

How to get your work published

Joanne Thomson

Deputy Editor

ChemComm, Chemical Science, Chem Soc Rev

Who am I?

Manage journals, so they contain
best new science

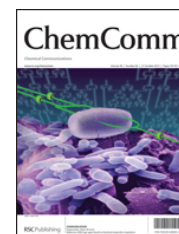
Joanne Thomson, Deputy Editor

Chemical Science, Chemical Communications, Chemical Society

Ensure journals have rigorous, fair,
efficient procedures

Meet scientists to keep aware of
field and attract top research

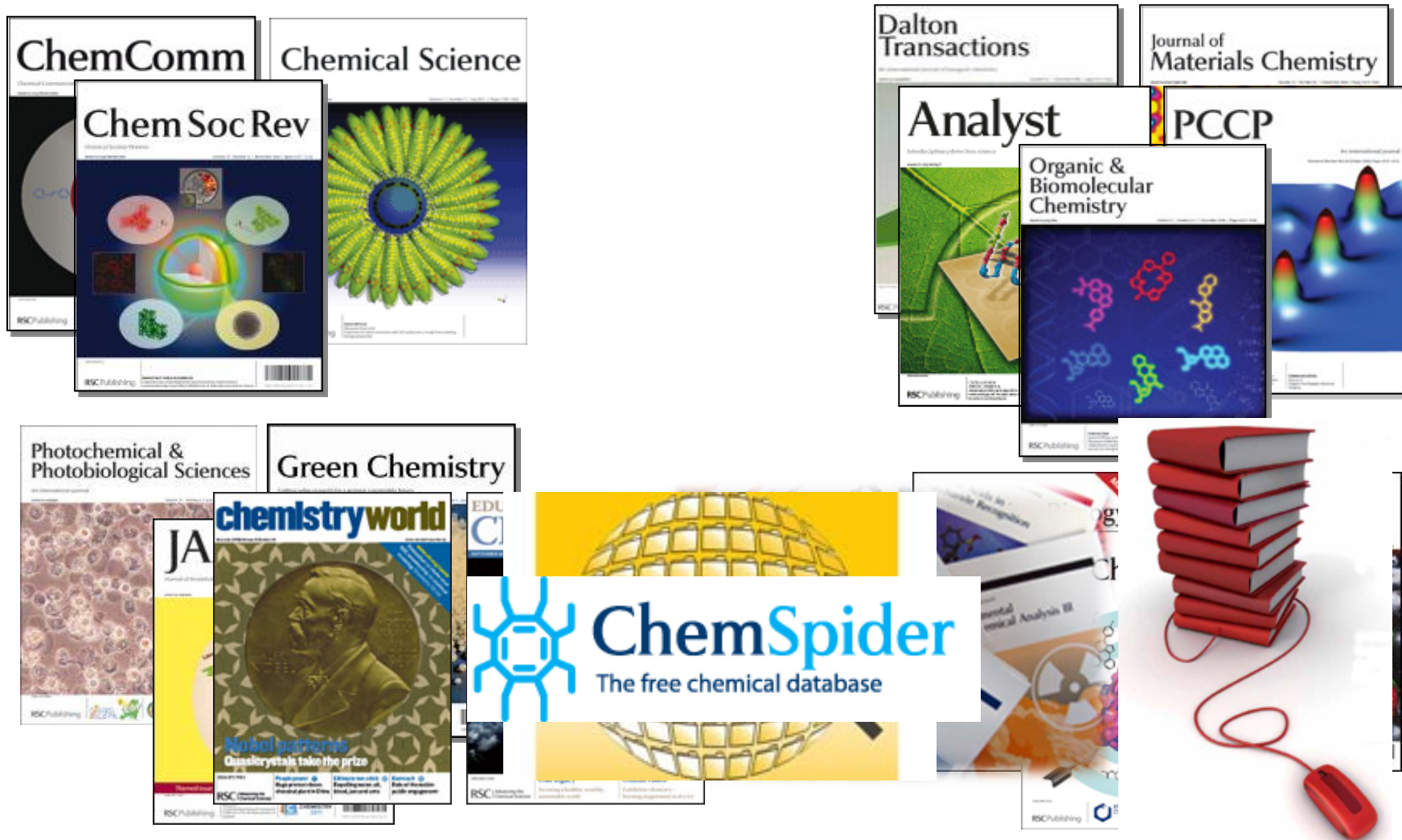
Explain about how to get published
in high impact journals



RSC Publishing - locations



What is RSC Publishing?



Chemistry publishers

RSC Publishing



Established 1841

35 international chemistry journals

Society publishers

Established 1876

>40 international chemistry journals



ELSEVIER

Established 1880

>60 international chemistry journals

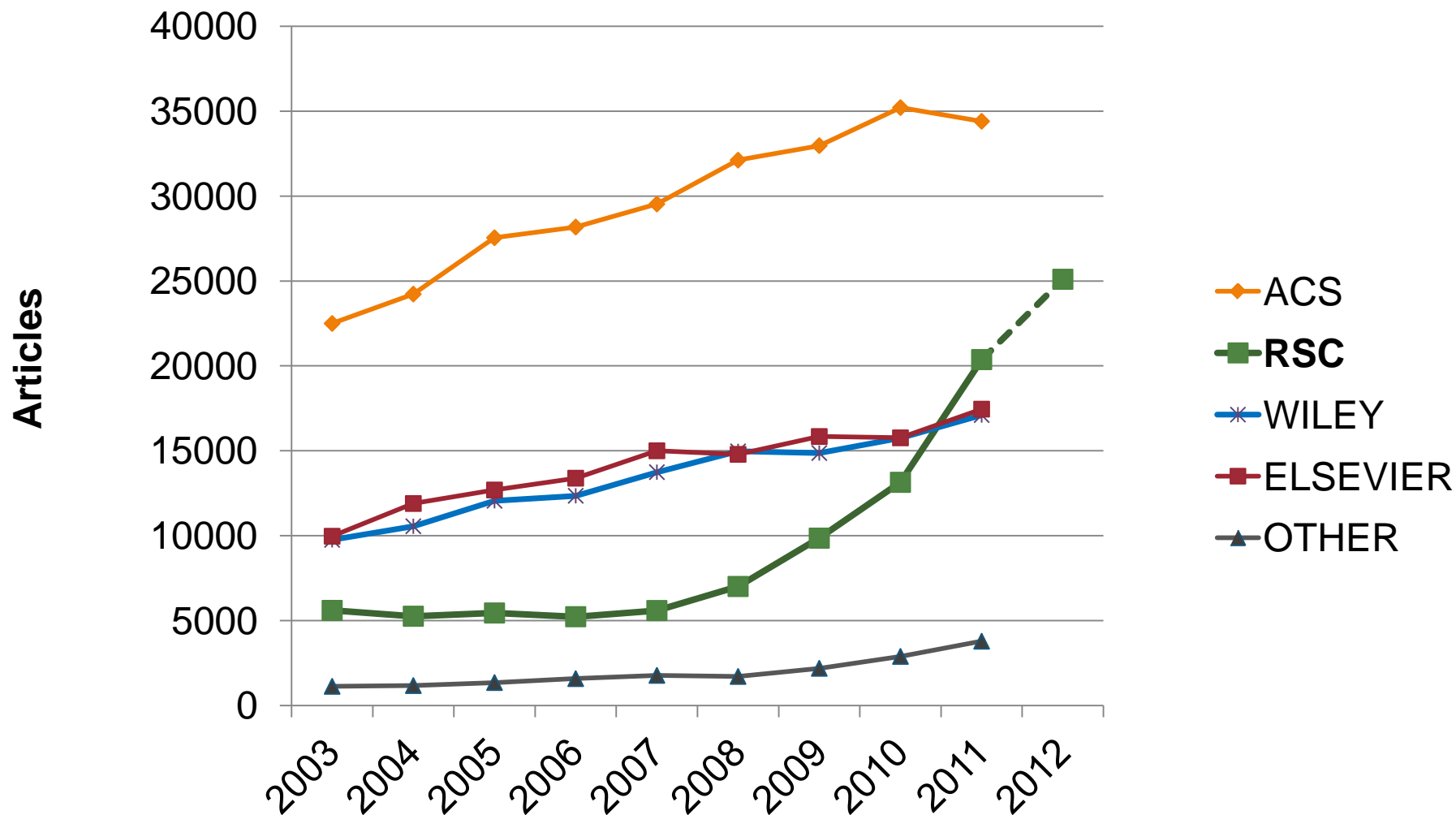
Commercial publishers



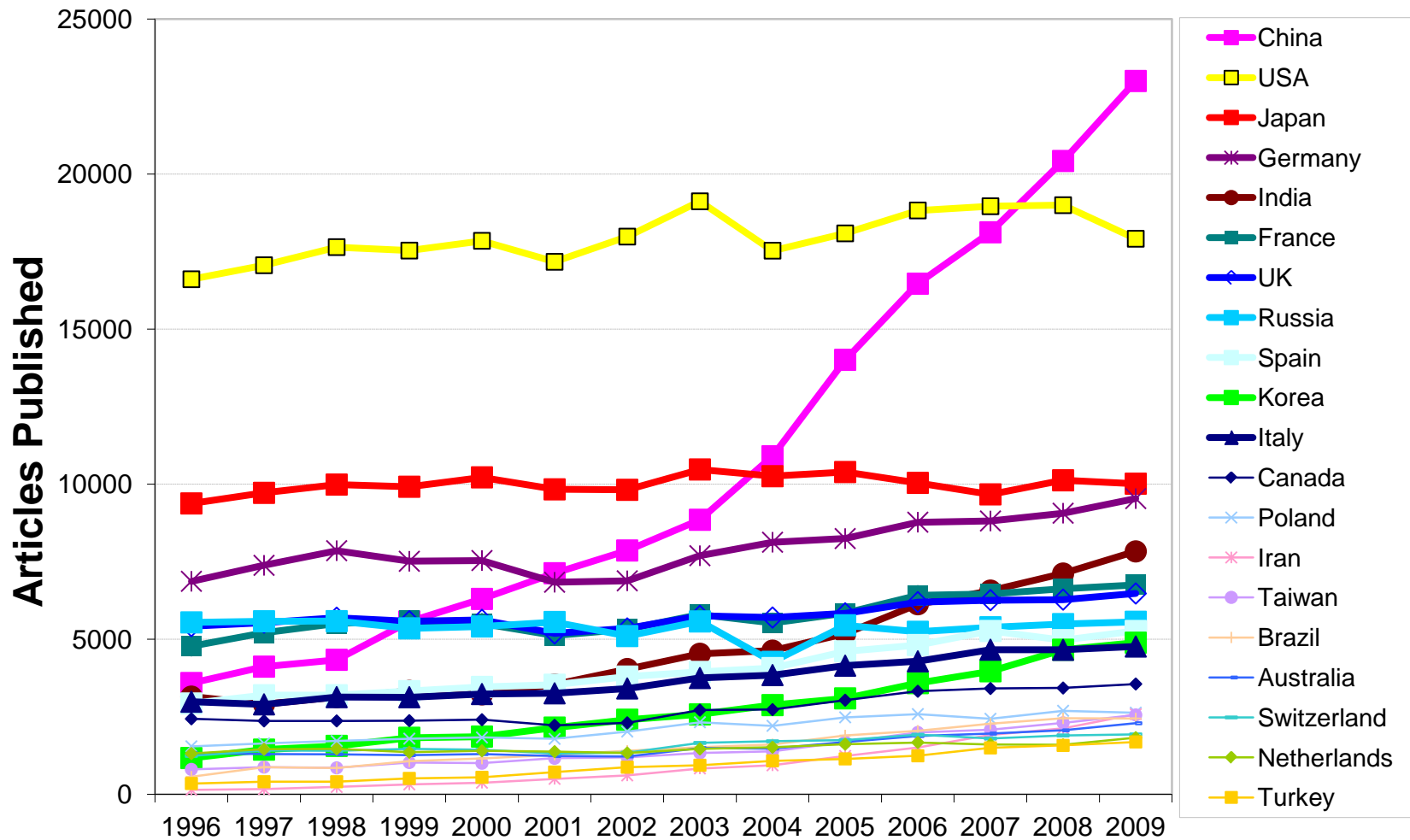
Established 1921

>34 international chemistry journals

Chemistry publishers

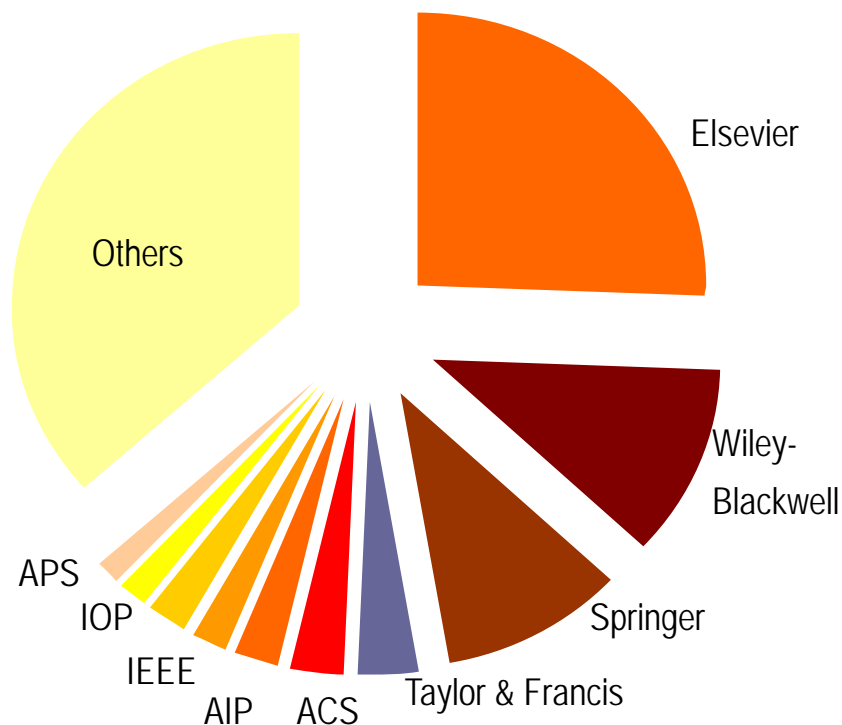


Global output of research articles

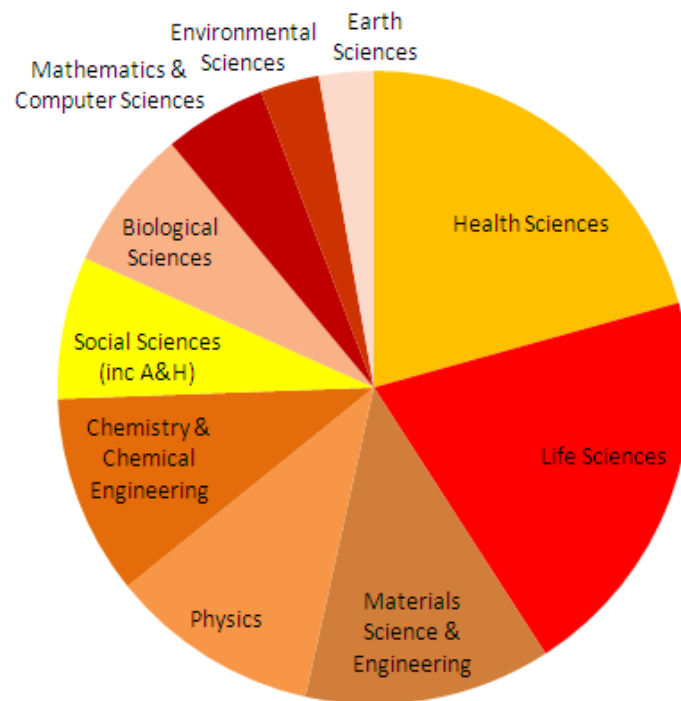


Publishing Landscape

Share of Journal Articles Published



Scientific Disciplines



- 2,000 publishers publish around 1.5 million peer reviewed articles per year in 25,400 journals
- Journal Citation Database covers 37% journals, adding 1 million articles per year
- ~75% of publishers are Not-for-Profit, publishing ~20% of journals

Tips on how to get published

Why Publish?

- To contribute to the advancement of science
- Create permanent record
- Sharing of information
- Accreditation/endorsement
- To establish scientific priority
- Requirement for promotion
- To get funding
- To promote research

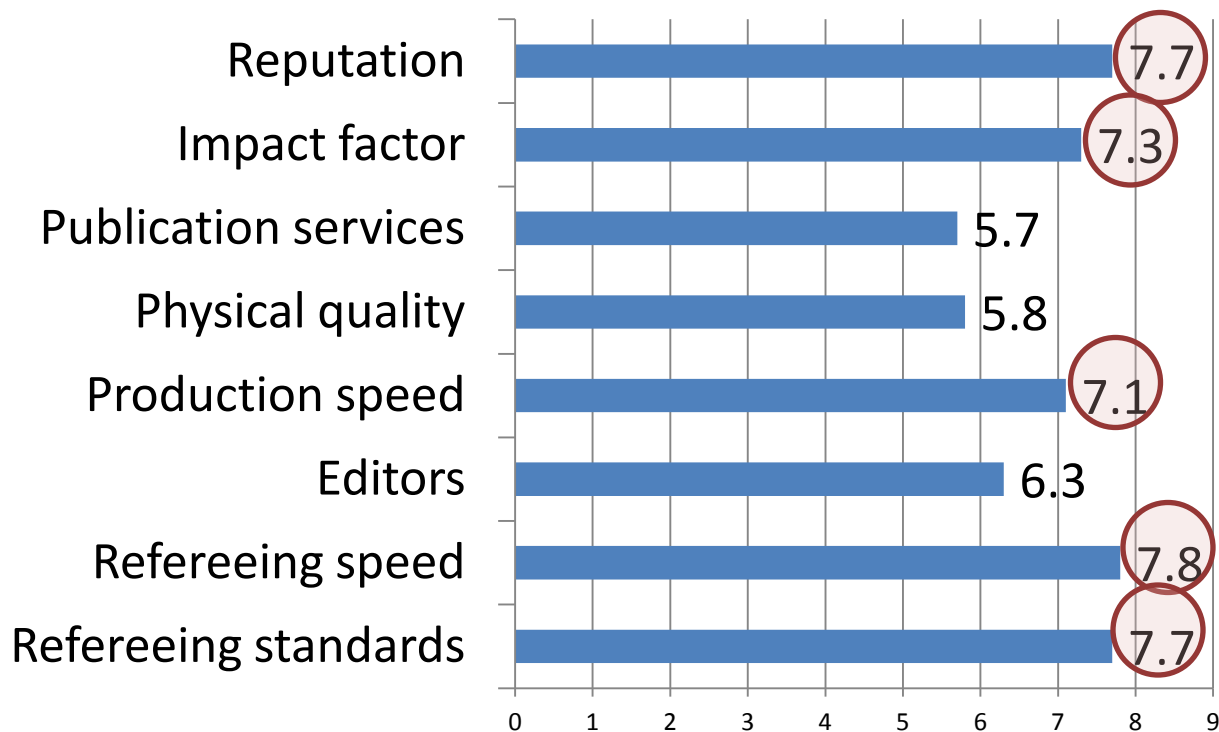


Where to Publish: Choosing the Appropriate Journal

- Journal scope – website; ask the Editor!
- Articles from others in your subject area?
- Specialised or General journal?
- Communication or a full paper?
- Impact factor
- Publication times
- Society Publisher?



Author Survey



**Quality
&
Speed**

Data from 36,188 Authors;
0= unimportant
10= very important

Source: Elsevier Author Feedback Programme

Preparing a submission

RSC Publishing Online Shop

Publishing Other RSC site areas...

Home Publishing Journals Guidelines

<p>Author Guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Journal Policy▶ Authoring Tools▶ Foreign Language <p>Referee Guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Procedure and Policy <p>Ethical Guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ RSC Publications▶ Human & Animal Welfare <p>Online Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Support▶ Submit▶ Review <p>Related Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Copyright & Permissions▶ Paper Reprints <p>Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Email this to a friend<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Email your librarian	<p>Guidelines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Author Guidelines Author Guidelines Homepage▶ Authoring Tools Click here for common journal abbreviations, nomenclature, units and symbolism, and other helpful resources▶ Summary Guidelines for Non-English Speakers Summary guidelines in Chinese and Japanese▶ Ethical Guidelines Ethical Guidelines Homepage▶ Refereeing Procedure and Policy Click here to find everything you need to know about the refereeing procedure for journals published by the RSC▶ Experiments Involving Live Subjects Everything you need when reporting experiments that involve live subjects (humans or animals).▶ Support How to get help with the RSC submission & peer review system
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Components of a submission

- Covering letter
- Manuscript
- Graphical Abstract
- Supplementary Info

The screenshot shows the RSC Publishing website's Author Guidelines page. The page is titled "RSC Publishing" and "Author Guidelines". It features a navigation menu with "Home", "Publishing", "ReSource", and "Author Guidelines". The main content area is divided into several sections, each with a red header and a list of links. The sections include: "Author Guidelines" (with a sub-section "Choose a topic from the links below"), "Referee Guidelines", "Ethical Guidelines", "Electronic Files", "Related Services", and "Tools". Each section contains a list of links to specific guidelines, such as "Journal Policy", "Article Layout", "Illustrations", "Techniques", "Supplementary Data", "Electronic Files", "Authoring Tools", "Foreign Language", "Procedure and Policy", "Referees' Questionnaire", "Referee Report Forms", "RSC Publications", "Human & Animal Welfare", "What To Send", "Acceptable Formats", "Creating A File With...", "Author Templates", "Log in to ReSource", and "Email this to a friend". The page also includes a search bar, a "G" icon, and a footer with "Terms & Conditions | Privacy | Accessibility | Sitemap | Help".

RSC Publishing » Online Shop

Publishing Other RSC site areas...

Home » Publishing » ReSource » Author Guidelines

Author Guidelines **Author Guidelines**

Choose a topic from the links below:

- ▶ **Journal Policy**
Initial assessment of submissions, plus journal-by-journal guidelines detailing general policy issues, types of article published in each journal, etc.
- ▶ **Article Layout**
Find out how to structure your article, format your text, and construct your experimental and reference sections.
- ▶ **Illustrations**
Looking for instructions on artwork preparation? Need to know RSC policy on colour artwork or provision of cover images?
- ▶ **Techniques**
Looking for guidelines on presenting your X-ray crystallography data? Or some other analytical technique?
- ▶ **Supplementary Data**
Need to make data available to other readers? Depositing information with a database? Or just providing supporting data for your article?
- ▶ **Electronic Files**
Looking for author templates? Need help creating your files for submission? Not sure what to send and when?
- ▶ **Authoring Tools**
Click here for common journal abbreviations, nomenclature, units and symbolism, and other helpful resources
- ▶ **Summary Guidelines for Non-English Speakers**
Summary guidelines in Chinese and Japanese

Referee Guidelines

- ▶ Procedure and Policy
- ▶ Referees' Questionnaire
- ▶ Referee Report Forms

Ethical Guidelines

- ▶ RSC Publications
- ▶ Human & Animal Welfare

Electronic Files

- ▶ What To Send
- ▶ Acceptable Formats
- ▶ Creating A File With...
- ▶ Author Templates

Related Services

- ▶ Log in to ReSource

Tools

- Email this to a friend

Terms & Conditions | Privacy | Accessibility | Sitemap | Help

Preparing the manuscript

- Templates
 - Title
 - Manuscript text
 - References
 - Figures

The screenshot shows the RSC Publishing website's 'Author Templates' page. The page is titled 'RSC Publishing' and has a navigation bar with 'Publishing' and 'Other RSC site areas...'. The main content is organized into several sections:

- Author Guidelines**: Includes links to Journal Policy, Article Layout, Illustrations, Techniques, Supplementary Data, Electronic Files, Authoring Tools, and Foreign Language.
- Author Templates**: The main section, containing:
 - Referee Guidelines**: Procedure and Policy, Referees' Questionnaire, Referee Report Forms.
 - Ethical Guidelines**: RSC Publications, Human & Animal Welfare.
 - Electronic Files**: What To Send, Acceptable Formats, Creating A File With..., Author Templates.
 - Related Services**: Log in to ReSource.
 - Tools**: Email this to a friend.
- Microsoft Word Templates**: Produce results that are virtually indistinguishable from final printed journal pages, ideal for judging the length of manuscripts.
- Endnote Style Files**: Endnote users can now format their references using our style files.
- TeX Templates**: Standard templates which assist in data conversion.
- ChemDraw Templates**: Produce clear, concise and compact chemical structures in ChemDraw.
- ChemWindows Templates**: Produce clear, concise and compact chemical structures in ChemWindows.
- ISIS/Draw Templates**: Produce clear, concise and compact chemical structures in ISIS/Draw.
- PDF 'joboptions' File**: Ensure that your PDF file is readable by everyone - use our joboptions file.

At the bottom, there are links for Terms & Conditions, Privacy, Accessibility, Sitemap, and Help.

Structure of a paper

- Title
- Authorship
- Abstract
- Introduction
- Experimental
- Results and Discussion
- Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- References

PAPER | www.rsc.org/materials | Journal of Materials Chemistry

Layered perovskites as promising cathodes for intermediate temperature solid oxide fuel cells†

Albert Tarancón,^{a*} Stephen J. Skinner,^b Richard J. Chater,^b F. Hernández-Ramírez^a and John A. Kilner^b

Received 21st March 2007, Accepted 17th May 2007
First published as an Advance Article on the web 24th May 2007
DOI: 10.1039/b704320a

The suitability of GdBaCo₂O_{7-δ} as a cathode material for intermediate temperature solid oxide fuel cells has been evaluated. The ¹⁸O/¹⁶O isotope exchange depth profile (IEDP) method has been used to obtain the oxygen surface exchange and oxygen tracer diffusion coefficients yielding optimum values for applicability in fuel cells (k^* = 2.8×10^{-7} cm s⁻¹ and D^* = 4.8×10^{-10} cm² s⁻¹ at 575 °C) especially in terms of low activation energies ($E_a^k = 0.81(4)$ and $E_a^D = 0.60(4)$ eV). The same material has been characterized electrically as a part of a symmetrical electrochemical system (GdBaCo₂O_{7-δ}/Ce_{0.9}Gd_{0.1}O_{2-δ}/GdBaCo₂O_{7-δ}), by means of impedance spectroscopy measurements, corroborating an excellent performance in the classical intermediate temperature range for solid oxide fuel cells (500–700 °C). An area specific resistance (electrode–electrolyte interface) of 0.25 Ω cm² at 625 °C was achieved for a cell processing temperature of 975 °C. Finally, layered perovskites are presented as a promising new family of materials for cathode use in solid oxide fuel cells at low temperatures.

Introduction

Lowering the operating temperature of solid oxide fuel cells (SOFCs) to the intermediate temperature range (500–700 °C) in order to improve materials compatibility and reduce costs^{1,2} has become one of the main SOFC research goals. To preserve reasonable cell performance, this reduced-temperature regime should be achieved without compromising the electrode kinetics and internal resistance of the cell. Decreasing the operating temperature means that the cathode becomes the major source of electrical losses for the whole system³ thus significant effort has been recently devoted to improving the poor catalytic activity of the traditional cathode materials and some excellent results^{4,5} have been achieved.

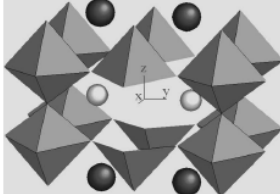
In terms of the cathode performance, a high rate for the reduction of oxygen molecules is required,

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2 (\text{gas}) + 2e^- (\text{cathode}) \rightleftharpoons \text{O}^{2-} (\text{electrolyte}) \quad (1)$$

This reaction requires the direct involvement of gas-phase species at the electrochemical gas/electrode/electrolyte interface, i.e. the so-called three-phase boundary (TPB). The TPB active region is increased over a finite electrode thickness when using mixed ionic–electronic conductors (MIECs) due to their absorption of neutral oxygen. As shown by Adler *et al.*⁶ the characteristic active depth for the O₂ reduction reaction in porous MIEC electrodes is limited by surface chemical exchange and solid state diffusion; therefore, in addition to a high electronic conductivity, the cathode performance strongly depends on the oxygen tracer diffusion coefficient (D^*) and the surface exchange rate (k^*).

Many simple perovskite-type mixed ionic–electronic conductors such as doped LaCoO₃, BaCoO₃ and LaFeO₃ have been extensively studied as possible cathodes in SOFCs,^{1,6} however not much attention has been paid to perovskite related structures such as the double or layered perovskites.

Recent studies on layered cobalites, i.e. GdBaCo₂O_{7-δ}, $0 \leq \delta \leq 1$ (GBCO), by Maignan *et al.*⁷ have shown that, in this structure, the Ba cations do not form a random distribution in the A perovskite sites but order in alternating (0 0 1) layers. Moreover, the oxygen vacancies, present when $\delta < 1$, are mainly located in the rare earth planes [GdO], (Fig. 1). This particular distribution seems to improve the



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^bDepartment of Materials, Imperial College London, London, UK. SWP 2.42; E-mail: j.kilner@imperial.ac.uk; Fax: +44 (0)20-596-3196; Tel: +44 (0)20-594-6245
† This paper is part of a Journal of Materials Chemistry theme issue on New Energy Materials. Guest editor: M. Saifur Islam.

This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2007 | J. Mater. Chem., 2007, 17, 3175–3181 | 3175

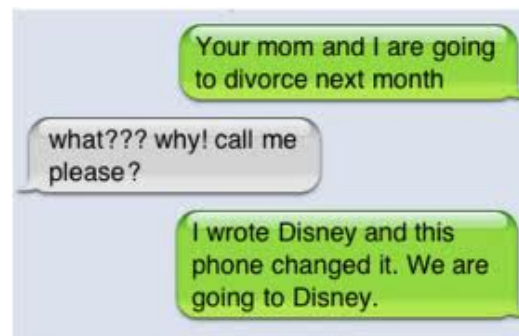
Writing the paper

- Emphasise the novel aspects
- Emphasise the impact
- Compare with existing work
- Reference related articles
- Avoid personal criticism



Writing the paper

- Think about audience
- Keep the language simple
- Use short sentences and short words
- Use spell and grammar check
- Proof read before submission



G. M. Whitesides, *Adv. Mater.*, 2004, 16, 1375

The Importance of Good Use of English

Unfortunately, this is a poor paper that is not suitable for publication in ChemComm. **The lack of attention to detail in the writing of this manuscript, demonstrated by the large number of grammatical and typographical errors, severely detracts from the message.** Further, this does not instil confidence in the reader that the science has been carried out soundly and carefully.

Titles

COMMUNICATION

www.rsc.org/chemcomm | ChemComm

Alkylation of active methylene compounds with alcohols catalyzed by an iridium complex[†]

Masao Morita, Yasushi Obora and Yasutaka Ishii*

Received (in Cambridge, UK) 13th February 2007, Accepted 11th April 2007

First published as an Advance Article on the web 30th April 2007

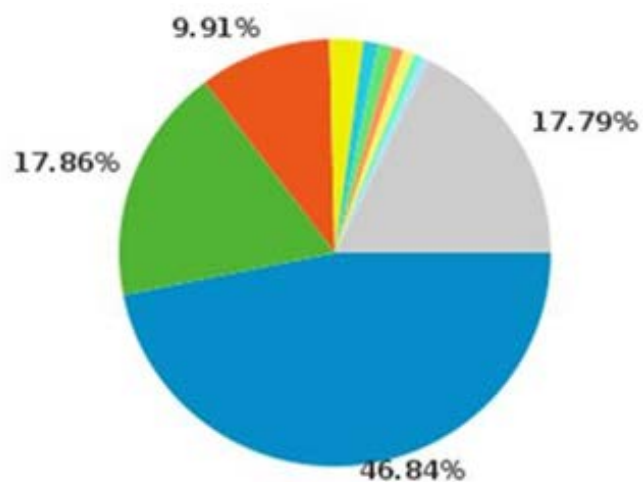
DOI: 10.1039/b702293j

‘Active methylene compounds are alkylated with ROH under catalysis of [IrCl(cod)]₂’

‘On the alkylation with ROH catalyzed by [IrCl(cod)]₂’

‘ α -Alkylated compounds from the alkylation of active methylene compounds with alcohols or a diol catalyzed by [IrCl(cod)]₂ or [IrCl(coe)₂]₂ complexes in the presence of PPh₃’

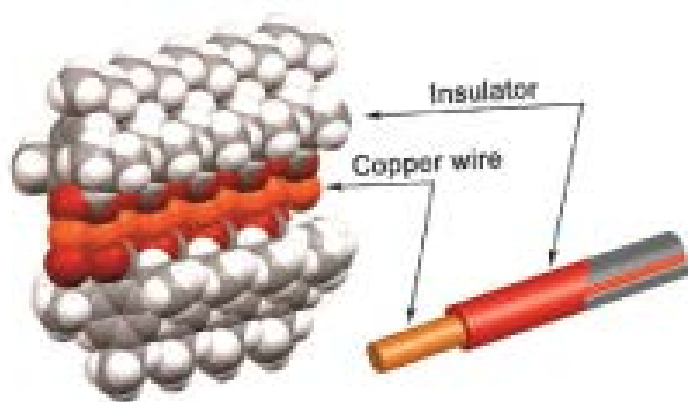
Impact of Google



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facebook.com / referral

Graphical Abstract

6939



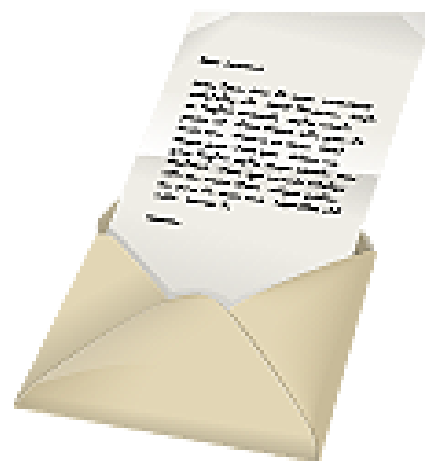
Insulated copper(I) “wires”: structural variations and photoluminescence

Oleksander Hietsoi, Cristina Dubceac, Alexander S. Filatov and Marina A. Petrukhina

A new structural type for copper(I) carboxylates, a ligand wrapped infinite copper wire, has been isolated by utilizing cuprophilic *vs.* copper-oxygen interactions.

Cover letter

- To include:
 - Summary of work
 - Statement of importance
 - Impact on community
 - Future potential
- Address to the Editor
- Ensure all facts updated
 - Article type
 - Journal



Components of a submission

- Covering letter ✓
- Manuscript ✓
- Graphical Abstract ✓
- Supplementary Info ✓

The screenshot shows the RSC Publishing website's 'Author Guidelines' page. The page is titled 'RSC Publishing' and has a navigation bar with 'Publishing' and 'Other RSC site areas...'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > Publishing > ReSource > Author Guidelines'. The main content is organized into several sections, each with a list of links and a brief description:

- Author Guidelines**: Choose a topic from the links below.
 - Journal Policy**: Initial assessment of submissions, plus journal-by-journal guidelines detailing general policy issues, types of article published in each journal, etc.
 - Article Layout**: Find out how to structure your article, format your text, and construct your experimental and reference sections.
 - Illustrations**: Looking for instructions on artwork preparation? Need to know RSC policy on colour artwork or provision of cover images?
 - Techniques**: Looking for guidelines on presenting your X-ray crystallography data? Or some other analytical technique?
 - Supplementary Data**: Need to make data available to other readers? Depositing information with a database? Or just providing supporting data for your article?
 - Electronic Files**: Looking for author templates? Need help creating your files for submission? Not sure what to send and when?
 - Authoring Tools**: Click here for common journal abbreviations, nomenclature, units and symbolism, and other helpful resources.
 - Summary Guidelines for Non-English Speakers**: Summary guidelines in Chinese and Japanese.
- Referee Guidelines**:
 - Procedure and Policy
 - Referees' Questionnaire
 - Referee Report Forms
- Ethical Guidelines**:
 - RSC Publications
 - Human & Animal Welfare
- Electronic Files**:
 - What To Send
 - Acceptable Formats
 - Creating A File With...
 - Author Templates
- Related Services**:
 - Log in to ReSource
- Tools**:
 - Email this to a friend

At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'Terms & Conditions | Privacy | Accessibility | Sitemap | Help'.

What does an Editor do?

Key role in publication process

- Manages peer review
- Mediates between referees and authors
- Makes the final decision about publication
- Ensures fairness and quality standards
- Facilitates publication

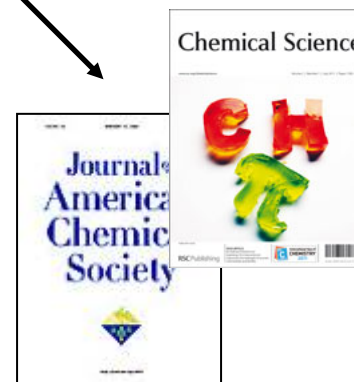
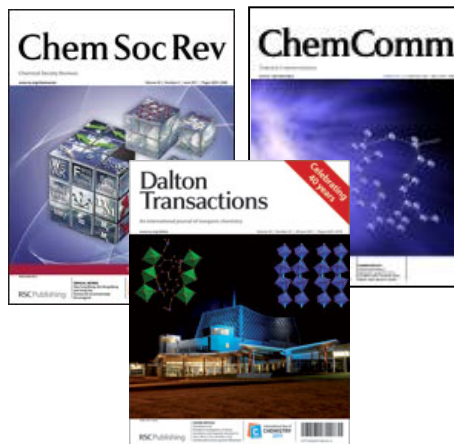
Manuscript Life Cycle

Manuscript handling and peer-review process varies between journals / publishers

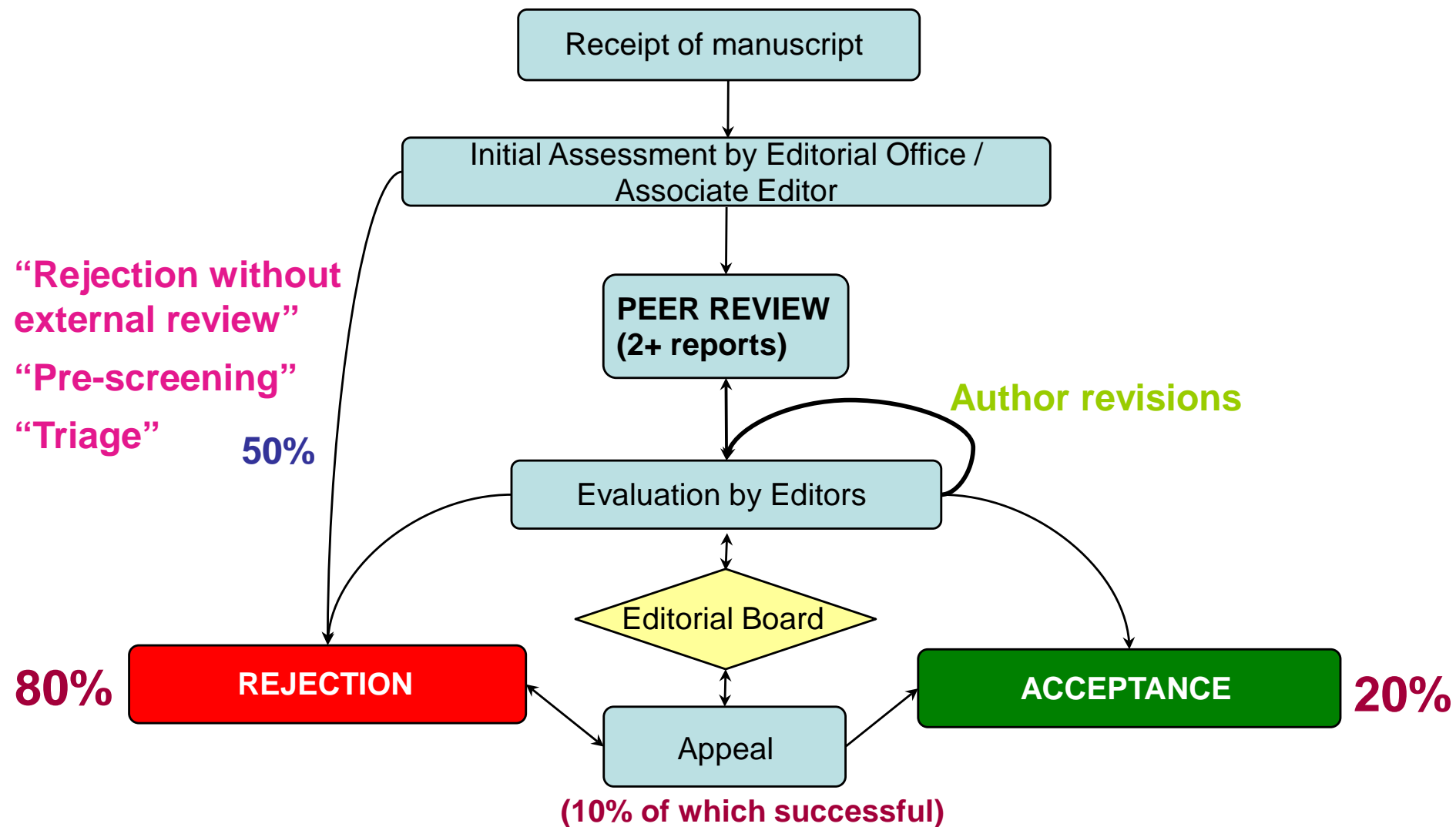
Editorial
Office

Hybrid

Associate
Editors



Manuscript Life Cycle



Why use Peer Review?

Authors

Validates

Mark of quality

Improves article

Requirement for publication

Readers

Validates

Mark of quality

Improves article and journal

Selection process

Referees

Reciprocal activity

Can help with authorship

Professional activity

Enjoy reading new work

Peer review

- Referee selection considerations
 - Specialist knowledge
 - Speed / reliability / accuracy
- Questions for referees
 - Correctness of experimental work
 - Novelty and impact of work
 - Suitability for publication in the journal
 - Make recommendation
- Editor/Associate Editor's role
 - Interpret referee report
 - Make decision

Peer Review Survey 2009

- Largest ever international survey of authors and reviewers (over 4000), carried out by UK charity Sense About Science (www.senseaboutscience.org.uk)
 - Almost all researchers (91%) believe that their last paper was improved as a result of peer review
- 79% of researchers think that peer review should:
 - identify the best papers
 - determine their originality and importance
 - improve those papers
 - determine whether research is plagiarised or fraudulent

Referee Reports - Unhelpful

Comments to the Author

“The paper is acceptable in its current form”

“This paper is routine..... I have no hesitation in recommending it for publication in *ChemComm*”

“The work described here is interesting. However, I think that this work is not suitable for publication in *ChemComm* and should be submitted in a more specialized journal”

Referee Reports - amusing

“The nineteenth century author Mary Kingsley is said to have once been humiliated by having had her chemical knowledge, acquired under considerable difficulties, described as 'a compendium of exploded theories'. The present paper is a compendium of pretentious, tendentious and sometimes unintelligible statements allied to an assortment of non-sequiturs, and it certainly deserves to be exploded.”

Finally, the phrase '... resembles topologically the hydrogen bond semen described by Rebek and Bohmer.' is particularly unfortunate and should be corrected.

“I read this ms. during a train journey, and when I saw Table 3, I was afraid I'd fall asleep and miss my station.”

I am sure the paper will of interest to a broad range of chemists engaged in supramolecular, structural and/or physical organic chemistry. And a few dogs.”

Revising a paper: Addressing the Referees' Comments

- If you agree with the referee
 - Make the appropriate changes to the paper
 - Include the change in the covering letter
- If you do not agree with the referee
 - Let the Editor know (and give reasons)

Revising a paper

- Letter to Editor
 - Polite response to referees
 - Address ALL comments
 - Itemised list of changes

August 22, 2007

Dr. Fay Riordan
Assistant Editor
Journal of Materials Chemistry

Paper Ref.: B710211A

Dear Dr. Fay Riordan,

Thank you very much for your e-mail dated on August 10 and the prompt treatment of our manuscript entitled "**Deposition of single-crystalline mesoporous silica particles and the in-plane arrangement of mesocages over particles on a cleaved mica surface**". We are very happy to know that the referees highly evaluate our paper. Also, we are very grateful for the helpful comments by the referees. With regard to the comments, we would like to reply as follows.

Referee A

Comment 1: Add if the samples have been covered with conductive layers for SEM.

Reply: Yes, the samples were coated with platinum. In the revised manuscript, we added the following sentence (printed in blue) at page 2 line 130 to 131.

The field emission scanning electron microscopy (FE-SEM) images were recorded on JEOL JSM-6500F and HITACHI S-4500 microscopes at an accelerating voltage of 15 kV. **The samples were coated with platinum.**

Comment 2: Add which microtome was used for the TEM samples and possible embedding techniques.

Reply: The samples for cross-sectional TEM observation were not prepared with a microtome but a focused-ion-beam (FIB) process. In the revised manuscript, we added the following sentences (printed in blue) at page 2 line 123 to 127 about the FIB process.

Transmission electron microscopic (TEM) images were recorded on a JEOL JEM-2010 microscope at an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. **The samples for cross-sectional TEM observation were prepared by a focused-ion-beam (FIB) process. The FIB process was performed with an ion beam of Ga⁺ operating at 30 keV (SEIKO SMI2050). The samples were coated with gold before the FIB process.**

And then?

- Possibly more peer review
- Hopefully acceptance!
- Edited by professional staff
- Proofs usually within 2 weeks
- Check thoroughly and return within 2 days
- Publication of Advance article



Publication of
Accepted Manuscript

Good publishing practice

- Read and follow Ethical Guidelines
 - Avoid plagiarism
 - Avoid fraudulent claims
 - Avoid fragmentation and duplicate submissions
- Provide in press, submitted or in preparation papers
- Avoid selective referencing
- Authorship
 - All authors contributed
 - All authors aware of submission



And after publication...

- Promotion via
 - Journal publishers
 - Magazines/Web sites
 - University
 - You!
- Article downloaded and read
 - Recognition from peers
 - Citations

MATERIALS CHEMISTRY

Home
21 Jun

Liposomes derived from molecular vases

Liposomes are ubiquitous components of skin moisturizers and other personal-care products. Modified liposomes prepared from receptor-like molecules open up fresh opportunities for therapeutic and industrial applications.

CYRUS R. SAFINYA & KAI K. EWERT

The imaginations of diverse groups of scientists, from physicists to pharmacologists, have been

The cavitands can encapsulate these guest molecules and present them at high densities at the liposome surface, a capability that might be useful for drug delivery

liposomes — simple mimics of cell membranes. Typical liposomes have walls consisting of bilayers of lipids (molecules that have hydrophilic head groups and hydrophobic tails). Their unique structure enables them to encapsulate hydrophobic molecules within and hydrophilic molecules on the exterior (Fig. 1a). Writing in *Chemistry of Materials*, Kubitschke *et al.*¹ add to this cargo-carrying ability of liposomes derived from cavitands², which are receptor-like molecules that wrap around 'guest'

How red wine fights diabetes

DRINKING a small glass of red wine every day can help treat diabetes, research has found. Potent "super-food" compounds found in the wine can work as well as a daily dose of medication for people with Type 2 diabetes. The discovery will come as welcome news to the 2.5 million people in Britain suffering from this form which can cause strokes, heart attacks and blindness. Scientists discovered antioxidants in red wine can be just as effective as a daily dose of a combative drug.

Obesity
The polyphenols - biologically active compounds in the wine - operate in a similar way to the drug rosiglitazone which is now banned. The research was carried out before the ban came into effect. Experts from Vienna's University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences found that a 125ml glass each day was enough to provide people with Type 2 diabetes with their daily dose of medication. As well as the 2.5 million sufferers, a million more are thought to be living



CHEERS! HERE'S TO GOOD HEALTH

One 175ml glass a day can lower the risk of heart attack, helping to open blood vessels to prevent clots forming. It also gives the daily required dose of iron (10mg for men, 15mg for women) and can help bone density in both sexes. Red wine has also been shown to preserve eyesight - a compound called resveratrol protects against the formation of damaged blood vessels which can cause blindness. It can also protect against cancer due to the high polyphenol content in red grape skins. Research indicates that moderate red wine consumption can have a positive effect on cholesterol levels and blood pressure, the so-called "French" effect.

From the manufacturer of happy drivers.

The best way to

Fishing Platform | ChemSpider | MyRSC



Igs

Tweet 38

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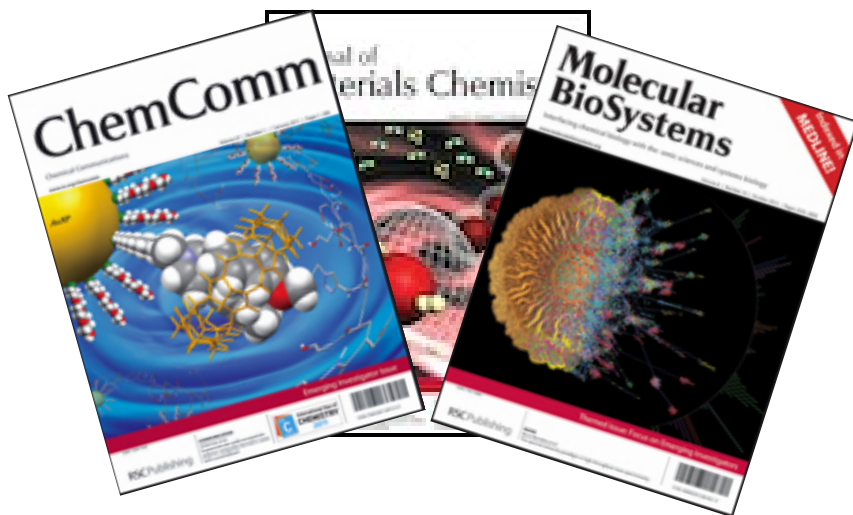
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Awards & Lectureships

- **RSC Prizes & Awards** www.rsc.org/awards
 - Some are specifically for young researchers
e.g. Dalton Young Researchers Award
Joseph Black Award
- **Journal Lectureships**
e.g. *ChemComm* Emerging Investigator Lectureship
Chem Soc Rev Emerging Investigator Lectureship

See journal blogs/e-alerts for more details

Emerging Investigator Issues



[RSCPublishing Blogs Home](#)

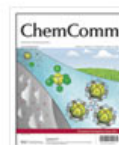
[Chemical Communications Blog](#)

Announcing the ChemComm Emerging Investigators issue 2013

28 Mar 2012

By Ross McLaren, Development Editor.

Profiling the very best research from scientists in the early stages of their independent careers



Following the amazing successes of the 2011 and 2012 ChemComm Emerging Investigators issues, we are delighted to announce the forthcoming **2013 Emerging Investigators issue**. All interested parties should contact the ChemComm Editorial Office in the first instance.

This issue is dedicated to profiling the very best research from scientists in the early stages of their independent careers from across the chemical sciences. We hope to feature principal investigators whose work has the potential to influence future directions in science or result in new and exciting developments.

Also of interest:

[ChemComm Emerging Investigators Issue 2012](#)

[ChemComm Emerging Investigator Lectureship 2012: The winner is.....](#)

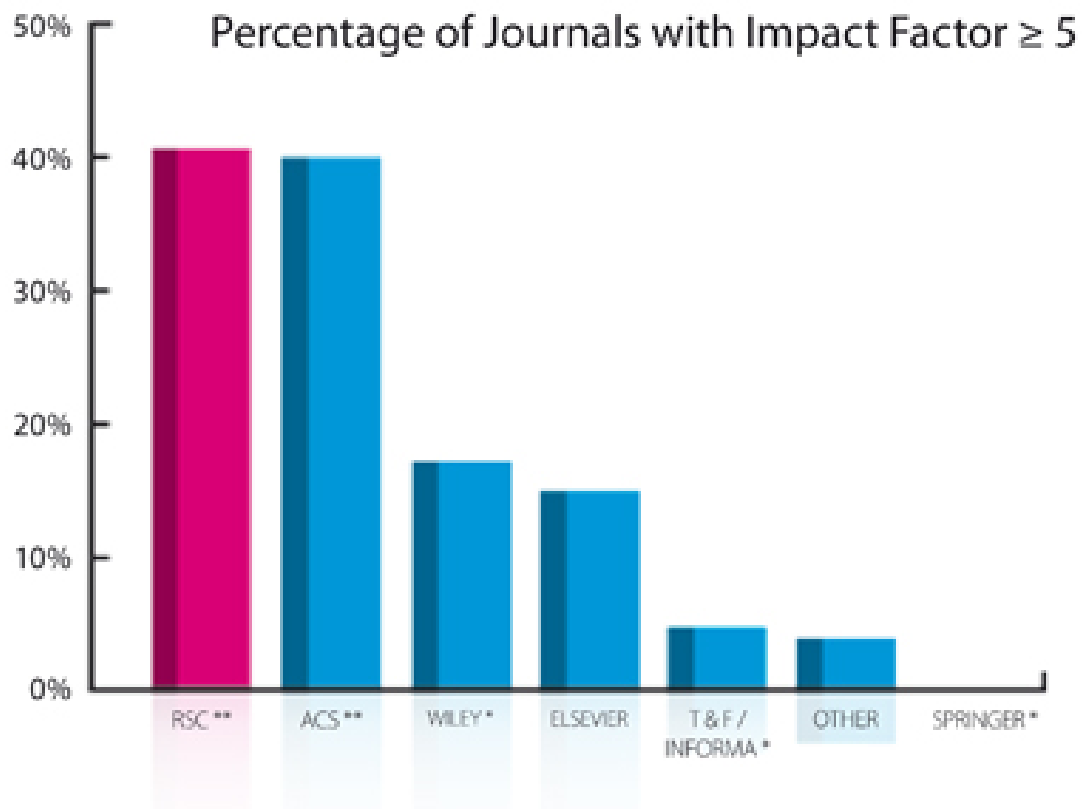


Impact Factors

- A metric for each journal published every year by ISI
- A measure of how frequently the “average” article in a journal is cited in the two calendar years after publication

$$\begin{aligned} \text{2010 Impact factor} \\ \textit{Journal of Material Chemistry} &= \frac{\text{Number of citations in any journal in 2010 to any} \\ &\quad \text{articles published in } \textit{Journal of Materials} \\ &\quad \textit{Chemistry} \text{ in 2008 + 2009}}{\text{Number of articles published in} \\ &\quad \textit{Journal of Materials Chemistry} \text{ in} \\ &\quad \text{2008 + 2009}} \\ &= \frac{9518}{1866} = 5.101 \end{aligned}$$

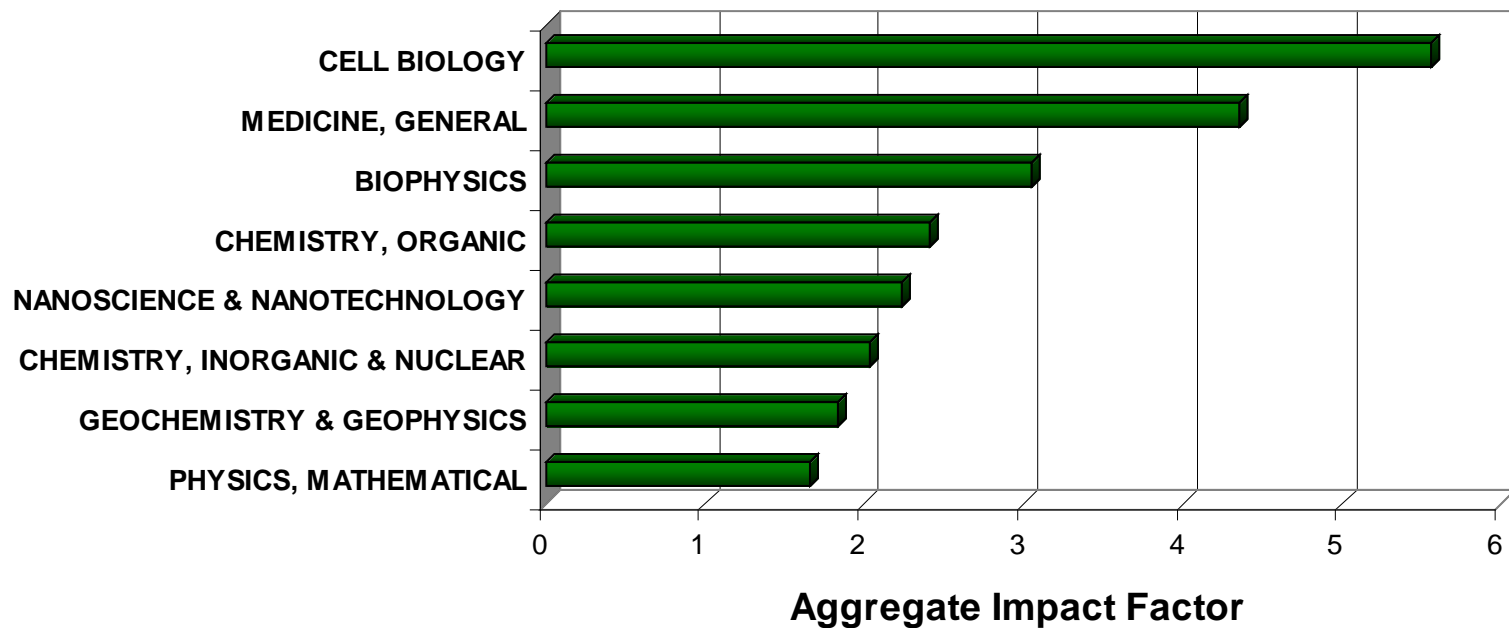
Impact Factors: Well publicised...



Problems with Impact Factors

- Error in calculation (~5%)
- Averaging problems
- Can be manipulated
- Are subject-specific
- 'Fashionable' work is more highly cited
- 'Bad' science is well cited!

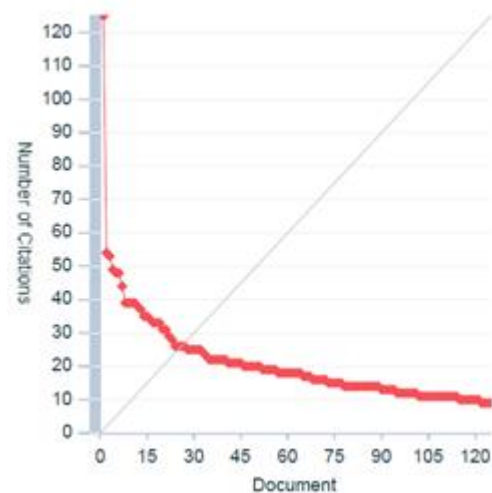
Subject specific



H-index

A scientist has index h if h of [his/her] N_p papers have at least h citations each, and the other $(N_p - h)$ papers have at most h citations each

Example: An h -index of 35 means that an author has published 35 papers which have at least 35 citations each



Thank you



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