

# HOW TO PUBLISH IN RESEARCH JOURNALS ?

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# BASIC QUESTIONS?

- Why Do you Publish ?

Where To Publish ?

How Do You Publish?

# WHY DO YOU PUBLISH ?

- The-purpose, of any-research: Dissemination of knowledge
  - ,To-extend human-knowledge, beyond what is-already-known.
- To achieve this-purpose: the-research-findings, ought-to-be-shared, with scholarly-community, for ‘cross-fertilization’ of ideas (the essence, of true-scholarship)
  - Dissemination helps to-
  - Accelerate-innovation,
  - Avoid-duplication of effort,
  - Build-on-previous-research
  - Involve citizens and society (in-order, for research-cycle, in-different fields, to continue.

# DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

## Dissemination of Findings

Traditional Print Journals

Conferences

Scientific social Networks

Open/Closed access Journals

Institutional Repository

# WHERE TO PUBLISH ?

- ✓ Print Journals
- ✓ Online Journals
  - Open access/ closed access
- ✓ Conference Proceedings
- ✓ Conference abstracts
- ✓ Book chapters
- ✓ Books
- ✓ Research Magazines

# RESEARCH JOURNALS

- A journal, typically, accountable for 5-main-functions:
  - Registration: Establish the-author's precedence;
  - Dissemination: Communicate the findings to its intended audience;
  - Peer review: Ensure quality-control;
  - Archival-record: Preserve a-fixed-version, of the-paper, for future-reference, and citation;
  - Navigation: Provides filters and signposts, to-relevant-work, among the-huge volume, of published-material

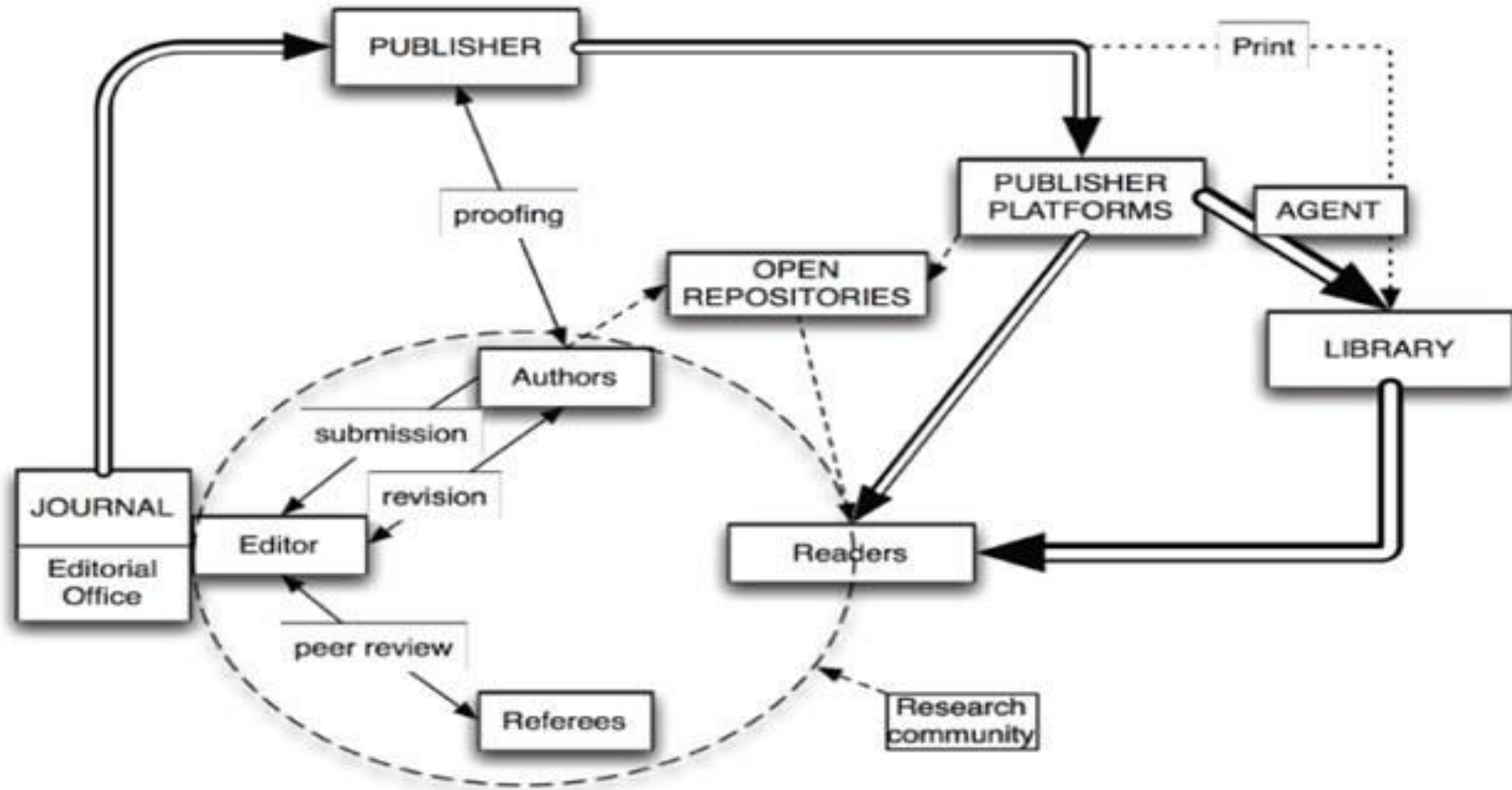
# How Do You Publish?

***Research Paper:*** A research paper presents the results of investigations on a relevant subject matter.

***Review paper:*** A review paper succinctly reviews recent progress on a specific subject of active research summarizing the current state of knowledge of the topic by discussing the findings presented in recent research papers

***Short communications:*** A short communication informs the scientific community about recent research, which the authors wish to publish as quickly as possible, without writing a detailed full length research paper.

# PUBLISHING PROCESS





# ARTICLE PUBLICATIONS

- **Steps involved in Article Publication**

- **1. Find a journal**
- **2. Prepare your Manuscript for submission**
- **3. Submit and revise**
- **4. Track your research**
- **5. Share and promote**

# FIND A JOURNAL

- Find out the journals that could be best suited for publishing your research.
  - Interaction with senior researchers /co- researchers in the particular area (Guide, senior researcher...)
  - Journals the researcher has come across during literature survey
  - Using online tools like *Journal finder*
- **Top tips**
  - Read the journal's aims and scope to make sure it is a match
  - Check whether you can submit – some journals are invitation only
  - Use [journal metrics](#) to understand the impact of a journal
  - If available, check the journal at [Journal Insights](#) for additional info about
    - **Speed** : Review speed and online publication time
    - **Reach**: Geographic location of corresponding authors and journal usage
    - **Impact**: Based on citations received by articles

# FIND A JOURNAL ...

- Different Publishers

• Elsevier	Wiley
• Springer	IEE
• Taylor and Francis	Hindawi

- Specific

- [journalfinder.elsevier.com](http://journalfinder.elsevier.com),
- [journalfinder.wiley.com](http://journalfinder.wiley.com)
- [journalsuggester.springer.com](http://journalsuggester.springer.com)
- [ieeefinder.org](http://ieeefinder.org)

- General

- [JournalGuide – Home \(www.journalguide.com\)](http://www.journalguide.com)
- [Research Gate \(researchgate journal finder\)](http://researchgate.org/journal-finder)
- [scopus scimago journal finder](http://scopus.com/journal-finder)

# INDEXED JOURNALS

- Indexation of a journal is considered a reflection of its quality.
- Popular indexation services include MedLine, PubMed, EMBASE, SCOPUS, EBSCO, SCI etc.
- **Scopus indexing** is Elsevier's service adding all focussed academic journals to its index for connecting relevant research (Impact factor expressed as SJR or SCImago).
- **Web of Science** is a website which provides subscription-based access to multiple databases that provide comprehensive citation data for many different academic disciplines. (Maintained by Clarivate Analytics. (<http://clarivate.com/>))
- **The Web of Science Core Collection consists of six online databases:**
  - Science Citation Index Expanded,
  - Social Sciences Citation Index ,
  - Arts & Humanities Citation Index ,
  - Emerging Sources Citation Index ,
  - Book Citation Index,
  - Conference Proceedings Citation Index

# PREPARE YOUR MANUSCRIPT FOR SUBMISSION

- Download guidelines of the journal to which you are submitting (*found on the journal's home page*).
  - *Specific "guide for authors" to understand the publishing process*
- These guide lines also covers topics such as article structure, authors' rights, ethics, open access options, copyright and funding body agreements, plagiarism, and journal metrics

# ETHICS IN PUBLISHING

- Scientific misconduct and breach of publishing ethics can take different forms, and be committed knowingly or unknowingly.
- Examples of misconduct and breaches include:
  - Authorship disputes – deliberately misrepresenting a scientist's relationship with published work.
  - Competing interests – not disclosing to a journal that you have a direct or indirect conflict which prevents you from being unbiased.
  - Plagiarism – passing off another's work or idea as your own.
  - Simultaneous submission – submitting a paper to more than one publication at the same time.
  - Research fraud – including fabrication (making up research data) and falsification (manipulating research data, tables or images).
  - Salami slicing – the 'slicing-up' of research that would form one meaningful paper into several different papers.

# CONTENT OF MANUSCRIPT TO BE PREPARED

## Manuscript Include

- Article Title
- Author names and affiliations (designate the corresponding author)
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Body of the text (**Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results and discussion, conclusion**)
- Figures (include relevant captions)
- Tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
- Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
- Indicate clearly if colour should be used for any figures in print
- References

# LANGUAGE QUALITY

- A scientific article should report your findings and conclusions as clearly and concisely as possible.
- Try to avoid unnecessary words or phrases – keep it simple.
- Use active writing when possible.
- Tense is important-
  - For known facts and hypotheses, use the present tense:
  - Use the past tense when referring to experiments you've conducted
  - Use the past tense to describe results
- Ensure that your work is written in correct scientific English before submission, and that your paper is free of grammatical, spelling, and other common errors.
- To avoid rejection: Your manuscript should be proofread and properly edited



# ASSISTANCE IN ARTICLE PREPARATION

- Use an external editing service, such as Elsevier's [WebShop](#) if you need assistance with language
- Free e-learning modules on preparing your manuscript can be found on [Researcher Academy](#)
- [Mendeley](#) makes your life easier by helping you organize your papers, citations and references, accessing them in the cloud on any device, wherever you are

# ARTICLE STRUCTURE

- **Title:** Concise and informative.. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Author names and affiliations.**
  - Present the authors' affiliation addresses below the names.  
(Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name, and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.)
  - *Corresponding author.* Clearly indicate who is willing to handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. (Ensure that telephone and fax numbers (with country and area code) are provided in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address.)
  - *Present/permanent address.* If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a "Present address" (or "Permanent address") may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name.
  - The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes

# ARTICLE STRUCTURE

- **Abstract**

- A concise and factual abstract is required.
- The abstract should be written in the present tense (**150 -200 words maximum**).
- It should briefly state the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions.
- An abstract must be able to stand alone. (**References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s)**).
- Non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided

# ARTICLE STRUCTURE

- KEYWORDS
- Following the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, (*using American spelling*) avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, "and", "of").
- Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible.
- These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

# ARTICLE STRUCTURE

- BODY OF THE ARTICLE
- ***Subdivision - numbered sections***  
Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections.
- Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering).
- Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'.
- Any subsection may be given a brief heading.
- Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

# ARTICLE STRUCTURE

## ***Introduction***

- The introduction should define clearly the nature of the problem being considered.
- Reference should be made to previously published pertinent papers, accenting the major original contributions.

## ***Material and methods***

- Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher.
- Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference.
- If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source.
- Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

# ARTICLE STRUCTURE

## ***Theory/calculation***

- A calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

## ***Results & Discussion***

- Results should be clear and concise.
- Discussion should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them.
- A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate.
- Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

# ARTICLE STRUCTURE

## **Conclusions**

- The main conclusions of the study should be presented in a short Conclusions section.
- You should link this section back to the introduction, referring to your questions or hypotheses, and cover how the results relate to your expectations and cited sources

## **Acknowledgements**

- Acknowledgements is to be shown in a separate section at the end of the article before the references
- List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).



# ARTICLE STRUCTURE

## References

- New research builds on previously published work, which should always be acknowledged.
- Any information that isn't 'common knowledge', or generated by your experiments, must be recognized with a citation;
- Quoted text should be within quotation marks, and include a reference.
- The format of citations and references varies, so you should refer to the Guide for Authors for the journal you're submitting to.
- Different reference styles : IEE, Chicago manual, Harvard reference format, Nature, Vancouver etc...

# ARTICLE STRUCTURE

## REFERENCE FORMATTING

- No strict requirements on reference formatting at submission stage.
- References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent.
- References include author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present.
- Use of DOI is highly encouraged.
- The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article at the proof stage.

# ARTICLE STRUCTURE

## Math formulae

- Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images.
- Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

## Tables

- Submit tables as editable text and not as images.
- Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end.
- Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body.

## Figure captions

- Ensure that each illustration has a caption.
- A caption should comprise a brief title (**not** on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration.

# SUBMISSION

- Submission to the journal proceeds totally online.
- Guidelines to prepare the article is available in the homepage of the journal.
- Authors will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of the various files.

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:

- E-mail address
- Full postal address

## Referees

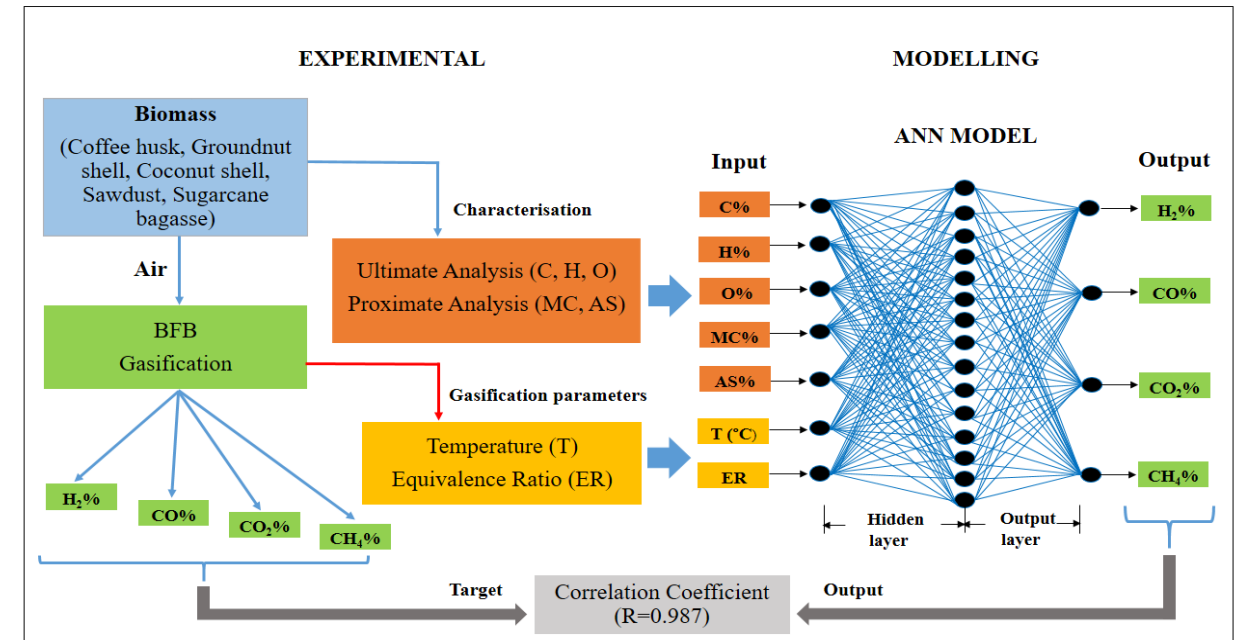
Please submit the names and institutional e-mail addresses of several potential referees. Note that the editor retains the sole right to decide whether or not the suggested reviewers are used.

# CONTENT OF SUBMISSION

- Manuscript title (To be filled)
- Author names and affiliations (To be filled)
- Designate the corresponding author (to be designated with postal address)
- Abstract (separately )
- Referees (to be filled)
- Manuscript
- Graphical Abstracts
- Highlights files (where applicable)
- Supplemental files (where applicable)
- Tables and figures (in separate files if required)
- Introductory letter addressed to the editor/ chief editor of the journal

# CONTENT OF SUBMISSION

- **The graphical abstract** should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership.
- **Highlights** should describe the essence of the research, highlighting what is 'new' and distinctive about it (3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters per bullet point)).



- Simulation of biomass gasification process using ANN
- ANN model is formulated using MATLAB based on experimental data
- The developed model is implemented to predict the producer gas composition

# Online Submission

- The system automatically converts submitted source files to a single Adobe Acrobat PDF version of the article, which is used in the peer-review process.
- Please note that even though manuscript source files are converted to PDF at submission for the review process, these source files are needed for further processing after acceptance.
- All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, takes place by e-mail and via the author's homepage, removing the need for a hard-copy paper trail.

# PEER REVIEW

- Submitted manuscript will be assessed by the editor for initial screening process for suitability for the journal
- Manuscripts deemed suitable will be sent for peer review by experts in the relevant field

## **Type of review Description**

- Single blind (most common) Names of the reviewers are hidden from the author.
  - Double blind - Both reviewer and author are anonymous to each other.
  - Triple-blind -Reviewers are anonymous and author's identity is unknown to both the reviewers and the editor.
  - Open Both reviewer and author are known to each other during the peer review process
- At least two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper.
  - The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles.



# PROOF READING

- Accurate proofreading and clear marking of corrections are essential for the production of a quality article.
- Once article has been typeset, author receives an email with either a PDF attachment of the article or a link to it on online proofing system.
- All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail
- Use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures.
- Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will be considered only with permission from the Editor.
- Proofreading is solely author's responsibility.

# ARTICLES IN PRESS

- Accepted articles are published online as an 'article in press', and assigned an issue at a later date.
- They will be designated using DOI
- A [DOI](#) (Digital Object Identifier) is a unique identifier that identifies digital objects.
- The object, itself, may change physical locations, but the DOI assigned to that object will never change.
- Journal publishers are assigning DOIs to electronic copies of individual articles in journals they publish.

# SHARE AND PROMOTE

- Now that your article is published, you can promote it to achieve a bigger impact for your research.
- Sharing research, accomplishments and ambitions with a wider audience makes you more visible in your field.
- This helps you get cited more, enabling you to cultivate a stronger reputation, promote your research and move forward in your career.

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- When you publish with a publisher , you enter into a legal agreement.
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  - Copyright aims to protect the specific way the article has been written to describe the research and its results.
  - Publisher is committed to the protection and defense of its authors' work and
  - reputations.
  - We take allegations of infringement, plagiarism, ethical disputes and fraud very seriously.

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**Thank you**