

Author and reviewer workshop

Publishing in scientific journals

Dr. Haiyan Sun
Publisher of Oceanography journals
25 October 2022



ELSEVIER

Outline

- Elsevier Oceanography journals
- Tips for your submission
- The peer review process
- How to become an Editor?



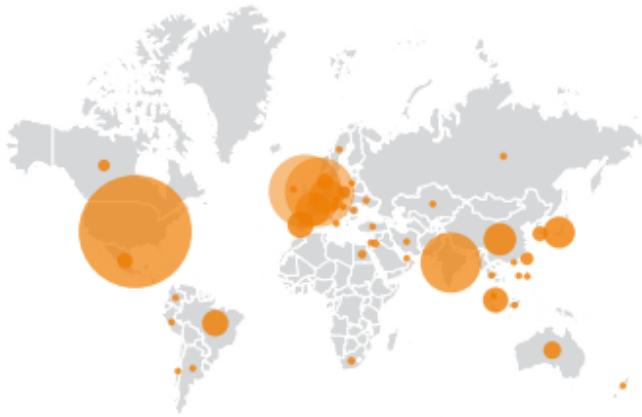


□ Elsevier Oceanography journals



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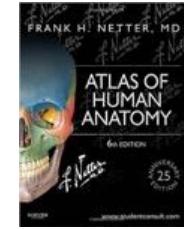
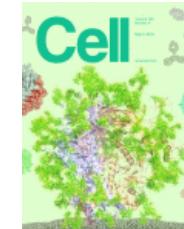
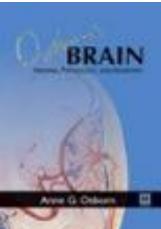
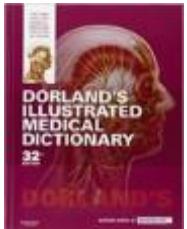
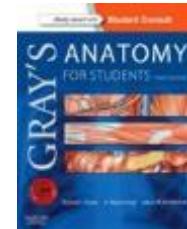
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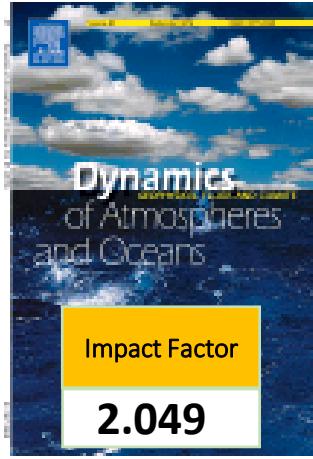
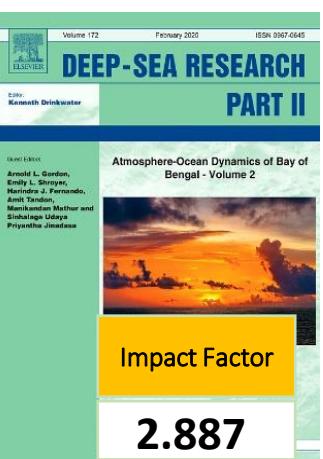
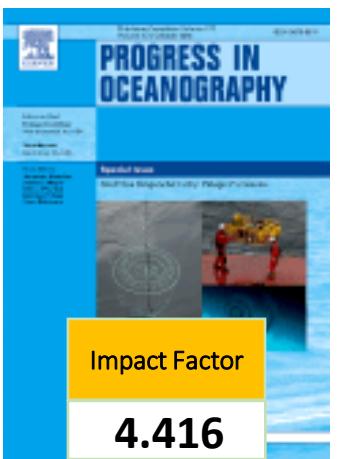
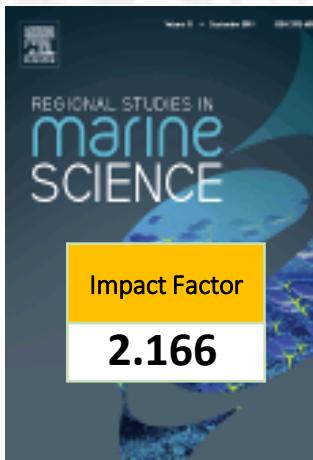
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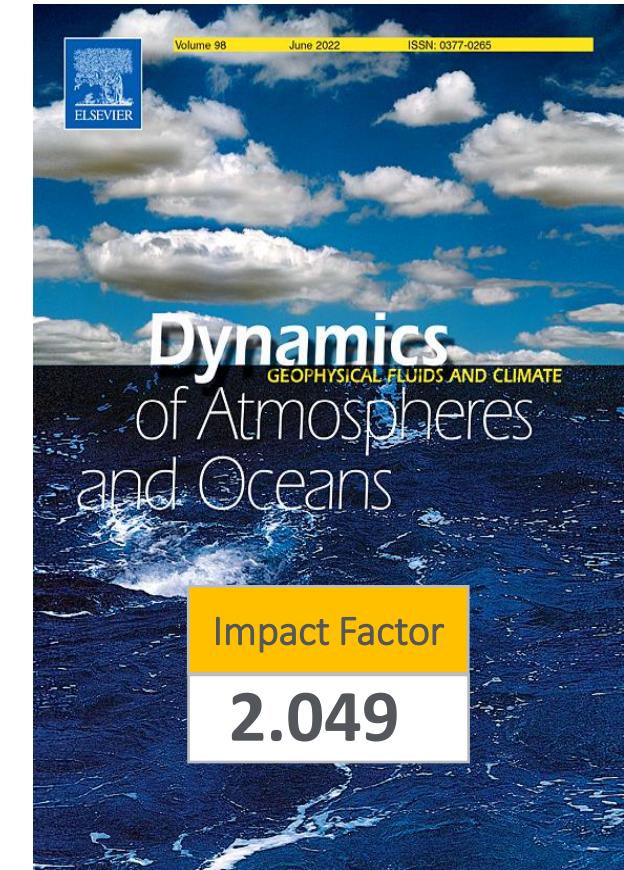
Jun Zhang
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Yan DU
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Journal homepage



Ocean Modelling

Ocean Modelling provides rapid communication in the field through direct observation, analytical, numerical and laboratory models, and interactions between physical and biogeochemical or biological phenomena. Its scope widely includes **ocean-atmosphere interaction** in various forms as well as pure ocean results.



Dr. Joanna Staneva
Helmholtz Centre Hereon,
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Dr. Fangli Qiao
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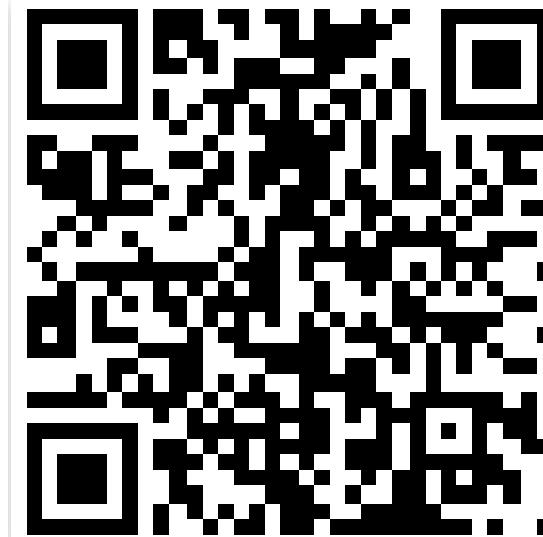
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Norfolk, Virginia, USA



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Marine Pollution Bulletin



Volume 180 • July 2022

ISSN 0025-326X

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Ocean & Coastal Management



Volume 225

15 June 2022

ISSN 0964-5691

Ocean & Coastal Management

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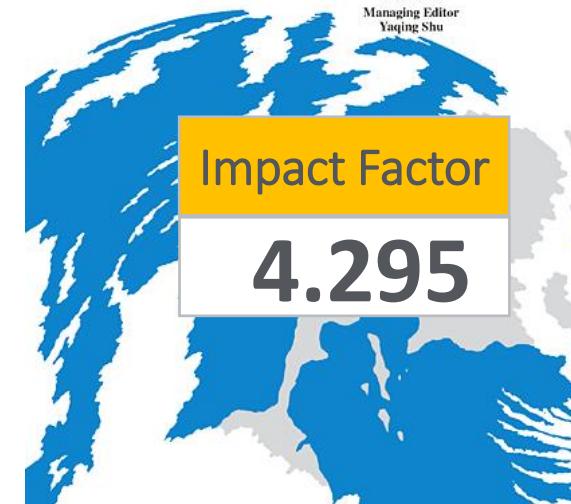
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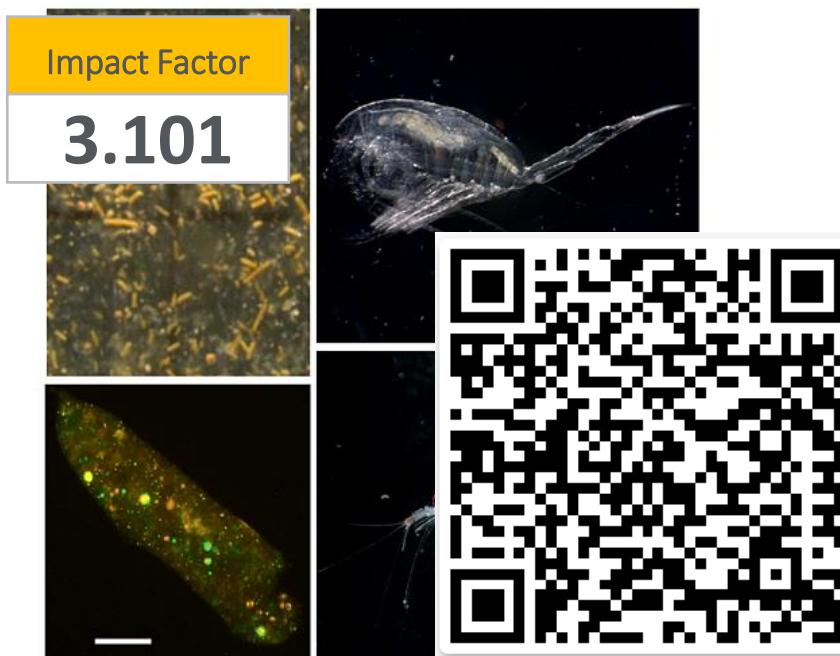
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Deep-Sea Research I

Deep-Sea Research II



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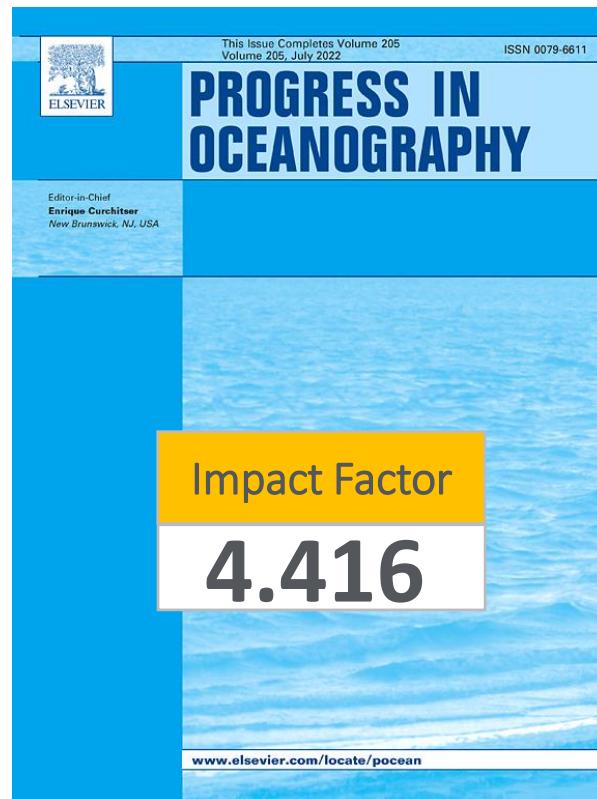
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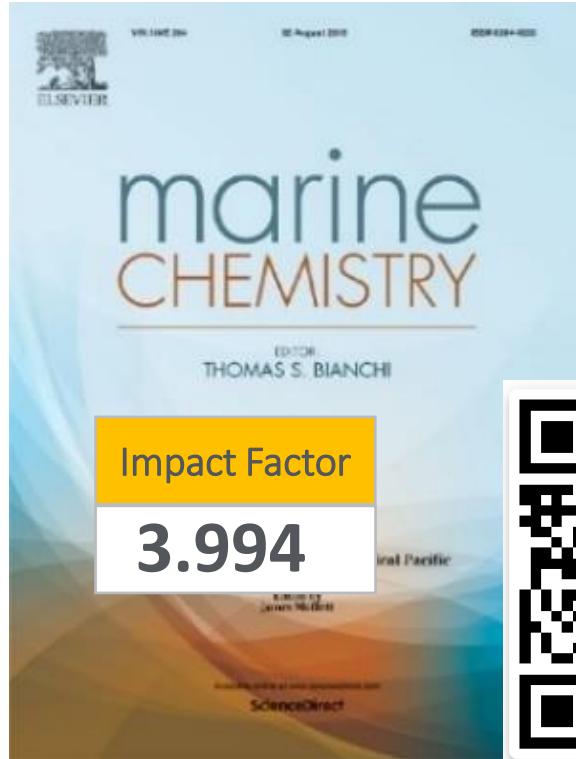
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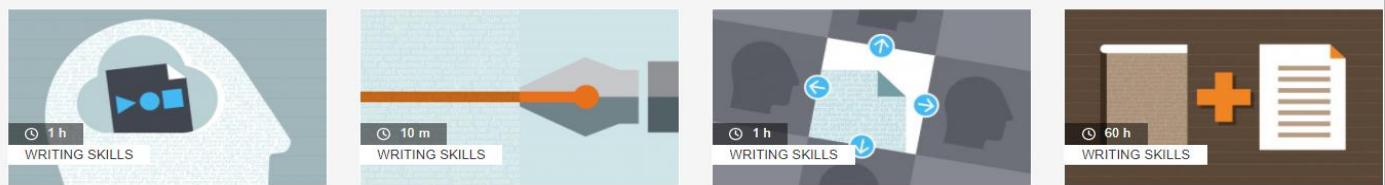
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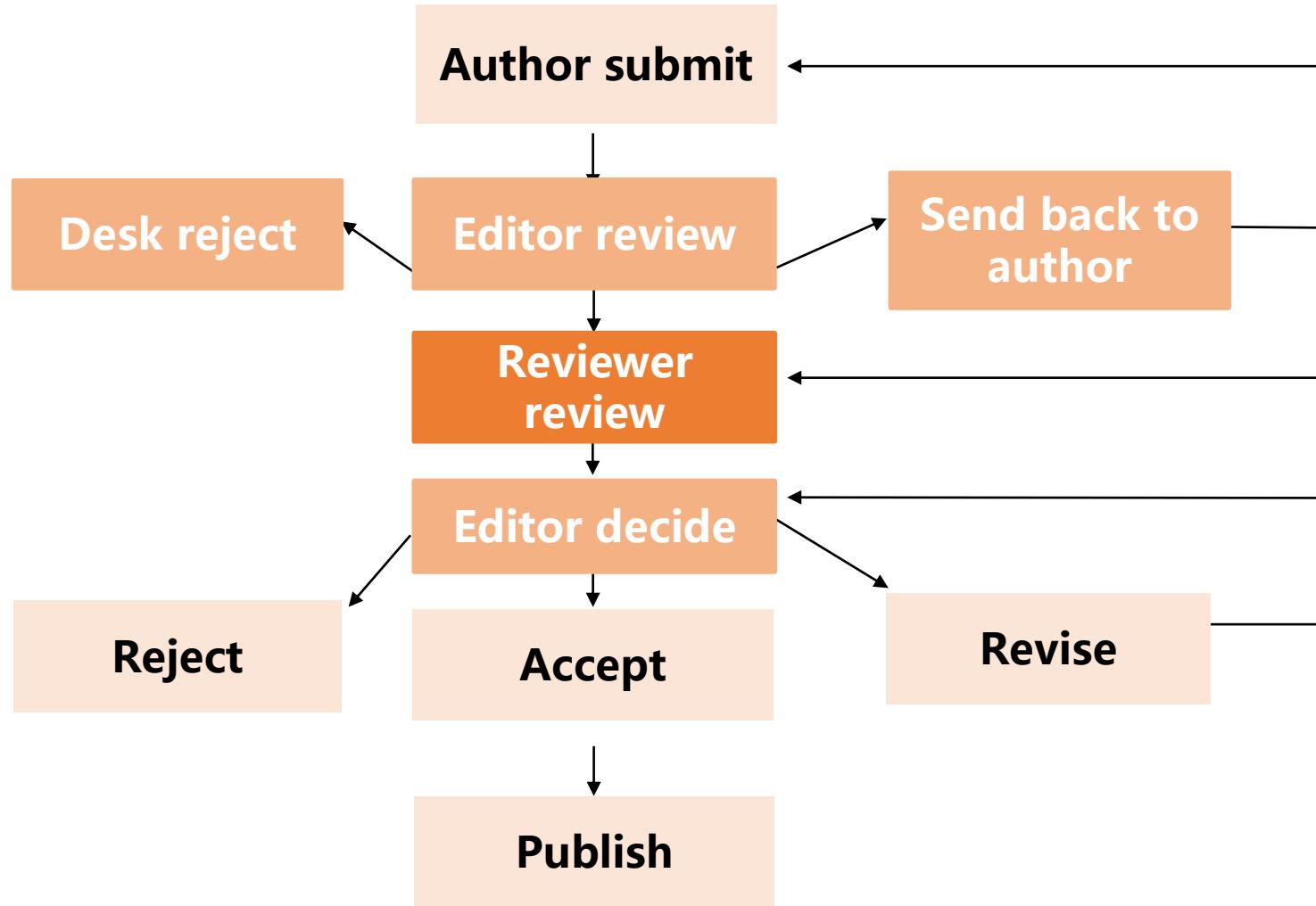
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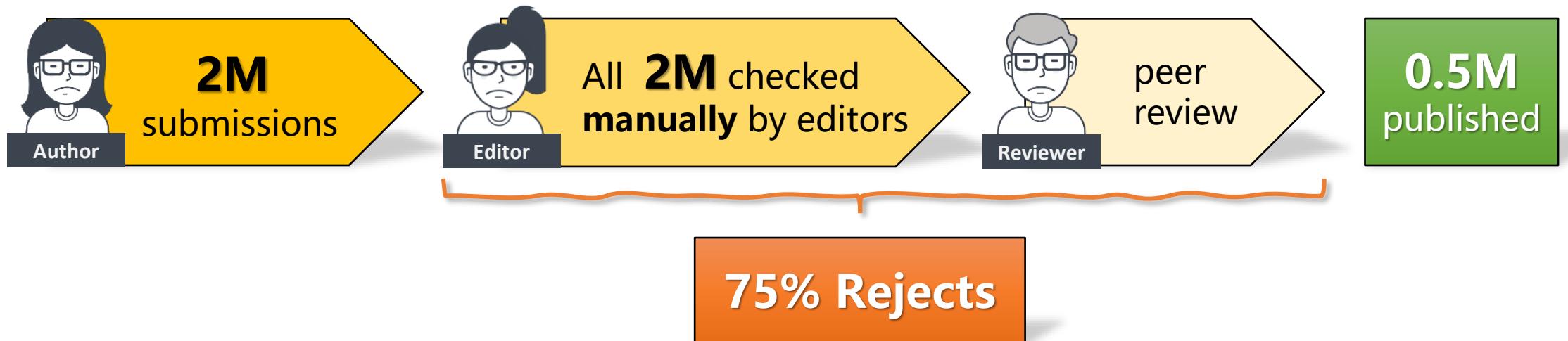
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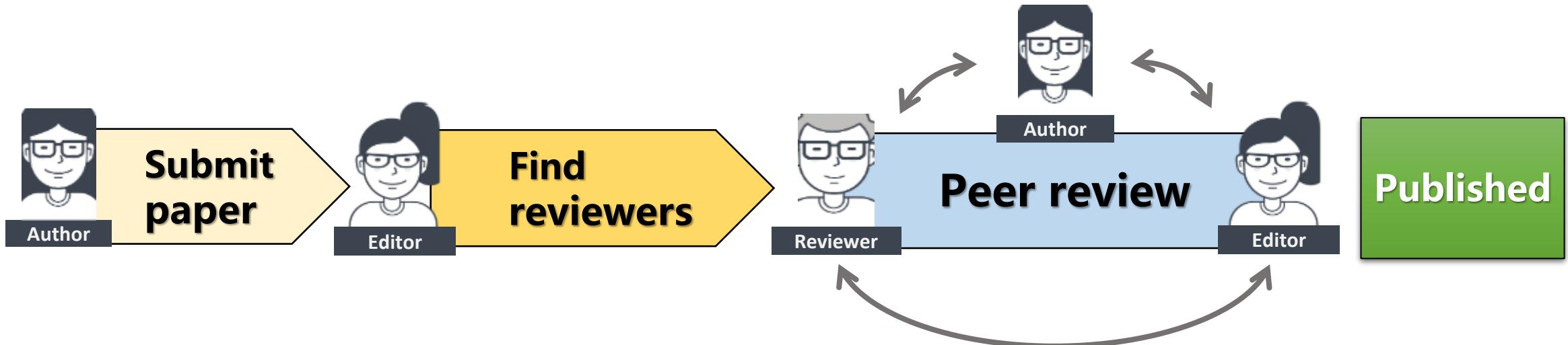
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- Helps with their own research or new ideas
- Keep updated with latest developments
- Association with journals and editors
- Career development





What the reviewers like?



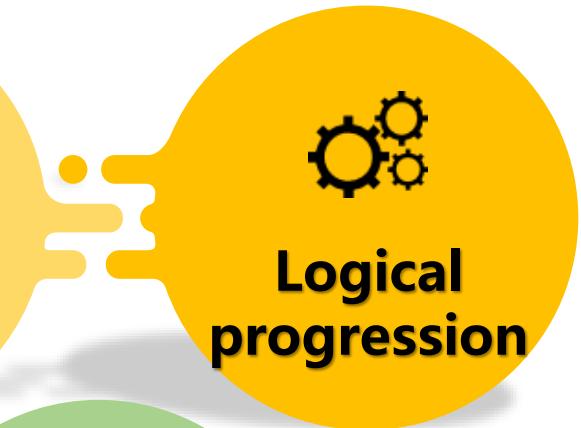
Importance



Well presented



Originality



Logical progression



Quality



Validity



Significance



Typical Review Comments

1

Reviewers point out data issues that need addressing

2

Writing and presentation needed to be significantly improved

3

Further works is needed to expand on scope to fit journal's

4

Conclusions were insufficiently supported

5

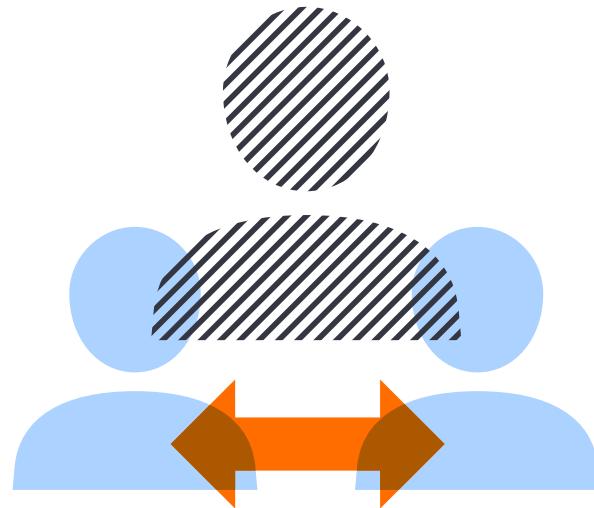
Missing or unclear components

6

Inadequate references



How to reply the review comments?



- Express your opinions friendly and generally
- Keep right conclusions instead of accepting all comments
- Detailed and specific replies, mark the all changes
- Discuss based on facts and latest authoritative results
- Rebuttal in a roundabout way
- Avoid empty talk and generalities
- Don't use excessive or personal language



Ethic issues in Peer review

Fake reviewer accounts

Emails with generic email contacts
and not institutional emails
Reviewers are not registered in the
systems

A

Fake reviews

Reviewers' report too
favourable without comments on
the manuscripts

B

Biased reviews

A reviewer doesn't judge the
scientific merit of the work

C

Citation manipulation and stacking

Reviewers recommend references of their
own work that are not relevant to the study

D



Common types of ethical misconduct

- Duplication
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- Data and image manipulation
- Authorship disputes
- Citation manipulation
- Peer review manipulation



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Research Policy

RETRACTED: The role of corporate technology strategy and patent portfolios in low-, medium- and high-technology firms

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Retraction notice to 'The role of corporate technology strategy and patent portfolios in low-, medium- and high-technology firms' in *Research Policy*, Volume 41, Issue 8, October 2012, Pages 1499

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This article has been retracted at the request of the Editors-in-Chief.

After discussions with the author about concerns raised by readers concerning the papers he published in *Research Policy* in 2009 and 2010, the *Research Policy* Editors have decided that the following two papers should be retracted:

580 U. Lichtenhainer / Research Policy 39 (2006) 559–580

tant in light of a growing focus on intellectual property in corporate strategies (Chesbrough, 2006; Pisano, 2006).

Thus, it is well established in the literature that corporate technology strategy and the size and composition of patent portfolios constitute essential determinants of the performance of industrial firms (Ernst, 2001; Lin et al., 2006). However, earlier research has addressed these central strategic parameters primarily in high-technology companies, whereas their role in low- and medium-technology firms is not well understood (Argyres, 1996; Evangelista et al., 1998; Lin et al., 2006). While the lack of previous research is related to relatively limited research regarding the impact of technology strategies and patent portfolios on firm performance, it limits an immediate application of the fundamental findings of earlier research to low-technology firms (Lin et al., 2006; Thornhill, 2006). For instance, the importance of an aggressive technology strategy and a superior patent portfolio in high-technology firms is likely to be limited in low-technology firms relative to high-technology companies (Chesbrough, 2006; Pisano, 2006).

The increasing importance of patented technology across industries (Pisano, 2006) and the growing need for innovation in low-technology sectors (Thornhill, 2006) suggest the applicability of the findings of previous research into high-technology firms. Moreover, prior technological knowledge is required to absorb external technology successfully in open innovation settings (Cohen and Levinthal, 1990). However, there are also several reasons for the limited role of corporate technology strategy and patent portfolios in low- and medium-technology firms. Among them are the limited possibilities of securing a firm's competitive position by means of patents and the importance of market-based performance determinants in low-technology industries (Lin et al., 1987; Thornhill, 2006). Moreover, path-dependent market effects (Teece, 2006) and the convergence of technology (Robertson and Patel, 2007) may limit the benefits of superior technology portfolios in low-technology firms. Finally, the trend towards open innovation processes has strengthened the markets for technology, and this facilitates the acquisition of external technology to compensate for limited internal R&D (Teece, 2006; Lichtenhainer, 2008).

Thus, several trends question the applicability of previous research results. To bridge this disconnect, we analyze how corporate technology strategy and patent portfolios in the context of low-, medium- and high-technology firms, considering technological intensity as a moderator. On this basis, the paper offers various contributions. In terms of theory, it overcome the traditional under-emphasis on empirical research in low- and medium-technology firms (Thornhill, 2006) by incorporating measurement scales and testing more precisely, based on a large-scale survey. While the studies that are older than the 1990s in high-technology firms it leads to a more refined understanding of low- and medium-technology companies. In terms of practice, it conflict with previous findings for high-technology firms, and they call for rethinking the role of central strategic parameters, i.e. technology strategies and patent portfolios. In particular, the results have major implications for theory, policy and practice in low- and medium-technology sectors (Robertson and Patel, 2007).

In the light of increasing managerial interest in technology strategies and patent portfolios, this paper helps to explain the differences between corporate technology strategies and patent portfolios within industries and across industrial sectors (Lin et al., 2006). As such, the study deepens our understanding of capturing value from technology in different environmental settings (Teece, 2006). It has major implications for organizational boundaries and for potential sources of competitive advantage in low-, medium- and high-technology firms. In recent works on technology strategy (Pisano, 2006), patent portfolios (Lin et al., 2006), knowledge management (Argote et al., 2003), technological innovation (Teece, 2006), open innovation (West et al., 2006), organizational boundaries (March, 2006), and low- and medium-technology firms (Thornhill, 2006), these issues have been highlighted as areas ripe for further study.

2. Theory and hypotheses

Although technological change affects all firms, earlier research has predominantly focused on high-technology companies (Dugal and Roy, 1994; Hirsch-Kreisberg et al., 2006; Thornhill, 2006). According to previous works (Robertson et al., 2007; low- and medium-technology sectors constitute industries that would not normally be designated as high-technology). However, technology is usually associated with some 'new economy' sectors (e.g. electronics, software, and various services (Nelson, 2005). Although there are multiple definitions of high-technology firms vs. low- and medium-technology firms (Teece, 2006; Pisano, 2006), earlier research is consistent in finding that the 'new economy' importance of low- and medium-technology firms (Laestadius et al., 2005; Robertson and Patel, 2007). Previous studies suggest that below 10% of firms in developed economies derive from high-technology firms, while more than 90% come from low- and medium-technology firms (Robertson et al., 2007).

To address the focus of our research on high-technology firms, we conducted a computerized search of the literature in the Business Source Premier publications database, which has been used in literature and policy (Hutzschenecker and Kleinleid, 2006). A search for the keyword 'high technology' in the article abstract returned 10,000 results by the end of 2006. A search for the keyword 'high technology OR medium technology' returned only 327 hits by the end of 2006. Equally, the results are gathered for similar keywords. We further underline the focus of previous research on high-technology firms with high levels of R&D expenditures. In these firms, the pace of technological change is high because new products usually have to overcome a significant technological hurdle to distinguish themselves from the offerings of competing firms (Dugal and Roy, 1994; Thornhill, 2006). The relatively consistent findings concerning the impact of technology strategies and patent portfolios on firm performance are mainly based on studies of high-technology firms (Argyres, 1996; Lin et al., 2006; Ramer, 2005).

In particular, previous empirical research has emphasized that corporate technology strategy and patent portfolios constitute essential determinants of the performance of industrial firms (Ernst, 2001; Lin et al., 2006). The basic assumption is that aggressive technology strategies in multiple technology fields lead to superior performance (Lin et al., 1994; Cohen and Levinthal, 1990; Xue et al., 1997). To appropriate the returns from these technology portfolios successfully, companies need to ensure sufficient patent protection (Arora et al., 2001; Mazzoleni and Nelson, 1998). Firms with superior technology portfolios which are effectively protected by patent rights are probably able to gain and sustain a competitive advantage based on the particular characteristics of technological knowledge, which are shared by other types of knowledge (Granstrand, 1998; Teece, 2006). Technology is often regarded as an artifact link, a science link, and a relatively high degree of confidentiality. Furthermore, it has a practical purpose, being linked to globally oriented common systems for its operationalization and assessment, and it may be protected by patent rights (Granstrand, 1998).

Based on a detailed analysis of the literature, we have identified four determinants of technology-based competitive advantage that have received major attention in the context of strengthening intellectual property regimes (Fosfuri, 2006; Granstrand, 1998;



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Troy P. Sampere ^a    , Thomas S. Bianchi ^{a, b}    , Stuart G. Wakeham ^c    , Mead A. Allison ^a   
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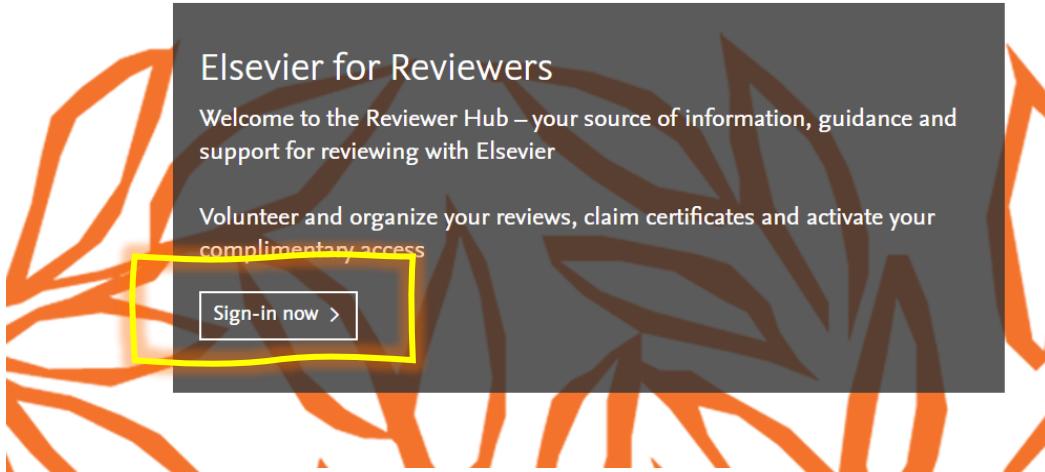


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Filter by subject area to find journals that you would like to review for. You must set your [volunteer reviewer profile](#) before you can volunteer.

Not all Elsevier journals are available to volunteer for. We're working on making the list complete.

Filter by subject

Advanced Basic Science
Advanced Practice Nursing
Agricultural and Biological Sciences

Volunteer for Marine Pollution Bulletin

[Marine Pollution Bulletin](#) ↗
Oceanography; Aquatic Science; Pollution
[Impact factor and other journal insights](#) ↗

Your volunteer review profile will be visible to editors of Marine Pollution Bulletin.

Why do you want to review for this journal *

I am an expert, or have an interest... X ▼

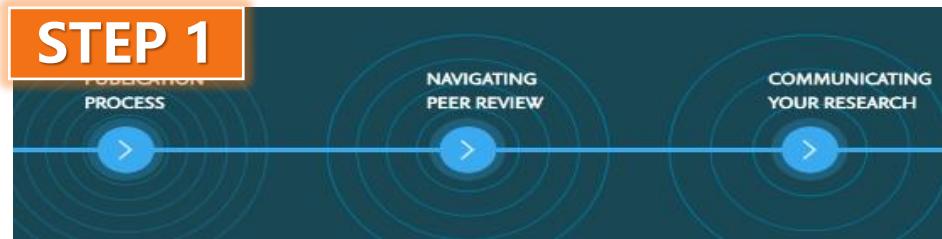
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Message for editors

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Review system and online resources

Research Academy



STEP 1

Certified Peer Reviewer Course

The Elsevier Researcher Academy is pleased to announce a new certified course. By taking the Certified* Peer Reviewer course, you will receive a thorough grounding in the peer review process and learn how to evaluate and improve manuscripts.

STEP 2

COMPLETE 0 / 12

LANGUAGE: English

12 modules

3-3 How to peer review a review article

1 h CERTIFIED PEER REVIEWER COURSE

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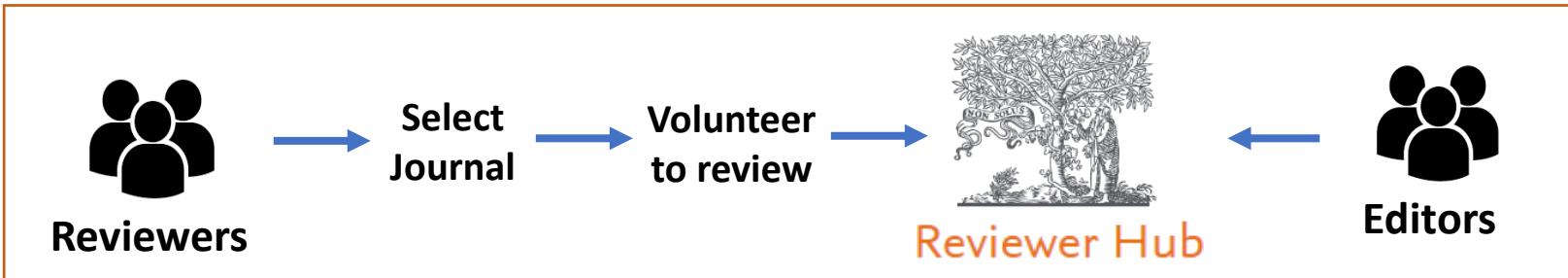
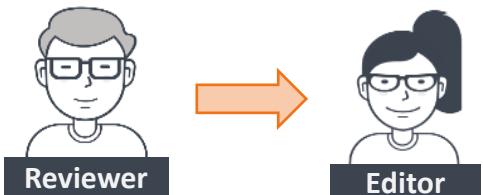
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Reviewer Hub



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The screenshot shows the ELSEVIER Reviewer Hub interface. On the left, there are sections for 'REVIEW INVITATIONS', 'REVIEWS IN PROGRESS', 'REVIEW HISTORY', and 'REWARDS'. A central search bar says 'Find Journals and volunteer to review' with a 'Filter by subject' dropdown. The dropdown menu is open, showing categories like 'Agricultural and Biological Sciences', 'Electrochemistry', and 'Spectroscopy'. Below the search bar, there are two journal thumbnails: 'Brazilian Journal of Physical Therapy' and 'Chinese Medical Sciences Journal'. On the right, there is a section titled 'REVIEW INVITATIONS' with a table for 'REVIEWS IN PROGRESS' showing a manuscript titled 'Centromeric RNA and its function at and beyond centromeric chromatin' from 'Journal of Molecular Biology' with a due date of '15th April 2020'. There are buttons for 'Open in Editorial Manager', 'Submit your recommendation', and 'Claim 30 days ScienceDirect & Scopus access'.

The screenshot shows the ELSEVIER website with a sidebar on the left containing links for 'Submit Your Paper', 'Supports Open Access', 'View Articles', 'Guide for Authors', 'Abstracting/ Indexing', and 'Track Your Paper'. The main content area features a large image of a tree and the text: 'Volunteer for Peer Review with Journal of Wind Engineering & Industrial Aerodynamics'. Below this, there is a detailed description of the process for becoming a volunteer reviewer, mentioning Scopus Author/Researcher/Public Author/ORCID ID, and a note that volunteers without publication history may not be able to proceed further.

The screenshot shows the ELSEVIER website with a sidebar on the left featuring the 'NON SOLUS' logo. The main content area shows a certificate titled 'Certificate of Reviewing' for 'Advances in Applied Mathematics'. It includes the text 'Awarded since January 2020 (18 reviews) presented to' and a small image of a book titled 'APPLIED MATHEMATICS'.



Online resources for Reviewers

ScienceDirect®



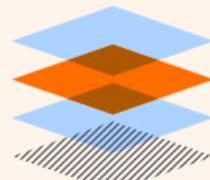
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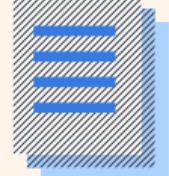


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Curchitser, Enrique N.; N. Curchitser, Enrique; Curchitser, E.; Curchitser, Enrique; Curchitser, E. N. Rutgers University-New Brunswick, New Brunswick, United States

Affiliation history

- 1997 - 2022 Rutgers University-New Brunswick, New Brunswick, United States
- 2013 - 2022 Department of Environmental Sciences, New Brunswick, United States
- 2021 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington, D.C., United States
- 1997 - 2019 Department of Marine and Coastal Sciences, New Brunswick, United States
- 2019 Rutgers University, Brunswick, United States
- 2013 IMCS Rutgers University, New Brunswick, United States
- 2001 - 2009 Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Palisades, United States
- 2002 - 2006 Columbia University, New York, United States
- 1999 Department of Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering, Piscataway, United States

Subject Areas

Earth and Planetary Sciences • Environmental Science • Agricultural and Biological Sciences • Engineering • Computer Science • Physics and Astronomy • Mathematics • Chemical Engineering • Multidisciplinary • Social Sciences

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Document & citation trends



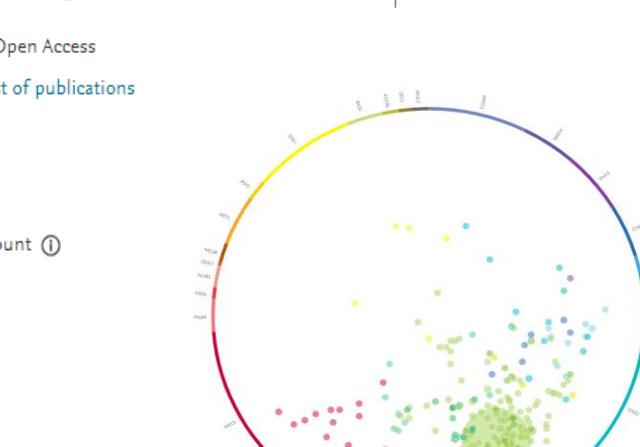
97 Documents Cited by 3847 Documents 0 Preprints 392 Co-Authors 19 Topics 13 Awarded Grants

Most contributed Topics 2017-2021

- Upwelling; El Nino-Southern Oscillation; Pacific Decadal Oscillation
- 9 documents
- Mesoscale Eddy; Drifter; Mixed Layer
- 3 documents
- Storm Surge; Wave Setup; Simulation
- 3 documents

View all Topics

Citation Count



83,800 Citations

Article: Ocean forecasting in terrain-following coordinates: Formulation and skill assessment of the Regional Ocean Modeling System

Halvorsen, D.B., Arango, H., Budig, W.P., ... Warner, J.C., Wilkin, J. *Journal of Computational Physics*, 2008, 227(7), pp. 3595-3624

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Article: Open access North Pacific Gyre Oscillation links ocean climate and ecosystem change

Di Lorenzo, E., Schneider, N., Cobb, K.M., ... Powell, T.M., Rhie, P. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 2008, 35(8), L08607

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Review: On the use of IPCC-class models to assess the impact of climate on Living Marine Resources

Stock, C.A., Alexander, M.A., Bond, N.A., ... Vecchi, G.A., Werner, F.E. *Progress in Oceanography*, 2011, 88(1-4), pp. 1-27

Scopus Source metrics

7.9 CiteScore 2020 ⓘ

1.548 SJR 2020 ⓘ

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Overall research performance

5,539 ▲ Scholarly Output ⓘ

19,832 ▲ Authors

17.9% All Open Access

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62,333 文献搜索结果

选择要分析的年份范围: 2000 到 2022 分析

Oceanography

按年份划分的文献



年份 文献个数

年份	文献个数
2022	639
2021	3044
2020	3144
2019	4161
2018	3358
2017	3058
2016	2989
2015	2843
2014	2608
2013	3048

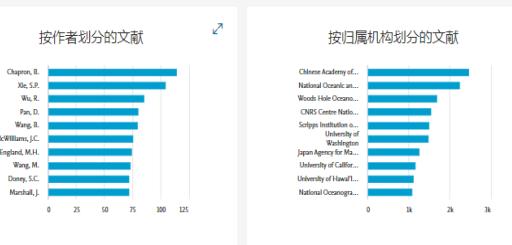
按来源出版物划分的各年度文献



按作者划分的文献



按归属机构划分的文献



按国家/地区划分的文献



按类型划分的文献



按学科类别划分的文献





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Call for Papers Article Selections

Structure, functions and services of estuaries and coastal seas in the Anthropocene (1)

© February 7, 2022

Estuarine Coastal & Shelf Science (The Impact Factor of this Journal is 2.929, ranking it 21 out of 110 in *Marine & Freshwater Biology*)

We invite you to submit manuscripts for a Special Issue entitled "Structure, functions and services of estuaries and coastal seas in the Anthropocene". It was the main theme of the ECSA 58 – EMECS 13 Online Conference organized jointly by the Estuarine and Coastal Sciences Association (ECSA) and the International Center for Environmental



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