



ELSEVIER

How to Write a World-Class Paper

....and get it successfully published

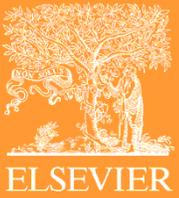
IEAGHG International Summer School

2010

Svalbard, Norway

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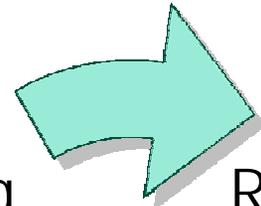
Outline

- Why is it so important to write a GOOD paper?
- Why do scientists publish?
- What is a good manuscript?
- How to write a good manuscript
 - Preparations before starting
 - Constructing your article
 - Some technical details that need special attention
 - Language
- Revision and response to reviewers
- Ethical Issues

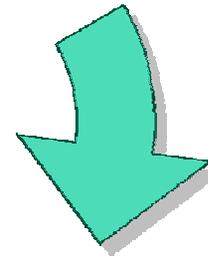
The Research Cycle



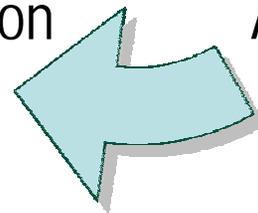
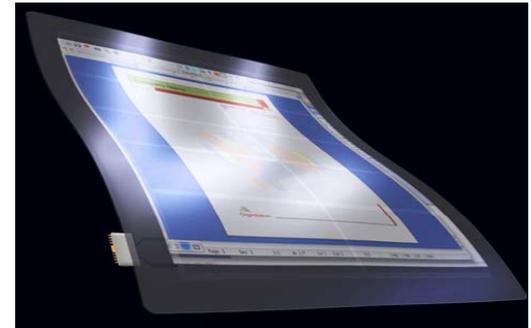
Funding



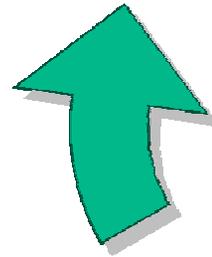
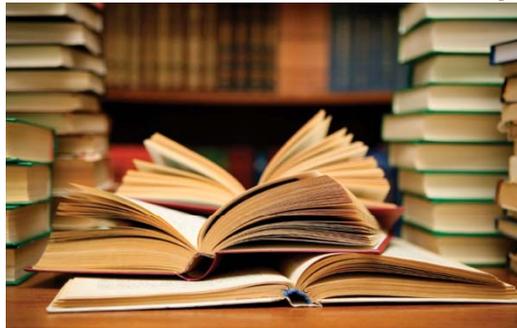
Research



Analysis

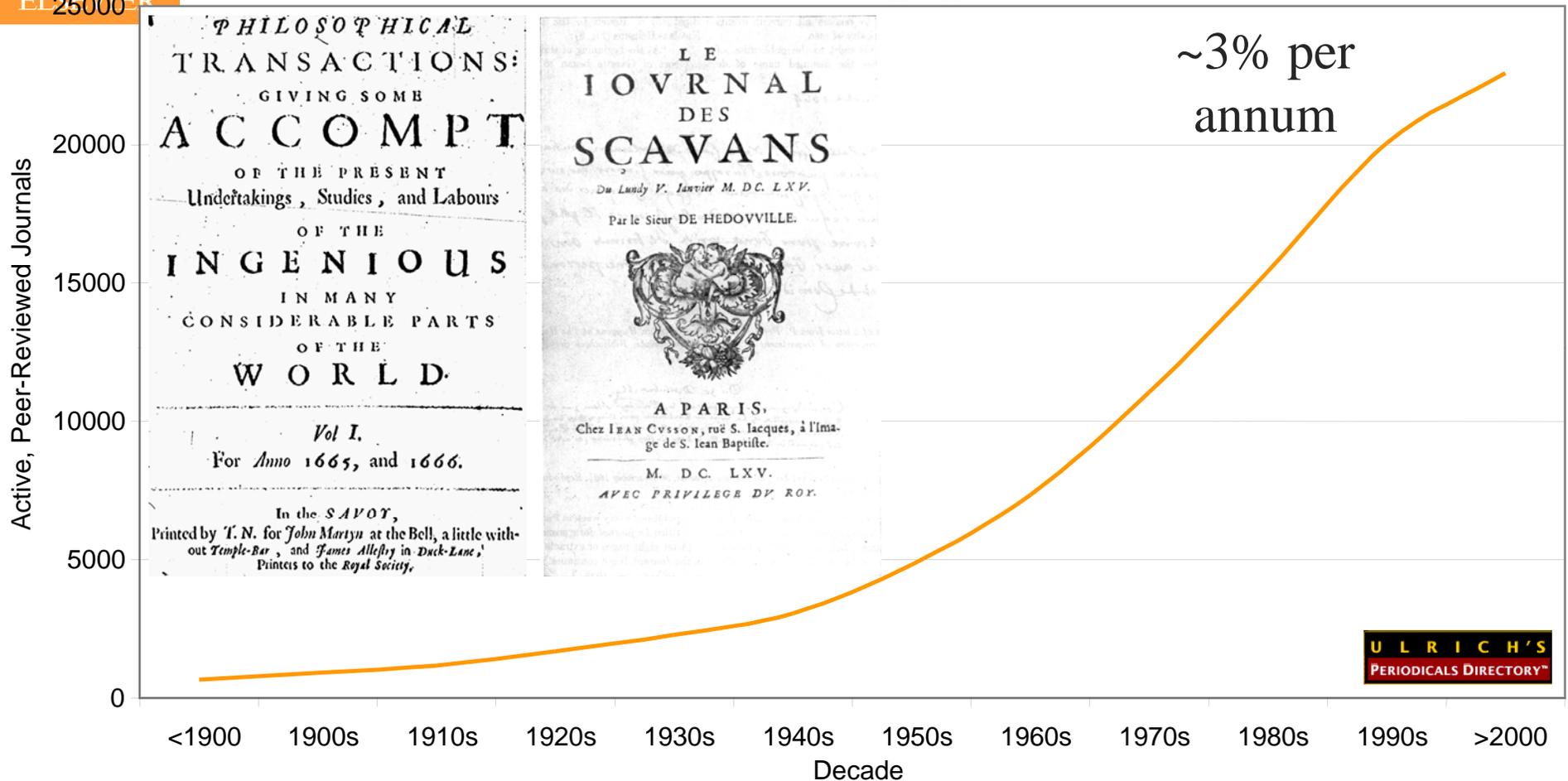


Publication



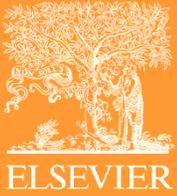


Growth of scholarly journals



“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.”

Neues medicinisches Wochenblatt für Aerzte
(1789)



Growth of scholarly articles

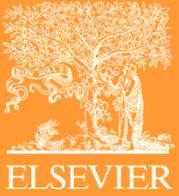
The most important 15,000 of these published over **1.3 million** research articles in 2008.

1,308,534

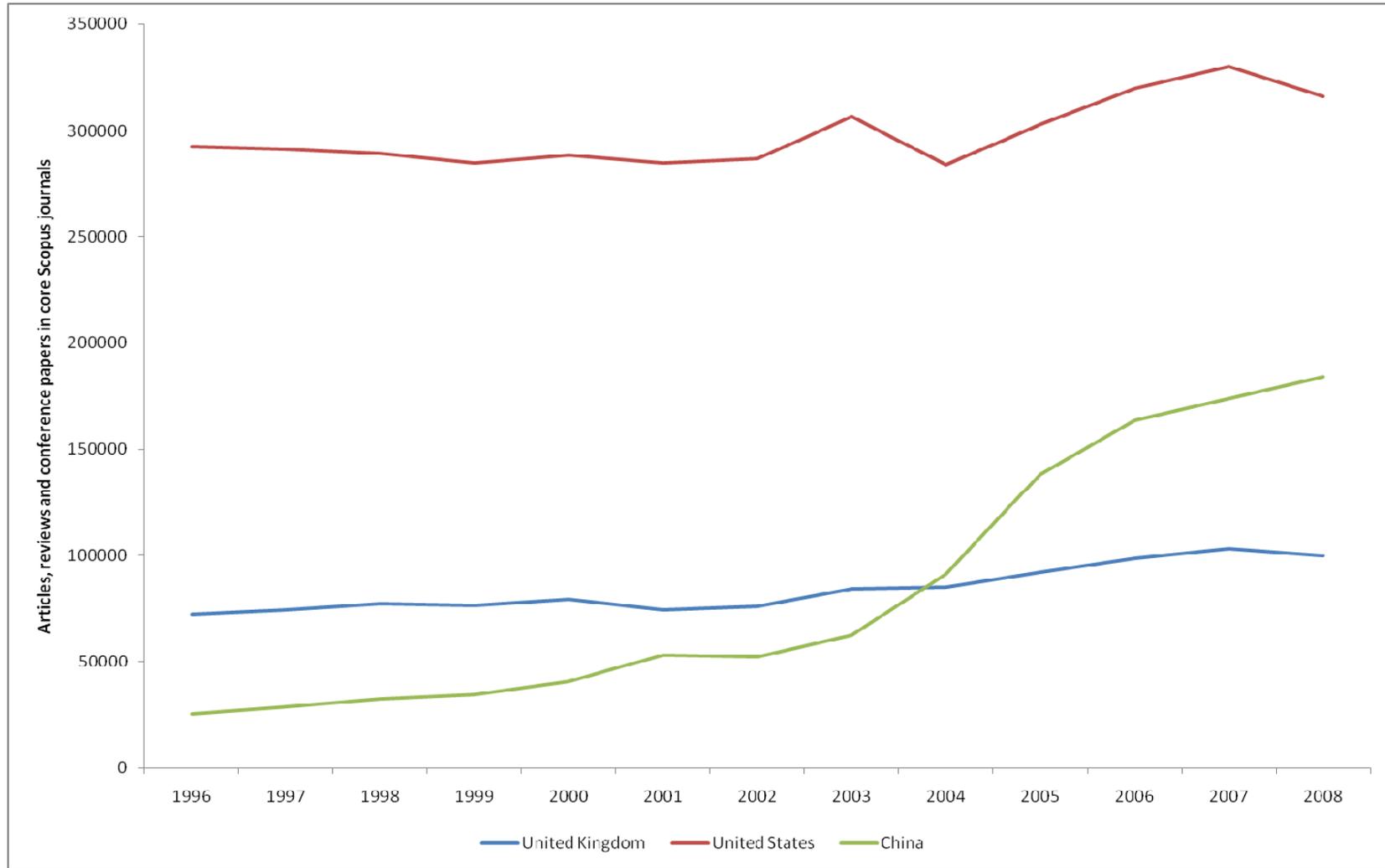


That's about one every **24 seconds**.

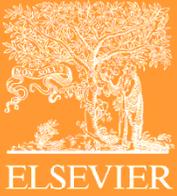
But each one takes about **30 minutes** to read.



More journal articles...



SCOPUS



Journal publishing cycle and some key metrics

• 700,000+ article submissions per year

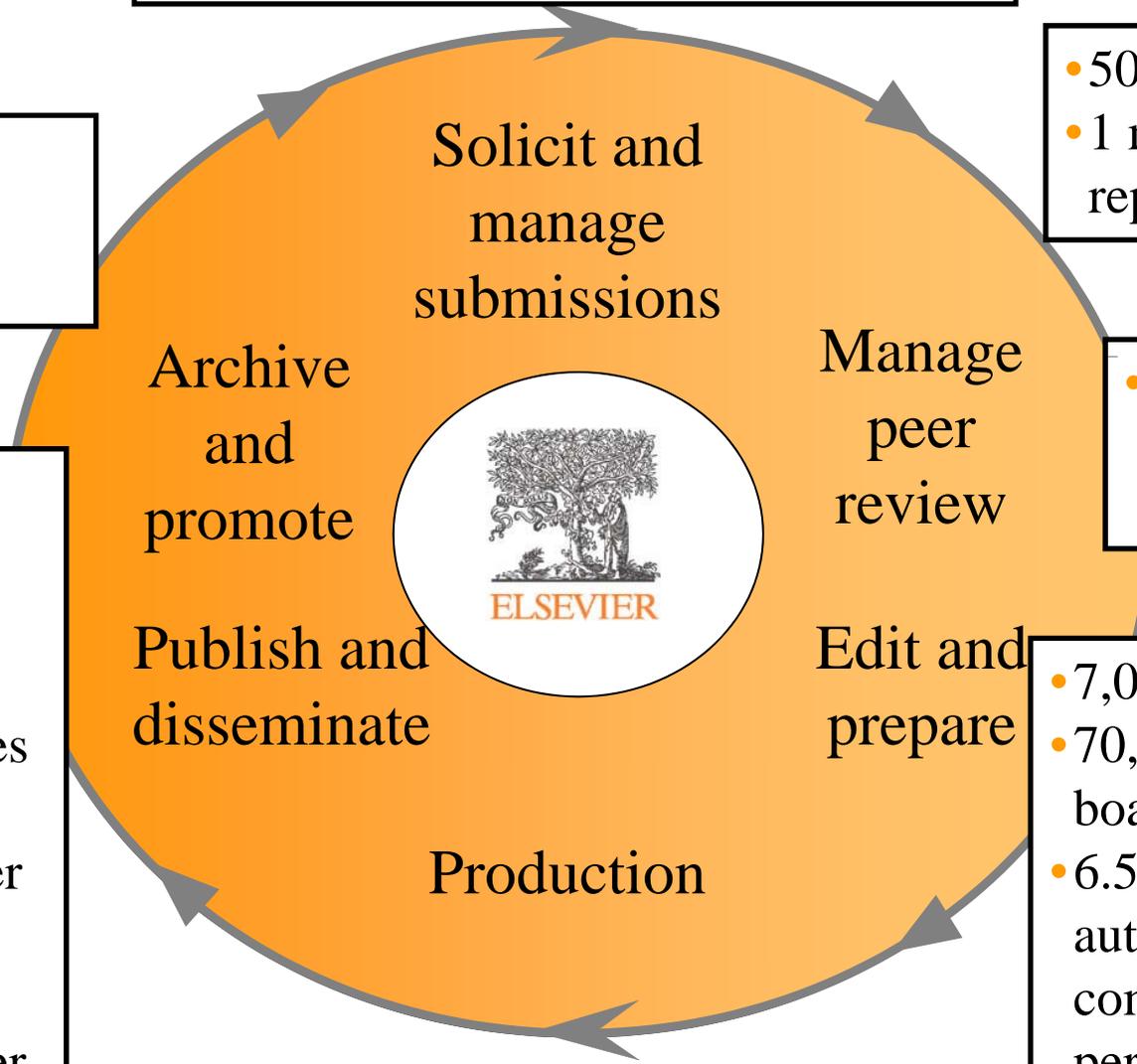
• 500,000 referees
• 1 million referee reports per year

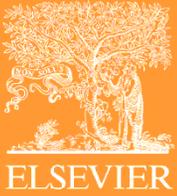
• 10 million articles available

• 63% of articles rejected

• 10 million researchers
• 4,500+ institutions
• 180+ countries
• 500 million downloads per year
• 2.8 million print pages per year

• 7,000 editors
• 70,000 editorial board members
• 6.5 million author/publisher communications per year





The landscape

In SCOPUS from 1960s to present:

CO₂ and capture: 2000 papers

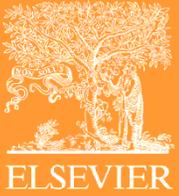
Underground geological storage and CO₂: 153 papers

CCS: 1050 papers

GHG: 24000 papers

CCS and economics: 265 papers

Your manuscript has a lot of hurdles to cross
before it can join the above ranks

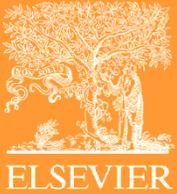


Why is it important to write a good paper?

Before submitting an article make sure it is
as good as you can make it.

Not only because it makes YOUR life easier
- your chances of acceptance will be increased -
...but also the lives of the Editors and Reviewers

Editors and Reviewers are already overloaded.
Incomplete manuscripts create great frustration.



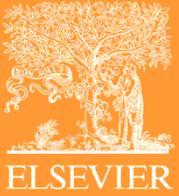
An international editor says:

“The following problems appear much too frequently”

- Submission of papers which are clearly out of scope
- Failure to format the paper according to the Guide for Authors
- Inappropriate (or no) suggested reviewers
- Inadequate response to reviewers
- Inadequate standard of English
- Resubmission of rejected manuscripts without revision

Paul Haddad, Editor, *Journal of Chromatography A*





Your article should be of value...

- To the research community

A research study is meaningful only if it is clear/understood/reproducible..... and **USED**

- To yourself

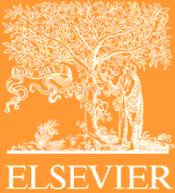
Your article is your passport to your scientific community





Can I publish this?????

- Have you done something new and interesting?
- Have you checked the latest results in the field?
- Have the findings been verified?
- Have the appropriate controls been performed?
- Do your findings tell a nice story or is the story incomplete?
- Is the work directly related to a current hot topic?
- Have you provided solutions to any difficult problems?
- If all answers are “yes”, a good, strong manuscript is what is needed next

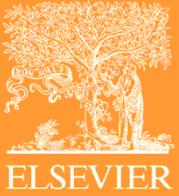


What is a good manuscript?

- A good manuscript makes readers grasp the scientific significance **easily**
- It has a **clear, useful and exciting** message
- It is presented and constructed in a **logical** manner



2009 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine awarded to Elizabeth Blackburn

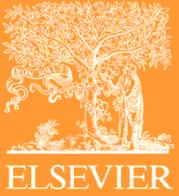


How to write a good manuscript:

Preparations before starting

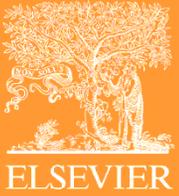
Decide which type of paper is most appropriate

- Full articles/original articles/research articles
- Review papers/perspectives
- Letters/rapid communications/short communications



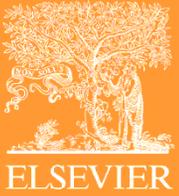
Full articles

- Standard for disseminating completed research findings
- Typically 8-10 pages, 5 figures, 25 references
- Draft and submit the paper to appropriate journal
- Good way to build a scientific research career



Review Paper

- Critical synthesis of a specific research topic
- Typically 10+ pages, 5+ figures, 80 references
- Typically solicited by journal editors
- Good way to consolidate a scientific research career



Short Communications

- **Letters / Rapid Communications / Short Communications** are usually published for the quick and early communication of significant and original advances; much shorter than full articles (usually strictly limited).
- there are also short communication or “letters” journals in some fields where authors can present short preliminary findings and then usually follow up with a full length paper

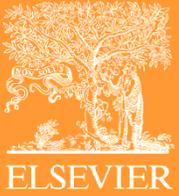


Journal Selection

Selection of a journal will depend on many factors in addition to journal metrics

- The aims and scope of the journal
- The type of manuscript you have written (review, letter, articles)
- The specific subject area
- The significance of your work
- The prestige/quality of the journal
- The respect of the editors in the field
- The editorial and production speed of the journal
- The community and audience associated with the journal
- The coverage and distribution (regional, international)

“Never submit work to a journal that you do not read yourself. If you do, the chances are your work will be rejected. This is because you will not have the necessary ‘feel’ about what is appropriate. You won’t have the necessary sense of the ‘culture’.” (Prof Michael Curtis)



Preparations before starting:

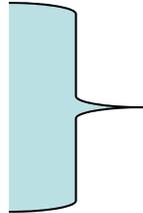
Read the Guide for Authors

Apply the Guide for Authors to your manuscript, even to the first draft (text layout, paper citation, nomenclature, figures and table, etc.). It will save your time, and the editor's.

Constructing your article

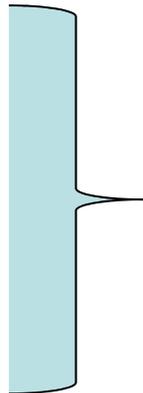
Each section of a paper has a definite purpose

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords



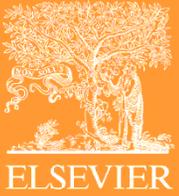
Make them easy for indexing and searching (informative, attractive, effective)

- Main text (IMRAD)
 - Introduction
 - Methods
 - Results
 - And
 - Discussions



Journal space is precious. Make your article as brief as possible. If clarity can be achieved in n words, never use $n+1$

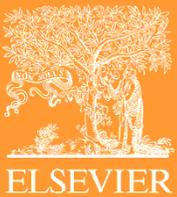
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement
- References
- Supporting Materials



The Title

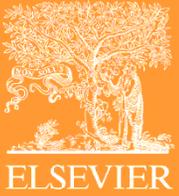
- Tell readers what your paper is all about
- Attract the reader's attention
- Be specific
- Keep it informative and concise
- Avoid jargon and abbreviations





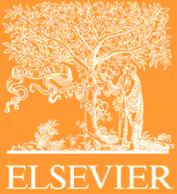
Title examples

Original Title	Revised	Remarks
Preliminary observations on the effect of Zn element on anticorrosion of zinc plating layer	Effect of Zn on anticorrosion of zinc plating layer	<u>Long title</u> distracts readers. Remove all <u>redundancies</u> such as “observations on”, “the nature of”, etc.
Action of antibiotics on bacteria	Inhibition of growth of mycobacterium tuberculosis by streptomycin	Titles should be <u>specific</u> . Think to yourself: “How will I search for this piece of information?” when you design the title.
Fabrication of carbon/CdS coaxial nanofibers displaying optical and electrical properties via electrospinning carbon	Electrospinning of carbon/CdS coaxial nanofibers with optical and electrical properties	“English needs help. The title is nonsense. All materials have properties of all varieties. You could examine my hair for its electrical and optical properties! You MUST be specific. I haven’t read the paper but I suspect there is something special about these properties, otherwise why would you be reporting them?” – <i>the Editor-in-chief</i>



The Abstract

- This is the **advertisement** of your article. Make it interesting, and easy to be understood without reading the whole article.
- You must be **accurate** and **specific!**
- A clear abstract will strongly influence whether or not your work is further considered.
- Keep it as **brief** as possible!!!



Keywords

Used by indexing and abstracting services

- They are the labels of your manuscript.
- Use only established abbreviations (e.g. DNA)
- Check the "Guide for Authors"

Article Title

"Silo music and silo quake: granular flow-induced vibration"

"An experimental study on evacuated tube solar collector using supercritical CO₂"

Keywords

Silo music, Silo quake, stick-slip flow, resonance, creep, granular discharge

Solar collector; Supercritical CO₂; Solar energy; Solar thermal utilization



Introduction – convince readers you know why your work is useful

Most of the previous investigations of emulsion stabilization by protein–polysaccharide conjugates have been concerned with model systems based on hydrocarbon oils or triglyceride oils under nearly ideal aqueous solution conditions. The present paper aims to demonstrate the potential of this type of conjugate for making and stabilizing more challenging and complex emulsion systems of low pH and raised ionic strength. The compositional conditions are focused here towards carbonated beverage systems based on an emulsified flavour oil in the presence of a commercial colouring agent.

What is the problem? Are there any existing solutions?
What are the main limitations?
What do you hope to achieve?

Do NOT mix introduction with results, discussion and conclusion

Methods – how was the problem studied?

Include detailed information so that a knowledgeable reader can reproduce the experiment

However, use references and supplementary materials to indicate the previously published procedures

composite materials raised the thermal conductivities of materials compared to pure PEG materials, the thermal conductivity still need improved further.

In this paper, high conductivity polyethylene glycol (PEG)/Silica dioxide (SiO₂) composites with β -Aluminum nitride (β -ALN) as an additive were prepared. The structure and thermal properties of the blends were investigated by scanning electronic microscope (SEM), polarization optical microscope (POM), Fourier transformation infrared spectrophotometer (FTIR) and different scanning calorimeter (DSC). The conductivity of composites improved due to high conductivity of β -Aluminum nitride powder.

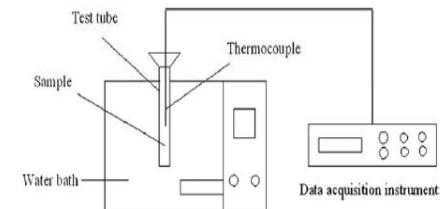


Fig. 2. Experimental instrument for heat storage and release test.

2. Experimental

2.1. Materials

Reagent grade polyethylene glycol with molecular weights (1000) was purchased from Guangzhou Chemical Agent Company (Guangzhou, China). Silicon gel was purchased from Guangzhou People's Chemical Company (Guangzhou, China). β -Aluminum nitride was obtained from Foshan Jingshi Company, imported from Japan. All the chemicals were analytical reagents and they don't need further purification.

2.2. Preparation of the composite PCMs

Firstly, Silicon gel and polyethylene glycol with the mass ratio 15/85 was dissolved in water while stirring for 12 h. After that, the prepared solutions were added with β -Aluminum nitride at different ratios ranging from 5 wt.% to 30 wt.% and then mixed at room temperature for 2 h. Afterward, the mixed solution was put into an oven and heated at 100 °C for 24 h. Finally, the solid composite was obtained by heating in a vacuum oven at 70 °C for 24 h.

2.3. Characterization of the composite PCMs

The melting point and heat of fusion of the solid composite were determined using a differential scanning calorimeter (Perkin-Elmer DSC-2C) calibrated with an indium standard in the range from -30 °C to 120 °C. The velocity for scanning was at 10 °C/min. The surface morphology of sample was examined using a scanning electron microscope (Philips Scanning Electron Micro-

2.4. Experiment of heat storage and release performance

Fig. 2 shows the experimental instrument for heat storage and release test. Polyethylene glycol and the composite PCM sample were put into two identical tubes, respectively. One thermocouple was placed in the middle of each tube. Firstly, the two test tubes were put inside the water at the room temperature at the beginning. Later, the two tubes were put into the water bath at the constant temperature of 80 °C immediately. After the temperature of sample reached 80 °C for a while, the two tubes were put into the water at the same temperature again. The temperature measured by thermocouple was recorded automatically by using Agilent data acquisition instrument.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Morphology characterization

Fig. 3 represents the SEM images of the composite PCM with no leakage of polyethylene glycol. From Fig. 3, it can be observed that the light area presents polyethylene glycol as phase change materials and the dark area represents silicon dioxide as supporting materials, respectively. Because silicon dioxide is a multi-pore material, polyethylene glycol was held by porous supporting materials due to the capillary force and the surface tension force. The structure can be accounted for the great association of polyethylene glycol encapsulated by silicon dioxide, which helped to prevent leakage during the melting and freezing cycling. If there were no interaction between them, the composite PCM would not be able to keep the form.

Results

What have you found

- Present essential/primary results
- Use sub-headings
- Use figures/illustrations

- Graphs
- Tables
- Photos

Type of attack	Classical
Echo addition	0
Noise addition	1.20
Band equalization	2.31

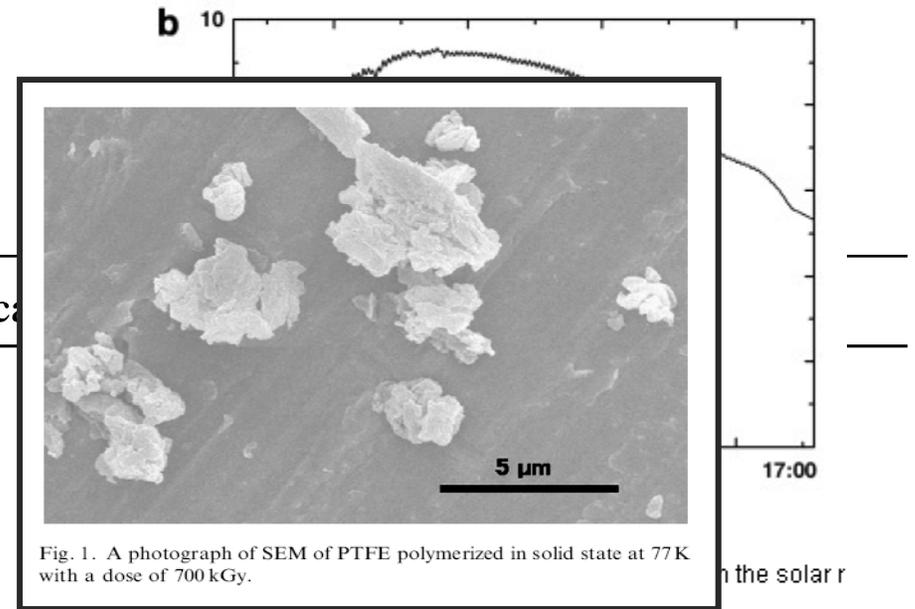
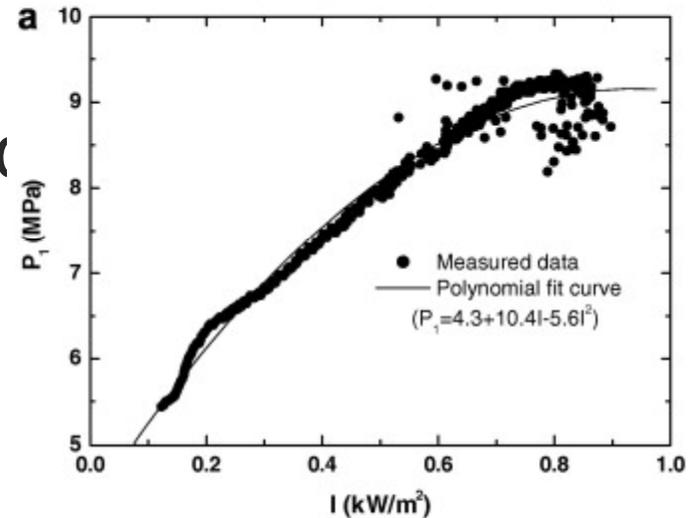
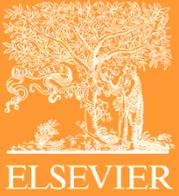


Fig. 1. A photograph of SEM of PTFE polymerized in solid state at 77K with a dose of 700 kGy.

Ikeda, S., Tabata, Y., Suzuki, H., Miyoshi, T., Katsumura, Y. "Formation of crosslinked PTFE by radiation-induced solid-state polymerization of tetrafluoroethylene at low temperatures" *Radiation Physics and Chemistry* © Elsevier

collector using supercritical CO₂" *Applied Thermal Engineering* © Elsevier



Discussion – what the results mean

Describe

- How the results relate to the study's aims and hypotheses
- How the findings relate to those of other studies
- All possible interpretations of your findings
- Limitations of the study

Avoid

- Making “grand statements” that are not supported by the data
- Introducing new results or terms

Don't ignore work in disagreement with yours –
confront it and convince the reader you are correct



Conclusions – how the work advances the field – don't repeat the abstract!

What have you shown?

4. Conclusions

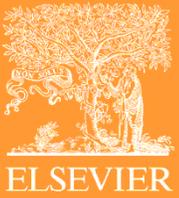
A high conductivity form-stable phase change material was prepared by blending polyethylene glycol, silica gel, and aluminum nitride powder. The composite PCMs exhibit desirable thermal properties including desirable heat latent and thermal conductivity.

Thermal conductivity of the composite PCMs was improved using β -Aluminum nitride additive with great conductivity as a heat transfer promoter. The value of thermal conductivity changed from $0.3847 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ to $0.7661 \text{ W m}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$ with the increase of mass ratio of β -AlN from 5% to 30%. Correspondingly, the heat of fusion of various composite decreased in this case. However, the other properties of the composite PCM were not affected too much by the additive of high conductivity powder.

As the thermal conductivity enhanced by adding β -AlN additive, and the heat latent of fusion keep suitable value, the composite PCMs can be considered as a promising PCMs candidate for energy storage.

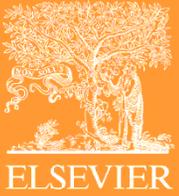
What does it mean for the field?

Indicate possible applications and extensions



Acknowledgements

- Acknowledge anyone who has helped you with the study, including:
 - Researchers who supplied materials or reagents, *e.g.* vectors or antibodies
 - Anyone who helped with the writing or English, or offered critical comments about the content
 - Anyone who provided technical help
- State why people have been acknowledged and ask their permission
- Acknowledge sources of funding, including any grant or reference numbers

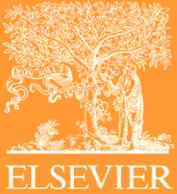


References

Typically, there are more mistakes in the references than any other part of the manuscript.

It is one of the most annoying problems, and causes great headaches among editors...

- Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based
- Do not inflate the manuscript with too many references
- Avoid excessive self-citations
- Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region
- 30-40 references are appropriate for a full text article



Cover letter

This is your chance to speak to the editor directly

- Submitted along with your manuscript
- Mention what would make your manuscript special to the journal
- Note special requirements (reviewers, conflicts of interest)
- Indicate approval of all authors for submission

Suggested reviewers

Professor H. D. Schmidt
School of Science and Engineering
Northeast State University
College Park, MI 10000
USA

Final approval from all authors

January 1, 2008

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find an electronic submission of a manuscript entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading - a micromechanical model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which has neither previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted anywhere else. Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Mechano-sorptive is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry. The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed. John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. The present paper will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in the field of this paper are:

Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@university.com

Dr. Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com

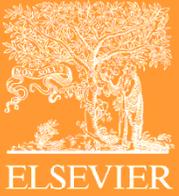
Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

I would very much appreciate if you would accept this paper for publication in the *International Journal of Science*.

Sincerely yours,

Explanation of importance of research

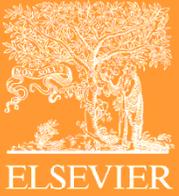
A. Professor



Some technical details

- Pay attention to length of manuscript
- Consider supplying data as supplementary material
- Text layout
- Always number the pages, and number lines if required
- Abbreviations
- Names of potential reviewers – authors in your subject area, not collaborators or friends, international

Check the Guide for Authors of the **selected journal** for specific instructions – not all guides are the same!

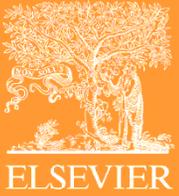


Language – Why is it important?

Correct use of language saves your editor and reviewers the trouble of guessing what you mean

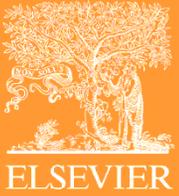
Complaint from an editor:

“[This] paper fell well below my threshold. I refuse to spend time trying to understand what the author is trying to say. Besides, I really want to send a message that they can't submit garbage to us and expect us to fix it. My rule of thumb is that if there are more than 6 grammatical errors in the abstract, then I don't waste my time carefully reading the rest.”



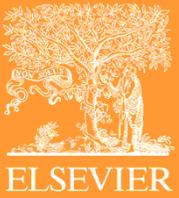
Characteristics of good writing

- Good writing possesses:
 - **Clarity**
 - **Conciseness**
 - **Correctness (accuracy)**
- Good writing avoids:
 - **Repetition**
 - **Redundancy**
 - **Ambiguity**
 - **Exaggeration**



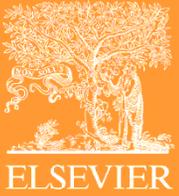
Do publishers correct language?

- Yes...
 - Publishers often provide resources for authors who are less familiar with the conventions of international journals , but these are generally author-pays services. Traditional copyediting by the publisher is rare.
 - Some publishers may perform technical screening prior to peer review
- But...
 - It is the author's responsibility to use proper language prior to submission
 - Copyediting is only done after an article is accepted and is done by typesetters, not editors



Final checks before submission

- Ask colleagues to read and be critical
- All requirements from Guide for Authors are met
- Scope of paper is appropriate for journal
- Have your manuscript checked for language, either by a native English speaker or an editing service
- Ensure that the literature cited is balanced and that aims, purpose and significance of results are clear
- Use a spellchecker!

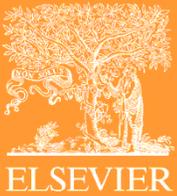


Revision and response to reviewers

Many journals adopt a system of initial review by the editor. Editors may reject a manuscript without sending it for review.

Why?

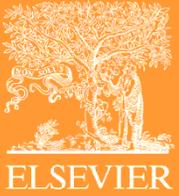
The paper may not be of sufficient quality to go forward for peer review: reviewers are limited resources!



Example from one journal's Guide for Authors

".....The Editor-in-Chief and Editors **have the right to decline formal review of the manuscript** when it is deemed that the manuscript is 1) on a topic outside the scope of the Journal, 2) lacking technical merit, 3) focused on foods or processes that are of narrow regional scope and significance, 4) fragmentary and provides marginally incremental results, or 5) is poorly written."

Make sure your manuscript does not fall in any of these categories or it will fall at the first hurdle!

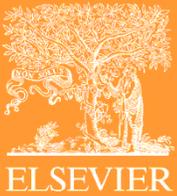


Revision after submission

Carefully study the comments of the reviewers and prepare a **detailed letter of response**.

Consider reviewing as a **discussion of your work**.

Learn from the comments, and join the discussion.



How to respond to a request to revise your paper

- **Prepare a detailed letter of response**
Copy-paste reviewer comments and address one by one. Don't miss any point.
- **State specifically what changes you have made to the manuscript.**
Give page and line number.
A typical problem–Discussion is provided but it is not clear what changes have been made.
- **Provide a scientific response to the comment you accept; or a convincing, solid and polite rebuttal to the point you think the reviewer is wrong.**
- **Revise the whole manuscript** not just the parts the reviewers point out
- **Minor revision does NOT guarantee acceptance after revision.** Do not count on acceptance, but address all comments carefully

What leads to acceptance???

Attention to details

Check and double check your work

Consider the reviewers' comments

English must be as good as possible

Presentation is important

Take your time with revision

Acknowledge those who have helped you

New, original and previously unpublished

Critically evaluate your own manuscript

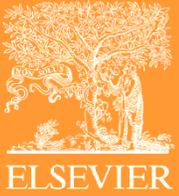
Ethical rules must be obeyed



...and if your paper is rejected



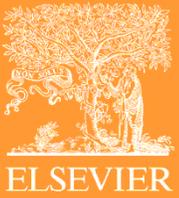
- Don't be desperate – it happens to everybody
- Try to understand WHY, consider reviewers advice
- Be self-critical
- If you want to submit to another journal, begin as if you are going to write a new article. Read the Guide for Authors of the new journal, again and again.



Accepting rejection

Suggested strategy for submitting elsewhere:

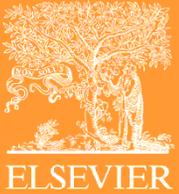
- In your cover letter, you can declare that the paper was rejected and name the journal
- Include the referees reports and show how each comment has been addressed
- Explain why you are submitting the paper to this journal; is it a more appropriate journal?



Ethics in publishing

Unethical behaviour can earn rejection and even a ban from publishing in some journals. Unethical behaviour includes:

- **Scientific misconduct**
 - Falsification of results
- **Publishing misconduct**
 - Plagiarism
 - Different forms / severities
 - The paper must be original to the authors
 - Duplicate/multiple submission
 - Redundant publication
 - Failure to acknowledge prior research and researchers
 - Inappropriate identification of all co-authors
 - Conflict of interest



Ethics in Publishing

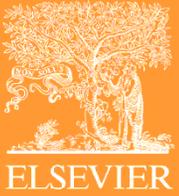
“Copy from one, it's plagiarism; copy from two, it's research”

Wilson Mizner 1876-1933 Playwright

“One journal reported rejecting 23% of accepted submissions after checking for plagiarism”

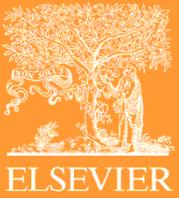
Nature 466, 167 (2010) online July 5th

Elsevier deals with over 400 suspected ethics case per year



Data fabrication and falsification

- **Fabrication** is making up data or results, and recording or reporting them
- **Falsification** is manipulating research materials, equipment, processes, or changing/omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record



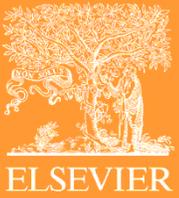
Plagiarism

“Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person’s ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit, including those obtained through confidential review of others’ research proposals and manuscripts”

Federal Office of Science and Technology Policy, 1999

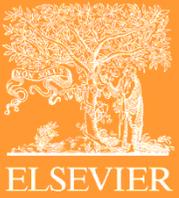
“Presenting the data or interpretations of others without crediting them, and thereby gaining for yourself the rewards earned by others, is theft, and it eliminates the motivation of working scientists to generate new data and interpretations”

Bruce Railsback, Professor, Department of Geology, University of Georgia



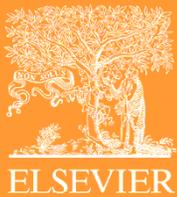
Multiple submissions

- Multiple submissions waste editor and reviewer time
- The editorial process of your manuscripts will be completely stopped if the duplicated submissions are discovered
- Competing journals constantly exchange information on suspicious papers
- DO NOT send your paper to a second journal until you receive the final decision from the first



Redundant publication

- An author should not submit for consideration in another journal a previously published paper
- Re-publication of a paper in another language is acceptable provided there is full and prominent disclosure of its original source
- At the time of submission authors should disclose details of related papers, even if in a different language, and similar papers in press
- Avoid **salami slicing** - the practice of creating several papers out of material that could have been published in a single paper or review.



Committee on Publication Ethics

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Helping journals to get their houses in order

COPE is a forum for editors and publishers of peer-reviewed journals to discuss issues related to the integrity of work submitted to or published in their journals. It supports and encourages editors to report, catalogue and instigate investigations into ethical problems in the publication process...

Publication Ethics Blog

[New guidelines for reporting of animal studies - the ARRIVE guidelines](#)
PLoS Biology has just published a [paper](#) and an [editorial](#) on an initiative to improve the reporting of studies that report research that involves animals - the [ARRIVE guidelines](#).

Posted by Virginia Barbour, COPE Secretary on July 5th 2010
[Login to post comments](#) [Read more](#)

[Ghostauthors, ghost management and the manipulation of medical research](#)
There are three articles in the June issue of *Bioethics* on different

News & Events

Dates of future COPE meetings

2010
Monday 6 September 2010 (deadline for cases 23 August)
Tuesday 7 December 2010 (deadline for cases 23 November)
All Forum meetings are 3–5pm, in the Council Chamber, Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, 5-11 Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8SH

Posted by Jeremy Theobald, COPE Treasurer on September 18th 2008
[Read more](#)

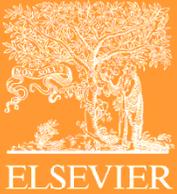


Example from COPE website

An author anxious about a competing paper contacted journals **A** and **B** (and perhaps others) about possible **fast-track consideration** of his study. **Journal A** said it would be as fast as possible; **Journal B** actually had the competing study under consideration so agreed to look at this study very fast. The author submitted to **journal B**, the article was refereed in **less than a week**, and **journal B** offered to publish the article if the author would cut it from full-length to short communication format.

The author withdrew his paper formally from **journal B** and submitted it to **journal A**, where review took **3 weeks**. During this 3 week period, the author's **anxiety** about the competing paper **increased** and, fearing that **journal A** might not move fast enough on his paper, he re-contacted **journal B**, to know whether publication there (in short form) was still a possibility. The editors said it was, and there followed an exchange of emails in which **journal B** reiterated its acceptance in principle of the article, editors and author discussed copy editing and formatting requirements, and the author agreed to a deadline by which resubmission was required.

Journal A then completed peer review and accepted the article in principle, followed by formal acceptance when the author submitted a final version a couple of days later. The author wrote to **journal B** after formal acceptance by **journal A**, to say that the article was accepted elsewhere. The editors of **journal B** knew from informal conversations with the author that he had considered **journal A**, and therefore contacted the editors of **journal A** about the possibility of duplicate submission



Question?

Resolution

Advice:

The Forum commented that the author had behaved badly and was in the wrong. All agreed that this was definitely a case of duplicate submission. The editor informed the Forum that an “official letter of censure” had been issued by journal B. The Forum suggested that the editors of journals A and B should write to the author’s institution jointly, informing them of the time wasting methods of the author and the general misuse of the editorial service.

Follow Up:

Journal B considered the matter closed with its formal letter of censure. Journal A wrote to the author and requested that he inform his institution and all coauthors of the outcome.

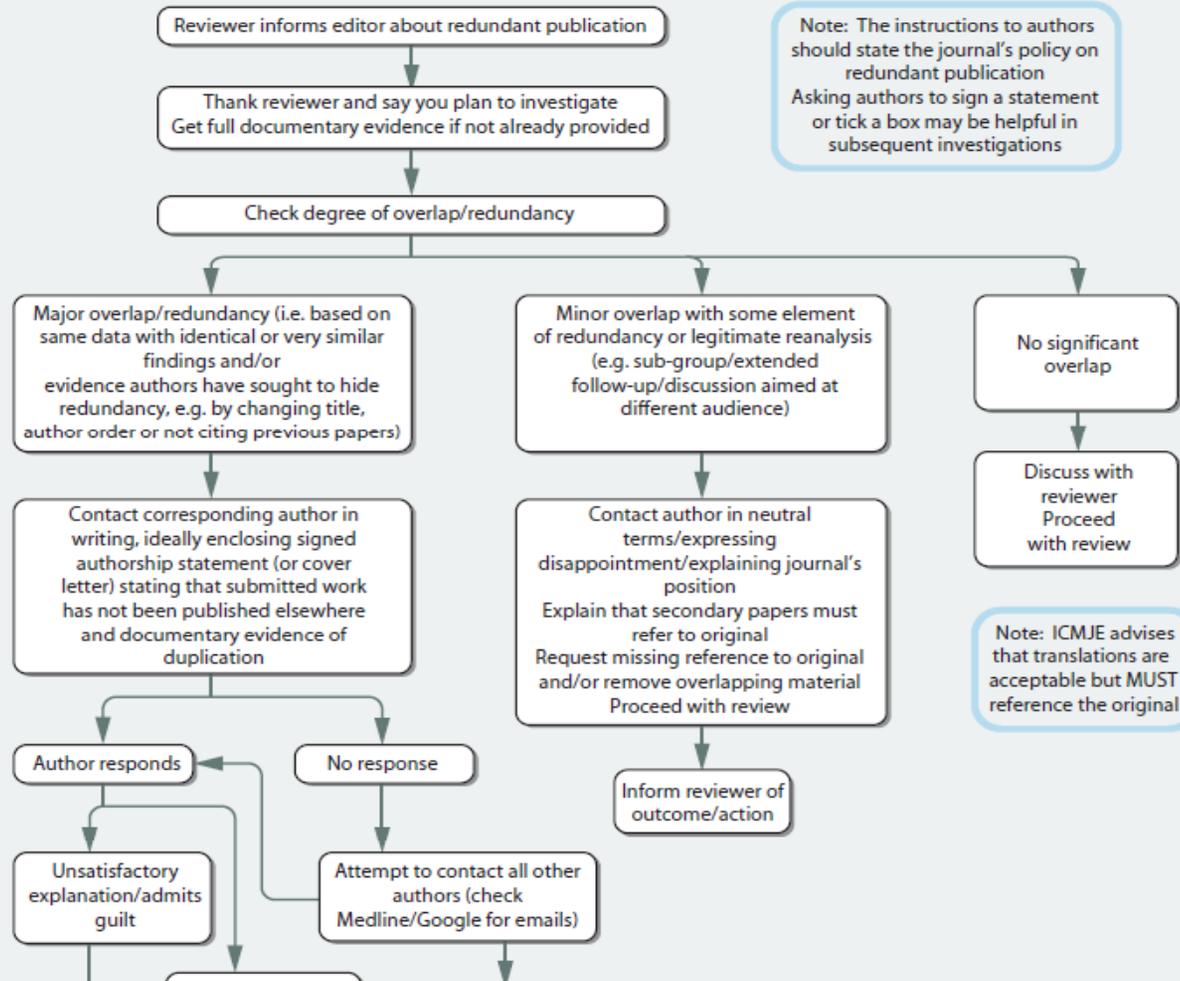
As an aside, the work has now been published by a third journal, to which it was submitted on the day of withdrawal from Journal A.

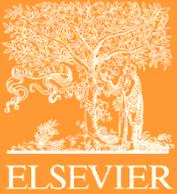
Resolution:

Case Closed

You can find cases like this on the **COPE** website, www.publicationethics.org. This case can be found at <http://publicationethics.org/case/duplicate-submission-1>

What to do if you suspect redundant (duplicate) publication
 (a) Suspected redundant publication in a submitted manuscript





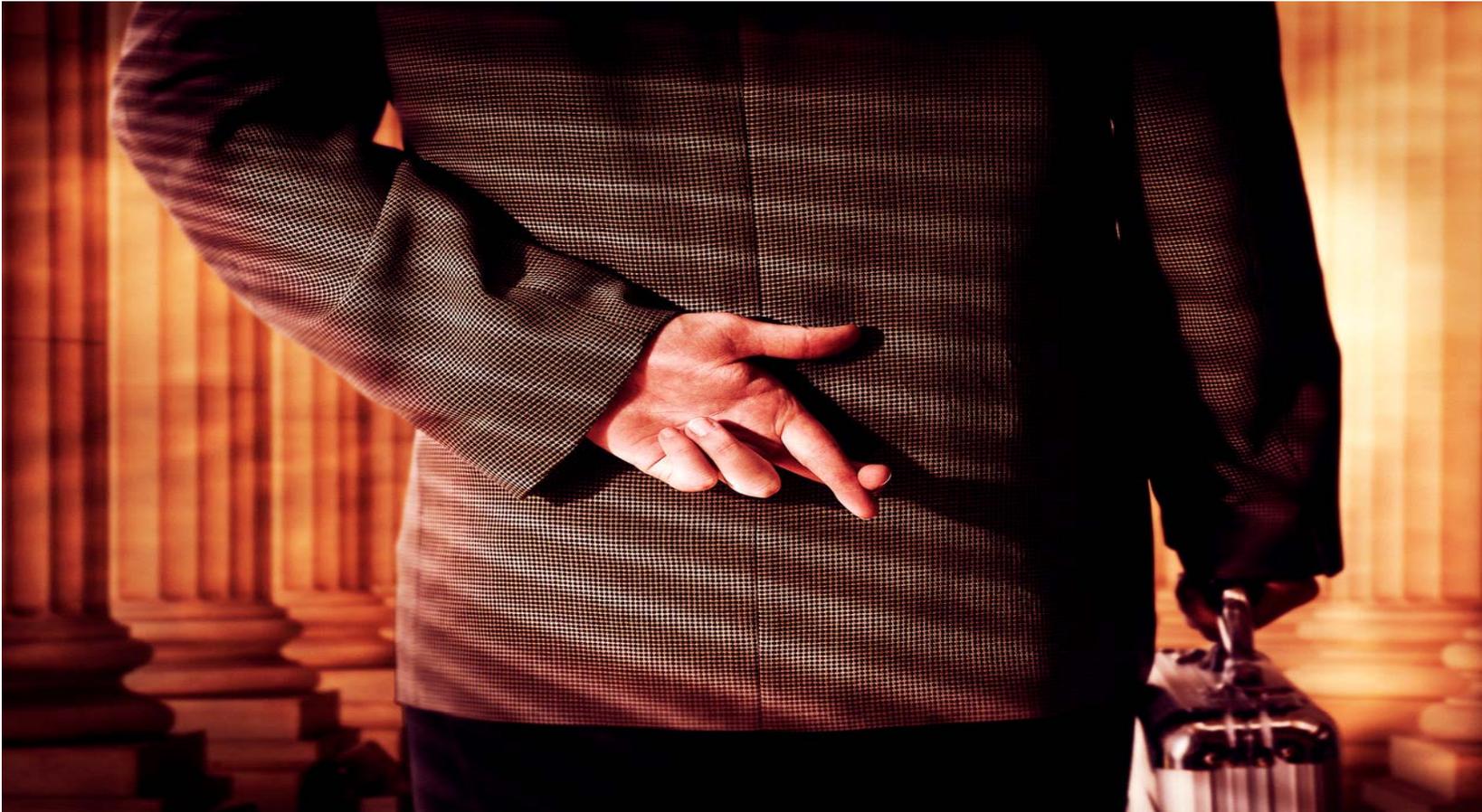
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- Cannot detect plagiarism but can identify a manuscript of concern



Summary



Good luck!