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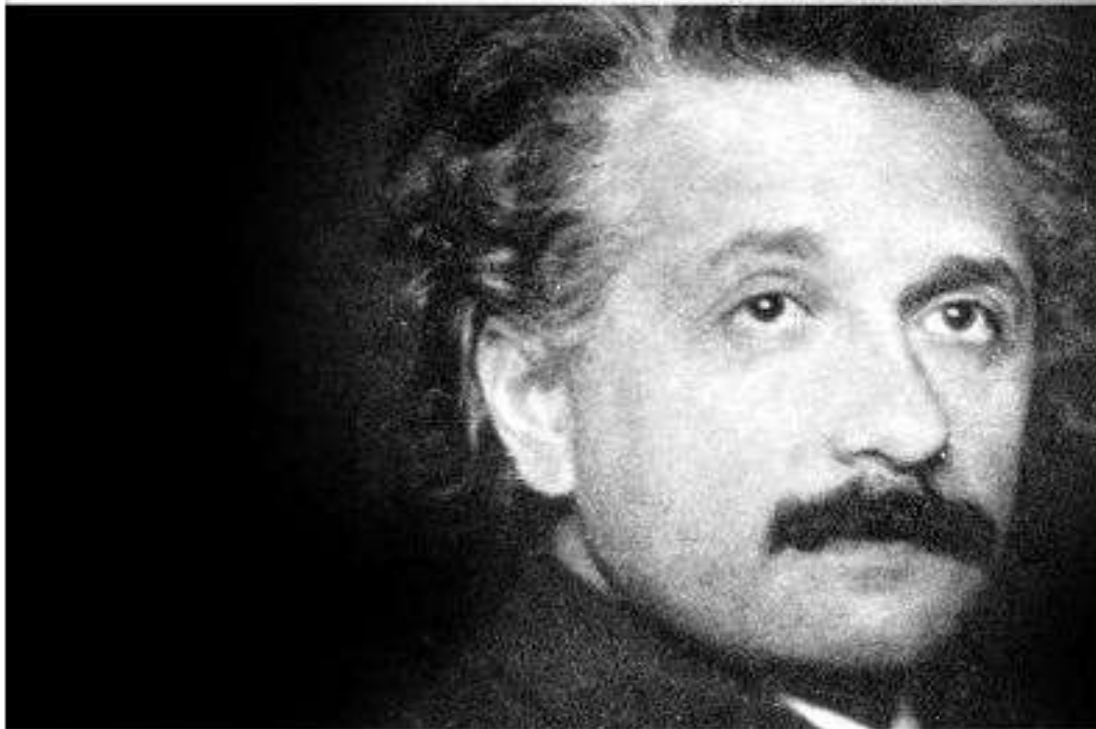
2018年4月

**SPRINGER NATURE**

# 投稿技巧及注意事项

# 1.0

 Springer



Publish  
or  
Perish

Springer becomes leading publisher for mathematics and physics in the 1920s

Albert Einstein

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# Cycle of Academic Research



# Before you begin

Research topics can be identified by exploiting opportunities



一开始时，你可以查阅本领域的文献。最初可以先看一些大家都感兴趣的期刊，看一些优秀的综述；当然，不要把自己的关注点局限在期刊里，看一本该领域内的书籍也是很有必要的，可以让你对该课题的历史及发展状况有一个全面的了解。

随着知识的积累，开始寻找一些令人困惑的现象，关于世界的未解之谜，新技术，亟需更佳解决方案的问题等。

带着准备好的问题与导师，师兄师姐交流，更可以参加一些学术会议，与该领域内某篇重要文献的作者直接进行交流。



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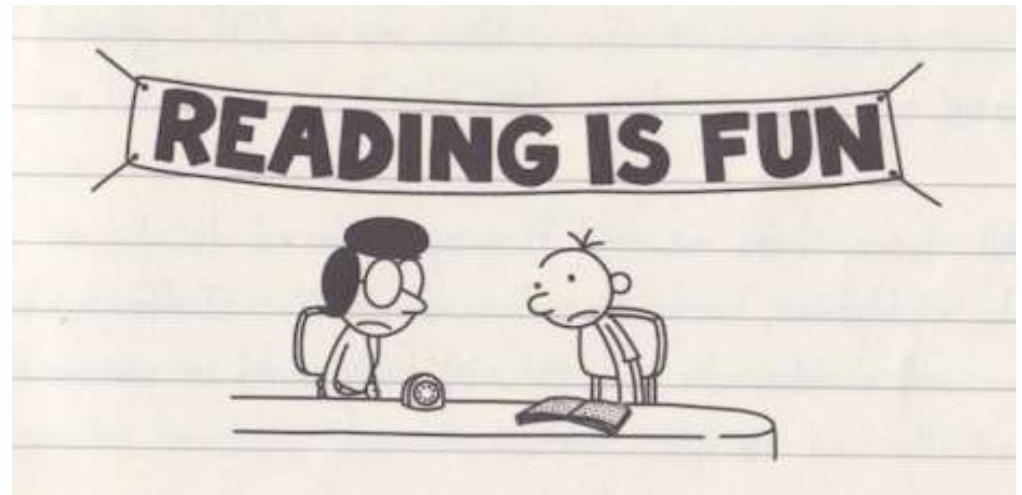
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# 8 Tips for writing a good paper



# Tip 1

- **Read many papers 多读文章**
- Know the field
- Join a journal club
- Read outside of your area to develop broad scope – think about quality of work  
阅读自己研究领域以外的文献，拓宽知识面——注重研究质量
- Be aware of reporting guidelines



## Tip 2

- **Be objective about your work**  
客观对待自己的研究



.....Editors and reviewers will be 😊

## Tip 3

- **Write in good English 用英语好好写**
- Complex language is not needed. Best science is where complex ideas are expressed in a way that people not in that field can understand  
用非专业人士也能看懂的方式来表述复杂的想法
- Poorly written manuscripts get rejected – reviewers or editors lose patience or can't 'see' the results or advance  
表述不明的文章会被拒稿——审稿人和编辑会对该研究的结果丧失兴趣
- Use a professional copy-editing service

# The ABC of writing style



accurate



brief



clear

## Be accurate (准确)

- Tell your readers what they need to know

### Original

Of the 16.9-fold genome coverage, the majority was from 454 sequencing by synthesis of paired and unpaired reads, with the remaining coverage from Sanger dye primer sequencing of paired reads.

### Improved

Of the 16.9-fold genome coverage, 74% was from 454 sequencing by synthesis of paired and unpaired reads. Sanger dye primer sequencing of paired reads was used for the remaining 26% (Supplementary Table 1 and Supplementary Note).



## Be brief (简要)

- Keep to the point
- Avoid redundancy

### Original

Based on these results, we hypothesized that vaccinated control individuals would show similar cytokine profiles to those treated with compound X. To assess this hypothesis, we compared the cytokine profiles of the vaccinated control individuals with those of treated patients. We found a higher frequency of...

### Improved

Based on these results, we hypothesized that vaccinated control individuals would show similar cytokine profiles to those treated with compound X. By contrast, we found a higher frequency of...

## Brevity (简短)

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining the isolate in an extremely purified state.

*The isolate was difficult to purify completely.*

## Be clear (清晰)

- Break up long sentences
- Put closely related ideas together

### Original

Whereas chimpanzees are widespread across equatorial Africa, bonobos, which have a relatively small and remote habitat, which also meant that they were the last ape species to be described, live only south of the Congo River (Fig. 1a) and are the rarest of all apes in captivity.

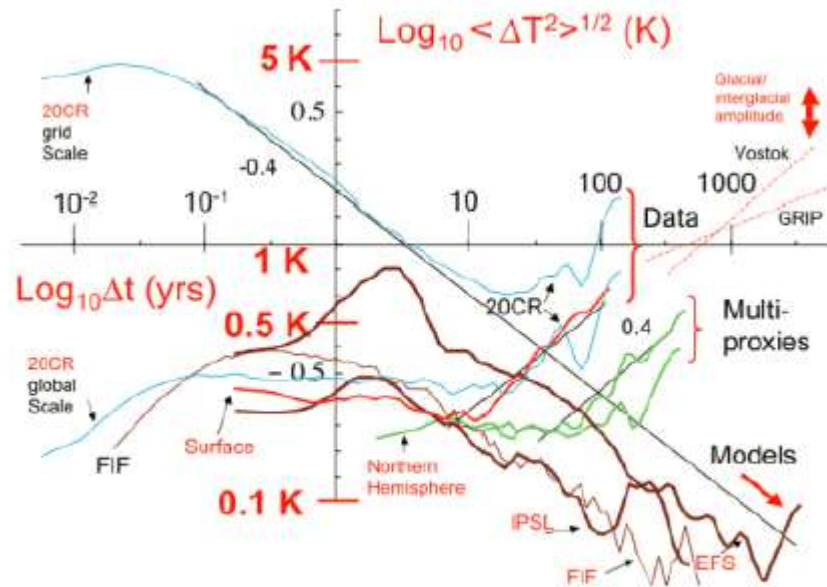
### Improved

Whereas chimpanzees are widespread across equatorial Africa, bonobos live only south of the Congo River (Fig. 1a). As a result of their relatively small and remote habitat, bonobos were the last ape species to be described and are the rarest of all apes in captivity.

## Be clear (清晰)

- Use simple words (but be specific)
- ✘ **We found that the technique that we utilized had a relatively high accuracy in comparison with absorption spectroscopy (fig. 2).**
- ✓ **Our technique was more accurate than absorption spectroscopy (fig. 2).**

## Be clear (清晰)



*Earth Syst. Dynam. Discuss.*, 3, 1259-1286, 2012

- Too much information!
- Difficult to pull the main claim of the paper out from the jumble of information provided. We need to be able to glance at the figures and understand them
- The axes labels of this graph can't be understood without referring to the text
- Trend lines: add more information to an already busy graphic
- Reference to a previous graphic ('Vostock' and 'GRIP')



## Tip 4

### Decide early on where to publish 提前决定投哪本期刊

- This will help shape your study, based on the goals needed for publication in your target journal. Will help define the form of study and advance required.

针对期刊对文章的要求进行研究，有助于把握研究方向和创新性。

- Look at journal's aims and scopes page

仔细阅读该期刊所涵盖领域及对文章的要求

- Think about how you will structure your papers when you design your experiment

在设计实验时就开始思考文章架构

- What controls and statistical tests are needed?

设置哪些对照组，使用何种统计方法

- What collaborators / co authors should you work with to complete study?

需要和哪些共同作者合作才能完成该研究

- What is your aim with study? What are you trying to show / prove?

研究目的是什么？想要表现或证明什么？

## 期刊选择：作者和审稿人分别最关注什么？

- 作者最关注的因素：
  - 期刊的声誉
  - 目标读者群
  - 同行评审速度
  - 是否开放获取
- 审稿人需要何种稿件：
  - **与期刊主题相符**
  - **科学合理性**
  - 有何新发现
  - 该成果的进展是否能引起目标读者的兴趣

## Tip 5

### Quality is everything 质量决定一切

- Try to publish in as high a quality journal as you can.  
尽可能发表在质量最高的期刊上
- One great study is better than several lesser quality ones  
一篇高质量的文章 > 多篇内容相似的一般文章
- Avoid trying to publish lots of research papers that provide small amounts of new data from a single research project.  
切勿将一项完整的研究分割成若干篇文章发表

## Tip 6

### Become a reviewer! 珍惜审稿的机会！

- Get used to how to critically assess science – it will help you to assess your own study  
了解如何批判地评估科研成果，有助于准确评估自己的工作
- Ask your supervisor if you can help with the next review they do  
向导师申请帮其完成下一次的审稿工作
- You' ll become familiar with issues that reviewers raise as you see other reports  
看别人的审稿报告，熟悉审稿人如何提问



## Tip 7

### • Respond to reviewers and editors 如何回复编辑和审稿人

- Ensure you understand what reviewers and editors are asking for (if unsure make an informal query to the editor prior to submitting your response).

#### 明白评审和编辑提出什么要求

- Provide a full, and concise point-by-point response to the reviewers and editors.

#### 提交完整的回复，将评审和编辑的要求逐点说明

- If you disagree with an issue, provide a clear rationale for your argument within the response. Back up with references where possible.

#### 如果对评审提出的问题有异议，需在回复中提供详细的论证，最好附有参考文献

- Give clear indication where revisions in the manuscript have been made (tracked changes, highlighted etc).

#### 指明对文章的哪些部分进行了修改

We thank the reviewers for their detailed and insightful evaluations of our submitted manuscript. We address these point by point.

#### Reviewer 1

**The primary outcome measure is described as both 'proportion corrected severe anaemia in <24 hr' AND time to correction. One is a straightforward comparison to two proportions and the second a more complex time-dependent function. Since sampling was 'only' 8 hourly, do we really gain much from using the more complex analyses? Suggest separating out the two ways of describing this end point in the text and table 3.**

In the protocol the primary outcome is "Correction of severe anaemia (to a Hb > than 6g/dl) at 24 hours"; before analysis was done, a decision was made to analyse this using time-to-event methods because of the potential for a child to abscond from hospital before 24 hours and for missing Hb measurements at 24 hours to lead to censored observations. The analysis of time from randomisation also indicates when this correction most commonly occurred. We have amended the main text to make this clearer. Because the decision was made on this primary analysis method before starting the analysis, we do not think that this should be changed now. (Note: Figure 3(a) presents the mean haemoglobin at 24 hours in children still alive in each group.)

**A related issue is given that sampling Hb values was 8 hourly- how can figure 2 have been generated in which the probability of Hb correction is described as a continuous variable?**

Although measurements were 8 hourly in the protocol there was some variation around this in practice. Figure 2 does show 'jumps' clearly indicating the 8 hourly measurements but it also provides additional information about when correction occurred as some jumps are larger than others. The title and y axis label have been changed to clarify that this shows the time to the first haemoglobin measurement >6g/dl.

**Typos: methods Extra full stop 1st sentence in screened procedure and extra underscore from penultimate paragraph; "Furthermore, there is evidence indicating SMA has a"**

We thank the reviewer for noting the grammatical errors- in the revised manuscript these have been corrected.

#### Reviewer 2

**1. Provide comment on baseline differences particularly the greater proportion on patients in T30 with sickle cell anaemia and convulsions compared to T20; and the greater proportion of patients with "prostration" in the T20 group.**



## Tip 8

### Learn to live with rejection! 正确看待被拒稿

- All scientific careers are faced with rejection  
被拒稿是每个研究人员的必经之路
- Take reviewers advice and improve the study / manuscript  
根据审稿人的意见进行修改
- If you are invited to resubmit, do the revisions that the reviewers request.  
Don' t argue for the sake of it  
如果有重投的机会，一定要根据审稿人的意见进行修改，切勿进行过多争论
- There are other journals  
选择其他期刊
- Try not to resent negative comments  
不要给出负面回应和评论
  - You can appeal If there has been an error 如果有事实错误可以申诉
  - If you have new data to support your findings 用新数据来支持发现

# Appeals

- We take appeals seriously, but original submissions take priority
- Only a minority of appeals are successful
- Editorial: Leave to appeal. *Nature Physics* 6, 395 (2010)
  - **What helps?**
  - Specific errors of fact or understanding by the editors or referees
  - New data that addresses the major criticisms
  - **What doesn't help?**
  - "Do you know who I AM!?!?"
  - "Referees don't like my work, therefore they are biased!"
  - "I know who the referee is. He's a moron!"
  - "We worked really hard on this paper!"
  - Cosmetic revisions

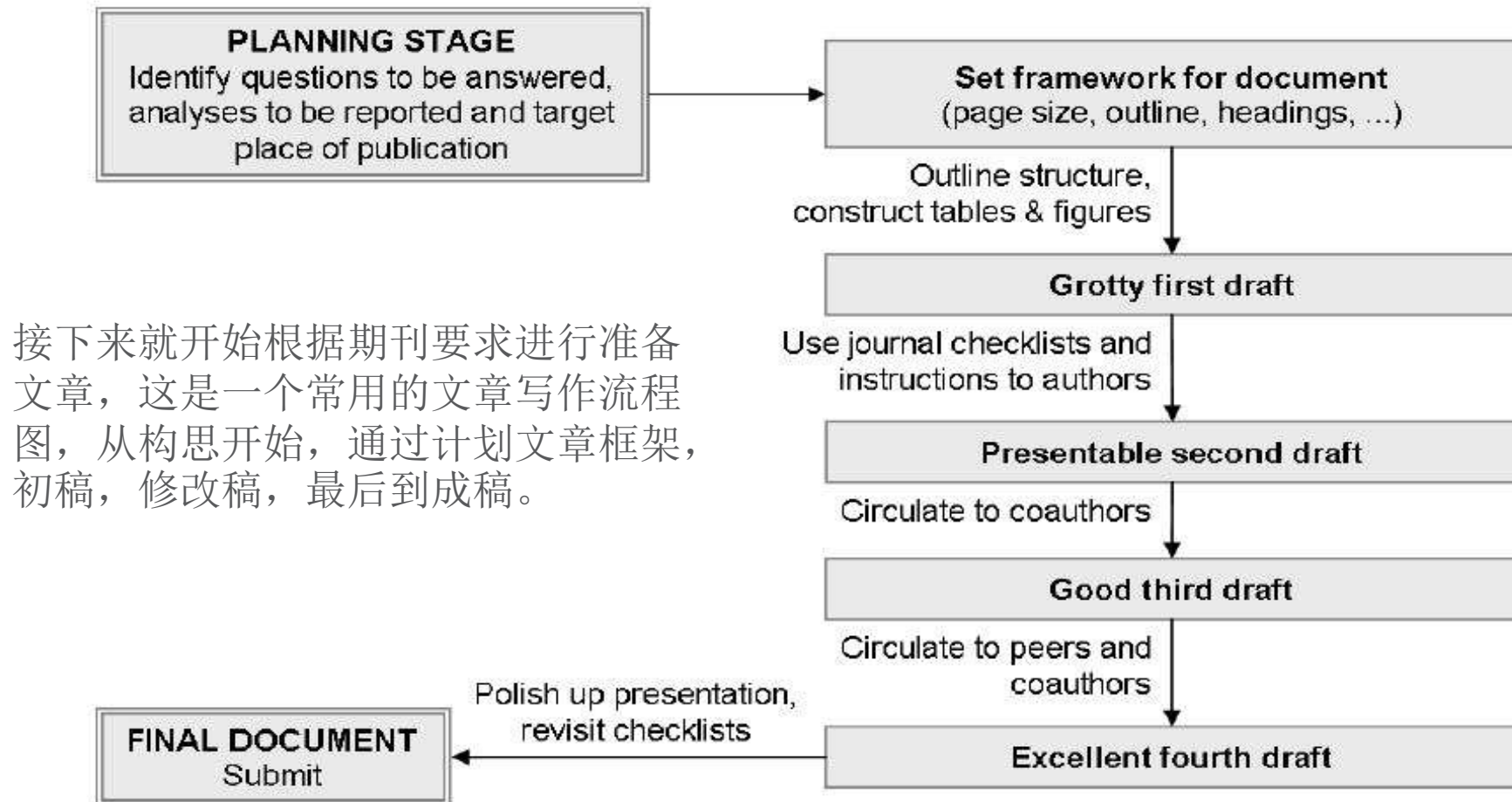
# Submitting

## Electronic submission

Electronic submission substantially reduces the editorial processing and reviewing times and shortens overall publication times. 万事具备，那么可以开始投稿了。目前常用的投稿方式是通过在线投稿系统投稿与通过电子邮件投稿，在Springer期刊的主页上，作者会方便的通过Springer的在线投稿系统进行投稿，通过在线投稿系统的好处就是作者与编辑可以方便的对稿件进行进程控制，缩短发表周期。

The image shows a screenshot of the Springer website for the journal 'Aesthetic Plastic Surgery'. The page features a navigation bar at the top with links for 'SUBDISCIPLINES', 'JOURNALS', 'BOOKS', 'TEXTBOOKS', and 'SERIES'. Below the navigation bar, the journal's cover image is displayed on the left, and the journal's title 'Aesthetic Plastic Surgery' is prominently shown. To the right of the title, there is a 'Springer Link Read online' button. The main content area includes a 'FOR AUTHORS AND EDITORS' section with several links: 'Aims and Scope', 'Submit Online', 'Instructions for Authors', 'Conflict of Interest Statement (pdf, 28 k...', and 'Conflict of Interest Form (doc, 36 ...'. A hand cursor is pointing to the 'Submit Online' link in both the main content area and a larger, semi-transparent inset box that is overlaid on the page. The inset box also shows the 'Submit Online' and 'Instructions for Authors' links. The bottom of the page contains a footer with the text 'Aesthetic Plastic Surgery is the official...' and 'Surgery.'

# Preparing your manuscript



# Preparing your manuscript

By linking, scientific writing evolves in the same way as telling a story



## Expanded IMRaD

- Title 题目
- Abstract 摘要
- Introduction 简述
- Methods 材料与方法
- Results 结果
- Discussion 讨论
- Conclusions 结论
- Acknowledgements 致谢
- References 参考文献
- Appendices 附录

} Fulfills  
reader  
expectations



# Preparing your manuscript

The order of writing your manuscript in the IMRaD format starts with the easiest

一个小小的经验分享给大家，尽管文章的顺序是图中所示，但是在实际写作中，我们可以在试验阶段就将方法与结果整理好，一边做试验，一遍整理试验方法及结果，选定目标期刊之后开始撰写讨论与简述，最后写文章的摘要和题目。这样做的好处是可以充分的节约时间，提高效率。

The easiest to write is ...

Methods  
and Results



write during  
the research

Discussion  
and Introduction



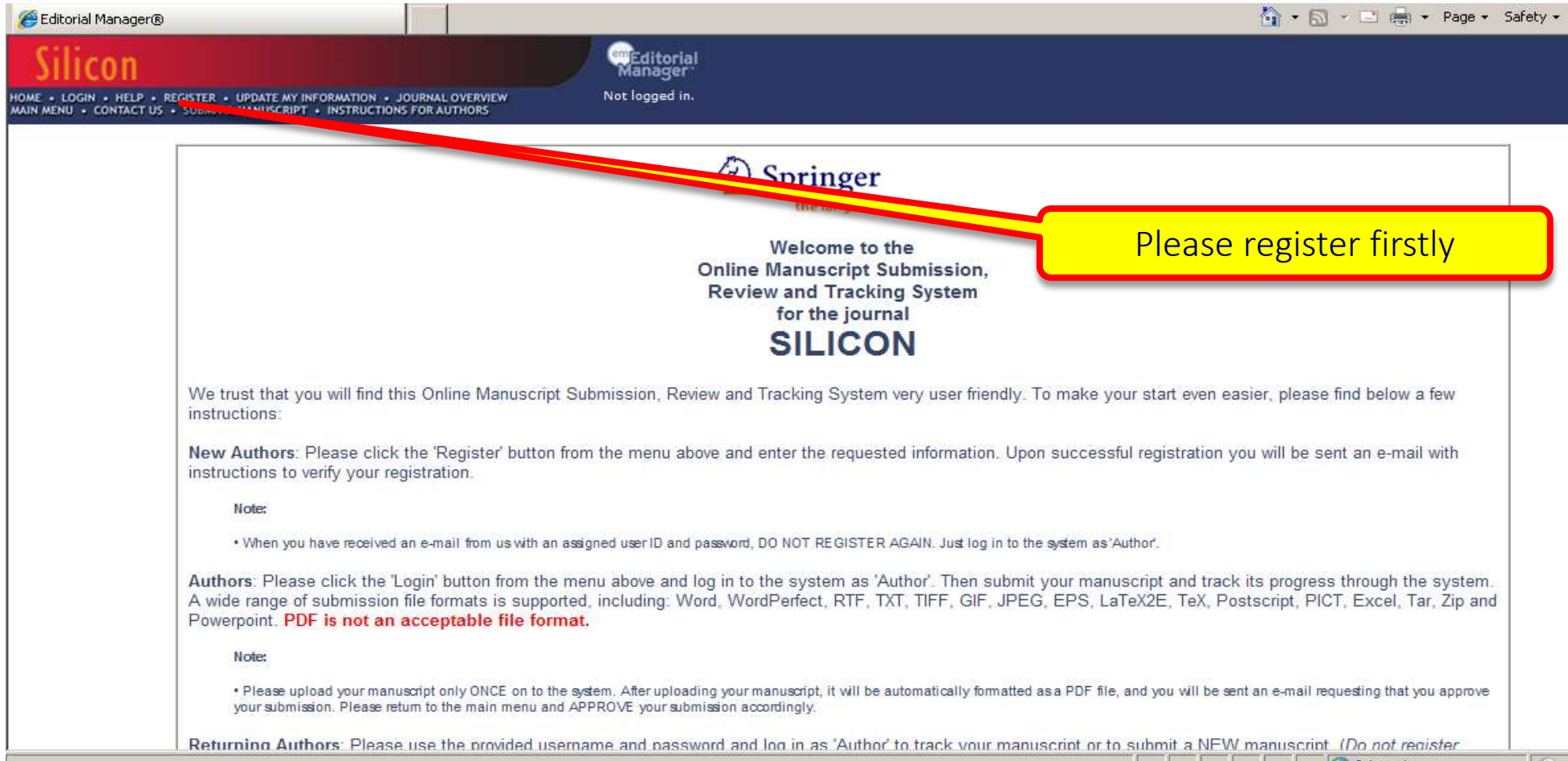
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selecting  
target journal

Title and Abstract



write last

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# Submitting

## Frequently Asked Questions

- ✓
- ✓
- 
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
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- ✓
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- ➔**

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Successful



# Peer review

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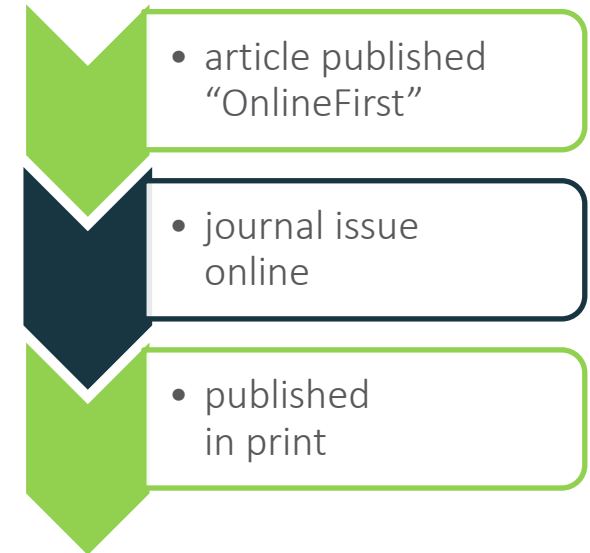
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CONGRATULATIONS

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# Publication ethics

DO NOT...

AND I REPEAT, ...

DO NOT

conduct as accepted  
cal·ly adv. — eth·i  
eth·ics (eth'iks) n.  
The study and philos  
on the determination  
of right conduct with  
of life, etc. 3. A  
E·thi·o·ni



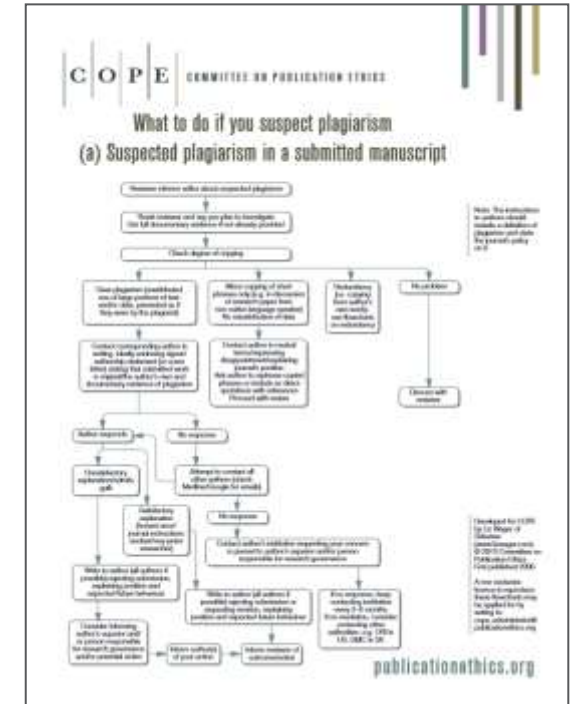


# How do Editors deal with plagiarism? 编辑如何处理抄袭

- Use plagiarism detection software 使用抄袭检查软件

- During submission 投稿过程中发现抄袭
- Ask authors for explanation 要求作者解释
- Authors may be allowed to re-write 重写
- Manuscript may be **rejected** 拒稿
- Editor may contact authors' institution
- 报告学校

- After publication 发表后发现抄袭
- May publish **retraction or correction** 撤稿或修正





## Text recycling (self-plagiarism) 重复使用文字

- Duplication of text from authors' own previous publication  
复制作者之前发表的文章
- Usually without attribution  
通常未注明来源
- Acceptability depends on journals' policy  
是否被接受取决于期刊政策
- Try to avoid repeating your previously published text, but if it is unavoidable:  
尽量避免重复使用自己之前发表过的文字
  - Be transparent
  - Tell the editor
  - Cite the original article

## Text recycling (self-plagiarism) 重复使用文字

- 该作者此前已发表过一项临床试验的首要结果 ( primary outcome ) , 现使用同样的试验方法检验次要结果 ( secondary outcome ) , 作者在论文中应如何描述这项试验 ?
- **How can they report the methods in their new paper?**
- 
- **Original published article methods:**
- This study was a randomised controlled trial (RCT) conducted in four teaching hospitals in London. Patients were recruited between January 2007 and December 2008. Patients were eligible for inclusion in the study if they were over the age of 18 and had undergone an elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy..... (the methods would then be described in detail)

## Text recycling (self-plagiarism) 重复使用文字

- Transparently!
- **Methods (new article):**
- The full methods of this study have already been reported in our previous article [6]. Briefly, we conducted a randomised control trial involving patients over the age of 18 who had undergone and elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy in 2007/8 in one of four London teaching hospitals.
- 不需要重复全部的方法，只需简要描述和引用原文为参考文献。这样做是为了将本次研究作为上次实验的后续，而不会让读者误以为这是个全新的试验。

## Submission 重复投稿

- **Is it ok to submit to more than one journal at once?**
- **是否可以将同一文章同时投给多个期刊？**
- Consequences of duplicate submission: 一稿多投的后果
  - Rejection of both manuscripts 被双方期刊拒稿
  - Editor may contact the authors' institution 编辑会告知作者学校
  - Duplicate publication 重复发表
  - May lead to retraction (14.2% of all retractions) 被撤稿
  - Wastes editors' and reviewers' time 浪费编辑和审稿人时间

# Authorship 著作权

- Agree on authorship early 提早确定作者及排序
  - Provide author contributions in manuscript 文中写明作者贡献比例
  - Provide correct email addresses for all authors 提供每个作者的正确邮件地址
  - Tell the Editor about any changes 有任何更改都要让编辑知情
- 
- What problems can occur?
    - Gift authorship
    - Ghost authorship
    - Authorship disputes
  - Authorship disputes can lead to delays
  - 著作权纠纷会拖延审稿过程



# Who should not be an author? 不能成为作者的人

- Someone who has only been involved in:
- 仅仅有以下贡献的：
  - Acquisition of funding 募集科研经费
  - Collection of data 数据收集
  - General supervision 一般监管
- Contributors who do not meet the authorship criteria should be listed in the Acknowledgements
- 对研究做出贡献但并未达到作者标准的人应列在致谢段落

## Summarizing: How to publish successfully?

- Do great research
- Understand exactly what makes your research special
- Select your journal carefully
- Present contents and data in the clearest way possible
- Use the cover letter to briefly explain why your paper is appropriate *for this journal*
- Use *any* feedback you get to improve



# Thanks

[Title for presentation / Date to go here]

**SPRINGER NATURE**