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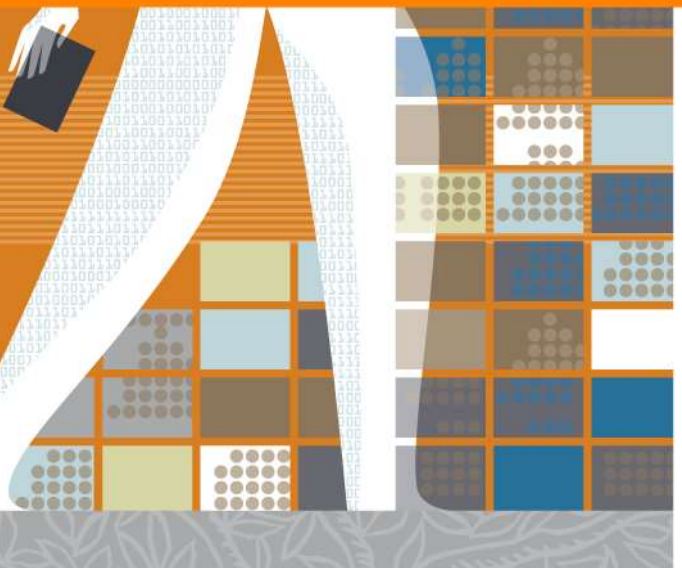
Workshop for editors



Lucie Boudová, PhD, Customer Marketer &Consultant
Ewa Kittel-Prejs, Journals Publishing Director
National Library of Serbia, KOBSON

Agenda

- Introduction
- Role and responsibility of an Editor
- Attracting top Authors
- Peer review for Editors
- Importance of applying for international indexation

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Origins of scholarly publishing

1439

Gutenberg and moveable type

Henry Oldenburg (1618- 1677)

Founding Editor and Commercial Publisher of the first scientific journal

1580

Founding of the House of Elzevir

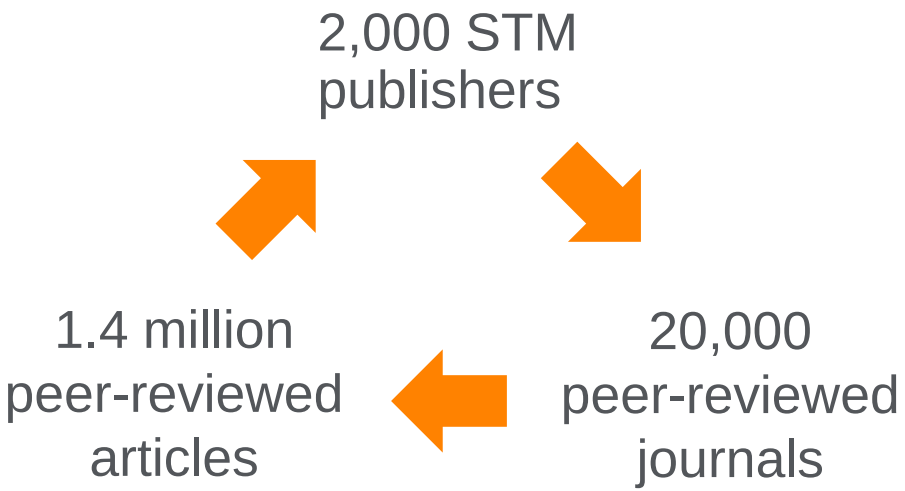
March 6,1665

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society

First true scholarly journal

Scholarly publishing today

Scientific, technical and medical (STM) publishing



What is a scientific journal

Not just a “magazine”

- It serves the purpose of scientific communication

Peer-review

- Perform peer-review to ensure the validity and integrity of submissions

Production process

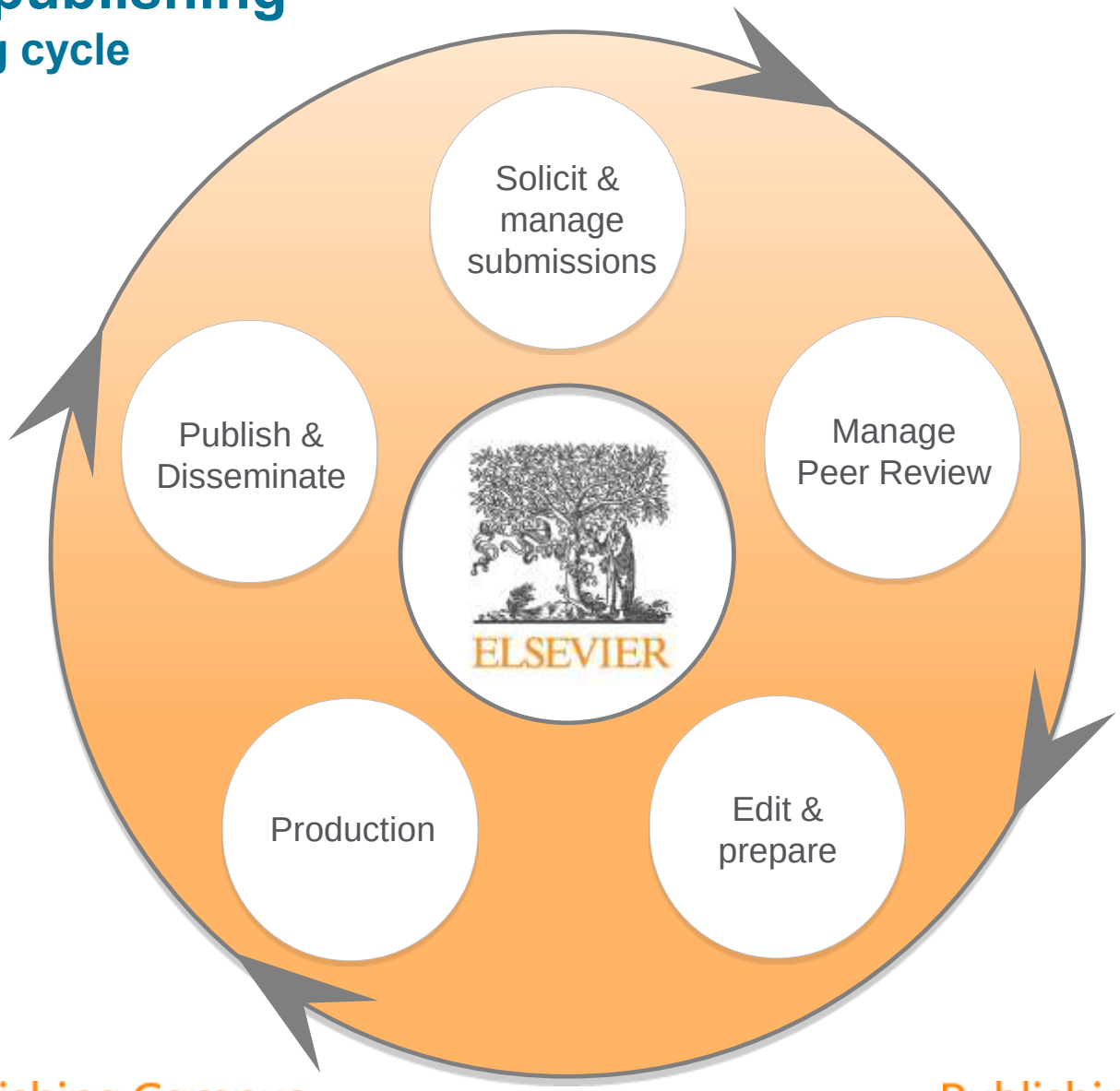
- Content innovations, linkage

Physical/Online Publication

- Online prevailing, html growing

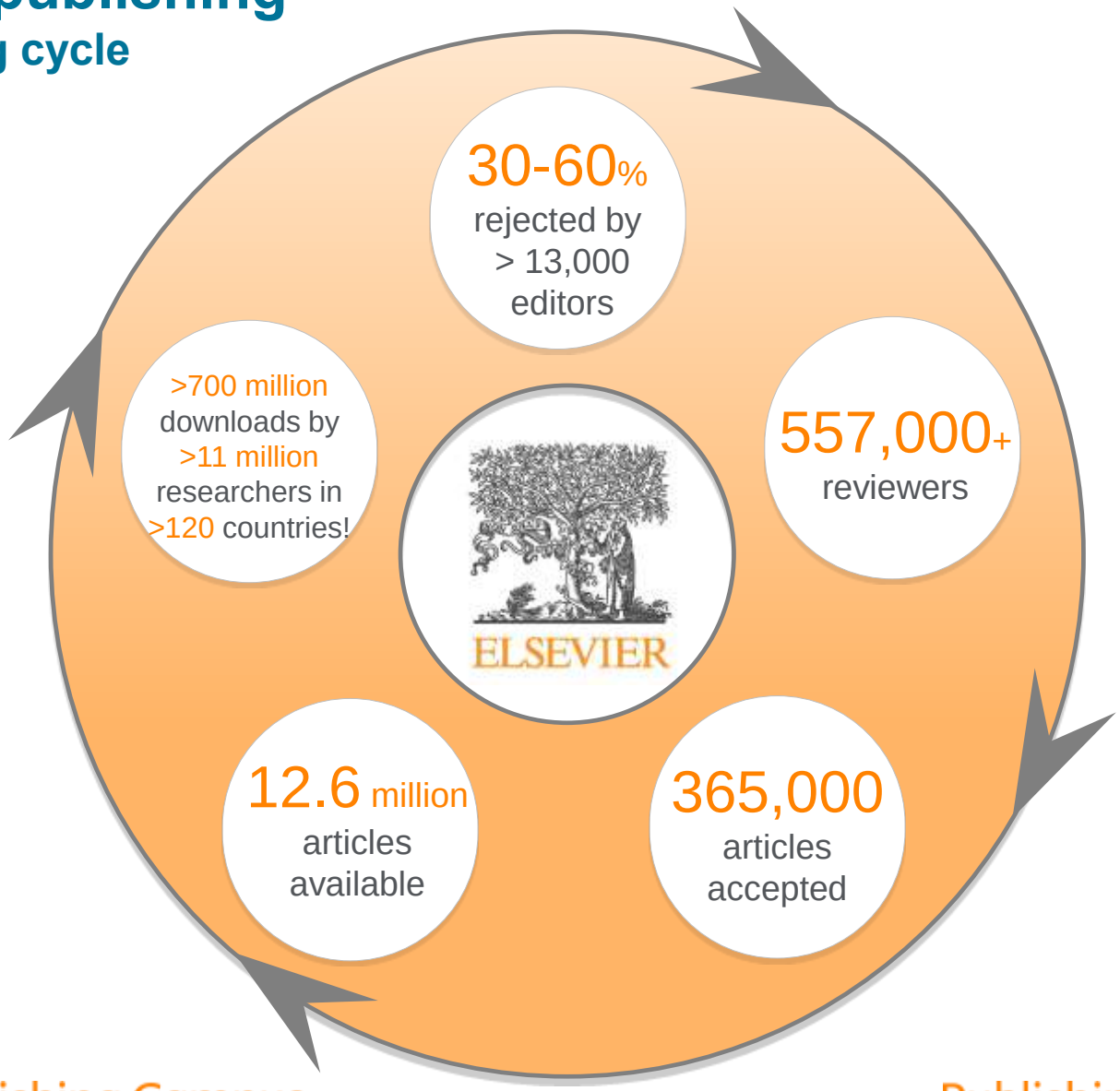
Academic publishing

The publishing cycle



Academic publishing

The publishing cycle



The publisher's role

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

Registration

Certification

Dissemination

Preservation

Use

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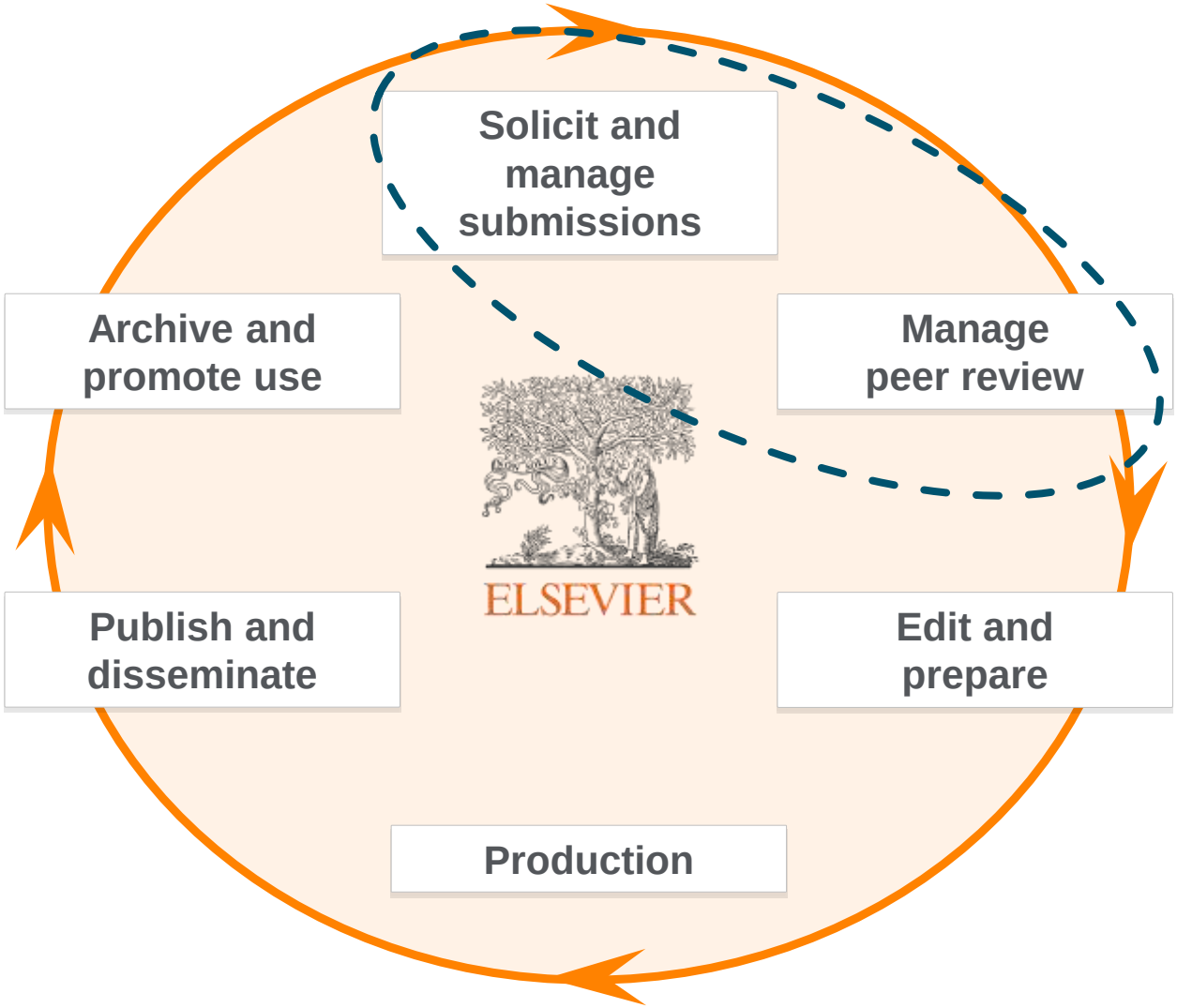
The journal publishing cycle – role of editor



Editor role & responsibilities

The Editor is responsible for and has control over:

- the scientific content of the Journal, taking into account the Aims and Scope,
- the editorial policy of the Journal and the specific requirements
- conformity to publishing ethics policy
- peer review process
- selection and appointment of the Editorial Board

Editor role & responsibilities

Your role as an Editor also includes:

- ensuring high scientific standards of Articles
- sufficient copy flow,
- responsibility for promotion of the Journal,
- solicitation of submissions
- efficient, timely and confidential coordination of the editorial process of handling, editing, and refereeing Articles and communications with authors

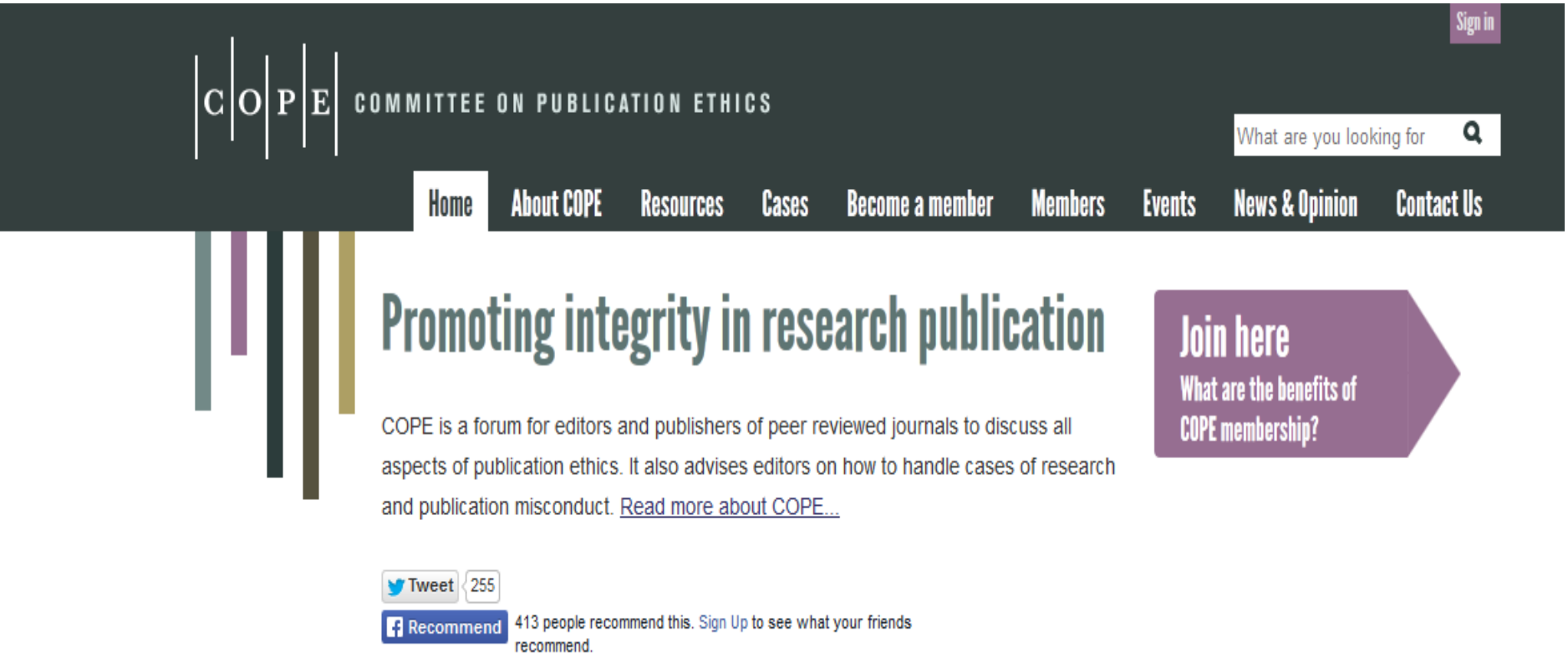
Editor role & responsibilities

To make your journal internationally renowned and successful, in your role as an Editor you should focus in particular on:

- Ensuring that there are no conflicts of interest and ethical standards are respected
- Attracting top quality Authors
- Ensuring that good reviewing standards are kept

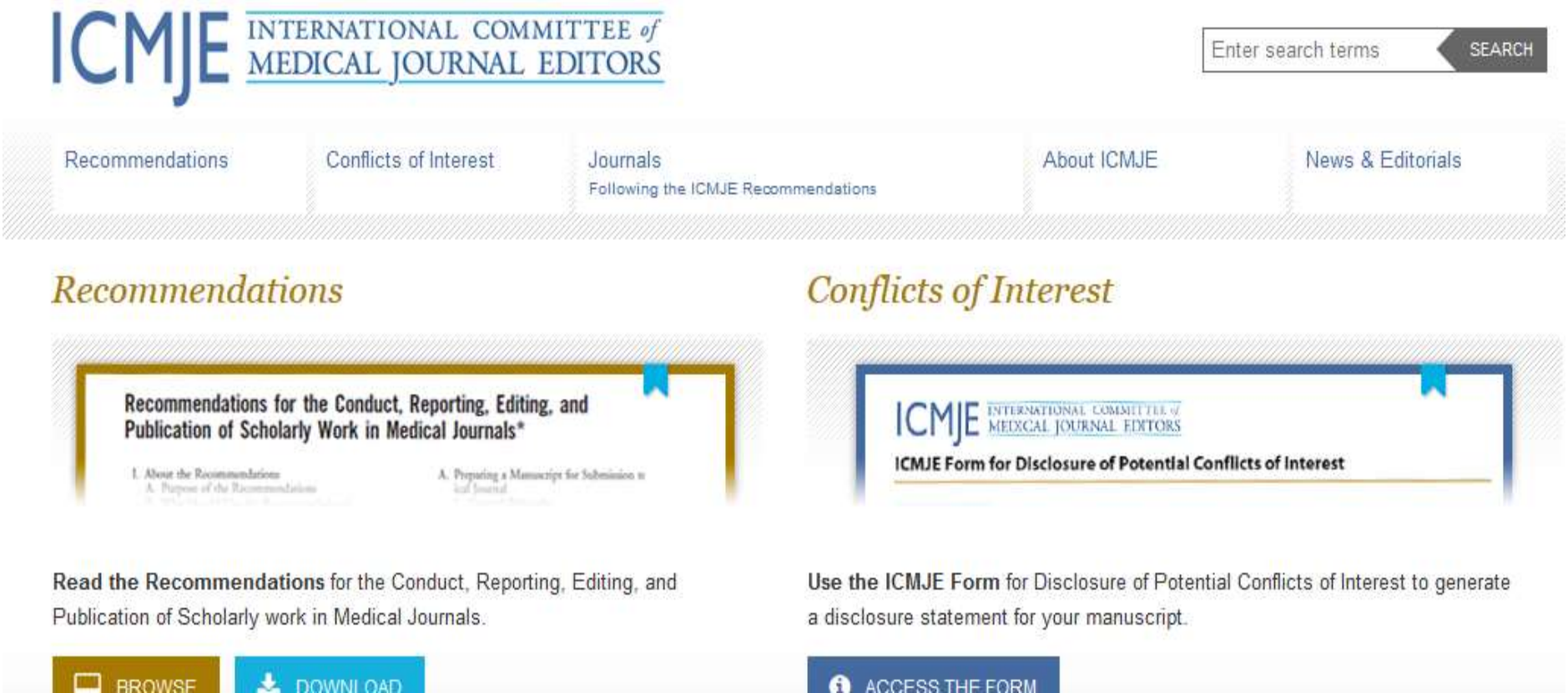
Editor role & responsibilities

To ensure that there are no conflicts of interest and ethical standards are respected, you should become a member of COPE – http://publicationethics.org/



Editor role & responsibilities – for medical subject areas

To ensure that there are no conflicts of interest and ethical standards are respected, you should visit regulary the website of ICMJE – International Committe of Medical Journal Editors http://www.icmje.org/



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Editor role & responsibilities - Attracting top Authors

In your role as an Editor, you should always think about Attracting top Authors:

- to enhance the scientific quality of your journal
- to increase citations potential
- to be up to date with the latest research
- to look for potential Co-Editors / Reviewers / Editorial Board Members for your journal

Editor role & responsibilities - Attracting top Authors

Where to look for top Authors

- Top institutes in the country / region / worldwide
- Emerging / novel / innovative research areas
- Conferences
- Your best Reviewers/ Editorial Board Members
- Research databases (e.g. Scopus)
  - Alerts
  - Search
- Stay up-to-date
  - Awards, news, management of institutions

Editor role & responsibilities - Attracting top Authors

Where to look for top Authors (Scopus data)

Country Serbia - Top 200 Institutes for a Country

Publication Year(s) 2013;2012

Citation Year(s) 2014

Full Institute Name	City	Institute h-index	Article Count	Citation Count	Average Citations	Self Citation Count	Self Citation %	Institute Collaboration Count	Collaboration %	Field Weighted Relative Impact
University of Belgrade(60068815)	Belgrade	108,00	6983	14145	2,0	4280	30,3 %	4710	67,4 %	0,95
Institut za nuklearne nauke Vinca(60068792)	Belgrade	61,00	182	476	2,6	201	42,2 %	171	94,0 %	1,06
University of Novi Sad(60068801)	Novi Sad	59,00	2209	2132	1,0	750	35,2 %	1378	62,4 %	0,54
Belgrade University School of Medicine(600688	Belgrade	51,00	50	124	2,5	30	24,2 %	27	54,0 %	1,05
Matematicki Institut SANU(60068830)	Belgrade	48,00	219	335	1,5	199	59,4 %	148	67,6 %	1,21
University of Kragujevac(60068809)	Kragujevac	47,00	982	1118	1,1	379	33,9 %	723	73,6 %	0,54
Univerzitet u Niu(60068806)	Nis	44,00	1458	1598	1,1	559	35,0 %	923	63,3 %	0,58
Klinicki Centar Srbije(60069683)	Belgrade	41,00	188	210	1,1	45	21,4 %	150	79,8 %	0,47
Institute for Chemistry, Technology and Metallur	Belgrade	36,00	5	8	1,6	5	62,5 %	5	100,0 %	0,46
Institute of Technical Sciences of the Serbian A	Belgrade	32,00	104	167	1,6	64	38,3 %	101	97,1 %	0,72
Institute of Oncology and Radiology of Serbia(6	Belgrade	31,00	115	279	2,4	57	20,4 %	93	80,9 %	0,91
Institute of Medical Research Yugoslavia Serbia	Belgrade	29,00	8	13	1,6	5	38,5 %	8	100,0 %	0,51
Vojnomedicinska Akademija(60068791)	Belgrade	29,00	6	0	0,0	0	0,0 %	2	33,3 %	0,00
Astronomical Observatory Belgrade(60068825)	Belgrade	24,00	8	7	0,9	2	28,6 %	6	75,0 %	0,33
Clinical Center of Serbia(106429922)	Belgrade	23,00	154	254	1,6	54	21,3 %	147	95,5 %	0,65
Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy(1051696	Belgrade	23,00	4	8	2,0	1	12,5 %	4	100,0 %	0,64
Universiteti i Prishtines(60068800)	Prishtina	23,00	211	154	0,7	72	46,8 %	143	67,8 %	0,49
Srpska akademija nauka i umetnosti(60068829)	Belgrade	22,00	130	173	1,3	64	37,0 %	114	87,7 %	0,58
Institute Mihajlo Pupin(60068837)	Belgrade	20,00	10	14	1,4	6	42,9 %	8	80,0 %	1,30

Editor role & responsibilities - Attracting top Authors

Country Serbia - top 200 Authors for a Coun

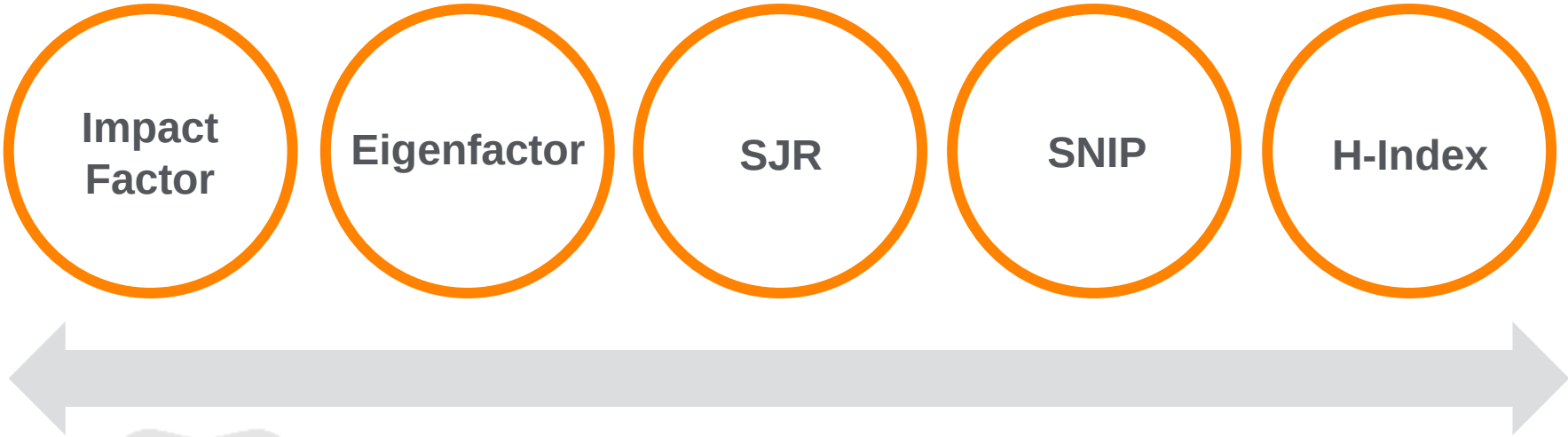
Publication Year(s) 2012;2013

Citation Year(s) 2014

Author Name	Full Institute Name	Author h-index	Article Count	Citation	Average Citations	Self Citation Count	Self Citation %	Author Collaboration Count	Collaboration %	Field Weighted Impact (excl. self-cites)
Rekovic V. (352278522(	University of Belgrade,Faculty of Physics(1136	60	86	1417	16,5	312	22,0 %	86	100 %	6,89
Å½ivkoviÄ L. (1843563	University of Belgrade,Institute of Physics(1129	54	226	2238	9,9	596	26,6 %	226	100 %	4,09
MiloÅ¡eviÄ J. (66037257	Institut za nuklearne nauke Vinca(60068792)	54	206	2858	13,9	934	32,7 %	205	100 %	5,44
JovanoviÄ P. (70053490	Astronomical Observatory(105216910)	50	13	44	3,4	16	36,4 %	9	69 %	1,01
Stevic S. (6701638501)	Ma								32 %	0,78
DjordjeviÄ M. (5539780	Un								98 %	5,44
Milenovic P. (157282378	Un								100 %	5,83
Sykova Ì E. (700672457	Un								100 %	1,05
KrpiÄ D. (6506388639)	Un								100 %	5,71
KrstiÄ J. (22733946700	Un								100 %	4,46
Adzic P. (37092413700)	Un								100 %	5,79
Å ijaÄki D. (2302308560	Un								100 %	4,75
BorjanoviÄ I. (31967483	Un								100 %	4,50
Mamuzic J. (319677224(	Un								100 %	4,76
PopoviÄ D. (351179991(	Un								100 %	4,69
SimiÄ L. (54904233500)	University of Belgrade,Institute of Physics(1129	40	180	1995	11,1	470	23,6 %	180	100 %	4,76
Gutman I. (7102696936)	State University of Novi Pazar(105606879)	39	63	170	2,7	85	50,0 %	59	94 %	0,84
BoÅ¾oviÄ-JelisavÄiÄ I.	University of Belgrade(60068815)	37	194	1922	9,9	448	23,3 %	194	100 %	4,32
MudriniÄ M. (230615028	University of Belgrade(60068815)	37	85	377	4,4	153	40,6 %	85	100 %	1,39

Ask for top 100 report from Serbia in your research field today - Write to l.boudova@elsevier.com

Bibliometric indicators



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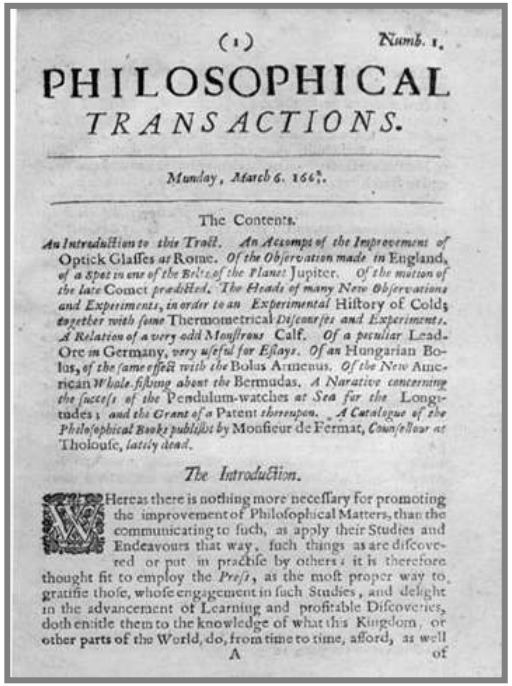
Opening question

Why is peer review a part of the scholarly publishing process?

History of peer review

- Cornerstone of the whole scholarly publication system
- Maintains integrity in the advancement of science
- Well-established process over 300 years old



(1) Numb. 1.

PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS.

Monday, March 6. 166⅞.

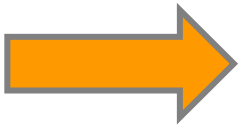
The Contents.

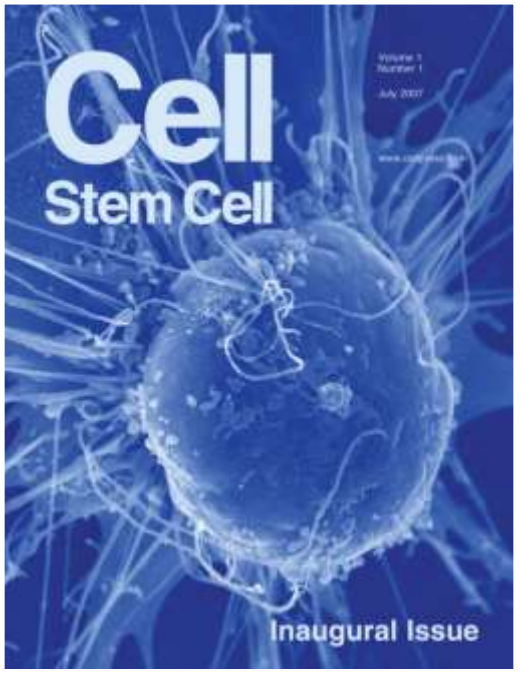
An Introduction to this Tract. An Accompt of the Improvement of Optick Glasses *at* Rome. *Of the Observation made in* England, *of a Spot in one of the Belts of the Planet* Jupiter. *Of the motion of the late* Comet *predicted. The Heads of many New Observations and Experiments, in order to an Experimental* History of Cold; *together with some* Thermometrical *Discourses and Experiments. A Relation of a very odd Monstrous* Calf. *Of a peculiar* Lead-Ore *in* Germany, *very useful for Essays. Of an* Hungarian Bolus, *of the same effect with the* Bolus Armenus. *Of the New* American *Whale-fishing about the* Bermudas. *A Narrative concerning the success of the* Pendulum-watches *at Sea for the* Longitudes; *and the Grant of a* Patent *thereupon. A Catalogue of the Philosophical Books published by* Monsieur de Fermat, *Counsellour at* Tholouse, *lately dead.*

The Introduction.

WHereas there is nothing more necessary for promoting the improvement of Philosophical Matters, than the communicating to such, as apply their Studies and Endeavours that way, such things as are discovered or put in practise by others; it is therefore thought fit to employ the *Press*, as the most proper way to gratifie those, whose engagement in such Studies, and delight in the advancement of Learning and profitable Discoveries, doth entitle them to the knowledge of what this Kingdom, or other parts of the World, do, from time to time, afford, as well

A of





Peer review

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

Who conducts peer review?

- Scientific experts in specific fields and topics
- Young, old, and mid-career
- Average number of completed reviews is 8 per year*

Why do reviewers review?

- Fulfil an “academic duty”
- Value from mentoring young researchers
- Enjoyment in reviewing
- General interest in the area
- Awareness of new research and developments before their peers
- Career development
- Help with own research or new ideas
- Build association with journals and Editors
- Keep updated with latest developments
- Advance given field of science

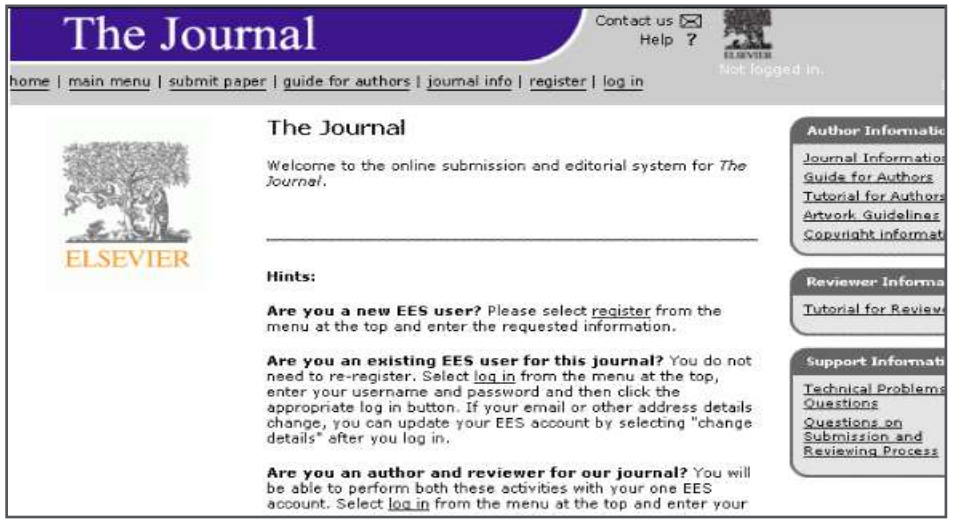
Role and tasks of reviewer

- The peer review process is based on trust
- The scientific publishing enterprise depends largely on the quality and integrity of the reviewers
- Reviewers should write reports in a collegial and constructive manner
- Reviewers should treat all manuscripts in the same manner

Online peer review systems

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

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



Different Types of Peer Review

1. "Single blind" peer review – reviewer knows author, author doesn't know reviewer
2. "Double blind" peer review – neither reviewer knows author, nor author knows reviewer
3. Open peer review - reviewer knows author, author knows reviewer

Experimental

- Post-publication peer review
  - Helyion
  - PlosOne
  - stars etc.

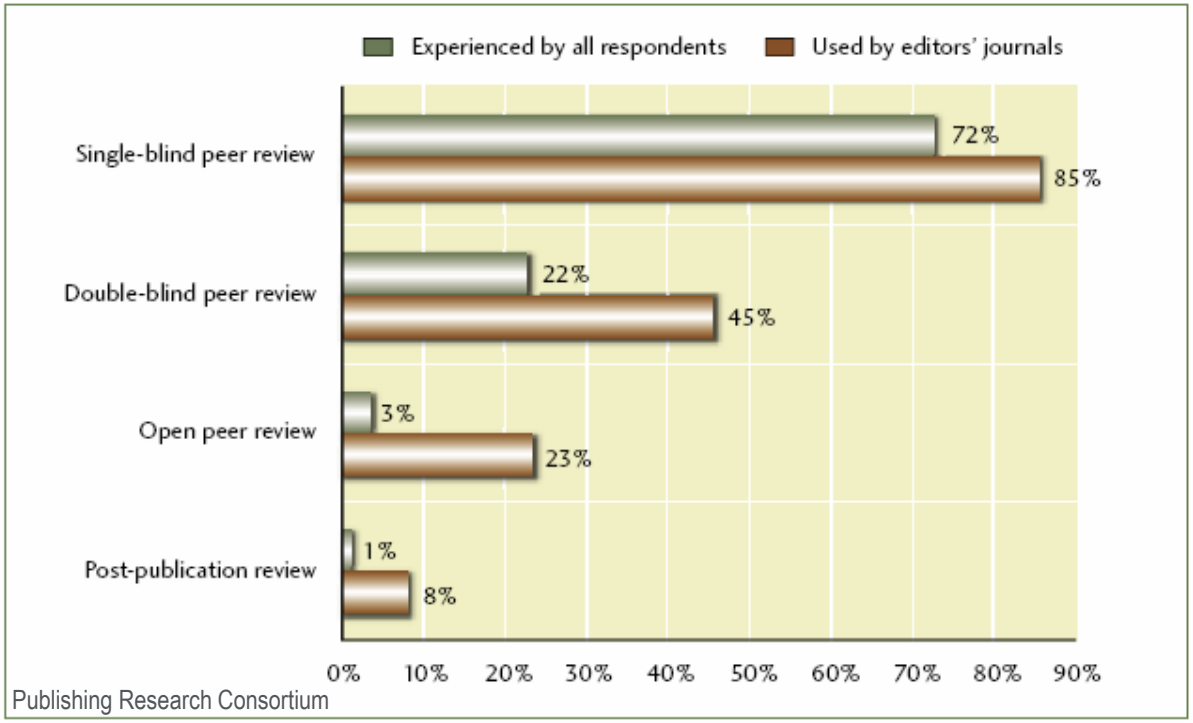
Comments:

1. "……" 5 star rating
2. "……" 3.5 star rating

Etc.

- Dynamic peer review (Arxiv.org, naboj.com

Different Types of Peer Review – popularity and experience



Publishing Research Consortium

Considerations upon being asked to review

- Expertise/ competence to review the article
- Necessary amount of time
  - Reviewing can be time consuming
  - Deadline stipulated by Editor may be soon
- Conflicts of Interest
  - Examples:
    - if you work in the same department or institute as one of the authors
    - worked on a paper previously with an author
    - have a professional or financial connection to the article

Sample invitation to review

Dear <**Reviewer name**>

Re: <Name of journal Paper>

I would appreciate your critical review of the enclosed manuscript that has been submitted for publication in <**journal name**>. <**journal name**> wishes to be a natural choice for the publication of original papers of high quality in a broad range of <**journal subject area**> research. Consequently in reviewing the manuscript do not hesitate to reject it if it is scientifically flawed; provides no new insights; merely sets out observations with no analysis or is of insufficient priority to warrant publication.

If you recommend revision, please make your comments as constructive as possible to help the authors improve their paper. Do not attempt to re-write the paper. It is the responsibility of the authors to produce a clear manuscript in correct English. **Extensive editing and/or rephrasing is not your task.** It is however helpful if you can mark typographical, spelling and grammatical errors on the manuscript, but this is not essential. Authors are allowed to submit only one revision and therefore your comments should be sufficiently detailed for the authors to make all necessary changes that can eventually lead to acceptance. If a revised manuscript is sent back to you the only response required will be a simple yes or no to the question, 'Is the paper now suitable for publication'?

If the modifications you request do not necessitate the return of the manuscript please destroy it since it has been submitted in confidence. Please return the checklist and your detailed comments to me within **14 days**. If you are unable to complete the review within this time, please return the manuscript to me immediately.

Thank you for your help.

Yours sincerely

Invitation to review and mission of the journal

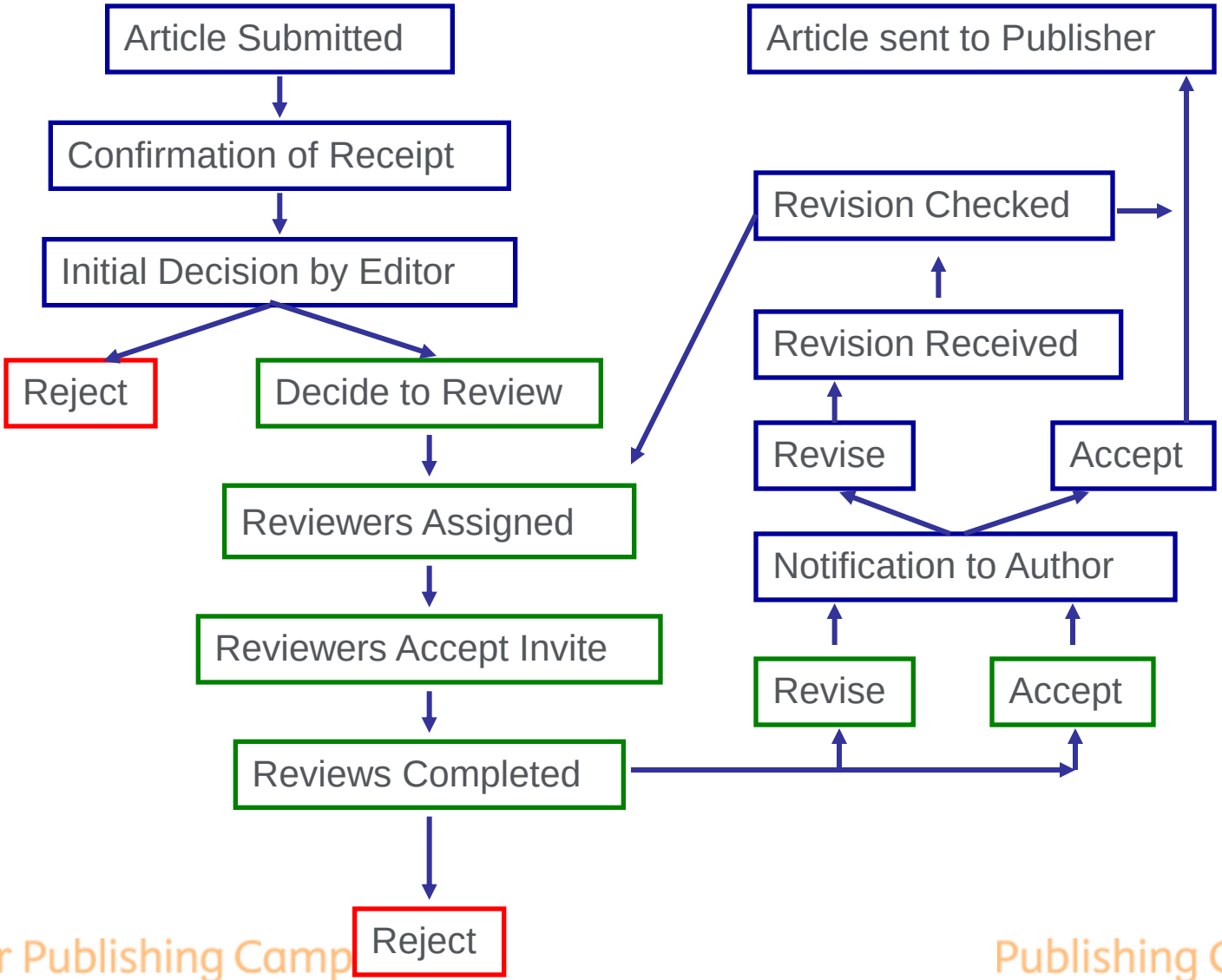
Specific reviewing instructions

Stipulated deadline

Overview of Peer Review Process

- Possible reviewer recommendations
  - Rejected due to poor quality, or out of scope
  - Accept without revision
  - Accept, but needs revision either:
    - Minor
    - Major

Overview of Peer Review Process



Conducting the Review – General Points

Sample Review Form

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

REFERENCE NUMBER:

Evaluation of originality

Is the paper of sufficient originality to warrant publication in <**journal name**>? | YES | NO

(Papers that are scientifically flawed, provide no new insight, merely report observations without analysis or comment, are incomplete or of insufficient priority should be rejected)

Assessment of paper's structure

Can the paper be shortened without detriment? | YES | NO

(If yes, please indicate in your report what can be removed)

Is the paper clearly and sensibly arranged? | YES | NO

(If not but is otherwise acceptable, please suggest necessary improvements in your report)

Are the analysis and conclusions a logical outcome of the data and discussion? | YES | NO

(If the above is not the case, please state the errors clearly in your report)

Conducting the Review – General Points

In your judgement where does this paper lie in relation to cognate papers in primary <**journal subject area**>?

Top 25% ☐

Top 50% ☐

Bottom 50% ☐

Bottom 25% ☐

If in the top 25% should the paper be 'fast tracked' for publication? YES | NO

If in the bottom 25% give brief reason why it should be published in <**journal name**>

Recommendation (This response form should be accompanied by detailed comments on the enclosed sheet.)

Publish as submitted ☐

Publish with major revision ☐

Publish with minor revision ☐

Reject because .....

Signature ..... Date .....

Detailed comments to be included

Final Recommendation

Conducting the Review - Originality

- Sufficiently novel and interesting to warrant publication?
- Adds to the canon of knowledge?
- Answers an important research question?
- Satisfies the journal's standards?
- Falls in the top 25% of papers in this field?
- A literature scan of review articles can help the reviewer determine originality

Conducting the Review - Structure

Key sections are included and are laid out clearly

Title
Abstract
Introduction
Methodology
Results
Discussion/ Conclusion
References

Title
- Does it clearly describe the article?

Abstract
- Does it reflect what was done and what the major findings were?

Introduction
- Does it clearly state the problem being investigated and accurately describe what the author hopes to achieve?
- Normally, the introduction is one to two paragraphs long.
- Does it summarize relevant research to provide context?
- Does it explain what findings of others, if any, are being challenged or extended?

Conducting the Review - Structure

Key sections are included and are laid out clearly

Title
Abstract
Introduction
Methodology
Results
Discussion/ Conclusion
References

Methodology

- Does it accurately explain how the data was collected?
- Is the design suitable for answering the question posed?
- Is there sufficient information present for you to replicate the research?
- Does the article identify the procedures followed? Are these ordered in a meaningful way?
- If the methods are new, are they explained in detail?
- Was the sampling appropriate?
- Have the equipment and materials been adequately described?
- Does the article make it clear what type of data was recorded; has the author been precise in describing measurements?

Conducting the Review - Structure

Key sections are included and are laid out clearly

Title
Abstract
Introduction
Methodology
Results
Discussion/ Conclusion
References

Results

- Clearly laid out and in a logical sequence?
- The appropriate analysis has been conducted?
- Are the statistics correct? If you are not comfortable with statistics advise the editor when you submit your report.
- If any interpretation has been included in this section – it should not be

- Discussion/ Conclusion
- Are the claims in this section supported by the results, do they seem reasonable?
- Have the authors indicated how the results relate to expectations and to earlier research?
- Does the article support or contradict previous theories?
- Does the conclusion explain how the research has moved the body of scientific knowledge forward?

Conducting the Review - Structure

Key sections are included and are laid out clearly

Title
Abstract
Introduction
Methodology
Results
Discussion/ Conclusion
References

References/Previous Research

- If the article builds upon previous research does it reference that work appropriately?
- Are there any important works that have been omitted?
- Are the references accurate?

Conducting the Review – Tables & Figures

- Relevant and important
- Consistency
- Color
- Caption length and appropriateness
- Figures describe the data accurately

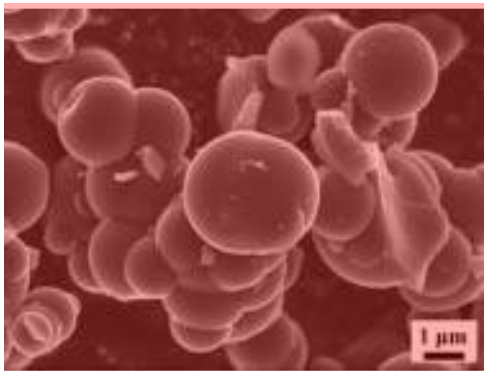
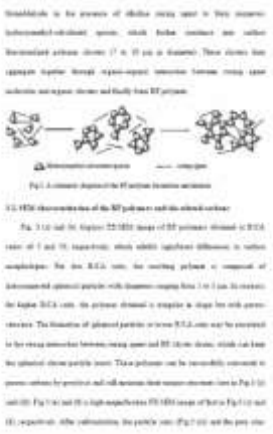


Fig.3. FE-SEM images of RFP-50 at 1,0000×



functionalized polymer clusters (7 to 10 nm in diameter). These clusters then aggregate together through organic-organic interaction between curing agent molecules and organic clusters and finally form RF polymer.

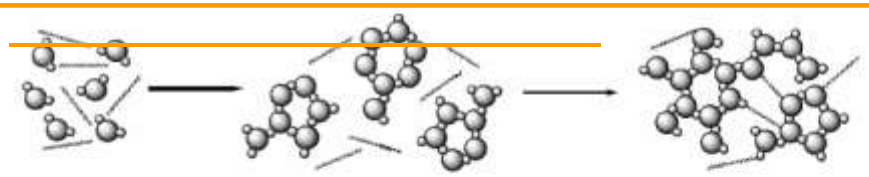


Fig.2. A schematic diagram of the RF polymer formation mechanism.

Conducting the Review – Ethical Issues

- Plagiarism
- Fraud
- Medical ethical concerns

Profile: Hwang Woo-suk

South Korea's Hwang Woo-suk was feted as a national hero when, in 2004, his research team said it had successfully cloned a human embryo and produced stem cells from it, a technique that could one day provide cures for a range of diseases.

But allegations he used unacceptable practices to acquire eggs from human donors, then faked two landmark pieces of research into cloning human stem cells, have left his reputation in tatters.

Dr Hwang captured the public's imagination

BBC News

Sample Paper

View Reviewer and Editor Comments for
CARBON-D-06-00903R1
"Structure and electrochemical properties of resorcinol-formaldehyde polymer-based carbon for electric double-layer capacitors"

Click the recommendation term to view the comments for the submission.

View Manuscript Rating Card

	Revision 1	Original Submission
S. Jacobs (Reviewer 1)	Acceptable in present form	Major revision, further review required
J. Ritman (Reviewer 2)	(None)	Accept with minor rev. ,no further review required
L. Smith (Editor in Chief)	Accept	Revise
Author Decision Letter	Accept	Revise

Close

Reviewer's Submission

Overall Reviewer Manuscript Rating:	65
Rate Reviewer:	
Comments to Editor:	1. Does this article contain sufficient new information relevant to carbon (results, processes, applications, or theoretical developments) to warrant publication? ___x___ Yes _____ No 2. Is the title satisfactory? ___x___ Yes _____ No Can it be shortened ? _____ Yes _____ No (If yes, suggest a modified title in the "Comments to Author" textbox.) 3. Does the Abstract adequately summarize the paper? __x____ Yes _____ No (If not, suggest revisions in the "Comments to Author" textbox) 4. Are References appropriate and free from obvious omissions? __x____ Yes _____ No (If not, indicate revisions/corrections in the "Comments to Author" textbox) 5. Does the paper make effective use of journal space?___x___ Yes _____ No (If not, use the "Comments to Author" textbox to suggest changes in clarity, efficiency of presentation, number of figures and tables, etc.) 6. Does the language need substantial improvement? _____ Yes __x____ No (If yes, indicate as many revisions/corrections as you can in the "Comments to Author" textbox) 7. Are there errors in factual information, logic or mathematics? _____ Yes ___x___ No (If yes, use the "Comments to Author" textbox to indicate the points that are objectionable or require attention) 8. Are there any mechanical deficiencies _____ Yes __x____ No (improper handling of references, unclear figures or their captions, micrograph magnification information, poor respect of the journal format, etc.)? Please help yourself with a recent CARBON issue or reprint

Reviewer's Submission

Overall Reviewer Manuscript Rating:	65
Rate Reviewer:	
Comments to Editor:	1. Does this article contain sufficient new information relevant to carbon (results, processes, applications, or theoretical developments) to warrant publication? ___x___ Yes _____ No 2. Is the title satisfactory? ___x___ Yes _____ No

1. Does this article contain sufficient new information relevant to carbon (results, processes, applications, or theoretical developments) to warrant publication?
___x___ Yes
_____ No

2. Is the title satisfactory?
___x___ Yes
_____ No

Can it be shortened ?
_____ Yes
_____ No
(If yes, suggest a modified title in the "Comments to Author" textbox.)

3. Does the Abstract adequately summarize the paper?
__x_____ Yes
_____ No
(If not, suggest revisions in the "Comments to Author" textbox)

	__x_____ No (improper handling of references, unclear figures or their captions, micrograph magnification information, poor respect of the journal format, etc.)? Please help yourself with a recent CARBON issue or reprint

Reviewer's Submission

4. Are References appropriate and free from obvious omissions?
__x_____ Yes
_____ No
(If not, indicate revisions/corrections in the "Comments to Author" textbox)

5. Does the paper make effective use of journal space?___x___ Yes
_____ No
(If not, use the "Comments to Author" textbox to suggest changes in clarity, efficiency of presentation, number figures and tables, etc.)

6. Does the language need substantial improvement?
_____ Yes
__x_____ No
(If yes, indicate as many revisions/corrections as you can in the "Comments to Author" textbox)

7. Are there errors in factual information, logic or mathematics?
_____ Yes
___x___ No
(If yes, use the "Comments to Author" textbox to indicate the points that are objectionable or require attention)

8. Are there any mechanical deficiencies
_____ Yes
__x_____ No
(improper handling of references, unclear figures or their captions, micrograph magnification information, poor respect of the journal format, etc.)?
Please help yourself with a recent CARBON issue or reprint
_____ No
(If not, suggest revisions in the "Comments to Author" textbox)

__x_____ No
(improper handling of references, unclear figures or their captions, micrograph magnification information, poor respect of the journal format, etc.)?
Please help yourself with a recent CARBON issue or reprint

Editor's Letter to Authors

View Reviewer and Editor Comments for
CARBON-D-06-00903R1
"Structure and electrochemical properties of resorcinol-formaldehyde polymer-based carbon for electric double-layer capacitors"

http://ees.elsevier.com - View Letter - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Date: Dec 20, 2006

To: Jones@college.edu
From: Smith@university.edu
Subject: Your Submission

Ms. Ref. No.: CARBON-D-06-00903
Title: Structure and electrochemical properties of resorcinol-formaldehyde polymer-based carbon for electric double-layer capacitors
CARBON

Dear Ms. Jones,

Reviewers have now commented on your paper. You will see that they are advising that you revise your manuscript. If you are prepared to undertake the work required, I would be pleased to reconsider my decision.

For your guidance, reviewers' comments are attached and should be carefully followed and answered.

If you decide to revise the work, please submit a list of changes or a rebuttal against each point which is being raised when you submit the revised manuscript.

To submit a revision, please go to http://ees.elsevier.com/carbon/ and login as an Author.
Your username is: ******
Your password is: ******

On your Main Menu page is a folder entitled "Submissions Needing Revision". You will find your submission record there.

Yours sincerely,

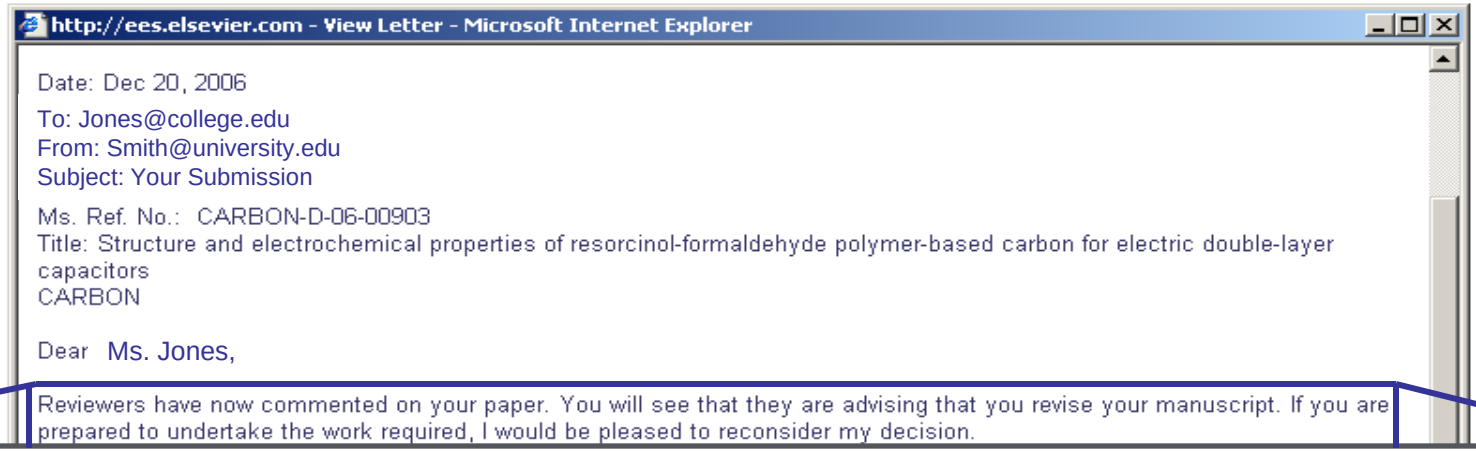
Dr. Smith

Editor in Chief
CARBON

Reviewers' comments:

Editor's Letter to Authors

View Reviewer and Editor Comments for
CARBON-D-06-00903R1
"Structure and electrochemical properties of resorcinol-formaldehyde polymer-based carbon for electric double-layer capacitors"



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Your username is: ******
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On your Main Menu page is a folder entitled "Submissions Needing Revision". You will find your submission record there.

Author's Revisions to Detailed Comments

Response to Reviews
CARBON-D-06-00903
Title: Structure and electrochemical properties of resorcinol-formaldehyde polymer-based carbon for electric double-layer capacitors

Dear Dr. Smith and Reviewers,

Thank you very much for your consideration. We have revised the manuscript according to the comments of the reviewers. The replies are listed as follows:

Reviewer #1:

1) The curing agent must be identified before this work can be accepted for publication in Carbon. It is unacceptable that the authors left this information out of the manuscript. How do they expect other researchers to reproduce this work without this information? This should not be allowed by the Editor of Carbon.

Answer 1:

In the manuscript, we have added the name of this curing agent with blue color (please see page 3, paragraph 2, line 2).

2) Clarify in the caption of Table 2 that the capacitance values in F/g are indeed those for a single electrode as explained at the bottom of page 11.

Answer 2:

According to the reviewer's comments, we have clarified in the caption of Table 2 that the capacitance values are for single electrode.

Final Article

ELSEVIER

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
ScienceDirect

Carbon 45 (2007) 1439–1445

CARBON

www.elsevier.com/locate/carbon

Structure and electrochemical properties of resorcinol–formaldehyde polymer-based carbon for electric double-layer capacitors

A. Jones, Y. Lee, R. Lopez

Southern University, Main Road, UK

Received 18 September 2006; accepted 14 March 2007
Available online 20 March 2007

Abstract

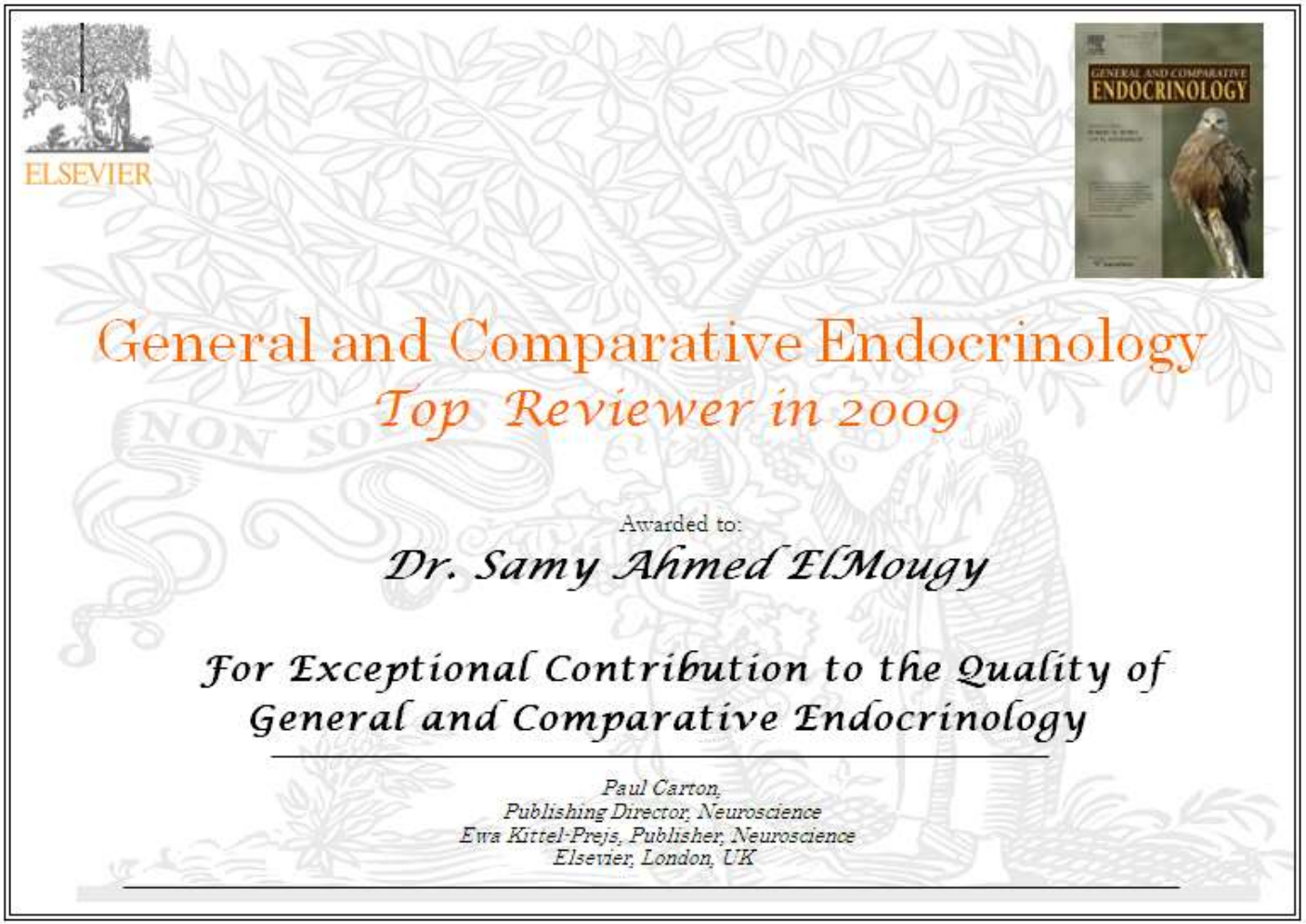
A nano-porous carbon was prepared by carbonization of a novel synthetic resorcinol–formaldehyde (RF) polymer without any additional activation process, and used as electrode materials for aqueous electric double-layer capacitors (EDLCs). This novel RF polymer-based carbon shows high specific surface area with large carbonization yield (~50%), and excellent specific dc capacitance over 200 F/g. The effect of R/CA ratio (i.e. molar ratio of resorcinol to curing agent) on the specific surface area, pore size distribution, nanostructure and electrochemical capacitance was studied, respectively. The results showed that a higher R/CA ratio yielded carbon with higher specific surface area, larger specific capacitance, and broader pore size distribution. The highest specific surface area of 825 m^2/g and specific capacitance exceeding 200 F/g were found to occur at R/CA ratio of 50. The electrochemical behaviors were characterized by means of galvanostatic charging/discharging, cycle voltammetry and impedance spectroscopy. The correlation between electrochemical properties and pore structure was investigated. Due to the excellent capacitance properties, low cost and simple process, this RF polymer-derived carbon would be a promising material for EDLCs applications.

1. Introduction

Electric double-layer capacitors (EDLCs) are unique

such as high specific surface area and large pore volume [5,6]. Almost any carbonaceous material can be converted into porous carbon, including natural precursors (e.g.

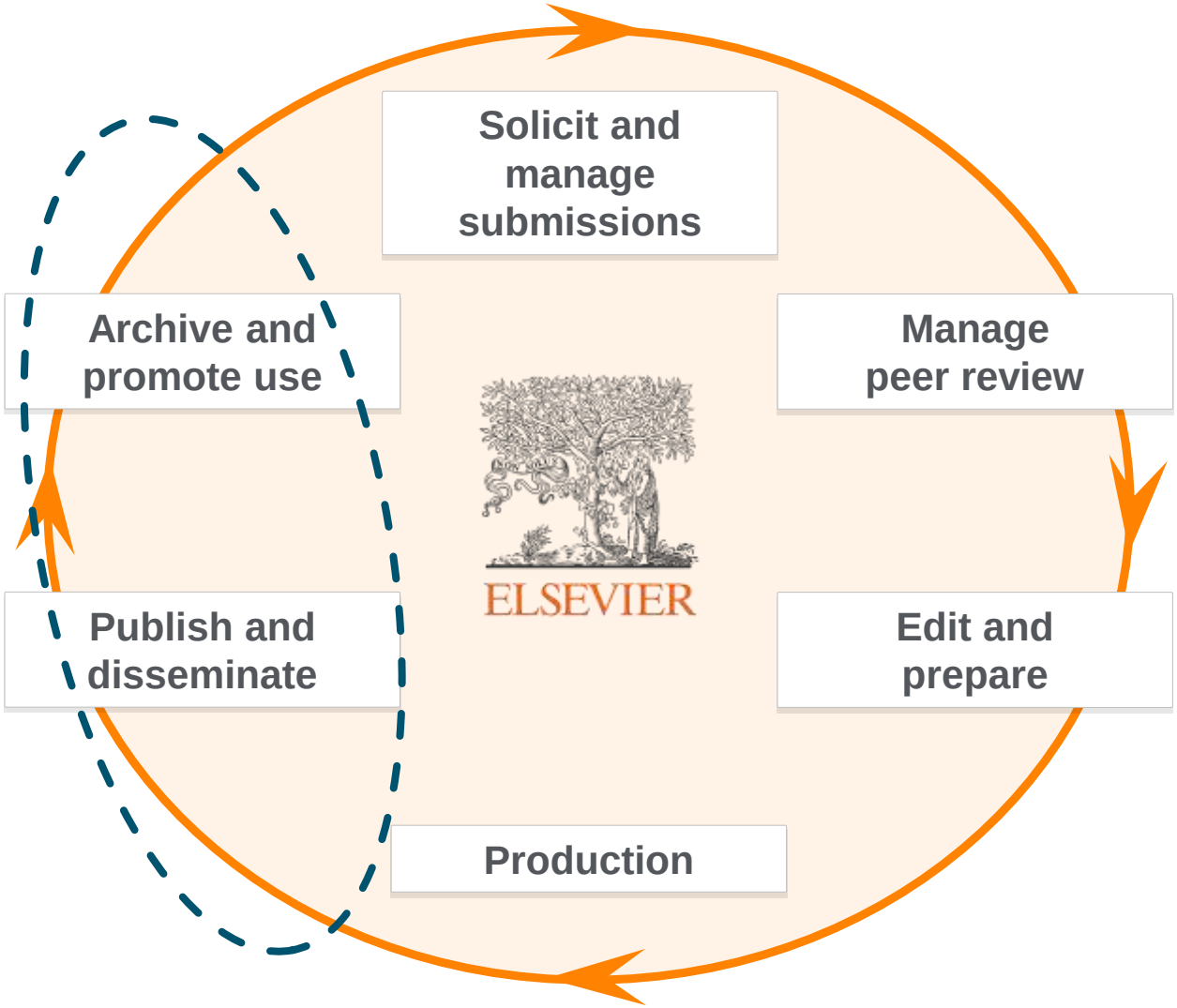
How to reward your best Reviewers - Reviewer Certificates



Agenda

- Introduction
- Role and responsibility of an Editor
- Attracting top Authors
- Peer review for Editors
- **Importance of applying for international indexation**

The journal publishing cycle



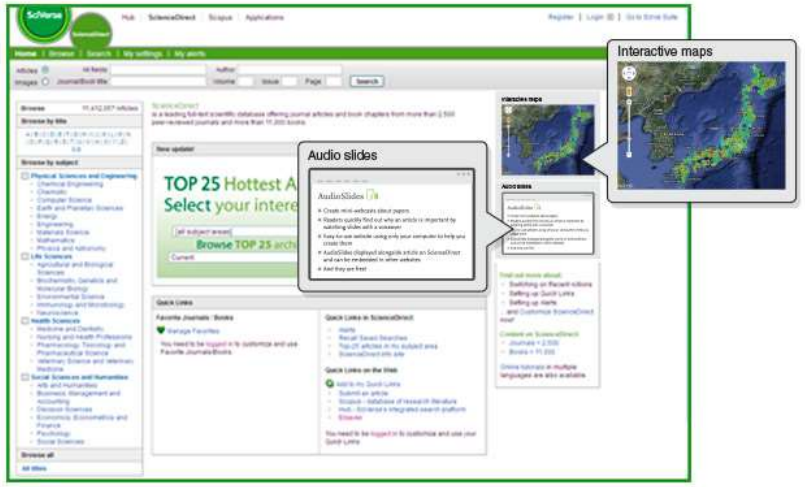
Growth of scholarly literature

- *"This is truly the decade of the journal and one should seek to limit their number rather than to increase them, since there can be too many periodicals."* 1789
- *"It is certainly impossible for any person who wishes to devote a portion of his time to [research], to read all the books and papers that are published in connection with his pursuit; their number is immense, and the labour of winnowing out the few [of interest], is such that most persons who try […], pass by what is really good."* 1826

Methods of dissemination

Traditional print journals

and



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

ScienceDirect

Elsevier Publishing Campus

Publishing Connect

Other methods of dissemination

Advertising-supported portals

- Journal articles
- Expert commentary
- Conference coverage

Mobile apps

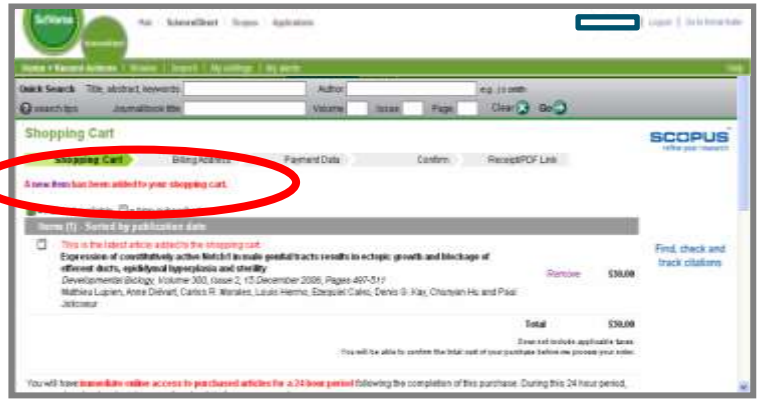
- Articles feeds
- Podcasts
- Blogs

- Mendeley
- LinkedIn
- Website
- Facebook
- SlideShare

Other publishing models

Traditional publishing

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



Open access publishing

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

What is open access?

Free and permanent access to scholarly research

combined with **clear guidelines (user licenses) for users to re-use the content.**

Gold open access

- After submission and peer review, an article publishing charge (APC) is payable
- Upon publication everyone can immediately and permanently access the article online

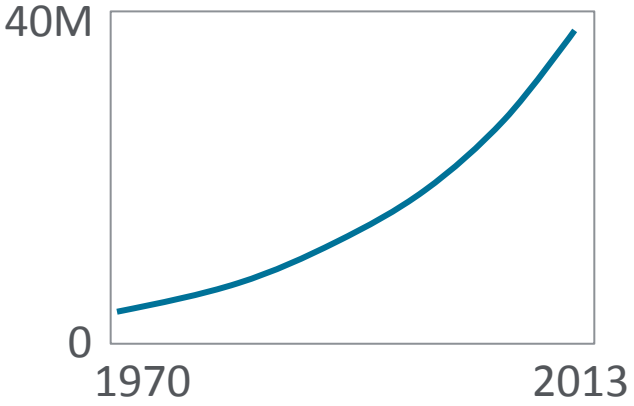
Green open access

- After submission and peer review in a subscription journal, the article is published online
- Subscribers have immediate access and the article is made open access either through author self-archiving, publisher deposit or linking.

Promoting research

Looking through researcher's glasses

- The volume of research articles is growing at an accelerated pace
- For most researchers, it's a real challenge to keep up with the literature
- Your job: make sure your research reaches them through many channels!



7 hrs/week
average time
spent on literature

Promotion of research

- Conferences
- Newsletters
- Alerts
- **Abstracting and indexing databases**

Assessing Research Performance

The added value of abstract and indexing databases

Why?

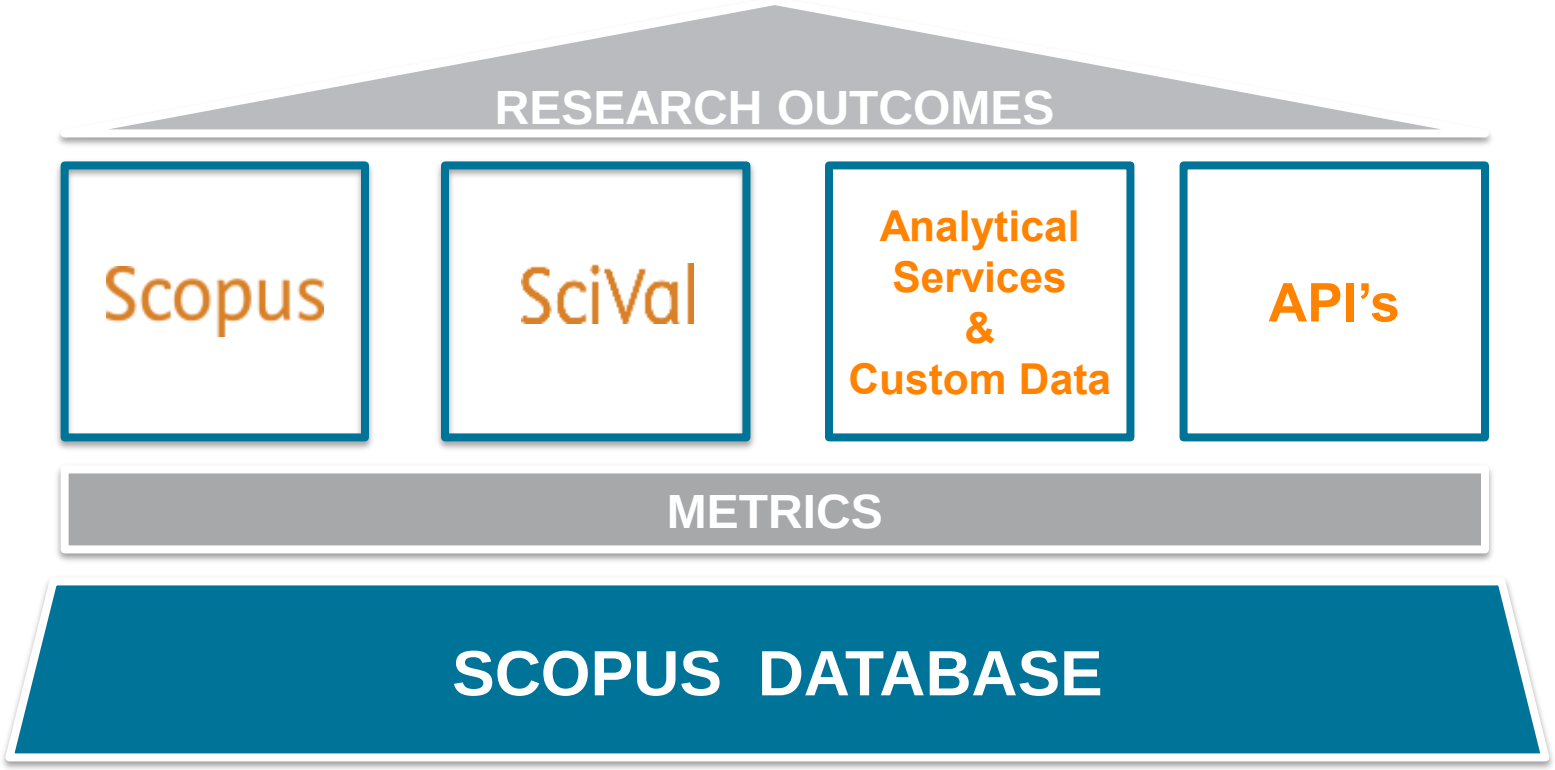
- To gauge return on investment and to reward high performance
- Metrics include quantity and quality at various levels (researchers, journals, institutes, states, countries)
- Commissioned by government agencies, research funders, research institutes, and publishers

Abstracting and indexing databases

- Scopus
- Web of Science
- MEDLINE

- There are of course others…

One common database with different applications on top



What content does Scopus include?

58.3M records from 22,245 serial titles and over 94,900 books
21.6M pre 1996 records | 36.7M post 1995 records

- Content from > 5,000 publishers
- “Articles in Press” from >5,000 titles
- Titles from 105 different countries in all geographical regions
- 40 “local” languages covered
- More than 3,780 Gold Open Access journals indexed

Scopus is ideal compared to other products because it has the broadest coverage of global, curated, relevant research, with smart, simple tools to help track, analyze and visualize research.

Source: Scopus (August 2015)

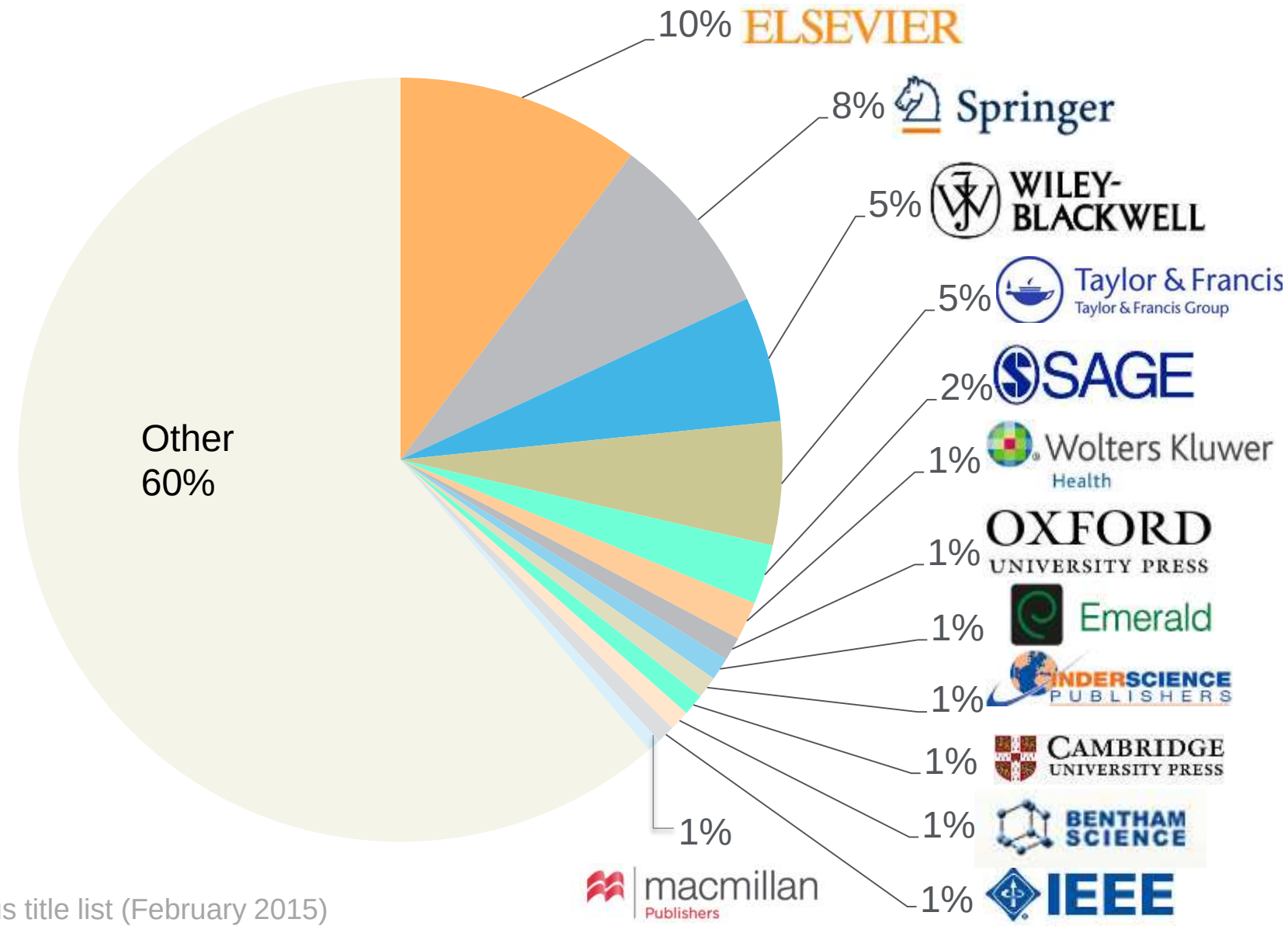
Different source types to ensure coverage in all subject fields

	JOURNALS	CONFERENCES	BOOKS
Physical Sciences 11,591 Health Sciences 12,862 Social Sciences 9,633 Life Sciences 6,276	**22,245** peer-reviewed journals **362** trade journals • Full metadata, abstracts and cited references (ref's post-1995 only) • Pre-1996 cited ref's expansion **>4M** out of 12M • Going back to 1823 • Funding data from acknowledgements	**85,5K** events **7.0M** records (12%) Conf. expansion (2005 – 2013) **1,017** conferences **6,022** conf. events **410K** conf. papers **5M** citations Mainly Engineering and Physical Sciences	**521** book series **- 28K** Volumes **- 1.1M** items **94,919** stand-alone books **- 765K** items Books expansion: 120K books by 2015 - Focus on Social Sciences and A&H

Different source types are added to ensure that coverage, discoverability, profiles and impact measurement for research in all subject fields is accounted for in Scopus.

Source: Scopus title list (August 2015)

Ratio of titles per Publisher in Scopus



Source: Scopus title list (February 2015)

High quality journals due to selection by the independent Content Selection & Advisory Board (CSAB)

The CSAB is chosen for their expertise in specific subject areas; many have (journal) Editor experience

Focus on quality through content selection by the independent CSAB, because:

- Provide accurate and relevant search results for users
- No dilution of search results by irrelevant or low quality content
- Support that Scopus is recognized as authoritative
- Support confidence that Scopus "reflects the truth"

TCI FECYT FUNDACIÓN ESPAÑOLA PARA LA CIENCIA Y LA TECNOLOGÍA ERA (Australia) UNAM NRF National Research Foundation of Korea MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ISTIC anvur

Transparent Scopus selection criteria for serial content

1. All titles should meet all minimum criteria in order to be considered for Scopus review:

- Peer-review
- English abstracts
- Regular publication
- Roman script references
- Pub. ethics statement

2. Eligible titles are reviewed by the Content Selection & Advisory Board according to a combination of 14 quantitative & qualitative selection criteria grouped in 5 categories:

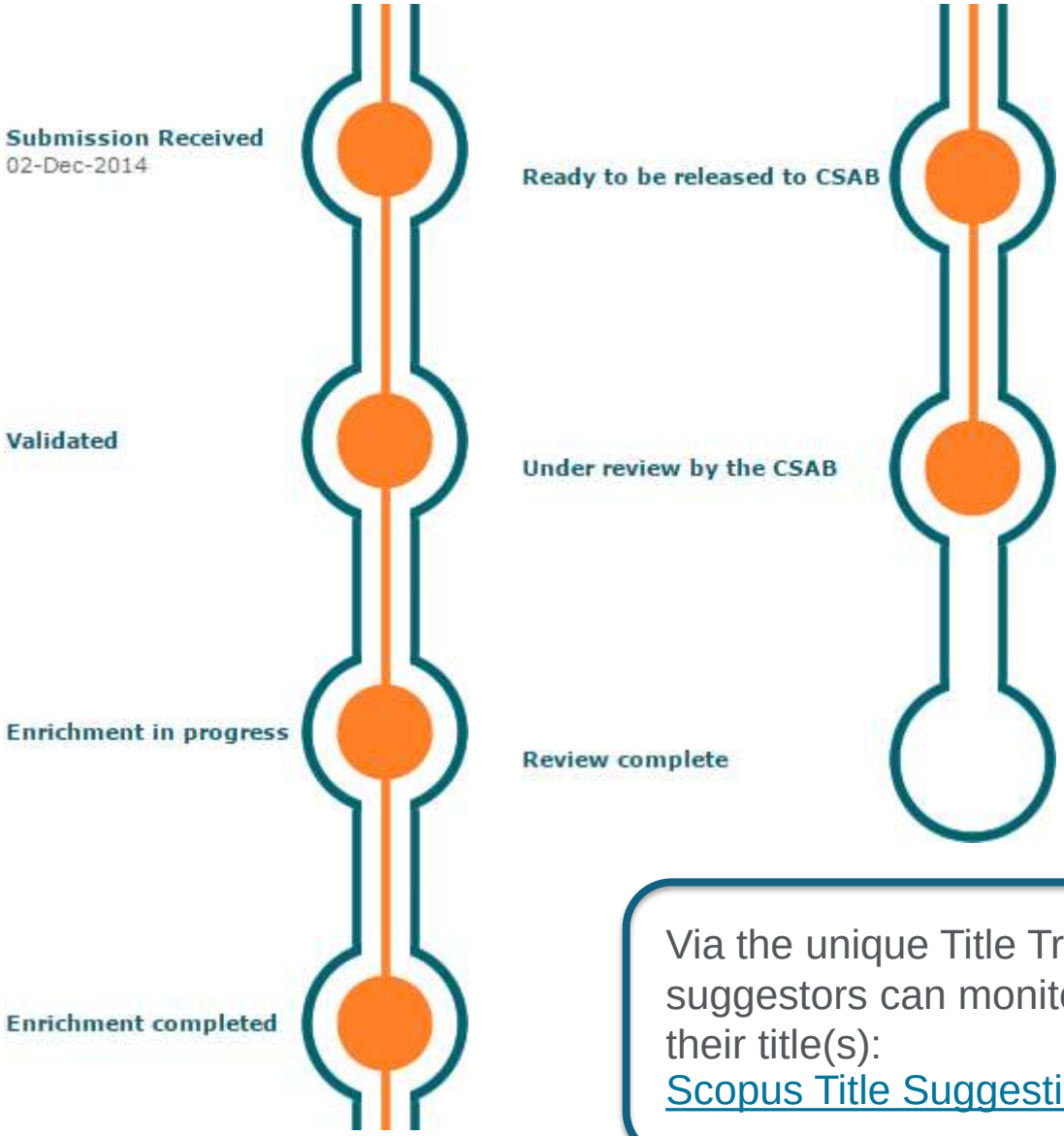
- Journal Policy
- Quality of Content
- Journal Standing
- Regularity
- Online Availability

3. As a primary publisher and information aggregator, Elsevier understands the needs of Authors, Editors and Publishers and provides resources to support the community:

- Review comments from CSAB
- FAQs
- Publication ethics resources
- Publishing services
- Research Trends, Editor Update newsletters

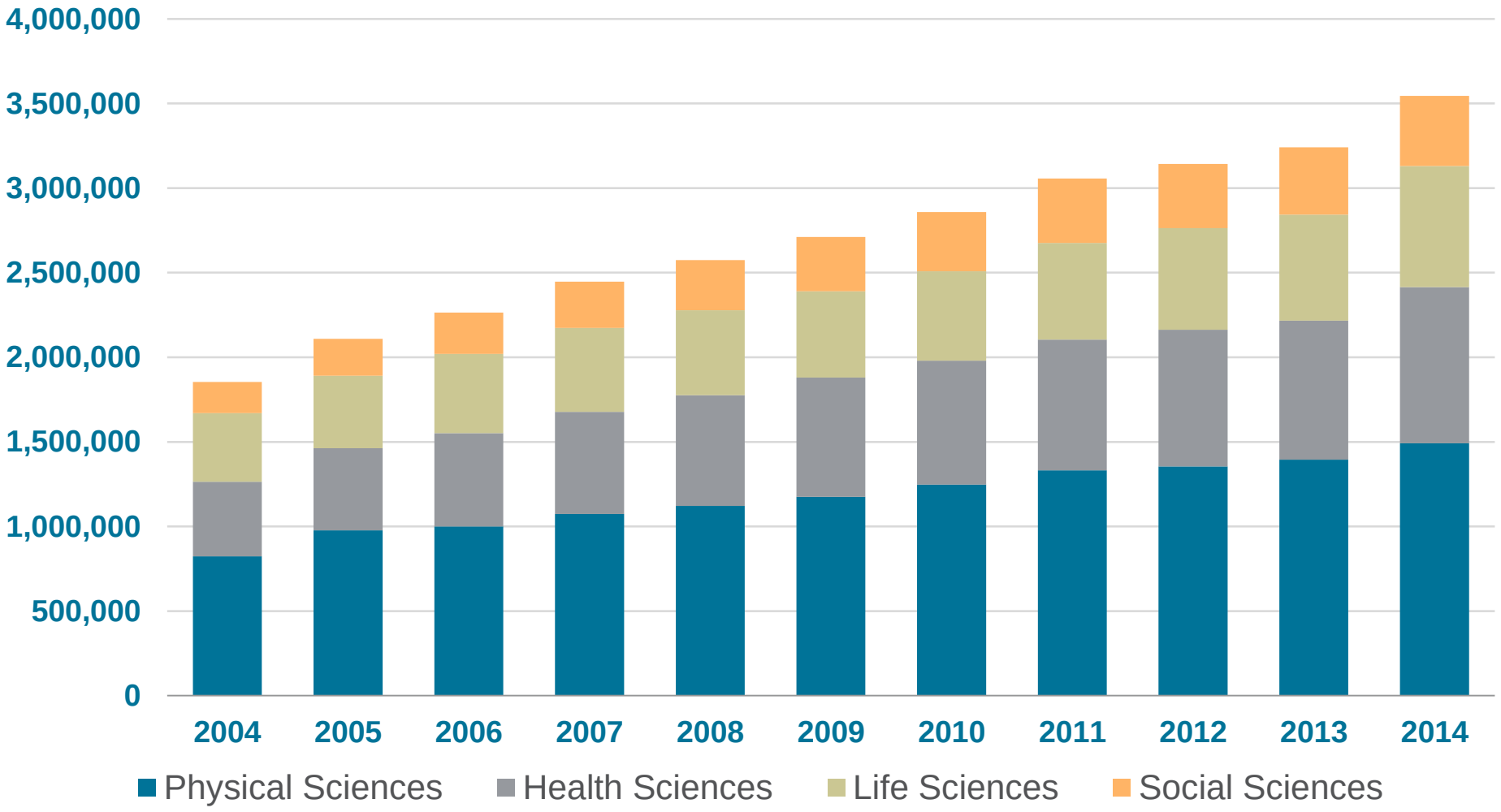
Continuous review process using the online Scopus Title Evaluation Platform (STEP)
Info: **http://www.elsevier.com/online-tools/scopus/content-overview**
Questions: **titlesuggestion@scopus.com**

How to keep track of your suggested title?



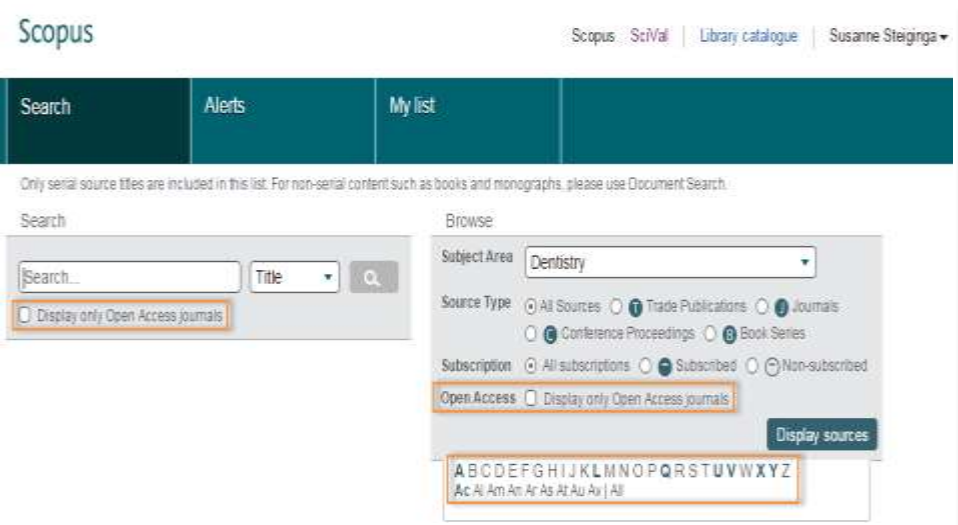
Via the unique Title Tracking ID journal suggestors can monitor the evaluation of their title(s):
Scopus Title Suggestion Tracker

Scopus article growth over years



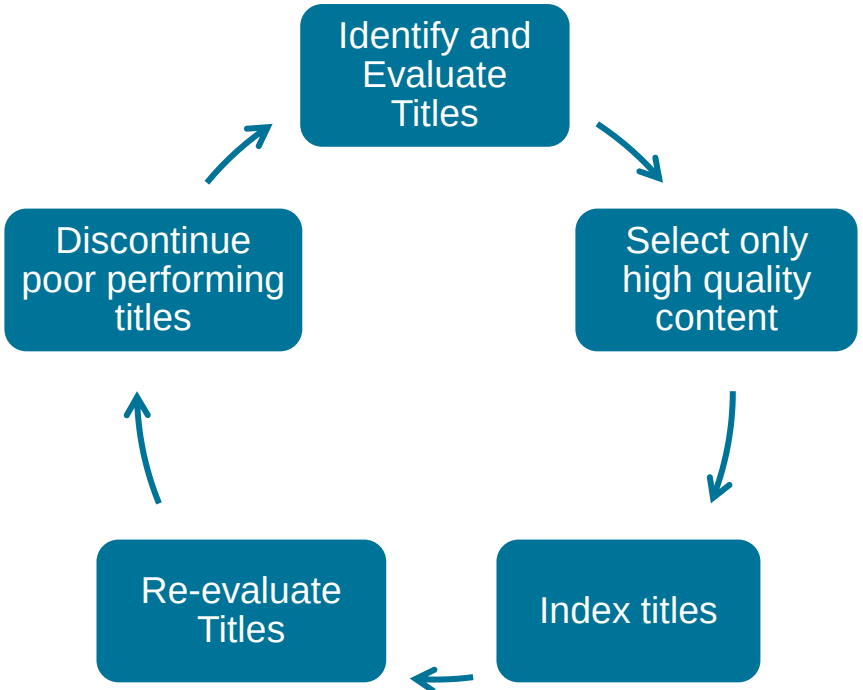
Source: Scopus data March 2015

Open Access (OA) Journal indicator



- OA in Scopus = **Gold Open Access** and registered at **DOAJ** / **ROAD**
- Currently: out of >21,000 journals = **4,240 OA**
- OA list **updated 3-4x per year**
- Search via **Browse Sources** (journal page)
  - On **Journal level** only
  - Not present in Article Results page yet
- **Future** hopes: cover OA on **article level**

Re-evaluation



- **Annual** rolling **initiative**:
  - **Identify** and notify **underperforming journals**
  - One year to improve quality based on **metrics** & set **benchmarks** (output, usage, citations, self-citations)
  - If red flag remains, the journal will be reviewed by the CSAB with the possible consequence of **discontinuation** in Scopus
- **Incentive** for continuous journal performance
- Launch Q1 2015, re-evaluation to start Q1 2016

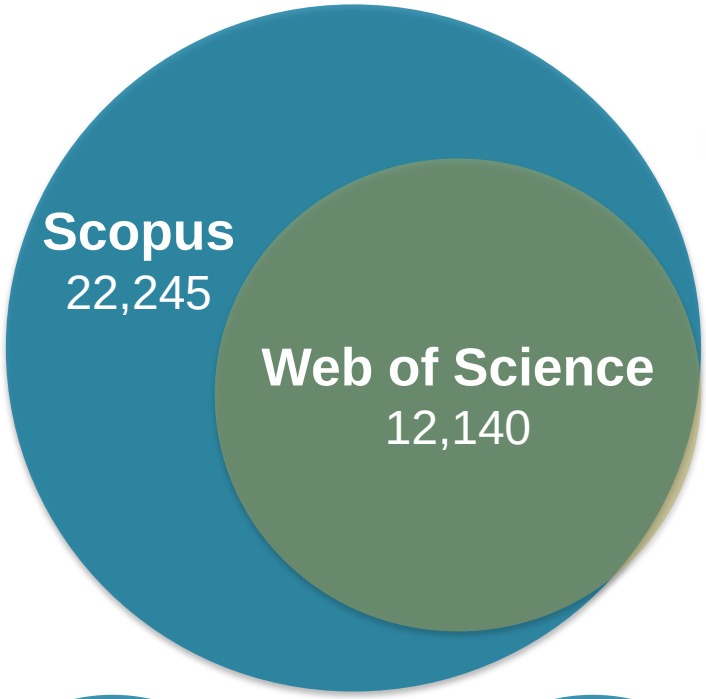
Comparison with nearest peer

Scopus

~22K titles

>5,000 publishers

Updated daily

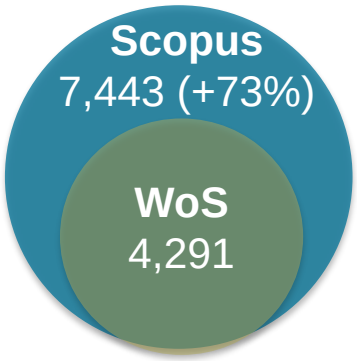


WEB OF SCIENCE™

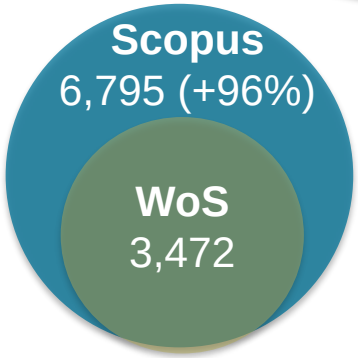
~12K titles (Core Collection)

3,300 publishers

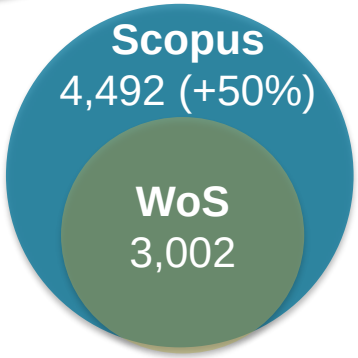
Updated weekly



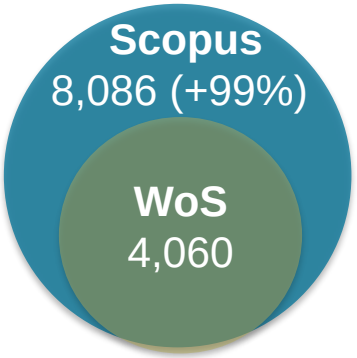
Physical Sciences



Health Sciences



Life Sciences



Social Sciences

Source: Web of Science Real Facts, Web of Science title list and Scopus' own data (April 2015)

Scopus is the Gold standard: more than 150 leading research organizations rely on Scopus data

Rankings:

THE WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

BEST ARAB UNIVERSITIES U.S.News RANKINGS

MACLEAN'S

FT FINANCIAL TIMES

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY 1896

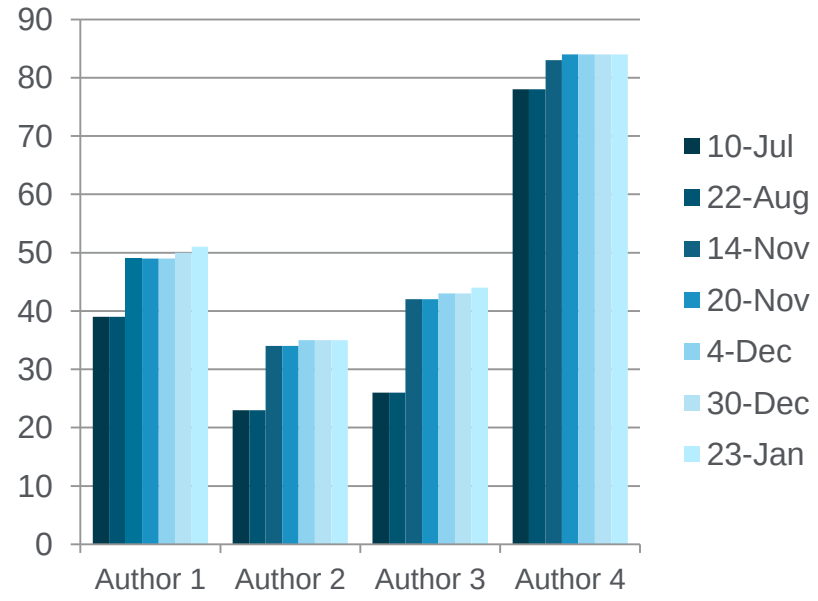
QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

Pre-1996 cited reference expansion

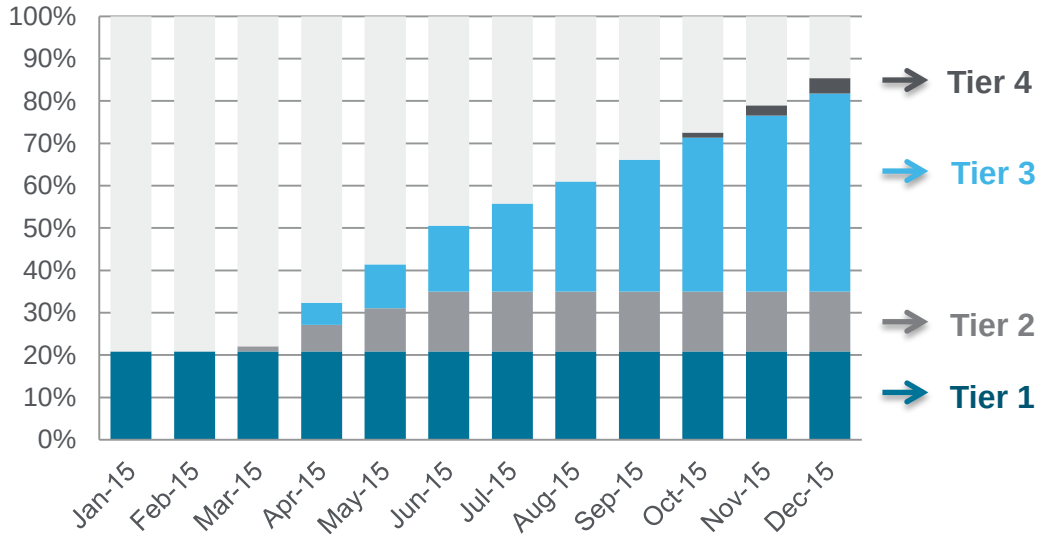
Coverage years	• Pre-1996, going back to 1970
Number of articles	• Around 8M+ articles will be re-processed to include cited references. In addition around 4M pre-1996 articles will be backfilled
Scope	• Archives from major publishers with available digital archives

Already 4.4M pre-1996 documents loaded in Scopus leading to additional 84.8M cited references:

H-index for senior researchers increases:



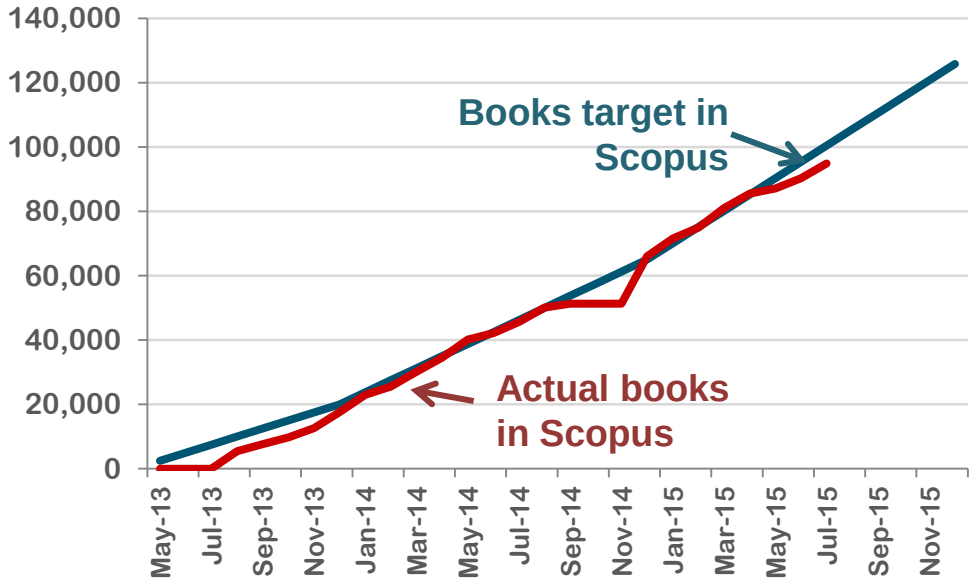
2015 processing planning:

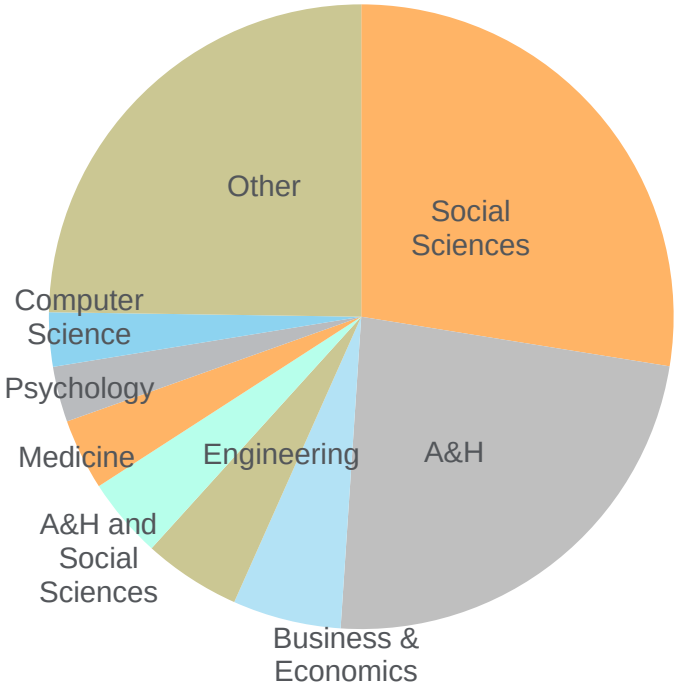


Source: Scopus (August 2015)

Books expansion program

Coverage years	• Back to 2005 (2003 for A&H)
Number of books	• 120,000 by the end of 2015; at least 20,000 each year thereafter
Book types	• Monographs, edited volumes, major reference works, graduate level text books





Document Type

☐ Book Chapter	(621,023)
☐ Book	(94,919)

(plus ± 26K book Volumes from series)

All major publishing houses are part of the Books expansion program, adding up to a total of ±40 publishers who are contributing

Thomson Reuters – Web of Science

Science Citation Index (1964)

Social Sciences Citation Index (1973)

Arts & Humanities Citation Index (1978)

2002 ISI Web of KNOWLEDGE. Transforming Research

1955
Citation Indexes for Science

A New Dimension in Documentation through Association of Ideas

1975 ISI JOURNAL CITATION reports.

1972
Citation Analysis as a Tool in Journal Evaluation

2006
The History and Meaning of the Journal Impact Factor

THOMSON REUTERS

Evaluation & Selection

THOMSON REUTERS

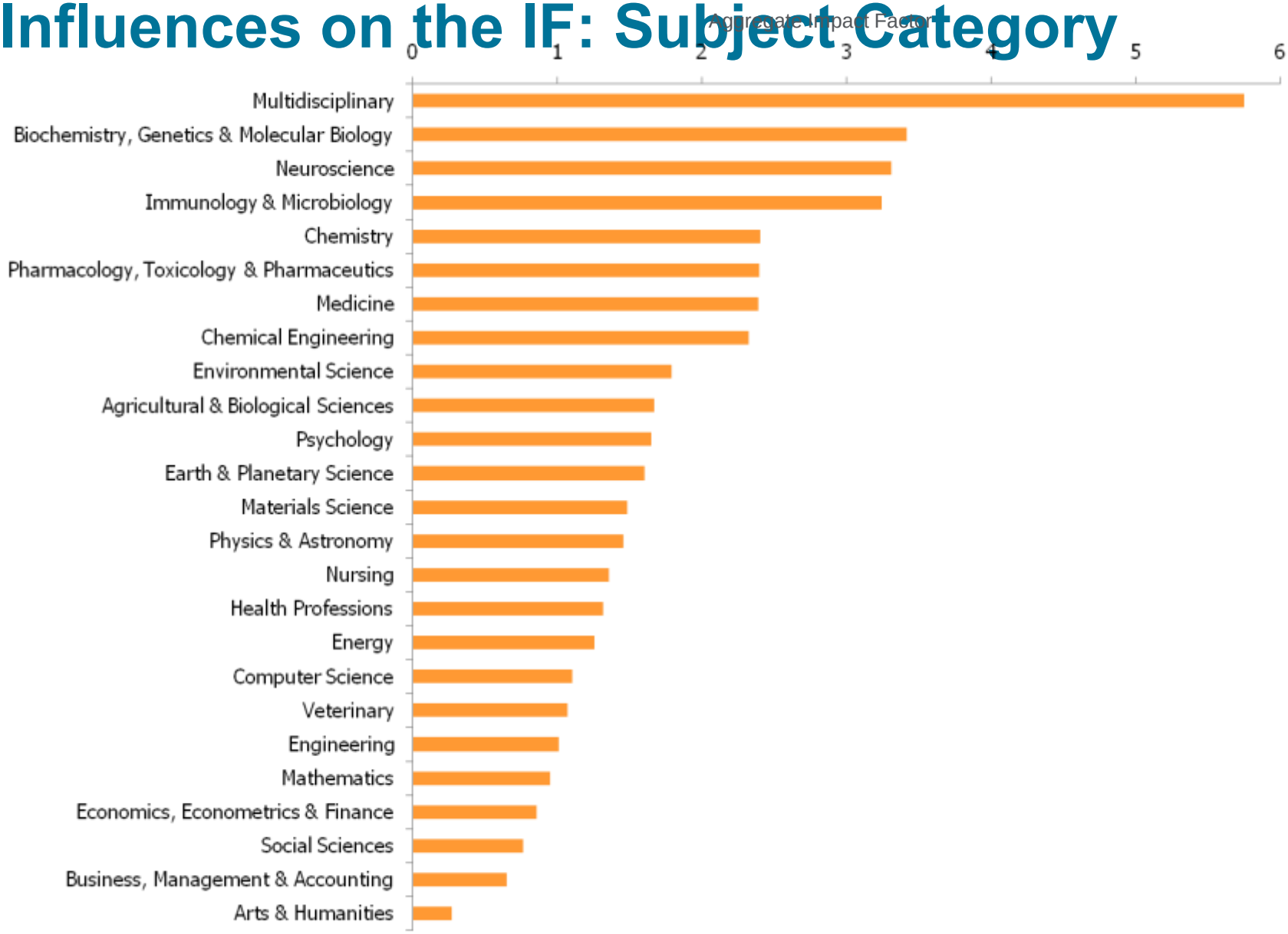
- Qualitative and quantitative factors:
  - Timeliness of Publication
  - Citation activity
- Other Factors:
  - Acknowledgement of Grant Support
  - International scope
  - Citation data for authors and editorial team
- No single factor considered in isolation
- Combination / Interrelation of data towards evaluation by subject editor (information scientist with background in the field)

How important is the Impact Factor (IF)?

- It indicates how many times the more recent papers in a journal are cited on average in a given year
- It is influenced by editorial policies of journals
- It is inflated by counting citations to non-source items (editorials, letters, news items, book reviews, abstracts, etc)
- It varies by field and the turnover of research in that field
- It varies by the types of papers published

$$\text{IF year x} = \frac{\text{cites in year x to source items published in years x-1 and x-2}}{\text{number of source items published in years x-1 and x-2}}$$

Influences on the IF: Subject Category



Elsevier's philosophy on the IF

"Elsevier uses the Impact Factor as one of a number of performance indicators for journals. It acknowledges the many caveats associated with its use and strives to share best practice with its authors, editors, readers and other stakeholders in scholarly communication. Elsevier seeks clarity and openness in all communications relating to the IF and does not condone the practice of manipulation of the IF for its own sake."

Medline – National Library of Medicine

~5,500 journals in:

- Biomedical Science
- Life Science (including Veterinary Science)
- Allied Health (including Nursing and Psychology)

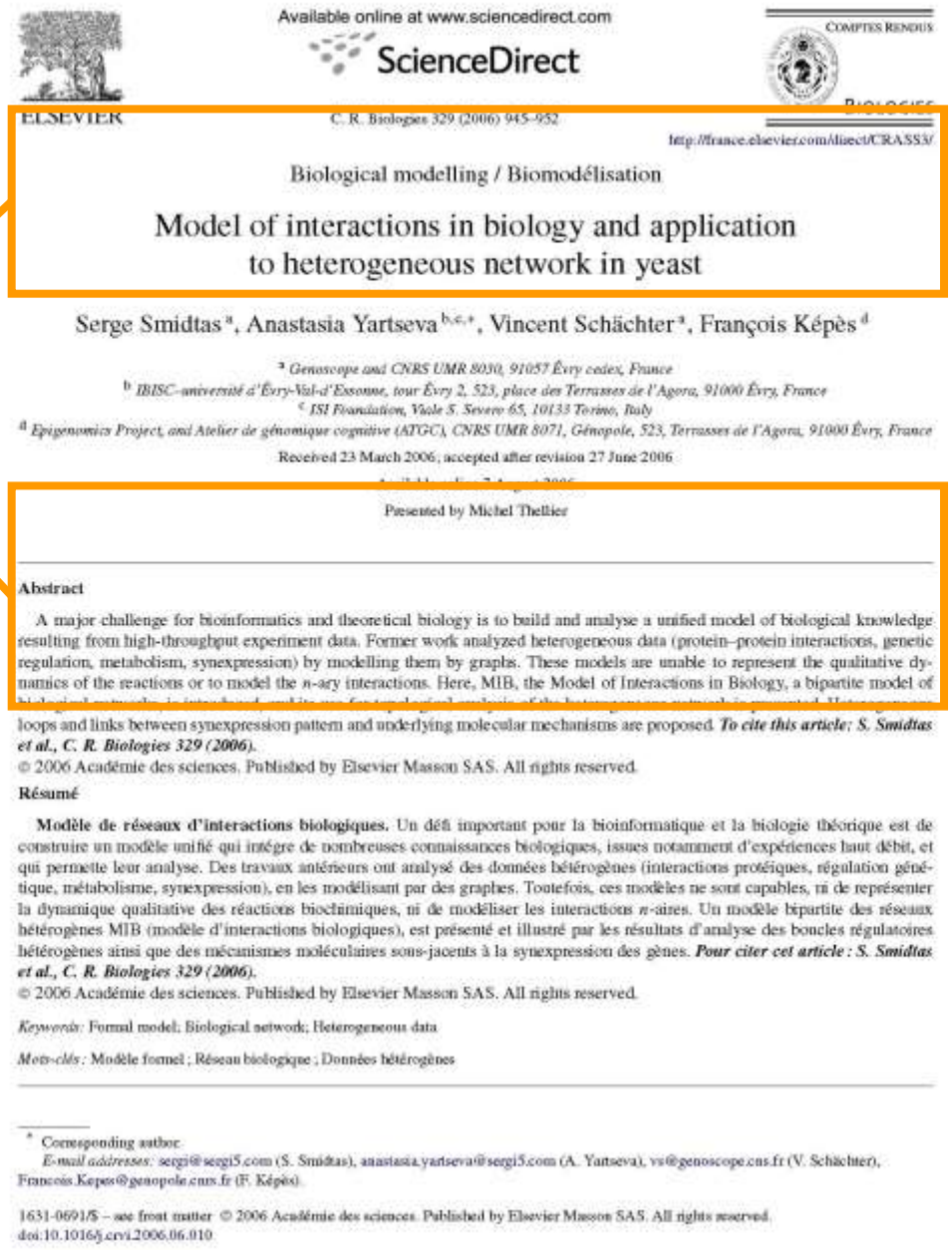
- Portal for free access to MEDLINE (IM & PMC)

- Free access to articles in participating journals and NIH-funded articles in all other journals

AIP delivery available

What is indexed

MEDLINE



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ScienceDirect
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ELSEVIER
C. R. Biologies 329 (2006) 945–952
http://france.elsevier.com/direct/CRASS3/

Biological modelling / Biomodélisation

Model of interactions in biology and application to heterogeneous network in yeast

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Abstract

A major challenge for bioinformatics and theoretical biology is to build and analyse a unified model of biological knowledge resulting from high-throughput experiment data. Former work analyzed heterogeneous data (protein–protein interactions, genetic regulation, metabolism, synexpression) by modelling them by graphs. These models are unable to represent the qualitative dynamics of the reactions or to model the *n*-ary interactions. Here, MIB, the Model of Interactions in Biology, a bipartite model of loops and links between synexpression pattern and underlying molecular mechanisms are proposed. ***To cite this article: S. Smidtas et al., C. R. Biologies 329 (2006).***

Résumé

Modèle de réseaux d'interactions biologiques. Un défi important pour la bioinformatique et la biologie théorique est de construire un modèle unifié qui intégre de nombreuses connaissances biologiques, issues notamment d'expériences haut débit, et qui permette leur analyse. Des travaux antérieurs ont analysé des données hétérogènes (interactions protéiques, régulation génétique, métabolisme, synexpression), en les modélisant par des graphes. Toutefois, ces modèles ne sont capables, ni de représenter la dynamique qualitative des réactions biochimiques, ni de modéliser les interactions *n*-aires. Un modèle bipartite des réseaux hétérogènes MIB (modèle d'interactions biologiques), est présenté et illustré par les résultats d'analyse des boucles régulatoires hétérogènes ainsi que des mécanismes moléculaires sous-jacents à la synexpression des gènes. ***Pour citer cet article : S. Smidtas et al., C. R. Biologies 329 (2006).***

Keywords: Formal model; Biological network; Heterogeneous data

Mots-clés : Modèle formel ; Réseau biologique ; Données hétérogènes

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