

Советы авторам научных статей от редактора ведущего химического журнала

Ganna Lyashenko, PhD
Senior Associate Editor
Webinar, December 18th, 2019

My Route to *Chemistry – A European Journal* and Beyond



1999-2004: MSc Chemistry, National Taras Shevchenko University, Kiev, Ukraine

2004-2008: PhD Chemistry, University of Graz, Austria

2008-2010: Post-Doc, University of California Riverside, USA

2011: Joined „*Chemistry – A European Journal*“ as an Assistant Editor

2012: Associate Editor at *Chemistry – A European Journal*

2015: Senior Associate Editor at *Chemistry – A European Journal*

Overview

1) *Editorial Office*

2) *Scientific Misconduct*

3) *Peer-Review Workflow*

- Initial evaluation
- Review process
- Coming to a decision

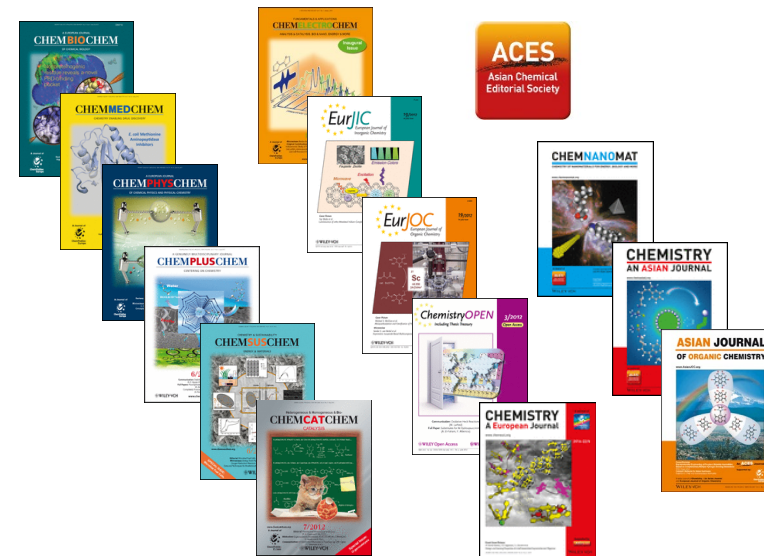
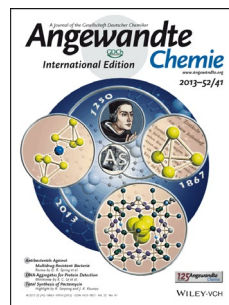
4) *Simplify your Writing for Success*

- How to write titles and abstracts
- Tips on simplifying your writing

About Wiley-VCH

Facts and Figures

- Wiley-VCH (Weinheim): part of Wiley since 1996
(VCH = Verlag Chemie)
- 500 employees from 24 nations
- > 30 chemistry journals
- in-house editorial offices



What Do We Do?

Organizers

- Correspondence
- Administration
- System maintenance

Scientific Editors

- **Monitoring of the latest scientific developments**
- Manuscript acquisition (incl. peer-review pre-selection)
- Manuscript handling
- Copy-editing; proofs and revision
- News, portals, social media

Content Managers

- Typesetter management
- Online publication
- Print publication



Meet Our Team



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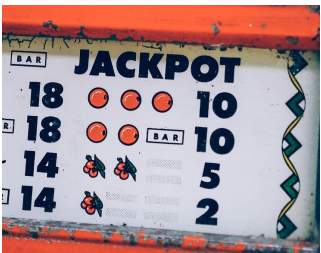
4) *Simplify your Writing for Success*

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Why Publish?



Fame
Recognition by your peers



Fortune
Promotions, grant applications, research funding



Responsibility
To society, taxpayer-funded research, contribution to progress



Quality control
Through peer review



Ethical considerations

Ethical Guidelines for Publication in Journals and Reviews

<http://www.euchems.eu>

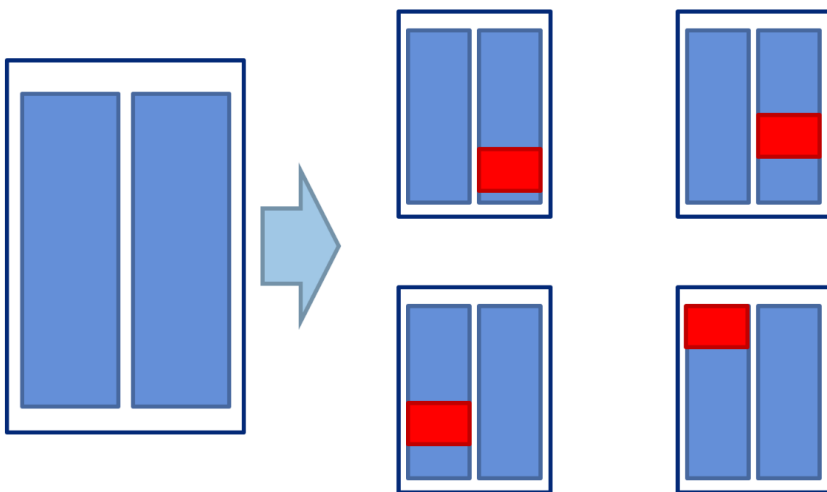


<http://www.wiley-vch.de/euchems-ethics>



Author's Responsibility

- **Scientific honesty**
- Not to engage in redundant publication
- To avoid undue fragmentation of their work into multiple manuscripts



Author's Responsibility

- Correct use of the „authorship“



- The award of authorship should **balance intellectual contributions** [...] against the collection of data and other routine work
- If there is no task that can reasonably be attributed to a particular individual, then that individual should not be credited with authorship

Ethical Guidelines for Publication in Journals and Reviews

- Adding one name (co-first author) on a paper: 90,000 ¥
- Adding two names (co-first author and co-corresponding author): 160,000 ¥

Science Investigation:

M. Hvistendahl, *Science* 2013, 342, 1035-1039



Editors Have the Following Responsibilities

- Ensure that manuscripts are handled in a fair, timely and confidential manner
- Avoid contacting referees that the author asked not to be consulted
- Avoid using unpublished work for personal gain



Some Examples of Scientific Misconduct

Duplicate Submission

Duplicate Publication

Plagiarism

Self-Plagiarism

Inadequate citing

Fraud



- Taking material from another's work and submitting it as one's own
- The appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit

How Can Plagiarism be Detected?



“Whether you're a publisher, government, non-profit or legal firm, if you have ensuring content originality, iThenticate is for you.”

Chris Cross,
General Manager, iThenticate

08-Jul-2013 02:20PM 3774 words • 104 matches • 29 sources

iThenticate HOT CORROSION AND OXIDATION CHARACTERISTICS OF AN ADVANCED SUPERALLOY BY GURRAPPA I

Quotes Included 50%
Bibliography Included

Match Overview

Match	Source	Words	Similarity
1	CrossCheck 1048 words Gurrappa, I., I. V. S. Yashwanth, and A. K., "The Selectic ... of Materials for Marine Gas Turbine Engines", Efficiency	1048	28%
2	CrossCheck 223 words Gurrappa, I., "Effect of plasma immersion ion implantati on and deposition on high temperature oxidation of tita ...	223	6%
3	CrossCheck 106 words I. Gurrappa, "Palladium and tantalum aluminide coating s for high-temperature oxidation resistance of titanium ...	106	3%
4	CrossCheck 84 words Gurrappa, I., and I.V.S Yashwanth, "Design and Develo ... ment of Smartcoatings for Gas Turbines", Gas Turbines,	84	2%
5	Publications 55 words Injeti, Gurrappa, "Identification of a smart bond coating ... r gas turbine engine applications (BRIEF COMMUNICATI	55	1%
6	CrossCheck 44 words Gurrappa, I., "Thermal barrier coatings for enhanced ef ... ciency of gas turbine engines", Surface & Coatings Tech	44	1%
7	Publications 40 words Carton, Marc, Ennis, Philip James, Lecomte-Beckers, Ja cqueline and Schubert, Florian, "Materials for Advance ...	40	1%
8	CrossCheck 29 words Gurrappa, I., "Characterization of newly developed struct ural DMR-1700 steel and comparison with different ste ...	29	1%
9	CrossCheck 25 words Gurrappa, I., "Influence of nitrogen implantation on the ... gh temperature oxidation of titanium-base alloys", Surfac	25	1%
10	CrossCheck 20 words Gurrappa, I., "The corrosion behaviour of SmCo5 per ... nent magnets in different environments", Materials Che	20	1%
11	Internet 15 words crawled on 08-Jan-2013 www.fins.ee	15	<1%

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Text-Only Report

Case Studies: What's Plagiarism And What Isn't?

1. Inevitable / Harmless

Silicon (Si) has a great potential as a photoelectrode because it is an earth-abundant element with several desirable properties, including a narrow energy band gap of ~ 1.2 eV, high carrier mobility, stability over a wide pH range, non-toxicity, and commercial availability.^[11] Si is a key material in the solid-state photovoltaic industry, whilst modified Si has been used increasingly in solid/liquid photoelectrochemistry. For example, the surface of a p-Si has been heavily modified with a $(\text{n}^+\text{-Si})$ layer to improve its photoelectrochemical (PEC) H_2 production.^[12] Metal oxides were deposited on the surface of the n-Si photoanodes as a protective layer in PEC water oxidation.^[14] Although planar p-Si is promising,^[15] charge carrier recombination can occur due to the low diffusion length of the minority carriers in the same absorber thickness.^[16] However, a wire-array geometry possesses long optical paths for efficient photon absorption and increased collection efficiency for the minority carrier. A comparison of planar p-Si and p-Si wire arrays indicated that the latter exhibits a significantly lower reflectance^[17] and 0.1–0.3 V higher anodic onset potentials in PEC water splitting processes.^[13,18]

With this in mind, this study attempted, for the first time, to fabricate Sn-coupled p-Si nanowire arrays for application to solar CO_2 conversion. Vertically aligned, free-standing p-Si nanowire arrays of varying lengths were grown on p-Si wafers using an electroless chemical etching technique. The wire arrays prepared using this method exhibited a > 0.5 V higher anodic onset potential compared to planar p-Si and an approximately two-fold increase in photocurrent generation and formate production. However, the Faradaic efficiencies for formate formation of the planar and wire electrodes were similar at $< 10\%$, presumably due to the same surface characteristics. In an attempt to catalyze formate production, Sn nanoparticles were strategically photo-electrodeposited onto the p-Si electrodes because of its

3

Experimental Section

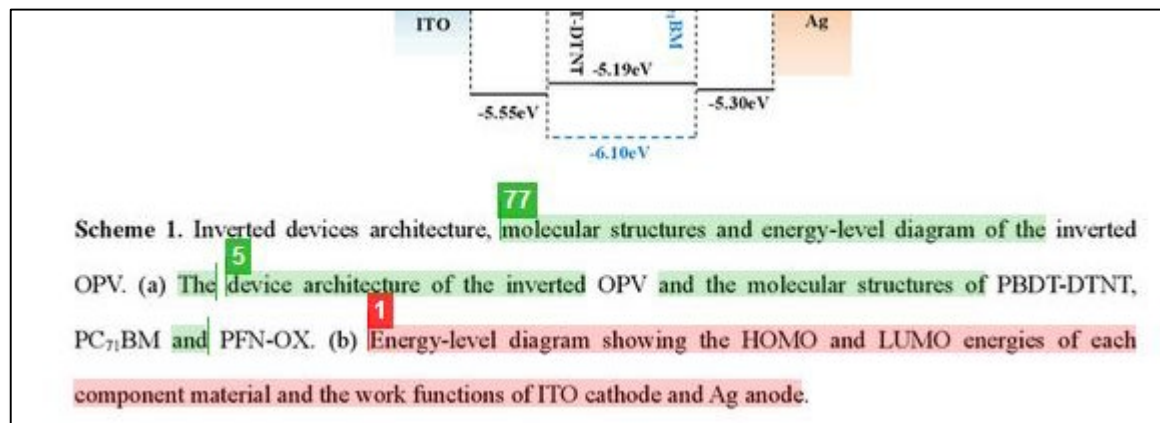
Fabrication of p-type Si nanowire electrodes

An Ag-catalyzed electroless chemical etching method was used to prepare vertically aligned, freestanding silicon nanowire array electrodes. For this, p-type Si (100) wafers (WaferKorea, Inc.; B-doped at 10^{14} – 10^{16} cm^{-3} based on its resistivity of 1–30 $\Omega\text{-cm}$ according to the manufacturer's information) were rinsed with deionized water, 2 drops of 10% aqueous deionized water. During the chemical etching process, the back side of the Si wafers was covered with Teflon tape. The substrates were dipped in a piranha solution ($\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \sim 3$ in volume) for 5 min and then in HF (5%) for 1 min to remove the surface oxides. To deposit the Ag seed layer, the substrates were dipped into an aqueous solution of AgNO_3 (10 mM) and HF (5 M)

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for 3 min and rinsed thoroughly with deionized water. Finally, they were immersed into an aqueous solution of H_2O_2 (0.27 M) and HF (5 M) for various times (1–10 h) to grow the wire arrays. The wafers were then soaked in HNO_3 (60 %) to remove the residual Ag from the Si surface, rinsed with deionized water, and dried using a stream of N_2 . For the photoelectrochemical tests, the Si wafers were cut into pieces ($1.5 \text{ cm} \times 1.0 \text{ cm}$) onto which a silver paste (Cans, Inc.) was painted to have ohmic contact of the back side. After drying at 80°C , the p-Si wire arrays were masked with Teflon tape and only a certain fraction of the area (0.35 cm^2) was exposed to the electrolyte.

Case Studies: What's Plagiarism And What Isn't?



?

What about these?

Figure captions often overlap with literature: a certain diagram type or data set is often described in the same words (minimalistic)

“Not every overlap is the author's fault or intention –
coincidences are possible!”

Case Studies: What's Plagiarism And What Isn't?

This looks worse, doesn't it?

Experimental section:

Material synthesis and characterization:

All the samples were prepared by using a solid state reaction method. For FeS, MnS and $\text{Fe}_x\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{S}$ ($x=0.2, 0.5, 0.8$), the Fe and/or Mn powder, S powder were carefully ground and tabletted. The tablets were sealed into vacuum quartz tube and heat-treated to 900°C for 40 h. After cooling down to room temperature, the obtained samples were ground for electrode preparation. The morphologies of the samples were observed using a scanning electron microscope (SEM) (Hitachi S-4800). The structure of the samples were characterized by X'Pert Pro MPD X-ray diffractometer (Philips, Holland) using Cu-K α radiation (1.5405\AA), and the exact lattice parameters were obtained by refining the XRD data using Fullprof.

Electrochemistry test:

The working electrode was prepared by spreading the slurry of the active materials (70 wt.%), acetylene black (20 wt.%) and sodium alginate binder (10 wt.%) on Cu foil with the distilled water as solvent. The electrode was dried at 100°C in vacuum for 10 h before use. The coin cells were assembled with pure lithium foil as the counter electrode, and a glass fiber as the separator in an argon-filled glove box. The charge/discharge measurements were carried out on a Land BT2000 battery test system (Wuhan, China) at a current rate of 0.1C ($1\text{C}=600\text{ mA g}^{-1}$) under room temperature. The MnS and $\text{Fe}_x\text{Mn}_{1-x}\text{S}$ ($x=0.2, 0.5, 0.8$) electrodes were discharged and charged between the voltage range of $0.1-2.5\text{ V}$. The voltage range for the FeS electrode was $1.0-2.5\text{ V}$.

Looks bad, but it's about **standard experimental procedures** – very difficult to rephrase, and why would one intentionally describe the same method differently? That could be understood as trying to make it look new.

Case Studies: What's Plagiarism And What Isn't?

paper.

1. Introduction

The increasing needs of electrical energy storage have promoted the great success of lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) in portable electronics, and they are also being developed for application in large-scale applications, such as electric vehicles and grid-scale storage. The transition from portable electronics to vehicles and grid, with expected lifetime greater than ten years, will require substantial improvements of the LIBs in calendar and cycling life.[1,2] In addition, vehicle applications require at least a two-fold improvement of the energy and power densities. One of the promising classes of electrode materials that could meet these stringent requirements is the conversion reaction based transition metal compounds (including oxides, fluorides, sulphides and nitrides), which provide capacities several times higher than those of existing intercalation compounds, due to the multiple electron transfer per transition metal ion through the conversion reaction.[3-5] Among them, transition metal oxides [6-9] and fluorides [10-15] have been intensively investigated. It was shown that Li insertion into the MO/MF (M=Mn, Fe, Co, Ni and Cu)

The red overlap is harmless (hundreds of papers on topic published already)

The purple overlap is highly questionable. This was probably lifted intentionally from the source paper and only minimally modified.

3. Questionable...

If a manuscript displays a number of such overlaps, coincidence can be ruled out – especially when the number of sources is very limited. **Editors should take action**

4. Plagiarism

been effectively combined into binary atomic materials, showing dramatically oxygen-resistant property.

Amalgam, an alloy of mercury with silver, is another example containing the concept of "binary cooperative complementarity" and served as excellent and versatile restorative dental filling material for application, strength, and durability.^[10] Dental amalgam was first used in the Tang Dynasty in China (618-907) and later by Strockerus in about 1528.^[11] In this binary alloy, liquid mercury was incorporated into the solid silver atomic lattice, resulting in ideal filling materials that could be used to fill any desired volume and then hardened (set).

Besides alloys, the concept of "binary cooperative co-molecular design engineering. Amphiphilic molecules, with (in other words, hydrophobic) surfaces (Figures 1 and 2), such as have been developed.^[12-13] Owing to the different chemical tails, these binary molecules will show different aggregation in water. hydrophilic regions (head) are in contact with surrounding water, the hydrophobic regions (tail) in the micelle centre (oil) surrounding water has been replaced by organic solvent. The groups at the centre with the tails extending out (water-in-oil) aggregation models.

In organic electronics, tetracyanoquinodimethane (TCNQ) [15-17], in which organic molecules are used as electron acceptors, suffer from the inhomogeneous local crystalline an-

properties.^[18] Thus, all-organic donor-acceptor (D-A) molecules have attracted considerable

attentions due to their controllable molecular design, low price and high efficiency. In this review, we first discuss the binary alternating D-A molecular design [68], such as the feasible partial charge-transfer state [235] which is similar to n-type or p-type semiconductors. Then, we discuss the design of the weakly polarized state promotes the charge injection at the electrode [68] and facilitates the transport of charge carriers in the semiconductor [234]. Finally, we discuss the design of the high transport efficiency. Recently, as high as $10\text{ cm}^2\text{ V}^{-1}\text{ s}^{-1}$ field-effect mobility has been achieved by the design of the binary alternating thiophene[3,2-b]thiophene (DTT, donor) and (DPP, acceptor)-based conjugated polymer (Figure 2c).^[20]

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 ...ity is an important issue intensively studied in chemists

materials science^[21, 22] Liu et. al. found that an a

thiazolylazo)phenol (TADG18) could form a chiral Langmuir

Plasticity

repeat cycles can be more than ten. Briefly, the supramolecular
achieved from well-defined molecules and this will bring more
fabricating novel chiral materials.

Compared with binary man-made molecules, deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a natural biomacromolecule that encodes the genetic instructions for the functioning of all known living organisms.^[24] It can be treated as a multi/super "binary cooperative complementary" phenomenon consisting of alternating sugars (deoxyribose) and phosphates.

extend the concept of "binary cooperative complementary" to one dimensional BCCNMs (nanochannels and fibers) and three dimensional BCCNMs (selected materials).

2.1 Two dimensional wettability-switched BCCNMs

[illegible]

gliaric

has been used to fabricate thermally responsive PNIPAAm thin films on carbon nanotubes,^[58] or silicon substrate,^[59] allowing a reversible transition between superhydrophilicity (about 0°) and superhydrophobicity (about 150°) at a narrow temperature range of about 10 °C (Figure 6c). The opposite wettabilities are expected to originate from the change in intermolecular and intramolecular hydrogen bonding of the polymer chains below the LCST (32–33°C). PNIPAAm chains prefer to form intramolecular hydrogen bonds in the collapsed conformation leading to the predominantly intermolecular hydrogen bonds between carbonyl groups, amino groups and water molecules, which contribute to the

pH and others-driven smart surfaces. The change of pH value will dominate stereo configurations of binary cooperative complementary molecules, yielding hydrophilic or hydrophobic molecular segments exposed to the water contact. Smart surfaces that can switch between superhydrophilicity and superhydrophobicity using i-motif DNA have been reported.^[74] This macroscopic surface phenomenon originates from the collaborative effects of surface microstructure and collective nanometer scale motion of DNA nanomachine. The modified hydrophilic DNA with a fluoride-containing hydrophobic group and immobilized it onto a gold surface through a gold-thiol bond to create an intelligent switching surface. Under basic conditions (pH 8.5), the i-motif structure of DNA molecules on the surface converted into the stretched single-stranded structure. The original state of the DNA was able to cover the surface. pH-driven switching could be manipulated among the two states. Accordingly, water on rough surfaces was 88° at pH 4.5, and the CA was 14° at pH 8.5.

Electrowetting is a more mature technique that can induce a transition of droplets from Cassie to Wenzel state.^[75] However, traditional electrowetting always happens on a liquid-solid contact area, which can not realize a localized controlled wetting state transition. Recently, a patterned wetting-state transition on a superhydrophobic aligned composite nanorod array (ACNA) surface has been built based on a photoelectric co-operative wetting process.^[76-79] The patterned wetting-state transition can induce a localized wetting adhesion switching on liquid/solid interfaces. For example, when the applied voltage was below the threshold value of electrowetting, a drop of red ink placed on the ACNA surface was in the Cassie state, with air trapped in the troughs between the individual nanorods. Then, the patterned wetting-state can transfer to the Wenzel state through the UV irradiation due to the existing electrocapillary pressure. Since the liquid/solid interface without illuminating was still governed by Cassie's state, the redundant liquid could be easily removed, yielding patterned liquid printing.

5. Outrageous

Some Examples of Scientific Misconduct

Duplicate Submission

Duplicate Publication

Plagiarism

Self-Plagiarism

Inadequate citing

Fraud

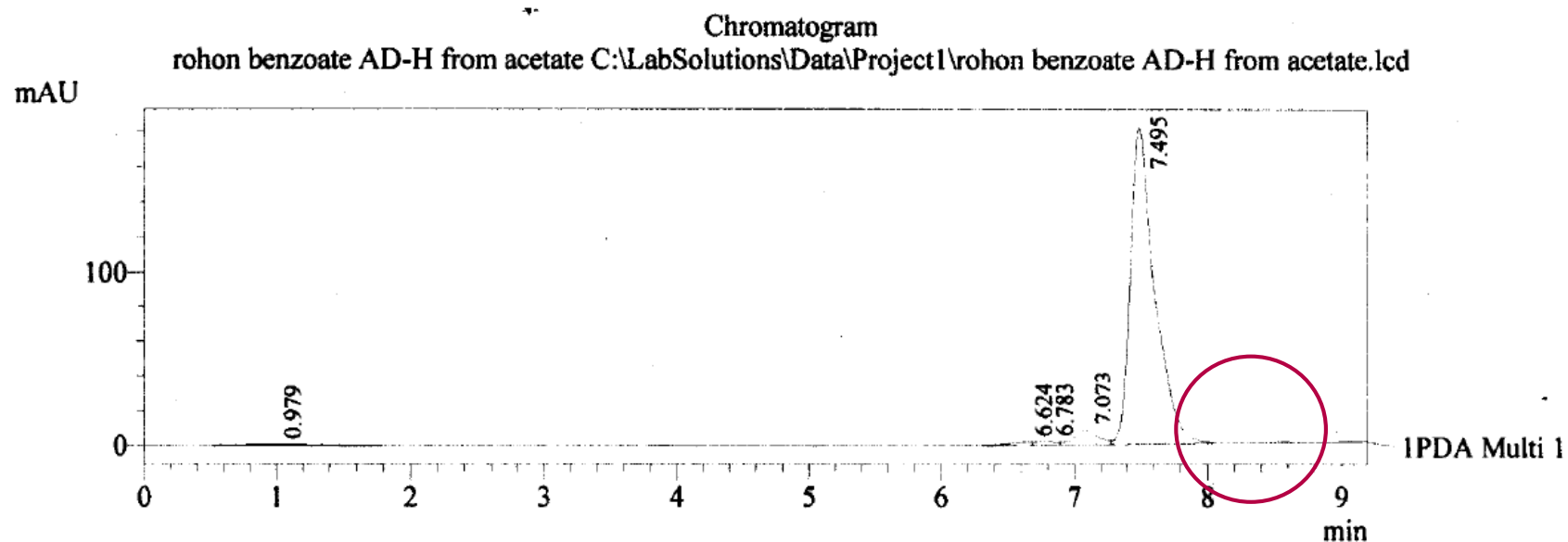


Some Examples of Scientific Misconduct: **Falsification**



Falsification is **manipulating** research materials, equipment, or processes, or **changing or omitting data** or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record

Some Examples of Scientific Misconduct



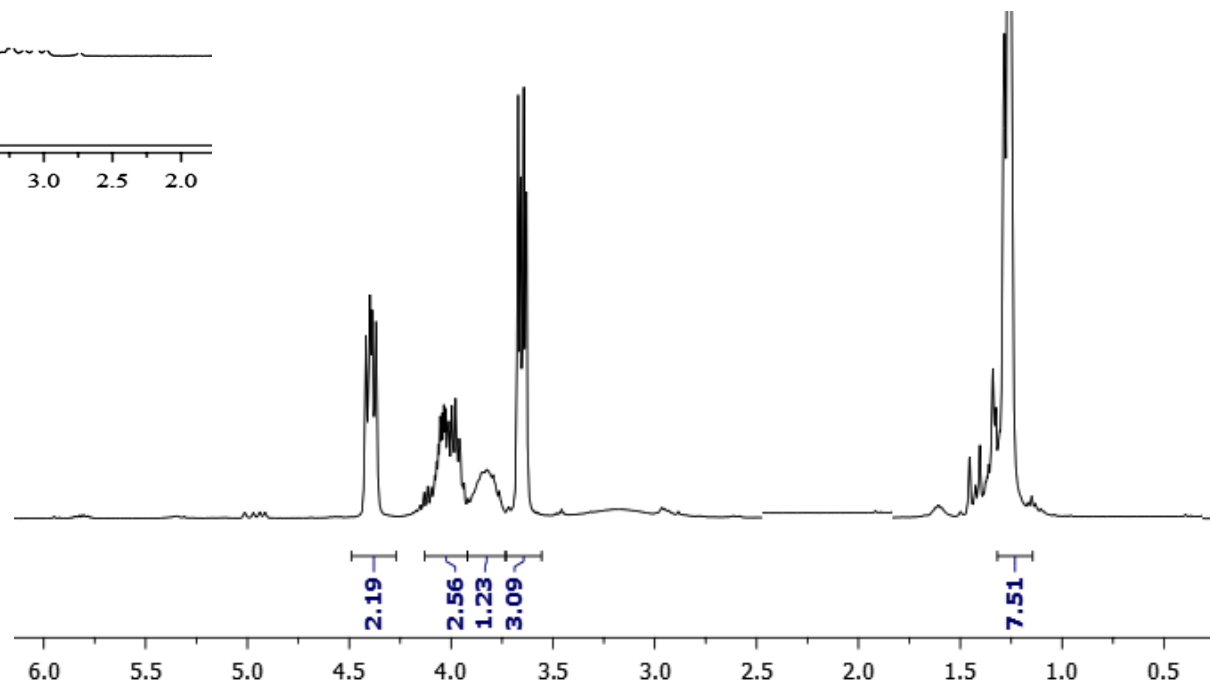
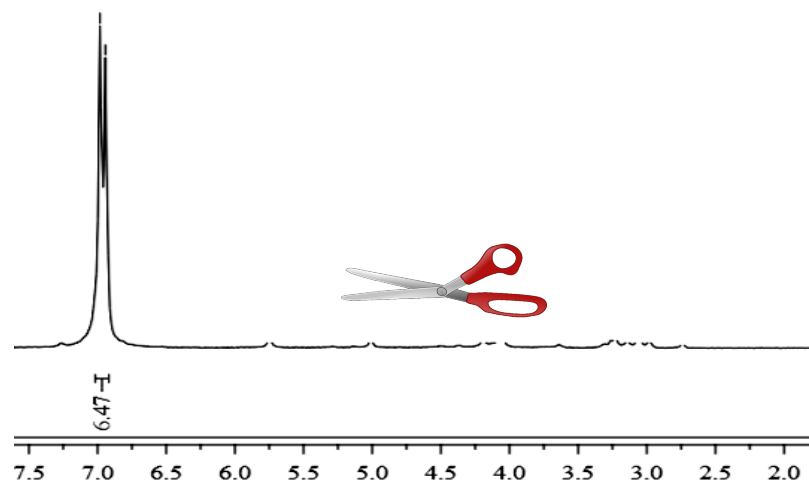
1 PDA Multi 1 / 254nm 4nm

PeakTable

PDA Ch1 254nm 4nm

Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Area %	Height %
1	0.979	15550	415	0.518	0.166
2	6.624	17299	1499	0.576	0.598
3	6.783	19343	1785	0.644	0.712
4	7.073	98814	7864	3.291	3.136
5	7.495	2275244	181444	75.774	72.351
6	8.229	540968	55906	18.016	22.293

Some Examples of Scientific Misconduct



Some Examples of Scientific Misconduct

The Blogosphere

ether and the dried completely under high vacuum to give 99mg (93% yield) of product.

Emma, please insert NMR data here! where are they? and for this compound, just make up an elemental analysis...



Pt(II)((*M,S,S,S*)-*p*-tolyl-binaso)(acac)(BF₄)₂ (154): A vial was charged with 100 mg (0.126 mmol) **5a** and 24 mg (0.126 mmol) AgBF₄. 2 mL CH₂Cl₂ was added, the vial was covered and the reaction was left stirring in the dark for 2 hours. After this time, the reaction was filtered over celite to remove AgCl. Solvent was then removed to leave a

Some Examples of Scientific Misconduct: Sanctions

- an **immediate rejection** of the paper in question
- severe **warning** to the author
- a **ban** from submitting manuscripts for a certain period
- In some cases, the article will have to be **retracted**



Some Examples of Scientific Misconduct: **Conclusions**

- Scholarly publishing is built on a **foundation of trust**
- Unethical or fraudulent publication practices not only undermine trust in the scientific record, but **waste a lot of time and money**
- Ethical publication practices **maintain the quality and reliability** of the scientific literature



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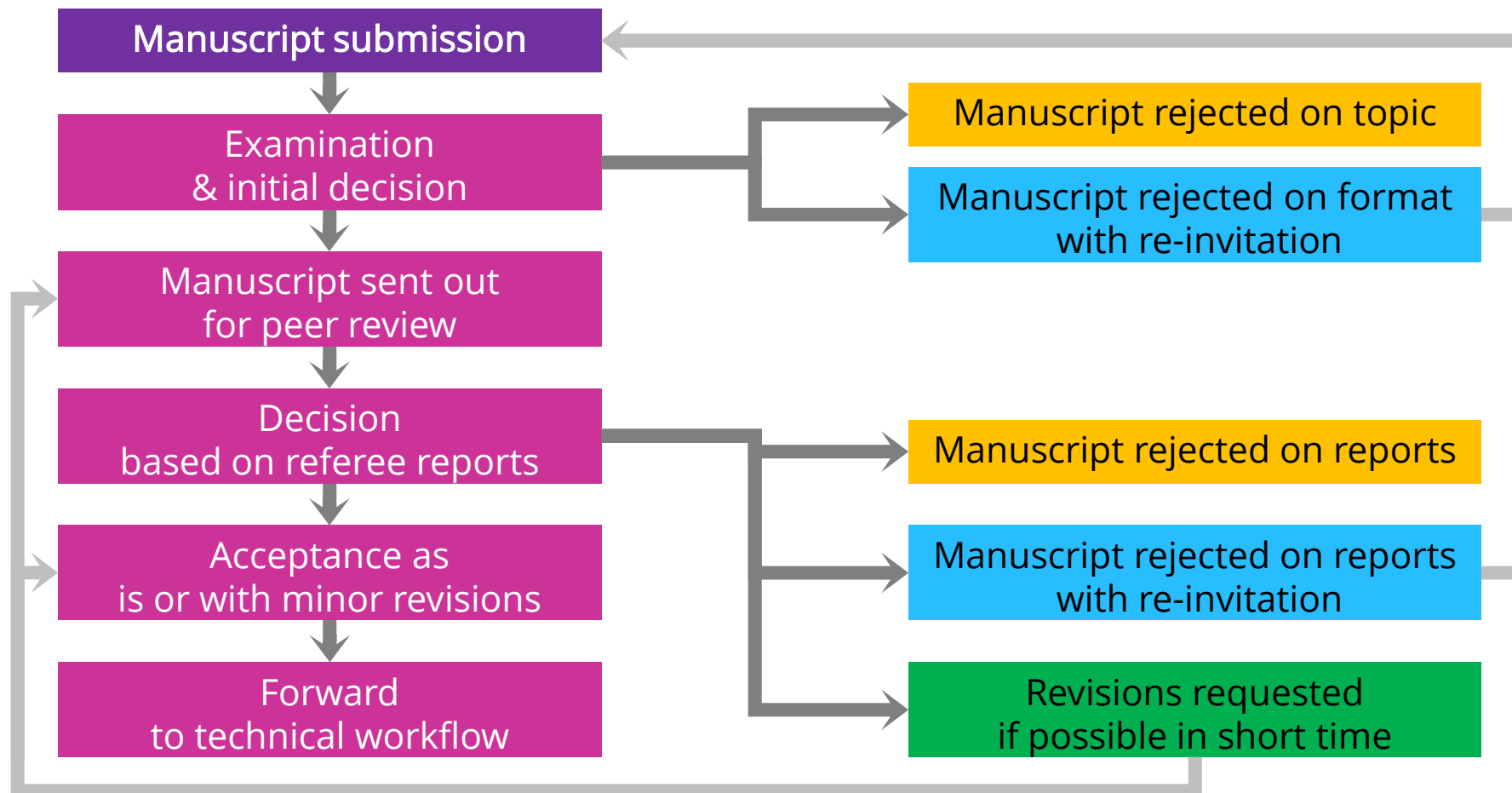
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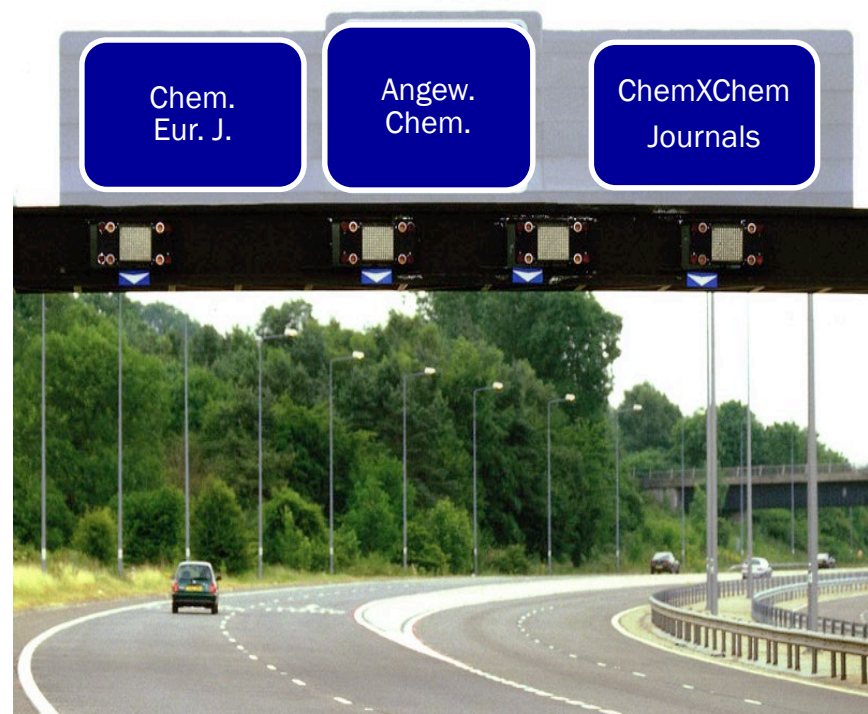
Peer-Review Workflow



Before Submission

Choosing an Article Type and Journal

- Know your target audience
- Look at the literature
- See beyond the impact
- Read the journal requirements




Before Submission


ALWAYS read the journal's guidelines to authors carefully

Make yourself familiar with ethical guidelines for publishing


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Manuscript Submission

Editorial

Proposal Menu

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Handling Editor Main Menu

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Editor 'To-Do' List

My Pending Assignments (14)

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[Submissions Under Review](#) (33)

View All Assigned

[View All Assigned Submissions](#) (62)

[View All Assigned Submissions being Edited](#) (0)

Evaluation Criteria (1)

- Is the paper suitable for the journal?
- Is it too specialised?
- Is the research significant?
- Is it different to prior work?
- Are the results set in the right context?
- Does the paper adhere to the ethical guidelines?

Evaluation Criteria (2)

When a manuscript lands on my desk, I...

- read the title, authors / affiliations
- read the abstract
- read the cover letter
- read the conclusions
- look over the graphics / tables
- check the references

Writing a Good Cover Letter

Think about who reads it and what they are looking for...

An Editor wants to know...

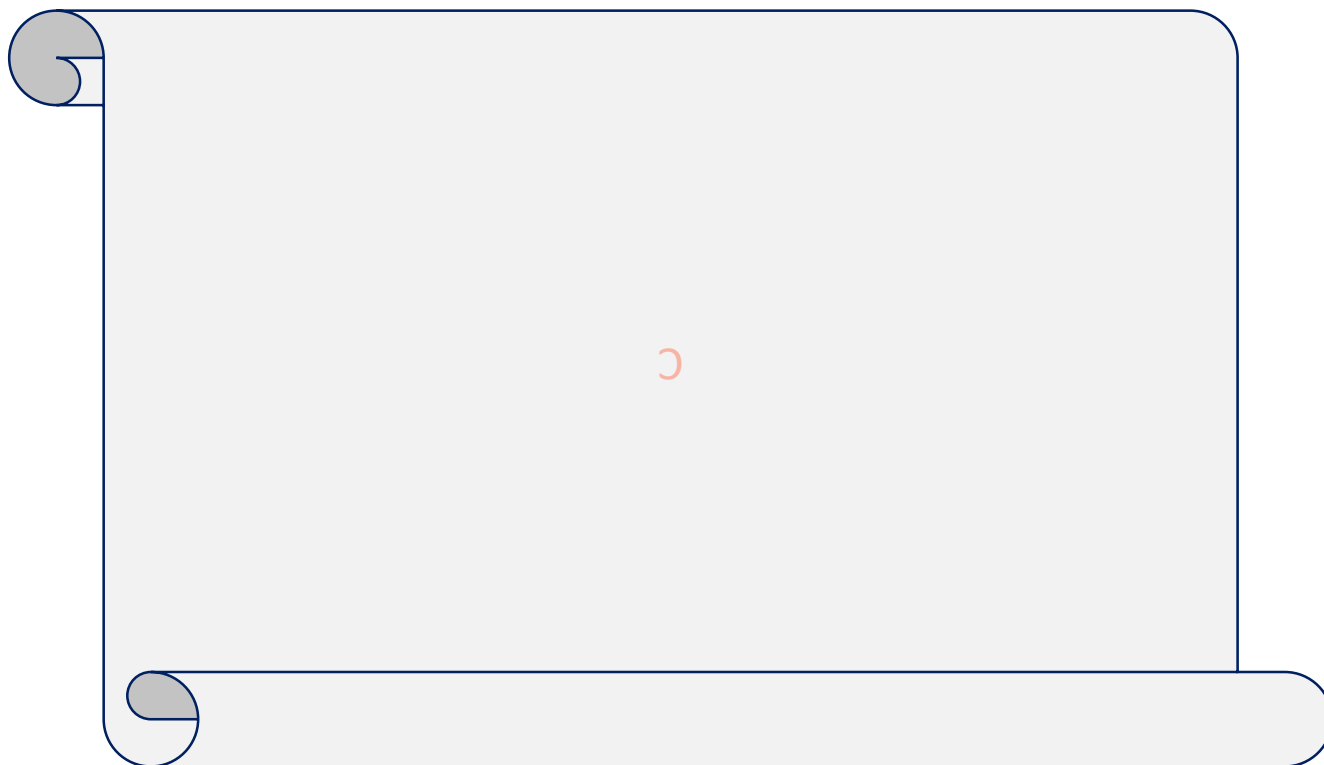
what the key findings / results are?

why they are significant?

if the work is right for the journal?

Cover Letter

The worst type!



Cover Letter

Not much better...

Dear Editor,

We would like to submit our manuscript "Fantastic Synthesis of Really Interesting Compounds" to your journal. We hope you will find it acceptable for publication.

Yours Sincerely,

A. N. Author

Cover Letter

Grabbing the editor's attention!

Dear Editor,

Here, we report a series of **potent** anticancer agents with a **novel** pharmacophore that were synthesized via an **efficient** 3-step route... **First report** of a selective agent targeting...

Yours Sincerely,

A. N. Author

Value of a Good Cover Letter

You can show that your work has:

Four Main Criteria

- Hypothesis
- Innovation
- Evidence
- Clarity

Does my work have...

- a clearly stated purpose?
- significant scientific advances?

Please... don't assume the editor knows what you do😊

Goal: To increase probability of external review!

Cover Letter: Extras

Also include...

- whether you have any **related manuscripts** recently published on the subject or currently submitted to another journal
- **conflicts of interest** – tell the editor if any potential conflict of interest exists with another expert in the field since they will undoubtedly be a potential reviewer
- **referee suggestions** – almost all journals allow (or require) authors to provide reviewer suggestions; these should be experts in the field but should not be collaborators or former/present colleagues

Cover Letter: Suggesting Reviewers

Good referee suggestions are:

- leaders in your field
- working on related, relevant topics
- located worldwide

My referee suggestions are:

Prof. A, London Univ., expert in Mannich reactions

Prof. B, Tokyo Univ., expert in biology of steroids

Dr. C, ChemCo, Ltd., expert in crystallisation

Prof. D, Dresden Univ. expert in enzyme catalysis

Cover Letter: Suggesting Reviewers

Avoid....

- your previous supervisors, co-workers, or students
- your collaborators
- other members of your institution (we do check!)

**Think carefully about suggesting
very well-known reviewers!**

Give....

- Opposed reviewers

Being a reviewer is...

Challenging

Free-of-charge

Time consuming



Prestigious!

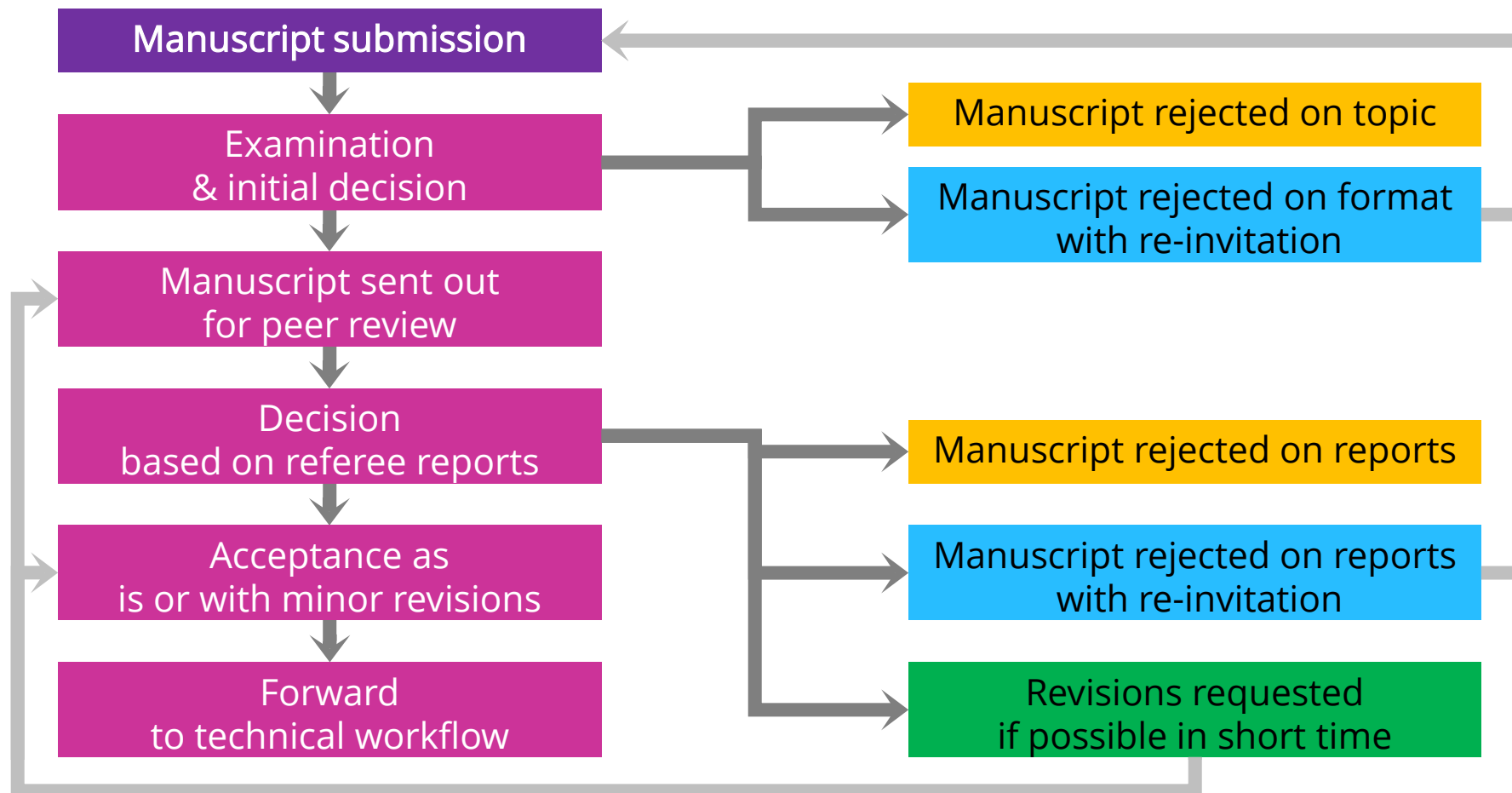
Looks cool on your CV

Rewarding

Competitive



Peer-Review Workflow: Rejection

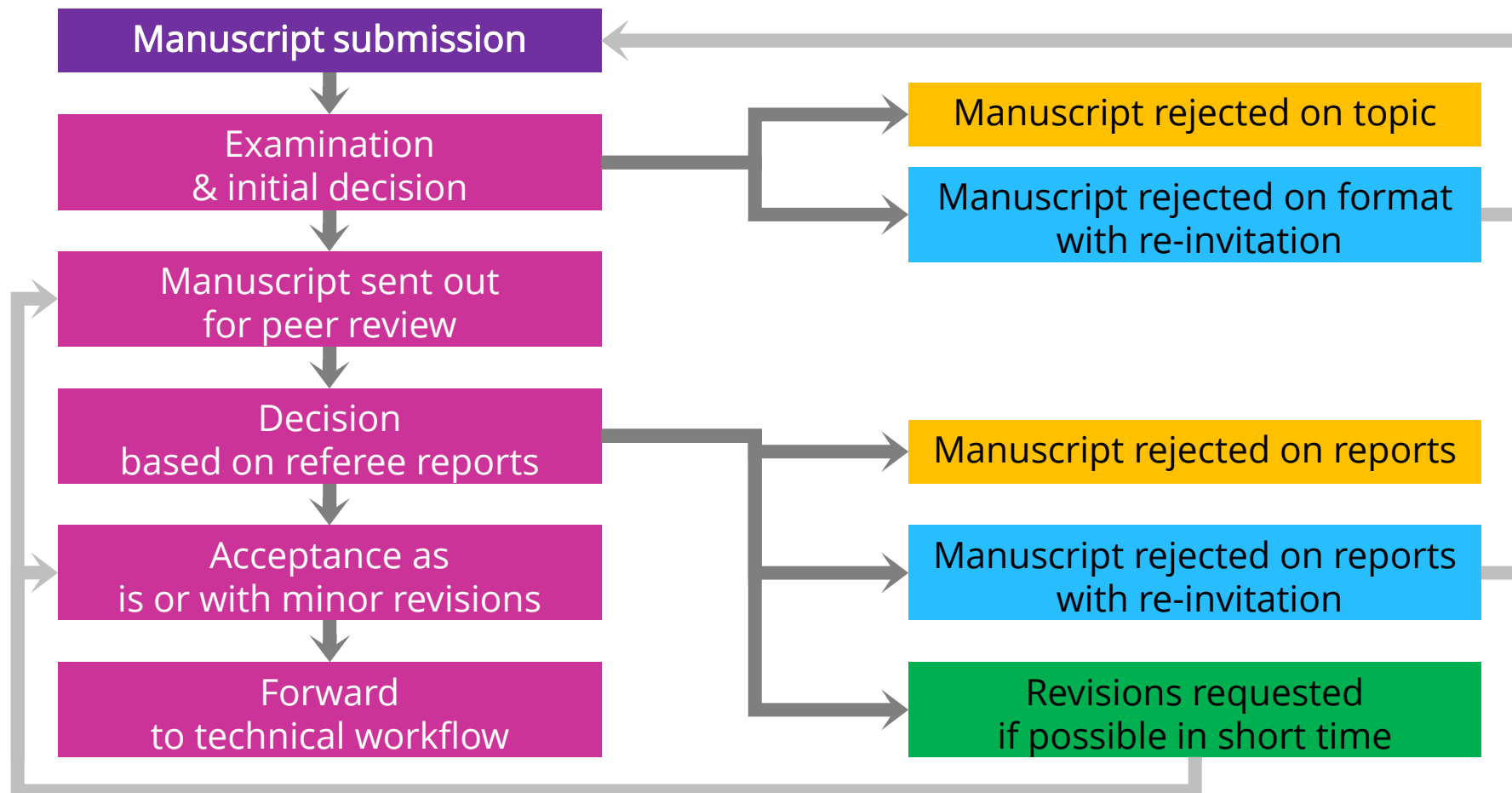


Initial Decision: Rejection

I typically reject a manuscript when...

- Out of scope/readership
- Only incremental advances are reported
- Strong overlap with previous work
- (Non-committal) transfer offer to a sister journal
- Unethical behavior
- Wrong article type
- Wrong format
- Language
- Rejection with re-invitation

Peer-Review Workflow: Sending out for a Peer Review



Value of Peer Review

“Peer review is the **evaluation** of work by one or more people of **similar competence** to the producers of the work (peer).”

Suitability for Publication

- True / credible?
- Reproducible?
- Important / Relevant?
- Communicated effectively?
- Novelty?
- Plagiarism?

Improve Research

- Reasoning
- Presentation
- New / additional ideas

Reviewer Selection

- Expertise and publishing record – websites, databases, previous papers
- References
- Editor experience
- Author suggestions
- Relationship or conflict of interest with authors
- Editorial board
- Reviewer suggestions

Reviewer's Responsibilities

- **Hypothesis** – What question does this paper answer?
- **Innovation** – What is unique?
- **Evidence** – Are the conclusions supported by data?
- **Clarity** – Are the results clear and understandable?
- **Context** – Are the results set in the context of other known research?
- **Ethics** - Does the paper adhere to the guidelines?

Please avoid delays!

Referee Report

How to *write* a report

- Give **constructive** criticism
- Identify strengths & weaknesses
- Be specific
- Check references & Supporting Information
- Are there any ethical questions?

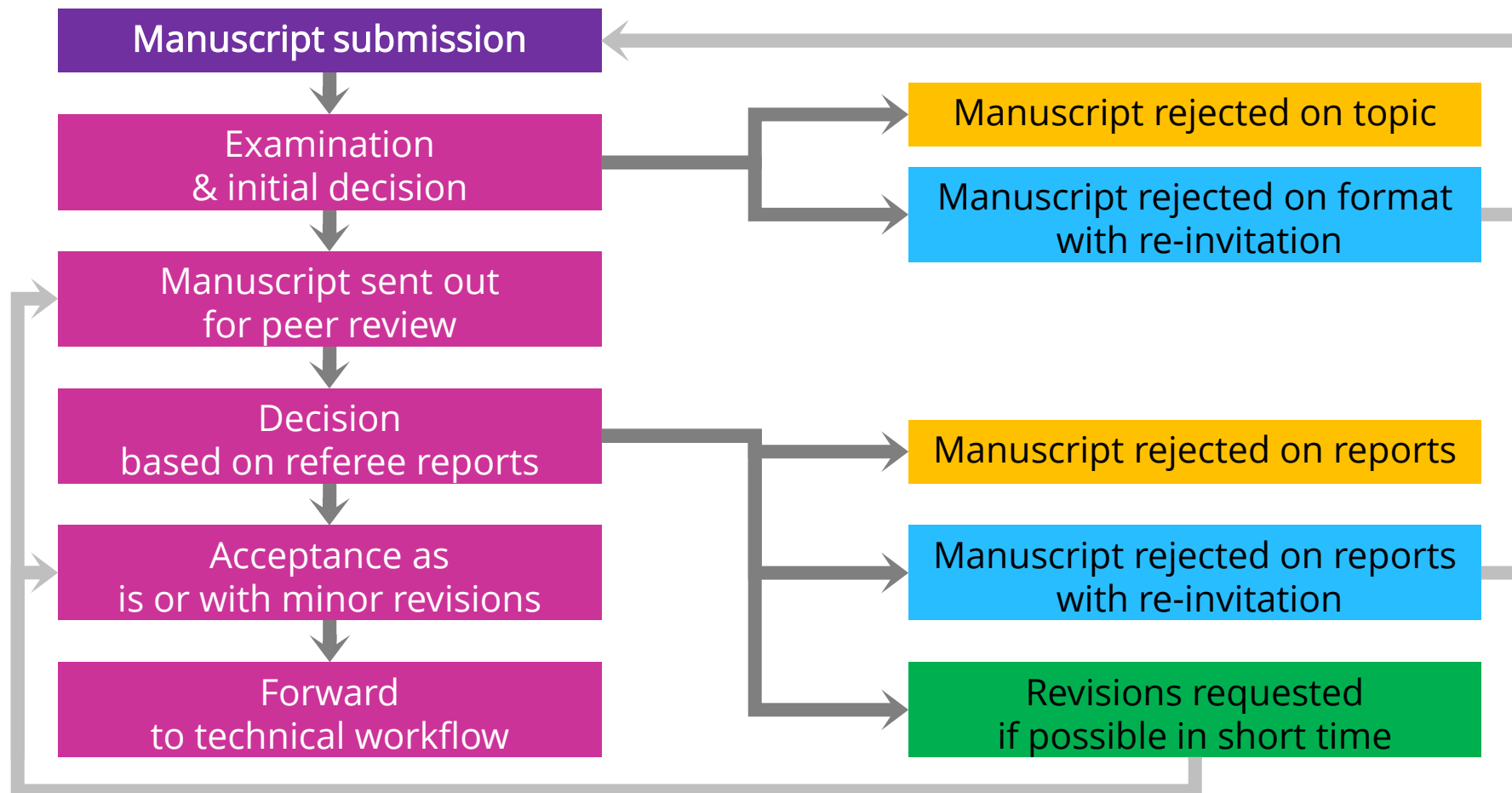


How to *read* a report

- Treat it as a discussion of your paper
- Don't take it personally
- Be self-critical
- Editors and authors read referee reports differently!

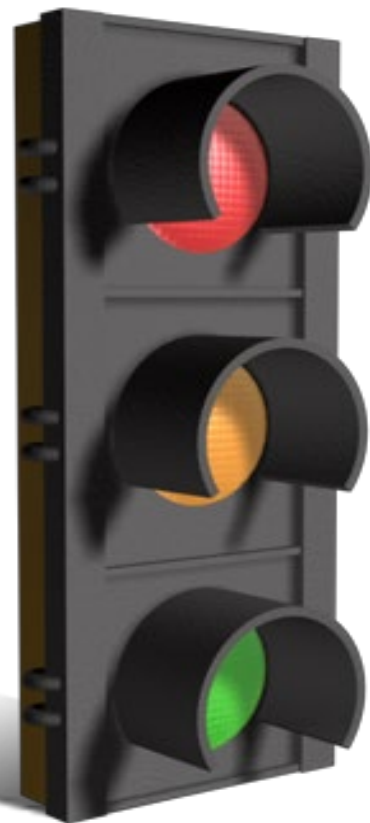
From a **real point-by-point response** to a referee:
"This professor is biased. He criticized other works and only emphasize on his own work. Not a good person.....**He is not good person** in our opinion and very much biased and shall be avoided reviewing our work." – *author*

Peer-Review Workflow: Decision Based on Report



Editor: Taking Decisions

- Do I have **sufficient** reports?
- Are the reports **consistent**?
- Should I contact **additional** reviewers?
- What is the **quality** of the reports?



- **Rejection**

- **Revision**

- **Acceptance**

Decision: Rejection

This is an **opportunity to improve your paper** – take it!

Make the changes recommended by the referees because an **unchanged** paper...

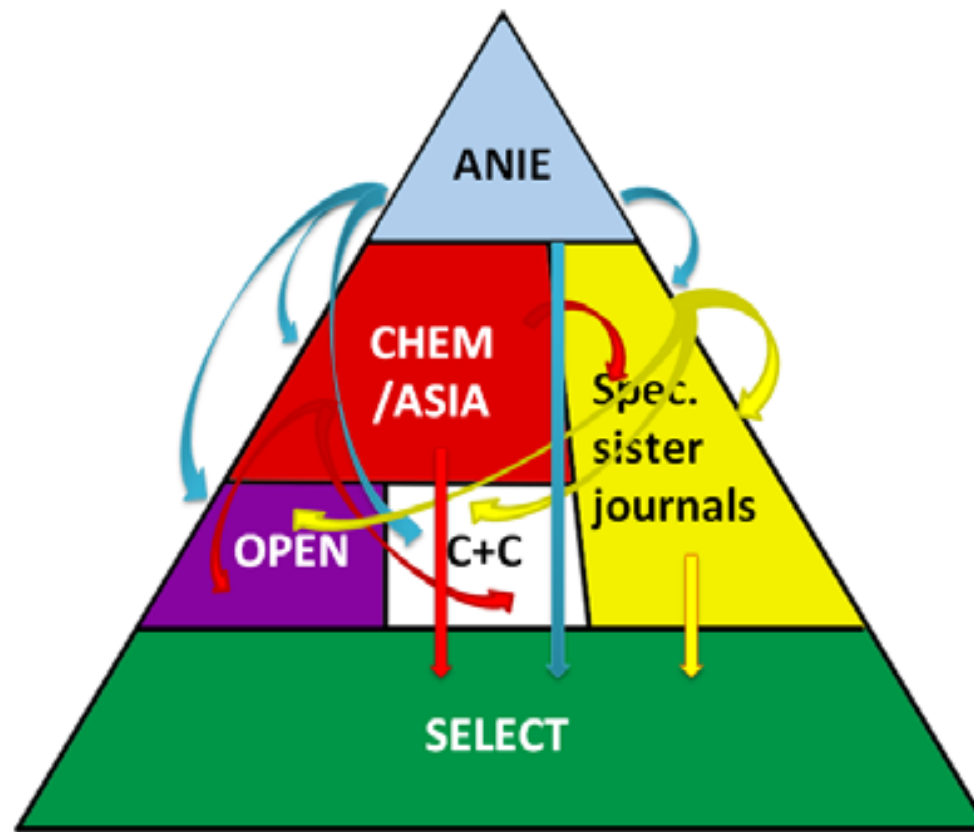
- may be sent to the **same referees** by the next journal
- is likely to get the **same or similar comments** even from different referees

Decision: Transfer Offer to a Sister Journal

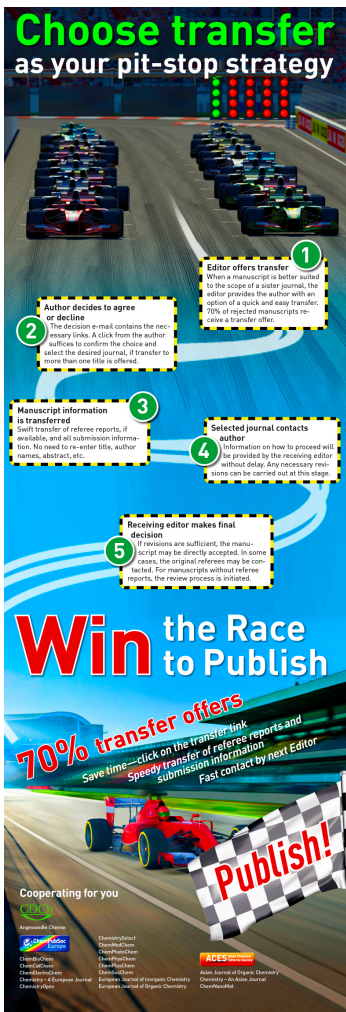
- Referee reports can be shared within a publisher :

Contact handling editor at sister journal and ask for transfer option
(often without additional refereeing)

Ca. 70% of rejected
manuscripts are offered the
option to transfer to a sister
journal



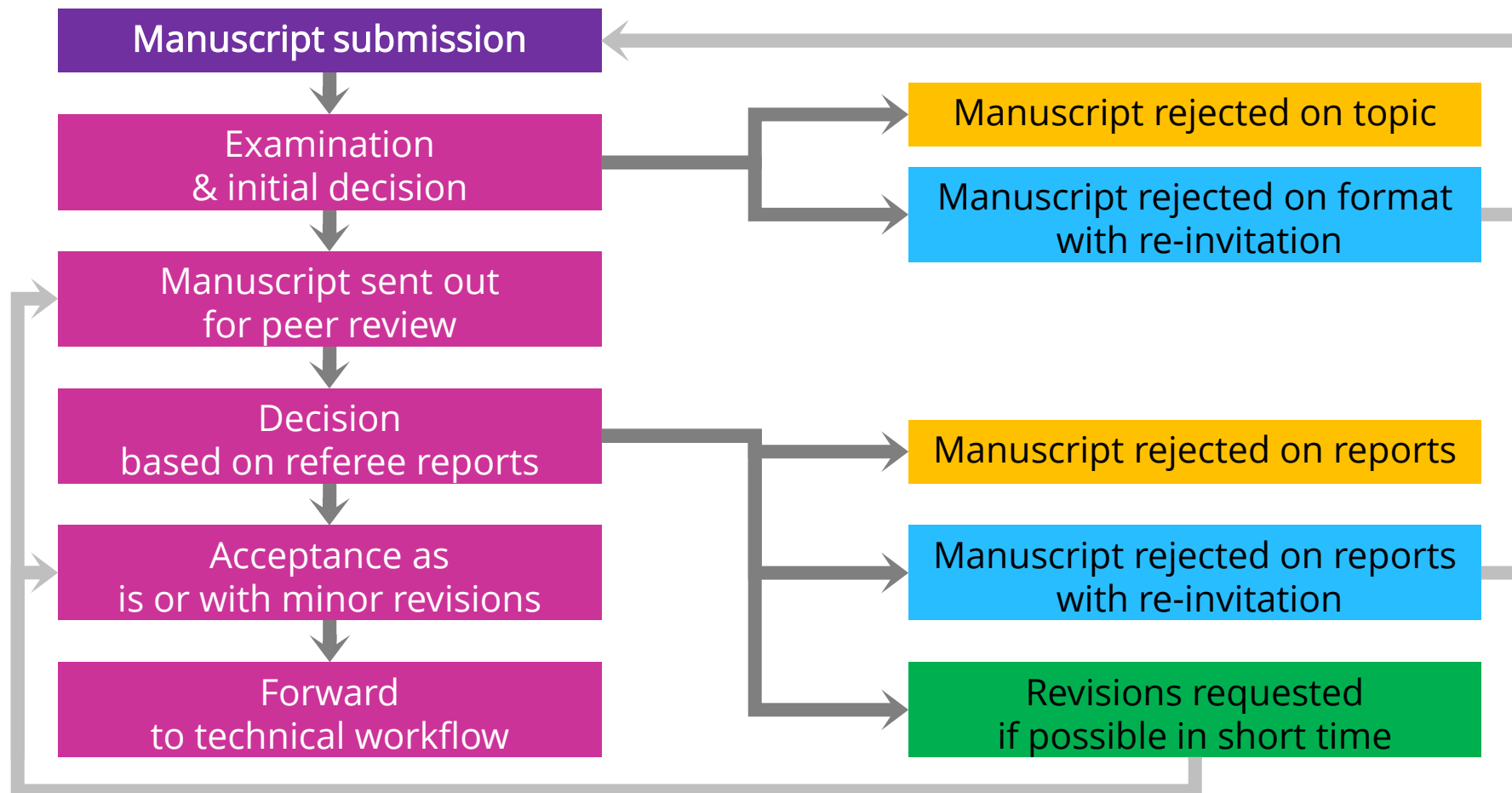
Decision: Rejection with Transfer Option – Why?



- Helps **relieve pressure** on peer review process
- Facilitates **fast publication** of your manuscript



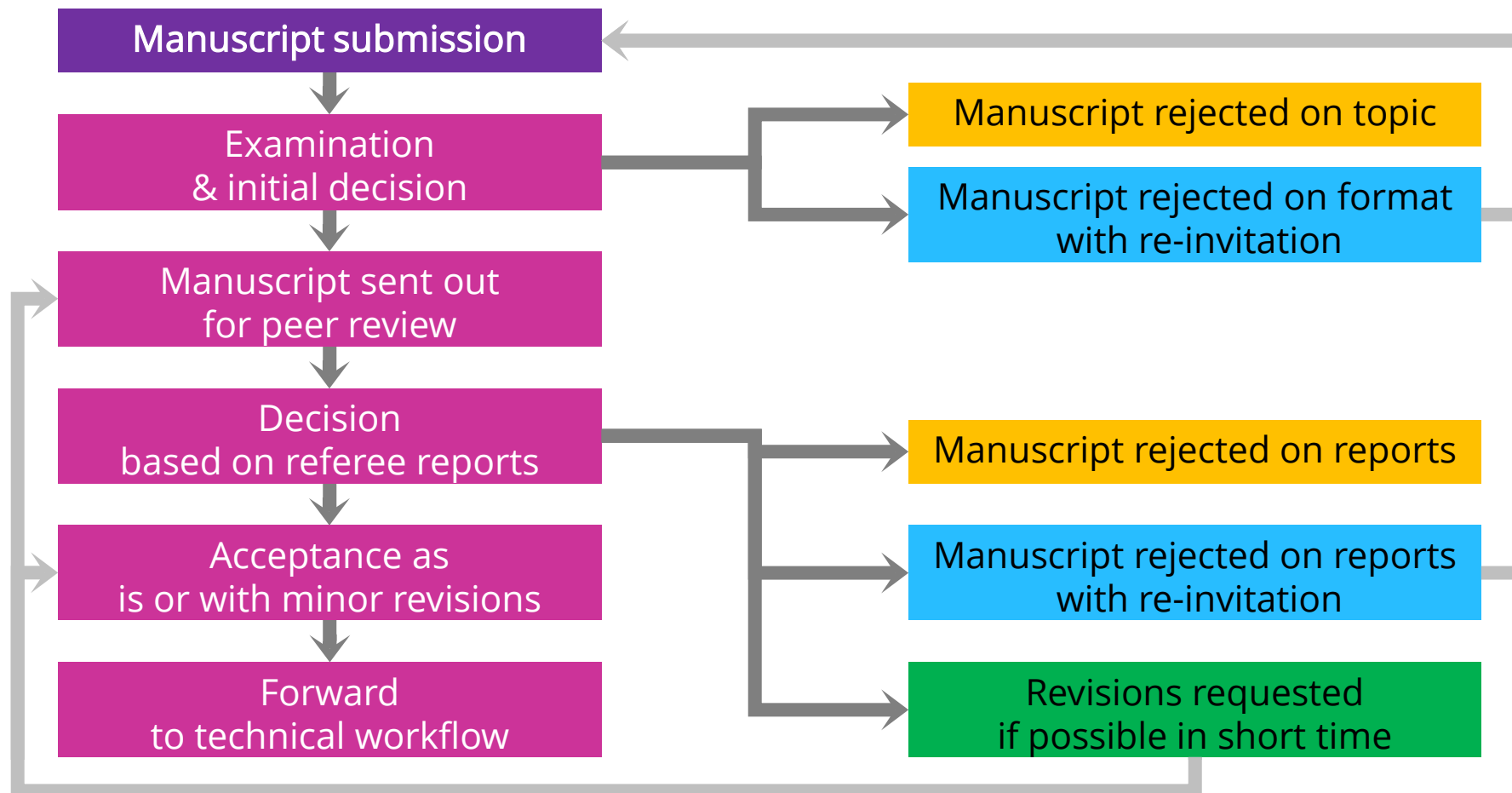
Peer-Review Workflow: Decision Revision



Revision

- Comments of the referees should be used to refine your work and improve the manuscript
- If you disagree with the comment, still consider revising the article in some way to clarify your argument
- **Take time to respond to all comments**, it could save further peer review
- Don't just do the things specifically mentioned
- Remember, reviewers are readers too!

Peer-Review Workflow: Acceptance



Decision: Acceptance!

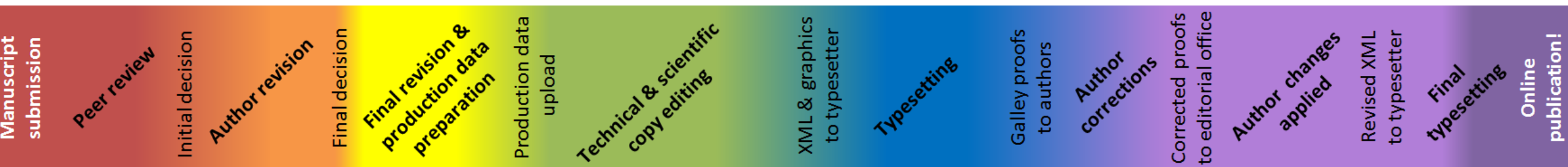
- **Accept with minor revisions** (e.g., slight expansion of introduction, adding references, improvement of language or figures)
- **Accept as is**

After the manuscript is accepted...

... a whole new chapter in the publishing process begins!

Technical Workflow

- Submission of final electronic files
- Accepted Article workflow
- Scientific editing
- Coding into tagged format (XML)
- Manuscript typesetting
- Galley proofing
- Author corrections
- Files sent to EarlyView
- Issue assembly



Overview

1) *Editorial Office*

2) *Scientific Misconduct*

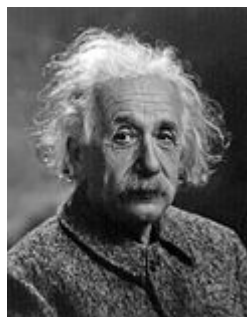
3) *Peer-Review Workflow*

- Initial evaluation
- Review process
- Coming to a decision

4) *Simplify your Writing for Success*

- How to write titles and abstracts
- Tips on simplifying your writing

Simple Text



Writing about science is difficult. Writing about science in a **second language** is even more difficult!

Simple is best: “If you can't explain it simply, you don't understand it well enough”*

*Albert Einstein, unverified (at least by me!)

**scientific writing ≠ must be
complicated
complex writing blurs focus!**

потный вал вдохновения...



- Пишете? - вяло спросил Ухудшанский.
- Специально для вас, -- ответил великий комбинатор. - Вы, я замечаю, все время терзаетесь муками творчества. **Писать, конечно, очень трудно.** Я, как старый передовик и ваш собрат по перу, могу это засвидетельствовать. Но я изобрел такую штуку, которая избавляет от необходимости ждать, покуда вас окатит потный вал вдохновения...

И Остап протянул Ухудшанскому лист, на котором было написано:

ТОРЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ КОМПЛЕКТ , НЕЗАМЕНИМОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ДЛЯ
СОЧИНЕНИЯ ЮБИЛЕЙНЫХ СТАТЕЙ, ТАБЕЛЬНЫХ ФЕЛЬЕТОНОВ, А ТАКЖЕ
ПАРАДНЫХ СТИХОТВОРЕНИЙ, ОД И ТРОПАРЕЙ

ТОРЖЕСТВЕННЫЙ КОМПЛЕКТ

Раздел I. Словарь Существительные

1. Клики
2. Трудящиеся
3. Заря
4. Жизнь
5. Маяк
6. Ошибки
7. Стяг (флаг)
8. Ваал
9. Молох
10. Прислужник
11. Час
12. Враг
13. Поступь
14. Вал
15. Пески
16. Скок
17. Конь
18. Сердце
19. Прошное

Прилагательные

- 1. Империалистический
- 2. Капиталистический
- 3. Исторический
- 4. Последний
- 5. Индустриальный
- 6. Стальной
- 7. Железный

Глаголы

1. Пылить
2. Взметать (ся)
3. Выявлять
4. Рдеть
5. Взивать (ся)
6. Вершить (ся)
7. Петь
8. Клеветать
9. Скрежетать
10. Грозить

Художеств. эпитеты

1. Злобный
 2. Зубовный
- Прочие части речи
1. Девятый
 2. Двенадцатый
 3. Пусть!
 4. Пускай!
 5. Вперед



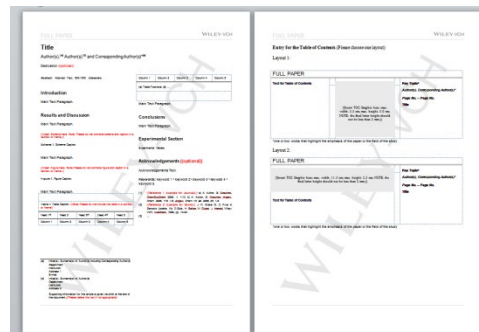
How to Simplify Your Writing

- Exhibits, shows, possesses
 - Methodology
 - Represents
 - Employed
 - Spectroscopic analysis, chromatographic purification
 - Compound x was found to be a good...
 - Was synthesised in good yield (79%)
- Has
 - Method
 - Is
 - Used
 - Spectroscopy, chromatography
 - Compound x was a good...
 - Was synthesised in 79% yield

Graphics

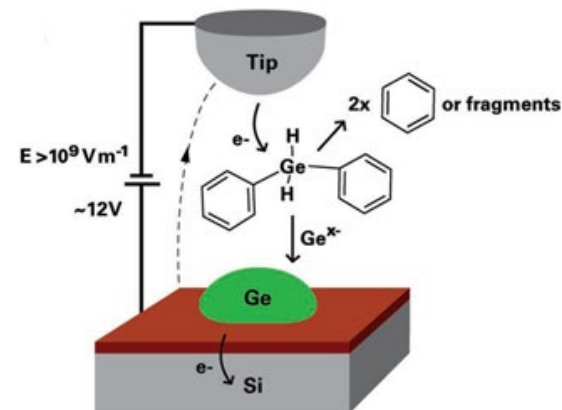
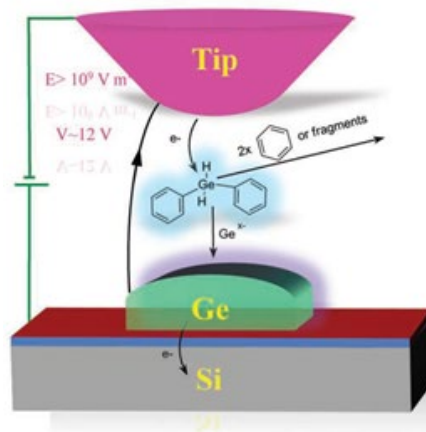
Journal template

- Attractive and concise

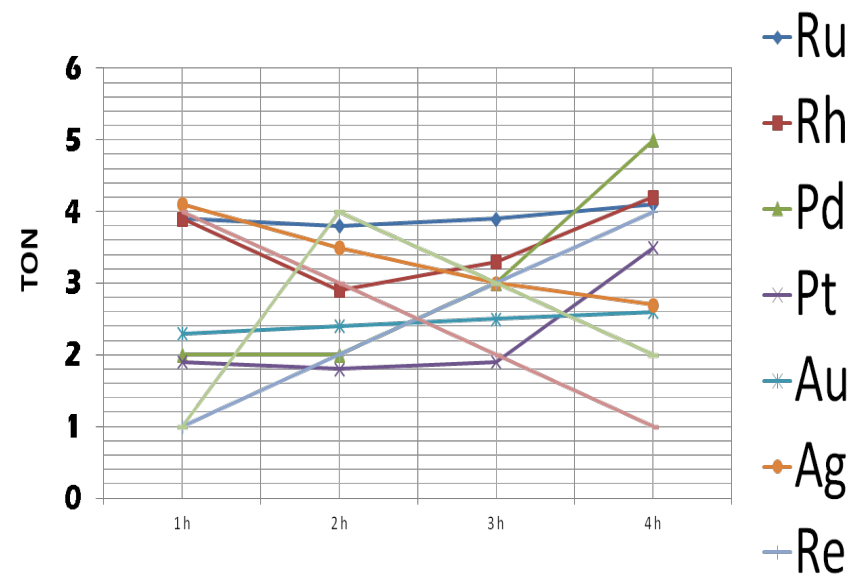
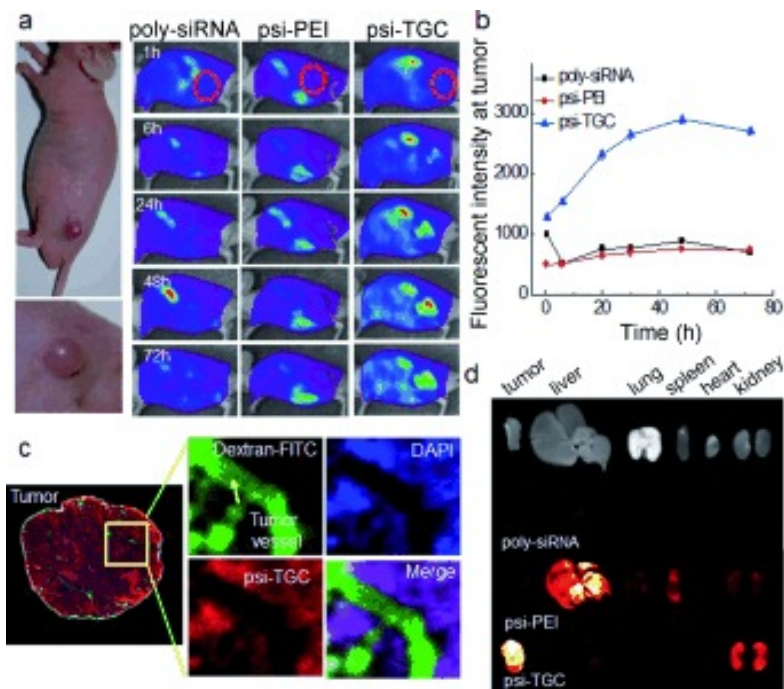


Graphics/tables

- Be consistent
- “Less is more”
- High resolution



Graphics



Less is more!

How to Simplify Your Writing

Effect of Metal Catalyst on the
Outcome of Coupling Reactions
with Aryl Alcohols



What effect?

Which metal(s)?

What type of coupling reaction(s)?

Which aryl alcohols?



Ruthenium Trichloride
Catalyses C-H Alkylation of
2,4-Disubstituted Aryl Alcohols



Specific

Concise

Contains many keywords

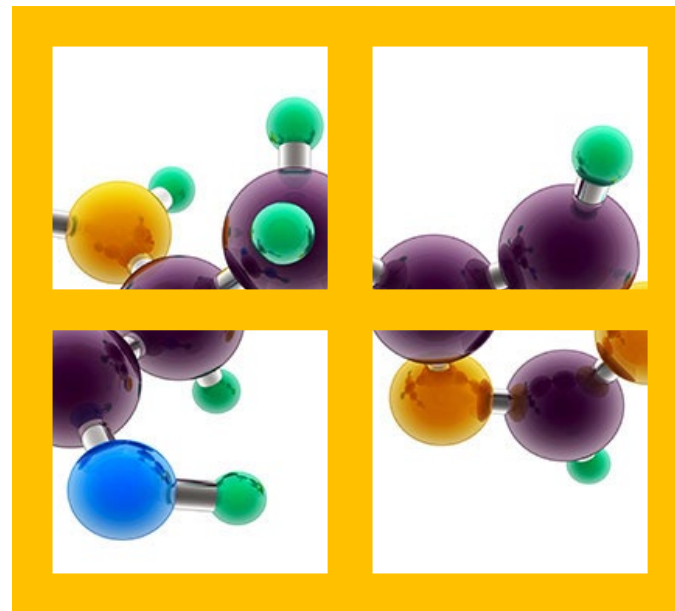
Are shorter titles better? "The Advantages of Short Paper Titles"
Letchford et al. Royal Soc. Open Sci., DOI: 10.1098/rsos.150266

How to Simplify Your Writing: Abstract (1)

...is the shop window of your paper

...is the key to discoverability

...should have a balance of general and expert information



How to Simplify Your Writing: Abstract (2)



20-second rule:

You have 20 seconds to explain your work to a scientist who is unfamiliar with it.

You would probably:

- 1) explain the key ideas (keywords) and main findings
- 2) only give the most important data
- 3) tell them the conclusions drawn from your results
- 4) not include things that need context to understand

Think I for Introductions

Inspiring, informative, interesting



Incredibly long



Explain:

- 1) the background
- 2) any previous work on the topic
- 3) the research question

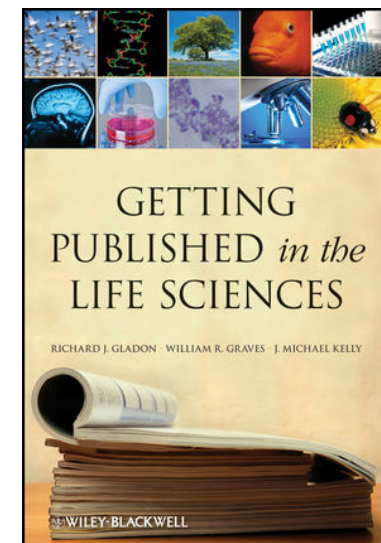
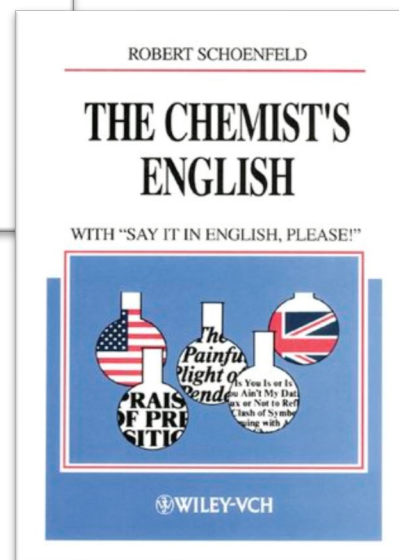
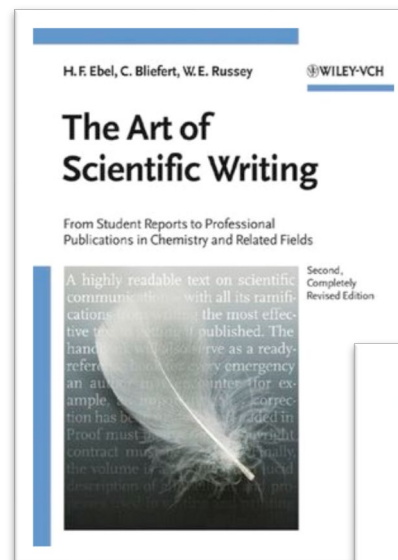
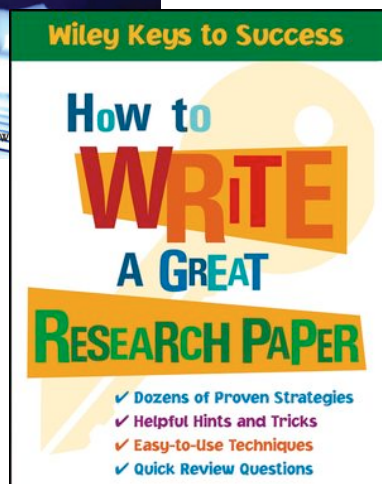
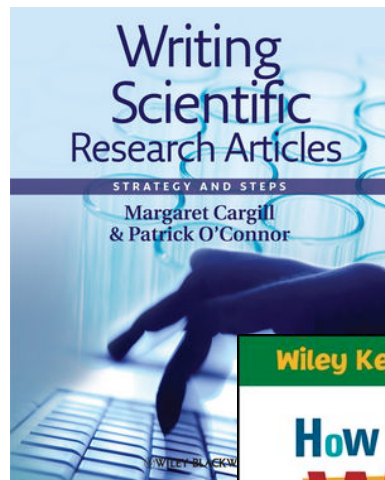
References

- Avoid “over-referencing”
- Aim for a good balance between the original, first studies and recent findings
- Do not miss any important related manuscripts
- Recheck references before submission – things change!

Putting Your Paper Together

- 1) Start with the easy stuff: Figures, Tables and Experimental Section
- 2) For each Figure/Table write down what information it gives you
- 3) Put the pieces generated in Steps 1 and 2 into a coherent order
- 4) Trim the text to get rid of repetition and superfluous wording
- 5) Write the conclusions
- 6) Put everything into context in the introduction:
 - This is the question I am tackling in my manuscript (3rd paragraph)
 - This is what other people have done that is related to my work (2nd paragraph)
 - This is why this is an interesting topic that deserves attention (1st paragraph)
- 7) Take care of the references and acknowledgments
- 8) Abstract
- 9) Keywords
- 10) Title

Getting Help: Resources



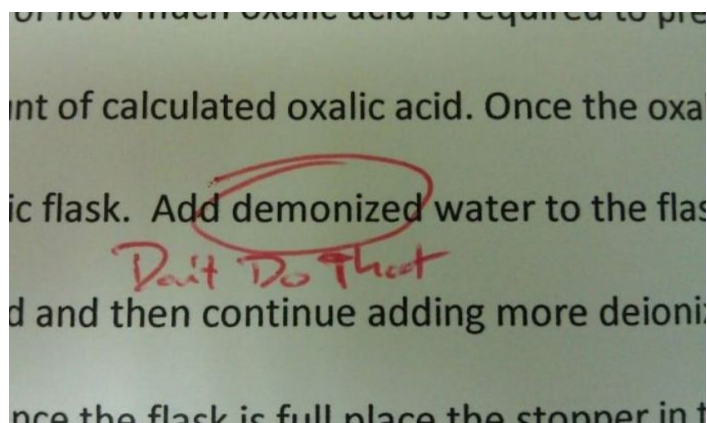
Conclusions

- **A little care in preparation can make a huge difference**
- Scientists are human – genuine mistakes will happen, but laziness and sloppiness can be avoided
- Help the editor, reviewer, and reader understand your work
- **Keep it simple and specific**

Favorite Advice

“Life is short, but there is always time for a spell checker”
referee comment

(The experimental section talks about ‘**demonized water**’. Is this deionized water? If it really is demonized water their synthesis and characterization needs to be described!!!” – *referee comment*



Спасибо за Внимание!

