



How to successfully publish in a scientific journal

February 2025





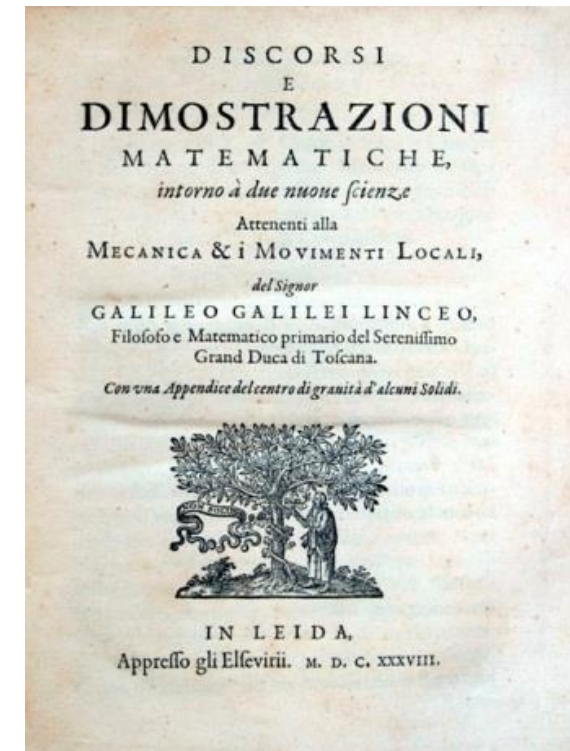
ELSEVIER

- Manuscript preparation
- Publication process
- How to find the best and most important journals to publish with Elsevier in my field
- Research integrity & publishing ethics
- Transformative agreement Portugal and Elsevier
- Author profile and worldwide visibility



Elsevier has a long history of scientific publishing

- The Publishing House of Elzevir was first established in 1580 by Lowys (Louis) Elzevir at the University of Leiden, Holland
- Keeping to the tradition of publishing established by Lowys Elzevir, Jacobus George Robbers established the modern Elsevier Company in 1880
- Among those authors who published with Elsevier are, Galileo, Erasmus, Descartes, Alexander Fleming, Julius Verne





CHEMICAL PHYSICS LETTERS

Editors:
DAVID CLARY
MITCHIO OKUMURA
VILLY SUNDBSTRÖM

Frontier research in molecular sciences,
materials and biological systems

SPECIAL NOBEL ISSUE

Groundbreaking articles from Nobel Laureates
Published in Chemical Physics Letters

Frontiers Editor:
RICHARD SAYKALLY



www.elsevier.com/locate/cplett



The Lancet

Volume 222, Issue 5751, 18 November 1933, Pages 1144-1147



ADDRESSES AND ORIGINAL ARTICLES

CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY: ITS APPLICATION IN CLINICAL PRACTICE AND PHYSIOLOGY

Egas Moniz (PROFESSOR OF NEUROLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF LISBON)

Show more

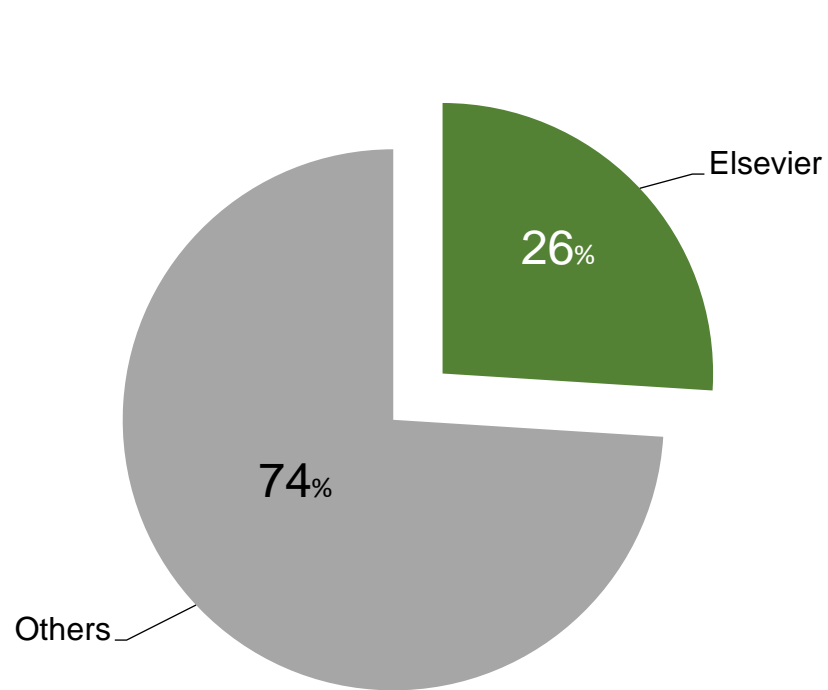
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[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(00\)89520-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(00)89520-3)

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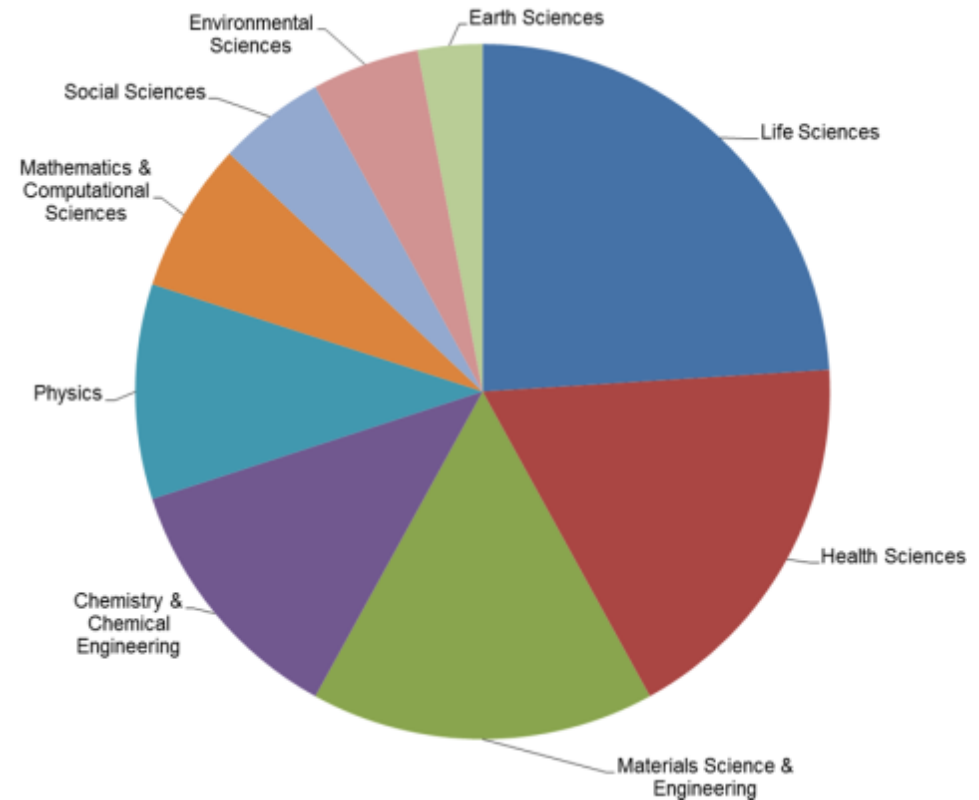
Our journals: our article share

Share of all journal articles published



Around 4,000 English language research articles are published globally each day

Our scientific disciplines



We publish over 1,000 English language research articles each day



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What is a strong manuscript?

Has a story to tell, has an audience to read

Has a clear, useful, and exciting message

Presented and constructed in a logical manner

Reviewers and editors can grasp the significance easily



**Editors and reviewers are all busy people –
make things easy to save their time**



Use the right process to write a paper

- Prepare an outline to start writing a first draft:
 - Determine the central message, the research questions
 - Prepare draft versions of plots, **figures, tables, images**
 - Summarize main findings and group in a **logical way**
 - Select **references**
 - Write in your own style, quickly and without editing
 - Do not care about language quality
- Read your first draft and add notes
 - Read it as a **critical reader** (not as the author)
 - Is the main message **clear** to new readers?



...Use the right process to write paper

- Rewrite and improve
 - Revise the text
 - Improve the order and logic of the scientific content
 - Identify gaps and improve unclear parts
 - Remove double/redundant text
 - Optimize the readability (clear, concise, short sentences)
 - Correct language errors
 - Is the text consistent and coherent? (important when multiple authors write the text)
 - Get feedback from co-workers and colleagues



Manuscript Language: general tips

Use of tense

- Abstract and Summary: past tense
- Introduction: present tense
- Methods & Materials and Results: past tense
- Discussion: both past and present tense

- **Write direct and short sentences.**
- Long sentences confuse readers. Short sentences look more professional.
- The **average length** of sentences in scientific writing is about **12-17 words**.
- One idea or piece of information per sentence is sufficient.
- Avoid multiple statements in one sentence.



Title



The title must be:

- Interesting, concise and informative
- **Accurate for use in indexing systems** and databases
- **Allow potential readers to judge your paper**
- Some journals encourage declarative titles, but ***descriptive titles*** remain the norm
 - ***Declarative***: “Selective elimination of messenger RNA prevents an incidence of untimely meiosis”
 - ***Descriptive***: “Mechanism of DNA translocation in a replicative hexameric helicase”
- Delete ***trivial phrases*** e.g. “Notes on ...” or “A study of...”
- Titles that end with a question mark are seldom acceptable.

Authors

Corresponding Author:

- Conducts and/or supervises the data analysis and the proper presentation and interpretation of the results
- Puts paper together and submits the paper to journal

Co-Author(s):

- Makes intellectual contributions to the data analysis and contributes to data interpretation
- Reviews each paper draft
- Must be able to present the results, defend the implications and discuss study limitations

Abstract

Abstracts are freely available in electronic abstracting & indexing services (PubMed, Medline, Embase, Scopus,)

- This is the **advertisement of your article**. Make it interesting, and easy to be understood without reading the whole article.
- You must be **accurate** and **specific**!
- A clear abstract will strongly influence whether or not your work is further considered.
- Keep it as **brief** as possible!!!
- It is your opportunity to **sell** your article

What has
been done

What are the
main findings

Introduction

Provide context to convince readers that you clearly know why your work is useful

- **Be brief**
- **Clearly address the following:**
 - What is **the problem**, what are your aims, what is **your hypothesis**, what is the significance of your work
 - **What was done before** (balanced literature, cite a couple of original and important works, including recent review articles, Editors hate many references irrelevant to the work, or inappropriate judgments on your own achievements)
 - **What did you do**
 - **What did you achieve**
- Try to be consistent with the nature of the journal

Methods

Describe how the problem was studied

- Include detailed information
- Do not repeat previously published established procedures
- Identify the equipment and describe materials used

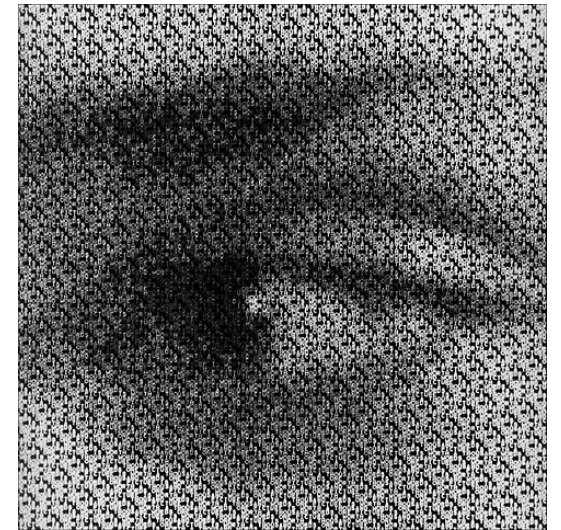
Results: what have you found?

- Use clear figures and tables to summarize data
- Do not duplicate tables and figures in the text
- Captions should be able to stand alone
- The data represented should be easy to interpret

“Readers often look at the graphics first and many times go no further”.

Results: Figures and tables

- Illustrations are critical, because
 - Figures and tables are the most **efficient way to present results**
 - Results are the driving force of the publication
- Captions and legends must be detailed enough to make figures and tables **self-explanatory**
- Graphs are often used for **comparison** of results, or with calculated/theoretical values.
- Graphs should have **ONLY 3 or 4 data sets per figure**; well-selected **scales**; appropriate axis label size and **clear symbols**



"One Picture is Worth a Thousand Words" Sue Hanauer (1968)

Discussion

What the results mean

- Most important section. Here you get the chance to **SELL your data!**
- Make the Discussion correspond to the Results
 - Do NOT ignore work in disagreement with yours – confront it and convince the reader that you are correct or better
 - Discuss the limitations and implications of your results
- You need to compare published results with yours

Conclusion

How the work advances the field from the present state of knowledge

- Should be **clear**
- Justify your work in the research field
- Suggest **future experiments**

In summary, we have demonstrated that the mercapto-acetamide-based HDACIs possess favorable solubility, lipophilicity, permeability and plasma stability features as compared to recently FDA approved drug Vorinostat (SAHA). Based on these findings, we assume that these compounds could sufficiently be absorbed by the intestinal tract. However, further studies are needed in order to determine the pharmacokinetic disposition of these compounds.

References

Cite the main scientific publications on which your work is based

- Do not use too many references
- Always ensure you have fully absorbed the material you are referencing and do not just rely on checking excerpts or isolated sentences
- Avoid excessive self-citations
- Avoid excessive citations of publications from the same region
- Conform strictly to the **style** given in the Guide for Authors

Cover L

Your char

- Submitted
- Mention v
journal
- Note spe

Suggested reviewers

Professor H. D. Schmidt
School of Science and Engineering
Northeast State University
College Park, MI 10000
USA

January 1, 2008

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find an electronic submission of a manuscript entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading - a micromechanical model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which has neither previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted anywhere else. Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Final approval from all authors

Mechano-sorptive is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry. The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed. John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. The present paper will be a part of that thesis.

the

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in the field of this paper are:

D. Hernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@university.com
J. Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com
D. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

Explanation of importance of research

I would very much appreciate if you would consider the manuscript for publication in the *International Journal of Science*.

Sincerely yours,

A. Professor

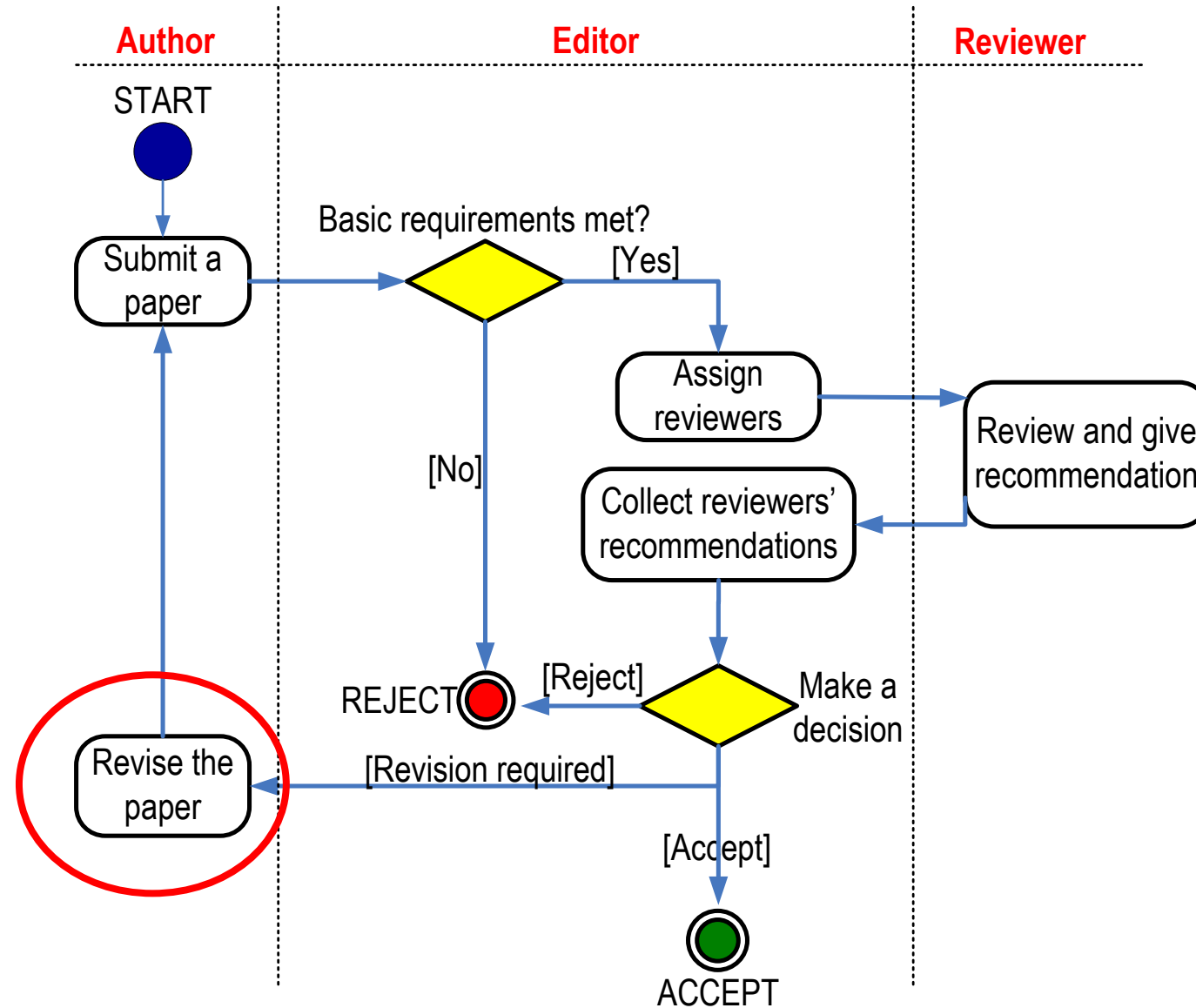


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Publication flow



Peer Review

The essential filter used to separate science from speculation and to determine scientific quality

- Peer review helps to determine the validity, significance and originality of research
- Helps to improve the **quality of papers**
- Publication in peer-reviewed journals protects the author's work and claim to authorship
- Publishers have ensured the sustainability of journals and the peer-review system for over 300 years



The costs of managing the peer-review process are borne by publishers

Publishers stand outside the academic process and are not prone to prejudice or favour



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Choosing the right journal

JournalFinder tool

Using Fingerprint Engine™

Find out the journals that could be best suited for publishing your research. Match your manuscript using the JournalFinder tool, then learn more about each journal.



Find journals

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Enter your paper title here

Paper abstract

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Enter your paper abstract here

Keywords

Enter relevant keywords for your paper

Field of research

Select field of research

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Find journals >

How to choose the best journal by its impact in every subject area

The screenshot shows the Scopus website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Scopus logo, a search bar, and links for Lists, Sources, and SciVal. There are also buttons for 'Create account' and 'Sign in'. Below the navigation bar, the page title 'Sources' is displayed. A search input field contains the text 'Enter title', and a 'Find sources' button is to its right. A notification banner at the top of the main content area states 'CiteScore 2023 has been released. View CiteScore methodology >'. On the left side, there is a 'Filter refine list' section with an 'Apply' button and a 'Clear filters' link. Below this, there are 'Display options' including a checkbox for 'Display only Open Access journals' and a note 'Counts for 4-year timeframe' with a radio button selected for 'No minimum selected'. The main content area displays '47,941 results' and includes links for 'Download Scopus Source List' and 'Learn more about Scopus Source List'. A table of search results is shown, with columns for 'Source title', 'CiteScore', 'Highest percentile', 'Citations 2020-23', 'Documents 2020-23', and '% Cited'. The first result is 'Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians' with a CiteScore of 873.2, a highest percentile of 99%, 92,555 citations, 106 documents, and 95% cited. The journal is published by '1Cate' in the field of 'Oncology'. The table also shows a 'View metrics for year: 2023' dropdown menu.

Scopus

Search Lists Sources SciVal ? Create account Sign in

Sources

Title Find sources

CiteScore 2023 has been released. [View CiteScore methodology >](#)

Filter refine list

Apply Clear filters

Display options

Display only Open Access journals

Counts for 4-year timeframe

No minimum selected

47,941 results

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All View metrics for year: 2023

	Source title ↓	CiteScore ↓	Highest percentile ↓	Citations 2020-23 ↓	Documents 2020-23 ↓	% Cited ↓
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Ca-A Cancer Journal for Clinicians 1Cate	873.2	99% 1/404 Oncology	92,555	106	95

Choosing the right journal

On the homepages you will find:

- Journal aims and scope
- Types of articles accepted
- Recently published articles
- **References in your own article will often lead you to the correct journal**

DO NOT submit manuscripts to more than one journal at a time

Home > Journals > Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces



ISSN: 0927-7765

Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces

An International Journal Devoted to Fundamental and Applied Research on Colloid and Interfacial Phenomena in Relation to Systems of Biological Origin

Editors: [Henk Busscher](#), [Hong Chen](#), [Dganit Danino](#), [Deborah Leckband](#), [Alyssa Panitch](#), [Yongfeng Zhou](#)

> [View Editorial Board](#)

> [CiteScore: 7.1](#) [Ⓢ] [Impact Factor: 4.389](#) [Ⓢ]

Colloids and Surfaces B: Biointerfaces is an international journal devoted to fundamental and applied research on colloid and interfacial phenomena in relation to systems of biological origin, having particular relevance to medical, pharmaceutical, biotechnological, food and cosmetic fields.

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Missing Research Integrity Documentation

Research Agreements

- Materials / Data agreements
- Protocols & IRB Approvals
- Trial registration
- Patient consent (to study & to publication)

Authorship

- Authorship order
- Authorship affiliations & funding
- CREDIT / ICMJE statements
- Conflicts of interest & declarations statements

Copyright Permissions

- Figure and Table reproduction

Peer Review

- Anonymized files for peer review
 - check journal policy

Compliance with Generative AI policies

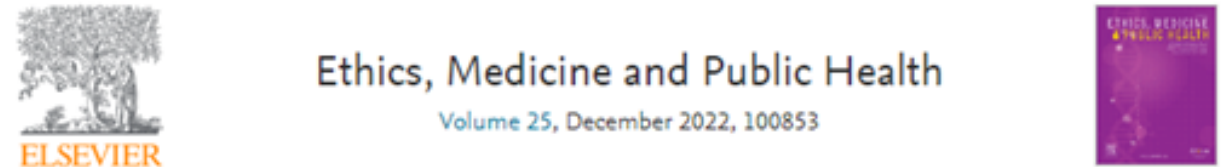
Can ChatGPT be listed as an Author? **No!**



Editorial



Open artificial intelligence platforms in nursing education: Tools for academic progress or abuse?

Siobhan O'Connor^a  , ChatGPT^b 



Editorial

Beyond Covid-19, why AI is revolutionizing the scientific ecosystem

C. Bommier^{a b}  , J. Haiech^a, P. Charlier^c, DALL-E2^d, DaVinci-002^e

- Authors **should not list AI** and AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author.
- **Authorship implies responsibilities** and tasks that can only be **attributed to and performed by humans**.

Generative AI Author policies

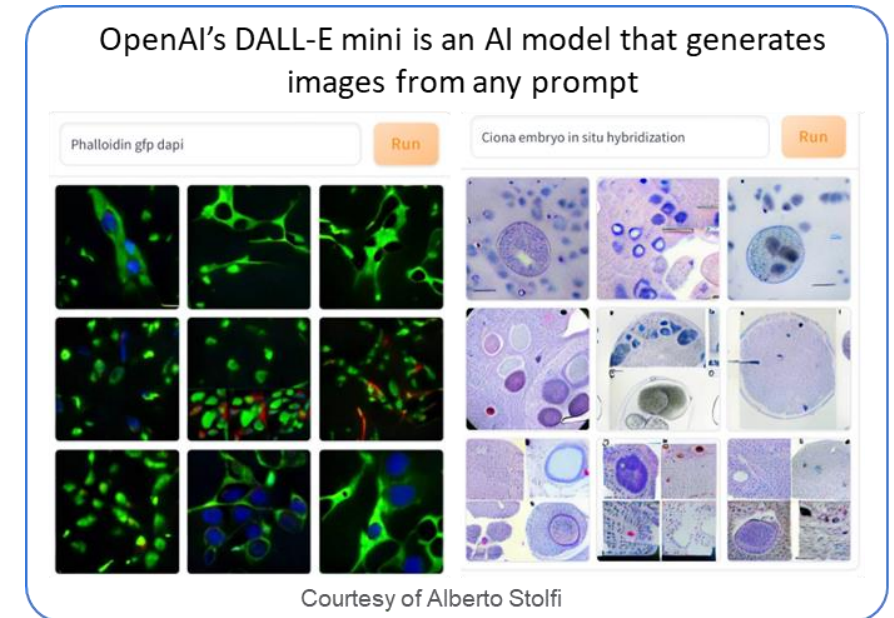
- Elsevier's policy¹ states that authors should:
- Only use Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies to improve **readability** and **language** of the work.
- Apply the technology with **human oversight** and control, as it can generate authoritative-sounding text that may be **biased, incorrect, or incomplete**.
- **Disclose** in their manuscript the use of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies.
- Not list Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies as an **author or co-author** or cite AI as an author.

[!] Please note the policy only refers to the use of Generative AI in the *writing* process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyze and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

¹ Policies are published on Elsevier's Publishing Ethics page: <https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/publishing-ethics>. Further guidance can be found in the [RELX Responsible AI Principles](#).

Generative AI Image & Artwork Policy

- We **do not permit** the use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools to create or alter images in submitted manuscripts.¹
 - **Exception:** Where the use of Generative AI or AI-assisted tools is part of the **research design or research methods** (such as in AI-assisted imaging approaches to generate or interpret the underlying research data), such use must be described in a reproducible manner in the methods section.¹
- The use of generative AI or AI-assisted tools in the production of artwork such as for **journal covers or graphical abstracts** is **not** permitted.



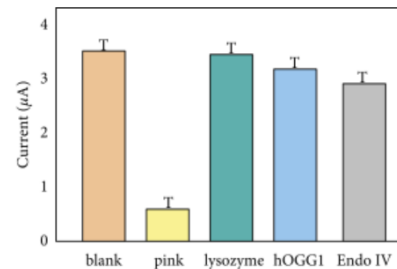
¹Policies are published on Elsevier's Publishing Ethics page: <https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/publishing-ethics>
Further guidance can be found in the [RELX Responsible AI Principles](#)

Data Falsification

- **Data fabrication:** making up of research data
- **Data falsification:** manipulation of existing research data to produce desired results

That paper with the ‘T’ error bars was just retracted

Remember the paper that made the rounds on Twitter after readers discovered that the error bars in one of its figures were really just capital Ts?



Well, it's now been retracted, with the notice citing “concerns about the article’s scientific reliability.”

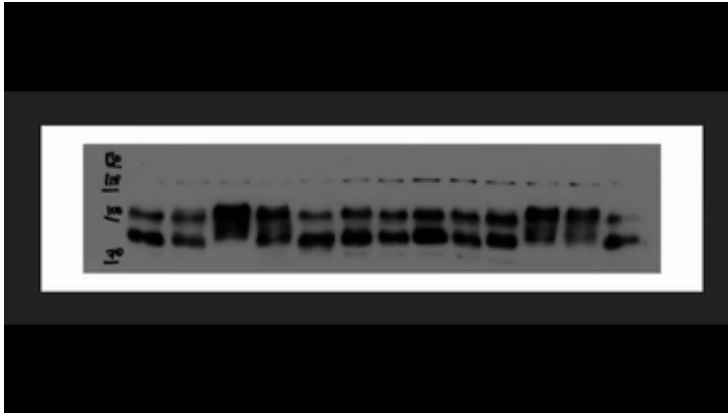
<https://retractionwatch.com/2022/12/22/that-paper-with-the-t-error-bars-was-just-retracted/>

We've highlighted 8 observations that are either duplicated or out-of-sequence [3]:

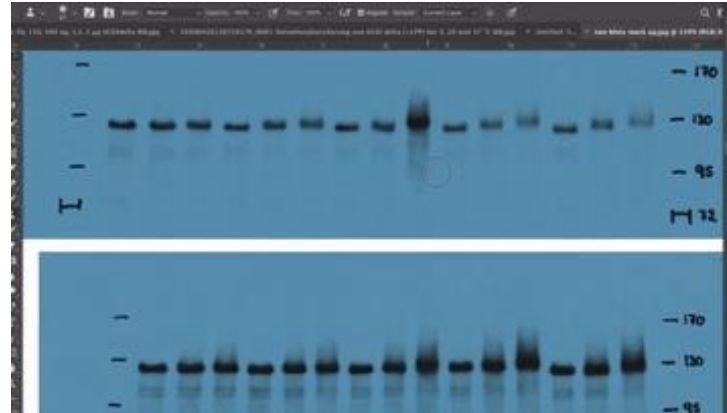
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	P#	Cond	Stude	Major	CS3	Male	Age	#B	\$B
47	35	1	1	Journalism	3	1	19	12	12
48	37	1	1	Economics	4	0	21	9	9
49	40	1	1	Political Science	5	1	29	15	15
50	42	1	1	Political Science	3	0	20	7	7
51	46	1	1	Political Science	4	0	21	12	12
52	49	1	1	English	4	1	21	9	9
53	49	1	1	English	4	1	21	7	7
54	55	1	1	Biology	4	1	21	12	12
55	58	1	1	Environmental Sciences	3	0	20	10	10
56	61	1	1	Nursing	3	0	20	15	15
57	63	1	0	NA		0	22	12	12
58	68	1	1	Business	3	1	20	16	16
59	70	1	1	Chemistry	4	0	21	11	11
60	73	1	1	Chemistry	5	0	20	16	16
61	76	1	1	Chemistry	2	1	19	15	15
62	80	1	1	Nursing	4	0	21	15	15
63	82	1	1	Economics	4	1	21	9	9
64	85	1	1	Psychology	4	0	20	5	5
65	88	1	1	Chemistry	3	0	20	13	13
66	95	1	1	Math Education	3	1	22	13	13
67	51	1	0	NA	0	0	52	4	4
68	12	1	1	Psychology	3	0	20	13	13
69	101	1	0	Business	3	1	20	6	6
70	7	2	0	Political Science	5	1	22	17	17
71	91	2	1	Japanese	2	1	20	17	17
72	52	2	0	NA	5	0	22	8	8
73	5	2	1	Biology/Psychology	2	0	18	16	16
74	8	2	1	Communication Studies	4	0	22	15	15
75	13	2	1	Chemistry	4	0	20	18	18

<https://datacolada.org/109>

Image Manipulation



Adjustments of brightness, contrast, or color balance are **acceptable** as long as they do not obscure or eliminate any information present in the original.



It is **not acceptable** to enhance, obscure, move, remove, or introduce a specific feature within an image.



Manipulating images for improved clarity is accepted, but manipulation for other purposes could be seen as scientific **ethical abuse** and will be dealt with accordingly.

Image forensics tools or other specialized software may be applied to submitted manuscripts to **identify suspected image irregularities.**

Plagiarism & Textual Overlap

Using another work (typically the work of another author) without permission, credit, or acknowledgment.

Outright plagiarism (verbatim plagiarism)

- **Reproducing a work word for word**, in whole or in part, **without permission** and acknowledgment of the original source.

Text recycling (self-plagiarism)

- Overlapping sections of text with an **author's own** previously **published work**, often without attribution.

Paraphrasing

- **Rephrasing text in your own words**, without citing sources drawn upon.
- Copying phrases, passages, or ideas then using synonyms to slightly modify before stitching together to create new text is referred to as **mosaic plagiarism**.

Different situations may result in different outcomes, depending if:

1. *The originating work was cited; and*
2. *overlap is substantial.*
 - **Quantity:** *relative amount of copied/paraphrased text*
 - **Quality:** *relative value of copied text in proportion to the work as a whole*

iThenticate

My Documents				
	Documents	Sharing	Settings	Resubmit
<input type="checkbox"/>	Title	Report	Author	Processed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pasted Document 1 part - 288 words	0%		03/27/08
<input type="checkbox"/>	testpaper.doc 1 part - 1,955 words	95%		03/26/08
<input type="checkbox"/>	test2.doc 1 part - 252 words	99%		03/26/08

iThenticate **Childhood in JD Salinger's stories.doc** **Similarity Index** **56%**
44 of 1,955 words - 5 matches - 4 sources
893 words - 8 matches - 4 sources

Mode: [Similarity Report] Exclude Quotes Exclude Bibliography Exclude email matches

Paper Text

The Unravel Children Mowen Caulfield and Teddy, two of JD Salinger's characters, are children who try to fit into the American culture world by acting above their age, making their love and loss of innocence in their life with a confidence and intelligence. Unfortunately, this imaginary world unravels in both states and reveals that the children's facade cannot hide their deep depression. The development of an alter ego in the children is due to the lack of parental love and attention in their lives and the confusion and depression this causes. The alter ego is an attempt to deal with their problems and helps them continue to live in the modern world. Teddy an intelligent 10 year old boy either develops a mystical personality or a more realistic one. In some cases, the parents who, as is evident in the story, have a bad relationship that causes psychological damage in their son and daughter or he is an enlightened master if the former is the case.

Teddy has reacted defensively to an exploitative adult world by intuitively developing the persona of the mystic and clairvoyant both to gain the love he desperately needs and, paradoxically, to distance himself from his uncaring family and the grown-up world.

Teddy tried to deal with this problem, and through the story shows an obsessive attraction to death and the metaphysics behind it. The beginning of the story.

Matching Sources

1	227 words / 30% - Internet from Jan 29, 2009 facebook.com
2	197 words / 16% - Internet from Sep 25, 2009 eventviewer.blogspot.com
3	47 words / 7% - Internet from Sep 28, 2007 en.wikipedia.org
4	21 words / 3% - Internet from Nov 21, 2006 ylenk.freshdesk.com

programming is to compare the content of programs paid for and chosen by the viewer with those on channels that get their income mainly from advertisements.

The media is how people learn about world affairs and recent news. In a certain respect we can say that media provides a lens in which the viewers can view the world.

A recurring issue for the left historically has been how to address the capitalist media. In recent years the problem has grown ever more severe, and no small amount of attention has been given to examining the problems of the commercial media and how closely they reinforce and accentuate problems within the broader social order. The logic of this criticism has become clear: progressives need to work on challenging the corporate domination of media as part of the broader struggle for social justice. If changing media is left until "after the revolution," there will be no revolution, not to mention fewer chances for social reform. But politicizing control over media has proven to be extraordinarily difficult for activists. That is why the massive and largely unanticipated 2003 campaign in the United States to stop further media concentration, which almost overnight reached a scale not seen in media reform struggles since the 1930s, is so important and instructive. This article

1 22% match (Internet)
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A recurring issue for the left historically has been how to address the capitalist media. In recent years the problem has grown ever more severe, and no small amount of attention has been given to examining the problems of the commercial media and how closely they reinforce and accentuate problems within the broader social order. The logic of this criticism has become clear: progressives need to work on challenging the corporate domination of media as part of the broader struggle for social justice. If changing media is left until "after the revolution," there will be no revolution, not to mention fewer chances for social reform. But politicizing control over media has proven to be extraordinarily difficult for activists. That is why the massive and largely unanticipated 2003 campaign in the United States to stop further media concentration, which almost overnight reached a scale not seen in media reform struggles since the 1930s, is so important and instructive. This article chronicles that revolt.

March 2004 REVIEW OF THE MONTH The Commercial Tidal Wave ROBERT W. McCHESENEY and JOHN BELLAMY FOSTER For a long time now it has been widely understood within economics that under the capitalism of giant firms, corporations no longer compete primarily through price competition

Citation Manipulation

How many red flags do you see in this revision decision letter?

Are you required to add in these references?

No. As COPE recommends:

“...any suggested citations...must advance the argument within the article.”

“There can be circumstances...which may improve the quality of the paper, but these should not be a condition of acceptance.”

<https://publicationethics.org/case/editor-and-reviewers-requiring-authors-cite-their-own-work>

Dear Author,

Thank you for submitting your paper to Journal ABCD. I have completed my evaluation of your manuscript. The reviewers recommend reconsideration of your manuscript following minor revision and modification. Your paper is likely to be accepted pending all the changes are made as indicated below.

...

Editor-in-Chief

Reviewer 1:

...

The authors have failed to mention the below leading papers. I strongly recommend the author includes the references listed below.

doi.org/10.1111/AAAA/reference1

doi.org/10.2222/BBBB/reference2

doi.org/10.1234/ABCD/reference3

doi.org/10.1234/ABCD/reference4

doi.org/10.1234/ABCD/reference5

Duplicate vs. Simultaneous Submissions

Multiple, redundant, or concurrent publications

- Manuscripts that describe essentially the same research and are published in more than one journal.
- Duplication of the same paper in multiple journals of different languages.
- “Salami Slicing”, or creating several publications from the same research.

To save time, can I submit my paper to more than one journal in parallel?

No. *Simultaneous submissions to more than one journal violates ethics policies.*

What if I have shared my paper on a preprint server, would that be considered duplicate publication?

No. *Elsevier allows responsible sharing on preprint servers.*

Falling Prey to Predatory Journals

- “Predatory publishing...refers to the systematic for-profit publication of purportedly scholarly content... in a deceptive or fraudulent way and without any regard for quality assurance.”¹

Commonly co-occurring features¹:

- Hidden or unclear author fees;
- The lack of quality peer review of articles by experts in the field;
- The guarantee of acceptance and/or very fast publication times (e.g. within one week or 48 hours).

Check the following for warning signs of “fake” journals:

- Website
- Journal Name
- Peer Review Process
- Ownership & Management
- Editorial team/contact information
- Author fees
- Process for resolution of research misconduct
- Direct marketing

¹https://publicationethics.org/sites/default/files/cope_dd_a4_pred_publishing_nov19_screenaw.pdf

Consequences & Corrections to the Record

Expression of Concern

Often temporary measure to alert readers of:

- ongoing investigation
- inconclusive evidence

Erratum

Corrects minor mistakes introduced by the publisher

Corrigendum

Corrects minor (honest) mistakes raised by authors, that don't change results

Retraction

- major mistakes
- ethical violations
- compromised peer-review



Removal

Used infrequently; when errors or misconduct poses:

- health risk
- identity exposure
- legal infringement

Withdrawal

Above conditions are met, for *Articles in Press* only

Seriousness



May also lead to notification of institute(s) and/or funding source(s), or loss of editorial and/or reviewer permissions



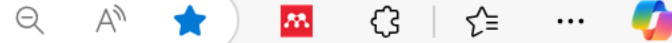
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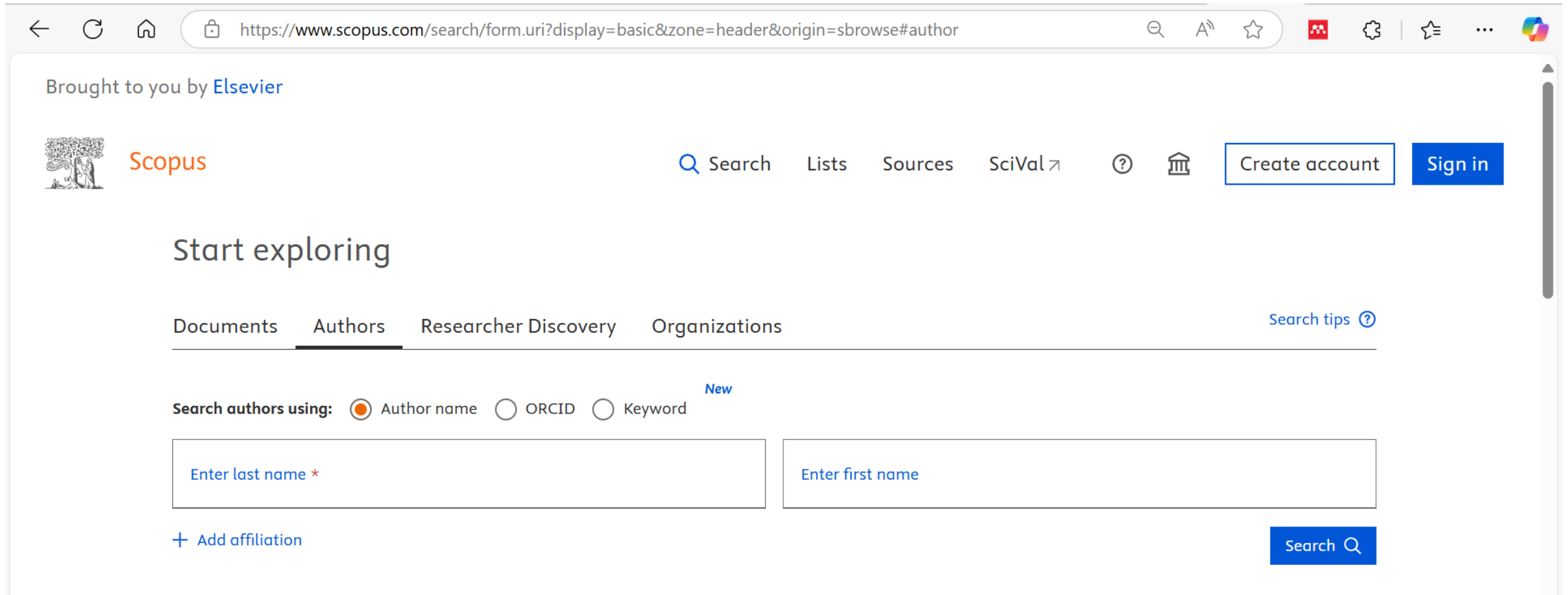


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How the authors gain visibility worldwide with Scopus



The screenshot shows the Scopus website's search interface for authors. The browser address bar displays the URL: <https://www.scopus.com/search/form.uri?display=basic&zone=header&origin=sbrowse#author>. The page is brought to you by Elsevier. The Scopus logo is visible on the left. The navigation menu includes Search, Lists, Sources, SciVal, and a help icon. There are buttons for 'Create account' and 'Sign in'. The main heading is 'Start exploring'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Documents', 'Authors', 'Researcher Discovery', and 'Organizations'. The 'Authors' tab is selected. Under 'Search authors using:', there are radio buttons for 'Author name' (selected), 'ORCID', and 'Keyword'. A 'New' label is next to the 'Keyword' option. There are two input fields: 'Enter last name *' and 'Enter first name'. A '+ Add affiliation' link is below the last name field. A 'Search' button is at the bottom right.

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