

开放获取与期刊投稿的 关系及策略

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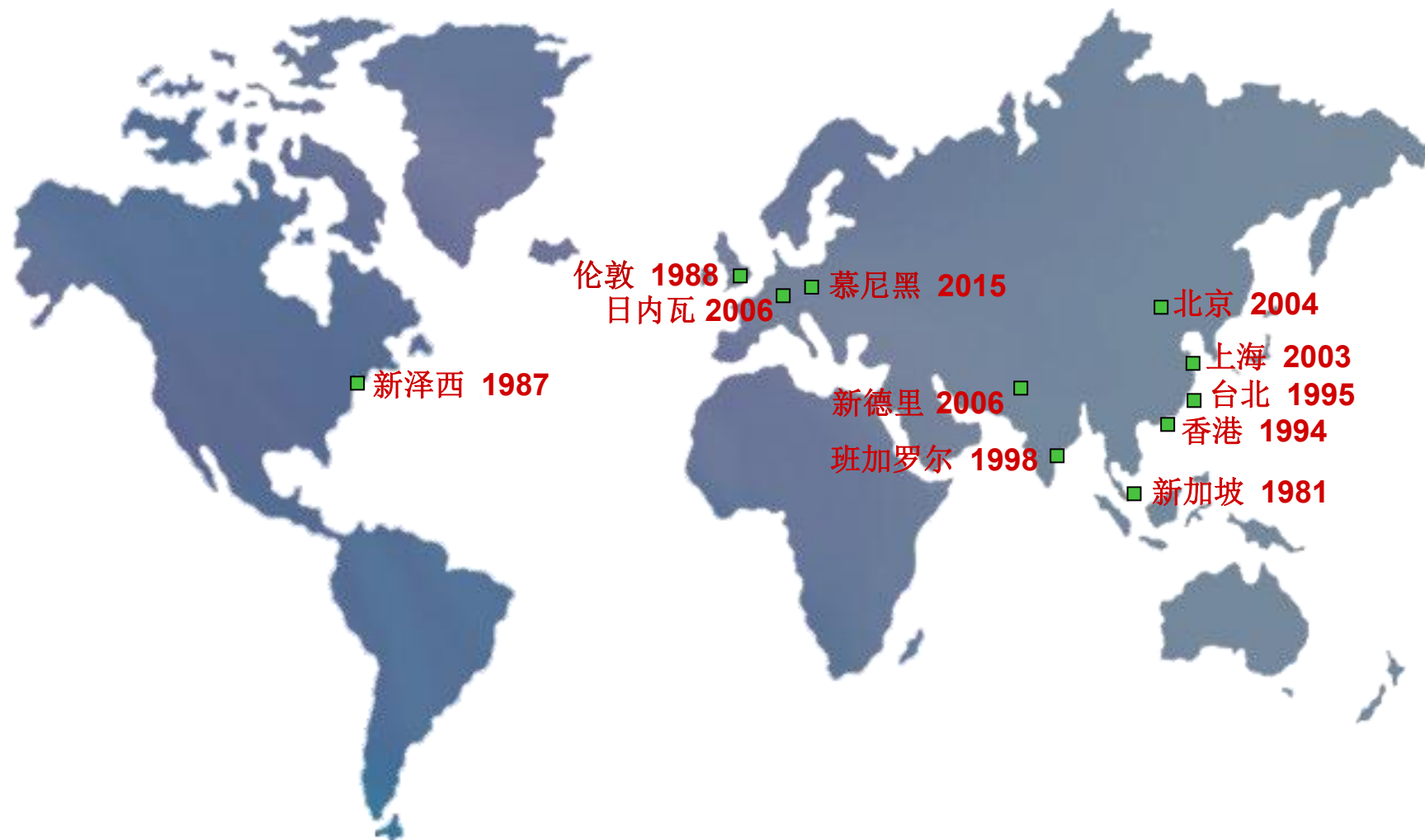
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4266-6620>

世界科技出版公司简介

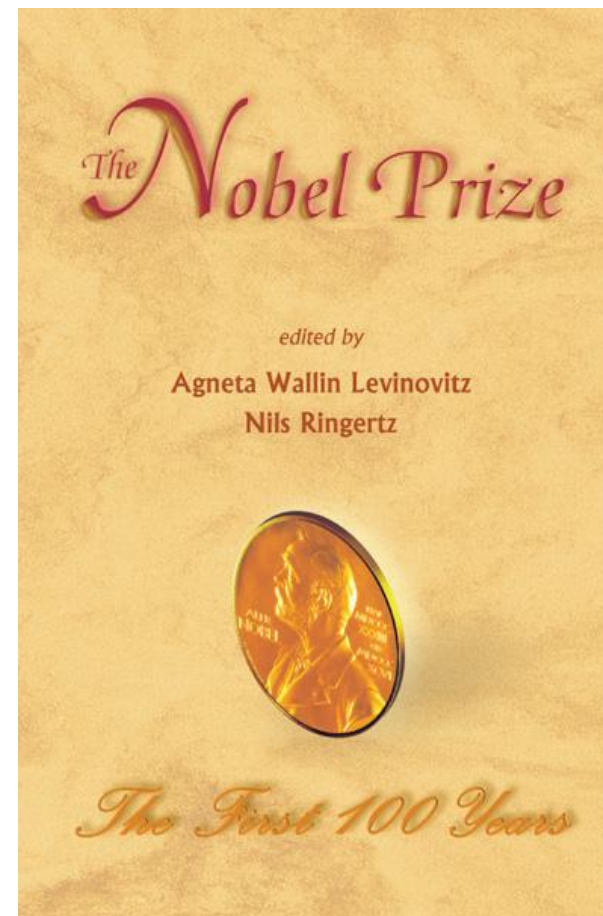
世界科技出版公司” (World Scientific) 成立于1981年，总部位于新加坡，是当今世界最具规模的独立出版公司之一，也是现今亚太地区规模最大的英文科技出版公司。



在美国、英国、
印度、日内瓦、
以色列、德国以
及香港、上海、
北京、台北设有
分公司或办事处。



1991年公司获得诺贝尔基金会授权，独家出版发行自1901年以来各类学科（物理、化学、生理/医学、经济、和平及文学）的诺贝尔奖得主演讲文集及生平介绍(英文版)，是第一个获此殊荣的亚洲出版机构。



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- 物理
- 数学
- 医药与生命科学
- 工程学
- 化学
- 计算机科学
- 非线性科学
- 环境科学
- 材料科学
- 经济与金融

教科书被世界各地的主要大学采用，例如：

- 哈佛大学
- 麻省理工学院
- 斯坦福大学
- 剑桥大学
- 东京大学
- 普林斯顿大学 ...

书籍已被翻译成 30 多种语言，包括：

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1996年开始展开电子出版业务，目前拥有近12000种电子图书。众多知名学府已把世界科技的电子图书列入他们的收藏。读者也可通过EBSCO、ProQuest、Amazon Kindle、Kobo、Apple iBook等渠道获取我们的电子图书。



世界科技的学术顾问、作者和编辑群以高水准见称。



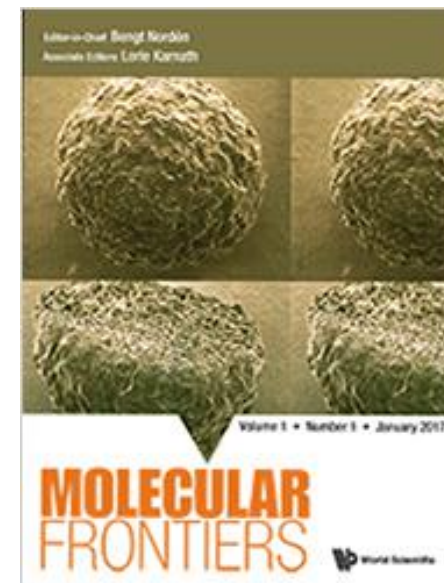
每年出版140多种科技期刊

- 110多种被Web of Science 收录 (大部份收录在SCI/SCIE)
- 20多种完全型开放获取期刊
- 所有期刊都有电子版



Molecular Frontiers Journal (MFJ)

- 与 Molecular Frontiers Foundation (MFF) 合作
- 主编辑 Bengt Nordén (Former Chair of the Nobel Committee for Chemistry, Founder of MFF)
- 总编辑 Lorie Karnath (MFF Chair of Strategic Advisory Board)
- 编辑委员会包括多位知名诺贝尔奖得主:
 - Roald Hoffmann (Chemistry 1981)
 - Jean-Marie Lehn (Chemistry 1987)
 - Kary Banks Mullis (Chemistry 1993)
 - Sir Tim Hunt (Physiology or Medicine 2001)
 - Jack W. Szostak (Physiology or Medicine 2009)
 - Ada Yonath Chemistry 2009)
 - Arieh Warshel (Chemistry 2013)
 - Frances H. Arnold (Chemistry 2018)



开放获取简介

开放获取 Open Access (OA) 是指研究成果在网上可以免费自由获取。但使用方可能会受到一定限制（例如某些版权和许可限制）。

开放获取重点在於获取，而与研究成果及文章的其他本质如

- 范围
- 质量
- 同行评审过程
- 商业模式
- 出版商是否商业性或非营利性

没有直接关系!



- 金色开放获取 **Gold Open Access** 
 - 一开始便以开放获取的形式发表文章
 - 版权一般根据 CC-BY 或 CC-BY-NC 归与作者所有
 - 需要支付文章处理费用 Article Processing Charge (APC)
 - ❖ 钻石/铂金 Diamond/Platinum Open Access 作者不需要支付文章处理费用
- 绿色开放获取 **Green Open Access** 
 - 作者在传统订阅型期刊发表文章的同时根据出版商条款可将已接納文稿的某一版本转存至资源库或网站
 - 不需要付 APC

若以**金色开放获取**发表的情况下，期刊的选择可分为两大类

- 完全型开放获取期刊 Fully **Gold Open Access** Journal
 - 所有文章以金色开放获取发表
 - 期刊以APC或其他赞助(如钻石/铂金 OA)收入维持
- 混合型开放获取期刊 Hybrid Journal
 - 在传统订阅型期刊中有部份文章以金色开放获取发表
 - 期刊主要以订阅收入维持， APC 是额外收入
 - ❖ 变革性协议 (transformative agreement)

Ref: <https://www.coalition-s.org/faq/what-is-a-transformative-agreement/>

混合型开放获取期刊对开放获取的重要性

Ref: [The Role of Hybrid Journals in Supporting Open Access \(April 2016\)](#), The Publishers Association (UK)

- 开放获取在混合型期刊的增长最快
- 混合型期刊已在长期发展中建立起一定声誉，故为作者首选
- 可持续性发展

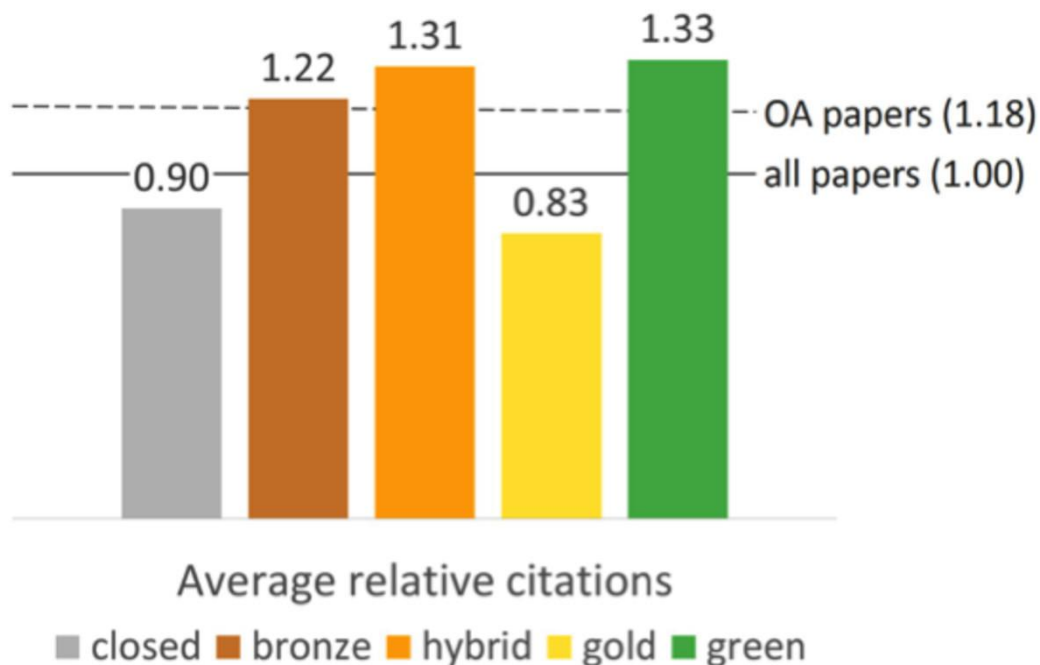
开放获取与引用及影响因子(Impact Factor, IF) 关系的一般看法

- 几年前

- Ref:
 - [Is Open Access a Cause or an Effect?](#) Scholarly Kitchen 2014
- 似乎无法从引用次数的多寡得出非常明确的结论
- 原因是没有一个客观、完善的考量方法

- 最近

- Ref:
 - <https://blog.frontiersin.org/2018/07/11/scientific-excellence-at-scale-open-access-journals-have-a-clear-citation-advantage-over-subscription-journals/> (2018)
 - <https://peerj.com/articles/4375/> (2018)
 - <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11192-019-03301-x#Abs1> (2019)
 - <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0253129> (2021)
- 开放获取具有明显的引文优势



Average relative citations of different access types of a random sample of WoS articles and reviews with a DOI published between 2009 and 2015.

DOI: [10.7717/peerj.4375/fig-5](https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.4375/fig-5)

SPRINGER NATURE

ADVANCING
DISCOVERY

Assessing the open access effect for hybrid journals

Springer Nature and Digital Science have released a new comparative study of articles published in Springer hybrid journals

A significant advantage for open access (OA) articles
On average:

4x
more
downloads

of OA articles than
non-OA articles



1.6x
more
citations

of OA articles than non-OA
articles across all subjects



2.5x
more Altmetric
attention

OA articles attracted
1.9x more news mentions and
1.2x more policy mentions



We performed two multi-disciplinary studies:



1. Global sample
73,925 journal articles:
3,004 OA articles
70,921 non-OA articles



2. UK case study
9,114 journal articles:
3,087 OA articles
6,027 non-OA articles

Modelled* results also found a
significant advantage for OA:

296%
more downloads

219%
more news mentions

36%
more cumulative
citations

166%
more policy mentions

We controlled for:



**Institutional
reputation**
based on the
proxy of a
university ranking



**Journal
Impact
Factor**
as a proxy
for perceived
journal prestige



**Geographic
region**



**Subject
field**

*Negative Binomial Generalised Linear Models and Negative Binomial Generalised Linear Mixed Models used based on models run in R (package lme4).

掠夺性出版商与期刊- Beall List

<https://scholarlyoa.com/2016/01/05/bealls-list-of-predatory-publishers-2016/>

Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers: This year, 2016, marks the sixth annual release of this list, which is also continuously updated. The list this year includes 923 publishers, an increase of 230 over 2015.

Publishers	
Year	Number of publishers
2011	18
2012	23
2013	225
2014	477
2015	693
2016	923

Number of predatory publishers, 2011-2016.

Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access journals: This year, 2016, marks the fourth annual release of this list, which is also continuously updated. The list this year includes 882 journals, an increase of 375 over 2015.

Standalone journals	
Year	Number of journals
2013	126
2014	303
2015	507
2016	882

Number of predatory, standalone journals, 2013-2016.

Two New Lists: Misleading metrics and Hijacked journals This year, I started two new lists that track two new areas of questionable practices related to open-access journals. The **Misleading metrics** list includes companies that "calculate" and publish counterfeit impact factors (or some similar measure) to publishers, metrics the publishers then use in their websites and spam email to trick scholars into thinking their journals have legitimate impact factors. The **Hijacked journals** list includes journals for which someone has created a counterfeit website, stealing the journal's identity and soliciting articles submissions using the author-pays model (gold open-access).

Misleading metrics: 38. Last year's list had 26. (The list debuted in March, 2014.)

Hijacked journals: 101 (The list started in May, 2014.)

Hijacked journals	
Year	Number of hijacked journals
2015	30
2016	101

Hijacked journals, 2015-2016.

掠夺性出版商与期刊- Beall List

Mystery as controversial list of predatory publishers disappears

By Dalmeet Singh Chawla | Jan. 17, 2017 , 5:00 PM

A popular blog that lists “potential, possible, or probable predatory” publishers and journals has disappeared, but it is not clear why.

The blog—started in 2010 by librarian Jeffrey Beall of the University of Colorado in Denver (CU Denver)—now states: “This service is no longer is available.”

- <https://web.archive.org/web/20170111172309/https://scholarlyoa.com/individual-journals/>
- <https://web.archive.org/web/20170111172313/https://scholarlyoa.com/other-pages/hijacked-journals/>
- Cabells blacklist <https://www2.cabells.com/about-predatory>
- DOAJ Removed list (in Google Drive) [DOAJ: journals added and removed - Google Sheets](#)
- Retraction Watch <https://retractionwatch.com/>

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as

Why did Beall's List of potential predatory publishers go dark?

with 69 comments

Jeffrey Beall, the University of Colorado Denver librarian who has since 2008 chronicled “potential, possible, or probable” predatory publishers, has — at least for now — pulled the plug on his influential, and at times controversial, site.

The decision to take down the site — and Beall's faculty page at the Auraria Library, where he remains a tenured associate professor — was his own, the University of Colorado Denver tells Retraction Watch.

The site, scholarlyoa.com, which just earlier this month included a list of more than 1,000 such publishers, now contains no information. The sudden change was noted Sunday on Twitter, where questions about the move — [catalogued, along with some answers, by Emil Karlsson](#) — swirled for two days. Beall's [faculty page was also taken down](#).

Some of the speculation surrounded Cabell's, a publishing services company that had earlier [announced it would house a publisher blacklist beginning sometime this year](#). Cabell's, however, said it was [not involved in the closure](#), and that [it supported Beall](#). Cabell's tweets also hinted at legal threats, which Beall has [faced in the past](#).



Jeffrey Beall

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主要学术指标

- 期刊影响因子 (Journal Impact Factor, JIF)
- h -index

其他常见学术指标

- Altmetrics <https://www.altmetric.com>
- CiteScore (Scopus)

期刊影响因子 (Journal Impact Factor, JIF)

$$IF_y = \frac{Citations_y}{Publications_{y-1} + Publications_{y-2}}$$

- 所以，平均而言，期刊在 y-1 年和 y-2 年发表的论文在 y 年分别获得了大约 IF 次引用
- 不适用个人和不同学科之间比较
- 可以通过编辑过程进行操作
- 影响因子不应被视为质量的衡量标准

[破除高等学校论文“SCI至上” 树立正确评价导向—高校科技—中国教育和科研计算机网CERNET \(www.edu.cn\)](#)

[首页](#) > [高校科技](#) > [高校科研](#) > [高校资讯](#)

破除高等学校论文“SCI至上” 树立正确评价导向

2020-02-23 教育部

——教育部科技司负责人就《关于规范高等学校SCI论文相关指标使用 树立正确评价导向的若干意见》答记者问

近日，教育部、科技部印发了《关于规范高等学校SCI论文相关指标使用 树立正确评价导向的若干意见》。为此，教育部科技司负责人就相关问题回答了记者提问。

1.问：请谈谈文件的出台背景。

答：首先，是贯彻落实习近平总书记和党中央的决策部署。习近平总书记在全国教育大会上明确指出，要扭转不科学的教育评价导向，坚决克服唯分数、唯升学、唯文凭、唯论文、唯帽子的顽瘴痼疾，从根本上解决教育评价指挥棒问题。在2018年两院院士大会上强调“人才评价制度不合理，唯论文、唯职称、唯学历的现象仍然严重”。中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅先后出台了《关于深化项目评审、人才评价、机构评估改革的意见》《关于进一步弘扬科学家精神加强作风和学风建设的意见》，相关部门对工作进行了具体部署，开展了清理“唯论文、唯职称、唯学历、唯奖项”专项行动。高等学校承担着立德树人的崇高使命，应该在引领社会风气，弘扬先进文化，培育创新氛围上率先行动。认真贯彻落实中央要求，以破除论文“SCI至上”为突破口，小切口、大转向，拿出针对性强、操作性强的实招硬招，破除“唯论文”，树立正确的评价导向。

h -index (Hirsch index)

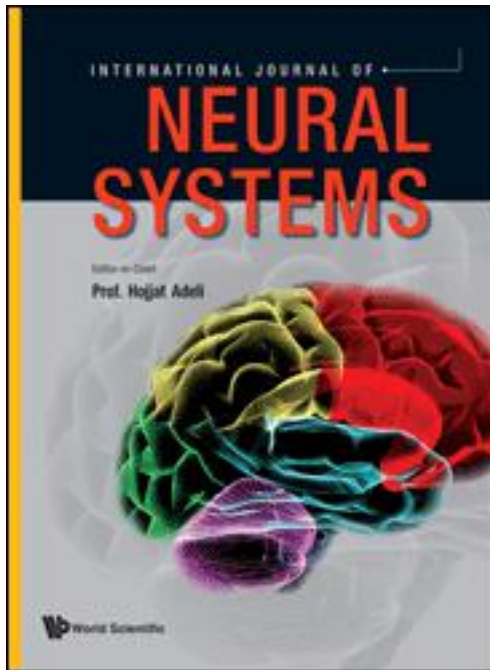
h -index是代表作者至少发表了 h 篇论文，而每篇论文至少被引用了 h 次

- 它不考虑论文的作者人数，一篇唯一作者的论文被引用100 次和一篇有100 位共同作者的论文被引用100 次，在 h -index计算中是相同的!
- 它对处于职业生涯早期的学者不利
- 评论文章对 h -index的影响比原始论文大
- 作者在不同领域和学科很难用 h -index直接比较
- h -index可以通过强制引用来操纵(例如 self-citation)
- [Albert Einstein the mediocre: Why the h-index is a bogus measure of academic impact \(phys.org\)](#) (2020)

期刊投稿的策略与要点

期刊投稿的策略与要点

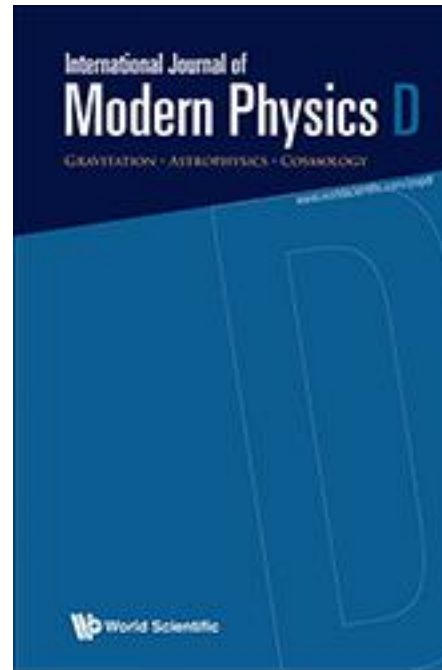
综合以下三个不同领域期刊总编辑及处理编辑的经验及意见



IJNS

IF = 5.866 (2020)

Rejection Rate: 50%



IJMPD

IF = 2.461 (2020)

Rejection Rate: 60%



M3AS

IF = 3.817 (2020)

Rejection Rate: 89%

- 投稿基本规则

- 稿件不可剽窃他人材料。若被发现，作者会被列入黑名单
- 文章不能一稿多投。若被发现，作者也会被列入黑名单

(<https://scholarlykitchen.sspnet.org/2021/09/09/duplicate-peer-review/>)

- 博士生最好有他们的指导教授或其他资深教授作为合作作者
- 若文章因质量不高被拒绝，短时间内，避免重复提交文章到同一期刊
- 务必遵守期刊的投稿指南
 - 对于那些大批量、快速的周转期刊，若不遵守投稿要求，文章可能被处理编辑立即拒绝了

- 准备稿件时要特别注意
 - 摘要和结论
 - 文章的逻辑和结构
 - 参考最新研究成果
 - 根据同行反馈纠正和改进
- 论文发表后在有信誉的渠道分享和推广
 - <https://www.howcanishareit.com>

- 确保文章提交到适当期刊
 - 很多时文章被拒绝是因为超出期刊宗旨和范围 (Aim and Scope)
 - 例如在M3AS，从中国提交的文章占了40% 是因此原因被拒绝
- 除了参考期刊宗旨和范围，也要注意文章引用的参考文章跟该期刊已出版文章的内容与作者是否相近
- 若因为超出范围被拒绝，可以向编辑咨询，提交到其它期刊

- 若以开放获取发表，期刊选择的考量

- 参考掠夺性出版商与期刊名单

- 参考<https://thinkchecksubmit.org>



- 完全型开放获取期刊一般被收录门槛比较低

- 一般文章处理费用 (APC) 会与期刊名气(如IF)成正比

- Nature Communication – US\$5,560 (2020 IF = 14.919)

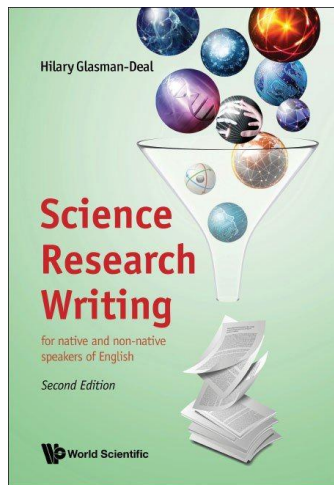
- PLOS ONE – US\$1,749 (2020 IF = 3.240)

- 若质量相当，混合型开放获取期刊的APC比较

- <https://asistdl.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/asi.23742>

- 正当程序: 是文章被接纳后才提供开放获取选项，从而确保文章质量一致

- 准备手稿时参考有关著作



Science Research Writing for Non-Native Speakers of English

By **Hilary Glasman-Deal** (*Imperial College London, UK*)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1142/q0232>



Scientific Writing 2.0: A Reader and Writer's Guide

By **Jean-Luc Lebrun** (*Trainer of Researchers and Scientists from A*STAR Research Institutes, Singapore*)

<http://www.worldscientific.com/worldscibooks/10.1142/8156>

- 求助在线资源，例如
 - Elsevier Research Academy
 - <https://researcheracademy.elsevier.com>


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16 MODULES
3 TOPICS
RESEARCH
PREPARATION


WRITING
FOR RESEARCH

PUBLICATION
PROCESS


NAVIGATING
PEER REVIEW

COMMUNICATING
YOUR RESEARCH


Latest



FUNDAMENTALS OF PEER REVIEW
Building trust and engagement in peer review
17h



WRITING SKILLS
How to prepare a proposal for a review article
1h



TECHNICAL WRITING SKILLS
How to design effective figures for review articles
1h

期刊投稿的策略与要点

- 求助出版服务中心，例如

- Editage 意得辑

- <https://www.editage.cn>



- Edanz 理文编辑

- <https://www.liwenbianji.cn>



- 其它要点
 - 征求同行的意见
 - 为了简化文章提交与评审过程，出版社采用各种自动化设备，过滤掉有问题的文章。例如利用 [Crossref Similarity Check](#) 滤掉自我剽窃论文。因此，准备手稿的时候，要避免疏忽失误。如有需要可以利用 [iThenticate](#) 来检查



- 其它要点
 - 注册获取ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID)来与其他研究者区别开来 (<https://orcid.org>)



Search results

ORCID iD	First name	Last name	Other names
0000-0001-7027-470X	xiao	huang	
0000-0001-7135-8315	Xiao	Huang	
0000-0002-3867-900X	Xiao	Huang	
0000-0002-9315-6420	Xiao	Huang	
0000-0003-2201-3913	Xiao	Huang	
0000-0002-2942-0071	xiao	huang	
0000-0003-1024-6226	Xiao	Huang	
0000-0003-4815-4685	Xiao	Huang	

- 贡献者角色 (contributor roles) <https://credit.niso.org/>

CRedit

谢谢



除了诺贝尔文集，世界科技也出版沃尔夫奖(Wolf Prize)文集，收录农业、化学、医学、物理、数学等各学科沃尔夫奖得主的文章。



在美国，世界科技也与当地的National Academies紧密合作，发行美国政府科学顾问的学术作品，并将其推广到亚洲市场。



THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine



Lectures on Convex Sets

By (author): **Valeriu Soltan** (George Mason University, USA)

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This book provides a systematic treatment of algebraic and topological properties of convex sets (possibly non-closed or unbounded) in the n -dimensional Euclidean space. Topics under consideration include general properties of convex sets and convex hulls, cones and conic hulls, polyhedral sets, the extreme structure, support and separation properties of convex sets.

Lectures on Convex Sets is self-contained and unified in presentation. The book grew up out of various courses on geometry and convexity, taught by the author for more than a decade. It can be used as a textbook for graduate students and even ambitious

Convex Sets



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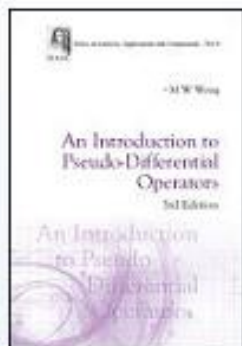
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3rd Edition

By (author): **M W Wong** (York University, Canada)

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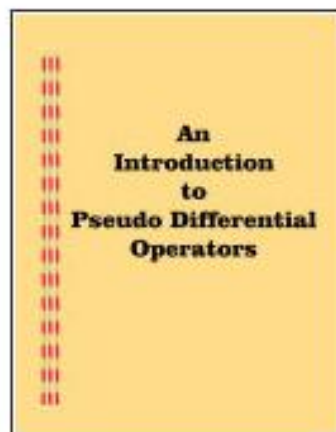
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The main prerequisite for a complete understanding of the book is a basic course in functional analysis up to the level of compact operators. It is an ideal introduction for graduate students in mathematics and mathematicians who aspire to do research in pseudo-differential operators and related topics.

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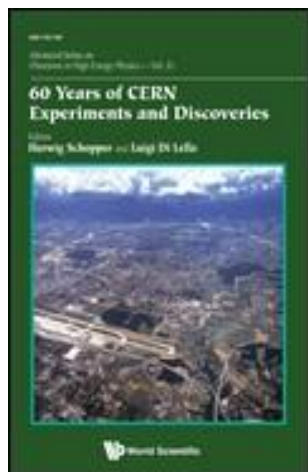
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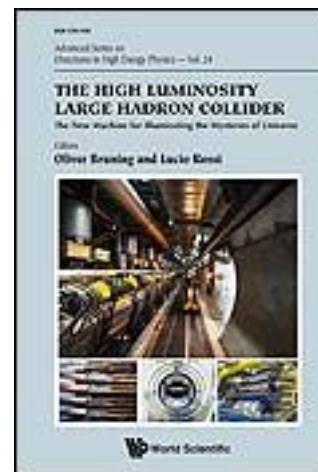
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