



Targeting Journal to publish your manuscript

Scopus | ScienceDirect | JournalFinder

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Announcement

- 1. Questions will be answered after presentation.
- 2. The survey and handouts will be provided after the session.



Agenda



1 Source that we trusted

2 Exploring and selecting Scopus journals

3 Before submitting your manuscript

4 Help from Al

5 Q & A



Why do we need research??



Medical

CAUSE

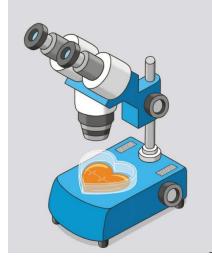
EFFECT



Education



Solar energy



Research is needed to solve either problem or effect















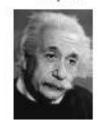
Louis

Alexander Fleming Medicine









from humanity or nature.



ELSEVIER



Coal

ELSEVIER is a leading Science & Health Information Provider

Empowering Knowledge ™



- The Publishing House of Elzevir was first established in 1580 by Lowys(Louis) Elzevir at the University of Leiden, Holland.
- Keeping to the tradition of publishing established by Lowys Elzevir, Jacobus George Robbers established the modern Elsevier Company in 1880.
- Among those authors who published with Elsevier are, Galileo, Erasmus, Descartes, and Alexander Fleming etc.

Alexander Fleming **Descartes**



Erasmus





Galileo



DISCORSI

DIMOSTRAZIONI

MATEMATICHE,

intorno à due nuoue scienze

Attenenti alla

MECANICA & I MOVIMENTI LOCALI,

del Signor

GALILEO GALILEI LINCEO,

Filosofo e Matematico primario del Serenissimo Grand Duca di Tofcana.

Con una Appendice del centro di granità d'alcuni Solidi.



IN LEIDA, Appresso gli Elsevirii. M. D. C. XXXVIII.

Our mission:

Lead the way in science, technology and health





'E' CONTENT PROVISION SEARCH & DISCOVERY



Online Books



MENDELEY

ScienceDirect





RESEARCH MGMT /PROMOTION TOOLS

SciVal Spotlight

SciVal Experts

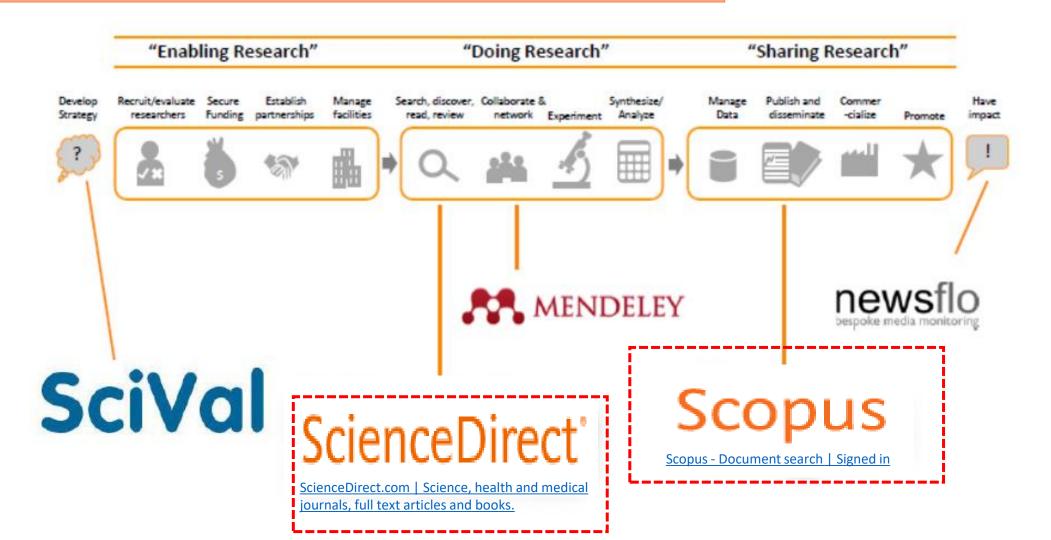
SciVal Strata

SciVal Funding

How can Elsevier support to the research???



Elsevier can support and provide the researcher across the research workflow





Start..... And.....Then



Applying for a PhD



Actually doing the PhD

Authoritative and Credible Information: Sources that we trusted.

- When working with new information, **especially online sources**, what evidence suggests that the content is credible, accurate, and authoritative?
- Examine the following criteria when evaluating information:
- Authorship: Is the author an expert in the field? Does the author identify him/herself?
- Publisher: Is the publisher credible or established?
- Timeliness: When was the content created? When was it last updated?
- Sponsorship: Do credible sources (e.g. media outlets, academics, experts) link to or share the content on their own sites?
- Footnotes and bibliography: Does the author cite credible sources? Did the author conduct research while creating content

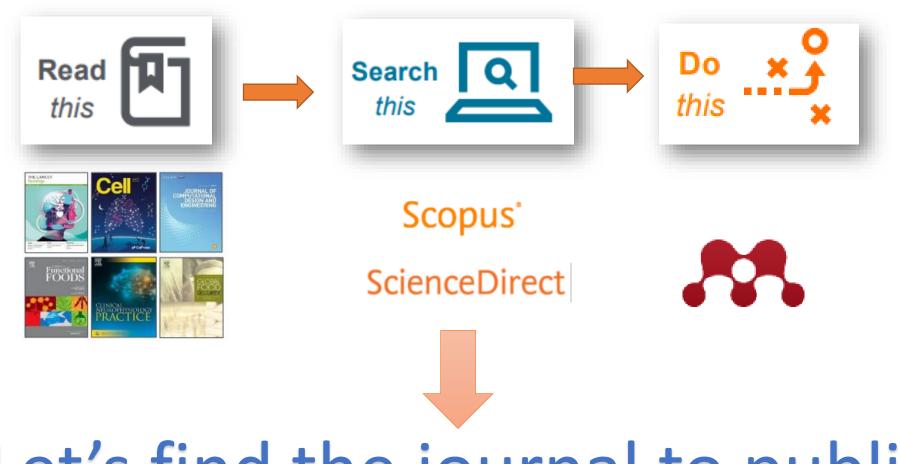








Elsevier combines content with technology to provide actionable knowledge



Let's find the journal to publish

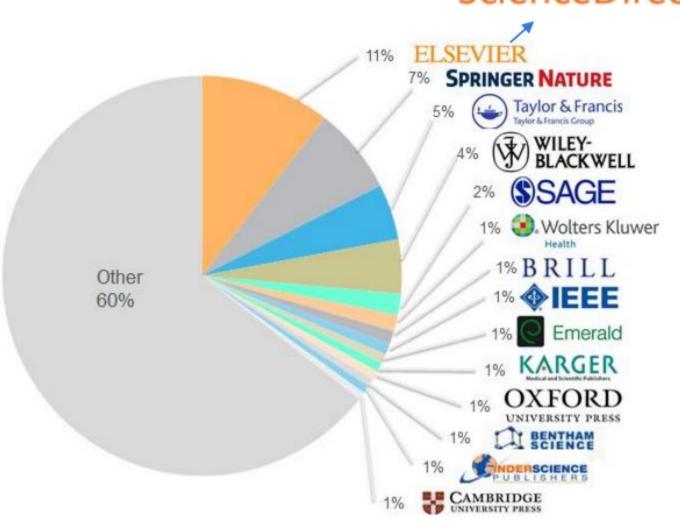
Finding and evaluating the right information Science Direct

Scopus

The Bibliographic Index Leader

>70M records and over 23,500 active titles from more than 5K international publishers. More than 3,759 Gold Open Access journals indexed, 165K books and 8,3M conference proceedings

Unbiased, comprehensive journal coverage with titles from many reputable scholarly publishers:



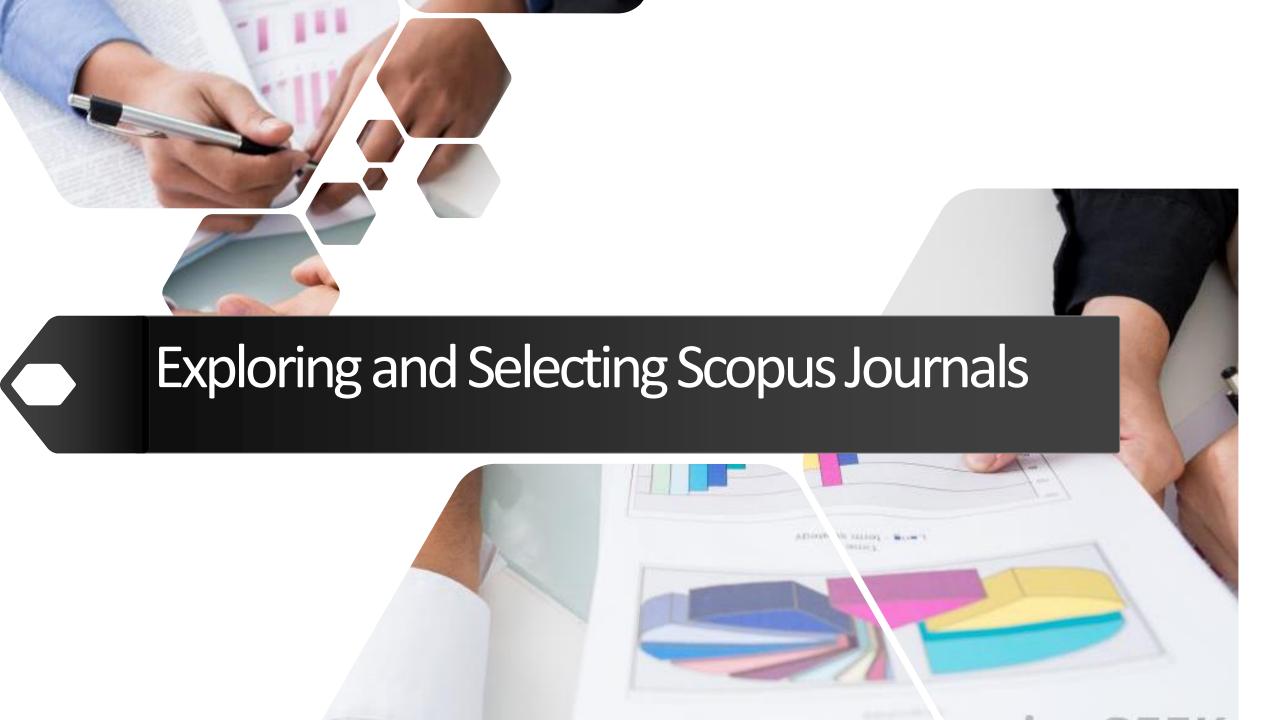
Research Workflow



- How likely people will cite my work?
- Would people outside Thailand also see my work?
- How can I benchmark journal's quality across different publishers?

When we are a students





What are on Scopus? Types of content

Original Research Articles

- · Complete report on original research
- Typically 8-10 pages, 5 figures, 25 references
- Can be found in OA or non-OA journal
- Good way to build a scientific research career



Short Communications

- Quick and early communications of significant, original advances, usually claiming certain results.
- Much shorter than full articles.
- Appear under many names, such as letter papers, preliminary notes, notes, etc.





Review Papers

- Critical synthesis of a specific research topic
- Typically 10+ pages, 5+ figures, 80 references
- Typically solicited by journal editors
- Good way to consolidate a scientific research career





What are on Scopus?

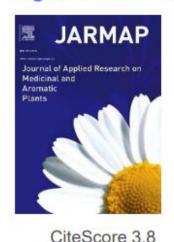
Types of content : OA vs Non-OA

*OA= Open Access and *Non-OA= Subscription

Traditional publishing

- Authors publish free of charge
- Institutions or individuals subscribe to journals

Agricultural Engineering Immunology Social Sciences









CiteScore 1.6

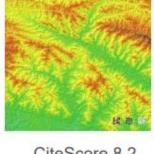
CiteScore 0.7

Agricultural Engineering Chemistry Energy

Open access publishing

- Author (or institution/funding agency) pays an article publication fee
- Article is made freely available to all online





Engineering





CiteScore 1.2

CiteScore 5.1 CiteScore 8.2

CiteScore 5.9

What are on Scopus? Recap!!! Types of content: OA vs Non-OA

*OA= Open Access and *Non-OA= Subscription

Non-OA (Subscription)

Free of charge

OA
(Open Access)

Article Publishing
Charge (APC)

Non-OA (Subscription)

Hybrid

Free of charge

OA (Open Access)

Article Publishing Charge (APC)

Recap!!!

Non-OA = Author don't have to pay for publishing.

Reader has to pay for reading

OA = Author has to pay for publishing

Reader don't have to pay for reading

Ready to write.... Yes and No



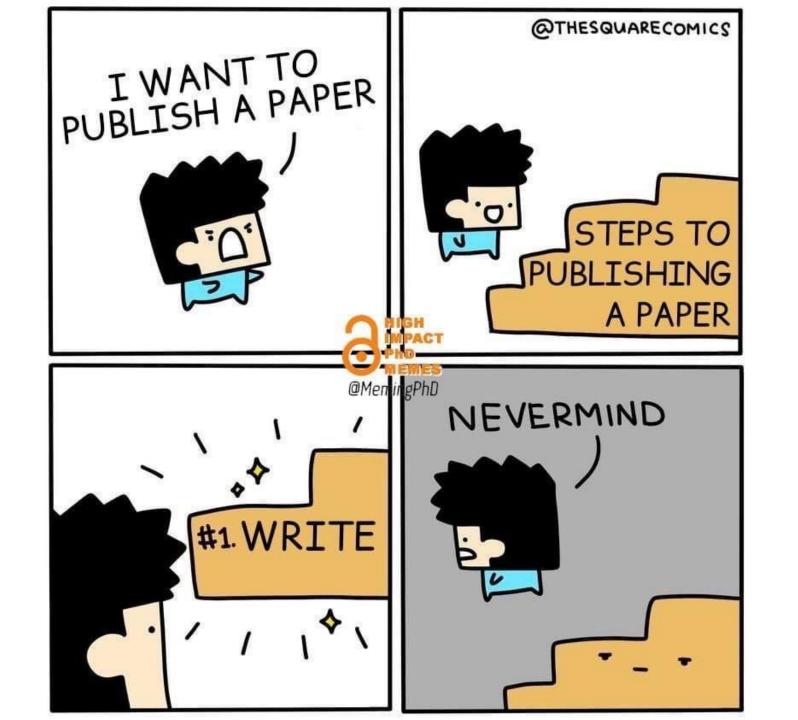
Watching netflix whole day



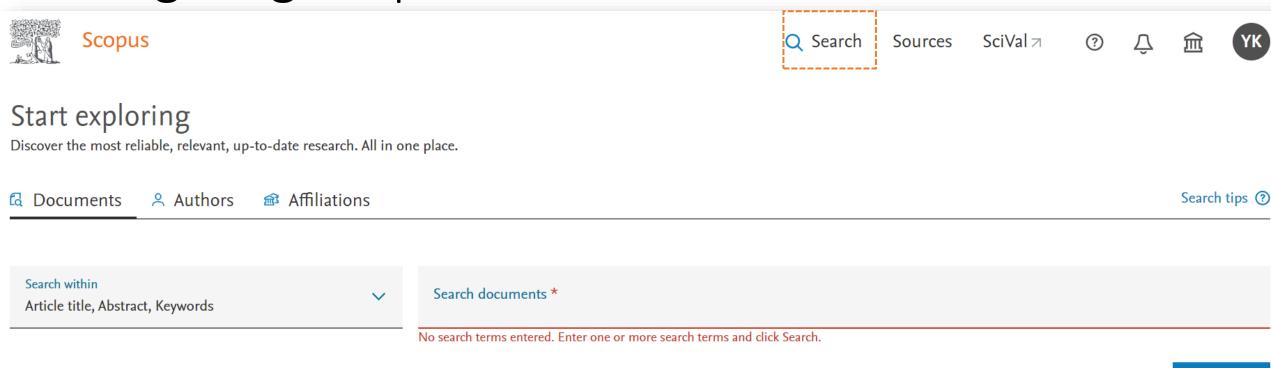
Writing manuscript for 10 minutes

What should I look for in a journal?

- A journal that is read by colleagues that work in the same field. Is it reaching your community?
- A journal that has the highest impact for that particular field (not necessarily the highest IF or CiteScore!)
- A journal that has fast turnaround times (see journal metrics available on journal home pages)
- A journal that is easy to find on the web. Where is the journal indexed?



What are on Scopus? Navigating Scopus: Document Search

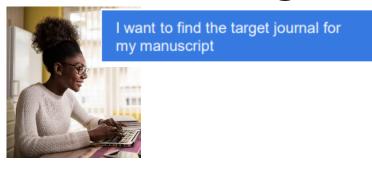


Search Q

Reset

+ Add search field [‡] Add date range Advanced document search >

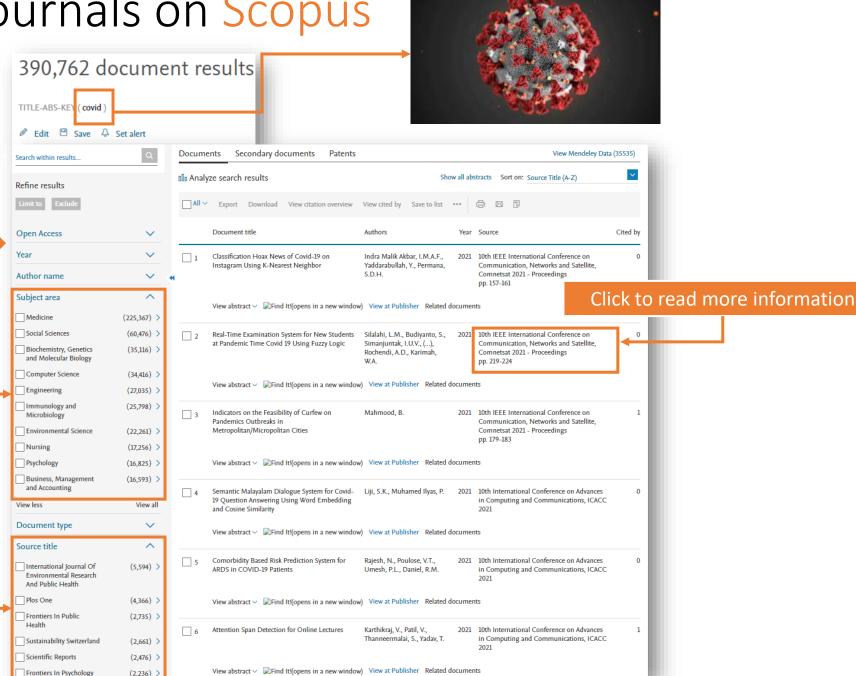
Define Target Journals on Scopus



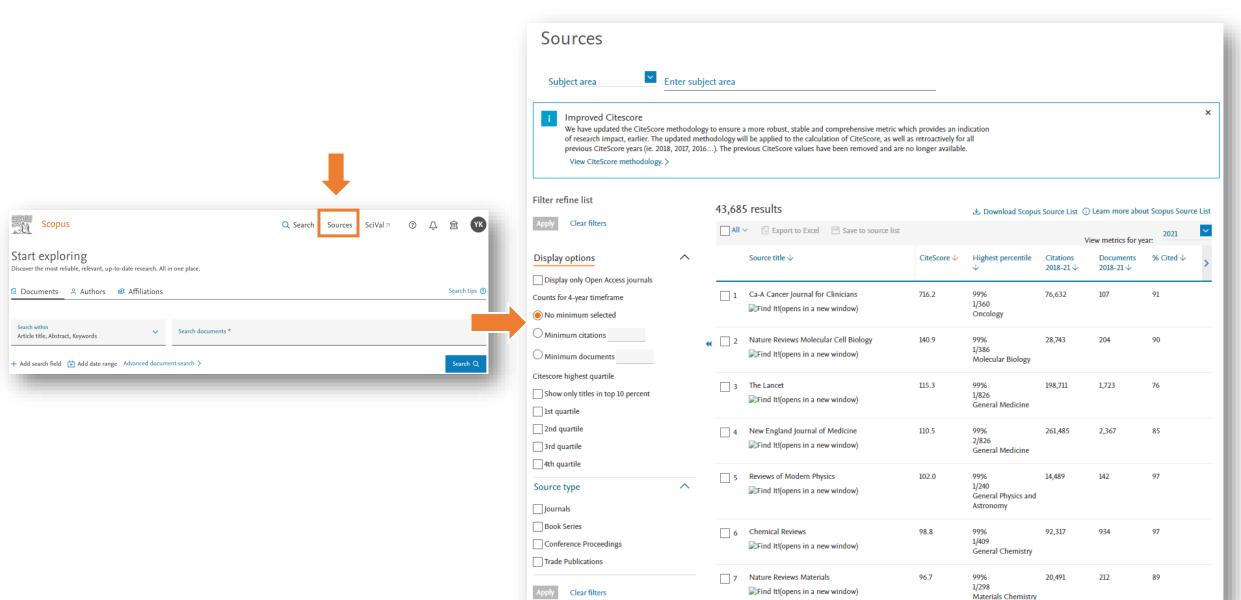
Filter the target your own scope

Filter of the researcher field

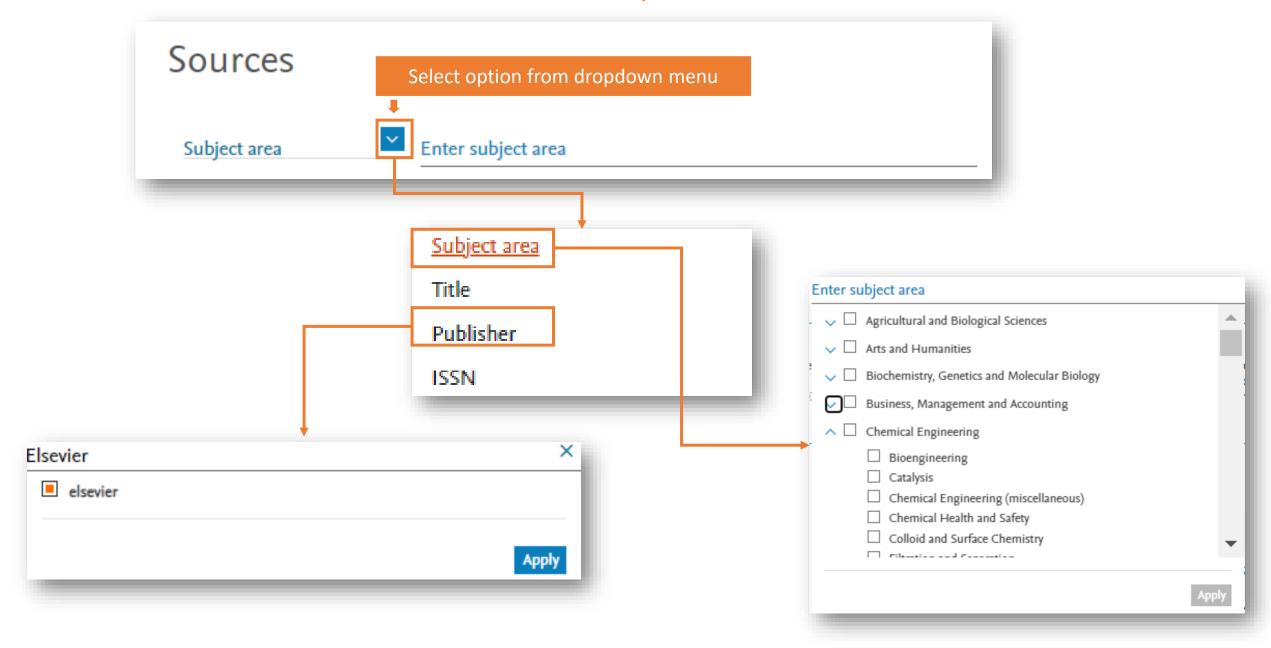
Lists out the relevant journals



Define Target Journals on Scopus



Select Publisher and/or Research Area on Scopus



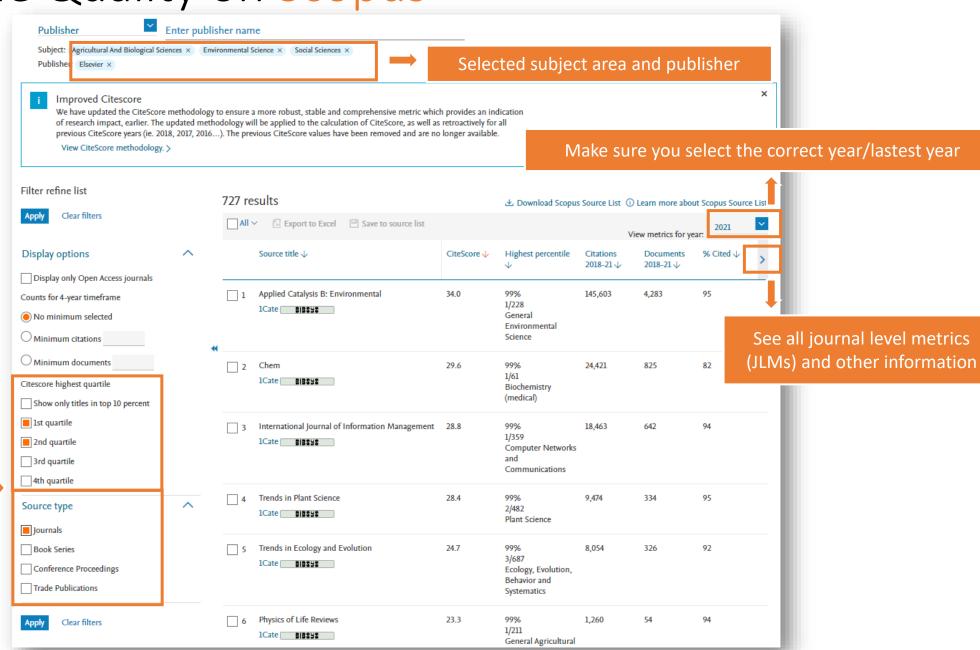
Filter For The Quality on Scopus

Where will I have to present my work??

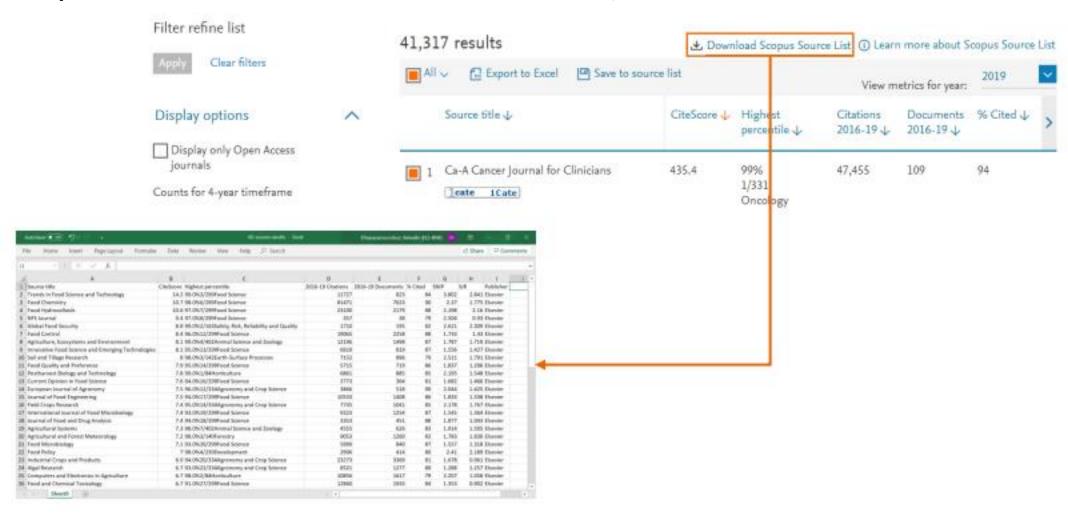


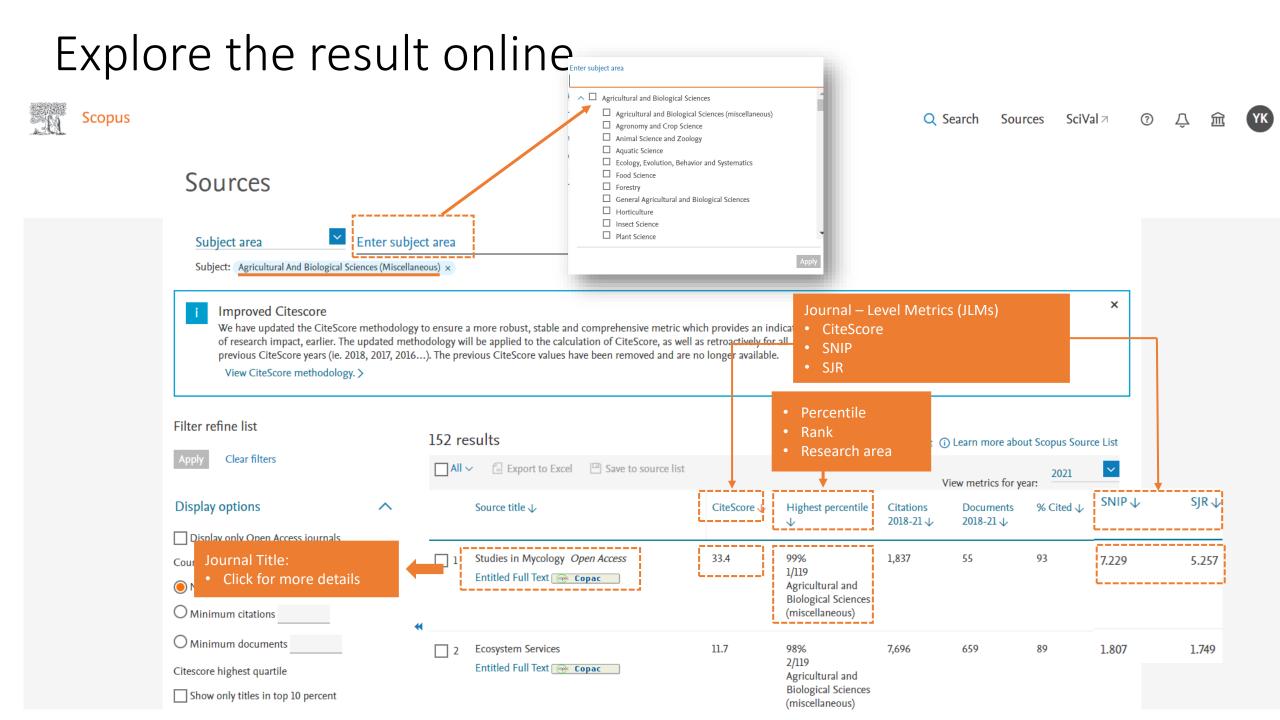
Define you target journal

- I want to publish my manuscript in a journal
- The journal should be indexed in **Scopus** in **quartile 1 or 2**



Explore the result Offline (How to download





Understanding the metrics



Citations in a year to documents published in 4 years

of documents in 4 years



Journal's citation count per paper

Citation potential in its subject field



Average # of weighted citations received in a year

of documents published in previous 3 years

CiteScore

- CiteScore itself is an average of the sum of the citations received in a given year to publications published in 4 years divided by the sum of publications in the same 4 years.
- Takes 4 years (including current year) into account.

SNIP

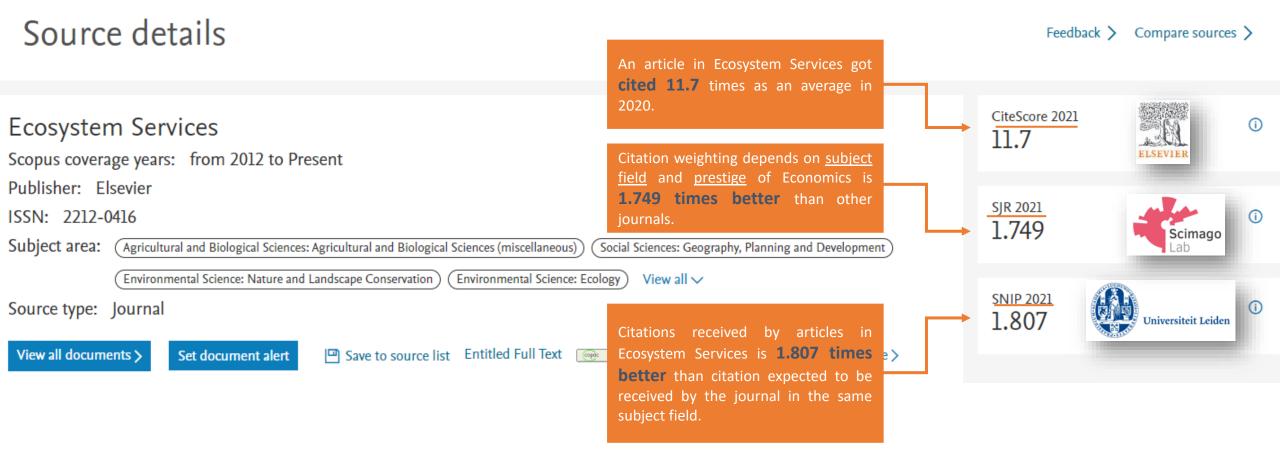
- SNIP = Sourced Normalized Impact per Paper
- SNIP accounts for field-specific differences in citation practices.
- measures contextual citation impact and enables direct comparison of journals in different subject fields
- Outlier scores are closer to average
- Takes 3 years into account.

SJR

- SJR = SCImago Journal Rank
- SJR is a measure of the scientific influence of scholarly journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where the citations come from.
- SJR weights each incoming citation to a journal by the SJR of the citing journal, with a citation from a high-SJR source counting for more than a citation from a low-SJR source.
- Takes 3 years into account.

Read the Metrics on Source Detail Page

Journal Detail (After choosing)



It is not (only) the CiteScore or Impact Facter, it is (mainly) the right audience!

Better to consult the Journal homepage to learn:

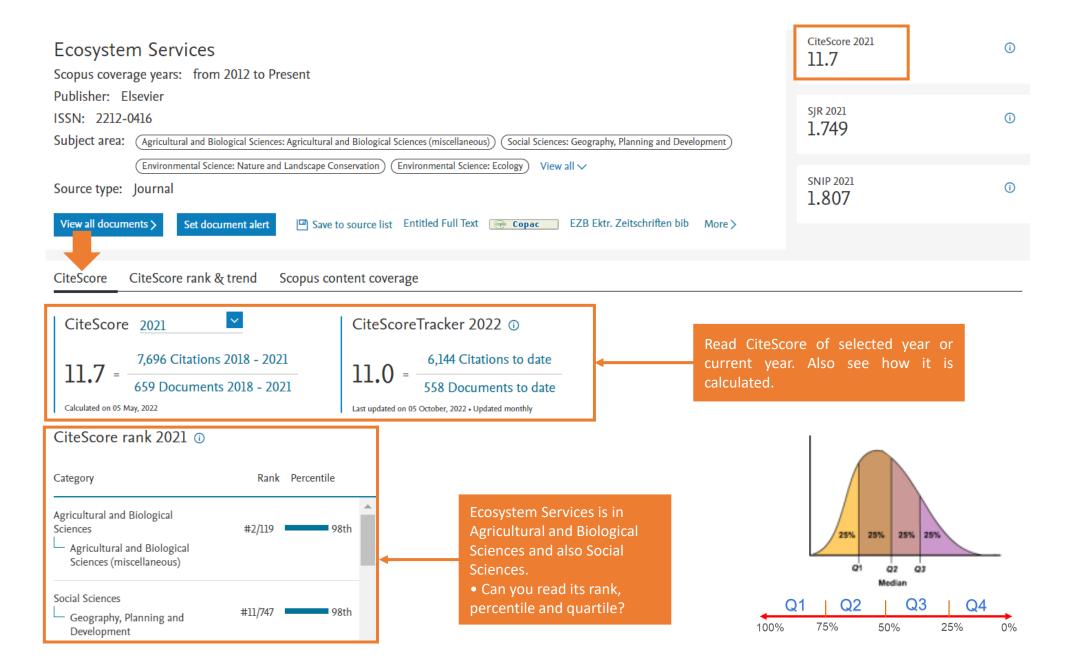
- Aims and scope
- Accepted types of articles
- Readership
- Current hot topics, (perhaps from Special Issues etc.)

Go through the abstracts of recent publications

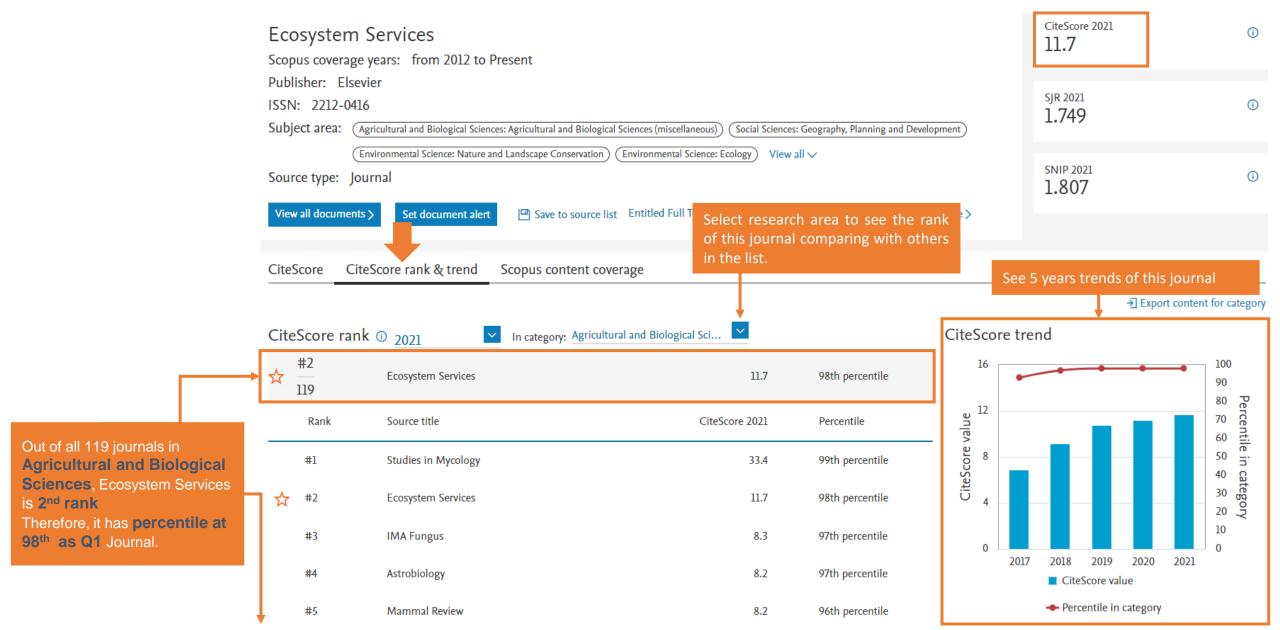
Articles in **your** references will likely lead you to the right journal.

DO NOT gamble by submitting your manuscript to more than one journal at a time. You will almost certainly be found out and this would lead to an immediate rejection.

More on CiteScore

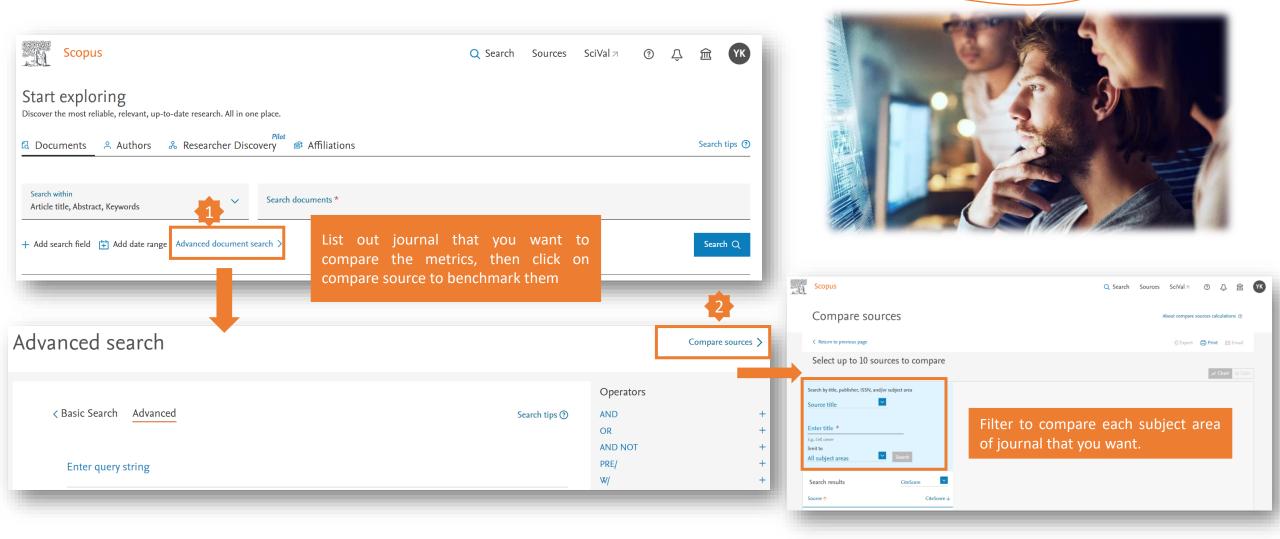


More on CiteScore



But what if I still have so many options?

- Which Journal Should I go?
 - How is it difference?



Using Compare Sources to benchmark selected journals

Which journal is the best for me?

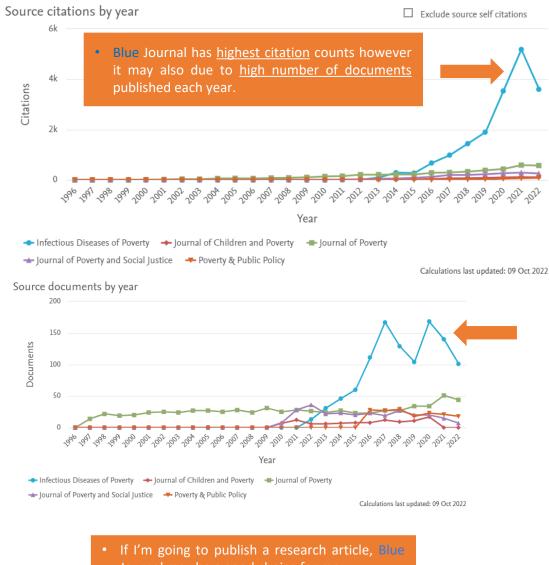
- · Compare them using different metrics
- · Select options of metrics you want to read

Compare sources

About compare sources calculations ③

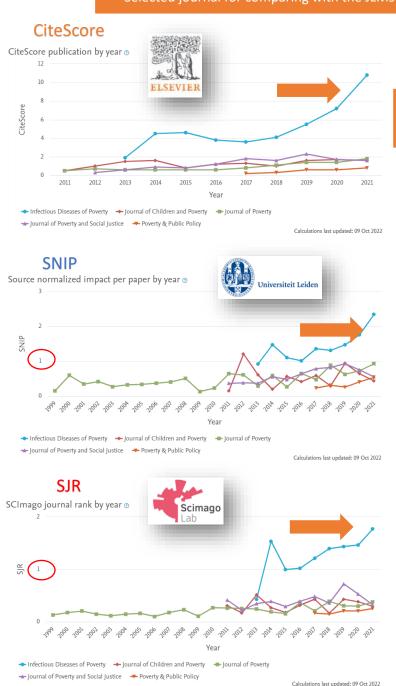


Example:



Journal may be a good choice for me.

• Selected journal for comparing with the JLMs



• As an average, Blue Journal got the highest number of citation.

Blue Journal got the highest citations more than average in the same subject field.

highest citations (weighted depends on subject field and prestige) more than average.



Before Submitting your Manuscript



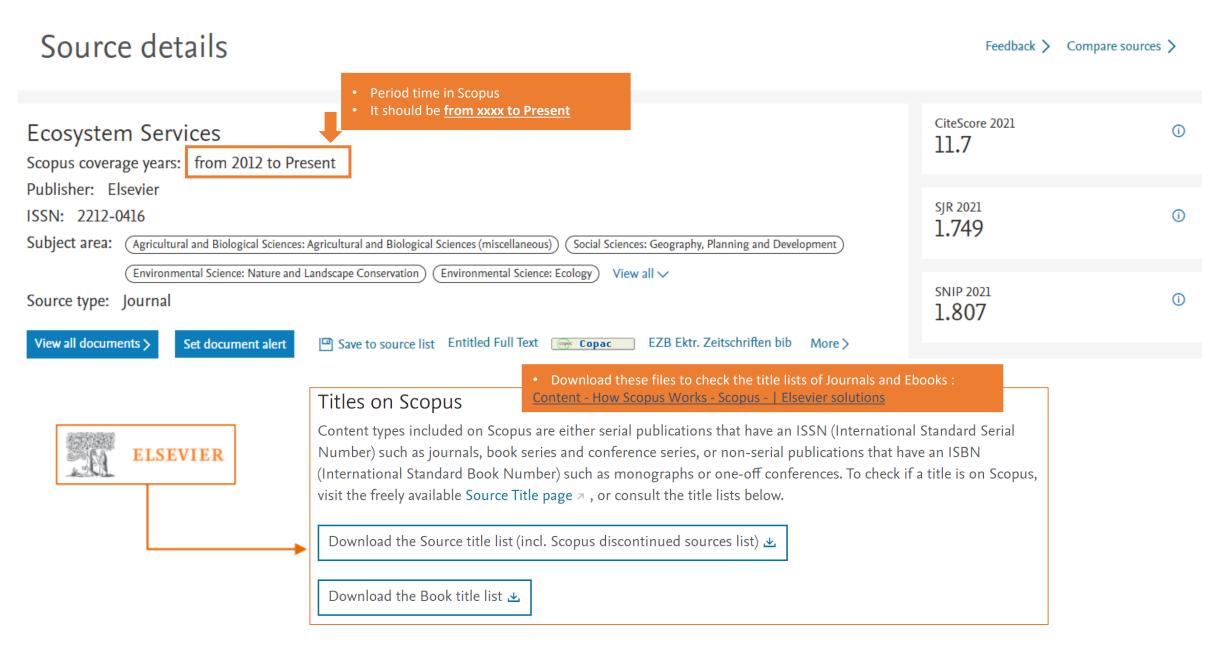
Where to publish?

- Ask help from your supervisor or colleagues
- Your supervisor (who is sometimes the corresponding author) has at least coresponsibility for your work and should provide guidance
- Your colleagues may already have experience of the journal (or the Editor!)
- Shortlist a handful of candidate journals, and investigate them further thoroughly:

Aims and scope

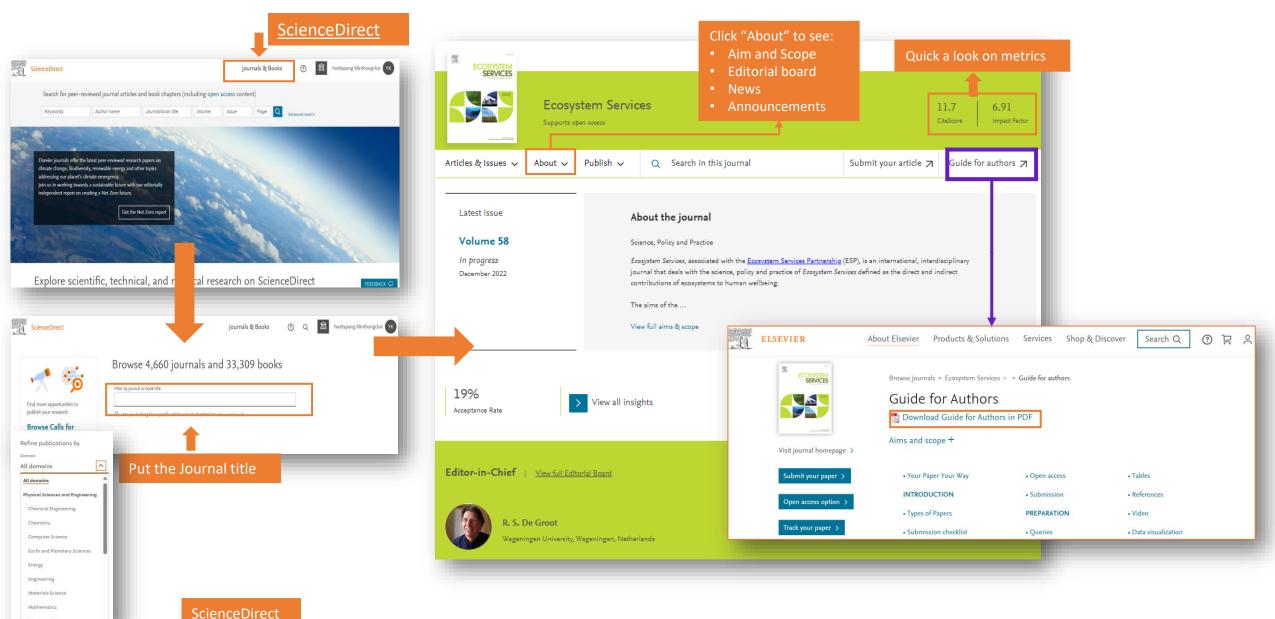
Scan recent tables of contents, etc.

Is this journal still in Scopus?



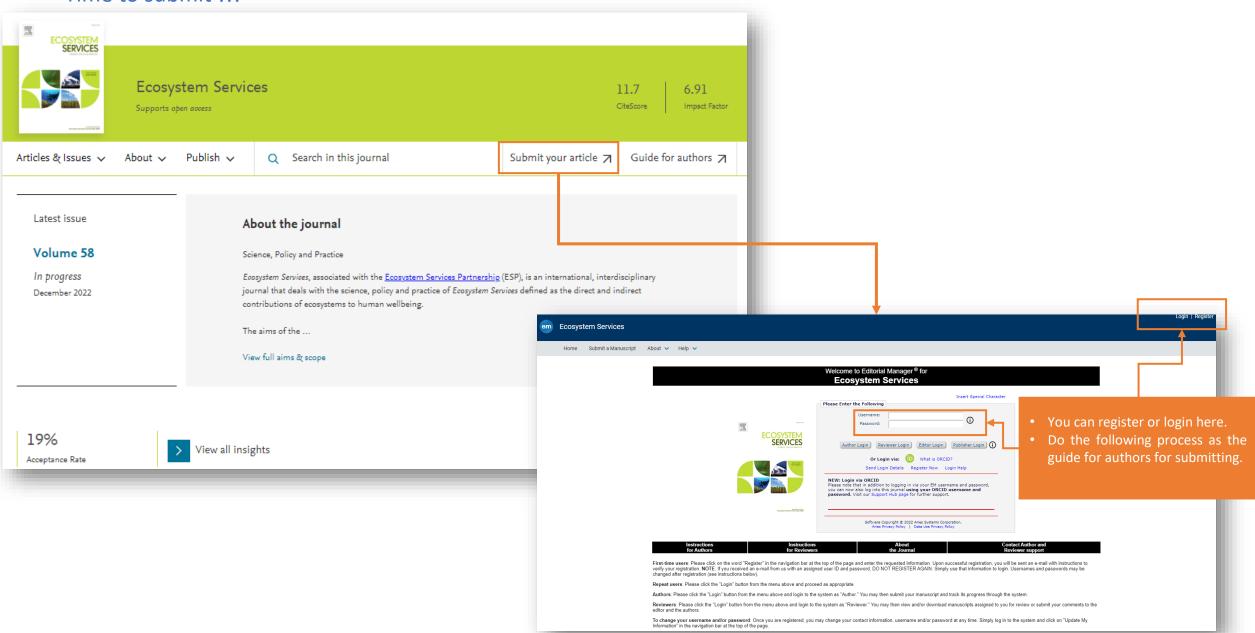
Navigating ScienceDirect

Check for journal's details



Navigating ScienceDirect

Time to submit !!!



Publishing in a new journal: beware predatory journals.

- Be diligent when assessing a new journal:
 - Who is involved (and are they really)?
 - What promises are made regarding peer review?
 - Has the journal published articles yet (and are they any good)?
 - What are the journal's archiving policies if publication ceases?
- Beware of "predatory" journals: https://predatoryjournals.com/about/ lists over 1250 predatory publishers! Or you can check in this website as https://beallslist.net/
- Currently there are over 10,000 predatory journals:
- ...but remember that not all new journals are predatory.
- Remember that new journals will not yet be indexed in Scopus/Medline/PubMed or other services and will not have an impact factor.

For more questions to ask, see https://thinkchecksubmit.org/journals/

A Good Manuscript....

- Contains a scientific message that is novel, clear, useful, relevant exciting.
- Conveys the authors' thoughts in a logical manner such that the reader arrives at the same conclusions as the author.
- Makes the editor feel like (s)he has learnt something useful!
- Reviewers and editors can easily grasp the significance
- Is well-organized and focused, and best of all, NOT TOO LONG.







Scientific Language – Sentences

- ✓ Write direct and <u>short</u> sentences they are more professional looking and easier to read.
- ✓ One idea or piece of information per sentence is sufficient.

Avoid multiple statements in one sentence – they are confusing to the reader.

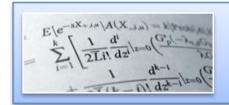
Scientific language: grammar



Use an active voice to shorten sentences



Avoid abbreviations



Minimize the use of adverbs



Eliminate redundant phrases



Double-check unfamiliar words or phrases

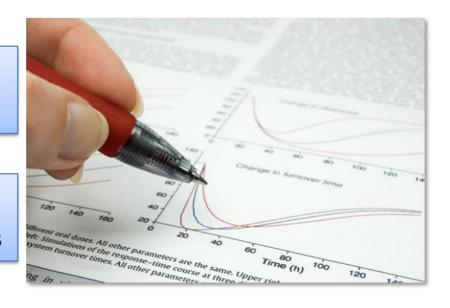
Scientific language - Tenses

Present tense:

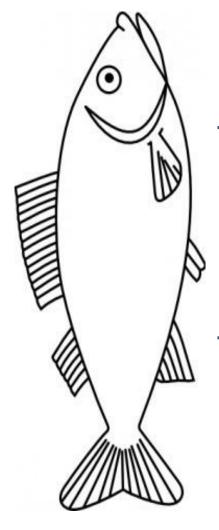
for known facts & hypotheses

Past tense:

for experiments conducted & results



Typical Structure of a Research Article



- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords
- Main text (IMRAD)
 - Introduction
 - Methods
 - Results
 - <u>A</u>nd
 - <u>D</u>iscussions
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgement
- References
- Supplementary Data
 - Reviews, Micro Articles etc. different layout.
 - Social sciences more discussion and less data.

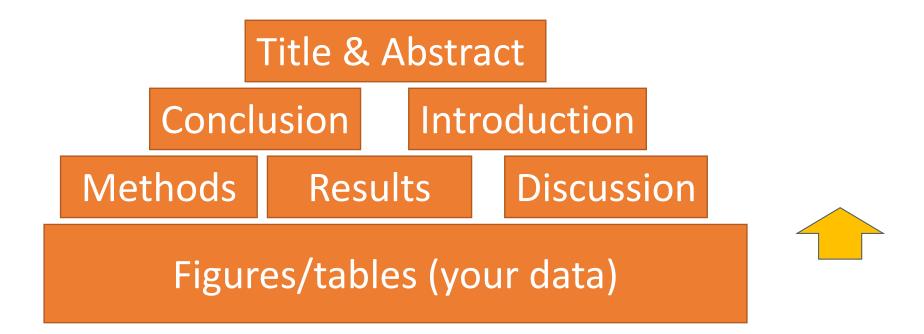
Make them easy for indexing and searching! (informative, attractive, effective)

Journal space is not unlimited.

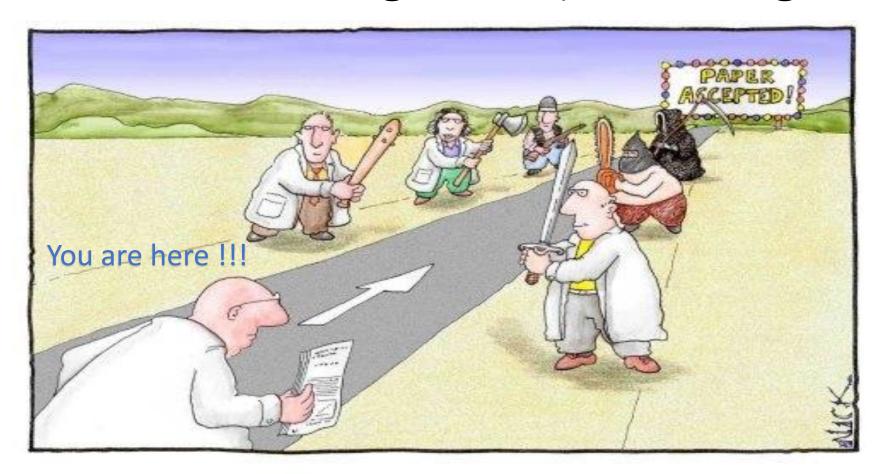
Your reader's time is scarce.

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

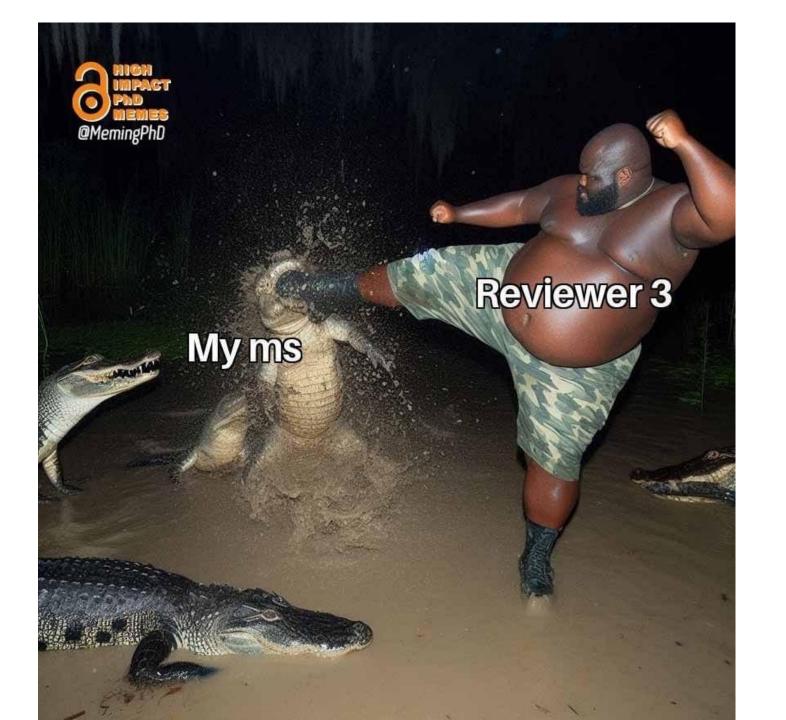
The process of writing – building the article



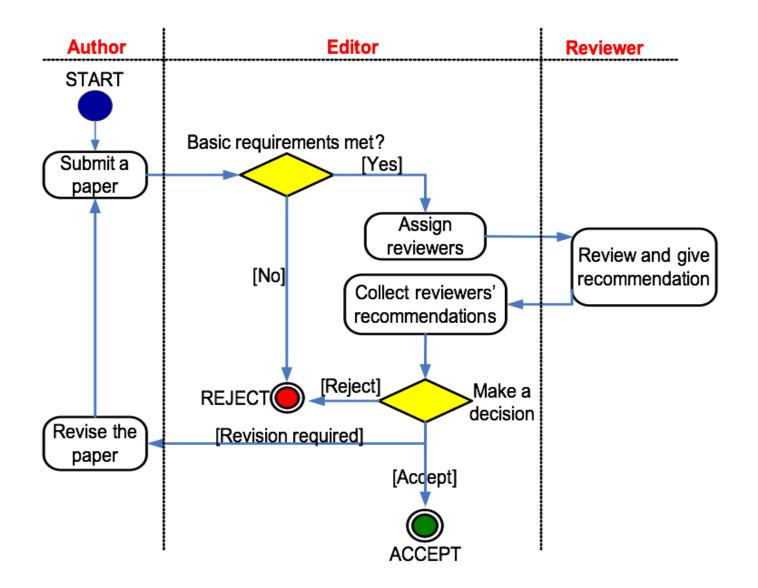
The war has begun !!! (Knowledgeable War)



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'



Peer review process



The 4 possible outcomes

- Accept as it is
- Accept with minor or moderate revision, usually not back to referees
- Major revision, revised manuscript usually goes back to referees
- Reject

First Decision: "Accepted" or "Rejected"

Accepted

Very rare, but it happens



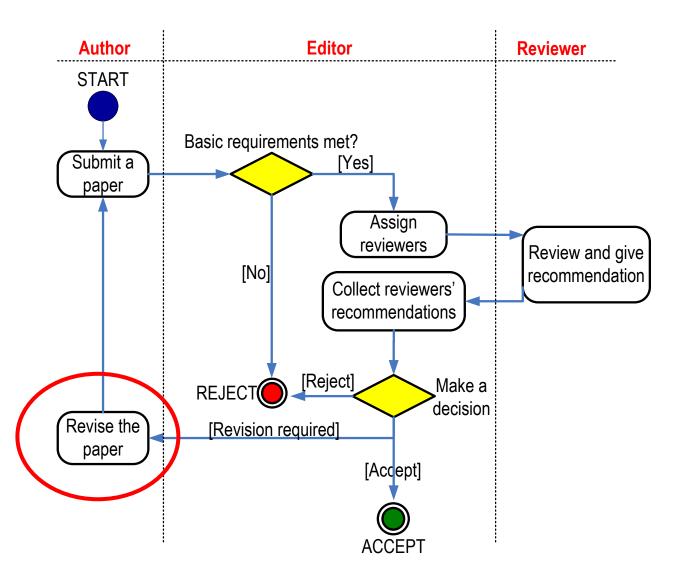
 Now wait for page proofs and then for your article to appear online and / or in print

Rejected

- Probability 40-90% ...
- Do not despair
 - It happens to everybody
- Try to understand WHY
 - Straight out rejection without peer review
 - 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. They may review your (resubmitted) manuscript again!
 - 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 manuscript acceptance after revision, but often it is accepted if all points are addressed!

Manuscript after multiple revisions



Plagiarism is serious but easily avoidable

- Plagiarism is easily avoided
- You can use ideas, phrases and arguments from sources already published, just acknowledge the source and the original author

Paraphrasing

Paraphrasing is restating someone else's ideas while not copying their actual words verbatim.

- It is unacceptable:
- Using exact phrases from the original source without enclosing them in quotation marks
- Emulating sentence structure even when using different words
- Emulating paragraph organization even when using different wording or sentence structure

Why are manuscripts rejected?

- Poor research quality
- Poor manuscript development
- Poor English language and grammar
- Not the right journal chosen
- Journal has recently published similar work
- Nothing new in the work presented



Sometimes you think your article is novel enough, but



Managing a rejection

- A significant percentage of papers are rejected by the Editor on submission without going out to review.
- Don't take it personally! It does not necessarily mean the paper is not a good one.
- Work with reviewers' feedback to strengthen the paper.
- Find another journal to submit your paper.



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

New Feature is coming as Compare Journals



| Acceptance rate | 17.35 % Acceptance Rate | 23.06 % Acceptance Rate | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Article Publishing Charge (1) | \$4510 Article publishing charge for open access | \$3700 Article publishing charge for open access | \$3310 Article publishing charge for open access |
| Submission link | Guide for authors ₹ | Guide for authors ▶ | Guide for authors 对 |
| | Submit your paper | Submit your paper | Submit your paper |
| ISSN | Online ISSN: 1873-3891 Print ISSN: 0008-6223 | Online ISSN: 1873-3093 Print ISSN: 1387-1811 | Online ISSN: 2468-5194 |
| Subject areas | Biomaterials, Materials Chemistry, Energy (General), Nanotechnology | Catalysis, Nanotechnology | Biomaterials, Materials Chemistry, Polymers and Plastics, Nanotechnology |
| Aims and scope | The journal Carbon is an international multidisciplinary forum for communicating scientific advances in the field of carbon materials, including | The Official Journal of the International Zeolite Association | Materials Today Chemistry is a multi-disciplinary journal focused on all aspects of materials chemistry. |
| | low-dimensional carbon-based nanostructures. The View full aims & scope 7 | Microporous and Mesoporous Materials covers novel and significant aspects of porous solids classified as either microporous (pore size | Materials chemistry is one of the fastest developing areas of science, covering the |
| | ven an amparage y | View full aims & scope 7 | View full aims & scope ⊅ |
| Abstracting and indexing | Chemical Abstracts Current Contents Engineering Index Monthly & Author Index Materials Science Citation Index | Inorganic Crystal Structure Database | Scopus Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) INSPEC |

Geographical Pricing for Open Access (GPOA) Pilot details

Elsevier is piloting a program from January 2024 to set APC prices for 143 gold open access journals according to the income level of the country of the corresponding author.

- For these pilot journals we will waive the APC for corresponding authors who are based in lowincome countries as classified by the World Bank as of July 2023.
- For articles whose corresponding authors are based in lower-middle-countries the geo-price will be 20 percent of the APC global list price.
- Corresponding authors based in upper-middle-income countries and where R&D intensity (domestic expenditure on R&D expressed as a percentage of GDP according to OECD) is below two percent are defined in three different groups based on GNI per capita and will see a different APC geo-price based on the GNI per capita of the country ranging from 45 percent to 90 percent of the APC list price.
- List of journals included in Elsevier's geographical pricing for open access pilot

| Upper-middle income 1 (45% of APC to be paid) | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| Albania | Gabon | North Macedonia |
| Armenia | Georgia | Paraguay |
| Azerbaijan | Guatemala | Peru |
| Belarus | Indonesia | South Africa |
| Belize | Iraq | Suriname |
| Botswana | Jamaica | Thailand |

Authors under Thailand can pay the 45 % of APC with 55% discount from 143 journals under <u>Elsevier's lists</u>

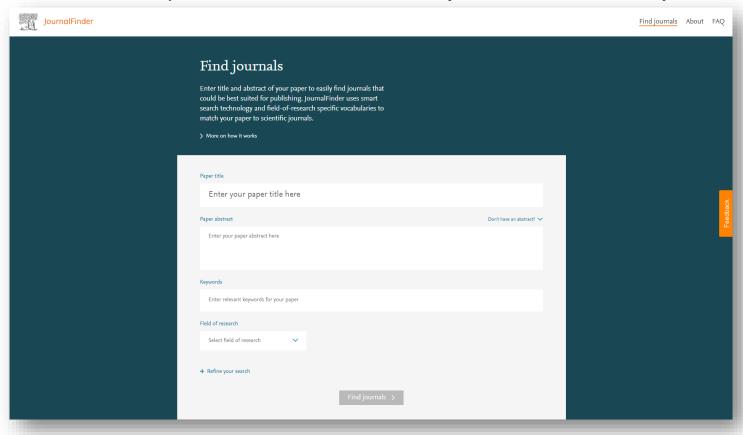


Elsevier's Supports

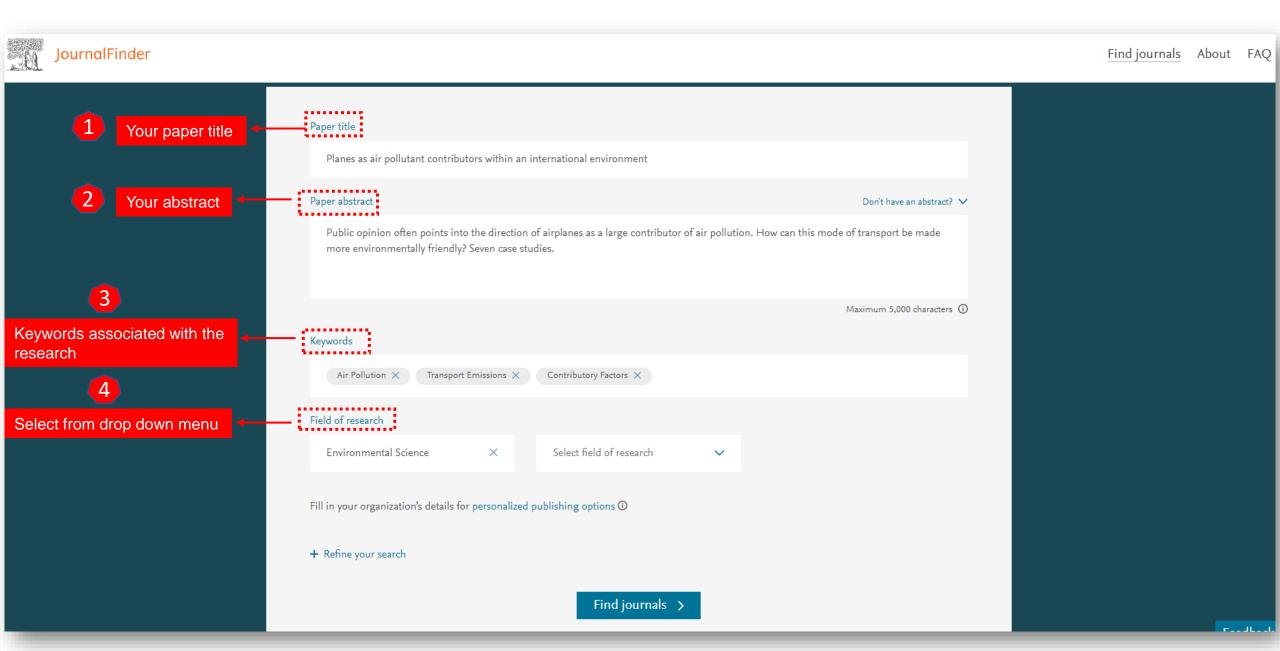
Elsevier Journal Finder

Elsevier Journal Finder helps is a free resource which allows researchers to find journals that could be best suited for publishing your scientific article.

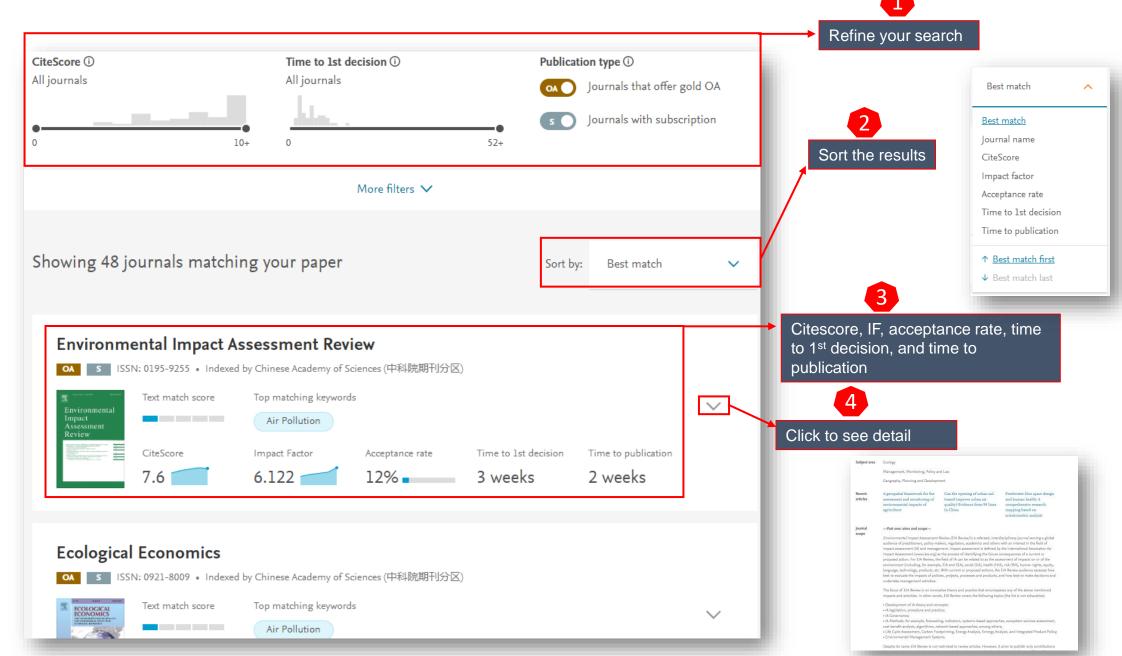
Powered by the Elsevier Fingerprint Engine™ (https://journalfinder.elsevier.com), Journal Finder uses smart search technology and field-of-research specific vocabularies to match your article to Elsevier journals.



Elsevier Journal Finder



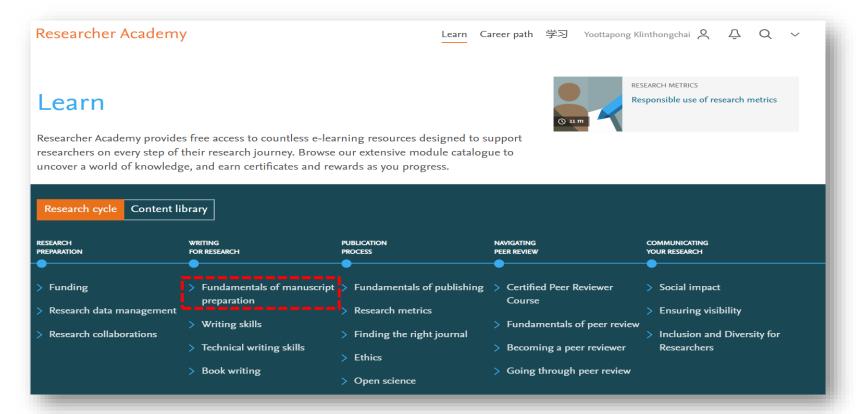
Elsevier Journal Finder



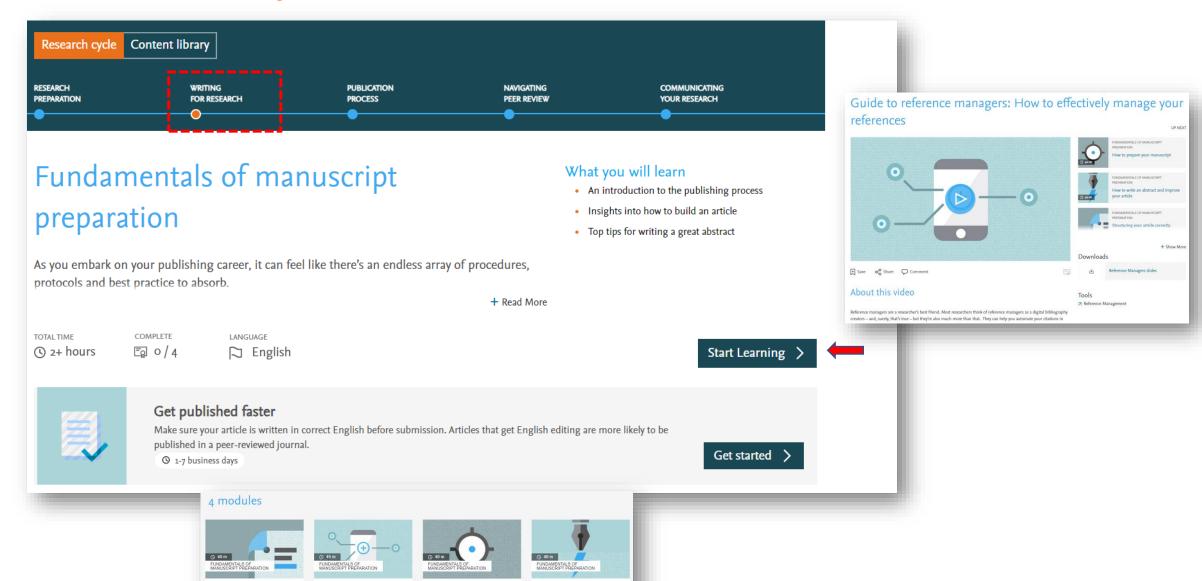
Researcher Academy

- Elsevier Researcher Academy is an online platform which takes you through the different phases of the research cycle from the beginnings of research preparation, through the publishing process, all the way to demonstrating impact..
- Prepares PhDs and Postdocs for their careers either inside or outside of academia
- Helps researchers attain funding for their research
- Facilitates more researchers' papers being accepted in top journals
- A completely free service, providing support throughout the entire research cycle

https://researcheracademy.elsevier.com/



Researcher Academy



How to write an abstract and

article. Our guide contains the know-

how you need to ensure yours is a

improve your article

Guide to reference managers:

In this in-depth guide to structuring an article, we shine a spotlight on each

of the article elements in turn.

How to effectively manage your

make your research life simpler while helping you make the most of your How to prepare your

This introduction to the publishing

process contains helpful insights for those preparing to submit a

manuscript for the first time.

Q&A session

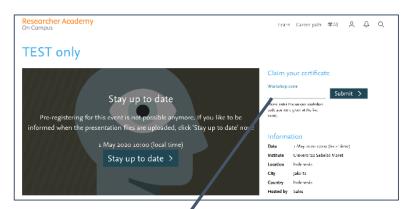
- Scopus Support Center
- Scopus Tutorial
- ScienceDirect Support Center





Post Event Survey and Claim your certificate!

1. Use this link/QR code to claim your certificate:



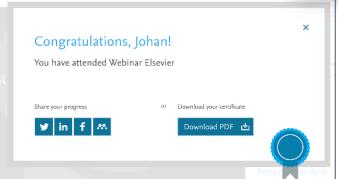
https://bit.ly/SWU-Targ2024

Please give me some feedback via taking the survey

2. Once you fill in the survey, use the following code to claim your certificate

JFPZCX





Note:

If you have not registered with Elsevier ID, you will be prompted to do so. Please do register yourself using institutional/personal email address.

Your rating of our performance (the first question) is important to us



Thank You!

Dr Yoottapong Klinthongchai

Customer Success Manager

Elsevier South East Asia

y.klinthongchai@elsevier.com



Q&A