



SPRINGER UPDATES

eBooks, journals and publishing tips

Diana Alkema

Marketing Manager @ Springer

Portugal, May 2015

Who we are - Key facts about Springer



- A leading global scientific, technical and medical (STM) publisher
- More than 2,700 English-language journals
- More than 8,900 new book titles published in 2014
- More than 100,000 English-language eBook titles available on <http://link.springer.com>
- Largest open access portfolio worldwide - BioMed Central is part of Springer - with over 350 open access journals
- More than 7,000 employees worldwide
- Publishing partnerships with more than 500 scientific societies
- Growing presence in emerging markets

Who we are – a quick overview

 Springer

 Springer Link

 Springer Materials

 Springer Protocols

 Springer Reference

 Adis

Agenda for today

- Publishing scientific articles
- Defining impact in academic publishing
- Open Access publishing
- Publishing books
- Available tools for authors
- Policy updates



Publishing scientific articles

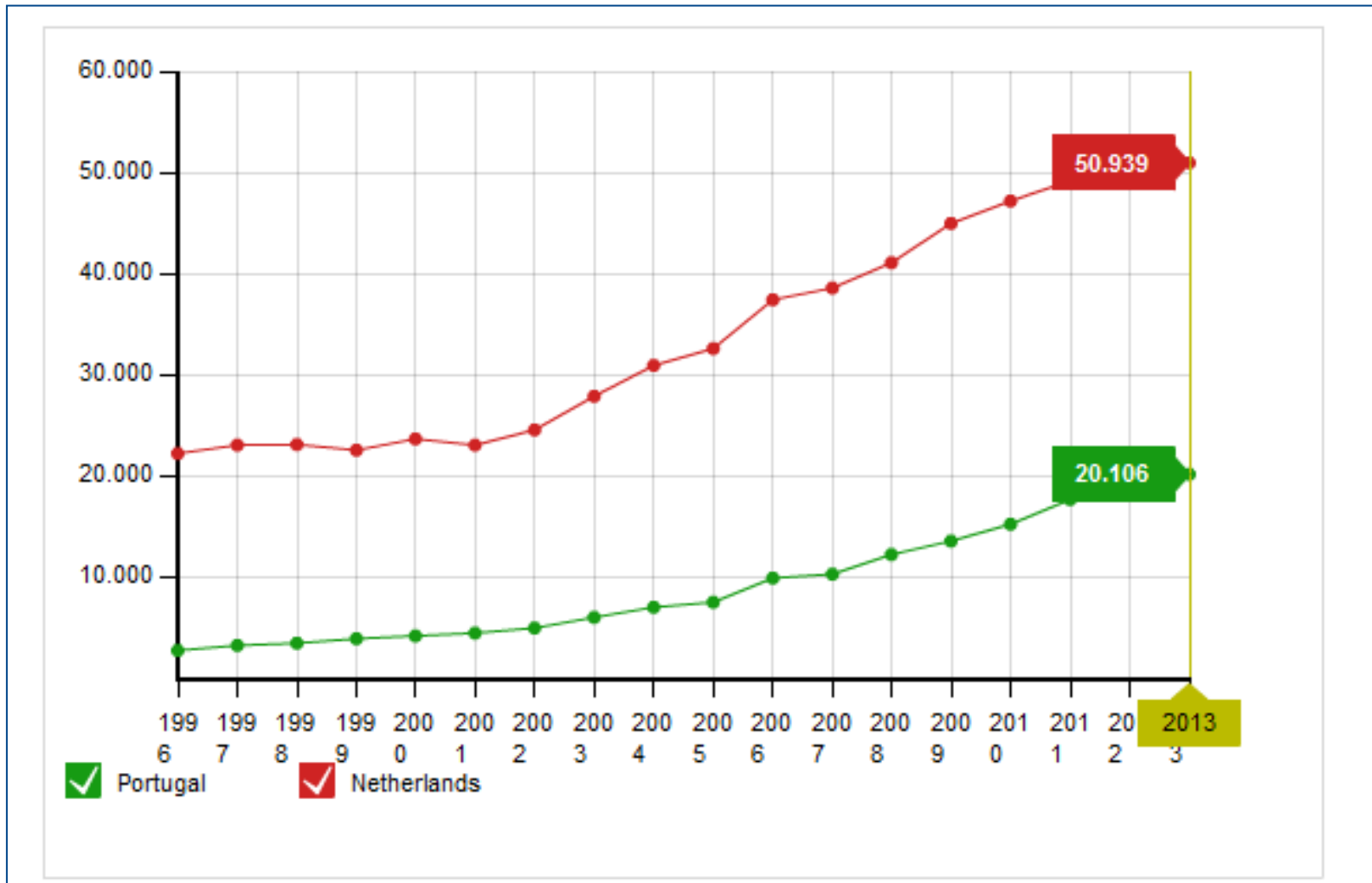
Scholarly publications coming from Portugal 1996 - 2013

- Source: <http://www.scimagojr.com>

	Documents	Citable Documents	Cites	Self Cites	Cites per Doc.	Self Cites per Doc.	Cited Docs.	Uncited Docs.	% International Collaboration	% Region	% World
1996	2.685	2.654	43.508	9.406	16,20	3,50	2.179	506	39,63	0,79	0,24
1997	3.157	3.131	53.898	10.393	17,07	3,29	2.554	603	38,33	0,86	0,27
1998	3.405	3.341	60.411	11.107	17,74	3,26	2.770	635	37,62	0,93	0,29
1999	3.814	3.750	86.044	15.660	22,56	4,11	3.259	555	41,32	1,03	0,32
2000	4.121	4.042	80.749	14.844	19,59	3,60	3.479	642	39,84	1,07	0,33
2001	4.397	4.301	90.029	17.438	20,48	3,97	3.758	639	36,68	1,16	0,33
2002	4.897	4.795	100.093	19.075	20,44	3,90	4.215	682	39,17	1,25	0,35
2003	5.956	5.820	114.345	21.516	19,20	3,61	5.009	947	46,63	1,39	0,41
2004	6.953	6.799	133.694	24.672	19,23	3,55	5.792	1.161	47,26	1,48	0,44
2005	7.434	7.191	119.536	23.654	16,08	3,18	5.901	1.533	46,85	1,53	0,44
2006	9.836	9.515	147.853	28.761	15,03	2,92	7.646	2.190	46,95	1,75	0,51
2007	10.254	9.864	142.401	28.052	13,89	2,74	7.919	2.335	47,48	1,77	0,51
2008	12.199	11.679	144.375	28.652	11,83	2,35	9.243	2.956	48,03	2,02	0,58
2009	13.521	12.897	135.069	27.249	9,99	2,02	10.101	3.420	46,20	2,09	0,61
2010	15.167	14.382	104.133	23.285	6,87	1,54	10.603	4.564	46,75	2,25	0,64
2011	17.601	16.426	79.575	18.827	4,52	1,07	11.213	6.388	46,00	2,50	0,70
2012	19.266	18.041	50.339	11.885	2,61	0,62	10.384	8.882	47,91	2,65	0,75
2013	20.106	18.654	10.491	3.079	0,52	0,15	4.653	15.453	48,44	2,82	0,78

Scholarly publications coming from Portugal 1996 - 2013

- Source: <http://www.scimagojr.com>



Types of journals

- **Letters journal** - Rapid communication of interim work, peer-reviewed, a good way to get time sensitive, preliminary or ongoing research initially published and get feedback
- **Traditional academic research journal** - The main venue for primary research, rigorously peer-reviewed
- **Review journal** - Publishes overviews of research, perspective on the state of a field and/or where it is heading, usually peer-reviewed, may contain commissioned material
- **Professional journal** - Mainly review and how-to articles, heavily edited, not necessarily peer-reviewed, but the audience may be who you want to reach with your research outcome: practitioners



Megajournals

A **mega journal** is a peer-reviewed academic open access journal designed to be much larger than a traditional journal by exerting low selectivity among accepted articles. It was pioneered by [PLOS ONE](#)

- Launched June 2006
- broad coverage of different subject areas
- accepting articles for publication based on whether they are technically sound rather than selecting for perceived importance
- gold model of open access where costs are covered by an article processing charge



How to structure your article

**Title + Authors + Abstract + Keywords
= Discoverability!**

Title	Read first and most. Keep it short and to the point. Must reflect the content of the paper.
Authors	Correct spelling, consistency in affiliation.
Abstract	100-300 word summary of objective and results. Includes key message of paper.
Keywords	Synonyms relevant as search terms e.g. in Google. Ideally not words from the title because title words are automatically keywords.
Introduction	Explain i) why the work was conducted ii) what methodology was employed iii) why you chose this particular methodology iv) How the methodology accomplished the hypothesis set out in your abstract.
Methodology	Written clearly and concisely so that someone can follow how you did your research and can reproduce it.

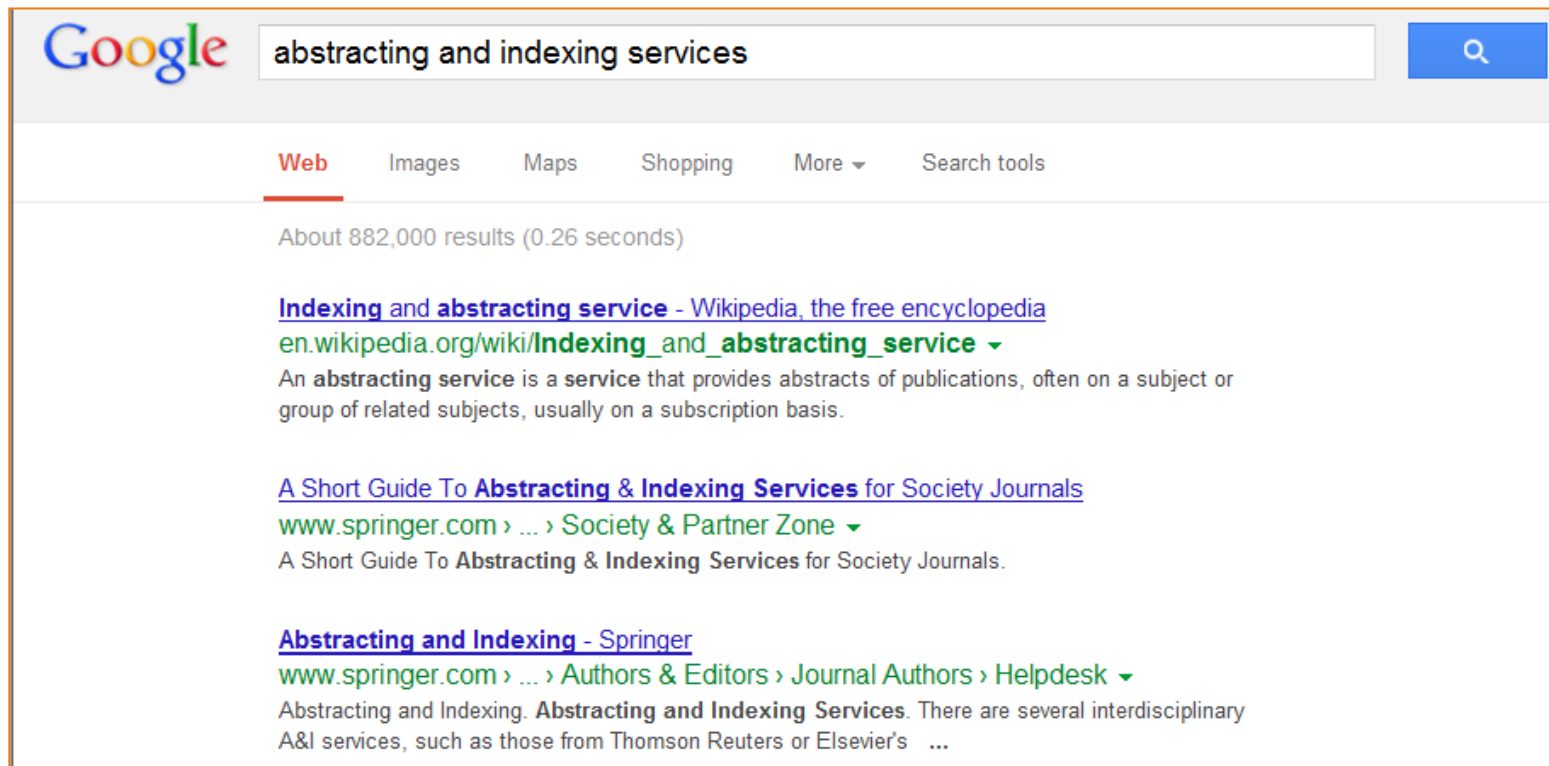
How to structure your article (cont.)

Analysis/Results	Present the results clearly and carefully.
Discussion	Discuss the results here. If the results were not what you were expecting this is where you can provide insights or speculations as to what happened and/or what you could have done differently.
Conclusions	Write down your conclusions from the study.
Acknowledgements	Acknowledge the people and institutions who have made your research possible e.g. funding.
References	Properly cite your referenced material; use the style of the journal.
Supplementary Material	List any supplementary materials, appendices.

Discoverability of your work: metadata

Title + Authors + Abstract + Keywords
= Discoverability!

- Your article needs to be found, read, used and cited!
- Metadata ensures your work appears with the proper audience through for example
 - Abstracting and Indexing Services
 - Search Engine Optimization (SEO)



The screenshot shows a Google search interface. The search bar contains the text "abstracting and indexing services". Below the search bar, the "Web" tab is selected. The search results show "About 882,000 results (0.26 seconds)". The first result is from Wikipedia, titled "Indexing and abstracting service - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia". The second result is from Springer, titled "A Short Guide To Abstracting & Indexing Services for Society Journals". The third result is also from Springer, titled "Abstracting and Indexing - Springer".

Google abstracting and indexing services

Web Images Maps Shopping More Search tools

About 882,000 results (0.26 seconds)

[Indexing and abstracting service](#) - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indexing_and_abstracting_service

An **abstracting service** is a **service** that provides abstracts of publications, often on a subject or group of related subjects, usually on a subscription basis.

[A Short Guide To Abstracting & Indexing Services for Society Journals](#)
www.springer.com > ... > [Society & Partner Zone](#)

A Short Guide To **Abstracting & Indexing Services** for Society Journals.

[Abstracting and Indexing](#) - Springer
www.springer.com > ... > [Authors & Editors](#) > [Journal Authors](#) > [Helpdesk](#)

Abstracting and Indexing. **Abstracting and Indexing Services**. There are several interdisciplinary A&I services, such as those from Thomson Reuters or Elsevier's ...

Getting ready to submit – Publishing ethics

- The work described has not been published before
- It is not under consideration anywhere else: NEVER submitting a paper to more than one journal at the same time would represent a violation of Publishing Integrity.
- Publication has been approved by co-authors and responsible authorities
- Permissions have been obtained from copyright owners
- No data fabrication or falsification

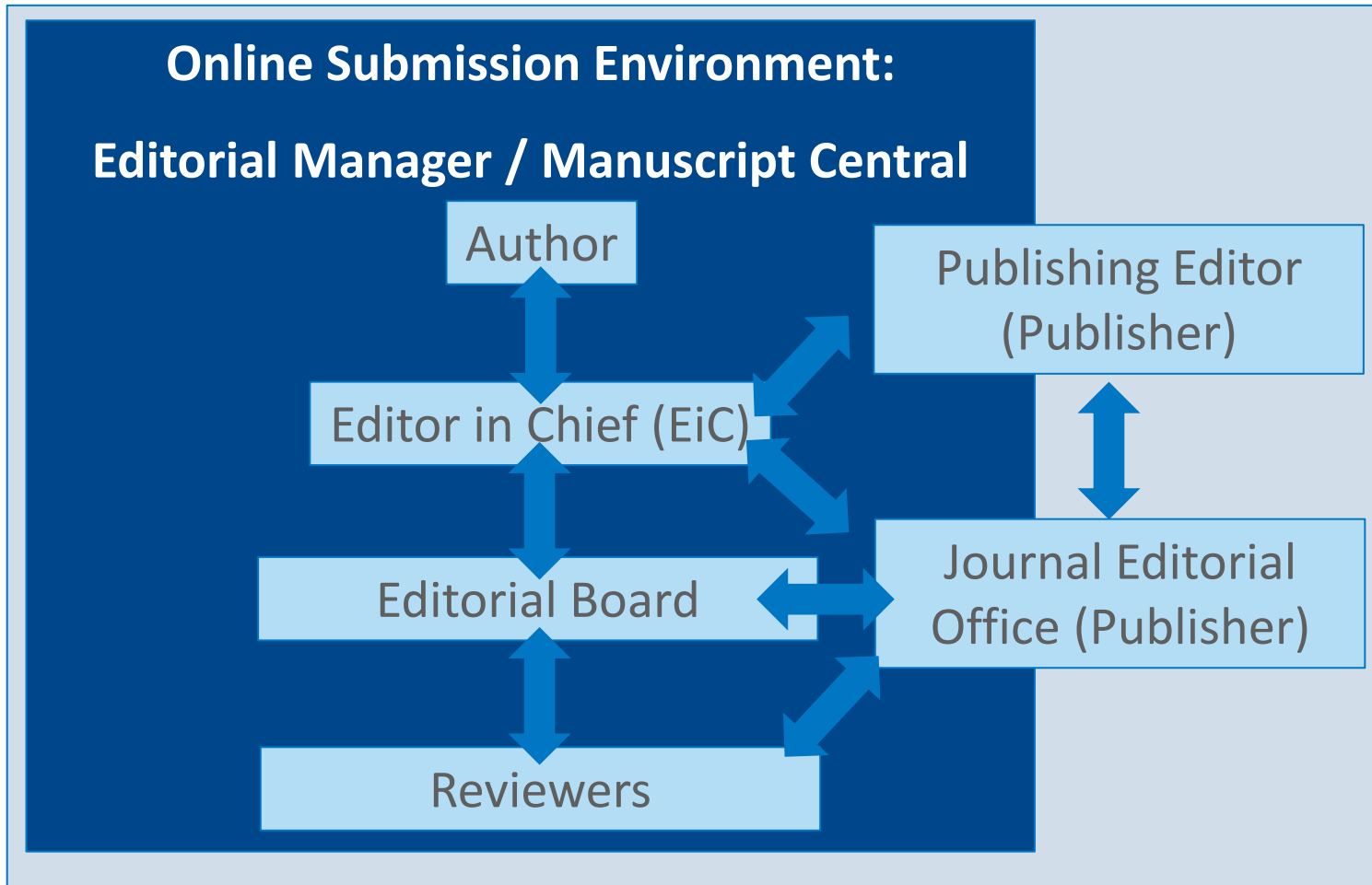


The screenshot shows the Springer website header with the logo and 'springer.com'. Below the header, the title 'Springer Policy on Publishing Integrity Guidelines for Journal Editors' is displayed. A 'Quick Links' section lists various topics: Introduction, Statement of Ethical Issues, Seven Steps for Journal Editors When Encountering Possible Misconduct, Ethical Issues – Definitions, Examples, Recommended Actions, Undeclared Conflict of Interest (Authors, Reviewers), Disputed Authorship (Authorship without the author's knowledge, Unacknowledged authorship), Plagiarism/Duplicate Publication (Plagiarism, Duplicate publication), and Data Fabrication/Falsification (Data fabrication, Data falsification).



CrossCheck powered by iThenticate is an initiative started by CrossRef to help its members actively engage in efforts to prevent scholarly and professional plagiarism

Submitting your article – what happens next



Acceptance and publication of your article at Springer

- Once the article has been accepted and is ready for publication, it will immediately be published online, this is called '**Online First**'
- The article receives a **DOI number** (Digital Object Identifier) and can now be read and cited, e.g.: DOI: 10.1007/s10681-012-0632-1
- This is the **official publication** of the article and can not be changed afterwards
- Page numbers and an issue number are only assigned once it is included in the next available or appropriate issue

Article workflow



Issue workflow





Defining impact in academic publishing

Impact Factor



THOMSON REUTERS

- Measure of the average number of citations articles in a particular journal receive in a particular year

Formula for the 2012 Impact Factor:

Number of citations in 2012 to articles published in 2010 + 2011

Total citable articles published in 2010 + 2011

Example:

120 citations in 2012 (to articles published 2010 or 2011)

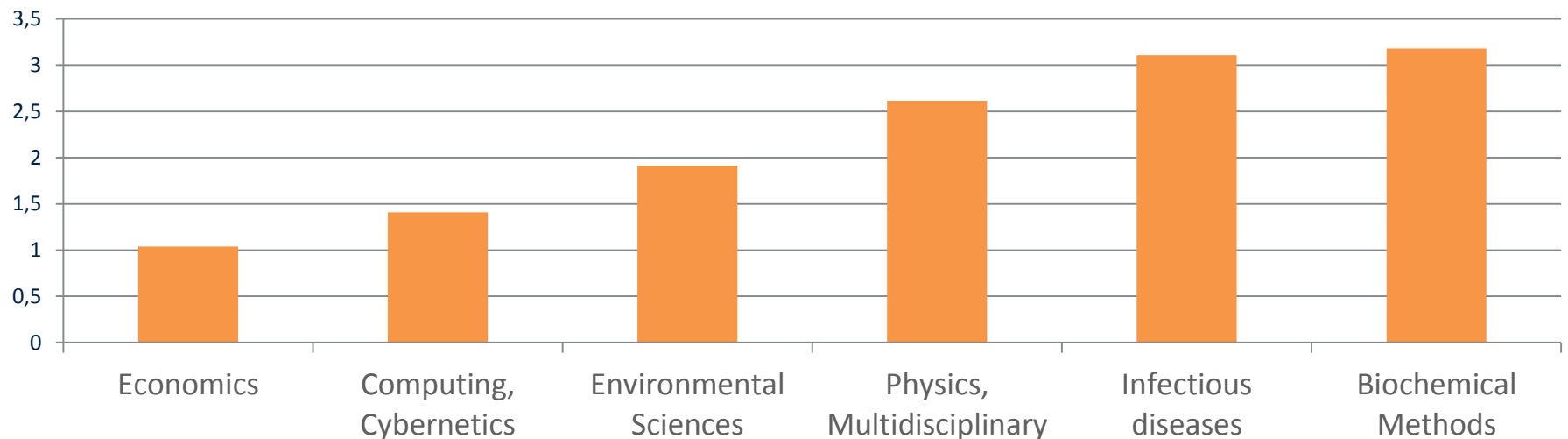
----- = 1.5

80 articles published in 2010 and 2011

Impact Factor – Points to consider

- There is much debate over the Impact Factor (IF) in the scientific community, particularly with regard to the fairness of the system
- Compare the IF only with journals within the same discipline because the average IF is very different among different disciplines (see chart)

Average Impact Factor



The h -index

- Evaluation of impact of the work of **individual** researcher measuring simultaneously the **quality** and **quantity** of scientific output
- A scholar with an index of h has published h papers each of which has been cited in other papers at least h times
- The h -index grows over time, depends on the academic age of the researcher
- The index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of a group of scientists, such as a department or university or country, as well as a scholarly journal
- A journal with an index of h has the largest number of h such that at least h articles in that publication were cited at least h times each.



The h -index serves as an alternative to more traditional journal impact factor metrics in the evaluation of the impact of the work of a particular researcher

Google Scholar citations databases – Author profile page

+You Search Images Maps Play YouTube News Gmail More -

Sign in



Dr. Günther Eichhorn

Springer Science and Business Media

Digital Libraries - Gamma-ray Astronomy - Interplanetary Dust - Speckle Interferometry - Age Determinations on Lunar Samples

Verified email at aerobaticsweb.org

Homepage

Google scholar

Search Authors

Get my own profile - Help

Follow this author

Follow new articles
Follow new citations

Co-authors

Michael Kurtz
Alberto Accomazzi
Edwin Henneken
Ray Norris

View all co-authors

Citation counts and h-index

Citation indices

	All	Since 2007
Citations	1074	421
h-index	16	8
i10-index	26	8

Citation history



Select: All, None

Export

Show: 20 1-20 Next >

Title / Author	Cited by	Year
The effect of use and access on citations MJ Kurtz, G Eichhorn, A Accomazzi, C Grant, M Demleitner, E Henneken, SS Murray Information Processing & Management 41 (8), 1395-1402	123	2005
The NASA astrophysics data system: Overview MJ Kurtz, G Eichhorn, A Accomazzi, C Grant, SS Murray, JM Watson Arxiv preprint astro-ph/0002104	78	2000
NIST Atomic Spectra Database WC Martin, WL Wiese, A Musgrove, JR Fuhr, J Sugar, J Reader, DE Kelleher, KJ ... Laboratory Space Science Workshop 1, 182	70	1998
Worldwide use and impact of the NASA Astrophysics Data System digital library MJ Kurtz, G Eichhorn, A Accomazzi, C Grant, M Demleitner, SS Murray Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology 56 (1 ...	69	2005
The bibliometric properties of article readership information MJ Kurtz, G Eichhorn, A Accomazzi, C Grant, M Demleitner, SS Murray, N ... Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology 56 (2 ...	64	2005
Analysis of the hypervelocity impact process from impact flash measurements G Eichhorn Planetary and Space Science 24 (8), 771-776, IN1-IN2, 777-781	67	1976
The HEOS 2 and Helios micrometeoroid experiments	55	1975

- Aggiungere SCOPUS

Google Scholar citations databases

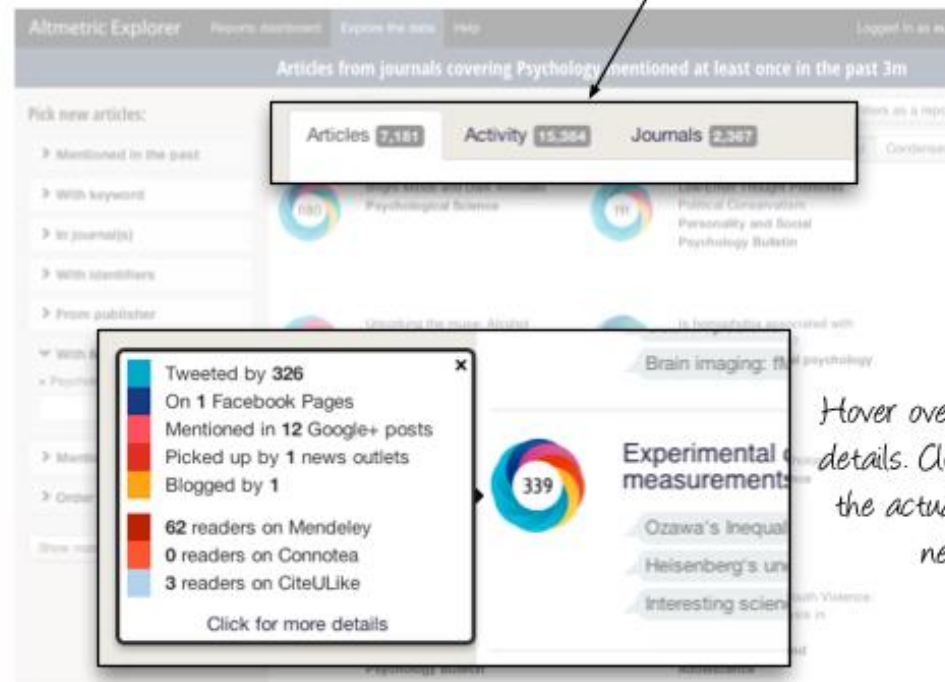
- Visit <http://scholar.google.com/scholar/citations.html> for more information
- Google **Author citations** are available since 2011
 - Authors should set up their profile at <http://scholar.google.com> and claim their articles
 - Provides citation information for authors and calculates the *h*-index
 - Most author analyses limited to authors with profiles
- Google Scholar **Journal citation** database with rankings available since May 2012
 - Journal ranking
 - No quality selection, only need 100 articles in previous five years
 - *h*5-index for journals

The new kid on the block: Altmetrics

- Article-Level Metrics (ALMs, altmetrics, alternative metrics) are not just about citations and usage; the concept refers to a whole range of measures which might provide insight into 'impact' or 'reach'

Choose the articles you're interested in

See all articles, the attention paid to them or the rankings of the journals they're from



Hover over a score donut to see details. Click on a donut to view the actual tweets, blog posts, news stories etc.

- More information can be found on www.altmetric.com

The new kid on the block: Altmetrics (cont.)

[Download PDF \(312 KB\)](#)[View Article](#)

AGE

December 2013, Volume 35, Issue 6, pp 2183-2192

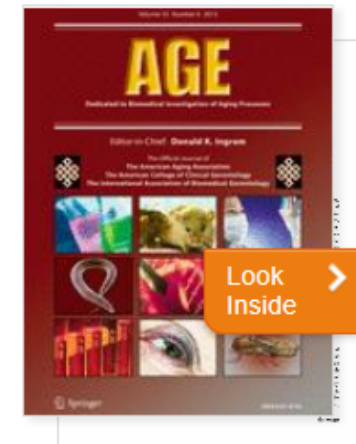
Coffee, but not caffeine, has positive effects on cognition and psychomotor behavior in aging

Barbara Shukitt-Hale, Marshall G. Miller, Yi-Fang Chu, Barbara J. Lyle, James A. Joseph

[Download PDF \(312 KB\)](#)[View Article](#)

Abstract

The complex mixture of phytochemicals in fruits and vegetables provides protective health benefits, mainly through additive and/or synergistic effects. The presence of several bioactive compounds, such as polyphenols and caffeine, implicates coffee as a potential nutritional therapeutic in aging. Moderate (three to five cups a day) coffee consumption in humans is associated with a significant decrease in the risk of developing certain chronic diseases. However, the ability of coffee supplementation to improve cognitive function in aged individuals and the effect of the individual components in coffee, such as caffeine, have not been fully evaluated. We fed aged rats (19 months) one of five coffee-supplemented



298 Shares

Within this Article

- » Introduction
- » Materials and methods
- » Results
- » Discussion
- » References
- » References

The new kid on the block: Altmetrics (cont.)



Coffee, but not caffeine, has positive effects on cognition and psychomotor behavior in aging.

Score in context

Is one of the highest ever scores in this journal (ranked #1 of 181)

show more...

Mentioned by

- 1 blog
- 279 tweeters
- 11 Facebook users
- 1 Google+ user

Readers on

- 15 Mendeley
- 0 CiteULike

Blogs Twitter Facebook Google+ Score Demographics Help

So far Altmetric has seen 1 blog post.

Coffee, but not caffeine, has positive effects on cognition and psychomotor behavior in aging

Science Alerts Social Network

The complex mixture of phytochemicals in fruits and vegetables provides protective health benefits, mainly through additive and/ ..

27-Oct-2013

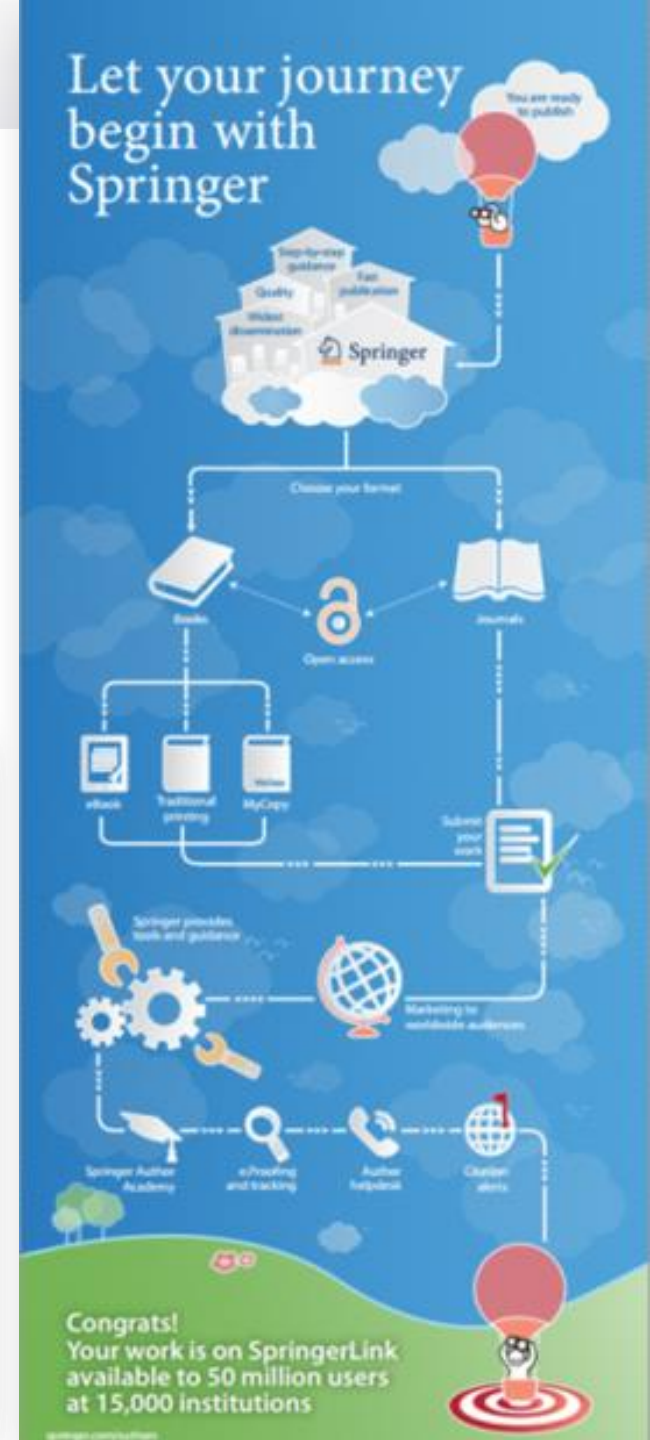
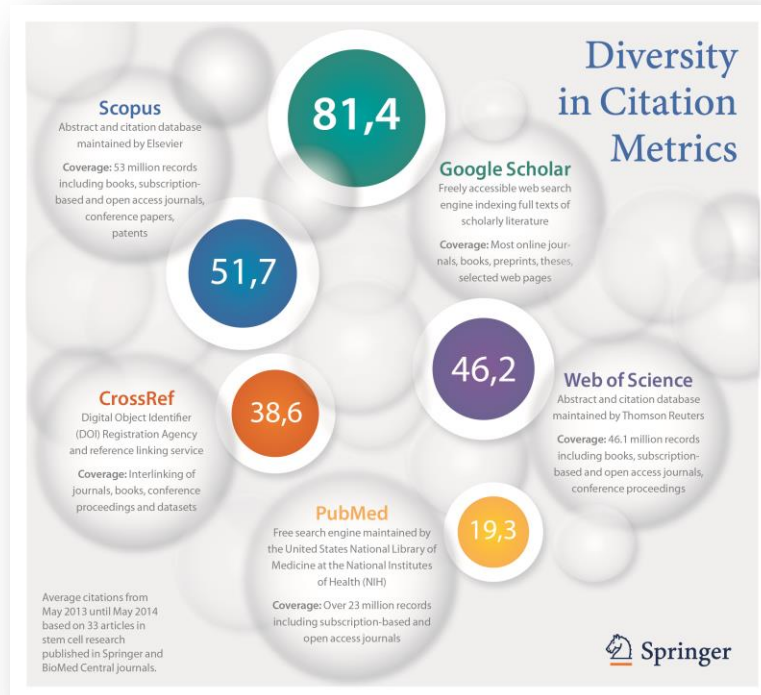
Dedicated team: Authors Services. Working on...

article	-level metrics
journal	-level metrics
chapter	-level metrics
book	-level metrics
data	-level metrics
person	-level metrics
...	-level metrics

Dedicated team: Authors Services

Visit for example:

- www.springer.com/authors
(includes the Journal Advisor!)
- www.springer.com/citations





Open Access publishing

What Open Access is

- The differences between traditional publishing (in subscription journals) and Open Access are in costs and in copyright
- **Costs**
 - Traditional: Publishing is free to the author / reader pays
 - Open Access: Article is free to the reader/ author pays to publish
- **Copyright**
 - Traditional: Copyright is generally with the publisher
 - Open Access: Copyright remains with the author
- There are various types of Open Access publishing models (hybrid etc.) and different publishers have different policies – Check with the publisher!

How Open Access came about

- (Bio)medicine is the field where Open Access was first established
- It came about through the funding bodies, for example the NIH (National Institutes of Health) in the US
- The funding bodies said that research funded with public funds should be publically available
- Most Open Access journals are still in Health Sciences, but other fields are catching up fast

The traditional subscription journal

- Institutional paper subscriptions are a thing of the past, these days there are large online deals (The Big Deal approach) for governments, consortia and institutions
- In principle there are publication charges for the author – there may be exceptions for society owned journals or in case of excessive need of color images
- In general the copyright of the final article is with the publisher or society
- Option to publish Open Access in a traditional journal is called Open Choice

The Open Access journal

- There is an Article Processing Charge (APC) to publish an article
- The APC may vary from EUR 500-1500 (for Springer)
- There are membership arrangements - for BioMed Central (part of Springer) and SpringerOpen – made with universities, check with your library
- There is an automatic waivers for low-income economies
- Many credible OA publications, with proper peer review
- Beware of less reputable OA publishers
- Beware on the license you sign off on (CC-BY / CC-BY-NC)



Points to consider

- Springer Open Access journal published under Creative Commons Attribution License, read more at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>
 - You are free to share, remix and make commercial use of the work
 - You must attribute the work in the manner specified by the author/licensor
- Open Access at Springer is **e-only** with **continuous publication** (continuous article numbering, articles can be browsed per month and per year)
- Open Access journals have a rigorous **peer review system**, just like subscription journals

10 YEARS
2003-2013

The success story of Open Access

- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) at www.doaj.org is maintained by Lund University in Sweden and now contains nearly 10,000 journals



Open Access at Springer / BioMed Central

 The Journal of Headache and Pain
a SpringerOpen Journal

 Applied Water Science
a SpringerOpen Journal

 International Journal of Emergency Medicine
a SpringerOpen Journal

 Organic and Medicinal Chemistry Letters
a SpringerOpen Journal

 Psychology of Well-Being
a SpringerOpen Journal

SpringerOpen

 Journal of Mathematics in Industry
a SpringerOpen Journal

 Health Economics Review
a SpringerOpen Journal

 BMC Medicine 

 Gold Bulletin
a SpringerOpen Journal

SpringerPlus

 Genome **Biology** 

 BMC Biology
incorporating Journal of Biology 

 ORPHANET JOURNAL
OF RARE DISEASES 

BioMed Central The Open Access Publisher

 Breast Cancer
RESEARCH 

 MOLECULAR
NEURODEGENERATION 



Publishing books

Why we like to talk about books

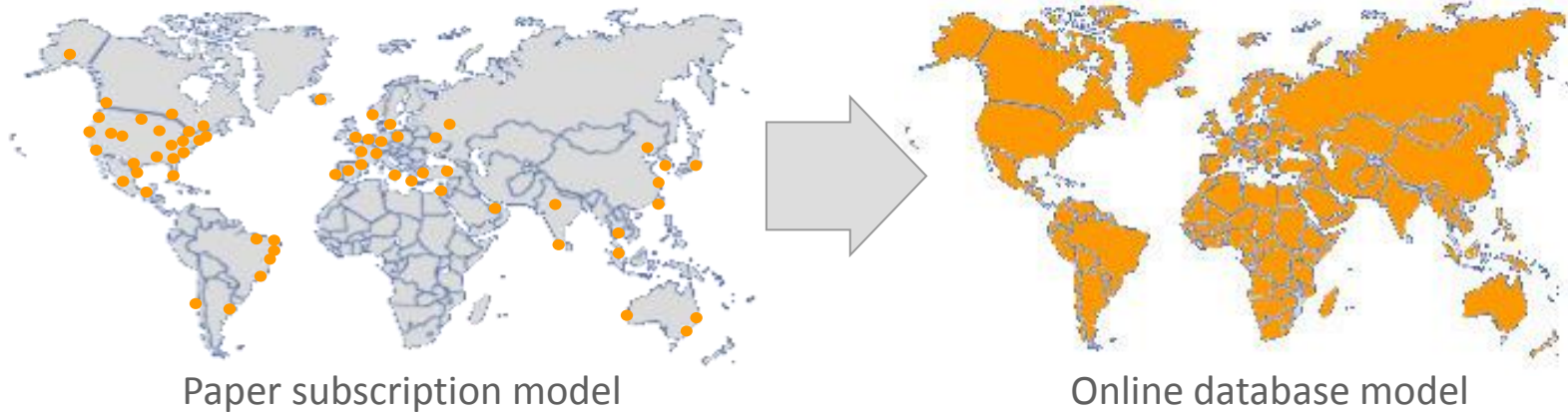
- SpringerLink is home to one of the largest collections of scientific eBooks , with currently over 174,000 eBooks (November 2014)
- Book output growing rapidly every year

And what about our eBooks?

- Completely DRM (Digital Rights Management) free
- All books are published e-first and, if the technical features do allow it, printed on demand. This includes the eBooks from the Springer Book Archives (books from 1846-2004) which became available in print again

The importance of eBooks in scientific publishing

Reach printed version vs the online version

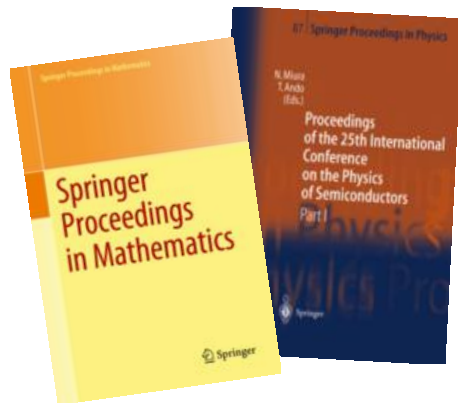


Advantages for:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libraries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researchers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publishers |
| More content/service | Easier to search | Online first | Lower distribution costs |
| Higher usage | Easier to cite | Wider distribution | Better marketing efficiency |
| Better tracking | 24/7 access | Global readership | New markets |
| Preservation | Remote access | More citations | |

Different types of books

Monographs: single author, high quality, niche subject, long shelf life



Proceedings: Collected papers from a conference, short shelf life



Textbooks: Written for a specific higher education course, high usage



Reference Works: Encyclopedia, Handbook or Atlas, comprehensive and complete, tertiary literature, often A-Z format

Contributed volume: Editor(s), multiple chapter authors, long shelf life

Types of books unique to Springer

- **SpringerBriefs** <http://www.springer.com/gp/authors-editors/book-authors-editors/springerbriefs>
- Providing a format for publishing research, longer than an article, shorter than a book
 - Between 50 and 125 pages
 - Organized in focused subject series (not available for clinical medicine)
- **SpringerReference** www.springerreference.com
 - At least 1200 pages •At least 60-80 chapters •At least 400 entries
 - Regularly updated, much like Wikipedia (but peer reviewed)
 - Static and live final Reference Work on SpringerLink
 - Available in print



Publishing your book with Springer

- Books are available as eBook and in print (Printed on Demand)
- Simple, easy procedures
- Proposals are externally peer-reviewed
- Springer carries out all the typesetting, formatting, etc.
- Springer editors guide you through the process
- Publishing with Springer doesn't cost you anything
- Complementary copies for participating authors and editors
- 33% discount on all other Springer books





Available tools for authors

<http://academy.springer.com>

Author Academy

Login

English ▾



Home

Courses

My Dashboard

Journal Author Academy Part 1:

Writing your Manuscript

Journal Author Academy Part 2:

Submitting and Peer Review

Springer English Academy

Peer Review Academy

Book Author Academy

Open Access Academy



Welcome to
Springer

We provide
publishing
open access
today!

you write, submit, and
review; and learn about
certificate of completion



Featured Course



Springer English Academy

Why publish in English?

Because English is the language scientists in different countries use to communicate with each other, publishing in English allows you to reach the broadest possible audience. This will help you achieve the goal that led you to publish in the first place: to add to our understanding of the world by informing other scientists about your research.

Course duration: 15 minutes

Test yourself using the quizzes! If 60% of your answers are correct, you are awarded a

Springer Author Academy

<http://academy.springer.com>

- There are currently six modules that anyone can take in their own time, at their own pace, online. At the end of the module, the students gets a certificate.
- The current six modules are:
 - Journal Author Academy Part 1: Writing your Manuscript
 - Journal Author Academy Part 2: Submitting and Peer Review
 - Springer English Academy
 - Peer Review Academy
 - Springer Book Author Academy
 - Open Access Academy

Available tools for authors

- SpringerLink
- springer.com/authors
- AuthorMapper.com
- SpringerExemplar.com
- LaTeXSearch.com



LaTeX Search Beta



exemplar
words in context  beta





Policy updates

Our policy on Text and Data Mining

- Springer has finalized the Text and Data Mining (TDM) policy. We strive to make the TDM process as simple as possible for researchers.
- Springer is actively working on eliminating barriers to TDM by implementing our licenses and agreements directly with institutions so that their researchers can seamlessly apply standard TDM practices to retrieve their content.
- Our policy is published on www.springer.com/tdm

Springer content in Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs)

- Please contact your Springer Representative before the launch of the MOOC. Details will be then defined directly between Springer and the university.
- Instructors can use certain content published by Springer and licensed to the university: chapter/s, journal article/s within the MOOC and for the duration of the MOOC, provided that those materials can only be viewed and neither copied nor directly printed.
- The content used within the MOOC can be accessed through an access-controlled URL. Springer contents may also be available for the duration of a course with or via other providers and on other platforms.
- If the content used in the MOOC is licensed to the university organizing it, the MyCopy option is available for students who already have access to the content on SpringerLink (www.springer.com/mycopy)



Thank you