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Authors Workshop

Riga Stradins University

Presented by Justyna Kasprzycka, Elsevier

27 October 2017

Agenda

I. Introduction to Scholarly Publishing

1. Publishers – origins roles, contributions
2. Journal publishing cycle

II. How to Get Published

1. Foundation
2. Structuring your article
3. Using proper scientific language
4. How to review a manuscript

III. Research and Publication Ethics

1. Plagiarism
2. Authors Rights

IV. Open Access

V. Successful Grant Writing

VI. The Impact Factor and Other Bibliometric Indicators

VII. A Career Journey in Partnership with Elsevier

1. Getting your paper noticed
2. Setting sail on your research journey

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Introduction to scholarly publishing

Publishers: origins, roles and contributions



Origins of scholarly publishing



1439

Gutenberg and moveable type



1580

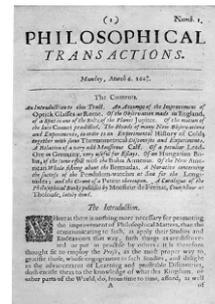
Founding of the House of Elzevir



March 6, 1665

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society

First true scholarly journal



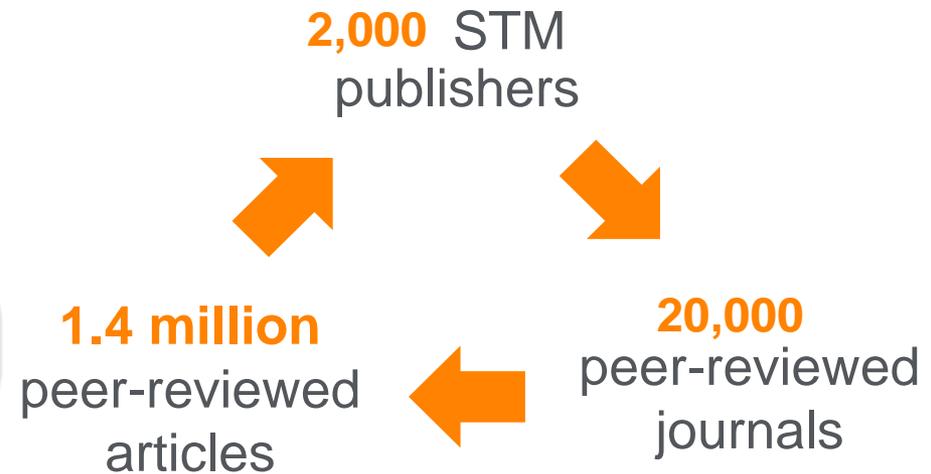
Henry Oldenburg (1618- 1677)

Founding Editor and Commercial Publisher of the first scientific journal



Scholarly publishing today

Scientific, technical and medical (STM) publishing



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The publisher's role

How do Publishers add value to the scientific and health community?



Registration



Certification



Dissemination



Preservation



Use

Who publishers serve

Publishers support the greater scientific and health communities

- Researchers
- Health practitioners
- Faculty and students
- Pharma companies
- Librarians
- Societies
- Engineers
- Professionals
- General public

Elsevier's global publishing network

7,000 editors

70,000 editorial board members

570,000+ reviewers

650,000+ authors



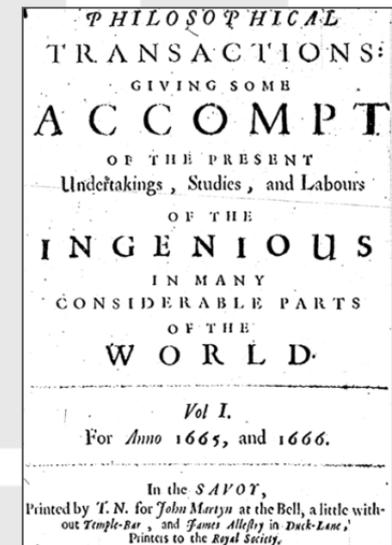
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Academic publishing

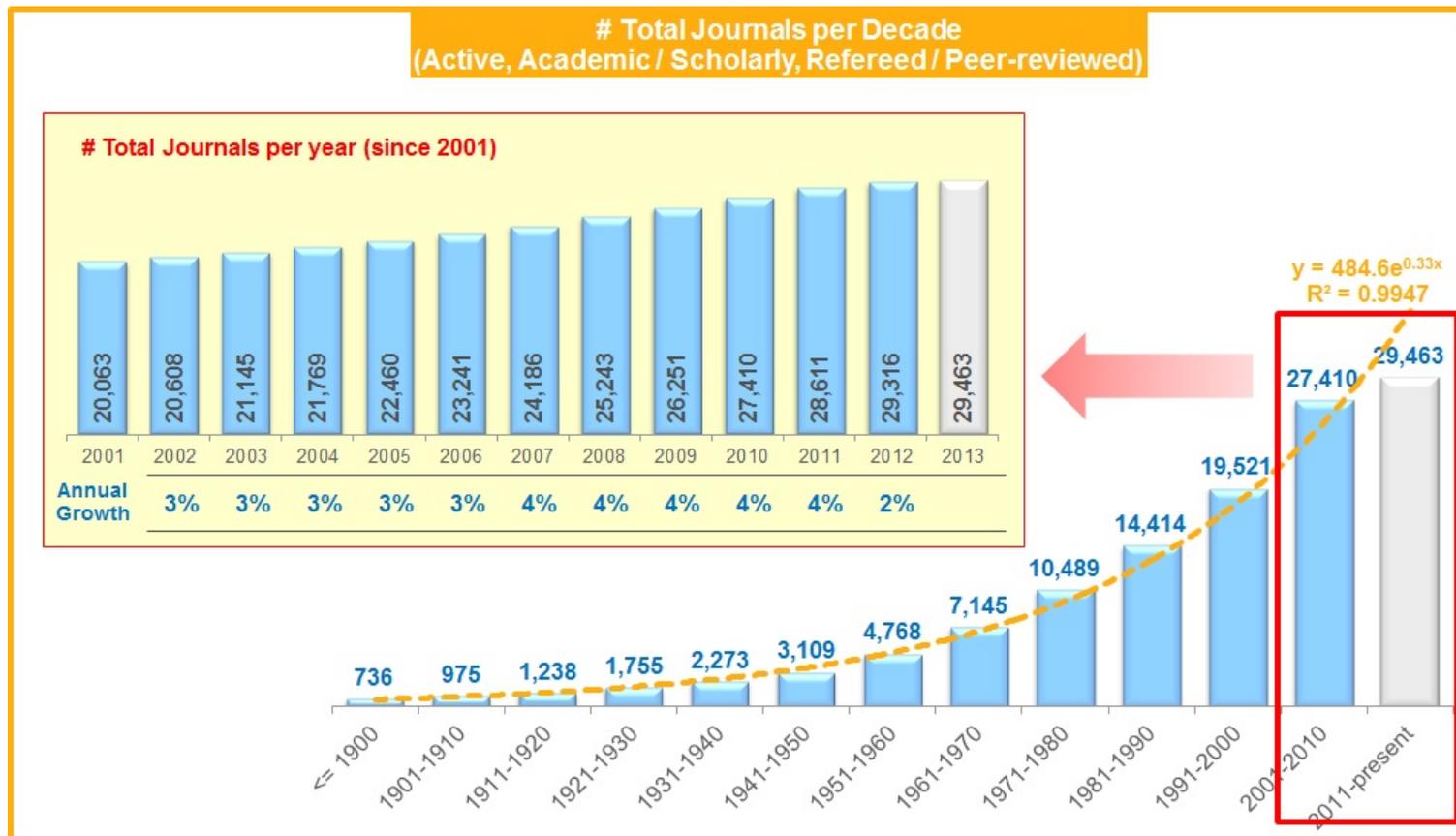
What is peer review?

- Peer review consists of the evaluation of articles by experts in the field
- It was first used in 1665, by the Royal Society in London
- Peer review places the reviewer, with the author, at the heart of scientific publishing
- Reviewers make the editorial process work by examining and commenting on manuscripts
- Without peer review there is no control in scientific communication
- Reviewers are the backbone of the whole process



Academic publishing

Peer-reviewed journal growth



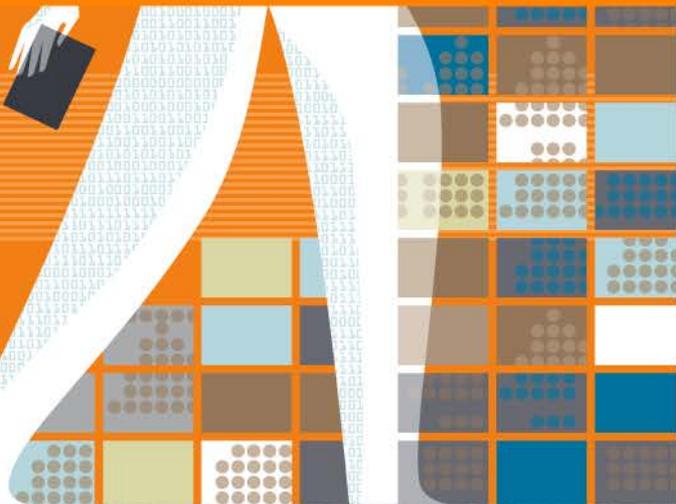
Source: Ulrichsweb Global Serials Directory



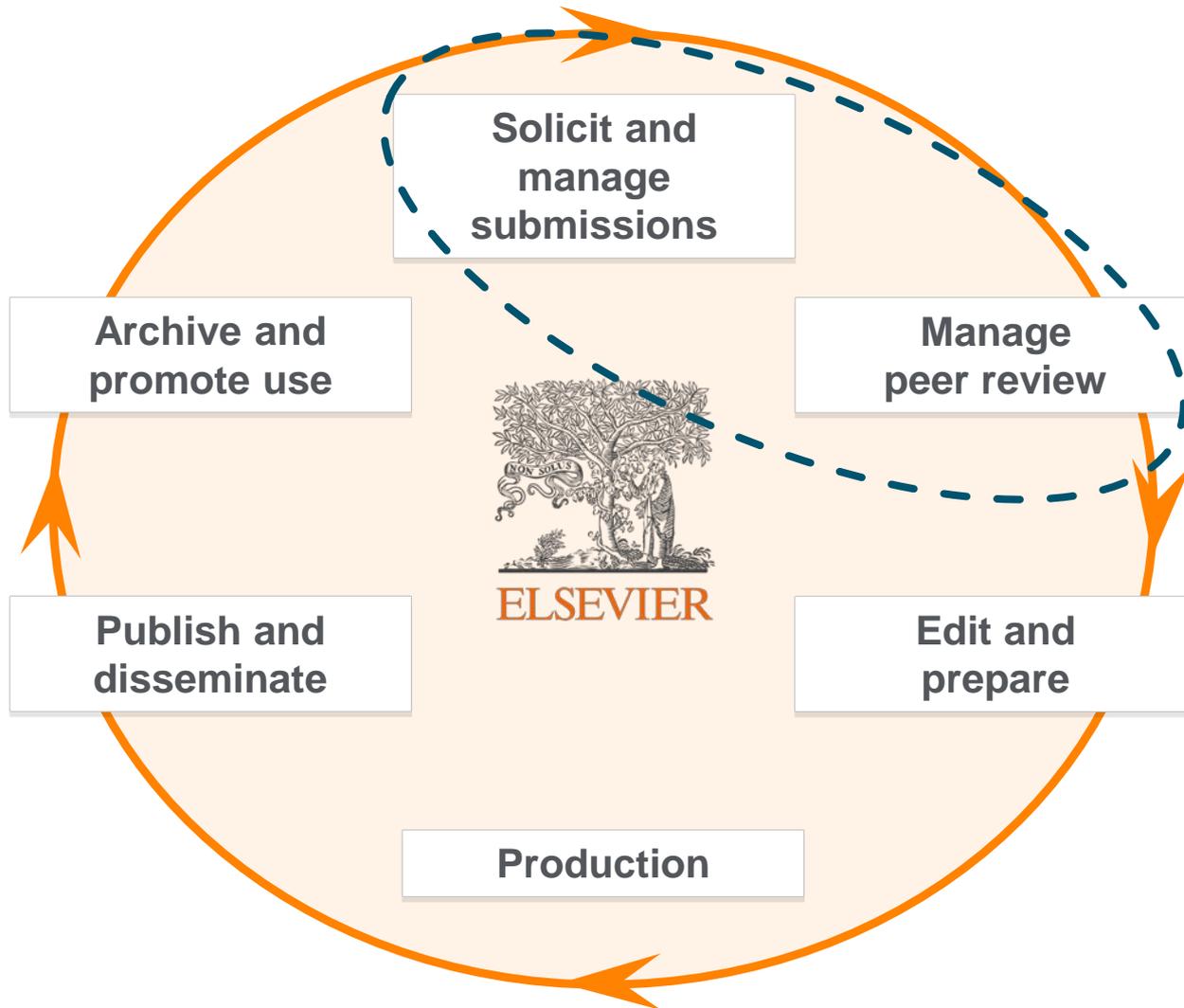
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Introduction to scholarly publishing

The journal publishing cycle



The journal publishing cycle

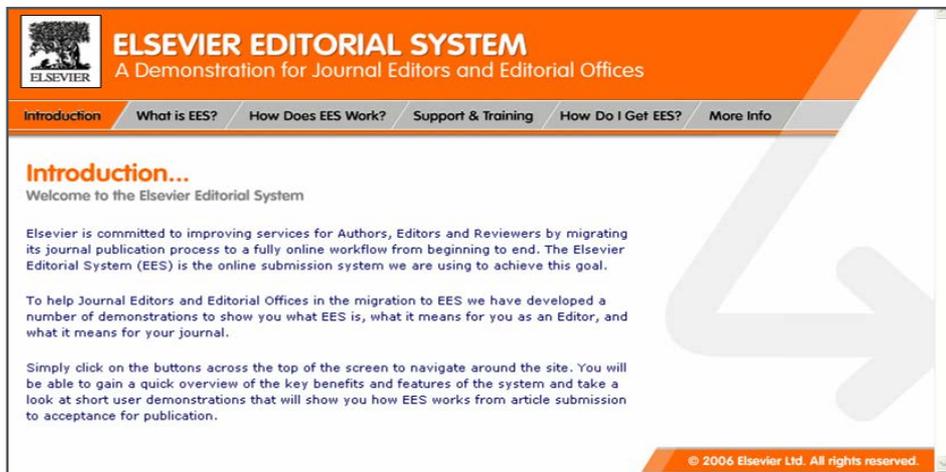


Peer review



- Helps to determine the quality, validity, significance, and originality of research
- Helps to improve the quality of papers
- Publishers are outside the academic process and are not prone to prejudice or favour
- Publishers *facilitate* the review process by investing in online review systems and providing tools to help Editors and Reviewers

Online peer review systems



ELSEVIER EDITORIAL SYSTEM
A Demonstration for Journal Editors and Editorial Offices

Introduction | What is EES? | How Does EES Work? | Support & Training | How Do I Get EES? | More Info

Introduction...
Welcome to the Elsevier Editorial System

Elsevier is committed to improving services for Authors, Editors and Reviewers by migrating its journal publication process to a fully online workflow from beginning to end. The Elsevier Editorial System (EES) is the online submission system we are using to achieve this goal.

To help Journal Editors and Editorial Offices in the migration to EES we have developed a number of demonstrations to show you what EES is, what it means for you as an Editor, and what it means for your journal.

Simply click on the buttons across the top of the screen to navigate around the site. You will be able to gain a quick overview of the key benefits and features of the system and take a look at short user demonstrations that will show you how EES works from article submission to acceptance for publication.

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Online peer review systems accept manuscript submissions and facilitate online peer review

Online systems can handle hundreds of thousands of submissions and reviews per year



The Journal

home | main menu | submit paper | guide for authors | journal info | register | log in

Contact us | Help ?

Not logged in.

The Journal

Welcome to the online submission and editorial system for *The Journal*.

Hints:

Are you a new EES user? Please select [register](#) from the menu at the top and enter the requested information.

Are you an existing EES user for this journal? You do not need to re-register. Select [log in](#) from the menu at the top, enter your username and password and then click the appropriate log in button. If your email or other address details change, you can update your EES account by selecting "change details" after you log in.

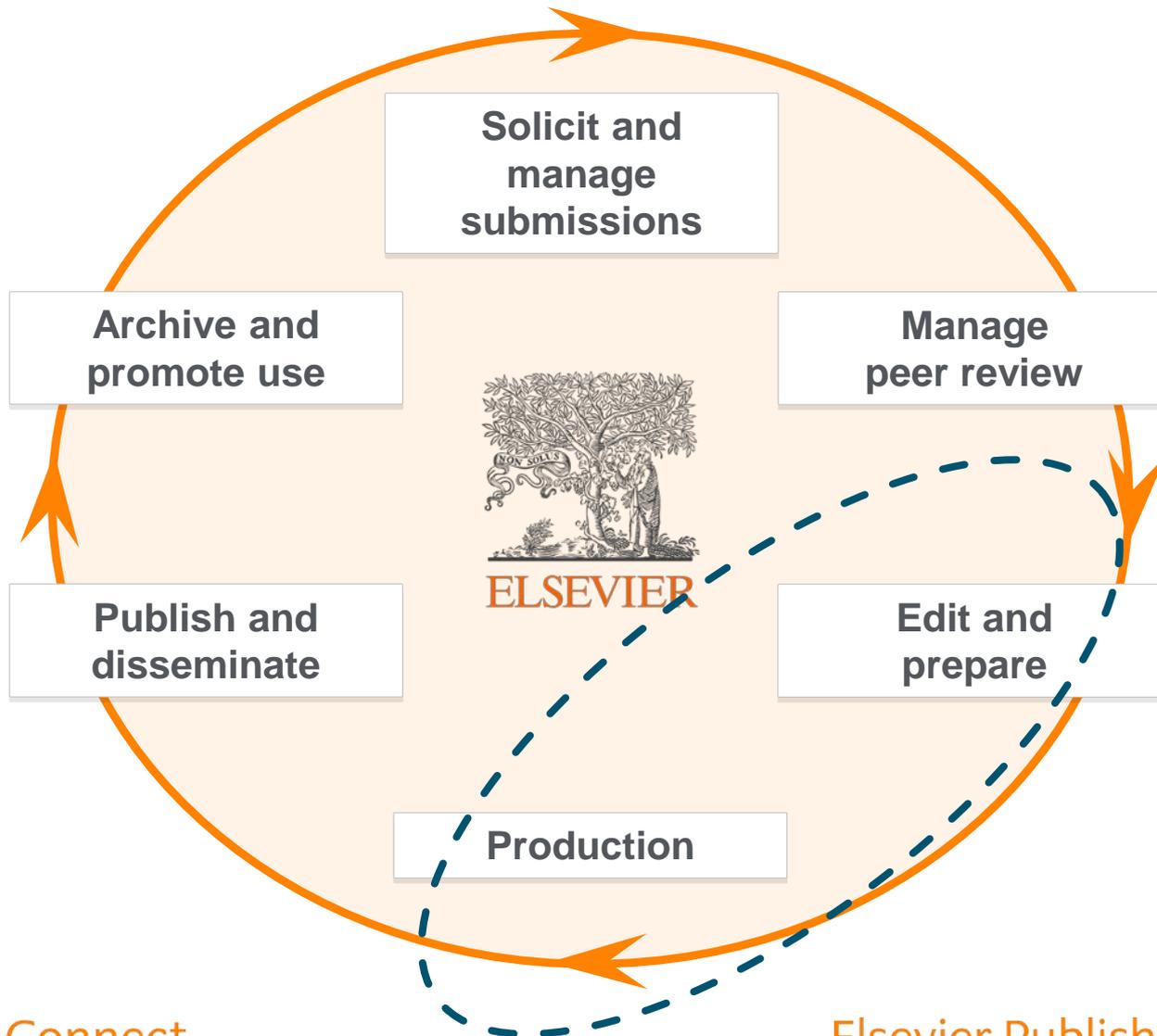
Are you an author and reviewer for our journal? You will be able to perform both these activities with your one EES account. Select [log in](#) from the menu at the top and enter your

Author Information
[Journal Information](#)
[Guide for Authors](#)
[Tutorial for Authors](#)
[Artwork Guidelines](#)
[Copyright Information](#)

Reviewer Information
[Tutorial for Reviewers](#)

Support Information
[Technical Problems](#)
[Questions on Submission and Reviewing Process](#)

The journal publishing cycle

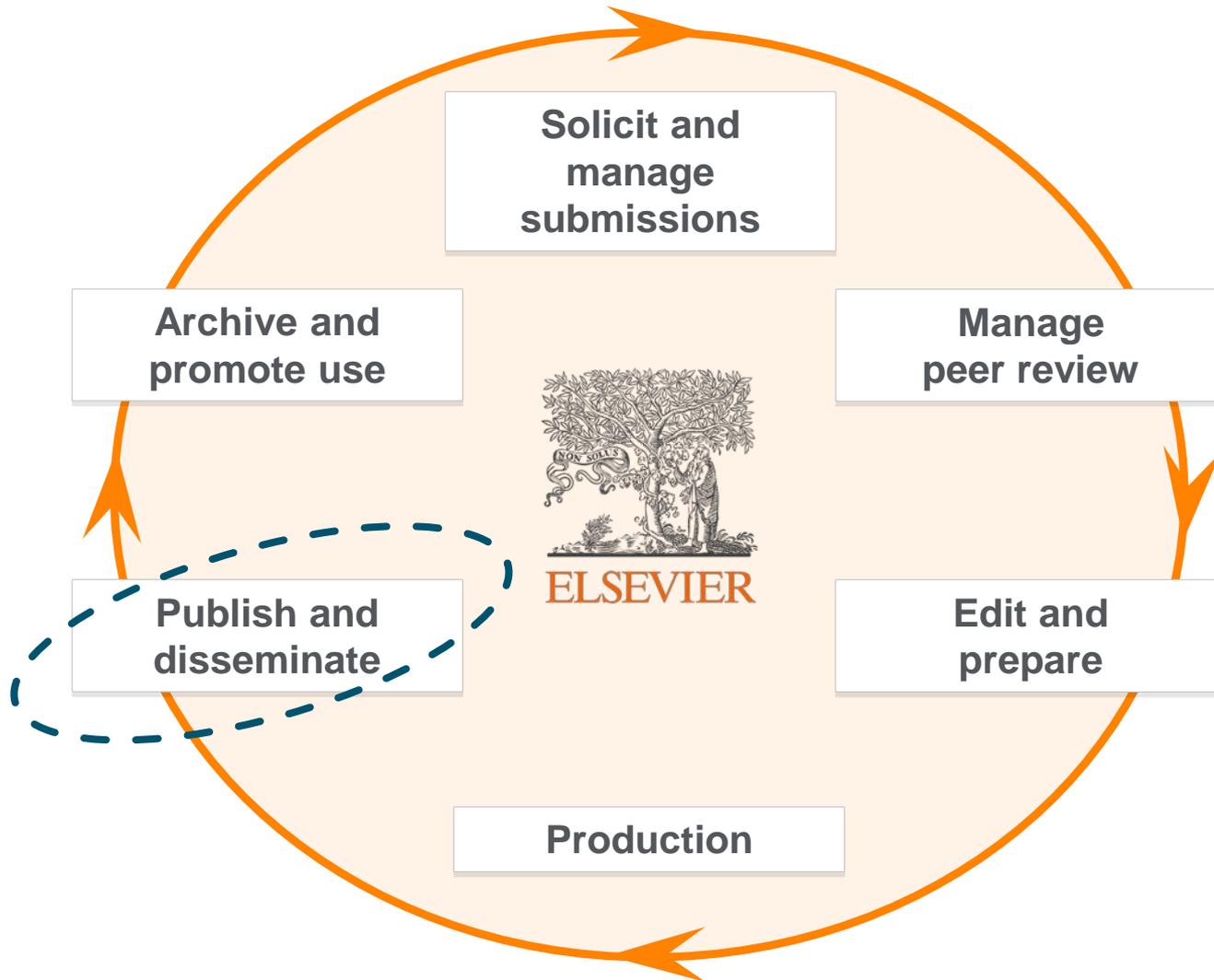


Journal article production

- **Preprint**
Author submits manuscript
- **Manuscript accepted**
- **Document proof**
Copy editing, Author proofing,
preparation for publishing
- **Published journal article**
Logo, pagination, branding

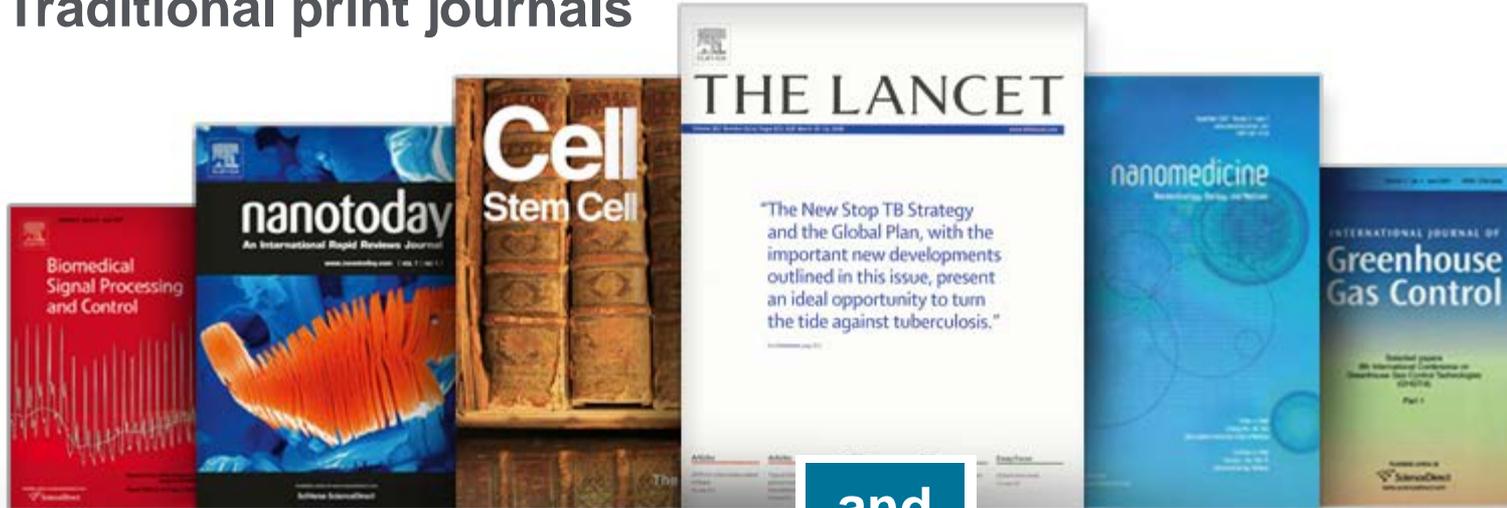


The journal publishing cycle



Methods of dissemination

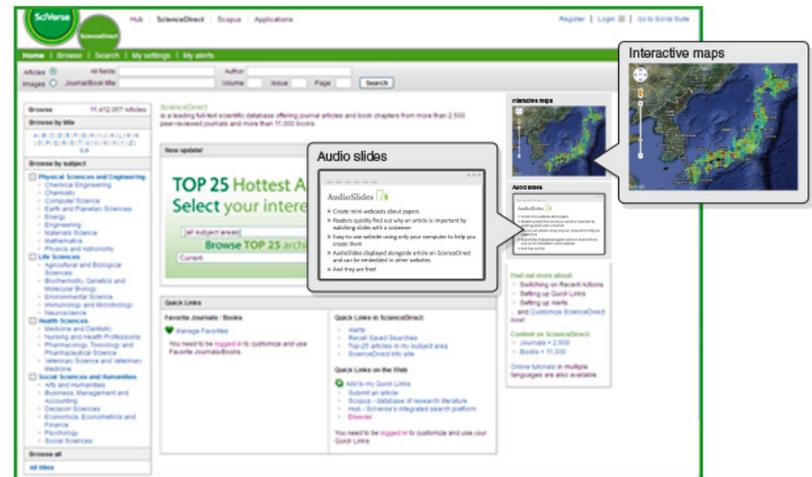
Traditional print journals



and

Electronic journal platforms like Elsevier's ScienceDirect improve online dissemination and access

ScienceDirect



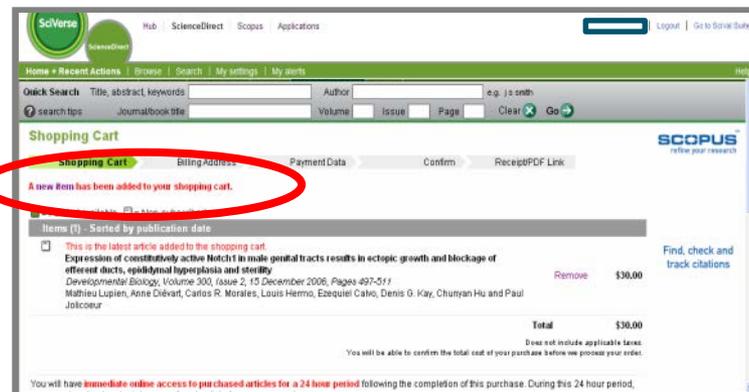
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Other publishing models

Traditional publishing

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

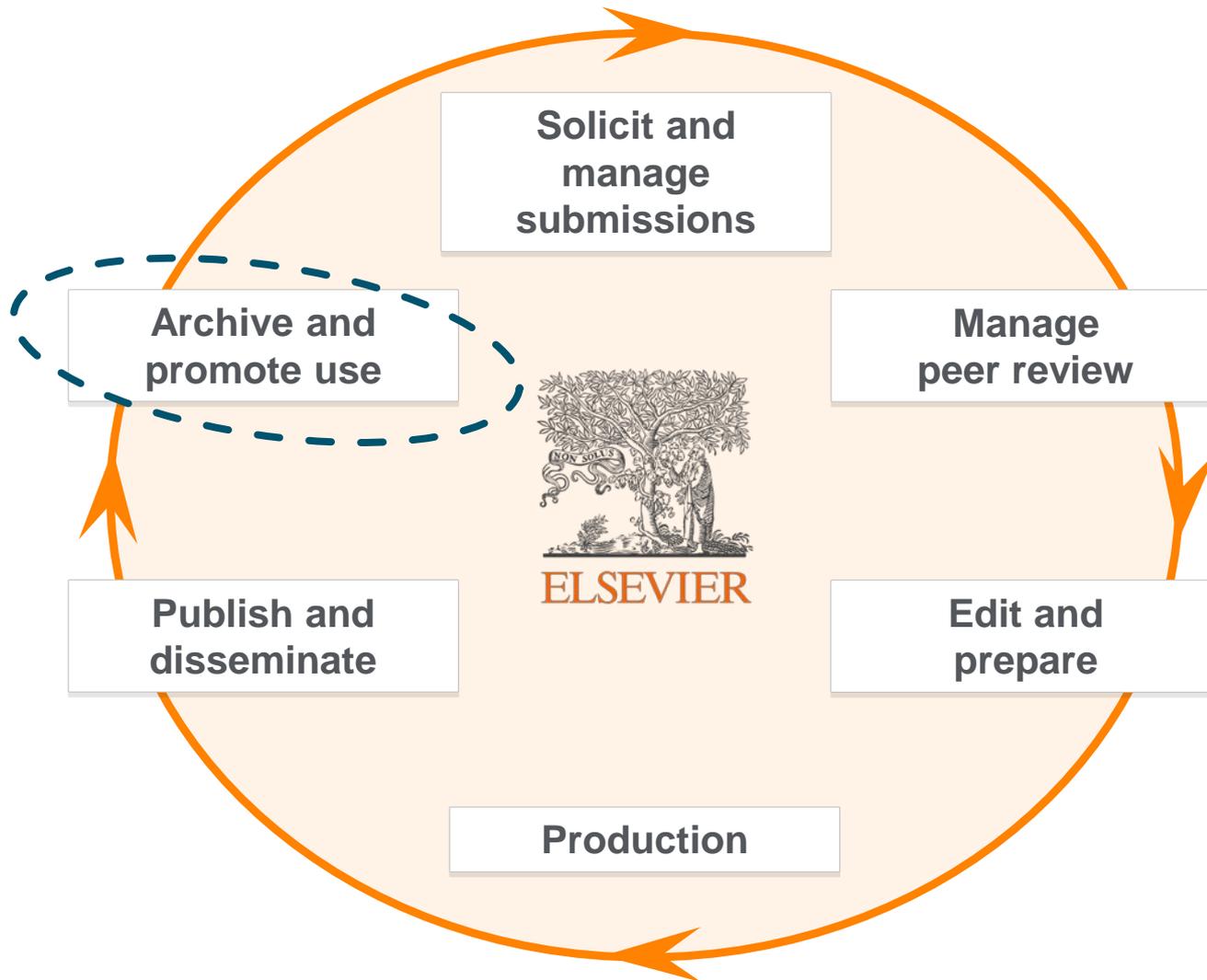


Open access publishing

- Author (or institution/funding agency) pays an article publication fee
- Article is made freely available to all online
- Some journals publish exclusively open access
- Other subscription journals offer open access options

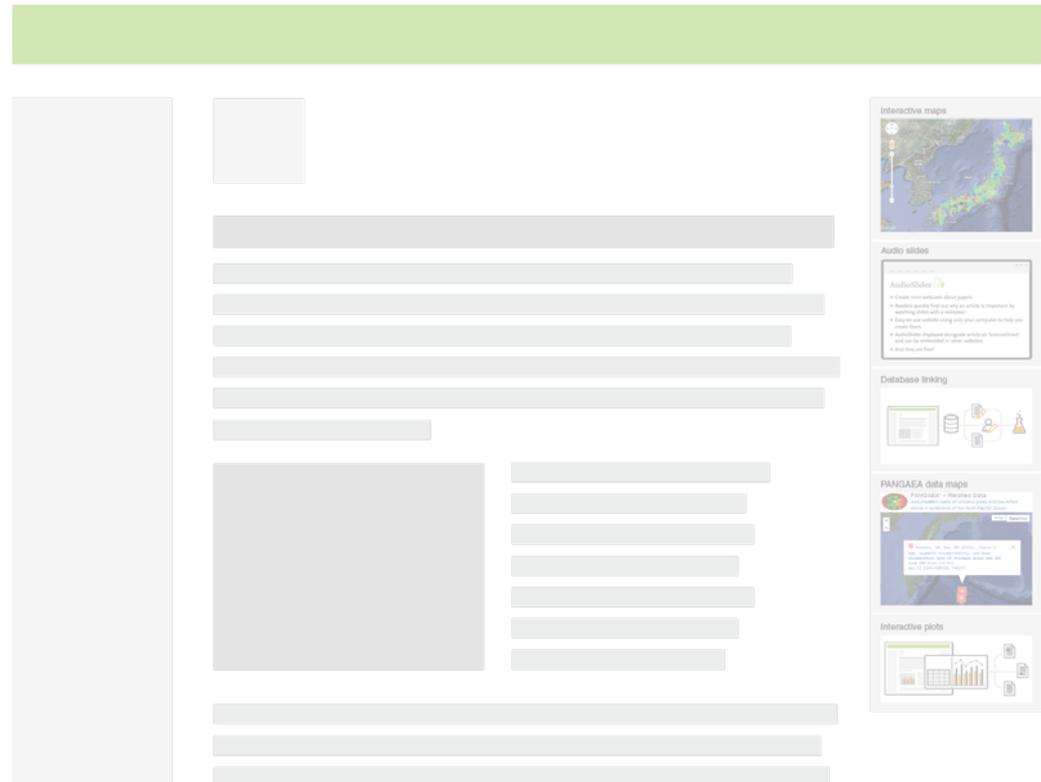


The journal publishing cycle



Promoting research

- Conferences
- Newsletters
- Alerts
- Abstracting and indexing databases



Preservation and archiving

Publishers partner with organizations to keep multiple archives of all published research.

Elsevier partners with:

- The National Library of Netherlands
- Portico
- CLOCKSS

KONINKLIJKE BIBLIOTHEEK



PORTICO



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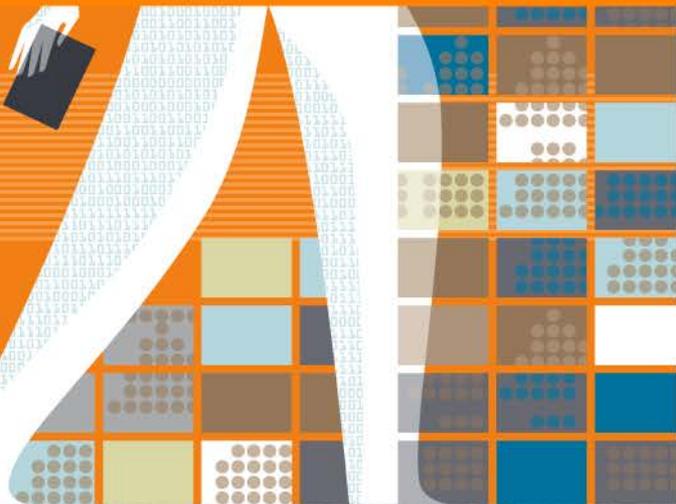
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How to get published

Foundation



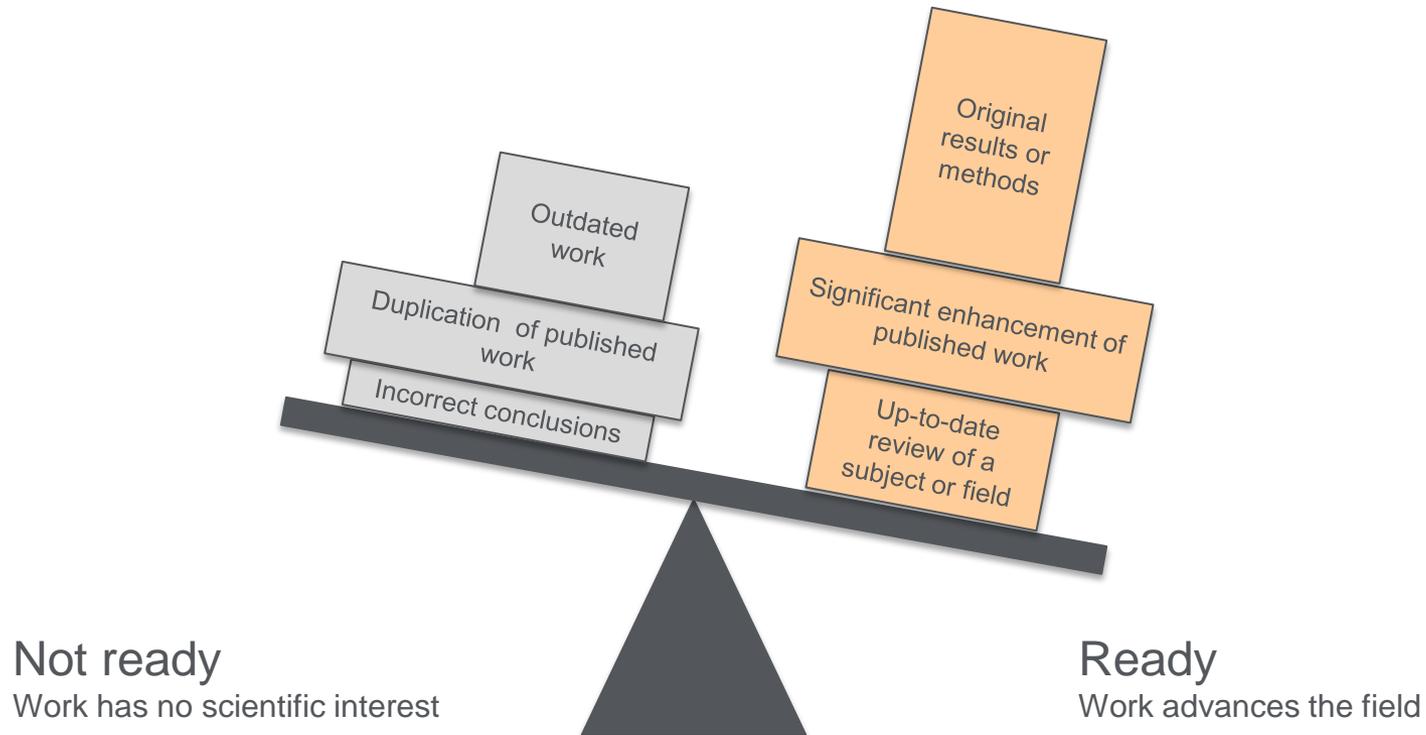
Research in numbers



<https://youtu.be/75xKK2eGQNk>

Planning your article

Are you ready to publish?



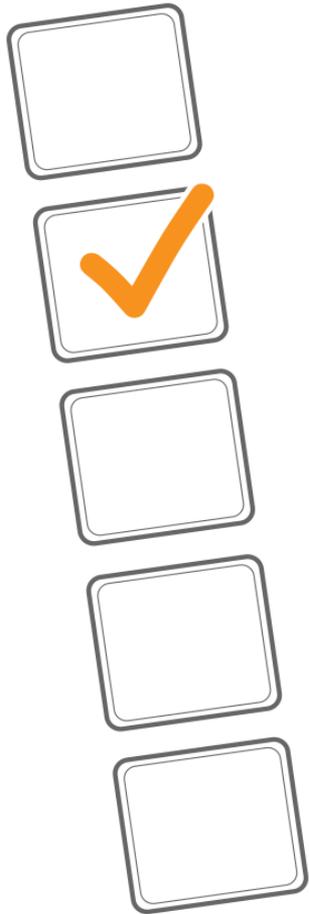


Choosing the right journal

Best practices

- Aim to reach the intended audience for your work
- Choose only one journal, as simultaneous submissions are prohibited
- Supervisor and colleagues can provide good suggestions
- Shortlist a handful of candidate journals, and investigate them:
 - Aims
 - Scope
 - Accepted types of articles
 - Readership
 - Current hot topics

Articles in your reference list will usually lead you directly to the right journals.



Planning Your Article

What makes a strong manuscript?

- Clear and useful message
- A logical manner
- Readers grasp the research

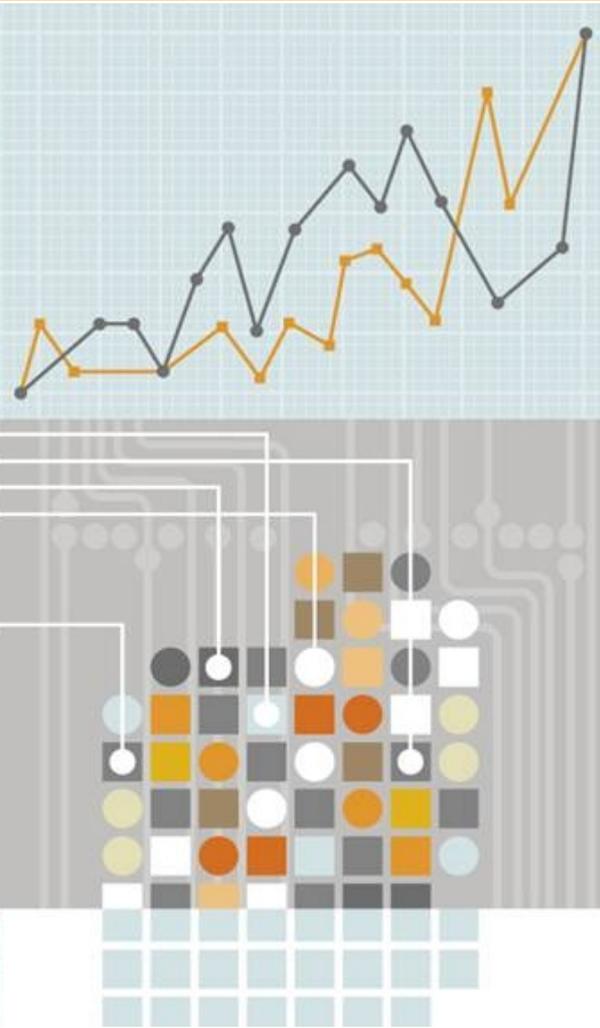
Editors, reviewers and readers all want to receive well presented manuscripts that fit within the aims and scope of their journal.

Preparing your manuscript

Guide for Authors

- Find it on the journal homepage of the publisher, e.g. Elsevier.com
- Keep to the Guide for Authors in your manuscript
- It will save your time

The image shows a screenshot of the Elsevier website for the journal Life Sciences. The page layout includes a navigation bar with links for 'Books & journals', 'Online tools', 'Authors, editors & reviewers', and 'About Elsevier'. A search bar is located at the top right. The main content area features a 'Life Sciences' banner, an 'Impact Factor' section (2.451), 'Special Issues' with 'ORDER NOW' buttons, 'Recent Articles' from ScienceDirect, and 'Most Read Articles' and 'Most Cited Articles' sections. A callout box on the right side of the page highlights the 'Guide for Authors' link in the 'Help' menu, which also includes 'Submit Your Paper', 'Track Your Paper', 'Order Journal', and 'Access Full Text'. An arrow points from this callout to a larger, detailed view of the 'Guide for Authors' menu on the right, which lists the same options: 'Guide for Authors', 'Submit Your Paper', 'Track Your Paper', 'Order Journal', and 'Access Full Text'. The callout also includes social media icons for a star, email, Facebook, and Twitter.



General structure of a research article

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

- Introduction
- Methods
- Results and Discussion

- Conclusion
- Acknowledgements
- References
- Supporting materials



The most serious issues to avoid

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

- 1. Fabrication**
Making up research data
- 2. Falsification**
Manipulation of existing research data
- 3. Plagiarism**
Previous work taken and passed off as one's own



Recap

Before writing your paper

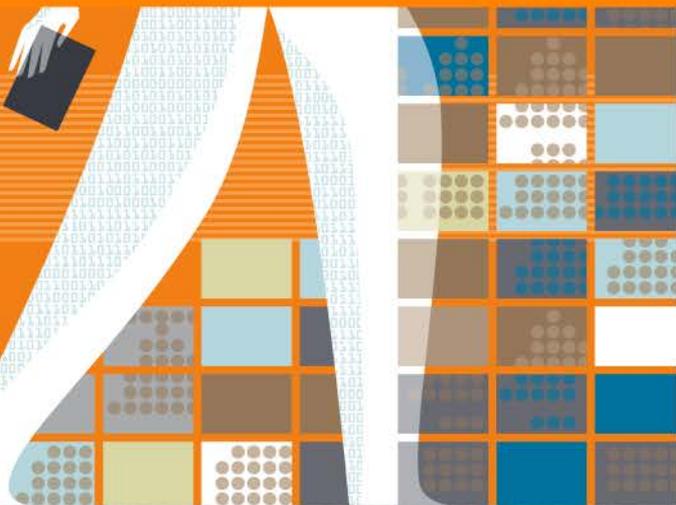
- **Determine** if you are ready to publish your work
- **Decide** on the best type of manuscript
- **Choose** the target journal
- **Check** the Guide for Authors
-



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How to get published

Structuring your article



Authorship: Do's and don'ts



General principles for who is listed first:

First Author:

- Conducts and/or supervises the data analysis and the proper presentation and interpretation of the results
- Puts paper together and submits the paper to journal

Co-Author(s):

- Makes intellectual contributions to the data analysis and contributes to data interpretation
- Reviews each paper draft
- Must be able to present the results, defend the implications and discuss study limitations

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Abuses to be avoided:

Ghost Authors:

- Leaving out authors who should be included

Scientific Writers and Gift Authors:

- Including authors when they did not contribute significantly

Keywords

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

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

Article title	Keywords
“An experimental study on evacuated tube solar collector using supercritical CO ₂ ”	Solar collector; supercritical CO ₂ ; solar energy; solar thermal utilization

Abstract

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

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

Introduction

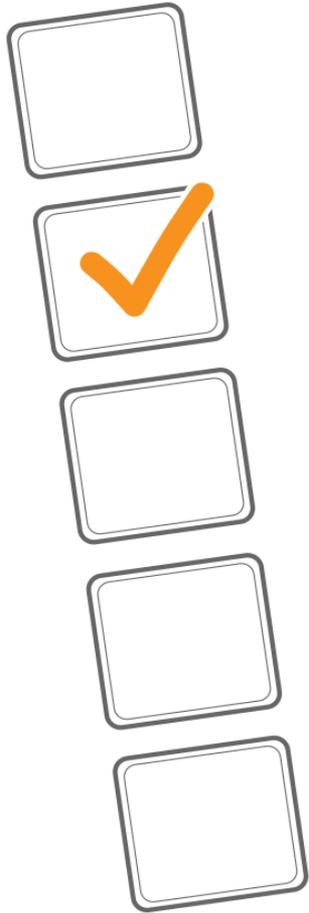
- Provide a brief context to the readers
- Address the problem
- Identify the solutions and limitations
- Identify what the work is trying to achieve
- Provide a perspective consistent with the nature of the journal

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

Methods

- Describe how the problem was studied
- Include detailed information
- Do not describe previously published procedures
- Identify the equipment and materials used





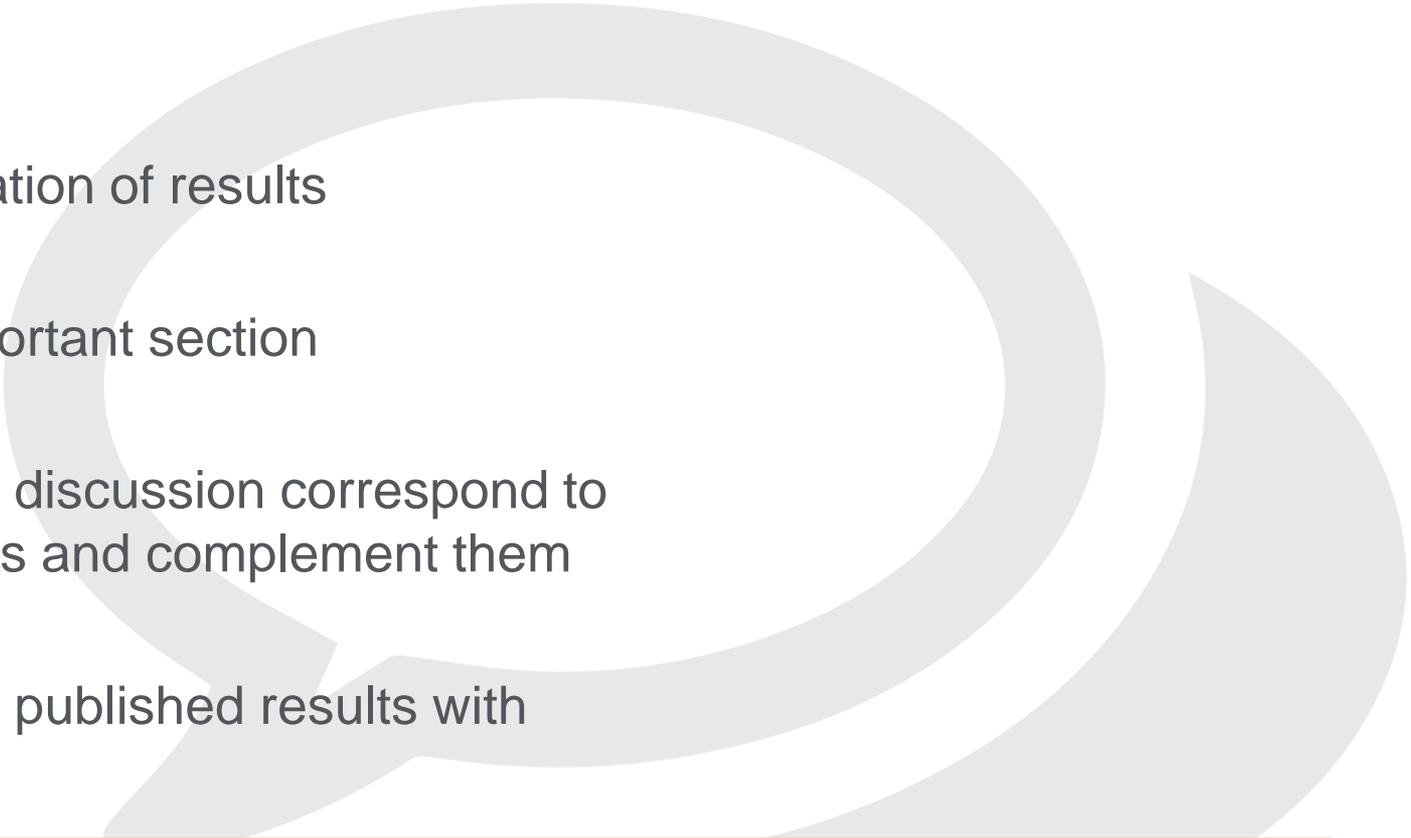
Methods – ethics committee approval

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

Results

- 
- Include only data of primary importance
 - Use sub-headings to keep results of the same type together
 - Be clear and easy to understand
 - Highlight the main findings
 - Feature unexpected findings
 - Provide statistical analysis
 - Include illustrations and figures

Discussion

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

Be careful not to use the following:

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

Conclusion

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



Acknowledgments

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



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References

- Do not use too many references
- Avoid excessive self citations
- Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region or institute
- Conform strictly to the style given in the Guide for Authors



Help with your article

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

Recap - building up your article properly

Title

Abstract

Keywords

Main text
(IMRAD)

Conclusion

Acknowledgements

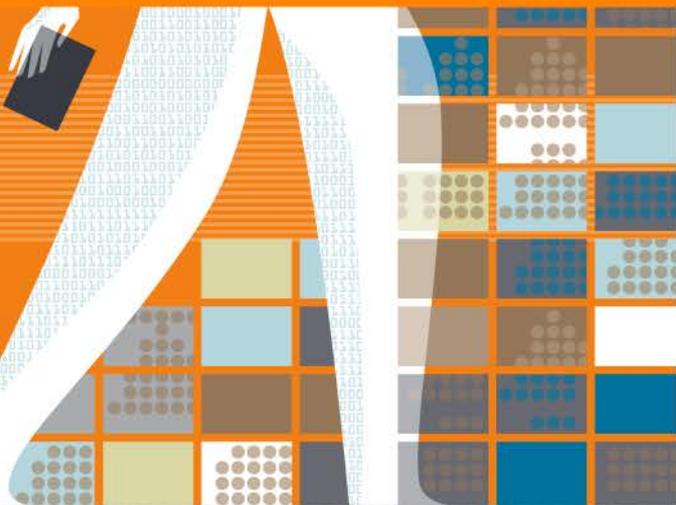
References

Supporting
materials

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How to get published

Using proper scientific language



Why is language important?

- Poor language quality can delay or block publication of work
- Proper English should be used throughout the manuscript



Do publishers correct language?

No!

It is the author's
responsibility...

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

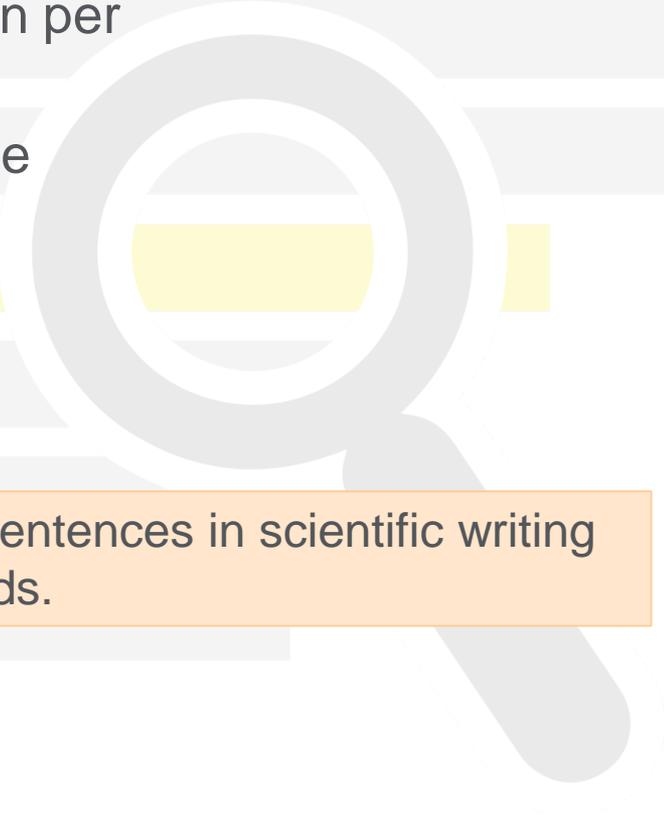
Manuscript language: Overview

- Clear
- Objective
- Accurate
- Concise

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

Manuscript language: Sentences

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



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

Manuscript language: Tenses

Present tense:

Use for known facts and hypotheses

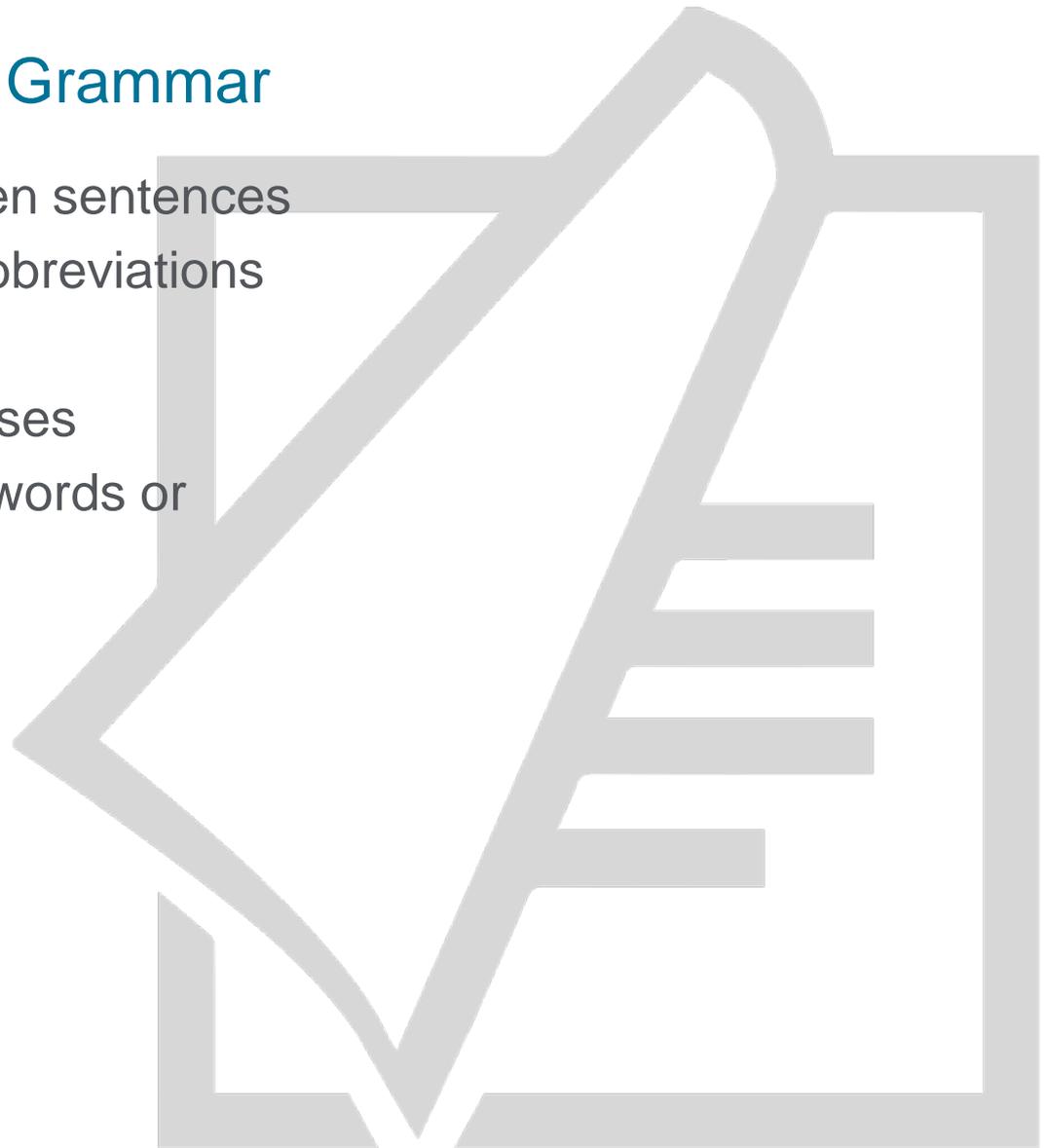
Past tense:

Use for experiments conducted and results



Manuscript language: Grammar

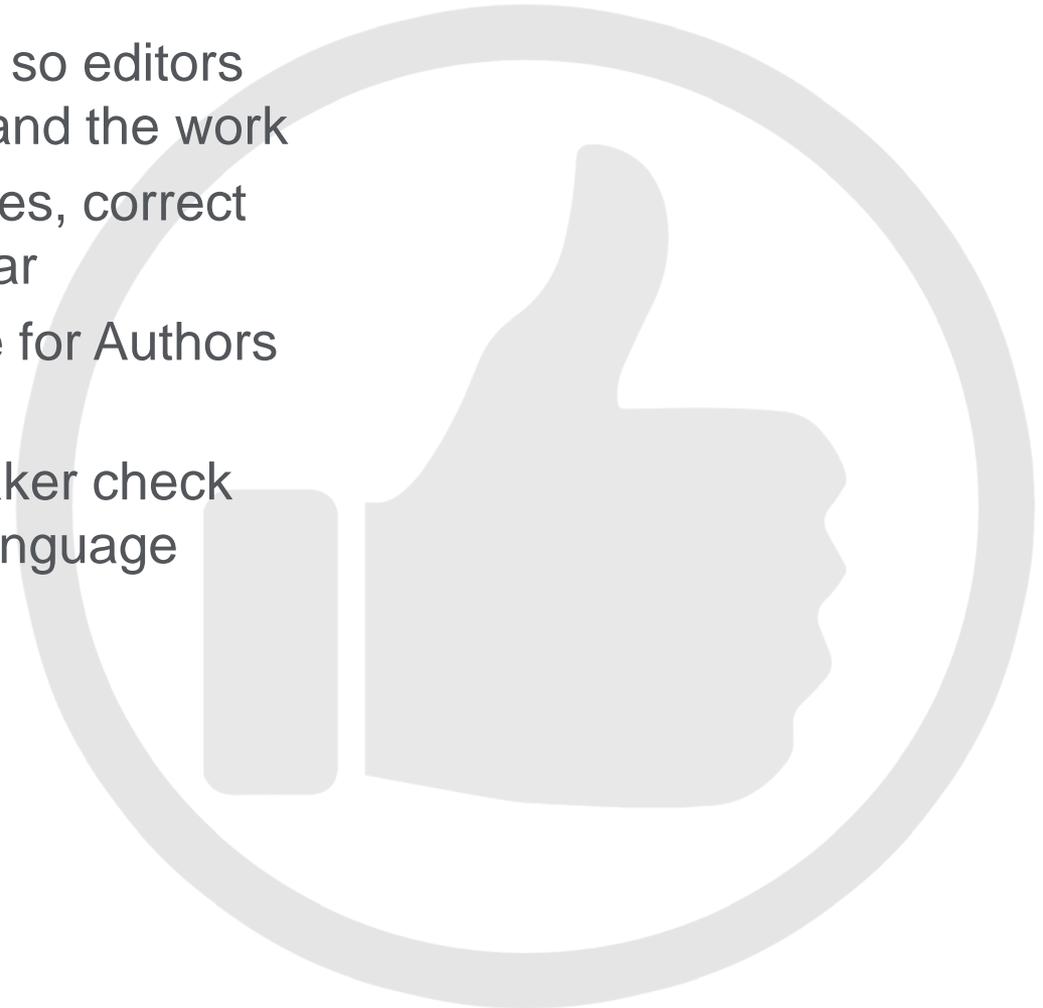
- Use active voice to shorten sentences
- Avoid contractions and abbreviations
- Minimize use of adverbs
- Eliminate redundant phrases
- Double-check unfamiliar words or phrases



Recap

Are you using proper manuscript language?

- Proper English is important so editors and reviewers can understand the work
- Use short, concise sentences, correct tenses, and correct grammar
- Refer to the journal's Guide for Authors for specifications
- Have a native English speaker check your manuscript or use a language editing service



If English is not your first language...



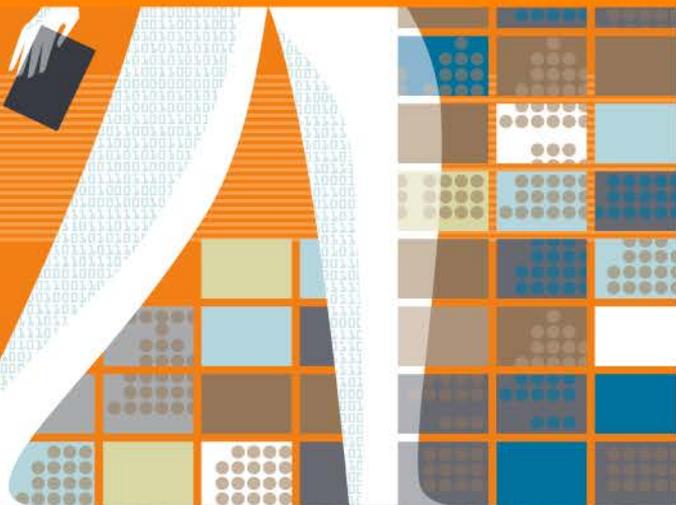
https://youtu.be/AFsc1K_EoTA



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How to get published

Reviewing process



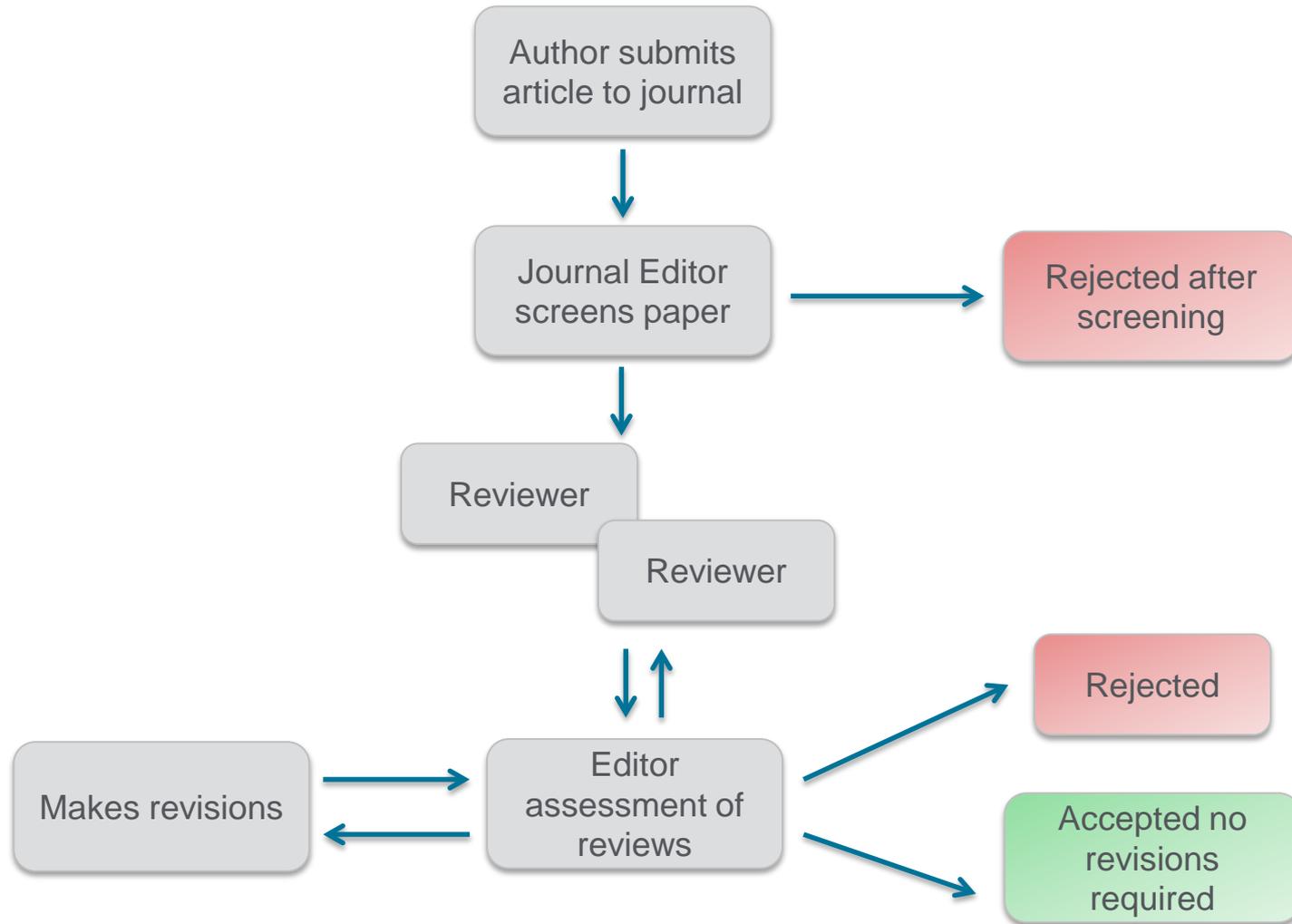
What is peer review?

- Peer review places the reviewer, with the author, at the heart of scientific publishing
- Reviewers make the editorial process work by examining and commenting on manuscripts
- Without peer review there is no control in scientific communication
- Reviewers are the backbone of the whole process

Why do reviewers review?

- Value from mentoring young researchers
- Enjoyment in reviewing
- General interest in the area
- Awareness of new research and developments before their peers
- Career development
- Help with own research or new ideas
- Association with journals and Editors
- Keep updated with latest developments

Typical peer-review process



A systematic approach for reviewing

Article section	Description
Writing	Clear and concise English
Title	Specific and reflecting the content of the manuscript
Abstract	Brief and describing the purpose of the work
Methodology	Full explained and relevant to the study
Figures	Justified and clear with fonts proportionate to the size of the figure
Tables	Can they be simplified or condensed? Should any be omitted?
Discussion	Discussion of the findings relating back to the study aims
Conclusion	Implications of the results obtained, and their place in a broader research context; not a summary of findings.
Trade Names/ Abbreviations/Symbols	Properly used where indicated
References	Are all previously published sources properly referenced?



Comments to the editors



Comment on novelty and significance



Recommend whether the manuscript is suitable for publication



Remember that confidential comments will not be disclosed to the author(s)

Comments to the authors

- Provide specific comments on the design
- Comment on the presentation of data, results and discussion
- Ensure comments to the author(s) are consistent with your recommendation to the Editors

“When reviewing, try to remember that you are an author too and be professional and constructive in your approach. That can be hard but don’t let your inner nitpicker get the upper hand. Leave 24 hours between reading the manuscript and writing your review, to allow time for your reasonable self to rise to the fore.”

Stephen Curry, Professor of Structural Biology, Imperial College London

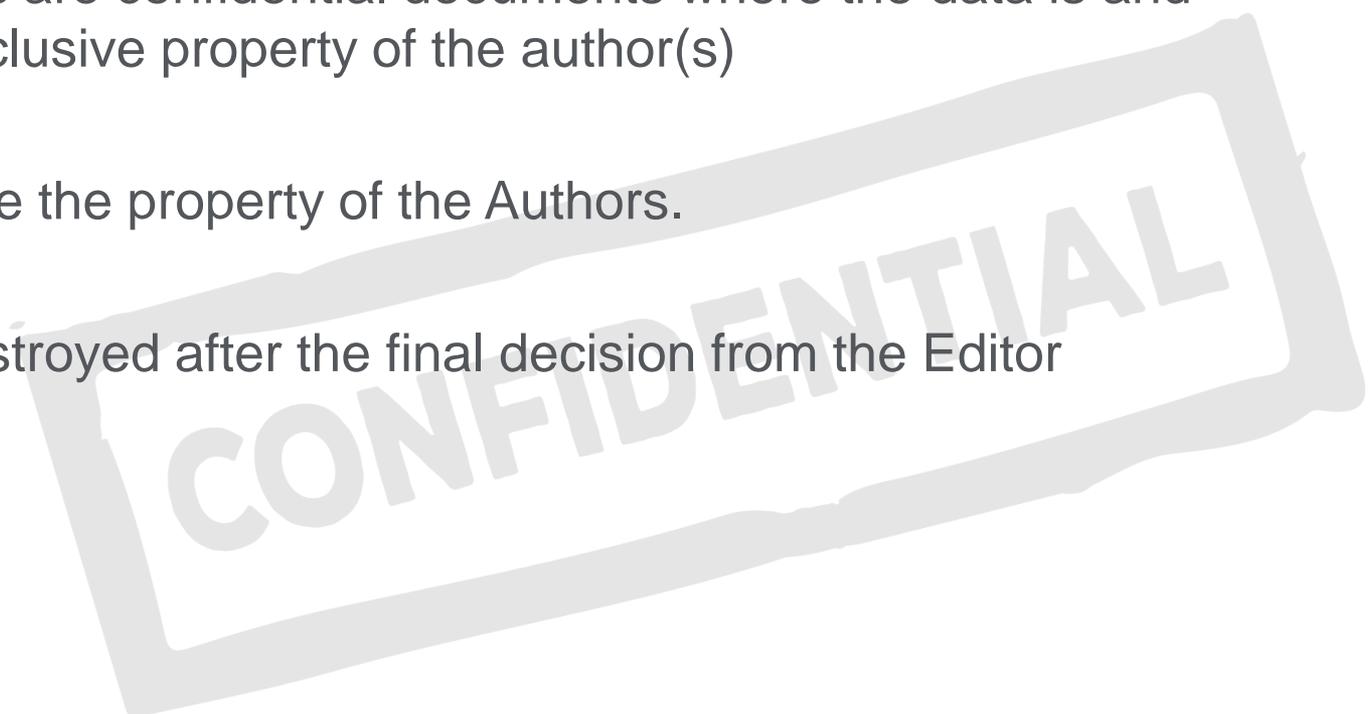
Example of a reviewer checklist for editor's eyes only

Reviewer's recommendation Accept / Minor Revision / Major Revision / Reject
 Overall manuscript rating 1 → 100 (poor → perfect)

1. Is the subject matter suitable for publication in JCR? Y/N
2. Is the paper acceptable in its present form? Y/N
3. Is the paper better suited for another journal? Y/N
 If "Yes", which other journal?
4. Does it contain material that might well be omitted? Y/N
5. Does it give adequate references to related work? Y/N
6. Is the English satisfactory? Y/N
7. Is the presentation of the work well organized? Y/N
8. Rate the paper using the following scale
 (4 = Very good, 3 = Good, 2 = Marginal, 1 = Poor)
 - a. Originality 1 2 3 4
 - b. Scientific quality 1 2 3 4
 - c. Significance of findings 1 2 3 4

Confidential document

- Manuscripts are confidential documents where the data is and remains exclusive property of the author(s)
- The data are the property of the Authors.
- Must be destroyed after the final decision from the Editor



CONFIDENTIAL

Rejection without external review

- The Editor-in-Chief evaluates submissions and determines whether they enter into the external review process or are rejected
- English language inadequate
- Prior publication of the data
- Multiple simultaneous submissions of the same data

“When your paper is submitted, we first of all look through it briefly to check the format and length, the clarity of the discussion, research methods and overall fit with the journal. This is a fairly quick process – around two weeks or so. If it passes this 'desk review' procedure, we then send it out for full review to subject experts.”

Robert Blackburn, Editor-in-Chief of the International Small Business Journal (ISBJ)



Publishing in a peer-reviewed journal

Publishing in a journal is an integral part of being a scientist. It:

- Connects scientists and tells them about new research.
- Is a permanent record of what has been discovered.
- Helps scientists to promote their work and gain recognition.
- Shows the quality of the scientist's work.

Scientists use peer review, so what?

- Peer-review indicates research is sufficiently valid, significant and original.
- Findings are re-tested and judged against other work in the area, some may be disputed or further research may be required.
- Peer review is a quality mark for science.



Research papers presented at scientific conferences have often begun a process of peer review but are usually still unpublished and preliminary.

So always ask ‘is it peer reviewed’ and ‘if not, why not’?

Challenges for peer review

Is there a checklist of scientific validity?

No, new research usually has its own unique features and requires expert judgement.

Does peer review detect fraud and misconduct?

No, but reviewers are likely to detect wrongdoing like copying someone else's work.

Is 'maverick' science rejected through peer review?

Sometimes. It is true that referees can be cautious about unusual findings but if someone has been exceptionally clever, other scientists are most likely to recognize it.

Does the peer-review process slow down advances in scientific and medical knowledge?

Yes. In our world of instant communication peer review can seem frustratingly slow but good assessment of research does take time. Furthermore, if the findings are very important then it is all the more necessary to check them through peer review.

Recap

- Peer review means that other scientific experts in the field check research papers.
- Editors of scientific journals use experts to review articles before deciding whether to publish them.
- Many of the research claims you come across are not published in a peer-reviewed journal.
- Much of this research is flawed or incomplete.
- Unpublished research is no help to anyone.
- So, no matter how exciting or compelling new scientific or medical research is, you must always ask...

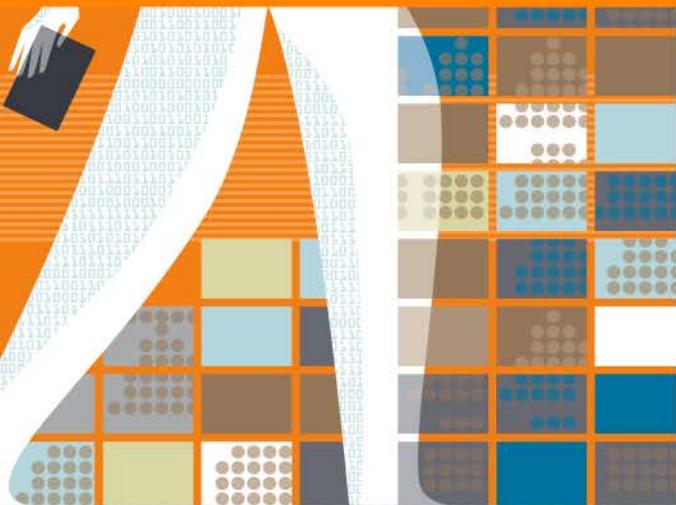




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Research and publication ethics

Plagiarism



What is plagiarism?

“Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person’s ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit, including those obtained through confidential review of others’ research proposals and manuscripts.”

*Federal Office of Science and
Technology Policy, 1999*

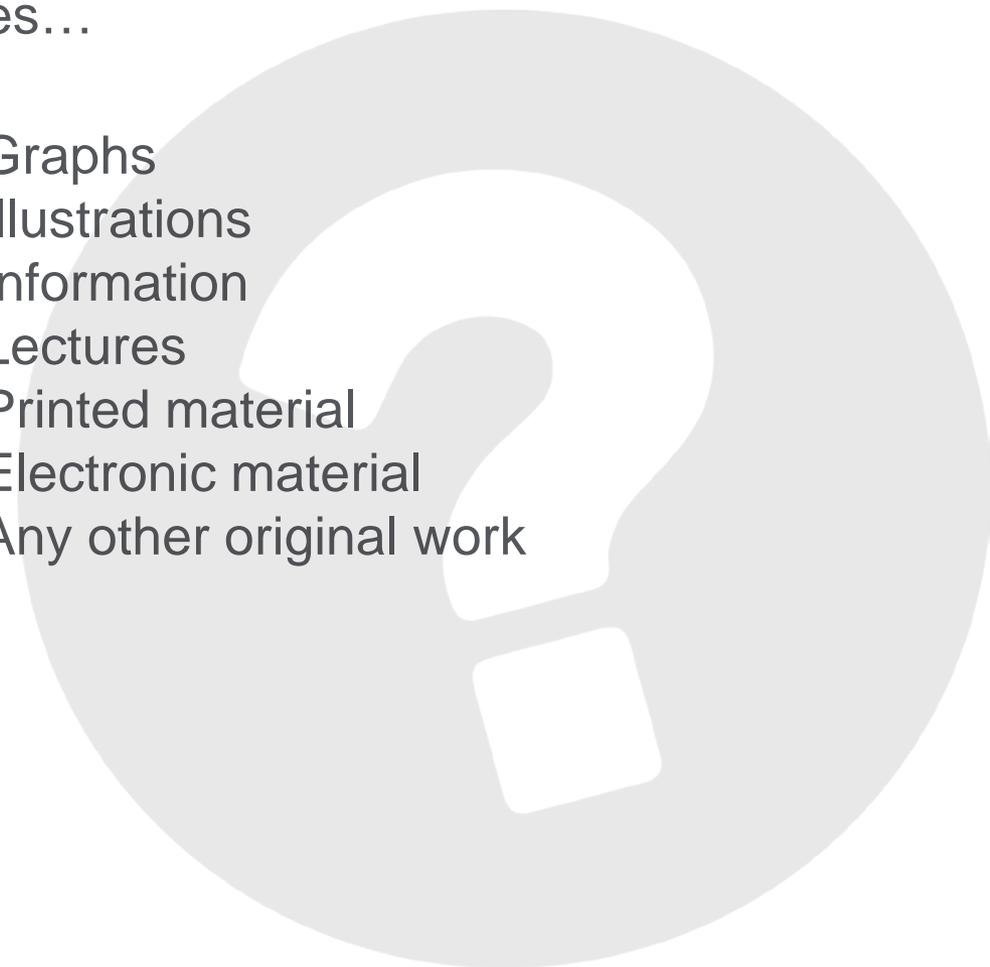
“Presenting the data or interpretations of others without crediting them, and thereby gaining for yourself the rewards earned by others, is theft, and it eliminates the motivation of working scientists to generate new data and interpretations.”

*Professor Bruce Railsback, Department of
Geology, University of Georgia*

What may be plagiarised?

Work that can be plagiarised includes...

- Words (language)
- Ideas
- Findings
- Writings
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Information
- Lectures
- Printed material
- Electronic material
- Any other original work



Why do we need originality and ethical conduct?

Unethical behaviour by Researchers **degrades the scientific record and the reputation of science and medicine** in the broader community. It can unfairly affect the reputation and academic record of individual researchers/authors.

A Massive Case Of Fraud Chemical & Engineering News February 18, 2008

Journal editors are left reeling as publishers move to rid their archives of scientist's falsified research

William G. Schulz

A CHEMIST IN INDIA has been found guilty of plagiarizing and/or falsifying more than 70 research papers published in a wide variety of Western scientific journals between 2004 and 2007, according to documents from his university, copies of which were obtained by C&EN. Some journal editors left reeling by the incident say it is one of the most spectacular and outrageous cases of scientific fraud they have ever seen. ...

The Futile Cycle
A Wandering Through Life and Science

FEBRUARY 3, 2008
The First Casualty
Posted by Eric at 3:31 pm | Category: [Academia](#), [Links](#), [News](#)

In the first major casualty of the [etBLAST algorithm](#) and [Deja Vu database](#) has been [found at Harvard Medical School](#), where Prof. Lee Simon's review paper has been found to have large sections copied from another professor's paper.

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that this was commonplace, and that he should just review the article anyway.

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



Question

Has the researcher violated any ethical boundaries?

A researcher notices a paragraph in a previously published article that would be suitable as the Materials and Methods in his article.

The researcher decides to copy that paragraph into his paper without quotes or attribution.

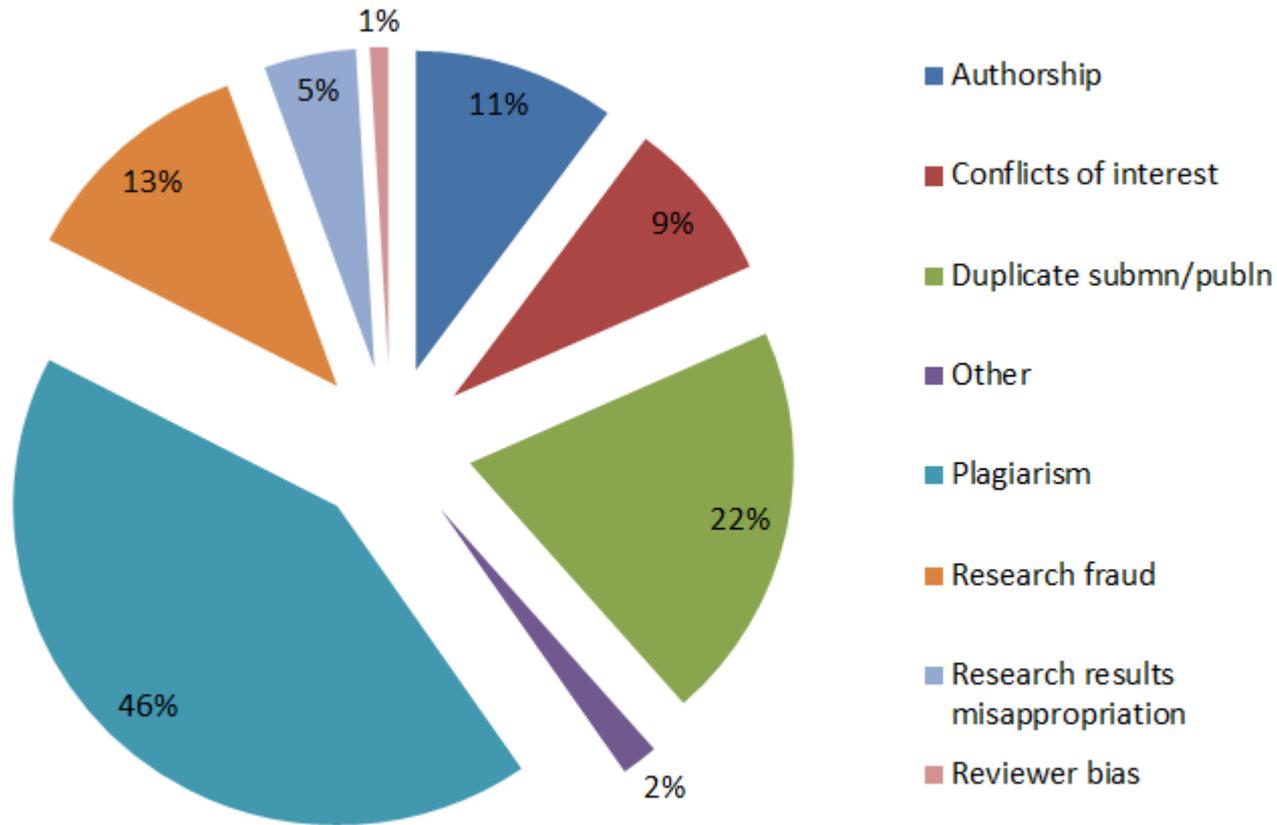


Answer

Yes

Re-using texts in the materials and methods when you followed the same technique and used the same equipment as another author may be a less serious form of plagiarism. However, it is still unacceptable: instead, just say that you followed the same technique as another author and cite them fully.

Plagiarism high amongst ethics issues



Sample of cases reported to Elsevier Journals publishing staff in 2012

Plagiarism is serious but easily avoidable

- Plagiarism is easily avoided
- You can use ideas, phrases and arguments from sources already published, just acknowledge the source and the original author



Paraphrasing

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

It is 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.
www.bio.davidson.edu/dept/plagiarism.html



Can you plagiarise your own work? Text re-cycling/self-plagiarism

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

For example

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

Consequences question

A researcher has plagiarized another author's article

What are the potential consequences and what actions can the publisher or researcher's institution/funding body take?



Consequences answer

Potential consequences can vary according to the severity of the misconduct and the standards set by the journal editors, institutions and funding bodies.

Possible actions include:

- Written letters of concern and reprimand
- Article retractions
- Some form of disciplinary action on the part of the researcher's institute or funding body

Recap

When in doubt, cite!

Never cut & paste
(even to save time in
drafts)

If you suspect:
REPORT

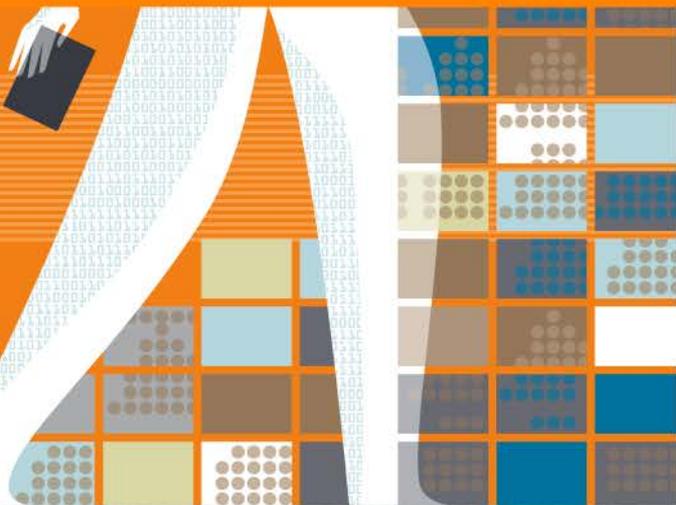
Responsibility

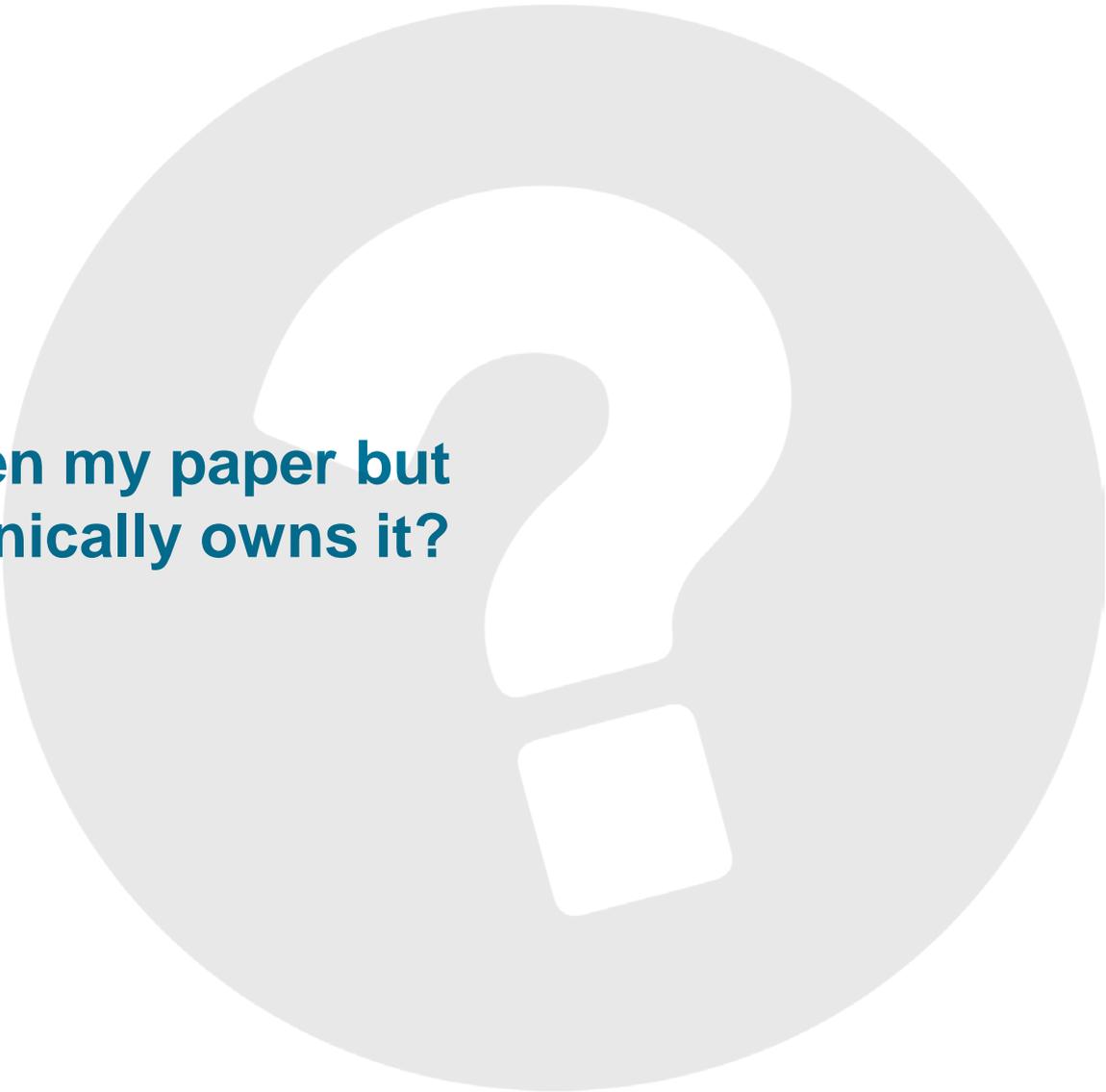


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Research and publication ethics

Author rights





**I've written my paper but
who technically owns it?**

Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

Authors (and in some cases their employers) have the right under national copyright laws (and international treaties) to control how their works are to be used and distributed to others

Fact



Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

Copyright protects the underlying facts, the ideas of your work, and the way you express your thoughts and describe your research and conclusions in your writing

Myth

Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

The extent of copyright rights allows authors to permit: the copying, distribution, online access, translation and creation of other derivative works of research

Fact



Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

Publishers or other distributors do not need written agreements from authors to transfer copying and distribution rights

Myth

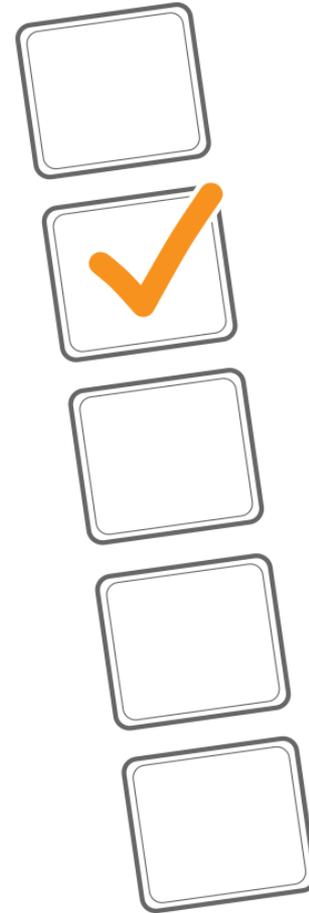


Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

Journal publishing agreements can take the form of a transfer of copyright or a publishing license

Fact



Copyright fundamentals

Myth or Fact?

Journal publishing agreements generally only spell out rights granted to the publisher

Myth



Publishing agreements

Author warranties

- The publishing agreement has warranties as to originality
- Obtaining of necessary permissions
- Obtaining of any necessary privacy waivers (subjects)
- Compliance with research standards
- Compliance with publisher and journal ethics and conflicts of interest policies
- Agreement of all co-authors

Government works

- The laws of some countries note that the works of government employees may have a special copyright status

US Government Works: if done in the scope of employment, exclusively by government authors, then will be public domain (no copyright attaches)

Crown Copyright Works: for UK government authors, work is owned by and licensed out by UK government (similar rules in other countries)

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Rights retained by authors

- ✓ Rights retained by authors in publishing agreements usually address academic usage rights
- ✓ Use of the work by the author in teaching
- ✓ Re-use in other scholarly works
- ✓ Publishing agreements differ by publisher

Elsevier author rights



Teaching: allowed to make copies of the article for use in classroom teaching



Educational materials: article can be included in the author's institution or company e-course packs or company training



Scholarly sharing: copies of the article can be shared with research colleagues



Meetings/conferences: article can be presented and copies can be made for attendees



Further works: article can be used in compilations, expanded to book-form, or used in thesis or dissertation



Patent and trademark rights: for any invention disclosed or product identified

Other allowances and restrictions

Elsevier's posting allowances:

- Pre-print version of article to internet websites
- Revised personal version of text of final article to author's personal or institutional website or server
- According to funding body agreements (e.g. Wellcome Trust, HHMI, NIH)
- Published journal article

a) **Subscription article**

share a link to your article rather than the full-text

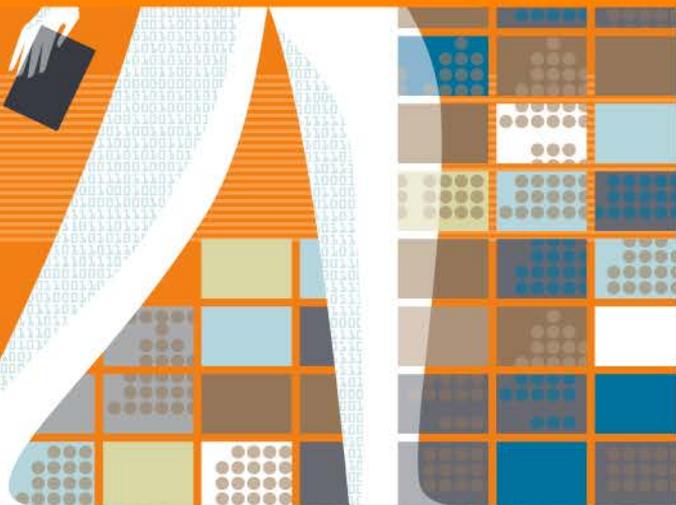
b) **Open access article**

anyone is able to access the article to read it. The reuse license you select will determine how others can reuse your article.



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Open access publishing



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

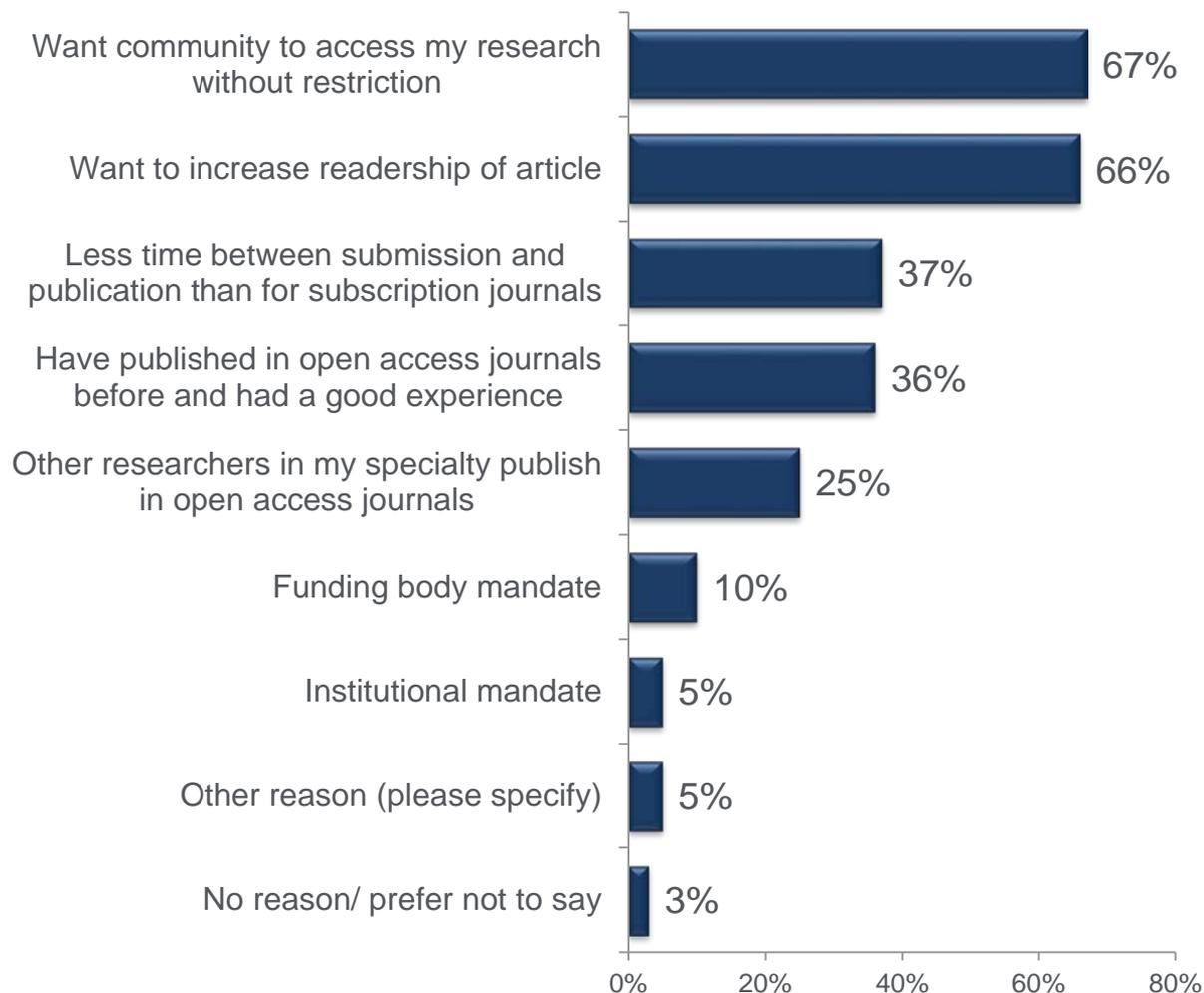
Green open access

- 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.

What is the difference?

	Gold Open Access	Green Open Access
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free public access to the final published article Access is immediate and permanent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free public access to a version of your article Time delay may apply (embargo period)
Fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open access fee is paid by the author, or on their behalf (for example by a funding body) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No fee is payable by the author, as costs are covered by library subscriptions
Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determined by your user licence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authors retain the right to use their articles for a wide range of purposes Open versions of your article should have a user license attached
Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish in an open access journal Publish in a journal that supports open access (also known as a hybrid journal) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link to your article. Selected journals feature open archives Self-archive a version of your article

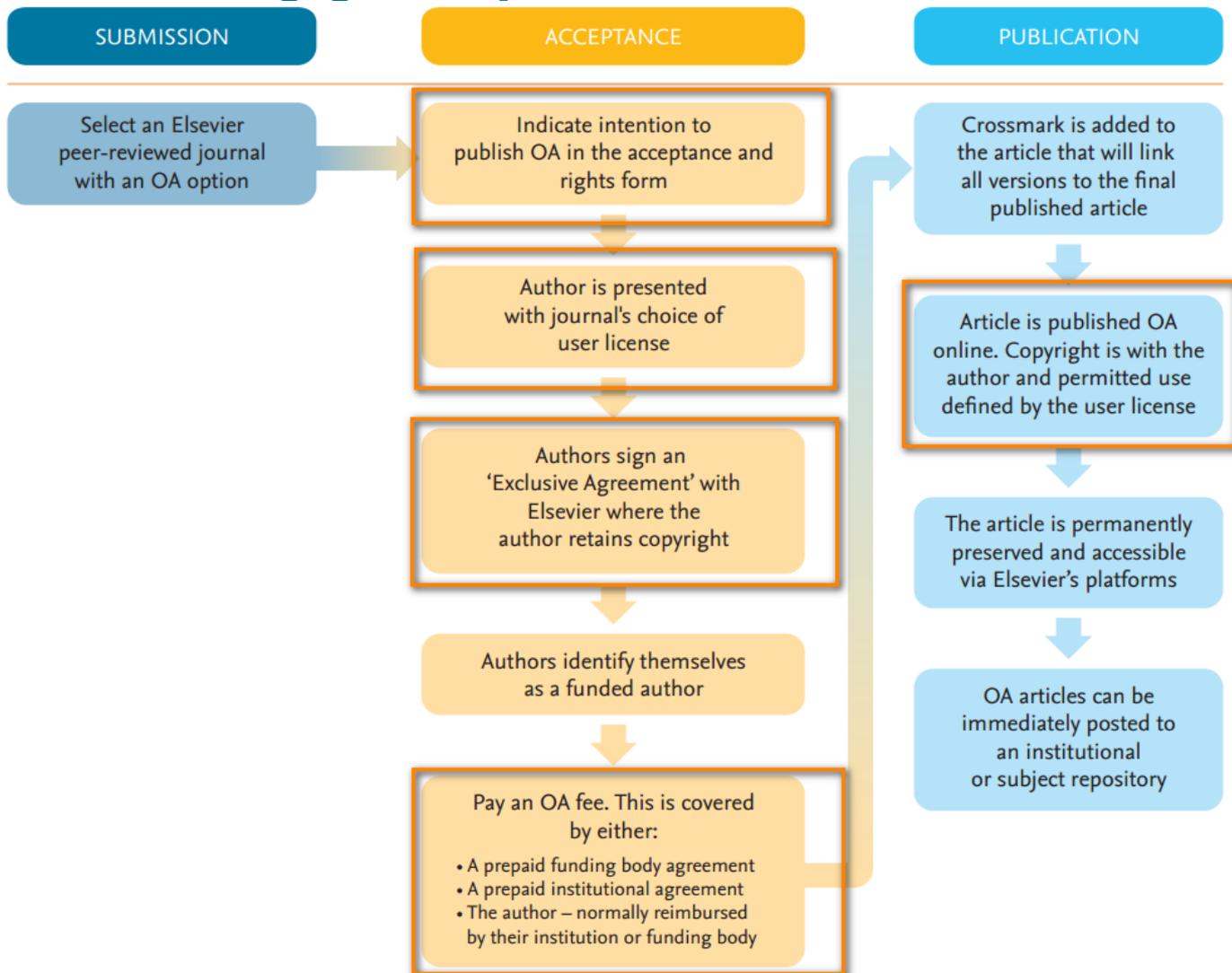
Why publish in an open access journal?



14%

have been asked by their departmental head or funding organization to publish open access

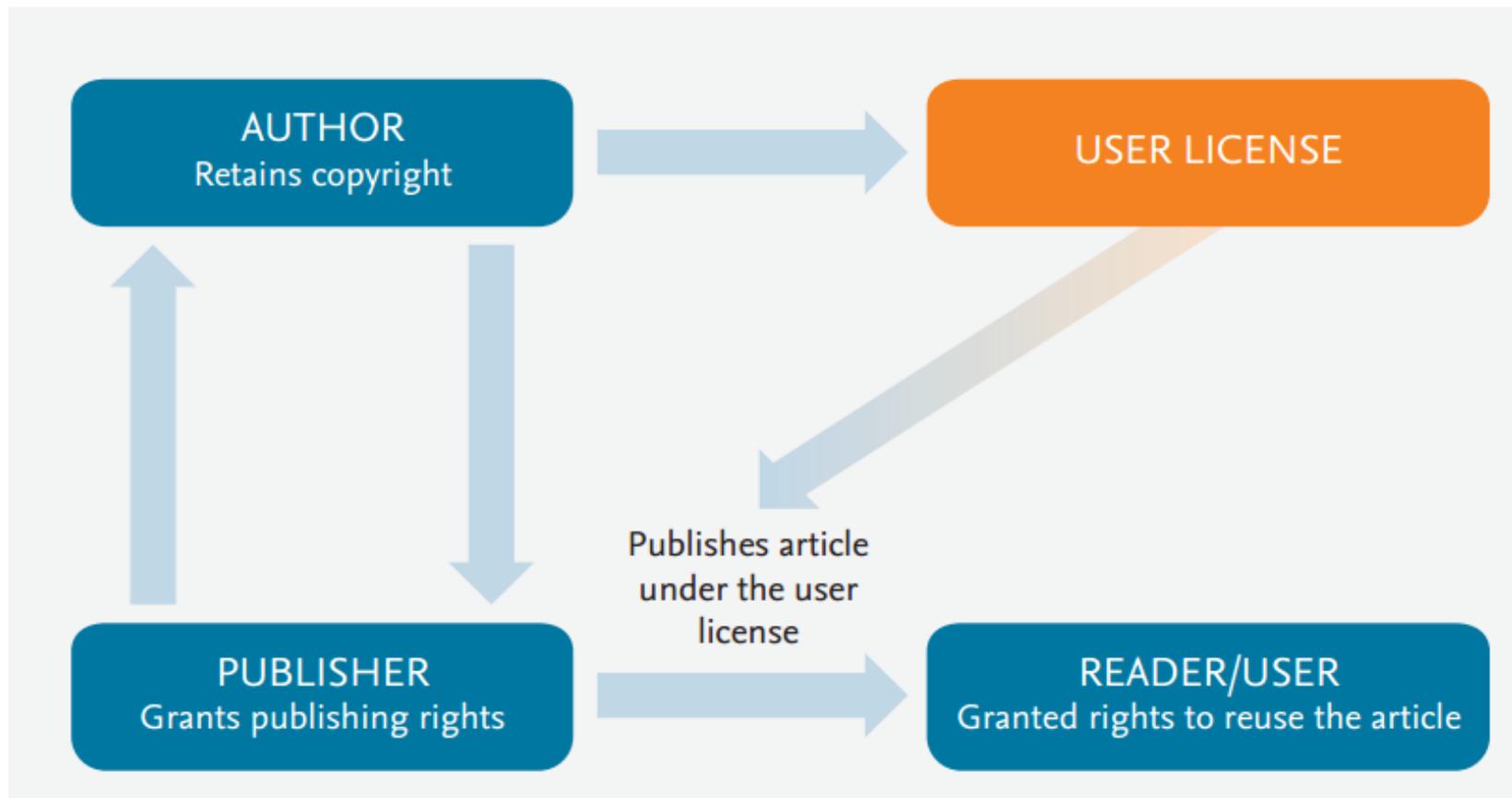
Publishing gold open access



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Understanding the fine print



Copyright

- Describes the rights related to the publication and distribution of research
- Publisher's need publishing rights
- This is determined by a publishing agreement between the author and publisher
 - In subscription journals, it is normal to transfer copyright to the publisher
 - In open access, authors retain copyright and grant publishers a license to publish their article.

Authors retain:

- Copyright of the article
- Patent trademark and other intellectual property rights in the article

Publisher gets:

- An exclusive right to publish and distribute an article.
- Are able to adapt the article for latest technology even after publication.



User Licenses

- Describes how readers can use your article which may include commercial reuse
- Know your OA policies - some funders require specific licenses
- Be informed - you can't necessarily change your mind

User License	Read, print, download	Redistribute or republish the final article (e.g. display in a repository)	Text & data mine	Translate the article	Reuse portions or extracts from the article in other works	'Sell ' or re-use for "commercial purposes"
Commercial license: CC-BY 4.0	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Non-commercial license: CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0	✓	✓	✓ <small>*for private use only and not for distribution</small>	✓	✓	✗

Article publishing charges (APCs)

- Covers the cost involved when publishing an article
- Relate to gold open access publishing only
- Tends to be journal specific and vary between journals

“My research funds include sufficient amounts to pay to have my research articles published open access”

23%

of surveyed researchers
agreed or strongly agreed

53%

of surveyed researchers
disagreed or strongly disagreed

How to pay an APC?

Generally, APC's are not paid by the author

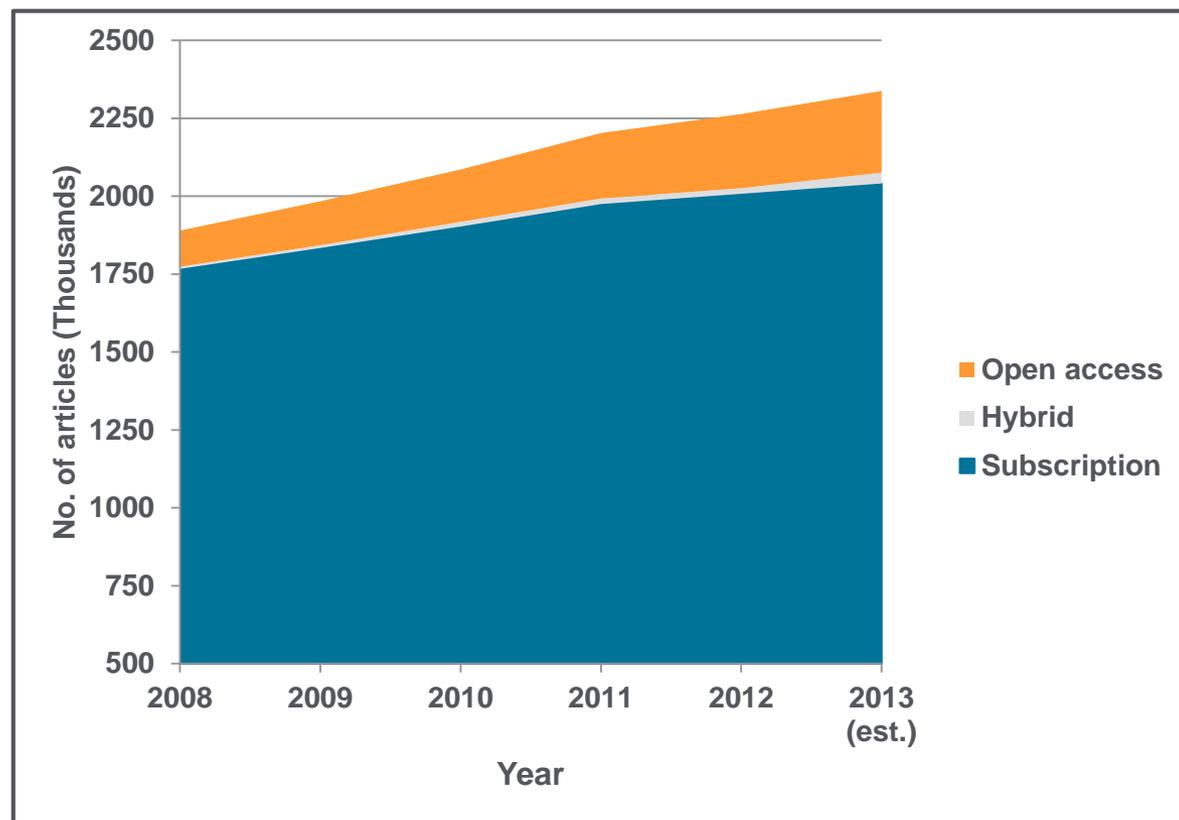
- Funding body's who have an open access policy, may reimburse authors
- Prepaid deals between an institution/funder and a publisher

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What is the uptake of open access?

There were in 2013, estimated worldwide 2,041,106 published subscription and 297,596 published open access articles



Subscription content:

- Continues to grow year on year at approx. 3-4%
- Amounts to a total article share of approx. 87.3% in 2013
- In 2013, Elsevier published over 330,000 articles which included an increase of 20,000 extra subscription articles

Open access content:

- Currently growing at approx. 20% in 2013
- Amounts to a total article share (hybrid + "pure" Gold) of approx. 8.2% in 2013
- The total article share of all immediately accessible OA articles is 12.7% including subsidized open access
- In 2013, Elsevier published over 6,000 gold open access articles

Elsevier and open access

Gold open access

Expanding our gold options:

- Launching new open access journals
- Rolled out gold options in our established journals (over 1600 hybrid titles)
- Waiving policy in place for authors

Improving our systems

- Making the author publishing experience easier
- Improving open access labelling
- Working with our society partners

Green open access

- Linking can be done immediately on all platforms via our Share Link service and/or with the article's permanent address (DOI)
 - 97 journals feature open archives
 - CHORUS
- All journals enable the option to self-archive
 - Elsevier embargos typically range from 12 – 24 months, with some longer or shorter.
- Piloting ways to facilitate green open access:
 - Agreements with funders and institutions

220+

Open access journals

1600+

Offer gold open access options

2

Creative Commons licenses offered including CC BY

\$500- \$5000

(US Dollars)
Price range of our OA fees



The journal has innovation at its core:

- Will publish every technically sound paper across *all* disciplines
- “Test bed” for innovation: will experiment with new platforms and test new ways to improve the author and reader experience
- Evolving with active feedback from the research community
- Will use Elsevier’s vast network of experts and cutting-edge technology to ensure papers are handled quickly and are discoverable after publication

\$1250

(US Dollars)

2 choices

of Creative Commons licenses including CC BY

All articles welcome

Publishes across all disciplines and article types including humanities

H e l i y o n

Tips for publishing gold open access

- **Find the right journal:** Look for reputable journals
- **Collect key info:** Check your funding body and institution's policies
- **Make your article OA:** Select a license and pay an OA fee
- **Publish OA:** Share the final version of your article!



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Successful grant writing

Getting it right

Key stages of preparing a successful grant application

- Come up with a unique idea
- Find a matching funding opportunity
- Understand the funding agency
- Get the background information
- Write the technical portion
- Make sure the administrative parts are in order
- Submit and forget about it

Time and effort distribution for a typical grant



What is a fundable grant idea?

- Why is this interesting and who cares?
- Who will benefit if the work is successful?
- How crazy is this idea?
- Why am I the best person to do this?
- Do I have the time and resources to do it?

Look for a funding opportunity

- Look at who funds similar research
- Scan for available calls
- Be willing to cast a wider net
- Use funding search tools
- Keep your mind open



When you see a good opportunity

- Read the call
- Read the call again
- Read the call yet again
- Be realistic about the time it takes to write the grant

Have you got the right team?

Required Flexible Bioelectronics Systems (BioFlex) Elements:

To advance the frontier topic of Flexible Bioelectronics Systems for healthcare applications, the research team expertise should cut across disciplines. The BioFlex proposals are required to address the following five BioFlex elements:

BioFlex 1) Either the PI and/or one of the Co-PIs on the proposal must be from the Bioengineering discipline.

BioFlex 2) Proposals sought under this solicitation must address a systems-level approach including modeling, simulation and integration of bioengineered system's components such as novel materials, devices, circuit architectures, interconnects, power sources, data communication links, and packaging, that can create major advances in state-of-the-art hybrid flexible electronic systems for healthcare applications. Proposals offering incremental advances in existing technologies are discouraged.

Understand the funding agencies

Different agencies have different styles



Emphasize basic science for NSF



Make sure you describe significance for healthcare for NIH



Emphasize the applicability of the technology for DARPA

Talk to the Program Manager



Grant calls include the contact information for a reason



Use email to contact and phone to connect

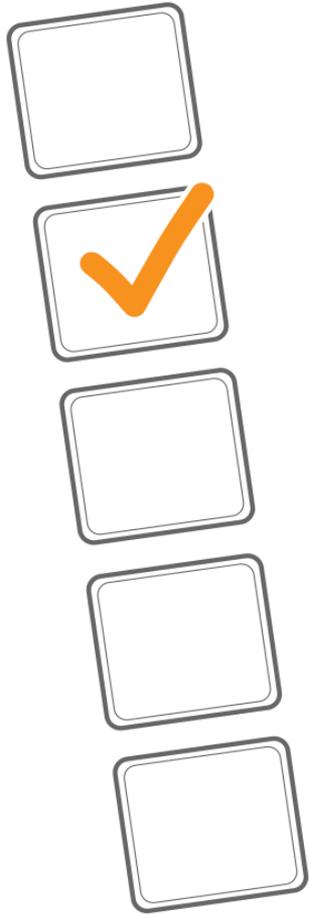


Be realistic about what you can get from those calls



Prepare your questions in advance

Review criteria examples



Reviewers will always consider the mandatory criteria

Reviewers are usually provided a proposal scoring/rating form and instructed to review proposals based on how well the mandatory review criteria are met

Get the background information

- Do a literature search and previously funded research search
- Assume that review panels do not know anything about your work, but everything about the work of your competitors
- Do not expect panel members to be experts in your field; put your ideas in context

Write the grant

Start with an outline

Read the call again: most grants require a very specific section structure and there are significant differences

Allow enough time for writing

Grants are like an ideal gas; they fill all the space/time available for them

Write clearly



Target a technical person who is not an expert in your field



If you have preliminary data (and you always should), make sure the reader knows that it is your data



Outline your hypothesis



Outline the experiments that you want to do

Be kind to reviewers

Do not use tiny fonts

11 point is probably as low as you can go. Times New Roman font usually gives the smallest page count.

Leave ample margins

$\frac{3}{4}$ inch is pushing it; a majority of the calls specify 1 inch margins. Believe it or not, the grant agency staff does measure margins that appear suspiciously thin.

Highlight the key points

Use italics or underline them, but be sparse with it, otherwise your text will look like a mess

Write the review for the reviewers

Think what questions they will raise, and answer them; address all review criteria

Write the review for the reviewer

The **significance** of the results is...

The **feasibility** of this approach is demonstrated by...

The **outcome** of these experiments will be...

The **innovation** of this project is defined by...

The potential for **transformation** by this research is evident by...

Our **team** is especially well-qualified to undertake this project because...

Our **environment** contributes significantly to the aims of this project in that...

This proposal will **advance knowledge/** have a **broader impact** by...

Don't assume everything will work like a charm

It rarely does

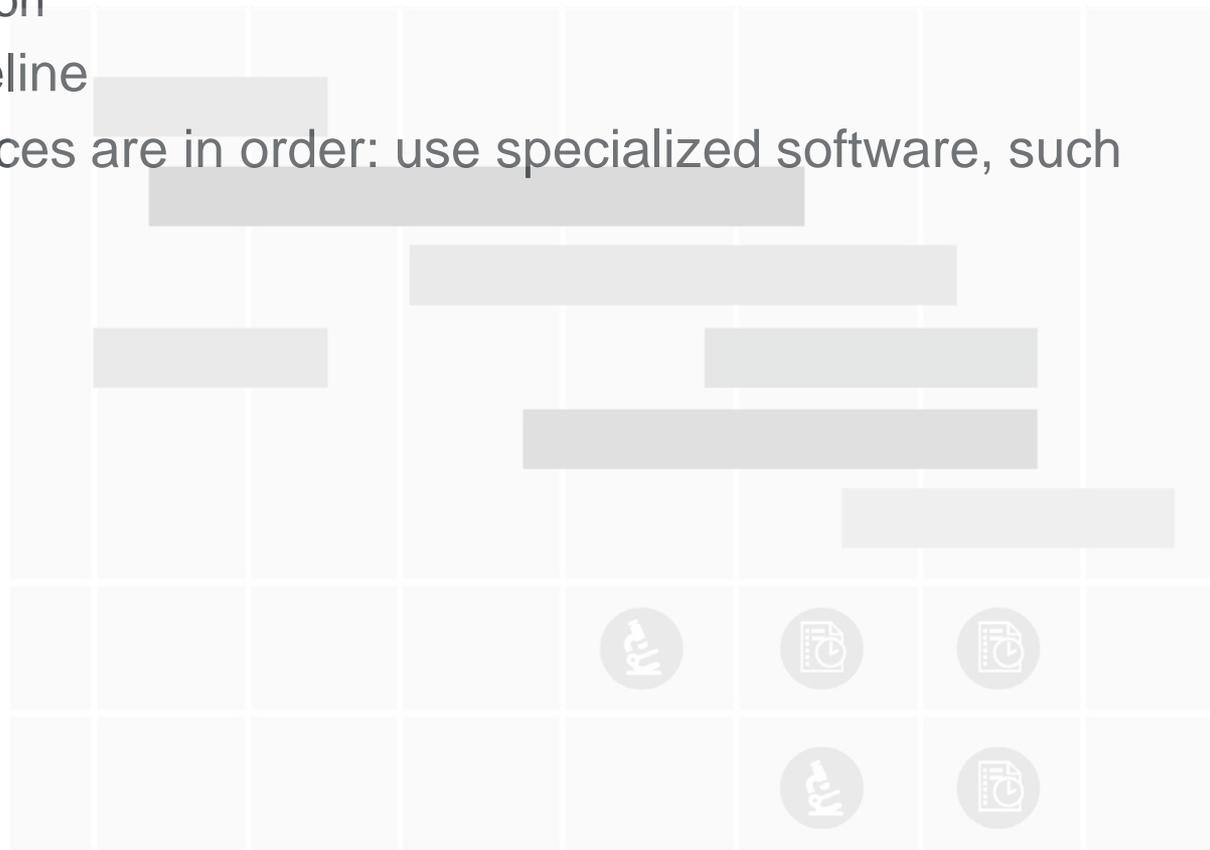
Include discussion of
risk factors

Be honest about your
risks

Always propose
mitigation approaches

Include milestones, timelines, and references

- Include quantitative milestones
 - Some agencies insist on very quantitative milestones and make them a go/no-go decision
- Include a detailed timeline
- Make sure the references are in order: use specialized software, such as Mendeley



Come up with the right budget

- Be frugal, but realistic
- Don't forget to write the detailed budget justification
- If you have subcontracts, then make sure their budgets are in the proper format



Administrative parts

Read the call

- Calls usually are fairly specific about the forms that they require.
- “Required” and “must include” means just that – you must include those items.

Work on your budgets and other documents in advance

- The administrative staff at your institution won't work overnight for your grant – give them enough time.
- Be mindful of internal deadlines.

If you need external letters, give people time to get them to you

- The letters are short, but people still need to find time to write them, and they may need to get internal approvals on their side – give them enough time.
- Be prepared to give them a draft or a set of bullet points that you think would be important for them to emphasize – only if they ask.

Submit proposal and forget about it

- Give enough time to upload the files
- Check PDFs for readability and errors
- Upload a near-final copy early because agencies' systems get busy during submission times
- Forget about the proposal until you hear from the review panel
- Make sure that the agency communications don't get filtered into your SPAM folder

You are done!

Use your review

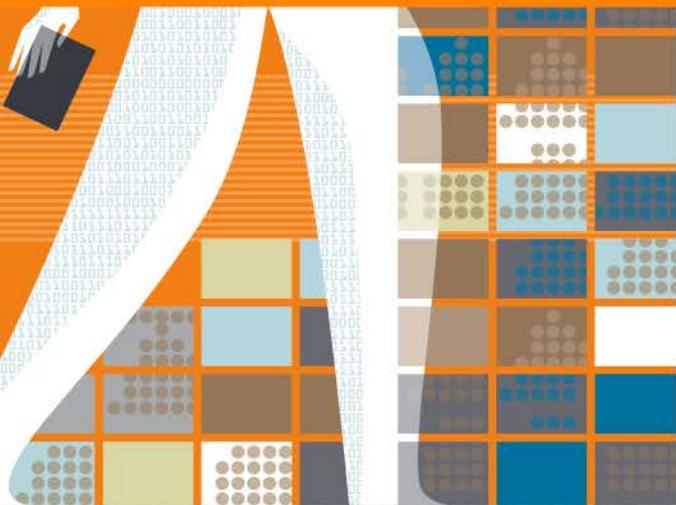
- 
- Many agencies will return detailed reviews
 - Use the review to revise and resubmit your grant
 - Assume any problems were from you, not the reviewer
 - Make sure you invest considerable work in the revision



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The Impact Factor and other bibliometric indicators

Key indicators of journal citation impact



Bibliometric indicators

**Impact
Factor**

Eigenfactor

SJR

SNIP

H-Index

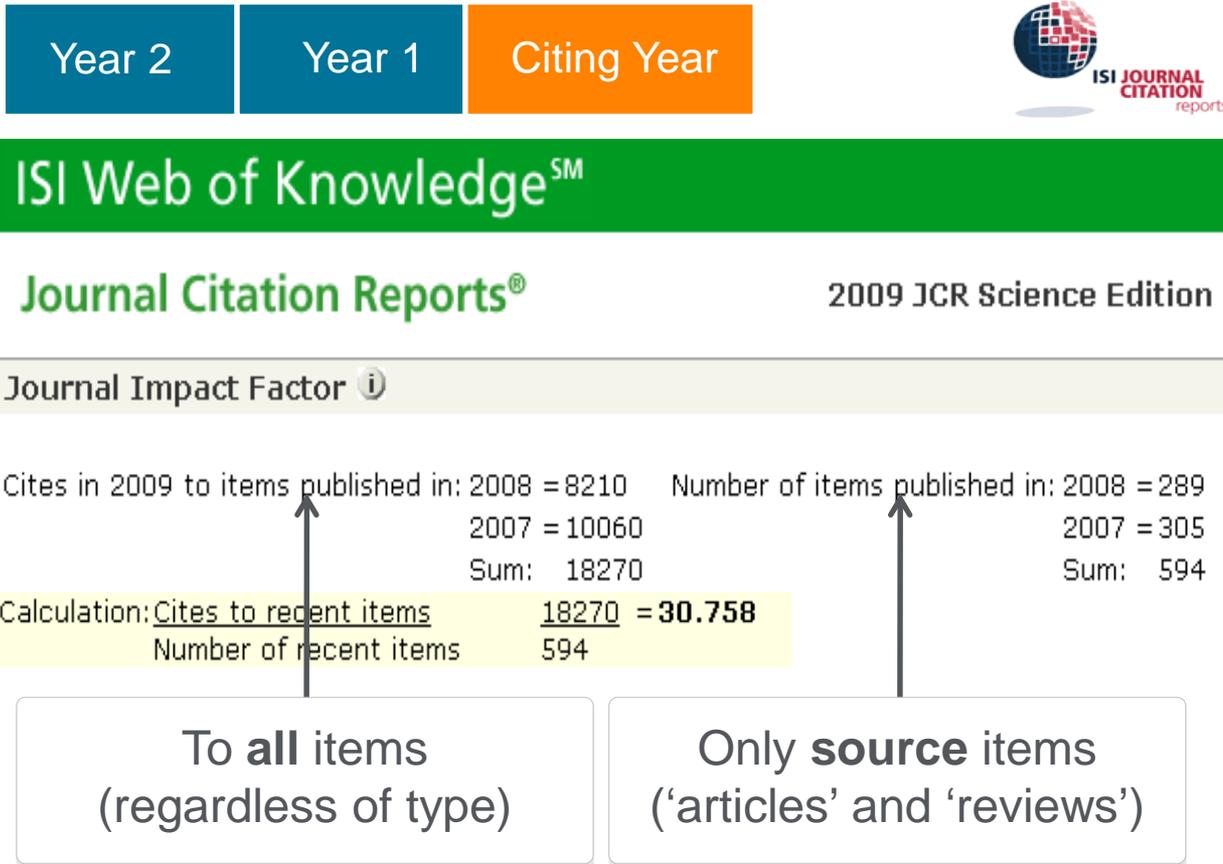


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Impact Factor

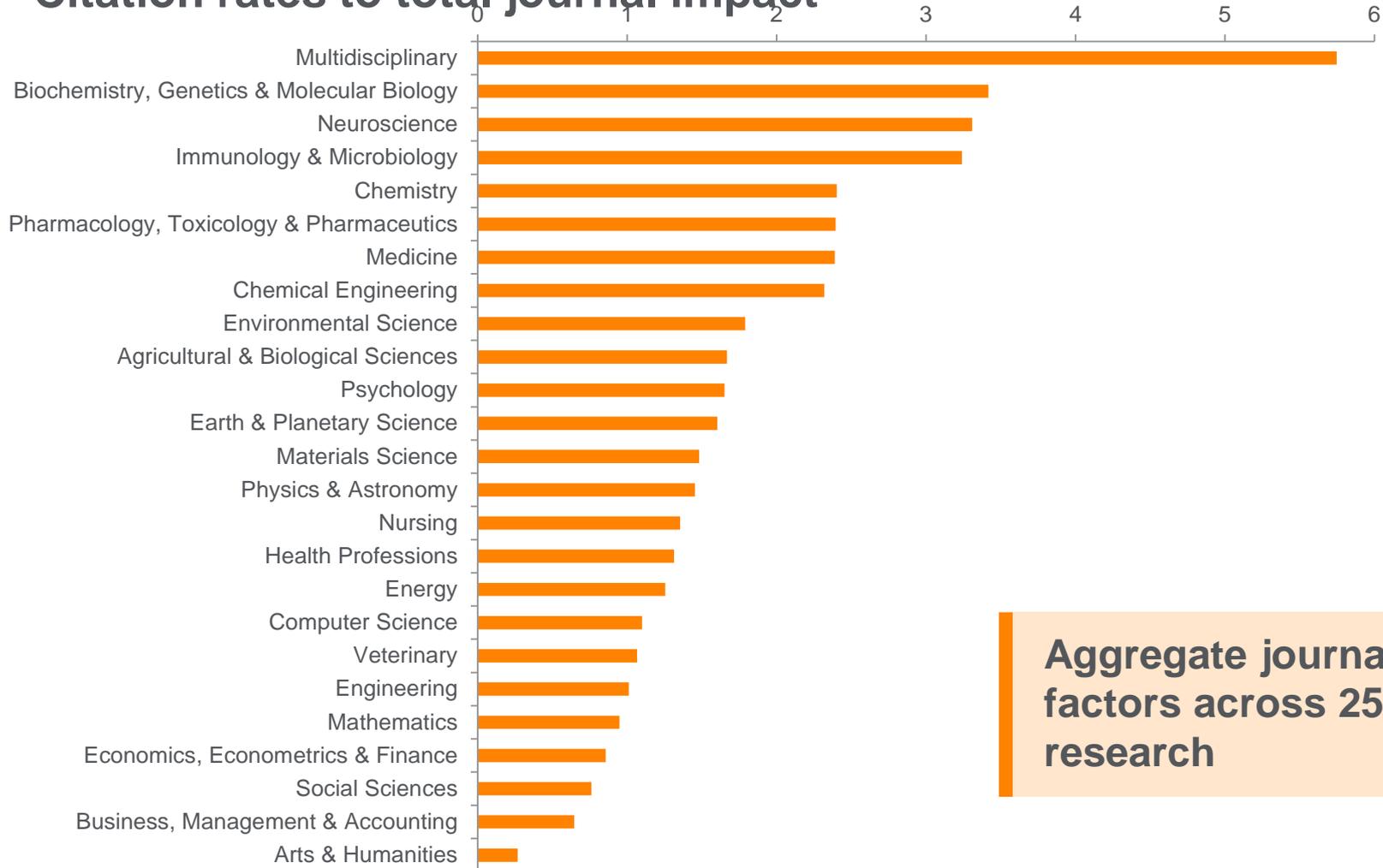
Ratio between citations and citable items published in a journal



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

Impact Factor

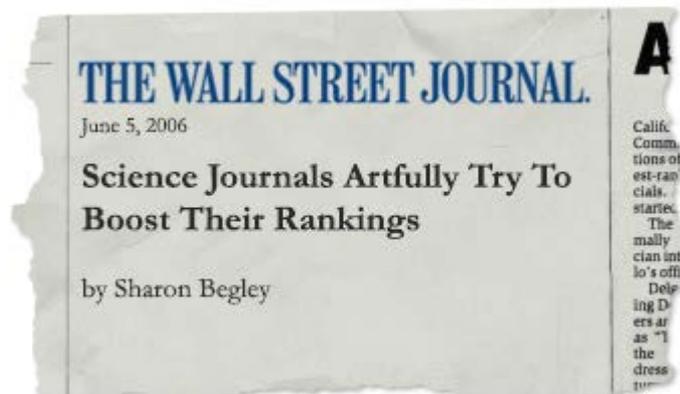
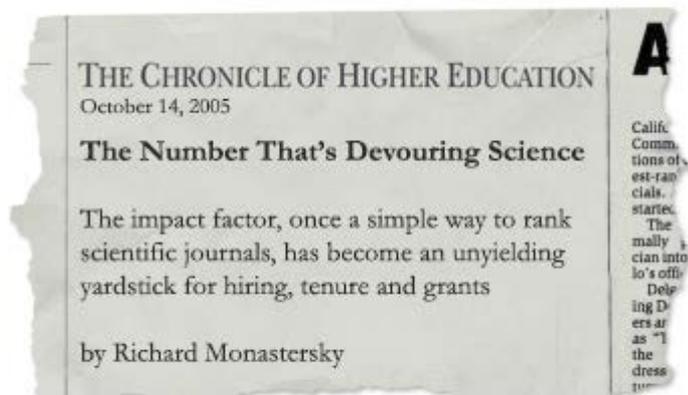
Citation rates to total journal impact



Aggregate journal impact factors across 25 fields of research

Impact Factor

Press coverage

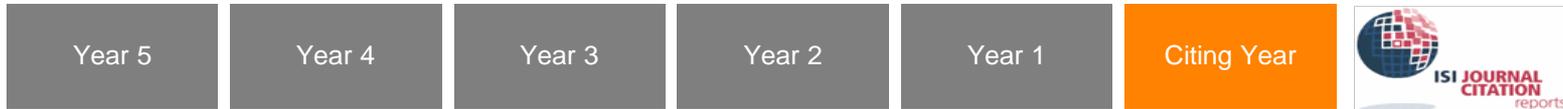




Elsevier's philosophy on the Impact Factor

- Elsevier uses the Impact Factor as one of a number of performance indicators for journals.
- We acknowledge some negative aspects associated with its use and strive to share best practice with Authors, Editors, Readers and other stakeholders in scholarly communication.
- Elsevier seeks clarity and openness in all communications relating to the IF.

The Eigenfactor



- 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

The 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

It is based on
Scopus data



Source Normalized Impact per Paper



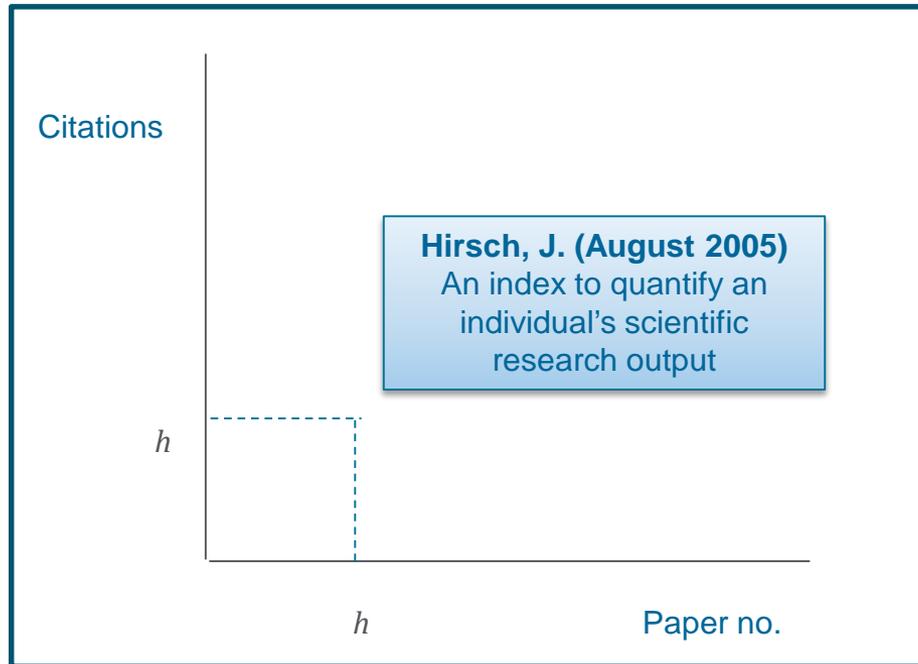
- Freely available online via Scopus
- Similar to Impact Factor, but considers 3 years
- Measures contextual citation impact
- Citations weighted by the likelihood of citation in the subject field of source

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



Universiteit Leiden

The H-Index



- Available online via Scopus
- Rates individuals based on career publications
- Incorporates both quantity and quality
- Productivity and age constraints

Baltic states: Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia

Institutions in Baltic states which have publications within Medicine (2012 to 2016):

Institution	Publications 	Authors	Citations 
1.  University of Tartu	1,566 	1,485 	25,033
2.  Vilnius University	1,111 	1,230 	12,475
3.  Riga Stradins University	309 	363 	1,905
4.  University of Latvia	293 	349 	2,990
5.  National Institute for Health Development	274 	70 	10,628
6.  Tallinn University of Technology	219	279 	6,612
7.  Kaunas University of Medicine	143 	140 	3,260
8.  Kaunas University of Technology	139 	163 	798
9.  Estonian University of Life Sciences	120 	139 	883
10.  Latvian Biomedical Research and Study Centre	113 	124 	3,028

Baltic states: Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia

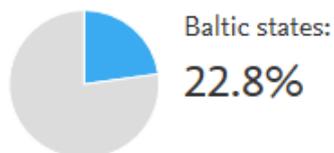
Performance indicators in Medicine field in 2012-2016

Performance indicators

Outputs in Top Citation Percentiles

+ Add to Reporting

Publications in top 10% most cited worldwide

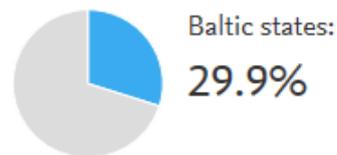


> Analyze in more detail

Publications in Top Journal Percentiles

+ Add to Reporting

Publications in top 10% journals by CiteScore Percentile

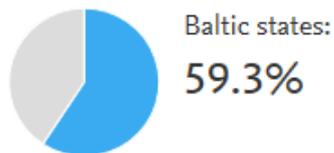


> Analyze in more detail

International Collaboration

+ Add to Reporting

Publications co-authored with Institutions in other countries



Academic-Corporate Collaboration

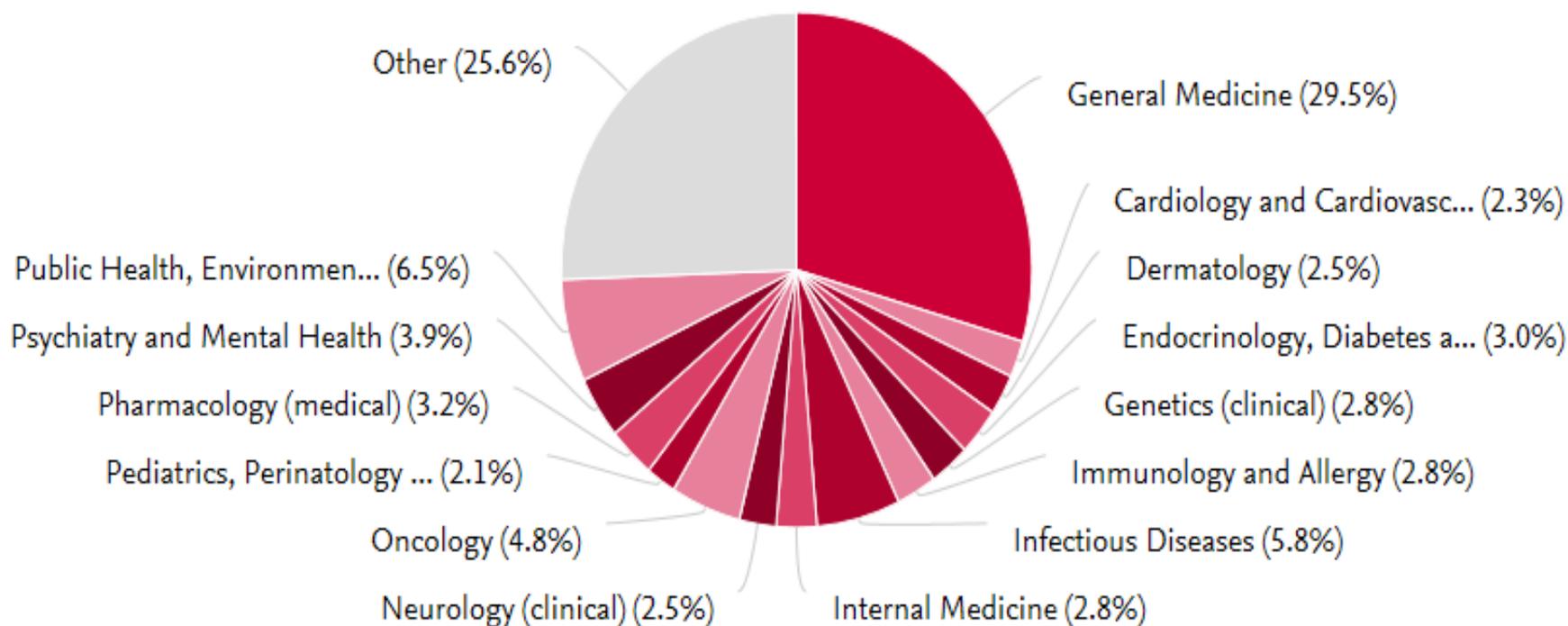
+ Add to Reporting

Publications with both academic and corporate affiliations



Riga Stradins University

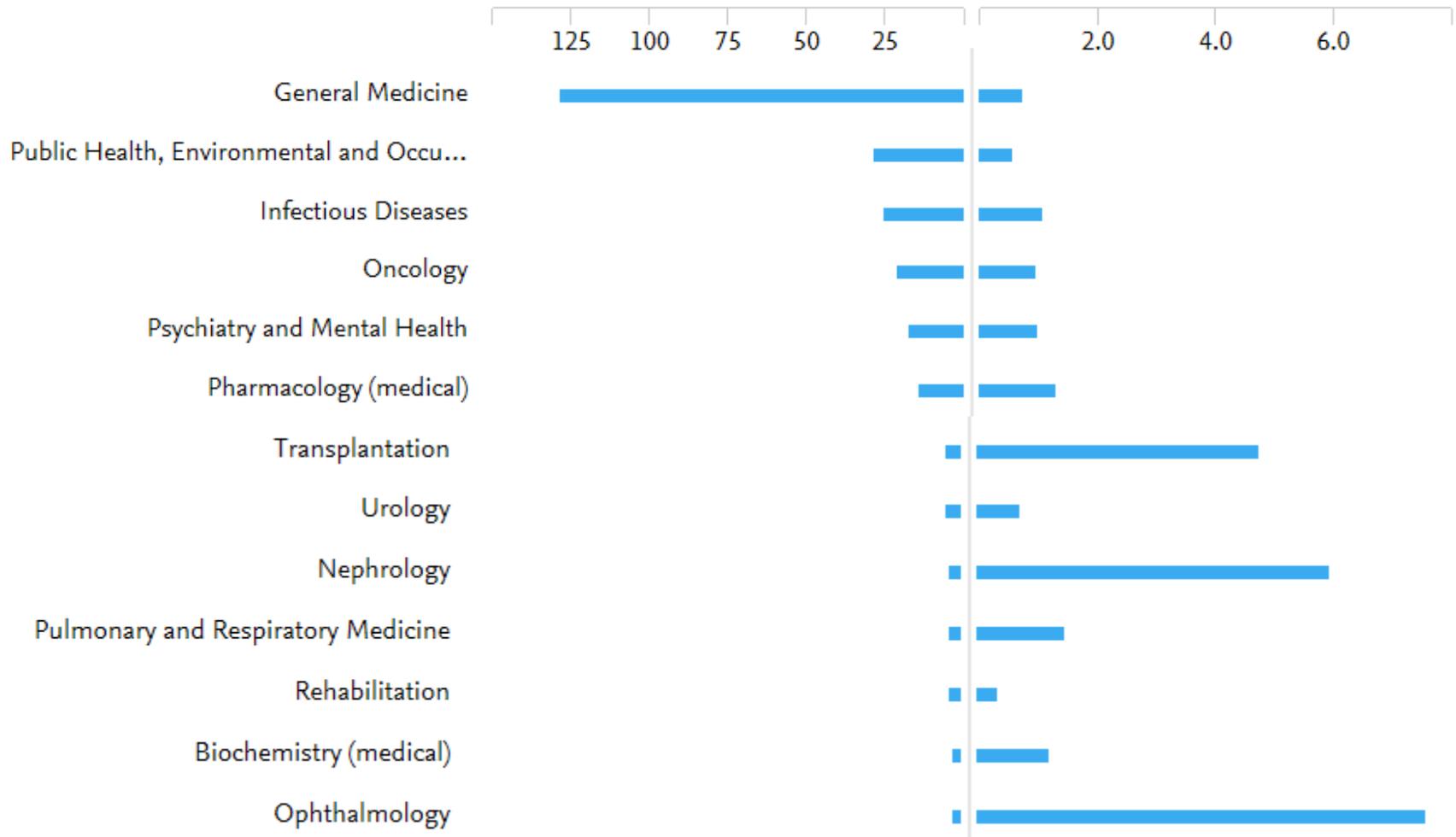
Overall research performance in Medicine



Riga Stradins University

Publications by subject area

Number of publications | Field-Weighted Citation Impact

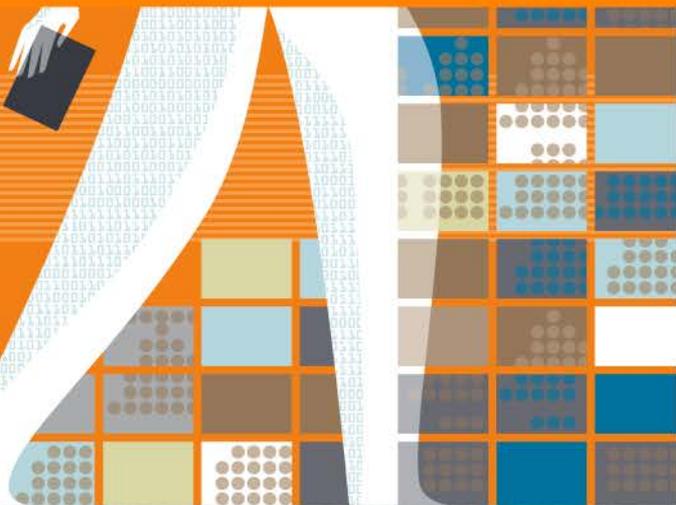




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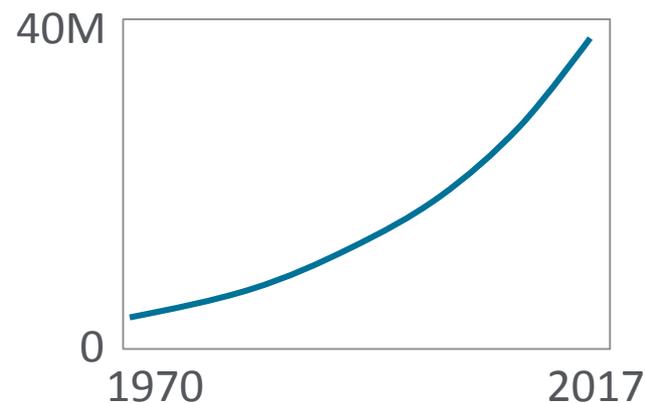
A career journey in partnership with Elsevier

Getting your paper noticed



From Researcher's perspective: You want to make sure your research gets the attention it deserves

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



7 hrs/week
average time
spent on literature



1. Preparing your article



2. Promoting your published article

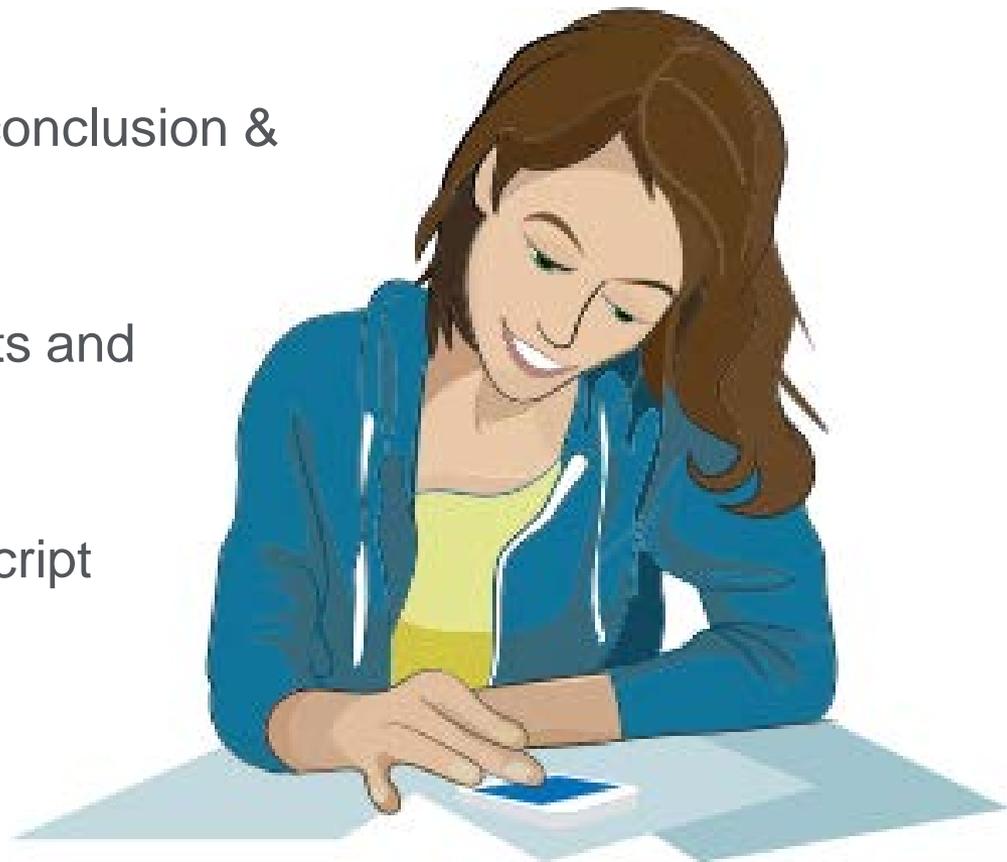


3. Monitoring your article

Preparing your article

Writing your article

- Spend time on abstract and conclusion & references
- Use easy to understand charts and professional illustrations
- Use clear and correct manuscript language



Preparing your article

Search Engine Optimization (SEO)

ScienceDirect Journals Books Remote access Sign in Help

Download PDF Export More options... Search ScienceDirect Advanced search

EBioMedicine Volume 1, Issues 2-3, December 2014, Pages 107-116

Original Article

Human Kidney Disease-causing INF2 Mutations Perturb Rho/Dia Signaling in the Glomerulus

Hua Sun^{a, b, c}, Khaldoun I. Al-Romaih^{a, b}, Calum A. MacRae^{a, c, d}, Martin R. Pollak^{a, b, d}

doi:10.1016/j.ebiom.2014.11.009

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Highlights

- Dose dependent knockdown of zebrafish INF2 defines an overt glomerular phenotype.
- This phenotype is rescued by human wild-type INF2 but not by disease causing INF2 mutants.
- The developmental phenotype correlates with disinhibited diaphanous formin activity
- The INF2 knockdown phenotype is rescued by knockdown of either RhoA or Dia2
- INF2 mutations lead to uncontrolled Rho/Dia signaling and perturbed actin dynamics.

Abstract

Mutations in **Inverted Formin 2 (INF2)**, a diaphanous formin family protein that regulates actin cytoskeleton dynamics, cause **local segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS)** and Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease (CMT) in humans. In addition to directly remodeling actin filaments in vitro, we have shown that **INF2** regulates intracellular actin dynamics and actin dependent cellular behavior by opposing RhoA/Dia signaling. As a step towards a better understanding of the human kidney disease, we wanted to explore the relevance of these findings to the in vivo situation. We used dose dependent knockdown of INF2 to first define an in vivo model and establish an overt glomerular phenotype in zebrafish. This simple assay was validated by rescue with wild type INF2 confirming the specificity of the findings. The edema, podocyte dysfunction, and an altered glomerular filtration barrier observed in the zebrafish pronephros correlate with mistrafficking of glomerular slit diaphragm proteins, defective slit-diaphragm signaling, and disinhibited diaphanous formin

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Animal Behaviour

Volume 86, Issue 6, December 2013, Pages 1165–1181

Cuckoos in raptors' clothing: barred plumage illuminates a fundamental principle of Batesian mimicry

Thanh-Lan Gluckman, Nicholas I. Mundy

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Highlights

- We quantified barred plumage in Old World parasitic cuckoos and sympatric raptors.
- We test whether distribution overlap predicts similarity in barred plumage.
- Cuckoos match sympatric raptors and similarity is rarely influenced by habitat.
- There is no match for any aspect of patterning in cuckoos and allopatric raptors.
- This conforms to Batesian mimicry and cuckoo–hawk mimicry may be widespread.

A fundamental principle of Batesian mimicry is that it pays to look like a local harmful species that is recognizable to other local species (receivers). Mimicking an allopatric species confers no benefit, as it is

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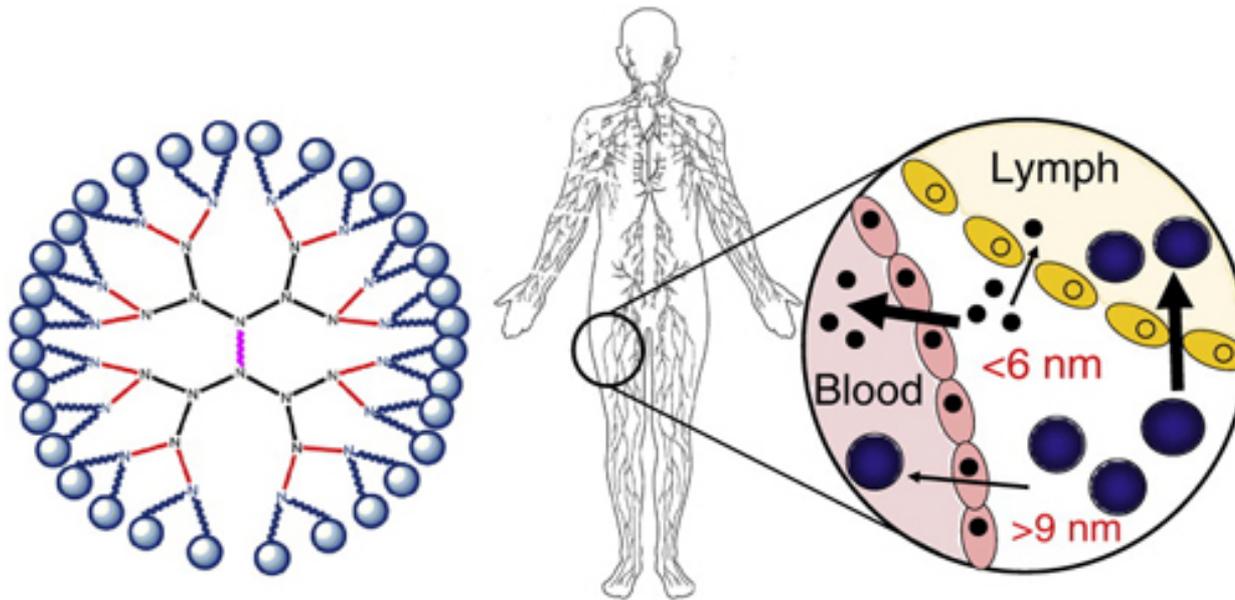
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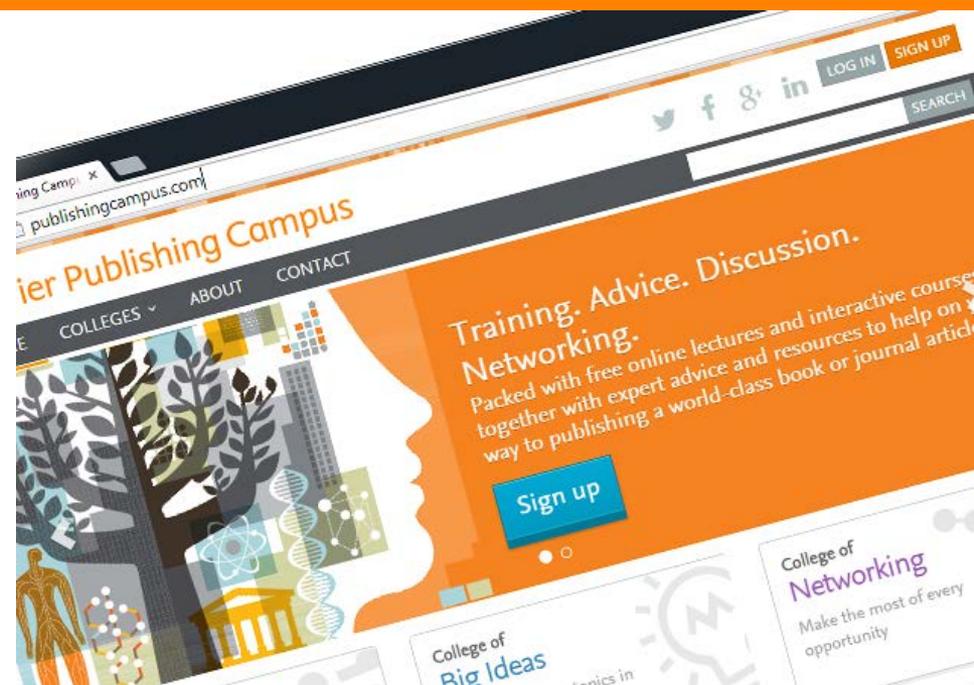
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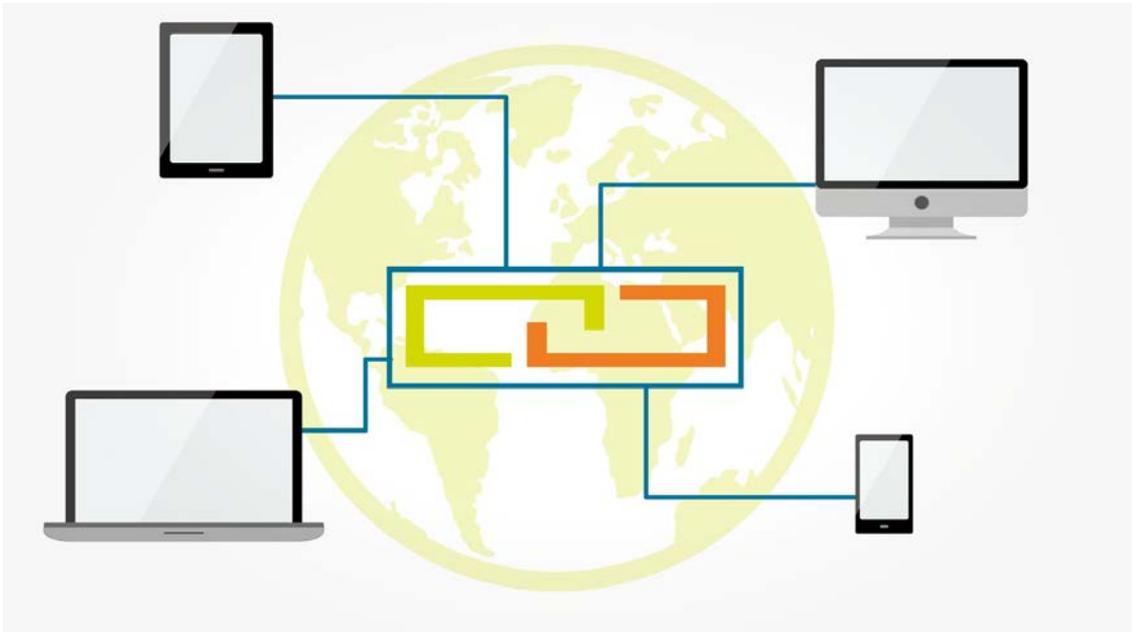
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Recap

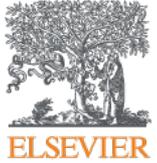
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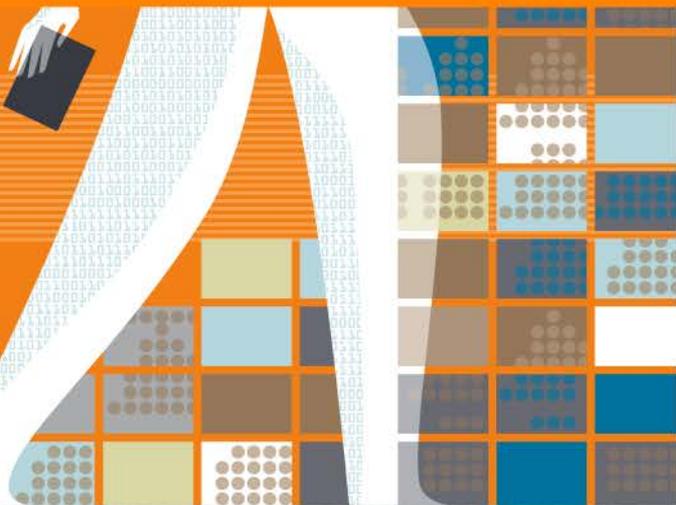
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