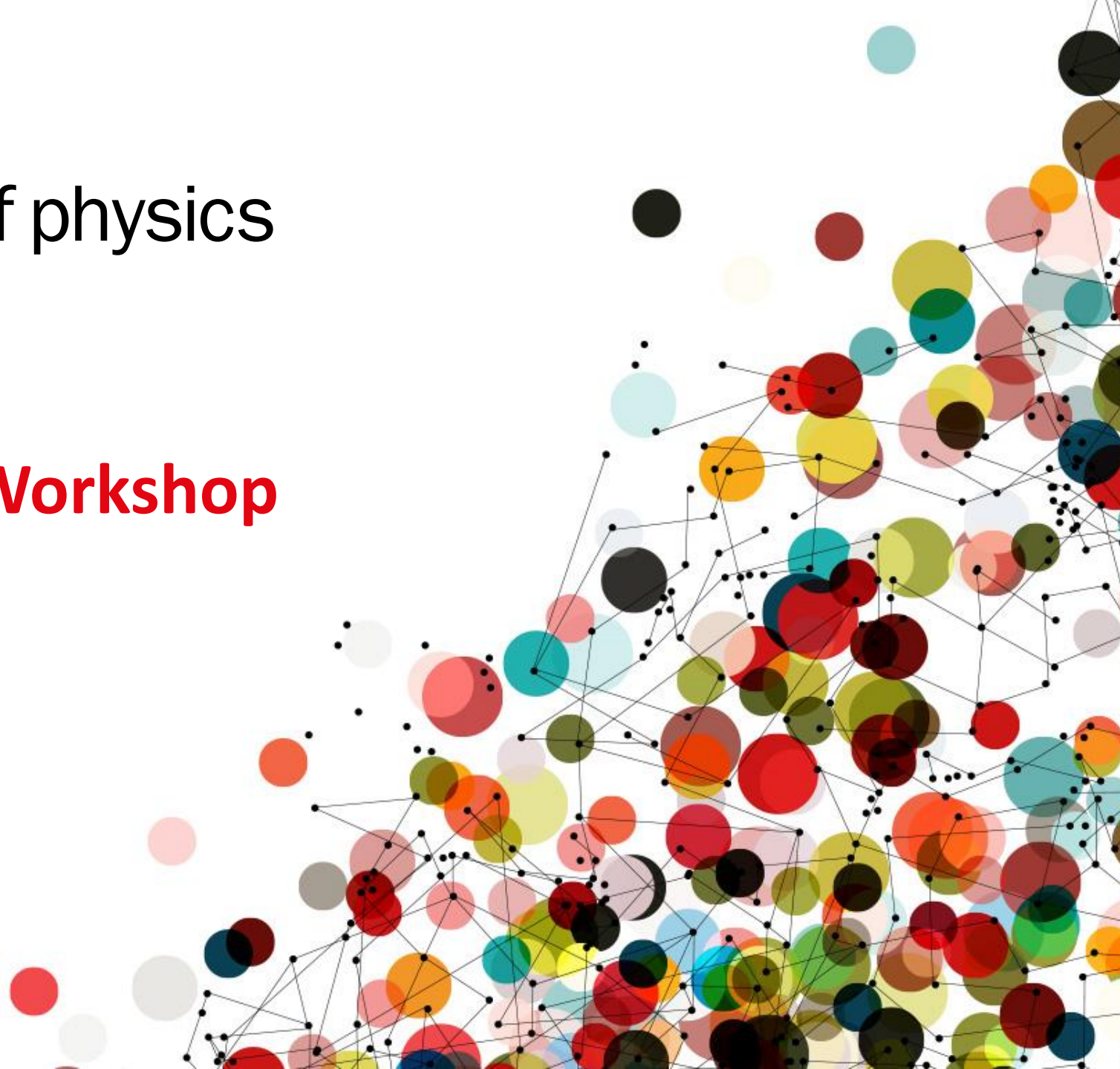
IOP Publishing

Expanding the world of physics

How To Get Published Workshop

Antigoni Messaritaki

November 2024



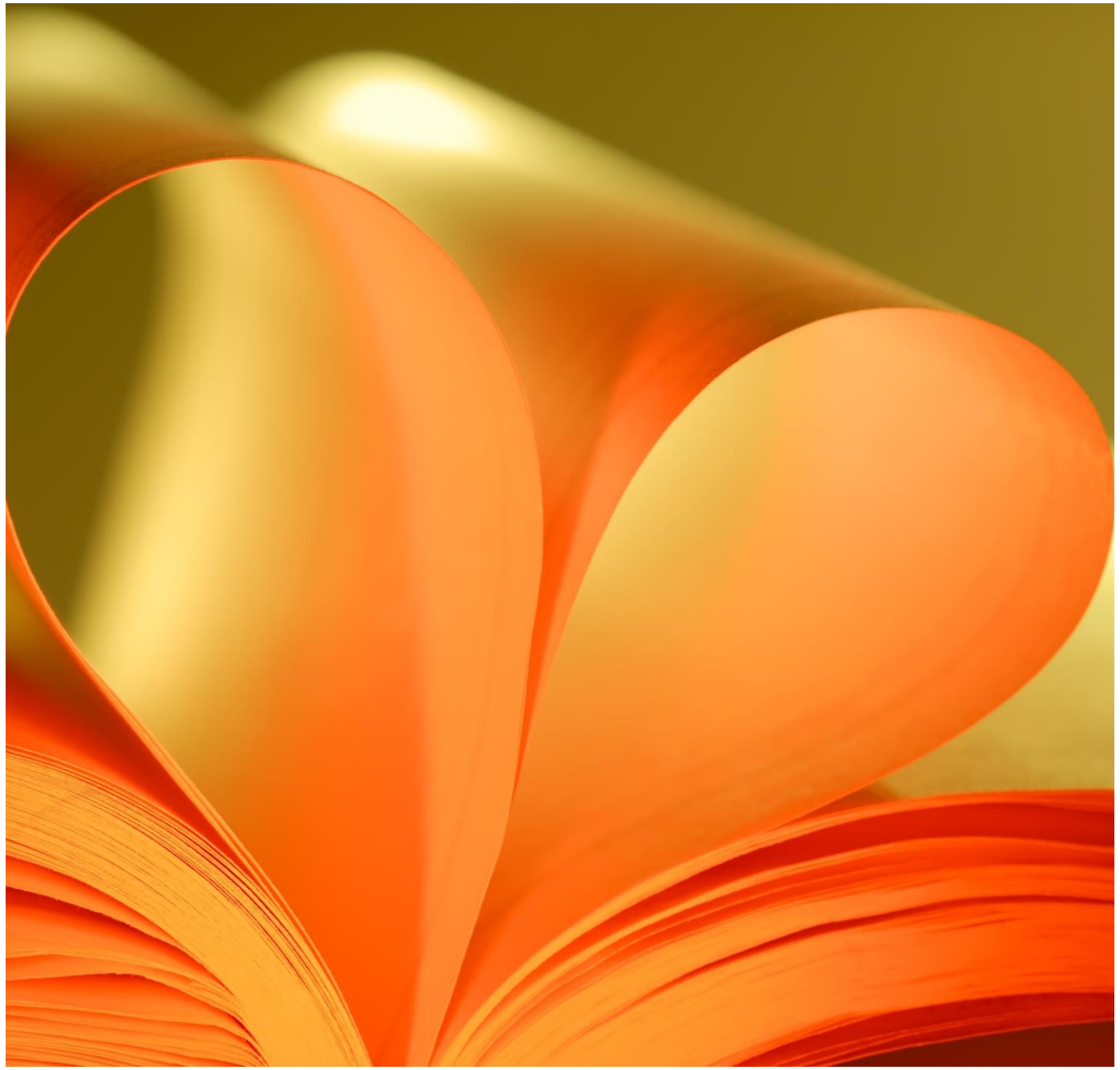
ioppublishing.org

Topics covered in this workshop

1. Introduction to IOP Publishing (IOPP)
2. Choosing your journal
3. Writing your paper
4. Top 10 tips for getting published
5. Submitting your paper
6. The peer review process
7. Copyright and permissions
8. Publication ethics
9. Post-acceptance
10. Post-publication – maximising your visibility and impact
11. Open Access

IOP Publishing

Introduction to IOP Publishing



IOP Publishing

A scientific publishing company wholly owned by the Institute of Physics (IOP)

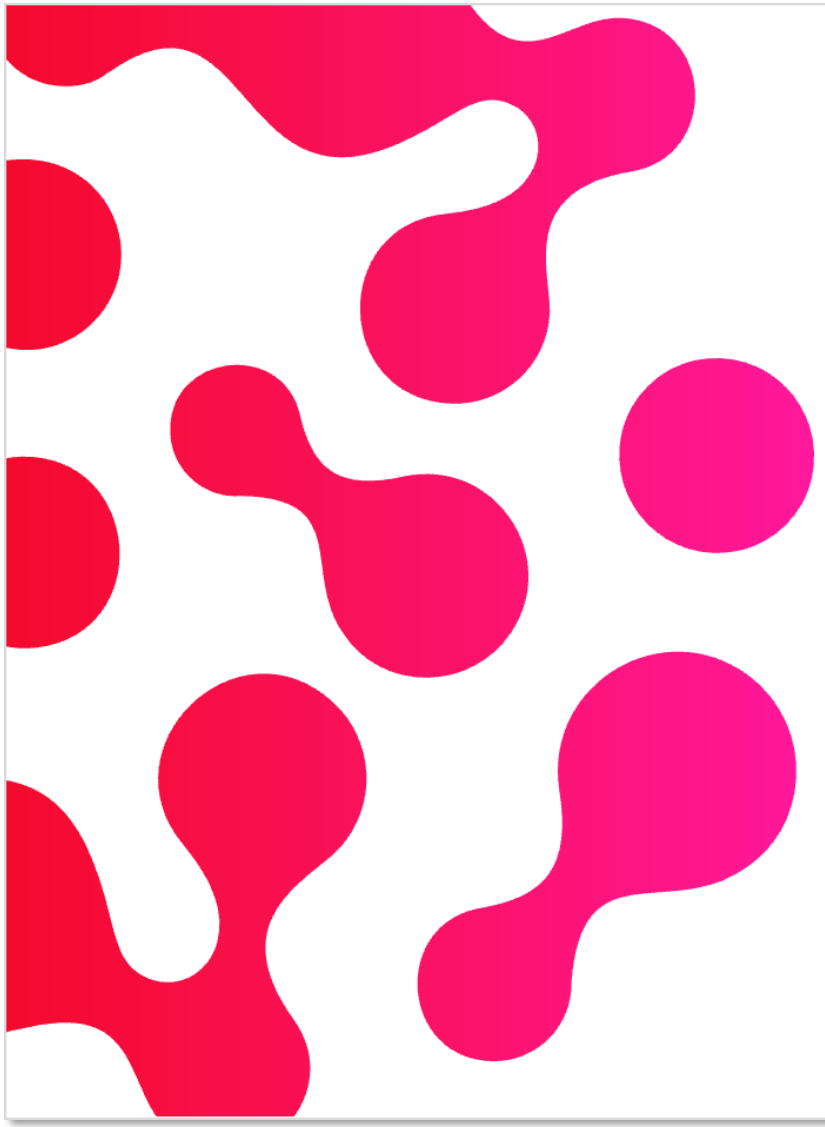
Peer-reviewed journals, conference proceedings, books, magazines, and web sites

Head office in Bristol, UK

Staff also based in China, Europe, USA, Japan, India, Australia, Mexico and Singapore

400 employees worldwide, 340 of them in the UK

All profit or surplus is given as Gift Aid to the Institute of Physics - >85% of IOP's income



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IOP Publishing | APS | AIP Publishing

IOP Publishing

Our publications

Journals

Our portfolio comprises over 100 journals, including partner titles.

eBooks

Our ebook collection started in 2014 and now features over 900 titles

Proceedings

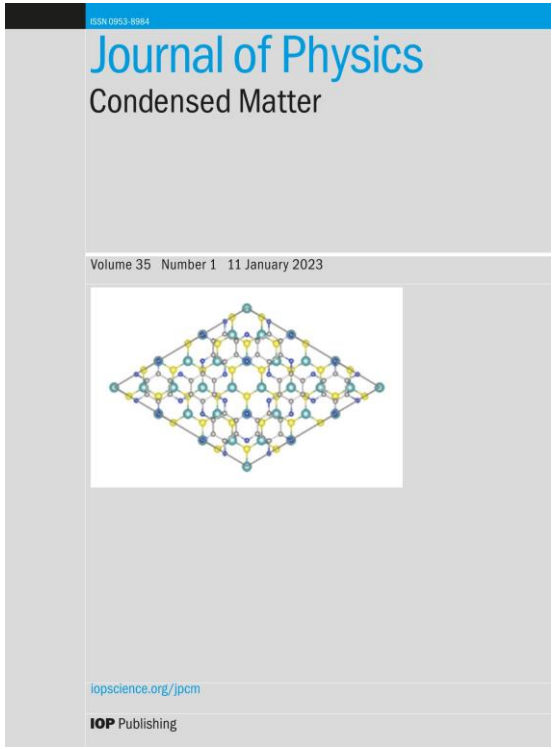
Our conference series titles are three of the largest journals in science, publishing 23,000 proceedings articles in 2023

Science News

Physics World is the world's leading physics magazine, supported by our team of award-winning science journalists.

IOP Publishing

Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter



JPCM covers the whole of condensed matter physics including soft matter, biophysics and the physics of chemical processes. Papers may report experimental, theoretical and simulation studies. We will also consider papers that cover the fundamental physics of applications and devices. Note that papers must contain fundamental condensed matter science: papers reporting methods of materials preparation or properties of materials without novel condensed matter content will not be accepted.

Why should you publish in *JPCM*?

- Hybrid-Open Access ensuring publication options for all.
- High-impact: 2023 Impact Factor of 2.3 and a Citesore of 5.3
- We strongly believe that a paper's journey does not end at the point of publication and will extensively promote all papers published across the community via email and through IOP Publishing's social media channels.

Visit **https://iopscience.iop.org/journal/0953-8984**

IOP Publishing

Quantum science

We have a number of journals either dedicated to quantum science or covering it within their scope:

2022 IMPACT FACTOR 6.7

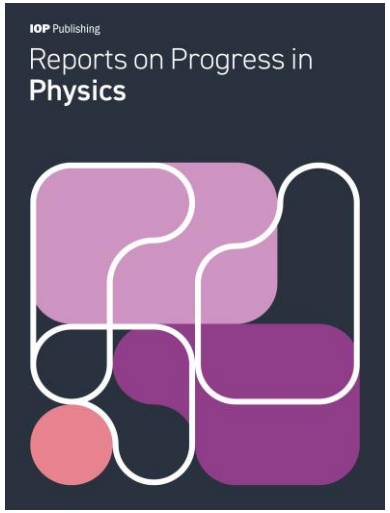
2022 Citescore 11.6

Editor-in-Chief
Mauro Paternostro
Queen's University Belfast, UK &
University of Palermo, Italy

OPEN ACCESS

Impact Factor &
CiteScore due June 2024

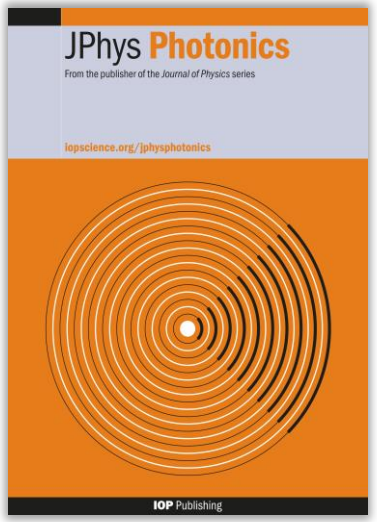
Editor-in-Chief
Jason Smith
University of Oxford, UK



2022 IMPACT FACTOR 18.1

2022 Citescore 32.3

Editor-in-Chief
Subir Sachdev
Harvard University, United States



OPEN ACCESS

2022 IMPACT FACTOR 3.8

2022 Citescore 7.2

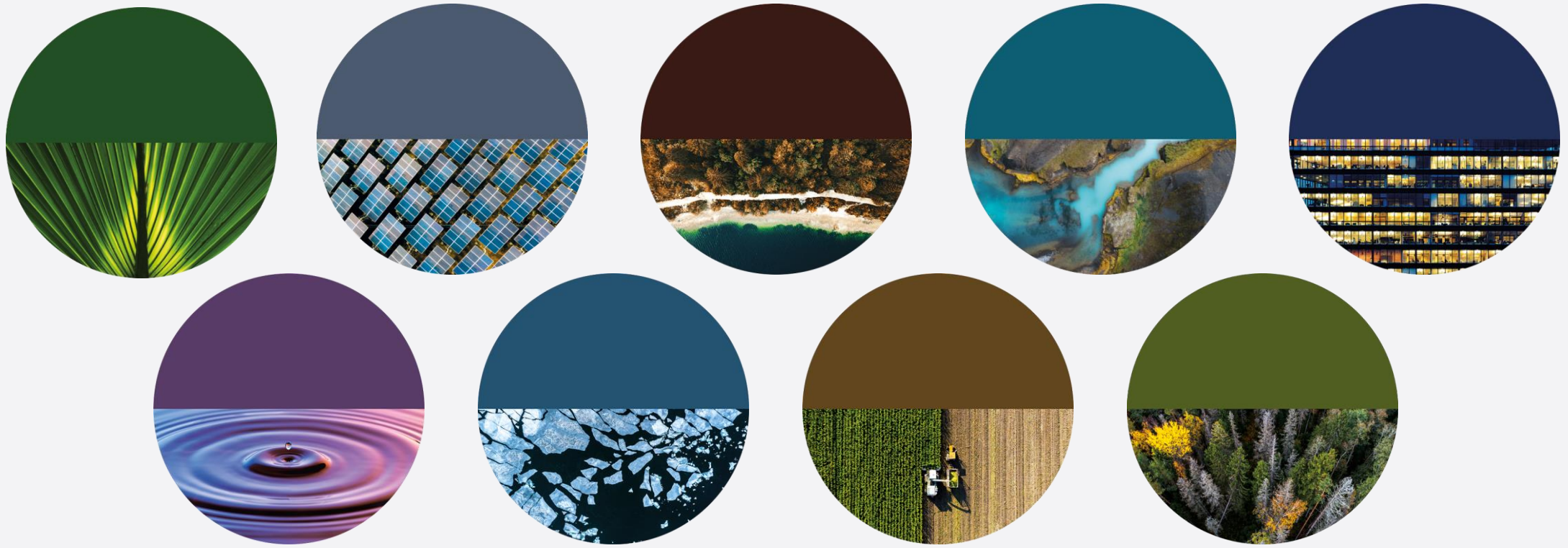
Editor-in-Chief:
Hugo Thienpont,
Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

OPEN ACCESS

2022 IMPACT FACTOR 3.3

2022 Citescore 6.3

Editor-in-Chief:
Andreas Buchleitner
Albert Ludwigs University
Freiburg, Germany



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ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH
SERIES

The home of environmental research

NEW

MACHINE LEARNING series

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Discover IOP Publishing's new *Machine Learning series*™ , the world's first open access journal series dedicated to the application and development of machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) for the sciences.

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Science and Technology

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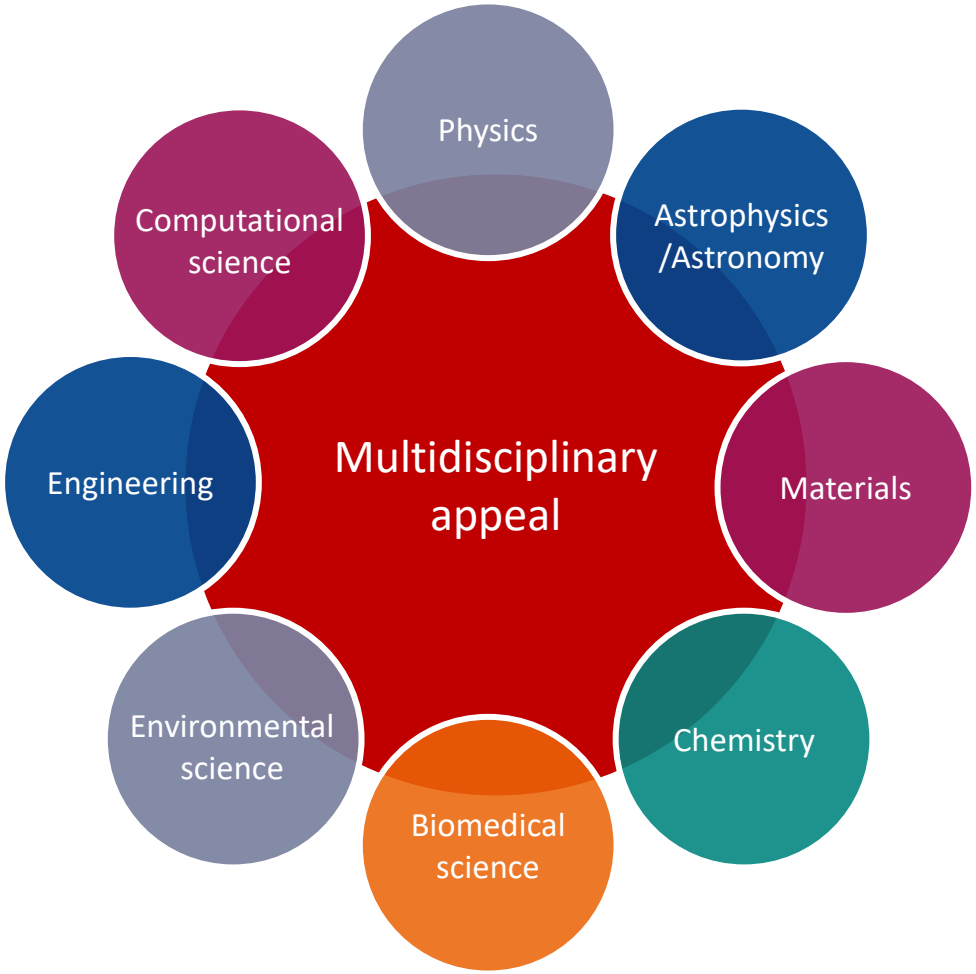
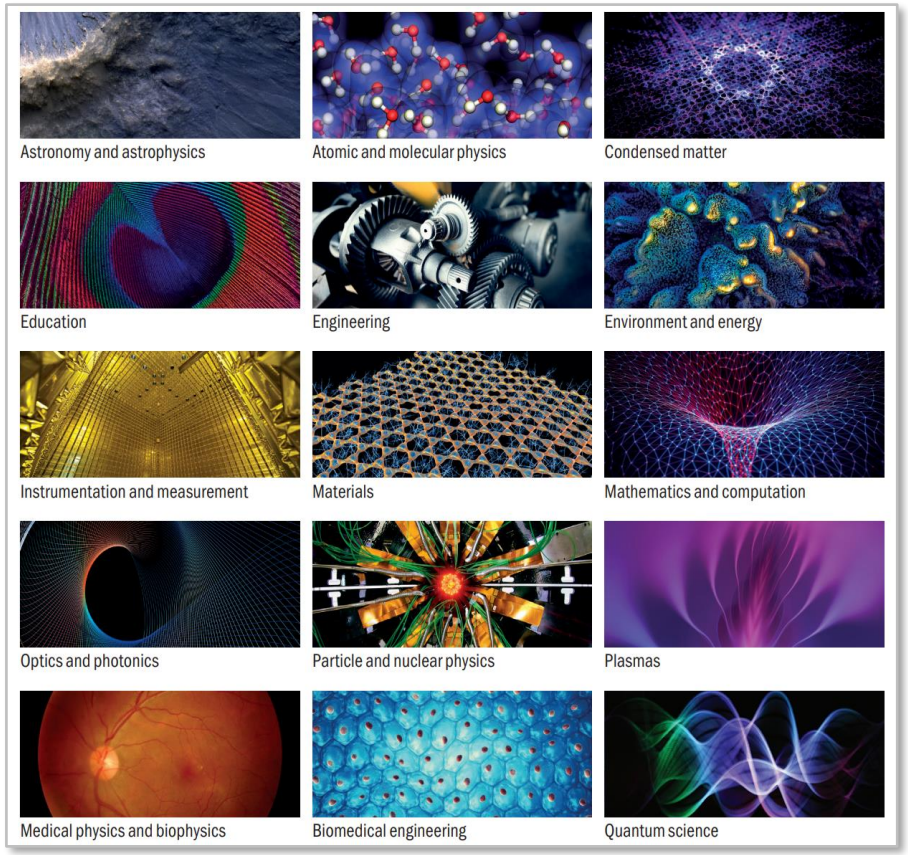
A diverse range of journal topic coverage





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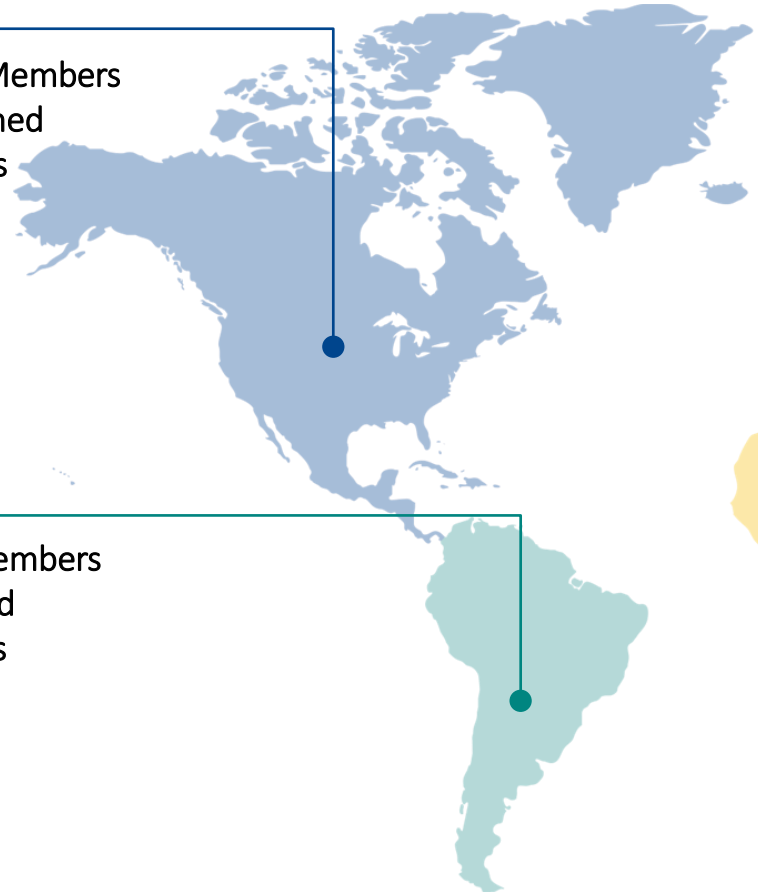
International journal editorial boards, journal authors and readership - 2023



North America

672 Editorial Board Members
5,470 Articles published
7.3million Downloads

South America

39 Editorial Board Members
521 Articles published
0.6million Downloads

Europe

951 Editorial Board Members
6,917 Articles published
9.7million Downloads

Asia

730 Editorial Board Members
15,079 Articles published
17.3million Downloads

Australia/Oceania

98 Editorial Board Members
298 Articles published
1.8million Downloads

Africa

20 Editorial Board Members
486 Articles published
1.2million Downloads

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Community engagement

- Conferences / Workshops / Career fairs
- How to get published talks
- Best paper & reviewer awards
- Sponsorship
- Article promotion
- Webinars
- Early career researcher awards
- Peer review training workshops

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Choosing Your Journal

Deciding on the right journal for your paper

Considerations:

- Research community
- Scope/relevance
- Editorial Board
- Reputation
- Journal Metrics
- Quality criteria
- Likelihood of acceptance
- Speed of publication
- Open access or subscription model
- Costs (pages/figures/APCs etc.)

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Writing Your Paper

Writing Your Paper

Title

Do	Don't
Keep it simple	Be ambiguous
Be clear and descriptive	Use phrases or "jokes" that may not translate
Use key terms	Use acronyms

Abstract

Do	Don't
Include key words and phrases	Copy your introduction
Be clear about what makes this paper worth reading	Use jargon, undefined acronyms or words not commonly used
Summarise aims, methodology and findings	Exaggerate or mislead

Introduction

- Describe the **main goals** and advances
- Give an overview of methods
- Set the work in the **context** of previous research
- Cite all **relevant** references

Writing Your Paper

Methods need to:

Give enough information to allow **reproduction** of your results

Results and discussion need to:

- Show the **significance and impact** of your results
- **Compare** results with other published work
- Discuss the **implications and application**

Conclusion needs to:

- **Summarize** your major points
- **Highlight** the novelty and significance of your work
- Include your **plans** for future work

Writing Your Paper

Acknowledgements:

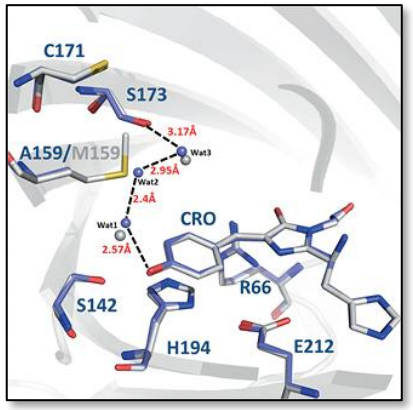
- Must recognize the **contribution** of funders or other assistance
- Declare any **ethical approval** for use of animals, stem cells etc

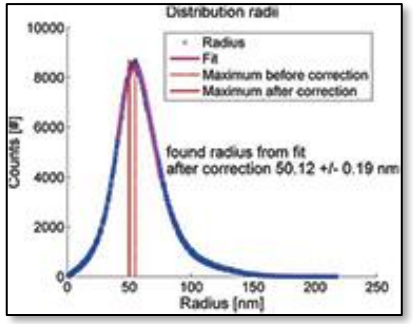
References:

- Cite the **right** references (relevant to the work; what you have built on)
- Original works both historical and recent
- Check for **accuracy**
- Follow the reference **style** of the journal; if there isn't one, just be consistent

Writing Your Paper

Figures, diagrams, charts:





- Representative, clear, well designed
- Use caption to ensure figures are **self-contained**. Include key terms and avoid acronyms if possible

TOP TIP – consider how the figures could be used post-publication

- To illustrate a news item
- On Social media, blog etc.
- Posters and marketing materials

Writing Your Paper

editage by CACTUS
helping you get published

Get feedback and comments on your paper before submission

- Your supervisor
- Other colleagues
- Internal review
- Make changes following their input
- This will save time in the peer review process!
- Get help from a fluent English speaker if you need it

http://editing.iopscience.iop.org

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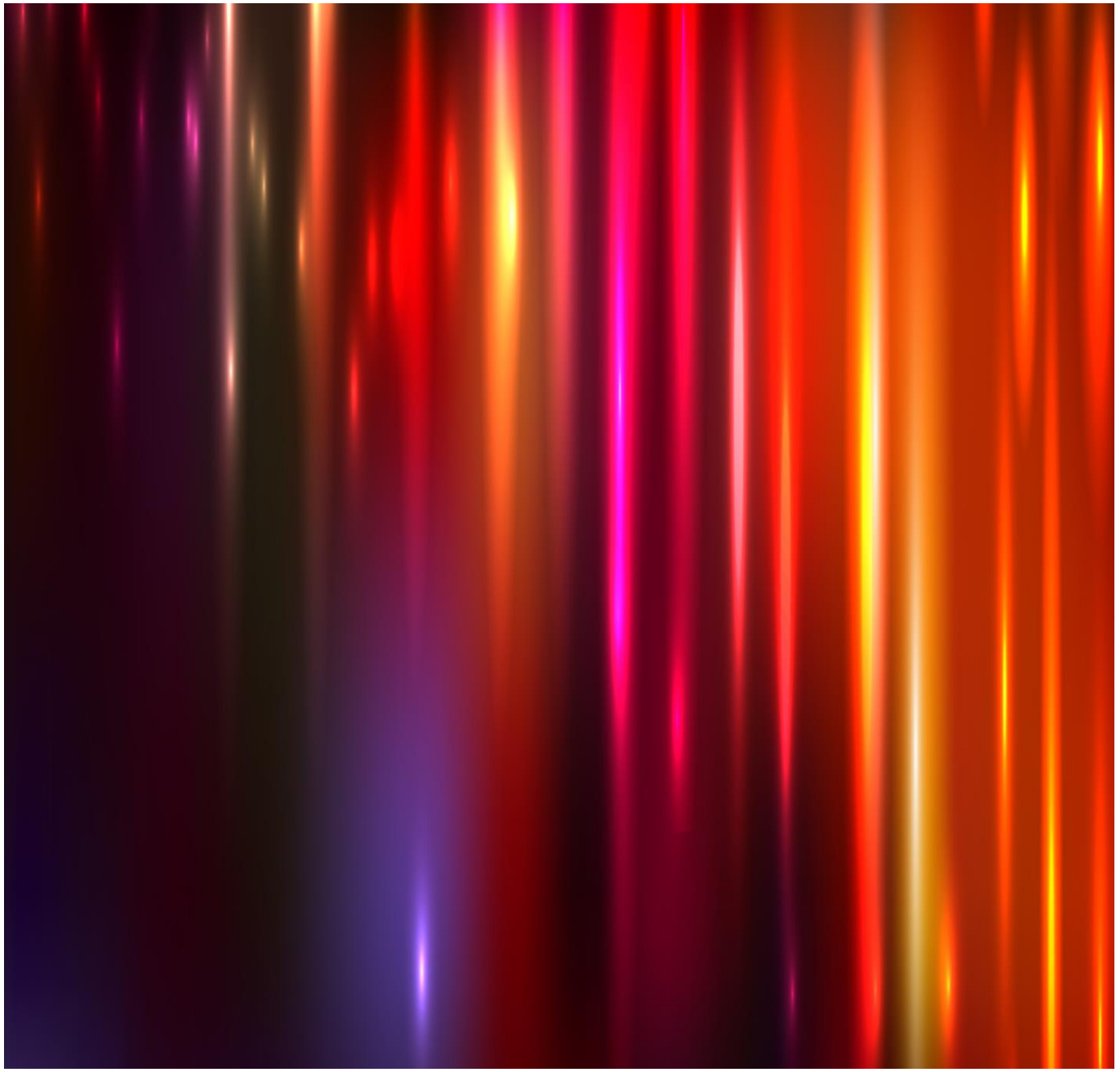
Top 10

Tips for successfully writing up your research



Do…

1. Check the literature for similar results in your field first
2. Use references that show context of your work and why it is new and significant
3. Decide whether you are writing for a specialist or non-specialist audience (your paper must be easy for that audience to understand)
4. Choose which journal you want to publish in before writing your paper
5. Spend a lot of time on your title and abstract – this will be what most people will see first. And judge your work on!

Do…

6. Keep abbreviations or technical terms to a minimum or clearly define them at first use
7. Avoid speculation, exaggeration or anecdotes – keep to the facts and clearly state your conclusions
8. Keep it clear and concise – even when there are no word limits – and use your own words
9. Allow plenty of time for rewriting
10. Get feedback from colleagues before submitting your article

IOP Publishing

Submitting your paper

Things to think about prior to submission

- Uploading a pre-print

> Authors can upload a pre-print at any stage of the submission and peer review process

> Are you planning to organise a press release or media coverage of your work? If so, consider not uploading a pre-print

- Including a cover letter
- Check language

Paperpal Preflight

RECOMMENDED

Free Pre-submission Check

Run your manuscript through Paperpal Preflight to check for the most common errors and perform a language quality review.

Pre-submission check

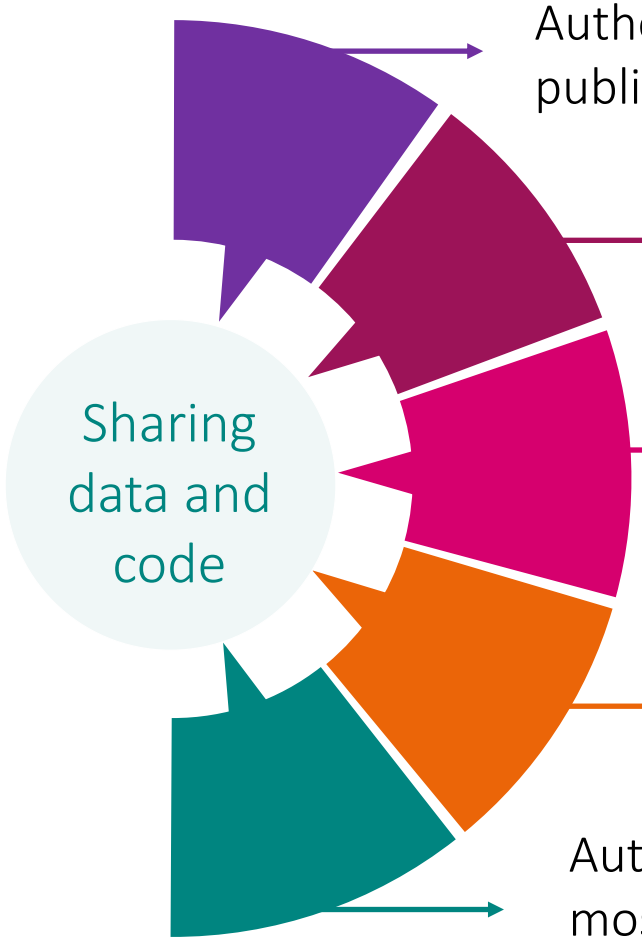
CONTINUE WITHOUT CHECK

Are you ready to submit?

If your manuscript is ready to be submitted, please click below to continue to article submission.

Continue to article submission

Research data



Authors must include a data availability statement as a condition of publication (IOPP has 6 statements to select from)

Many research funders now require authors to make all data related to their research available in an online repository.

IOP encourages authors to share research data using data formats and standards recognised by their research community - see www.FAIRsharing.org

Data should be shared in open file formats (that do not require proprietary software to access). For example, tabular data should be shared as CSV files rather than XLS files

Authors are encouraged to deposit their research data in a repository that is the most relevant to your research community. Examples of general data repositories include: Figshare, Dryad, Harvard Dataverse, Zenodo

IOP Publishing

The Peer Review Process

1. SINGLE-ANONYMOUS

Reviewer

Author

Editor

PROS

- Anonymity means reviewers can be more honest
- Authors do not need to anonymise their manuscript

CONS

- Potential for reviewer bias either for or against the authors
- Potential for lack of accountability of reviewers

2. DOUBLE-ANONYMOUS

Reviewer

Author

Editor

PROS

- Unbiased, focused on scientific merit alone

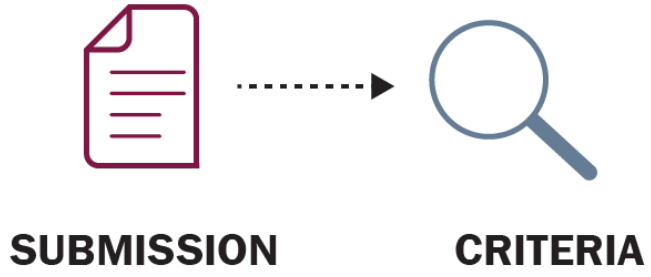
CONS

- Difficult to mask identity of all authors in some instances
- Prior relevant accomplishments of authors cannot be considered

Peer review Process Stage 1: 'Pre-reviewing'

The IOPP editorial team review all submissions before deciding on whether to send a manuscript out for peer review

- Check for scope, quality of content and novelty (incremental?)
- Use iThenticate to detect text overlap or duplication
- Consult the journal's Editorial Board if necessary
- If the paper is not suitable it will be rejected (or a transfer offered) at this stage
- Otherwise it will be sent to reviewers

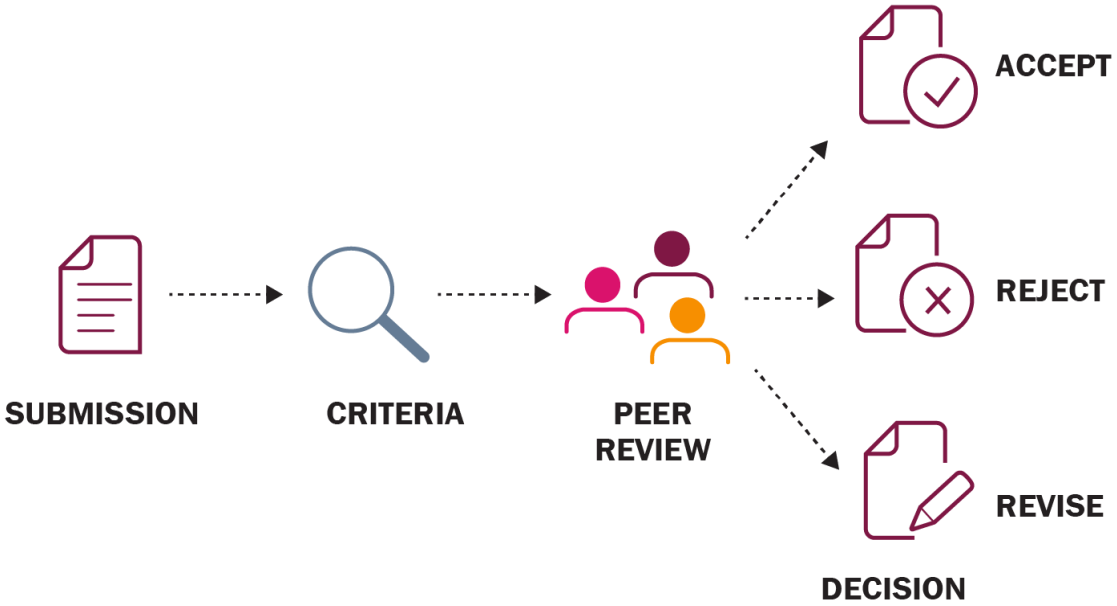


How do our editors choose reviewers?

1. Subject expertise
2. Being a published author
3. Reliability
4. Availability
5. Conflicts of interest
6. Author recommended reviewers

Peer review Process Stage 2: 'Post-Review Decision'

- Normally requires two reviewer reports
- IOPP reviewers are asked to comment on Scientific rigour, Novelty (for some journals), Significance & Impact
- Decision is made by the editorial team based on the reviewer reports
- Immediate acceptance is unusual but can happen
- Often ask authors for revisions based on the reviewers' comments/requests
- Rejection rate can be high - >50% common in high-quality journals



Peer review Process Stage 3: ‘Author Revision’

Being asked to revise is a great sign! It means the reviewers see merit in your work and it fits this journal

Authors should:

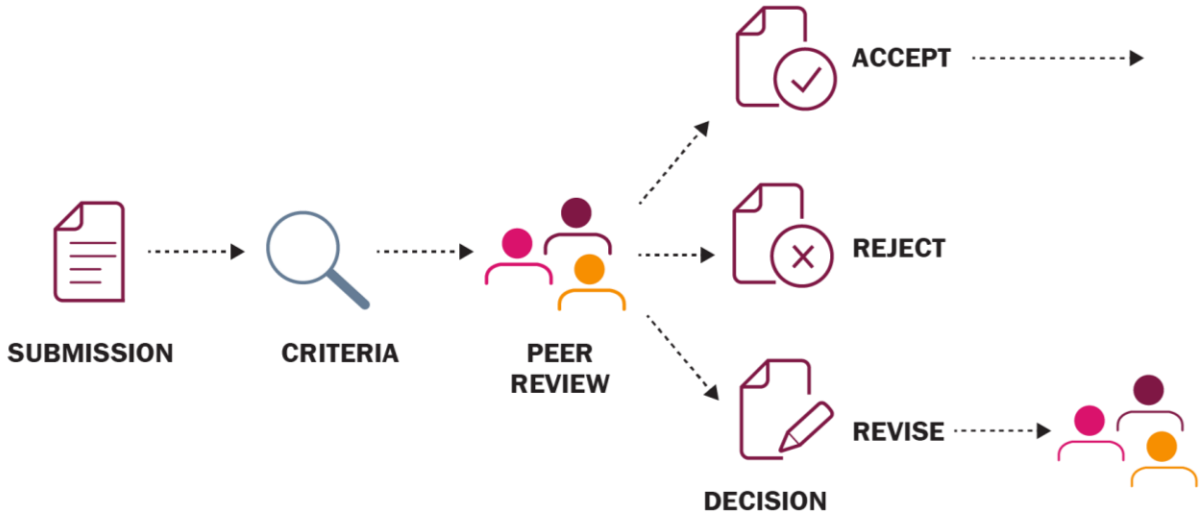
- Read each reviewer’s report **carefully (take some time!)**
- Respond to **every** comment
- Keep a list of all your changes and highlight them in the revised manuscript
- If you disagree with the reviewers, clearly (and politely!) explain why
- Never ignore a comment (if you don’t understand then raise a query with the editorial office)
- This is free advice - use it!

Peer review Process Stage 4: ‘Revised Manuscript Submission’

Author’s submit their revised manuscript along with responses to reviewer comments

Editorial team may go back to reviewers to check revisions

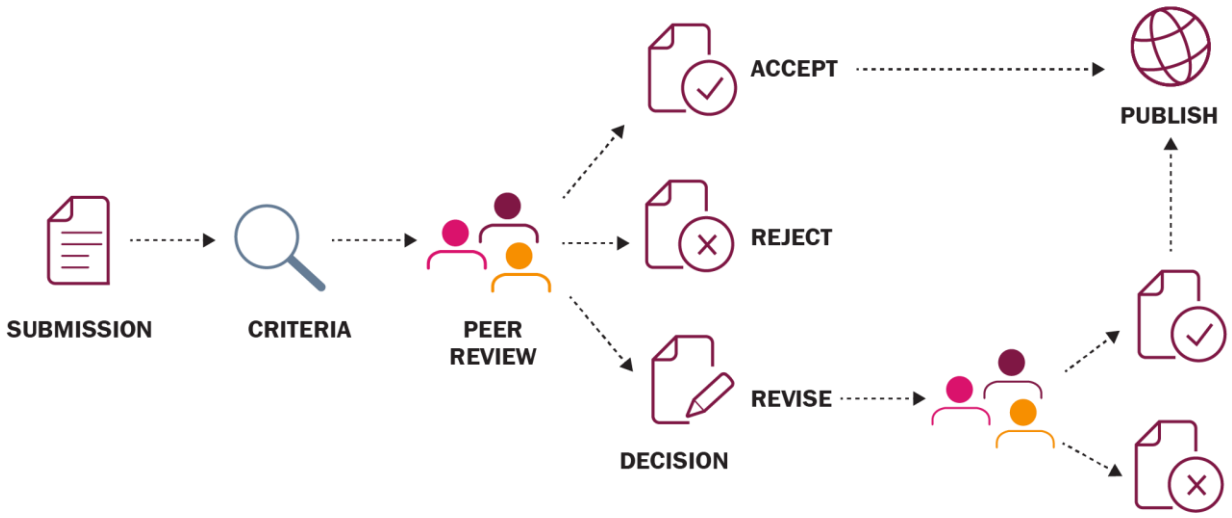
This may involve an additional stage of peer review before a final editorial decision is made



Peer review Process Stage 5: ‘Final Editorial Decision’

Your paper has been rejected….

- Use the advice you received to improve your paper
- You can re-write your paper and re-submit it to another journal (assuming the science is correct!)
- Different tiers of journals are available
- If you think the decision was wrong most journals give you an opportunity to appeal



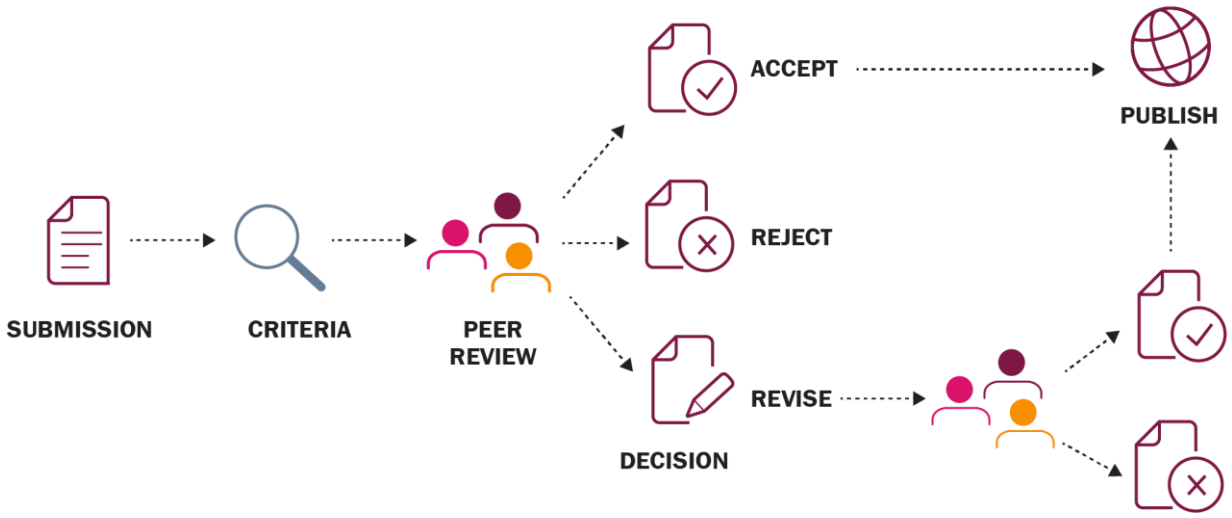
Peer review Process Stage 5: ‘Final Editorial Decision’

Your paper has been accepted… congratulations!

Check if the journal needs you to:

- Sign a copyright form (assigns copyright to the publisher)
- Provide proof of permissions for reproduced figures
- Upload the source files (TeX/Word) for your manuscript

Reviewer reports may be published alongside your article *(opt-into Transparent Peer Review)*



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IOP Publishing's peer review training and certification programme

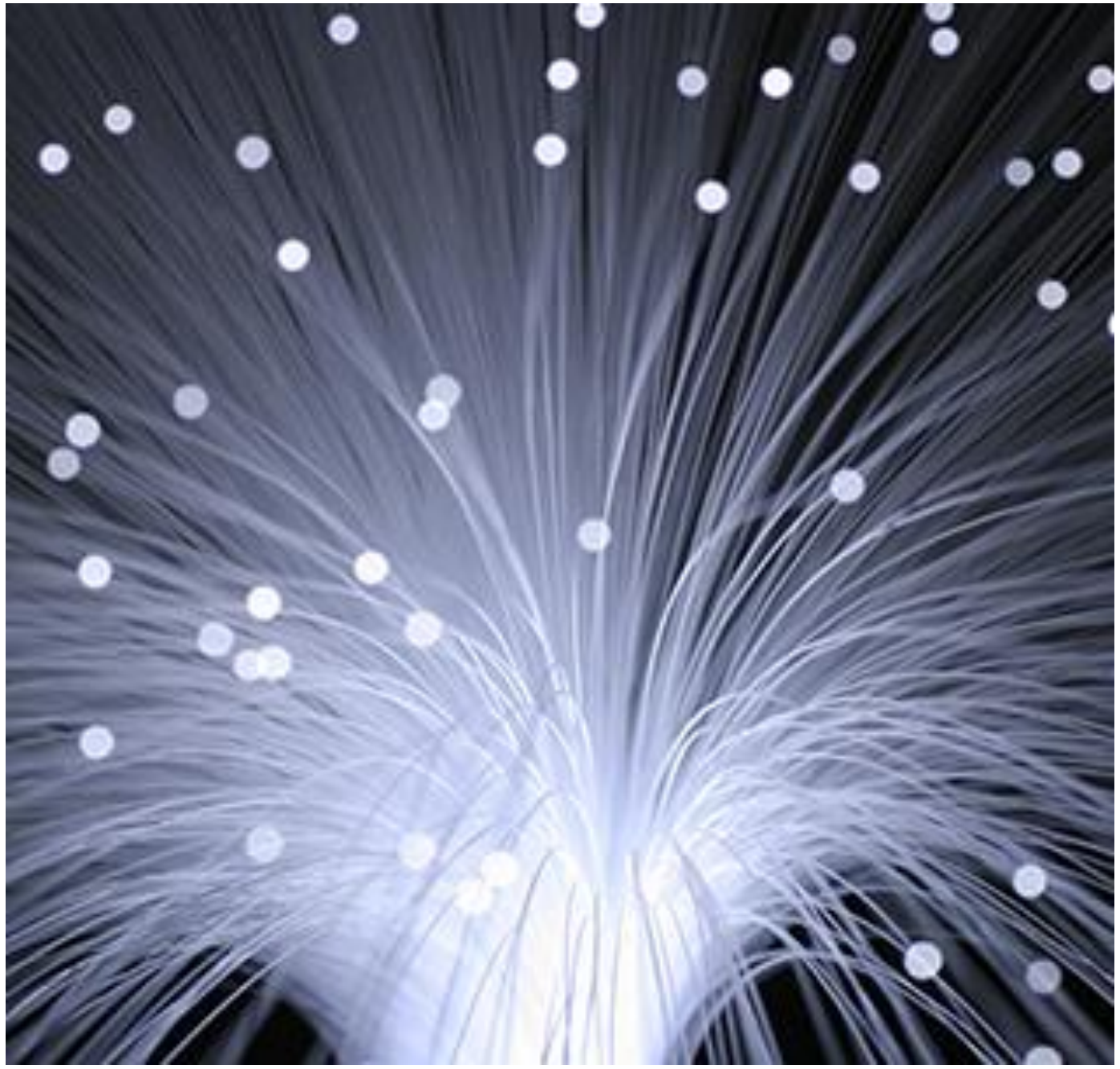
- Offers free and comprehensive peer review training tailored for the physical sciences
- Gives excellent reviewers credit for their hard work with IOP Trusted Reviewer certification
- Allows reviewers to get feedback on their reports from editors

INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS IOP TRUSTED REVIEWER

How can you become a reviewer?

- Volunteer reviewer
- Co-review
- Participate in our Peer review excellence training programme…..

Copyright and Permissions



What is copyright?

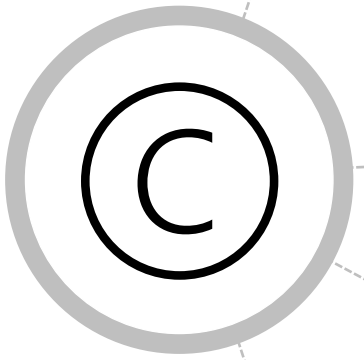
Copyright protection applies automatically to any original work as soon as it is written down or put into permanent or fixed form.

For example, copyright protects pictures, photos, figures, text, graphs, and videos. There does not need to be a © symbol next to the work for it to be protected by copyright.

Copyright generally lasts for **70** years after the death of the author of the work (or the last remaining co-author's death).

Therefore, just because the work is old, does not mean that it is not protected by copyright.

When is permission required and how can it be obtained?



You may need permission to use any content that is not original to your article. For example:

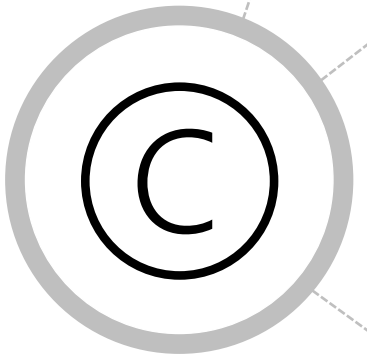
- Previously published material, as well as any images obtained online.
- Unpublished material created by someone else.
- Figures you created, but which include third party elements. Such as a diagram or flow chart that includes an image from the internet.

When reusing content from a scholarly journal, permission can often be obtained online through systems such as RightsLink and CCC's Marketplace.

Permission can also be obtained via email. A useful email template can be found on IOPP's Publishing Support website.

The permission should cover: (1) reuse in a journal article; (2) commercial use; (3) worldwide use; (4) use in electronic and print format.

When is permission not required?



- For material that you created, and which is original to your article.
- When reusing material that has been published open access under a suitable Creative Commons licence. Permission is not required when reusing material subject to the following licences:
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- For previously published material where you have been granted back the right of reuse by the publisher. Please note, publishers have a range of different policies, so, if you have any doubt, it is important that you check with the relevant publisher.

The Copyright Form

Before your article is accepted for publication, you will be asked to complete a copyright form. The form varies slightly depending on the journal, but to summarise:

Gold Open Access Articles

- Authors grant a non-exclusive licence (you retain the full article copyright)
- Consent is given to publish under an open access Creative Commons licence
- Specific options are provided for US Government articles and articles subject to Crown Copyright

Subscription Articles

- Authors transfer copyright in the article to IOP Publishing (or a partner society)
- Authors are granted back certain rights, such as green open access rights
- Specific options are provided for US Government articles and articles subject to Crown Copyright

IOP Publishing

Publication Ethics

What do we mean by ethical misconduct?

Examples include:

- Text overlap
- Falsification/fabrication of data
- Image manipulation
- Paper mill

IOPP is a member of COPE, the Committee for Publication Ethics – gives advice on handling misconduct cases

We routinely use iThenticate, a text overlap detection tool, on submissions

Read our ethical policy for authors at:
https://publishingsupport.iopscience.iop.org/ethical-policy-journals/

Why should we care about ethical misconduct?

Misconduct can have HUGE implications for:

Research community

- Damage to career
- Damage to institutions' reputations
- Corruption of data
- Loss of trust in journals and research
- Waste of time, effort and funds

Research participants

- Unethical research may directly harm research participants

General public

- Practice and policy may be based on fraudulent research
- Future research and funding may be misdirected

Authorship misconduct

Authors are sometimes listed as co-authors, even if they have not contributed to the research and/or seen the paper.

Some possible reasons:

- trying to improve publication chances.
- trying to honour a colleague.
- being compelled by a senior member.
- using data they do not have rights to
- trying to mask plagiarism
- honest misunderstanding

Sometimes authors neglect to list someone as a co-author who did contribute to the paper in a significant way.

Undeclared conflicts of interest - either as an author or a reviewer

Duplicate publication and parallel submission

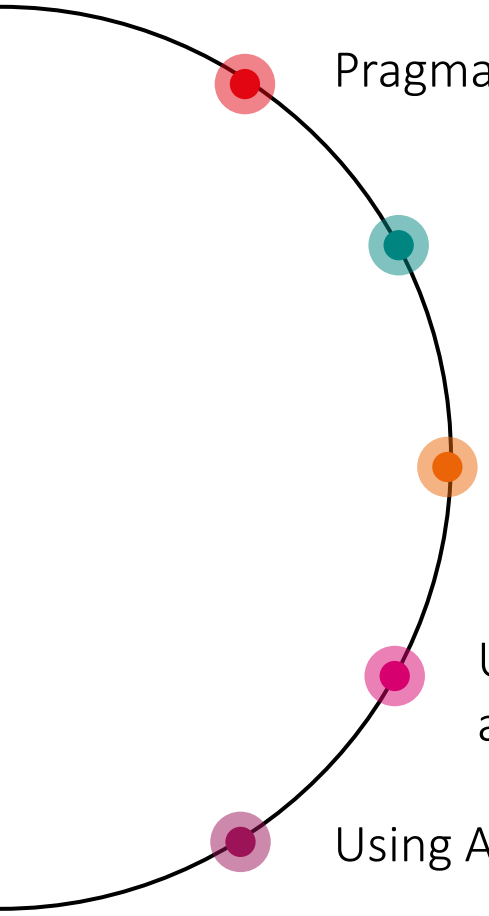
Duplicate publication

- What is it? Submitting a paper you've already published elsewhere to a new journal
- How do we combat it? Shared databases, peer review

Parallel submission

- What is it? Submitting the same paper to one or more journals at the same time
- How do we combat it? Our submission system will alert us to any papers with similar titles + authors currently in the portal. Reviewers can also often be the whistleblowers in these cases. Sometimes we find out when the authors ask to withdraw the article at a late stage because they've been accepted elsewhere

IOPP's AI Policy



Pragmatic approach – quality and ethics first.

AI as an author – not allowable, doesn't meet requirements to be an author.

Using AI in research/generating imagery from data – must be declared, including name, version, model.

Using AI for language edits – OK, but always needs critical check to ensure accuracy and that it is free from plagiarism.

Using AI in peer review – not allowed.

Ethical Policy

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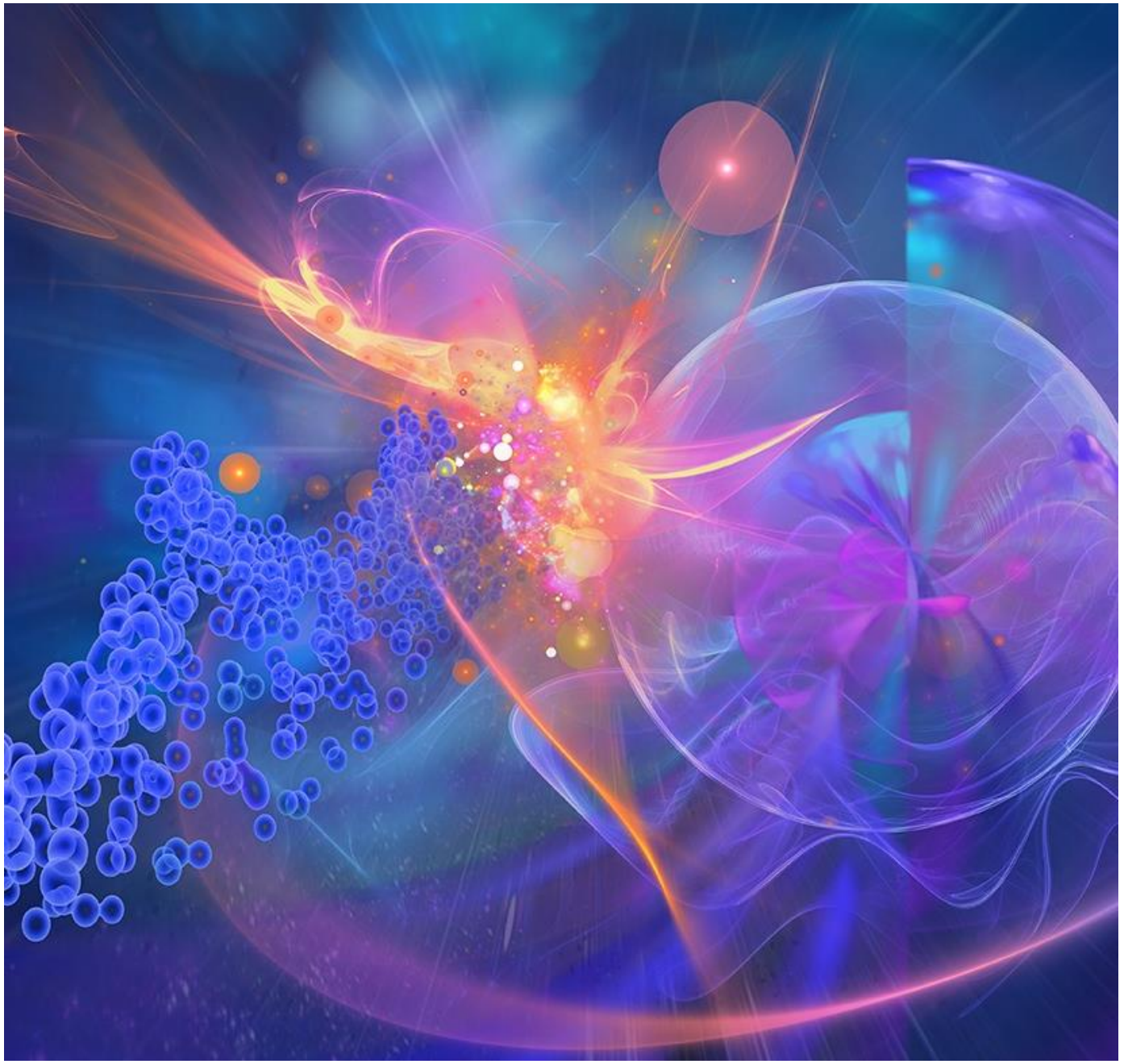
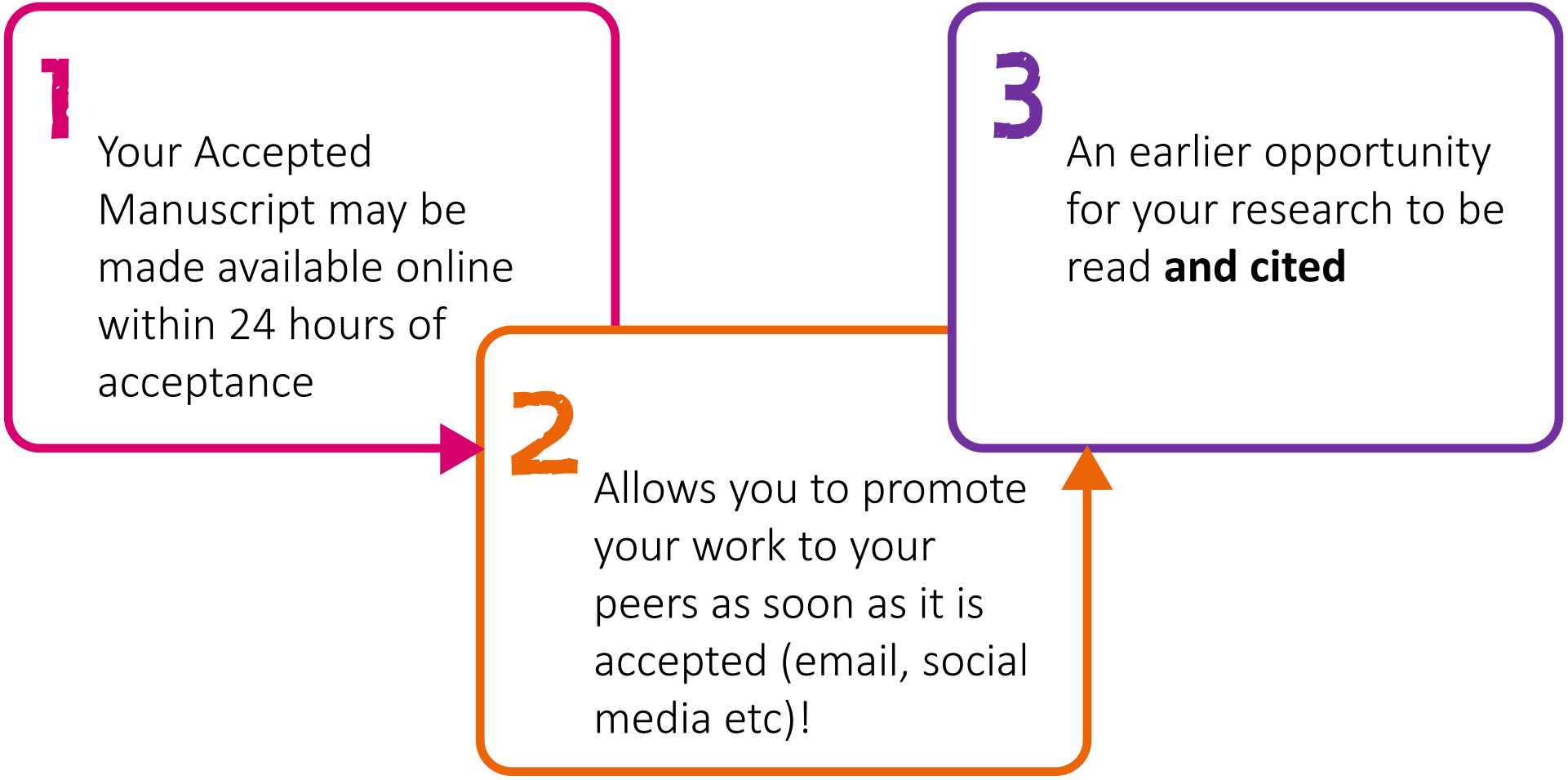
Post-Acceptance



IOP Publishing

What happens after acceptance?



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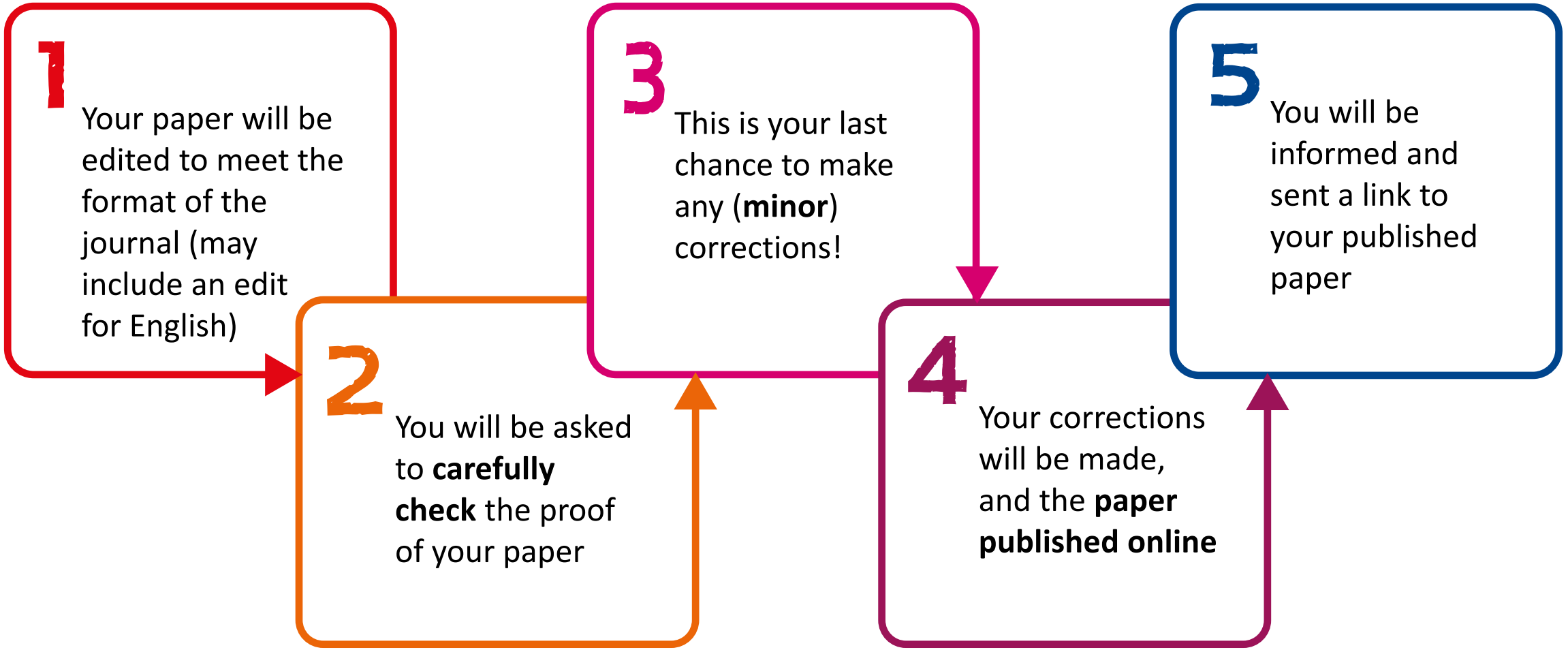
Proof stage



IOP Publishing

Post publication: maximising your visibility and impact

IOP Publishing

Why it's important to get your work out into the world?

Promoting your paper to the research community will:

- Elevate its reach and impact
- Help advance scientific knowledge
- Motivate others to do research
- Increase your research's value
- Raise your visibility and reputation as an author!

Promotion of your paper comes in many formats

We have several initiatives for promoting papers, including:

Here's what you can do to make sure your research gets the best chance of visibility…

- Press releases
- Coverage on our community and journal websites
- Video abstracts
- Subject collection promotions
- Emails to researchers and institutions
- Social media coverage
- Webinars, infographics, podcasts

Although we try to promote as many articles as possible as widely as we can, YOU as the author are often best placed to ensure your article is seen by the most relevant audience.

Little things can make a big difference

@ Send an email to people that you have referenced in your paper, and other key colleagues in your field, and share a link to your paper

Use social media to tell people about your work through blogging or through other outlets such as X, Facebook, Threads, Mastodon, WeChat and Weibo (Don’t forget to tag @IOPPublishing in your post and use relevant hashtags to extend the reach)

LI Update your profile on professional and academic networking sites (such as LinkedIn, ResearchGate and Mendeley) with a link to your published article

Update your institutional/departmental homepage and research group website with a link to your paper

Little things can make a big difference

- Contact your institution's press office with a summary of your paper and ask for any advice about promoting it to the media through a press release
- Write a lay summary of your paper (with a link to the full version) and send to blogs in your subject area
- Produce a video abstract giving an accessible introduction to your article (this can help to encourage people to read your paper)
- Use a service like Kudos to help more people find and understand your work
- Mention your publication at conferences when giving presentations, and have copies to hand out to colleagues

Little things can make a big difference

- Check major abstracting and indexing services (e.g. Web of Science and Scopus) to make sure that your published paper is listed with correct details

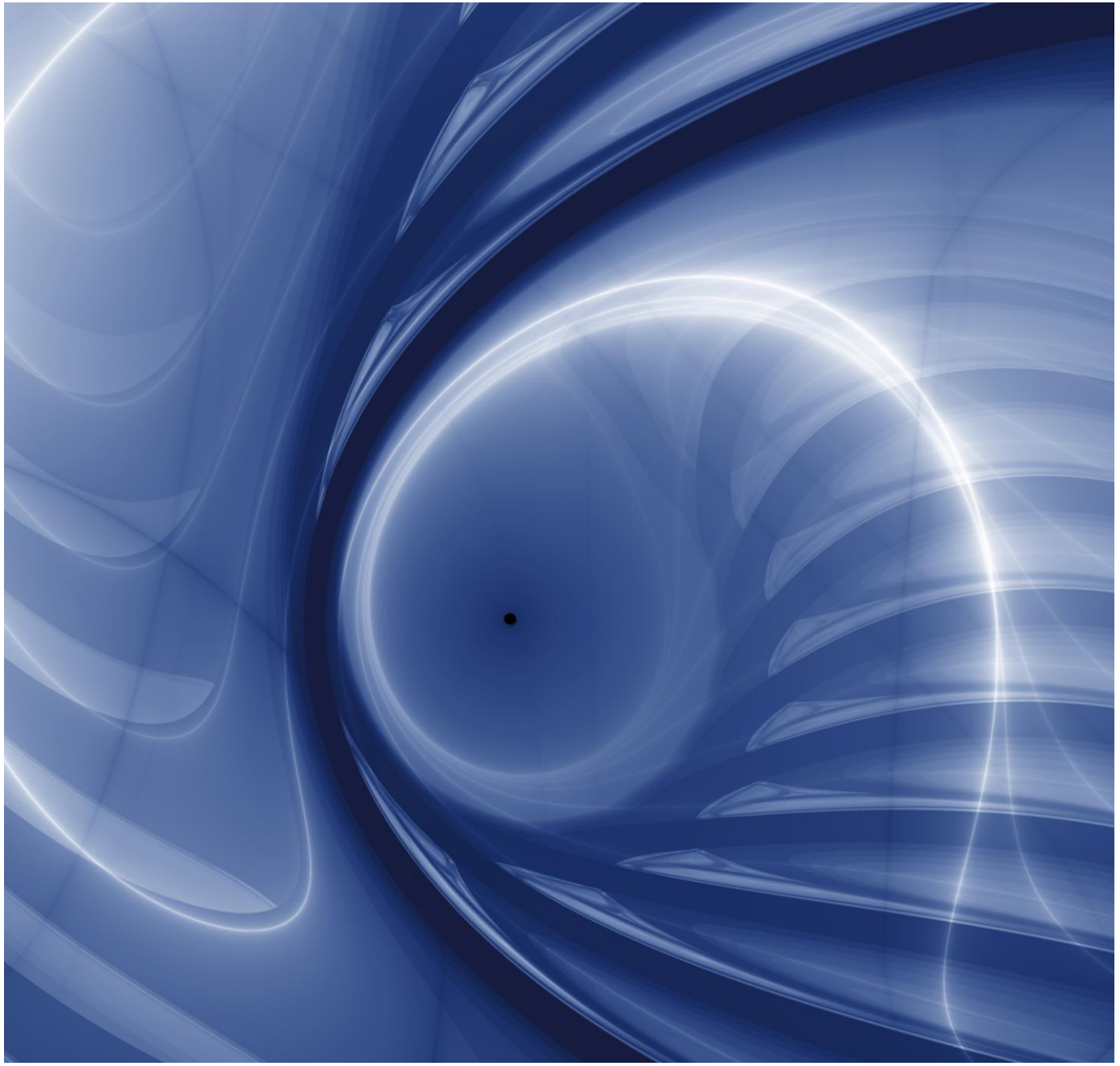
- Update any citations to your article on pre-print servers or in documents/presentations where you have referred to this work.

The IOP Publishing citation style is:

[Author list] [Year] [Journal name] [Volume] [Article/Page number]

IOP Publishing

Open Access and Transformative Agreements (Read and Publish)



Open Access

- Historically journals mainly operated the subscription model
- (Usually) free to publish, libraries pay for access
- Authors are generally allowed to self-archive their accepted MS on a public repository (embargo period?) – Green Open Access

- Many journals (all IOP's subscription journals) are now "hybrid" – giving you the option to publish OA within a subscription journal

- Increase in number of pure Gold Open Access journals
- Final published article is made freely available upon payment of an article processing charge (APC)
- APC paid to the publisher by the author/funder
- Published under a CC-BY licence, allowing reuse

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Why publish Open Access

Get greater exposure

70%

OA article downloads are on average 70% higher than non-OA articles in the same journal

Comply with grant obligations

Research will comply with any further mandates for OA

Be the word on the street

19%

OA article Altmetric scores are on average 19% higher than non-OA articles in the same journal

Publish under a CC-BY 4.0 license

The most commonly used license for gold OA publishing, which was liberal reuse rights attached to it

Achieve a higher impact

15%

OA article citations are on average 15% higher than non-OA articles in the same journal

High-quality peer-review and production services

IOP Publishing is committed to maintaining high-value and trustworthy author and reader services throughout its entire journal portfolio

What is a Transformative Agreement?

Transformative agreements are contracts negotiated between institutions and publishers that transform the business model underlying scholarly publishing towards a fully open access model.

Read and Publish

You might also hear them referred to as **read and publish** or institutional open access agreements.

Subscriptions = Reading access

Subscriptions and article publication charges = Reading and publish

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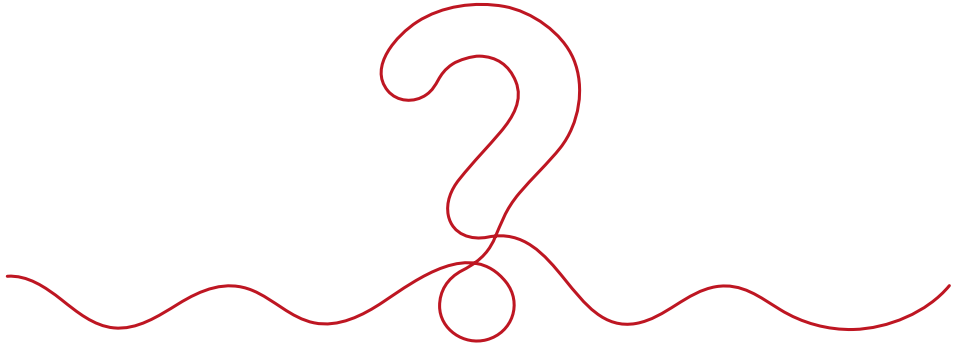
Questions?



Peer Review Training

Author
Publishing Guide

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Feedback

So that we can continue to improve our services to authors, we would appreciate your feedback on today's session.

As a thank you for your time, once you've completed the form, you will be able to download a FREE ebook, 'Effective Science Communication: A practical guide to surviving as a scientist'.