



# Publishing scientific research in journals and books

# Federica Corradi Dell'Acqua

Statistics & Business/Economics Editorial



## A little about me...

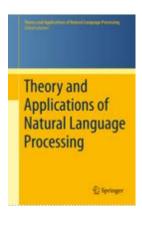


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Statistics & Business/Economics Editorial

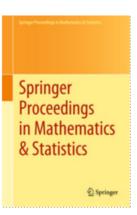
federica.corradidellacqua@springer.com

With a focus on Natural Language Processing, Statistics for Business and Finance

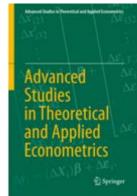














## **Outline**

- 1. Who is Springer
- 2. Publishing landscape
  - Publishing principles
  - Publications from Russia international perspective
  - Open Access
- 3. How to publish in journals
- 4. All about books
- 5. Bonus Slides
  - Predatory Publishing
  - Research Evaluation

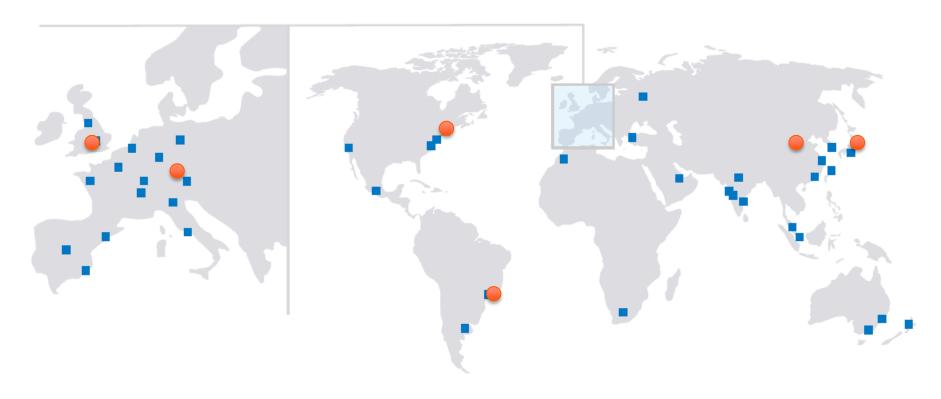


### **Key facts about Springer**

- Leading global scientific publisher, founded in 1842 and providing researchers in academia, scientific institutions and corporate R&D departments with quality content via innovative information products and services
- Consolidated turnover in 2013: EUR 943 million; 2012: EUR 981 million
- Some 2,200 English-language journals and more than 8,400 books published every year, in 5 main publishing fields: science, technology, medicine, business, transport
- Springer eBook collection with more than 160,000 titles available at <a href="link.springer.com">link.springer.com</a>. Springer is THE largest scientific e-book publisher
- SpringerLink, one of the leading Internet science portals, including 8.5 million documents (5.1 Mln journal articles, 3.0 Mln book chapters, 377K SpringerReference entries, 35K SpringerProtocols)
- •Largest open access portfolio worldwide, with over 420 open access journals. Open Access books are included
- 21.6% of all Nobel Prize winners are Springer authors (ALL winners of 2011 NP in medicine, physics, chemistry and economics) are Springer authors and editors



#### **Today Springer is present in some 25 countries worldwide (8000 employees)**



#### **Growing presence in emerging markets**

Argentina / Australia / Austria/ Brazil / China / France / Germany / India / Italy / Japan / Malaysia / Mexico / Morocco / The Netherlands / New Zealand / Russia / Singapore / South Africa / South Korea / Spain / Switzerland / Taiwan / Turkey / United Arab Emirates / United Kingdom / USA



# Our publishing brands











































































# Publishing Principles



# Why publish? To exchange ideas globally

J Internet Serv Appl (2010) 1: 7-18 DOI 10.1007/s13174-010-0007-6

ORIGINAL PAPERS

Cloud computing: state-of-the-art and research

Qi Zhang · Lu Cheng · Raouf Boutaba

Хороший и четкий английский очень важен!

Received: 8 January 2010 / Accepted: 25 February 2010 / Published online: 20 April 2010 O The Brazilian Computer Society 2010

Abstract Cloud computing has recently emerged as a new paradigm for hosting and delivering services over the Internet. Cloud computing is attractive to business owners as it eliminates the requirement for users to plan ahead for provisioning, and allows enterprises to start from the small and increase resources only when there is a rise in service demand. However, despite the fact that cloud computing offers huge opportunities to the IT industry, the development of cloud computing technology is currently at its infancy, with many issues still to be addressed. In this paper, we present a survey of cloud computing, highlighting its key concepts, architectural principles, state-of-the-art implementation as well as research challenges. The aim of this paper is to provide a better understanding of the design challenges of cloud computing and identify important research directions in this increasingly important area.

Keywords Cloud computing · Data centers · Virtualization

frastructure providers to serve the end users. The emergence of cloud computing has made a tremendous impact on the Information Technology (IT) industry over the past few years, where large companies such as Google, Amazon and Microsoft strive to provide more powerful, reliable and cost-efficient cloud platforms, and business enterprises seek to reshape their business models to gain benefit from this new paradigm. Indeed, cloud computing provides sev-

публикации результатов

Исследования не

завершены до

owners, as shown below.

No up-front investment: Cloud computing uses a pay-asyou-go pricing model. A service provider does not need to invest in the infrastructure to start gaining benefit from cloud

eral compelling features that make it attractive to business

Present new and original results or methods

Advance (not repeat) scientific knowledge and enhance scientific progress

Credibility of results

Grant writing, research funding

Recognition and career advancement

Personal prestige, satisfaction and enjoyment

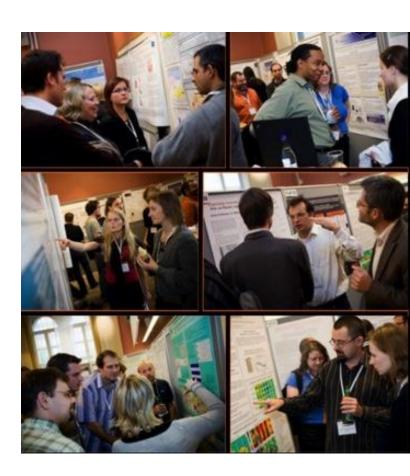
Your obligation/duty as a scientist!

#### 1 Introduction



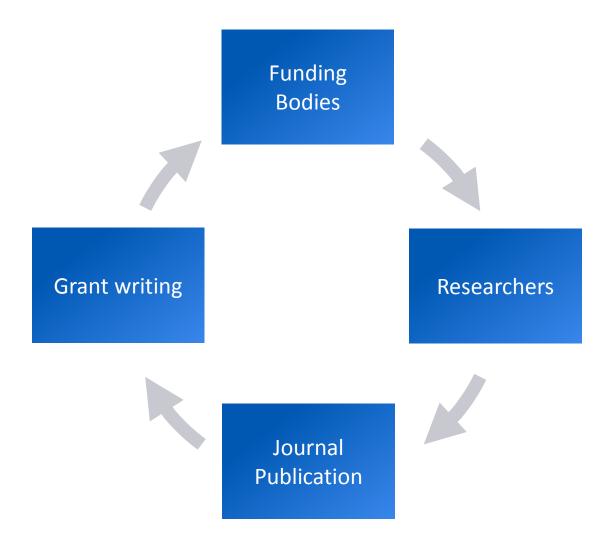
# Why publish in English?

- The international language of science
- Other scientists WANT to hear from you!
- Allows you to become an effective science communicator
- To know about progress in your area



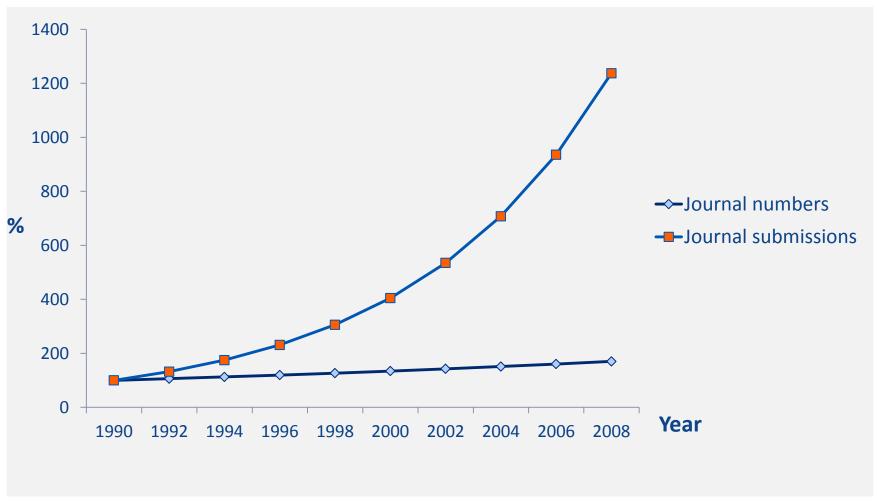


# **Publish or perish**





# **Increased competition**



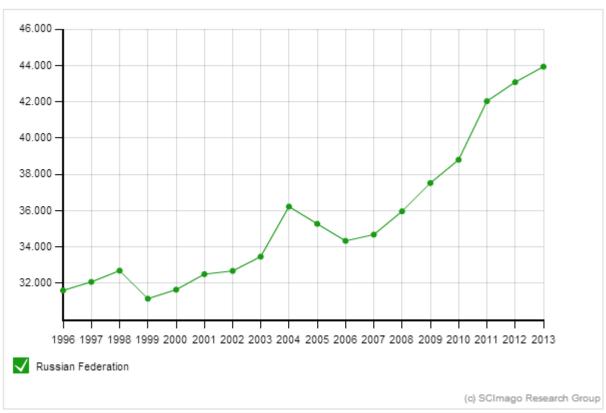
Relative growth from 100% baseline in 1990



# Publishing in Russia – international perspective



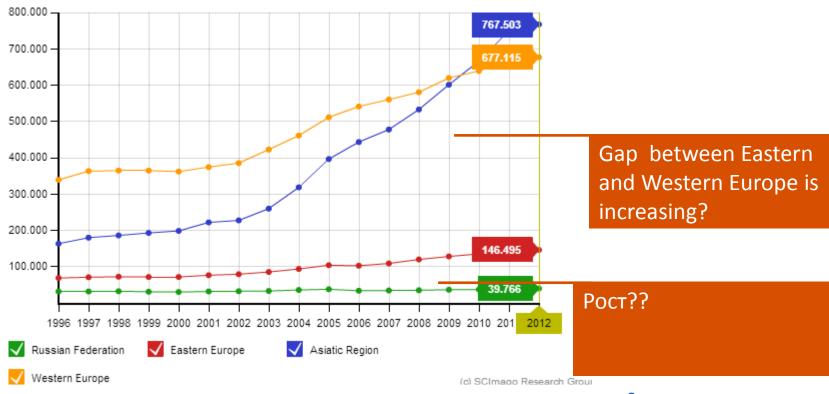
Research output (num citable documents per year) is growing in Russia



|    | Country                 | Documents               |
|----|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1  | United States           | 7.846.972               |
| 2  | China China             | 3.1 <mark>29.719</mark> |
| 3  | United Kingdom          | 2.141.375               |
| 4  | Germany                 | 1.983.270               |
| 5  | <ul><li>Japan</li></ul> | 1.929.402               |
| 6  | ☐ France                | 1.421.190               |
| 7  | Canada                  | 1.110.886               |
| 8  | <b>∐</b> Italy          | 1.083.546               |
| 9  | India                   | 868.719                 |
| 10 | Spain Spain             | 857.158                 |
| 11 | Australia               | 782.149                 |
| 12 | South Korea             | 658.602                 |
| 13 | Russian Federation      | 639.598                 |
| 14 | Netherlands             | 614.552                 |
| 15 | S Brazil                | 529.841                 |



 Comparing with neighboring regions; the output and growth rate of research output in Russia is lagging behind (number of citable documents per year)

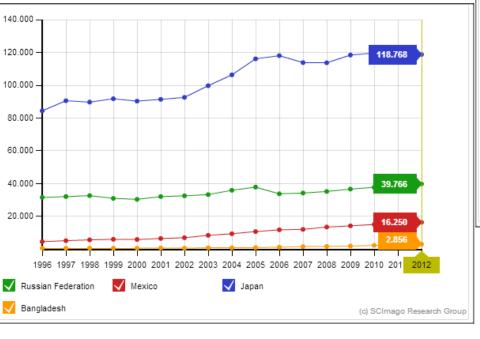


Source: http://www.scimagojr.com



• Comparing countries with similar **population size**; the output and growth rate of research output in Russia(number of citable documents per year):

there is room for improvement!

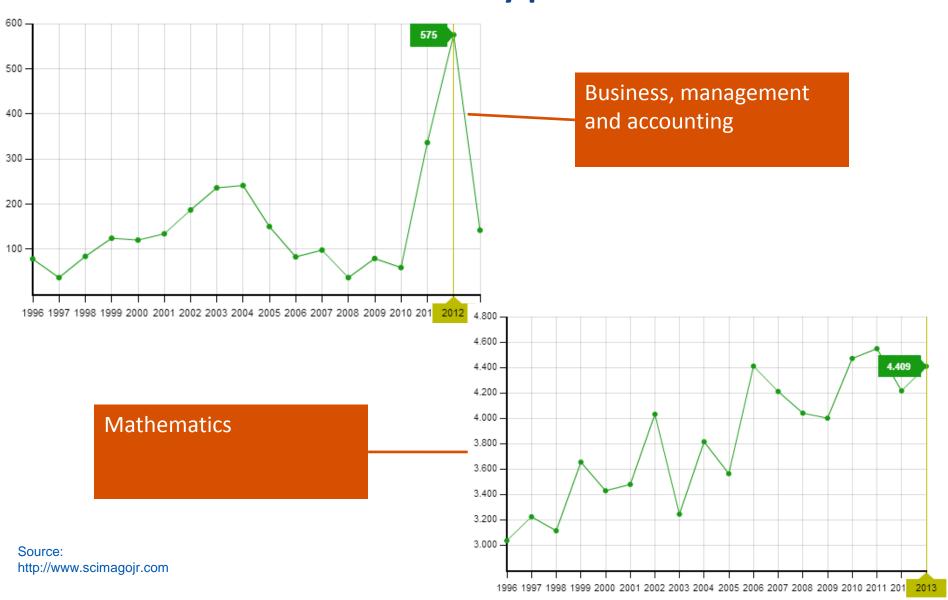


#### Source:

http://www.scimagojr.com http://wikipedia.org

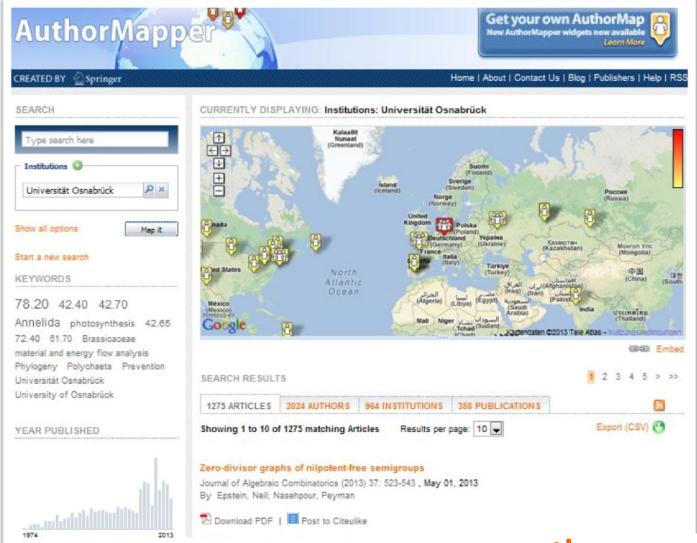








# **Publications from Russia in Springer**



www.authormapper.com



• On <a href="www.authormapper.com">www.authormapper.com</a> we can see the number and type of publications in Springer coming from Russia

| PUBLICATION (see   | all 5682) |
|--|-----------|
| Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences<br>of the USSR Division of Chemical<br>Science | 20882     |
| Bulletin of Experimental Biology and<br>Medicine                                   | 11911     |
| Soviet Physics Journal   | 8553      |
| Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds  | 8408      |
| Nuclei with Z = 55 - 100   | 7758      |

| SUBJECT                         | (see all 1084) |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Chemistry                       | 124044         |
| Physics                         | 115431         |
| Chemistry/Food Science, general | 42239          |
| Mathematics                     | 31830          |
| Physics, general                | 30760          |
|                                 |                |

| NSTITUTION (see al                   | l 111923) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Russian Academy of Sciences          | 98330     |
| Academy of Sciences of the USSR      | 21412     |
| Moscow State University              | 20467     |
| Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute | 14578     |
| St. Petersburg State University      | 5891      |
|                                      |           |

nucleon separation energ

y
nucleon residual interaction
parameter mass excess
Q-value atomic mass
nuclear binding energy
excitation energy half-life parity
atomic number ground state energy levels
excited states nuclear states atomic weight

Soroko, Z.N. (12803) Sukhoruchkin, S.I. (12803) Sukhoruchkin, S. I. (1266) Soroko, Z. N. (1265) Voronkov, M. G. (904) Tolstikov, G. A. (763) Arbuzov, B. A. (675) Struchkov, Yu. T. (589) Trofimov, B. A. (566) Nesmeyanov, A. N. (513) Kabachnik, M. I. (489) Petrovskii, P. V. (482) Zakharkin, L. I. (467) Knunyants, I. L. (455) Nefedov, O. M. (393) Minachev, Kh. M. (373) Ivanov, A. V. (360) Beletskaya, I. P. (352) Dzhemilev, U. M. (346) Kucherov, V. F. (343)

Source:

http://www.authormapper.com



# The Present

# **Open Access**



# What is Open Access?



Open Access removes price barriers

Open Access removes permission barriers

Open Access publishing is digital, online, free of charge and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions\*

\*Peter Suber

http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/overview.htm



# Why Open Access?

Ethics: Making research freely accessible around the world.



Research Impact: Researchers want to see how their work impacts the future of science.

Costs: and obviously, everyone likes it when it is free!



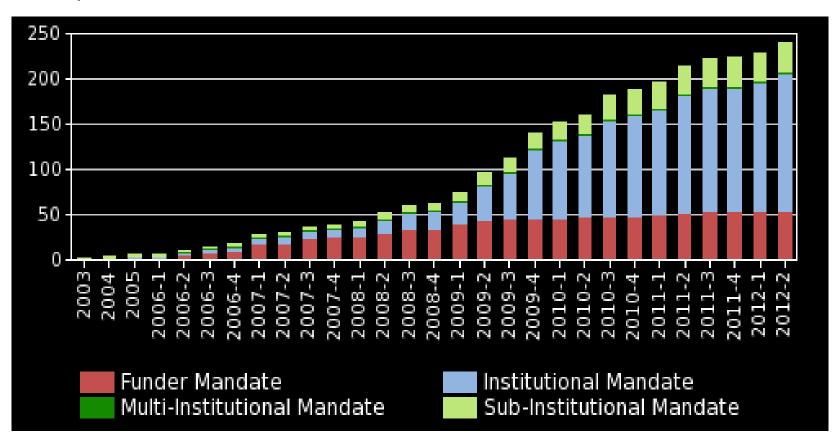


**Hindawi Publishing Corporation** 



# Open access to research output is becoming mandatory

Open access mandates

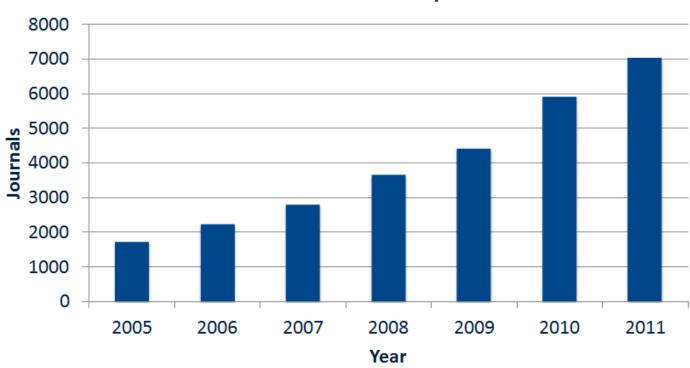


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# Fully open access journals (1)

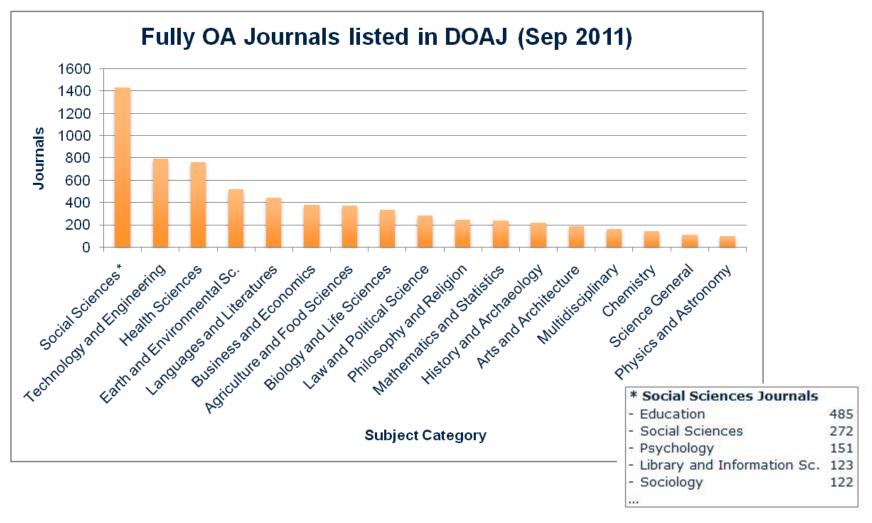




Source: http://www.doaj.org/



# Fully open access journals (2)



Source: http://www.doaj.org/



# https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n5vnUqgew1c





# **Springer's Open Access Platforms**



260+ Journals

# SpringerOpen ••

160+ Journals



**Any Journal** 



# **More about Open Access funding**

- your country can be eligible for free publication <a href="http://www.springeropen.com/authors/oawaiverfund">http://www.springeropen.com/authors/oawaiverfund</a>
- institution can be a member <a href="http://www.springeropen.com/inst/">http://www.springeropen.com/inst/</a>
- http://www.springeropen.com/funding

#### How SpringerOpen can help

We work closely with librarians, institutions and funding agencies to establish affordable means through which an institution can support open access.

- Membership Program
- Automated Article-Deposit

#### Central funds

Funders and institutions are embracing the idea of open access funds as counterparts to library budgets, funding policies and open access initiatives. By adopting a central fund, an institution is able to reduce the barriers for their researchers wishing to publish in an open access journal.

- What is a central fund?
- Case studies

#### Funding open access

Developments continue to take place within the scientific arena and open access publishing has moved firmly into the mainstream. The following web pages have been created to provide institutions and researchers with information on the latest open access policies and mandates as well as open access funds created by institutions and funders from around the world and how SpringerOpen can help support open access.

To explore your funding options at Springer, including our membership model, society sponsorships and waiver fund, please watch the video below or visit our <u>For authors</u> pages.

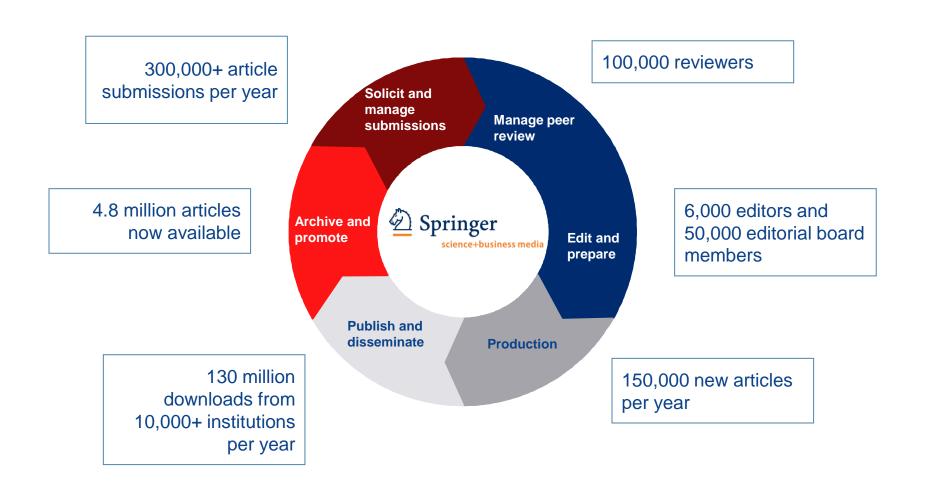




# Journals



# Springer's role in the journal value chain





# What do journal editors want?

### **Good quality science!**

- Topic that fits into journal's scope
- Original research
- Active research area (creates discussions and citations)
- Peer review with nice feedback
- Clear, concise writing
- Sufficient command of English language





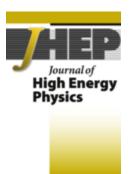
## What do authors want?



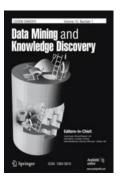


## **Journal Selection**

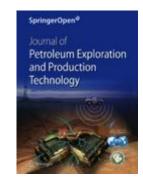




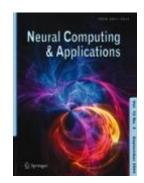


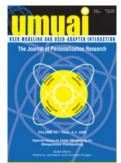






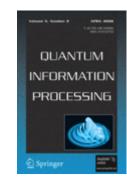










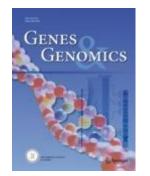


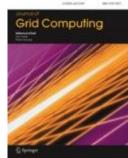














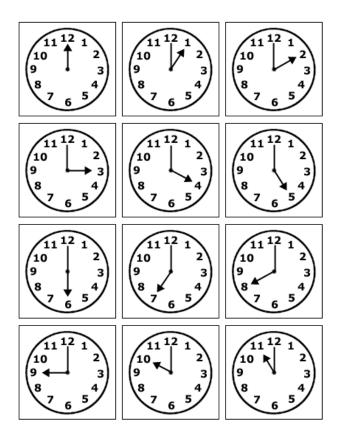
# Some tips on journal selection

- Read the journal product page and READ THE JOURNAL.
- Talk to your colleagues / peers about their experiences with journals you are considering (did they get visibility and citations)
- Make use of the expertise of your Library staff.
- Is an Impact Factor important to you? Or are you more concerned about usage/visibility?
- Don't miss the importance of social networking sites.
- Join other relevant online groups and forums.
- Use the digital libraries, Abstracting & Indexing (A&I) services, Online Archives, etc.
- Check publisher sites, you can often find useful information in the 'for authors' section.
- Avoid journals with no clear submission and reviewing process



## Journal Selection When?

- At what point do you start considering where to submit your manuscript?
- Save yourself time and effort
- Know what to expect
- Format correctly





# Writing research paper



# How to structure your article

| Title        | Read first and most. Keep it short and to the point. Must reflect the content of the paper.  |
|--------------|--|
| Authors      | Correct spelling, consistency in affiliation.  |
| Abstract     | 75-250 word summary of objective and results. Includes key message of paper.   |
| Keywords     | Synonyms relevant as search terms e.g. in Google. Ideally not words from title because title words are automatically keywords.   |
| Introduction | Explain i) why the work was conducted ii) what methodology was employed iii) why you chose this particular methodology iv) How the methodology accomplished the hypothesis set out in your abstract. |
| Methodology  | Written clearly and concisely so that someone can follow what you did.   |



# How to structure your article (cont.)

| Analysis/Results              | Present the results clearly and carefully.  |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Discussion                    | Discuss the results here. If the results were not what you were expecting this is where you can provide insights or speculations as to what happened and/or what you could have done differently. |
| Conclusions                   | Write down your conclusions from the study.   |
| Acknowledgements              | Acknowledge the people and institutions who have made your research possible e.g. funding.  |
| References                    | Properly cite your referenced material; use the style of the journal.   |
| <b>Supplementary Material</b> | List any supplementary materials, appendices.   |



## A good title

#### **Poor**

An analysis of corruption and its good and bad effects on types of innovation with special application to African countries using a multi-dimensional methodology

**Too long** 

#### **Better**

Effects of Corruption on Innovation in Africa: A Multidimensional Analysis

Shorter and easy to understand



#### **Abstract**

- The majority of people will only read this section
- It must be able to 'stand alone'
- An accurate summary of your research and conclusions reached

• Structured or unstructured?

**ALWAYS** consult the Guide for Authors

for specific requirements





## A good Abstract should ...

- Be brief
- State the objectives and scope of the study/investigation
- Describe the methods employed
- Summarize the results
- State the principal conclusions
- Avoid abbreviations unless necessary
- Avoid references



## The 'write' order

For maximum clarity and consistency, write your manuscript in this order:

Methods

Results

Write **during** the research

Introduction

**Discussion** 

Write **after** selecting your target journal

Title

**Abstract** 

**Write last** 



# Submission and peer review

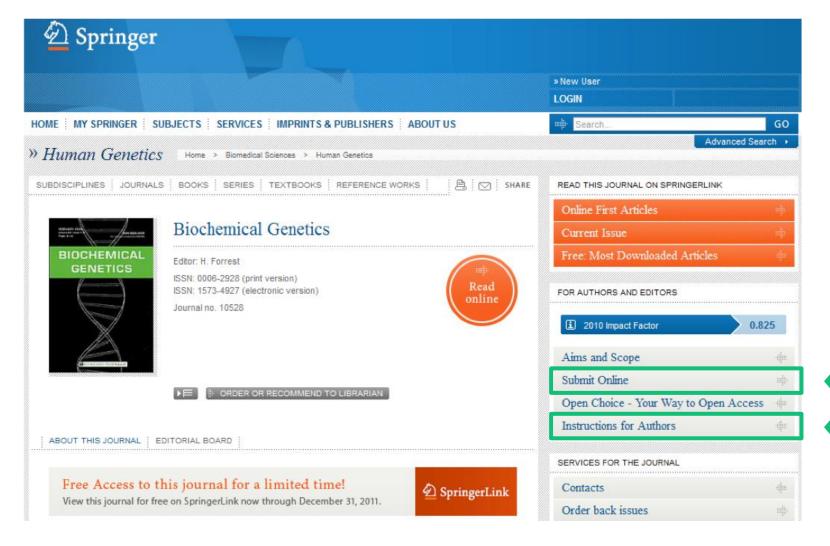


## How to submit - dos and don'ts

- Do not start writing just a few days prior to the intended submission date
- Do ask your colleagues for proofreading and comments before you submit
- **Do** read the guidelines for the journal very carefully and make sure that you conform to these.
- Do not contact editors or EB members asking to suggest a journal, do your research on journals FIRST!
- **Do** prepare a cover letter which explains why you think your paper falls within the scope of the journal and which outlines the paper's originality and/or significance (if asked for in the journal's guidelines)



## Journal guidelines

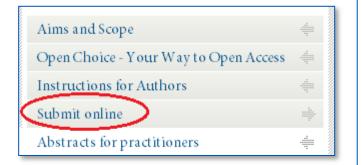






## **Submission considerations – ethics**

- The work described has not been published before.
- It is not under consideration anywhere else.
- Publication has been approved by co-authors and responsible authorities.
- Permissions obtained from copyright owners.
- Plagiarism
- Data fabrication and falsification





#### Manuscript submission

#### Manuscript Submission

Submission of a manuscript implies: that the work described has not been published before; that it is not under consideration for publication anywhere else; that its publication has been approved by all co-authors, if any, as well as by the responsible authorities – tacitly or explicitly – at the institute where the work has been carried out. The publisher will not be held legally responsible should there be any claims for compensation.

#### Permissions

Authors wishing to include figures, tables, or text passages that have already been published elsewhere are required to obtain permission from the copyright owner(s) for both the print and online format and to include evidence that such permission has been granted when submitting their papers. Any material received without such evidence will be assumed to originate from the authors.

#### Online Submission

Authors should submit their manuscripts online. Electronic submission substantially reduces the editorial processing and reviewing times and shortens overall publication times. Please follow the hyperlink "Submit online" on the right and upload all of your manuscript files following the instructions given on the screen.



## Peer review - What is it and why is it important?

- Peer review is the process of having other experts in the field evaluate your article, your research and methodology, to determine if your paper is suitable for publication.
- Peer review is employed to maintain a high quality standard of published papers and to provide credibility.

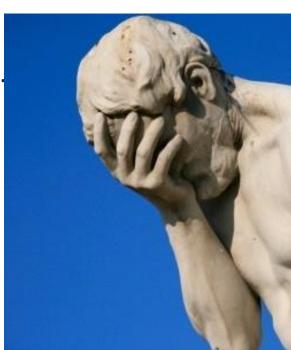




## Peer review - How to deal with feedback

- Consider peer review feedback as advice to help you improve your article.
- Address all comments carefully. Write a response letter explaining how you modified the paper to address the comments.
- Minor revision does not guarantee acceptance after revision.
- Do not be disappointed if you receive a rejection.
- Do not start arguing or fighting about review comments.
- Rejection and revision are integral to the peer review

process





#### Revisions

Very few papers are immediately accepted without need for any revisions



Rejection from journals is not a negative experience



It exists to ensure that your paper is as scientifically correct and complete as possible before joining the 'collective knowledge' as part of the literature



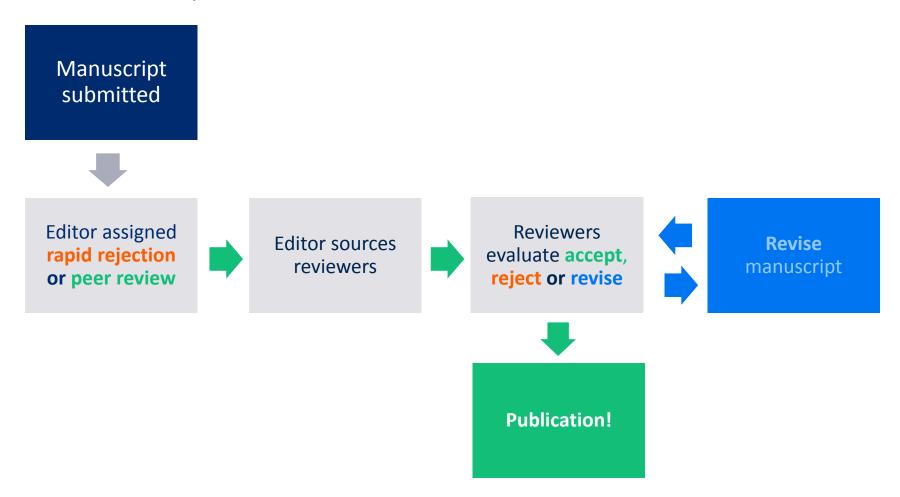
## **Reviewers** A checklist

- Are the rationale and objectives defined?
- Is enough background given to understand the rationale?
- Could a capable researcher reproduce the experiments?
- Are the results clearly explained and in the best format?
- Are the findings described in context?
- Are the limitations discussed?
- Are the conclusions supported?
- Is the literature cited appropriate?
- Are there contradictions within the manuscript?



## **Publishing timeline**

Submission to publication, 3–12 months







# Any questions?

Open access?

Publication procedure?

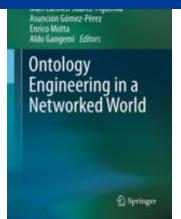
Selecting a journal?

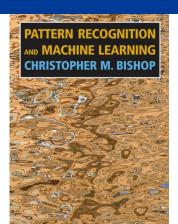
Publication ethics?

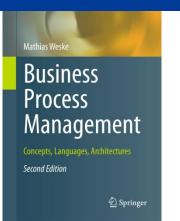


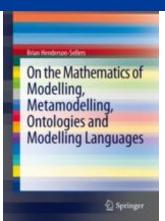
## Last but not the least ....

## Books











#### **Books vs. Journals**

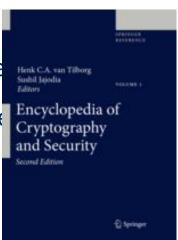
- Academic books have a different purpose from academic journals
- An academic book is a complete scholarly work on a specific topic
- Book chapters fulfill a similar role to review articles, with books representing a collection of manuscripts on related topics
- By contrast, review articles published in journals are usually unrelated to all of the other articles in the same issue
- Book includes large bibliography, recommended readings, summaries, exercises, index

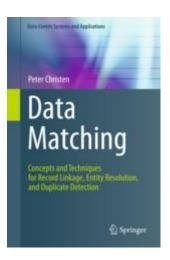


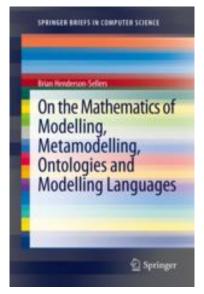


## Different types of books (i)

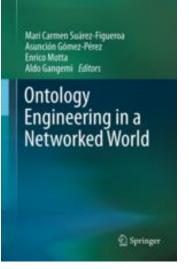
- Monographs
- Edited Volume
- Textbook
- Professional Texts
- SpringerBriefs
- Proceedings
- Popular Science
- MRW Major Refe
- Handbooks (Springe
- SpringerTheses













## Different types of books (ii)

#### **Monographs**

> Scientific presentation of a field or topic, usually with new scientific results, usually written by one or only a few authors

#### **Textbooks**

Systematically and didactically well prepared introduction to a certain (scientific) field. With examples, exercises etc. Usually written by one or few authors

#### **Contributed Volume**

A collection of chapters around a specific topic written by more authors and edited by a team. Different voices to present a field in a unified and consistent way



## Different types of books (iii)

#### **Proceedings**

Collection of lectures or papers from a scientific meeting (e.g. LNCS <a href="http://www.springer.com/series/558">http://www.springer.com/series/558</a>)

#### **Professional Texts**

Scientifically founded presentation of one field for the advanced training of persons working in this field

#### **SpringerBriefs**

➤ Concise summaries of research and practical applications across a wide spectrum of fields. Featuring compact volumes of 50 to 125 pages



## What makes a good manuscript?



- Summarizes the current state of the field
- Presents various research streams in a balanced manner
- Describes the limitations of individual studies
- Provides possible developments for the field in the next 5-10 years
- Proposes research that will advance the field
- Shows a presentation style tailored to the target audience
- Includes helpful additional features like recommended reading, index, exercises, etc.
- Take home message what this book is about, what to do with all this info

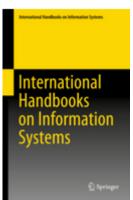


#### **Book Series**

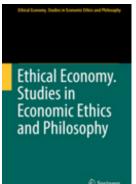
- a collection of volumes on a particular subject
- Vs standalone publications: a one-off publication on a particular subject
- There is no rule on what is best! Series often have very special requirements
- Talk with your publisher and ask advice you want your book to be well placed in order to reach a wide audience









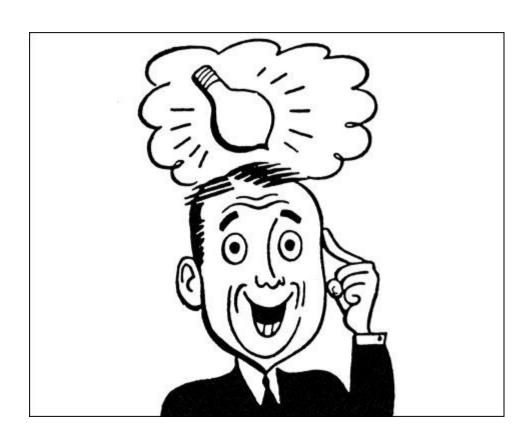








- I have an idea for a book...
- What type of book shall I write?
- How do I get started?





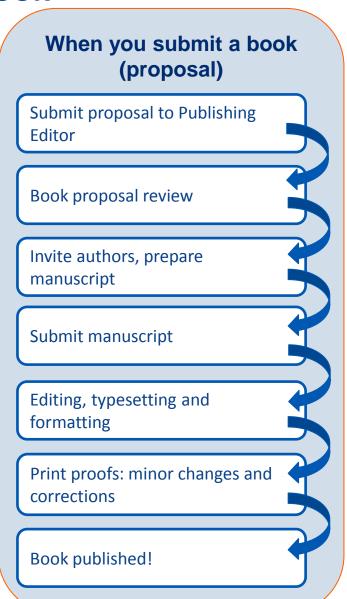
## How to prepare a book proposal

- a short (3-5 pages, no special format) description of the planned book, its aims & scope, main emphasis, main target group (and how this group will benefit from the book), prerequisites needed to understand the book, and its relation to other publications in the area (if there are any).
- a **table of contents**, including a rough page estimate and a short summary of the main chapters (like for a conference paper).
- some information about the book authors/editors
- if it's an edited book, a **list of contributors**, and if their contributions are already confirmed or still have to be asked for.
- some information about your intended writing **schedule**, i.e. by when you plan to make a manuscript version available for review and copy-editing.



## How Springer helps you to publish a book

- Proposals are externally reviewed
- Springer provides style guides and detailed writing instructions
- Springer carries out all the typesetting, formatting, etc.
- Springer Editors guide you through the process
- Publishing with Springer is free of charge
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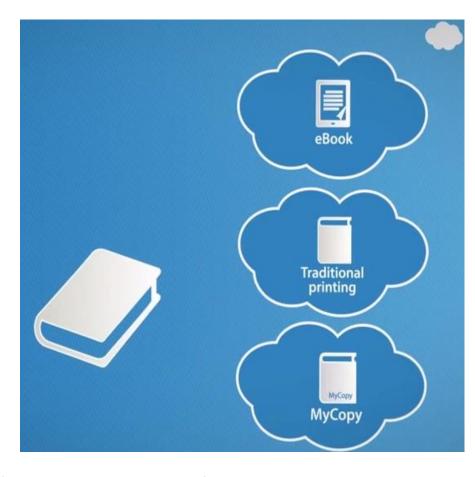




## **One book - Different Formats**

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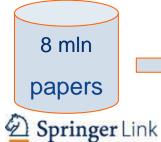


https://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/book-authors-editors/your-book-available-in-all-feasible-formats/19876



## **Dissemination**







companies













#### How to start?

# Send a proposal to

federica.corradidellacqua@springer.com



# One step at a time



image from <a href="http://www.jeanscream.com">http://www.jeanscream.com</a>





# Any questions?

Open access?

Publication procedure?

Selecting a journal?

Publication ethics?

The world of Books?



# Thank you Good luck!

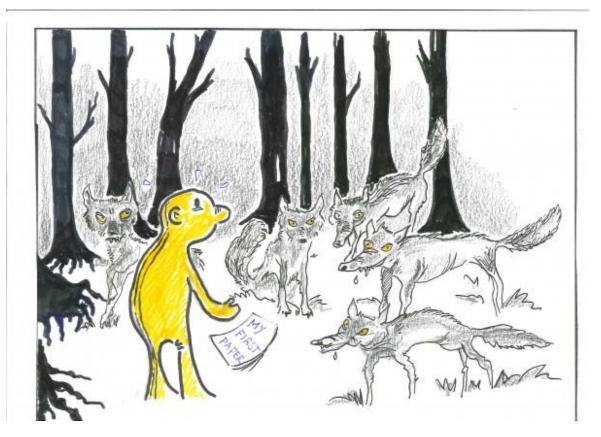




**Bonus slides** 



# Predatory publishing





## Примерная схема работы «пиратов»

- Создать веб сайт журнала или конференции, насколько возможно красивый и внушающий доверие
  - могут использоваться сходство с известным журналом –конф-ей
- Массовые рассылки ученым, с предложением подачи статей
  - Упор на индексирование, импакт фактор, а не на тему
- Статьи «рецензируются», важный момент оплата счета за публикацию или регистрации на конференции
- Что происходит дальше?
  - В идеале, статья публикуется и индексируется
  - Конференция не обязательно проходит, или вы оказываетесь в комнате, где местный аспирант пытается организовать презентации и обсуждения статей
  - Статья может пропасть вместе с сайтом через пару лет



## How do these "pirates" act?

- Create a credible and beautiful website for the journal or conference
  - Often, similar to well-known and established ones
- Mass-mailings to researchers and scientists with a proposal of article submission
  - The focus is on indexing, Impact Factor etc. NOT on the subject
- Articles are supposedly "reviewed" another important point payment for publication or for registration to the conference
- And what happens next?
  - Ideally, the article is published and indexed
  - The conference doesn't necessarily happen. Or you find yourself in a room with a graduate student trying to organize some presentations
  - Articles may go lost after some time; along with the hosting site



# Top conferences and journals do not SPAM your mailbox...

| Informatics Section BMEI 2013: Deadline 30 August, Hangzhou, China [Submitting to IEEE Xplore/ISI/Ei] AcademicSpam x                              | <b>→</b> □   |
|---|--|
| Prof Zhou <cispbmei_cfp@cs.hznu.edu.cn> to birukou •</cispbmei_cfp@cs.hznu.edu.cn>  | <b>←</b> ▼   |
| Dear Colleague, will be held on Jan.04~05, 2014, Beijing, China.  |  |
| ACADEMIC SPAM  My inbox became a lot more manageable after I implemented this filter:   | pplications  |
| Create a Filter   | not submitted concurrently for publication elsewhere.  |
| Choose search criteria Specify the criteria you'd like for determining what to do with a message as it arrives.  Has the words: "Call for papers" | Word, adhering to the DEStech Template format.   |
| ✓ Apply the label: Academic Spam ✓  Create Filter □ Also apply filter to 1900 conversations below.  | ed by DEStech Publications. DEStech will<br>prmation) and Google Book Search. DEStech<br>orldwide online citation of qualified papers. |
| no joke!  |  |
| WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM   | taem2014:  |



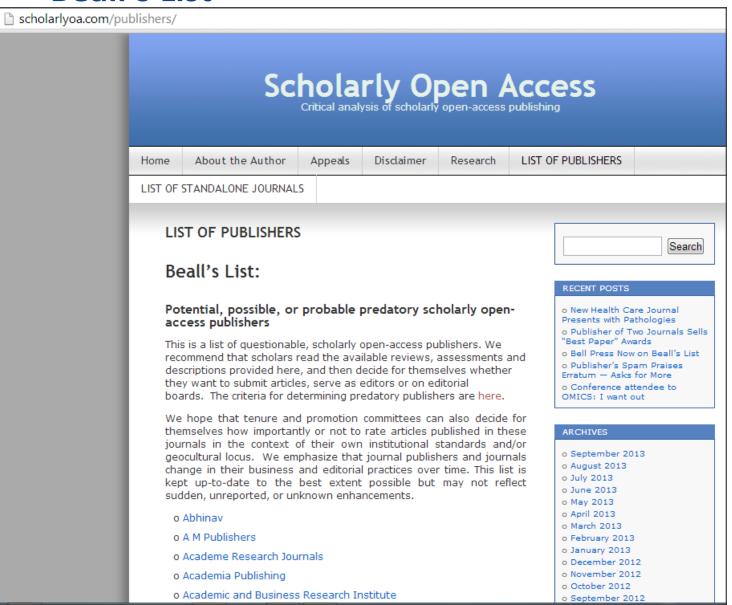
## **Indexing vs Quality**

 Getting a paper in Web of Science or Scopus should not have higher priority than publishing in a reputable venue, which brings your research to scientists in your field

- Avoid these predatory journals! In particular:
  - World Applied Sciences Journal
  - Life Science Journal
  - Middle East Journal of Scientific Research
  - Actual Problems of Economic



#### **Beall's List**





#### **Advice from Matt Holland**

#### Five things librarians can do:

- Add to the advice we already give potential authors a warning about predatory publishers.
- Remind our users (again) that the Internet is a dangerous place. Using library provided database and resources adds a level of security to the quality of the information they find.
- Be informed about current changes in publishing. Predatory publishing is a side effect of new(ish) Gold OA publishing business models.
- Be vigilant about the activities of predatory publishers. It looks like they might be here to stay. Knowing they are out there is some protection for us and our users.
- Share information with colleagues through professional networks if you identify suspect journals or publishers.



#### **Advice from Matt Holland**

#### Five things your users should be told:

- Do not respond to 'strange' unsolicited mail. Researchers may think they are great but it is unlikely that an email that begins Dear Sir/Madam has any insights to offer.
- Check the people you are dealing with are the people you think they are. It only takes a minute to check the website or read the email address.
- Use credible Open Access publishers with a track record, or established pay for view publishers with Open Access options.
- Ask your Librarian to do some research on a title for you if you are unsure or if it is new.
- Check the advice on how to spot a predatory journal.
- - See more at: <a href="http://www.cilip.org.uk/cilip/blog/are-we-doing-enough-warn-users-about-predatory-journals#sthash.Pvyu0qLU.dpuf">http://www.cilip.org.uk/cilip/blog/are-we-doing-enough-warn-users-about-predatory-journals#sthash.Pvyu0qLU.dpuf</a>



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  eskiy primitivizm-1148735.xhtml
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   4/09/11/nauchnij-podkop
- http://www.cilip.org.uk/cilip/blog/ar
   e-we-doing-enough-warn-usersabout-predatory-journals

#### Scopus

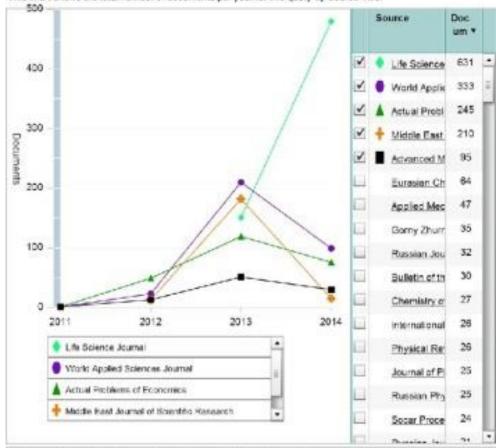
Print Analyze results by sources title

Date of Creation: 04 Sep 2014

Your query: AFFILCOUNTRY(Kazakhstan) AND (LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2014) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2013) OR LIMIT-TO(PUBYEAR, 2011) )

Year range: Only consider documents published from 2011 to 2014

This chart shows the total number of documents per year for this query by Source Title.



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# Research evaluation



## **Impact Factor**

 There is much debate over Impact Factors in the scientific community, particularly with regard to the fairness of the system. However, there is no doubt that an Impact Factor is seen as a benchmark of quality of the journal in many academic communities.

## Formula for the 2012 Impact Factor:

Number of citations in 2012 to articles published in 2010 + 2011

\_\_\_\_\_

Total citable articles published in 2010 + 2011

#### **Example:**

120 citations in 2012 (to articles published 2010 or 2011)

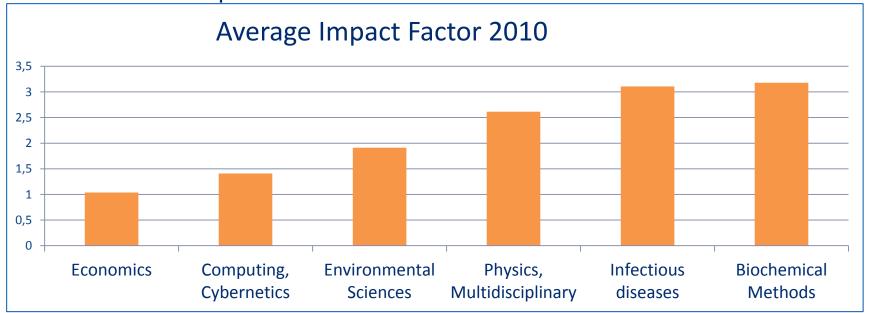
-----= 1.5

80 articles published in 2010 and 2011



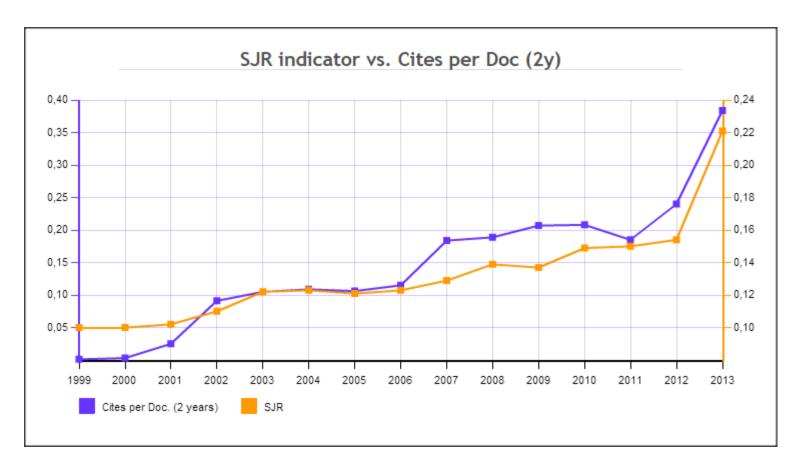
## **Impact Factor - Points to consider**

- Discipline specific does the subject lend itself to citations?
- How big is the field? What is the number of scientists who research and write in a particular area?
- Other factors influence the formula e.g. number of issues published per year
- How "hot" the topic is





## Cites per Doc index (same as IF, but from Scopus)

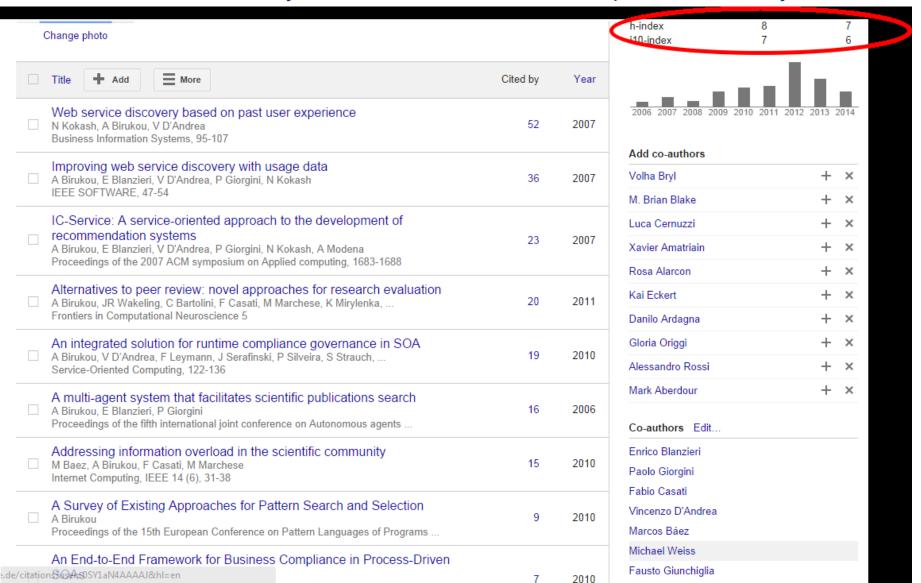


• <u>Source: http://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=13843&tip=sid&clean=0</u>



#### H-Index

#### основан на количестве публикаций и количестве цитирования этих публикаций





## **How to measure quality – beyond Impact Factor**

- Use Google Scholar, Microsoft Academic Search and tools based on them
  - E.g., Publish or Perish tool (GS), Rexplore (MAS)
  - http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm
- For journals/conferences:
  - Acceptance rate
  - Quality and duration of peer review

#### Other factors to consider

- Number of downloads
- Speed of publication
- Global distribution and long-term archiving

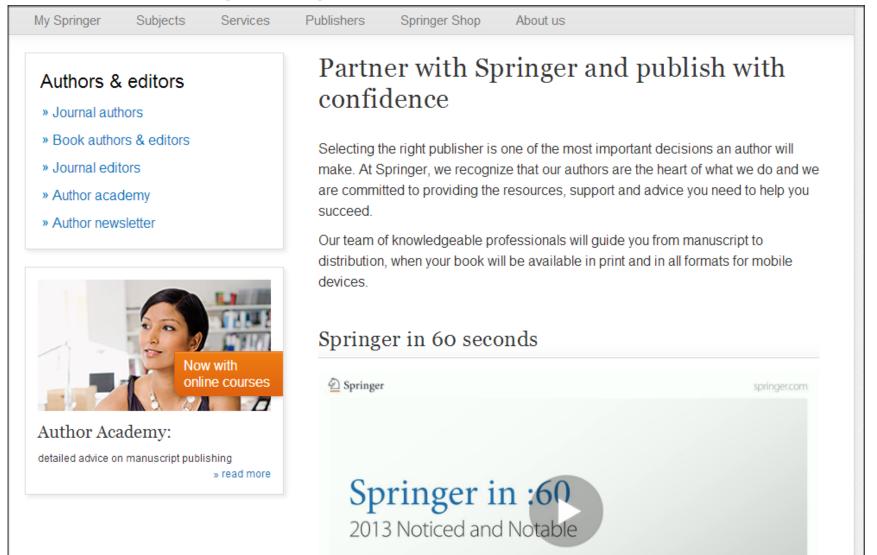


# Final remarks



#### **Resources and links**

http://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/

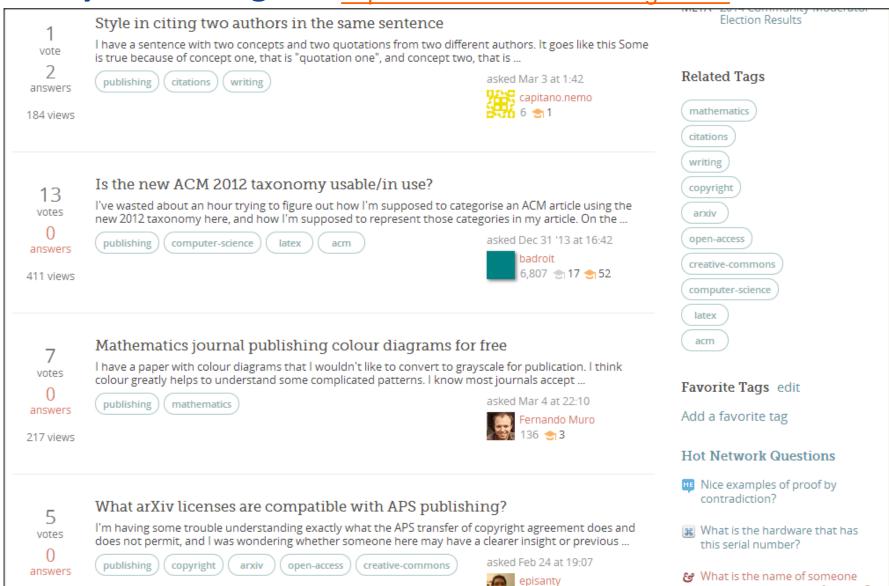


81 views



who was something before you?

## Ask your colleagues <a href="http://academia.stackexchange.com/">http://academia.stackexchange.com/</a>



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  - advise on your journal selection
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     before you submit to your target journal
  - interpreting the peer review comments, and assess whether the changes you have made are sufficient to satisfy a peer-reviewer



## **Expert editors in all scientific fields**



**Dr Stephen Cooke**2006 – PhD Immunology, King's College, UK
Worked as a post-doctoral fellow for both
the Arthritis and Rheumatism Council (ARC)
and Cancer Research UK (CRUK)



Dr Conan Fee
1989 – PhD Chemical & Process
Engineering, University of Canterbury, NZ
Director of Biomolecular Interactions Centre
at the University of Canterbury; has
published over 160 journal articles, book
chapters, conference papers, and patents





Dr Alison Sherwin

1992 – PhD Biochemistry, University of
Kent at Canterbury, UK
Has edited over 3,000 manuscripts in the
Health and Life Sciences for Japanese and
Chinese authors



Dr Kristen Demarest
2000 – PhD Neurobiology and Behavior,
SUNY, USA
Currently staff scientist at Scripps Research
Institute



**Dr Andrew Gorman 2001 – PhD Geophysics**, University of British Columbia, CA
Lecturer at the Geology Department, University of Otago



Dr Natasha Lundin2007 – PhD Chemistry, University of Otago, NZCover article author in Angewandte Chemie

Richard Haase
1983 - PhD Physics, University of
Canterbury, NZ
A mathematical physicist specializing in the
area of symmetries in nature



## **Example of a WASJ paper**

World Applied Sciences Journal 23 (10): 1322-1324, 2013

ISSN 1818-4952

© IDOSI Publications, 2013

DOI: 10.5829/idosi.wasj.2013.23.10.74159

#### Sheep Breeding Resources in Rostov Region, Russia

Kolosov Yu, L. Getmantseva and N. Shirockova Don State Agrarian University, Rostov Reg. Russia

Submitted: Jun 26, 2013; Accepted: Jul 21, 2013; Published: Jul 28, 2013

Abstract: Sheep breeding is one of the most important sectors of agriculture providing the population with food and essential raw materials necessary for many branches of industry. In the Rostov region (Russia) sheep farming is referred to the priority sectors of agriculture. The purpose of this study is to represent sheep breeds: Salskaya, Soviet Merino and Romanovskaya (Romanov) that have been developed in the regional area and today they are the pride of Rostov region pedigree sheep breeding. The main task of sheep breeding in Rostov region is increasing the population of highly productive sheep.

Key wordes: Sheep · Salskaya breed · Soviet Merino breed · Romanov breed



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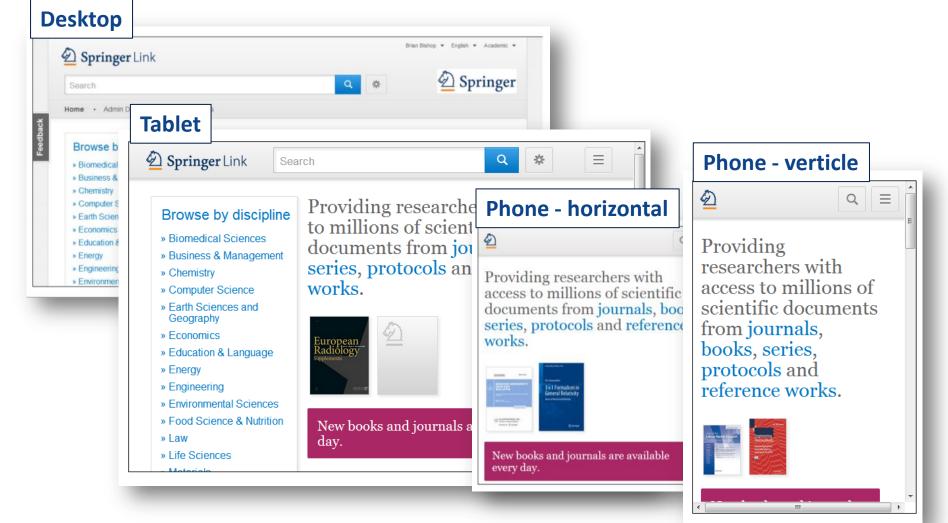


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IF: 0.25 IF: 0.3



## Compare...



IF: 0.25

IF: 0.3





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| $\operatorname{ad}$                 | AIDS Research and Therapy<br>Impact Factor :     | Frequency : Continuous | Model: Full OA  |  |
| $\operatorname{ad}$                 | J. NeuroVirology<br>Impact Factor : 2.85         | Frequency : Continuous | Model: Hybrid   |  |
| ${\rm lm}$                          | BMC Infectious Diseases<br>Impact Factor : 3.025 | Frequency : Continuous | Model: Full OA  |  |
| ltı.                                | Virology Journal<br>Impact Factor : 2.092        | Frequency : Continuous | Model: Full OA  |  |
| ltm                                 | Respiratory Research<br>Impact Factor : 3.642    | Frequency : Continuous | Model: Full OA  |  |
| ltm                                 | J. Clinical Immunology<br>Impact Factor : 3.382  | Frequency : Continuous | Model: Hybrid   |  |
| ltı.                                | BMC Pediatrics<br>Impact Factor : 1.982          | Frequency : Continuous | Model: Full OA  |  |