different things. And come back with critical eyes.
- Ask your colleague and supervisors review your manuscript first.

Cover Letter

Your chance to speak to the editor directly

- Submitted along with your manuscript
- Mention what would make your manuscript special to the journal
- Note special requirements (suggest reviewers, conflicts of interest)

Professor H. D. Schmidt
School of Science and Engineering
Northeast State University
College Park, MI 10000
USA

January 1, 2008

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find an electronic submission of a manuscript entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading – a micromechanical model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which has neither previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted anywhere 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 network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed. John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. The present paper will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in the area of this paper are:

Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@university.com
Dr. Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com
Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

I would very much appreciate if you would consider the manuscript for publication in the *International Journal of Science*.

Sincerely yours,

A. Professor

Final approval
from all
authors

Explanation of
importance of
research

Suggested
reviewers

You are *submitting* your manuscript to a scientific journal, not **THROWING** it out .
Please cherish your own achievements!

Revision after review

- Accompany the resubmission a letter of response to the reviewers' comments. Address the comments for each reviewer and the Editor point by point.
- Cut and paste each comment, answer it directly below. Do not miss any point
- Identify where on the manuscript changes have been made (page and line number)
- You are encouraged to provide a convincing, solid and polite answer if you think a reviewer is wrong.

Remember: editors and reviewers hate to see the same mistake twice!

Going to another journal

- If you want to submit the rejected manuscript to a different journal, begin as if you are going to write a new article.
 - Please re-evaluate your work according to the comments from the reviewers.
 - Read the Guide for Authors
- Do not resubmit the rejected manuscript directly to another journal without any significant revision! It won't save any of your time and energy.

Which procedure do you prefer?

1. Send out a sloppily prepared manuscript → get rejected after 4-6 months → send out again only a few days later → get rejected again → ... → sink into despair
2. Take 3-4 months to prepare the manuscript → get the first decision after 4 months → revise carefully within time limitation → ... → accepted

References

- <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/>
- <http://www.physics.ohio-state.edu/~wilkins/writing/index.html>
- **Petey Young. Writing and Presenting in English: The Rosetta Stone of Science. Elsevier 2006**
- **EDANZ Editing training materials. 2006**
- http://www.cncsis.ro/evaluare_rev_ed.php
- www.isinet.com

INTREBARI?

Va multumesc pentru atentie,

Victor VELTER

021.307.19.40

victor.velter@uefiscsu.ro