



Taylor & Francis Group
an **informa** business

Publishing in Academic Journals

如何在国际学术期刊上发表论文

Victoria Babbit

Director of Researcher Development & Outreach, Taylor & Francis Group

Taylor & Francis Group 科研开拓与推广总监



Photo: Henry Lo, Unsplash

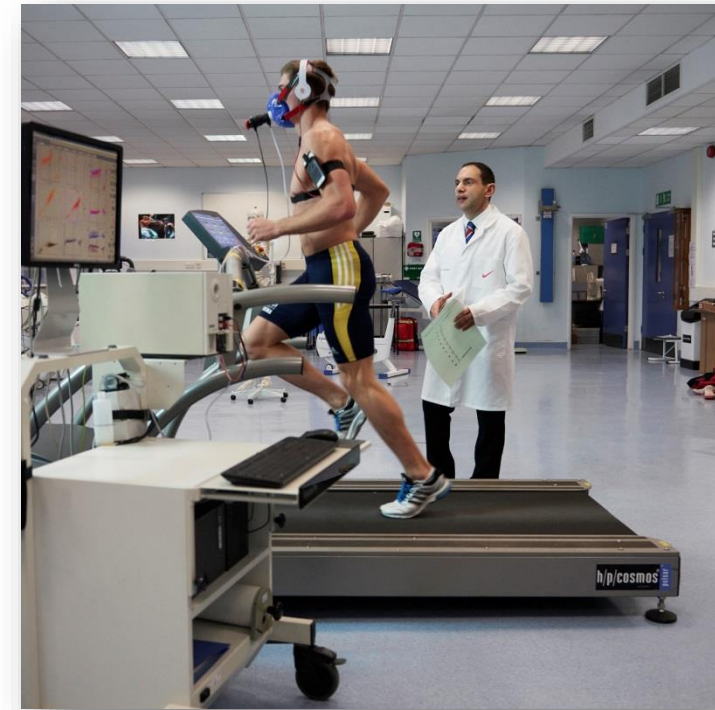
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*“Open access gives other scholars and students at all educational levels immediate access to your work. **It is a form of publication that is totally inclusive ...** I like the idea that there might be people in sub-Saharan Africa reading my work, in addition to well-known scholars in the ivory towers of the world’s elite universities. Open access is such a **democratising form of publication** that, whenever institutional resources allow, I like to pursue it.”*

“开放获取能够让所有教育水平的学者和学生直接访问您的研究。**这是一种完全包容的出版形式**.....我喜欢这样的想法，即在撒哈拉以南的非洲，除了世界顶尖大学象牙塔里的知名学者之外，可能还有人阅读我的作品。开放获取是一种**民主化的出版形式**，只要机构资源允许，我就会去追求。”

Costas Karageorghis,

‘Music in the exercise domain: a review and synthesis (Part I)’



Open Access 开放获取

1. Making content **freely available** online to read. Meaning you be read by anyone, anywhere.
2. Making content **reusable** by third parties with little or no restriction.
 1. 论文可以被任何人在任何地方在线免费获取。
 2. 论文的内容可以很少或者没有限制地被第三方重用。



Journal Publishing Models 期刊出版模式

Journals that publish all content
Open Access.

Funded by:

APC (article processing charge)

Sponsorship

Institutional agreement

期刊出版内容全部为开放获取模式。

开放获取费用来自:

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赞助

机构协议

Gold Open Access

“金色”开放获取

Full OA

完全开放获取

Hybrid OA

混合开放获取

Subscription-funded journals
that offer the option of
choosing Open Access.

Open Access cost is funded
by:

APC

Under an existing agreement
with your institution

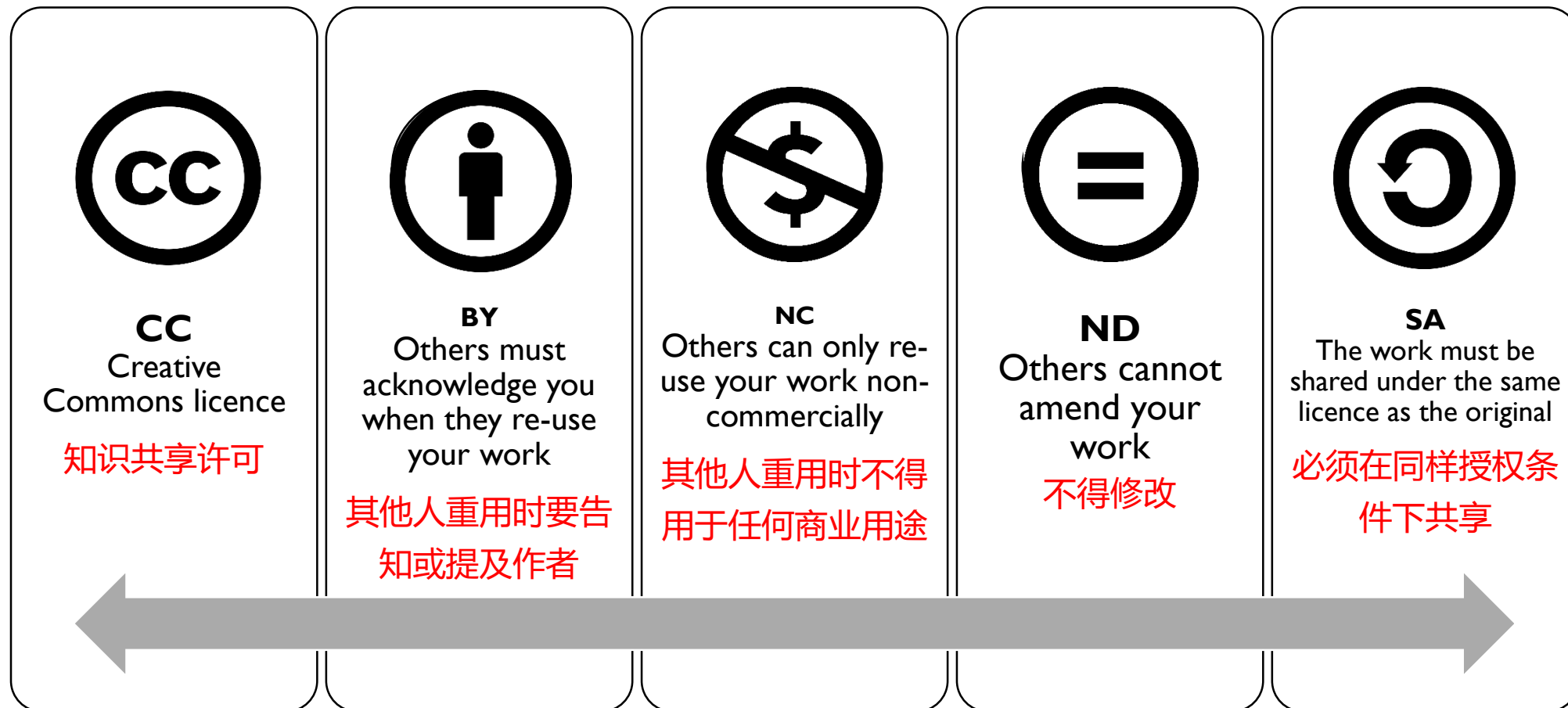
提供开放获取选项

开放获取费用来自:

版费

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How to Read a Licence 了解几种授权方式



Challenges 挑战

Predatory journals pose a serious threat both to researchers publishing the results of their work and to the peer-reviewed medical literature itself. These publications differ from legitimate open-access journals in that predatory journals subvert the peer-review publication system for the sole purpose of financial gain with little evident concern for ethical behavior.

AMWA, EMWA & ISMPP joint statement on predatory publishing

掠夺性期刊对研究人员发表他们的研究成果和同行评议的医学文献本身都构成了严重威胁。这些出版物与合法的开放获取期刊的不同之处在于，掠夺性期刊颠覆了同行评审的出版系统，其唯一目的是获取经济利益，而对道德行为几乎没有明显的关注。



Making informed choices 做出明智的选择



www.thinkchecksubmit.org



www.doaj.org



www.oaspa.org

Choosing a journal 选择适合的期刊

- Your current project
- Your intended audience
- Remember, you are joining a conversation

- 研究项目
- 面向的受众
- 请记住：撰写论文相当于发起并参与交流



Choosing a journal-key considerations 选刊的关键所在

- Age
- History
- Affiliation
- Scope
- Size
- Audience
- Impact
- Editorial board
- Publishing model
- Peer review
- Rejection rate
- 创刊时长
- 历史情况
- 刊物隶属关系
- 收文发表范围
- 刊载论文数量
- 读者对象
- 影响力
- 编委会
- 出版模式
- 同行评审状况
- 拒稿率



Fully Open Access 完全开放获取

- Over 250 fully open access journals
- Speciality and multidisciplinary OA journals available
- Dove Medical Press joined Taylor & Francis in 2017
- F1000Research joined Taylor & Francis in 2020
- Different publishing models offered
- For more information: <https://www.tandfonline.com/openaccess/openjournals>
- 超过250本完全开放获取期刊
- 涵盖各种专业和学科领域的开放获取期刊
- 德孚医学出版社已于2017年加入Taylor & Francis
- F1000Research于2020年加入Taylor & Francis
- 提供多种类不同的出版模式
- 更多详情: <https://www.tandfonline.com/openaccess/openjournals>

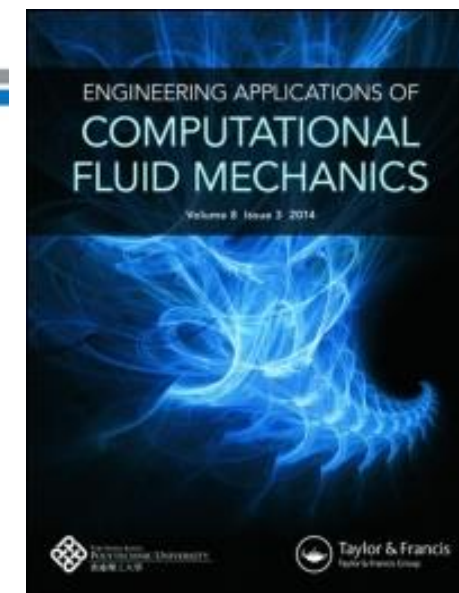
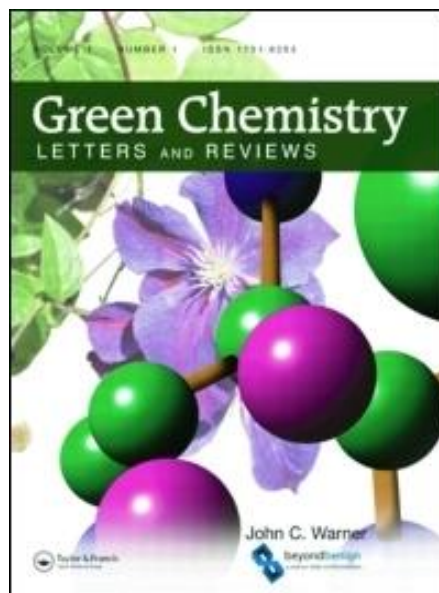
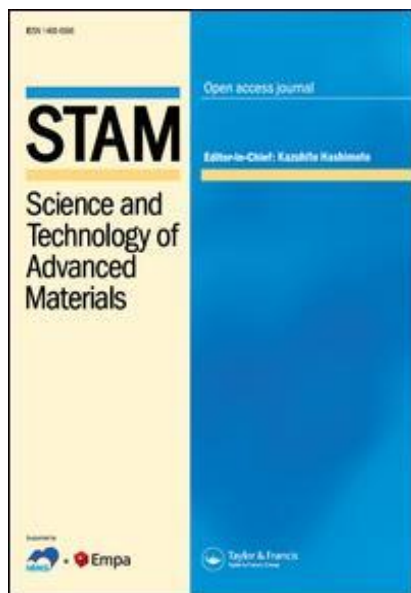


Life, Earth & Environmental Science

生命、地球与环境科学



Physical Sciences & Engineering 物理科学和工程



Medicine & Health 医学和健康



Social Sciences and Arts & Humanities 社会科学、艺术及人文



 cogent
social
sciences



 cogent
business &
management



Publication ethics- issues that can arise 伦理道德

- Authorship
- Competing interests
- Duplicate submission/publication
- Data or image fabrication/falsification
- Plagiarism/ text recycling
- Peer review manipulation
- Breaches of copyright
- 署名
- 利益冲突
- 重复投稿和出版
- 数据或图像伪造与篡改
- 剽窃与文本重复
- 操纵同行评议
- 侵犯版权

www.publicationethics.org

Authorship 署名

- What are the issues?
 - Ghost, Guest and authorship for sale
- Who qualifies?
 - Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
 - Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND
 - Final approval of the version to be published; AND
 - Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.
- 问题出在哪?
 - 代笔作者、荣誉作者和已出售文稿
- 谁有资格署名?
 - 对作品构思或设计有重大贡献的；为撰写文章收集、分析或解释数据的；起草文章或对重要的内容进行批判性修改的；
 - 对拟出版版本进行最终批准的；
 - 同意对文章的所有方面负责，以确保在该文章出现任何关于准确性或完整性相关的问题时可以得到适当的调查和解决。

Duplicate submission 重复投稿

- One journal at the same time
- Authors make declaration upon submission that content is original and has not been submitted elsewhere
- Multiple pre-submission queries are okay
- When is it ok?
 - Article was published in another language (at Editors discretion. Must be made clear which version is a translation)
 - Data presented at conferences (posters, short abstracts)
 - Posted in a repository/pre-print server
- 一份稿件一次只能投给一个期刊
- 作者在投稿时声明内容是原创的, 没有在其他期刊投稿过
- 投稿前向期刊咨询是被允许的
- 什么时候可以重复投稿?
 - 文章以另一种语言发表 (由编辑决定, 必须明确哪个版本是翻译版本)
 - 在会议上展示的数据 (海报、摘要)
 - 发布在存储库/预印本服务器中

Originality 原创性

Plagiarism

- The appropriation of another person's/groups ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit
- Includes content from books and websites (blogs)

Text recycling/self-plagiarism

- The excessive repeated use of own work (text, figures, data, ideas, etc)
- Leads to redundant publication
- Distorts the scientific record

抄袭

- 盗用他人/群体的想法、过程、结果或话语而不适当地注明出处和来源
- 包括书本中和网站上（包括博客）的内容

文本再利用/自我剽窃

- 过度重复使用自己的作品（文字、图表、数据、观点等）
- 造成重复发表
- 扭曲科学记录

Who is involved? 谁将参与同行评议?



Editor

- Assesses the article
- Usually selects suitable reviewers
- Makes decision on publication

Reviewers

- Assesses the detail
- Give advice and expertise to the Editor

Journal staff

- Check format and journal requirements
- Manage communications
- Production processes once article accepted
- Maintain journal systems and websites

期刊编辑

- 评估文章
- 通常选择合适的审稿人
- 决定是否发表

审稿人

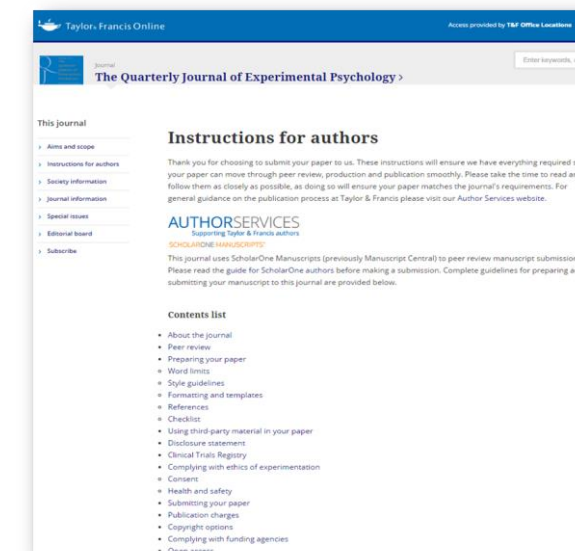
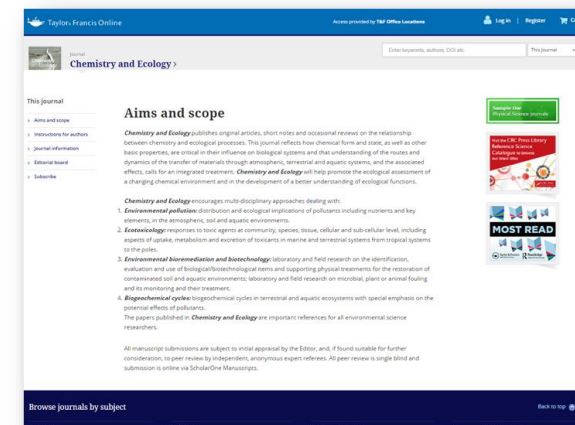
- 评估文章细节
- 向编辑提供建议和专业知识

期刊工作人员

- 检查格式和期刊要求
- 负责沟通
- 文章接受后的制作过程
- 维护期刊系统和网站

Before you submit 投稿前检查清单

- ✓ Look at published papers Review the Aims & Scope
- ✓ Check the bibliography
- ✓ Explain acronyms & unusual terminology
- ✓ Follow the Instructions for Authors
- ✓ Format your article to the journal
- ✓ Review the submission process
- ✓ Consider English 'polishing'
- ✓ 查看该期刊已发表的文章了解该期刊的宗旨与范围
- ✓ 检查参考文献
- ✓ 解释相关缩略语、简写和寻常的术语
- ✓ 遵循作者须知中的相关要求
- ✓ 按照期刊的要求修改格式
- ✓ 了解投稿流程
- ✓ 考虑为文章进行英文润色



Types of peer review 同行评议的几种类型



**Single-blind/
Single-anonymous**
单盲/单向匿名

- Reviewers know the identity of the authors
- Authors do not know the identity of the reviewers
- Most common model of peer review in STM
- 审稿人知道作者的身份
- 作者不知道审稿人的身份
- STM中最常见的同行评审模式



**Double-blind/
Double-anonymous**
双盲/双向匿名

- Reviewers do not know the identity of the authors
- Authors do not know the identity of the reviewers
- May fail to hide author identity in 25-50% of cases*
- 审稿人不知道作者的身份
- 审稿人知道作者的身份
- 在25-50%的案例中未能隐藏作者身份*



Open peer review
公开审稿

- Reviewers know the identity of the authors
- Authors know the identity of the reviewers
- Reviewer reports may be published with reviewer names if article accepted
- 审稿人知道作者的身份
- 作者知道审稿人的身份
- 如果文章被接受，审稿人报告可以以审稿人的名字发表

Submission systems 投稿系统

File Upload

This journal operates double anonymous peer review. You will need to provide two copies of your manuscript. One copy should be the full manuscript with author details. The other copy should be an anonymised version of your manuscript that will be sent to reviewers during peer review. More information about peer review and anonymisation can be found [here](#).

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or

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[Submit New Manuscript](#)

Submissions Sent Back to Author (0)
 Incomplete Submissions (1)
 Submissions Waiting for Author's Approval (0)
 Submissions Being Processed (0)

Revisions

Submissions Needing Revision (0)
 Revisions Sent Back to Author (0)
 Incomplete Submissions Being Revised (0)
 Revisions Waiting for Author's Approval (0)
 Revisions Being Processed (0)
 Declined Revisions (0)

Completed

Submissions with a Decision (0)

Home Author Review Manage
 Author Dashboard

Author Dashboard
 Start New Submission
 Legacy Instructions
 5 Most Recent E-mails
 English Language Editing Service

Start New Submission

METHOD	DESCRIPTION	START
Traditional Submission	Traditional submission allows you to upload files that were created from many sources.	Begin Submission
EndNote™	EndNote is the industry standard software tool for publishing and managing bibliographies, citations and references on the Windows and Macintosh desktop.	Begin EndNote Submission

Submitting a manuscript to a journal 投稿

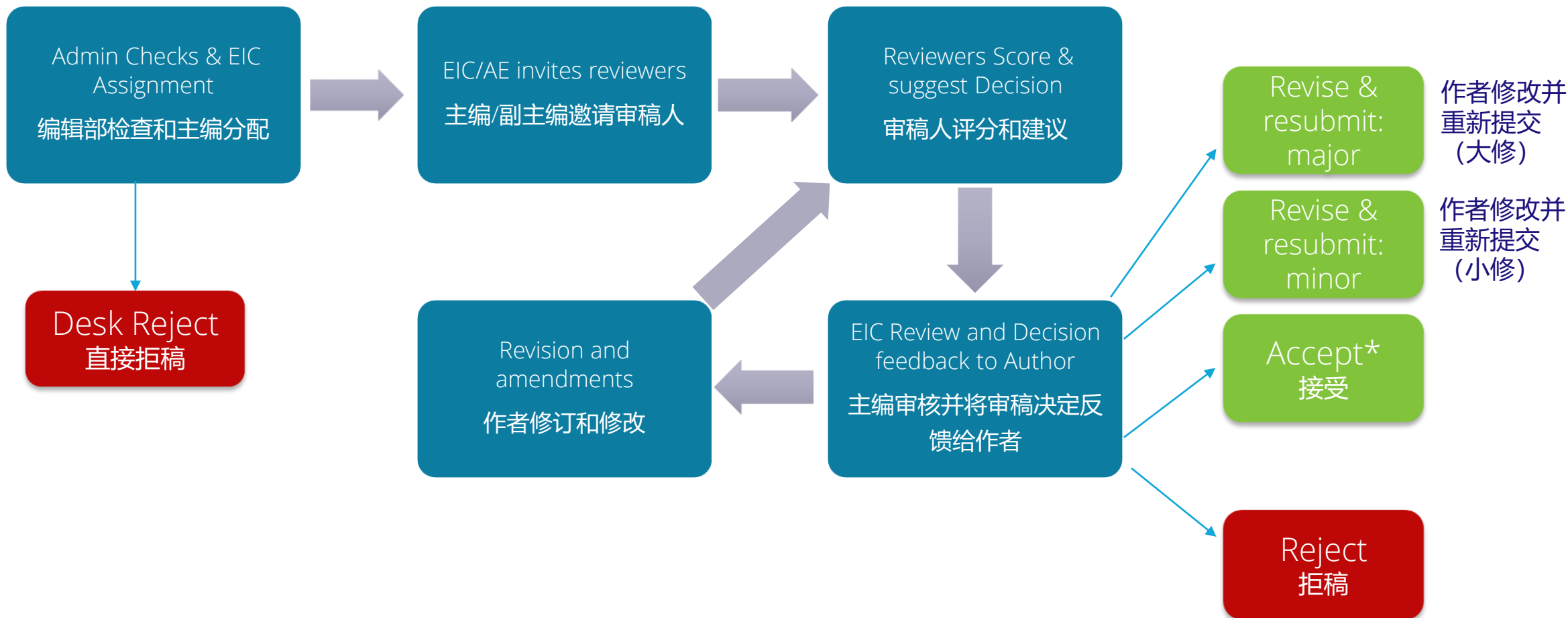
Before you start, make sure that you have the following:

- All the manuscript files, figures, tables and any other data files which may make up your submission
- Permission to use images and data
- Email addresses for all your co-authors and their names (check spelling!) as they would want them to appear in the final citation of a published paper
- Agreement with co-authors on publishing choices and responsibilities
- The correct, anonymized version of your paper

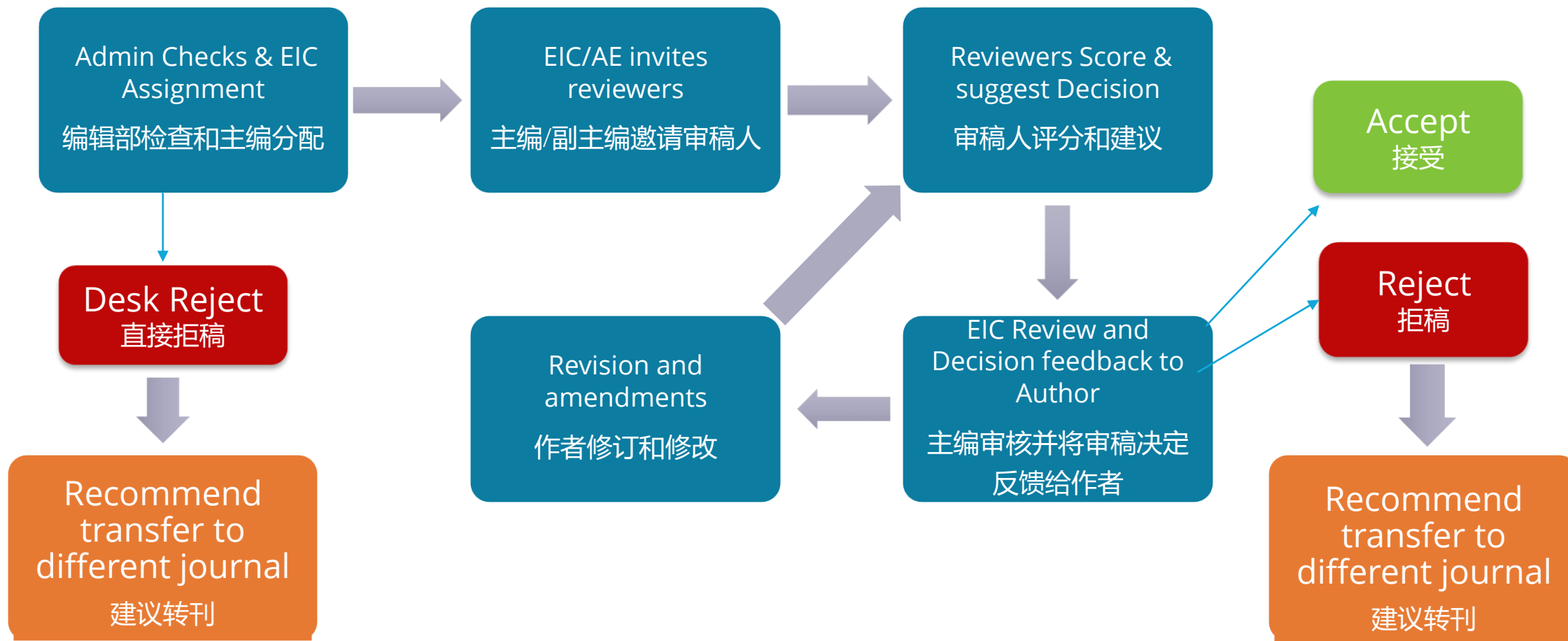
在投稿之前，请确保您准备好：

- 所有需要一并提交的稿件、图形、表格及其他数据文件
- 相关图像和数据的使用许可
- 所有共同作者的电子邮件地址和以他们所希望的形式出现在文章中的姓名（记得检查拼写）
- 与共同作者就出版选择和责任达成一致
- 正确的、匿名的论文版本

The peer review process 同行的评审过程



Cascading & transferring peer review 级联/转刊同行评议



Responding to reviewers comments 正确对待评审意见

1. Don't become disheartened.
 2. Carefully read the decision letter.
 3. Consult your co-authors.
 4. Break down the comments by category-create a list.
 5. Make all of the suggested amendments if appropriate.
 6. If the peer reviewer has misunderstood something, review your explanation.
1. 不要灰心
 2. 仔细阅读决定信
 3. 咨询你的共同作者
 4. 用一个列表，将评审意见进行分类
 5. 审稿人给出的意见均应进行回复
 6. 如果审稿人没有理解到某些内容，请检查你的解释是否清晰准确

Make it easy for the editor 为主编着想

7. Address every comment
 - Where you amended (page number, new material)
 - Why you didn't amend (be specific and again, respectful)
 8. Review the response twice to make sure it is clear and devoid of any frustration
 9. Be professional and respectful of the reviewers and editor
 10. Remember: the reviewers are trying to help you publish your best work
7. 处理审稿人给出的每一个意见
 - 修改的地方 (页码, 新材料)
 - 解释此处你为何没有修改 (再次强调: 要有礼貌)
 8. 检查并确保准确无误
 9. 向审稿人和编辑展现出你的专业和尊重
 10. 忠言逆耳, 评审人只不过是帮助你

So, your paper was rejected... 被拒稿了怎么办?

- Thank the editor and reviewers for considering your paper
- Move on to the next journal on your list
- Remember to treat it as an entirely new submission
- Follow the rules of the journal
- Make sure to apply the relevant suggestions you received from the previous peer review process
- 感谢编辑和审稿人考虑您的论文
- 将文章转投到你的下一个目标期刊
- 记住要把它按新的投稿来处理
- 遵守该期刊的规定
- 确保遵循你从前一个的同行评议过程中得到的相关建议

September 29, 1955

Dr. Solomon A. Berson
Radioisotope Service
Veterans Administration Hospital
130 West Kingsbridge Road
Bronx 68, New York

Dear Dr. Berson:

I regret that the revision of your paper entitled "Insulin- ^{131}I Metabolism in Human Subjects: Demonstration of Insulin Transporting Antibody in the Circulation of Insulin Treated Subjects" is not acceptable for publication in THE JOURNAL OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION. -----

----- The second major criticism relates to the dogmatic conclusions set forth which are not warranted by the data. The experts in this field have been particularly emphatic in rejecting your positive statement that the "conclusion that the globulin responsible for insulin binding is an acquired antibody appears to be inescapable". They believe that you have not demonstrated an antigen-antibody reaction on the basis of adequate criteria, nor that you have definitely proved that a globulin is responsible for insulin binding, nor that insulin is an antigen. The data you present are indeed suggestive but any more positive claim seems unjustifiable at present.

Sincerely,
Stanley E. Bradley
Stanley E. Bradley, M.D.
Editor-in-Chief

Top ten reasons for rejection 十大拒稿原因

1. Sent to the wrong journal, doesn't fit the aims and scope, or fails to engage with issues addressed by the journal.
 2. Not a true journal article (i.e. too journalistic or clearly a thesis chapter or consultancy report).
 3. Too long/too short.
 4. Poor regard of the journal's conventions, or for academic writing generally.
 5. Poor style, grammar, punctuation or English.
 6. No contribution to the subject.
 7. Not properly contextualised.
 8. Poor theoretical framework.
 9. Scruppily presented and sloppily proof read.
 10. Libellous, unethical, rude or lacks objectivity.
1. 文章投稿至错误的期刊，不符合该期刊目标和范围，或文章内容无法解答该期刊所涉及的问题
 2. 不是真正的期刊文章（过于新闻化、明显的论文章节或咨询报告）
 3. 太长或太短
 4. 对期刊惯例或学术写作的忽视
 5. 糟糕的文体、语法、标点或英语
 6. 对学科没有贡献
 7. 上下文语境冲突
 8. 糟糕的理论框架
 9. 文章呈现混乱，校对不仔细
 10. 诽谤、不道德、粗鲁或缺乏客观性。

What to do when your article is accepted

稿件被接受后，需要做些什么？

- Link this to your final article, using its digital object identifier (DOI)
- Keep in contact with the journal's Production Editor
- They oversee the production of your article from manuscript to publication and will send you a proof of your article to review before the final article is published online
- Don't be afraid to ask questions if you're unsure about anything
- 使用DOI，将其链接到您的文章
- 与期刊的制作编辑保持联系
- 制作编辑们负责你的文章从手稿到出版的制作，并会在最终的文章在网上发表之前发给进行校对
- 如果您有疑问，及时提出，不要害怕问问题



Taylor & Francis Group
an **informa** business

Thank you!

Victoria Babbit
victoria.babbit@tandf.se



Photo: Henry Lo, Unsplash

F1000Research: An Open Research Publishing Platform 开放研究出版平台

Demitra Ellina – Editorial Community Manager, F1000Research

May 28th, 2020

@j_ellina

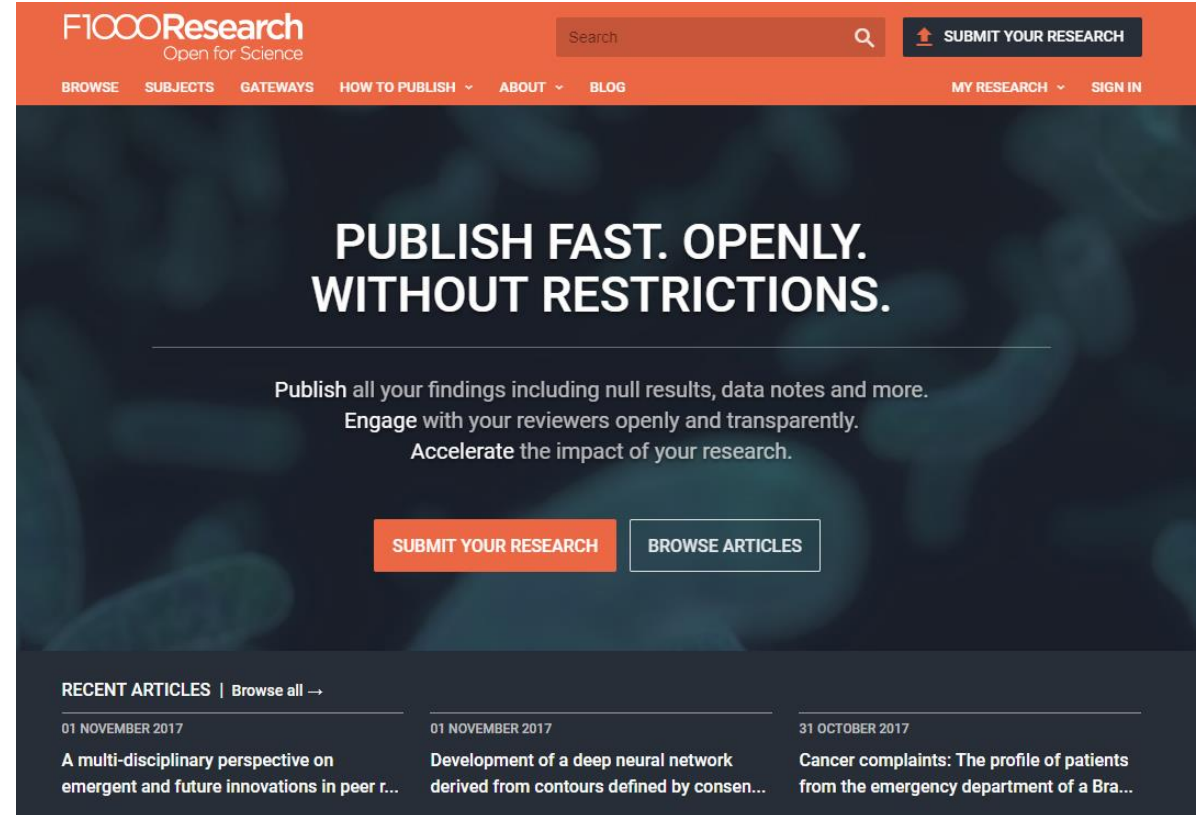
F1000Research

Introducing F1000Research 关于F1000Research

An Open Research publishing platform where a range of research outputs can be published.

可以发布一系列研究成果的开放研究出版平台。

<https://f1000research.com/>



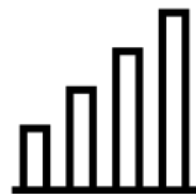
The screenshot shows the F1000Research website homepage. The header features the logo 'F1000Research Open for Science' on the left, a search bar in the center, and a 'SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH' button on the right. Below the header is a navigation menu with links for 'BROWSE', 'SUBJECTS', 'GATEWAYS', 'HOW TO PUBLISH', 'ABOUT', and 'BLOG'. The main content area has a dark background with the text 'PUBLISH FAST. OPENLY. WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS.' in large white letters. Below this, there is a sub-header: 'Publish all your findings including null results, data notes and more. Engage with your reviewers openly and transparently. Accelerate the impact of your research.' At the bottom of the main content area, there are two buttons: 'SUBMIT YOUR RESEARCH' and 'BROWSE ARTICLES'. The footer section is titled 'RECENT ARTICLES | Browse all →' and lists three articles with their dates and titles: '01 NOVEMBER 2017 A multi-disciplinary perspective on emergent and future innovations in peer r...', '01 NOVEMBER 2017 Development of a deep neural network derived from contours defined by consen...', and '31 OCTOBER 2017 Cancer complaints: The profile of patients from the emergency department of a Bra...'

Open Research 开放研究

开放获取
Open Access



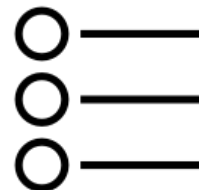
开放数据
Open Data



开放资源
Open Source



开放方法
Open Methods



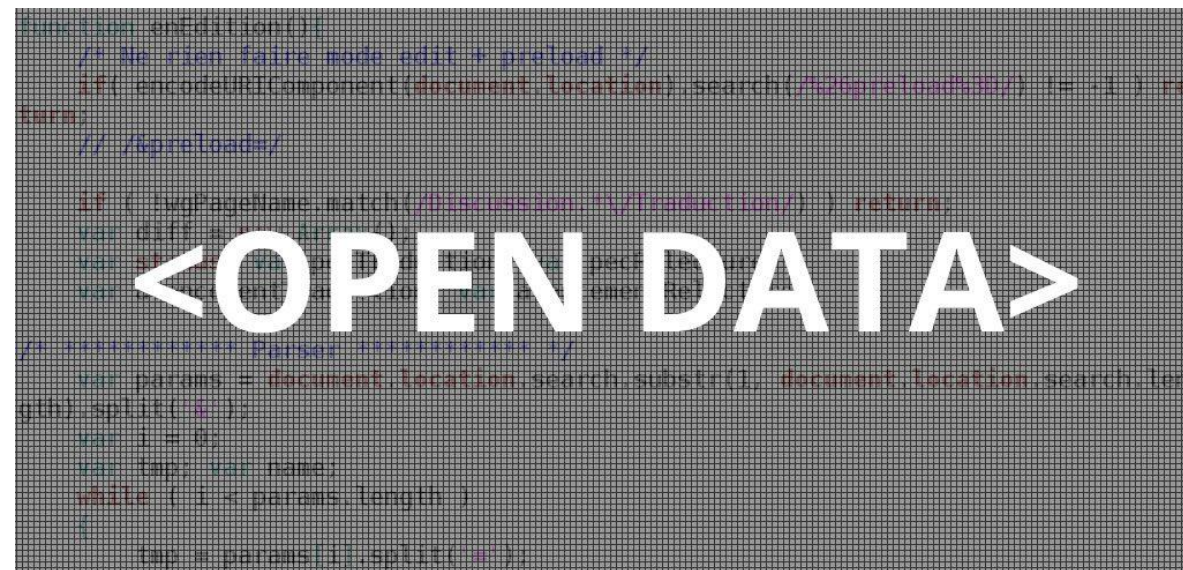
开放评审系统
Open Peer Review



Open Data 开放数据

As open as possible, as closed as necessary 尽可能公开，在需要时才封闭

- We endorse the FAIR data principles alongside our own open data policies
- Our part in ensuring the research published on our platforms is reproducible
- Data Notes promote the reuse of datasets by providing a detailed description of a dataset; making it easier for other researchers to interpret
- 我们的开放数据政策认可FAIR数据原则
- 我们确保在平台上发表的研究是可重复利用的
- 通过提供详细的数据描述促进数据集的重复利用; 其他研究人员更容易理解



Your go-to guide to making your data Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable:

https://f1000researchdata.s3.amazonaws.com/resources/FAIR_Open_Guide.pdf

Data and software availability 数据和软件的可用性

Data availability

Underlying data

Original QRISK3 algorithm: <https://qrisk.org/three/src.php>

Software availability

Package available from CRAN: <https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/QRISK3/index.html>

Source code available from: <https://github.com/YanLiUK/QRISK3>

Archived source code as at time of publication: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3570682>²⁷

License: GPL-3

C source code, SAS version and QRISK3_2017_test and QRISK3_2019_test datasets used for validation available from: https://github.com/YanLiUK/QRISK3_valid

Archived C code, SAS version and test datasets as at time of publication: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3571304>²⁸

License: GPL-3

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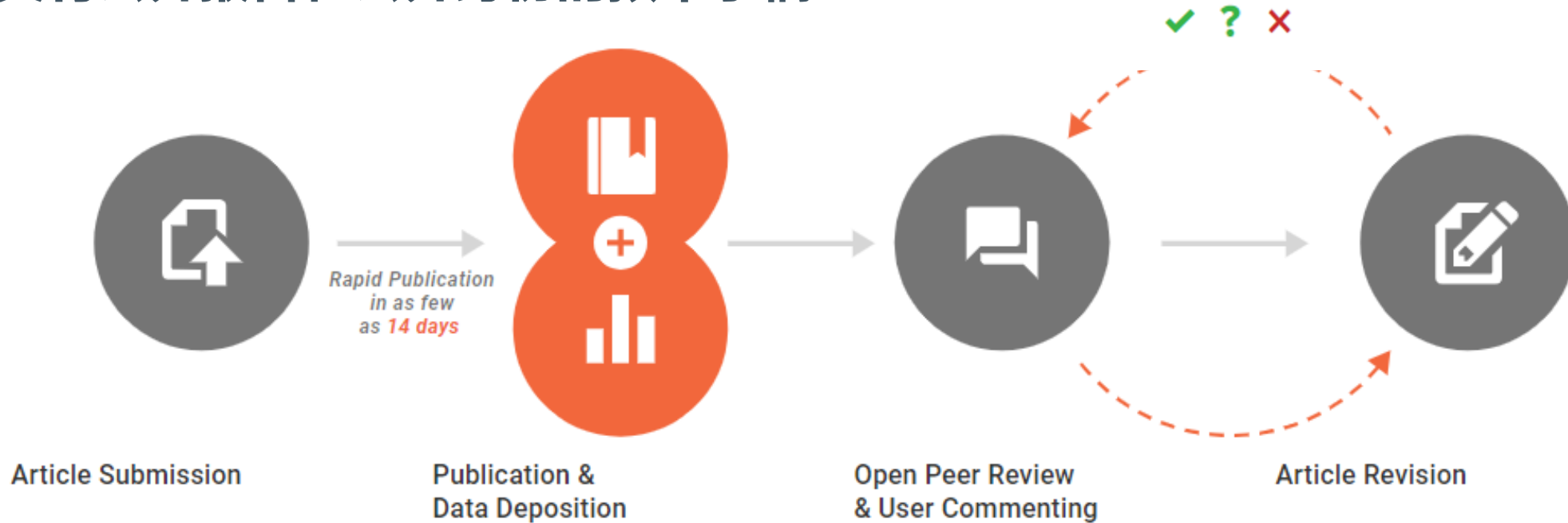
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

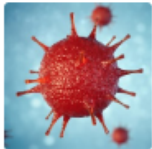
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 Check for updates


Tracking and forecasting milepost moments of the epidemic in the early-outbreak: framework and applications to the COVID-19 [version 1; peer review: awaiting peer review]


Huiwen Wang^{1,2}, Yanwen Zhang ¹, Shan Lu³,  [Shanshan Wang](#) ^{1,4}


[+ Author details](#)



This article is included in the [Disease Outbreaks](#) gateway.


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SOFTWARE TOOL ARTICLE

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REVISED [bwimage: A package to describe image patterns in natural structures \[version 3; peer review: 2 approved\]](#)

[Carlos Biagolini-Jr.](#) ¹, [Regina H. Macedo](#)²

[Author details](#)

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REVISED Amendments from Version 1

Implementation:

- Clarified the arguments surrounding Figure 1 for a new method of calculating log gene expression ratios for scRNAseq data and updated the figure.
- Removed Figure 2 and the related text, as it was erroneously proposing filters that violated assumptions of false discovery rate control.
- Improved methods section for functions implementing differential expression testing methods in scClustViz, including highlighting the option to pass user-defined DE testing results to scClustViz.
- Updated description of underlying data object generated by the setup step of scClustViz to reflect adoption of a formal S4 class.

Operation:

- Added a section explaining scClustViz incorporation into existing clustering pipelines for improved reproducibility.
- Added note concerning Shiny app functionality from remote R sessions in system requirements.

Cell set comparisons:

- Added volcano plots to the set of figures designed to explore individual cluster comparisons. All figures were updated after implementation of a new function designed to reduce label overlap.

See the authors' detailed response to the review by [Michael Steinbaugh](#)

See the authors' detailed response to the review by [Martin Hemberg](#) and [Tallulah Andrews](#)

animal, ecology methods, field, image analyses, image processing, vegetation patterns

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Version 3
(revision)
14 Apr 20

Version 2
(revision)
29 Oct 19

Version 1
23 Jul 19

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Alongside their report, reviewers assign a status to the article:

APPROVED

The paper is scientifically sound in its current form and only minor, if any, improvements are suggested

APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS

Key revisions are required to address specific details and make the paper fully scientifically sound

NOT APPROVED

Fundamental flaws in the paper seriously undermine the findings and conclusions

1. **Francesco Chianucci** , The Council for Agricultural Research and Economics (CREA) - Research Centre for Forestry and Wood, Arezzo, Italy
2. **Roy Francis**, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden; National Bioinformatics Infrastructure Sweden, Uppsala, Sweden

Open Peer Review creates a constructive dialogue 开放同行评议创造了建设性的对话

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Reviewer Report


06 Feb 2019 | for Version 1

19 Views

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Responses (1)

Matthew H. Todd , School of Pharmacy, University College London (UCL), London, UK

Edwin Tse , University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Marat Korsik, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Mathamsanqa Bhebbhe, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

? APPROVED WITH RESERVATIONS 

This opinion piece is on a timely, important topic and is clearly and engagingly written. Anecdotally, we find that many of our colleagues in science are unaware that open lab notebooks exist. This article will help.

The authors identify several important advantages and challenges associated with the near-immediate deposition of results into the public domain, online. They use examples from their own research to highlight the possibilities.

The refereeing team behind this review are seasoned users of open lab notebooks, and so are in a good position to judge the piece. We judge it to have cleared peer review from our perspective, once the following comments and suggestions have been acted upon. There are a number, which should be read not as criticism but as testament to our shared enthusiasm for this subject and its importance in the future of research.

1) **Secrecy.** In the introduction, reasons are suggested for why scientists may keep results secret. We would suggest that there are two important reasons that are not explicitly mentioned: i) that the scientist may want to patent something, and ii) that the scientist cannot be bothered to work out how to release research using atypical means. The first point is alluded to where mention is made of ownership, and the second point is alluded to by the mention of "paper" but we would argue these two factors are significant enough that they should be made explicit.

2) **Careers.** We'd be interested in whether there is a justification for the statement "Many believe that openly sharing work online will limit career opportunities." If there is none, then perhaps rephrase this more as a possibility?

Responses (1)

AUTHOR RESPONSE 02 Apr 2019

Matthieu Schapira, SGC, Toronto, Canada

1) **Secrecy.** In the introduction, reasons are suggested for why scientists may keep results secret. We would suggest that there are two important reasons that are not explicitly mentioned: i) that the scientist may want to patent something, and ii) that the scientist cannot be bothered to work out how to release research using atypical means. The first point is alluded to where mention is made of ownership, and the second point is alluded to by the mention of "paper" but we would argue these two factors are significant enough that they should be made explicit.

Points well taken. The following statement was added to the Introduction "...and can be compounded by constraints associated with patent protection procedures or the absence of clear mechanism to make one's data publicly available."

2) **Careers.** We'd be interested in whether there is a justification for the statement "Many believe that openly sharing work online will limit career opportunities." If there is none, then perhaps rephrase this more as a possibility?

This was not clear. The sentence was replaced as follows:

"Many believe that the chances of getting scooped before one publishes their work in a peer-reviewed journal increase when openly sharing their work online [9]"

3) **Grants.** The statement "Grant applications that highlight the use of open lab notebooks are being viewed positively" may be true (one hopes it is), but the evidence presented doesn't support that statement (the grants may have been funded because the science was so good, regardless of the dissemination plan), so again, this probably needs to be made more aspirational.

This was revised as follows:

Authors
response
作者回复

Credit for reviewers对审稿人的认可

Making reviewer reports open gives reviewers recognition for their work
公开审稿人的报告，是对审稿人的工作的认可

M. Julius Hossain

ORCID iD

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3303-5755>

Print view

Country

Germany

Other IDs

Scopus Author ID: 56323915300

Employment (7)

Works (27 of 27)

Peer review (1)

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review activity for F1000Research(2)

journal, F1000Research

Review date	Type	Role	Actions
2018-05-05 Source: F1000	review	reviewer	show details view ★ Preferred source
2016-08-08 Source: F1000	review	reviewer	show details view ★ Preferred source

Reviewer Report

09 Aug 2016 | for Version 1

M. Julius Hossain , Cell Biology and Biophysics
Unit, European Molecular Biology Laboratory
(EMBL), Heidelberg, Germany

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Responses (1)

- Adding names and affiliation means reviews can be attributed
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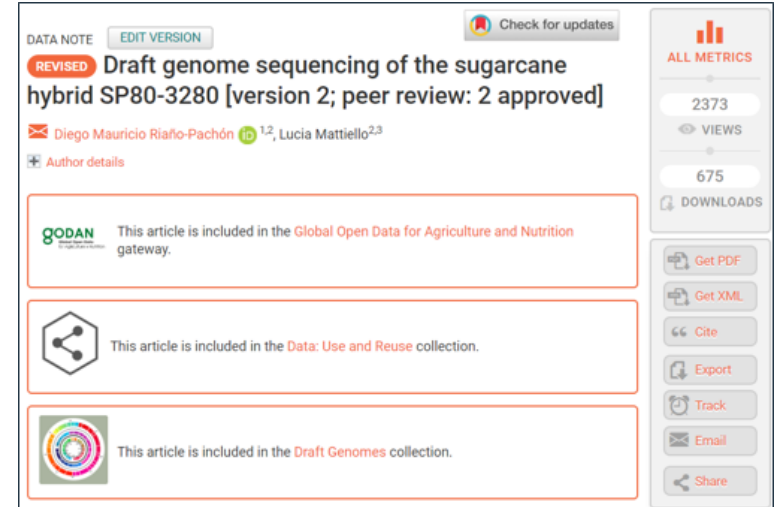


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Data notes 数据笔记

Describes a research dataset and includes details of why and how the data were created; typically does not include analyses or conclusions 描述研究数据集，包括数据创建的原因和方式的详细信息；通常不包括分析或结论

- Makes datasets discoverable and reusable – supporting reproducibility *within* field and supports researchers *outside* the field to use.
- Data Notes adhere to FAIR principles
- Ability to link and cite the Data Note in related research articles
- Way for data experts to get visibility for their work – and via a citable publication!
- F1000Research team available to advise and support data deposition.
- 使数据集可发现并得到重复使用：支持学科领域内的重复使用，同时支持其他学科领域研究人员的使用。
- 遵循FAIR准则
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Study Protocols 研究方案

Study Protocol articles provide a detailed account of the hypothesis, rationale and methodology 研究方案类型的文章可以提供详细的假设、理论基础和方法

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- ... thus a key tool in facilitating research replicability and reproducibility
- ... and reducing research waste
- 研究方案将进行独立的同行评议
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- 临床试验研究和心理学的文章类型(也可以选择以注册报告的形式发布)
- ... 促进研究可复制和重复使用的关键工具
- ... 减少研究浪费

The screenshot displays a study protocol article on the F1000Research platform. The article title is "The Adolescent Knee Pain (AK-Pain) prognostic tool: protocol for a prospective cohort study [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]". The authors listed are Alessandro Andreucci, Sinead Holden, Martin Bach Jensen, and Michael Skovdal Rattlett. The article has 339 views and 40 downloads. The abstract discusses the need for a prognostic tool to support GPs in identifying high-risk adolescents with knee pain. The peer review section shows two reviewers: Signe Fugljar Møller (21 Feb 20) and Paul Campbell (30 Dec 19), both with "read" status and green checkmarks indicating approval. The article is categorized as a "Registered Report".

Software tool article 软件工具类文章

Explains the rationale for the development of the software tool and set outs the code used for its construction 解释软件工具开发的基本原理，并列出于构建该工具的代码

- Share research software in a discoverable, useable and reproducible way
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SOFTWARE TOOL ARTICLE Check for updates

REVISED Interactive Clustered Heat Map Builder: An easy web-based tool for creating sophisticated clustered heat maps [version 2; peer review: 2 approved]

Michael C. Ryan¹, Mark Stucky¹, Chris Wakefield², James M. Melott², Rehan Akbar², John N. Weinstein^{2,3*}, Bradley M. Broom^{1,2*}

* Equal contributors
[Author details](#)

This article is included in the International Society for Computational Biology Community Journal gateway.

Abstract

Clustered heat maps are the most frequently used graphics for visualization and interpretation of genome-scale molecular profiling data in biology. Construction of a heat map generally requires the assistance of a biostatistician or bioinformatics analyst capable of working in R or a similar programming language to transform the study data, perform hierarchical clustering, and generate the heat map. Our web-based Interactive Heat Map Builder can be used by investigators with no bioinformatics experience to generate high-caliber, publication quality maps. Preparation of the data and construction of a heat map is rarely a simple linear process. Our tool allows a user to move back and forth iteratively through the various stages of map generation to try different options and approaches. Finally, the heat map the builder creates is available in several forms, including an interactive Next-Generation Clustered Heat Map that can be explored dynamically to investigate the results more fully.

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A cultures shift: Null results and replication studies

文化的转变：无效结果和重复研究

A cash bonus if researchers publish:

- A preregistered pre-clinical study
- A paper that reuses data previously published by others
- Null results

<https://www.timeshighereducation.com/news/scientists-offered-eu1000-publish-null-results>

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Scientists offered €1,000 to publish null results

German research institute aims to reshape academic incentives with cash bonuses

February 12, 2020

By Jack Grove

Twitter: @jgro_the

A German research institute is offering scientists a €1,000 (£847) bonus if they publish null results or a replication study as part of its bid to reshape academic incentives.

The unusual offer made to the Berlin Institute of Health's 7,000 researchers is part of a programme to boost research transparency and confidence in science amid international concerns that the pressure to produce positive experimental results that are more likely to be published by leading journals drives some scientists to manipulate data.



Source: Istock

A culture shift 文化的转变

Two strategies

- 1) Institutions should actively encourage their researchers
- 2) Journals need to emphasize to the research community the benefits of publishing replications and null results

两种战略

- 1) 机构应该积极鼓励自己的研究人员
- 2) 期刊需要向研究界强调发表重复和无效结果的有益之处

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-00530-6>

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EDITORIAL · 25 FEBRUARY 2020

In praise of replication studies and null results

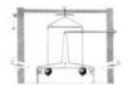
More funders and publishers must support such work and emphasize its value to the research community.



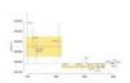
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Thank you !

Get in touch:

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