WHY YOUR PAPER REJECTED?
On writing, communication and publishing

By:

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Sports Innovation and Technology Centre
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- ✓Why publish
- ✓Reasons for rejection
- ✓Communicate – with whom?
- ✓Writing a paper
- ✓Some hints
- ✓Biomedical Engineering Section
- ✓Submitting a paper for publication

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Why Publish?

- Publishing is the crucial **quality test**!
- It is the condition for open research
- If your research is not published
- You will get known
- You meet other researchers and can **compare** results
- You do not buy knowledge – you **exchange** it!

Why Publish?

If your research is not published
In a journal or
A well-known conference
it does not exist!!
It must be possible to find it.

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Reasons for Rejection

- There is ***insufficient new and interesting information*** in the paper
- The paper is ***too commercial*** (i.e. is essentially advertising a product or a company)
- The paper's ***English is too poor to be understood*** by an international readership
- Will probably not be cited

Reasons for Rejection

- **Local issues with insufficient interest for an international audience**
- **Lack of history on the topic (no literature study)**
- **Lack of discussion**
- **Lack of conclusion**

Reasons for Rejection

- Data collection with out any comparisons
- Lack of history on the topic (no literature study)
- Long (> 10 pages)
- Findings not generalised or used to build theory
- Research height too low. Too little new information (e.g salami slice series of papers)

Reasons for Rejection

- Too few references
- Mostly self-references

Table of Content

Who is the Reader?

- Is it a specialist?
- A wider audience?
- What is the key message?

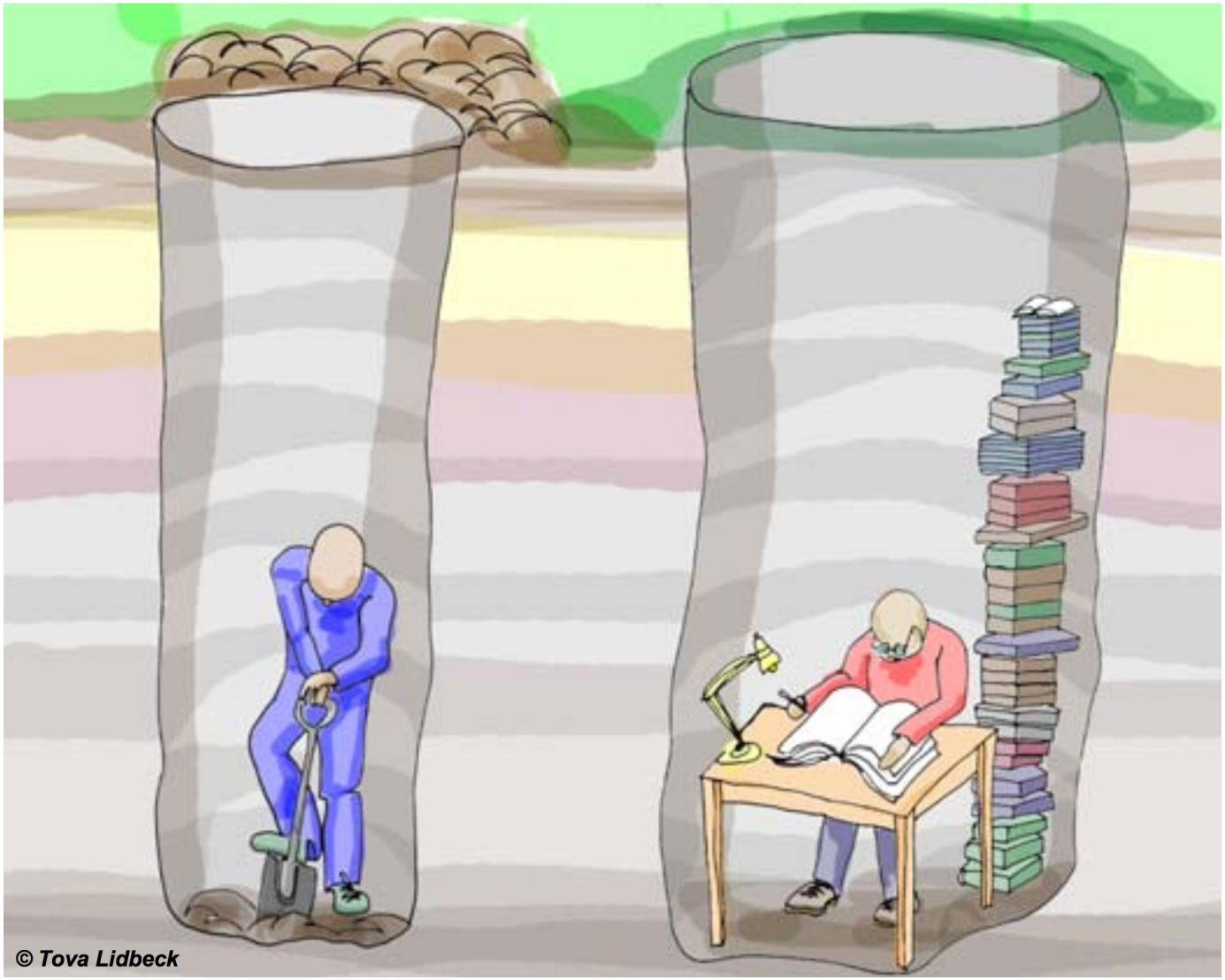
What makes you read a paper?

- Title – is it informative?
- Abstract – what is the message?
- Why was the paper written – the introduction
- Figures–are they informative?
- Conclusions–what is the message?

After the first glance – will you be curious?

How to communicate your paper?

- **Title** – ask a friend (not your closest colleague!) if the title can be understood
- Why was the paper written – the **introduction** (can your non-specialist friend understand the reason for the paper?)
- **Figures** – do the captions give any information?
- **Conclusions** – will your sponsor (manager, chief) be happy?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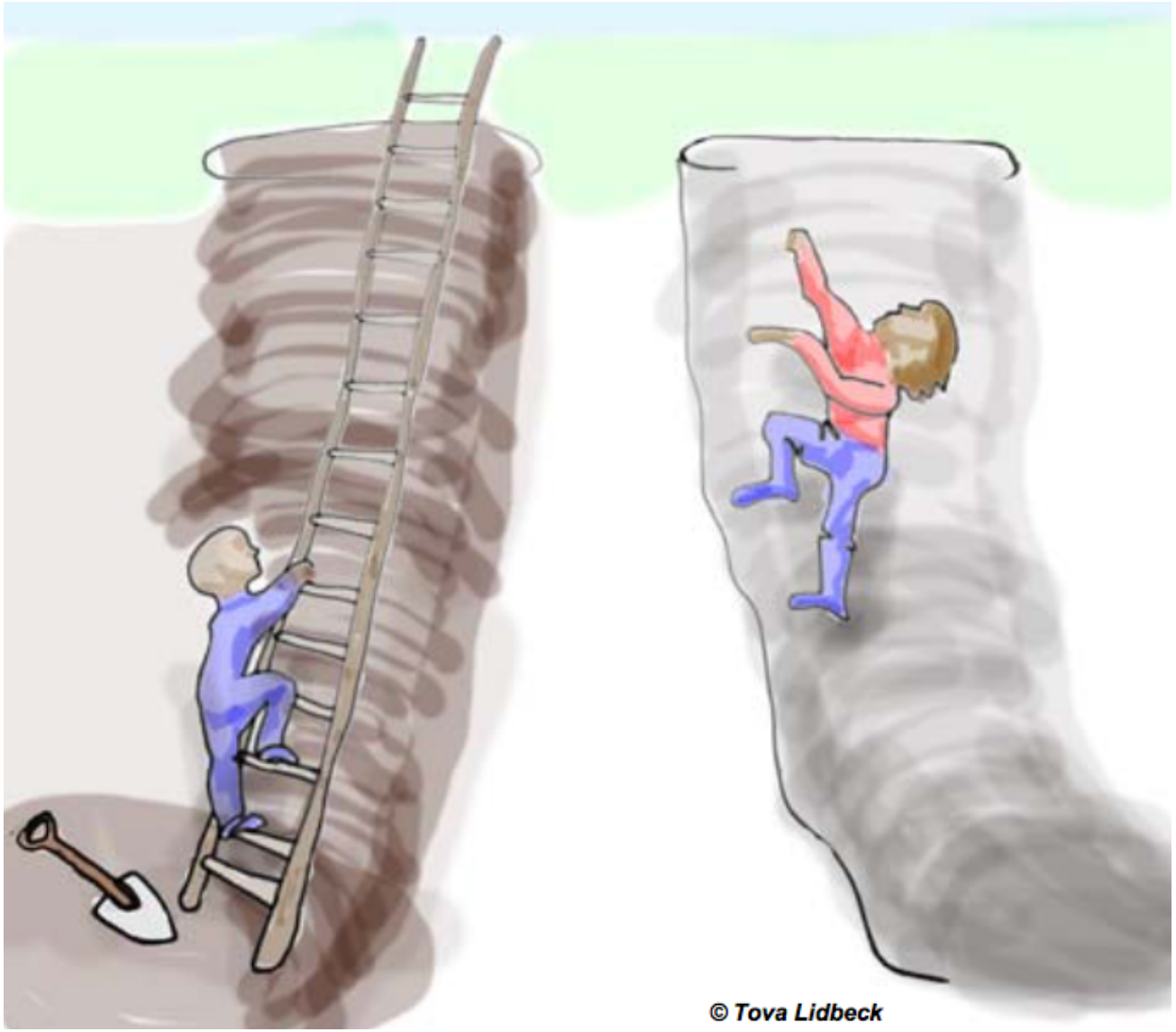
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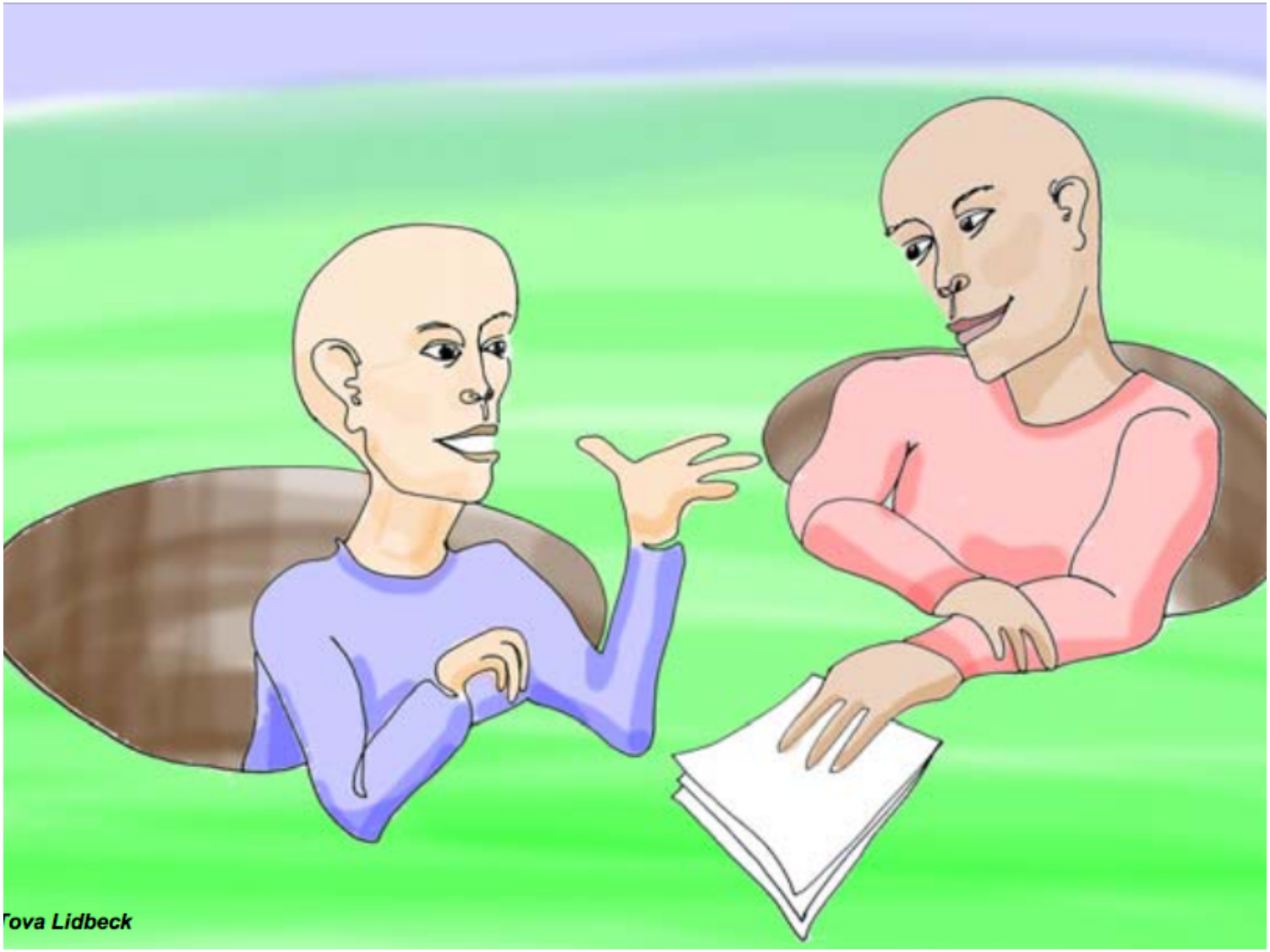
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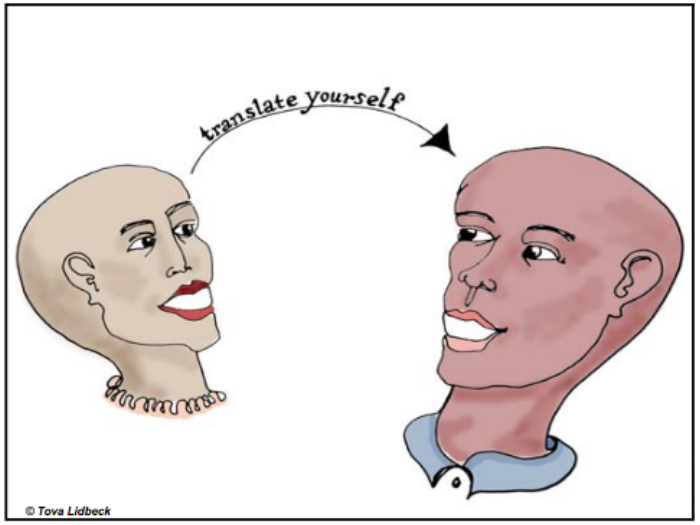
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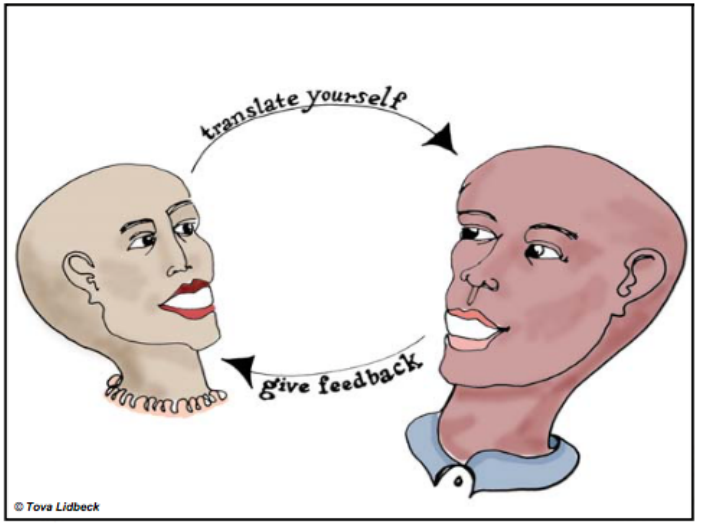
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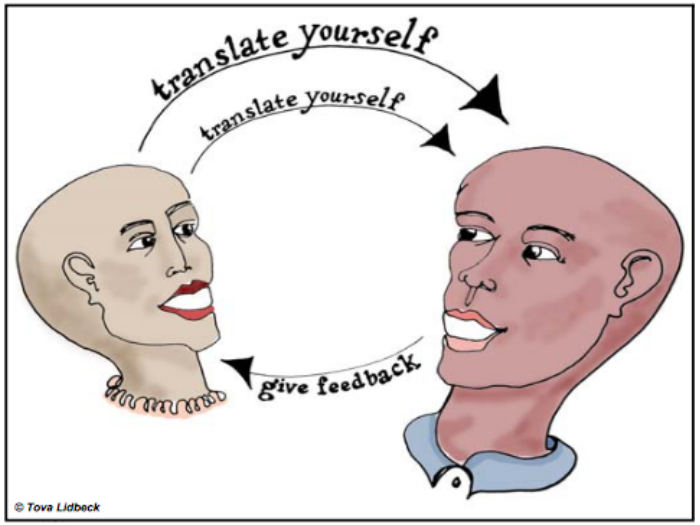
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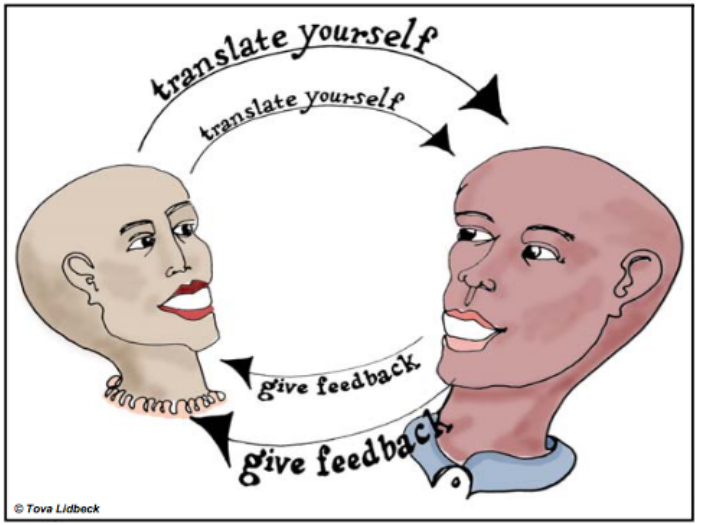
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Table of Content

Important Features

- **The probability that the paper will be cited by others should be high**
- **The results should be interesting for an international audience – not only of regional or local interest**

Abstract

- Think carefully about the title of the paper
- Make sure that the abstract is informative
- It is the selling point
- By reading the abstract the reader should get a good feeling for the content
- Use < 200 words
- No figure and no reference in abstract

Keywords

- Use 3-6 keywords
- They should be descriptive
- Avoid too general keywords like "Biomechanics Human Body"

Introduction

- **Motivate the research – why did you do the work**
- **Background information**
- ***Remember*: by reading the introduction the reader will decide if he/she will continue to read it**

Literature Search & References

- It is important to refer to what has been done earlier
- You can of course refer to your own works
- It is important to refer to > 5 references – other than your own papers
- Make sure that you have recent references
- The references should be understood by an international audience (English!)

References

- If most of there ferences are to your own papers – reason for rejection
- *Inadequate references* (either too few references or excessive self-citation of the authors' previous work) will lead to rejection
- Follow the Journal Publishing format

References

- Document your findings and sources
- The references have to be easily found by the international reader
- If you copy a figure from another paper, give the source and Permission to the journal

Reference list not acceptable

AA. VV. (2005) Studio e valutazione della vulnerabilità intrinseca ...
Provincia di Cuneo (unpublished).

AA.VV. (2003). Sistemi agricoli e inquinamento ... Libri di Arpa Umbria, 261 p

Civita, M. (1999) Dalla Vulnerabilità al rischio d'inquinamento. ...
Parma, vol. 3, 18 pp..

Civita, M. and De Maio, M. (2000) Valutazione e cartografia automatica ....
Pitagora Editrice, Bologna, 240 pp, Pubbl. n° 2200 del GNDCI-CNR.

Civita, M. and .... Vigna, B. (2000) Le risorse idriche sotterranee.....
GEAM n.4/200, 20 pp.

Civita, M. And .....Vigna, B. (2003) Valutazione del rischio.....IGEA n. 18/2003

Padovani, L. ...and Capri, E. (2000) Pericolo potenziale di ...
Pubbl. n° 2206 del GNDCI-CNR. 58 pp. ISBN 88-7830-321-6.

Padovani, L. and Trevisan, M. (2002) I nitrati di origine agricola ....
Pitagora Editrice, Bologna, 103 pp. Pubbl. n° 2478 del GNDCI-CNR.

Materials and Methods

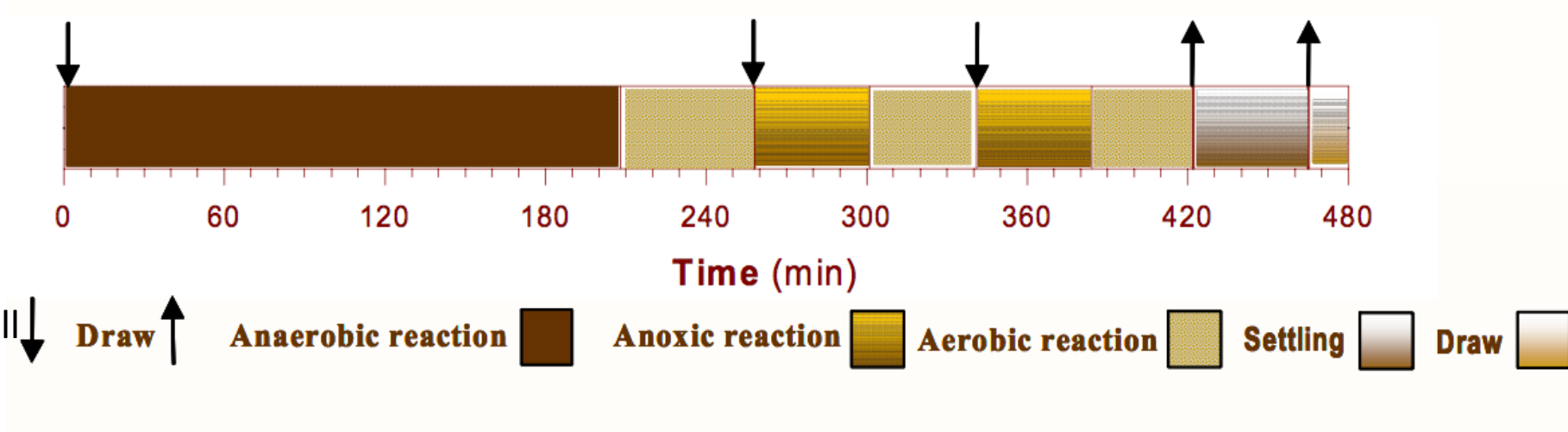
- The research should be possible to **verify** by anybody else
- **Describe** the methods (not only "I used the software XYZ and found ")

Table of Content

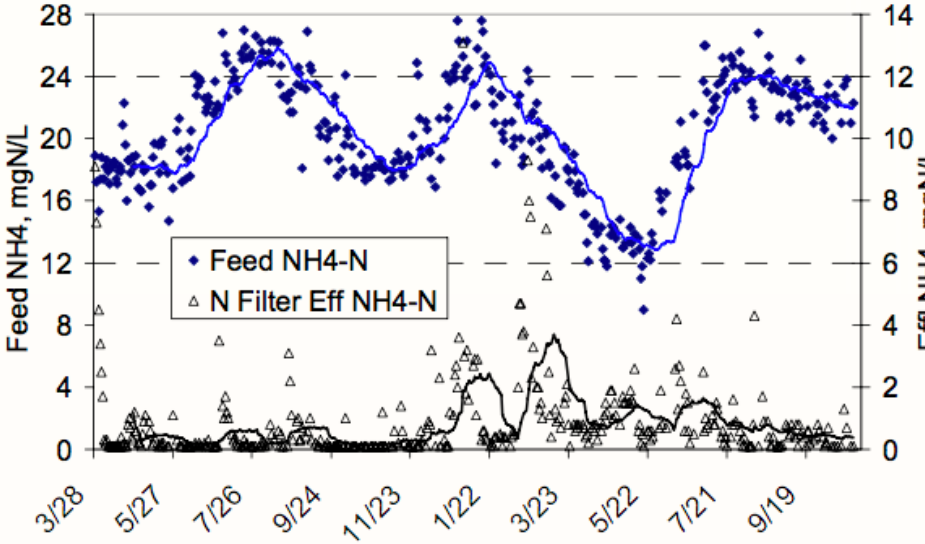
Figures and Tables

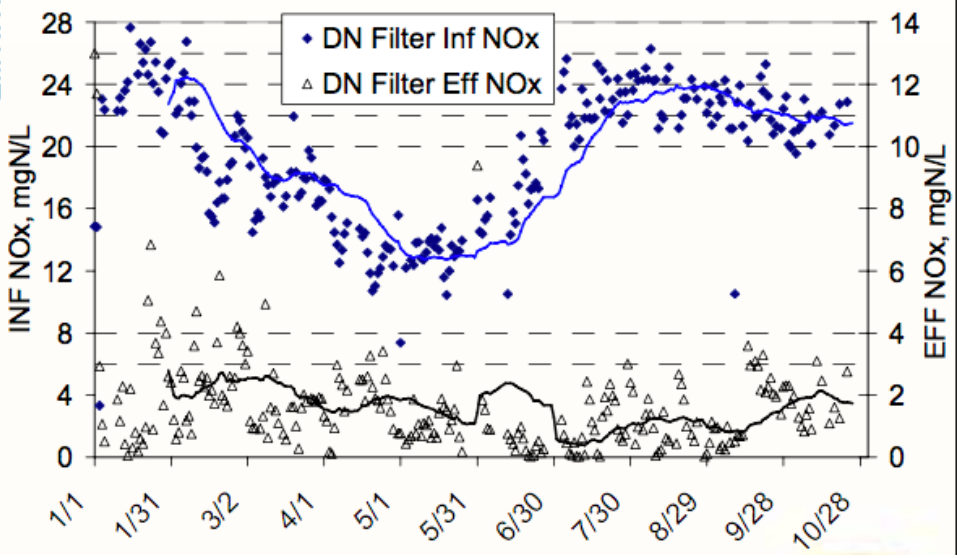
- Remember: the paper will be printed in black/white
- Do not put too many details in the figure – it should be easily readable!
- Have an informative caption (do not repeat information!)

Poor colours – use black/white!

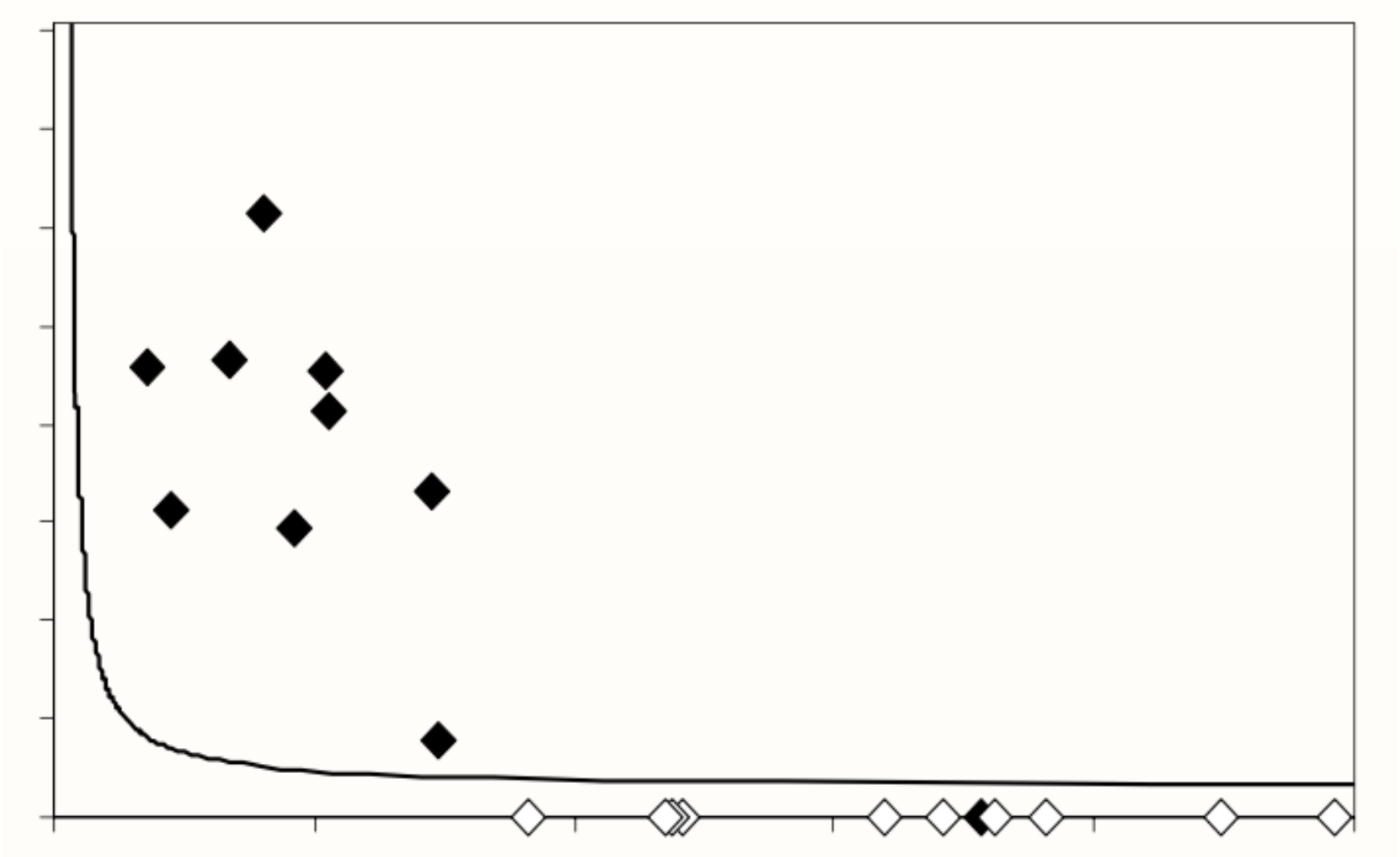


Very poor even in colour!

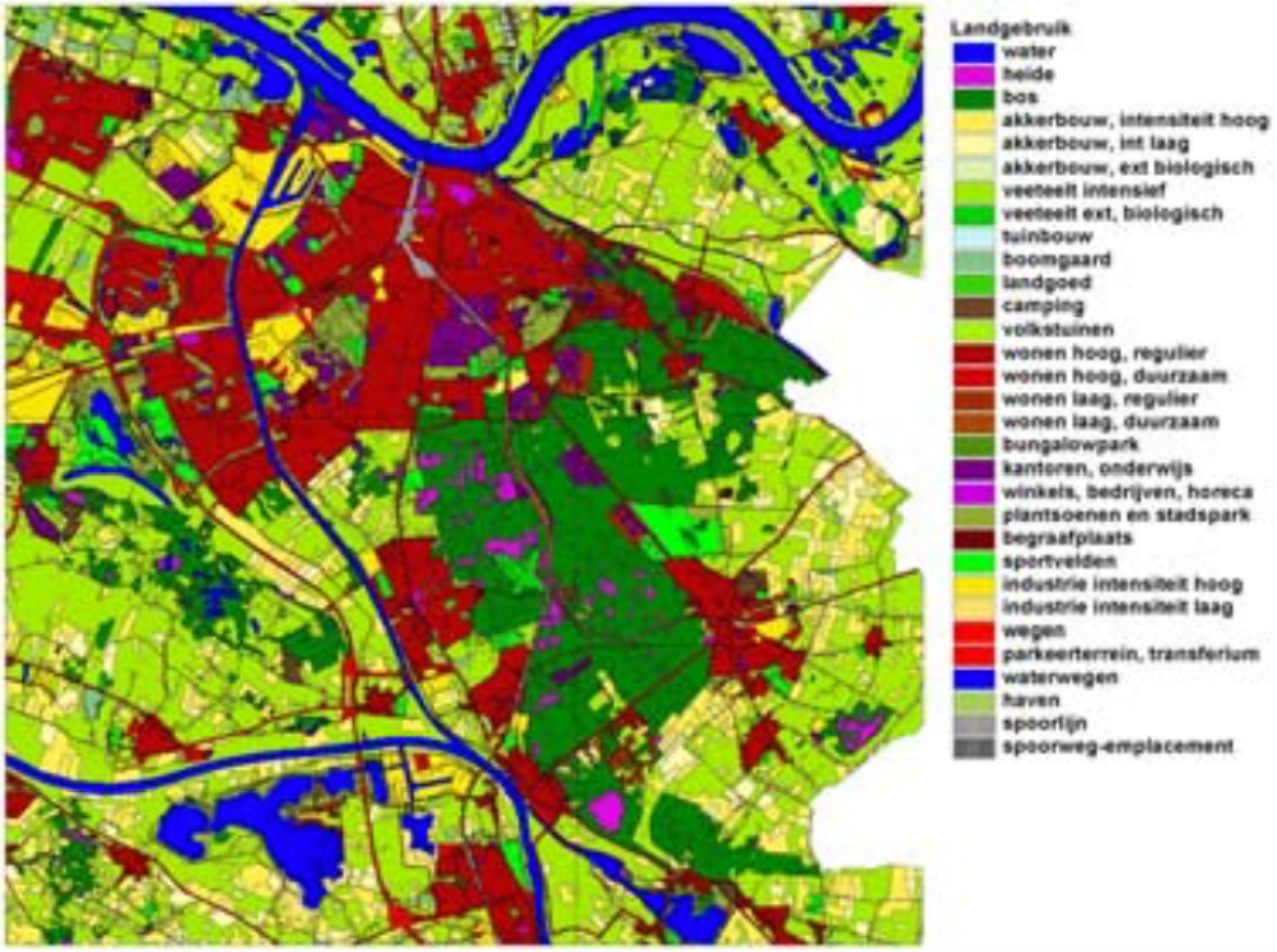




Is the figure conclusive?



Cannot be printed in B/W



Not a good table!
Too many insignificant figures.

BMPs	Influent /Effluent	TSS (mg/L)	BOD5 (mg/L)	TN (mg/L)	TP (mg/L)
STF	In	42.02±20.73	8.5±4.62	4.33±1.78	0.21±0.05
	Out	16.06±15.28	4.62±3.24	3.05±1.23	0.14±0.04
VDTF	In	54.02±29.29	10.2±9.21	3.86±2.66	0.32±0.1
	Out	12.64±6.4	4.68±1.77	3.08±1.49	0.16±0.05

Not a good table!
Too many insignificant figures.

Table 2. Total N and P average loads by sources

Sources	Total N (tons)	Total P (tons)
Pasture	12.47	0.35
Cropland	78.61	2.13
Farm Animals	736.78	181.49
Groundwater	1,041.99	19.81
Point sources	490.75	115.97
Septic Systems	151.29	31.29
Total	**2,556.22**	**352.21**

Discussion

- **Discussion is important!**
- **Do not just present the results**
- **Try to explain them!**
- **Explain and discuss results that may be surprising**

Conclusions in Paper

- **This is the message of the paper**
- **Be careful to present the results clearly**
- **In the conclusions the reader will find out how successful you were**

Who should be shown as author?

- Talk about this with your co-workers
- Different traditions
- Have an open policy
  - Every author is responsible for the whole content of the paper

What is a Good Paper?

- Is driven or inspired by technological, industrial, management, environmental, economical or social challenges,
- contributes to new scientific methods or new applications of known methods,
- Applies good scientific methods in technology applications,
- Describes *new directions* and *early findings* in Biomedical Engineering or Medical Engineering,

What is a Good Paper?

- Triggers constructive discussions – which also gives a high probability for citation,
- contains adequate references, good illustrations and tables,
- Is of interest for and comprehensible for an international audience.

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Some Final Remarks

- Why is the work done?
- What is the message?
- Is the paper interesting for international readers?
- Check the English language!
  – Look for some language reviewer
- Present the paper to colleagues
- Do not forget the past (do not reinvent the chopstick)
- Do not cheat

Please contact

Ardiyansyah Syahrom
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
ardi@utm.my

Thank You

Rejected: English Far to Journal Standard

I write you in regards to manuscript # JSET-17-0048 entitled "Investigating the relationship between rower's biomechanics and blade hydrodynamics of the start of the race using rowing dynamic simulator" which you submitted to the Journal of Sports Engineering and Technology.

In view of the criticisms of the reviewers found at the bottom of this letter, your manuscript is being denied publication in the Journal of Sports Engineering and Technology. I suggest that you consider the feedback from the two reviewers and explore how you can rework the paper to get into a form that can be considered for journal publication. Both reviewers shared with me that the grammar needs serious reworking. I, therefore, suggest you enlist the assistance of a native English speaker to help with that aspect of the paper.

Thank you for considering Journal of Sports Engineering and Technology for the publication of your research. I hope the outcome of this specific submission will not discourage you from the submission of future manuscripts.

Sincerely,
Jim

Rejected: English Far to Journal Standard

Comments to the Author
This is an experimental study looking at oar efficiency during the drive phase of rowing from a stationary start.
The manuscript suffers from many language issues and is hard to review for this reason.
The manuscript refers to many non-peer reviewed articles and web pages, and, as such suffers from a lack of good justification for the work and for the details contained therein.

Rejected: English Far to Journal Standard

blade force on a rowing simulator. I feel that the English in the submission is FAR below that required for publication and I strongly recommend that a native English speaker edits the paper before submission. In addition I feel that an enhanced comparison of the values obtained during

How to become good a “Salami Slice” Paper

Corrosion Science 112 (2016) 495–506

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Corrosion Science

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/corsci

Dynamic degradation of porous magnesium under a simulated environment of human cancellous bone

Amir Putra Md. Saad [a], Noor Jasmawati [c], Muhamad Noor Harun [b], Mohammed Rafiq Abdul Kadir [c], Hadi Nur [d], Hendra Hermawan [e], Ardiyansyah Syahrom [a,b,*]

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Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

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How to become good a “Salami Slice” Paper

Materials and Design 122 (2017) 268–279

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Materials and Design

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/matdes

The influence of flow rates on the dynamic degradation behaviour of porous magnesium under a simulated environment of human cancellous bone

Amir Putra Md Saad [a], Rabiatul Adibah Abdul Rahim [a], Muhamad Noor Harun [a,b], Hasan Basri [c], Jaafar Abdullah [d], Mohammed Rafiq Abdul Kadir [e], Ardiyansyah Syahrom [a,b,*]

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Annals of Biomedical Engineering

The impact of dynamic degradation on the morphological and mechanical characterization of porous Magnesium

--Manuscript Draft--

Manuscript Number:	ABME-D-17-00524
Full Title:	The impact of dynamic degradation on the morphological and mechanical characterization of porous Magnesium
Article Type:	Original Article
Keywords:	Dynamic immersion test; Finite Element Analyses; Dynamic Degradation; Porous Magnesium; Morphological Parameters
Corresponding Author:	Ardiyansyah Syahrom, Ph.D Universiti Teknologi Malaysia Skudai, Johor MALAYSIA

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Mechanical Degradation Model of Porous Magnesium Scaffolds under Dynamic Immersion

Hasan Basri[1], Akbar Teguh Prakoso[1], Mohd Ayub Sulong[2, 3*], Amir Putra Md Saad[2], Muhammad Hanif Ramlee[5], Dian AgustinWahjuningrum[4], Susan Sipaun[6], Andreas Öchsner, Ardiyansyah Syahrom[2,3]

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[7]Griffith School of Engineering, Griffith University, QLD 4111, Australia

How to become good a “Salami Slice” Paper

Study effect of dynamic degradation on fatigue life Prediction of biodegradation porous magnesium under simulated environment of human cancellous bone: computer simulation approach

Anggraini Pertiwi[1], Suryani Dyah Astuti[1], Dian AgustinWahjuningrum [2, 3*], Amir Putra Md Saad[2], Susan Sipaun[6], Hasan Basri, Andreas Öchsner, Ardiyansyah Syahrom[2,3]

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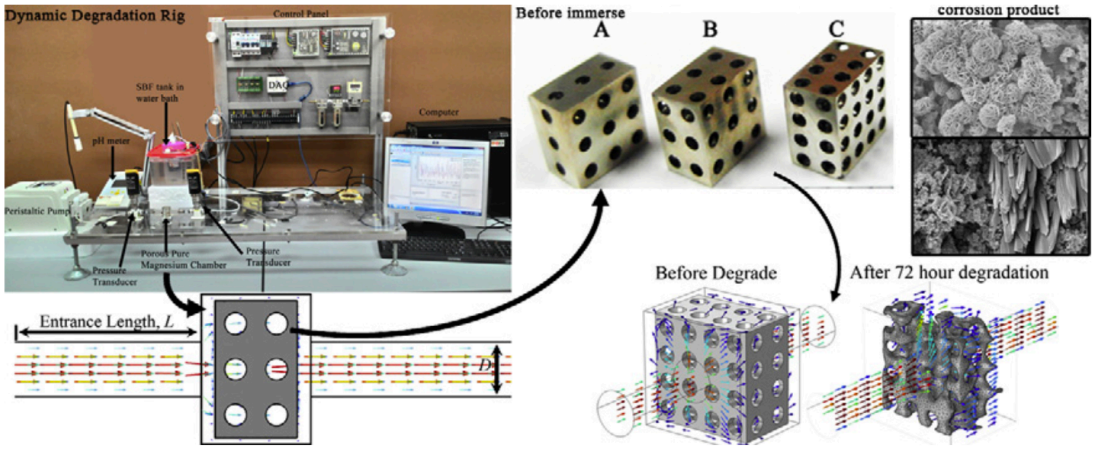
Centre for Computed Tomography and Industrial Imaging, Malaysian Nuclear Agency, Bangi Malaysia
Griffith School of Engineering, Griffith University, QLD 4111, Australia

ABSTRACT

HIGHLIGHTS

- The mechanical loading from physiological activity induced different fluid flow of bone marrow due to pressure differentials.
- The dynamic immersion tests were performed with three different flow rates of simulated body fluid.
- Weight loss and mechanical properties of the porous Magnesium significantly degraded with 68% and 95%, respectively.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



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Keywords:
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Flow rate variation
Physiological activities
Degradation rate
Porous magnesium

ABSTRACT

This study analyses the effect of different flow rates on the degradation behaviour of porous magnesium for bone scaffold applications. A simulated boundary of bone marrow movement induced by various physiological activities was considered with a variation in flow rate in the experimental process, also known as a dynamic immersion test. Three types of porous magnesium (30%, 41%, and 55%) were immersed in simulated body fluid (SBF) for 24, 48, and 72 h. The results show that the relative weight loss and mechanical properties of the porous magnesium significantly degraded by 68% and 95%, respectively, at increasing flow rates together with an increase in immersion period and porosity.

INTRODUCTION

Dynamic degradation of porous magnesium under a simulated environment of human cancellous bone

Augment bone repair and regeneration requires a bone graft or scaffold. Annually, about 2.2 million bone scaffolds are used in orthopaedic procedures worldwide, mainly for stimulating new bone formation to replace and regenerate lost bone as a result of trauma, infection, or disease [1]. Among other materials for bone scaffolds, metallic biomaterials such as stainless steel, cobalt-chromium alloys, and titanium alloys are the ones most used when a mechanical load is present. However, despite their high mechanical strength and fracture toughness, they also come with disadvantages such as the possible release of toxic metallic ions and poor stimulation of new bone growth due to elastic moduli mismatch [2,3]. These disadvantages have given rise to a new area of interest—the utilization of biodegradable metals. This type of metal is expected to fulfill its mechanical function and then degrade in vivo without causing any toxicological problems [4].

The movement of bone marrow plays a significant role in the determination of bone quality and the bone healing process, in which the interaction between bone marrow movements and the cancellous bone

Not a good table!
Too many insignificant figures.

Table 2. Total N and P average loads by sources

We have received the reports from our advisors on your manuscript, "Mechanical Degradation Model of Porous Magnesium Scaffolds under Dynamic Immersion".

With regret, I must inform you that, based on the advice received, the Editor-in-Chief has decided that your manuscript cannot be accepted for publication in Journal of Materials Science: Materials in Medicine.

Attached, please find the reviewer comments for your perusal.

I would like to thank you very much for forwarding your manuscript to us for consideration and wish you every success in finding an alternative place of publication.

Best regards,
Divya Ananthanarayanan
Springer Journals Editorial Office
Journal of Materials Science: Materials in Medicine

Comments for the Author:

Dear Authors,

thank you for your submission.

We regret to inform you that your paper has been rejected after we received the "Similarity Report from CrossCheck/iThenticate" that shows a high percentage of overlapping with previously published material.

With best regards.