

My First Scientific Article

Tips on writing an article for early career researchers

Adam Urban, Barbora Šátková

Our experiences as two Ph.D. candidates

October 22, 2024



Intended learning goals

- Understand the role and importance of scientific communication in academia
- Gain familiarity with different types of scientific articles and their purposes
- Explore strategies for choosing appropriate journals for publication
- Introduce the publishing and peer review process and its significance in maintaining academic standards

Adam Urban

- Faculty of Social Sciences, Department of Sociology, Charles University
- Doctoral studies in Sociology at FSV at Charles University
- NTK

Barbora Šátková

- Faculty of Environmental Technology, Analytical Chemistry, UCT
- Doctoral studies in Environmental Chemistry and Technology at UCT
- NTK

Why do you write? What is your main reason for wanting to write an article?

Why write academic articles?

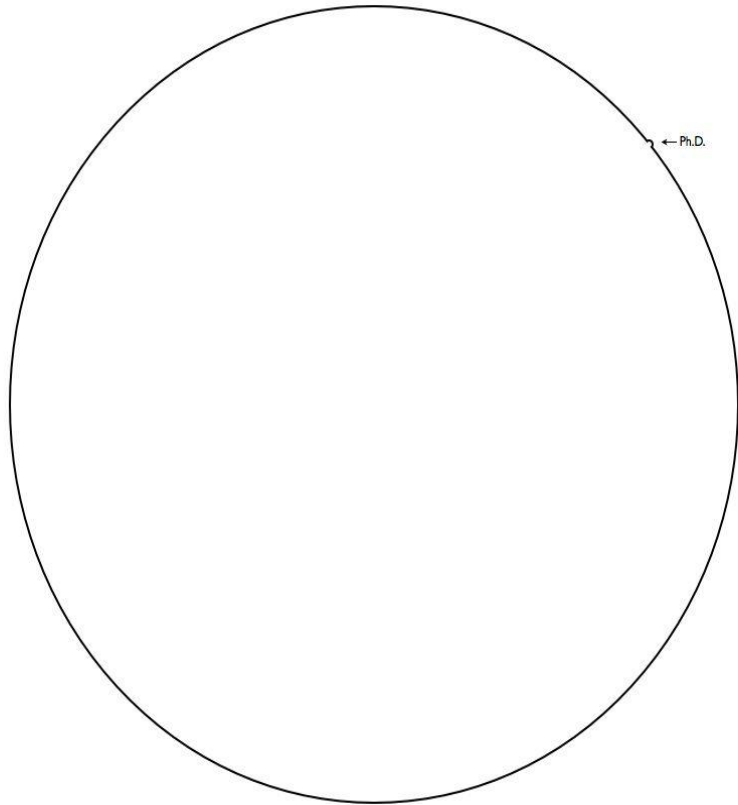
PhD: to fulfill requirements for a PhD degree

Career advancement: to solidify my position in academia (e.g., to work towards getting a full-time research job at a university, to become full professor, to contribute to my discipline in a meaningful way)

What is scientific communication?

- Ongoing, documented, structured dialogue between researchers in a discipline or subdiscipline (across countries and times)
 - Ideally builds upon research canon of those who came before (“Stand on the shoulders of giants.”)
 - **In high-quality journals, includes high-quality peer review (and revision of work according to peer reviewer comments)** to maintain high academic standards
 - Discusses data obtained by using and applying research methods (qualitative or quantitative) in relation to the state-of-the-art/theories in one’s discipline

Your goal can be to make a dent in a circle of human knowledge



SOURCE: The Illustrated Guide to the Ph.D., created by Matt Might (<http://matt.might.net/articles/phd-school-in-pictures/>; 2012) and shared under Creative Commons license BY-NC 2.5.

Imagine a circle that contains all of human knowledge:	By the time you finish elementary school, you know a little:	By the time you finish high school, you know a bit more:
With a bachelor's degree, you gain a specialty:	A master's degree deepens that specialty:	Reading research papers takes you to the edge of human knowledge:
Once you're at the boundary, you focus:	You push at the boundary for several years:	Until one day, the boundary gives way:
And that dent you've made is called a Ph.D.	Of course, the world looks different to you now:	So, don't forget the bigger picture:

Keep pushing.

A scientific article is not a thesis or dissertation

	THESIS OR DISSERTATION	RESEARCH ARTICLE
AUTHOR	Student	Researcher(s) (might be advanced Master student or doctoral candidate)
REVIEWER		
POTENTIAL READER		
CONTENT		

A scientific article is not a thesis or dissertation

	THESIS OR DISSERTATION	RESEARCH ARTICLE
AUTHOR	Student	Researcher(s) (might be advanced Master student or doctoral candidate)
REVIEWER	Supervisor/mentor, advisor, opponent (in Czech context, often people from your Faculty/Department)	Peer reviewers, journal editor(s)
POTENTIAL READER	Supervisor/mentor, opponent, colleagues, other students, sometimes restricted access ...	Primarily other researchers plus interested parties (e.g., educators, journalists, decision makers, general public)
CONTENT	Generally long (100-200 pp.) based on standards/expectations from your Faculty/Department	Reports on original research in your discipline, ideally enriching the discipline's corpus of knowledge

Scientific article: Tips

- Important to formulate for yourself what you are trying to achieve with your research
- Can you explain to yourself and potential readers what you are trying to do in several sentences?
- Be exact and aim at avoiding information that is vague or relevant only to you

“The normalised jack-knife validation error is 0.15 in 37 Austrian catchments for the period 1980-2010.”



“The model provided an excellent fit to the data.”

Reading tip: chapter Providing proper emphasis (Alley, Michael. *The Craft of Scientific Writing*. New York: Springer, 1996)

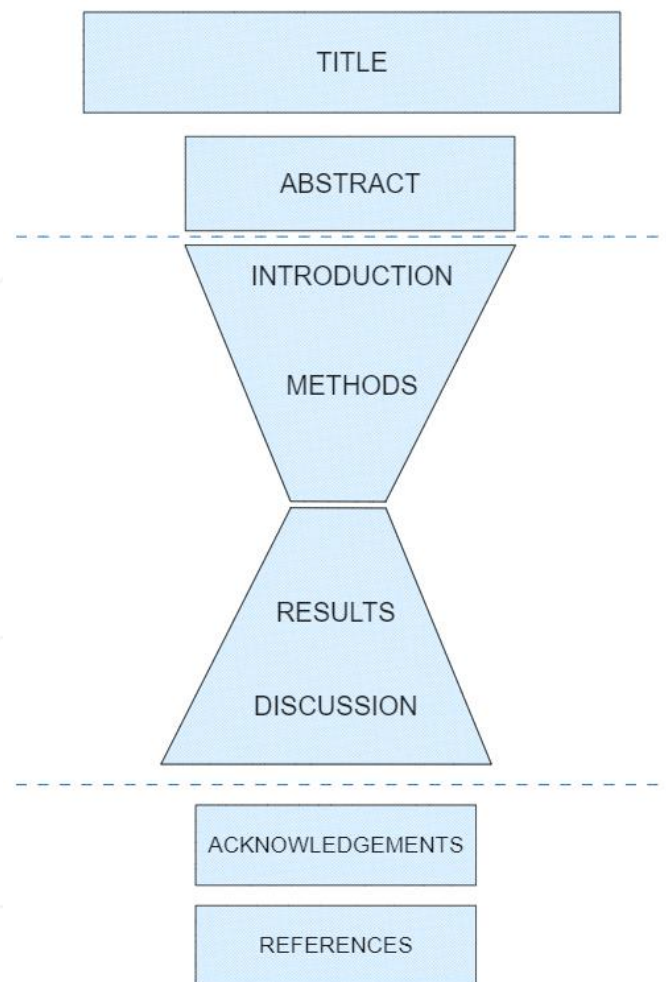
Sample article structure

(I.M.R.A.D. structure)

	Title	What is the article about?
	Abstract	What was done, in a nutshell?
I	Introduction	Why is this article a contribution to your field? (e.g., research questions, previous related research, state-of-the-art/research gap being filled, theoretical background)
M	Methods/Theory	What research method(s) did you use to conduct your research?
R, A	Results, Analysis	What did you find (e.g., data description and analysis)?
D	Discussion	What does this description of your research effort contribute to your discipline? (e.g., in relation to state-of-the-art/theories)
	Summary and conclusions	What are the major findings?
	Acknowledgements	Who helped you? (e.g., research grants, colleagues who read your manuscript, AI writing tool used; check author guidelines for requirements)
	References	Whose work did you cite or paraphrase, or otherwise refer to?
	Appendices	Optional additional information (e.g., data, survey instrument)

SOURCE: ethz.ch and [Improving the writing of research papers: IMRAD and beyond](#)

Typical scope and structure of a scientific article



Retrieved from: [Improving the writing of research papers: IMRAD and beyond](#)

Read the guidelines

- Most journals have author guidelines and these are crucially important to review before submitting a publication to a journal
- Read the guidelines (e.g., JACS)
 - Word limits
 - Format of manuscript and citations, graphs, and figures
 - Authorship and data management guidelines (e.g., recommended data repositories)
 - Frustrating to be rejected for formal reasons (e.g., formatting mistakes)

Rapid Analysis of Residual Palladium in Pharmaceutical Development Using a Catalysis-Based Fluorometric Method

Xiaodong Bu,^{*,†} Kazunori Koide,^{*,‡} Evan J. Carder,[†] and Christopher J. Welch^{*,†}

[†]Merck Research Laboratories, Rahway, New Jersey 07065, United States

[‡]Department of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh, 219 Parkman Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, United States

ABSTRACT: Measurement of residual metals in pharmaceutical intermediates is routinely performed using inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) or inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). However, these techniques suffer from drawbacks that limit their utility in pharmaceutical process development, including the requirement for expensive instrumentation, complex sample preparation, slow turnaround time, limited sample throughput, and the difficulty of performing the required measurements on the 'spot' within pilot plants or manufacturing environments. We investigate the use of a fast and inexpensive high-throughput approach for detection of residual palladium (Pd), based on the Pd-catalyzed Tsuji–Trost deallylation of an allylic ether substrate to produce a highly fluorescent product. We demonstrate the effectiveness of this fluorescence assay for accurate quantitation of Pd levels in a variety of 'real world' samples, including mixed oxidation-state samples containing strong Pd ligands.

INTRODUCTION

Recent years have seen a dramatic upsurge in the use of palladium catalysts in the synthesis of active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs).¹ Concurrently, a number of methodologies have been developed for removing residual palladium from APIs.² Typically, process development for a palladium-removal step involves the evaluation of a number of different metal-removing conditions, producing dozens or even hundreds of samples that are analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) or inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). While undeniably effective, this general approach has several significant limitations. First and foremost, the technique requires expensive instrumentation and complex sample preparation, meaning that samples are typically handed off to specialist groups, rather than being analyzed immediately in the laboratories where the samples are generated. Sample handoff can also lead to significant delay, especially for those researchers in smaller companies without ICP-MS or ICP-OES resources, where samples are often shipped to a central analytical laboratory.

The idea of a simple and easy to use fluorometric chemosensor or chemodosimeter to monitor metal removal 'on the spot' in a laboratory or pilot-plant environment has long been recognized as a preferred solution to this problem;³ however, until recently no Pd chemosensors or chemodosimeters were available. Several years ago, Koide and co-workers reported the development of a fluorogenic Pd chemodosimeter based on the Pd-catalyzed Tsuji–Trost deallylation of allyl Pittsburgh Green ether (APE) to produce a highly fluorescent product (Figure 1).⁴ The group successfully applied an assay based on this reaction to the quantitation of palladium in a variety of samples, including synthetic samples and druglike compounds spiked with palladium. Despite these examples, the utility of this approach for successfully monitoring the removal of residual palladium impurities in routine pharmaceutical process research remained an open question. Indeed, early attempts to apply this approach

at Merck were disappointing, with considerable variation between reported Pd values and the actual values as determined by ICP-MS (unpublished results). The fact that this assay proved challenging is perhaps not surprising, as Pd residues in crude API samples are often present as a mixture of different oxidation states, only some of which are effective in catalyzing APE deallylation. Furthermore, in addition to residual Pd, these reaction residues often contain strong ligands specifically designed for chelating and enhancing the reactivity of palladium—which might be expected to influence the ability of palladium to catalyze the APE deallylation reaction. Finally, some of the most difficult problems encountered in the removal of Pd from pharmaceutical intermediates involve compounds that are themselves very good ligands for Pd, a property that might be expected to alter 'typical' APE deallylation rates.

In this study, we investigate the application of the method described in Figure 1 to the detection of Pd in pharmaceutical process research samples and describe conditions that render this simple and user-friendly approach suitable for the measurement of residual Pd levels in 'real world' samples from pharmaceutical process research studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Preliminary investigations using palladium standard solutions in the absence of any interfering compounds confirmed the ability of the APE method to measure palladium concentration at low levels (Figure 2). We also investigated the effectiveness of using a single-point fluorescence measurement after defined incubation times, finding that with these conditions, a single read following a 10 min incubation at 45 °C permitted an acceptable linear range for detection between 1 and 30 ppb.

We next studied 'real world' samples of pharmaceutical intermediates containing various levels of residual palladium.

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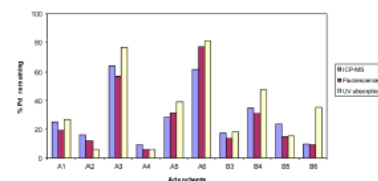


Figure 8. Case study showing the application of the reagent cocktail approach illustrated in Figure 7 to monitoring the efficacy of palladium removal from a pharmaceutical intermediate by adsorbent treatment. Measurement of residual palladium using either ICP-MS or the Koide method with fluorescence detection led to the correct identification of the two most effective treatments. In contrast, the use of UV-vis detection for quantifying palladium was less effective.

Excellent sensitivity and linearity were found with palladium standards, and a reasonably good (80–110% of actual) ability to quantify palladium in the presence of pharmaceutical intermediates was observed for samples in which appropriate pretreatments with *aqua regia* and NaBH₄ were performed. The linearity was significantly expanded compared to our previous studies. This is the first report that the use of NaBH₄ improves the signal recovery. Finally, a streamlined assay procedure utilizing a predispensed reagent cocktail that is stable for a day at room temperature (and for months in the freezer) is described.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Reagents. Allyl Pittsburgh Green ether (APE) was prepared according to the published procedures.^{4a} A palladium standard solution was purchased from VWR and used as received. NaBH₄ was purchased from VWR and used as received. Tri(2-furyl)phosphine (TFP) was purchased from TCI and used as received. Trace metal-grade HNO₃ and trace metal-grade HCl were purchased from Thermo Fisher and used as received. DMSO was purchased from J.T. Baker and used as received. A concentrated pH 7 buffer solution ([phosphate] = 1.23 M) was purchased from Thermo Fisher and used as received.

A solution of TFP in DMSO was freshly prepared before each experiment. A solution of NaBH₄ (2.5 M in 10 N NaOH or 1 M in 1 N NaOH) was freshly prepared weekly and stored at ambient temperature. A solution of NaBH₄ (30 mM) was freshly prepared before each experiment by diluting the 2.5 M solution with purified water.

Fluorescence Spectroscopy. Fluorescence spectra were recorded in a black, round-bottom, 96-well plates on a Spectra Max M5 spectrometer (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA) under the control of a Windows-based PC running software pro VS. The samples were excited at $\lambda = 497$ nm, and the emission intensity was collected at $\lambda = 525$ nm. All spectra were corrected for emission intensity by using the manufacturer-supplied photomultiplier curves.

Metal Analysis by ICP-MS. The samples were either diluted or suspended directly in concentrated acid or evaporated with a rotary evaporator first and then redissolved in concentrated acid for ICP-MS analysis. Depending on the concentration range of the element, either the Perkin-Elmer Elan 6000 quadrupole ICP-MS spectrometer (Perkin-Elmer, Norwalk, CT) or the Thermo

Finnigan Element 2 high-resolution ICP-MS spectrometer (Finnigan, Bremen, Germany) was used for the analysis.

Analysis of Palladium Standards: Figure 2. A solution of TFP (200 μ L, 1.8 mM in DMSO) was mixed with a palladium standard solution (30 μ L, 0–100 ppb in 1% HNO₃). A concentrated phosphate buffer (pH 7, 2.57 mL, [phosphate] = 1.23 M) was added. The resulting mixture was incubated at 45 °C for 30 min. NaBH₄ (100 μ L, 30 mM in 0.12 N NaOH) and allyl Pittsburgh Green ether (APE, 100 μ L, 375 μ M in DMSO) were then added in sequence. A 200 μ L aliquot of the resulting solution was then transferred to a black round-bottom 96-well plate, placed into the SpectraMax M5 fluorescence plate reader at 45 °C, and the appearance of fluorescence at 525 nm was monitored as a function of time ($\lambda_{exc} = 497$ nm).

NaBH₄ pretreatment on Pd contaminated API samples – Figure 3. A concentrated phosphate buffer (pH 7, 2.57 mL, [phosphate] = 1.23 M) was mixed with a pretreated solution of palladium contaminated API (30 μ L, API 0.1 mg mL⁻¹ in 10% acid). A solution of TFP (200 μ L, 1.8 mM in DMSO) was added. The resulting mixture was incubated at 45 °C for 30 min. NaBH₄ (100 μ L, 0 or 2 mM in 0.12 N NaOH) and allyl Pittsburgh Green ether (APE) (100 μ L, 375 μ M in DMSO) were added in sequence. The resulting samples were incubated for 1 h at 45 °C. Following incubation, 200 μ L of the solution was transferred to a black, round-bottom, 96-well plate, and fluorescence was measured.

Effect of Acid Pretreatment on Pd-Contaminated Samples of Pharmaceutical Intermediates: Figure 4. Ten milligrams of each palladium-contaminated pharmaceutical intermediate was dissolved in 10 mL of pure acid and incubated at ambient temperature for 1 h. The pretreated samples were then diluted 10-fold using 3:1 DMSO/water and analyzed as above.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

*christopher_welch@merck.com

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.


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Dynamics of protest and participation in the governance of tourism in Barcelona: a strategic action field perspective

Arturo A. Paredes-Rodríguez  and Bas Spierings

Department of Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands

ABSTRACT

The trend of private interest groups influencing governance processes has recently gained prominence in the urban tourism domain, along with a strong increase in resident protests against the tourism sector and policy in many urban destinations worldwide. However, governance of tourism studies have so far paid only marginal attention to protests taking place 'outside' the formal governance arena. Moreover, relatively limited attention has been paid to large and mature urban destinations – often with more complex institutional bodies and a wider variety of stakeholders involved in tourism governance. Our article aims to understand why and how resident protests and contestation continue intensively in the city of Barcelona, despite formal governance channels and mechanisms created to facilitate and encourage resident participation. Taking the strategic action field perspective reveals that residents, as challengers, continue with protest and contestation because they perceive a threat from mass tourism, a bias in the political agenda and a risk of losing their autonomy. The main modes of protest used are gatherings in public spaces, promoting debate, providing information and extending the network. To advance their interests, challengers use protest and participation in a strategically dynamic way – i.e. they protest to empower participation and participate to empower protest.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 17 July 2019
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KEYWORDS

Governance of tourism;
mass tourism; grassroots
movements; protest;
participation; Barcelona

Introduction

During the past decade, Barcelona has experienced a strong and persistent increase in the volume of tourists it receives, with the number staying in hotels rising from 1.7 million in 1990 to nearly 9.5 million in 2019 (Statista, 2020). The tourist flow towards the city has grown in recent years due to a combination of various factors, such as a wide offer of low-cost flights plus the accommodation opportunities provided by online platforms like Airbnb. Another important explanatory factor for the 'success' of Barcelona can be found in the marketing of its rich heritage. In so doing, the city was re-imagined and promoted as a 'brand' for tourists by the municipal government in collaboration with private interest groups (Cuadrado & Monedero, 2016; Smith, 2005).

Large and growing numbers of tourists have also been witnessed in many other cities across Europe, such as Venice, Amsterdam and Berlin, as well as beyond, in New Orleans, Hong Kong and elsewhere (Minoia, 2017; Pinkster & Boterman, 2017; Xing et al., 2020). In these and many

CONTACT Arturo A. Paredes-Rodríguez  Arturo.paredes.r@gmail.com  Department of Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Utrecht University, Utrecht, the Netherlands.

This article has been republished with minor changes. These changes do not impact the academic content of the article.

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Protest and participation in the governance of tourism

Governance of tourism

Governance of tourism can be understood as a regionally and locally embedded relationship between stakeholders "who are engaged in planning, managing and controlling the tourism activity" (Oliveira, 2014, in Conceição et al., 2019, p. 2). Governance of tourism studies usually assume implicitly that the relationship between these stakeholders – including the municipal government, but also various private interest groups and civil society organisations – are based on trust and involves collaboration and co-operation (Damayanti et al., 2019; González-Morales et al., 2016). As a consequence, until recently governance of tourism studies tended to remain rather "exploratory and descriptive" (Beaumont & Dredge, 2010) when it came to contestation, protest and the related power play. This despite the recognition that actors not only co-operate but also compete, and that power relationships are of particular relevance in understanding governance of tourism processes (Bramwell & Lane, 2011).

Overcoming this analytical limitation has become all the more pertinent with the growth of resident contestation and protests in many tourism destinations worldwide. Residents should be acknowledged as a relevant group of stakeholders, alongside the municipal government and the private sector, in the formulation and implementation of tourism policy – as Moscardo (2011) and Presenza et al. (2013) also argued.

Resident protests in urban tourism destinations

Governance of tourism studies have so far paid only marginal attention to contestation and protest taking place outside formal governance mechanisms and channels, although coverage of the mobilisation of residents against the tourism sector and policy is gaining momentum. The compilation by Novy and Colomb (2017), for instance, includes a variety of analyses of tensions and contestations in large and mature tourist cities across Europe and beyond – such as Prague, Berlin, Paris and Hong Kong. Several other recent studies have focused on analysing resident mobilisations against cruise-ship tourism in Venice (Seraphin et al., 2018) and rising discontent amongst residents living in Amsterdam city centre (Pinkster & Boterman, 2017), as well as anti-tourism mobilisation and urban activism in Madrid (Caberizo et al., 2016; Sequera & Nofre, 2019).

Some studies zoom in on resident protests in Barcelona. According to Cócota-Gant and Pardo (2017) in their examination of tourism-led gentrification in Barcelona, protests started at the end of the 1990s as a response to urban policy in which tourists' necessities were prioritised over residents' needs. After the economic crisis in 2008, the mobilisations intensified as residents started to 'rebel' against new policy implemented to further increase the number of tourists. In this context, some studies have focused on analysing resident protests in specific parts of the city, especially the neighbourhoods of La Barceloneta (Boer & De Vries, 2009) and Gràcia (Añas-Sans & Russo, 2017). Milano et al. (2019) add an analysis of social movements arguing for a shift in Barcelona from a "simplistic economic growth-oriented approach, to one that encourages tourism degrowth ... rooted in protection of local resident quality of life and well-being" (p. 1858). Building on this emerging debate on resident protests in urban tourism destinations, our article aims to enrich governance of tourism studies by deepening understanding of resident contestation and protest from an SAF perspective.

A strategic action field perspective

Contestation, co-operation and urban social movements

The strategic action field (SAF) framework was proposed by Fligstein and McAdam (2011) with the aim of integrating notions of mobilisation and contestation into organisational studies. The

Language and other tips

- Keep it simple and clear
- Avoid redundancy
- Choose the right tense
 - When reporting what has been done, use past tense
 - Present tense: general truths
 - Future tense: perspective
 - Source: European Association of Science Editors (2018)
- Learn more
- **Academic writing involves review by peers and thus, manuscript revisions (minor or major) are almost always needed**

Reduce wordiness:

~~small in-size~~
~~true facts~~
~~adequate enough~~
~~aggregate together~~
~~near to~~

In the future, corresponding regions of the fear circuit observed in this study could serve as a basis for further study.

x

Corresponding regions of the fear circuit observed in this study could serve as a basis for further study.

*Tissue **examination was done** by light microscopy.*

x

*Tissues **were examined** by light microscopy.*

Source: University of Victoria

Types of academic publications

- Most commonly required for PhD studies: Original research article
- Others:
 - Methods article
 - Review article
 - Literature review
 - Systematic review
 - Meta-analysis
 - Short communication (e.g., letters to the editor)
 - Case study (case report)
 - Discussion piece (e.g., commentary)

Source: [Types of journal articles](#)

Reading tip: [More information about reviews](#)

How do I choose a journal?

- Where do you usually find relevant research?
- Ask your supervisor/ mentor and peers
- Review lists of journals indexed in Web of Science or Scopus, if this is required for your PhD studies or Czech “point“ system (these often include journal impact factor/cite score)
 - Journal Citation Reports/ Scopus Index Journal
 - We can help if you have questions: Bibliometric services
- Sample recommender services from individual publishers:
 - Elsevier Journal Finder
 - WoS Manuscript Matcher
 - Taylor & Francis Journal Suggester

How do I choose a journal?

- Ask your supervisor/mentor if your article needs to be published in open access form?
 - If so, are there any publication costs? How will you pay for these costs, if your manuscript is accepted?
 - Where can you publish in the open access? See Directory of Open Access Journals
 - Learn more
- What does the review process involve?
 - Learn more
- What are predatory journals?

A note on predatory journals

- Often lack quality peer review
- Often aggressive solicitation (publishing offers via email)
- Very rapid publication timelines (days or weeks)
- High fees
- Unclear or misleading editorial board (check the list of board members and qualifications)
- Unprofessional looking website/hijacked journal
- Not sure? Check Think Check Submit Checklist or ask us

- Stop Predatory Practices
 - Beall's List

A note on predatory journals

Dear Dr. Satkova Barbora,

Good morning!

Thank you for taking time out to read our email.

Well, we are planning to release Volume 3 Issue 1 in our Peer Review Journal of Solar & Photoenergy Systems journal. So, I would like to explore an opportunity of working with you for our journal expansion.

In this instance, we need your article to publish this issue. Hence, let us know your time feasibility for manuscript submission.

Anticipate hearing from you.

Yasmine Berry

PRSP | Peer Review Journal of Solar & Photoenergy Systems

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Dear Dr. Professor,

We understand that your busy schedule and commitments could not permit you to send us article every time, but after a long time we once again appeal you to send us any type of manuscript for the upcoming issue release to enhance the standards of our Journal.

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J Smith

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 - Green
 - Gold (hybrid)

APCS: Payment options

TOKENS

- Most Czech universities have limited number of tokens per year
- Usually only available after a manuscript is accepted by a publisher
 - The conditions for applying for tokens may vary from institution to institution (e.g., Q1/Q2 journals)
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 - UCT Prague: openaccess@vscht.cz
 - IOCB: library@uochb.cas.cz
 - CZU: openaccess@lib.czu.cz
 - CUNI: openscience@cuni.cz

ORCID iD

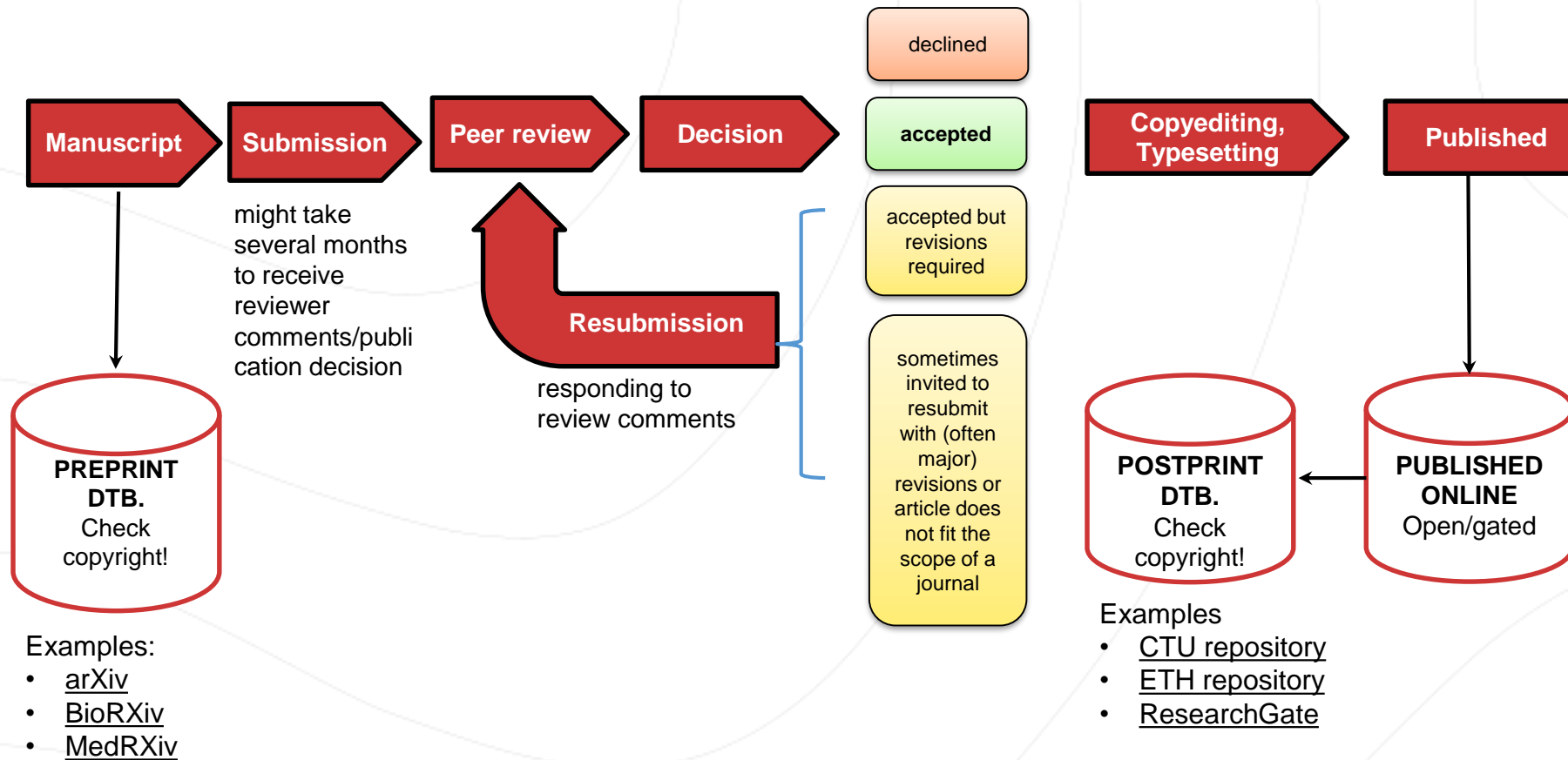
- Persistent personal identifier used by academic journals and databases to make sure work by individuals is appropriately attributed to the right person
 - Often required for a grant application or when publishing an article
 - Looks like this: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1825-0097>
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The screenshot shows an ORCID iD profile for Josiah Carberry. The profile includes the following sections:

- Profile Information:** Name: Josiah Carberry. Also known as: Josiah Stinkney Carberry, J. Carberry, J. S. Carberry.
- Biography:** Josiah Carberry is a fictitious person. This account is used as a demonstration account by ORCID, CrossRef and others who wish to demonstrate the interaction of ORCID with other scholarly communication systems without having to use a real-person's account. Josiah Stinkney Carberry is a fictional professor, created as a joke in 1929. He is said to still teach at Brown University, and to be known for his work in "psychoceramics", the supposed study of "cracked pots". See his Wikipedia entry for more details.
- Activities:** Collapse all.
- Employment (2):**
 - Wesleyan University: Middletown, CT, US**
1930-02-29 to present | Professor (Psychoceramics) Employment [Show more detail](#)
Source: Josiah Carberry
 - Brown University: Providence, RI, US**
1929-02-29 to present | Professor (Psychoceramics) Employment [Show more detail](#)
Source: Josiah Carberry
- Works (6):** Sort
 - A Methodology for the Emulation of Architecture**
2012 | Journal article [Show more detail](#)
DOI: [10.5555/12345680](https://doi.org/10.5555/12345680)
Part of ISSN: [0264-3561](https://doi.org/10.264/3561)
Source: Josiah Carberry via Crossref Metadata Search ★ Preferred source (of 2)
 - The Memory Bus Considered Harmful**
2012 | Journal article [Show more detail](#)
DOI: [10.5555/666655554444](https://doi.org/10.5555/666655554444)
Part of ISSN: [0264-3561](https://doi.org/10.264/3561)

Source: orcid.org

Typical publication process



Preprint example – when you need to present your results quickly.
Coronavirus infection on human volunteers to understand the nature of the illness.

ARTICLE

Safety, tolerability and viral kinetics during SARS-CoV-2 human challenge

> Ben Killingley, Alex Mann, Mariya Kalinova, Alison Boyers, Niluka Goonawardane, Jie Zhou, Kate Lindsell, Samanjit S. Hare, Jonathan Brown, Rebeeca Frise, Emma Smith, Claire Hopkins, Nicolas Noulin, Brandon Londt, Tom Wilkinson, Stephen Harden, Helen McShane, Mark Baillet, Anthony Gilbert, Michael Jacobs, Christine Charman, Priya Mande, Jonathan S. Nguyen-Van-Tam, Malcolm G. Semple, Robert C. Read, Neil M. Ferguson, Peter J. Openshaw, Garth Rapeport, Wendy S. Barclay, Andrew P. Catchpole, Christopher Chiu

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▼ Abstract

To establish a novel SARS-CoV-2 human challenge model, 36 volunteers aged 18-29 years without evidence of previous infection or vaccination were inoculated with 10 TCID₅₀ of a wild-type virus (SARS-CoV-2/human/GBR/484861/2020) intranasally. Two participants were excluded from per protocol analysis due to seroconversion between screening and inoculation. Eighteen (~53%) became infected, with viral load (VL) rising steeply and peaking at ~5 days post-inoculation. Virus was first detected in the throat but rose to significantly higher levels in the nose, peaking at ~8.87 log₁₀ copies/ml (median, 95% CI [8.41,9.53]). Viable virus was recoverable from the nose up to ~10 days post-inoculation, on average. There were no serious adverse events. Mild-to-moderate symptoms were reported by 16 (89%) infected individuals, beginning 2-4 days post-inoculation. Anosmia/dysosmia developed more gradually in 12 (67%) participants. No quantitative correlation was noted between VL and symptoms, with high VLs even in asymptomatic infection, followed by the development of serum spike-specific and neutralising antibodies. However, lateral flow results were strongly associated with viable virus and modelling showed that twice-weekly rapid tests could diagnose infection before 70-80% of viable virus had been generated. Thus, in this first SARS-CoV-2 human challenge study, no serious safety signals were detected and the detailed characteristics of early infection and their public health implications were shown.

ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT04865237.

BADGES

Prescreen

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Version 1

Posted 01 Feb, 2022

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SUBJECT AREAS

Submitting your manuscript: cover letter

- A formal letter accompanying your submission to a journal
- Introduces your work to editor(s)
- Describes how your manuscript aligns with the journal's goals
- Sample: Taylor & Francis sample cover letter

1. Address the editor
2. Title of manuscript and name of the journal
3. Originality or/and conflict of interest
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6. Fit to the journal's scope and readership
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How to prepare for peer review

- Peer reviewers ensure that potential publications meet the academic standards of a journal, providing feedback on the submission
- Reviewers are (ideally) experts in their fields and they provide constructive feedback; it's important to think about their comments and write a proper response to suggested modifications
- Reviewers often are asked to evaluate the **quality, originality, relevance** and **validity** of the research described in the manuscript

Types of peer review			
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Reviewers don't know author identity(-ies). Author doesn't know reviewer identities.	Reviewer knows the identity of the author. Author doesn't know the identity of the reviewer.	Both identities are revealed.	Both know each other. Reviews are published with names of reviewers. Readers may also comment on the article. (e.g., <u>F1000Research</u>)

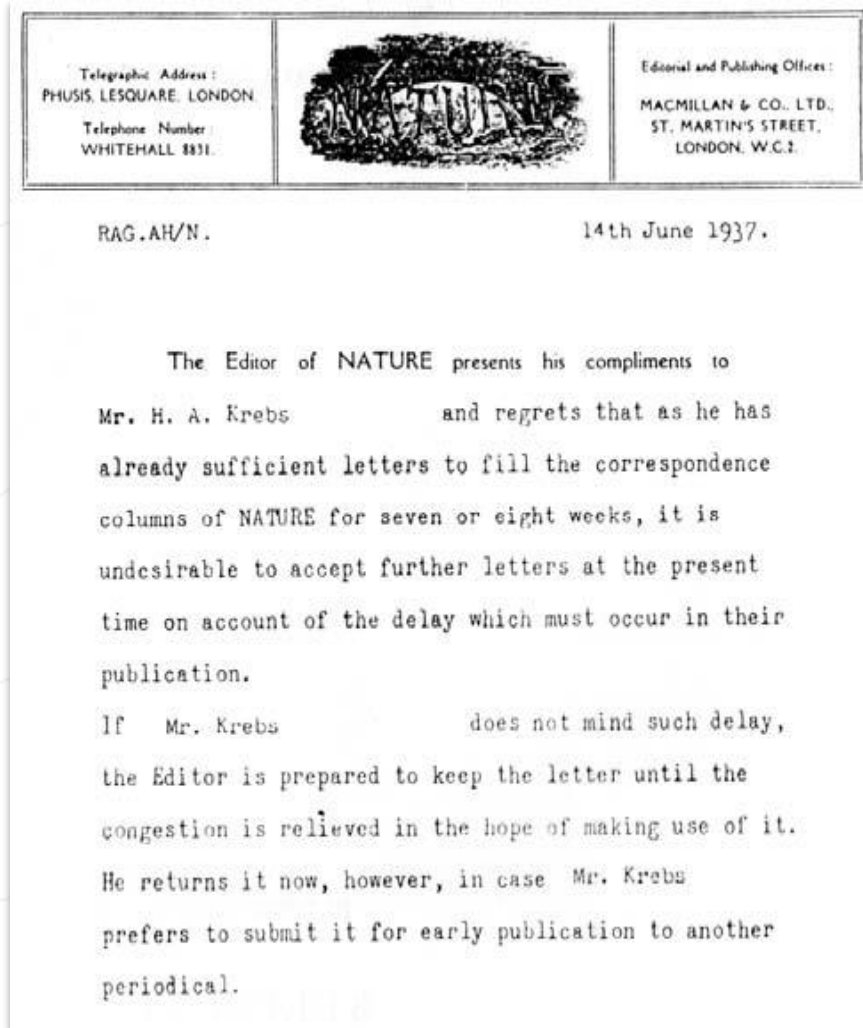
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- Formal letter
- Respond to each of the reviewers' comments
- Be polite and respectful
- Indicate page and line of changes made to make it easy for reviewers to see what you have changed; you can also list in response
- You can disagree with a statement or say you do not understand a comment, but you should say why so that peer reviewers can understand
- Example: Copernicus Sample response to reviewers

Compilation of: Wiley, Taylor and Francis, Cushman (2023), Min (2022)

Don't get discouraged; even renowned scientists have had their work rejected.



Rejection letter from a *Nature* editor, who didn't accept a letter from Sir Hans Adolf Krebs on the citric acid cycle.
Authorea.com

Classical Article > [J Theor Biol.](#) 1967 Mar;14(3):255-74. doi: 10.1016/0022-5193(67)90079-3.

On the origin of mitosing cells

L Sagan¹

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 11541392 DOI: [10.1016/0022-5193\(67\)90079-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0022-5193(67)90079-3)

Abstract

A theory of the origin of eukaryotic cells ("higher" cells which divide by classical mitosis) is presented. By hypothesis, three fundamental organelles: the mitochondria, the photosynthetic plastids and the (9+2) basal bodies of flagella were themselves once free-living (prokaryotic) cells. The evolution of photosynthesis under the anaerobic conditions of the early atmosphere to form anaerobic bacteria, photosynthetic bacteria and eventually blue-green algae (and protoplastids) is described. The subsequent evolution of aerobic metabolism in prokaryotes to form aerobic bacteria (protoflagella and protomitochondria) presumably occurred during the transition to the oxidizing atmosphere. Classical mitosis evolved in protozoan-type cells millions of years after the evolution of photosynthesis. A plausible scheme for the origin of classical mitosis in primitive amoeboid flagellates is presented. During the course of the evolution of mitosis, photosynthetic plastids (themselves derived from prokaryotes) were symbiotically acquired by some of these protozoans to form the eukaryotic algae and the green plants. The cytological, biochemical and paleontological evidence for this theory is presented, along with suggestions for further possible experimental verification. The implications of this scheme for the systematics of the lower organisms is discussed.

Groundbreaking article by Lynn Margulis on evolution by endosymbiosis was rejected by 15 journals before finally published, because the topic was too new and nobody could evaluate it.

[Sagan L.](#) On the origin of mitosing cells. *J Theor Biol.* 1967 Mar;14(3):255-74. doi: 10.1016/0022-5193(67)90079-3. PMID: 11541392.

Becoming better and learning more

- Read more academic articles (from journal you want to publish in, supervisor/mentor, researchers that inspire you)
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 - Like book club, but for journal articles
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- Ability to articulate the principles of scholarly communication and its relevance to academic publishing
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- Analyze and assess journal characteristics to determine the best fit for manuscript submission
- Understanding and navigating the publishing and peer review process

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2) Attend another webinar

3) Explore on your own

- STEMskiller: comprehensive skills set map for early career researchers
- Tutorials: NTK instructional materials and recordings, further resources
- Subject guides



Contacts

Adam Urban
adam.urban@techlib.cz

Barbora Šátková
barbora.satkova@techlib.cz

Thank you
Questions?

