

# WILEY

ENABLING DISCOVERY | POWERING EDUCATION | SHAPING WORKFORCES



**TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DRESDEN**

## **Publishing scientific papers with impact: Insights from a Wiley editor**

Alternative title: I wish they had told me this when I wrote my first paper..

**Dr. Dimitra Gkogkou**

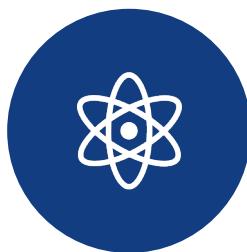
Tuesday, 25<sup>th</sup> April 2023

# Time-space localization

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BORN IN KOMOTINI, GREECE  
1986



PHYSICS BACHELOR (FOCUS  
NUCLEAR P.) AND MATERIAL  
PHYSICS MASTER, ARISTOTLE  
UNIVERSITY, THESSALONIKI,  
GREECE  
2004-2012

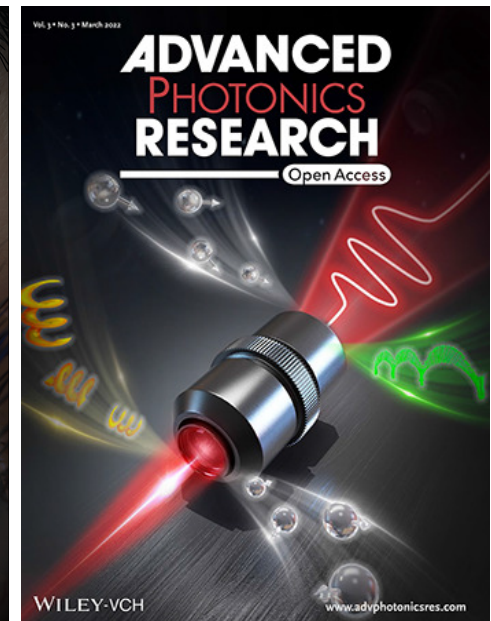
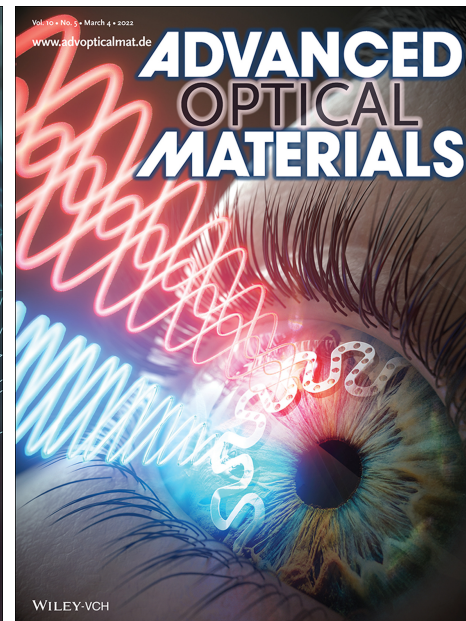
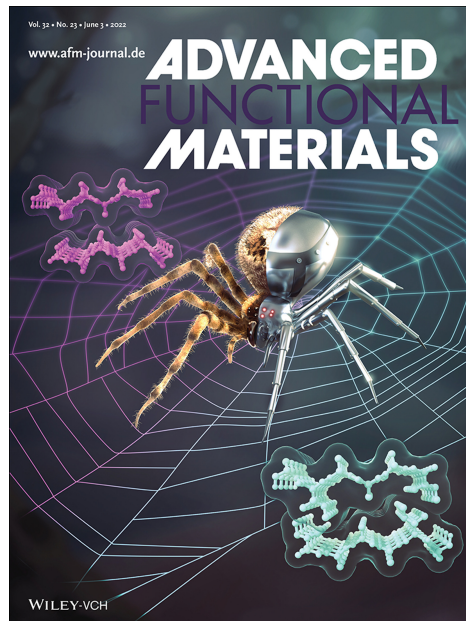


PHD AND POST-DOC IN  
DEVELOPING NANOSTRUCTURES  
FOR SURFACE ENHANCED  
SPECTROSCOPIES, TECHNICAL  
UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN,  
GERMANY  
2013-2019



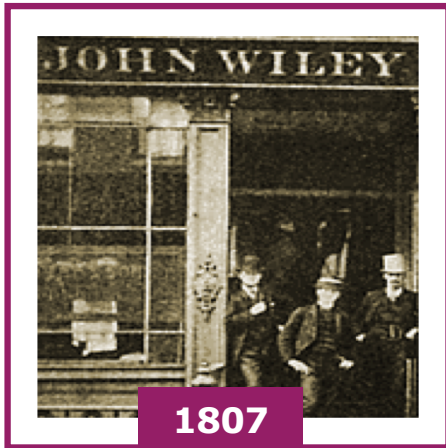
EDITOR IN WILEY, BERLIN,  
GERMANY, 2019-NOW

# Editor in research journals



## Wiley's beginning

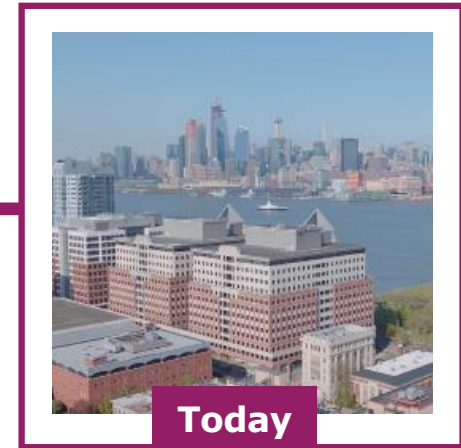
Throughout 212 years of excellence, we have never wavered in our belief that knowledge can change the world.



Charles Wiley opened a print shop in New York City, publishing literary fiction and non-fiction.



John Wiley & Sons began focusing on science, technical, and engineering publishing.



Seven generations later, Wiley is one of the oldest independent publishing companies.

WILEY

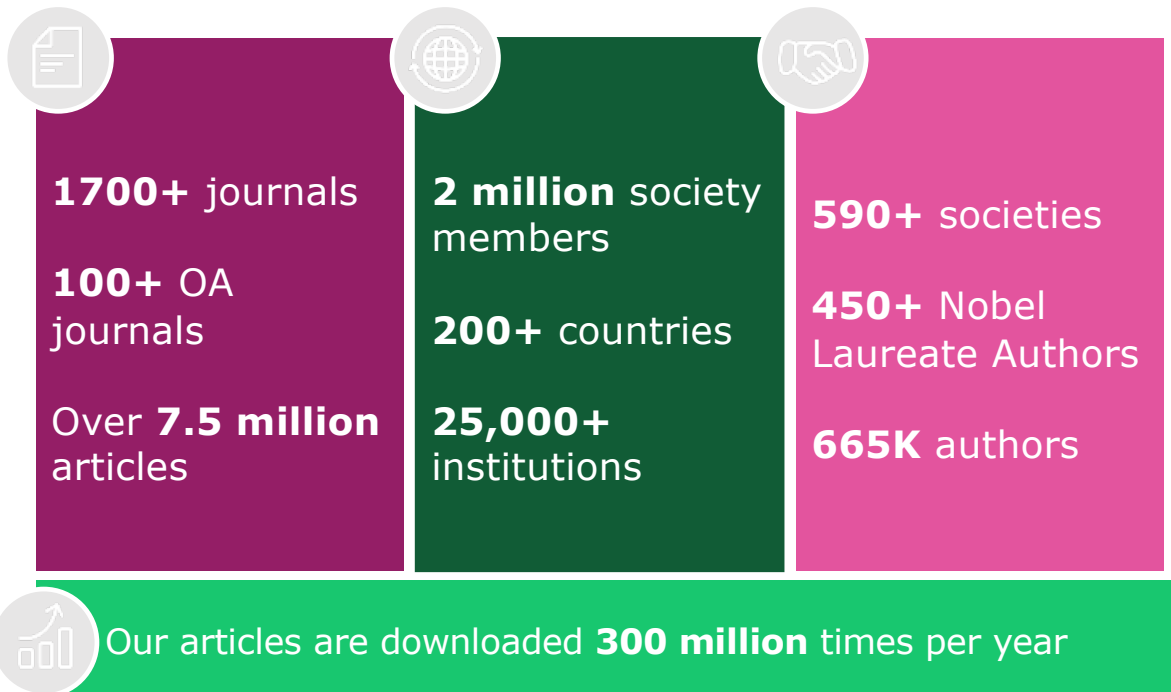
## Our content

# Our content is the heart of what we do.

Around the world, audiences value and trust the content we publish.

We help researchers share their work and librarians make it available to their communities.

With our customers, we build networks that help the research we publish reach the people who need it.



## Why publish?

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Make your research **public**

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Recognition by your peers, possible collaborations

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Promotions, grants applications

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**Responsibility** – to society, tax-payers

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**Impact** - Papers provide the basis and inspiration for further research

# Why journals?

## Certification



Peer-review is still the gold standard for certifying articles

## Registration



Precedence of discovery is established based on article submission date to a journal

## Dissemination



Spreading the word through publishing platforms

But also indexing and generally organizing knowledge

## Archival



Safeguarding and preserving knowledge

Publishers play an important role preserving the scientific record

*Peer-review management, Curation, Infrastructure, Ethics, & much, much more.* Here's a list of 96 things publishers do: <https://bit.ly/2UW3rKX>

## Publishing landscape- Types of journals

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### Subscription journals

- University Library agreement with publisher for a collection of journals and a fixed fee

### Hybrid journals

- Subscription journal but can publish open access for an Article Publication Charge

### Open Access journals

- Pay-to-Publish
- Gold Open Access
- Various models with embargo periods



# Editorial office structure

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## External editorial office vs In-house model



## The roles of an editor



Manuscript assessment



Reviewer selection



Decision making



Journal strategy



Community interaction



News, publicity, marketing



Scientific publishing ethics

## The editorial workflow

Initial screening



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graph TD; A[Initial screening] --> B["Depending on the journal 50-80% don't make it to step 2 (transfer to sister journal)"]; B --> C[Paper out for review]; C --> D[Editorial decision];
```

Depending on the journal 50-80% don't make it to step 2 (transfer to sister journal)

Paper out for review

Editorial decision

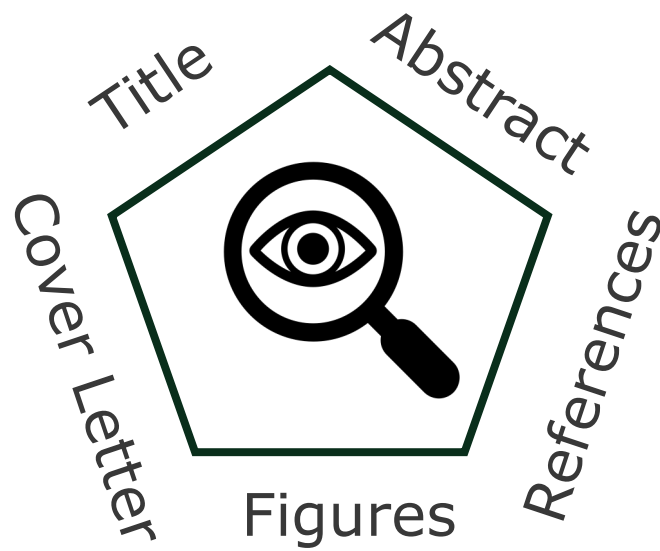


# Disclaimer:

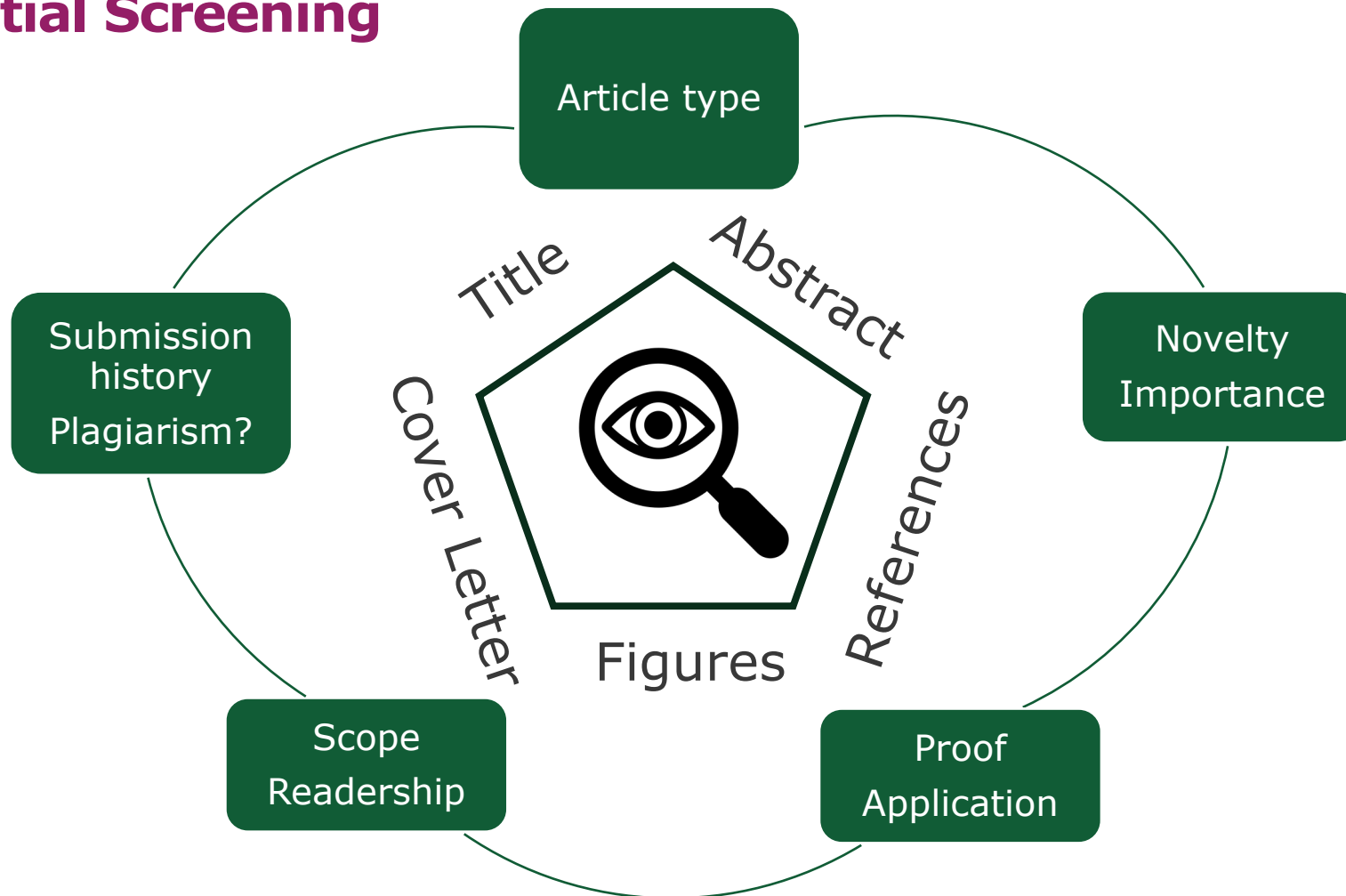
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There is no universal formula, because every paper is different and the various disciplines have other standards.

# Initial Screening



# Initial Screening



What  
makes a  
good title?

What did you do?

What did you  
find?

Study of  
the effect  
of water  
salinity on  
frog size

Salt water  
makes  
Argentine  
frogs  
smaller



# What makes a good title?

RETURN TO ISSUE | < PREV PERSPECTIVE NEXT >

## Will Any Crap We Put into Graphene Increase Its Electrocatalytic Effect?

Lu Wang, Zdenek Sofer, and Martin Pumera\*

✓ **Cite this:** *ACS Nano* 2020, 14, 1, 21–25  
Publication Date: January 14, 2020  
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acsnano.9b00184>

Article Views	Altmetric	Citations
219524	1334	110

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3 comments on PubPeer (by: Mutinus Albotruncatus, Plagiochila Flexuosa, Theodore S. Dibble)

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PDF (5 MB)

Supporting Info (1) »

**SUBJECTS:** Doping, Elements, Evolution reactions, Redox reactions, ▾



ACS Nano



# The cover letter

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## Dont`s

Do not Oversell

Science is very competitive. It is tempting to overstate the case in an effort to “get in”.

If you use “Novel”, mean it.  
Or better yet, avoid it altogether

## Do`s

- Why is this topic important?
- What’s the significance of your finding?
- How do they advance the field?
- What is the key result?
- Why does your paper fit this journal?

**Keep it short!**



# What makes a good abstract?



REASON AND  
IMPORTANCE OF  
RESEARCH



INTRODUCE THE  
PROCEDURE SIMPLY



DESCRIBE THE  
EXPERIMENT BRIEFLY



OFFER A BRIEF  
OVERVIEW OF THE  
RESULTS

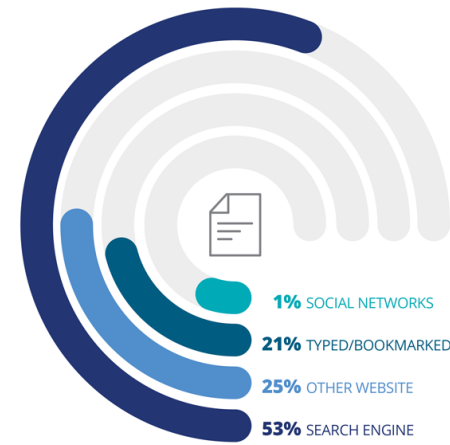


INCLUDE KEYWORDS,  
OMIT ABBREVIATIONS

# Search Engine Optimization (SEO) for your article

## HELP PEOPLE FIND YOU

- Search-Engine friendly Title/Abstract
- Use keywords throughout the article
- Be consistent with authors names
- In-bound links rule Google. Link your article across social media, networking and institutional sites
- Network, highlight/elevate your colleagues, they will do the same for you!
- Share data, code. Open science leads to greater collaboration, increased confidence in results and goodwill between researchers
- Most journals welcome preprints!



*Title includes and leads with important keywords*

### Ocean Acidification and Its Potential Effects on Marine Ecosystems

**Keywords**  
ocean acidification, climate change; carbonate saturation state; seawater chemistry; marine ecosystems; anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> *Search term-style keywords provided*

**Abstract**  
Ocean acidification is rapidly changing the carbonate system of the world oceans. Past mass extinction events have been linked to ocean acidification, and the current rate of change in seawater chemistry is unprecedented. Evidence suggests that these changes will have significant consequences for marine taxa, particularly those that build skeletons, shells, and tests of biogenic calcium carbonate. Potential changes in species distributions and abundances could propagate through multiple trophic levels of marine food webs, though research into the long-term ecosystem impacts of ocean acidification is in its infancy. This review attempts to provide a general synthesis of known and/or hypothesized biological and ecosystem responses to increasing ocean acidification. Marine taxa covered in this review include tropical reef-building corals, cold-water corals, crustose coralline algae, Halimeda, benthic mollusks, echinoderms, coccolithophores, foraminifera, pteropods, seagrasses, jellyfishes, and fishes. The risk of irreversible ecosystem changes due to ocean acidification should enlighten the ongoing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions debate and make it clear that the human dependence on fossil fuels must end quickly. Political will and significant large-scale investment in clean-energy technologies are essential if we are to avoid the most damaging effects of human-induced climate change, including ocean acidification. *Search terms contextually repeated throughout abstract*

## Writing for impact

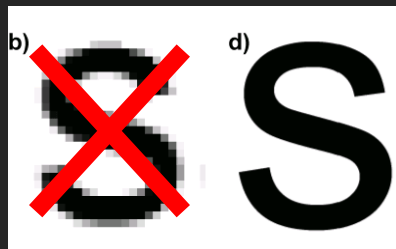
- Read (and learn from the others)
- Follow the author's guidelines of the journal to help with structure
- Science communication. Data does not talk for itself!
- Lost objectivity? Ask an outsider to comment on the context
- Proof-reading (native speaker if possible)
- Mention all terms before using abbreviations

**SCIENCE ARTICLES: A GUIDE**

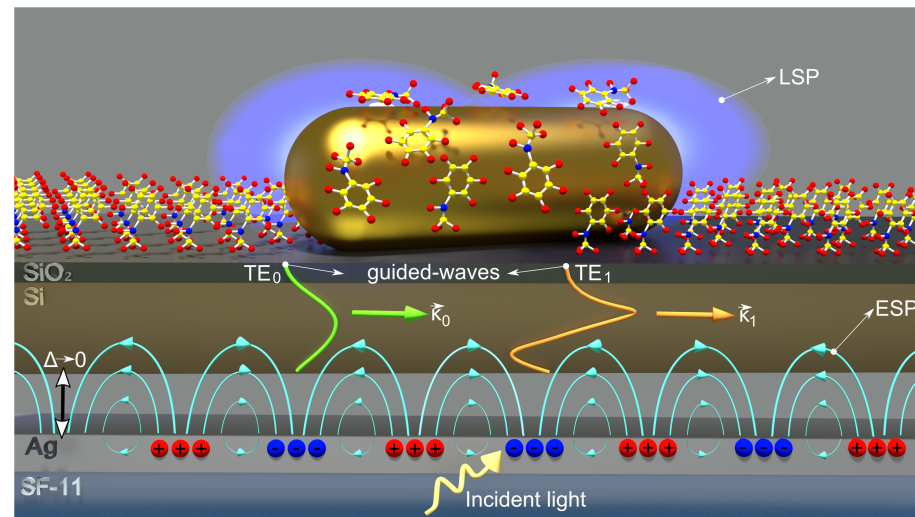
	AVERAGE SENTENCE IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND	AVERAGE SENTENCE IS HARD TO UNDERSTAND
SUBJECT MATTER IS COMPLEX	GREAT WRITING	TYPICAL WRITING
SUBJECT MATTER IS SIMPLE	HONEST WRITING	PROBABLY JUST BULLSHIT

smbc-comics.com

# What makes a good figure



- Figures are “read” **first** by editors, by reviewers, and by the readers
- Figures summarize the **results**
- Figures should be designed for **clarity, simplicity** and **impact**
- ... and in good **quality**
- Secure copyright for images you reproduce or edit



<https://doi.org/10.1002/adom.202070076>

Alina Karabchevsky, Adir Hazan, Aliaksei Dubavik

# References

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Put your work  
in context

Comparison to the standard system that is being used and/or to other similar systems that have been reported “recently”

---

Time scale

“Recently” in materials science should not be more than three years ago.

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Comparisons

Tables with compared values are a plus

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Be precise

“The use of X in combination with Y has been rarely reported.  
[no reference]”  
Are there reports? Cite them. Are there none? Say it.

---

# Avoid plagiarism

a p-Si was doped heavily with donor (n<sup>+</sup>p-Si) to acquire a larger open circuit voltage in photoelectrochemical (PEC) H<sub>2</sub> production.<sup>[12-13]</sup> Metal oxides were deposited on the surface of the n-Si photoanodes as a protective layer in PEC water oxidation.<sup>[14]</sup> Although planar p-Si is promising,<sup>[15]</sup> charge carrier recombination can occur due to the low diffusion length of the minority carriers in the same absorber thickness.<sup>[16]</sup> However, a wire-array geometry possesses long optical paths for efficient photon absorption and increased collection efficiency for the minority carrier. A comparison of planar p-Si and p-Si wire arrays indicated that the latter exhibits a significantly lower reflectance<sup>[17]</sup> and 0.1–0.3 V higher anodic onset potentials in PEC water splitting processes.<sup>[13,18]</sup>

With this in mind, this study attempted, for the first time, to fabricate Sn-coupled p-Si nanowire arrays for application to solar CO<sub>2</sub> conversion. Vertically aligned, free-standing p-Si nanowire arrays of varying lengths were grown on p-Si wafers using an electroless

Inevitable- Small matches of frequently used standard terms or expressions.

$$\text{WO}_3 + \text{O}^{2-} = \text{WO}_4^{2-}$$

b) As a result, the oxide ion activity of the environment decreases to a level where acidic fluxing reaction with the protective alumina and chromia can occur easily

$$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = \text{Al}^{3+} + \text{O}^{2-}$$
$$\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3 = \text{Cr}^{3+} + \text{O}^{2-}$$

A similar reaction mechanism occurs if the superalloys contain other refractory elements such as vanadium and molybdenum [18].

The following section describes an electrochemical phenomenon that explains the advanced superalloy degradation process in detail under hot corrosion conditions:

Hot corrosion of an advanced superalloy takes place by oxidation of nickel as well as alloying elements like cobalt, chromium, aluminium, tantalum, rhenium etc. at the anodic site and forms Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Co<sup>3+</sup>, Cr<sup>3+</sup>, Al<sup>3+</sup>, Re<sup>4+</sup>, Ta<sup>5+</sup> ions etc. while at the cathodic site, SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> reduces to SO<sub>3</sub><sup>2-</sup> or S or S<sup>2-</sup> and oxygen to O<sup>2-</sup>. Since the metal ions i.e. Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Co<sup>3+</sup>, Cr<sup>3+</sup>, Al<sup>3+</sup>, Re<sup>4+</sup>, Ta<sup>5+</sup> ions etc. are unstable at the elevated temperature and therefore reacts with the sulphur ions to form metal sulphides. The metal sulphides can easily undergo oxidation at elevated temperatures and form metal oxides by releasing free sulphur (MS + 1/2 O<sub>2</sub> = MO + S). As a result, sulphur

Outrageous- Long highlighted sections without even referencing the source

## Ethical obligations as an author

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- Disclose conflicts of interest in cover letter
- List related papers in press or under consideration
- Proper reviewer suggestions:
  - Some big names, but also some peers
  - Diverse mix (expertise, geographical location)
  - Not too well connected (= current or former collaborators, colleagues within your institute, PhD or postdoc advisor or student...)
- Also oppose those reviewers who might be unfairly negative (direct competitors)



**DO NOT submit to several journals at the same time**



## The editorial workflow

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Initial screening

```
graph TD; A[Initial screening] --> B[Depending on the journal 50-80% don't make it to step 2 (transfer to sister journal)]; B --> C[Paper out for review]; C --> D[Editorial decision];
```

Depending on the journal 50-80% don't make it to step 2 (transfer to sister journal)

Paper out for review

Editorial decision

## Most Common Peer-Review Types

**SINGLE BLIND:** Reviewers know authors' identities.

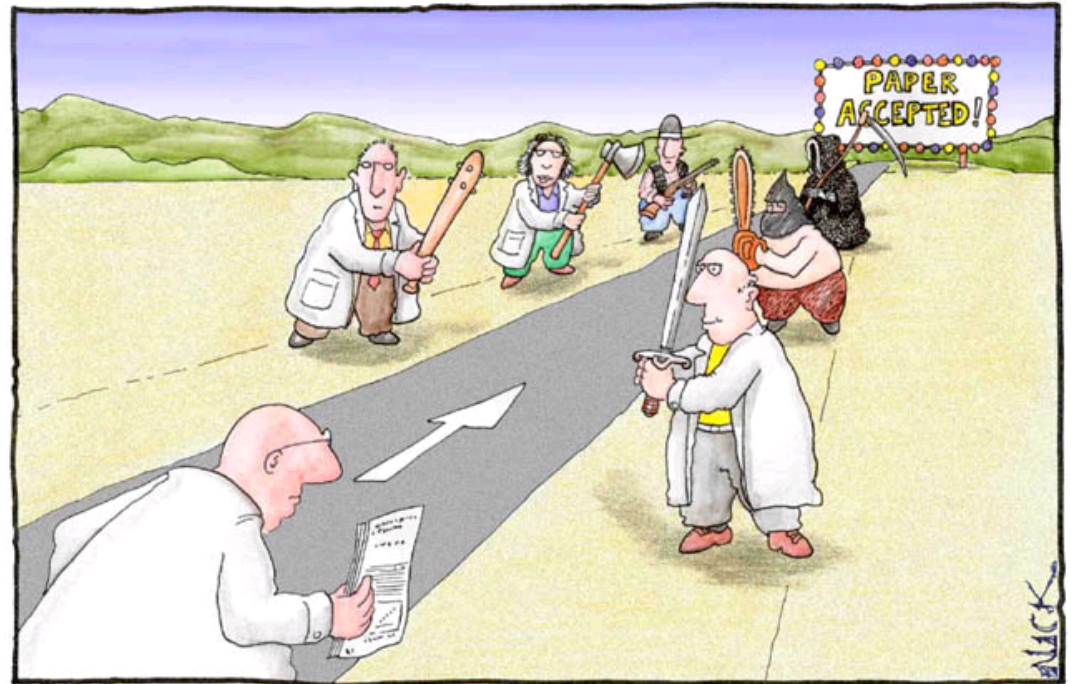
**DOUBLE BLIND:** Authors' identities are also hidden to reviewers

**OPEN:** All identities are known.



Credit: Andrew Bissette, [@andrewbissette](#)

# WILEY



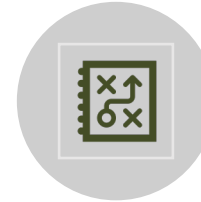
Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

# Revisions

How should you revise?



CAREFULLY CONSIDER  
REVIEWER COMMENTS



NOT ALL CHANGES HAVE  
TO BE MADE, BUT...YOU  
NEED CONVINCING  
ARGUMENTS FOR  
CHANGES NOT MADE



HIGHLIGHT CHANGES IN  
MANUSCRIPT



POINT-BY-POINT  
RESPONSE LETTER TO ALL  
REVIEWER ISSUES



RESPONSE LIKELY WILL  
GO BACK TO REVIEWERS



NEED TO CONVINC BOTH  
REVIEWERS AND EDITOR



## Reasons for rejection

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Novelty/originality  
(this material/system/method has already been reported)

Motivation is unclear/not sufficiently important for this journal  
(there are better systems/methods already reported, this does not address a really important challenge)

Results are uninteresting/expected/predictable  
(I could guess the outcome already from the scientific question)

Technical/scientific concerns  
(the method/analysis/science behind the work is incorrect)

Claims/conclusions are not supported by data

Too preliminary

Ethical concerns  
(suspicion of data manipulation/plagiarism/authorship issues)

Unclear/illogical presentation

# Should you appeal a decision?

---

Usually **No**

- Risk of longer time to publication
- Editor and reviewers know journal well
- Criticisms may be valid



Occasionally **yes**

- Importance / impact / novelty missed by editor and/or reviewers
- Factual errors in reviewer reports that led to rejection

Be polite and provide scientific arguments, do not attack the reviewers!

# Select the right journal

---

Choosing the right audience will allow your work to have the most impact!

**Open Access** would help too



Scope?



Audience?



Implications of your research?



Where do you read related papers?



What is the journal's copyright policy?



Is that **subscription based** or **Open Access**?



Does the journal allow you to comply with **your funder's mandates**?



Impact Factor is not everything!

# Beware of predatory journals

## PREDATORY JOURNALS

- Use the Open Access publication model (Most Open Access journals are okay)
- **Do not provide legitimate** writing, **peer-review**, and publishing services
- Send frequent spam messages
- Sometimes use names of researchers without their consent
- Look carefully at the publishing company, the affiliated scholarly society and the journal indexation

## INFORM/DEFEND YOURSELF

- Beall's List of Predatory Journals and Publishers: **<https://beallslist.net/>**
- Cabells' Journal Blacklist: **<https://www2.cabells.com/about-predatory>** (\$)
- Useful Appraisal Tool: **<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>**
- Directory of Open Access Journals: **<https://doaj.org/>**



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## The Evolving Open Access Landscape

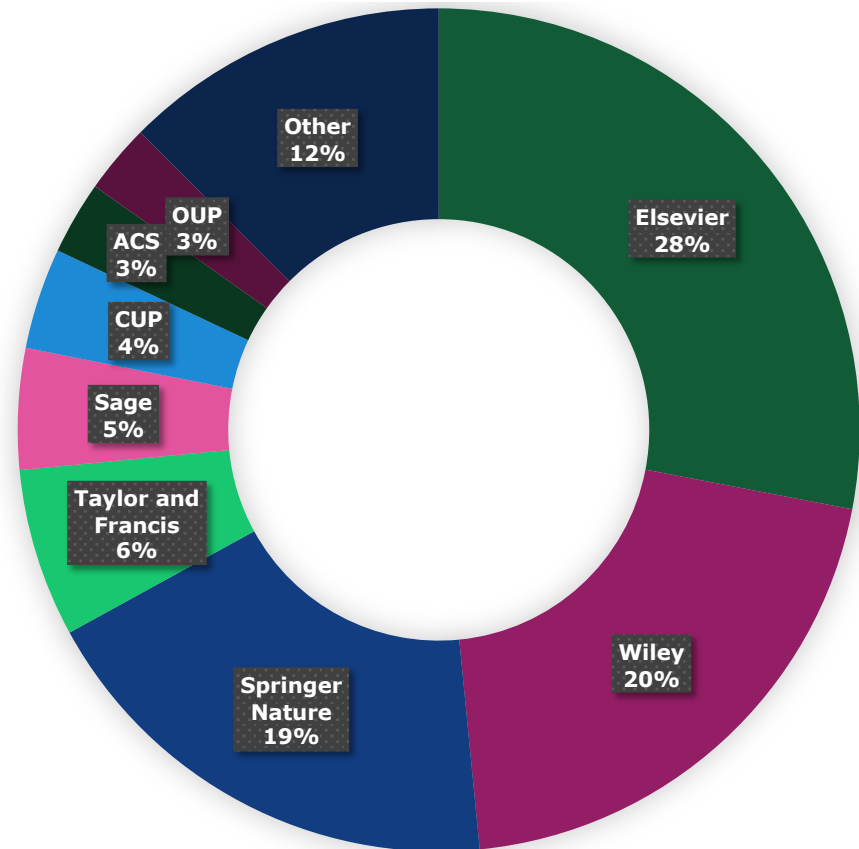


# Transformational Agreements

Wiley is committed to delivering Open Access options on a larger scale via the negotiation of country-level agreements combining access (reading) and publishing.

A diverse range of publishers have now entered into transformational agreements which now cover almost 150,000 articles.

[Projekt DEAL gives advantage to authors from German Institutes](#)



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**Danke!**

**Thank you!**

**Ευχαριστώ πολύ!**

[dgkogkou@wiley.com](mailto:dgkogkou@wiley.com)

Linkedin: dimitra-gkogkou

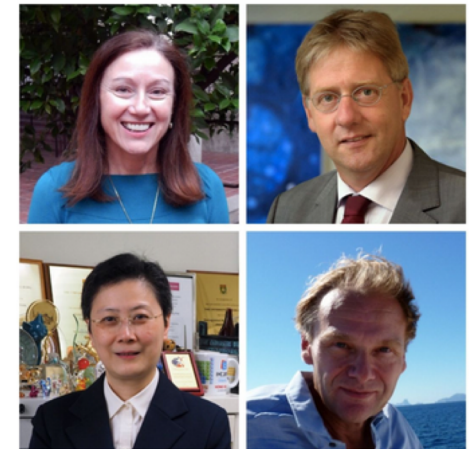


# Natural Sciences



## The new flagship interdisciplinary journal by Wiley

- Founded following the DEAL
- Run by an esteemed board of active researchers in physics, biology and chemistry
- Chief Editors  
Prof. Marianne Bronner – Biology  
Prof. Vivian Yam – Chemistry  
Prof. Gerard Meijer – Physics  
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- Open Access & Open Science
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