



Information Skills in Information Technologies

5. Scientific Publishing

BRGF Library
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Scientific publishing

Channels to communicate in science

- **“Invisible colleges”**: circles of people who carry out research in the same field in different institutions, not official research groups.
- **Professional networks**: Academic societies, International research associations, ACM, IEEE
- **Interests groups in social media**: Anyone can join. Mendeley, RG,



Scientific publishing

Scholarly communication

Results are made public:

- **Scientific papers: article journals or conference proceedings** → Peer review process: the referees correct the drafts received. Accept or not works and suggest changes
- **Preprints** → Before peer review
- **Dissertations and doctoral theses**
- **Monographs**
- **Reviews** → State of the art of a field, technology, application, etc.
- **Technical reports** → On design, technical features, and performance of some invention, technology or methodology
- **Research Data** → Experimental data, captured, used, or created
- **Patents**
- **Social media**
- **General news**



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Publication strategies

Conference?

- Ongoing research
- Limited dissemination
- Know groups working in your topic
- Suggestions and new ideas for future articles

➤ **Create affinity network**

Journal?

- Finished investigations
- First time original research is published
- Wide dissemination among scientific community

➤ **Articles are the most acknowledged scientific documents**

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Publication strategies

Publish in a Open access Preprint repository?

medRxiv

THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR HEALTH SCIENCES

[Advanced Search](#)

Caution: Preprints are preliminary reports of work that have not been certified by peer review. They should not be relied on to guide clinical practice or health-related behavior and should not be reported in news media as established information.

[COVID-19 SARS-CoV-2 preprints from medRxiv and bioRxiv](#)

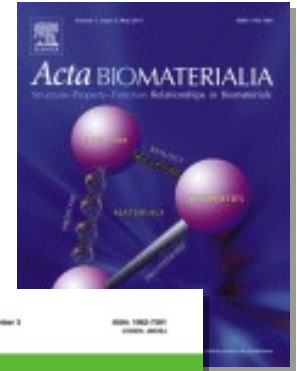
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Publication strategies

- **Choosing a journal to publish...**
 - Subject affinity (*Web of Science, library catalogues...*)
 - Prestige, impact (*Journal Citations Report, Scimago Journal Rank*)
 - Belonging to an association
 - Review process (*peer review*)
 - Diffusion and visibility (*electronic version, indexed by databases, open access...*)
 - Delay in publishing





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Publication strategies



Association of American Medical Colleges. *MedEdPORTAL Author Handbook* [online]. Available at: http://services.aamc.org/30/mededportal/servlet/segment/mededportal/find_resources/author_instructions/386.html [Accessed: 15 April 2011]

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Scientific publishing

Some problems

- **Delay in publishing:** the publishing process takes a long time for many journals, due to the quality of the controls established by peer review. On average, a scientific article takes two years to be published.
- **Copyright transfer**
- **Publishing formats**
- **Pay to publish – Processing costs**

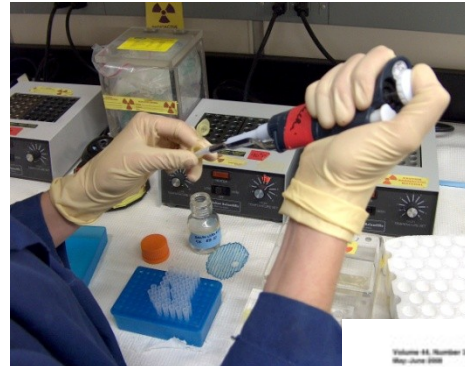


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Scientific publishing

Some problems

Price of subscriptions
Business models



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Scientific publishing

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| | Open access publishing (gold open access) | | Self-Archive (green open access) |
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| Options | Open access journals | Journals which support open access | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Self-archive your manuscript published as a subscription article |
| Access | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public access is to the final published article• Access is immediate | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public access to accepted author manuscript• Time delay may apply (embargo period) |
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Open Access

- International movement that promotes dissemination of scholarly literature through immediate, permanent and not-paid online access to the full text of a work
- Allows to erase legal barriers so a work can be freely reproduced, distributed, transformed, publicly disseminated, always acknowledging the autor and respecting the works' integrity
- Promotes the green road so authors can autoarchive their works without intermediaries
- Generates a golden road promoting new ways of publishing, like open access journals and institutional repositories

Open Access

Some issues on copyright

Authors have the right of being acknowledged → **moral rights** (always belong to the author)

- ✓ we must cite sources
- ✓ not doing so implies plagiarism
- ✓ unpublished works are also protected

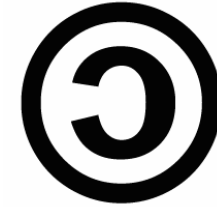
Any use of a work (copy, distribution, transmission or creating derivative works) are ways to exploit a work → **exploitation rights** (exclusive of the author, but can be transferred)

- ✓ we can NOT use a work freely if all rights are reserved, we have to ask for permission



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Publication strategies

How we can increase our work's visibility?

- Choose journals according to their impact and dissemination
- If there is more than one author, put the author with higher impact first
- Send articles to mates and experts (use your social networks contacts)
- Send books to scholarly journals to be reviewed
- Present your works at seminars, conferences...
- Choose the title article and keywords well
- Provide a good abstract
- List your work in a personal website or blog
- Include your articles in other webs or search engines (**open access**)
- Check that you appear on directories, repositories...
- Use always the same signature



Publication strategies

How we sign our works?

Using the SAME signature for ALL scientific works ensures their retrieval and visibility on databases

*Andrés García Pérez → García-Pérez, A. o García, A.
Anna M. Masó → Masó, Anna M. o Masó, Anna-Maria*

UPC authors recommendations:

- If you want to use both surnames, join them with a hyphen
- Use full names, not abbreviations
- Words like De, De la... should be linked to surnames, not name

*Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC)
Facultat d'Informàtica de Barcelona (FIB), Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC). Barcelona Tech*

Follow your institution recommendations when stating the name of the university



Evaluation of research

Evaluation of research is an important issue in academic world.

Most indicators used in the assessment of researchers or institutions are based on the citations received by others authors




Evaluation of research

Metrics, indicators and tools to evaluate research

Author: (citations, H index)

- *Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar, CiteSeer, Citebase Search*



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| | All | Since 2015 |
|-----------|-------|------------|
| Citations | 15594 | 5815 |
| h-index | 65 | 35 |
| i10-index | 313 | 149 |

Journal: (impact factor, quartile, immediacy index, SJR, SNIP)

- *Journal Citation Reports, SCImago Journal & Country Rank, Scopus*

Research in a country, institution, area:

- *Essential Science Indicators*



Evaluation of research

Journal Citation Reports

| Journal: International Journal of Applied Ceramic Technology | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Mark | Journal Title | ISSN | Total Cites | Impact Factor | Immediacy Index | Articles | Cited Half-life | Citing Half-life |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | INT J APPL CERAM TEC | 1546-542X | 164 | 1.663 | 0.186 | 59 | 2.2 | 6.7 |
| Cited Journal Citing Journal Source Data | | | | | | | | |
| CITED JOURNAL DATA CITING JOURNAL DATA IMPACT FACTOR TREND RELATED JOURNALS | | | | | | | | |

Impact Factor

Average number of times articles from the journal published in the past two years have been cited in a specific JCR year.

$$\frac{\text{Number of cites received in the JCR year}}{\text{Number of published articles during last 2 years}}$$

Immediacy Index

Indicates how quickly articles in a journal are cited.

Quartile

Shows the importance of a journal comparing to journals of the same discipline

Journal Rank in Categories JOURNAL RANKING

5. Scientific Publishing

Questions?

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NEXT → 6. Databases and retrieving information (II):
WoS and Scopus