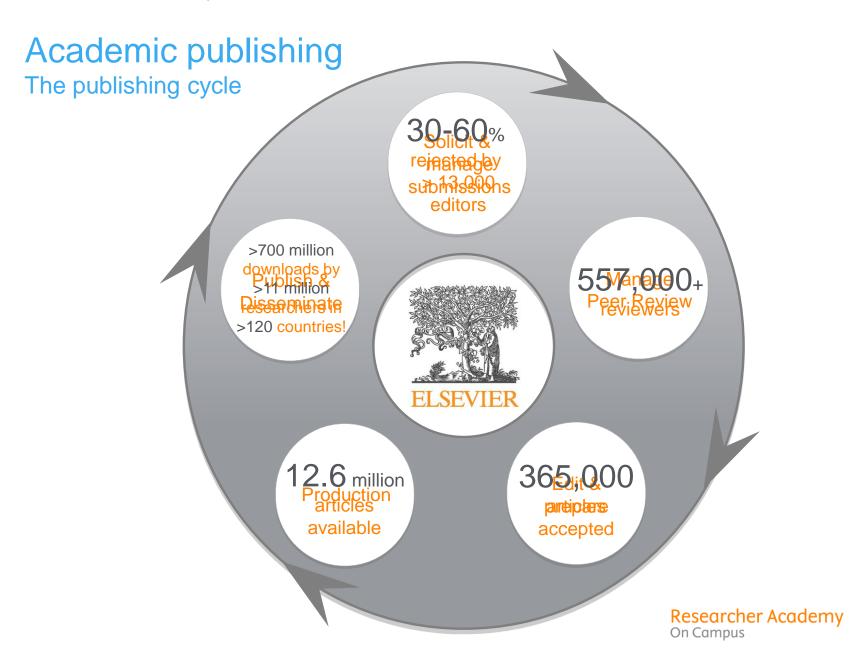
Introduction to scholarly publishing

The role of publishers

By: Karine van Wetering Publisher Condensed Matter Physics Elsevier, Amsterdam

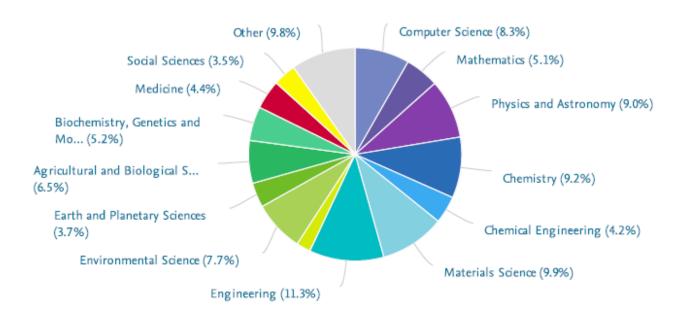
Aveiro 18 April 2018



Analysis of the University of Aveiro

Overall research performance

Scholarly Output 13,883	Authors 5,048	Field-Weighted Citation Impact 1.23
Citation Count 98,528	Citations per Publication 7.1	h5-index ①



Analysis of the University of Aveiro

Performance indicators

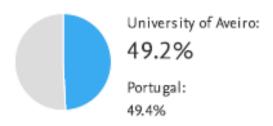
Outputs in Top Citation Percentiles

Publications in top 10% most cited worldwide

University of Aveiro: 17.1% Portugal: 14.6%

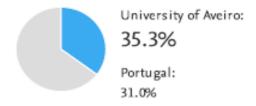
International Collaboration

Publications co-authored with Institutions in other countries



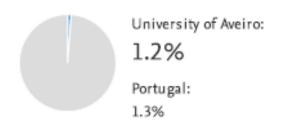
Publications in Top Journal Percentiles

Publications in top 10% journals by CiteScore Percentile



Academic-Corporate Collaboration

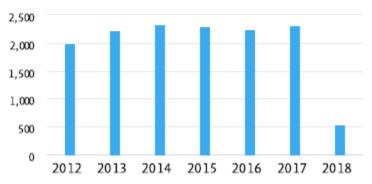
Publications with both academic and corporate affiliations



Analysis of the University of Aveiro

Scholarly Output

Year range: 2012 to 2018 Data source: Scopus, up to 09 Mar 2018



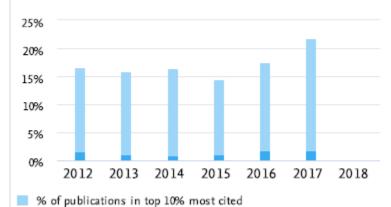
13,883

number of publications by authors at the University of Aveiro

Outputs in Top Citation Percentiles

Year range: 2012 to 2018 Data source: Scopus, up to 09 Mar 2018

Share of publications at the University of Aveiro that are among the most cited publications worldwide

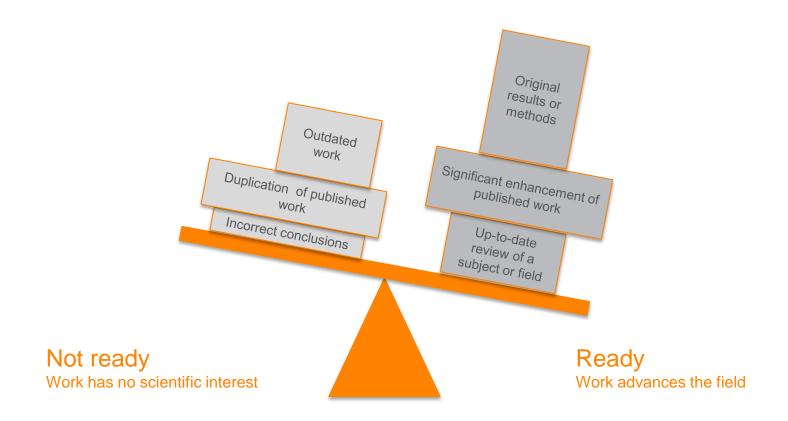


2,276 (17.1%)

number of publications in the top 10% most cited publications worldwide

Planning your article

Are you ready to publish?



Planning Your Article

What makes a strong manuscript?

- Clear and useful message
- A logical manner
- Readers grasp the research

Editors, reviewers and readers all want to receive well presented manuscripts that fit within the aims and scope of their journal.



Planning your article

Types of manuscripts



Full articles

• Substantial, complete and comprehensive pieces of research Is my message sufficient for a full article?



Letters or short communications

Quick and early communications
 Are my results so thrilling that they should be shown as soon as possible?



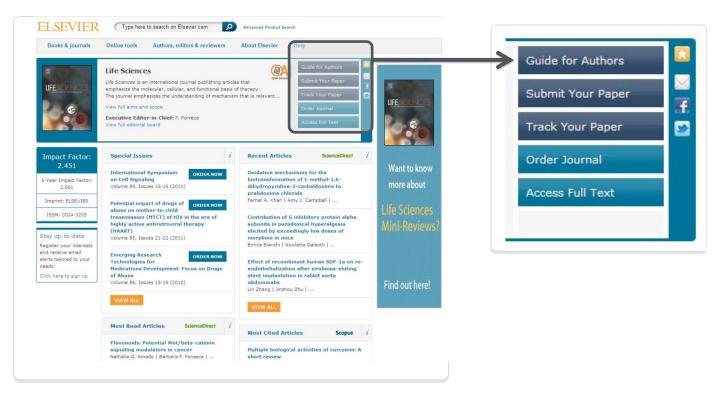
Review papers

- Summaries of recent developments on a specific top
- Often submitted by invitation

Your supervisor or colleagues are also good sources for advice on manuscript types.

Preparing your manuscript Guide for Authors

- Find it on the journal homepage of the publisher, e.g. Elsevier.com
- Keep to the Guide for Authors in your manuscript
- It will save your time



New types of manuscripts: Research Elements

Adaptations and customizations to methods
 (Example journal: MethodsX)



Published datasets: available for sharing and reuse (Example journal: Data in Brief)



 Articles that acknowledge the impact of software on research (Example journal: SoftwareX)



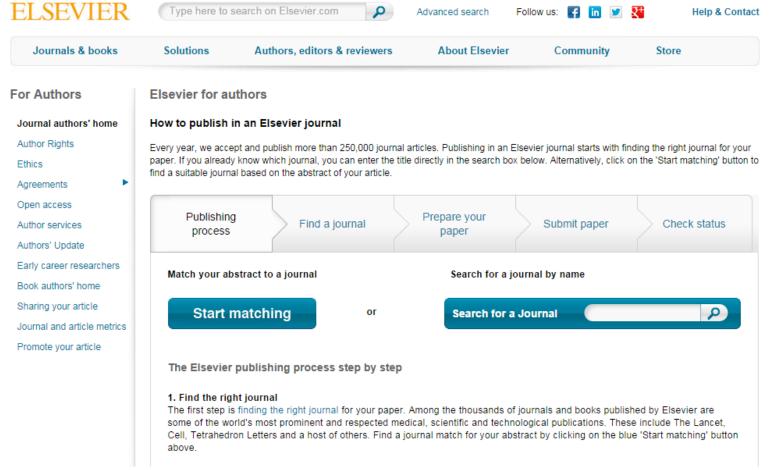
Get full credit for your research!

Choosing the right journal Best practices

- Aim to reach the intended audience for your work
- Choose only one journal, as simultaneous submissions are prohibited
- Supervisor and colleagues can provide good suggestions
- Shortlist a handful of candidate journals, and investigate them:
 - Aims
 - Scope
 - Accepted types of articles
 - Readership
 - Current hot topics

Articles in your reference list will usually lead you directly to the right journals.

Choosing the right journal Journal Finder Tool



Researcher Academy
On Campus

Choosing the right journal The Impact Factor

- 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 and turnover of research

The impact factor can give you a general guidance, but it should NOT be the sole reason to choose a journal.

Open Access options

- Free and permanent access to scholarly research
- combined with clear guidelines (user licenses) for users to reuse 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.

What is the difference?

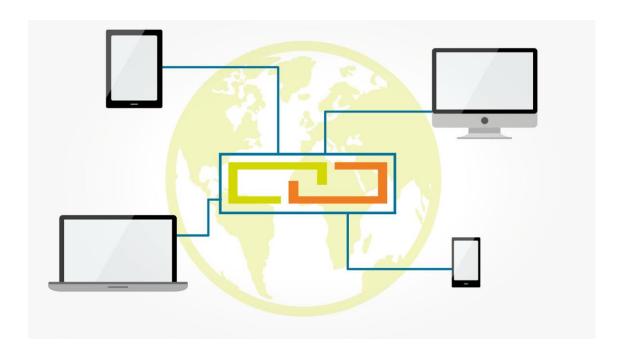
•	Gold Open Access	Green Open Access	
Access	 Free public access to the final published article Access is immediate and permanent 	 Free public access to a version of your article Time delay may apply (embargo period) 	
Fee	 Open access fee is paid by the author, or on their behalf (for example by a funding body) 	 No fee is payable by the author, as costs are covered by library subscriptions 	
Use	 Determined by your user licence 	 Authors retain the right to use their articles for a wide range of purposes Open versions of your article should have a user license attached 	
Options	 Publish in an open access journal Publish in a journal that supports open access (also known as a hybrid journal) 	 Link to your article. Selected journals feature open archives Self-archive a version of your article 	

Recap Before writing your paper

- **Determine** if you are ready to publish your work
 - **Decide** on the best type of manuscript
- Choose the target journal
- Check the Guide for Authors
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Promoting your article

- Share links to your article
- Customized short link with free access
- Link from university website to boost SEO



Promoting your article

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Thank you.

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