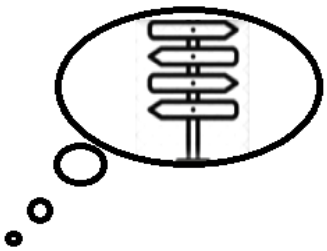
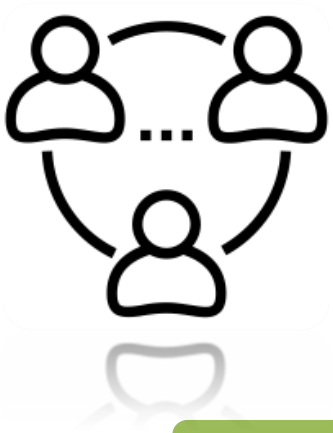
Scientific guide:

THE BEST WAY FOR THE PUBLICATION OF A SCIENTIFIC PAPER



Summary

i. How to choose our collaborators?



ii. How to buildthe right collaboration?

First, choose the top researcher, who has a number of articles preferably over 10 articles in your research area.

Second, contact the selected researcher by sending them a cover letter (using your professional email address *abcdefg@univ-dbkm.dz*)

There are three things you need to focus on when writing a cover letter:

1- First of all, mention that you are a doctoral student and that you are preparing your doctoral thesis (dessertation) try to well explain your research subject,

2- on the other hand, mention that your internships will be paid for by your employer (university of khemis miliana),

3- indicate also that your first objective through this collaboration is to publish together a certain number of articles.

iii. How to write a good article?

1.General structure for a research article

For free:

The following titles are free on the internet, they are only an advertisement for articles to be published in scientific journals in order to sell scientific work.

- **Title**
- **Abstract**
- **Keywords**
- **highlights**

For sale:

- **The main text:** The main text of an article is not necessarily free and you may have to pay money each time you want to download these documents.
- **Introduction** What have you done? And what others have done? Why have you done it?

  What is the objective of your main work?

  - **Methods** How have you done it? Which methods you adopted and how you adopted; you must cite all steps in this section.
- **Results**: What did you find as results by adopting such methods or techniques?
- **Discussion**: What does it all mean? How you can interpret your results on consistent scientific bases.

For the benefit of an author:

- **Conclusions:** an author can benefit from an interesting result, idea or interesting conclusion found in this section,
- **Acknowledgments:** an institution can benefit from the acknowledgments mentioned here,
- **References:** an author can benefit from the citation of his article for better visibility of his work.

2.Steps to organizing your manuscript

1. Prepare the **Figures and Tables**.
2. Write the **Methods**.
3. Write up the **Results**.
4. Write the **Discussion**.

***Note**: Finalize the **Results and Discussion** before writing the **introduction**. This is because, if the discussion is insufficient, how can you objectively demonstrate the scientific significance of your work in the introduction?*

1. Write a clear **Conclusion**.
2. Write a compelling **introduction**.
3. Write the **Abstract**.
4. Compose a concise and descriptive **Title**.
5. Select **Keywords** for indexing.
6. Write the **Acknowledgements**.
7. Write up the **References**.

3.Length of the manuscript

Again, look at the journal's Guide for Authors, but an ideal length for a manuscript is **25** to **40** pages, **double spaced**, including essential data only. Here are some general guidelines:

- ✓ Title: Short and informative
- ✓ Abstract: 1 paragraph (<250 words)
- ✓ Introduction: 1.5-2 pages

- ✓ Materials and methods: 2-3 pages
- ✓ Results: 6-8 pages
- ✓ Discussion: 4-6 pages
- ✓ Conclusions: 1 paragraph
- ✓ Figures: 6-8 (one per page)
- ✓ Tables: 1-3 (one per page)
- ✓ References: 20-50 papers (2-4 pages

4.How to write a good paper

➢ 4.1. How to write a summary of scientific research (in most cases, no more than 250 words)

- ➢ 1st paragraph: an idea about your subject, in which you explain the importance of your study, You don't need to write more than two lines,
- ➢ 2ndparagraph: in this paragraph you have to describe the problem study;
- ➢ 3rdparagraph:what is the method, technique or process you adopted to resolve the problem described above (in 2nd paragraph);
- ➢ 4th paragraph: put here the most interesting results got through your investigation and if you want to validate your results you can compare your results with other data done in the same conditions and by using same studied process.

Keywords (preferably**)**: 1word from the title; 1 word from the studied product; 1 word from the method of resolution of the problem.

a. Example on how to write the 1st and the 2nd sentence of a scientific abstract

Paper Title: '' An Experimental Study of Wheat Drying in Thin Layer "

Wheat drying (*Scientific name of the studied product*) in thin layers was studied and mass flux phenomenon was used to characterize the thin-layer drying process.

Passive voice

b. Example on how to write the 3rd and the 4th phrases of a scientific abstract:

❖ In the third phrase:

«A mathematical model was developed to simulate the phenomenon of heat and mass transfer that occurred during drying of soybeans by a combined process using microwave (MW) and convective hot air.

❖ In the fourth phrase:

«Results showed that the drying rate decreased from 6.23x10-5 to 6.19x10-5 kg water/(kg wb s) as the inlet air temperature increased from 30 to 60°C. Furthermore, the drying rate was observed to increase from 6.19x10-5 to 6.21x10-5 kg water/(kg wb s) as the relative humidity (RH) increased from 35 to 95%.

c. An example of how to extract keywords from the summary or abstract

*A**modeling study** was performed to solve the **heat and mass transfer** problems between grain and the ambient air encountered during drying by microwave assisted hot-air dryer, under low microwave density of 0.2 W/g.* Canola (*Brassica napus), soybean (Glycine max) and corn (Zea mays) seeds were chosen due to their inherent high oil content.* **Scanning electron microscopy** was used to study the effect of drying conditions on the structural characteristics of these **oilseeds**.*A mathematical model was adapted to simulate drying of one seed of canola, soybean and corn. The process of water transfer was modeled based on the effect of vapour pressure on the water molecules inside the seed. It was observed that when the difference between the vapour pressure inside the grain and the surrounding air was higher than, the drying rate increased which led to cracks in the grain.* **Results showed that the drying rate decreased when the temperature of air inside the cavity of the microwave**

increased for all the oilseeds studied, because of the reduced differential vapour pressure between the grain and the ambient air.

Keywords *(from 3 to 6 keywords)****Modeling study; Heat and mass transfer;*** **Scanning electron microscopy; Oilseed.**

4.2. How to write good introduction

Good introduction should answer the following questions:

- What is the problem to be solved in this research study?
- Are there any existing solutions in the literature?
- Which is the best solution?
- What is its main limitation?
- What do you hope to achieve?

- **Writing method**

1st paragraph

You must first talk about your project and show the reader how important your topic is; referring to the latest statistics achieved by international organizations or internationally renowned companies.

2nd paragraph

It is so important to explain the problematic of your work;

3rdparagraph

Can be usually longer, because you have to focus on the previous work done on the same subject and this preferably in the chronological order; it will show ***the novelty of your work.***

The last paragraph should talk about the main purpose (goal or objective) of the study.

d. **1st paragraph of an introduction, example**

Here you must talk about your subject, by citing some interesting statistic data in your area of research.

For example:

By 2050, the world's population will reach 9.1 billion (USDA, 2018). The difficult task will be, is it possible to achieve food security for a global population of 9.1 billion or more!? This question will be our goal in this study.

b. The 2nd paragraph of an introduction, example

- **Problematic**

The losses of post harvest processes affect a lot our security, it was found that losses in cereals and oilseed are about 30% for the grains harvested in the summer; **the problem here is** not just due to the used apparatus but also due to the state of the seeds at that time; it was observed that moisture losses increase by the decease of moisture content of seeds; for this, knowledge of the best moisture content is very important to reduce these losses *(originality of the study).*

c. The 3rdparagraph of an introduction, Example : How to cite previous work

By using just the title:

Pantakar and SPALDING (1972) published a method for calculating heat transfer, mass and motion in three-dimensional parabolic flows.

By using the conclusion:

Pantakar and Spalding in 1972 described a generally applicable, accurate and economical method for calculating heat, mass and momentum transfer in three-dimensional parabolic flows.

d. 4th paragraph of an introduction, example

The goal of this study:

The aim of this study (explain clearly the objectives of your study)is to *improve modeling of wheat in fluidized bed dryer using two models coupled to each other; the Luikov's model and the diffusion model. The validation of this model is done by comparison between experimental and predicted results.*

4.3. Materials and Methods

"Describing what was done and how it was done"

▪ 4.3.1 Materials

Reviewers will criticize incomplete or incorrect methods descriptions and may recommend rejection, because this section is critical in the process of reproducing your investigation. In this way, all chemicals must be identified. Do not use proprietary, unidentifiable compounds.

Products, **apparatus** used in this investigation should be introduced using different scheme, or image

4.3.2 Methods:

Explain the process adopted in tests: don't forgot any parameters, which can allow other researchers in the same field to replicate the tests.

4.4. Results and Discussion

How do you decide between presenting your data as tables or figures?

- Generally, tables give the actual experimental results, while figures are often used for comparisons of experimental results with those of previous works, or with calculated/theoretical values,
- **For figures**: before each one you must give a discussion of the different results shown by this figure.

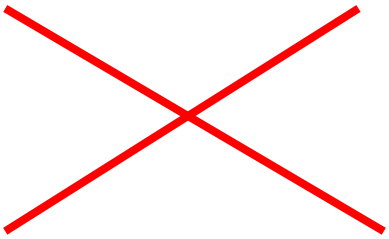
  - Don't put formulas inside figures,

- **For Tables**: Use standard format of tables; and don't show results in Figures and in tables in the same time.

Example of accepted and rejected tables

Form should follow function

Depth	Gravel	Sand	Mud
5 m	3,42%	81.41%	15,17%
50 m	2,5%	58.42%	39.08%
100 m	0,0%	32.5%	67.5%



Water depth (m)	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Mud (%)
5	3.4	81.4	15.2
50	2.5	58.4	39.1
100	0.0	32.5	67.5

4.5. Conclusion

Give or bring some reminder on the subject as well as the problematic exposed in the introduction. Do you have succeeded in achieving the objectives of your work, if yes!: how? if not why?.Here you must add some interesting results.

4.6. Acknowledgements

Example:

The authors thank the University of Khemis Miliana for the partial support of this study.

Or

The authors gratefully acknowledge the generous financial support of (name of institution).

4.7. References

Review the literature related to the topic and selects some papers (an average of 30 articles) that can be cited in your paper (These will be listed in the References.)

Use Harvard system (name, date);

Or by

Using the Vancouver system (numerical system [1]) for listing references in a scientific manuscript. Or refer to another system recommended by the journal.

In text

- Harvard system or system (name, date); example :

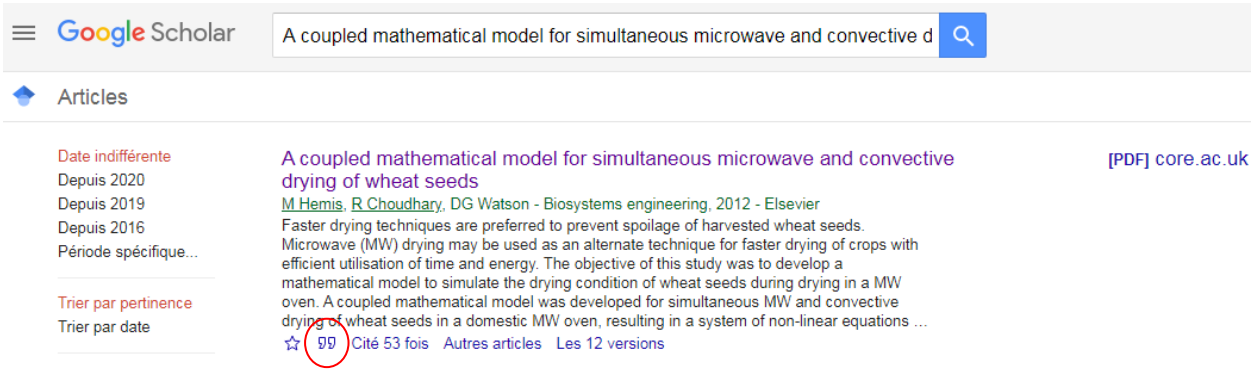
Hemis et al (2018) studied the heat and mass transfer in porous medium and new model was developed to simulate drying process.

- Vancouver System (Numerical System [1], example :

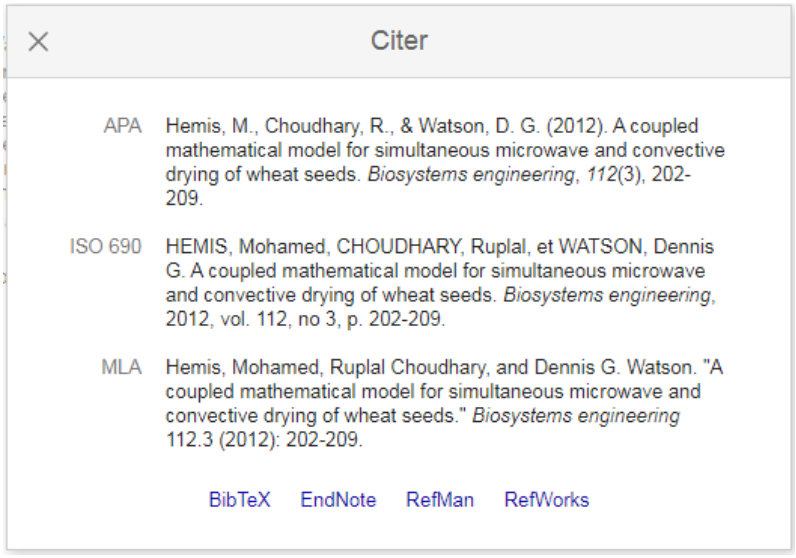
Heat and mass transfer in porous medium was studied in which new model was developed to model drying process [34]

In references list

You can use different systems to write references, by using google scholar: go to: https://scholar.google.com/ , write the title of the paper in textbox, when the paper appear, select the " to show the citation model:



The following window will appear, at that time you can choose the right system to write your references according to journal guide:



Hemis M., Raghavan V., Watson D. (2018). Heat mass transfer in porous medium. *Drying technology,* 1(2), 345-352.

[34] Hemis M., Raghavan V., Watson D., Heat mass transfer in poreux medium. Drying technology, 2018, 1(2) 345-352

5. How to avoid plagiarism

To avoid plagiarism, you must first take care of your manuscript; that by writing your appropriate sentences,

If not, you need to ask someone to help you, and there is no better than you in your case; helping yourself is better than asking others to lend you a hand.

Use google translate to write good sentences and to avoid errors;

https://translate.google.ca

i.e. Use [bracket to mention references]; use your mind to change sentences;

Use « to rewrite a shorter paragraph of another author no more than 40 words »

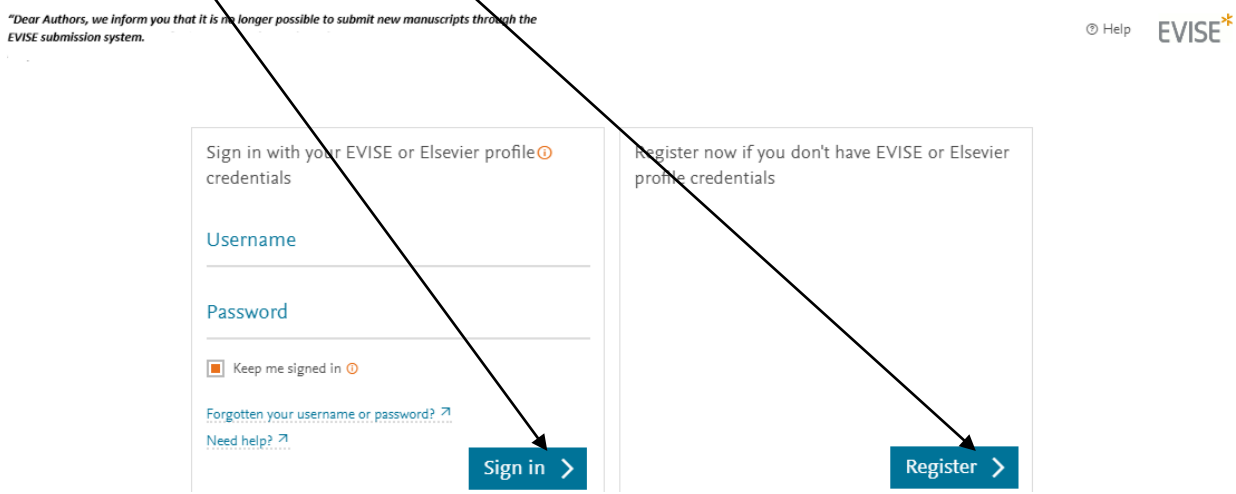
6. List of category A and B scientific journals (last edition)

-Scientific journal: please go to http://www.dgrsdt.dz

- ✓ Category A journals
- ✓ Category B journals
- ✓ Predatory journals and predatory publishers (*please avoid using the illustrated journals on this list, because publications published in predatory journals or published by a predatory publisher are not accepted for the defense of a doctorate or a university habilitation.*)

7. How to submit an article through the EVISE system

First of all, register if you do not have an EVISE or Elsevier profile; but if you are already registered, login with your EVISE or Elsevier profile: https://www.evise.com/profile/#/EAEF/login



Submission systems

All submissions will be processed using one of the online submission systems: Editorial Manager (EM), Elsevier Editorial System (EES) or EVISE. Using an online submission system means that you can access and track your paper from anywhere with internet access.

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For more information go to: https://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/submit-your-paper

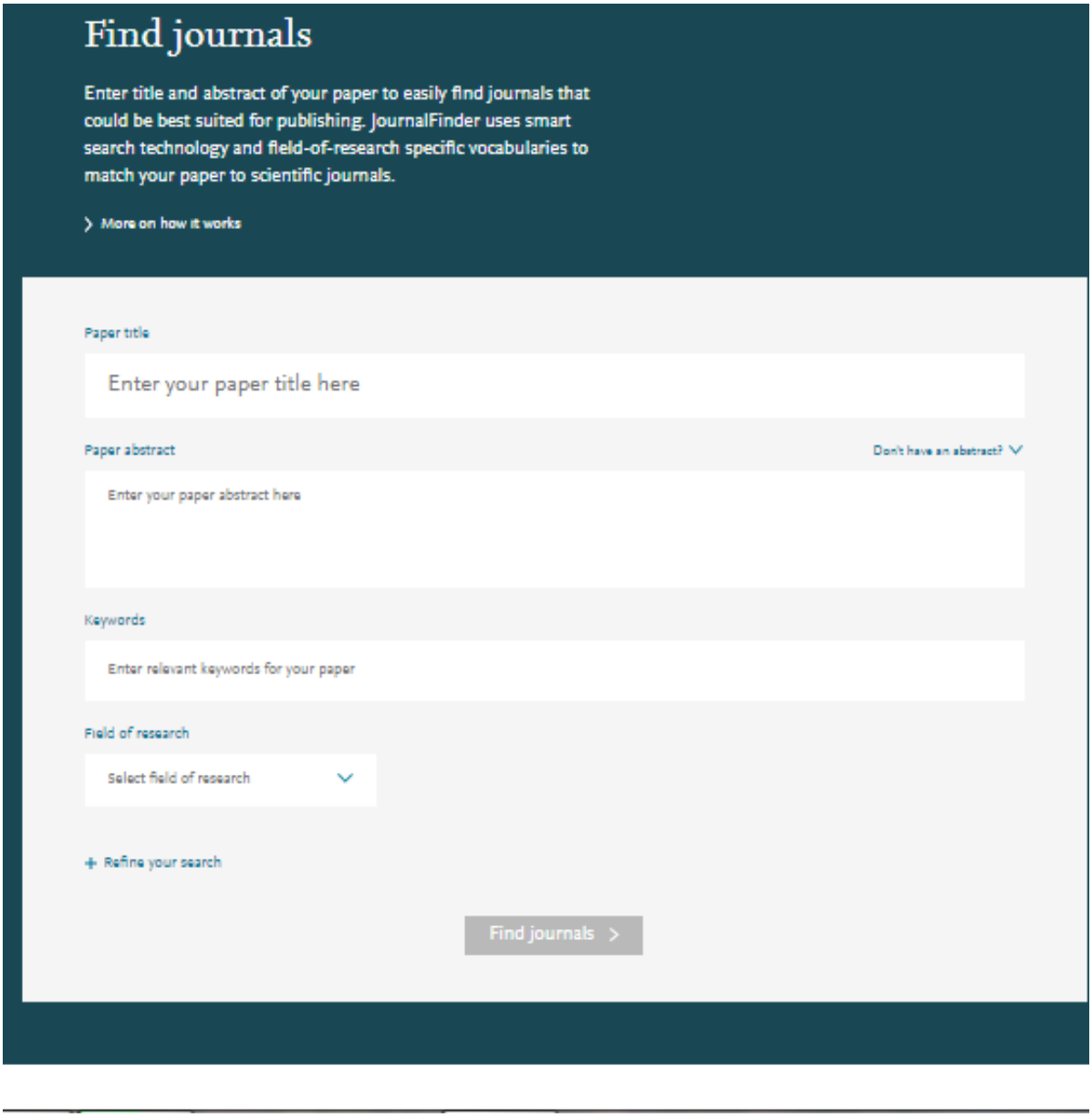
1. Find a journal

Find out the journals that could be best suited for publishing your research. Match your manuscript using the JournalFinder tool, and then learn more about each journal.

JournalFinder

Powered by the Elsevier Fingerprint Engine™, Elsevier JournalFinder uses smart search technology and field-of-research-specific vocabularies to match your article to Elsevier journals.

For more information please visit the web site: https://journalfinder.elsevier.com



This option will Show 50 journals matching your research paper

2. Prepare your paper for submission

Download get published quick guide, which outlines the essential steps in preparing a paper. It is very important that you stick to the specific "guide for authors" of the journal to which you are submitting. This can be found on the journal's home page.

You can find information about the publishing process in the understanding the publishing process guide. It covers topics such as authors' rights, ethics and plagiarism, and journal and article metrics.

If you have research data to share, make sure you read the guide for authors to find out which options the journal offers to share research data with your article.

3. Submit and revise

You can submit to most Elsevier journals using their online systems. The system you use will depend on the journal to which you submit. You can access the relevant submission system via the "submit your paper" link on the Elsevier.com journal homepage of your chosen journal.

Once submitted, your paper will be considered by the editor and if it passes initial screening, it will be sent for peer review by experts in your field. If deemed unsuitable for publication in your chosen journal, the editor may suggest you transfer your submission to a more suitable journal, via an article transfer service.

4. Track your research

Track your submitted paper:

You can track the status of your submitted paper online. The system you use to track your submission will be the same system to which you submitted. Use the reference number you received after submission to track your submission.

Track your accepted paper:

Once your paper is accepted for publication, you will receive a reference number and a direct link that lets you follow its publication status via Elsevier's "Track Your Accepted Article" service. However, even without a notification you can track the status of your article by entering your article reference number and corresponding author surname in Track Your Accepted Article