



How to write great papers and get published

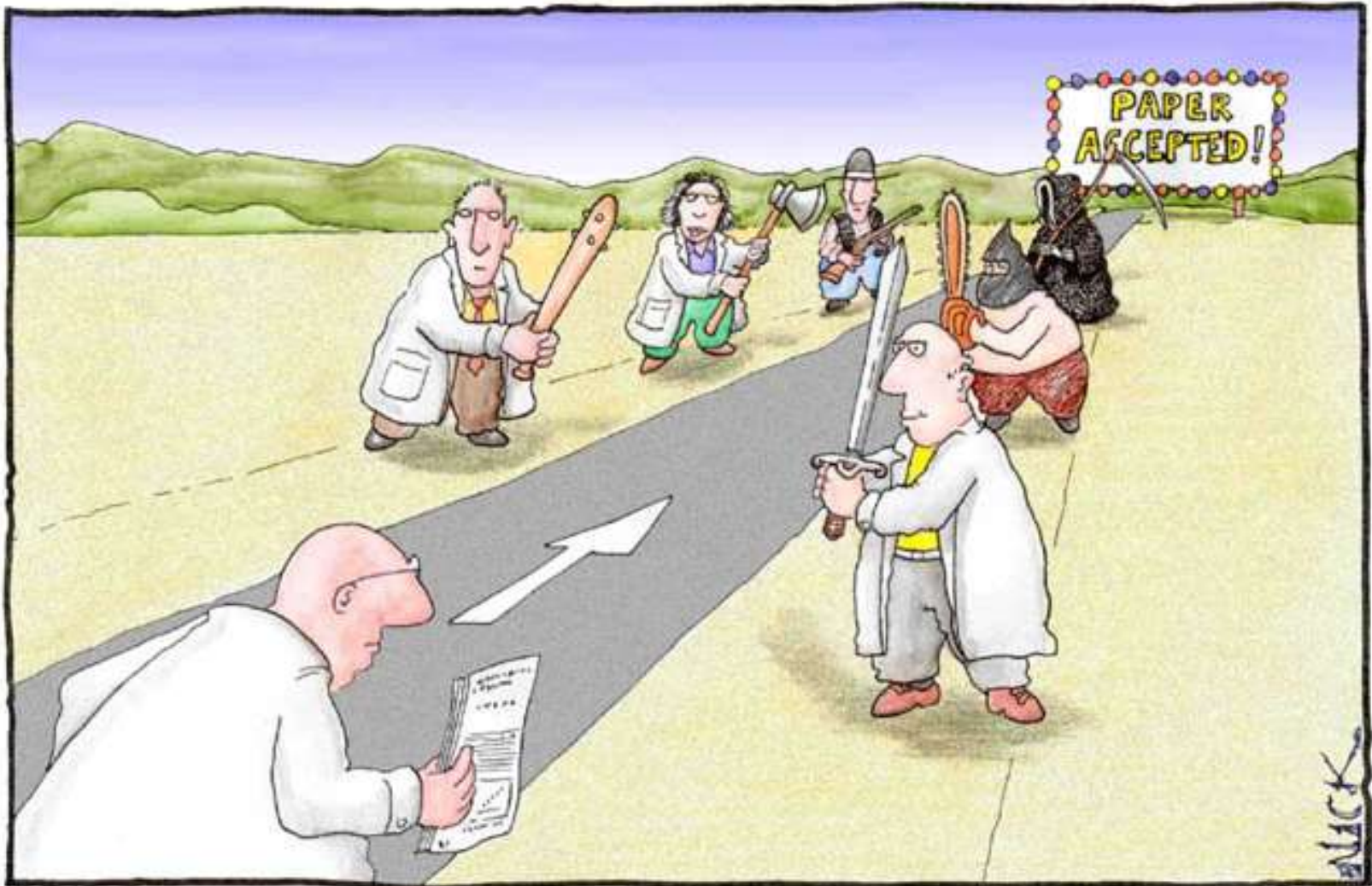
Understanding and benefiting from the publishing process



Presented by: Anthony Newman, Senior Publisher
Max Bearzot, Customer Consultant

Location/Date: Tel Aviv, Israel, December 2019

Why are you here?



Researcher Academy

Workshop Outline

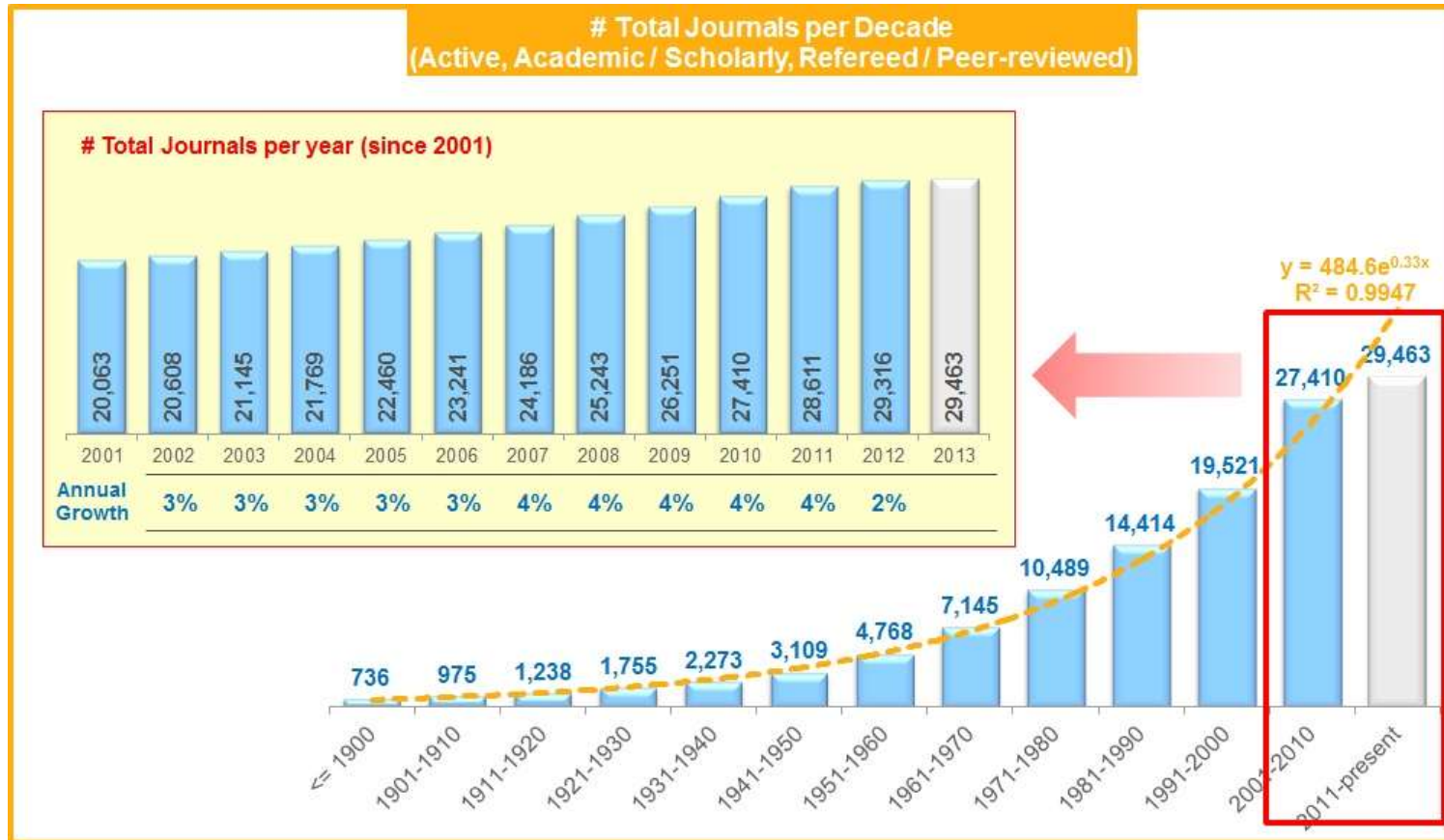
- How to get Published
 - Scholarly publishing overview
 - What to publish
 - Select your journal/readers/audience carefully
 - Articles types and options
 - Typical article structure
- Surviving Peer Review/Social Media/OA/Ethics
 - The review and editorial process and your response
 - Open Access options
 - Promoting your research using social media
 - Publishing ethics
- Questions and Answers



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Scholarly Publishing Overview

Peer-reviewed journal growth 1990-2013



Scholarly publishing today

Scientific, technical and medical (STM) publishing



2,000+ STM
publishers



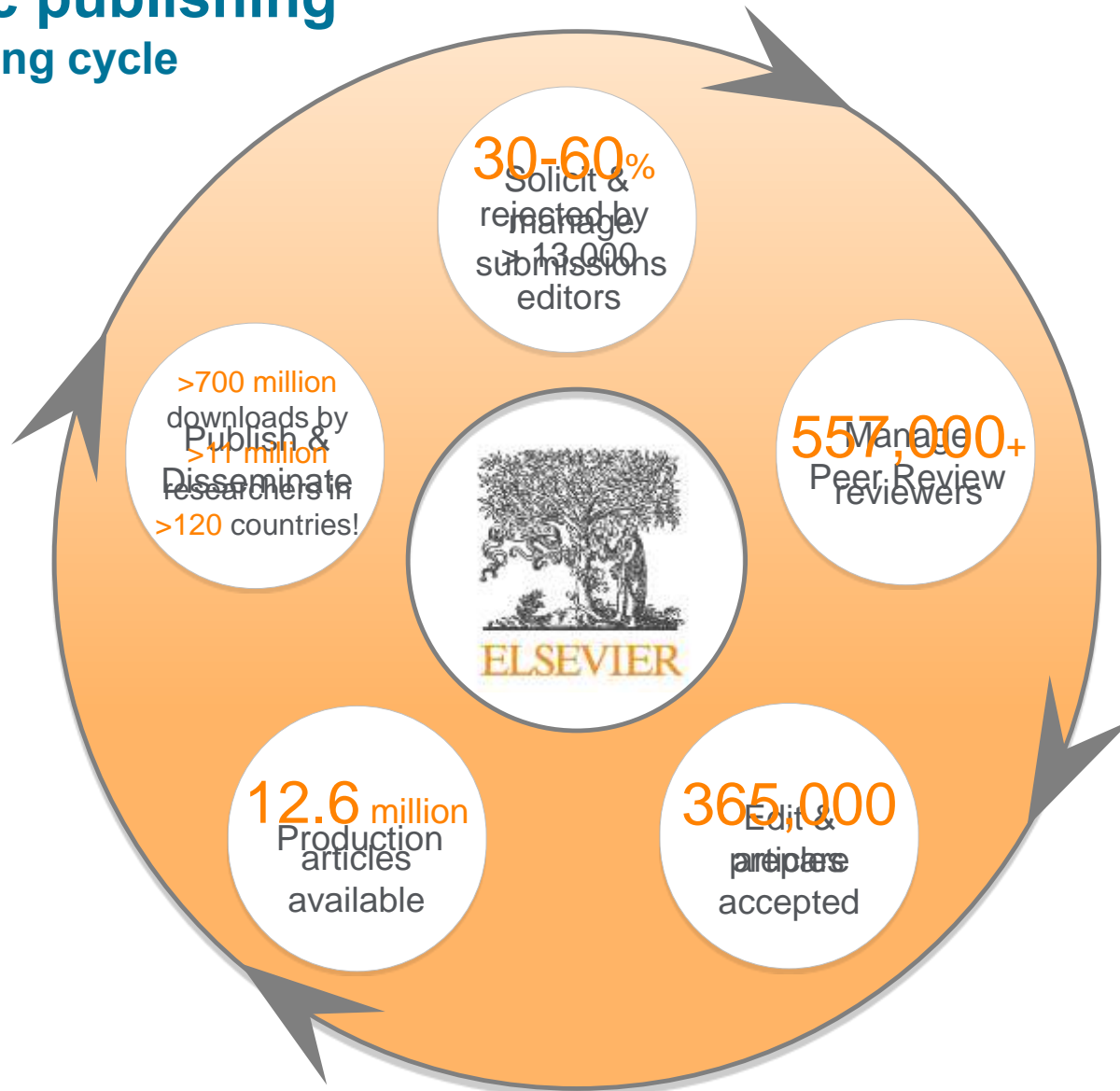
1.8 million
peer-reviewed
articles



28,000
peer-reviewed
journals

Academic publishing

The publishing cycle



Trends in publishing

- **Rapid conversion from “print” to “electronic”**
 - 1997: print only
 - 2009: 55% e-only (mostly e-collections)
25% print only
20% print-plus-electronic
 - 2014: 95+% e-only (in life sciences field over 99%)
 - 2025: ???
- **Changing role of “journals” due to e-access**
- **Increased usage of articles (more downloads), but less in-depth use**
 - at lower cost per article
- **Electronic submission**
 - Increased manuscript inflow
- **Experimentation with new publishing models**
 - “author pays” models – Open Access, “delayed open access” – Open Archiving.
- **Experimentation with new publication types and innovations**
 - More exposure, more data reuse, more flexibility



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Why to publish and What to publish

Your personal reason for publishing



However, editors, reviewers, and the research community don't consider these reasons when assessing your work – the content counts!

Why publish?

Publishing is one of the necessary steps embedded in the scientific research process. It is also necessary for graduation and career progression.

What to publish:

- ✓ New and original results or methods
- ✓ Reviews or summaries of particular subject
- ✓ Manuscripts that advance the knowledge and understanding in a certain scientific field

What NOT to publish:

- ✗ Reports of no scientific interest
- ✗ Out of date work
- ✗ **Duplications** of previously published work
- ✗ Incorrect/unacceptable conclusions

You need a **STRONG, EFFECTIVE** manuscript to present your contributions to the scientific community.



A good manuscript has


- good **CONTENT**
 **useful and exciting**

and has

- a good **PRESENTATION** of the data
 **clear and logically constructed**

What is a strong manuscript?

- ✓ Has a novel, clear, useful, and exciting message
- ✓ Presented and constructed in a logical manner
- ✓ Reviewers and editors can grasp the scientific significance easily



**Editors and reviewers are all busy scientists.
Make things easy to save their time.**



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How to get your
article published
Before you start writing

Refine your searching – be strategic!

Too many researchers have abandoned all the value of libraries when they stopped going there physically!

There is more than 

Learn what online resources are available at your institute, and learn to search in a clever way.

Ask your library experts for help.

Haglund and Olson, 2008:

“... researchers have difficulties in identifying correct search terms. Searches are often unsuccessful.”

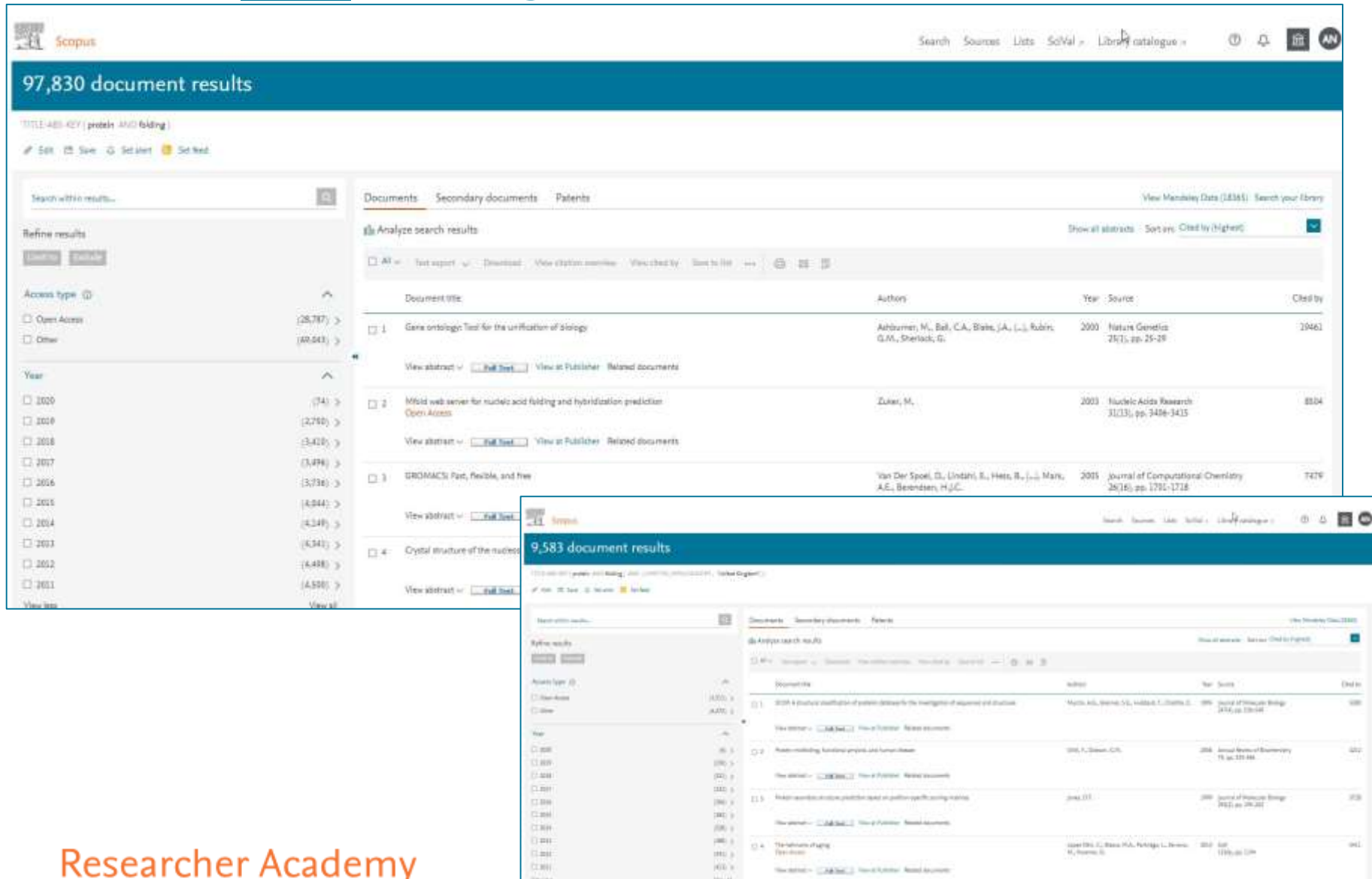
Use the advanced search options

- Within Google and Google Scholar use the advanced searches and check out the Search Tips.
- In ScienceDirect, Scopus, WoS, PubMed and other databases use proximity operators:
 - w/n ← Within - (non order specific)
 - pre/n ← Precedes - (order specific)

E.g. wind w/3 energy

The image displays two screenshots of advanced search interfaces. The top screenshot is the Google Advanced Search page, featuring a search bar, a 'Find web pages that have...' section with input fields for 'all these words', 'this exact wording or phrase', and 'one or more of these words', and a 'But don't show pages that have...' section for 'any of these unwanted words'. It also includes a 'Need more tools?' section with dropdown menus for 'Results per page' (set to 10), 'Language' (set to any language), and 'File type' (set to any format). The bottom screenshot is the Google Scholar Advanced Scholar Search page, which includes a 'Find articles' section with radio buttons for 'with all of the words', 'with the exact phrase', 'with at least one of the words', 'without the words', and 'where my words occur'. It also has a 'Subject Areas' section with a radio button for 'Return articles in all subject areas' and a list of subject areas with checkboxes: Biology, Life Sciences, and Environmental Science; Business, Administration, Finance, and Economics; Chemistry and Materials Science; Engineering, Computer Science, and Mathematics; Medicine, Pharmacology, and Veterinary Science; Physics, Astronomy, and Planetary Science; and Social Sciences, Arts, and Humanities.

Find out what is being cited and from where



Scopus 97,830 document results

TITLE-ABS-KEY (protein AND folding)

Search Sources Lists SciVal Library catalogue

Refine results

Access type

- Open Access (26,787)
- Other (AR,643)

Year

- 2020 (74)
- 2019 (2,760)
- 2018 (3,426)
- 2017 (3,498)
- 2016 (3,736)
- 2015 (4,944)
- 2014 (4,349)
- 2013 (4,341)
- 2012 (4,488)
- 2011 (4,590)

Documents Secondary documents Patents

Analyze search results

Show all abstracts Sort by Cited by (highest)

Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by
1 Gene ontology: Tool for the unification of biology	Ashburner, M., Ball, C.A., Blake, J.A., et al., Rubin, G.M., Sherlock, G.	2000	Nature Genetics 25(1), pp. 25-29	10461
2 Mfold web server for nucleic acid folding and hybridization prediction	Zuker, M.	2003	Nucleic Acids Research 31(13), pp. 3406-3415	8504
3 GROMACS: Fast, flexible, and free	Van Der Spoel, D., Lindahl, E., Hess, B., et al., Mark, A.E., Berendsen, H.J.C.	2005	Journal of Computational Chemistry 26(16), pp. 1701-1718	7479
4 Crystal structure of the nucleus				

Scopus 9,583 document results

TITLE-ABS-KEY (protein AND folding)

Search Sources Lists SciVal Library catalogue

Refine results

Access type

- Open Access (1,000)
- Other (AR,643)

Year

- 2020 (8)
- 2019 (29)
- 2018 (34)
- 2017 (100)
- 2016 (194)
- 2015 (242)
- 2014 (240)
- 2013 (210)
- 2012 (100)
- 2011 (100)

Documents Secondary documents Patents

Analyze search results

Show all abstracts Sort by Cited by (highest)

Document title	Authors	Year	Source	Cited by
1 2018 a practice classification of protein domains for the investigation of sequence and structure	Martin, A.L., Durrant, S.L., Haddock, J., Durrant, S.	2018	Journal of Proteome Science 16(1), pp. 120-140	100
2 Protein-matching, functional groups, and human disease	2018, P., Durrant, S.L.	2018	Annual Review of Biochemistry 75, pp. 221-244	100
3 Protein-matching, functional groups, and human disease	2018, P., Durrant, S.L.	2018	Journal of Proteome Science 16(1), pp. 120-140	100
4 Mechanisms of aging	2018, P., Durrant, S.L., Haddock, J., Durrant, S.	2018	Journal of Proteome Science 16(1), pp. 120-140	100

Find out who is being cited

Author details

Bax, Jeroen J.J.

[View potential author matches](#)

Author ID: 55429494700 [①](#)

Affiliation(s): [①](#)

Leiden University Medical Center - LUMC, Leiden, Netherlands [View more](#) [v](#)

Other name formats: [Bax, Jeroen J.](#) [Bax, J. H.](#) [Bax, J.](#) [Bax, Jeroen](#) [Bax, Jeroen J.](#) [Bax, J. J.](#) [Bax, Jeroen I.](#)

Subject area: [Medicine](#) [Health Professions](#) [Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology](#) [Nursing](#) [Immunology and Microbiology](#) [Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics](#) [Computer Science](#) [Agricultural and Biological Sciences](#) [Mathematics](#)
[Engineering](#) [Neuroscience](#) [Decision Sciences](#) [Dentistry](#) [Social Sciences](#)

Documents by author

1771

[Analyze author output](#)

Total citations

141956 by 95291 documents

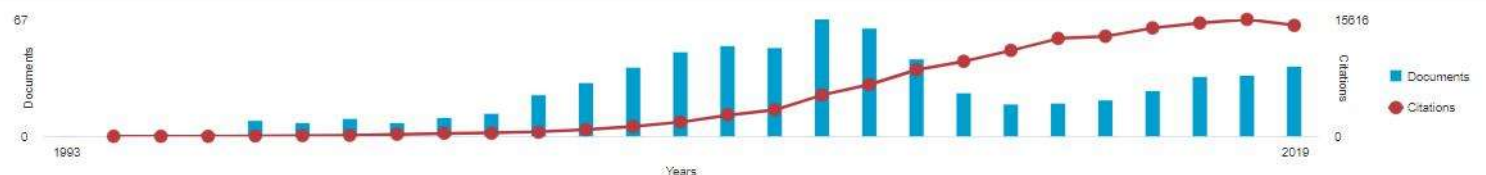
[View citation overview](#)

[h-index](#) [①](#)

145

[View h-graph](#)

Document and citation trends:



[1771 Documents](#)

[Cited by 95291 documents](#)

[4005 co-authors](#)

[Topics](#)

Strategic Information gathering

- Make sure your idea/concept is original at the beginning of your research, not at the time of writing! (**Checklist!**)
- There are many tools available such as SCOPUS, WoS, Google Scholar, PubMed.
- Use what you have available. Become skilled in using these effectively.....
- Referees of papers in Elsevier journals get 1 month personal free access to Scopus.

Questions to answer before you write

Think about WHY you want to publish your work.

- ✓ Is it **new and interesting**?
- ✓ Is it a current **hot topic**?
- ✓ Have you **provided solutions** to some difficult problems?
- ✓ Are you **ready** to publish at this point?

If all answers are “yes”, then start preparations for your manuscript



What type of manuscript?

- Full articles/Original articles;
- Letters/Rapid Communications/Short communications/Case reports;
- Review papers/perspectives
- New manuscript types (research elements): e.g. Micro Articles, Data in Brief, MethodsX, Software, Graphical Reviews.....

Self-evaluate your work: Is it sufficient for a full article? Or are your results so thrilling that they need to be shown as soon as possible?

Do you want to experiment with the new articles types?

Ask your supervisor and colleagues for advice on manuscript type. Sometimes outsiders see things more clearly than you.



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Identifying the right
journal

And writing for it

Select the best journal for submission

- Look at **your references** – these should help you narrow your choices.
- **Review** recent publications in **each “candidate journal”**. Find out the hot topics, the accepted types of articles, etc.
- Ask yourself the following questions:
 - ✓ Is the journal **peer-reviewed** to the right level?
 - ✓ Who is this journal’s **audience**?
 - ✓ How **fast** does it make a decision or publish your paper?
 - ✓ What are the various **Impact metrics** for the journal?
 - ✓ Do you want/need to publish Open Access?
 - ✓ Does it really exist or is **dubious**? (check for example archived version of Beall’s List of Predatory Open Access Publishers)

Choose the right journal

Investigate all candidate journals to find out

- Aims and scope
- Accepted types of articles
- Readership
- New paper types
 - go through the abstracts of recent publications)

The screenshot shows the journal's homepage. A red arrow points from the 'Submit Your Paper' button to the journal's aims and scope text. Another red arrow points from the 'Abstract' link in the 'Research Update' section to the abstract text of the featured article.

Home > Journals > Biochemical Pharmacology

Biochemical Pharmacology

> Supports Open Access

Editor-in-Chief: S.J. Enna

> View Editorial Board

ISSN: 0006-2952

Submit Your Paper

View Articles

Guide for Authors

Abstracting/ Indexing

Track Your Paper

Order Journal

Journal Metrics

Biochemical Pharmacology publishes original research findings, Commentaries and review articles related to the elucidation of cellular and tissue function(s) at the biochemical and molecular levels, the modification of cellular phenotype(s) by genetic, transcriptional/translational or drug/compound-induced modifications, as well as the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of xenobiotics and drugs, the latter including both small molecules and biologics.

The journal's target audience includes scientists engaged in the identification and study of the mechanisms of action of xenobiotics, biologics and drugs and in the drug discovery and development process.

All areas of cellular biology and cellular, tissue/organ and whole animal pharmacology fall within the scope of the journal. Drug classes covered include anti-infectives, anti-inflammatory agents, chemotherapeutics, cardiovascular, endocrinological, immunological, metabolic, neurological and psychiatric drugs, as well as research on drug metabolism and kinetics. While medicinal chemistry is a topic of complimentary interest, manuscripts in this area must contain sufficient biological data to characterize pharmacologically the compounds reported. Submissions describing work focused

Research Update

Targeting transcription factors by small compounds—Current strategies and future implications Review Article
Pages 1-13
Judith Hagenbuchner, Michael J. Ausserlechner

Abstract | Graphical abstract | PDF (1767 K)

Bibliometric indicators

**Impact
Factor**

CiteScore

SJR

SNIP

H-Index



Identify the right audience for your paper

- ✓ Identify the sector of readership/community for which a paper is meant
- ✓ Identify the interest of your audience
- ✓ Get advice from your university library team on where to publish
- ✓ Ask your supervisor or colleagues for recommendations

Just launched in August 2019:

Now there is another option for finding your ideal journal using AI technology and your abstract:

The Elsevier Journal Finder

<https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/about>



Your Journals list for this manuscript

So you now have a list of candidate journals for your manuscript.....

- ✓ All authors of the submission agree to this list and the sequence of journals
- ✓ Write your draft as if you are going to submit to the first journal on your list.
Use its Guide for Authors - these differ per journal

✗ DO NOT gamble by submitting your manuscript to more than one journal at a time.

International ethics standards prohibit multiple/simultaneous submissions, and editors DO find out! (Trust us, they DO!)

Read the 'Guide to Authors'- Again and again!

- Stick to the Guide for Authors in your manuscript, **even in the first draft** (text layout, nomenclature, figures & tables, references etc.). In the end it will save you time, and also the editor's.
- Editors (and reviewers) do not like wasting time on poorly prepared manuscripts. It is a sign of disrespect.



Home > Journals > Biochemical Pharmacology

Biochemical Pharmacology

> Supports Open Access

Editor-in-Chief: S.J. Enna

> View Editorial Board

ISSN: 0006-2952

Submit Your Paper

New Articles

Guide for Authors

Abstracting/ Indexing

Track Your Paper

Order Journal

Journal Metrics

CiteScore: 5.23

More about CiteScore

Impact Factor: 5.091

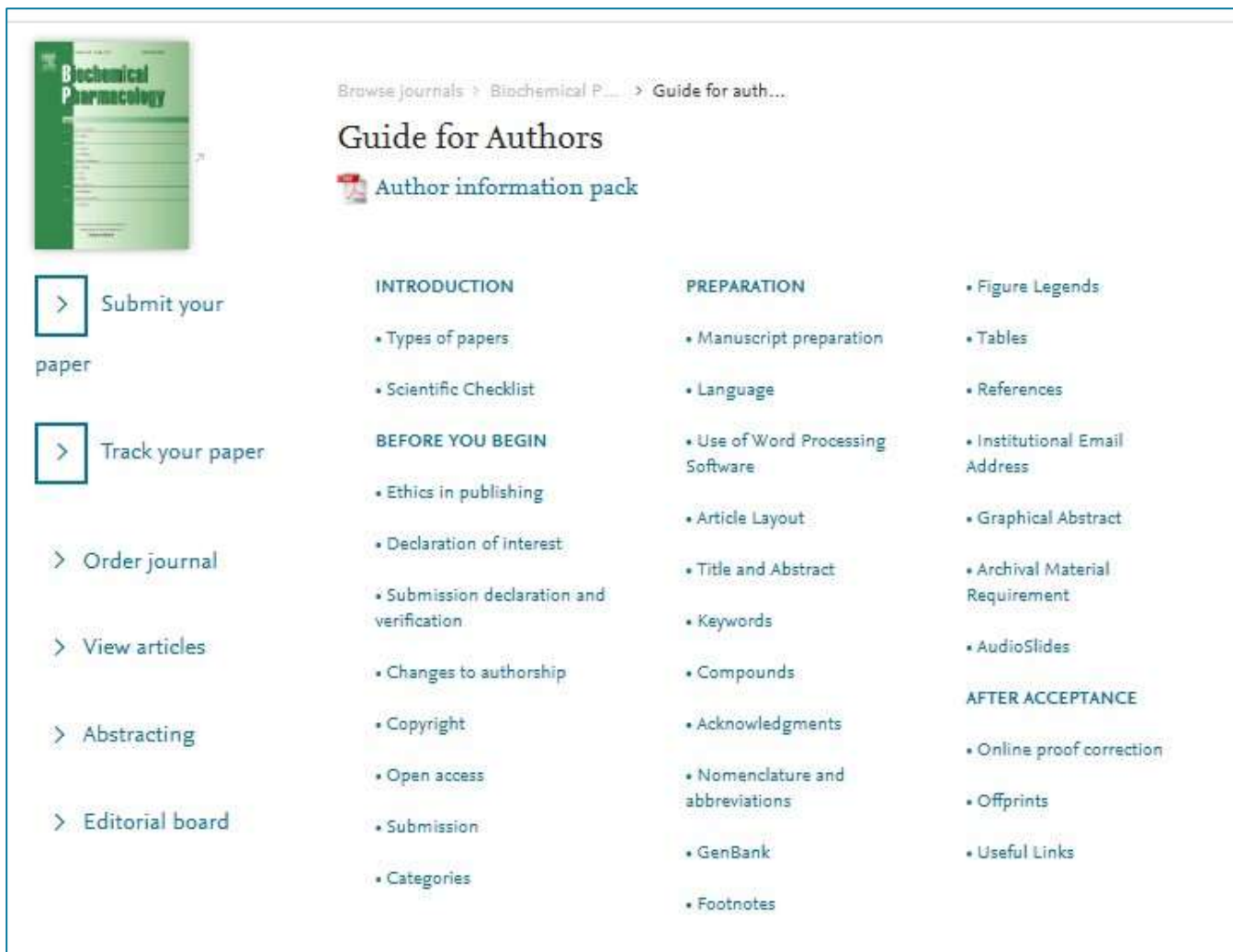
Biochemical Pharmacology publishes original research findings, Commentaries and review articles related to the elucidation of cellular and tissue function(s) at the biochemical and molecular levels, the modification of cellular phenotype(s) by genetic, transcriptional/translational or drug/compound-induced modifications, as well as the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of xenobiotics and drugs, the latter including both small molecules and biologics.

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While particular emphasis is placed on reporting the results of molecular and biochemical studies, research involving the use of tissue and animal models of human pathophysiology and toxicology is of interest to the extent that it helps define drug



Read the 'Guide to Authors'- Again and again!



Browse journals > Biochemical P... > Guide for auth...

Guide for Authors

 Author information pack

<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Submit your paper  Track your paper > Order journal > View articles > Abstracting > Editorial board 	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of papers • Scientific Checklist <p>BEFORE YOU BEGIN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethics in publishing • Declaration of interest • Submission declaration and verification • Changes to authorship • Copyright • Open access • Submission • Categories 	<p>PREPARATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manuscript preparation • Language • Use of Word Processing Software • Article Layout • Title and Abstract • Keywords • Compounds • Acknowledgments • Nomenclature and abbreviations • GenBank • Footnotes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figure Legends • Tables • References • Institutional Email Address • Graphical Abstract • Archival Material Requirement • AudioSlides <p>AFTER ACCEPTANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online proof correction • Offprints • Useful Links
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Common problems with submissions:

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*

Why is language important?

Save 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.”

Scientific Language – Overview

Write with clarity, objectivity, accuracy, and brevity.

Key to successful scientific writing is to be alert for common errors:

- ✗ Sentence construction
- ✗ Incorrect tenses
- ✗ Inaccurate grammar
- ✗ Not using English

Check the Guide for Authors of the target journal for language specifications

Scientific Language – Sentences

- ✓ Write direct and short sentences – more professional looking.
- ✓ One idea or piece of information per sentence is sufficient.
- ✗ Avoid multiple statements in one sentence – they are confusing to the reader.



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Authorship

Authorship: Who is allowed to be an Author?

- Policies regarding authorship can vary
- Most common example: the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (“Vancouver Group”) declared that an author must:
 1. **substantially contribute** to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
 2. **draft** the article or **revise** it critically for important intellectual content; and
 3. **give their approval** of the final full version to be published.
 4. agreement to be **accountable for all aspects of the work** in ensuring that questions related to accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

ALL four conditions must be fulfilled to be an author!



All others would qualify as “Acknowledged Individuals”

Authorship - Sequence & Abuses

- General principles for who is listed first:
 - First Author
 - Conducts and/or supervises the data generation and analysis and the proper presentation and interpretation of the results
 - Puts paper together and submits the paper to journal
 - Corresponding or Senior author
 - The first author or a senior author from the institution.
 - Particularly when the first author is a PhD student or postdoc, and may move to another institution soon.
- Abuses to be avoided:
 - ✗ Ghost Authorship: leaving out authors who should be included
 - ✗ Gift Authorship: including authors who did not contribute significantly



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Analyzing trends &
Journal quality indicators

Overview of publications at Tel Aviv University 2016-2018

Tel Aviv University

219th (QS \nearrow) · 189 (THE \nearrow) · 151-200 (ARWU \nearrow)  Israel [More details on this institution](#)

2016 to 2018



no subject area filter selected



ASJC

[Summary](#)

[Topics & Topic Clusters](#)

[Collaboration](#)

[Published](#)

[Viewed](#)

[Cited](#)


[Authors](#)


[Economic Impact](#)


[Societal Impact](#)


[Awarded Grants](#)

Overall research performance

Scholarly Output 

17,184 

 [View list of publications](#)


Citation Count 


150,200

Pie Chart



Authors

11,171 

Citations per Publication 

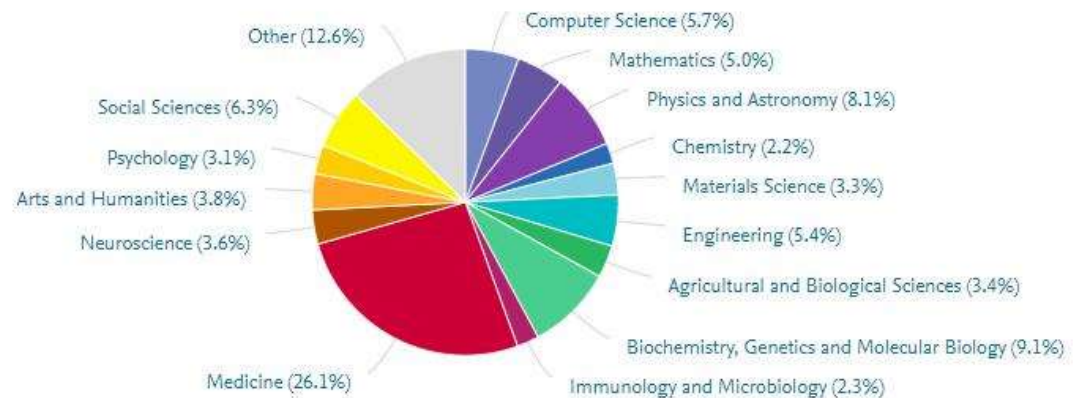
8.7

Field-Weighted Citation Impact 

1.71

h5-index 

135



Performance indicators – Tel Aviv University 2016-2018

Performance indicators

Outputs in Top Citation Percentiles ⚙️

+ Add to Reporting

Publications in top 10% most cited worldwide



> Analyze in more detail

International Collaboration ⚙️

+ Add to Reporting

Publications co-authored with Institutions in other countries

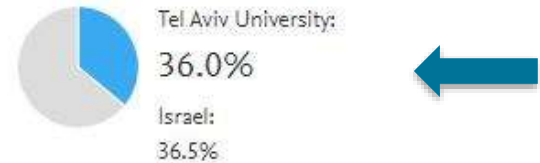


> Analyze in more detail

Publications in Top Journal Percentiles ⚙️

+ Add to Reporting

Publications in top 10% journals by CiteScore Percentile



> Analyze in more detail

Academic-Corporate Collaboration ⚙️

+ Add to Reporting

Publications with both academic and corporate affiliations



> Analyze in more detail

Impact of collaborations by Tel Aviv University 2016-2018

Tel Aviv University

[Report from template](#)

219th (QS) · 189 (THE) · 151-200 (ARWU) | Israel | [More details on this Institution](#)

2016 to 2018 | no subject area filter selected

ASJC

[Data sources](#)

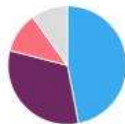
Summary Topics & Topic Clusters **Collaboration** Published Viewed Cited Authors Economic Impact Societal Impact Awarded Grants

Overall Top collaborating Institutions

Collaboration

[+ Add to Reporting](#) [Shortcuts](#)

Scholarly Output at Tel Aviv University, by amount of international, national and institutional collaboration.



Metric		Scholarly Output	Citations	Citations per Publication	Field-Weighted Citation Impact
International collaboration	47.0%	8,084	111,116	13.7	2.57
Only national collaboration	32.0%	5,507	25,197	4.6	0.95
Only institutional collaboration	11.1%	1,901	10,669	5.6	1.08
Single authorship (no collaboration)	9.9%	1,692	3,218	1.9	0.77

Academic-Corporate Collaboration

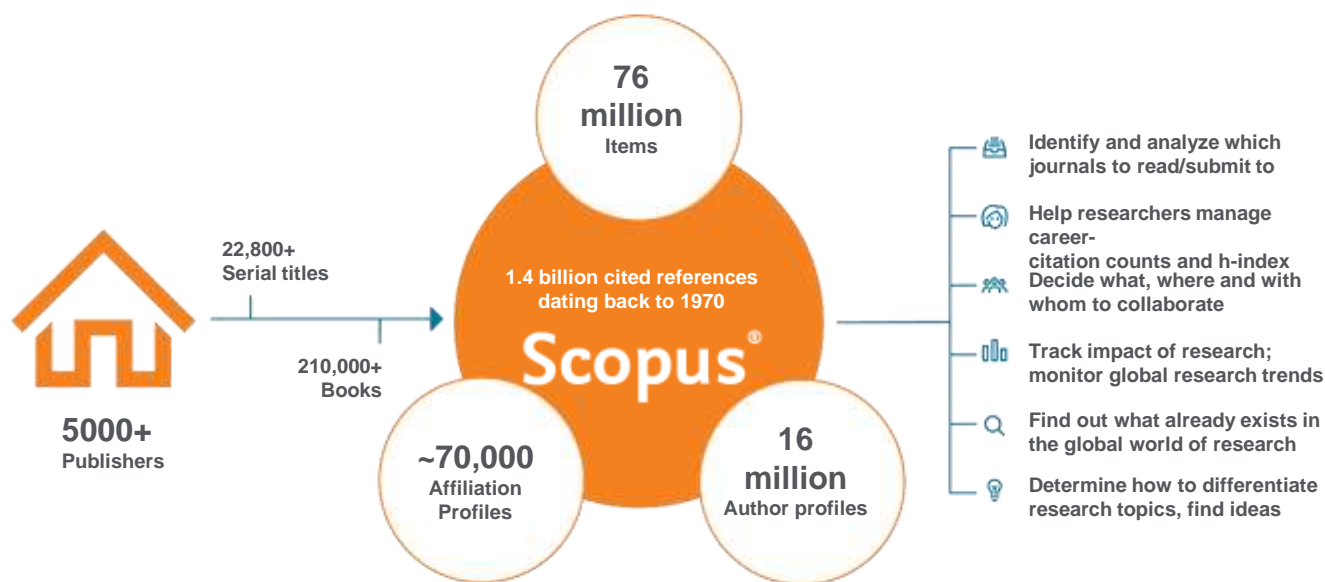
[+ Add to Reporting](#) [Shortcuts](#)

Scholarly Output at Tel Aviv University with both academic and corporate author affiliations



Metric		Scholarly Output	Citations	Citations per Publication	Field-Weighted Citation Impact
Academic-corporate collaboration	4.0%	680	25,705	37.8	7.69
No academic-corporate collaboration	96.0%	16,504	124,495	7.5	1.46

Scopus is one the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature, and features smart tools that allow you to track, analyze and visualize scholarly research.



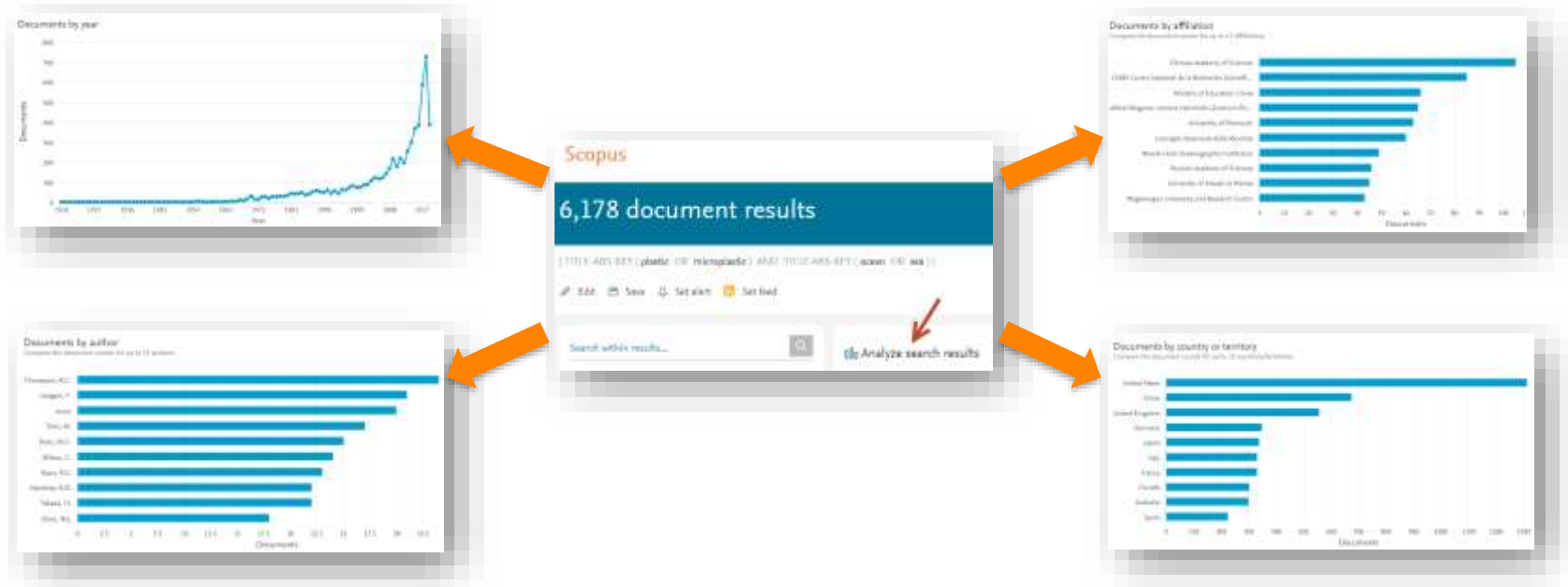
Scopus delivers a comprehensive view on the world of research.
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What content does Scopus include?

- Updated daily
- “Articles in Press” from > 3,750 titles
- 40 different languages covered

Physical Sciences 7,443	JOURNALS 22,800 peer-reviewed journals >280 trade journals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full metadata, abstracts and cited references back to 1970 • Funding data from acknowledgements • 3,759 fully Open Access titles • Going back to 1788 	CONFERENCES 100K events 8.1M records >10% Special issue of regular journal & conference proceedings. Mainly Engineering and Physical Sciences	BOOKS >562 book series - 30K Volumes - 1.3M items 210k stand alone books monographs, edited volumes, major reference works and graduate level textbooks Focus on Social Sciences and A&H	PATENTS 38M patents from 5 major patent offices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK • US • Japan • Europe • World
Health Sciences 6,795				
Social Sciences 8,086				
Life Sciences 4,492				

Analyze searches: a graphic overview of macro-trends



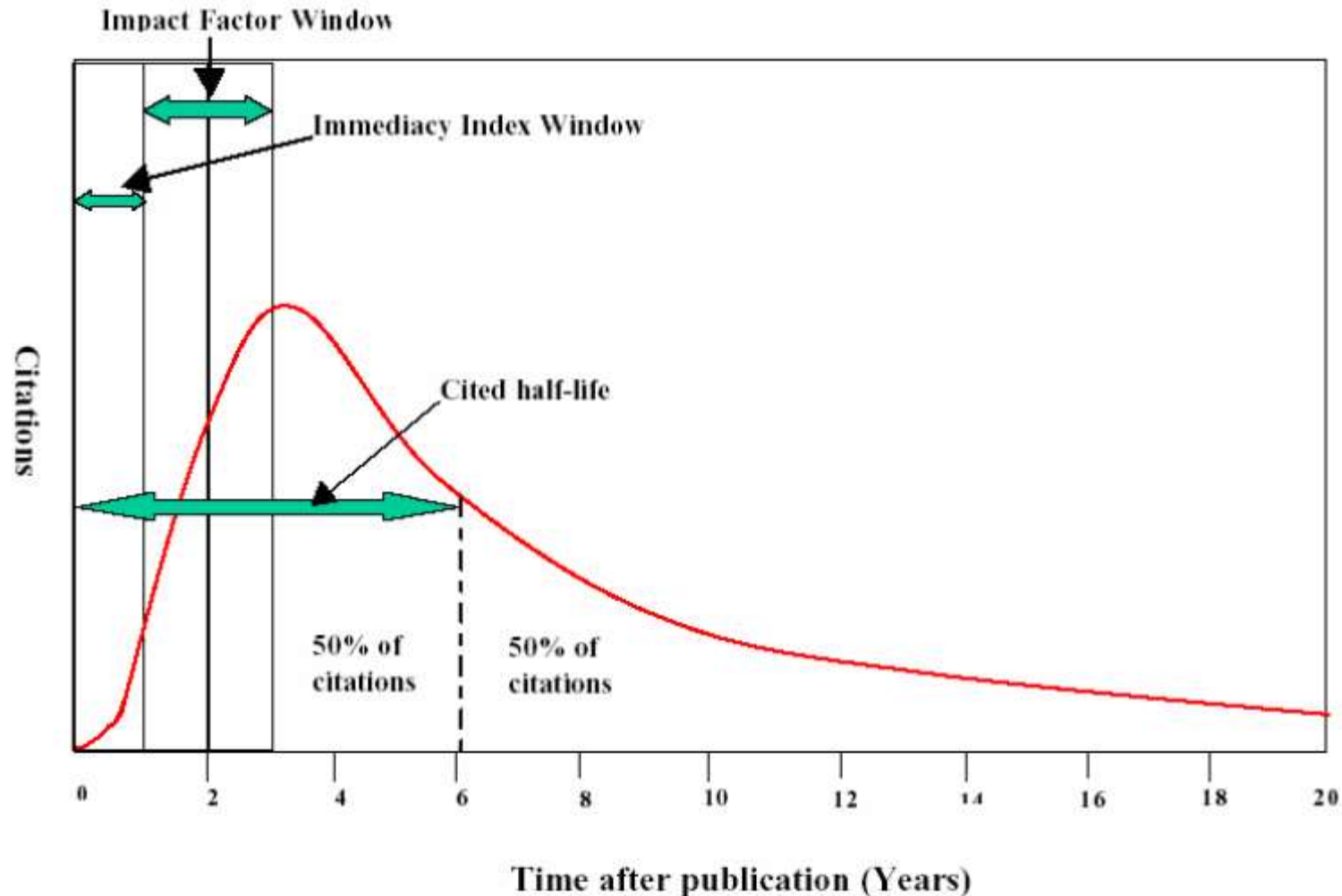
Plastics | marine pollution | microplastic particles (T.4380)

Cited 512 times

Analyze in SciVal >

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Impact Factor and other bibliometric parameters



Impact Factor™

- The average annual number of citations per article published

the number of times articles published in 2015 and 2016 were cited in indexed journals during 2017

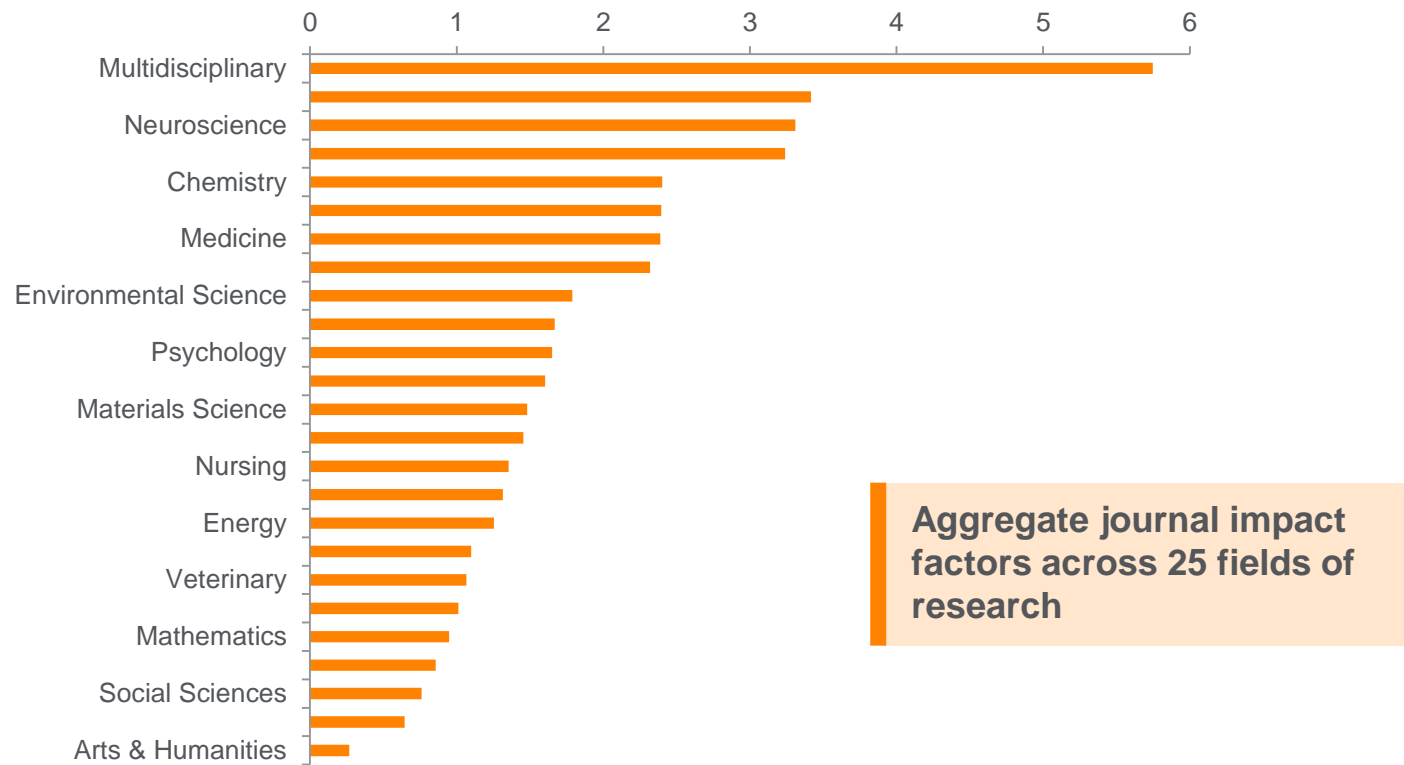
Peer-reviewed documents +


$$\frac{\text{Peer-reviewed documents +}}{2} = \text{IF}^{\text{TM}} = \frac{600}{150+150}$$

the number of "citable items" (usually articles, reviews, proceedings or notes; not editorials and letters-to-the-Editor) published in 2015 and 2016

Influences on Impact Factors: Subject Area Differences

- **Citation/rate**

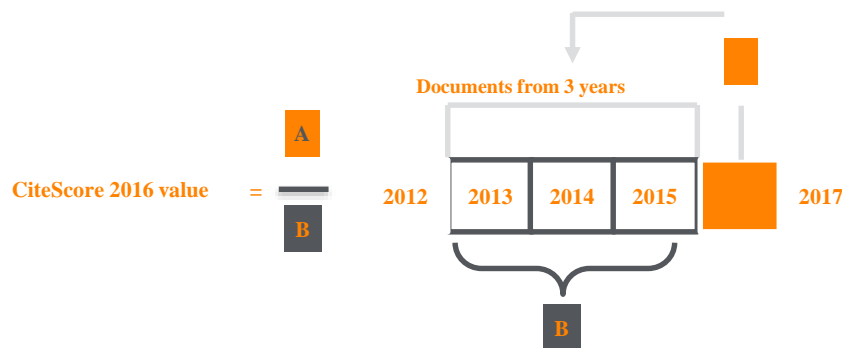


Beyond the IF – What are the relevant indicators for journals?

Powered by **Scopus**

CiteScore™

- **Comprehensive, Transparent, Current and free metrics** for helping to analyze where research outputs are published.
- Calculated using data from Scopus, CiteScore metrics **help validate citations received by journals and proceedings**



More information: www.elsevier.com/scopus and <https://journalmetrics.scopus.com/>

Source-Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)

- Developed by CWTS, University of Leiden Netherlands.
- Measures contextual citation impact by **weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field**.
- The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)

- Developed by SCImago, Spain.
- **A prestige metric** that can be applied to journals, book series and conference proceedings.
- With SJR, the subject field, quality and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation.

Free Journal Metrics for +25 000 sources on Scopus

Subject area

Subject: [Medicine](#)

6,587 results [Download Scopus Source List](#)

View metrics for year: 2017

Source title ↓	CiteScore ↓	Highest percentile ↓	Citations 2017 ↓	Documents 2014-18 ↓	% Cited ↓	SNIP ↓	SJR ↓	Publisher ↓
Progress in Retinal and Eye Research Cope 2.2.8	11.8	99% 1/108 Ophthalmology	1 251	106	98	3.922	5.751	Elsevier
Genome Research Cope 2.2.8	11.65	98% 2/91 Genetics (clinical)	6 173	530	94	2.35	12.367	Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press
Drug Resistance Updates Cope 2.2.8	11.44	99% 3/302 Pharmacology	732	64	98	2.696	3.986	Elsevier
Liver Cancer Cope 2.2.8	11.14	99% 1/58 Hepatology	568	51	96	3.3	3.779	Karger

Journal comparator on Scopus

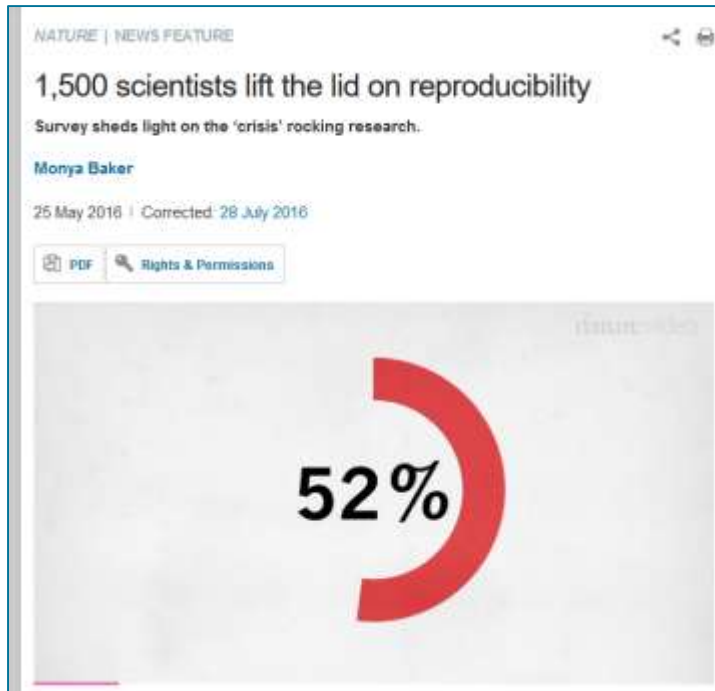




Researcher Academy

Research integrity
and reproducibility
when publishing

Research integrity and reproducibility



PLoS ONE [Open Access](#)

Volume 10, Issue 6, 24 June 2015, Article number e0129506

Biomedical data sharing and reuse: Attitudes and practices of clinical and scientific research staff [\(Article\)](#) [\(Open Access\)](#)

Federer, L.M., [Lu, Y.-L.](#), Joubert, D.J., Welsh, J., Brandys, B.

Office of Research Services, Division of Library Services, National Institutes of Health, NIH Library, Bethesda, MD, United States

Reproducibility: Principles, Problems, Practices, and Prospects
1 January 2015, Pages 1-574

Reproducibility: Principles, Problems, Practices, and Prospects

[\(Book\)](#)

Atmanspacher, H.^a, [Maasen, S.^b](#)

^aCollegium Helveticum, University and ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland

^bMunich Center for Technology in Society, Technical University, Munich, Germany

Perspective | [OPEN](#) | Published: 10 January 2017

A manifesto for reproducible science

Marcus R. Munafò [✉](#), Brian A. Nosek, Dorothy V. M. Bishop, Katherine S. Button, Christopher D. Chambers, Nathalie Percie du Sert, Uri Simonsohn, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers, Jennifer J. Ware & John P. A. Ioannidis

Nature Human Behaviour **1**, Article number: 0021 (2017) | [Download Citation](#) [↓](#)

What is Mendeley

Reference Manager and a workflow tool supporting researcher needs...

Reference management

Collect, read, organize and cite all of your research from one library

Research network

Promote your work. Connect and collaborate with millions of researches worldwide

Datasets

Store, share and cite datasets with one secure online repository

Careers

Search for science and technology jobs in institutions worldwide

Funding

Find the best funding for your research, bookmark your favorites and stay up to date

Data



Mendeley Data is a certified, free-to-use repository that hosts open data from all disciplines, whatever its format (e.g. raw and processed data, tables, codes and software).

Your data will receive a DOI, making it independently citable and it can be linked to any associated article on ScienceDirect, making it easy for readers to find and reuse.



Make research data citable



Link articles to data with DOIs



Share data privately or publicly



Ensure long-term data storage



Complies with funders' requirements

Data sharing with Mendeley

MENDELEY DATA Open Browse My datasets New dataset Log in Create account

Reproducible experiments on dynamic resource allocation in cloud data centers

DOI: 10.17605/longopen.1.6
Contributor(s): Andreas Wölke

Description of this data
In Wölke et al. we compare the efficiency of different resource allocation strategies experimentally. We focused on dynamic environments where virtual machines need to be allocated and deallocated to serve over time. In this companion paper, we describe the simulation framework and how to run simulations to replicate experiments or run new experiments within the framework.

Experiment data files

Download all files (6)

- Results.zip** (6.1 KB)
 - CSV file with simulation and experimental results.
- github-paper-152015-main.zip** (8 MB)
 - https://github.com/andreaswoelke/152015/tree/1.6.0/branches/P152015
- github-wecloud-main.zip** (232 MB)
 - https://github.com/andreaswoelke/152015/tree/1.6.0/branches/P152015
- Dockerfile** (1 KB)
 - Used to create the Docker container provided in 152015.jar.gz
- 152015.jar.gz** (1.3 GB)
 - Standalone container file with installed simulation framework, Run-simulations.jar
- 152015.jar.gz** (188 MB)
 - Run-simulations.jar of the simulation provided in the Docker container.

Latest version

Version 6 Published: 22 Dec 2015

This data is associated with the following peer-reviewed publications:

Reproducible experiments on dynamic resource allocation in cloud data centers

Cite this article

Wölke, Andreas (2015), "Reproducible experiments on dynamic resource allocation in cloud data centers", Mendeley Data, v6

Previous versions

Version	Published
Version 6	2015-12-22
Version 5	2015-11-18
Version 4	2015-11-18
Version 3	2015-11-18
Version 2	2015-11-18
Version 1	2015-10-11

Version comparison

Version 6



Linked to published papers

Linked to other datasets/software

DOI, citable

Versioning and provenance

Long term preservation of your research data

Dark archive storage with DANS

We have teamed up with DANS (Data archiving and Networked Services) to ensure that your research data will stand the test of time. All published datasets will be sent offsite to DANS, where they will ensure that your data is safely archived.



Outline

Highlights

Abstract

Graphical abstract

Keywords

1. Introduction

2. Materials and methods

3. Results

4. Discussion

Acknowledgements

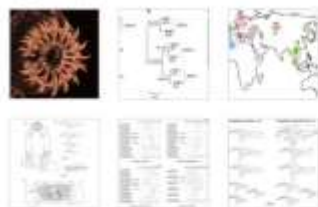
Appendix A. Supplementary data

Research Data

References

Show full outline ▼

Figures (8)



Show all figures ▼

Tables (6)

Table 1

Table 2

Table 3



International Journal for Parasitology

Volume 46, Issues 5–6, May 2016, Pages 361–374



Reappraisal of *Hydatigera taeniaeformis* (Batsch, 1786) (Cestoda: Taeniidae) sensu lato with description of *Hydatigera kamiyai* n. sp. ☆

Antti Lavikainen ^{a,*}, Takashi Iwaki ^{b,1}, Valtteri Haukisalmi ^c, Sergey V. Konyaev ^d, Maurizio Casiraghi ^e, Nikolai E. Dokuchaev ^f, Andrea Galimberti ^g, Ali Halajian ^h, Heikki Henttonen ⁱ, Madoka Ichikawa-Seki ^j, Tadashi Itagaki ^k, Anton V. Kivopalov ^l, Seppo Meri ^m, Serge Morand ⁿ, Anu Näreaho ^o, Gert E. Olsson ¹, Alexis Ribas ^{m,n}, Yitayela Terefe ^o, Minoru Nakao ^p

☆ Show more

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpara.2016.01.009>

Get rights and content

Highlights




- *Hydatigera taeniaeformis* sensu lato is a complex of three cryptic entities (clades).
- Divergence is consistent across multiple genetic markers.
- Clades differ in geography and intermediate host associations.
- The Cosmopolitan clade in rats and mice is assigned to *H. taeniaeformis* sensu stricto.
- The North-Eurasian clade in voles and *Apodemus* is described as *Hydatigera kamiyai* n. sp.

Outline

- Highlights
- Abstract
- Graphical abstract
- Keywords
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Materials and methods
- 3. Results
- 4. Discussion
- Acknowledgements
- Appendix A. Supplementary data
- Research Data
- References

Show full outline ▼

Figures (8)

Show all figures ▼

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International Journal for Parasitology

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Reappraisal of *Hydatigera taeniaeformis* (Batsch, 1786) (Cestoda: Taeniidae) sensu lato with description of *Hydatigera kamiyai* n. sp. ☆

Antti Lavikainen ^{a,*}, Takashi Nakao ^{b,1}, Voutto Haula ^c, E. Dokuchaev ^d, Andrea Galimberti ^e, Ali Halajian ^f, He Anton V. Kivopalo ^g, Seppo Meri ^h, Serge Morand ⁱ, A Terefe ^j, Minoru Nakao ^k

Show more

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpara.2016.01.009>

Highlights

- *Hydatigera taeniaeformis* sensu lato (clades).
- Divergence is consistent across clades.
- Clades differ in geography and host.
- The Cosmopolitan clade in rats sensu stricto.
- The North-Eurasian clade in voles.

3. Results

Original data of this study including nucleotide sequence alignments, numerical morphological data and a drawing (atypical proglottid from a lynx) are available at Mendeley Data (<http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/f34pw8mf4y.1>).

3.1. DNA barcoding and phylogenetic relationships

A total of 52 *cox1* haplotypes (sequence types), of which 48 were new, were identified among the 150 specimens of *H. taeniaeformis* s.l. Taking into account previously published data, the complete *cox1* data set included 80 haplotypes. Three main clades A, B and C, corresponding to the previously identified genetic entities of *H. taeniaeformis* s.l. (Okamoto et al., 1995a, Galimberti et al., 2012a), were detected (see the phenogram in Supplementary Fig. S1). Bootstrap supports for the clades were: A, 99%; B, 52%; and C, 99% (B + C, 97%). Clade A consisted of 36 haplotypes (designated as A1–A36), whereas clades B and C included 22 haplotypes each (B1–B22 and C1–C22, respectively).

Genetic divergence was estimated by comparing K2P distances of the partial *cox1* sequences within and between the three clades (Table 3). Pairwise divergence values were low (<1.4%) within clade C, but higher within clades A and B, reaching up to 5.1% and 3.5%, respectively. Within a single definitive host individual, distances among the haplotypes of clade B reached 2.2%. In the phylogenetic analysis, clade A was divided into two subclades with bootstrap supports of 61% and 84% (ML tree in Supplementary Fig. S2A). Pairwise divergence values within these subclades (0.3–3.5%) overlapped with values between them (1.6–5.1%). Clade A diverged from the other clades with distance values comparable with the distances between *H. taeniaeformis* s.l. and *H. krepkogorski*, i.e. the distances ranged at the interspecific level as was also observed in previous studies (e.g. Lavikainen et al., 2008, Galimberti et al., 2012a; Nakao et al., 2013a). Between clades B and C, divergence values were lower, but equal to or slightly higher than values between the subclades of clade A. Phylogenetic relationships of the haplotypes within the clades remained mostly uncertain due to low bootstrap values (for most nodes <50%; Supplementary Fig. S2).

Research data for this article



Mendeley

[for download under the CC BY 4.0 licence ↗](#)[Hydatigera ↗](#)

Revision of *Hydatigera taeniaeformis* species complex with a description of a new species (Lavikainen et al., IJP 2016):







1. Morphological data.

A drawing (atypical segment). Morphological matrix.

2. DNA data.

Nucleotide sequence alignments (18S rDNA; pold & pepck; mitochondrial protein-coding...

Dataset

 lynx_segment.jpg	467KB	
 morphological matrix.xls	69KB	
 Hyd_18S.phy	22KB	

[Show all 6 files on Mendeley Data ↗](#)

Why should I share my research data?

How you benefit

- You get credit for the work you've done
- Leads to more citations! *
- Can boost your number of publications
- Increases your exposure and may lead to new collaborations

What it means for the research community

- It's easy to reuse and reinterpret your data
- Duplication of experiments can be avoided
- New insights can be gained, sparking new lines of inquiry
- Empowers replication

And society at large...

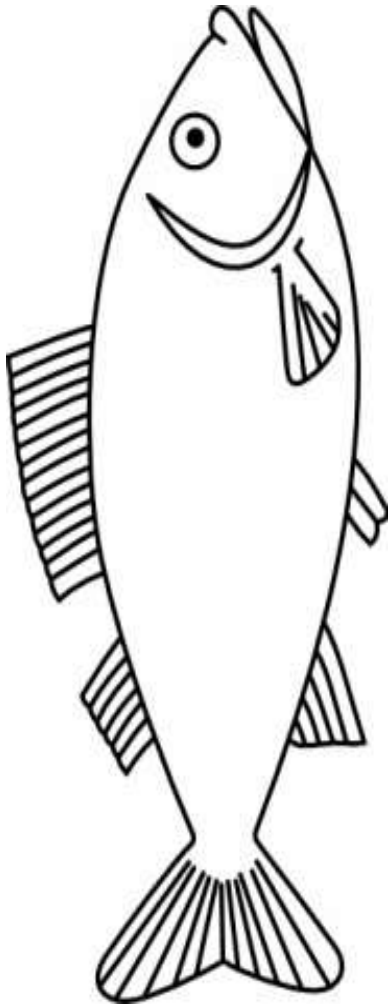
- Greater transparency boosts public faith in research
- Can play a role in guiding government policy
- Improves access to research for those outside health and academia
- Benefits the public purse as funding of repeat work is reduced



Researcher Academy

Typical article
structure

Typical Structure of a Research Article



- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

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

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

Journal space is not unlimited.

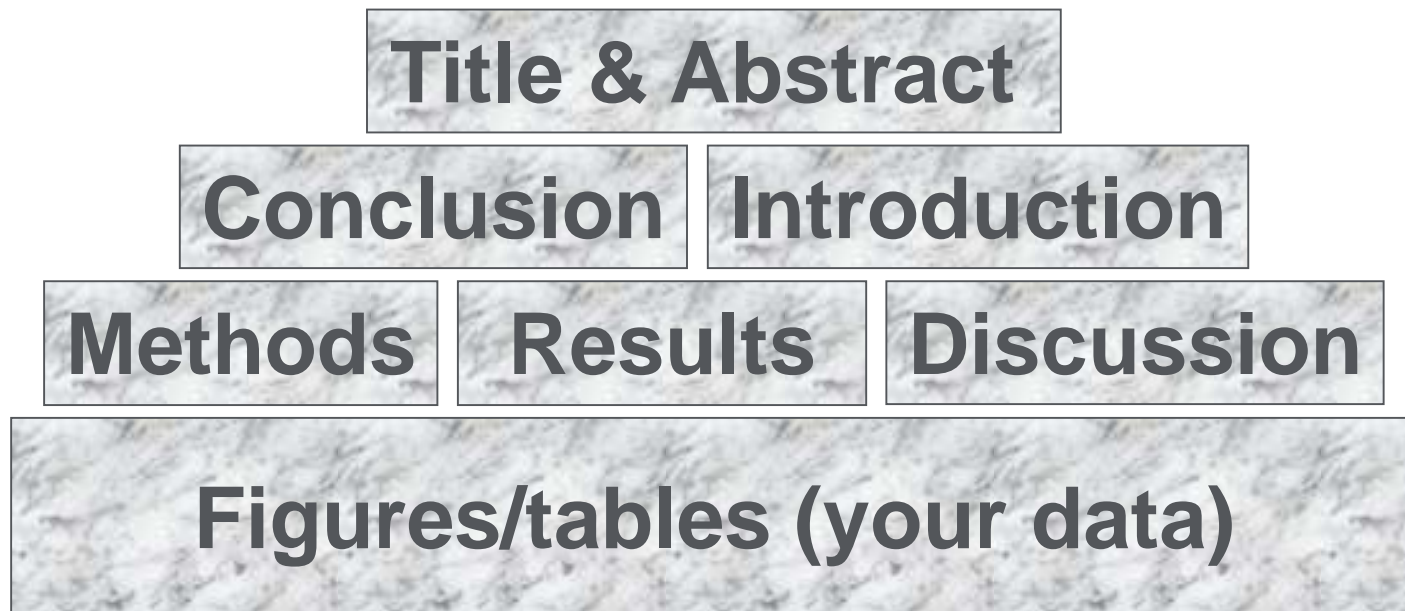
Your reader's time is scarce.

Make your article as concise as possible - more difficult than you imagine!

- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement
- References
- Supplementary Data

- Reviews, Micro Articles etc different layout.
- Social sciences more discussion and less data.

The process of writing – building the article



Title

A good title should contain the **fewest** possible words that **adequately** describe the contents of a paper.

Effective titles

- ✓ Identify the **main** issue of the paper
- ✓ **Begin** with the subject of the paper
- ✓ Are accurate, unambiguous, specific, and complete
- ✓ Are as **short** as possible
 - ✓ Articles with **short, catchy titles** are often better cited
- ✗ Do not contain rarely-used abbreviations
- ✓ Attract readers - Remember: readers are the potential authors who will cite your article

Keywords

In an “electronic world”, keywords determine whether your article is found or not!



Avoid making them

- ✗ too general (“drug delivery”, “mouse”, “disease”, etc.)
- ✗ too narrow (so that nobody will ever search for it)

Effective approach:

Look at the keywords of articles relevant to your manuscript

Play with these keywords, and see whether they return relevant papers, neither too many nor too few – a good guideline.

Abstract

Tell readers what you did and the important findings

- One paragraph (between 50-250 words) often, plus Highlight bullet points (and Graphical Abstracts if allowed)
- **Advertisement for your article**, and should encourage reading the entire paper
- A clear abstract will strongly influence if your work is considered further

Graphite intercalation compounds (GICs) of composition $C_xN(SO_2CF_3)_2 \cdot \delta F$ are prepared under ambient conditions in 48% hydrofluoric acid, using K_2MnF_6 as an oxidizing reagent. The stage 2 GIC product structures are determined using powder XRD and modeled by fitting one dimensional electron density profiles.

A new digestion method followed by selective fluoride electrode elemental analyses allows the determination of free fluoride within products, and the compositional x and δ parameters are determined for reaction times from 0.25 to 500 h.

What has been done

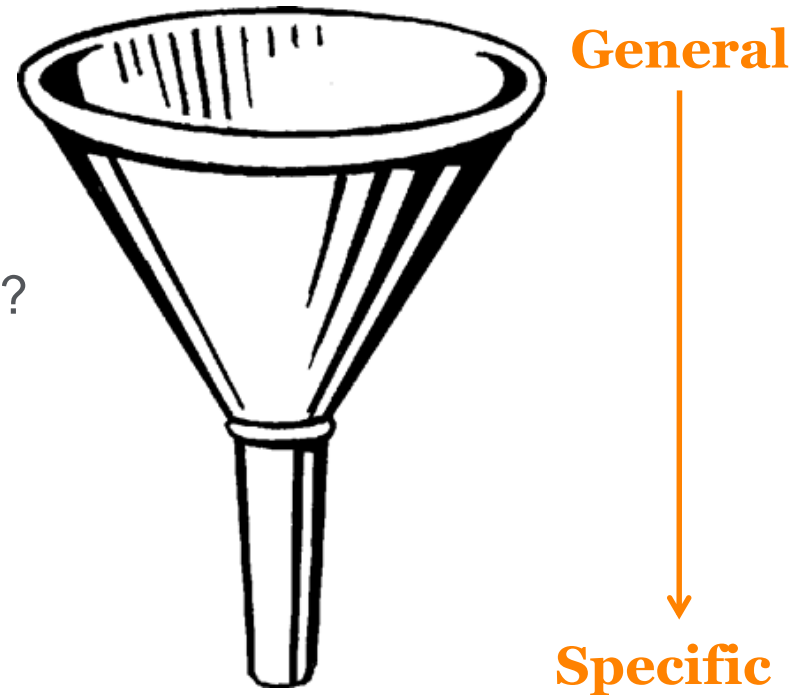
What are the main findings

Introduction

The place to convince readers that you know why your work is relevant, also for them.

Answer a series of questions:

- What is the problem?
- Are there any existing solutions?
- Which one is the best?
- What is its main limitation?
- What do you hope to achieve?



Pay attention to the following

- ✓ Before you present your new data, put them into perspective first
- ✓ Be brief, it is not a history lesson
- ✗ Do not mix introduction, results, discussion and conclusions. Keep them separate
- ✗ Do not overuse expressions such as “novel”, “first time”, “first ever”, “paradigm shift”, etc.
- ✓ Cite only relevant references
 - Otherwise the editor and the reviewer may think you don't have a clue what you are writing about!

Methods / Experimental

- ✓ Include all important details so that the reader can repeat the work.
 - Details that were previously published can be omitted but a general summary of those experiments should be included
- ✓ Give vendor names (and addresses) of equipment etc. used
- ✓ All chemicals must be identified
- ✗ Do not use proprietary, unidentifiable compounds without description. State purity and/or supplier if it is important.
- ✓ Present proper control experiments
- ✗ Avoid adding comments and discussion
- ✓ Write in the past tense
 - Most journals prefer the passive voice, some the active.
- ✓ Consider use of Supplementary Materials
 - Documents, spreadsheets, audio, video, ...

Reviewers will criticise incomplete or incorrect method descriptions, and may even recommend rejection

Results – what have you found?

The following should be included

- ✓ the **main findings**
 - Thus not *all* findings. Decide what to share.
 - Findings from experiments described in the Methods section
- ✓ Highlight findings that **differ** from findings in previous publications, and **unexpected** findings
- ✓ Results of the **statistical analysis**

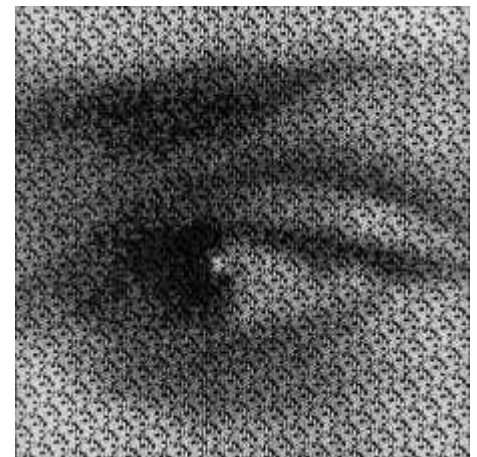


Results – Figures and tables

Illustrations are critical, because:

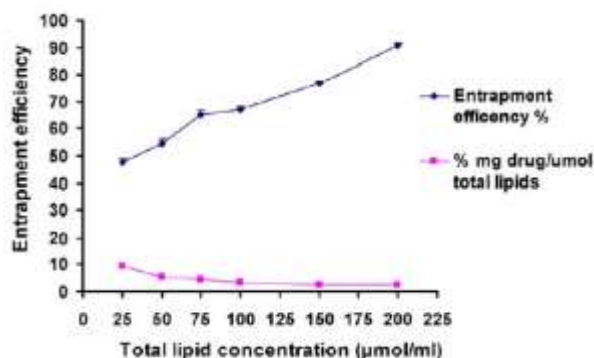
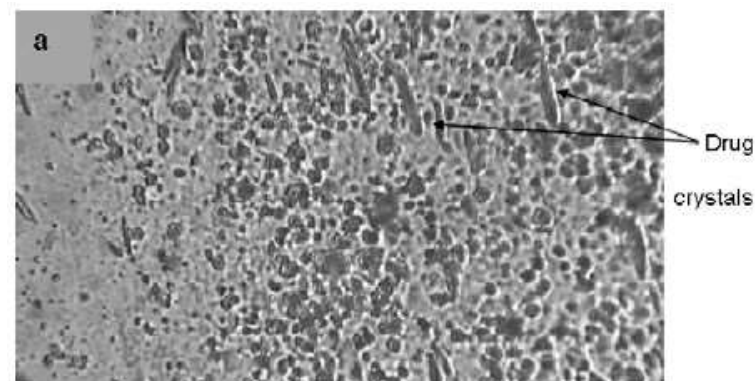
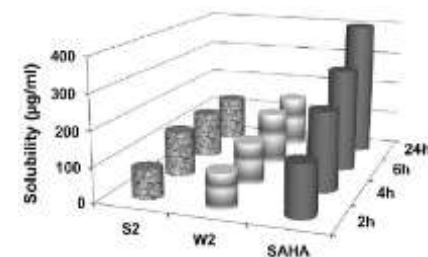
- Figures and tables are the most efficient way to present results
- Results are the driving force of the publication
- Captions and legends must be detailed enough to make figures and tables self-explanatory
- Figures and tables should not need further explanation or description in text. Less writing and less reading. Let your figures do the work instead of words.

*"One Picture is Worth a
Thousand Words"
Sue Hanauer (1968)*



Results – appearance counts!

- ✓ Un-crowded plots
 - ✓ 3 or 4 data sets per figure; well-selected scales; appropriate axis label size; symbols clear to read; data sets easily distinguishable.
- ✓ Each photograph must have a scale marker of professional quality in a corner.
- ✓ Text in photos / figures in English
 - ✗ Not in French, German, Chinese, Korean, ...
- ✓ Use colour ONLY when necessary.
 - ✗ If different line styles can clarify the meaning, then do not use colours or other thrilling effects.
- ✓ If used, colour must be visible/distinguishable when printed in black & white.
- ✗ Do not include long boring tables!



Discussion – what do your results mean?

- It is the most important section of your article. Here you get the chance to SELL your data! Many manuscripts are rejected because the Discussion is weak.
- **Check for the following:**
 - ✓ Do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section?
 - ✓ Do you provide interpretation for each of your results presented?
 - ✓ Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported? Or are there any differences? Why?
 - ✓ Are there any limitations?
 - ✓ Does the discussion logically lead to your conclusion?
- **Do not:**
 - ✗ Make statements that go beyond what the results can support
 - ✗ Suddenly introduce new terms or ideas

Conclusions

- ✓ Present global and specific conclusions
- ✓ Indicate uses and extensions if appropriate
- ✓ Suggest future experiments and indicate whether they are underway
- ✗ Do not summarise the paper
 - The abstract is for that purpose
- ✗ Avoid judgments about impact
 - Others can comment, you should not.

References: get them right!

- ✓ Please **adhere to the Guide for Authors** of the journal
- ✓ It is your responsibility, not of the Editor's, to format references correctly!
- ✓ Get help, save time - use Reference management software
- ✓ Check
 - Referencing style of the journal
 - The spelling of author names, the year of publication
 - Punctuation use
- ✗ Avoid citing the following if possible:
 - Personal communications, unpublished observations, manuscripts not yet accepted for publication
 - Articles published only in the local language, which are difficult for international readers to find and understand

Reference Management Software helps

- Many journals are helpful in formatting the journal reference style for you (e.g. Elsevier's Your Paper Your Way service).
- If the publisher is not offering this service it is your responsibility to format references correctly!



en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_reference_management_software

Supplementary Material

- Data of secondary importance for the main scientific thrust of the article
 - e.g. individual curves, when a representative curve or a mean curve is given in the article itself
- Or data that do not fit into the main body of the article
 - e.g. audio, video,
- Original figure before color correction or trimming for clarity
- Not part of the printed article
 - Will be available online with the published paper
- Must relate to, and support, the article
- But also consider publishing your data in an easier to discover format – ***Data In Brief*** or ***Mendeley Data*** for example

Cover Letter

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 (suggest reviewers, conflicts of interest)

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

January

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 consider the manuscript for publication in the *International Journal of Science*.

Sincerely yours,

A. Professor

**Final approval
from all authors**

**Explanation of
importance of research**

Suggested reviewers

Researcher Accepted

Suggest potential reviewers

- Your suggestions will help the Editor to move your manuscript to the review stage more efficiently.
- You can easily find potential reviewers and their contact details from articles in your specific subject area (e.g., your references).
- The reviewers should represent at least two regions of the world. And they should not be your supervisor or close friends.
- Be prepared to suggest 3-6 potential reviewers, based on the Guide to Authors.



Do everything to make your submission a success

- No one gets it right the first time!
 - ✓ Write, and re-write
- Suggestions
 - ✓ After writing a first version, take several days of rest. Come back with a critical, fresh, view.
 - ✓ Ask colleagues and supervisor to review your manuscript. Ask them to be highly critical, and ***be open to their suggestions.***
 - ✓ Make changes to incorporate comments and suggestions. Get all co-authors to approve the version to submit.

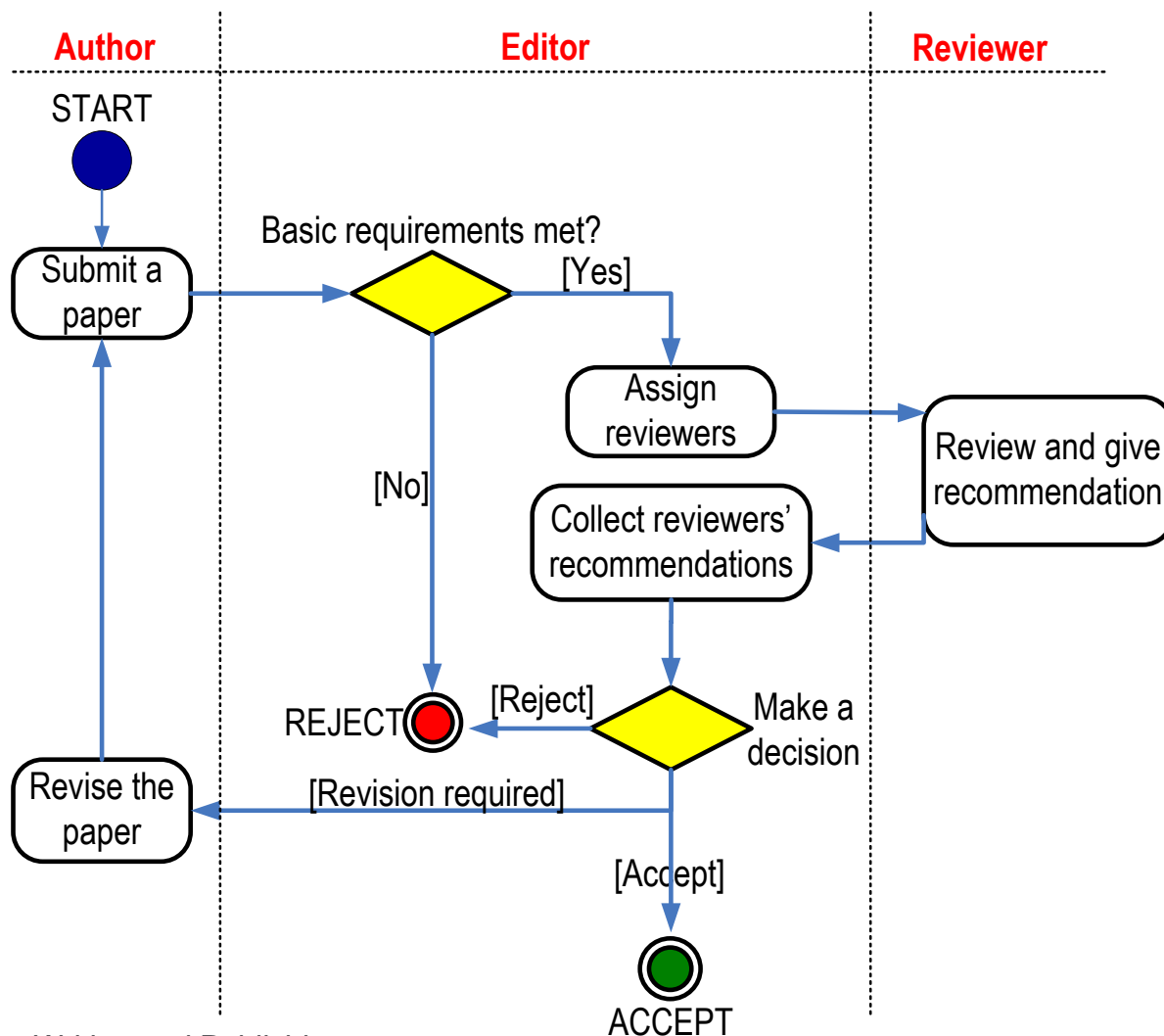
Then it is the point in time to submit your article!



Researcher Academy

The peer review process

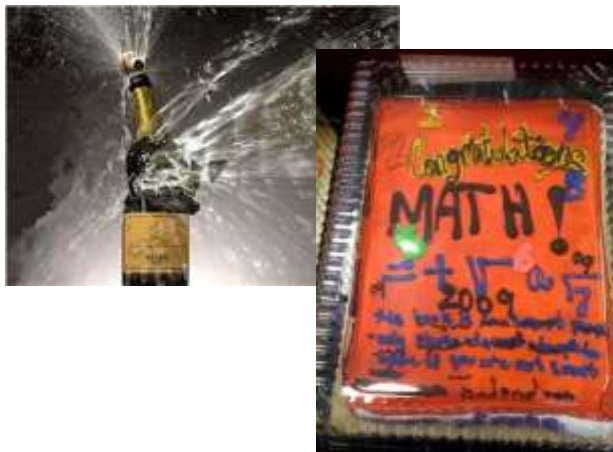
The Peer Review Process is not a black hole!



First Decision: “Accepted” or “Rejected”

Accepted

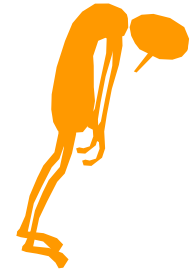
- Very rare, but it happens



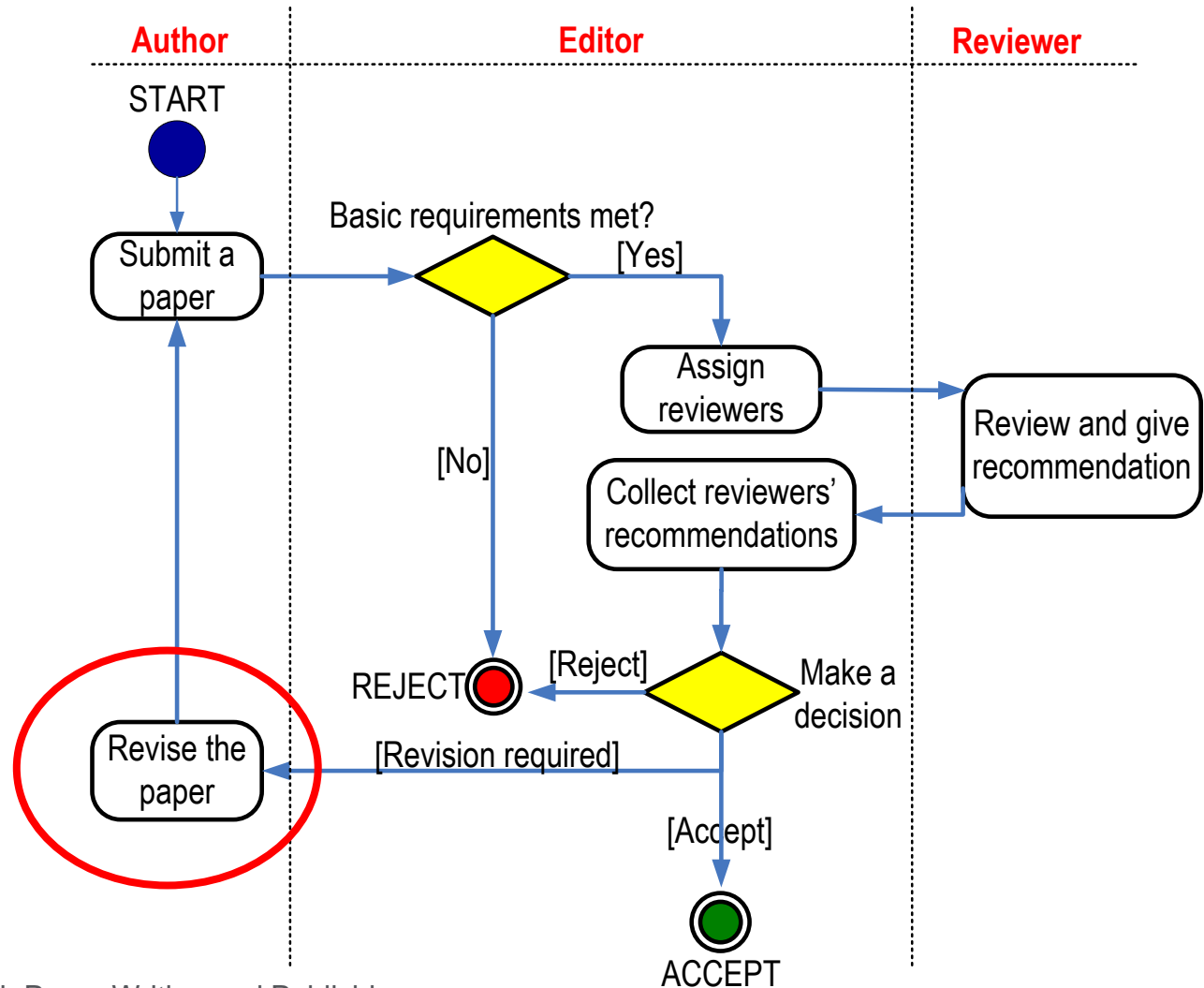
- Congratulations!
 - Cake for the department
 - Now wait for page proofs and then for your article to be online and in print

Rejected

- Probability 40-90% ...
- Do not despair
 - It happens to everybody
- Try to understand WHY
 - Consider reviewers' advice
 - Be self-critical
- If you submit to another journal, begin as if it were a new manuscript
 - Take advantage of the reviewers' comments and revise accordingly
 - They may review your manuscript for the next journal too!
 - Read the Guide for Authors of the new journal, again and again.



The Peer Review Process – revisions



First Decision: “Major” or “Minor” Revision

- Major revision
 - The manuscript may finally be published in the journal
 - Significant deficiencies must be corrected before acceptance
 - Usually involves (significant) textual modifications and/or additional experiments
- Minor revision
 - Basically, the manuscript is worth being published
 - Some elements in the manuscript must be clarified, restructured, shortened (often) or expanded (rarely)
 - Textual adaptations
 - “Minor revision” does NOT guarantee acceptance after revision, but often it is accepted if all points are addressed!

Manuscript Revision

- Prepare a detailed Response Letter
 - ✓ Copy-paste each reviewer comment, and type your response below it – consider colour coding
 - ✓ State specifically which changes you have made to the manuscript
 - ✓ Include page/line numbers
 - ✗ No general statements like “Comment accepted, and Discussion changed accordingly.”
 - ✓ Provide a *scientific* response to comments to accept,
 - ✓ or a convincing, solid and polite rebuttal when you feel the reviewer was wrong.
 - ✓ Write in such a manner, that your response can be forwarded to the reviewer without prior editing
- Do not do yourself a disfavour, but cherish your work
 - You spent **weeks** and **months** in the lab or the library to do the research
 - It took you **weeks** to write the manuscript.....

.....Why then run the risk of avoidable rejection by not taking manuscript revision seriously?

Increasing the likelihood of acceptance

All these various steps are not difficult.

- ✓ You have to be consistent.
- ✓ You have to check and recheck before submitting.
- ✓ Make sure you tell a logical, clear, story about your findings.
- ✓ Especially, take note of referees' comments. They improve your paper.

This should increase the likelihood of your paper being accepted, and being in the 30% (accepted) not the 70% (rejected) group!

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

– Nigel John Cook
Editor-in-Chief, *Ore Geology Reviews*



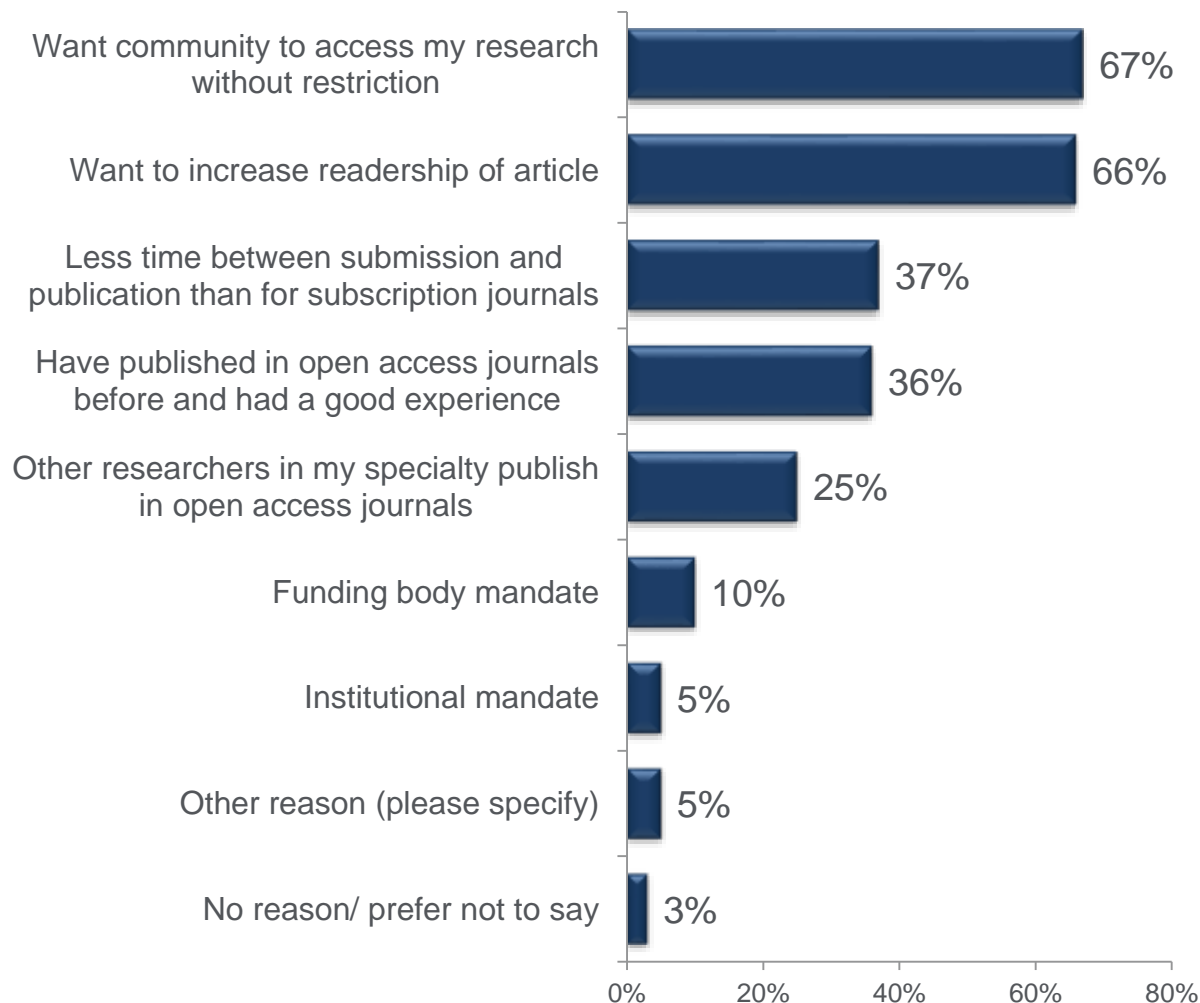
Researcher Academy

Open access
publishing

What is the difference?

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RETRACTED: Matching pursuit-based approach

Available online 24 August 2005.

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief and Publisher of *Signal Processing*.
<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy>.

Reason: This article is virtually identical to the previously published article "A matching pursuit-based approach for SNR improvement in ultrasonic NDT", *Independent Nondestructive Evaluation*, volume 38 (2005) 453 – 458 authored by M. F. ...

An article in which the authors committed plagiarism: it will not be removed from ScienceDirect ever. Everybody who opens or downloads it will see the reason for the retraction...

the echoes issuing from the flaws to be detected. Therefore, it cannot be cancelled by classical time averaging or matched band-pass filtering techniques.

Many signal processing techniques have been utilized for signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) improvement in ultrasonic NDT of highly scattering materials. The most popular one is the split spectrum processing (SSP) [1–3], because it makes possible real-time ultrasonic test for industrial applications, providing quite good results. Alternatively to SSP, wavelet transform (WT) based denoising/detection methods have been proposed during recent years [4–8], yielding usually to higher improvements of SNR at the expense of an increase in complexity. Adaptive time-frequency analysis by basis pursuit (BP) [9,10] is a recent technique for decomposing a signal into an optimal superposition of elements in an over-complete waveform dictionary. This technique and some other related techniques have been successfully applied to denoising ultrasonic signals contaminated with grain noise in highly scattering materials [11,12], as an alternative to the WT technique, the computational cost of the BP algorithm being the main drawback.

In this paper, we propose a novel matching pursuit-based signal processing method for improving SNR in ultrasonic NDT of highly scattering materials, such as steel and composites. Matching pursuit is used instead of BP to reduce the complexity. Despite its iterative nature, the method is fast enough to be real-time implemented. The performance of the proposed method has been evaluated using both computer simulation and experimental results, when the input SNR (SNR_{in}) is lower than 0 dB (the level of echo from the microstructures is above the level of the echoes).

2. Matching pursuit

Matching pursuit was introduced by Mallat and Zhang [13]. Let us suppose an approximation of the ultrasonic backscattered signals $x[n]$ as a linear expansion in terms of functions $g_i[n]$ chosen from an over-complete dictionary. Let H be a Hilbert

space. We define the over-complete dictionary as a family $D = \{g_i; i = 0, 1, \dots, L\}$ of vectors in H , such as $\|g_i\| = 1$.

The problem of choosing functions $g_i[n]$ that best approximate the analysed signal $x[n]$ is computationally very complex. Matching pursuit is an iterative algorithm that offers sub-optimal solutions for decomposing signals in terms of expansion functions chosen from a dictionary, where ℓ^2 norm is used as the approximation metric because of its mathematical convenience. When a well-designed dictionary is used in matching pursuit, the non-linear nature of the algorithm leads to compact adaptive model.

In each step of the iterative procedure, vector $g_i[n]$ which gives the largest inner product with the analysed signal is chosen. The contribution of this vector is then subtracted from the signal and the process is repeated on the residual. At the m th iteration the residue is

$$r^m[n] = \begin{cases} x[n] & m = 0, \\ r^{m-1}[n] + a_{km} g_{km}[n], & m \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where a_{km} is the weight associated to optimum atom $g_{km}[n]$ at the m th iteration.

The weight a_i^m associated to each atom $g_i[n] \in D$ at the m th iteration is introduced to compute all the inner products with the residual $r^m[n]$:

$$a_i^m = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle}{\langle g_i[n], g_i[n] \rangle} = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle}{\|g_i[n]\|^2} = \langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle. \quad (2)$$

The optimum atom $g_{km}[n]$ (and its weight a_{km}) at the m th iteration are obtained as follows:

$$g_{km}[n] = \arg \min_{g_i[n] \in D} \|\langle r^{m-1}[n] \rangle\|^2 \\ = \arg \max_{g_i[n] \in D} |\langle r^{m-1}[n] \rangle|^2 = \arg \max_{g_i[n] \in D} |a_i^m|. \quad (3)$$

The computation of correlations $\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle$ for all vectors $g_i[n]$ at each iteration implies a high computational effort, which can be substantially reduced using an updating procedure derived from Eq. (1). The correlation updating procedure [13] is performed as follows:

$$\langle r^{m+1}[n], g_i[n] \rangle = \langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle \\ - a_{km} \langle g_{km}[n], g_i[n] \rangle. \quad (4)$$

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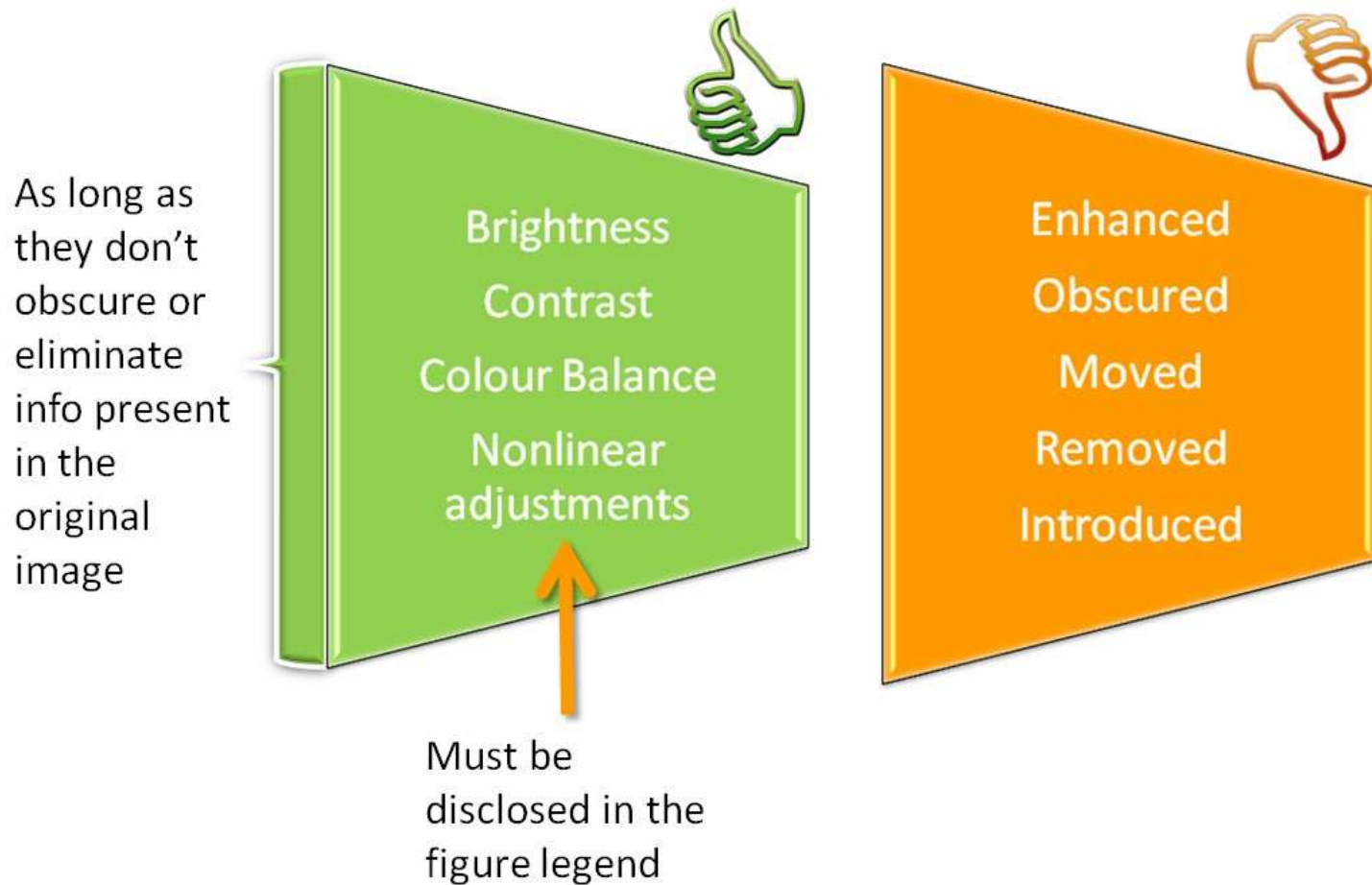
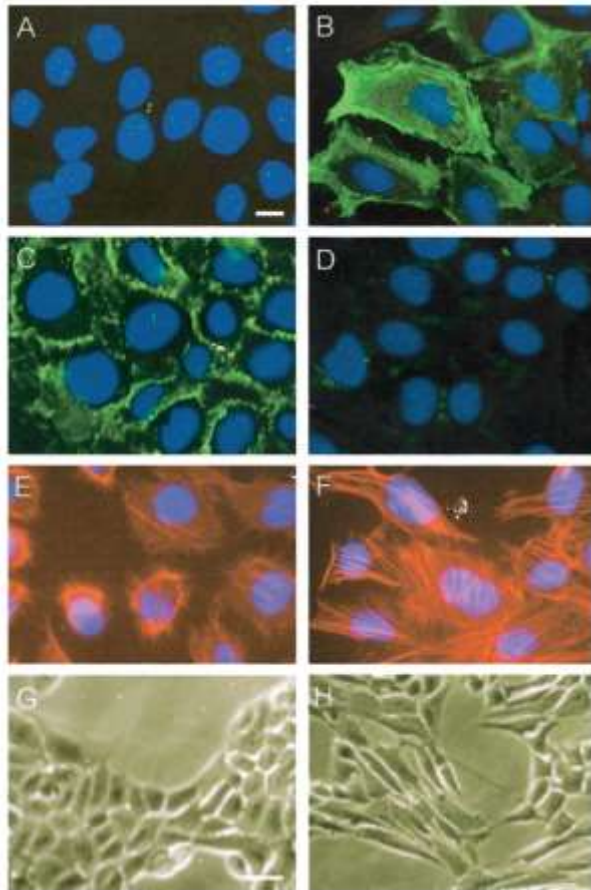


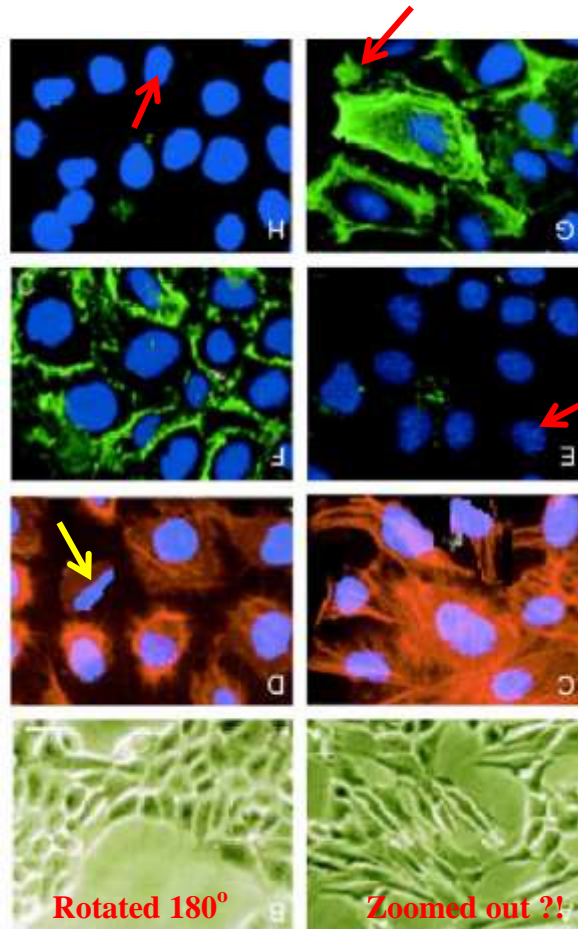


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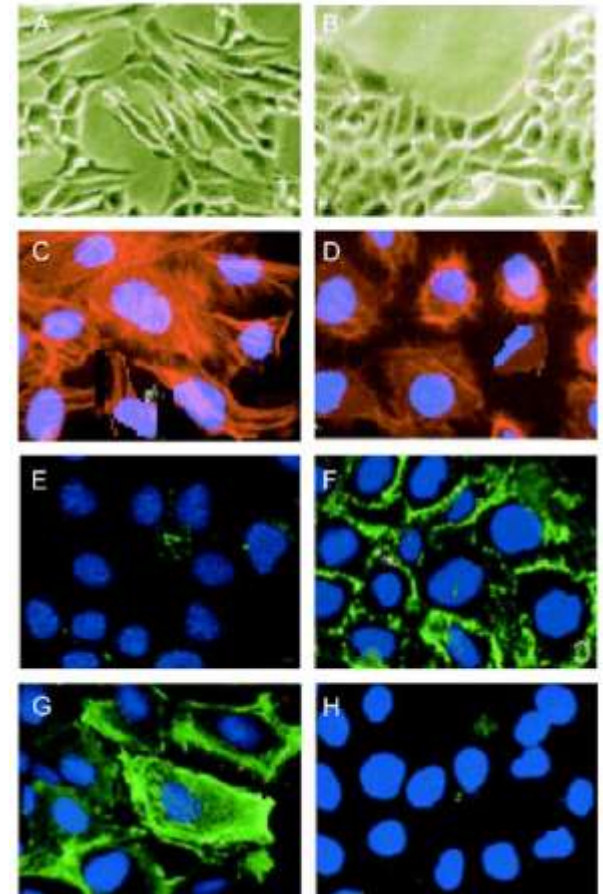


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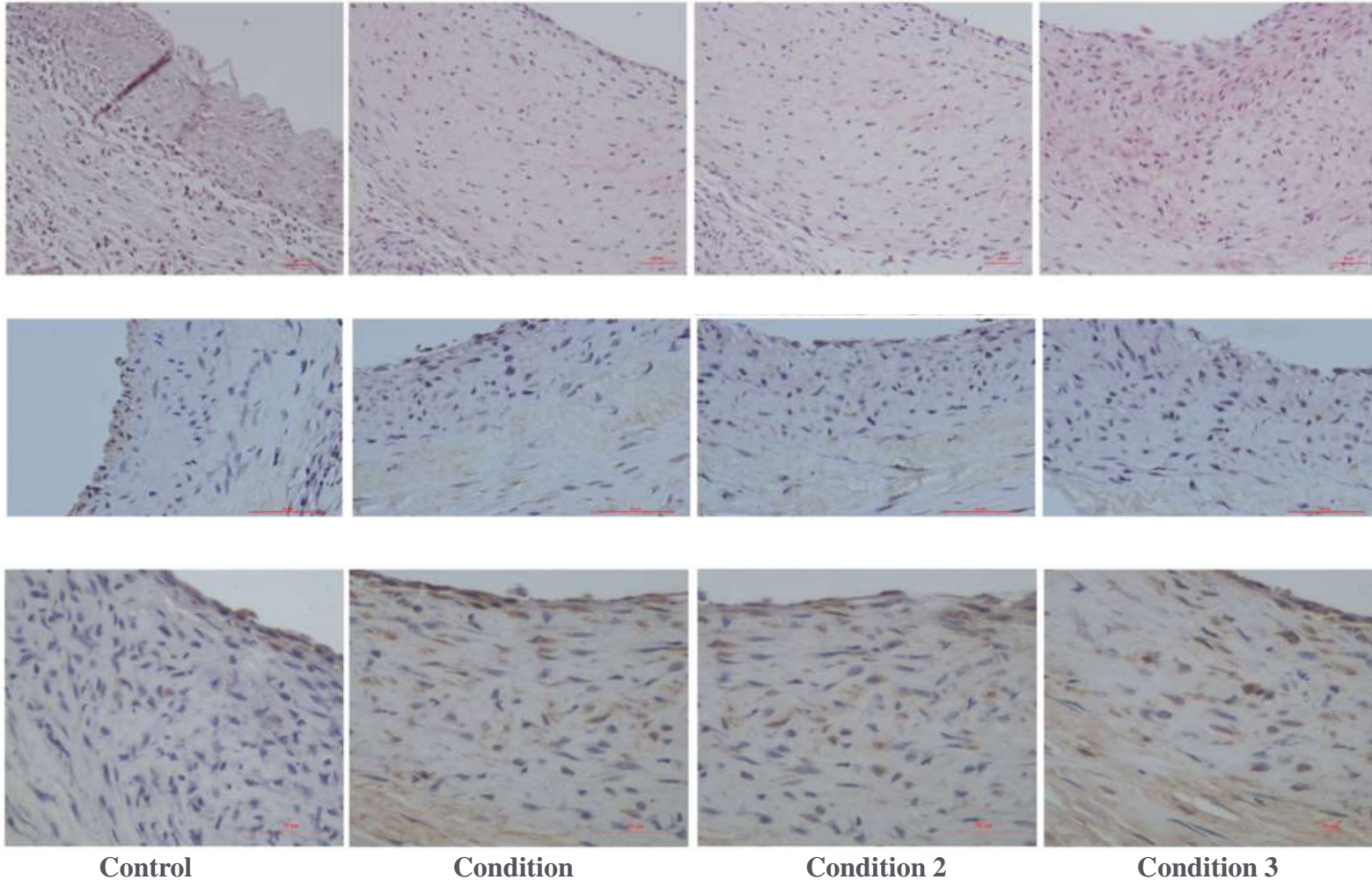


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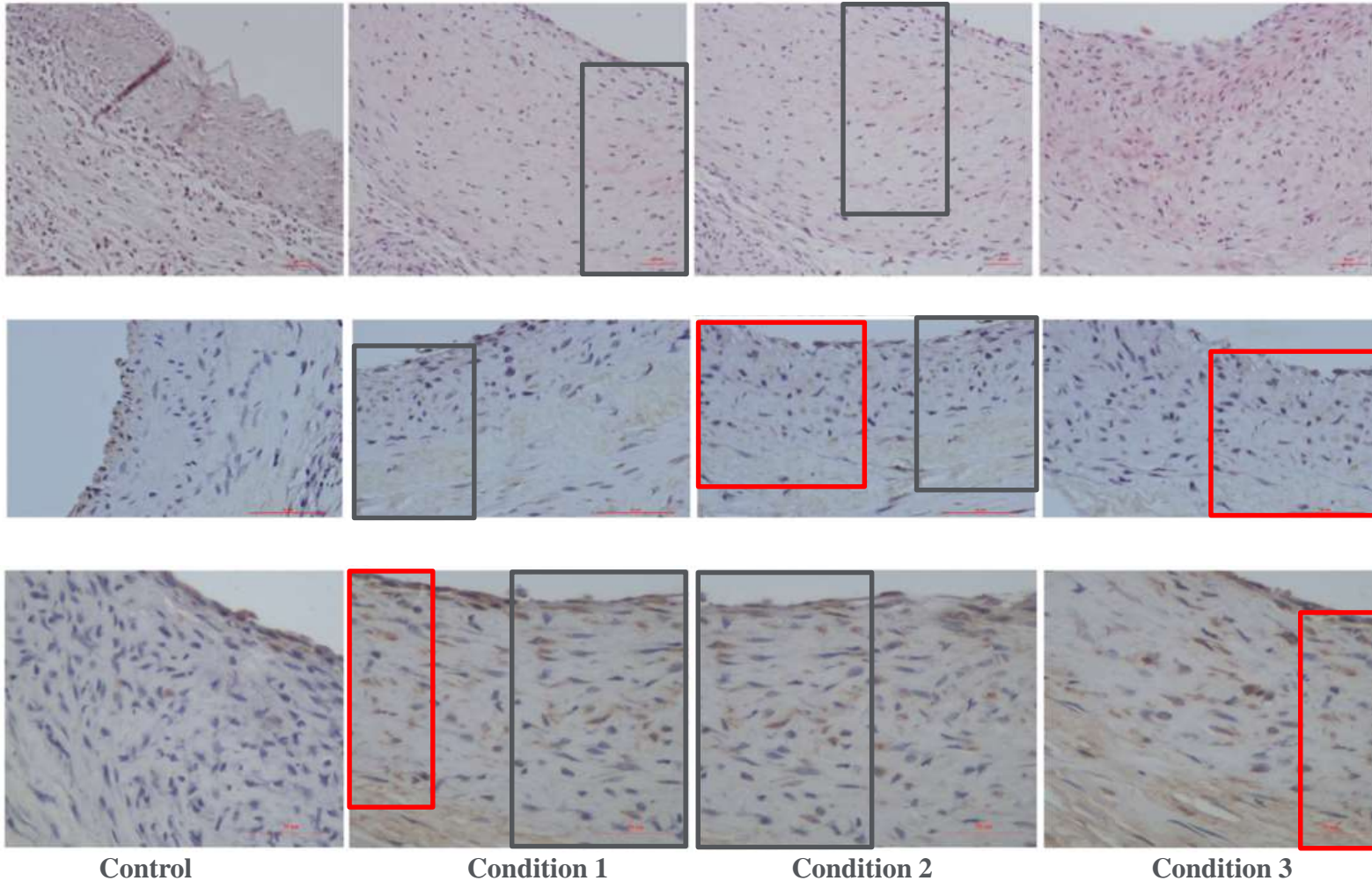


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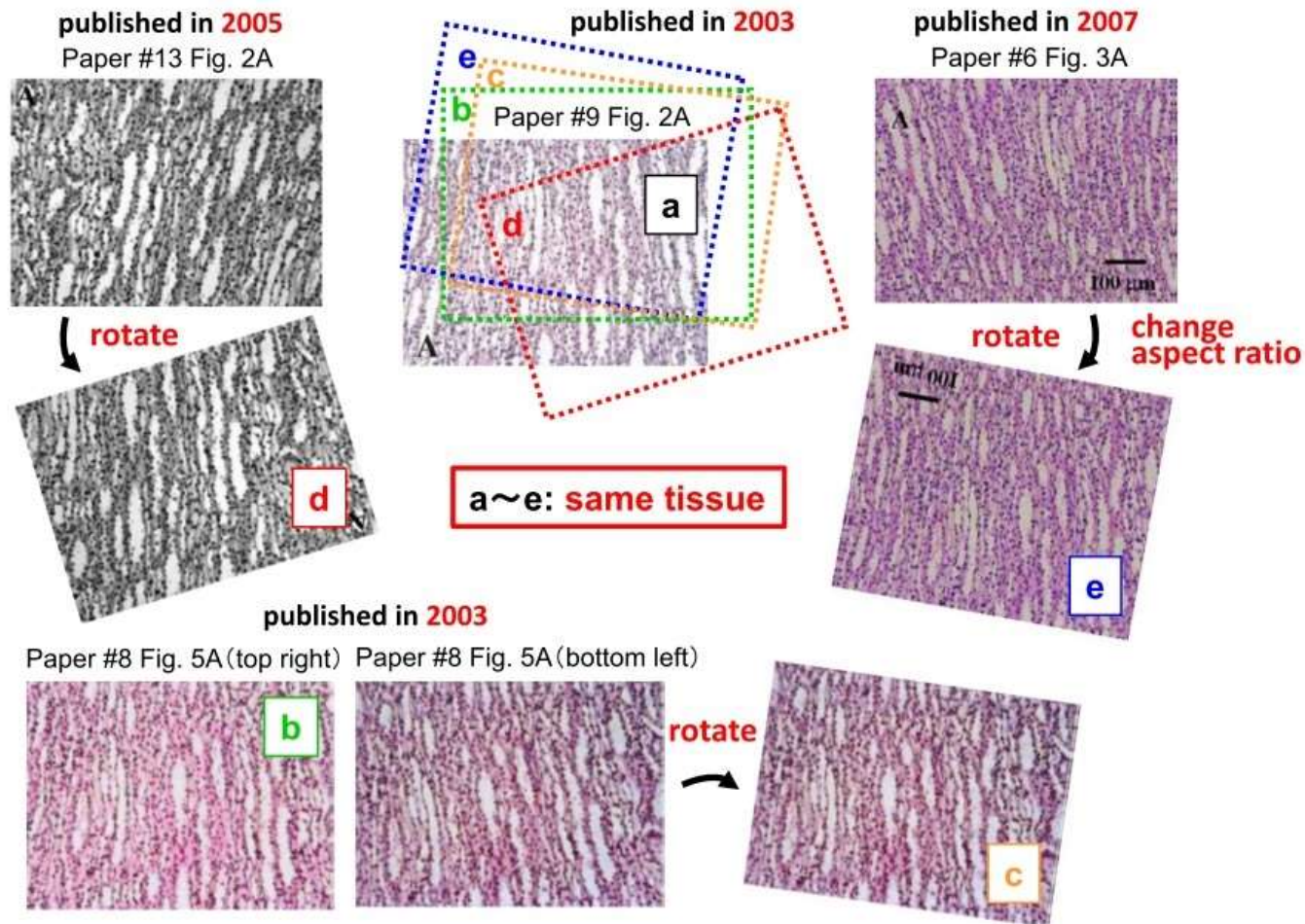
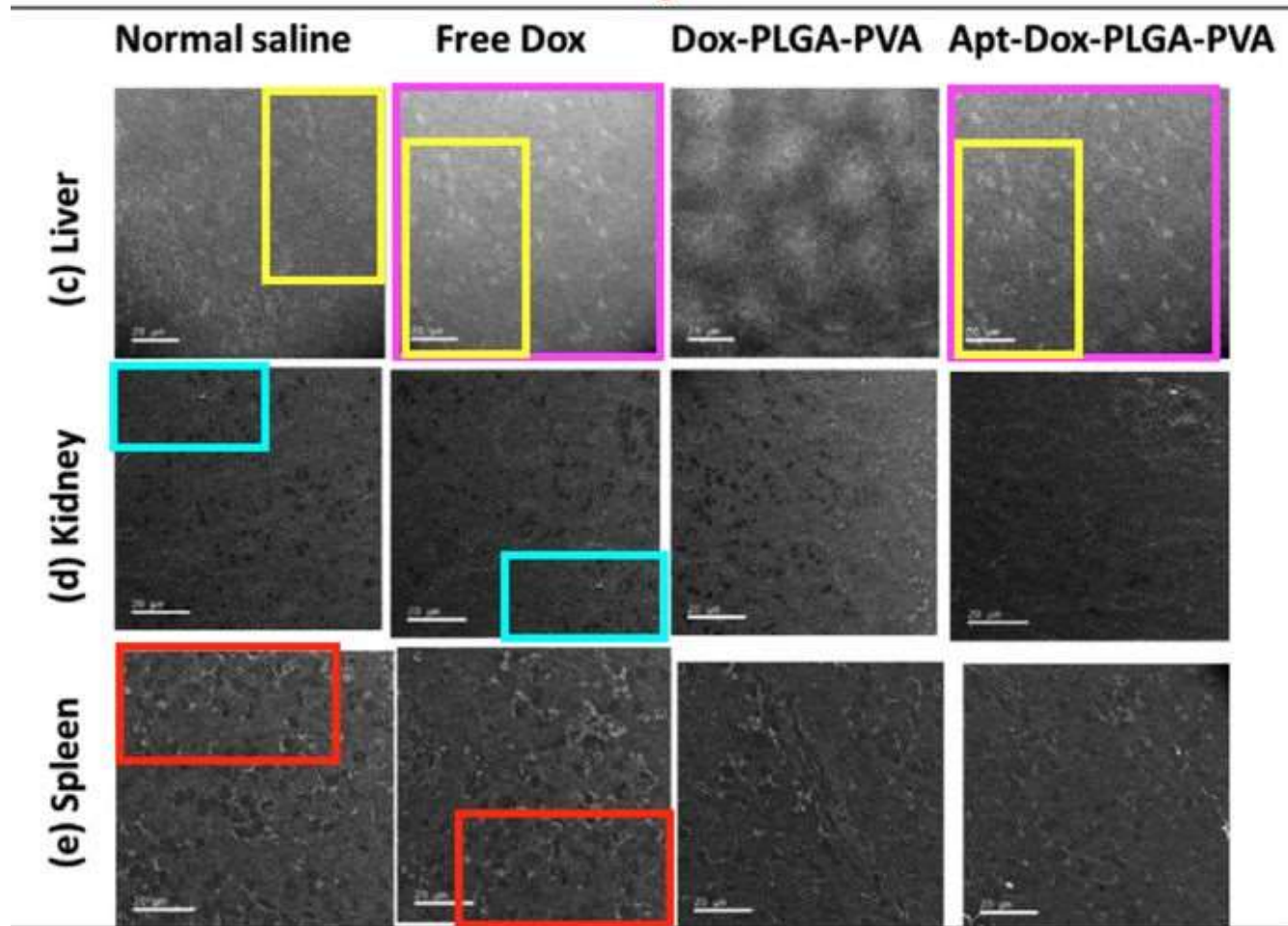


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Figure 5

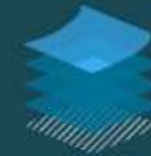


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