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/

Articles about COVID-19

CDC  NEJM  JAMA  Lancet  Cell  BMJ
Nature  Science  Elsevier  Oxford  Wiley  medRxiv

Stand on the shoulders of giants
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 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

[Buttons: Cancel, Find Journals]
Journal Finder (Wiley)

https://journalfinder.wiley.com/search?type=match
Open Journal Matcher

https://ojm.ocert.at/

Open Journal Matcher

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.

Enter your abstract here:

Your results...

Enter your abstract here...
Find My Journal

https://www.findmyjournal.com/


Why findMyJournal?

Fast
It takes less than a minute to search journals!

Accurate
Algorithmic search for intelligent results.

Secure
No need to upload your paper or abstract.

Extensive
Over 29,000 journals indexed.

Verified
Only legitimate journals indexed. No fakes.

Simple
Answer 11 simple objective questions.

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.

- 7% Less than 6 months
- 3% 6 months–1 year
- 8% 1–2 years
- 30% 2–3 years
- 37% 3–5 years
- 15% More than 5 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.
“[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

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?)

• Avoid jargon if possible; papers with jargon-free titles cited more.

• Check capitalization (sentence case, title case, all caps), alignment (centred, left-aligned, or right-aligned), and weight (bold or normal).


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
  - 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 Tuli¹ | Shikhar Tuli² | Gurleen Wander³ | Praneet Wander⁴ | Sukhpal Singh Gill⁵ | Schahram Dustdar⁶ | Rizos Sakellariou⁷ | Omer Rana⁸

¹Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, India
²Department of Electrical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, India
³Chelsea and Westminster Hospital NHS trust, London, UK
⁴Department of Gastroenterology, Northshore Long Island Jewish Hospital, New York,
⁵School of Electronic Engineering and Computer Science, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK
⁶Distributed Systems Group, Vienna University of Technology, Vienna, Austria
⁷Department of Computer Science, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK
⁸School of Computer Science and Informatics, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK
Characteristics of tail pipe (Nitric oxide) and resuspended dust emissions from urban roads – A case study in Delhi city

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

\textsuperscript{a} Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, 600 036, India
\textsuperscript{b} Centre for Environmental Science and Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, Powai, Mumbai, 400076, India
\textsuperscript{c} CSIR-NEERI Nehru Marg, Nagpur, 440 020, India
\textsuperscript{d} CSIR-Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), P.O. - CRRI, Mathura Road, New Delhi, 110025, India
\textsuperscript{e} Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, UK
\textsuperscript{f} University of West England, Coldharbour Ln, Stoke Gifford, Bristol, BS16 1QY, UK
Indicating affiliation with superscript symbols

Azizur Rahman and M. Sadik Batcha

Zakir Husain Delhi College (Evening), Delhi University, Delhi - 110 006, India
Annamalai University, Annamalainagar - 608 002, India
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).
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.
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 Kurukshttra 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


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 Berry¹, N Brunner¹, S Popescu¹ and P Shukla²

¹ H H Wills Physics Laboratory, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol BS8 1TL, UK
² 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

Vol. 64 October 1974 No. 5

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 wastewater
- 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$_{2.5}$, AERMOD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AQI</td>
<td>Air Quality Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQI</td>
<td>Al-Qaeda in Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQI</td>
<td>Anesthesia Quality Institute <em>(Schaumburg, IL)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQI</td>
<td>Agricultural Quarantine Inspection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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

- **Introduction**: reason for doing work, nature of hypothesis, essential background.
- **Materials and methods**: sufficient details of techniques to enable the work to be repeated.
- **Results**: draw attention to important details in tables and figures.
- **Discussion**: 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

How to write the Introduction

- Answer the question **WHY**.
- 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 **HOW**.
• 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 **WHAT**.
• 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 \(\frac{1}{3}\) 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 \(\frac{1}{5}\) 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.
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.\textsuperscript{1} The figures of...
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.
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 \degree C
nor superscript oh (lowercase), 37 \degree C
nor superscript oh (capital): 37 \degree C
But 37 \degree C (alt + 0176)

Multiplication sign
neither capital X nor small x
but × (alt + 215)

Micro (µ): alt + 0181
200 × 70 × 50 mm

90° (with horizontal)

−50°C to 200°C

where α is the transfer coefficient, ν is the sweep rate, $E_{pa}$ is the anodic peak potential and $E_{pc}$ is the cathodic peak potential, $K_{app}$ the rate constant, $R = 8.314$ J mol$^{-1}$·K$^{-1}$, $T = 298$ K, and $F = 96,483$ C mol$^{-1}$. The slopes derived
Use character map if necessary

All programs > Accessories > System Tools > Character Map
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 90\%, library staff 80\%, library hours 60\% and membership 60\% on their websites. However, study also

90%

previously discussed method. 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 \text{ cells/mL} \quad 10\text{nM}

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$_{2.5}$-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$_{2.5}$ Concentration During Winter and Pre-monsoon Seasons**

Concentration values of PM$_{2.5}$ 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$^3$, January 2014: 256.7 µg/m$^3$, February 2014: 188.5 µg/m$^3$) compared to months of pre-monsoon seasons (March 2014: 76.2 µg/m$^3$, April 2014: 70.5 µg/m$^3$, May 2014: 57.7 µg/m$^3$) ($p=0.005$; pair-wise statistical $t$ test). The observed difference could be attributed to the combined effects of PM$_{2.5}$-producing sources and weather conditions. Firstly, additional PM$_{2.5}$-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$_{2.5}$ 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$_{2.5}$ samples were analysed using the ED-XRF method according to the instrument's maximum capacity of detection. Out of these metal concentrations, only a few elements like Al, Fe, and Mn were detected and reported here. The concentration of other elements was below the detection limit.

$54.7$ µg/m$^3$
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
to rainfall. The zooplankton density recorded was $27.8 \times 10^3$ individuals m$^{-3}$, which was lower than most of the densities observed earlier ($29.5-50.1 \times 10^3$ individuals m$^{-3}$) except 2010 ($27.2 \times 10^3$ individuals m$^{-3}$).
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Code for MFC set</th>
<th>First culture</th>
<th>Second culture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>MFC (P)</td>
<td><em>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</em> BR</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>MFC(P)A</td>
<td><em>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</em> BR</td>
<td><em>Alcaligenes faecalis</em> SW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>MFC(P)E</td>
<td><em>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</em> BR</td>
<td><em>Escherichia coli</em> EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>MFC (A)</td>
<td><em>Alcaligenes faecalis</em> SW</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>MFC(A)P</td>
<td><em>Alcaligenes faecalis</em> SW</td>
<td><em>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</em> BR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>MFC(A)E</td>
<td><em>Alcaligenes faecalis</em> SW</td>
<td><em>Escherichia coli</em> EC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>MFC (E)</td>
<td><em>Escherichia coli</em> EC</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>MFC(E)P</td>
<td><em>Escherichia coli</em> EC</td>
<td><em>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</em> BR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>MFC(E)A</td>
<td><em>Escherichia coli</em> EC</td>
<td><em>Alcaligenes faecalis</em> SW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Table 3.1: Definitions for middle class in India by different authors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Definition of Middle Class* (Consumption in $PPP)</th>
<th>Estimated Size of India’s Middle Class (Year)</th>
<th>Projected Future Size of India’s Middle Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Please note: The table is truncated and incomplete.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Daily rate ($</th>
<th>Daily rate ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jones</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td>1,237</td>
<td>1,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>215,221</td>
<td>215,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>10,239</td>
<td>10,239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Shared units and whole numbers? Right align

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th># Attributes</th>
<th># Instances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>44842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churn in Telecom</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churn_Modeling</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Card Applications</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dota2_games</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Grid</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Liver Patient</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Educational Transitions</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ope1_corso_01-drivingStyle</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ope1_corso_01-roadSurface</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC3</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC4</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pima Indians Diabetes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulsar_stars</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seismic-bumps</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonar</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tic-Tac-Toe Endgame</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanic</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What makes A bestseller</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 5. Degree of collaboration at NITs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the NIT</th>
<th>Single-authored ($N_s$)</th>
<th>Multi-authored ($N_m$)</th>
<th>Total ($N_s + N_m$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NIT Calicut</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIT Meghalaya</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIT Goa</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVNIT Surat</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2311</td>
<td>2341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIT Agartala</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>944</td>
<td>957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIT Trichy</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4092</td>
<td>4151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNIT Jaipur</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2135</td>
<td>2166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NITK Surathkal</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2967</td>
<td>3011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIT Mizoram</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIT Silchar</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>1467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIT Warangal</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2267</td>
<td>2310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VNIIT Nagpur</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, million</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy, %</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precipitation, mm</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area, km²</td>
<td>21,521</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily income ($)</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
journals for research and 41% for teaching, reported Tenopir and King. (Tenopir and King, 2005, P.802) 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) 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)
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)?
In addition, several bulk materials with layered structures including MAX phases (parent materials of MXenes)\textsuperscript{[16]} have also attracted much attention for battery applications. The large interlayer spacing can avoid large volume and achieve stable cycling performance.\textsuperscript{[17]} In addition, low energy barriers are found for Li diffusion.\textsuperscript{[18]} However, the low capacities due to weak interlayer interaction limit applications.\textsuperscript{[17]} B substitution is demonstrated to improve the capacities of graphene and silicene due to introduction of holes interacting with Li ions.\textsuperscript{[19,20]} MgCl\textsubscript{2} is a layered material in a hexagonal structure.
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\cite{1}, image caption generation \cite{2,3} and object detection\cite{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\cite{3,5–18}. 

Vancouver: in line, square brackets, before punctuation
Microbiology Department, prepared hand sanitizers following the WHO guidelines.\textsuperscript{4} 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.\textsuperscript{5,6} The WHO recommended the preparation of sanitizers by two different methods (WHO 2020b). Method 1
Indian Ocean that results in subsequent changes in the coastal circulation pattern\(^6\), 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\(^7,8\). The two backwaters along with
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. Mentoring builds relationships with students, locate spaces where they get disconnected and help them reconnect when needed.

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.
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 archaera possess one to three Orc1/Cdc6 orthologs (6–9).
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

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


Inconsistencies in reference formatting


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


- Springer Glob Environ Chang 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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Getting access to papers <https://openaccessbutton.org/>
Try Citationsy <https://citationsy.com/>!

**NOTHING TO INSTALL, UPDATE, OR PATCH**

Let’s say you’re writing an essay or thesis. You have a bunch of different references in your bibliography, but you don’t know exactly how to format them. Does the title go in Italics? What is *et al.* and when do you use it? What is APA 5th Edition and how is it different from the 6th Edition? Why are there different editions? This is where Citationsy comes in. What if you never had to think about any of this again?

Citationsy lives in the cloud and is accessible from anywhere. Use our iPhone and Android apps to cite books on the go with our barcode scanner and add the Chrome or Firefox extensions to cite websites in 2 clicks. Your citation data is saved in the cloud and backed up every 10 minutes. Never worry about file formats, data loss, or updates ever again.

- iPhone App
- Android App
- Browser Extensions
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
with adherent loops, large regional nodes, and mesenteric thickening can form a soft tissue mass centred on the ileocaecal junction (Fig. 4).\textsuperscript{1} Isolated jejunal involvement is rare\textsuperscript{11} (Fig. 7). There can be multisegmental involvement as well, though it is less common compared to CD (Fig. 8).
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
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 2006 (Torre et al., 2015). India infamously boasts of a surmounting 27 and 23% breast and cervical cancer incidence respectively1. 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 colocynthis (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% CO2.
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 to the plants, through the process of mineralization of organic con-
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 (Pc), recall (Rc) and F1 score (F1c) by matching the predicted and ground-truth labels for each image. Precisely, for a given image, let \( \tilde{l} \) denote its ground-truth set of labels, and let \( \tilde{L} \) denote the predicted set of labels. Then for that image, precision is given by \( P_c = \frac{\|	ilde{l} \cap \tilde{L}\|}{\|	ilde{l}\|} \), recall is given by \( R_c = \frac{\|	ilde{l} \cap \tilde{L}\|}{\|	ilde{L}\|} \), and F1 score is given by \( F_1 = \frac{2\cdot P_c \cdot R_c}{P_c + R_c} \). 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 (Psc), recall (Rsc) and F1 score (F1sc). Below we describe the computation of semantic metrics in detail.
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). Characteristic peak
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.’

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.
Invitation to submit

Dear Author,

Sub: Publish paper in Best Impact Factor Journal

**IOSR Journals Indexing:** Index Copernicus, Cross Ref (USA), NASA ads, Citation Index, Google Scholar, Open- J Gate.

IOSR Journals provides DOI (Digital Object Identifier) to each article. IOSR Journals DOI is 10.9790.

IOSR Journals got 9th Ranking by AQJC (African Quality Center for Journals) - Top 20 Journals Ranking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November-2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Submission Date:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Review Report:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Publication date:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*With Warm Regards*

*Editor-In-Chief*

*New York || Australia || India || NewZealand*
Dear Professor

Submit your research article in JCBPS journal

Journal of Chemical, Biological and Physical Sciences

http://jcbsc.org

E-ISSN: 2249 – 1929  Impact Factor 2020-2021: 2.011

Volume 11; Issue 3. Is on progress, May 2021 to July 2021

JCBPS is currently accepting manuscripts for publication. Our peer-review is very fast, highly rigorous and takes just a few days and authors are carried along adequately in all the publication processes.

We publish the article in English, French and Turkish language. Kindly send the article in in any language. We will translate in English and publish in both the language.
Misleading claims about impact factor

American Journal of Engineering Research

ISSN(p): 2320-0936
ISSN(e): 2320-0827

Impact Factor
7.2
It was calculated on the basis of “Google Scholar Citation” of published articles. AJER got 7.2 Impact Factor by AQCJ (African Quality Center For Journals)
False claims about impact factor
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
How to avoid plagiarism

• 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/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs indicating causality - close</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>may cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can lead to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can result in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mental disability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scurvy is a disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caused by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resulting from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stemming from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lack of vitamin C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much of the instability in X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stems from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the economic effects of the war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low levels of chlorine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can give rise to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high blood pressure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH LUDWIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find your sentence in the best contexts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translate in English in the smartest way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get definitions, synonyms and examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare the frequency of two sentences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discover the missing word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Paraphrase your sentence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare the frequency of words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order a group of words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Author resources from Wiley

Preparing your article

Wiley supports you throughout the manuscript preparation process, from writing and preparing a great article to ensuring it is seen, read, and cited.

To ensure your article has the best chance of acceptance, we recommend you follow your chosen journal’s author guidelines. Before you start writing your article, please refer to the following general resources:

- **Writing for Search Engine Optimization (SEO)**
  Search Engine Optimization (SEO) is a critical part of maximizing your article's discoverability, and a big priority for Wiley. Find out how you can increase the discoverability of your work.

- **Authoring Tools**
  Streamline and simplify your writing process so you can focus on creating impactful content. Authoring tools can help you import reference libraries, collaborate in real time with co-authors, import and export in multiple formats and markup language, and more.

- **Publication Ethics**
  Wiley’s *Best Practice Guidelines on Publishing Ethics: A*
Le Système international d’unités

The International System of Units

9th edition 2019
“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