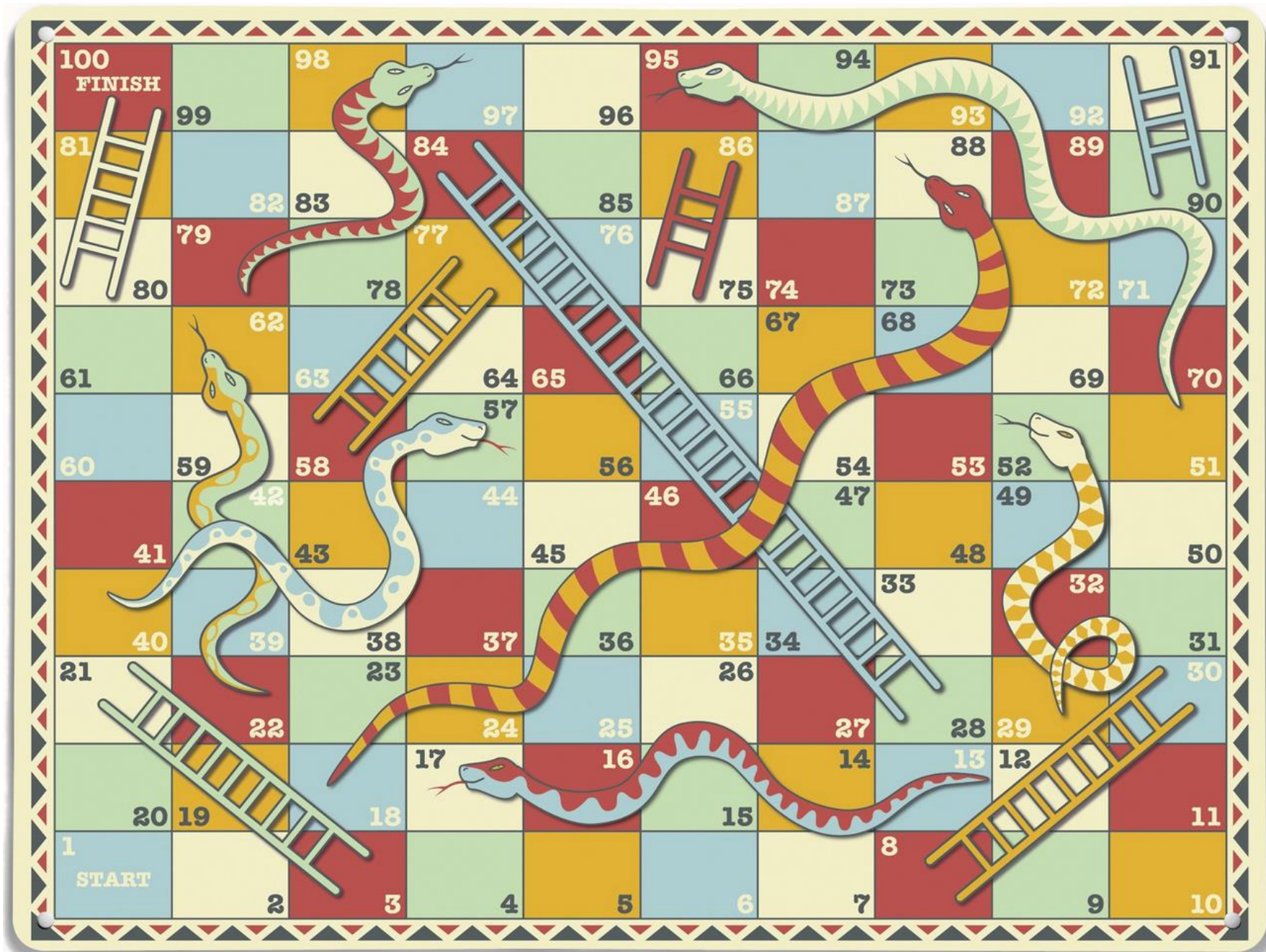


# Successful submissions to high-impact-factor journals

---

Yateendra Joshi

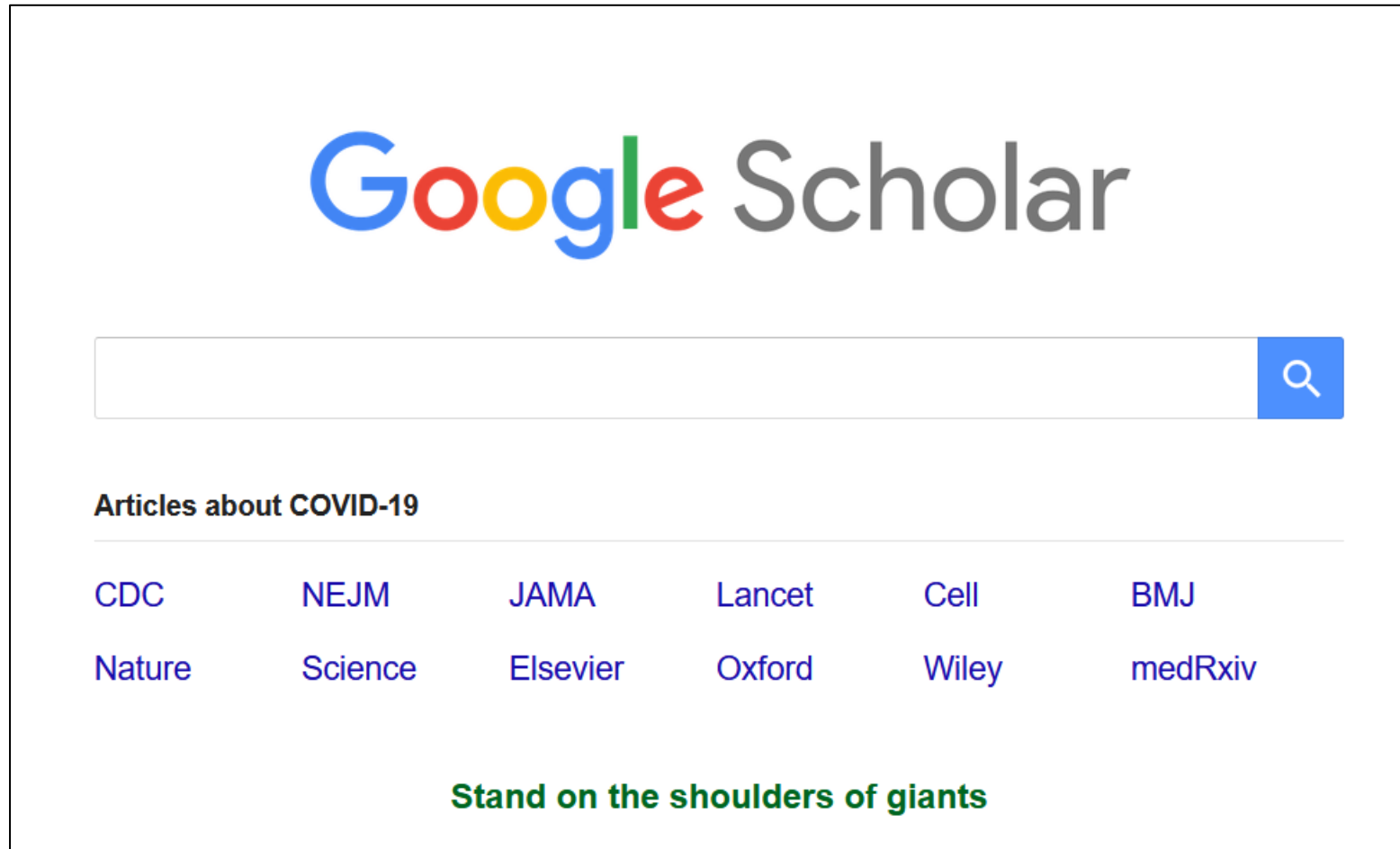


# Choosing the right journal for your manuscript

- Check Google Scholar using keywords that apply to your manuscript.
- Examine references you have cited.
- Use 'Manuscript Matcher' (Web of Science).
- Use 'Journal Finder' (Wiley).
- Use 'Open Journal Matcher'.
- Use 'Find my journal'.
- Once you choose a journal,
  - study instructions to authors
  - examine a recent issue of the journal.

# Google Scholar

<https://scholar.google.com/>



# Manuscript Matcher (Web of Science)

## **Already have a manuscript?**

Find journals where your research is most likely to be accepted based on an analysis of tens of millions of citation connections in *Web of Science Core Collection* using Manuscript Matcher.

# Manuscript Matcher (Web of Science)

## Manuscript Matcher ×

Manuscript Matcher helps you find the most related journals for your theme. Please provide information about your manuscript below.

Title

The manuscript title or relevant part(s) of the title

Abstract

The manuscript abstract or relevant part(s) of the abstract

# Journal Finder (Wiley)

<https://journalfinder.wiley.com/search?type=match>

Enter your manuscript information • *Both fields are required*

Manuscript title

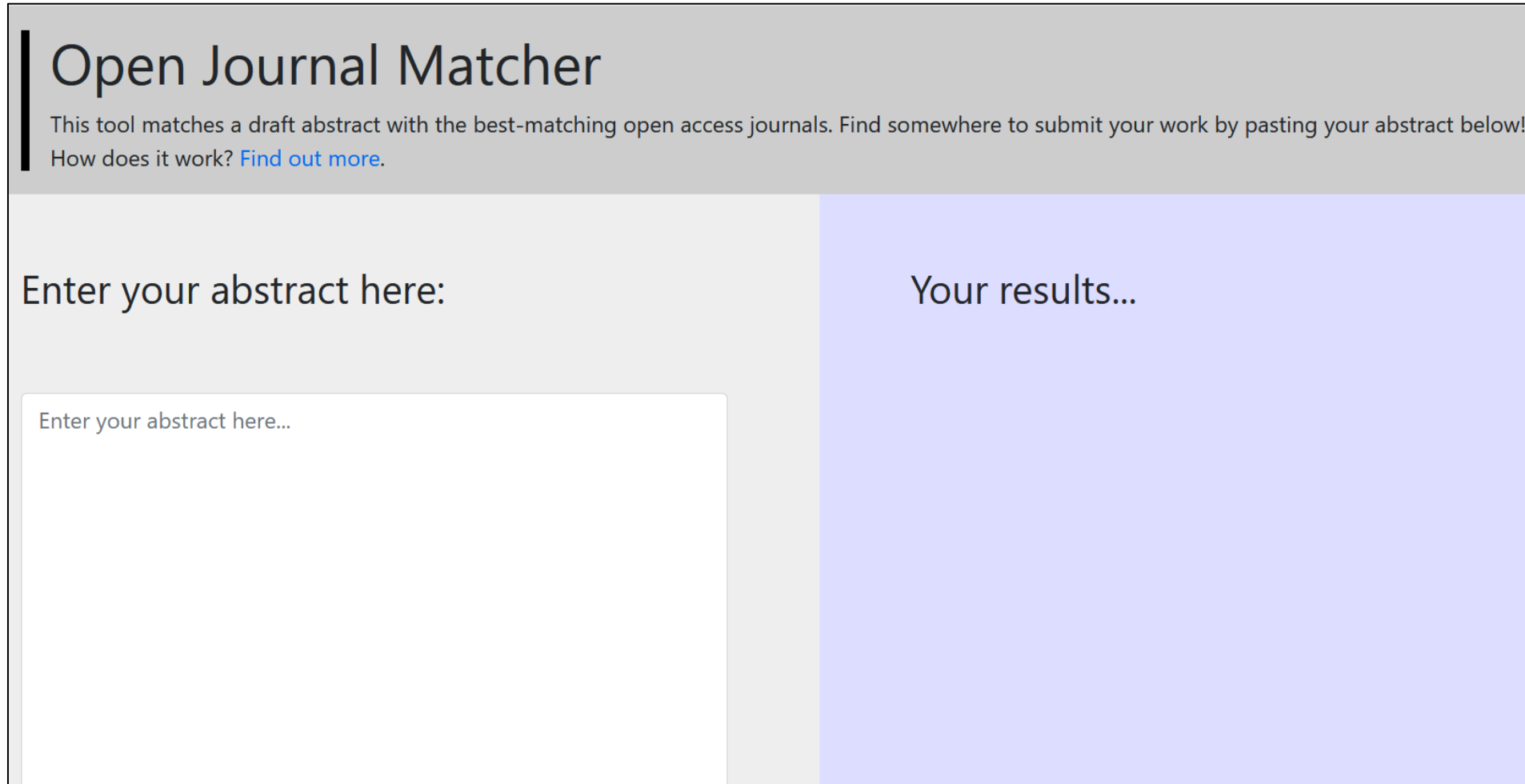
Manuscript abstract

0 of 3000 characters

*Please continue to enter more info for better results*

# Open Journal Matcher

<https://ojm.ocert.at/>

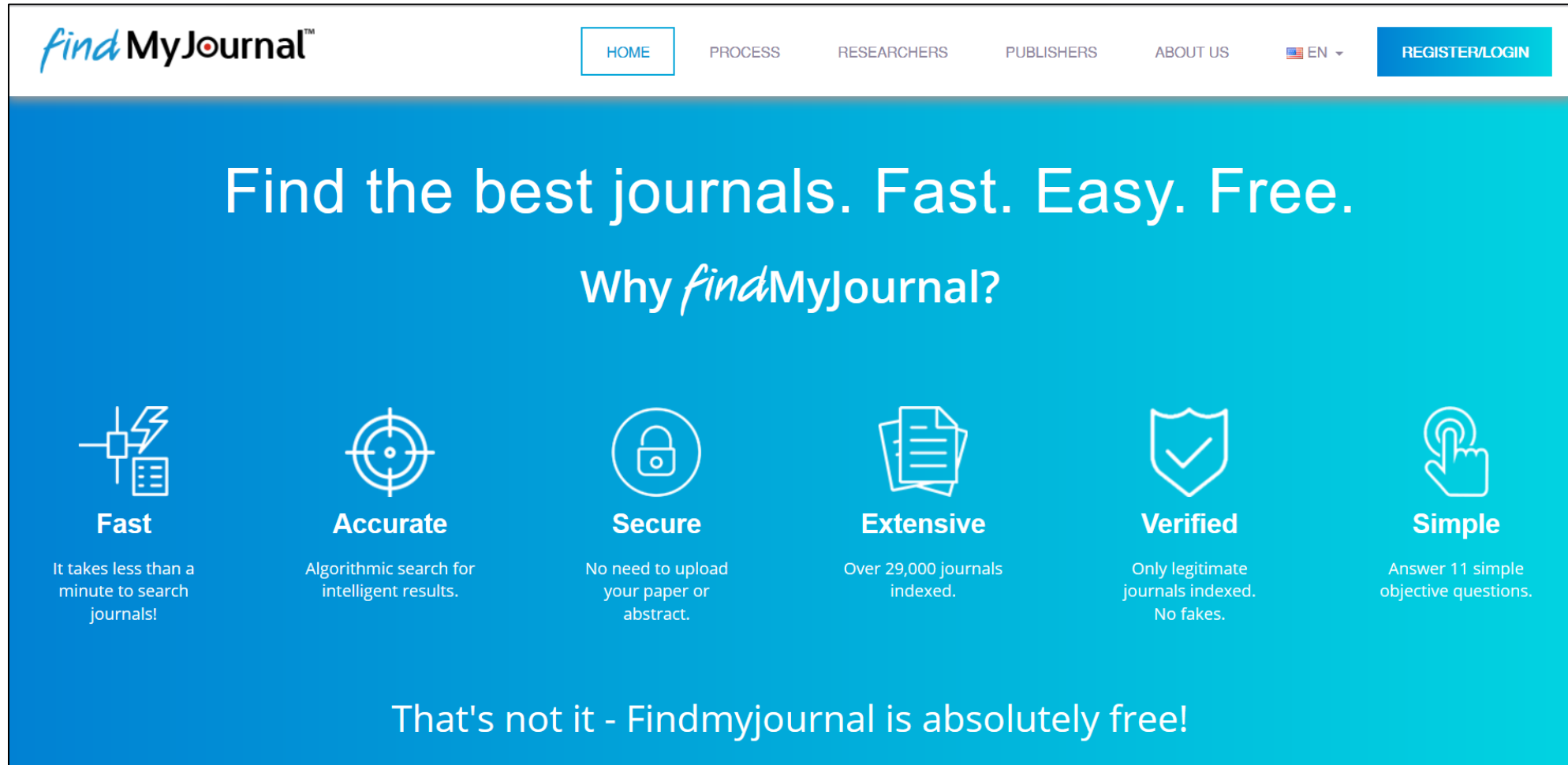


The screenshot shows the Open Journal Matcher web interface. At the top, the title "Open Journal Matcher" is displayed in a large, dark font. Below the title, a short description reads: "This tool matches a draft abstract with the best-matching open access journals. Find somewhere to submit your work by pasting your abstract below! How does it work? [Find out more.](#)" The interface is divided into two main sections. The left section, titled "Enter your abstract here:", contains a large white text input field with the placeholder text "Enter your abstract here...". The right section, titled "Your results...", is a large, empty light blue area. The entire interface is enclosed in a thin black border.



# Find My Journal

<https://www.findmyjournal.com/>



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Find My Journal website. At the top left is the logo "find MyJournal™". To its right is a navigation menu with links for "HOME", "PROCESS", "RESEARCHERS", "PUBLISHERS", "ABOUT US", and a language selector "EN" with a dropdown arrow. On the far right of the navigation bar is a blue button labeled "REGISTER/LOGIN". The main content area has a blue background with the headline "Find the best journals. Fast. Easy. Free." and the sub-headline "Why findMyJournal?". Below this are six feature cards, each with an icon, a title, and a description:

- Fast**: It takes less than a minute to search journals! (Icon: lightning bolt and document)
- Accurate**: Algorithmic search for intelligent results. (Icon: target)
- Secure**: No need to upload your paper or abstract. (Icon: padlock)
- Extensive**: Over 29,000 journals indexed. (Icon: stack of papers)
- Verified**: Only legitimate journals indexed. No fakes. (Icon: shield with checkmark)
- Simple**: Answer 11 simple objective questions. (Icon: hand pointing to a button)

At the bottom of the main content area, a white text box contains the message: "That's not it - Findmyjournal is absolutely free!"

# Why are manuscripts rejected by journals

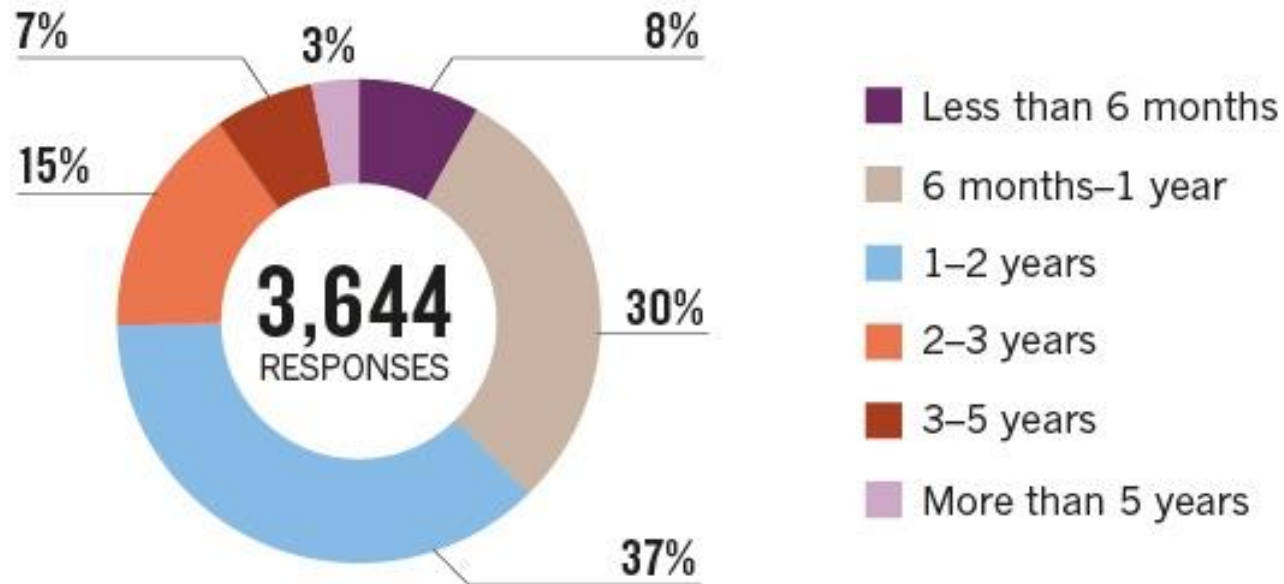
- Mismatch with aims and scope
- Lack of novelty or significance
- Flaws in study design
- Ethical misconduct
- Poorly organized manuscript
- Errors of spelling, grammar, etc.
- Ignoring journal's instructions to authors

The overall global average acceptance rate is 35%–40%.

# From submission to publication: 6 months to 2 years

## THE WAITING GAME

Almost 10% of *Nature's* readers say their longest wait to get a paper published in a journal has been more than 3 years.



**Poll question:** What is the longest time that you have waited for a research paper to be published?

## From submission to publication

- 1 Author sends or uploads a manuscript.
- 2 Journal carries out a preliminary screening.
- 3 If OK, manuscript is sent to reviewers (referees).
- 4 Reviewers' comments are conveyed to author.
- 5 Author submits a revised version.
- 6 Manuscript is typeset and made into pages; proofs to author.
- 7 Author returns proofs; paper published.

## Overcome time lag with parallel processing

- Adopt parallel processing: at any time, aim to have multiple papers, each at a different stage of the process.
- Start writing early.
- Enquire if you don't hear from the editor within 6–8 weeks of submission.
- Choose journals that are published frequently (at least 6 times a year).

## Preliminary check: is the manuscript is worth reviewing?

- Within the broad remit of the journal?
- Addresses a broad subject area?
- Potentially a substantial contribution?
- Subject topical, of interest to a wide readership?
- Novel and interesting?
- **Appropriately formatted?**

## Warning from a journal

Submitted manuscripts must be written with native language competency in either English or French.

Manuscripts that do not meet these standards will be **returned without review**.

Careful attention to clarity and style is encouraged.

## View from the 'other side of the desk'

“[Reviewers] are already forming a viewpoint within the first couple of pages . . . Grammar, referencing, sentence structure and **probably most important of all, following the guidelines for submission**, do matter and can make the difference between R&R [revise and re-submit] and an outright rejection.”

Peter Galvin

Editor-in-Chief,

*Journal of Management & Organization*



## Put your best foot forward

- Cover letter
  - address to a named individual (avoid 'Dear Editor')
  - link to recent papers published in the journal
  - knowledge gap or problem and how you filled or solved it
  - any undertaking (s) required
  - mark copies (cc) to all authors
- Title and abstract: greatest care
- First paragraphs of Introduction and Discussion: extra care with spelling, grammar, punctuation
- SI units, tables, figures, citations, references: formatted precisely

## Avoid elementary errors of spelling, grammar, punctuation

- “In low–middle income countries, setting up new monitoring stations **include** financial, logistical, and location problems.”
- “The **impact** of air pollution on human health in both developed and developing nations **are** significant.”  
**Subject–verb mismatch**
- “Resistance to microorganisms, threaten the efficient prevention and treatment of infections”  
**Comma breaks the flow**
- “DSIR is a delta region and is blessed by number of rivers”  
**Definite article missing**
- “an environmental consultancy firm from Ahmedabad, a city in **the** Gujarat state of India” **‘The’ wrongly used**
- The objective of study is to design stable channel for the reach of the Tapi River. . . **Articles missing**

## Don't give up if your paper is rejected

Of 1052 manuscripts rejected by *Academic Emergency Medicine*, nearly **66% were subsequently published** elsewhere, in a total of 229 journals.

Of 254 manuscripts rejected by *American Journal of Roentgenology*, **64% were later published** in 30 radiologic and 27 non-radiologic journals.

# Even Nobel-Prize papers have been rejected

## *On Influential Books and Journal Articles Initially Rejected Because of Negative Referees' Evaluations*

*This article describes examples of influential and/or highly cited papers that were initially rejected by one or more scientific journals. The work reported in eight of the papers eventually earned Nobel prizes for their authors; six papers later became the most cited of the journals in which they were published. Also described are influential and highly cited scientific books whose authors encountered problems in publishing them. These case studies suggest that, although rejection may subsequently result in an improved manuscript, on other occasions referees may simply have failed to appreciate a paper's importance. Many of these rejected papers also reported unexpected findings or discoveries that challenged conventional models or interpretations.*

Campanario J M. 1995. On influential books and journal articles initially rejected because of negative referees' evaluations. *Science Communication* 16: 304-325

# Craft title carefully and format it for your target journal

- Check title structure in target journal: phrase, complete sentence, or question.
- Prefer informative titles to catchy but uninformative titles.
- Start with an important term; avoid such terms as study, investigation, and experiment.
- Match average length in target journal. (10±3 words?)<sup>1</sup>
- Avoid jargon if possible; papers with jargon-free titles cited more.<sup>2</sup>
- Check **capitalization** (sentence case, title case, all caps), **alignment** (centred, left-aligned, or right-aligned), and **weight** (bold or normal).

<sup>1</sup>Elgendi M. 2019. Characteristics of a highly cited article: a machine learning perspective. *IEEE Access* 7: 87977–87986

<sup>2</sup>Martínez A and Mammola S. 2021. Specialized terminology reduces the number of citations of scientific papers. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 288: 20202581. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2020.2581>

# Notice capitalization, alignment, and typography

Chemical source profiles of fine particles for five different sources in Delhi

Plain (not bold, sentence case, left aligned)

**Bioelectrochemical behaviour of a sequentially added biocatalytic coculture in a microbial fuel cell**

As above, but bold

**Social intelligence between male athletes and non-athletes of Punjab University, Chandigarh**

Bold, centred

**Importance of Primary Healthcare in Delhi in the Times of COVID-19**

Bold, left aligned, title case

INDIA RANKINGS: IMPACT ON RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS (A CASE STUDY ON TOP 20 ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS)

Capitals only, left aligned

**ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIBRARY PROFESSIONALS: A STUDY OF THE JIWAJI UNIVERSITY GWALIOR (M.P.)**

Capitals only, centred, bold

Alleviation of soil salinization and the management of saline soils, climate change, and soil interactions

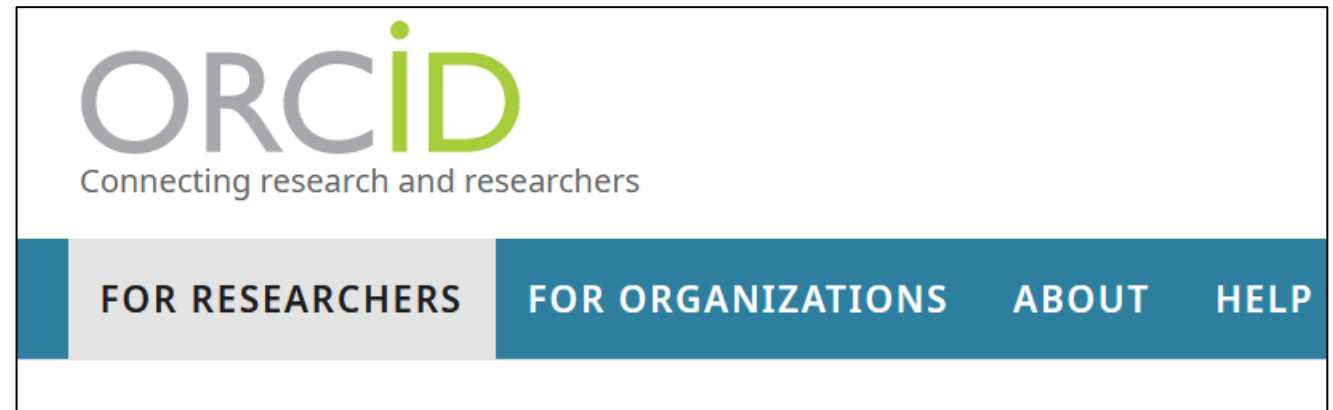
Normal capitalization, right aligned

Scientometric Analysis of Research Publications of National Institutes of Technology

Title-case capitalization, right aligned

## How to supply affiliation

- Affiliation: institution where work was carried out (may not be current address).
- ORCID Id <<https://orcid.org/signin>>
- Superscript numeral or letter or some other symbols?
- Postal or mailing or street address?
- 'Corresponding' author?



# Indicating affiliation with superscript numerals

## **Next generation technologies for smart healthcare: challenges, vision, model, trends and future directions**

**Shreshth Tuli<sup>1</sup>** | **Shikhar Tuli<sup>2</sup>** | **Gurleen Wander<sup>3</sup>** | **Praneet Wander<sup>4</sup>** | **Sukhpal Singh Gill<sup>5</sup>** | **Schahram Dustdar<sup>6</sup>** | **Rizos Sakellariou<sup>7</sup>** | **Omer Rana<sup>8</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, India

<sup>3</sup>Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS trust, London, UK

<sup>4</sup>Department of Gastroenterology, Northshore Long Island Jewish Hospital, New York,

<sup>5</sup>School of Electronic Engineering and Computer Science, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK

<sup>6</sup>Distributed Systems Group, Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria

<sup>7</sup>Department of Computer Science, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK

<sup>8</sup>School of Computer Science and Informatics, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK



## Indicating affiliation with superscript letters

### Characteristics of tail pipe (Nitric oxide) and resuspended dust emissions from urban roads – A case study in Delhi city

V. Dheeraj Alshetty<sup>a</sup>, Sudheer Kumar Kuppili<sup>a</sup>, S.M. Shiva Nagendra<sup>a,\*</sup>,  
Gitakrishnan Ramadurai<sup>a</sup>, Virendra Sethi<sup>b</sup>, Rakesh Kumar<sup>c</sup>, Niraj Sharma<sup>d</sup>,  
Anil Namdeo<sup>e</sup>, Margaret Bell<sup>e</sup>, Paul Goodman<sup>e</sup>, Tim Chatterton<sup>f</sup>, Jo Barnes<sup>f</sup>,  
Laura De Vito<sup>f</sup>, James Longhurst<sup>f</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, 600 036, India

<sup>b</sup> Centre for Environmental Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Powai, Mumbai, 400076, India

<sup>c</sup> CSIR-NEERI Nehru Marg, Nagpur, 440 020, India

<sup>d</sup> CSIR-Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), P.O. - CRRI, Mathura Road, New Delhi, 110025, India

<sup>e</sup> Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, UK

<sup>f</sup> University of West England, Coldharbour Ln, Stoke Gifford, Bristol, BS16 1QY, UK

## Indicating affiliation with superscript symbols

Azizur Rahman<sup>#,\*</sup> and M. Sadik Batcha<sup>\$</sup>

<sup>#</sup>*Zakir Husain Delhi College (Evening), Delhi University, Delhi - 110 006, India*

<sup>\$</sup>*Annamalai University, Annamalainagar - 608 002, India*

<sup>\*</sup>*E-mail: azizr2@gmail.com*

# How to write an abstract

- **Abstract complements title:** do not repeat info already provided by title.
- Skip background information.
- Skip objectives.
- Avoid abbreviations.
- Keep within specified number of words, typically 250 words.
- Write a single paragraph (but use separate headings in structured abstracts).

## Title and abstract: avoid repetition of information

### Primary School Teachers' Computer Competency



*Abstract*—The study outlined in this article aims to assess the computer competency of primary school teachers. The study employed normative survey method to investigate the problem. Simple random sampling technique was used to select a sample of 320 primary school teachers

### **AWARENESS AND USE OF INFLIBNET 'S N- LIST CONSORTIUM BY THE FACULTY MEMBERS OF SELECTED COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY**



The paper aims to identify the awareness and use of the N-LIST Consortium by the faculty members of selected colleges affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. A Structured Questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. The analysis is based on the responses given by 150 faculty members.

# Title and abstract: avoid repetition of information

## **INVESTIGATING THE INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR OF ACADEMIC LAWYERS OF KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY KURUKSHETRA (HARYANA) AND CHAUDHARY DEVI LAL UNIVERSITY, SIRSA (HARYANA): A COMPARATIVE STUDY**



This comparative study investigated the information seeking behavior of academic lawyers of Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra and Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa. The aim of the study was to determine the law students and faculty member's academic information needs and information seeking behavior and to find out the utility of e-resources and legal databases. Further the aim of the study was also to identify the problems faced by the academic lawyers in the process of information seeking and suggest different approaches and strategies to overcome the hurdles in the way of information seeking behavior. A questionnaire was the basic method to collect the required data in this study. The study reflected that the students and faculty members used the library to satisfy their information needs. The main purpose of the students for seeking information was the preparation of examination. The internet was the major e-resources for the academic lawyers from where they got their required information. Academic lawyers were more dependent on departmental library for identifying e-resources and legal databases.

# Title and abstract: avoid repetition of information

## **Social intelligence between male athletes and non-athletes of Punjab University, Chandigarh**

### **Abstract**



The purpose of present study was to compare the social intelligence between the male athletes and non-athletes of Panjab University, Chandigarh. To achieve the purpose of the study, one hundred fifty (n=150) male athletes and non-athletes (seventy five-athletes and seventy five non-athletes) from Panjab University, Chandigarh between 19-26 years were selected as subjects of the study by using random sampling technique. To assess the social intelligence the Social Intelligence Scale developed by Chadha and Ganesan (2013) was used. To find out the significance difference between the male athletes and non-athletes, independent t-test was applied with the help of SPSS software. For testing hypothesis, the level of significance was set at 0.05. Results of the study revealed that there were no significant differences on the factors; confidence level, recognition of social environment, tactfulness and social intelligence (total). On the other hand, significant differences were found on the factors; patience, cooperativeness, sensitivity, sense of humour and memory.

# Abstract: avoid introductory or background information

## **Statistical Study of Machine Learning Algorithms Using Parametric and Non-Parametric Tests:**

### **A Comparative Analysis and Recommendations**

The emerging area of the internet of things (IoT) generates a large amount of data from IoT applications such as health care, smart cities, etc. This data needs to be analyzed in order to derive useful inferences. Machine learning (ML) plays a significant role in analyzing such data. It becomes difficult to select optimal algorithm from the available set of algorithms/classifiers to obtain best results. The performance of algorithms differs when applied to datasets from different application domains. In learning, it is difficult to understand if the difference in performance is real or due to random variation in test data, training data, or internal randomness of the learning algorithms. **This study takes into account these issues** during a comparison of ML algorithms for binary and multivariate classification. It helps in providing guidelines for statistical validation of results. The results obtained show that the performance measure of accuracy for one algorithm differs by critical difference (CD) than others over binary and multivariate datasets obtained from different application domains.



# Abstract: avoid introductory or background information

## Understanding the barriers to the diffusion of rooftop solar: A case study of Delhi (India)

The threat of climate change has necessitated that nations make a switch to greener and more environmentally sustainable fuels. India's plans to promote electricity generation from solar energy is a positive step in this direction. Several states have come up with their own renewable energy plans to support this transition. Delhi's solar policy (2016) intends to contribute to this national plan. It was widely believed that Delhi's favourable geographical conditions for solar, relatively high literacy rate and good public awareness would aid good market penetration of rooftop solar (RTS). However, the expectations of the policy makers have been belied by a meagre adoption rate as RTS has met with a very lukewarm response from the residents of Delhi. **The current study holistically explores** the obstacles hindering the growth of Delhi's RTS market by integrating perspectives from solar vendors, implementing agencies' officials and users/potential users and suggests some policy measures to address the issues.





Title and abstract work together

## **Can apparent superluminal neutrino speeds be explained as a quantum weak measurement?**

**M V Berry<sup>1</sup>, N Brunner<sup>1</sup>, S Popescu<sup>1</sup> and P Shukla<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> H H Wills Physics Laboratory, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol BS8 1TL, UK

<sup>2</sup> Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, India

Received 12 October 2011, in final form 27 October 2011

Published 11 November 2011

**Abstract**

Probably not.

Title and abstract work together

Bulletin of the  
Seismological Society of America

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Vol. 64

October 1974

No. 5

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IS THE SEQUENCE OF EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA,  
WITH AFTERSHOCKS REMOVED, POISSONIAN?

BY J. K. GARDNER and L. KNOPOFF

ABSTRACT

**Yes.**

## How to choose suitable keywords

- Avoid terms already used in the title.
- Prefer short phrases to single words.
- Avoid terms that are too broad.
- Use the terms searchers will use.
- Format keywords in the target journal's style:
  - keywords or key words?
  - alphabetically arranged?
  - capitalization?
  - separated by commas, semicolons, spaces?

# Poorly chosen keywords: repetitive and too broad

**Statistical Study of Machine Learning Algorithms Using Parametric and Non-Parametric Tests:  
A Comparative Analysis and Recommendations**

## **KEYWORDS**



Classification, Homoscedasticity, Multiple Comparisons, Non-Parametric Test, Normality, Parametric Test, Statistical Method

## **Sustainable treatment of domestic wastewater through microalgae**

## **KEYWORDS**



Biological treatment;  
domestic waste-  
water; microalgae

## Poorly chosen keywords: broad and repetitive

**Title** Effect of restricted emissions during COVID-19 on air quality in India

**Keywords** COVID-19, India, AQI, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, AERMOD

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AQI	Air Quality Index
AQI	Al-Qaeda in Iraq
AQI	Anesthesia Quality Institute ( <i>Schaumburg, IL</i> )
AQI	Agricultural Quarantine Inspection

## Keywords different from those used in titles

**Next generation technologies for smart healthcare:  
challenges, vision, model, trends and future directions**

### **KEYWORDS**

artificial intelligence, Blockchain, cloud computing, fog computing, healthcare, internet of things,  
machine learning

x

# Formatting keywords: sequence, capitalization, punctuation

**Keywords** Food system transformation · Urbanisation · Rural livelihoods · Enabling conditions · Sustainable development

Not alphabetic, every term capitalized, separated with dots

**Keywords:** Green Revolution, India, Farmers, Indigenous varieties, Rice, Millets

Not alphabetic, every term capitalized, separated with commas

**KEY WORDS:** Ore quality tracking, RFID, Datamine, FlexSim, DEM, Copper mine.

Not alphabetic, every term capitalized, separated with commas, ending with a period; also 'key words' and in capitals and bold

*Key words:* cattle prices, farm management, herd improvement

Alphabetic, lowercase, commas for separation; also 'key words' and in italics

**Keywords:** corn; sprouting; storage suitability; storage conditions

Alphabetic, lowercase, semicolons for separation

# The IMRaD structure

- **I**ntroduction: reason for doing work, nature of hypothesis, essential background.
- **M**aterials and methods: sufficient details of techniques to enable the work to be repeated.
- **R**esults: draw attention to important details in tables and figures.
- **D**iscussion: significance of results in relation to reasons for doing the work, and place them in the context of other work.



## Write an account of your research in 20–30 paragraphs

- Introduction: 1 page, maximum 400 words in 2–4 paragraphs
- Methods: 2–3 pages, about 750 words in 6–8 paragraphs
- Results: 2–3 pages (text, figures, tables), about 1000 words in 4–8 paragraphs
- Discussion: 3–4 pages, 1000–1500 words, 10 paragraphs

Source Araújo C G. 2014. Detailing the writing of scientific manuscripts.

*Arquivos Brasileiros de Cardiologia* 102 (2): e21–e23

# How to write the Introduction

- Answer the question **W H Y**.
- State the problem.
- Explain why the problem is important.
- Review work done so far to solve it.
- Introduce the study by pointing out what is different about it compared to past research.
- Start with a broad topic and make it progressively narrower.
- End with a statement of specific objectives.

# How to write the methods section

- Answer the question **H O W**.
- Include enough detail for others to repeat the experiment.
- Give sources of material, make and model of equipment, quantities, duration, season, etc.
- Mention statistical tests you used.
- Modified a standard method? Describe only modifications (but cite the original source).
- Mention any material received gratis.
- Mention sampling method, sample size, no. of replications, cohort, etc.
- Describe the control group.
- Use the past tense.

# How to write the results section

- Answer the question **W H A T**.
- State only the results; comments and explanations in Discussion section.
- Use tables and charts as appropriate but do not duplicate information.
- Use charts to emphasize patterns; use tables to give exact values and show multiple variables.
- If results are not statistically significant, do not discuss them.
- Follow standards in expressing units.
- Highlight important results but avoid paraphrasing all the data from a table.
- Use supplementary tables if required.
- Use the past tense.

# A digression on presenting results

## Do not use 'times less'; use fractions

'Times' implies multiplication and, therefore, increase, not decrease.

- Area occupied by the compact coupler is about **3 times less** than of the conventional one.
  - . . . was about **a third of** that in 2015.
- the water absorption rate of exfoliated nanocomposite is 2.8%, which is **5 times less** than that of pure silicone.
  - . . . **a fifth that** of pure silicone

# Match precision of expression to precision of measurement



Height above MSL 15.035

## Split multi-digit figures into thousands, millions, billions, etc.

- The international system uses millions and billions (not lakhs and crores).
- Split numbers of 5 digits or more into groups of three starting from right
- 1234 (no split because this is a 4-digit number)
- 12 345, 123 456 (123 thousand, . . .  
1 234 567 (one million . . .), 12 345 678 (twelve million, . . .)
- Use non-breaking space or comma as the thousands separator.



Split multi-digit figures into thousands, millions, billions, etc.



COVID-19 pandemic has emerged as a major threat to humanity. The COVID-19 virus has infected 13,616,593 people with 585,727 confirmed deaths till July 17, 2020, worldwide.<sup>1</sup> The figures of



The Institute has excelled in all the three areas namely patient care, medical education and research. The hospital catered to 2876257 outpatients and 98710 indoor admissions and 157707 outreach patients in the current year. The Institute continues to excel in quality

## SI style for quantitative expressions: presenting numbers

- Units are symbols, not abbreviations.
- No plural form: 1 km, 2 km (not 2 kms)
- No full stop (1 km, not 1 km.)
- Capitals if named after people:  
2 kWh, 230 V, 5 Pa, etc.
- Not capitalized when spelt out:  
the pressure was 2.8 pascals.

## Use correct SI units

fibre (15 cm in length) was used as the cathode. The electrodes were washed with distilled water and ethanol before sterilisation. The MFC assembly was sterilised in an autoclave (conditions, 121°C, 15 lb pressure for 20 min.) before

103 kPa

## Use correct symbols and characters

### Degree sign

**Neither** superscript zero, 37 °C

**nor** superscript oh (lowercase), 37 °C

**nor** superscript oh (capital): 37 °C

But 37 °C (alt + 0176)

### Multiplication sign

**neither** capital X **nor** small x

but × (alt + 215)

Micro (μ): alt + 0181

The study was carried out in Savitribai Phule Pune University campus (18.553<sup>0</sup> & 73.824<sup>0</sup>) and Khadki pond (18.555<sup>0</sup>N & 73.831<sup>0</sup>E) which is adjacent to the university campus. The campus is spread over 411 acres of land

Correct multiplication symbol, degree symbol, minus sign

$200 \times 70 \times 50 \text{ mm}$

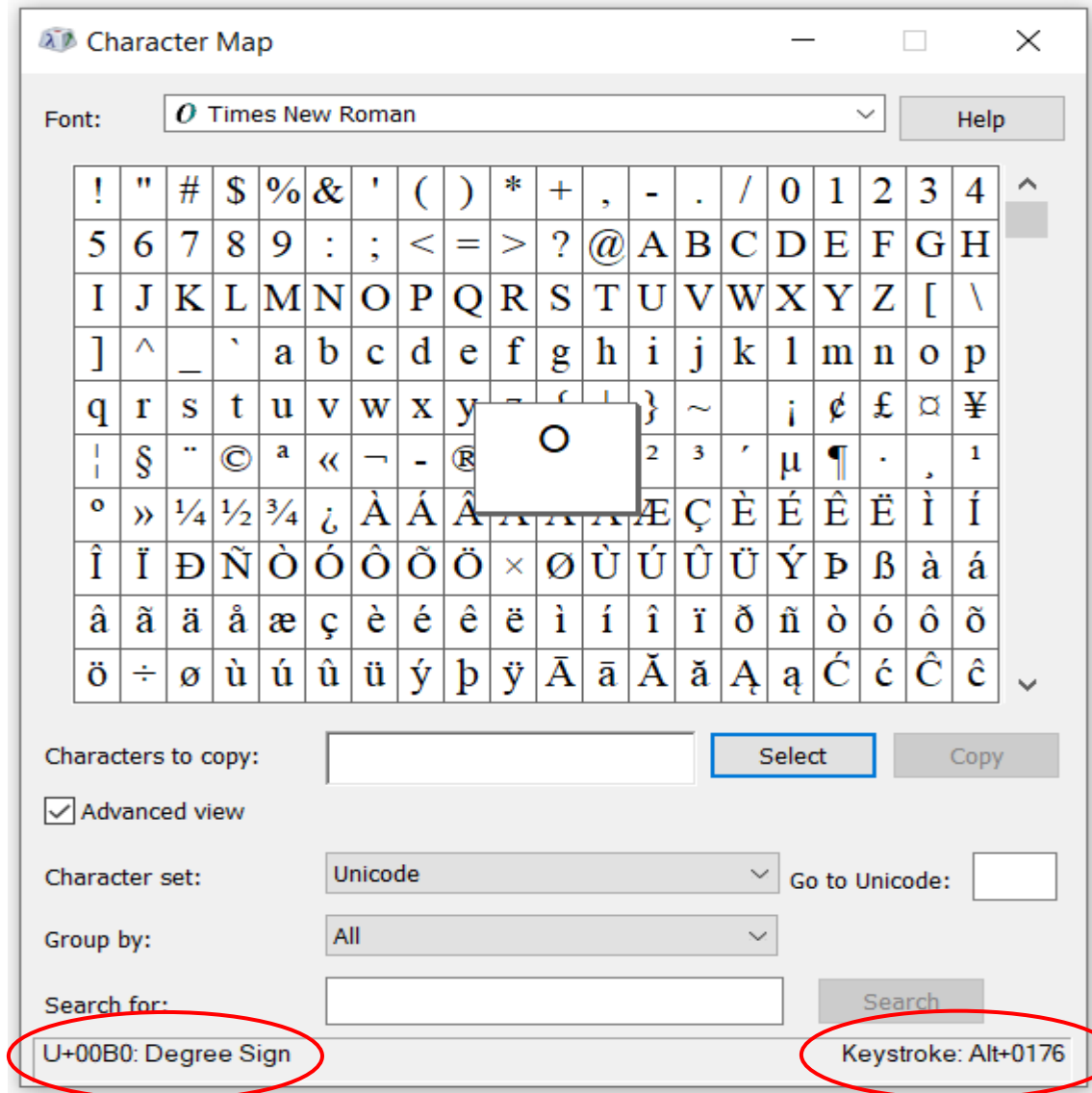
$90^\circ$  (with horizontal)

$-50^\circ\text{C}$  to  $200^\circ\text{C}$

where  $\alpha$  is the transfer coefficient,  $\nu$  is the sweep rate,  $E_{\text{pa}}$  is the anodic peak potential and  $E_{\text{pc}}$  is the cathodic peak potential,  $K_{\text{app}}$  the rate constant,  $R = 8.314 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{K}^{-1}$ ,  $T = 298 \text{ K}$ , and  $F = 96,483 \text{ C mol}^{-1}$ . The slopes derived



# Character map



## Special characters with Alt + X (in Windows)

Type the following and type Alt + x

a and 0 (zero) non-breaking space

b and 0 (zero) degree sign

d and 7 multiplication sign

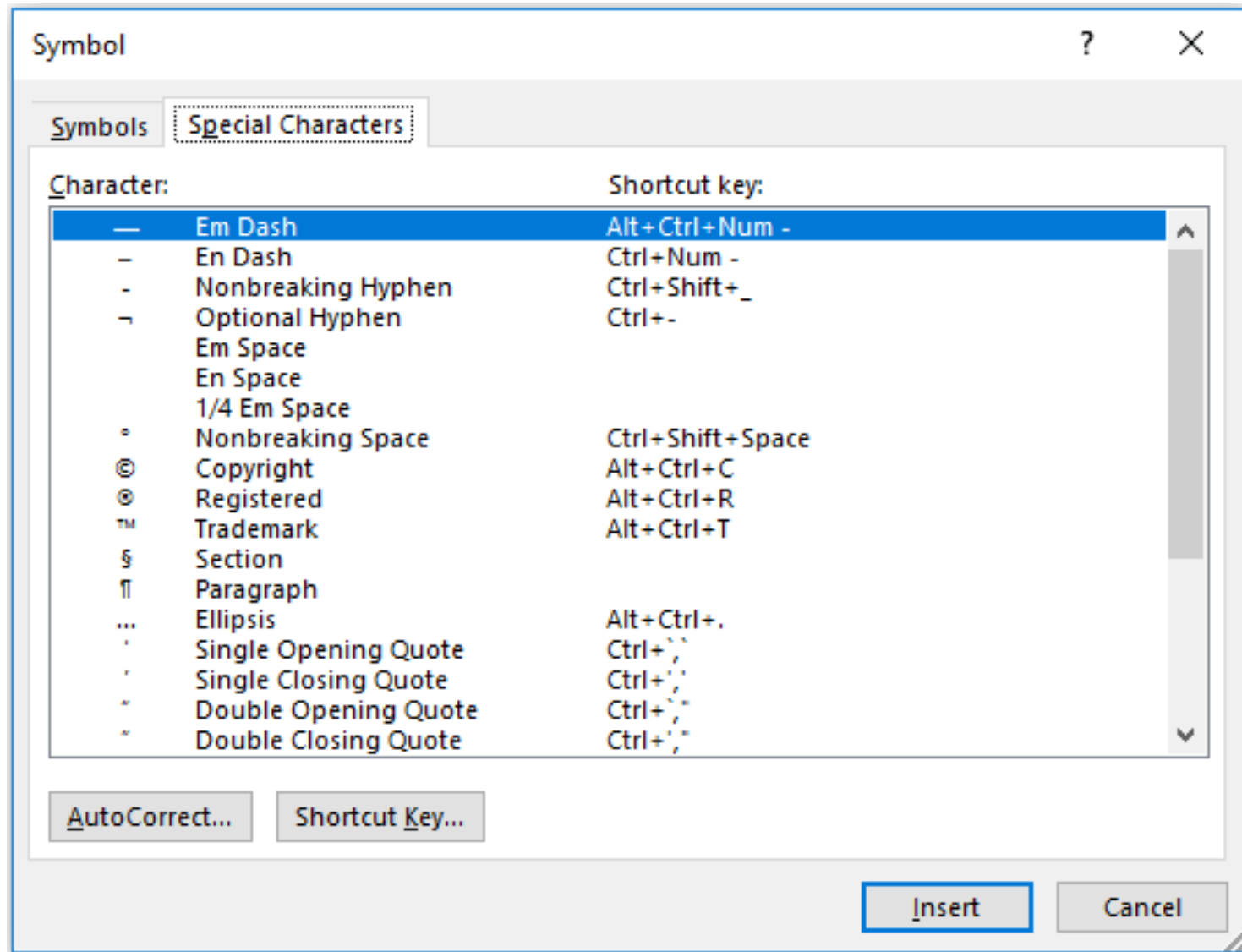
2212 minus sign

2032, 2033 prime, double prime

20b9 rupee sign (only in some fonts)



# Special characters with Insert > Symbol (Word)



# Always keep the quantity (value) and the unit on same line

study reveals that maximum number of college libraries have mentioned information related to introduction 9(90 %), library staff 8(80 %), library hours 6(60 %) and membership 6(60 %) on their websites. However, study also



90%

previously discussed method<sup>34</sup>. Briefly, U-87 MG cells ( $1 \times 10^5$  cells/mL) were harvested overnight followed by treatment with either 10 nM PTX or SMTDDC for 24 h. Untreated cells were considered



$1 \times 10^5$  cells/mL    10nM

compared to the above series; 6.7% at discharge and 28% at 6 months post-discharge, this difference could be because of non-



6 months

# Always keep the quantity (value) and the unit on same line

10 different collected samples of that month. The calculation of cumulative risk (ECR) of exposures of PM<sub>2.5</sub>-associated metals for 3 months was done by adding ECR data of individual months (assuming no interaction during toxic effects).

## Results and Discussion

### Variation in PM<sub>2.5</sub> Concentration During Winter and Pre-monsoon Seasons

Concentration values of PM<sub>2.5</sub> collected for consecutive months of winter (i.e. December 2013, January 2014 and February 2014) and pre-monsoon (i.e. March 2014, April 2014 and May 2014) are presented in Table 6. The average concentration values were found to be higher in the months of winter (December 2013: 216.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, January 2014: 256.7 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, February 2014: 188.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) compared to months of pre-monsoon seasons (March 2014: 76.2 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, April 2014: 70.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, May 2014: 54.7 µg/

54.7 µg/

m<sup>3</sup>)

m<sup>3</sup>) (p=0.005; pair-wise statistical *t* test). The observed difference could be attributed to the combined effects of PM<sub>2.5</sub>-producing sources and weather conditions. Firstly, additional PM<sub>2.5</sub>-producing sources, such as burning of fire crackers in Diwali and burning of agricultural waste after crop harvesting, increase during winter season than in pre-monsoon season (Khanna et al. 2015; Srivastava et al. 2008). Secondly, the stagnant air during winter slows down the movement of PM and keeps pollution close to the ground than dry weather condition of pre-monsoon season which helps in reduced concentration of industrial and vehicle-induced PM<sub>2.5</sub> sources (Srivastava et al. 2004).


### Concentration of PM-Associated Heavy Metals


In this study, a total of 28 trace elements (Mg, Al, Si, S, Cl, K, Ca, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, As, Se, Br, Sr, Mo, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Ba, Pb) in PM<sub>2.5</sub> samples were analysed using the ED-XRF method according to the instrument's maximum capacity of detection. Out of these met-

✓ 54.7 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

between . . . and; from . . . to

- Pair **between** with **and**.
- Pair **from** with **to**.
- Use neither: use the en dash instead.
- Repeat % sign, but not other units, in giving a range.

— Temperature and relative humidity ranged **between** 27 °C–30.7 °C and 30.3–59%, respectively 

— Temperature and relative humidity were 27–30.7 °C and 30.3%–59%, respectively 

Use mult. sign, not letter X; minus sign, not hyphen

x to rainfall. The zooplankton density recorded was 27.8 X 10<sup>3</sup> individuals m<sup>-3</sup> which was lower than most of the densities observed earlier (29.5-50.1 X 10<sup>3</sup> individuals m<sup>-3</sup>) except 2010 (27.2 x 10<sup>3</sup> individuals m<sup>-3</sup>)

✓ 27.8 × 10<sup>3</sup> 29.5–50.1 × 10<sup>3</sup> individuals per cubic metre

## Minimize capitals in explaining abbreviations

✓ face to the MFC electrode (anode) [8]. The second step is completed through the external electron transfer (EET)

cytochrome and follow direct electron transfer (DET),

Electrochemical impedance spectroscopic (EIS) analysis was done at A.C. signal conditions at an amplitude

✗ parameters analyzed during the study were pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Total Solids (TS), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), phosphate, ammonia, nitrate and Dissolved

✗ operating under Manual Toll Collection (MTC) system. The Government of India has recently adopted Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) system over MTC system, but, due to the technical constraints of toll plazas, they are either

# Eliminate serial numbers

**TABLE 1** Different MFC reactors studied for coculture

Sr. No.	Code for MFC set	First culture	Second culture
1.	MFC <sup>(P)</sup>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> BR	–
2.	MFC <sup>(P)A</sup>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> BR	<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i> SW
3.	MFC <sup>(P)E</sup>	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> BR	<i>Escherichia coli</i> EC
4.	MFC <sup>(A)</sup>	<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i> SW	–
5.	MFC <sup>(A)P</sup>	<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i> SW	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> BR
6.	MFC <sup>(A)E</sup>	<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i> SW	<i>Escherichia coli</i> EC
7.	MFC <sup>(E)</sup>	<i>Escherichia coli</i> EC	–
8.	MFC <sup>(E)P</sup>	<i>Escherichia coli</i> EC	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> BR
9.	MFC <sup>(E)A</sup>	<i>Escherichia coli</i> EC	<i>Alcaligenes faecalis</i> SW

## Use appropriate alignment for columns

- Whole numbers only; all the rows share a common unit:  
right align
- Decimal numbers; all the rows share a common unit:  
decimal align
- Whole numbers or decimals; rows do not share a common unit:  
left align
- Cells without data: centred on the column
- Justified alignment? **Never**



# Avoid justified alignment

**Table 3.1:** Definitions for middle class in India by different authors

Author	Definition of Middle Class* (Consumption in \$PPP)	Estimated Size of India's Middle Class (Year)	Projected Size of India's Middle Class	Future Size of India's Middle Class
--------	--	---	--	-------------------------------------

## Shared units and whole numbers? Right align

Name	Daily rate (\$)	Daily rate (\$)
Jones	78	78
Ford	1,237	1,237
Smith	112	112
Brown	215,221	215,221
Johnson	10,239	10,239

# Shared units and whole numbers? Right align

Name	# Attributes	# Instances
Adult	14	44842
Churn in Telecom	20	3333
Churn_Modelling	13	10000
Credit Card Applications	16	690
Dota2_games	10	15000
Electric Grid	14	10000
Indian Liver Patient	10	583
Irish Educational Transitions	5	500
Loan	12	614
opel_corsa_01-drivingStyle	14	7392
opel_corsa_01-roadSurface	14	7392
PC3	37	1563
PC4	37	1458
Pima Indians Diabetes	8	768
pulsar_stars	9	17900
seismic-bumps	19	2584
Sonar	60	208
Tic-Tac-Toe Endgame	9	958
Titanic	11	891
What makes A bestseller	35	460

Table 5. Degree of collaboration at NITs

Name of the NIT	Single authored ( $N_s$ )	Multi authored ( $N_m$ )	Total ( $N_s + N_m$ )
NIT Calicut	21	2007	2028
NIT Meghalaya	4	380	384
NIT Goa	2	181	183
SVNIT Surat	30	2311	2341
NIT Agartala	13	944	957
NIT Trichy	59	4092	4151
MNIT Jaipur	31	2135	2166
NITK Surathkal	44	2967	3011
NIT Mizoram	1	61	62
NIT Silchar	27	1440	1467
NIT Warangal	43	2267	2310
VNIT Nagpur	39	1973	2012

## Units not shared? Left align

Variable	Value
Population, million	53
Literacy, %	86
Precipitation, mm	112
Area, km <sup>2</sup>	21,521
Daily income (\$)	240

End of digression;  
back to IMRaD format

# How to write the discussion section

- Answer the question **S O W H A T**.
- Explain what the results mean and how they are important.
- Emphasize novelty.
- Compare results with earlier findings; explain contradictory results, if any.
- Suggest future line of work.
- Sum up with a conclusion.
- Avoid subjective expressions: 'interesting', 'remarkable', etc.
- Refer back to Introduction and say how the objectives were achieved.
- Use a mix of tenses: present tense for generally valid results or principles; past for specific results; future for possibilities.

## Citations and references

“It is my experience of two years in handling over 200 published manuscripts that too many authors seem to fade out when they reach the references when preparing a manuscript and subsequently omit some from either the text or reference list as well as formatting them incorrectly! ”

Jenny Shattock, editorial assistant, *Plant Pathology*

## Good practice in referencing

- Cite only those references that you have consulted yourself.
- Always cite the original source.
- Include at least a couple of most recent references.
- Ensure a good chronological spread of references.
- Limit self-citations.
- Include at least a few references to papers published in the target journal.



## Citations in text

- Citations by numbers, the Vancouver system
- Citations by names of authors, the Harvard system

## Harvard and Vancouver combined

journals for research and 41% for teaching, reported Tenopir and King. (Tenopir and King, 2005, P.802)<sup>4</sup>. Bar-Ilan, Peritz, and Wolman, stated that the databases and electronic journals were used for both teaching and research by 69.2%, 23.9 percent use it exclusively for research, and 0.6% for teaching. Again their finding shows, majority of the users of e-Journals and Databases, were young faculty members. (Bar-Ilan, Peritz and Wolman, 2003P. 355)<sup>5</sup> 72% of the respondents said they would like to stop the use of print journals.”Electronic journals were consulted for both research and teaching by 53.6 percent of the respondents. 37.4 percent use for research and 2.7 percent use for teaching. The respondents from Biomedicine, Exact and Natural Sciences and Engineering gave a significantly higher value to the collection of e-Journals, whereas the respondents in Social Sciences and Humanities gave a significantly higher value to print journals. (Borrego,Anglada, Barrios, and Comellas , 2007, P.73)<sup>6</sup>

Used by the *International Journal of Library and Information Studies*

# Numbered citations, Vancouver system

## Citations (numbers)

- 'In line' or superscripts?
- Normal or italics?
- Enclosed in round brackets (parentheses) or in square brackets?
- Placed before punctuation or after?
- Out of sequence (because references arranged alphabetically by author)?

Vancouver : <sup>superscript</sup>, square brackets, after punctuation

In addition, several bulk materials with layered structures including MAX phases (parent materials of MXenes)<sup>[16]</sup> have also attracted much attention for battery applications. The large interlayer spacing can avoid large volume and achieve stable cycling performance.<sup>[17]</sup> In addition, low energy barriers are found for Li diffusion.<sup>[18]</sup> However, the low capacities due to weak interlayer interaction limit applications.<sup>[17]</sup> B substitution is demonstrated to improve the capacities of graphene and silicene due to introduction of holes interacting with Li ions.<sup>[19,20]</sup> MgCl<sub>2</sub> is a layered material in a hexagonal structure

Vancouver : **in line**, square brackets, **before** punctuation

Automatic image annotation is an open and difficult problem in computer vision. Given an input image, here the goal is to assign a few textual labels that describe the visual content of that image. It is useful in not only understanding the semantics of an image, but also in other related tasks, such as image classification [1], image caption generation [2,3] and object detection [4]. With a rapid increase in the collection of images, automatic image annotation has been widely acknowledged as one of the promising solutions to robust image indexing, search and retrieval, thus making it an active area of research for close to two decades [3,5–18].

Vancouver : superscript, **no brackets**, after punctuation

Microbiology Department, prepared hand sanitizers following the WHO guidelines.<sup>4</sup> The WHO documents for the preparation of hand sanitizers were found to be most appropriate after thorough literature review due to their validity and prompt availability of the raw ingredients.<sup>5,6</sup> The WHO recommended the preparation of sanitizers by two different methods (WHO 2020b). Method 1

Vancouver: superscript, no brackets, **before** punctuation

Indian Ocean that results in subsequent changes in the coastal circulation pattern<sup>6</sup>, is also felt at this location. The coastal current which is pole-ward during SW monsoon changes to equator-ward during the SW to NE monsoon transition, whereas, a reverse current pattern is observed during the NE to SW monsoon transition period<sup>7,8</sup>. The two backwaters along with

Vancouver : **in line**, square brackets, **before** punctuation

Emphasis (SPICE) models have been developed over the past 30 years **[7]**. SPICE is a powerful open-source general-purpose circuit simulator that can be used to verify the

been used in many CAD simulators, e.g., Spectre, HSPICE, and SmartSpice **[8]**. However, for oxide TFT technology,



## Vancouver : in line, square brackets, **after** punctuation

There is further evidence that mentors may benefit from relationship with undergraduate students, including improved confidence and socio-emotional growth, teaching and communication skills. [9] Mentoring builds relationships with students, locate spaces where they get disconnected and help them reconnect when needed. [10]

There are several ways that a mentor can help to connect with the mentee, but mentee must take the responsibility of outcome of mentor-mentee relationship by building trust and confidence amongst themselves and mentee should ask thoughtful questions without hesitation and fear. As most of these early professionals are shy and reluctant to ask questions with the fear in their mind that they are troubling mentors.

Role of mentee is equally important that he or she should be receptive, responsible, honest, open minded and should not hesitate to share his queries or problems. His proactive role in shaping the relationship is important and he should give proper feedback and should appreciate the mentoring effort. [11]

Vancouver : in line, parentheses, before punctuation

The archaeal Orc1/Cdc6 was first identified in *Pyrococcus furiosus* (3, 4). The numbers of Orc1/Cdc6 proteins vary among archaeal species, from 1 in *Pyrococcus* species and *Pyrobaculum aerophilum* (4) to more than 10 in some *Halobacterium* species (5). Most archaea possess one to three Orc1/Cdc6 orthologs (6–9).

# Vancouver : numbers out of sequence

## 1 INTRODUCTION

With progress in computational power, research in various domains is primarily based on the availability of data and appropriate tools for analysis. Open access to libraries and data enhances the ease and pace of research [26]. The impact of open-source tools (like Python, R, and Scilab) can be verified by the expansion in the utility of these tools by the research community [41]. For example, a simple task like matrix inversion requires multiple lines of code to be


- [1] Nadeem Akhtar. 2014. Social network analysis tools. In *2014 Fourth International Conference on Communication Systems and Network Technologies*. IEEE, 388–392.
- [2] Ofer Arazy and Oded Nov. 2010. Determinants of wikipedia quality: the roles of global and local contribution inequality. In *Proceedings of the 2010 ACM conference on Computer supported cooperative work*. ACM, 233–236.
- [3] Joshua E Blumenstock. 2008. Size matters: word count as a measure of quality on wikipedia. In *Proceedings of the 17th international conference on World Wide Web*. ACM, 1095–1096.
- [4] Nadia Boukhelifa, Fanny Chevalier, and Jean-Daniel Fekete. 2010. Real-time aggregation of wikipedia data for visual analytics. In *2010 IEEE Symposium on Visual Analytics Science and Technology*. IEEE, 147–154.

## Author(s), year: Harvard system

The use of automatic identification system (AIS) data as input for emission modeling has several advantages, compared with the previously presented approaches for evaluating shipping emissions (Jalkanen et al. 2009, 2012b).

Notteboom (2011) and Jalkanen et al. (2012a) analyzed the impact of the International Maritime Organization's Tier II/III standards—adopted in October 2008—on costs

## Author(s), year: Harvard system

- How many names before 'et al.': two, three, six, . . .
- et al. or et al.?
- et (Latin for 'and') is never followed by a full stop.
- Author(s), year OR Author(s) year?  


### Multiple citations

- alphabetical,
- chronological,
- reverse chronological?



## Citations in chronological order

vulnerable to location change and suggest that location plays a central role not only in encoding but also in maintenance and retrieval of bound objects (Treisman and Zhang, 2006; Hollingworth, 2007; Richard et al., 2008; Logie et al., 2011). Although Udale et al. (2018) provide recent evidence for strategic retrieval and decision-making by participants when task demands discourage the use of location cues, “in place” matching appears to be the default strategy of most participants even in their work. Thus, simultaneous presentation of multiple objects is

## Citations in reverse chronological order

In recent years, considerable amount of work on the buckling and postbuckling behavior of laminated composite plates subjected to mechanical, thermal, or thermomechanical loadings has been carried out by many researchers (Weaver and Nemeth 2007; Onkar et al. 2007; Shukla et al. 2005; Shukla et al. 2004; Shiau and Kuo 2004; Zou and Qiao 2002; Huang and Kardomateas 1997; Librescu and Souza 1993; Noor and Burton 1992; Noor



## Citations in alphabetical order

Plant domestication is a very popular topic, subject to multidisciplinary research methodologies (Abbo et al. 2012; Allaby 2010; Burger et al. 2008; Diamond 2002; Doebley et al. 2006; Gepts 2004; Ross-Ibarra et al. 2007; Zeder et al. 2006). However, the vast majority of these studies concern annual crop plants, which constitute the core of human food sources. Only very few studies provide analysis of the domestication of fruit trees and vines.

realized by many authors (Chase et al. 2007; Kress et al. 2005; Kress and Erickson 2007; Mishra et al. 2017; Parveen et al. 2017). Though the revealed identities of the

## Variations in references: sequence, punctuation, typography

B. Misra and E. C. G. Sudarshan, *J. Math. Phys.* **18**, 756 (1977).

(8) Srinivasarao, M.; Low, P. S. Ligand-Targeted Drug Delivery. *Chem. Rev.* **2017**, *117*, 12133–12164.

A. M. Willemsen, and M. D. Rao, Sound absorption characteristics of nanocomposite polyurethane foams infused with carbon nanotubes, *Noise Control Eng. J.*, vol. 63, no. 5, pp. 424–438, 2015.

## Inconsistencies in reference formatting

Bhutiani, R., Khanna, D.R., Kulkarni, D.B. and M. Ruhela (2016). Assessment of Ganga river ecosystem at Haridwar, Uttarakhand, India with reference to water quality indices. *Applied Water Science*, **6(2)**: 107-113.

Bora, M. and D.C. Goswami (2017). Water quality assessment in terms of water quality index (WQI): Case study of the Kolong River, Assam, India. *Applied Water Sci.*, **7**: 3125-3135.

## Examine reference format in detail

- **Authors:** names inverted? All or only the first author?
- Initials separated by dots, by spaces, both, or neither?
- Surname followed by a comma?  
Use of “and” (some journals skip it even between two names)
- **Year** within brackets or not?
- After author(s) names or later?
- **Titles of articles** in quotes?
- **Journal titles** abbreviated or in full?
- Dots after abbreviations? Italics or normal? Title case or sentence case?
- Punctuation between volume number and page numbers

## Trivial differences in formatting: journal and volume number

How different publishers print journal name and volume number


- **Elsevier** Glob. Environ. Chang. 35, 138–147.
- **Springer** Glob Environ Chang 35:138–147
- **Wiley** Global Environmental Change, 35, 138–147.
- **Taylor & Francis** Global Environmental Change, 35, 138–147

# Use Google Scholar to format references

## Compact ultrathin linear graded index metasurface lens for beam steering and gain enhancement


[AK Singh](#), [MP Abegaonkar](#)... - *International Journal of RF ...*, 2020 - Wiley Online Library

In this article, designing of a low-profile planar linear graded index metasurface (LGIMS) lens is presented. A wide-beam steerable high-gain low-profile antenna is designed by placing LGIMS over microstrip patch antenna radiator at an optimum height. Direction control of the radiation pattern of the microwave radiator by using amplitude and phase modulated metasurface is achieved. The measured peak gain of 13.50 dBi at an operating frequency of 10.08 GHz with progressively beam steering characteristic and progressive ...

☆  Cited by 1 [Related articles](#)


×	Cite
MLA	Singh, Amit K., Mahesh P. Abegaonkar, and Shibban K. Koul. "Compact ultrathin linear graded index metasurface lens for beam steering and gain enhancement." <i>International Journal of RF and Microwave Computer-Aided Engineering</i> 30.6 (2020): e22186.
APA	Singh, A. K., Abegaonkar, M. P., & Koul, S. K. (2020). Compact ultrathin linear graded index metasurface lens for beam steering and gain enhancement. <i>International Journal of RF and Microwave Computer-Aided Engineering</i> , 30(6), e22186.
Chicago	Singh, Amit K., Mahesh P. Abegaonkar, and Shibban K. Koul. "Compact ultrathin linear graded index metasurface lens for beam steering and gain enhancement." <i>International Journal of RF and Microwave Computer-Aided Engineering</i> 30, no. 6 (2020): e22186.
Harvard	Singh, A.K., Abegaonkar, M.P. and Koul, S.K., 2020. Compact ultrathin linear graded index metasurface lens for beam steering and gain enhancement. <i>International Journal of RF and Microwave Computer-Aided Engineering</i> , 30(6), p.e22186.
Vancouver	Singh AK, Abegaonkar MP, Koul SK. Compact ultrathin linear graded index metasurface lens for beam steering and gain enhancement. <i>International Journal of RF and Microwave Computer-Aided Engineering</i> . 2020 Jun;30(6):e22186.

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## Finishing touches: follow the target journal's format

- Follow capitalization, bold, italics, Fig. / Figure, etc.
- Follow style for headings: numbered or not numbered.
- Avoid using automated numbering for numbered headings. Type heading first, then space, then number.

## Finishing touches: follow the target journal's format

Follow the target journal's style but

- single column
- standard, serif font: Times New Roman, Georgia, Sitka
- left justification; hyphenation off
- no blank lines between paragraphs

## Figure or Fig.?

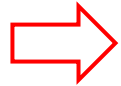
with adherent loops, large regional nodes, and mesenteric thickening can form a soft tissue mass centred on the ileocaecal junction (Fig. 4).<sup>1</sup> Isolated jejunal involvement is rare<sup>11</sup> (Fig. 7). There can be multisegmental involvement as well, though it is less common compared to CD (Fig. 8).

## Figure or Fig.?

substitution slightly modifies the in-plane lattice constants to 3.506 and 3.504 Å for the monolayer and the bulk, respectively. The Mg-O bond length is 2.11 Å, being shorter than the Mg-Cl bond (2.51 Å), see **Figure 1**. Moreover, the interlayer distance for the bulk is reduced from 3.17 to 3.03 Å. Stability of the doped

The Li diffusion paths between these sites and energy barriers are depicted in **Figure 2**. Five and two paths are considered for the monolayer and the bulk, respectively. Path I/II connects the O-1 site and the O-2/Mg site, path III/IV the H site and the O-2/Mg site, and path V the H site and the O-1 site. Path I–IV on the

# Headings without numbers



## INTRODUCTION

Cancer constitutes a group of deadly diseases that is not only the second leading cause of death worldwide, but also largely contributes to the global health economic burden. The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated over 14.1 million cancer cases and 8.2 million cancer-induced deaths worldwide in 2012, and this number is expected to rise catastrophically in the coming decades (Torre et al., 2015). Breast and cervical cancers are the most frequently diagnosed cancers in females nationwide, accounting for about 1.7 million new cases and 521,900 breast cancer deaths in 2008 (Torre et al., 2015). India infamously boasts of a surmounting 27 and 23% breast and cervical cancer incidence respectively<sup>1</sup>. Cervical cancer is the second most diagnosed cancer and third leading cause of deaths in females, accounting for about 527600 new cases and 265700 deaths (Torre et al., 2015).

Cancer is predominantly caused due to abnormalities in the genome (Balmain et al., 2003) and epigenome (Feinberg and Tycko, 2004) due to exposure to various damaging agents. This set of accumulated cells that has escaped the normal regulatory control mechanisms undergoes unchecked proliferation to form tumors. Despite several advancements in recent years, contemporary anticancer therapy suffers from several limitations owing to their associated toxicity and off-target effects. This provokes an urgent need to design novel drugs with high efficacy specific for cancer cells and less toxicity to off-target cells. Phytochemicals have shown promise in this regard as they fit the above criteria, and their usage in anticancer therapy is an emerging trend.

*Citrullus colocynth* (L.) is a valuable cucurbit plant, widely distributed in the desert areas of the world, including India,

extracts noticeably hindered colony and sphere formation and epithelial to mesenchymal transition (EMT) of metastatic breast cancer MDA-MB-231 cells. Our GC-MS analysis also reveals some unique compounds, which may account for the anticancer activity of the extracts. The current study is the first report advocating that fruit pulp extracts containing the novel compounds may have anti-metastatic potential along with apoptotic activity.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Materials

Verso cDNA synthesis kit (AB1453A, Thermo Scientific), TRIzol Reagent (T9424, Sigma Aldrich), Taq Polymerase (MBT060A, Himedia), ready Mix dNTP (MBT078, Himedia), caspase-3 antibody (#9661, Cell signaling), BCL-2 antibody (SC-7382, Santa Cruz Technology), actin antibody (A02066, Sigma Aldrich), WesternSure-Premium Chemiluminescent substrate (WesternSure-Li-COR-Part No: 926-95000).

### Cell Lines

The human breast cancer MDA-MB-231 (metastatic) and MCF-7 (non-metastatic) cell lines, and cervical cancer SiHa cell line were procured from NCCS cell repository, Pune, India. J774A cell (Macrophage cell line) was obtained from Dr. Vijay Kumar Prajapati, Department of Biochemistry, Central University of Rajasthan, India. All cells were cultured in Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM), supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) (RM1112, Himedia) and maintained at 37°C in a humidified incubator with 5% CO<sub>2</sub>.

# Numbered headings

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## 11.5 IMPACTS OF SALINITY

### 11.5.1 **Effects on soil**

Salinity coexists with other unfavorable soil conditions such as low fertility and high erosion, along with high temperature, low rainfall, low humidity, and water scarcity that adversely influences crop production. Long-term impacts of salinity, including irrigation with saline water for long periods, could lead to permanent degradation of soil (Ondrasek et al., 2011). Sodium, being the biggest disruptor, alters the structure of clay rendering it degraded, beyond repair.

### 11.5.2 **Effects on hydrosphere**

Excess of sodium and chloride ions influences the mobility of toxic trace elements in the root zone of plants, leading to an increase in their concentration or metal contamination (Khoshgoftarmanesh et al., 2006).

### 11.5.3 **Effects on plants**

Soil salinity adversely affects the growth of plants as well as the microbial biomass and activity present in the biosphere (Ondrasek et al., 2011).

#### 11.5.3.1 ***Effects of salinity on growth of microorganisms***

Soil microorganisms, including bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoa, and archaea (Tate, 2000), are essential for the growth of plants by providing nutrients<sup>7</sup> to the plants, through the process of mineralization of organic con-

# Numbered headings: dot after each number

## 5. Experiments and discussion

Now we examine the behaviour and compare the performance of the proposed method for the DIAML task.

### 5.1. Datasets and features

We consider three benchmark image annotation datasets in our experiments: ESP-Game [20] (18689 training images, 2081 test images, 268 labels), IAPRTC-12 [21] (17495 training images, 1957 test images, 291 labels), and Flickr [22,23] (12500 training images, 12500 test images, 457 labels).

### 5.2. Experimental set-up

For ground-truth annotations, we consider two set-ups: (1) “incomplete train - incomplete test”, and (2) “incomplete train - augmented test”. In the first set-up, for both training as well as test

### 5.3. Evaluation metrics

Since there exists no single metric to simultaneously measure diversity, representativeness and relevance of predicted labels, we consider two sets of metrics in our evaluations: “conventional metrics” and “semantic metrics”.

#### 5.3.1. Conventional metrics

The conventional metrics [56] focus on the (binary) relevance of the predicted labels by treating each label equally and independently. Here, we compute precision ( $P^c$ ), recall ( $R^c$ ) and  $F_1$  score ( $F_1^c$ ) by matching the predicted and ground-truth labels for each image. Precisely, for a given image, let  $L$  denote its ground-truth set of labels, and let  $\hat{L}$  denote the predicted set of labels. Then for that image, precision is given by  $P^c = \frac{|L \cap \hat{L}|}{|\hat{L}|}$ , recall is given by  $R^c = \frac{|L \cap \hat{L}|}{|L|}$ , and  $F_1$  score is given by  $F_1^c = \frac{2 \times P^c \times R^c}{P^c + R^c}$ . These scores are computed for each image, and then averaged over all the images.

#### 5.3.2. Semantic metrics

The semantic metrics proposed in [19] focus on the representativeness and diversity. These metrics are based on semantic paths in a set of labels rather than individual label, and describe semantic dependencies among them. For a given image, here also we compute precision ( $P^s$ ), recall ( $R^s$ ) and  $F_1$  score ( $F_1^s$ ). Below we describe the computation of semantic metrics in detail.

# Numbered headings: dot only after main heading

at room temperature and for 3 h at 70 °C followed by water washing in centrifuge (Make: Sorvall ST 16B centrifuge) to remove excess of water. Finally, supernatant was washed with methanol to replace water molecules and was kept in an air oven at 120 °C for drying. After 2 h of drying, functionalized CNTs were collected to process CNT-PVA foam.

## **2.3 Foam preparation**

Various step to process PVA-based CNT foam are summarized in Figure 2 below.

## **3. Characterization**

After freeze-drying, the foam samples were subjected to detailed characterization to systematically determine their physical and mechanical properties.

was used to determine the CNT wt % in CNT foams.

## **3.5 Uniaxial compression tests**

Mechanical properties like elastic modulus, plateau modulus, densification modulus of all foam samples were determined from uniaxial and cyclic compression test (Make: Shimadzu EZ test EZ-LX hs, Japan). Uni-axial compression tests was performed at varying cross-head velocity of 1, 10, 100 mm/min to record the rate dependent deformation behavior of CNT foams. The aspect ratio ( $L/D$ ) of all the samples was kept fixed around 1.0.

## **4. Results and discussion**

### **4.1 As grown and functionalized CNTs**

The efficiency of functionalized process is examined by comparing the the X-ray diffraction analysis of as grown and functionalized CNTs in Figure 3(c). Characterstic peak



# Numbered headings: **no** dot after each number

## **5** Defining the dimensions and indicators of the groundwater sustainability index (GSI)

The study uses five dimensions addressing the groundwater resources sustainability using a concise list of 15 indicators, derived on the basis of parameters important for water sustainability. The data required and its collection process for all of the 15 indicators are discussed in the description of the indicators. Figure 2 shows the selected groundwater sustainability indicators.

### **5.1** Groundwater resources

The groundwater resource component is estimated by using the scale of groundwater and endowment of available groundwater, so that the resource can meet the demand of

#### **5.1.1** Availability of groundwater

The indicator is aimed to evaluate the annual availability of renewable groundwater in terms of  $\text{m}^3$  per capita per year. On the basis of population demand of the study area and

## Predatory or deceptive journals: definition

'Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices.'

Source Grudniewicz A et al. 2019. Predatory journals: no definition, no defence.

*Nature* 576: 210-212

## How to spot predatory journals

- Solicit submissions by email; message in poor English.
- Display ISSN prominently; also mention Google Scholar, Index Copernicus, etc.
- Charge upfront fee; promise fast publication.
- Skip review or only cursory peer review.
- Have large international editorial boards.
- Seldom show street address.
- Claim false impact factors.
- Are usually multidisciplinary.

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## November-2020

Submission Date:	15 November 2020
Review Report:	Within One week
Publication date:	25 November 2020

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# Invitation to submit (and poor English)

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# Unrealistic schedules

## **Important dates are as follows:**

Manuscript Submission:	25 June 2021
Acknowledgement Notification:	within 24 hours
Acceptance Notification:	within 10 days
Paper publication:	05 July 2021



## UGC on predatory journals

'The UGC has instructed universities to ignore publications and presentations in predatory outlets in all future evaluations, and to publicly challenge any attempts to compromise academic integrity. Publication in predatory journals will be assessed during a university's accreditation process and institutional reviews.'

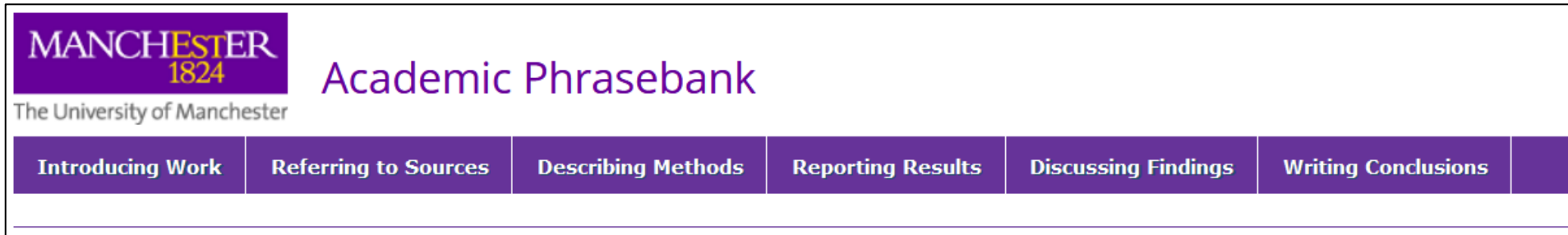
— Bhushan Patwardhan, Vice-Chairman,  
University Grants Commission, India

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- Avoid 'copy and paste'.
- Enclose text in quotation marks.
- Provide correct citation and reference.
- Paraphrase: borrow ideas, not words.
- Cite only what you have read first-hand.

# Academic phrasebank, 1

<https://www.phrasebank.manchester.ac.uk/>



The screenshot shows the header of the Academic Phrasebank website. On the left is the University of Manchester logo, which includes the text 'MANCHESTER 1824' and 'The University of Manchester'. To the right of the logo is the title 'Academic Phrasebank'. Below the title is a horizontal navigation menu with seven items: 'Introducing Work', 'Referring to Sources', 'Describing Methods', 'Reporting Results', 'Discussing Findings', 'Writing Conclusions', and an empty purple box.

# Academic phrasebank, 2

## Verbs indicating causality - close

Lack of protein

may cause  
can lead to  
can result in

mental disability.

Scurvy is a disease

caused by  
resulting from  
stemming from

lack of vitamin C.

Much of the instability in X

stems from

the economic effects of the war.

Low levels of chlorine

can give rise to

high blood pressure.

# Ludwig Guru

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Q several options are on the table

Q provare per credere

Q epiphany

Q sincerely yours VS best regards

Q find the \* word

Q the **\_aim** of this paper

Q **[have take]** a shower

Q **{right order the in}**

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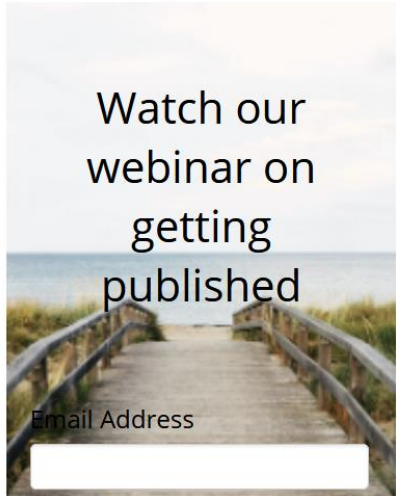
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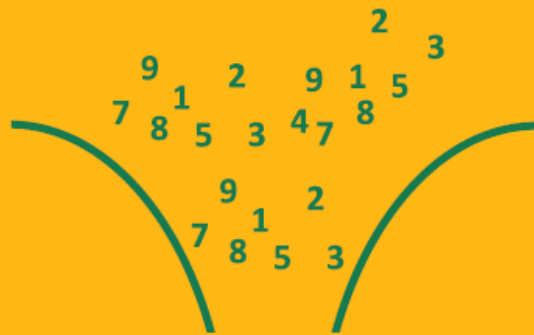
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# PRESENTING DATA

How to Communicate  
Your Message Effectively

Ed Swires-Hennessy



## Population

Country	Millions
Germany	81.5
United Kingdom	58.5
France	58.0
Denmark	5.2
Luxembourg	0.4
Total	203.7

WILEY

Swires-Hennessy E. 2014. *Presenting Data: how to communicate your message effectively*. Chichester, UK: John Wiley. 132 pp.

WILEY



## Advice from *Nature*, Careers column

“Linguistic competence takes second place to the ability to produce quality scientific content. For editors and reviewers, good science is almost always more important than language ability.

“Still, language does matter — papers must at least be understandable — and I have some advice on how academics keen to learn English: **read complicated texts**—especially PhD theses produced at UK universities . . . they are likely to be written in good academic English.

Online platforms including OpenLearn offer courses aimed specifically at developing critical-reading skills. Such courses help to **develop appropriate reading strategies, vocabulary, comprehension and critical-reading skills.**”

Anikina Z. 2021. Don't focus on English at the expense of your science.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-01905-z>out for predatory journals.

## Key takeaways

- Choose your target journal carefully.
- Follow all the instructions to authors given by that journal.
- Give finishing touches to your paper in terms of style and format.
- Always spell-check the files before uploading.
- Watch out for predatory journals.

*Here's wishing you  
the very best*

yateendra.joshi@gmail.com