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Smart Publishing tips to master the publication process

Thomas Henkel
&
Mathilde Panes

November 17, 2020

Program of the day

Introduction



12:15



Break

13:05

13:15



13:55

Learn
Submitting
your article

Learn
Peer—review process

Conclusion
& questions

- Publishing context
- Journal selection
- Authorship
- Open Access roads

Submitting your article

What can you publish?

- Peer-reviewed article
- Book
- Book chapter
- Book review
- Data paper
- Preprint
- Video abstract
-



When do you publish?



- Too **early** → premature publication
- Too **late** → beware of competitors

Our recommendations:

- Publish a **short communication** to mark your research territory
- Present something **new**
- Do not publish anything if you plan to **patent**
- Do not split your research into too many publications to avoid «**salami science**»

Where ? Journal Typology

Multidisciplinary

- Nature
- Science

Disciplinary Specialized

- Cell
- Diabetes
- Journal of Nuclear Materials

Megajournals (Open Access)

- PLoS One
- IEEE Access
- Nature Communications
- Frontiers in Psychology

How to choose a journal?

Journal specificities	Contextual constraints
Typology	Funder's requirements
Business Model	Institutional Policy
Prestige (Bibliometrics)	Practices of your domain / lab
Publishing agreement conditions	
Findability	



Who publishes? About authorship

Increasing number of authors

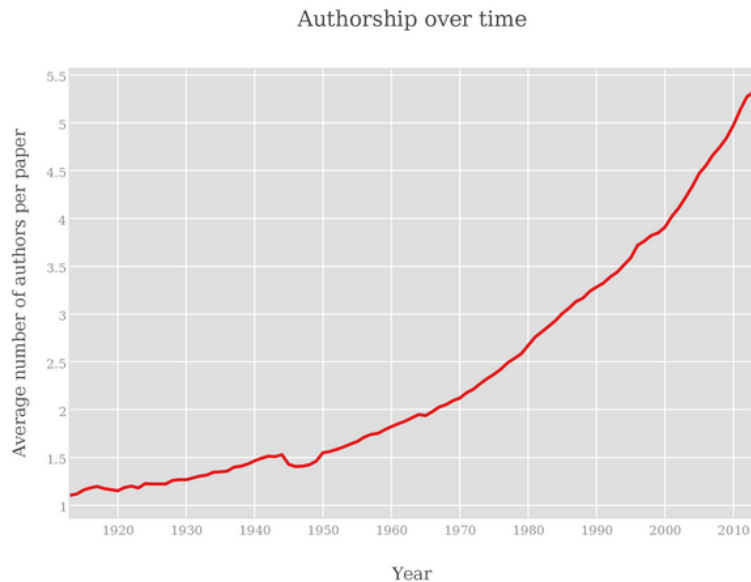


Figure 2: The average number of authors per paper has increased 5-fold over the last century

Fig. 2 published under CC BY license in
ABOUKHALIL, Robert, 2015. The rising trend in authorship. *The Winnower* [online]. 11 June 2015. [Accessed 24 January 2020]. DOI 10.15200/winn.141832.26907.
Available from: <https://thewinnower.com/papers/37-the-rising-trend-in-authorship>.

Authorship issues

WHO DESERVES TO BE AUTHOR OF A PAPER?



ESSENTIAL
CONTRIBUTION
TO THE RESEARCH



PARTICIPATION
IN THE WRITING OF
THE MANUSCRIPT



APPROVING
THE MANUSCRIPT
FINAL VERSION

Authorship issues

THE AUTHOR LIST: GIVING CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

The first author
Senior grad student on the project. Made the figures.

The third author
First year student who actually did the experiments, performed the analysis and wrote the whole paper. Thinks being third author is "fair".

The second-to-last author
Ambitious assistant professor or post-doc who instigated the paper.

Michaels, C., Lee, E. F., Sap, P. S., Nichols, S. T., Oliveira, L., Smith, B. S.

The second author
Grad student in the lab that has nothing to do with this project, but was included because he/she hung around the group meetings (usually for the food).

The middle authors
Author names nobody really reads. Reserved for undergrads and technical staff.

The last author
The head honcho. Hasn't even read the paper but, hey, he/she got the funding, and their famous name will get the paper accepted.

JORGE CHAM © 2005

"Piled Higher and Deeper" by Jorge Cham / www.phdcomics.com

Originally published on March 13, 2005 at <http://www.phdcomics.com/comics.php?f=562> [retrieved on Jan 24, 2020]

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References

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Conceived and designed the experiments: LC SJ RN LN PC PAM. Performed the experiments: LC RN. Analyzed the data: LC SJ RN LN PC. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: SJ PC PAM. Wrote the paper: LC SJ RN LN PC PAM.

What is Open Access?

“Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions.”

Peter Suber ([Open Access, 2012. MIT Press](#)):

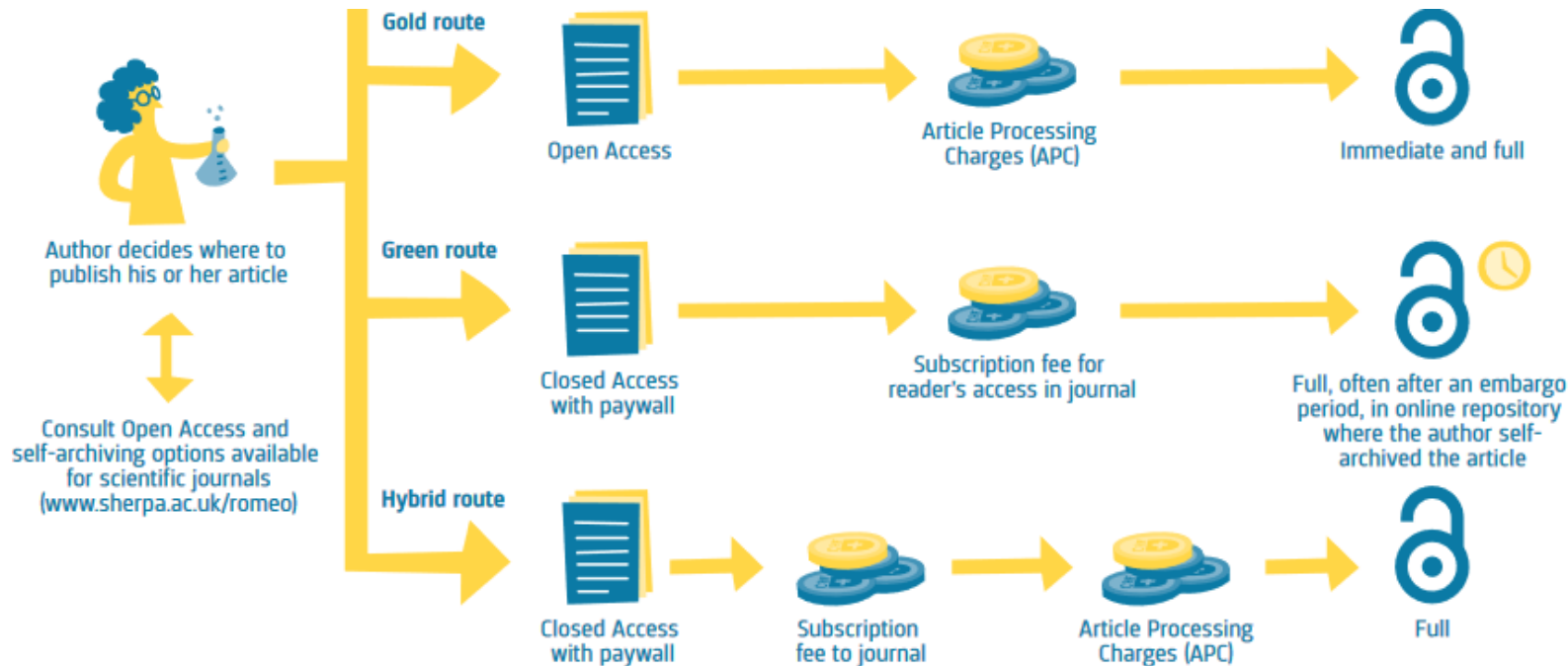
Swiss National Science Foundation

OA Policy

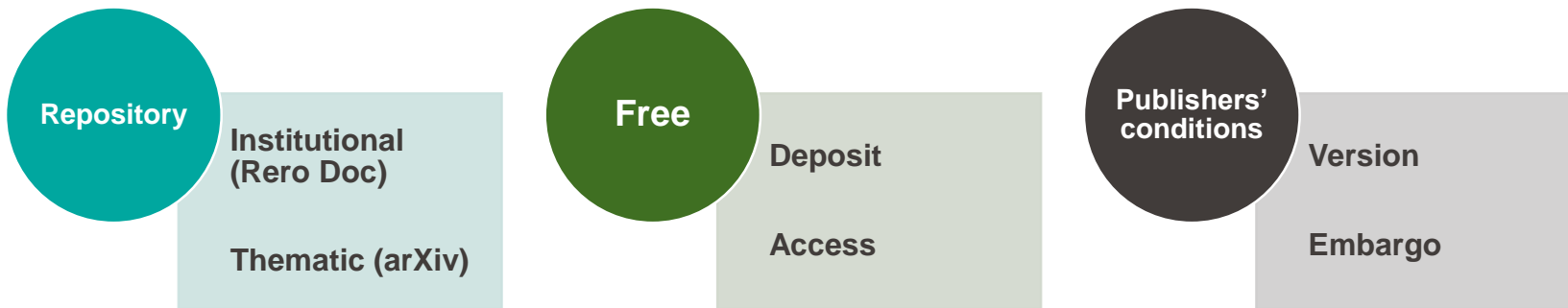
«The SNSF requires grantees to make the results of SNSF-funded projects available in an open access (OA) publication or database. As of 2020, all results will have to be available in open access.»

- Selecting the **OA route** (green or gold)
- **Providing OA** to publications (with or without an **embargo** period)
- Embargo : for articles (up to 6 months), for books (up to 12 months)

Roads to publish in Open Access



Source: Swiss Academies of Arts and Sciences (2019) Open Science in Switzerland: Opportunities and Challenges. Swiss Academies Factsheets 14 (2). (CC-BY)



Gold and Hybrid OA : Article Processing Charge (APC)

Title	APC price (14.01.2020)
PLoS One	1'595 \$
Optics Express	1'842 \$
Nature Communications	4'380 €
EMBO Molecular Medicine	3'300 €
Cell Reports	5'200 \$
BMC Biology	2'990 \$
eLife	2'500 \$

Source : Incites Journal Citation Reports – Thomson Reuters

Transformative agreements : a new standard ?

- Plan S + Swissuniversities OA strategy: accelerate the transition to Open Access
- New multi-year deals between big publishers and libraries consortia, including reading and publishing fees
- APC are included in the agreement, up to a capped number of APC per year
- Corresponding authors can publish in hybrid (and gold) journals
- **UNIFR (in the Swiss Consortium of Academic Libraries) : agreement signed with Elsevier and Springer (2020-2023); agreement with other publishers in preparation**
- A great uncertainty : sustainability of this new model
- Stay tuned, it evolves very quickly

Financial Support at UNIFR for Open Access publications

- Open Access Fund
 - Gold OA publication (not hybrid)
 - Partial (50%) reimbursement of the APC up to 1000.-
 - PhD Students: 100% up to 2000.-
- Agreements with some editors:
<https://www3.unifr.ch/researcher/en/openscience/open-access/apc-reductions.html>
- Further information:
 - www.unifr.ch/openaccess
 - openaccess@unifr.ch

How to know about publishers' OA policies?

Sherpa Romeo

About Search Statistics Help Support Us Contact Admin

Nature

Publication Information

Title	Nature [English]
ISSNs	Print: 0028-0836 Electronic: 1476-4687
URL	http://www.nature.com/nature/
Publishers	Nature Research [Commercial Publisher]

Publisher Policy

Open Access pathways permitted by this journal's policy are listed below by article version. Click on a pathway for a more detailed view.

Version	Open Access Pathways	Actions
Published Version	None CC BY PMC	+
	Any Website, Journal Website	
Accepted Version (pathway a)	6m	+
	Institutional Repository, Funder Designated Location, Author's Homepage	

<https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo>

- Personal Open Access Assistant
- Contextual information concerning
 - Your situation
 - Your obligations
 - Your funding opportunities
 - Your rights
- Integration of Sherpa/Romeo
- Integration of institutional agreements with publishers (coming soon)
- www.unifr.ch/openaccess



Your personal Open Access Assistant

Your situation

Your publication is the result of a research project that was funded by the SNSF **Foundation and started officially after April 1, 2018**.

You published (or want to publish) an **article** in an **OA** or **subscription journal** that offers to open your article for a fee.

Your obligations

You must make your publication available in open access, regardless of the discipline. Learn more about your obligations.

In this case, we advise you to pursue **OA green**, which does not require a fee.

The self-archiving policy of your journal **seems not to be in line** with the SNSF policy. You may have the option to negotiate with the publisher to reduce the APC (if the article has not yet been published or the publisher allows it).

Submit your publication to **SERVAL**. You will find tutorials on how to do this.

Your funding opportunities

The SNSF does not cover publication costs (APCs) which are required for a paid journal available in open access ("hybrid" approach). Check with your faculty and department to see if any funds are available.

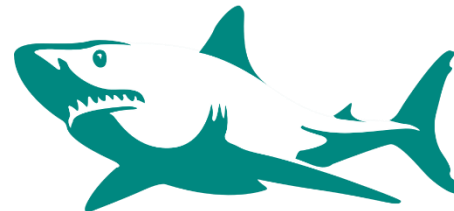
The journal in which you publish or have published is **not** a Springer Nature journal. If the corresponding author is **member of the SNSF and accepted after July 1, 2020** you can publish in Open Access. To do this, the Corresponding Author must select the Open Access option when submitting the manuscript. If this option is not selected, the manuscript will be published in print. Please contact open.access@unil.ch.

Your rights

If you find alternative funding to pay for hybrid APCs, you can publish in hybrid journals.

Predatory Journals

- Expensive APC
- Poor quality (no peer-review)
- Poor editorial and publishing services



Check:

the [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) (DOAJ)

the [Committee of Publication Ethics](#) (COPE)

the [Open Access Scholarly Publishers' Association](#) (OASPA)

[Think Check Submit](#)

Let's take five



Ready to publish?



Before the submission

- Format your article → **author's guidelines**
- Find an **appealing title** and **catchy keywords**
- Prepare an **impactful cover letter**

Remember that you only have **one shot** to impress! Get it right!

Good practices

- Similar to an application letter
- Convince the editor
- Highlight novelty and impact of your research
- Independent reviewers suggestion
- Potential conflicts of interest
- Directly addressed to the Editor in Chief

To be avoided

- Copy / paste the abstract
- Typo and spelling errors
- Exceed 2 pages
- Complain about previous rejection
- Speak negatively about other studies or researchers
- Over-interpret your findings

The peer review process



START

AUTHOR

Submits the
manuscript
(*MS abbrev.*)

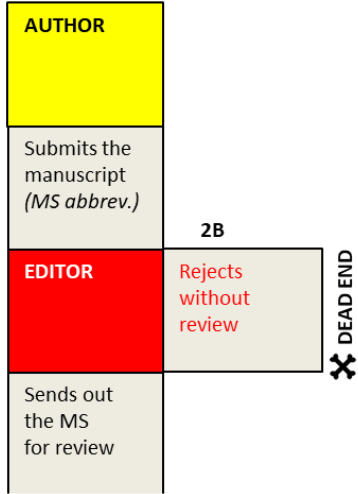


HAPPY
END

The peer review process



START



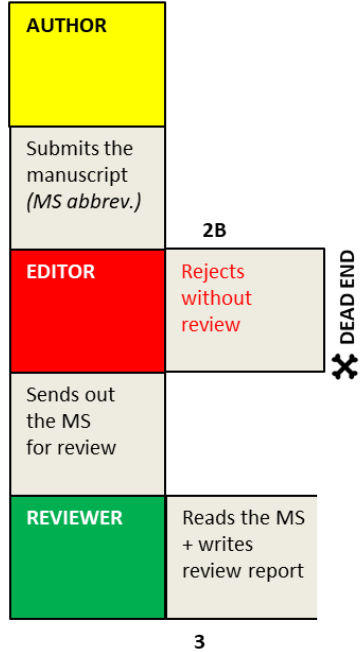
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The peer review process



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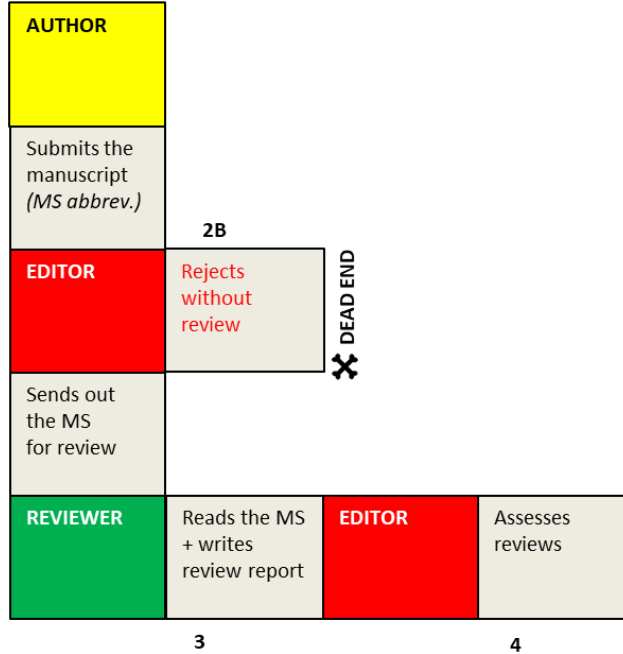


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The peer review process



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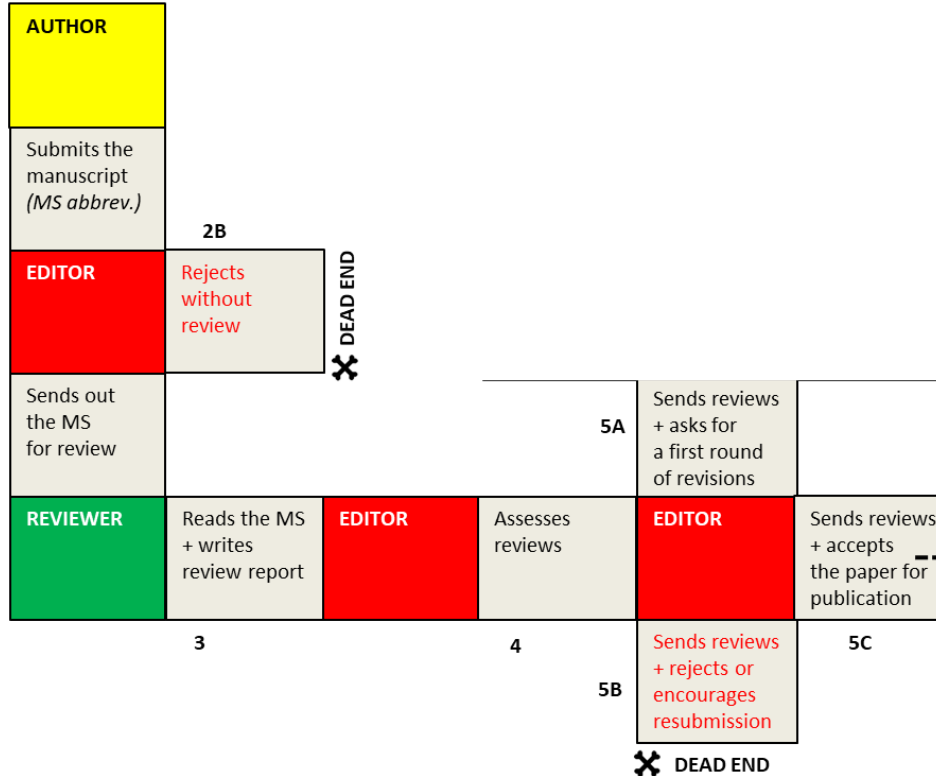


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The peer review process



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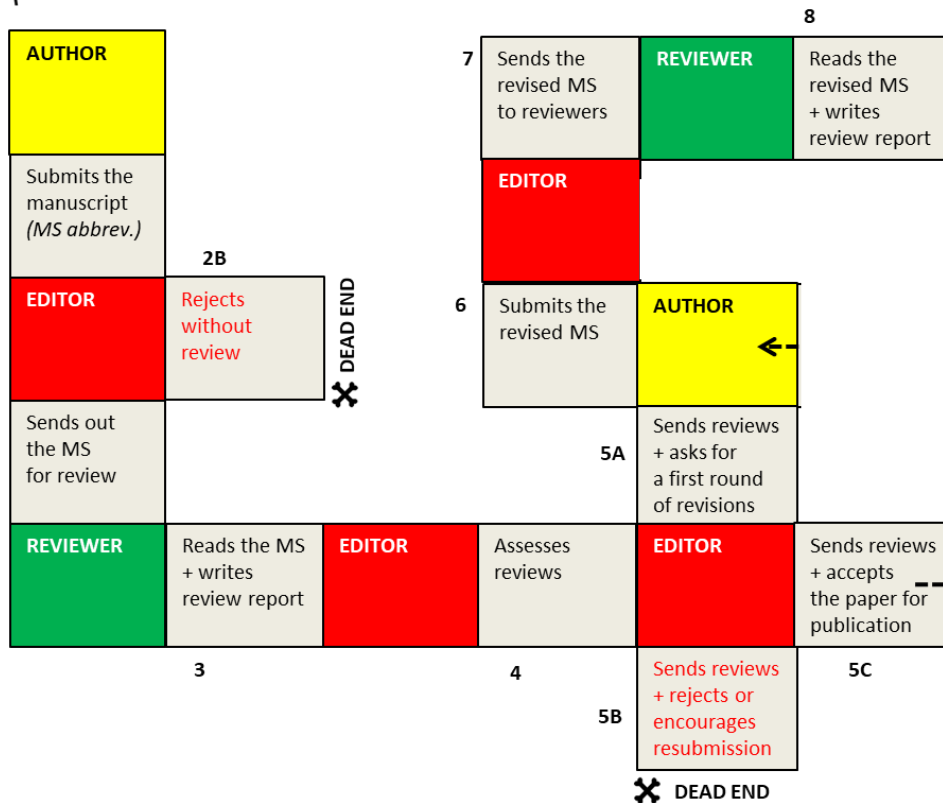


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The peer review process



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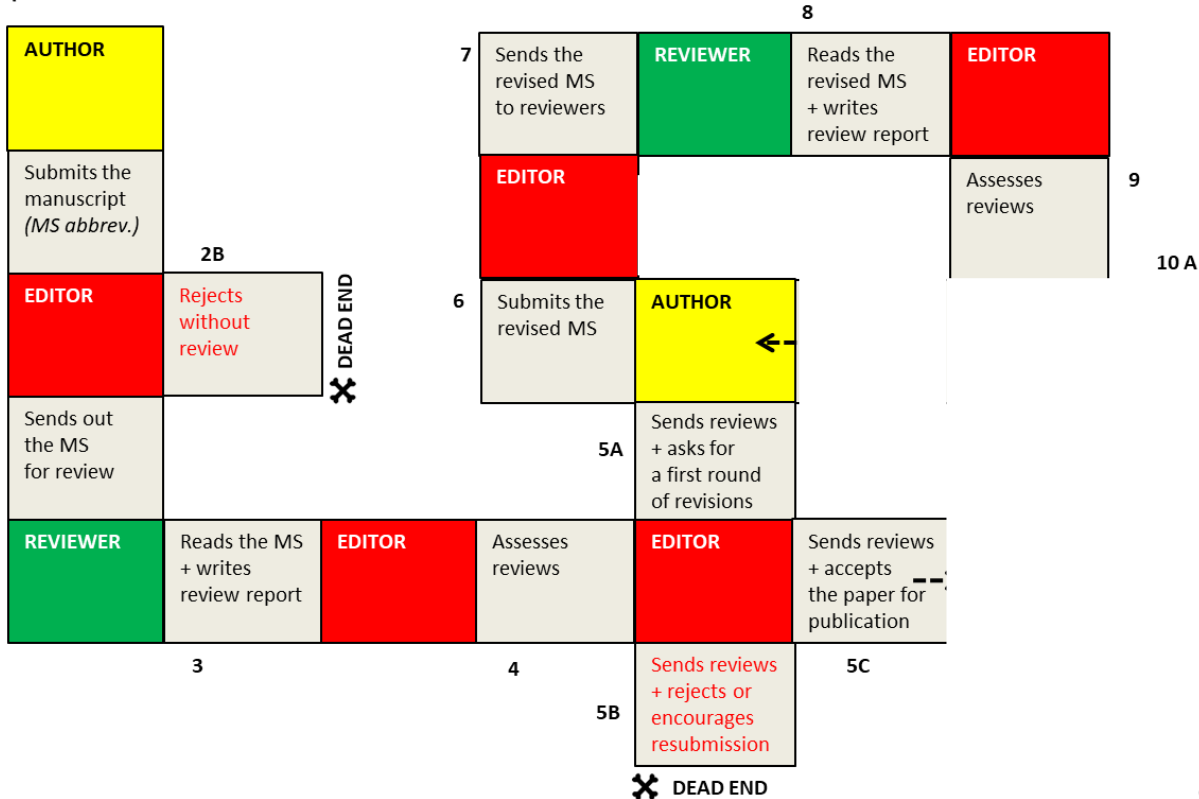


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The peer review process



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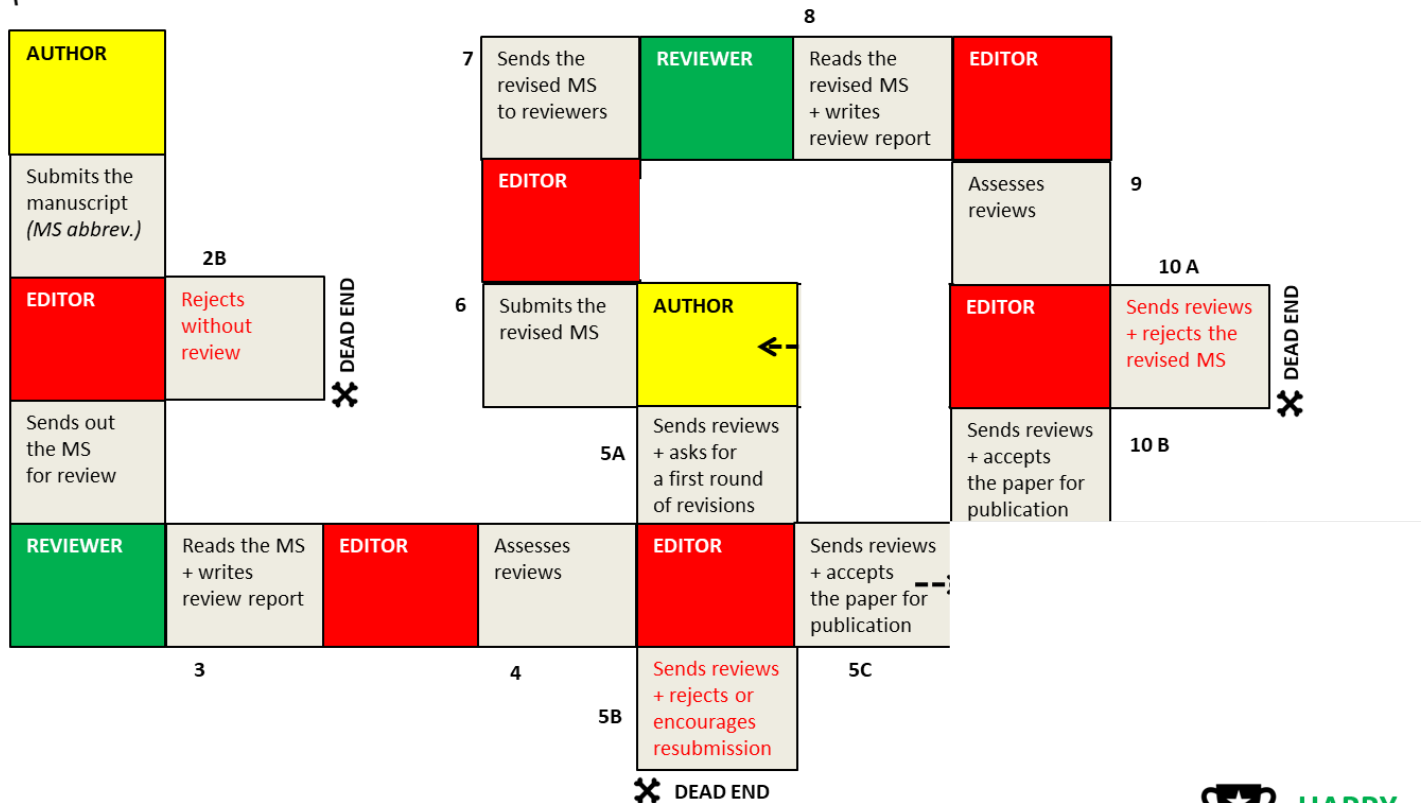


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The peer review process



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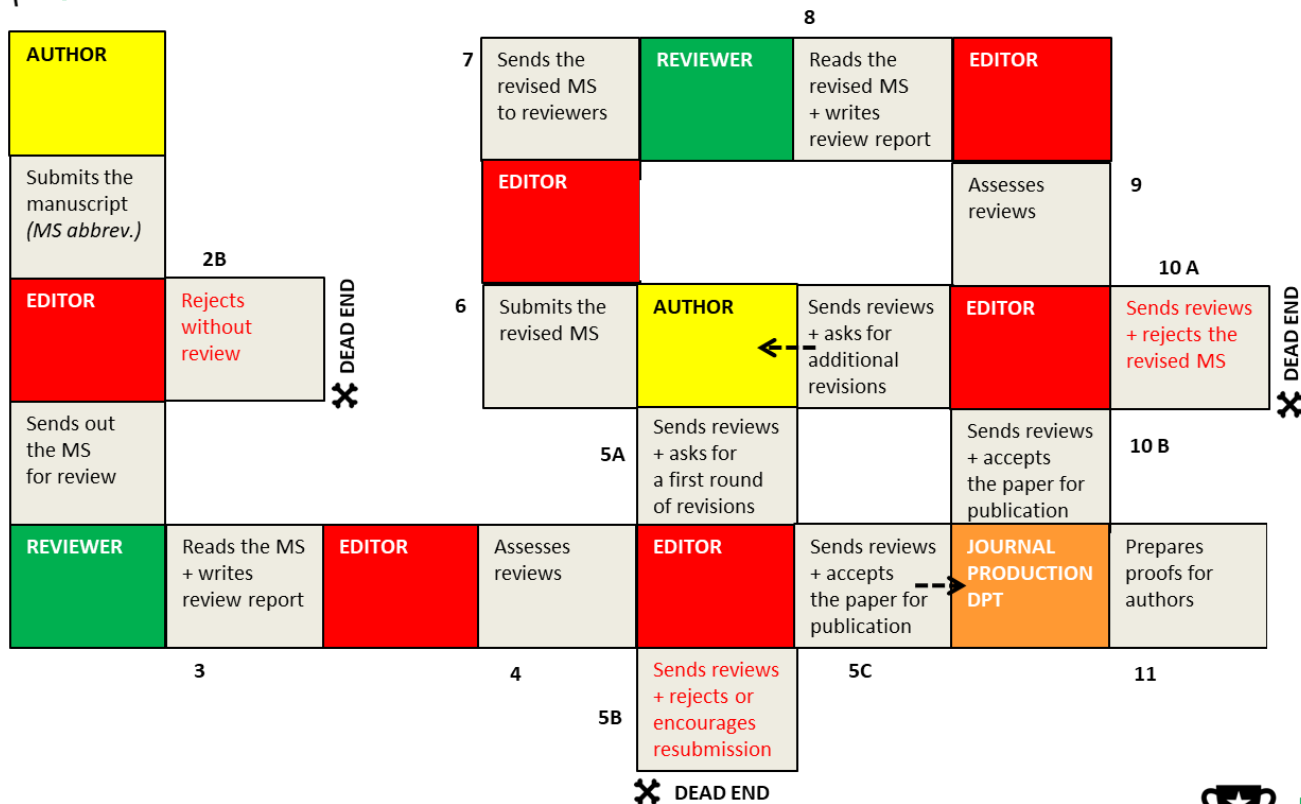


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The peer review process



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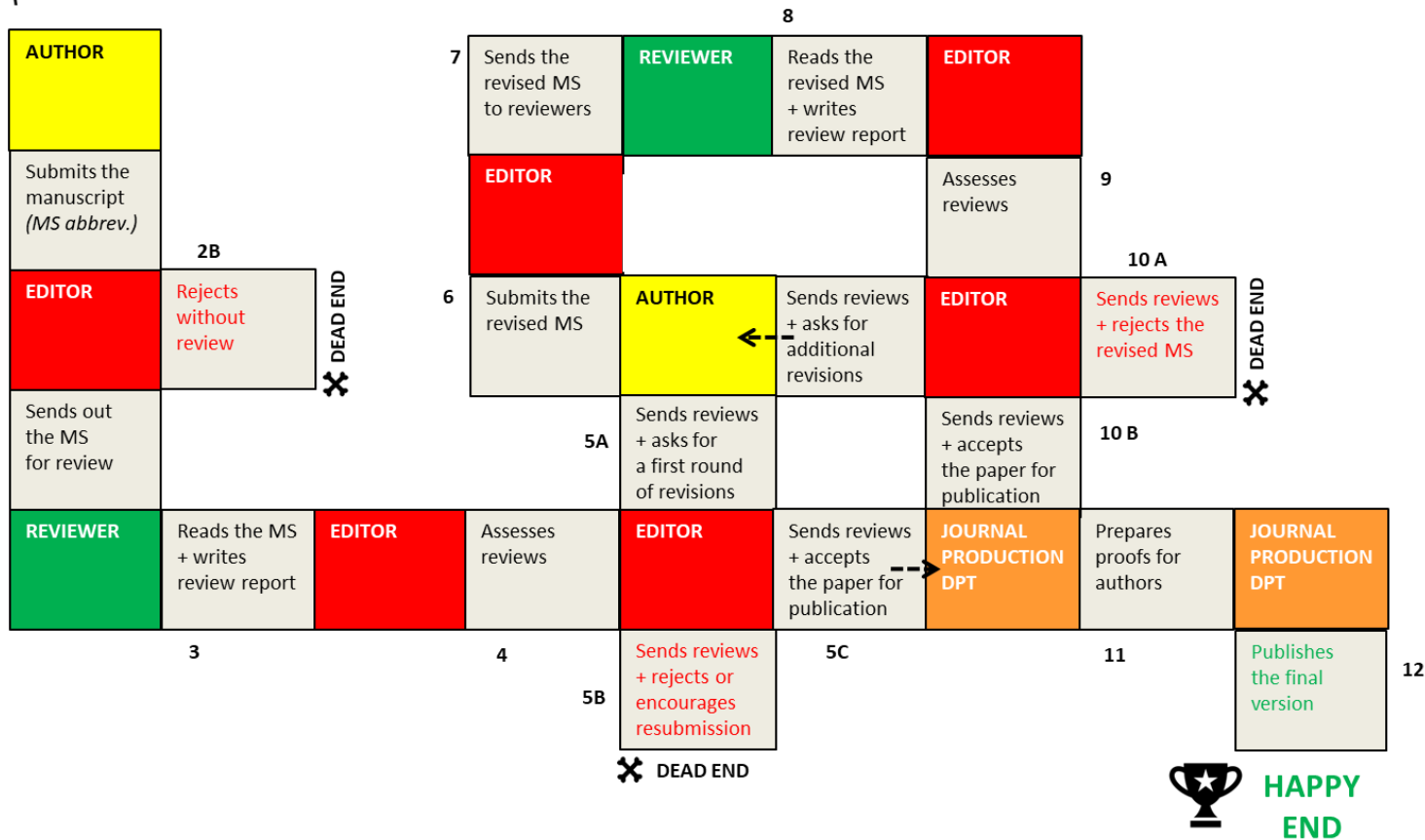


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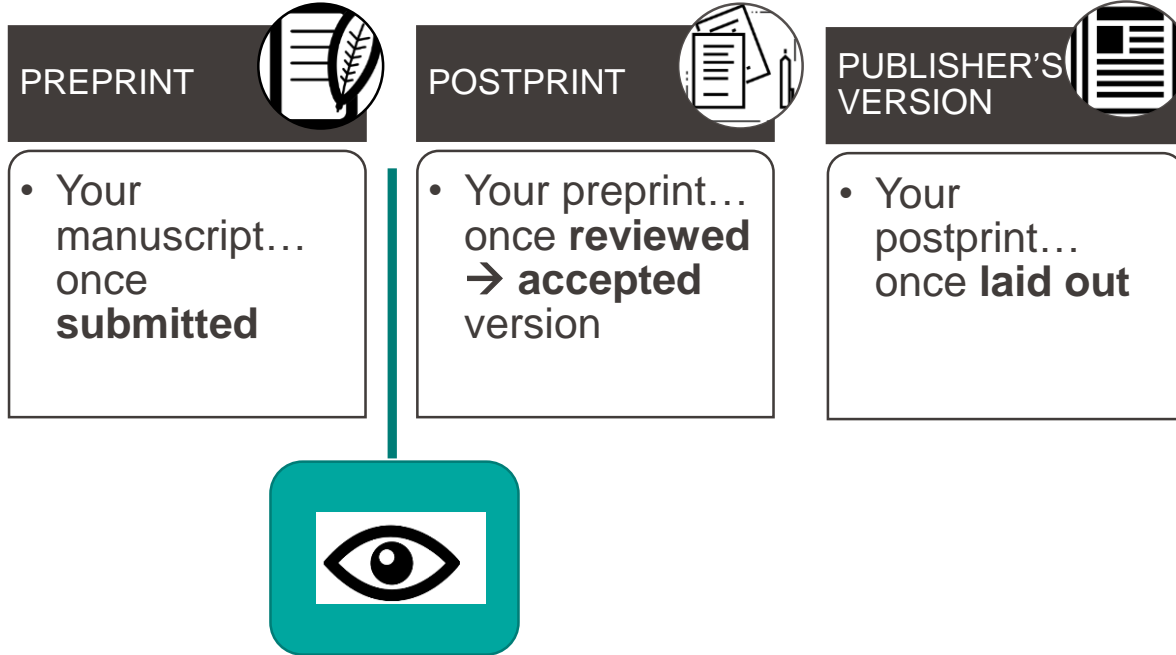
The peer review process



START



Peer Review process: from preprint to final version



Variants: **open** peer review

- Authors – reviewers – editor are known to each other
- Article available online before the review process
- Reviewers' reports are disclosed along the article
- Versions are available online

Peer Review reports for:

Development and performance evaluation of a GIS-based metric to assess exposure to airborne pollutant emissions from industrial sources

< [Back to article](#)

Original Submission		
6 Feb 2018	Submitted	Original manuscript
14 Mar 2018	Reviewed	Reviewer Report - Giorgio Assennato
4 Oct 2018	Author responded	Author comments - Thomas Coudon
Resubmission - Version 2		
4 Oct 2018	Submitted	Manuscript version 2
8 Oct 2018	Reviewed	Reviewer Report - Giorgio Assennato
Resubmission - Version 3		
	Submitted	Manuscript version 3
Publishing		
3 Jan 2019	Editorially accepted	
25 Jan 2019	Article published	10.1186/s12940-019-0446-x

BMC Environmental Health

F1000Research
Open for Science

Home » Browse » What is open peer review? A systematic review

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW Check for updates

REVISED What is open peer review? A systematic review
[version 2; peer review: 4 approved]

Tony Ross-Hellauer
* Author details

This article is included in the [Science Policy Research gateway](#).

Abstract

Background: "Open peer review" (OPR), despite being a major pillar of Open Science, has neither a standardized definition nor an agreed schema of its features and implementations. The literature reflects this, with numerous overlapping and contradictory definitions. While for some the term refers to peer review where the identities of both author and reviewer are disclosed to each other, for others it signifies systems where reviewer reports are published alongside articles. For others it signifies both of these conditions, and for yet others it describes systems where not only "invited experts" are able to comment. For still others, it includes a variety of combinations of these and other novel methods.

Methods: Recognising the absence of a consensus view on what open peer review is, this article undertakes a systematic review of definitions of "open peer review" or "open review", to create a corpus of 122 definitions. These definitions are systematically analysed to build a coherent typology of the various innovations in peer review signified by the term, and hence provide the precise technical definition currently lacking.

Results: This quantifiable data yields rich information on the range and extent of differing definitions over time and by broad subject area. Quantifying definitions in this way allows us to accurately portray exactly how ambiguously the phrase "open peer review" has been used thus far, for the literature offers 22 distinct configurations of seven traits, effectively meaning that there are 22 different definitions of OPR in the literature reviewed.

Conclusions: I propose a pragmatic definition of open peer review as an umbrella term for a number of overlapping ways that peer review models can be adapted in line with the aims of Open Science, including making reviewer and author

ALL METRICS

16467 VIEWS

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Open Peer Review

Reviewer Status ✓✓✓✓

Reviewer Reports

	1	2	3	4
Version 2 (revision) 31 Aug 17	✓	✓	✓	✓
Version 1 27 Apr 17	✓	?	?	?

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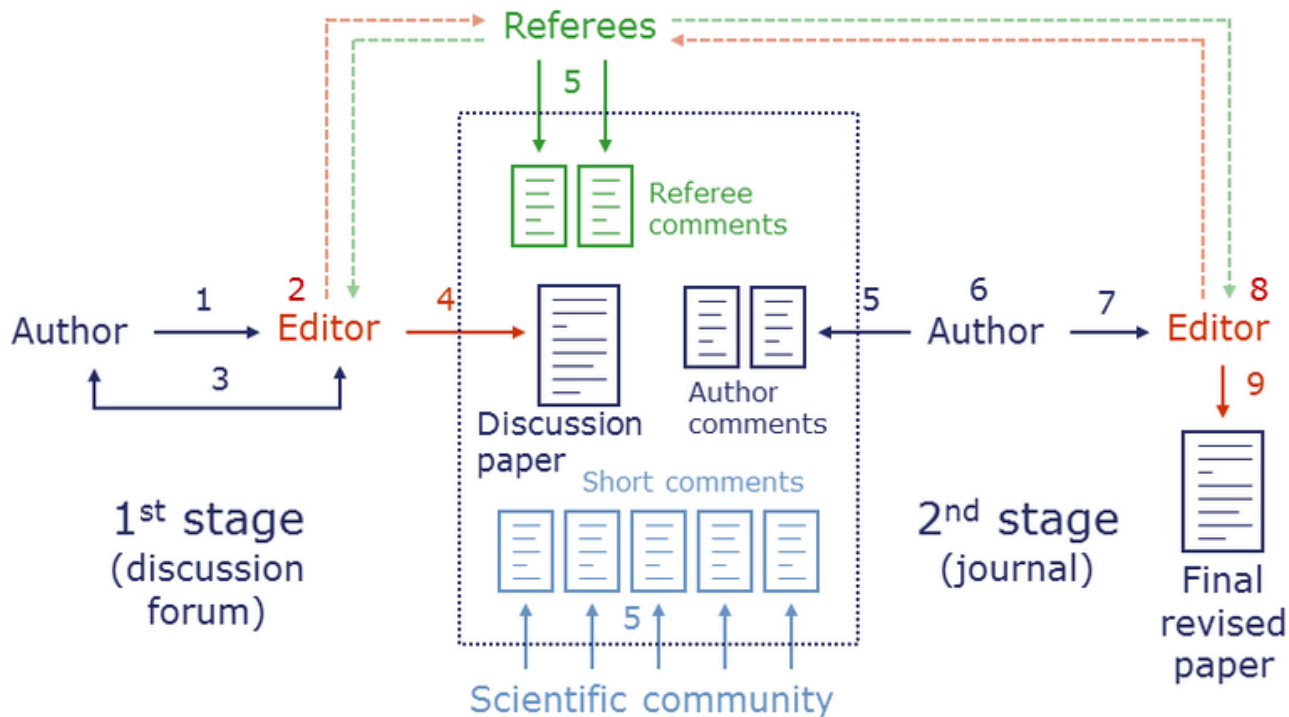
Comments on this article

All Comments (1)

[Add a comment](#)

F1000 Research

Variants: **interactive** peer review



1. Submission | 2. Access review | 3. Technical corrections | 4. Publication as D-paper | 5. Comments
6. Revision | 7. Revised submission | 8. Peer-review completion | 9. Final revised publication

Source: Copernicus Publications https://publications.copernicus.org/services/public_peer_review.html [Retrieved on Feb 12 2020]

Variants: **independent** review before submission



Authors spend less time re-submitting their paper to multiple journals.



Reviewers focus objectively on the science, not specific journal fit.



Readers can see peer reviews and author responses alongside preprints.



Journals can make informed decisions without having to start the process from scratch.

- <https://www.reviewcommons.org/>

Reasons for **rejection**

- **Insufficient novelty**
- **Inappropriate scope and audience**
 - Not a good fit for the journal
- **Limited impact and urgency**

- Lack of interpretation
- Insufficiently extensive experiments, poor methodology

- Low quality of writing – incorrect formatting
- Inadequate literature citation
- “Salami” science
- Suspected (self-)plagiarism



After rejection



AmanPreet Badhwar @Aman_Badhwar · Feb 27

Replying to @OpenAcademics

My first PhD **paper** was desk **rejected** 4 times, then got accepted, & then went on to win a national award. I have been told that my CV looks focused & planned. I have a good laugh mentally, ...if only they knew the hardships.

[#AcademicTwitter](#) [#phdchat](#) [#sciencetwitter](#) [#higherred](#)

2

3



Bailey DeBarmore, MHS RD @BaileyDeBarmore · Feb 12

Your **paper** is **rejected**. You submit it to another journal. Rinse and repeat - **how many times** have you done it for 1 **paper**? [#epitwitter](#)

1-2 more

13.1%

3-5 more

47.5%

More than 5

39.3%

61 votes · Final results

1



1



Last step : agreeing to your publisher's agreement ?

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Support:

openaccess@unifr.ch



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