Publishing in International Journals

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Editor, Chinese Physics C

Recap of Lecture 1

- **Why we write scientific papers**
  - Remember why you are doing this!
- **Structure of a typical paper**
  - Remember your goal: clear communication
  - Make sure your paper says:
    - Why you did this work
    - What you did
    - What the results were
    - What the results mean
  - Start from the data
  - Title, abstract and figures – the first things (maybe the only things) a reader will look at

Recap of Lecture 2

- Remember your goal: clear communication
- Keep it as concise as possible:
  - Short sentences
  - Simplest possible words that still keep precise meaning
  - Cut out useless phrases
- Proofread your paper, and use a spellchecker!
  - Verb tenses
  - Articles (a / the)
  - Punctuation and spelling
- Read widely
- Don’t be afraid to look for help

This lecture

- Which journal should I submit to?
- What happens when I submit a paper?
- What NOT to do when submitting a paper!

Choosing a journal

Which journal?

How do you choose a journal?

How do you choose a journal?

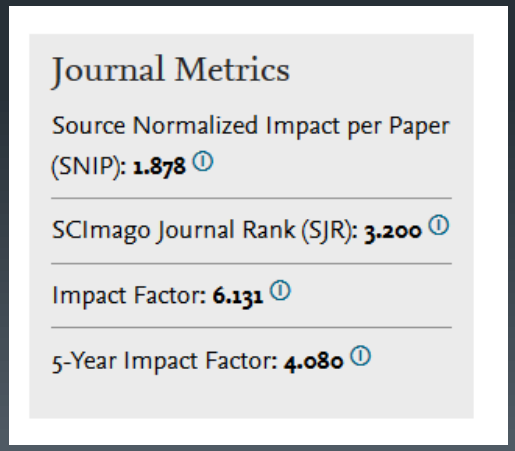
- Scope
- Reputation
- Impact Factor and other metrics
- Publication speed
- Cost
- Copyright and licensing options
- Acceptance rate
- Journal requirements
- Previous experience
- Recommendation from boss / colleagues / friends
- ….

Scope

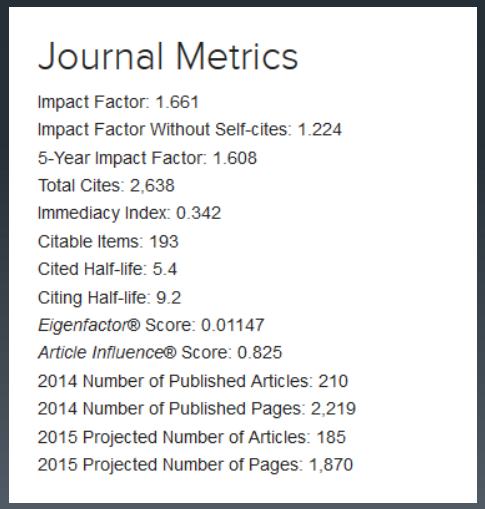
- The **subject areas** and **types of article** that a journal publishes
- Usually explained on the journal website, e.g.
  - "*Physics Letters B* ensures the rapid publication of important new results in **particle physics**, **nuclear physics** and **cosmology**."
    (http://www.journals.elsevier.com/physics-letters-b)
  - "*Physical Review Special Topics - Accelerators and Beams* (PRST-AB) …. covers the full range of accelerator science and technology; subsystem and component technologies; beam dynamics; accelerator applications; and design, operation, and improvement of accelerators used in science and industry. This includes accelerators for high-energy and nuclear physics, synchrotron-radiation production, spallation neutron sources, medical therapy, and intense-beam applications."
    (http://journals.aps.org/prstab/about)
- Look at the articles published in the last few issues – are there some in your research area?
- Choose a journal that matches your research area!

Impact Factor and other metrics

- There are many different **metrics** to measure a journal's impact and quality
- Thomson-Reuters Impact Factor most well-known
- Most journals display their Impact Factor and other metrics on their webpage



Elsevier journals



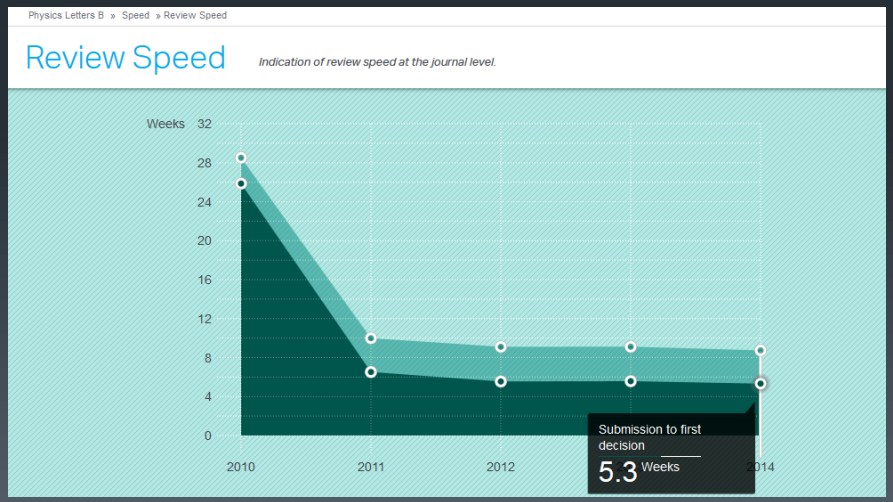
APS journals

IOP journals

Publication speed

- Various stages of publishing process which may be important to you:
  - Time to first decision (referee reports returned)
  - Time to acceptance (final decision)
  - Time to publication online
  - Time to print (if journal has print copies)

- Some journals publish their average time to first decision / acceptance / online



Cost

- For some journals, authors may have to pay a publication fee / charge, page fee or Article Processing Charge
  - Publication fee / charge = fixed payment per article
  - Page fee = payment depending on length of article
  - Article Processing Charge (APC) = fixed payment per article for Open Access articles
- For journals which have a print edition, there may be an option to pay for colour figures in the print copy
  - Expensive, e.g. $950 for APS journals

Copyright and licensing

- **Subscription** model:
  - You transfer copyright to the journal
  - Only journal subscribers can read the article
  - You may not have to pay any publication charge / page fee
  - Authors usually have rights to personal use of the article, e.g. put it on their own website

- **Open Access (OA)** model:
  - You keep copyright, but license the article to the journal, usually under **CC-BY** licence
    *https://creativecommons.org/licenses/**by**/3.0/cn*
  - Anyone can read the article freely
  - You usually have to pay an Article Processing Charge (APC)
    - High Energy Physics articles funded by SCOAP3 (scoap3.org) are free in participating journals

- **Hybrid OA**:
  - Journal includes both subscription articles and OA, you choose which type you want

Some examples

Journal	PRL	PRD	PLB	CPC
Scope	General physics, letters only	Particle physics, field theory, gravitation, cosmology	Particle physics, nuclear physics, cosmology	Particle, nuclear, astro, detectors, accelerators, etc
Impact Factor (2015)	7.645	4.506	4.787	3.761
Speed (1st decision / acceptance / final online)	?	?	5.1 / 8.7 / 2.1 (from acceptance) weeks	4 / 13 / 20 weeks
Cost	$720 ($2700 for OA)	($1700 for OA)	Free (SCOAP3)	Page fee (free for SCOAP3)
Licensing	Hybrid OA	Hybrid OA	OA	Subscription (OA for SCOAP3)

Some more examples

Journal	IJMPA	JPhysG	NIM-A
Scope	Particle, gravitation, cosmology	Nuclear and particle	Scientific instruments, large scale facilities
Impact Factor (2015)	1.699	2.448	1.200
Speed (1st decision / acceptance / online)	?	6 / 13 / ? weeks	6.7 / 12.5 / 8.2 (from acceptance) weeks
Cost	($1500 for OA)	($2700 for OA)	($2200 for OA)
Licensing	Hybrid OA	Hybrid OA	Hybrid OA

Choosing a journal - summary

- Consider your options carefully
- Make sure your paper matches the journal scope
- Read some papers from that journal, get a feel for the quality required
- Talk to colleagues and learn from their experience

The editorial process

A typical journal process?

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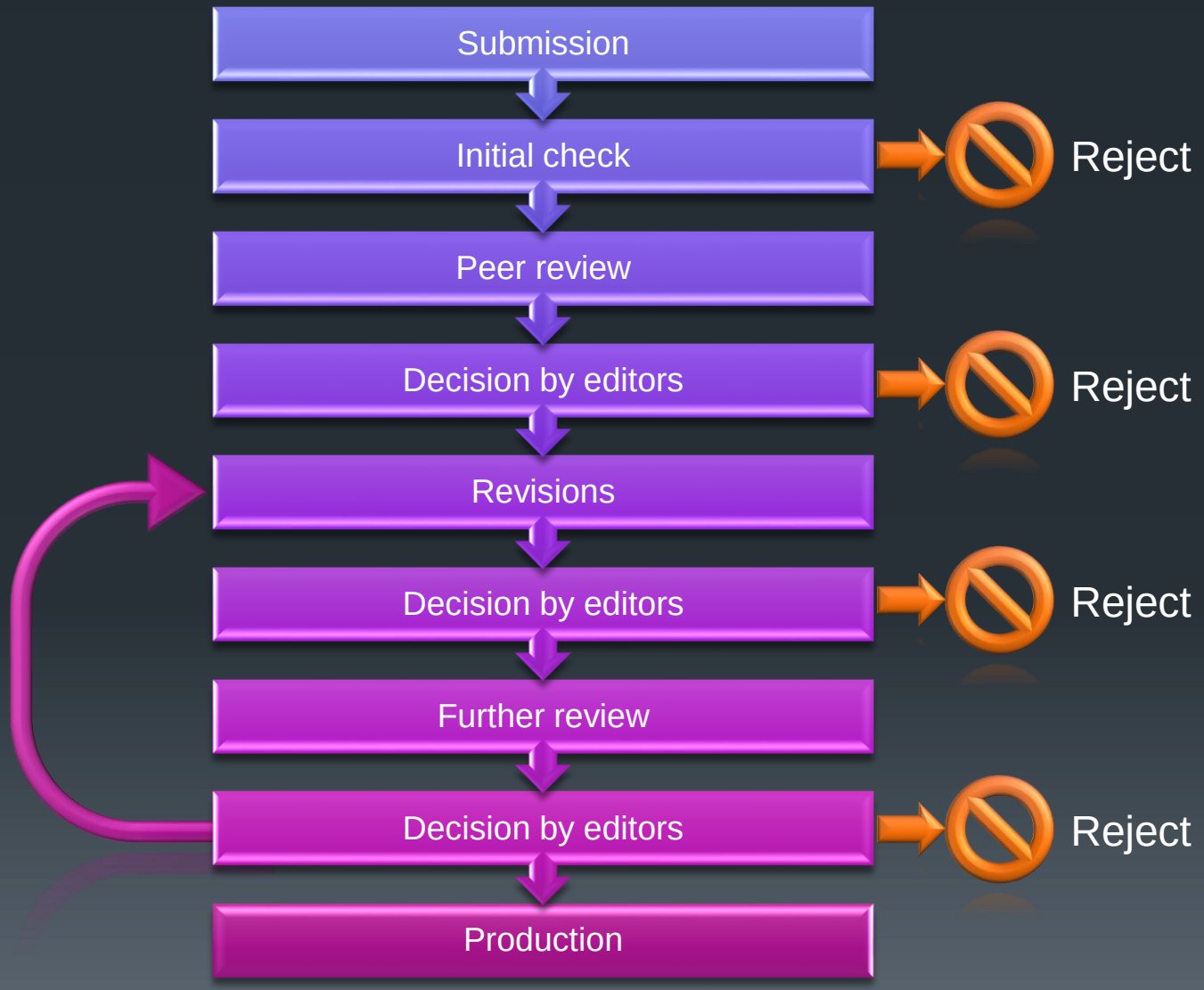
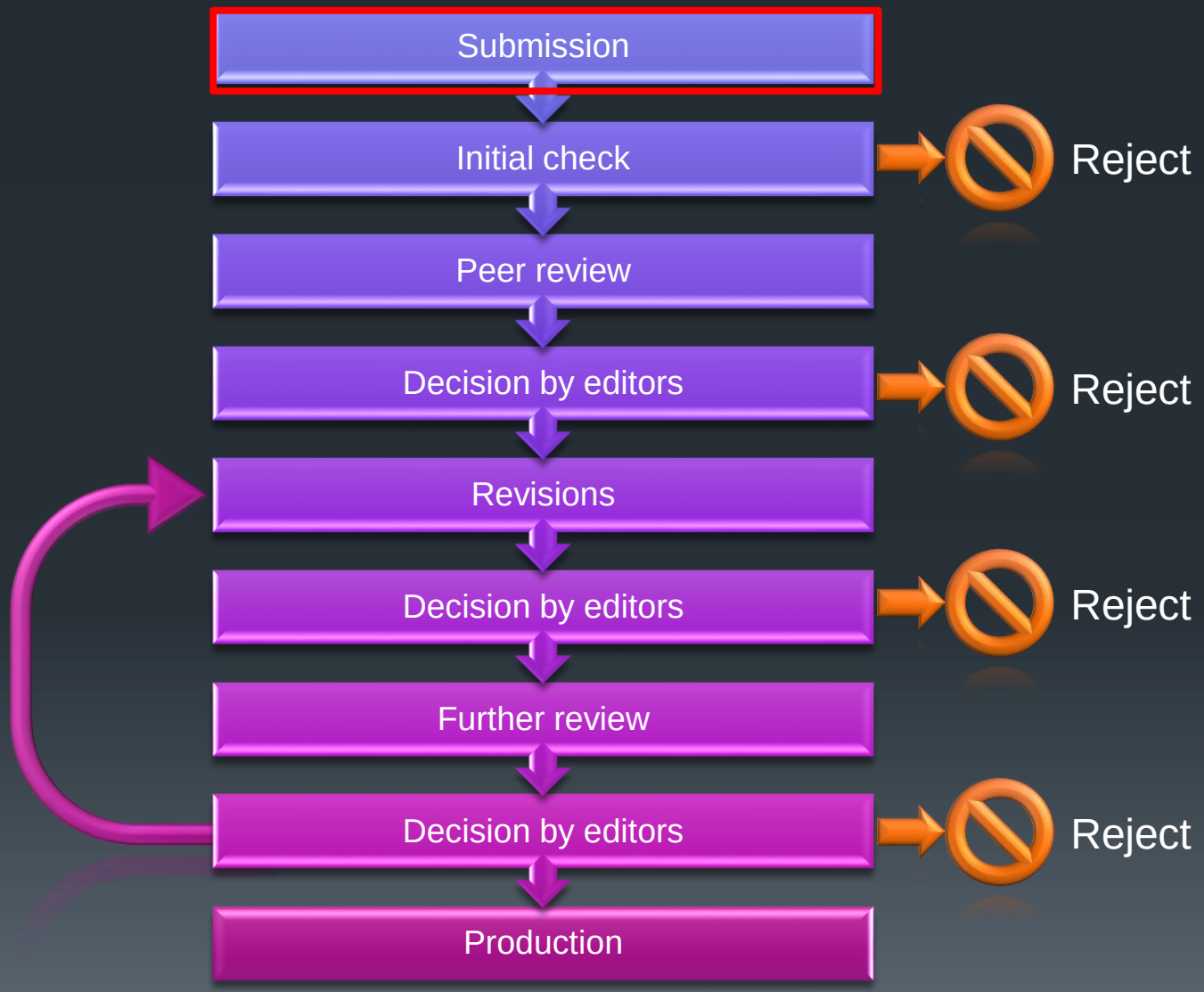
A typical journal process



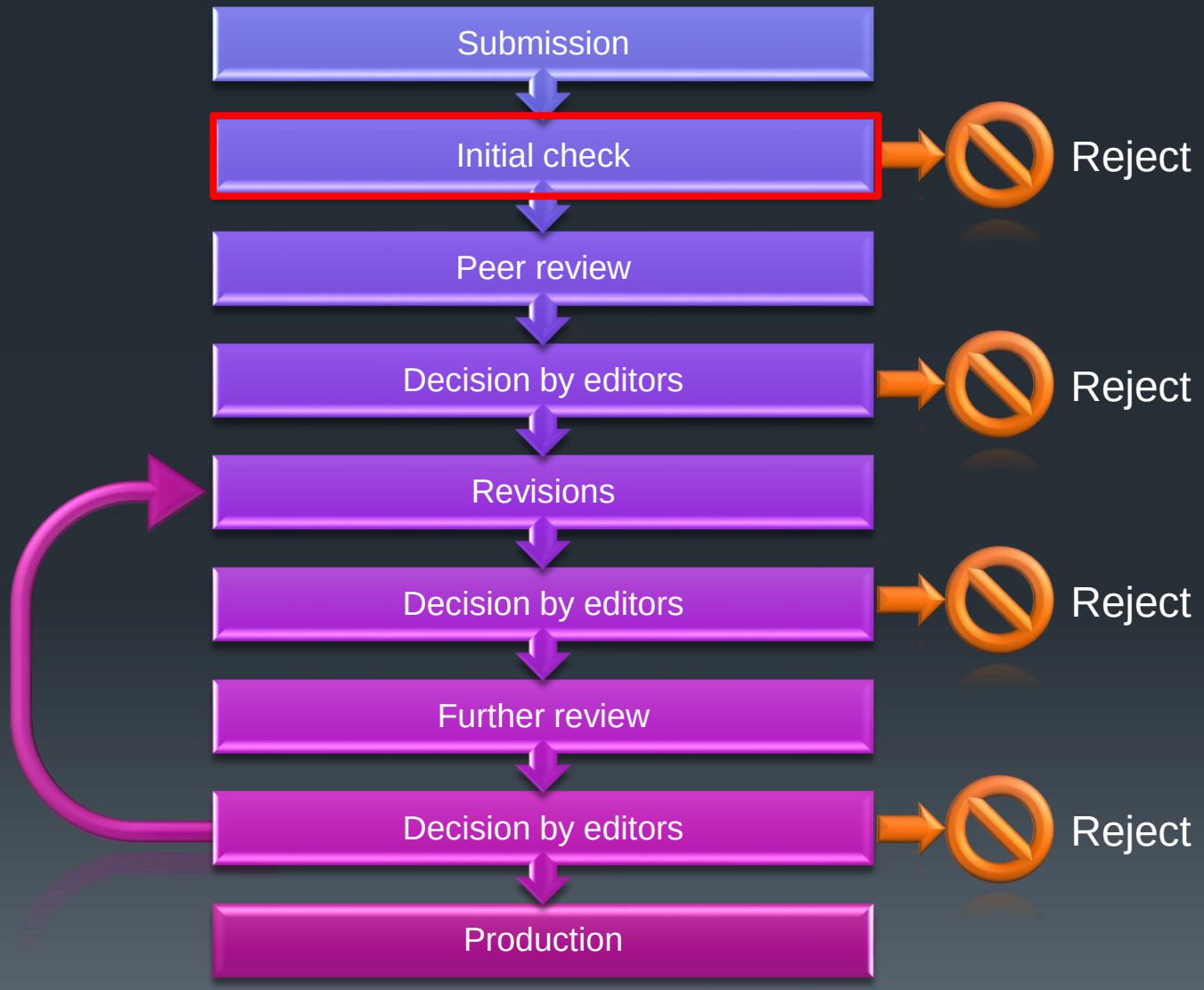
Submission


Submission
Initial check
Reject
Peer review
Decision by editors
Reject
Revisions
Decision by editors
Reject
Further review
Decision by editors
Reject
Production

Submission

- Before you submit:
  - Read any Author Guidelines carefully
  - Make sure your manuscript is in the correct format
  - Proofread your manuscript (again!)
  - Check that the References are correct
- During submission:
  - Read all the instructions carefully
  - Give full information at each step (e.g. co-author information)
- After submission:
  - Note any manuscript ID you are given – always use that when communicating with the editors about your manuscript

Initial check



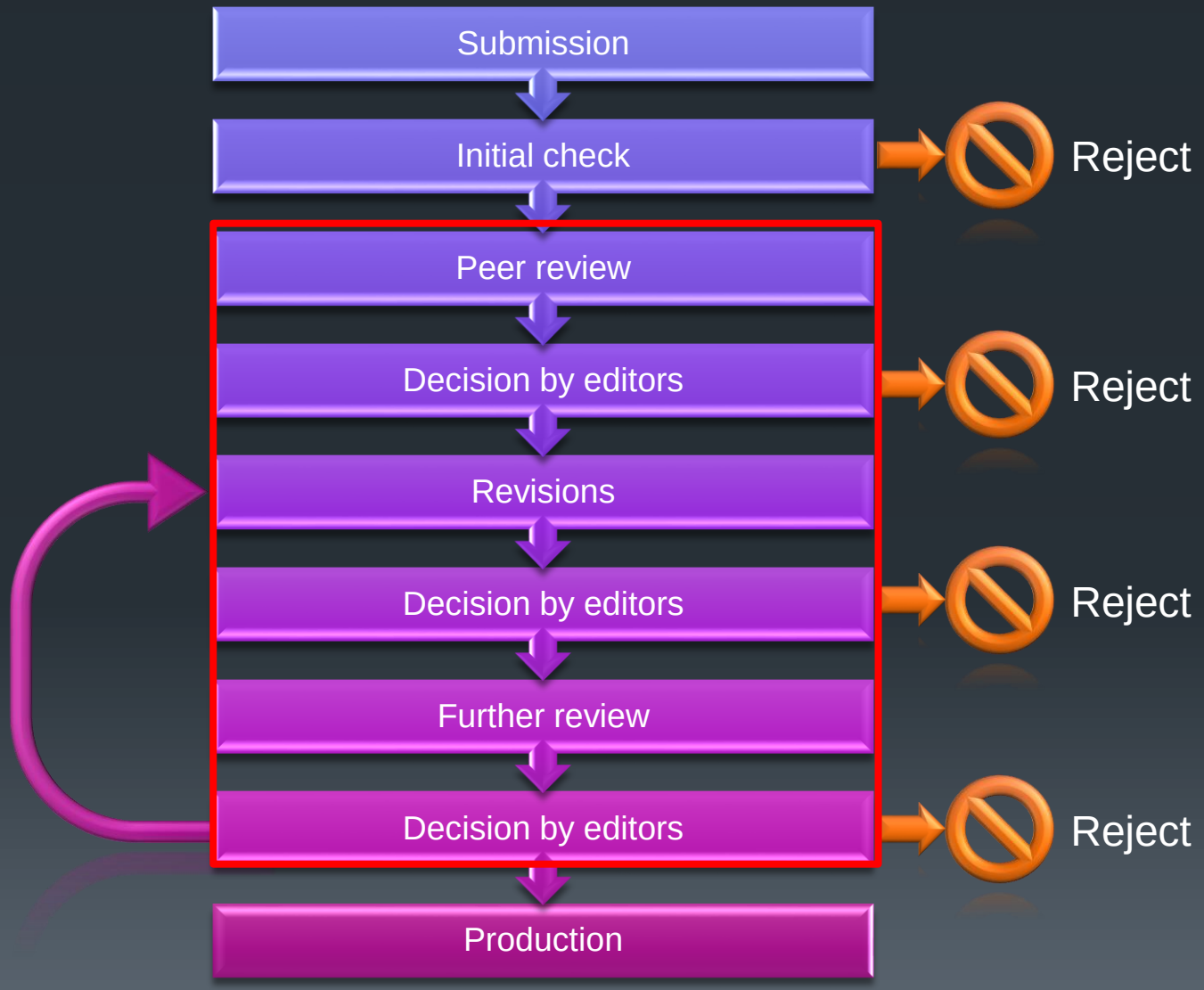
Initial check

- Technical check
  - Manuscript format – does it meet journal requirements?
  - Figures – are they clear and good quality?
  - References – are they complete and in reasonable format?
  - Plagiarism – many journals use iThenticate (or similar software) to check for text copied from other articles
- General suitability
  - Subject – does it fit the journal scope?
  - Language – can a reviewer understand what it says?
  - Content – does it meet the journal requirements for originality and importance? Is it incremental / “salami slicing”? Is it well structured?

Initial check

- Lots of manuscripts get rejected here!
- Take care in writing your paper and preparing the submission – don’t spoil your chances by careless mistakes!

Peer review


Submission
Initial check
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Peer review
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Reject
Revisions
Decision by editors
Reject
Further review
Decision by editors
Reject
Production

Types of peer review

- Manuscripts are sent for review by experts in the field
- Journals may send to 1, 2 or more **reviewers** / **referees**
- Types of peer review:
  - Single blind
    - The reviewers know who the authors are, but authors don't know who the reviewers are
    - Most common type of review
  - Double blind
    - The reviewers don't know who the authors are, and authors don't know who the reviewers are
  - Open
    - Both authors and reviewers know who each other are
    - Less common

Reviewers

- The editors choose which reviewers to invite
- Authors can suggest reviewers
  - Editors **may** consider these, but don't have to use them
- Authors can request reviewers to avoid
  - Editors will usually honour these requests
- Editors like to choose:
  - Young researchers – experts, but not as busy as older academics
  - People who write detailed, objective reviews
  - People who reply on time
- Editors will avoid:
  - People from the same institution as the authors
  - People who have recent collaboration (e.g. last 2-5 years) with the authors
  - People with known conflict of interest with the authors

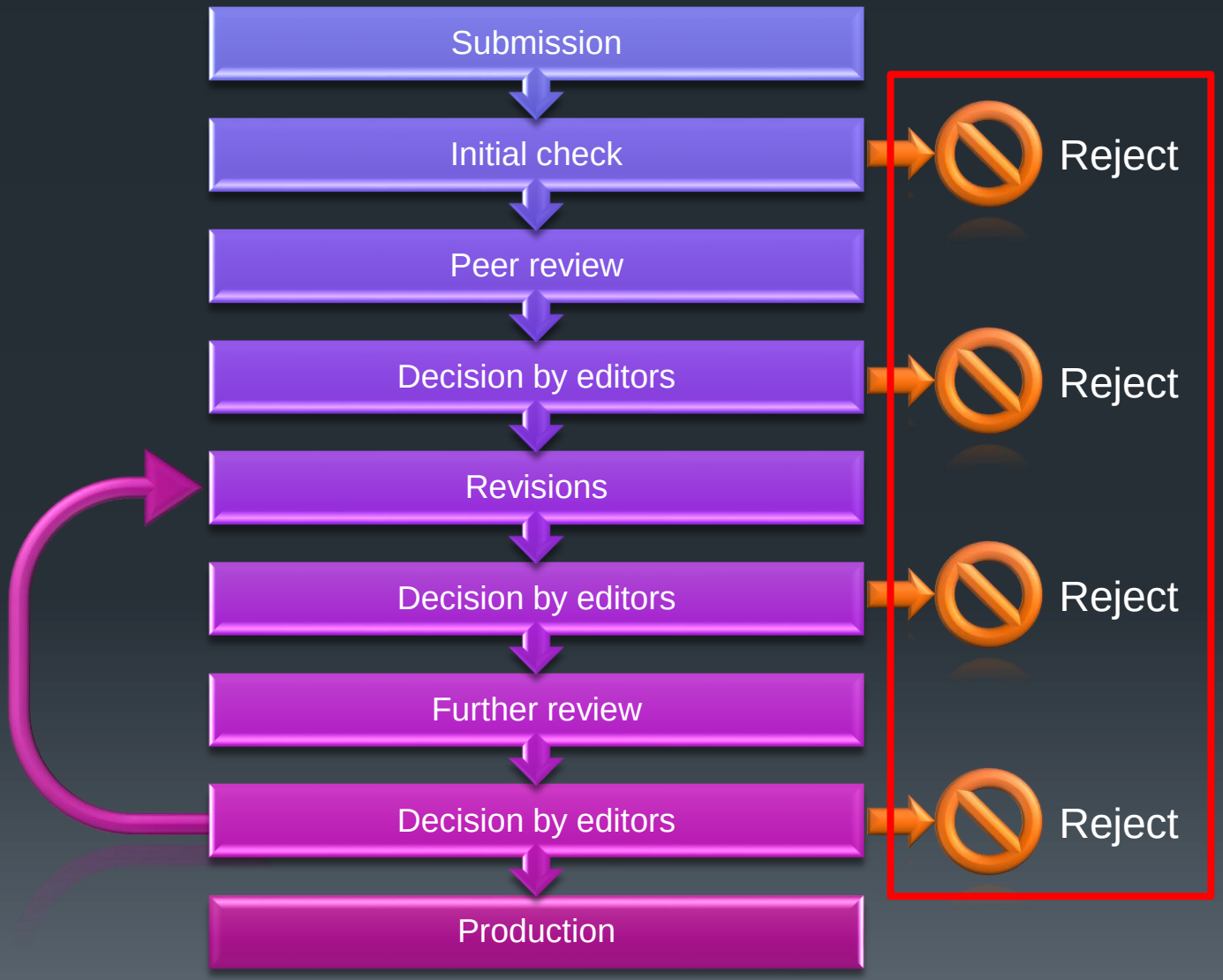
Peer review - decisions

- When the editor gets the review reports, they will make a decision, using the reviewer reports as input
  - If it's unclear, they may invite more reviewers
- They may decide
  - Accept
  - Revise – the author is asked to make some changes (minor or major)
  - Reject

Responding to reviews

- Read the review reports carefully and objectively
  - If you're not happy with a review… set it aside and read it again the next day ;-)
- Write a response: answer each point that the reviewers make
  - If you don't agree with them, explain your reasons clearly
  - Say what changes you have made in the paper
- Revise your paper, using the comments from the reviews to help you
- Be polite!
  - Reviewing a paper takes a lot of time and work, and is usually voluntary
- Remember that reviews are a way to improve the quality of your paper

Rejection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Reject
Reject
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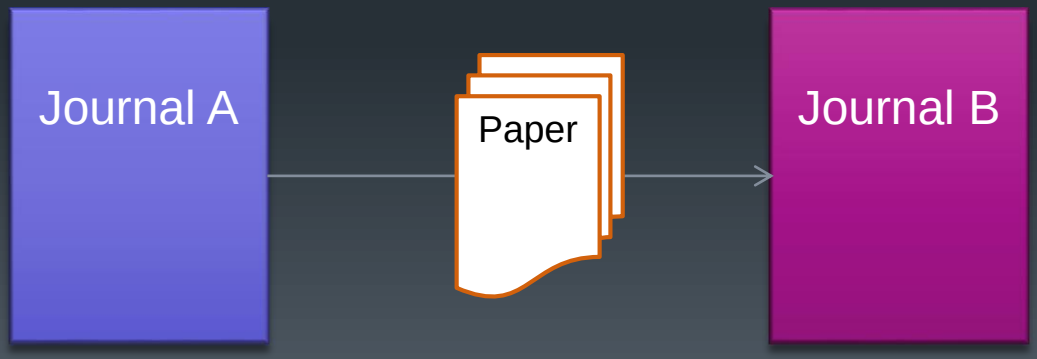
Reject

Rejection - appeals

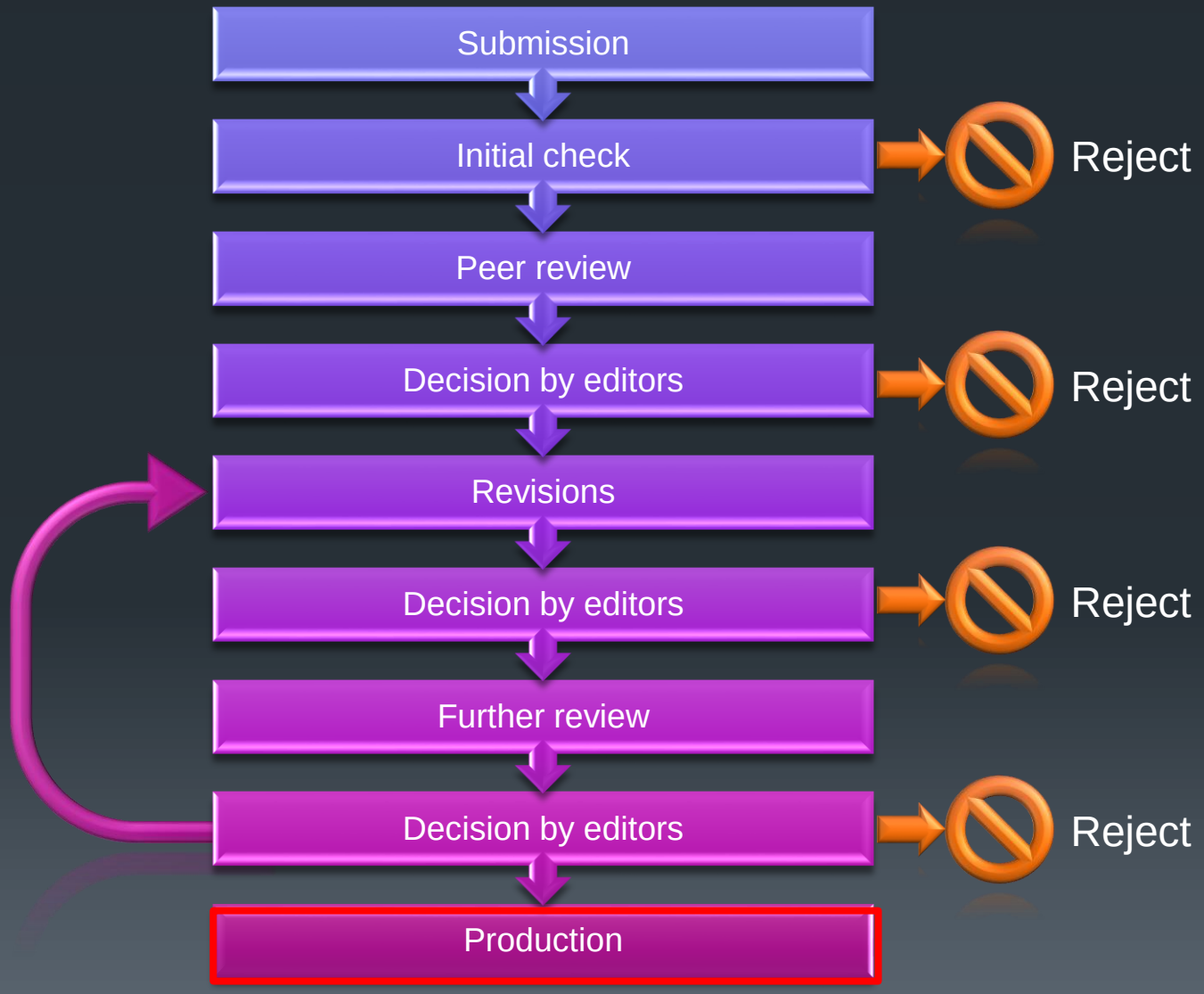
- If you think a rejection decision is unfair, you can often appeal
- Appeal policies depend on the journal:
  - APS journals: 1 appeal review by Editorial Board member, final appeal review by Editor-in-Chief
  - IOP journals: 1 appeal review by Editorial Board member
  - CPC: Up to 2 appeal reviews by further peer review / Associate Editor-in-Chief
- You must give good reasons for your appeal, answering the reasons given for rejection

Article transfer

- Large publishers may have more than one journal for a particular field, or may have different journals for closely related topics
- If a paper is not suitable for one of their journals (out of scope, or quality not high enough), they may suggest transferring it to another journal
  - Review reports may also be transferred, saving time



After acceptance



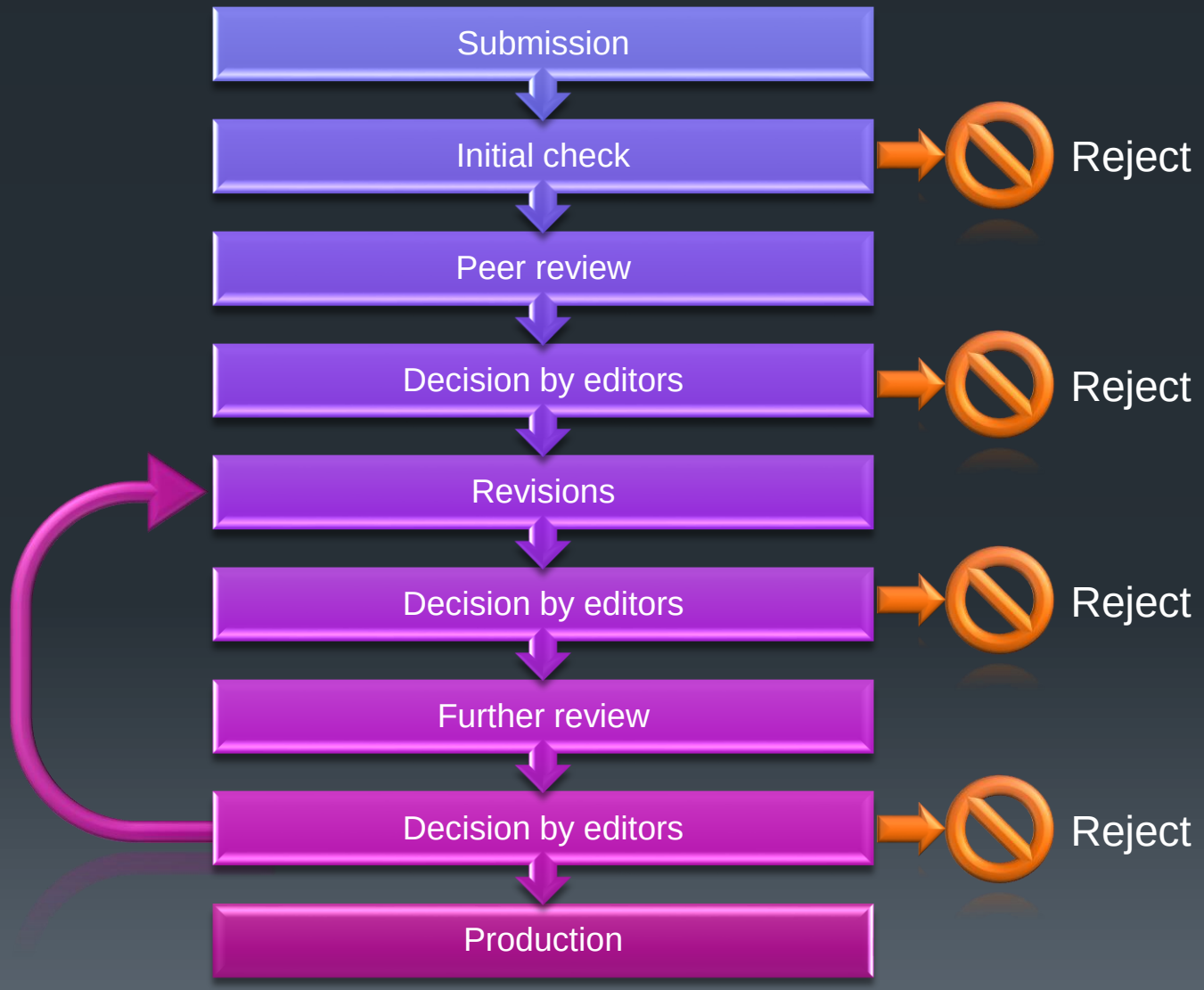
After acceptance

- You will be asked to transfer copyright to the journal (for subscription articles) or sign a licensing agreement (for OA)
- Articles can usually go online as soon as copyright / licence is transferred
  - “First online” – before typesetting
  - “Final online” – when fully typeset manuscript is ready
- You will be given a **DOI** (Digital Object Identifier) – this is a permanent way to find your article online
- If there is a page fee / publication charge, you will be asked to pay before publication

After acceptance

- Journal staff will copy-edit and typeset the manuscript
  - Copy-editing = editing spelling, punctuation, fonts etc
  - Typesetting = preparing the correct format for final publication
  - You may be asked to send better quality figures
- Some journals will also edit English
- You will be sent **proofs** for checking
  - Read these carefully in case of mistakes in editing / typesetting
- Article in final form is published online / printed
  - Printing may be some time later than online

Summary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Production

The editorial process - summary

- Be patient – it can take time
- Be polite – editors and reviewers are people too!
  - “Do to others as you would have them do to you” ☺
- Be thorough – read instructions and reports carefully, do the best job you can

How NOT to get accepted ;-)

Out of scope

- CPC scope: particle physics, nuclear physics, astrophysics & cosmology related to particles & nuclei, detectors, electronics & experimental methods, accelerators, synchrotron radiation, applications of nuclear technology.

- In or out of scope?

Study on calcium absorptivity of rats by ^{41}Ca labeling endogenous calcium

Out of scope

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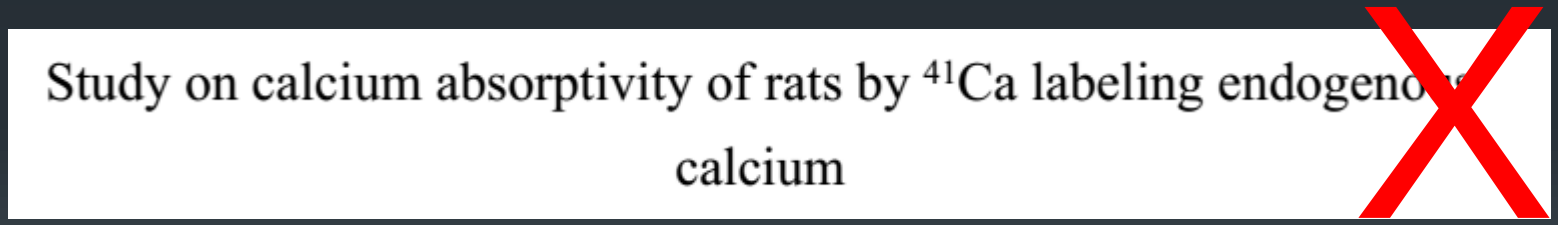
- In or out of scope?



Focus of paper is on calcium absorption, not on new application of nuclear techniques

Out of scope

- CPC scope: particle physics, nuclear physics, astrophysics & cosmology related to particles & nuclei, detectors, electronics & experimental methods, accelerators, synchrotron radiation, applications of nuclear technology.

- In or out of scope?

On the contribution of a hard galactic plane component to the excesses of secondary particles*

Out of scope

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- In or out of scope?

On the contribution of a hard galactic plane component to the excesses of secondary particles*

Fits in the particle astrophysics section

Out of scope

- CPC scope: particle physics, nuclear physics, astrophysics & cosmology related to particles & nuclei, detectors, electronics & experimental methods, accelerators, synchrotron radiation, applications of nuclear technology.

- In or out of scope?

Determinate joint remote preparation of an arbitrary three-particle quantum state*

Abstract: A novel determinate joint remote preparation of arbitrary three-particle state is proposed. A six-particle state is used as the quantum channel. With the idea that convert a global measurement to several local measurement simultaneously through an orthogonal projective measurement of the Hadamard transferred basis, the scheme is able to improve the probability of successful preparation. At last, analysis shows the feasibility and validity which the successful probability can reach 100%.

Key words: joint remote preparation, six-particle state, local measurement simultaneously, Hadamard transformation

Out of scope

- CPC scope: particle physics, nuclear physics, astrophysics & cosmology related to particles & nuclei, detectors, electronics & experimental methods, accelerators, synchrotron radiation, applications of nuclear technology.

- In or out of scope?

Determinate joint remote preparation of an arbitrary th ee-particle quantum state*

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Key words: joint remote preparation, six-particle state, local measurement simultaneously, Hadamard transformation

Focus of paper is on quantum information systems, not particle physics

Novelty / originality / significance

- **Novelty** – is there something new?
- **Originality** – where did the ideas come from?
- **Significance** – how important is the work?
- **Interest** – are the results interesting?

- Different journals have different standards for novelty, originality, significance and interest
- Show what things in your work are new
- Explain why it's important
- Make sure you **discuss current work** in your field
- Make sure references are **comprehensive** and **up-to-date**

Novelty / originality / significance

- Avoid "**salami slicing**" – don't cut one good piece of work into two (or three, or …) pieces of mediocre work

Image by André Karwath on Wikimedia Commons, CC-BY-SA

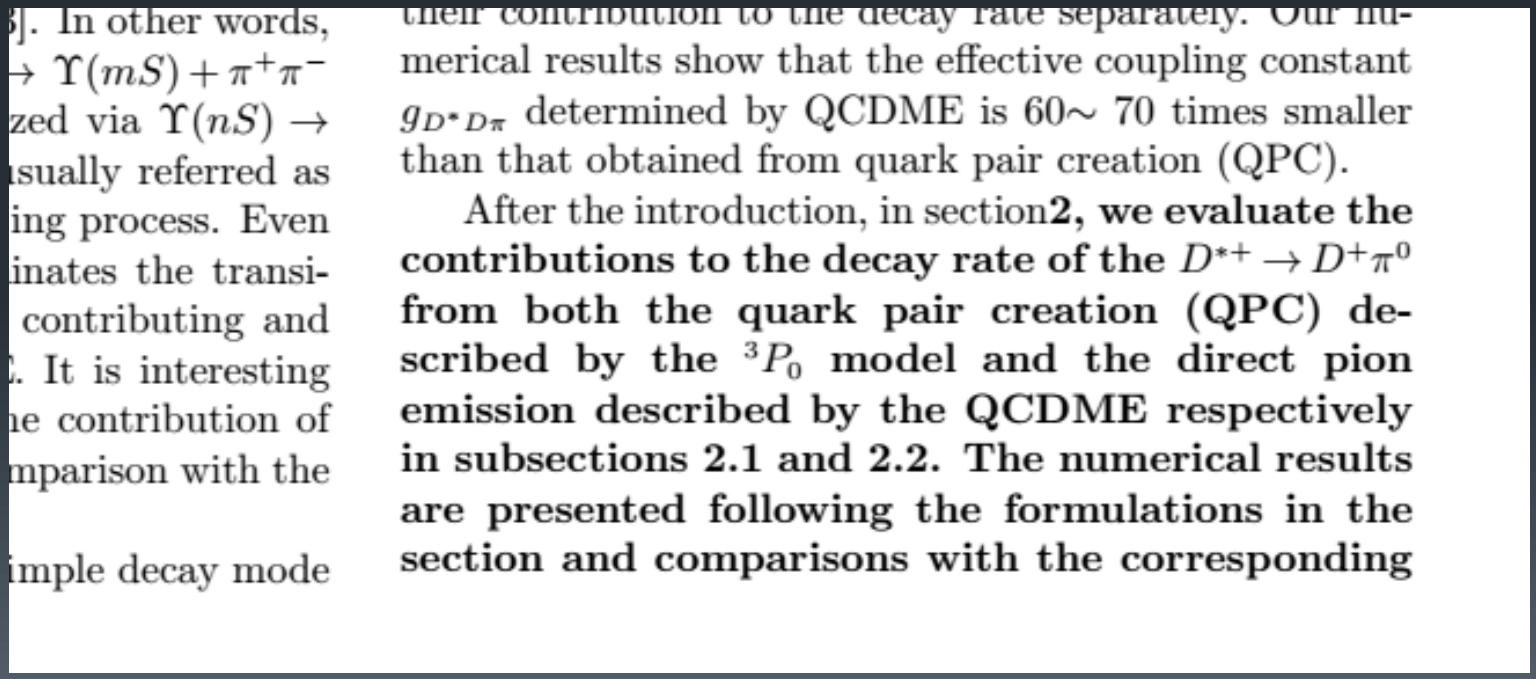
Poor writing

- Badly structured
- English so poor it's hard to understand what the paper is saying

- See previous lecture on English writing ;-)
- If you're worried about English, get a professional editing company (e.g. Edanz, Editage) or find a friendly colleague to help

Careless presentation

- Paper doesn't follow the journal's Instructions for Authors
- Careless mistakes in fonts / typeface
- Badly designed figures / tables



]. In other words,
$\to \Upsilon(mS) + \pi^+\pi^-$
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their contribution to the decay rate separately. Our numerical results show that the effective coupling constant $g_{D^*D\pi}$ determined by QCDME is 60∼ 70 times smaller than that obtained from quark pair creation (QPC).

After the introduction, in section**2, we evaluate the contributions to the decay rate of the $D^{*+} \to D^+\pi^0$ from both the quark pair creation (QPC) described by the $^3P_0$ model and the direct pion emission described by the QCDME respectively in subsections 2.1 and 2.2. The numerical results are presented following the formulations in the section and comparisons with the corresponding**

Copyright issues

- If you re-use anything from previously published work, you must have **permission** to include it in your paper
  - Even if it's your own work! Check copyright agreement for original paper
  - Even if it's been used by other authors in other papers!

- Many publishers (e.g. APS) do not charge for re-use of a few figures in an academic paper
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Copyright issues

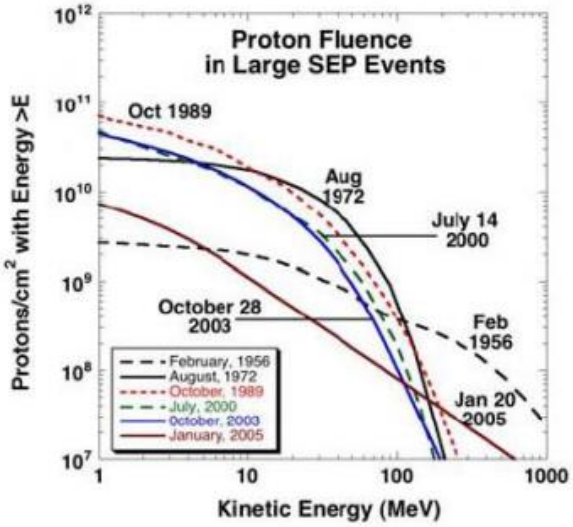

Fig.7. Integral spectrum of super SPE during recent 50 years [12]

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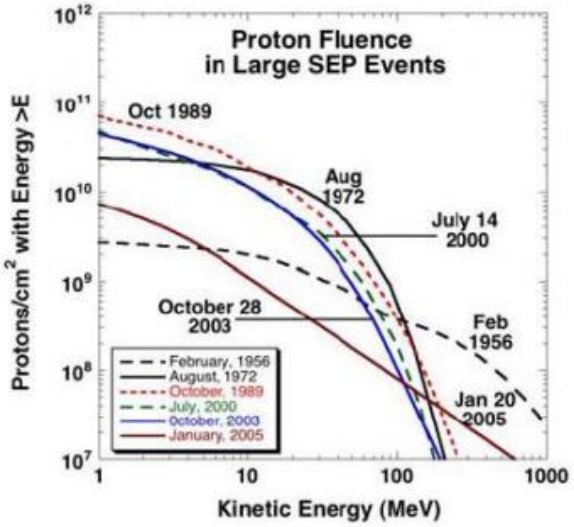

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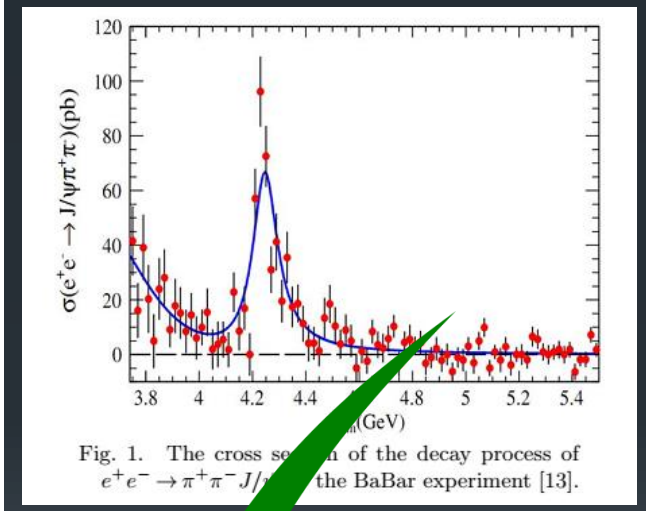

Fig. 1. The cross se... of the decay process of $e^+e^- \to \pi^+\pi^- J/$... the BaBar experiment [13].

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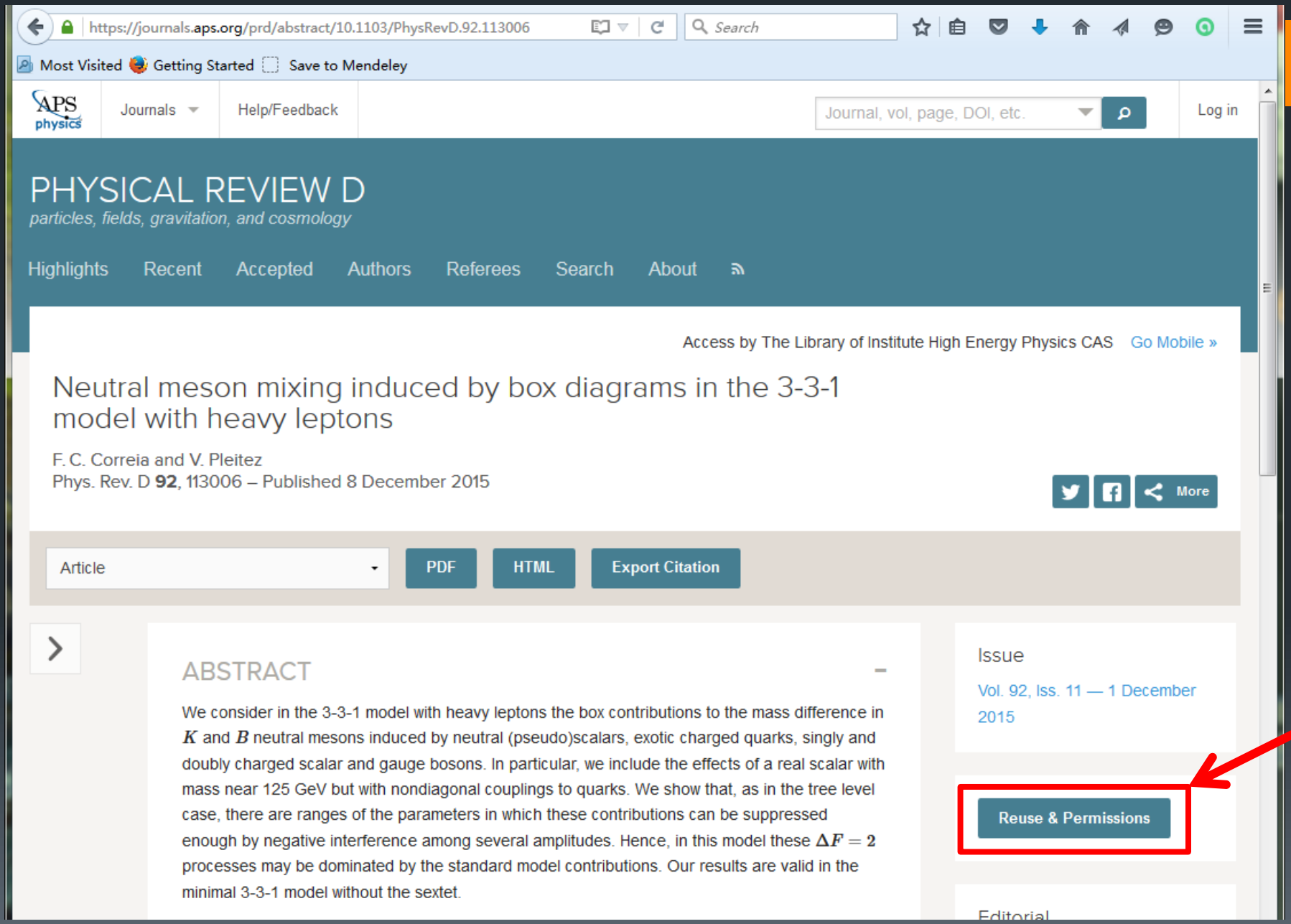
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Neutral meson mixing induced by box diagrams in the 3-3-1 model with heavy leptons
F. C. Correia and V. Pleitez
Phys. Rev. D 92, 113006 – Published 8 December 2015
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ABSTRACT
We consider in the 3-3-1 model with heavy leptons the box contributions to the mass difference in K and B neutral mesons induced by neutral (pseudo)scalars, exotic charged quarks, singly and doubly charged scalar and gauge bosons. In particular, we include the effects of a real scalar with mass near 125 GeV but with nondiagonal couplings to quarks. We show that, as in the tree level case, there are ranges of the parameters in which these contributions can be suppressed enough by negative interference among several amplitudes. Hence, in this model these $\Delta F = 2$ processes may be dominated by the standard model contributions. Our results are valid in the minimal 3-3-1 model without the sextet.
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Editorial

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APS physics

Title: Neutral meson mixing induced by box diagrams in the 3-3-1 model with heavy leptons
Author: F. C. Correia and V. Pleitez
Publication: Physical Review D
Publisher: American Physical Society
Date: Dec 8, 2015

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Plagiarism

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- Don't copy-and-paste from other papers!
  - Even short sentences!
  - Even if they are in your references!
- Don't copy from websites (Wikipedia / website for product you are using / …)

Plagiarism

- Plagiarism is a serious ethical offence in publishing
- If you plagiarize (even if you don’t mean to), and the journal discovers it, your paper will probably be rejected immediately
- Your name may be blacklisted by that journal / publisher
- Most journals use anti-plagiarism software (CrossCheck / iThenticate) to check papers

Fig. 4. (Color online) The equipotential lines of electron gun extraction system.

4 Simulation of thermionic electron gun by particle tracking software

Beam simulation codes have been valuable tools in understanding and designing electron gun extraction and beam transport systems. There are quite a number of different codes developed and used within this community.

The CST code [10], a program developed for simulating ion beam optics in a certain accelerator configuration, has been widely used in designing the CYCLONE30 ion source accelerator. CST PARTICLE STUDIO (CST PS) is a specialist tool for the fast and accurate analysis of charged particle dynamics in 3D electromagnetic fields. Powerful and versatile, it is suitable for tasks ranging from designing magnetrons and tuning electron tubes to modeling particle sources and accelerator components.

The particle tracking solver can model the behavior of particles through static fields, and with the gun iteration, space charge limited emission. The particle-in-cell (PIC) solver, which works in the time domain, can perform a fully consistent simulation of particles and electromagnetic fields. For relativistic applications, the wakefield solver can calculate how the fields generated by particles traveling at (or close to) the speed of light interact with the structure around them.

CST PS is integrated with the multi-purpose 3D EM modules of CST STUDIO SUITE, such as the CST EM STUDIO electro- and magnetostatic solvers and the CST MICROWAVE STUDIO eigenmode solver. It is fully embedded in the CST STUDIO SUITE design environment, thus benefitting from its intuitive modeling

electrode at the corner where the electrode meets the electron beam boundary. For solid emitters such as electron guns and negative sputter ion guns the answer is the famous Pierce angle of 67.5°, which provides the coexistence of a Poisson solution inside the beam and a Laplace solution outside of it. With this condition, there are no aberrations at the beam boundary, and there is a laminar flow of charged particles. It has been accepted that shaping the emission electrode, in general, is helpful to extract a beam at a low divergence angle.

In these simulations using CST Particle Studio, the emission electrode was inclined with respect to the outer edge of the cathode at the Pierce angle of 22.5° while keeping all of the other dimensions fixed. In the configuration shown in Fig. 5, various angles including 22.5°, 30°, and 45° have been used.

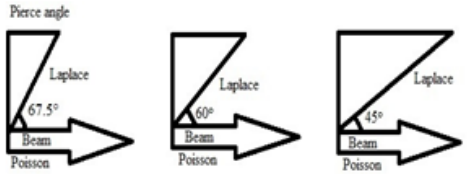

Fig. 5. Different inclination angles of emission electrode

Table 1 summarizes the simulation results. The wider the electrode angle, the more electron beam can be extracted. A wide electrode angle allows a higher field penetration into the chamber of electron gun than a small angle; therefore, more current is extracted. In addition, high field penetration into the electron gun causes distortions of the beam boundary, which leads to aberrations in the extraction system and divergence increase in the ion beam. The smallest beam diameter and emittance is achieved at small angle of 22.5°.

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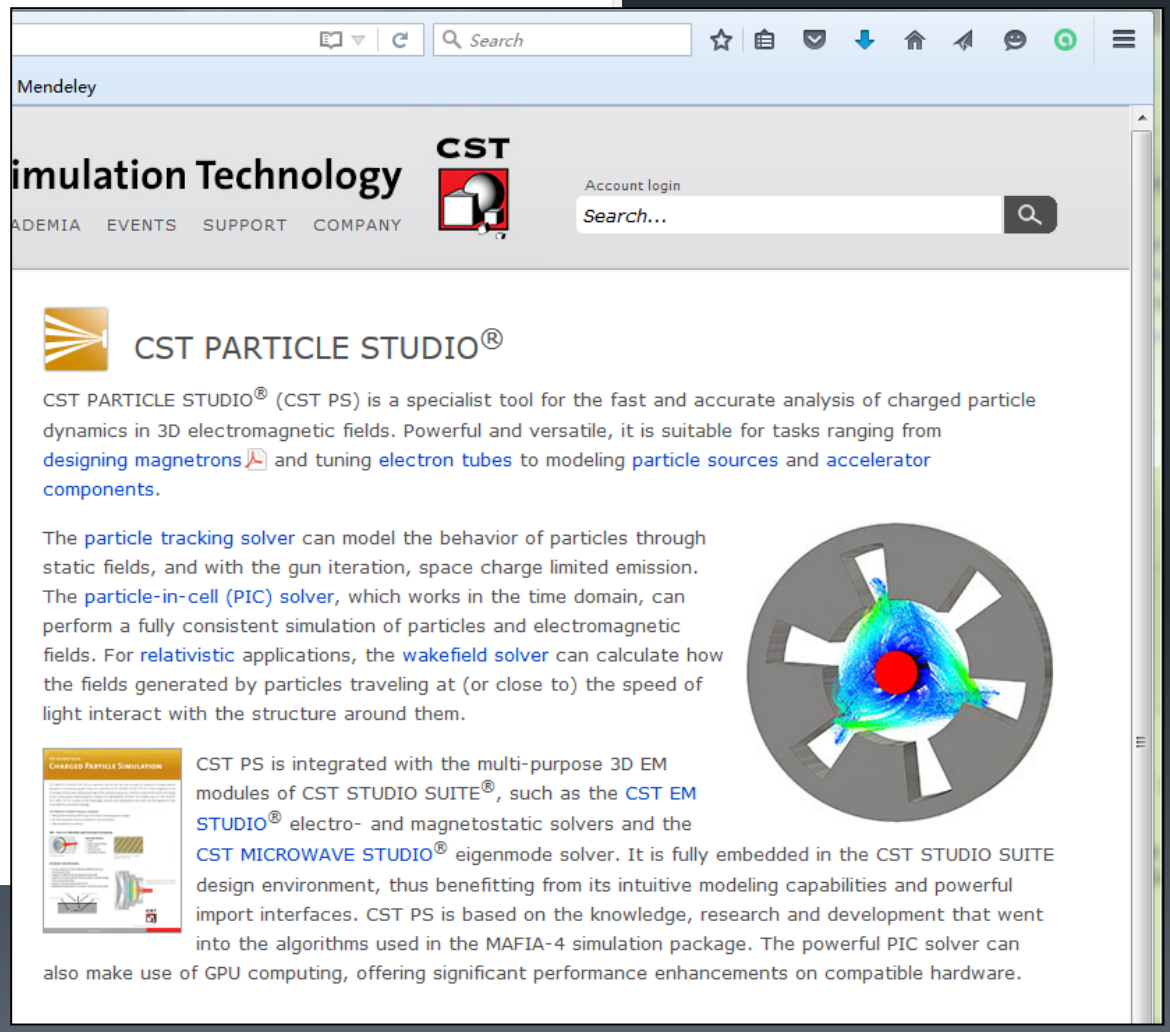

with each of the potentials possessing both real (U_S, U_0) and imaginary parts (W_S,W_0) with different radial dependences. In the S-V model, the real vector potential is large and repulsive while the real scalar potential is somewhat larger and attractive. The imaginary vector potential is attractive and the imaginary scalar is repulsive. We assume that these potentials have Fermi distributions as they are assumed to follow the distribution of nuclear density. Fermi form factors with a Woods-Saxon (WS) shape for Dirac optical potentials are given as

$$f_i(r) = \frac{1}{1+\exp\left(\frac{(r-R_i)}{z_i}\right)} \tag{3}$$

where R_i and z_i are the potential radius and diffusiveness, respectively, and subscript i stands

Comment [CPC2]: Copied from Baldini-Neto et al *Braz. J. Phys. vol.34 no.3a São Paulo Sept. 2004* http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?pid=S0103-97332004000500017&script=sci_arttext

Comment [CPC3]: Copied with only slight word changes from Deb et al, http://arxiv.org/pdf/nucl-th/0504084.pdf

for real and imaginary scalar and real and imaginary vector potentials.

In the collective model approach used in this work, we assume that we can obtain appropriate transition potentials for treating collective excitations of the nucleus by deforming the direct potentials that describe the elastic channel reasonably well [7], just as in the non-relativistic standard optical model where one deforms the central and spin-orbital potentials. The scalar and time–like vector potentials are used as direct potentials in the calculations. Assuming the shapes of deformed potentials follow the shapes of the deformed nuclear densities, the transition potentials are obtained by making them proportional to the first derivatives of the poten-

Comment [CPC4]: Copied from [24]

Comment [CPC5]: Copied from [24]

Redundant publication

- **Redundant** / **duplicate** publication: submitting the same work more than once
  - Either submitting to a different journal after work already published
  - Or submitting to 2 journals at the same time

- This is **unethical**
  - When you submit a paper, you are always asked to confirm it has not been submitted elsewhere
  - Journal editors and reviewers may spend a lot of time working on a paper, but then find it cannot be published / author withdraws because it's been accepted by a better journal

How NOT to get accepted - summary

- If you've done your research well and written your paper well, you should have no problems, unless you…
  - choose the wrong journal
  - are careless in the manuscript preparation / submission
  - behave unethically

Summary from today

- Choose a suitable journal
- Take time to check your manuscript before submission
- Follow the instructions carefully
- Be patient during the review process
- Remember the editors and reviewers are trying to help you
- Always do what's right ☺

Useful resources

- Elsevier.com Publishing Campus:
  - https://www.publishingcampus.elsevier.com
  - https://www.elsevier.com/connect/8-reasons-i-rejected-your-article
  - https://www.elsevier.com/connect/8-reasons-i-accepted-your-article
  - https://www.elsevier.com/connect/six-things-to-do-before-writing-your-manuscript
  - https://www.elsevier.com/connect/confessions-of-a-managing-editor-or-6-reasons-im-returning-your-manuscript
- IOP Author Guide (Chinese):
  - http://authors.iop.org/atom/help.nsf/3ACA2BE6C2EB18F880257B04006150CF/$File/J-VAR-1211-author-guide-16pp-MANDARIN_screenresolution.pdf

Useful resources

- IOP Introductory Guide for Authors (English)

  http://ioppublishing.org/img/researchers/J%20VAR%201211-author%20guide.pdf
- IOP Introduction to Refereeing (English)

  http://images.iop.org/referees/
- “What Constitutes Plagiarism?”, Harvard College Writing Program

  http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=k70847&pageid=icb.page342054
- Editage Insights http://www.editage.com/insights/
  - http://www.editage.com/insights/most-common-reasons-for-journal-rejections
  - Editage provides English editing services (for a fee), but also has this useful website with tips for good writing (free)
- Edanz Editing https://www.edanzediting.com/

Acknowledgements

- I have referred to the following resources in preparing today's material:
  - All items on preceding slides
  - Journal sites and Author Information for:
    - Elsevier (PLB, NIM-A)
    - American Physical Society (APS) (PRD, PRL, PRST-AB)
    - IOP Publishing (JPhysG)
    - World Scientific (Int. J. Mod. Phys. A)
      http://www.worldscientific.com/worldscinet/ijmpa
  - IOP Publishing guidelines and policies
    http://ioppublishing.org/img/landingPages/guidelines-and-policies/

Question Time