Publishing & Reviewing in Life Sciences and Exact Sciences

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DOA team



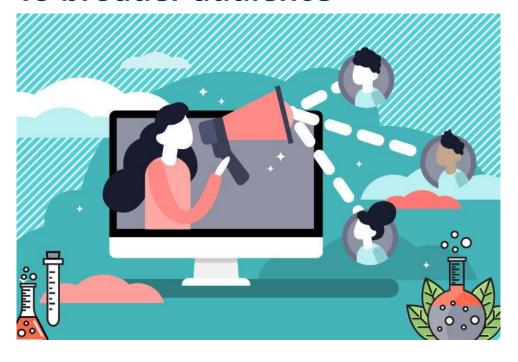
Communication of Research

To peers





To broader audience







Why?

Pressure?

Basis of communication in science

Peer review





Choices





Audience

Impact

Journal

Publication type

Number and order of authors



How to realise?

How to verify?



Publications





Think before writing (and submitting)

- Audience
- Publication Type
- Number and Order of Authors
- Quality ← Quantity





Write for the right audience

Do not write for yourself

Nor for your colleagues

Write for your peers (authors you cite)

Write for reviewers (represent audience + gate keepers)





Choose the right publication type

Article ↔ **Book**

Different publication types (100 m sprint vs. 42 km marathon)

	Book	Article
Size impact	+	±
Lasting impact	+	±
Review process	Slow	Fast(?)
Production process	Slow	Fast
Editor role (commercial)	Large	Smaller
Writing time	5 x	1 x
Argument	Broad	Focused

Article ←→ **Conference** proceedings

- Discipline-dependent
- 'Effort' equals that of an article

Often marginalized!



Alone ← with co-authors

Pros

- Division of tasks (specialized)
- Shows ability to work together
- More work done (quantity)
- Learn from one another (student vs. supervisor)

Co-author with nice, reliable people

Cons

- Ghost authorship
- Honorary authorship
- Independence, creativity, leadership?
- Only data provider, analyst

Surfing on others' efforts



Alone ← with co-authors

Make clear and explicit agreements

- Before start
- About who should be co-author
- About order of authors (domain specific)

www.icmje.org

Who should be co-author?

- Substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
 AND
- 2. Drafting the article or revising it critically; AND
- 3. Final approval of the version to be published; AND
- 4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work



UAntwerp policy guidelines on authorship



Pintra

UAntwerpen

Blackboard

Webmail

PeopleSo

> Research, Innovation & Valorisation Antwerp (RIVA)

Infosessions & Training Calls Funding Policy & Regulations Publishing & Data Valorisation About us

Start > Mijn Subsites > Research, Innovation & Valorisation Antwerp (RIVA) > Publishing & Data > Affiliation & authorship

Publishing & Data

Affiliation & authorship

ORCID ID

Bibliometrics

Academic Bibliography

Open Access

Malpractices

Research Data Management

Nagoya-Protocol

Correct affiliation on your publication

What's in a name?

Always spell out your last name and first name in full if possible. Also make sure to add initials, if any; initials are most useful to distinguish yourself from possible namesakes. Always be consistent in using the same name on all your publications!

Essential information on your publication

Each publication should carry your **name**, followed by the **correct** name of our university:

- Universiteit Antwerpen / University of Antwerp
- . Universitair Ziekenhuis Antwerpen (UZA) / Antwerp University Hospital

This name must always be used on all your publications! Never use the abbreviation UA!

If possible, add your faculty, department, service/lab/research unit, but be consistent in using the same descriptions.

Also mention the **source of your funds** (e.g. FWO, ERC, ...), and include grant/project numbers whenever possible. A few examples are listed in the Library Department's **Open Access procedure** (see top of page 2).

Add the correct and full address of one of the UAntwerp campuses:

How to identify yourself as a researcher?

- ResearcherID
- ORCID
- Google Scholar profile
- Manual Academic Footprint
 (Social Media)

Guidelines for Authors

- Richtlijnen
- Guidelines



Quality ← **quantity**

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Dilemma between

Publishing **a lot** ↔ Publishing **a few, high-impact** publications

- False contrast: quality and quantity are related!
 But still: let quality prevail!
- Try to find a good balance between quality and quantity



If you want to learn more

Cursusaanbod UAntwerpen

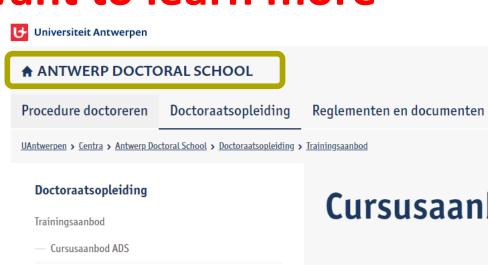
Regelgeving trainingsaanbod

E-learning

Opleidingskrediet

Cursusaanbod interuniversitair

Activiteiten rapporteren (procedure)



Cursusaanbod UAntwerpen

Dubbeldoctoraten

Ondersteuning

Nieuws

Contact

Hieronder vind je een overzicht van cursussen binnen UAntwerpen die kunnen bijdragen aan je doctoraatsopleiding en die ondersteund worden door ADS:

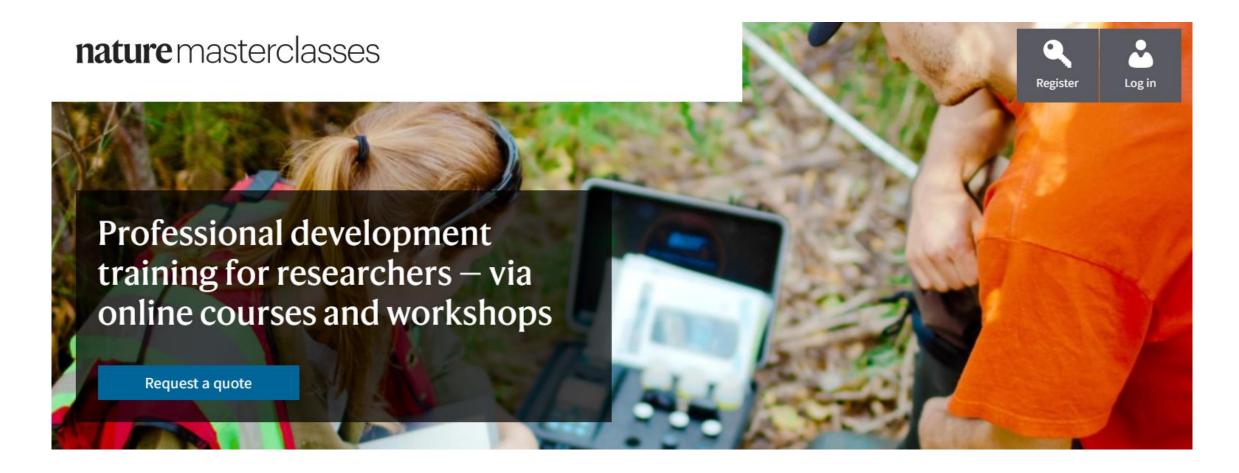
- Assistentenopleiding (ECHO)
- Bachelor-of mastervakken volgen in het kader van je doctoraatsopleiding
- <u>CalcUA</u>
- Certificaat proefdierkunde
- Dive-into-PhD
- Dive-into-Business

Divo into Desirata

- Nature Masterclasses online platform
- UASE: teerptationii voor 101-vaardignedel
- StatUA: Centrum voor Statistiek aan de Universiteit Antwerpen
- <u>Taalopleidingen</u>
- Wetenschap voor iedereen



https://masterclasses.nature.com/





Journal selection



Unpublished research is virtually invisible: no science without publications!

- Very important for the reputation of scientists
- Quantifying
 - Amount of publications
 - The prestige of the channels in which they appeared, and
 - Their impact (citations and derived indicators)

is common practice

 In addition, the academic and societal impact of publications is of increasing importance





How to choose the *most appropriate* journal/publisher/conference for your work?



Where to publish? Tips for selecting a journal



- > Aim for journals in your discipline
 - Discuss with co-authors, colleagues, supervisor
 - Check some examples of recent papers
- > Aim for journals with a **good reputation**
- > Aim for a **diversity** of journals

Open Access Week 2023 | Bibliotheek | Universiteit Antwerpen (uantwerpen.be)















Journal Impact Factor Calculation

How is Journal Impact Factor Calculated?

WoS Journal Impact Factor (JIF)

JIF reflects the yearly average number of citations that articles published in the last two years in a given journal received.

- Used as a proxy for the relative importance of a journal within its field.
- Don't compare JIF values across subject categories!



Traditional journals vs open access journals

Classic journal

- Usually no cost for authors
- To gain access you need a subscription



Open access journals

- May charge publishing fees (APCs)
- Free access to read



13,783
JOURNALS WITHOUT

APCS

20,996 JOURNALS



Predatory journals and conferences

Checklists how to recognize predatory outlets:

Journals/publishers https://thinkchecksubmit.org/

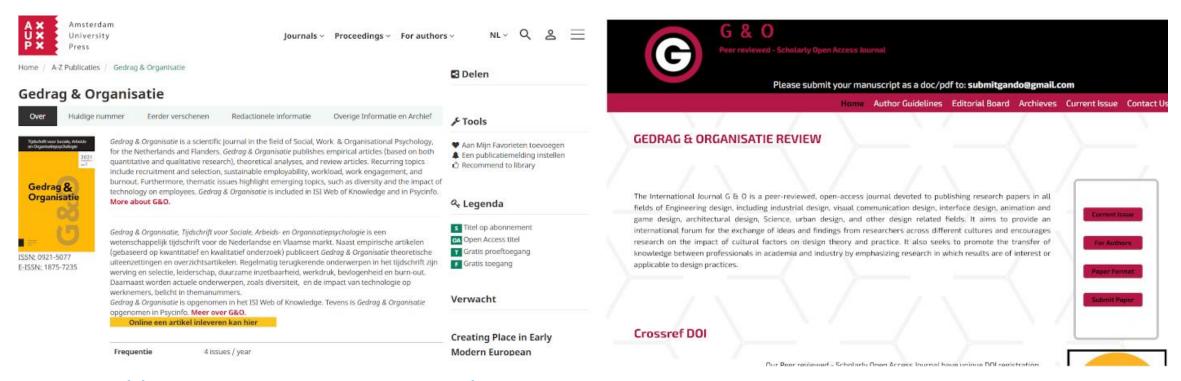
Conferences

Reliable open access journals:
 Directory of Open Access Journals
 https://doaj.org/





Hijacked journals



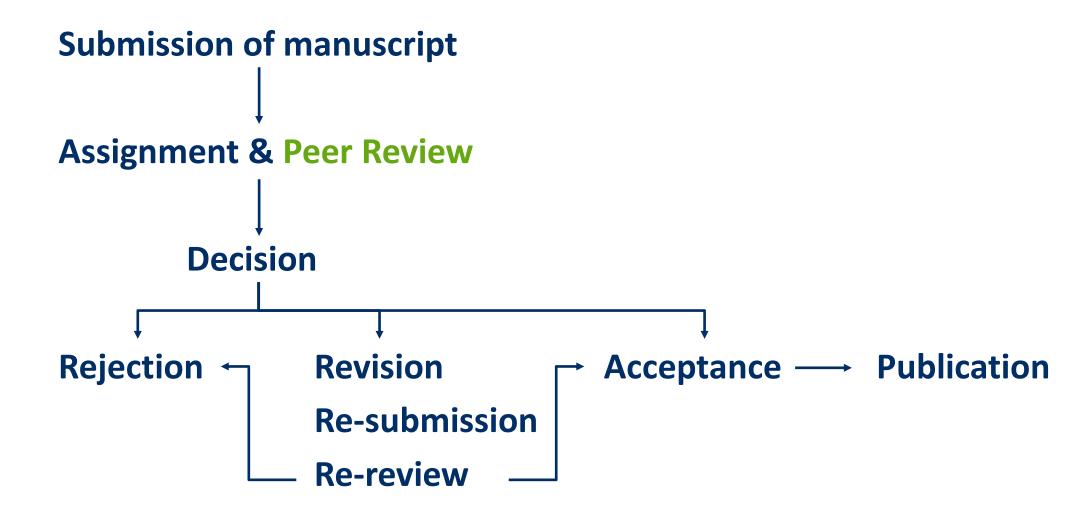
https://retractionwatch.com/the-retraction-watch-hijackedjournal-checker/



Peer Review



Publishing process





Peer review

- determine the validity, significance and originality of the work
- suggest any improvements that are to be made in the manuscript
- closely check methodologies, validity of data and consider ethical approach

- on the recommendations of peer reviewer, editor will
 - accept,
 - accept with (major/minor) revision or
 - reject a manuscript



Types of peer review

 Single blind: reviewer knows the identity of authors, but authors don't know the identity of reviewers

 Double blind: authors and reviewers are unknown to each other; article is anonymized

- Open identity: authors' and reviewers' identities are disclosed
 - This *may* be what is meant when one refers to "open peer review". Another common interpretation of open peer review refers to **open contents**, in which the review contents are made publicly available





Impact



Knowledge Clips

Open Access Week 2023 | Bibliotheek | Universiteit Antwerpen (uantwerpen.be)















How to register output in the institutional repository?

Register publication as soon as published

Universiteit

repository.uantwerpen.be



- mailto:helpdesk@library.uantwerpen.be
 - When adding paper to the repository for the first time
 - For publications from former employers (! mention if publications are indexed in Web of Science)
 - to add corrections, fulltext,

Antwerpen

Monthly updates from Web of Science



Link research projects & research output

 Reporting via the university's databases is currently already mandatory for FWO, BOF and IOF funding.

More information:

https://www.uantwerpen.be/en/library/research/



ORCID

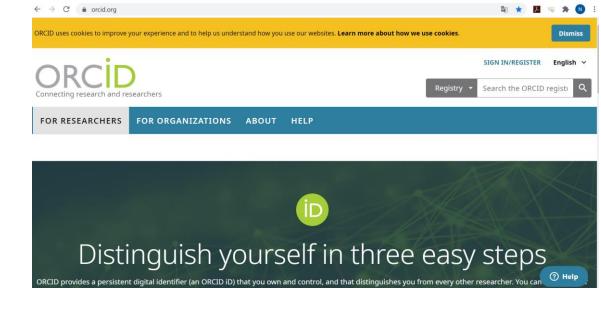
Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier



ORCID is used around the world by

- Publishers
- Research organisations
- Funder





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Also known as

Sofía María, S. M. Garcia, S. M.

Hernandez, S. M. Garcia Hernandez

♥

How to register and synchronize IR with ORCID?



Institutional Repository My bibliography Authors A-Z Faculties A-Z Research Groups A-Z Projects A-Z Nederlands Logoff

My account

My publications

Submit publication Pending publications

Sync with ORCID

Snelzoeken

Geavanceerd zoeken

Zoekhistoriek

Bewaarlijst

More information:

https://www.uantwerpen.be/en/library/research/



Knowledge Clips – Open Access

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University of Antwerp Open Access Policy

- All UAntwerp authors are obliged to include the PDF of
 - either the final author version, or
 - an open access publisher's version

when reporting a peer-reviewed journal article for inclusion in AB.

- Final accepted manuscripts (author versions) can be made freely available according to the Belgian Open Access law
 - Belgian Open Access law explained by prof. Esther van Zimmeren from the Faculty of Law: https://www.youtube.com/embed/HVSIkDyGtmw



Knowledge Clips - Open Science

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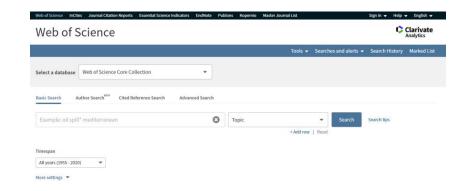






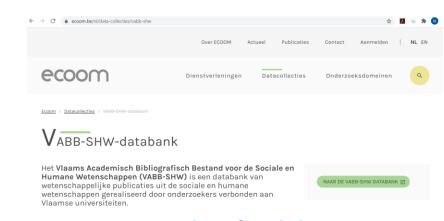
Publication databases

Web Of Science (WoS)



www.webofknowledge.com

VABB-SHW



www.ecoom.be/vabb

And many others:

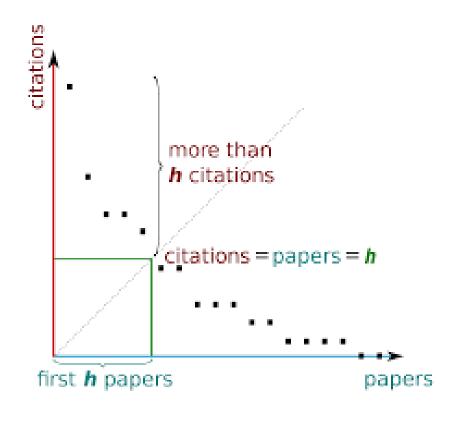
- Scopus (Elsevier)
- Google Scholar

University of Antwerp

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Indicator of author impact: h-index

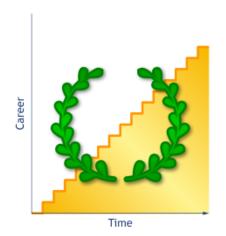
The h-index is defined as the maximum value of h such that the given author has published h papers that have each been cited at least h times.





Indicator of author impact: h-index





Favors researchers with longer careers



Favors researchers in publication- and citation-dense fields



Database dependent!





