

République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire  
Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique  
Université 8 Mai 1945 Guelma



# How to Publish a Good Research paper?

**Bordjiba Tarik**

## **Nouvelles concernant la recherche scientifique et la formation doctorale à l'Université**

**Nous sommes, en train de confectionner une nouvelle stratégie (opération en cours) pour :**

- 1- l'amélioration de la qualité de la formation doctorale.**
- 2- Le développement de la recherche scientifique.**

### **Aux doctorants**

- Plus de présence dans vos laboratoires de recherche**
- Réaliser des travaux scientifiques de qualité**
- Les doctorants et enseignants des facultés (ECO, SHS, DSP, LL) sont invités à essayer de publier en A et B**
- Utiliser le SNDL**
- Vous êtes encouragés à utiliser l anglais (thèses, soutenances, présentations**
- Ouvrir, consulter et utiliser vos emails professionnels**
- Créer vos pages web personnelles sur le site web de l' Université**

## kerdous dhiya eddine



**Specialty:** security and biometrics

**Department:** [Department of Electronics and Telecommunications](#)

**Faculty:** [Faculty of Sciences and Technology](#)

**Campus:** Ancien Campus



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**Linkedin Link:** <https://www.linkedin.com/in/dhiya-eddine-kerdous-843753171/>

► Thesis title

► Thesis title (Ar)

► Thesis title (Fr)



## Tarik Bordjiba

SUIVRE

OBTENIR MON PROPRE PROFIL

Full professor, Université 8 Mai 1945 Guelma, Algeria

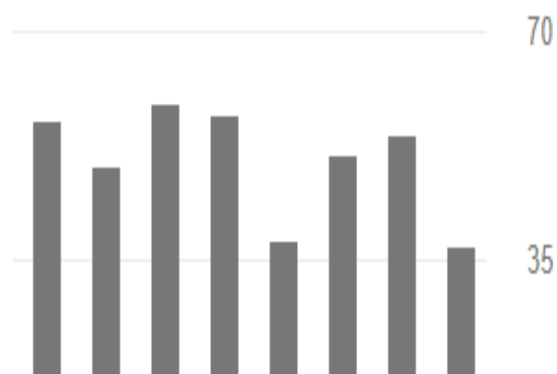
Adresse e-mail validée de univ-guelma.dz - Page d'accueil

materials science materials for energy nanotechnology energy storage renewable energy

| TITRE  | CITÉE PAR | ANNÉE |
|--|-----------|-------|
| New class of carbon-nanotube aerogel electrodes for electrochemical power sources<br>T Bordjiba, M Mohamedi, LH Dao<br>Advanced materials 20 (4), 815-819  | 183       | 2008  |
| Direct redox deposition of manganese oxide on multiscaled carbon nanotube/microfiber carbon electrode for electrochemical capacitor<br>T Bordjiba, D Bélanger<br>Journal of The Electrochemical Society 156 (5), A378-A384 | 101       | 2009  |
| Development of new nanocomposite based on nanosized manganese oxide and carbon   | 81        | 2010  |

Citée par TOUT AFFICHER

|            | Toutes | Depuis 2014 |
|------------|--------|-------------|
| Citations  | 543    | 296         |
| indice h   | 9      | 6           |
| indice i10 | 9      | 5           |



# My Thesis in 180 seconds (MT180)

Le 3 décembre 2019 a l' Université 8 Mai 1945 Guelma







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UNIVERSITE 8 MAI 1945 GUELMA



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Pour les enseignants chercheurs  
de L'université 8 mai 1945 Guelma

Appel à candidature  
au programme d'appui au scientifiques

**“Challenge”**

Appel à candidatures au  
programme d'appui aux  
scientifiques "Challenge"

[Details](#)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ||

République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire  
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# How to Publish a Good Research paper?

**Bordjiba Tarik**



**Your publication**

**Your Ph. D. work**



# Outline

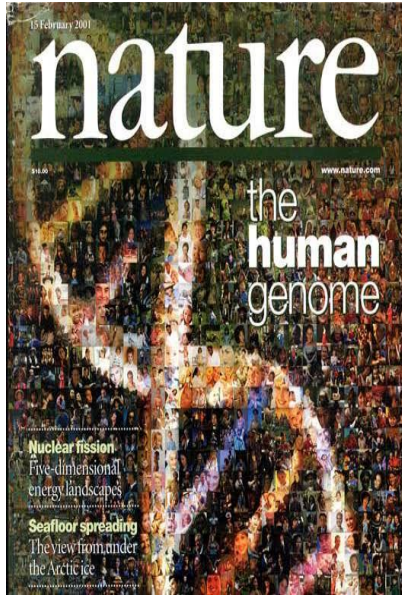
- ❖ Categorization of Scientific Journals
- ❖ How to Write a Good Research Paper (an overview)?
- ❖ How to choose a Right journal for your Research Paper?
- ❖ How to increase citations to your Research Paper?
- ❖ References

# **Categorization of Scientific Journals**

# Categorization of Scientific Journals in Algeria (Edition 2019)

- Category exceptional journals
  - Category A+ journals
  - Category A journals, (last update May 15, 2019)
  - Category B journals, (last update May 15, 2019)
  - Category C journals, (last update August 26, 2019)
- 
- ❑ **List of Predatory journals** (last update May 15, 2019)
  
  - ❑ **List Predatory Publishers** (last update May 15, 2019)

## Category exceptional journals



The journals "Nature" and "Science", which allow researchers who have published in these two journals to admit the institution to which they belong, i.e. to be in the sample for the Shanghai ranking.

## Category A+ journals

Scientific journals (articles) indexed in Thomson Reuters' Web of Science (WOS) (with Impact Factor) that are in the Top 5 micro-domains.



## Category A journals

More than 13117 journal

Scientific journals (articles) indexed in Thomson Reuters' Web of Science (WOS).  
This is the minimum category that allows the visibility of institutions.

## Category B journals

They come from selective databases such as:

All databases de Thomson Reuters (Medline, INSPEC, Biosis...etc),

**SCOPUS**

GRUYER

l'AERES,

European Reference Index for the Humanities (ERIH)

ABDC (Australian Business Deans Council)

CNRS

Liste des revues scientifiques du Journal Quality List

Liste des revues scientifiques Financial Times

## Category C journals

The list of national scientific journals categories "C".

87 journal

last update August 26, 2019

# **Lists of Predatory journals and Predatory Publishers**

(last update May 15, 2019)

# For defense of a doctorate, university habilitation

## For faculties ST, MISM, SNV:

Accepted journal for defense of a doctorate, university habilitation are:

1. Category exceptional journals
2. Category A+ journals
3. Category A journals
4. Category B journals

## For faculties DSP, SECSG, LL, SHS:

Accepted journal for defense of a doctorate, university habilitation are:

1. Category exceptional journals
2. Category A+ journals
3. Category A journals
4. Category B journals
5. Category C journals





**Very important :**

**Publication in a category A/B journal:**

**1. that is predatory,**

**OR**

**2. edited by a predatory publisher,**

**OR**

**3. that publishes conference proceedings exclusively  
are not accepted for defense of a doctorate, university habilitation**

# **How to Write a Good Research Paper**

## **(an overview)**

**Always keep in mind that ...**

**your published papers, as a  
permanent record of your  
research, and your passport to  
your community !**



# What to publish

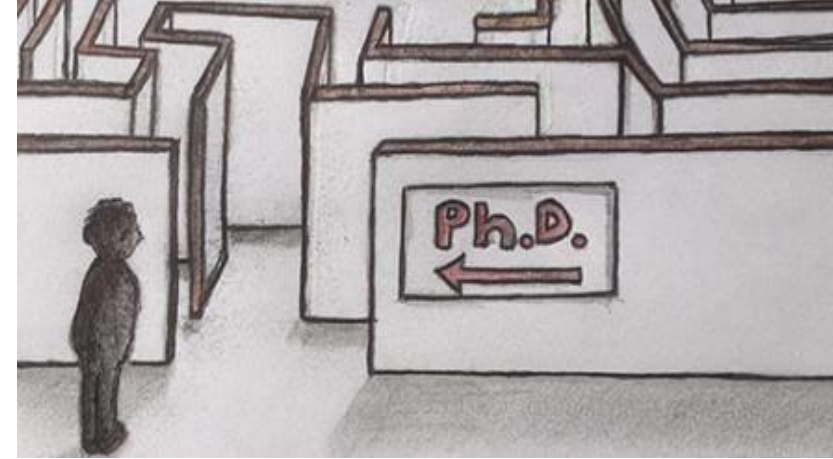
## What to publish:

- New and original results or methods that **advance** the **knowledge** and understanding in a certain scientific field
- Reviews or summaries of particular subject or field

## Do NOT consider to publish:

- Results with lack of scientific interest
- Outdated work
- Duplication of work already published
- Incorrect data or conclusions not supported by data

**You need a STRONG manuscript to present your contributions to the scientific community**



# A good manuscript

- Good **CONTENT**

1. novel,
2. useful,
3. exciting

- Good **PRESENTATION**

1. Clear presented
2. logically constructed

- Reviewers and editors are able to grasp the scientific significance **easily**





# Why Is Language Important?

Save your editor and reviewers the trouble of guessing what you mean

Complaint from an editor:

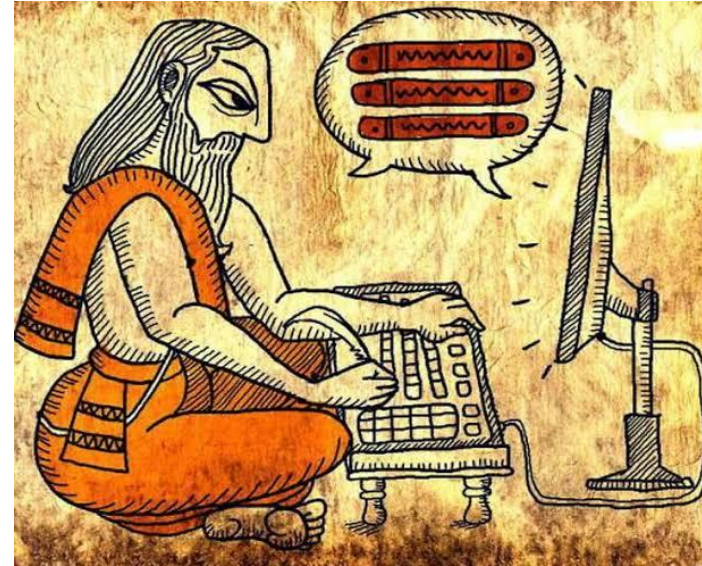
*"[This] paper fell well below my threshold. I refuse to spend time trying to understand what the author is trying to say. Besides, I really want to send a message that authors can't submit a substandard paper to us and expect us to fix it. My rule of thumb is that if **there are more than 6 grammatical errors in the abstract, then I don't waste my time carefully reading the rest.**"*



# Scientific Language

**Write with :**

- 1. clarity,**
- 2. objectivity,**
- 3. accuracy,**
- 4. brevity.**



**Key to successful scientific writing is to be alert for common errors:**

- Sentence construction
- Incorrect tenses
- Inaccurate grammar
- Spelling mistakes



## Scientific Language – Sentences

1. Write **direct** and **short sentences** – more professional looking.
2. **One idea** or piece of information per sentence is sufficient
3. Avoid multiple statements in one sentence – they are confusing to the reader.

### First You Write a Sentence.

'Any writer should read it'  
Bee Wilson



The Elements of Reading, Writing ... and Life.

Joe Moran



# Getting Tense!

## PAST and PRESENT

- When quoting *previously published work*, refer to it in *present tense* (e.g. penicillin treats strep throat)

- When describing your *own study*, refer to work in *past tense* (e.g. we tested a new antibiotic for strep throat)

# Structure of a Research Article

Scientific writing follows a rigid structure –  
a format developed **over hundreds of years**

Consequently, a paper can be read at several levels:

- Some people just will refer to the title
- Others may read only the title and abstract
- Others will read the paper for a deeper understanding



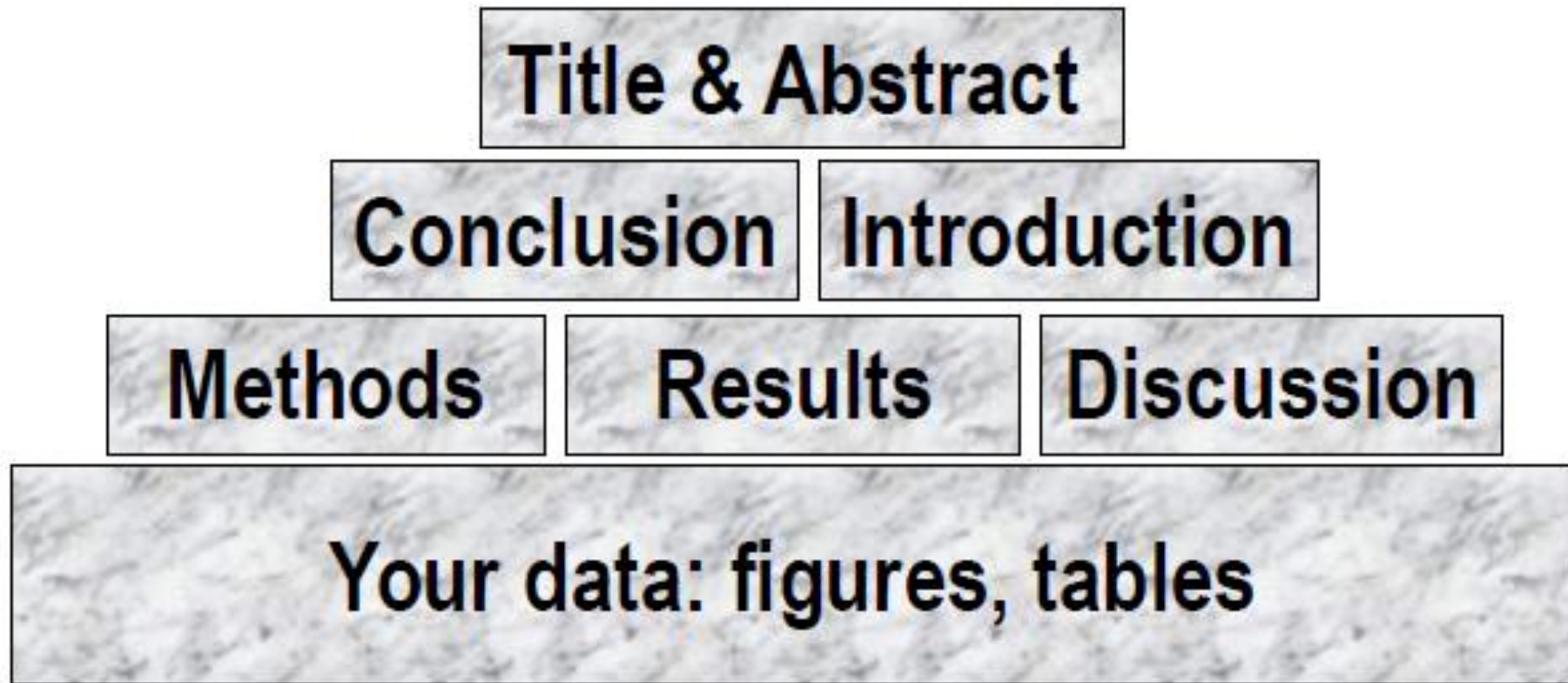


# General Structure of a Research Article

- ☐ **Title**
  - ☐ **Abstract**
  - ☐ **Keywords**
- Make it easy for indexing and searching (informative, attractive, effective)**
- ☐ **Main text**
    - Introduction
    - Methods
    - Results
    - Discussion
- ☐ **Conclusion**
  - ☐ **Acknowledgements**
  - ☐ **References**
  - ☐ **Supplementary Data**



# The process of writing – building the article



# Title

- Describes the paper's content clearly and precisely including keywords
- Is the advertisement for the article
- Do not use abbreviations and jargon
- Search engines/indexing databases depend on the accuracy of the title - since they use the keywords to identify relevant articles



**Articles with short, catchy titles are better cited**

# Authors Listing

- **ONLY** include those who have made an intellectual contribution to the research
- **OR** those who will publicly defend the data and conclusions, and who have approved the final version
- Order of the names of the authors can vary from discipline to discipline



# Keywords



**In an electronic world, keywords determine whether your article is found or not!**

Avoid making them

- too general (“materials”, “chemicals”, “drug delivery”, “mouse”, etc.)
- too narrow (so that nobody will ever search for it “Bounafaa”)

**TIPS:**

- Look at the keywords of articles relevant to your manuscript
- Play with these keywords, and see whether they return relevant papers, neither too many nor too few
- Search for your keywords online: would readers find YOUR article using them?

# Abstract

- **Briefly** summarize (often 50 -250 words) - the problem, the method, the results, and the conclusions so that
  - The reader can decide whether or not to read the whole article
- Together, the title and the abstract should stand on their own
- Many authors write the abstract last so that it accurately reflects the content of the paper
- Advertisement for your article
- A clear abstract will strongly influence if your work is considered further





# Introduction

The place to convince readers that you know why your work is relevant, also for them

Clearly state the:

Problem being investigated

Background that explains the problem

Reasons for conducting the research

Answer a series of questions:

- What is the problem?
- Are there any existing solutions?
- Which one is the best?
- What is its main limitation?
- How do you hope to improve or contribute to this?



## Methods / Experimental section

### 1. Include all important details so that the reader can repeat the work:

- Details that were previously published can be omitted but a general summary of those experiments should be included

### 2. Give vendor names (and addresses) of equipment used, etc.

### 3. All chemicals must be identified:

- Do not use proprietary, unidentifiable compounds without description

### 4. Present proper control experiments.

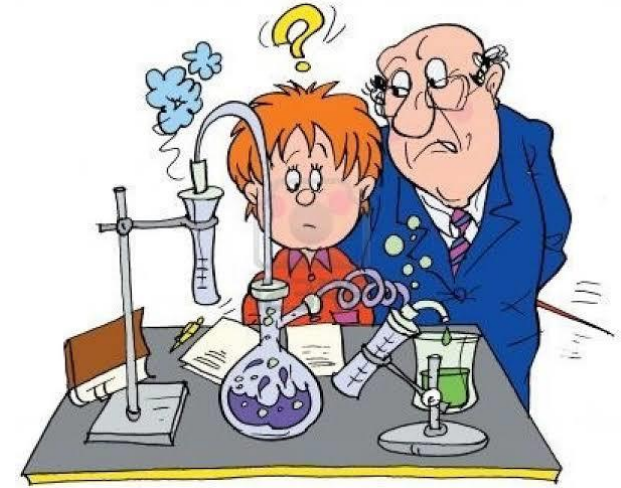
### 5. Include the frequency of observations, what types of data were recorded, etc.

### 6. Be precise in describing measurements and include errors of measurement or research design limits

### 7. Avoid adding comments and discussion.

### 8. Consider use of Supplementary Materials:

- Documents, spreadsheets, audio, video, .....





# Results

Driving force of the publication

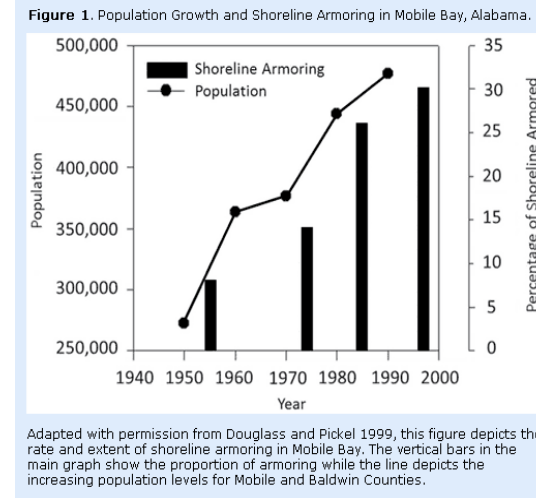


- Objectively present your findings, and explain what was found
- Show that your new results are contributing to the body of scientific knowledge
- Follow a logical sequence based on the tables and figures presenting the findings to answer the question or hypothesis
- Highlight findings that differ from findings in previous publications, and unexpected findings
- Figures should have a brief description (a legend), providing the reader sufficient information to know how the data were produced

## Results : Figures and tables

### Illustrations are critical, because

1. Figures and tables are the most efficient way to present results
  2. Captions and legends must be detailed enough to make figures and tables self-explanatory
  3. No duplication of results described in text or other illustrations
- Un-crowded plots : 3 or 4 data sets per figure; well-selected scales; appropriate axis label size; symbols clear to read; data sets easily distinguishable.
4. Text in photos / figures in English
  5. Each photograph must have a scale marker of professional quality in a corner.
  6. Use color ONLY when necessary. Color must be visible and distinguishable when printed in black & white.
  7. Do not include long boring tables!



# Discussion

Many manuscripts are rejected because the Discussion is weak

## •Check for the following:

1. How do your results relate to the original question or objectives outlined in the Introduction section?
2. Do you provide interpretation for each of your results presented?
3. Are your results consistent with what other investigators have reported? Or are there any differences? Why?
4. Are there any limitations?
5. Does the discussion logically lead to your conclusion?

## •Do not:

- oMake statements that go beyond what the results can support
- oSuddenly introduce new terms or ideas



# Conclusion



- Do not summarize the paper
  - The abstract is for that purpose
- Present what have you shown and what it means for the field
- Suggest future experiments and indicate whether they are underway
- Avoid bold judgments about impact
- Do not extend your conclusions beyond what is directly supported by your results - avoid undue speculation
- Outline the next steps for further study

# Acknowledgments



1. Common professional courtesy
2. Indicate source(s) of financial support.
3. People who contributed with help in the field and/or lab, with ideas, statistic analysis, etc., (those whose contributions were less than those expected for co-authorship).
4. Only professional, not emotional help (find other ways to thank your mother or your child, or your wife or husband).

# References

- Whenever you draw upon previously published work, you **must** acknowledge the source
- Any information not from your experiment and not ‘common knowledge’ should be recognized by a citation
- How references are presented varies considerably - refer to notes for authors for the specific journal
- Avoid references that are difficult to find
- Avoid listing related references that were not important to the study

## Check

- ✓ Referencing style of the journal (Guide for Authors)
- ✓ The spelling of author names, the year of publication
- ✓ Punctuation use



# Cover Letter

A good cover letter can help to “sell” your manuscript to the journal editor. As well as introducing your work to the editor you can also take this opportunity to explain why the manuscript will be of interest to a journal's readers, something which is always at the forefront of editors' mind. As such it is worth spending time writing a coherent and persuasive cover letter.

- **Final approval from all authors (Very important)**
- **Explanation of importance of research**
- **Suggested reviewers**
  - Authors in your subject area (see your references)
  - International
  - NOT collaborators or friends



# **How to choose a Right journal for your Research Paper?**



# Criteria to consider

## ❖ Journal information/Content

- Journals used by yourself/ mentors/advisor/colleagues
- Types of articles published (original research, review, case study)
- Length of manuscript accepted
- Supplemental data

# Criteria to consider

## ❖ Reputation of the journal

- Oldness of the journal
- Open access or not
- Peer review status
- Impact factor
- Reputation of the journal (publisher, editor)
- Acceptance/rejection rates (journals with lower acceptance rates are generally more prestigious)
- Quality of accepted articles and authors
- Audience of journal (readership)
- Audience Size (indexing & circulation)
- Time to publication (speed of peer review, pre-pub online)

## Impact Factor JCR

$$\frac{\text{The number of times articles published in (2 years) were cited by indexed journals}}{\text{Total number of citable items (2 years)}}$$

The impact factor is a measure reflecting the average number of citations to articles published in science and social science journals.

High impact factor ~ more important

How to Identify High Impact journals in your field:

JCR - Journal Citation Reports from Thomson's InCites/Web of Science  
Report each year

Category A in Algeria (web site of Vice Rectorate – University Guelma)

## Other rankings: (Scopus)

SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) is weighted by the prestige of a journal. Subject field, quality, and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation.

**SJR**

Also, SJR normalizes for differences in citation behavior between subject fields.

**Four years** of data are needed to calculate a SJR. For example, if Scopus has complete citation data for a journal starting from 2016, the first SJR value available is for 2019.

Compare the ratio of citations per article published in a journal. The Impact per Publication metric is using a citation window of **three years** which is considered to be the optimal time period to accurately measure citations in most subject fields.

**IPP**

**SNIP**

SNIP measures a source's contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a **subject field**.

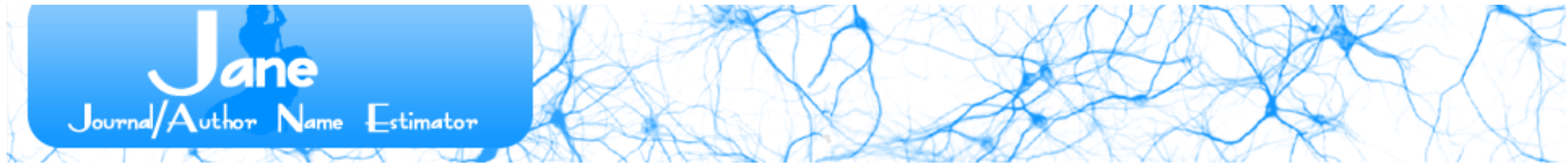
**% Not  
cited**

Percentage of documents published in the year that have never been cited to date.

## Manuscript Matching Tools:

- [Jane](#) (Journal/Author Name Estimator) - compare your document to documents in Medline to find the best matching journals, authors or articles.
- [Edanz Journal Selector](#)
- Endnote – [Manuscript Matcher](#)
- [Elsevier Journal Finder](#) - (publisher specific)
- [Springer Journal Selector](#) - (publisher Specific)

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Just enter the title and/or abstract of the paper in the box, and click on 'Find journals', 'Find authors' or 'Find Articles'. Jane will then compare your document to millions of documents in *PubMed* to find the best matching journals, authors or articles.

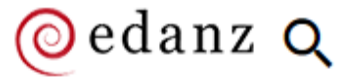
### Keyword search

Instead of using a title or abstract, you can also search using a keyword search, similar to popular web search engines. Click [here](#) to search using keywords.

### Beware of predatory journals

JANE relies on the data in PubMed, which can contain papers from predatory journals, and therefore these journals can appear in JANE's results. To help identify high-quality journals, JANE

<https://en-author-services.edanzgroup.com/journal-selector>



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# Edanz Journal Selector

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Publisher

Field of Study

Abstract/Keywords

Enter keyword, issn, journal name or publisher

GO



<https://endnote.com/product-details/manuscript-matcher/>

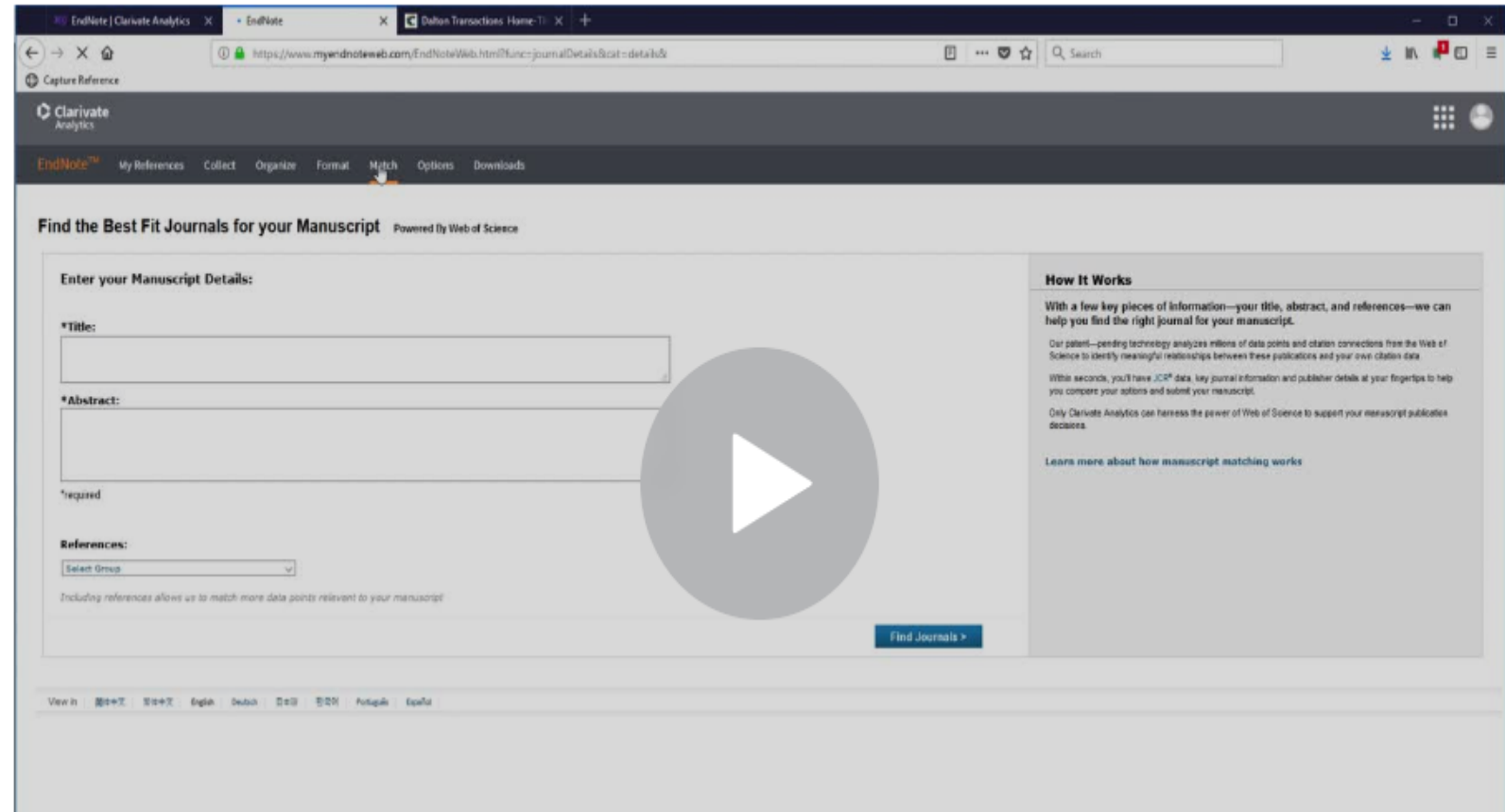
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The screenshot shows the EndNote Manuscript Matcher web interface. The browser address bar displays the URL: <https://www.myendnoteweb.com/EndNoteWeb.html?func=journalDetails&cat=detail&id>. The page header includes the Clarivate Analytics logo and a navigation menu with options: EndNote™, My References, Collect, Organize, Format, Match (highlighted), Options, and Downloads. The main heading is "Find the Best Fit Journals for your Manuscript" with a subtext "Powered by Web of Science".

The interface is divided into two main sections. The left section, titled "Enter your Manuscript Details:", contains three input fields: "\*Title:" (a text box), "\*Abstract:" (a larger text box), and "References:" (a dropdown menu labeled "Select Group"). A note below the references field states: "Including references allows us to match more data points relevant to your manuscript!". A large, semi-transparent play button icon is overlaid on the right side of this section. The right section, titled "How It Works", contains the following text:

**How It Works**

With a few key pieces of information—your title, abstract, and references—we can help you find the right journal for your manuscript.

Our patent-pending technology analyzes millions of data points and citation connections from the Web of Science to identify meaningful relationships between these publications and your own citation data.

Within seconds, you'll have JCR® data, key journal information and publisher details at your fingertips to help you compare your options and submit your manuscript.

Only Clarivate Analytics can harness the power of Web of Science to support your manuscript publication decisions.

[Learn more about how manuscript matching works](#)

At the bottom right of the form, there is a blue button labeled "Find Journals >". The footer of the page includes a language selection bar with options: View in, 简体中文, 繁体中文, English, Deutsch, 日本語, 한국어, Português, and Español.



<https://journalfinder.elsevier.com/> (publisher specific)



JournalFinder

[Find journal](#)

Paper title

Enter your paper title here

Paper abstract

Don't have an abstract? 

Enter your paper abstract here

Keywords

Enter relevant keywords for your paper

Field of research

Select field of research



Activer Windows  
Accédez aux paramètres pou

<https://journalsuggester.springer.com/>

(publisher specific)

SPRINGER NATURE

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Manuscript text

Subject area

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# Example



JournalFinder

## Materials Today

OA S ISSN: 1369-7021



Text match score



CiteScore

7.17

Impact Factor

24.372

Acceptance rate

9%

Time to 1st decision

2 weeks

Time to publication

24 weeks



## Physics Letters, Section A: General, Atomic and Solid State Physics

OA S ISSN: 0375-9601



Text match score



CiteScore

2.02

Impact Factor

2.087

Acceptance rate

21%

Time to 1st decision

3 weeks

Time to publication

6 weeks



## Applied Materials Today

OA S ISSN: 2352-9407







Text match score



Activem  
Accédez a

# Example

<https://journalsuggester.springer.com/>

|                                     |                                     |                        |   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Scientific Reports                  |                                     |                        |    |
| 4.011<br>Impact factor              | 22 days<br>First decision (average) | 56%<br>Acceptance rate |   |
| Nano Research                       |                                     |                        |    |
| 8.515<br>Impact factor              | 8 days<br>First decision (average)  | 12%<br>Acceptance rate |   |
| Journal of Applied Electrochemistry |                                     |                        |    |
| 2.366<br>Impact factor              | 22 days<br>First decision (average) | 12%<br>Acceptance rate |   |
| Journal of Electronic Materials     |                                     |                        |  |
| 1.676<br>Impact factor              | 55 days<br>First decision (average) | 45%<br>Acceptance rate |   |

<https://www.scimagojr.com/journalrank.php>

Chemistry

Electrochemistry

All regions / countries

All types

2018

☐ Only Open Access Journals

☐ Only SciELO Journals

☐ Only WoS Journals





Display journals with at least 0

Citable Docs. (3years)

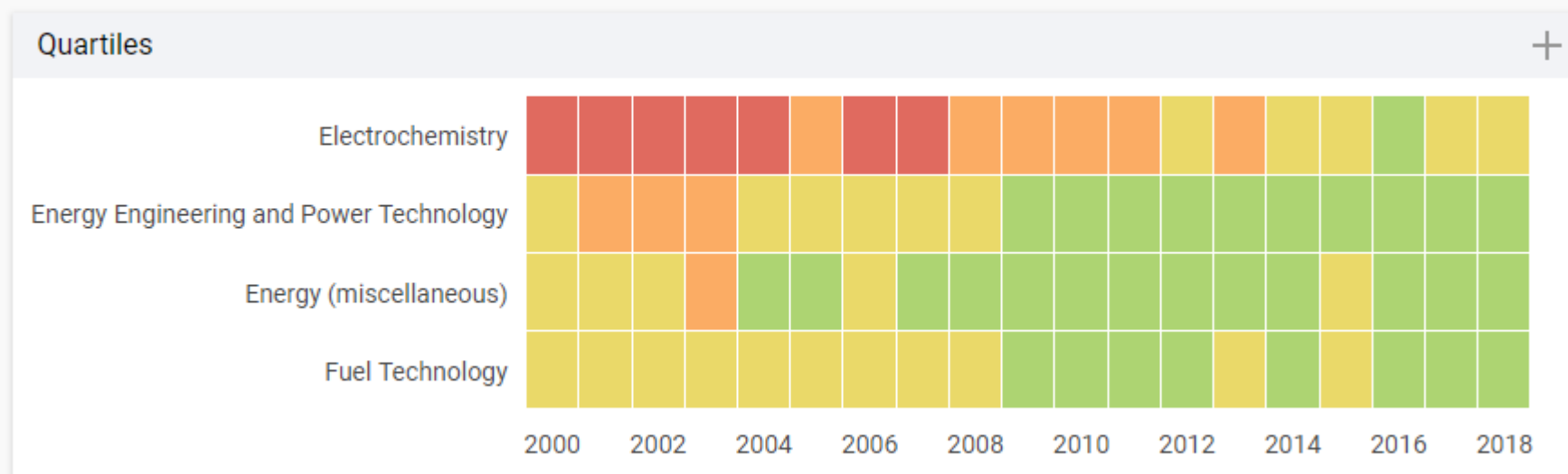
Apply

Download data

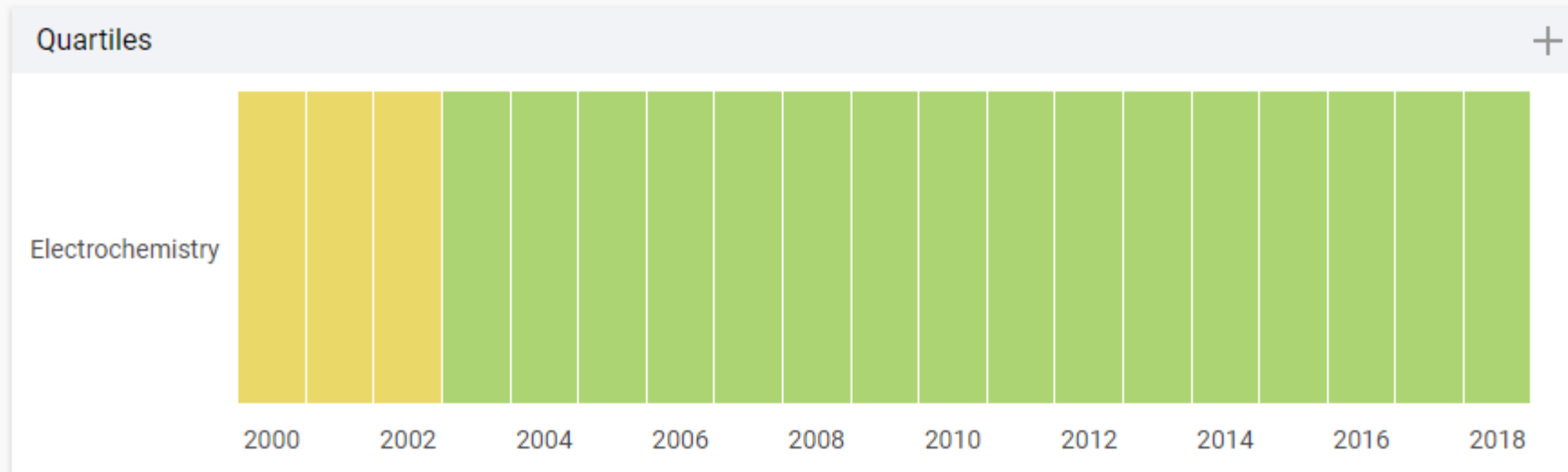
1 - 35 of 35

| Title   | Type    | <div>↓<br/>SJR</div> | H<br>index | Total<br>Docs.<br>(2018) | Total<br>Docs.<br>(3years) | Total<br>Refs.<br>(2018) | Total<br>Cites<br>(3years) | Citable<br>Docs.<br>(3years) | Cites /<br>Doc.<br>(2years) | Ref. /<br>Doc.<br>(2018) |   |
|---|---------|----------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1 <a href="#">Advanced Functional Materials</a>   | journal | 5.646<br>Q1          | 269        | 1418                     | 2518                       | 91453                    | 36312                      | 2411                         | 14.86                       | 64.49                    |    |
| 2 <a href="#">Biosensors and Bioelectronics</a>   | journal | 2.553<br>Q1          | 170        | 900                      | 2898                       | 44910                    | 25907                      | 2853                         | 9.52                        | 49.90                    |   |
| 3 <a href="#">Electrochemistry Communications</a> | journal | 1.465<br>Q1          | 174        | 264                      | 770                        | 7581                     | 3581                       | 763                          | 4.22                        | 28.72                    |  |
| 4 <a href="#">Electrochimica Acta</a>             | journal | 1.365<br>Q1          | 211        | 2145                     | 6981                       | 103812                   | 36249                      | 6913                         | 5.34                        | 48.40                    |  |

## Journal of Energy Chemistry (IF = 5)



## Electrochemistry Communications (IF = 4)



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