Menembus Reviewer Jurnal Internasional

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Sekilas tentang jurnal internasional

Body of knowledge

- *Publish or Perish….?*
- Publikasi, nama kita akan selalu ada..!

Body of knowledge

- Publikasi di Cina → extreme growth of quantity
- Growth of quantity still needed → low impact

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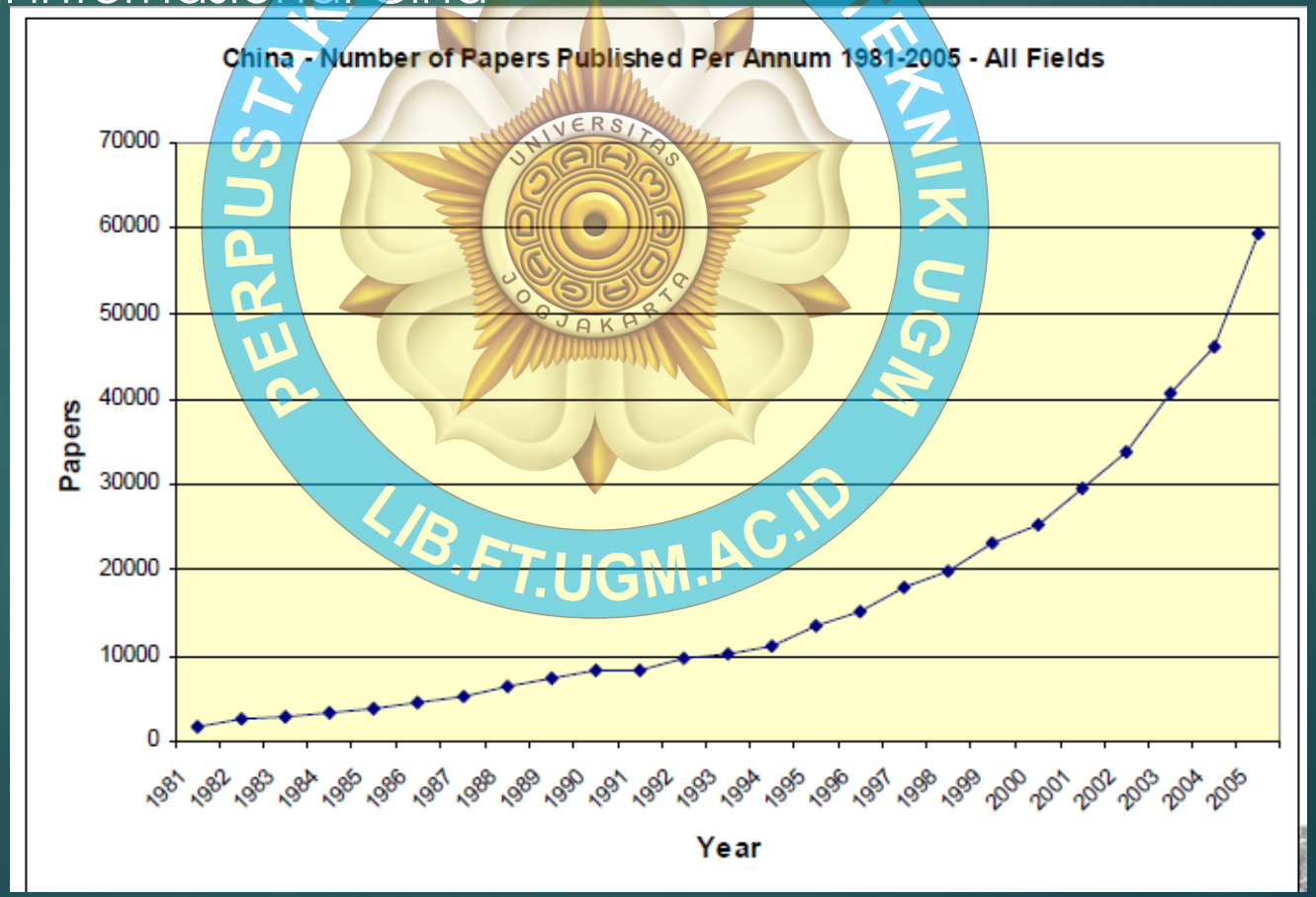
Body of knowledge

- Publikasi jurnal internasional Cina



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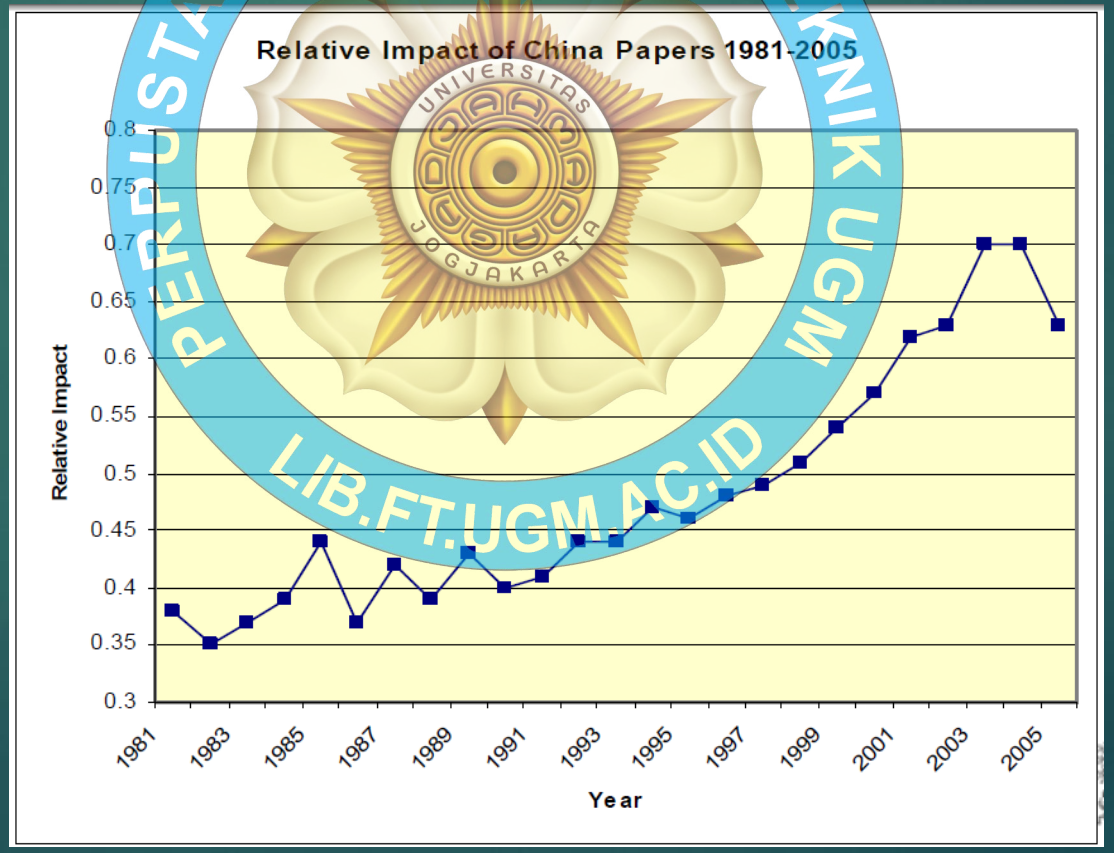
Body of knowledge

- Impact publikasi Cina



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Body of knowledge

- Posisi Cina pada journal yang diterbitkan Elsevier
- Rejection rate turun drastis

	2006		2005		2004	
	Final deposition	Rejection rate	Final deposition	Rejection rate	Final deposition	Rejection rate
US	62, 775 (16%)	43%	35, 973 (20%)	42%	12, 726 (23%)	40%
China	59, 161 (15%)	74%	25, 696 (14%)	76%	5, 201 (10%)	77%
Asia	160, 918 (42%)	70%	73, 897 (39%)	71%	18, 532 (34%)	68%
Total	386, 557	59%	189, 343	58%	54, 097	40%

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Motivasi

- Motivasi penulisan jurnal dan proposal penelitian:
  - Terkenal
  - Mendapat poin untuk naik pangkat
  - Mendapat coin
  - Ilmu yang bermanfaat
  - Akreditasi BAN

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Motivasi

- Negara maju = jumlah jurnal ber-*impact factor* yang di-*publish* dan yang di *download* → sangat banyak
- Negara berkembang = jumlah jurnal nasional yang di-publish → sangat banyak

≠

- Negara miskin = jurnal →
- Indonesia…???

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Motivasi

- Hasil riset di jurnal impact factor tinggi digunakan untuk:
  - Perusahaan teknologi maju
  - Perpustakaan

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Overview

- Di dunia terdapat ribuan jurnal
- Mana yang harus dipilih…?
  1. ~~Jurnal Nasional…?~~
  2. ~~Jurnal Nasional terakreditasi…?~~
  3. Jurnal Internasional tanpa *Impact Factor* (IF)…?
  4. Jurnal Internasional dengan IF rendah…?
  5. Jurnal Internasional dengan IF tinggi…?

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Overview

- Pilih No 1 – 3: Anda tidak akan pernah terkenal selamanya, hanya untuk latihan
- Pilih No 4: Anda akan "lumayan" terkenal
- Pilih No 5: Anda akan terkenal di dunia

- Kenapa IF penting?

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Impact Factor

- Seberapa banyak suatu jurnal di jadikan referensi oleh jurnal lain
- Semakin banyak di jadikan referensi, maka semakin tinggi IF

$$\text{Impact Factor tahun 2014} = \frac{\text{Jumlah citation di tahun 2014 untuk jurnal yang diterbitkan di tahun 2013 dan 2012}}{\text{Jumlah artikel yang diterbitkan di tahun 2013 dan 2012}}$$

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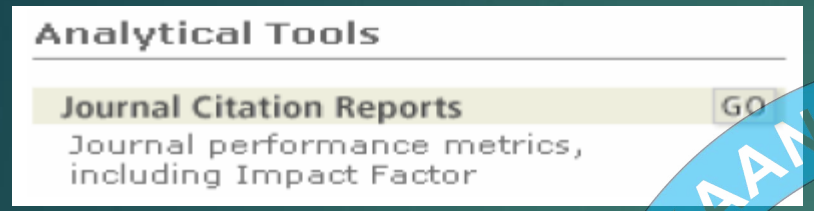
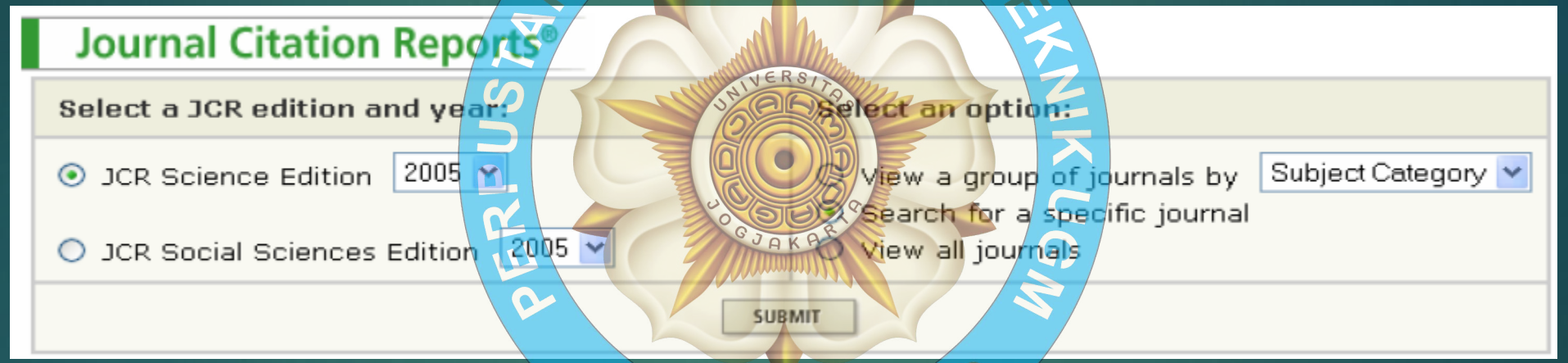
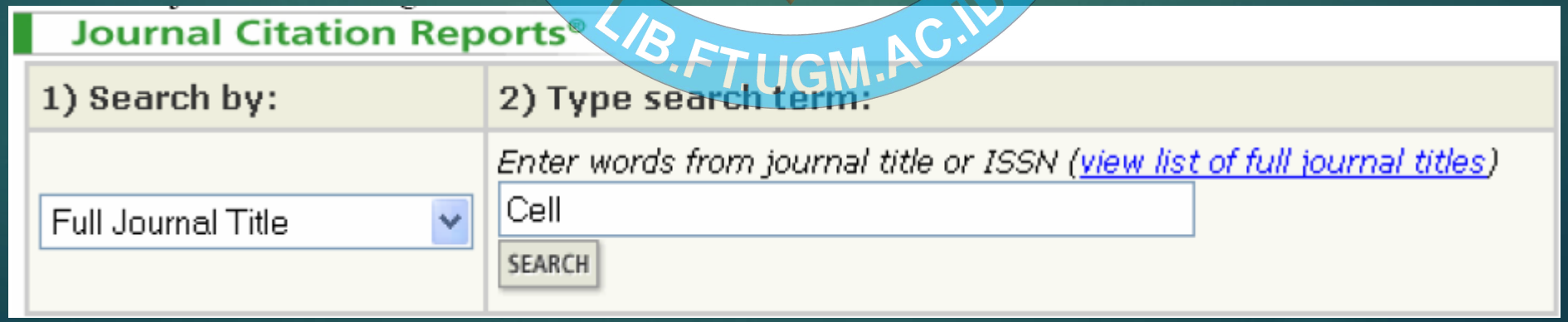
Contoh







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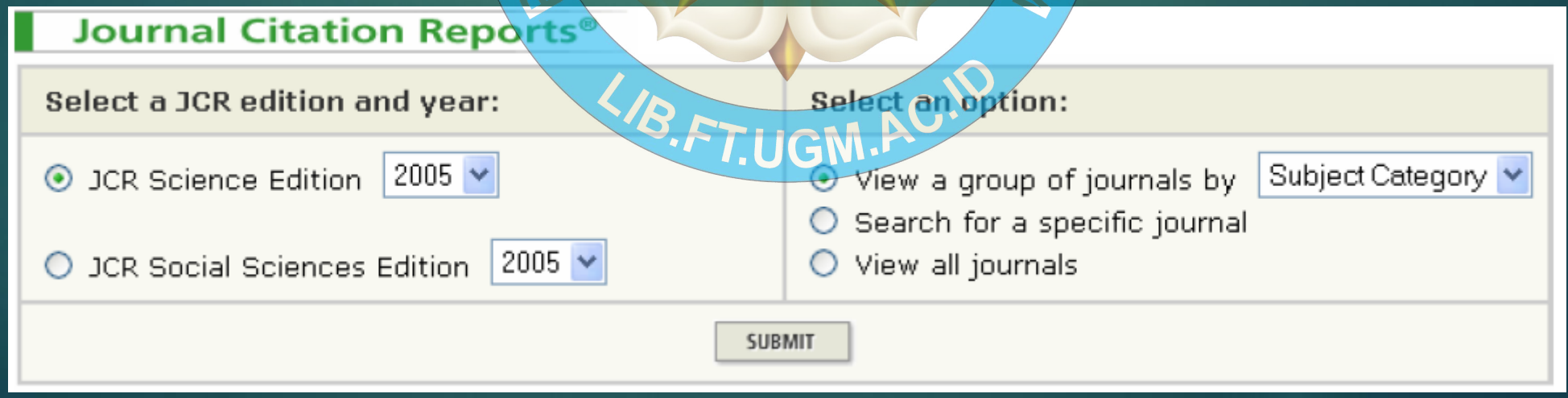

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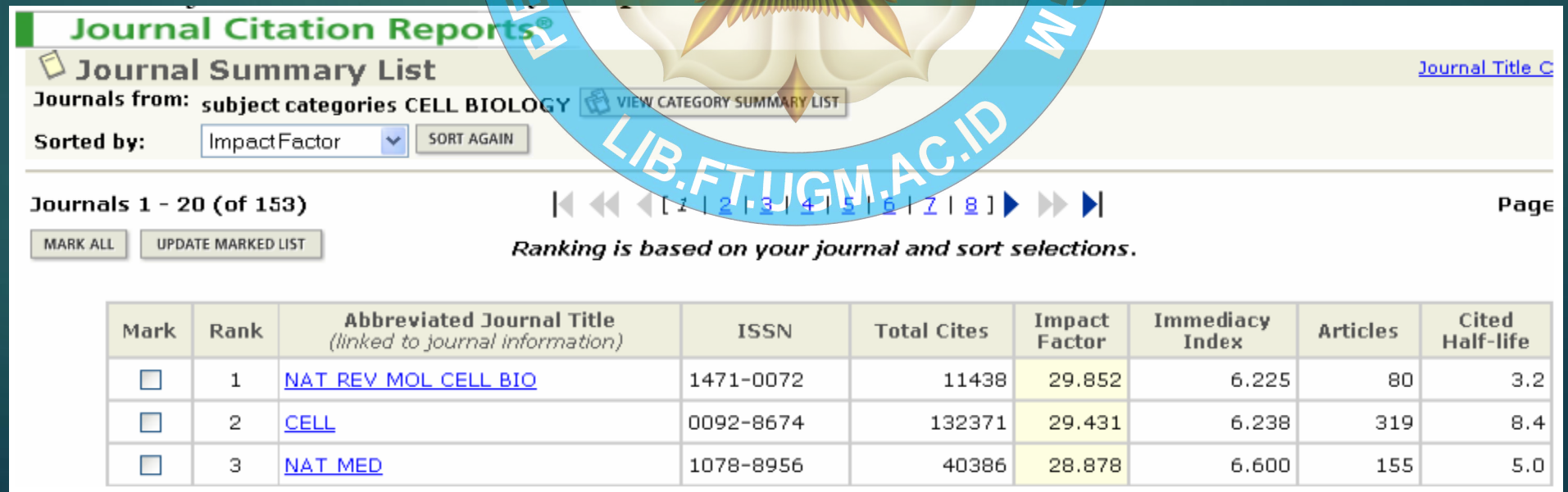

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life
☐	1	NAT REV MOL CELL BIO	1471-0072	11438	29.852	6.225	80	3.2
☐	2	CELL	0092-8674	132371	29.431	6.238	319	8.4
☐	3	NAT MED	1078-8956	40386	28.878	6.600	155	5.0

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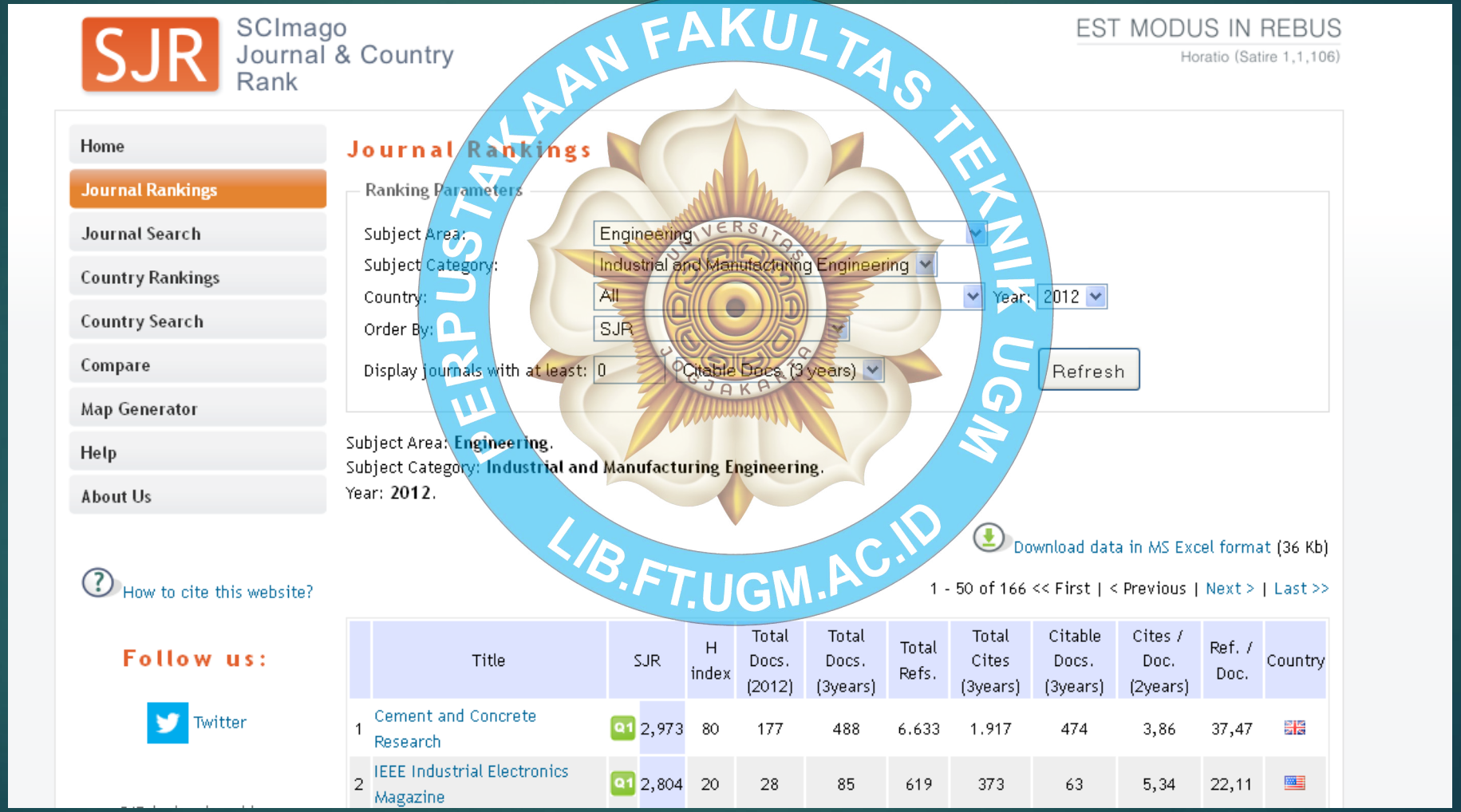
SCImago



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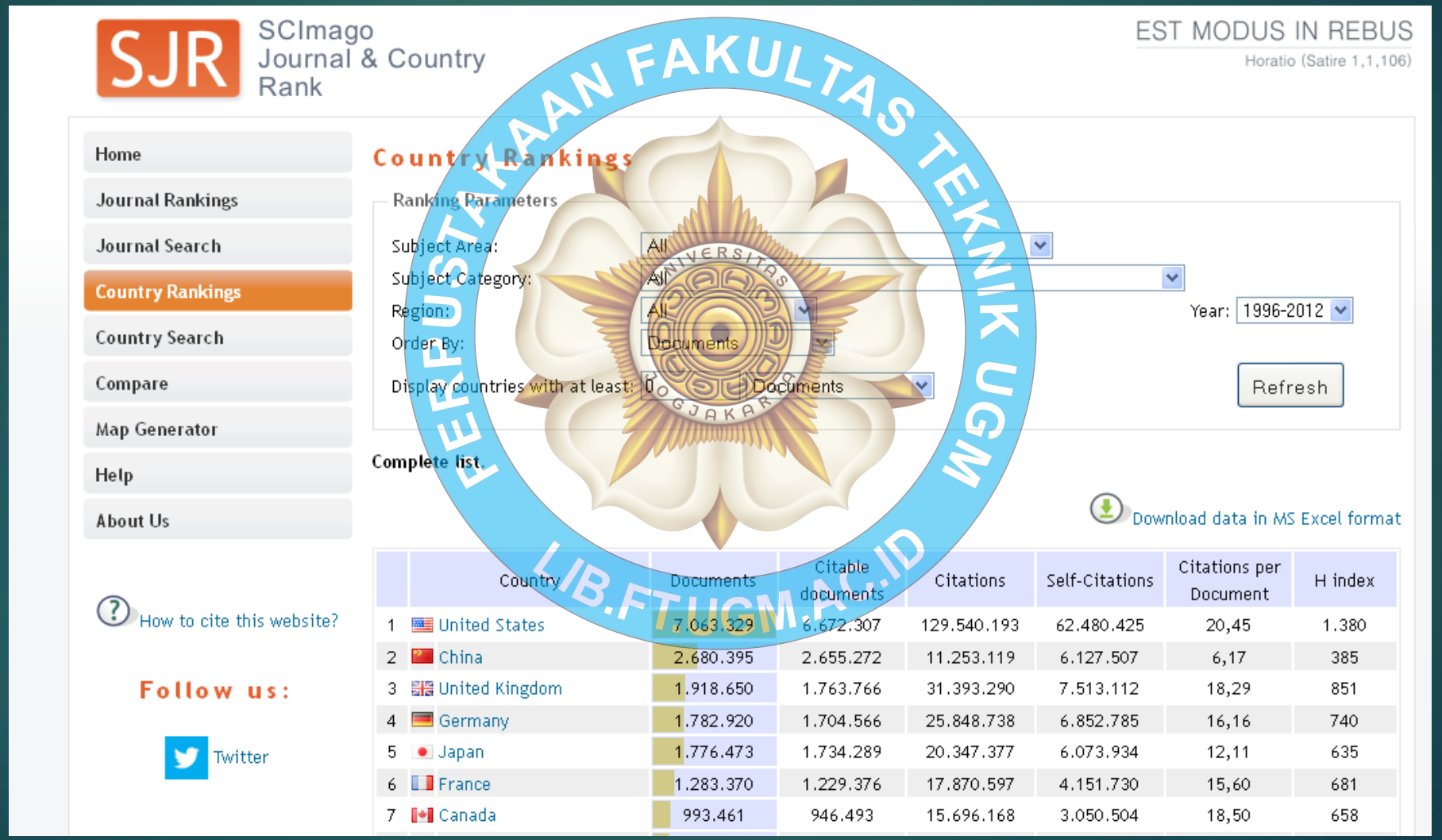

	Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index
1	United States	7.063.329	6.672.307	129.540.193	62.480.425	20,45	1.380
2	China	2.680.395	2.655.272	11.253.119	6.127.507	6,17	385
3	United Kingdom	1.918.650	1.763.766	31.393.290	7.513.112	18,29	851
4	Germany	1.782.920	1.704.566	25.848.738	6.852.785	16,16	740
5	Japan	1.776.473	1.734.289	20.347.377	6.073.934	12,11	635
6	France	1.283.370	1.229.376	17.870.597	4.151.730	15,60	681
7	Canada	993.461	946.493	15.696.168	3.050.504	18,50	658

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Apa yang ada dipikiran Anda dan reviewer..?

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Anda vs reviewer

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Apa yang dinilai reviewer..?

Springer


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Penilaian

- Soundness of findings
- Significance of subject
- Quality of presentation
- Originality

Elsevier


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Penilaian

- Relevance and suitability
- Originality of concept
- Vaidity of approach
- Clrity of organisation and presentation
- Soundness of conclusion
- Title, summary and keywords accurately reflect the content of the paper
- Length of text, tables and illustrations
- Quality of illustrations, tables, and figures
- Quality of language

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Best practice


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Best practice

- Perhatikan lamanya waktu:
  - Review
  - Publication process
  - Biaya publikasi (gratis atau membayar?)
- Contribution >< Originality
- Submit ke jurnal yang ber-IF besar dulu
- Komentar reviewer: *nothing personal*

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Why do we publish

Setidaknya memberikan sesuatu yang advance, dan tidak suatu hal yang diulang-ulang, kalau tidak, pasti akan menghasilkan "sampah" untuk pergi ke bulan:

- Tidak ada scientific interest
- Sudah out of date
- Pengulangan previous-published work
- Kesimpulan yang tidak tepat

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Submit

- Submit ke jurnal yang tepat (scope dan prestise-nya)
- Submit ke 1 jurnal saja
- Cek bahasa Inggrisnya
- Cek struktur penulisan
- Cek requirement yang lain
- JUJUR…!!!

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Elsevier Journal publishing volume

- 1,000 new editors per year
- 20 new journals per year

- Organise editorial boards
- Launch new specialist journals

- *11 million articles now available*

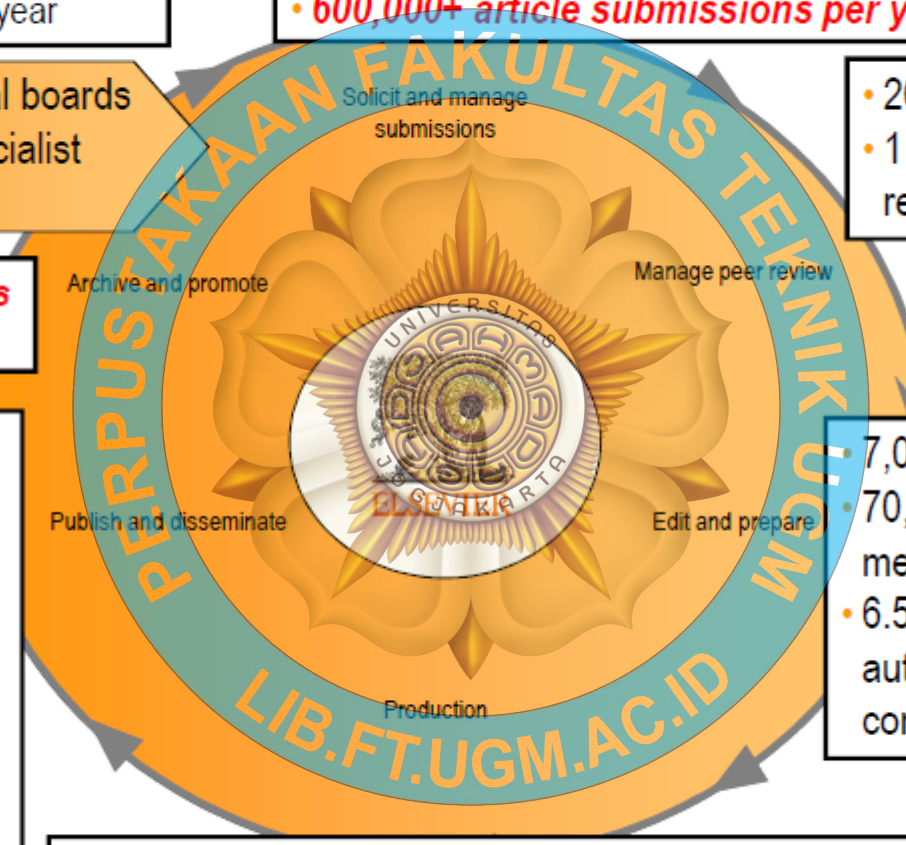
- *11 million researchers*
- *5,000+ institutions*
- *180+ countries*
- *400 million+ downloads per year*
- 3 million print pages per year

- *600,000+ article submissions per year*

- 200,000 reviewers
- 1 million reviewer reports per year

- *40%-90% of articles rejected*

- 7,000 editors
- 70,000 editorial board members
- 6.5 million author/publisher communications /year



- *280,000 new articles produced per year*
- 190 years of back issues scanned, processed and data-tagged

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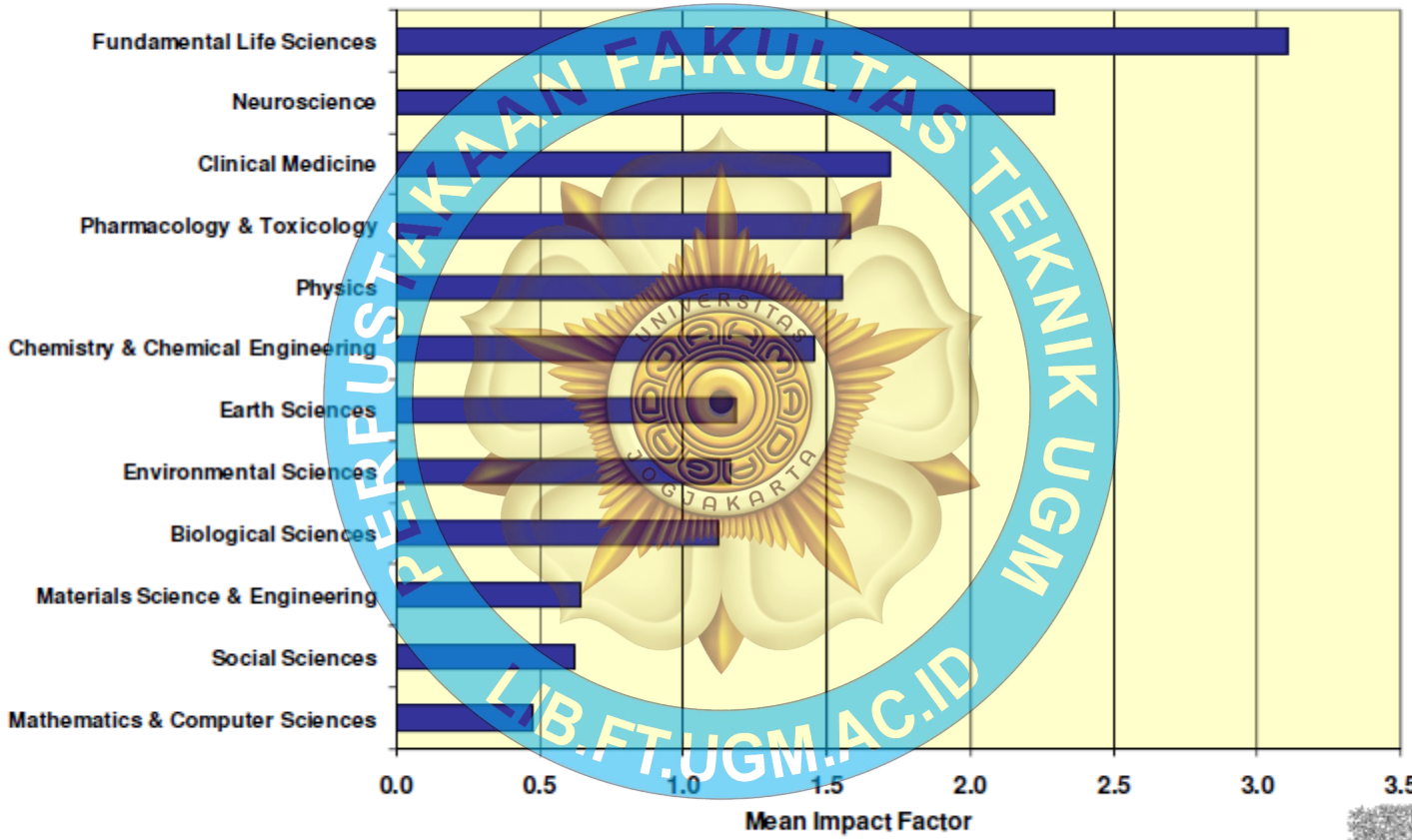
Influences on Impact Factors: Subject Area



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ScienceDirect

doi:10.1016/j.sigpro.2005.07.019 Cite or Link Using DOI
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RETRACTED: Matching pursuit-based approach f

[redacted]

Available online 24 August 2005.

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief and P
http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy.

Reason: This article is virtually identical to the previously published articl
algorithm for SNR improvement in ultrasonic NDT", *Independent Nonde*
International, volume 38 (2005) 453 – 458 authored by [redacted]

the echoes issuing from the flaws to be detected. Therefore, it cannot be cancelled by classical time averaging or matched band-pass filtering techniques.

Many signal processing techniques have been utilized for signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) improvement in ultrasonic NDT of highly scattering materials. The most popular one is the split spectrum processing (SSP) [1–3], because it makes possible real-time ultrasonic test for industrial applications, providing quite good results. Alternatively to SSP, wavelet transform (WT) based denoising/detection methods have been proposed during recent years [4–8], yielding usually to higher improvements of SNR at the expense of an increase in complexity. Adaptive time-frequency analysis by basis pursuit (BP) [9,10] is a recent technique for decomposing a signal into an optimal superposition of elements in an over-complete waveform dictionary. This technique and some other related techniques have been successfully applied to denoising ultrasonic signals contaminated with grain noise in highly scattering materials [11,12], as an alternative to the WT technique, the computational cost of the BP algorithms being the main drawback. In this paper, we propose a [redacted] signal processing technique for improving SNR in ultrasonic NDT of highly scattering materials, such as [redacted] and composites. Matching pursuit is used instead of BP to reduce the complexity. Despite its iterative nature, the algorithm is fast enough to be real-time implemented. The performance of the proposed method has been evaluated through both computer simulation and experimental results. It is shown that the input SNR (SNRin) is lower than 0 dB (the level of echoes from microstructure is above the level of [redacted] echoes).

2. Matching pursuit

Matching pursuit was introduced by Mallat and Zhang [13]. Let us suppose an approximation of ultrasonic backscattered signals $x[n]$ as a linear expansion in terms of functions $g_i[n]$ chosen from an over-complete dictionary. Let H be a Hilbert space. We define the over-complete dictionary as a family $D = \{g_i;\ i = 0, 1, \ldots, L\}$ of vectors in H, such as $\|g_i\| = 1$.

The problem of choosing functions $g_i[n]$ that best approximate the analysed signal $x[n]$ is computationally very complex. Matching pursuit is an iterative algorithm that offers sub-optimal solutions for decomposing signals in terms of expansion functions chosen from a dictionary, where l^2 norm is used as the approximation metric because of its mathematical convenience. When a well-designed dictionary is used in matching pursuit, the non-linear nature of the algorithm leads to compact [redacted] models.

In each [redacted] of the matching procedure, vector $g_i[n]$ which gives the largest inner product with the analysed signal is chosen. The contribution of this vector is then subtracted from the signal and the process is repeated on the residual. At the mth iteration the residue is

$$r^m[n] = \begin{cases} x[n], & m = 0, \\ r^{m-1}[n] + a_{g_{i(m)}} g_{i(m)}[n], & m \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where $a_{g_{i(m)}}$ is the weight associated to optimum atom $g_{i(m)}[n]$ at the mth iteration.

The weight a_i^m associated to each atom $g_i[n] \in D$ at the mth iteration is introduced to compute all the inner products with the residual $r^m[n]$:

$$a_i^m = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle}{\langle g_i[n], g_i[n] \rangle} = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle}{\|g_i[n]\|^2} = \langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle. \quad (2)$$

The optimum atom $g_{i(m)}[n]$ (and its weight $a_{g_{i(m)}}$) at the mth iteration are obtained as follows:

$$g_{i(m)}[n] = \arg\max_{g_i \in D} |\langle r^{m-1}[n] \rangle|^2 = \arg\max_{g_i \in D} |a_i^m|^2 = \arg\max_{g_i \in D} |a_i^m|. \quad (3)$$

The computation of correlations $\langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle$ for all vectors $g_i[n]$ at each iteration implies a high computational effort, which can be substantially reduced using an updating procedure derived from Eq. (1). The correlation updating procedure [13] is performed as follows:

$$\langle r^{m+1}[n], g[n] \rangle = \langle r^m[n], g_i[n] \rangle - a_{g_{i(m)}} \langle g_{i(m)}[n], g_i[n] \rangle. \quad (4)$$

The article of which the authors committed plagiarism: it won't be removed from ScienceDirect. Everybody who downloads it will see the reason of retraction...

Signal Processing
Volume 86, Issue 5, May 2006, Pages 962-970

ELSEVIER

PERPUSTAKAAN FAKULTAS TEKNIK UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA JOGJAKARTA
RETRACTED

Bagaimana supaya reviewer tertarik..?

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Isi paper → essential

Cara mempresentasikan paper → critical

Harus punya GOOD manuscript

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What is good manuscript?

- Isi harus *clear*, *useful* dan *exciting*.
- *Logical manner* → reviewer dan pembaca sebisa mungkin setuju atau punya *same conclusion* dengan *author*.

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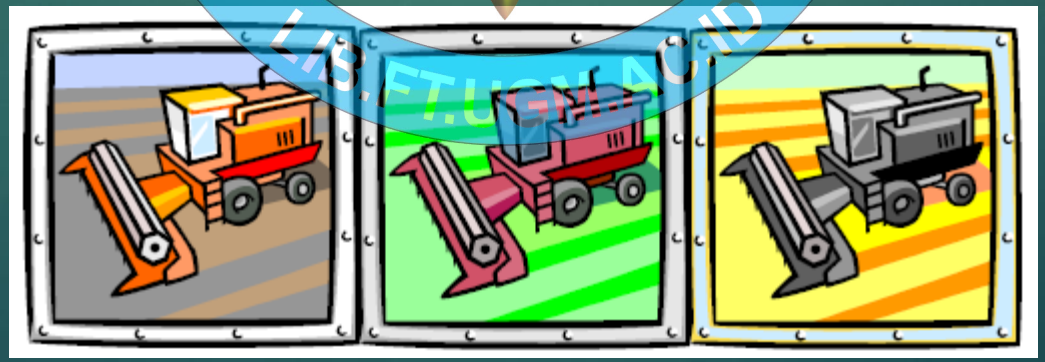
- Good manuscript membuat readers (terutama reviewer dan editor) memahami scientific significance-nya → harus jujur.

- Writing a manuscript is not easy, be prepare to work hard on it…!



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Good manuscript

- Basic principles that should always be kept in mind
- Apa yang editor dan reviewer love / hate

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Your paper is a paspor to your community...!!

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"The following problems appear much too frequently"

- Submission of papers which are clearly out of scope
- Failure to format the paper according to the Guide for Authors
- Inappropriate (or no) suggested reviewers
- Inadequate response to reviewers
- Inadequate standard of English
- Resubmission of rejected manuscripts without revision

– Paul Haddad, Editor, *Journal of Chromatography A*

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Good manuscript

- Hargai/cherish your work → Jika tidak, why should the journal??
- Tidak ada resep sukses. Hanya ada simpe rules, dedikasi dan hard work
- Editor dan reviewer orang yang sangat sibuk → buat semuanya mudah untuk menyimpan waktu mereka.

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How to prepare (before start)

- Tanya ke hati yang paling dalam kenapa Anda ingin mempublikasikan hasil riset (dari segi isi → seharusnya pertanyaan ini muncul sebelum penelitian):
  - Apakah Anda punya hasil baru dan menarik…?
  - Apakah ada yang menantang…?
  - Apakah riset terkait sesuatu current hot topic…?
  - Apakah Anda menyelesaikan difficult problem…?

  Jika jawaban YA → segera mulai publikasi

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How to prepare (before start)

- Tentukan tipe manuscript:
  - Full articles → the most important paper
  - Letter/Rapid communication/Short communication → Quick and early of sicnificant and original research
  - Review paper/perspective → Often on invitation

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How to prepare (before start)

- Menentukan tipe paper:
  - Self evaluated your work
  - Tanyakan ke supervisor atau kolega -> outsiders can see thing clearly

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How to prepare (before start)

- Menentukan paper mana?
  - Pilih hanya satu jurnal saja. DO NOT gamble by scattering your manuscript to many journal.
  - Get help from supervisor/colleague
  - Lihat artikel dalam references
  - Read recent publication

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How to prepare (before start)

- Paling penting:
  - Baca secara hati-hati Guide for Authors, again and again…!
  - Editor sangat benci menghabiskan waktu hanya karena author tidak memenuhi aturan penulisan
  - Editor mengira Anda tidak menghormati jurnalnya

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