Publishing Your Article in a Journal

An IEEE Author Education Course

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Course Outline

1. Why Publish?
2. Things to Think About Before You Begin
3. Article Structure
4. Ethical Issues
5. Peer Review
6. How IEEE Can Help
Why Publish?

- Share Knowledge
- Gain Prestige
- Advancement
- Improve Quality
- Spur New Ideas
- Clarity of Thought
- Archive
Choosing IEEE

- Global Prestige
- Speed of Publication
- Multiple Publishing Outlets
- IEEE Author Tools

IEEE Xplore®
Digital Library
Things to Think About Before You Begin
Perform a Literature Search

- Databases such as IEEE Xplore
- Sign up for Content Alerts
- Read leading journals in the field of your article
- Make sure the article reports original work
Write Clearly and Logically

• Goal: Communicate clearly and concisely
• Organize your materials logically
• IEEE authors can visit: http://www.aje.com/go/ieee
  • Fee based assistance for editing, translation or formatting services
  • Discount for IEEE authors
Pick the Right Publication

- Run a keyword search
- Look at the publications cited in your references
- Ask colleagues and co-authors for suggestions

Tip: Read the Aims & Scope of your target publication.
Get an ORCID

• Which Y. Kim?
• Required by IEEE
• ORCID is to you as DOI* is to your article
• Visit orcid.org to register and learn more
• An example of an ORCID is: orcid.org/0000-0002-2378-0113

*DOI=Digital Object Identifier; e.g., 10.1109/JSEN.2016.2632200
Article Structure
Typical Article Structure

- Title
- Author(s)
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Approach
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- References
Title & Abstract

Title
• Specific, concise and descriptive

Abstract
• Concise summary of research conducted, results obtained, & conclusions reached
• 250 words or less
Introduction

• Novelty: Literature review
• Goal or purpose: what question you’re trying to answer
• Motivation: why you’re asking the question
Approach and Results

What + How = Results
Discussion and Conclusion

Discussion

• What your results mean
• Why it makes a difference

Conclusion

• Broader implications
• Areas for further study

Tip: Don’t inflate your findings; avoid exaggerated praise and unqualified adjectives.
Acknowledgments Examples

- Research funder
- Assistance such as data collection, graphics creation, or language polishing
- Recognition of reviewers

Acknowledgment

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Ethical Issues
Authorship (and Acknowledgements)

IEEE considers individuals who meet all of the following criteria to be authors:

1. Made a significant intellectual contribution to the theoretical development, system or experimental design, prototype development, and/or the analysis and interpretation of data associated with the work contained in the article; and

2. Contributed to drafting the article or reviewing and/or revising it for intellectual content; and

3. Approved the final version of the article as accepted for publication, including references.

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3. Keeping all co-authors apprised of the article's status including furnishing all co-authors with copies of the reviewers' comments and a copy of the published version, as appropriate.

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Definition: Using someone else’s prior ideas, processes, results, or words without explicitly acknowledging the original source.

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- Applies to all components, including text, figures, tables
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- “Self-plagiarism” and conference paper republication are issues in some societies
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Duplicate Submission

• Submit your article to ONLY one publication at a time; if it’s rejected, you can submit it again elsewhere
• Avoid submitting an article which is the same or very similar to a previous work

However...
• Republication of conference proceedings article as journal article...
Evolution of Research

• Provide reference to prior publication and indicate what’s different
• Presentations are **not** considered prior publication when more current information is submitted to a journal
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Fabrication or Falsification

Definition: Inaccurate reporting of the research conducted or the results obtained.

Examples include:

- False, incomplete or selective reporting of results
- Data tampering or misrepresentation
- Figure manipulation
- Citation manipulation
Peer Review
What Is It?

**Definition:**
“The critical assessment of manuscripts submitted to journals by experts who are not part of the editorial staff.” - *ICMJE*

Serves two key functions:
1. Acts as a filter
2. Improves article quality
What Reviewers Look For

• Research is appropriate for this journal
• Study is well designed and well executed; results are new, significant, and contribute to the body of scientific knowledge in the field
• Existing body of relevant work acknowledged
• Results are interpreted and reported correctly; all other possible interpretations are duly considered
• Results are not overly preliminary or speculative
• Article is written in clear, concise language
How It Works

Submission

Journal Staff

EIC

AE

Reviewers

EIC Makes Decision

Rejection: topic

Rejection: format

Accept

Revise

Reject
Publishing Options

• No author is required to pay to publish with IEEE
• Traditional or Subscription Publication
  • The majority of IEEE journals are subscription journals
• Open Access Publication Option
  • The author pays to make their article freely available to all readers; ranging between $1350 and $1950
  • 100+ IEEE subscription journals accept Open Access articles
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• Compliance with Funders
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How IEEE Can Help
Targeted Guidance for Authors

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