Beyond the Basics

Writing High Impact Journal Articles

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www.ukm.my/ras/high-impact.pdf

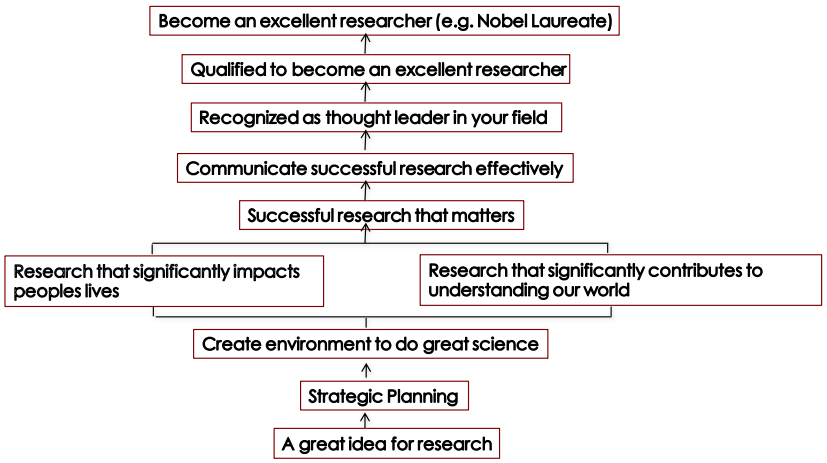
1

Scholarly Publishing

- Impact is citation
- High Impact means High Citation
- Strategies to Improve citation and publication

2

How to Be An Excellent Researcher

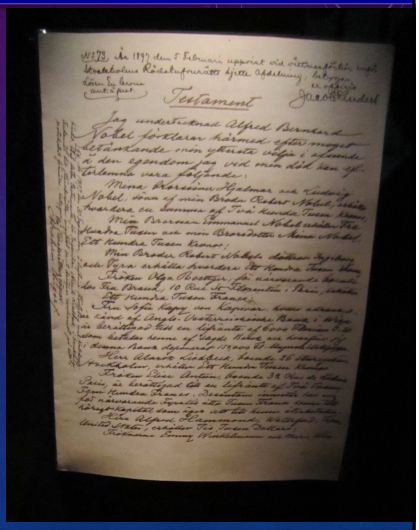


3

The Nobel Prize

Alfred Nobel in his will -

- Physics for discovery or invention
- Chemistry for discovery or improvement
- Physiology or Medicine for discovery
- Literature
- Peace
- Economic Sciences (since 1969)



4

Researcher - Critical Skills

- Good judgment
- Strong communication skills
- Ability to work independently
- Ability to work as part of a team
- Ability to get things done

5

Research Collaboration

- Team up with other researchers
- International and local institutions
- Access to facilities and instruments
- Arrange for a sabbatical (9 months or 5 months)

6

Register in Databases (to improve citations)

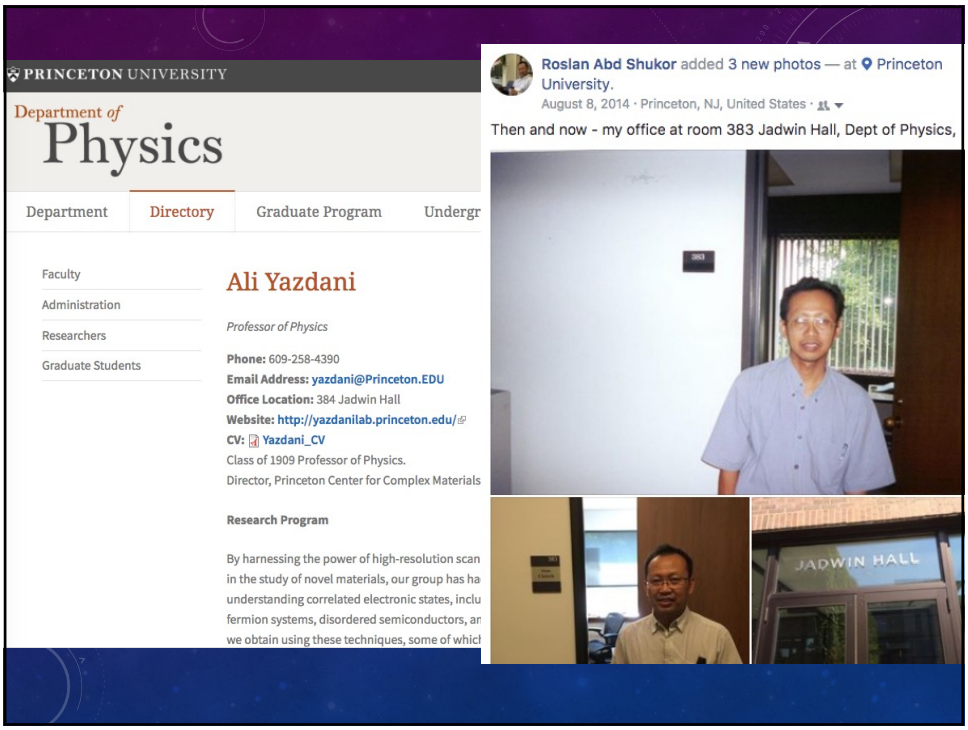
- ResearchGate
- Google Scholar
- SCOPUS (merge your names)
- ORCID
- MyRED
- …..

7

Choosing a Research Topic

- Choose a topic that is important
- A big question/problem
- Worth doing
- Fundamental or applied
- We enjoy doing
- May take a long time to solve/complete

8



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Writing and Publication

- Journal
- Proceeding
- Books
- Chapters in Book
- Translation
- Popular Writing etc.
- Grant Proposal

10

Writing for a Journal

- Articles (Original research)
- Review
- Special Edition - Proceedings
- Letter to the editor
- Comments
- Research Notes

11

Author's Responsibility

•Submit original work carried out honestly according to scientific standards
•Should not have been obtained fraudulently or dishonestly, fabricated, falsified
•When writing – should present a concise and accurate account how the work was carried out
•Should have enough detail for other to repeat the work
•Data should be accurately reported and never fudged.
•Problematic data should not be left out so as to provide a clear story
•Originality should not be claimed if others have reported similar work
•Information obtained privately should not be used without the explicit permission from the individual

-Irene Hames, "Peer Review and …"

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI)/ChatGPT GENERATED TEXT

Authors can use artificial intelligence (AI) to assist with research and writing. However, authors are required to cite text or parts generated through AI in all aspects of publication. In the Acknowledgment section, the Authors should state the aspects of research and text generated through AI, including research design, data analysis, data visualization and illustration. If the Authors used text generated by AI, the part of the text should be clearly stated in the article.

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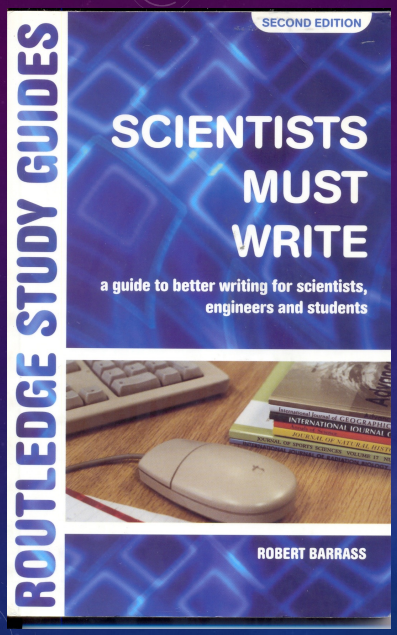

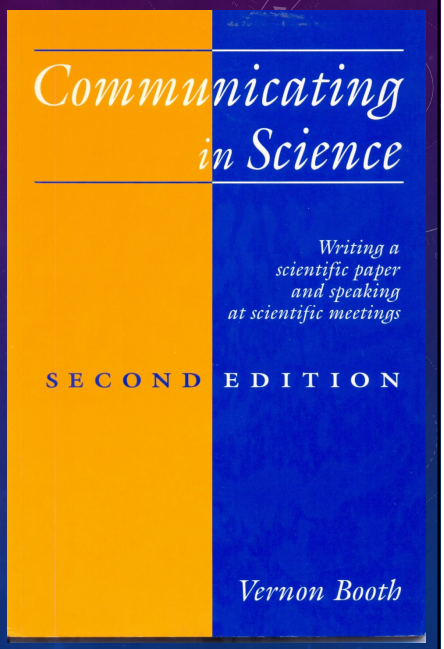

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HOWARD S. BECKER
Writing for Social Scientists
How to Start and Finish Your Thesis, Book, or Article
SECOND EDITION
Robert A. Day and Barbara Gastel
How to Write and Publish a Scientific Paper
Sixth Edition
How to Succeed as a Scientist
From Postdoc to Professor
BARBARA J. GABRYS and JANE A. LANGDALE
CAMBRIDGE

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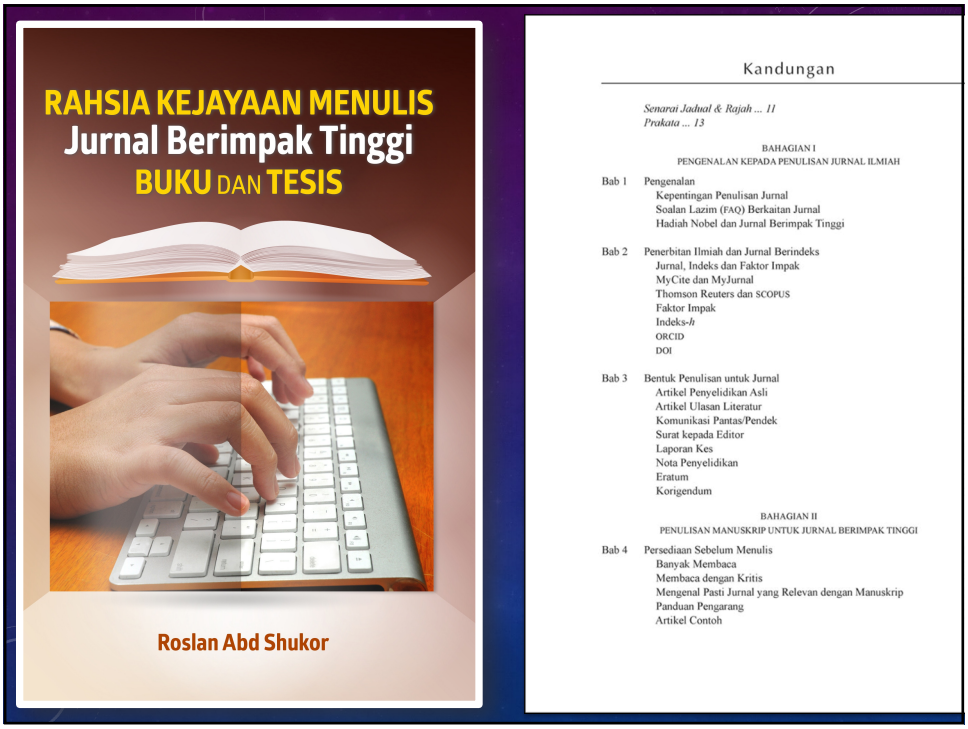
RAHSIA KEJAYAAN MENULIS
Jurnal Berimpak Tinggi
BUKU DAN TESIS
Roslan Abd Shukor
Kandungan
Senarai Jadual & Rajah ... 11
Prakata ... 13
BAHAGIAN I
PENGENALAN KEPADA PENULISAN JURNAL ILMIAH
Bab 1 Pengenalan
Kepentingan Penulisan Jurnal
Soalan Lazim (FAQ) Berkaitan Jurnal
Hadiah Nobel dan Jurnal Berimpak Tinggi
Bab 2 Penerbitan Ilmiah dan Jurnal Berindeks
Jurnal, Indeks dan Faktor Impak
MyCite dan MyJurnal
Thomson Reuters dan SCOPUS
Faktor Impak
Indeks-h
ORCID
DOI
Bab 3 Bentuk Penulisan untuk Jurnal
Artikel Penyelidikan Asli
Artikel Ulasan Literatur
Komunikasi Pantas/Pendek
Surat kepada Editor
Laporan Kes
Nota Penyelidikan
Eratum
Korigendum
BAHAGIAN II
PENULISAN MANUSKRIP UNTUK JURNAL BERIMPAK TINGGI
Bab 4 Persediaan Sebelum Menulis
Banyak Membaca
Membaca dengan Kritis
Mengenal Pasti Jurnal yang Relevan dengan Manuskrip
Panduan Pengarang
Artikel Contoh

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Myths About Writing

I need a window with an inspirational view (lake, beach etc.) to write

I only write when I am in the mood

I need a complete plot of the paper/story before I begin writing

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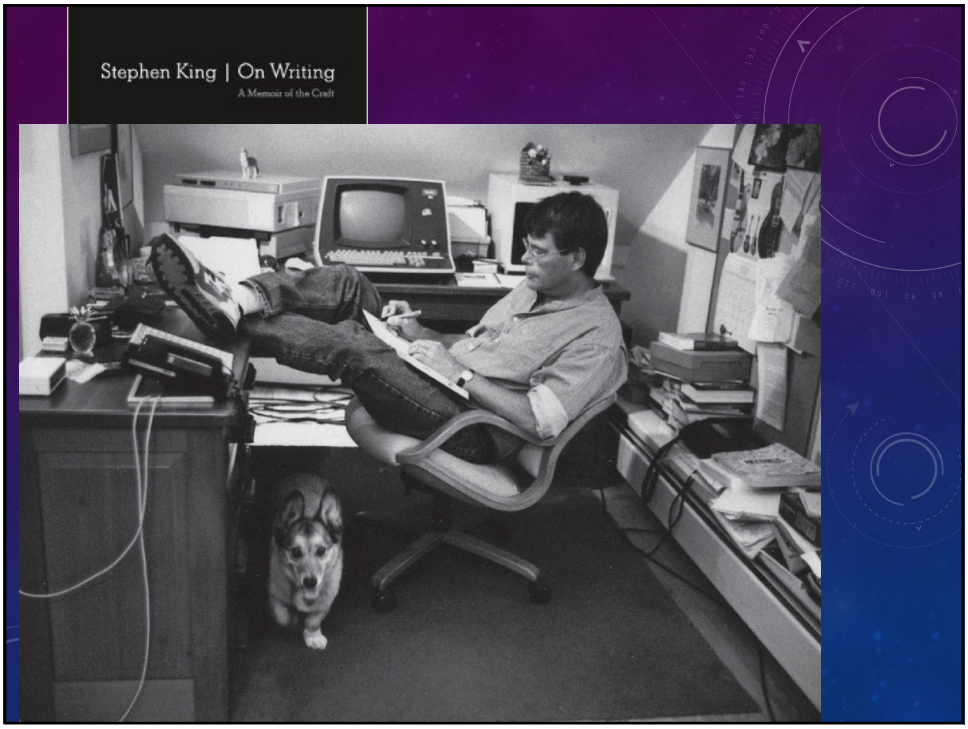

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Tips for good writing

The first sentence of each paragraph summarizes the entire paragraph

One idea in one paragraph

Write short sentence

Sentence with 10 words is easy to read

20 words is difficult to read

30 words is very difficult to read

Use short words

Average 4 - 6 characters for each word in a sentence

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Stephen King – *On Writing*

Last night, in the well-loved gymnasium of Lisbon High School, partisans and Jay Hills fans alike were stunned by an athletic performance unequalled in school history. Bob Ransom, known as "Bullet" Bob for both his size and accuracy, scored thirty-seven points. Yes, you heard me right. Plus he did it with grace, speed . . . and with an odd courtesy as well, committing only two personal fouls in his knight-like quest for a record which has eluded Lisbon thinclads since the years of Korea. . . .

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Reading

read as many articles as you can in your related field

not everything that you read will be included in the manuscript

"If you don't have the time to read, you don't have the time or tools to write"

-Stephen King

21

Worldwide there 50,000 journals

ISI (Institute for Sci. Information, Philadelphia, USA)
- Impact Factor
- 12,000 journal and proceedings

SCOPUS (The Netherlands)
- Times Higher Supplement University Ranking (since 2007)
- 22,000 journal and proceedings

Other index: INSPEC, Chemical Abstracts, Zentralblatt Math, Biosis, Medline, Education Abstracts, Psychology Abstracts, Metal Abstracts, etc.

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Abbreviations

~~ISI (Institute for Scientific Information)~~
~~Thomson Reuters~~
Clarivate Analytics

WOS (Web of Science)

SCI	(Science Citation Index)
SSCI	(Social Science Citation Index)
JCR - Impact Factor	(Journal Citation Report)
JCR/SE - Impact Factor	(Journal Citation Report/Science Extended)
ESCI	(Emerging Sources Citation Index)
Book Citation Index	(Penerbit UKM about 100 books)
Zoological Records	
Current Content	

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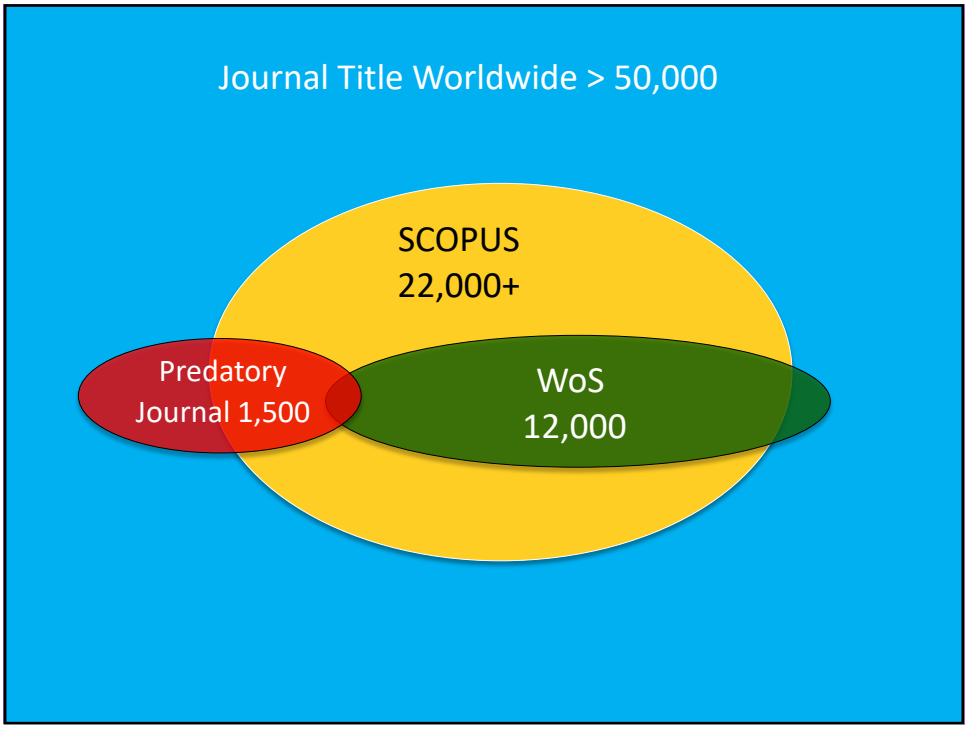

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JADUAL 2.2 Kedudukan jurnal dalam bidang sains multidisiplin menurut laporan petikan jurnal (JCR) 2013. Kuartil 1 (nombor 1-13), kuartil 2 (nombor 14-27), kuartil 3 (nombor 28-41) dan kuartil 4 (nombor 42-55). (© Thomson Reuters 2015)

		Tajuk Jurnal	Faktor Impak	Separuh-Hayat Petikan	Eigenfaktor
Q1	1.	Nature	42.351	9.8	1.60305
	2.	Science	31.477	9.9	1.27503
	3.	Nat Commun	10.742	1.9	0.12331
	4.	P Natl Acad Sci Usa	9.809	8.2	1.49966
	5.	Sci Rep-Uk	5.078	1.4	0.03618
	6.	Ann Ny Acad Sci	4.039	9.2	0.08375
	7.	J R Soc Interface	3.856	3.9	0.02968
	8.	Plos One	3.534	2.5	1.16582
	9.	Philos T R Soc A	2.864	8.0	0.03419
	10.	P Jpn Acad B-Phys	2.562	4.4	0.00377
	11.	P Roy Soc A-Math Phy	1.998	>10.0	0.01825
	12.	Naturwissenschaften	1.971	>10.0	0.00790
	13.	Sci Eng Ethics	1.516	6.3	0.00134
Q2	14.	Chinese Sci Bull	1.365	6.3	0.01808
	15.	Sci Am	1.328	>10.0	0.00558
	16.	Sci World J	1.219	2.9	0.01072
	17.	P Romanian Acad A	1.115	1.9	0.00042
	18.	J Roy Soc New Zeal	1.077	>10.0	0.00057
	19.	Issues Sci Technol	1.059	6.4	0.00110
	20.	S Afr J Sci	1.031	>10.0	0.00193
	21.	Complexity	1.029	8.7	0.00115
	22.	Int J Bifurcat Chaos	1.017	8.3	0.00832
	23.	Symmetry-Basel	0.918	3.3	0.00160
	24.	Discrete Dyn Nat Soc	0.882	2.9	0.00212
	25.	An Acad Bras Cienc	0.875	8.6	0.00234
	26.	Curr Sci India	0.833	9.4	0.00773
	27.	T Roy Soc South Aust	0.800	>10.0	0.00021
Q3	28.	Adv Complex Syst	0.786	5.8	0.00151
	29.	Rend Lincei-Sci Fis	0.757	3.6	0.00065
	30.	Math Model Nat Pheno	0.725	3.7	0.00254
	31.	Am Sci	0.643	>10.0	0.00156
	32.	~~Fnetnlr~~	~~0.632~~	~~>10.0~~	~~0.00101~~
	33.	Sains Malays	0.480	2.8	0.00082
	34.	Acta Sci-Technol	0.458	3.1	0.00024
	35.	Chiang Mai J Sci	0.418	4.1	0.00043
	36.	Technol Rev	0.383	>10.0	0.00071
	37.	New Sci	0.379	7.9	0.00212
	38.	Interdiscipl Sci Rev	0.375	8.3	0.00025
	39.	P Est Acad Sci	0.373	9.3	0.00053
	40.	Arab J Sci Eng	0.367	4.6	0.00142
	41.	Scientist	0.351	8.3	0.00040
Q4	42.	Scienceasia	0.347	5.4	0.00060
	43.	Maejo Int J Sci Tech	0.329	4.1	0.00037
	44.	J Hopkins Apl Tech D	0.315	>10.0	0.00012
	45.	Defence Sci J	0.310	5.9	0.00068
	46.	Endeavour	0.261	>10.0	0.00038
	47.	Natl Acad Sci Lett	0.240	7.3	0.00023
	48.	Front Life Sci	0.227		0.00001
	49.	Cr Acad Bulg Sci	0.198	5.1	0.00050
	50.	P Natl A Sci India A	0.179		0.00011
	51.	Her Russ Acad Sci+	0.170	8.2	0.00046
	52.	J Natl Sci Found Sri	0.143		0.00017
	53.	R&D Mag	0.134		0.00006
	54.	Kuwait J Sci Eng	0.093		0.00011
	55.	Anthropologist	0.051		0.00007

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Citation and h -index

- Web of Science - Clarivate Analytic*
- SCOPUS
- Google Scholar

h - Prof Hirsch at Dept. of Physics, U of Calif., Santa Barbara
Superconductor Theorist

~~ISI~~
~~Thomson Reuters~~
Clarivate Analytic*

Clarivate Analytics

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An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output

h –index paper

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Department of Physics, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0319

Communicated by Manuel Cardona, Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research, Stuttgart, Germany, September 1, 2005 (received for review August 15, 2005)

I propose the index *h*, defined as the number of papers with citation number ≥*h*, as a useful index to characterize the scientific output of a researcher.

citations | impact | unbiased

For the few scientists who earn a Nobel prize, the impact and relevance of their research is unquestionable. Among the rest of us, how does one quantify the cumulative impact and relevance of an individual's scientific research output? In a world of limited resources, such quantification (even if potentially distasteful) is often needed for evaluation and comparison purposes (e.g., for university faculty recruitment and advancement, award of grants, etc.).

The publication record of an individual and the citation record clearly are data that contain useful information. That information includes the number (N_p) of papers published over n years, the number of citations (N_c) for each paper (j), the journals where the papers were published, their impact parameter, etc. This large amount of information will be evaluated with different criteria by different people. Here, I would like to propose a single number, the "h index," as a particularly simple and useful way to characterize the scientific output of a researcher.

A scientist has index h if h of his or her N_p papers have at least h citations each and the other ($N_p - h$) papers have ≤h citations each.

The research reported here concentrated on physicists; how

(*i*) Total number of papers (N_p). Advantage: measures productivity. Disadvantage: does not measure importance or impact of papers.

(*ii*) Total number of citations ($N_{c,tot}$). Advantage: measures total impact. Disadvantage: hard to find and may be inflated by a small number of "big hits," which may not be representative of the individual if he or she is a coauthor with many others on those papers. In such cases, the relation in Eq. **1** will imply a very atypical value of a, >5. Another disadvantage is that $N_{c,tot}$ gives undue weight to highly cited review articles versus original research contributions.

(*iii*) Citations per paper (i.e., ratio of $N_{c,tot}$ to N_p). Advantage: allows comparison of scientists of different ages. Disadvantage: hard to find, rewards low productivity, and penalizes high productivity.

(*iv*) Number of "significant papers," defined as the number of papers with >y citations (for example, y = 50). Advantage: eliminates the disadvantages of criteria *i*, *ii*, and *iii* and gives an idea of broad and sustained impact. Disadvantage: y is arbitrary and will randomly favor or disfavor individuals, and y needs to be adjusted for different levels of seniority.

(*v*) Number of citations to each of the q most-cited papers (for example, q = 5). Advantage: overcomes many of the disadvantages of the criteria above. Disadvantage: It is not a single number, making it more difficult to obtain and compare. Also, q is arbitrary and will randomly favor and disfavor individuals.

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Documents

Citations

Sort on: Date (newest) Citation count (descending) ...

		<2011	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Subtotal	>2015	Total
	Total	1	27	7	9	11	5	59	0	60
1 Measuring motivational readiness for change among drug addic...	2010		5	2	1		1	9		9
2 Stress and job satisfaction as antecedents of workplace devi...	2011			3	3	1	1	8		8
3 The relationship between dysfunctional family and the involv...	2011		3		1	2		6		6
4 Cognitive distortion and depression among juvenile delinquen...	2010		3		1		1	5		5
5 Personality traits and readiness to change among drug addict...	2010		4			1		5		5
6 Social support and religious coping strategies in health-rel...	2011			1	1	2		4		4
7 Family functioning, self-esteem, self-concept and cognitive ...	2011		1	1		1	1	4		4
8 Psychopathological profile and readiness to change among dru...	2011		2			1		3		3
9 Psychological factors of self-esteem and cognitive distortio...	2011		1			1		2		2
10 Psychosocial factors between Malaysian and Indonesian juveni...	2011		2					2		2
11 Self-esteem and cognitive distortion among women involved in...	2010		2					2		2
12 Understanding the personality traits of medical students usi...	2012						1	1		1
13 Effectiveness of peer conflict resolution focused counseling...	2012					1		1		1
14 Gender differences among drug abusers in the process of read...	2011		1					1		1
15 Consistency and validity of psychopathological measure among...	2011				1			1		1
16 Cognitive distortion as a predictor towards depression among...	2011				1			1		1
17 Depression and cognitive distortion among juvenile delinquen...	2011					1		1		1

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WRITING FOR A JOURNAL

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Why Papers Were Rejected

1. Fails technical screening. Suspected plagiarism. Incomplete. English is not sufficient. Figures incomplete, not clear. Does not conform to Guide for Authors. References are incomplete, old.
2. Outside the Aims and Scope
3. Boring. Work is not of interest in the field. Not of interest to the readers of the specific journals.
4. Lacked clear control groups or other comparison metrics. Did not conform to recognized procedures or methodology. Statistically invalid, does not follow norms of the field

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5. The conclusions cannot be justified on the basis of the rest of the paper
6. A small extension of a different paper from the same authors. Incremental and no advancement
7. Incomprehensible
8. Results are good but are not well highlighted in the paper

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Appropriate Journal

consider the appropriate journal to publish your research results

read the **"Guide for Authors"** carefully

a good manuscript may be rejected if the results are not within the scope of the journal. This will result in unnecessary delay

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Computer Networks - Elsevier
http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/505606/authorinstructions
ieee explore
Computer Networks - Elsevier
Browse All Product Types
Books
Journals
Electronic products
Bibliographic databases
Newsletters and other product types
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Free Sample Issue
Recommend to Friend
Bookmark this Page
Statistics
Impact Factor: 1.304
Issues per year: 18
Guide for Authors
The International Journal of Computer and Telecommunications Networking
Former title: Computer Networks and ISDN Systems
Scope
Computer Networks
Welcome to the online submission and editoral system for Computer Networks.
Computer Networks is an international, archival journal providing a publication vehicle for complete coverage of all topics of interest to those involved in the computer communications networking area. The audience includes researchers, managers and operators of networks as well as designers and implementors. The Editorial Board will consider for publication any material that is of interest to those groups.
Submission of papers
Authors are requested to submit their manuscripts via the COMNET Editorial ManagerTM system, which can be accessed via the link on the journal homepage to http://comnet.editorialmanager.com/. Please follow the instructions given on the Editorial ManagerTM site or click here (PDF, 544 KB) to download an Editorial ManagerTM authors' tutorial. If you have any questions or experience problems, please do not hesitate to contact the COMNET Editorial Office at comnet@elsevier.com.
Note: Separate stand-alone files should be submitted for each part of the paper, i.e. a separate file for the text, tables, figures etc.
The following file formats are preferred for submission:
For figures and illustrations: EPS, TIF or JPG (for more details see http://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions)
For text matter: DOC, RTF, TeX/LaTeX or TXT.
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract or as part of a published lecture or academic thesis), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible

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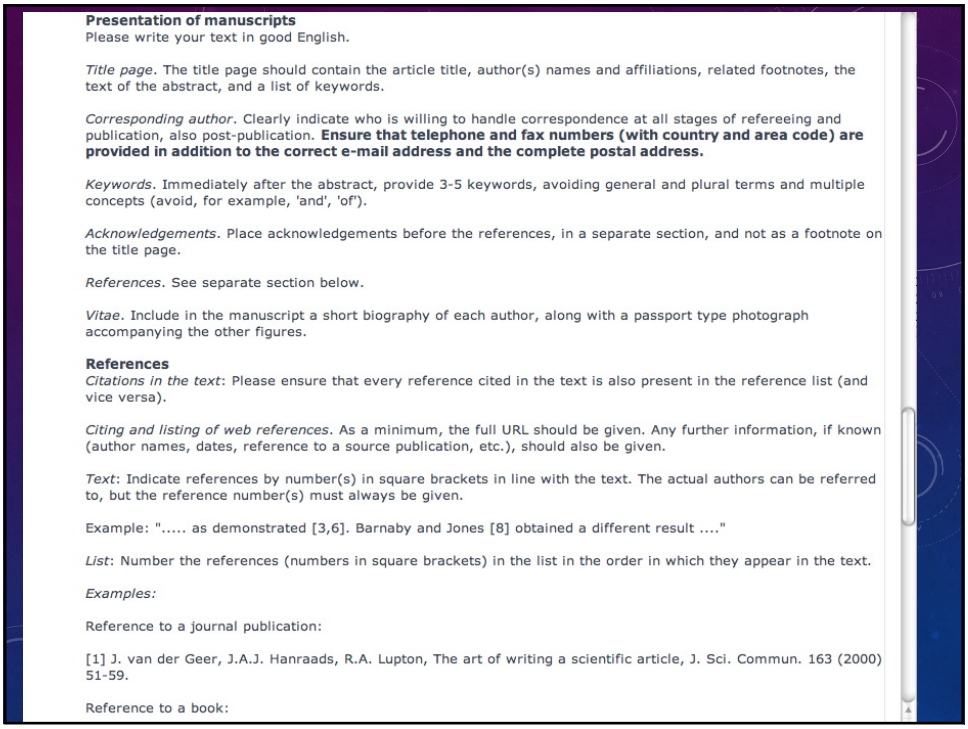
Presentation of manuscripts
Please write your text in good English.
Title page. The title page should contain the article title, author(s) names and affiliations, related footnotes, the text of the abstract, and a list of keywords.
Corresponding author. Clearly indicate who is willing to handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. Ensure that telephone and fax numbers (with country and area code) are provided in addition to the correct e-mail address and the complete postal address.
Keywords. Immediately after the abstract, provide 3-5 keywords, avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of').
Acknowledgements. Place acknowledgements before the references, in a separate section, and not as a footnote on the title page.
References. See separate section below.
Vitae. Include in the manuscript a short biography of each author, along with a passport type photograph accompanying the other figures.
References
Citations in the text: Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa).
Citing and listing of web references. As a minimum, the full URL should be given. Any further information, if known (author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given.
Text: Indicate references by number(s) in square brackets in line with the text. The actual authors can be referred to, but the reference number(s) must always be given.
Example: "..... as demonstrated [3,6]. Barnaby and Jones [8] obtained a different result ...."
List: Number the references (numbers in square brackets) in the list in the order in which they appear in the text.
Examples:
Reference to a journal publication:
[1] J. van der Geer, J.A.J. Hanraads, R.A. Lupton, The art of writing a scientific article, J. Sci. Commun. 163 (2000) 51-59.
Reference to a book:

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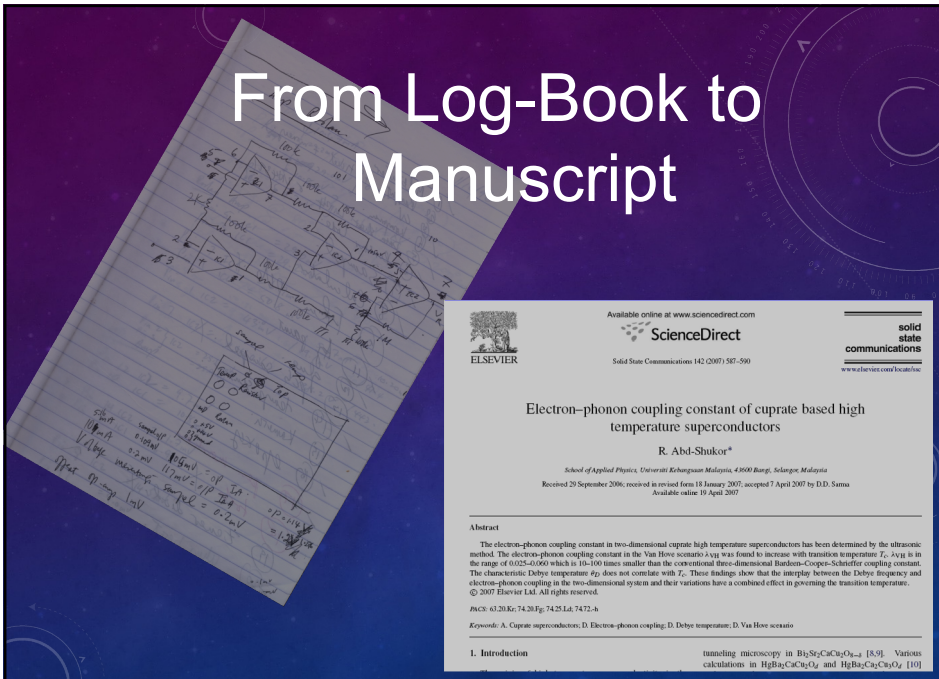
From Log-Book to Manuscript



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com
ScienceDirect
Solid State Communications 142 (2007) 587–590
solid state communications
www.elsevier.com/locate/ssc

Electron–phonon coupling constant of cuprate based high temperature superconductors

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Received 29 September 2006; received in revised form 18 January 2007; accepted 7 April 2007 by D.D. Sarma
Available online 19 April 2007

Abstract

The electron–phonon coupling constant in two-dimensional cuprate high temperature superconductors has been determined by the ultrasonic method. The electron–phonon coupling constant in the Van Hove scenario λ_{VH} was found to increase with transition temperature T_c. λ_{VH} is in the range of 0.025–0.060 which is 10–100 times smaller than the conventional three-dimensional Bardeen–Cooper–Schrieffer coupling constant. The characteristic Debye temperature θ_D does not correlate with T_c. These findings show that the interplay between the Debye frequency and electron–phonon coupling in the two-dimensional system and their variations have a combined effect in governing the transition temperature.

PACS: 63.20.Kr; 74.20.Fg; 74.25.Ld; 74.72.–h

Keywords: A. Cuprate superconductors; D. Electron–phonon coupling; D. Debye temperature; D. Van Hove scenario

1. Introduction

tunneling microscopy in $Bi_2Sr_2CaCu_2O_{8-\delta}$ [8,9]. Various calculations in $HgBa_2CaCu_2O_d$ and $HgBa_2Ca_2Cu_3O_d$ [10]

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Manuscript

- Title, Abstract, Keywords, Authors – include corresp. address (separate page)
- Body:
  - Introduction,
  - Methods,
  - Results and Discussion
  - Conclusion
  - Acknowledgements
  - Reference list

- List of Tables & Figure Captions (separate page)
- Tables (each on a separate page without details)
- Figures (each on a separate page without caption)

Note: Number the page

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Title

Must be as brief as possible and reflects the content of the paper – words are searchable

The first word is the most important word

Can be decided before or after the manuscript has been written

A title is not a sentence, no period after the title

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Abstract

Variational and stochastic inference for Bayesian source separation

A. Taylan Cemgil[a], [1], Cédric Févotte[b] and Simon J. Godsill[a]

Abstract. We tackle the general linear instantaneous model (possibly underdetermined and noisy) where we model the source prior with a Student *t* dist[I]he conjugate-exponential characterisation of the *t* distribution as an infinite mixture of scaled Gaussians enables us to do efficient inference. We study two well-known inference method[M]Gibbs sampler and variational Bayes[R]sian source sep[D]ation. We derive both techniques as local mes[R]ge passing algorithms to highlight their algorithmic similarities and to contrast their different convergence characteristics and computational requirements. Our simulation results suggest that typical posterior distributions in source sepa[R]e multiple local maxima. Therefore we propose a hybrid approach where we explore the state space with a [R]ibbs sampler and then switch to a deterministic algorithm. This approach seems to be able to combine the speed of t[D]ariational approach with the robustness of the Gibbs sampler.

What has been done

What are the main findings

M.X. Zhou, 2008 http://asia.elsevier.com/authorworkshop08/putrajaya

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Main Text (IMRAD)

Scientific articles normally contain a number of sections as follows:

- **Introduction -** contains relevant previous studies and the objective of the current work
- **Methods -** describes the preparation methods and characterization techniques
- **Results and Discussion -** discusses the main results
- **References -** list only related references. Should be proportionate to the length of the paper

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Introduction

Several paragraphs:

Background/perspective
Brief Literature Review
Logic Leading to the current work
Statement of objectives

Use present tense for established knowledge

Try to cite recent articles from the journal that your wish to submit the manuscript

Depending on style of the journal, your important results can also be included in the introduction – to make the paper interesting.

40

METHODS

Describe the preparation methods and characterization techniques

Be brief but don't leave like size volume, replication, any statistical technique

Most tests are well known – do not need description

Some journals demand a certain type of statistical treatment – author must follow the requirement exactly

41

Methods

- The basic principle: to provide **sufficient information** so that a knowledgeable reader can **reproduce** the experiment, or the derivation.
  - **Empirical papers**
    - material studied, area descriptions
    - methods, techniques, theories applied
  - **Case study papers**
    - application of existing methods, theory or tools
    - special settings in this piece of work
  - **Methodology papers**
    - materials and detailed procedure of a novel experimentation
    - scheme, flow, and performance analysis of a new algorithm
  - **Theory papers**
    - principles, concepts, and models
    - major framework and derivation

M.X. Zhou, 2008 http://asia.elsevier.com/authorworkshop08/putrajaya

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Results and Discussion

- Results – present your main results in simple sentences, use appropriate figures and tables. Number of figure and tables should not be excessive.
- Good use of Tables and Figures
- Use statistics wherever possible, but do not let them over take the paper

43

Discussion

What do the results mean and what are their implications.
This is the most demanding section and require deep thoughts
Relate to the objectives you put forward in the introduction

Three parts of the Discussion:

- The facts that have been found
- Comments on the facts
- Theoretical implications of the facts

Make comparisons with previous works

Present the new science

44

Give the limitations of your work, if any

It will give credibility to your research paper

45

Conclusions

- Discuss broader context that address issues brought up in the introduction
- Normally no references
- Specific suggestions for future works
- Impact to Policy

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SUPPLEMENTARY DATA/MATERIALS

- Supporting materials/data can be uploaded during submission
- These materials are to supplement/support the main paper
- Usually available to the readers “as is” without any changes by the journal

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Clear, Concise and Accurate

- Manuscript should be clear, concise and accurate. It should jump right into the most important results
- Minimize the number of words. A long article does not necessarily reflects a good article
- Edit the manuscript just to reduce the number of words
- The conclusion must be based on facts and not assumptions.
- Use quantitative instead of qualitative words

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Acknowledgements

- Include grants, people who helped
- Acknowledge the anon. referee if he made suggestions that greatly improved the work

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Content and Citation

How to Increase Citation:

- Paper with mechanism instead of normal analysis
- Paper with new preparation method
- Paper presenting new technique
- Paper that use several methods to proof the same result
- Results analyzed using sophisticated method

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HOW TO PUBLISH IN Q1

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Ceramics International

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ceramint

Enhanced transport critical current density of (Bi, Pb)-2223/Ag superconductor tapes added with nano-sized Bi_2O_3

Nabil A.A. Yahya [a], Annas Al-Sharabi [a], Nurul Raihan Mohd Suib [b], W.S. Chiu [c], R. Abd-Shukor [b,*]

[a] Department of Physics, Thamar University, Thamar, Yemen
[b] School of Applied Physics, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia
[c] Low Dimensional Materials Research Centre, Department of Physics, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Table 2
J_c at 30 and 77 K for Bi-2223 tapes with various nanoparticle addition.

Nanoparticle	J_c (A/cm^2) at 77 K	J_c (A/cm^2) at 30 K	Ref.
Non-added (pure Bi-2223)	1260	10,800	This work
Bi_2O_3 (0.01 wt%) 150 nm	4470	57,900	This work
$CoFe_2O_4$ (0.01 wt%) 60 nm	4520	22,420	[24]
Fe_3O_4 (0.01 wt%) 40 nm	5130	23,130	[9]
PbO (0.05 wt%) 10–30 nm	10,700	26,800 (40 K)	[10]
MgO (0.1 wt%) 20 nm	3770	18,380	[12]
NiO (0.01 wt%) 8 nm	4500	15,530	[28]

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Figures, Tables and Flowchart

- clear and relevant to the results
- figures should be labeled properly with clear captions. Units and relevant information should be legible

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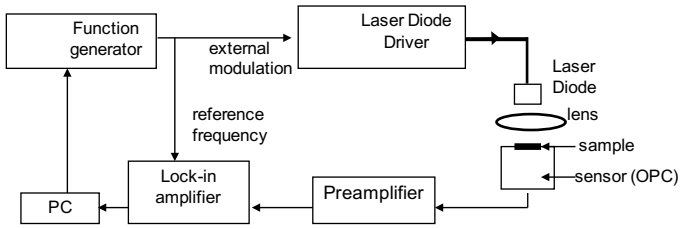
Example: Figure



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Graphs, fitting of data points, modeling etc.

- Excel
- Origin
- Sigma Plot
- Kaleidagraph
- etc.

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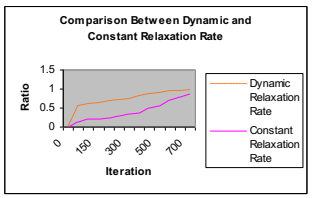
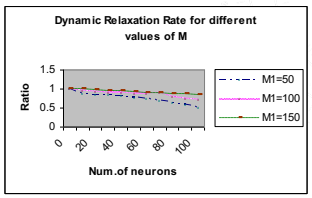
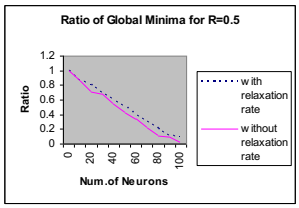
Figures







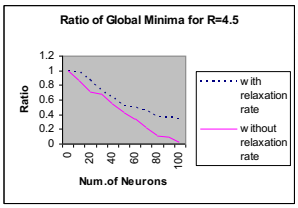


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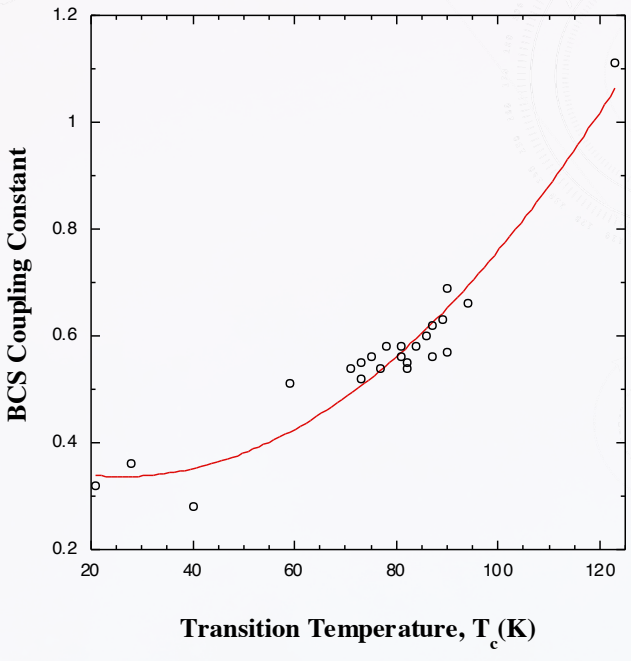
Figure (Graphs)



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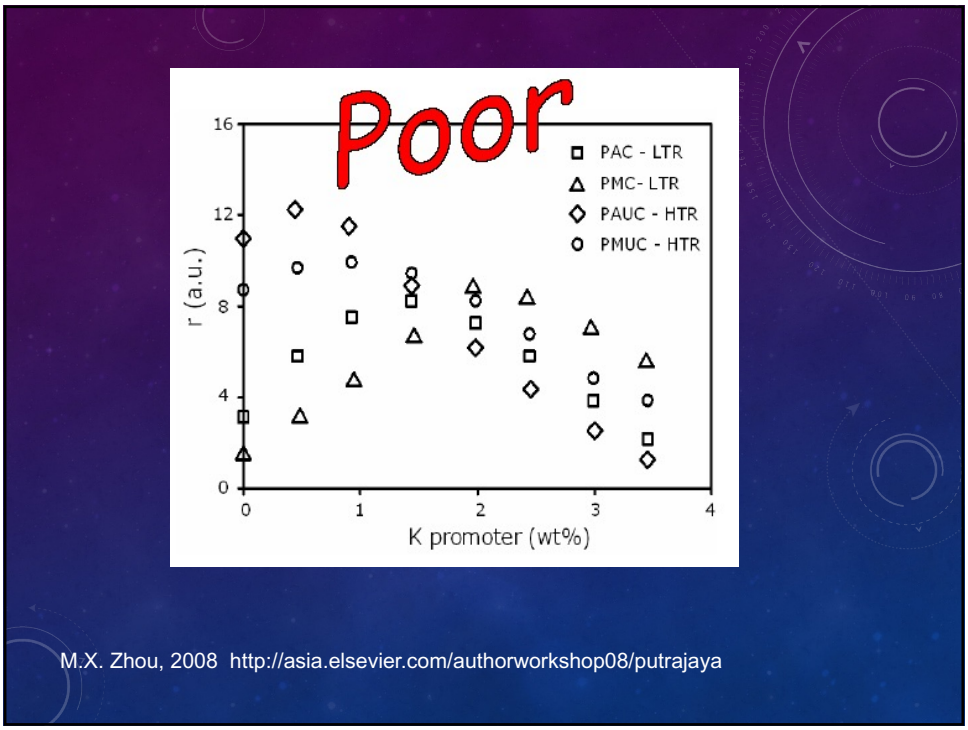
Poor
PAC - LTR
PMC- LTR
PAUC - HTR
PMUC - HTR
r (a.u.)
K promoter (wt%)
M.X. Zhou, 2008 http://asia.elsevier.com/authorworkshop08/putrajaya

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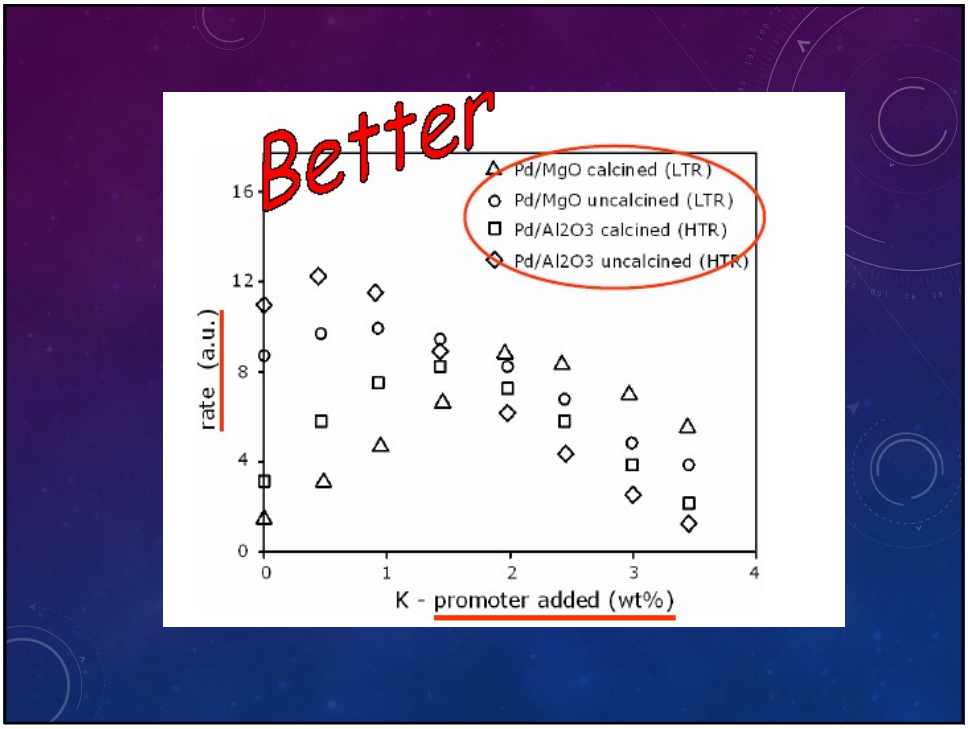
Better
Pd/MgO calcined (LTR)
Pd/MgO uncalcined (LTR)
Pd/Al2O3 calcined (HTR)
Pd/Al2O3 uncalcined (HTR)
rate (a.u.)
K - promoter added (wt%)

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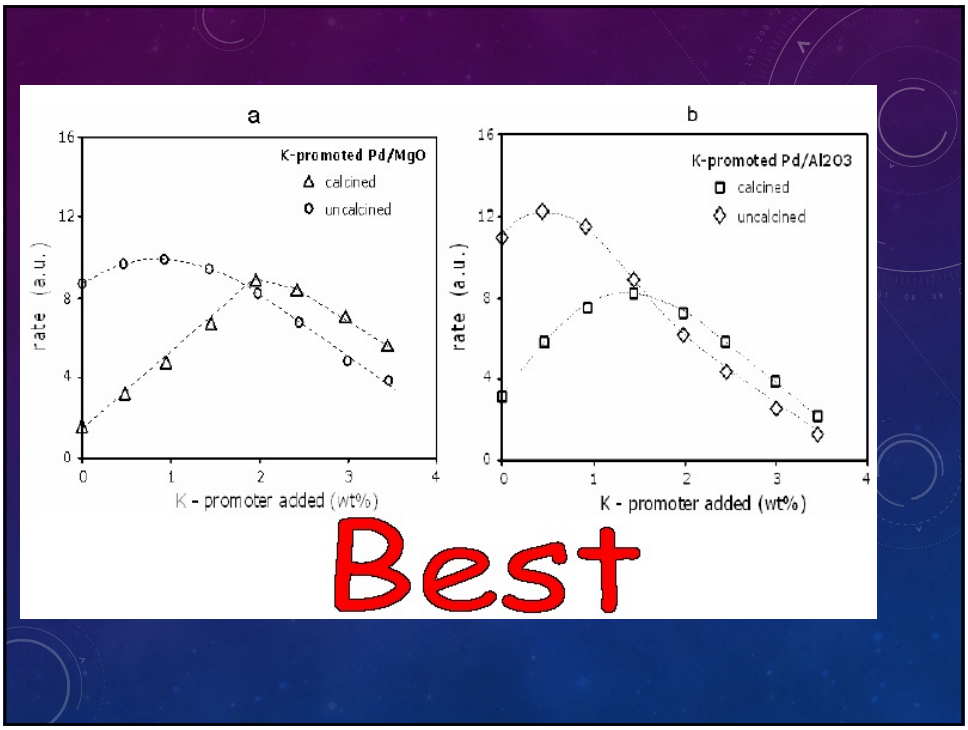

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Table

Samples	T_c/K	θ_D/K	λ_{BCS}	λ_{VH}
$GdBaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	87	385	0.62	0.044
$GdBaSr(Cu_{2.99}Zn_{0.01})O_{7-\delta}$	84	420	0.58	0.041
$GdBaSr(Cu_{2.97}Zn_{0.03})O_{7-\delta}$	82	449	0.55	0.040
$GdBaSr(Cu_{2.94}Zn_{0.06})O_{7-\delta}$	73	440	0.52	0.038
$GdBaSr(Cu_{2.9}Zn_{0.1})O_{7-\delta}$	NS	452	-	-
$DyBaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	82	464	0.54	0.039
$(Dy_{0.9}Pr_{0.1})BaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	75	400	0.56	0.040
$(Dy_{0.8}Pr_{0.2})BaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	59	374	0.51	0.038
$(Dy_{0.6}Pr_{0.4})BaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	28	402	0.36	0.028
$(Dy_{0.3}Pr_{0.7})BaSrCu_3O_{7-\delta}$	NS	434	-	-
$TlSr_2(Ca_{0.7}Y_{0.3})Cu_2O_{7-\delta}$	71	400	0.54	0.039
$TlSr_2(Ca_{0.5}Y_{0.5})Cu_2O_{7-\delta}$	73	396	0.55	0.040
$TlSr_2(Sr_{0.7}Y_{0.3})Cu_2O_{7-\delta}$	81	433	0.56	0.040
$TlSr_2(Sr_{0.5}Y_{0.5})Cu_2O_{7-\delta}$	87	454	0.56	0.041
$TlSr_2(Ca_{0.5}Pr_{0.5})Cu_2O_{7-\delta}$	90	342	0.69	0.046

Text/Label – justify left

Significant figures and decimal points are consistent

Align the decimal point
Justify right

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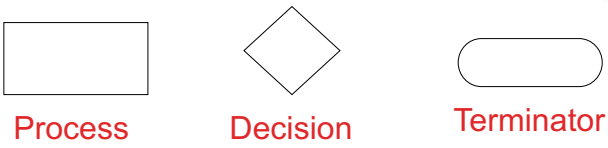
Flowchart



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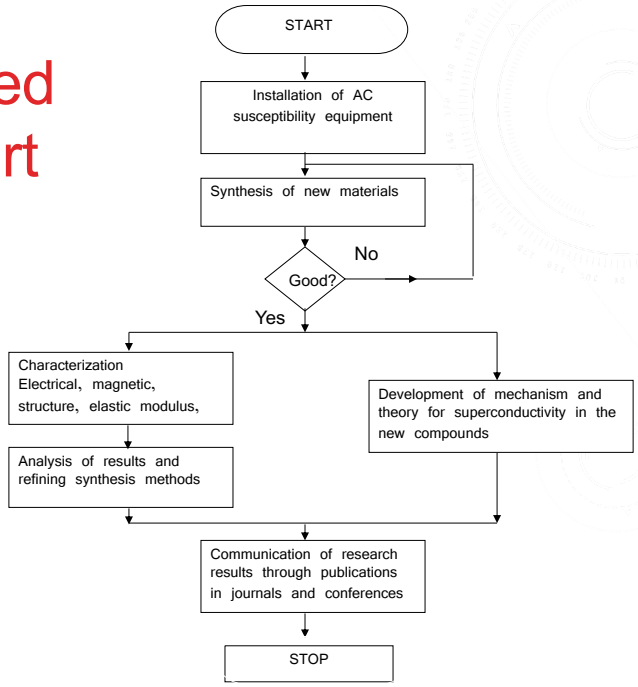
Structured Flowchart



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What to do with references

- all the articles that are listed at the end of the manuscript are referenced in the text
- name of authors, journal, volume number, page, number and other bibliographical data are correct.
- articles that are cited must be easily available to the readers. Sources that are not published should not be cited.
- follow the referencing format of the journal religiously
- Endnote Web / SCOPUS for easy referencing and formatting

63

Get Help from Colleagues

- Before submitting your manuscript seeks assistance from your colleagues to improve and criticize it.
- Take all criticisms positively and improve the manuscript if appropriate

64

Example of a Manuscript

The Published Paper

65

Manuscript should be submitted to only one journal at a time

Simultaneous/Multiple submission is unethical for journal submission

However, book proposal can be sent to more than one publisher simultaneously

66

Evaluation of a Manuscript

Role of Editor -

Editors are committed to the image and quality of their journals.

In some cases, the editor can act as a referee

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Role of the Referee

- The manuscript is then sent to one or more referees for evaluation depending on journal policy
- The referee are normally given an evaluation form
- Once the report from the referee is received, the editor will decide on the next course of action

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Editor's Decision

- Accept without modification
- Accept with minor modification
- Return to author for minor/major modifications
- Reject

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If a manuscript requires amendments, comments from the referee and editors must be taken seriously

List all amendments with great detail on a separate sheet

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List of Amendments

Manuscript number: APYA-D-21-02186
Title: Influence of copper(II) sulfide addition on AC susceptibility and electrical properties of $YBa_2Cu_3O_7$ superconductor

We wish to thank all the referees for the suggestions that greatly improved the manuscript. The following is the list of changes made according to the comments from the referees. We have attempted to make as much as amendments as possible. The changes are indicated in blue.

Referee Comments	Amendments
Reviewer #1 K.V. Lee reported the effect of CuS addition on the superconducting characteristic of Y-123 materials. Different characterization techniques were used to examine this effect. Overall, the text is well structured and written. However, the purpose of this work is not well defined, and several points should be clarified. Major mandatory revisions were need before acceptance this paper in Applied Physics A journal.	Thank you for the comments.
1.Some precisions should add in the experimental details part: (a) What are the sources of raw materials? (b) What is the size of CuS? Are they nanometric? (c) What is the adopted pressure used for the formation of pellets? (d) What is the rate of cooling? (e) What are the dimensions of bar-shaped samples?	(a) The metal oxides were purchased from Strem and CuS was purchased from Alfa Aesar. (b) The CuS powders used were micrometer in size. (c) The powders were ground, pressed into pellets of 12.5 mm diameter and 2 mm thickness under 6-ton load. (d) The cooling rate was about 2 °C per minute. (e) The size of the bar shape sample was approximately, *l* and *w* ~ 2 mm and 5 mm in length. All of these details (a) – (e) have been included in the Experimental Details section.

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- The corrected manuscript may be sent back to the referee depending on the request of the referee
- If the manuscript requires minor corrections, the manuscript will not be sent to the referee
- Once the editor is satisfied with the amendments, the manuscript is accepted

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Thank You

www.ukm.my/ras/high-impact.pdf

Email: ras@ukm.edu.my

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