Peer Reviewed Literature & The Peer Review Process

Publishing Scientific Research

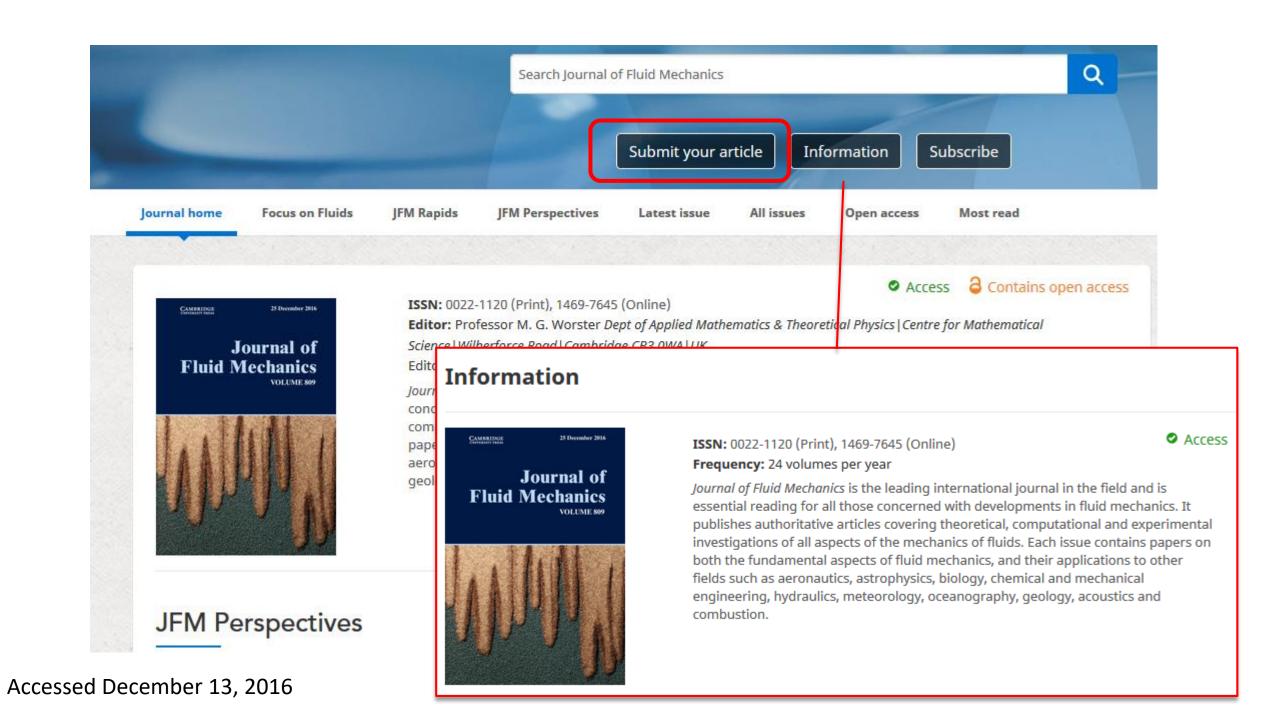
What is peer-reviewed (scientific) literature?

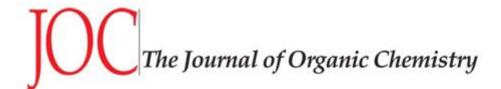
Reports of research published in scientific or professional journals.

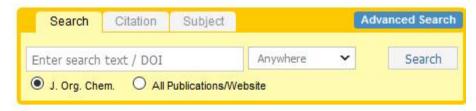
- -Not "popular science/engineering journals.
- -Not "trade" journals.
- -Not hobby journals.

Scholarly peer review or academic peer review (also known as refereeing) is the process of having a draft version of a researcher's methods and findings reviewed (usually anonymously) by experts (or "peers") in the same field. Peer review is widely used for helping the academic publisher (that is, the editor-in-chief, the editorial board or the program committee) decide whether the work should be accepted, considered acceptable with revisions, or rejected for official publication in an academic journal, a monograph or in the proceedings of an academic conference. Wikipedia, (last accessed, 24 March 2024). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scholarly peer review

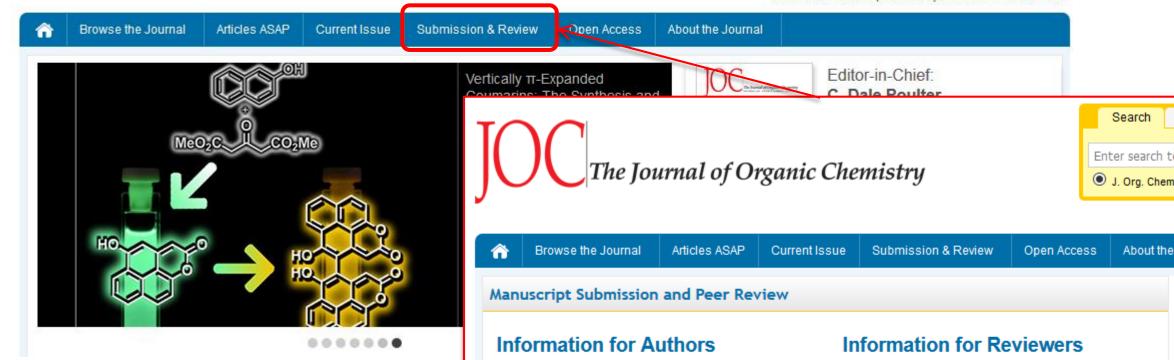
Some (not all) "open access" journals may have very low standards for peer review.







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Manuscripts and supporting information must be submitted through the ACS Paragon Plus Environment. Journal-specific guidelines are available, as well as information on file preparation, acceptable software, and graphics. Please consult all of the instructions in this section before beginning your submission.

Information for Authors

Reviews must be submitted through the ACS Paragon Plus Environment. All reviewer expertise information/surveys are now collected online as well. Reviewers must be registered in ACS Paragon Plus in order to submit reviews.

Information for Reviewers

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Peer Review Process

Publishing Scientific Research

Preparation of manuscripts

- Decide on journal to which you wish to submit your research:
 - Is the topic a good fit for the ares of science covered by the journal?
 - Have papers on closely related topics appeared in the journal?
 - Is it a journal that is typically read by your intended audience?
- Prepare manuscripts according to the journal's requirements.
 - Review the instructions for authors.
 - Style, organization, reference formatting, requirements for tables and figures.
 - Most journals require you to recommend reviewers.
 - Supporting information (usually optional).

What happens next?

- Depends on the journal to some extent but typically:
 - Editor sends the title and abstract of your paper to one or more reviewers (may or may not be the ones you picked).
 - They are asked if they would agree to review.
 - If the reviewer agrees, they are given access to your paper and any supporting info.
 - There is a deadline for submitting the review.
 - Once reviews are received, the editor makes a decision:
 - Request revision from the author(s)
 - Publish as is
 - Reject

If you are asked to revise ...

- You must revise and resubmit within the allowed time interval.
- If the revisions requested are extensive, the manuscript may go back to the reviewers.
- The cycle may repeat.
- If extensive revisions are required, including new experiments/calculations, the editor may allow a reasonable amount of time.

From acceptance to publication

- Transfer of copyright forms.
- Galley proof
- Web publication (prior to actual publication)
- Publication in a journal issue.

Typical timelines in chemistry:

- Submission to review/revision request: 2 weeks to 30 days.
- Revision request to resubmission: 2 weeks to 30 days.
- Acceptance to galley proof: 10 days to 2 weeks.
- Galley proof to web publication: 2 days to a week.
- Publication in a journal issue: 2 weeks to 4 months.