



# Getting published in a leading journal: perspectives of authors, editors, and a publisher



**COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES,  
COOLBAUGH 131 LECTURE HALL  
MON OCT 8<sup>TH</sup>  
4PM-5PM**

# Panellists

**Douglas J. Arent**

**Deputy Associate Lab Director, NREL**

**Editor-in-Chief, *Renewable Energy Focus***

**Morgan D. Bazilian**

**Payne Institute, Colorado School of Mines**

**Editorial Board Member, *Energy Strategy Reviews, Energy Research and Social Science***

**Sebnem Düzgün**

**Professor, Colorado School of Mines**

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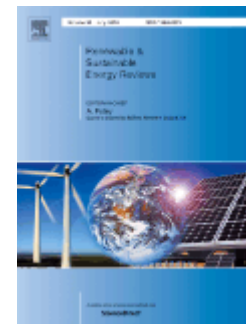
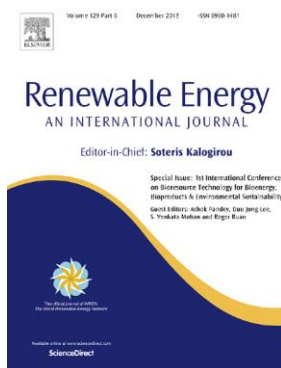
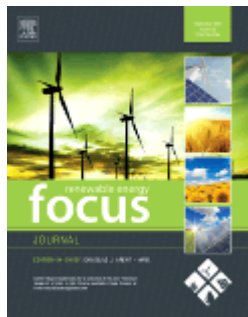
**Adam Fraser**

**Senior Publisher**

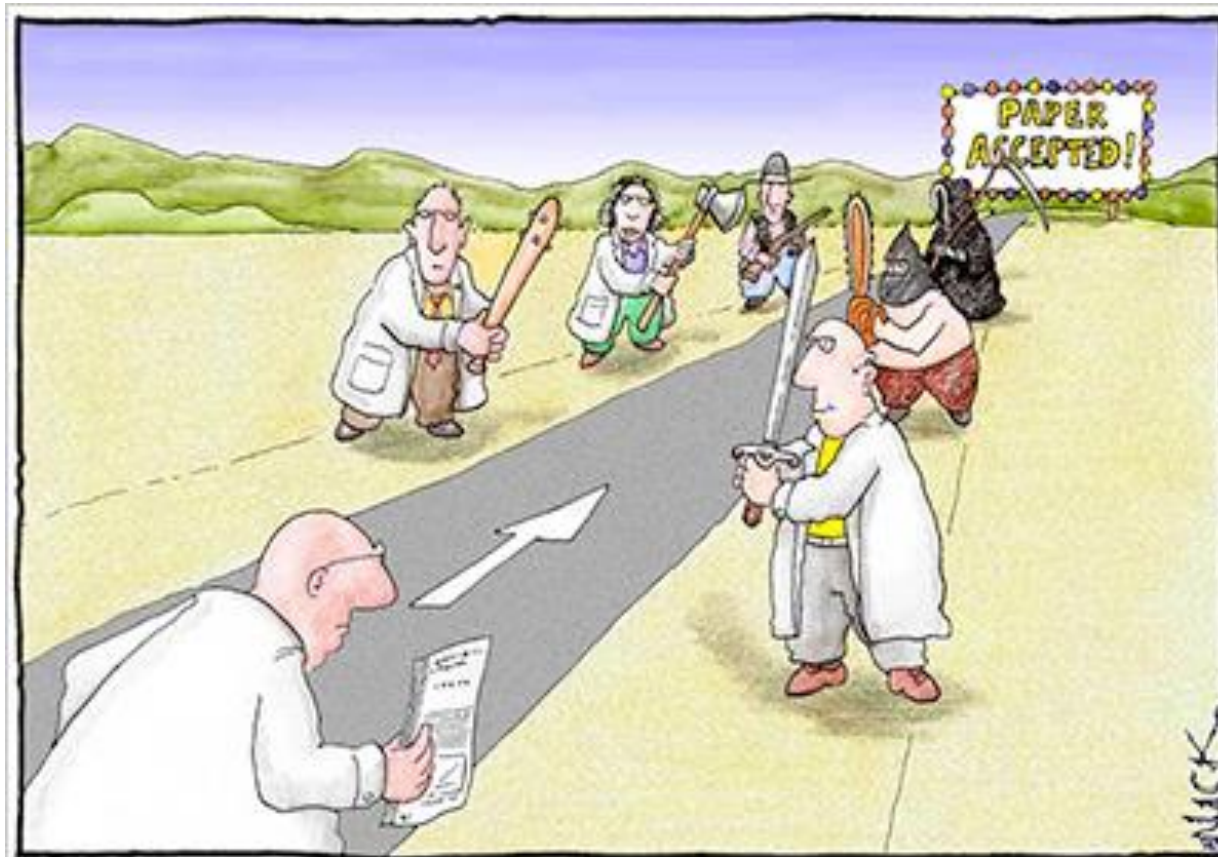
**Elsevier Journals**

# The role of a publisher (me)

- A.k.a. “publishing editor” or “journal publishing manager”
- Focus on a particular, but quite broad subject area
- Oversee editorial office, submission system, production of journal, distribution, legal issues, ethics issues, recruitment, outreach budgeting & payments, contracts etc.
- **No hands-on work on peer review**
- Editorial independence



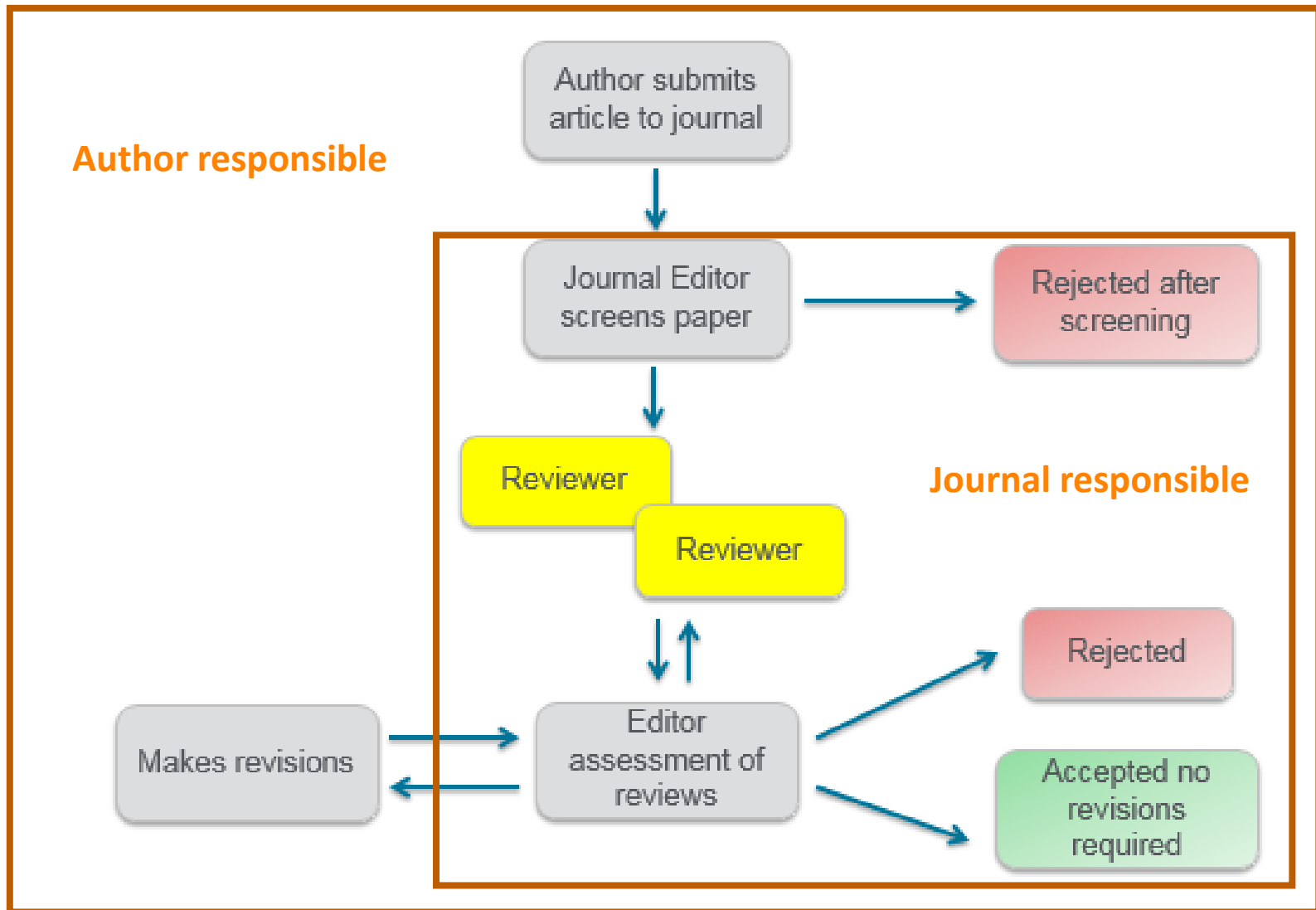
## What to expect when you try to publish...



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as "quite an improvement."

By [Nick D. Kim, PhD](#)

## “Typical” peer-review process



## Authorship

Should always be established at beginning

Comes with credit but also with responsibility

Definitions vary per community/journal

Avoid disputes, gift and ghost authorship

# Choosing the right journal

- Check your references – who are you citing?  
Where do they publish?
- Do you read that journal?
- Who is your audience? Who or what are you trying to influence?
- What is the aim of your research?
- Ask your colleagues/ senior people in your lab
- **DO NOT** submit to more than one journal at a time

## Read The '*Guide for Authors*' and the Aims and Scope

- Find it on the journal homepage of the publisher
- Editors do not like wasting time on poorly prepared manuscripts
- Each journal can have unique, or specific requirements (e.g. about reporting of data, word length etc)
- Submitting to an incorrect journal costs you time, and effort, think carefully and then submit!



## Revise and resubmit

- Cooling off period
- Take on board the comments
  - What can you improve?
  - Don't assume the reviewer doesn't understand
- Make change requested or challenge it?
- The response to reviewers letter
  - Respond to all points!

## Why do reviewers review?

- Sense of “duty” to the field
- “Sharing economy” of reviewers as authors (and vice versa)
- Value from mentoring young researchers
- Enjoy reviewing
- General interest in the area
- Awareness of new research and developments at an early stage
- Career development
- Help with own research or new ideas
- Association with journals and Editors

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