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Guidelines and Strategies

How to get published in high impact journal

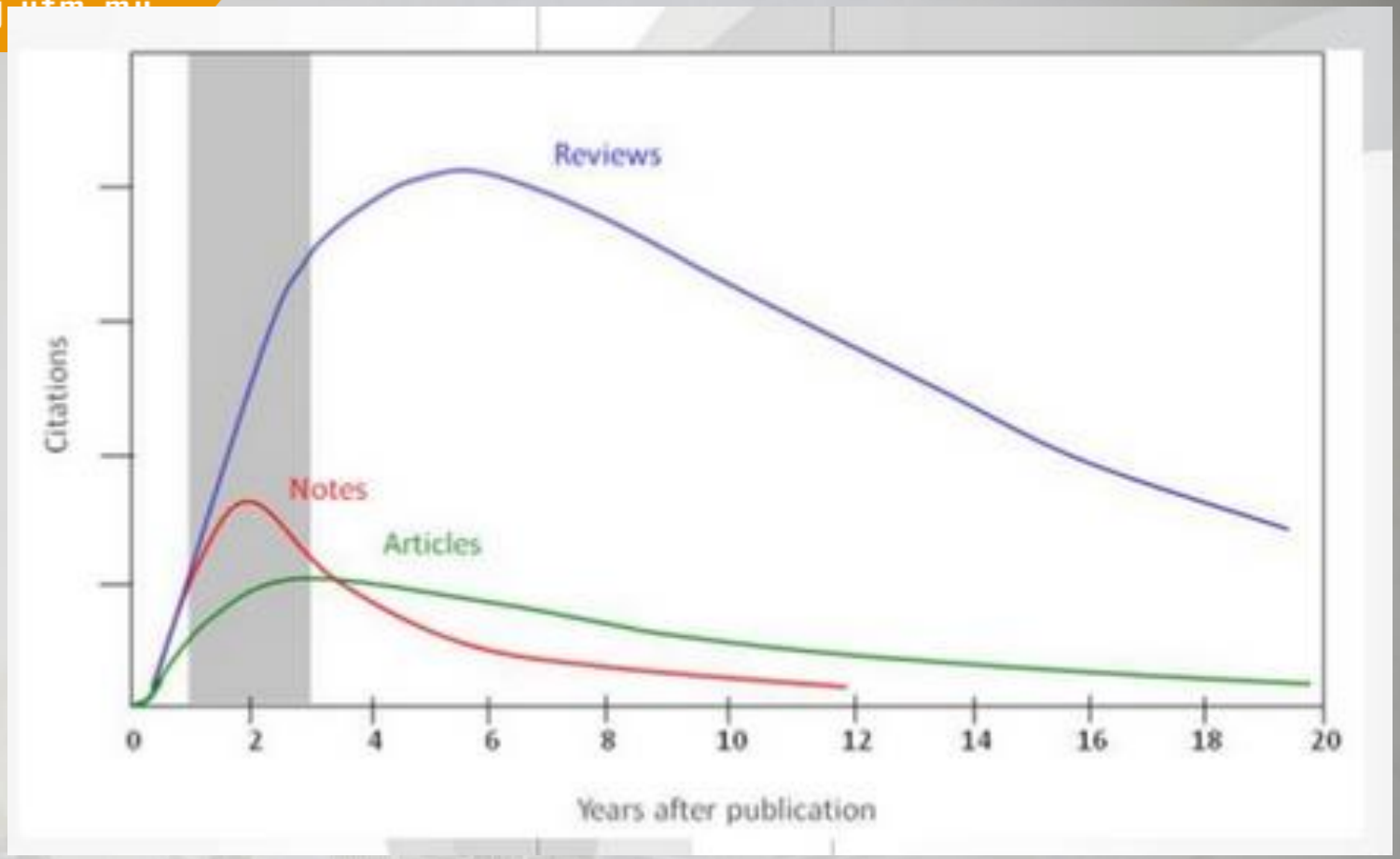
innovative ● entrepreneurial ● global

Types of manuscript

Depending on the quality/ length of the paper, it can be:

- Conference paper
- Research article
- Short communication/ brief note/ view point/
- Technical note
- Review article
- Comments

Types of manuscript



Citation impact varies by publication type

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Saidur, Rahman

University of Malaya, Faculty of Engineering, Kuala Lumpur, M

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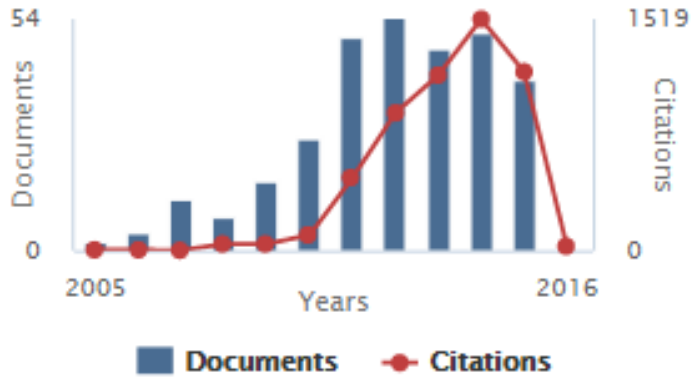

A review on applications and challenges of nanofluids Full Text | View at Publisher | Show abstract | Related documents	Saidur, R., Leong, K.Y., Mohammad, H.A.	2011	Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 15 (3), pp. 1646-1668	283 Cited by
A review on biomass as a fuel for boilers Full Text | View at Publisher	Saidur, R., Abdelaziz, E.A., Demirbas, A., Hossain, M.S., Mekhilef, S.	2011	Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews	202
A review on global solar energy policy Full Text | View at Publisher	Solangi, K.H., Islam, M.R., Saidur, R., Rahim, N.A., Fayaz, H.	2011	Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews	165
A review of nanofluid stability properties and characterization in stationary conditions Full Text | View at Publisher	Ghadimi, A., Saidur, R., Metselaar, H.S.C.	2011	International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer	146
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A review on energy saving strategies in industrial sector Full Text | View at Publisher	Abdelaziz, E.A., Saidur, R., Mekhilef, S.	2011	Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews	112
Latest developments on the viscosity of nanofluids	Mahbubul, I.M., Saidur, R., Amalina, M.A.	2012	International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer	107

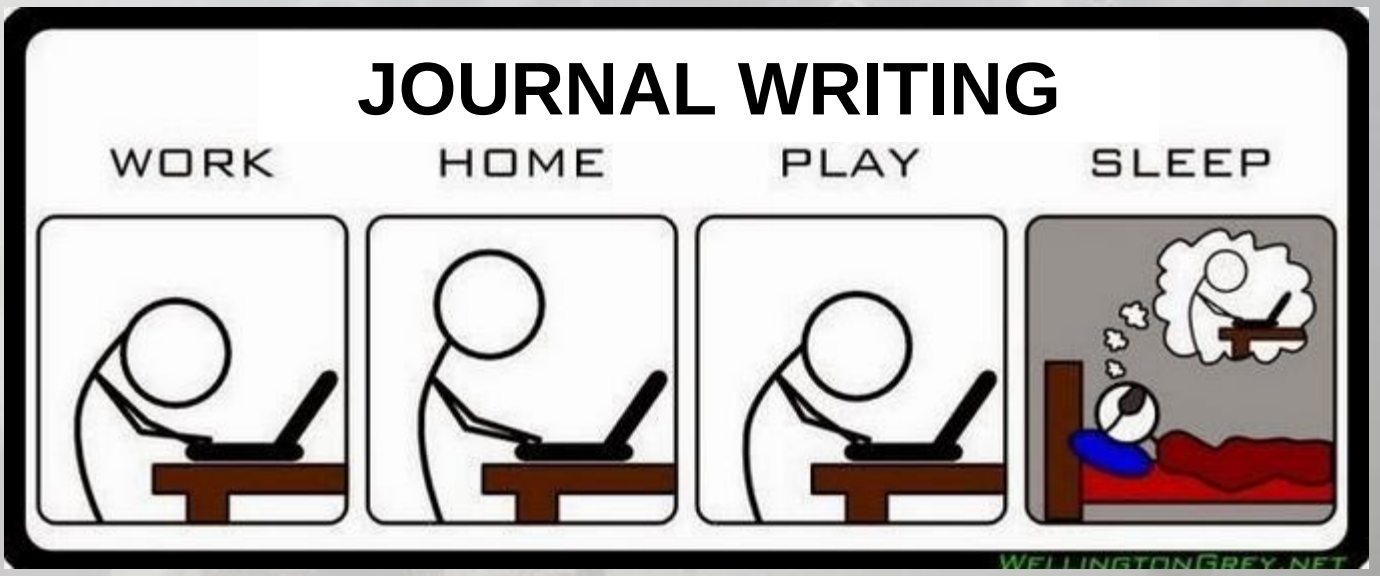
Review papers get high citations

Research Article

- The majority of research articles published fall into this category.
- Contain a comprehensive investigation of the subject matter.
- Full length articles (7500-9000 words) describing original research.
- Typically 8-15 pages, 5 figures and 25 references

Review Article

- Comprehensive/ critical review on specific research topic
- Typically 15+ pages, 5+ figures, table of summary and 70-200 references



Structure of a manuscript

- Single column
- Double spacing
- Times new roman
- 12 font

se as much as the friction factor. However, it was later shown by Jensen
at the friction factor increase up to 140% for a turbulent flow in tube with
et al. [13] studied the heat transfer coefficient and the friction factor by
ing fluid for eight helically finned tubes and a smooth tube. They evaluated
e predicted correlations with data of other researchers and found average
een 30% and 40%.

In recent years, several researchers have focused on heat transfer enhancement by modifying the thermo-physical properties of the work fluid. Nanofluid, an engineered colloidal suspension of nanoparticles in a base fluid, have been applied in many real engineering applications such as the photonics, transportation, electronics, and energy supply industries [14-18] due to its enhanced thermal conductivity and the convective heat transfer coefficient compared to the base fluid [19-22]. Among the early studies, Bahiraei et al. [23] experimentally examined the effect of

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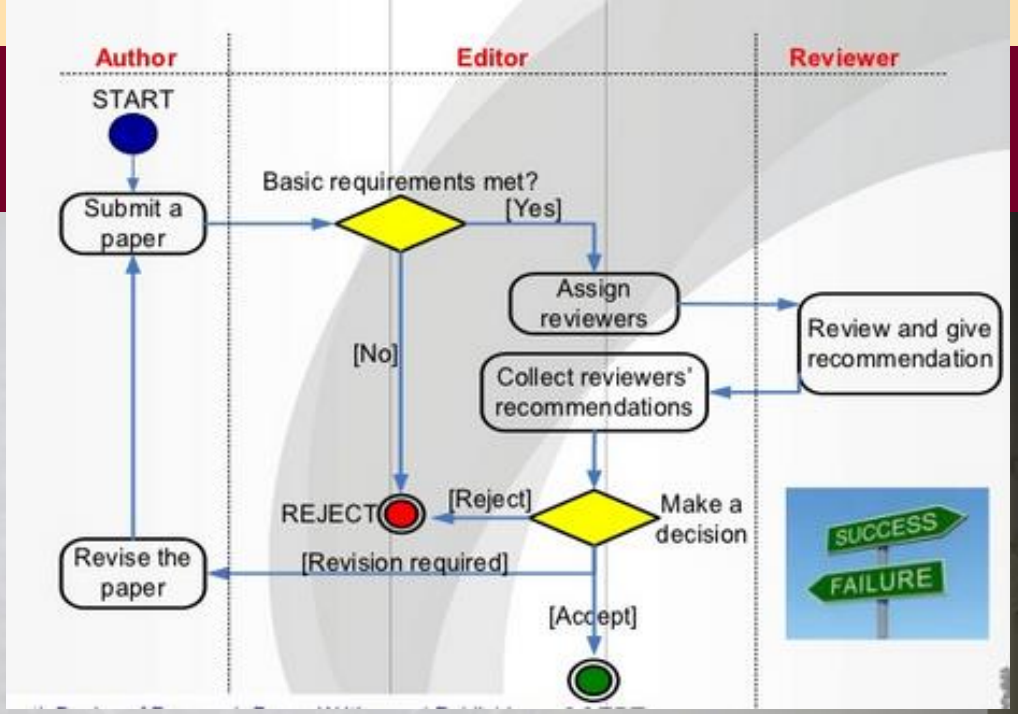

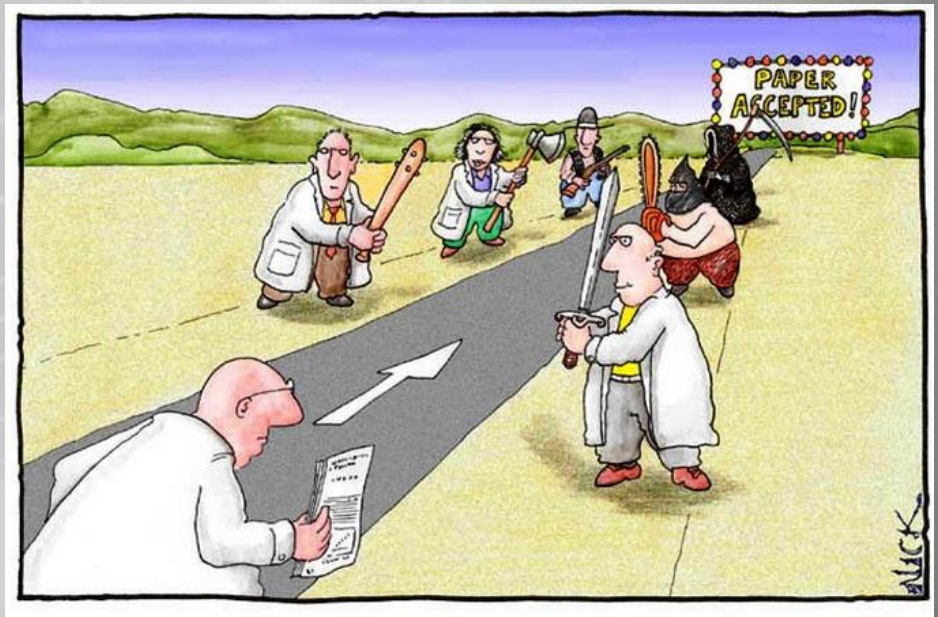

Types of Journals

- **Review Journals**
  - **Only accept review article**
  - **Normally impact factor is high**

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Computer Science Review

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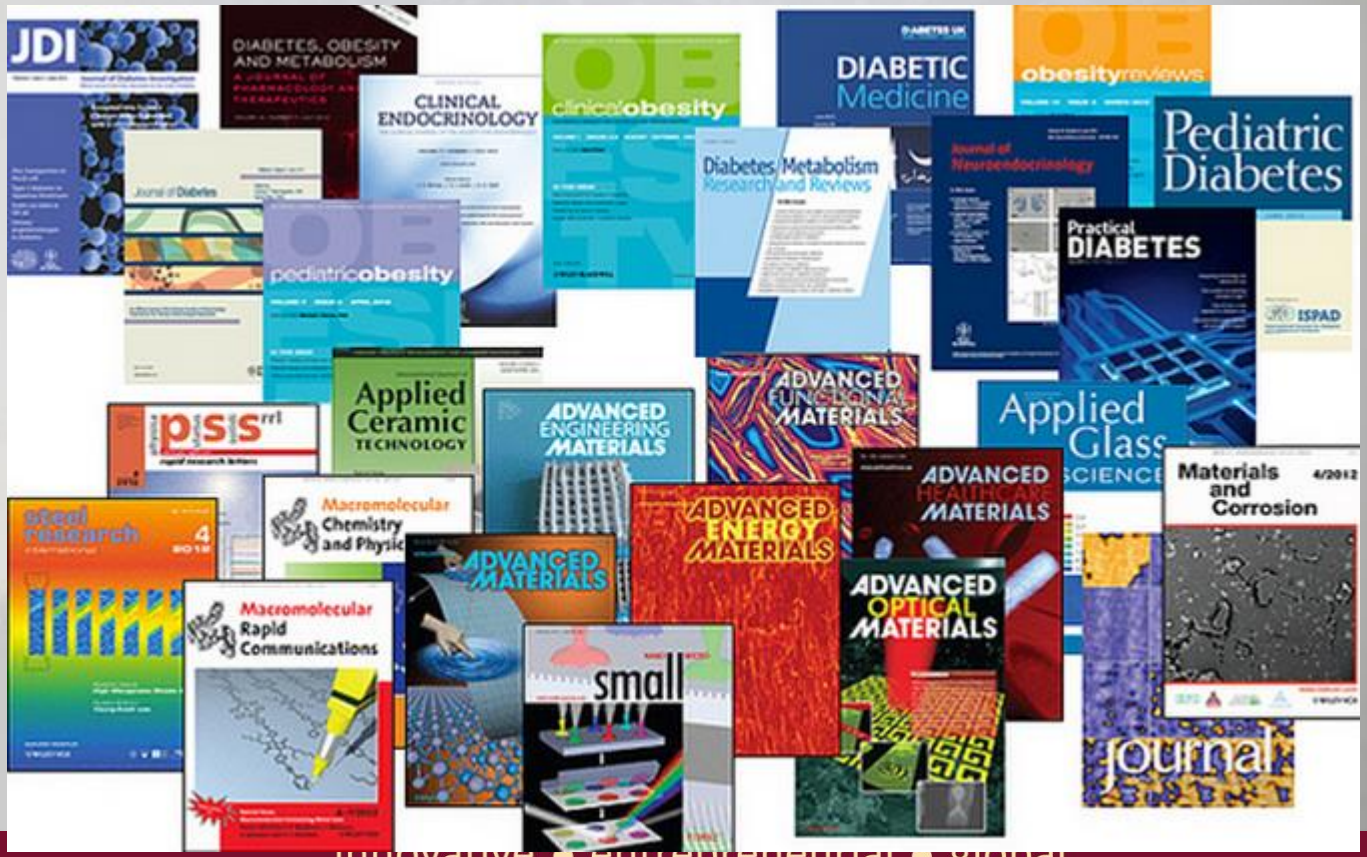
Types of Journals

- Research Journals
  - Accept both review and research articles



Structure of a manuscript

- Title
- Affiliation
- Abstract
- Keywords

1. Introduction/literature review
2. Materials and Methods
3. Results/Findings and Discussion
4. Conclusion/s

- Acknowledgements
- References

Research Article

Structure of a manuscript

- **Title**
- **Affiliation**
- **Abstract**
- **Keywords**

1. **Introduction/literature review**
2. **Conclusion/s**

- **Acknowledgements**
- **References**

Title

- Normally around 15 WORDS!
- Brief (short & sharp) phrase describing/reflecting the contents of the paper.
- Concise and informative.
- Be specific
- Attract the reader's attention
- Avoid abbreviations, prepositions and formulae where possible

- Title – some examples

Original Title	Revised	Remarks
Preliminary observations on the effect of Zn element on anticorrosion of zinc plating layer	Effect of Zn on anticorrosion of zinc plating layer	Long title distracts readers. Remove all redundancies such as "observations on", "the nature of", etc.
Action of antibiotics on bacteria	Inhibition of growth of mycobacterium tuberculosis by streptomycin	Titles should be specific. Think to yourself: "How will I search for this piece of information?" when you design the title.

Tips: Go to www.sciencedirect.com, see the latest trend in writing title

Tips: If you are submitting a review paper, don't forget to have "Review" in the title

Title

Ex: Experimental and Numerical Study of Thermo-Hydraulic Performance of Circumferentially Ribbed Tube with Al_2O_3 Nanofluid

Tips: Highlight the "strength" of your paper

Ex: The Significant Effect of Secondary Flow in Wavy Microchannel for Augmentation of Heat Transfer

Ex: The Significant Effect of Turbulent Characteristics on Heat Transfer Enhancement using Nanofluids: A Comprehensive Review

Ex: Recent Progress on Lattice Boltzmann Simulation of Nanofluids: A Review

Authors' name

Experimental and Numerical Study of Thermo-Hydraulic Performance of Circumferentially Ribbed Tube with Al_2O_3 Nanofluid

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The Significant Effect of Secondary Flow in Wavy Microchannel for Augmentation of Heat Transfer

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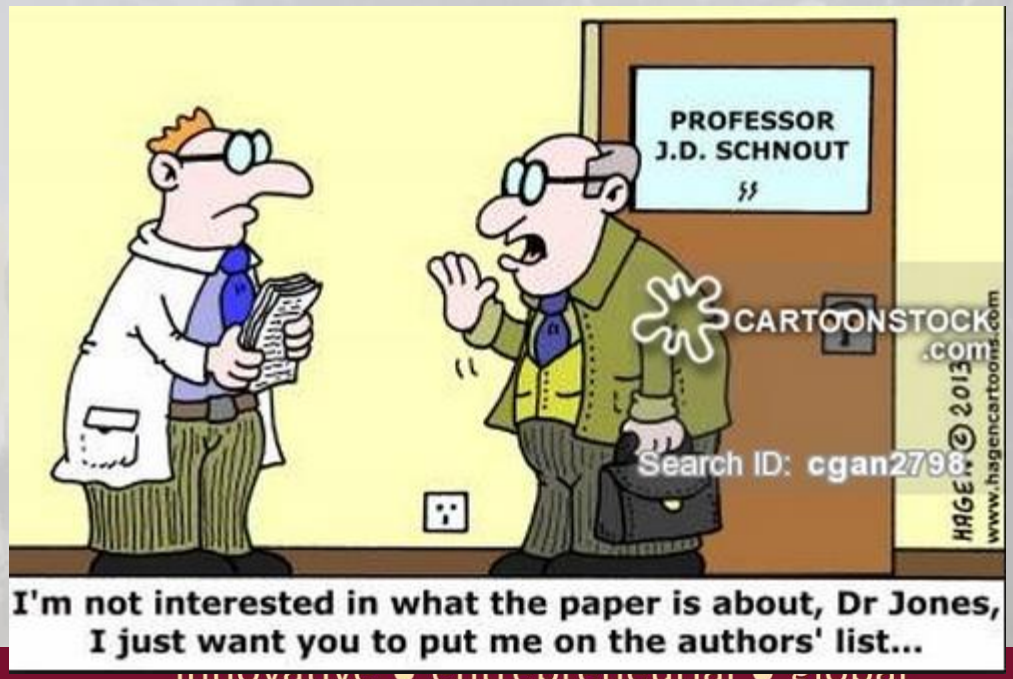

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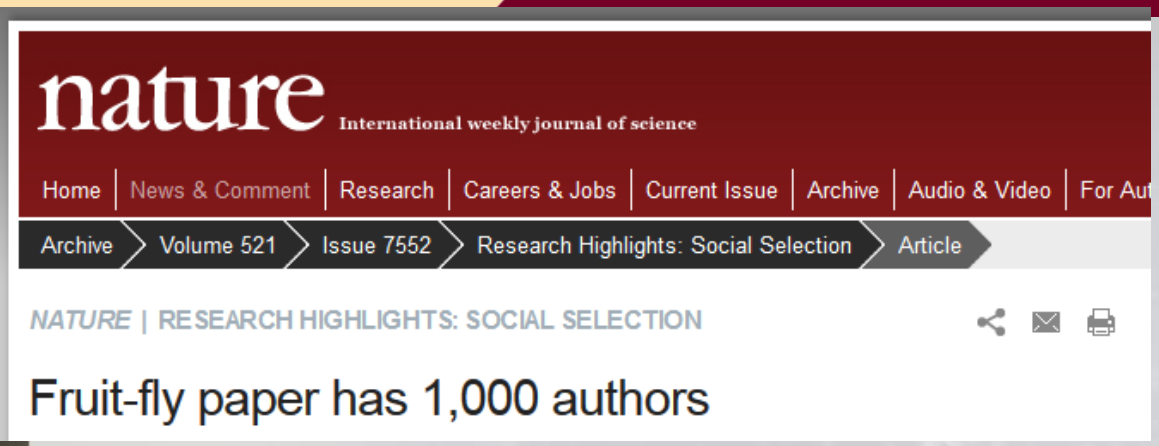

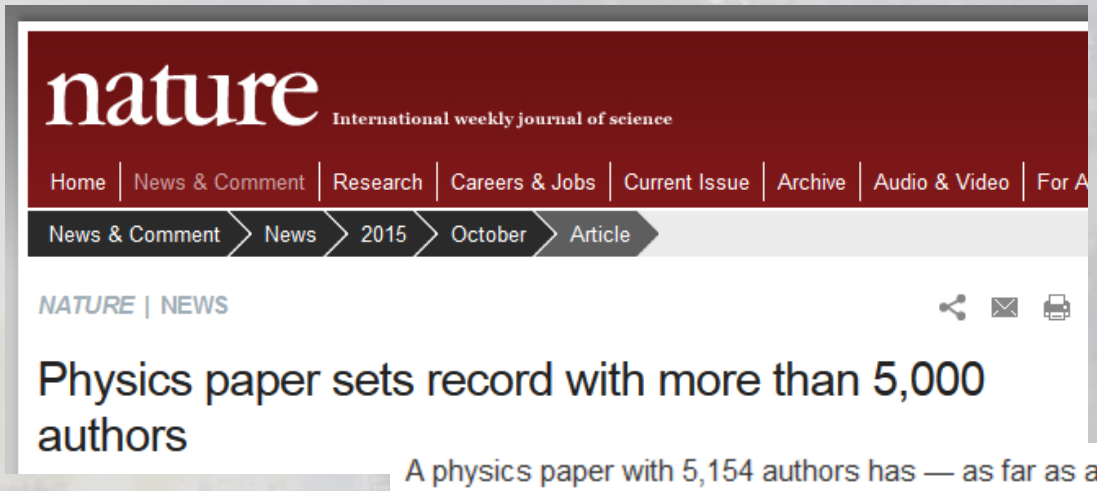

A physics paper with 5,154 authors has — as far as anyone knows — broken the record for the largest number of contributors to a single research article.

Only the first nine pages in the 33-page article, published on 14 May in *Physical Review Letters*[1], describe the research itself — including references. The other 24 pages list the authors and their institutions.

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Recent Progress on Lattice Boltzmann Simulation of Nanofluids: A Review

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Abstract

- **Introduction/Motivation (optional)**

Importance of your work, the difficulty of the area, the impact it might have if successful

- **Problem statement/study case**

What problem are you trying to solve. What is the scope of your work

- **Approach**

How did you go about solving or making progress on the problem. Did you use simulation, analytical model or prototype construction. What important variables did you control, ignore or measure.

- **Results**

What is the answer

- **Conclusion (optional)**

What are the implication of your answer

Abstract

Abstract:

The mechanisms of heat transfer enhancement are used in many industrial applications. Several techniques have been promoted to enhance heat transfer rate and to decrease the size and cost of equipment especially the heat exchangers. In this paper, heat transfer coefficient and pressure drop for Al_2O_3/water nanofluid flow inside circumferential ribbed tubes with different rib dimensions have been experimentally and numerically studies. The nanoparticle size was set equal to 13nm and the volume fractions from 0% to 3% were considered. The ribbed copper tubes tested in this investigation with inner diameter of 14.9 mm have the ranges: circumferential depth from 0.5mm to 1.0 mm and axial pitch distance from 5mm to 15mm. The inlet temperature of turbulent nanofluid was 25 °C and the constant wall heat flux was 5,000 W/m^2. Comparison of numerical data of ribbed tubes with plain tube shown that the heat transfer coefficient from 92% to 621% and friction factor from 25% to 241% compared to those obtained in smooth tube depending on the circumferential geometric parameters, mass velocity and thermal conductivity of the working fluid.

introduction

Study case

Approach

Results

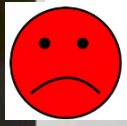
Abstract

Abstract

The esterification of free fatty acids (FFA) found in vegetable oils with CH_3OH using a solid catalyst is a promising method to convert FFA into valuable fatty acid methyl ester (FAME, biodiesel) and obtain a FFA-free oil that can be further transesterified using alkali bases. The present work aimed at determining active and durable solid catalysts for the esterification of palmitic acid (PA, $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$) dissolved in commercial sunflower oil with methanol. Contrary to the case of experiments realized at high dilution in solvents or in pure FFA medium, in which methanol is fully soluble, a lack of full miscibility occurred in the present case. Both a stirred batch reactor and, for the first time to our knowledge, a recirculating system using a fixed bed-reactor were used to investigate this system.

A silica-supported Nafion® resin (SAC-13) appeared as the most promising catalyst, requiring no activation, contrary to sulfated zirconia (SZ) that must be activated above 400 °C. The SZ material could not be fully regenerated after use because of sulfate group leaching and the fact that the adsorbed oil decomposed to form carbonaceous deposits at the higher temperatures needed to activate the sample by dehydration. The poisoning of SAC-13 by water was mild and simply reversed using a moisture-free feed or purging with a dry gas. The activity of SAC-13 measured with the batch reactor was essentially equal to that obtained using a fixed bed-reactor in a recirculating system and no rate difference was observed whether an extrudate or a powder form of the sample was used. No rate differences were also observed at various stirring rates. These observations stress that no mass transport limitations were taking place. The TOF (based on the number of sulfur atoms) obtained over the SAC-13 was about seven times lower than that obtained using concentrated sulfuric acid. The possibility to use a fixed bed reactor paves the way for simplified studies of similar systems in terms of (1) the separation of the catalyst and product and (2) the mechanical stability of the catalyst particles. The combination of SAC-13 and a fixed bed-reactor system could lead to a practical and cost-effective FFA removal unit in front of typical oil transesterification units.

id; Sulfated zirconia; Acidic resin; Fixed bed; Recirculating reactor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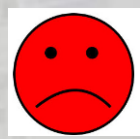
Two paragraphs

The Significant Effect of Secondary Flow in Wavy Microchannel for Augmentation of Heat Transfer

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Abstract

The heat transfer augmentation methods have received a great attention from many researchers to enhance heat transfer in conventional thermal applications. Recently, many studies have adopted passive methods to enhance heat transfer in microchannel heat sink. Channel curvature and secondary flow are two of the methods in which their effectiveness in this field have been proven. In the present study, a combination of these two methods was applied to enhance heat transfer rather than using individual method. Three-dimensional numerical analysis of conjugate heat transfer was conducted in a wavy microchannel with oblique secondary channel in alternating ...ted the effects of three structural parameters on ...itude ranged from 0.05 mm to 0.2 mm, a secondary channel width between 0.1 mm and 0.2 mm, and an angle of inclination between 45° and 90°. The results were compared with wavy microchannel without secondary channel (WWOC) and also with straight microchannel of the same cross-section. The thermal performance of WAOC increased for about 108% with optimal structural parameters of 0.1 mm amplitude, 0.2 mm secondary width, and 45° angle of inclination. The results also revealed that the Nusselt number of WWOC increased for about 28.5% more than WWOC.

Keywords: wavy channel, secondary flow, micro-channel heat sink, laminar flow

Title

Authors

E-mail and affiliation

Abstract

Keywords

One page is sufficient

Introduction

- The introduction serves as an orientation for readers, giving them the perspective they need to understand the detailed information coming in later sections.
- Introduction section should contain review of up to date literature.
- This section should explain the novelty of the work.
- It should also discuss the objective and significance of the work.
- This section should not normally exceed four typed pages (double spaced)

Introduction

- **First Stage:** general statements about a field of research to provide the reader with a setting for the problem to be reported.
- **Second Stage**: More specific statements about the aspects of the problem already studies by other researchers. (literature review)
- **Third Stage:** Statements that indicate the need for more investigation. (Research gap/novelty of the study)
- **Fourth Stage:** Very specific statements giving the purpose/objectives of the writer's study.
- **Fifth stage:** Significant of the study.

Third Stage: Statements that indicate the need for more investigation. (Research gap/novelty of the study)

To date, Surprisingly,	X	has (still) not (yet) been	closely formally empirically extensively scientifically systematically comprehensively	studied. examined. investigated.

There is a	current relative general notable surprising	paucity	of studies of well-controlled studies	investigating … describing how … that seek to identify predictors of
			of empirical research of high-quality research	in the field of … focusing specifically on … on the current prevalence of …
			of scientific literature of evidence-based literature	specifically relating to … on the experiences of … describing the impact of …

Third Stage: Statements that indicate the need for more investigation. (Research gap/novelty of the study)

	explored …
	focused on …
	controlled for …
	examined how …
	compared trends in …
	attempted to define …
	examined the role of …
	measured X in humans.
	evaluated the effects of X on…
(Very) few studies have	assessed the implications of …
Few published studies have	examined the consequences of …
	actually examined the impact of …
	provided quantitative evidence of …
	systematically evaluated the use of …
	attempted to quantify the impact of …
	adequately tested the effectiveness of …
	addressed the long term psychological effects of …
	been published that specifically assess the use of …
	been large enough to provide reliable estimates of …
	been conducted to determine the possible effects of …

Third Stage: Statements that indicate the need for more investigation. (Research gap/novelty of the study)

There is little published data on …
No previous study has investigated X .
The use of X has not been investigated.
There has been no detailed investigation of …
There has been little quantitative analysis of …
Data about the efficacy and safety of X are limited.
Up to now, far too little attention has been paid to …
A search of the literature revealed few studies which …
The impact of X on Y is understudied, particularly for …
Few studies have investigated X in any systematic way …
So far, very little attention has been paid to the role of X
So far, however, there has been little discussion about …
In addition, no research has been found that surveyed …
Surprisingly, the effects of X have not been closely examined.
Surprisingly, X is seldom studied and it is unclear to what extent …
In contrast to X, there is much less information about effects of …
X has hitherto received scant attention by scholars of the Y period.
A systematic understanding of how X contributes to Y is still lacking.
Despite the importance of X, there remains a paucity of evidence on …
There have been no controlled studies which compare differences in …
To date, the problem has received scant attention in the research literature.
To date, there are few studies that have investigated the association between …
To date, no large-scale studies have been performed to investigate the prevalence of ….
Although studies have recognized X, research has yet to systematically investigate the effect of …
Since the publication of X forty years ago, there has only been a limited amount of original research into the history of …

Third Stage: Statements that indicate the need for more investigation. (Research gap/novelty of the study)

CNTs is the best method for dispersion [15,20,21].

The objective of this study is to characterize the dispersion stability, optical properties and thermal conductivity of CNT suspension in water for application in low-temperature DASC. Due to the inherent hydrophobic nature of CNTs, a new dispersion procedure (treating CNTs at alkaline media) has been used to prepare nanofluids. To the author's knowledge, aqueous suspension based on alkaline functionalized CNT (f-CNT) have not been applied to date as an absorber fluid in a sunlight harvesting device.

necessary to consider solutions to avoid potential sedimentation of the solid phase.

In particular, no investigation has been made on the nanofluid stability inside solar collectors. Therefore, the aim of this work is to analyze sedimentation inside flat plate solar collectors and to test a suitable solution to prevent it. For this purpose, the stability of several nanofluids was investigated to select the most stable suspension. In addition, an experimental campaign has been car-

future works in this field. In addition, the existing challenges of using nanofluids in solar energy applications are discussed. Finally, the authors wish to mention that in contrast with the comprehensive references on nanofluids mentioned above much less is known about the application of nanofluids in solar energy applications. It should be reiterated here that, as this is the first systematic review paper on this subject, it is desirable to provide as complete details as possible. However, in an attempt to reduce the overall length of the paper, without compromising the technical quality, only some very important questions for problems of practical applications have been briefly described.

efficiency improvement up to 5%.
Very few studies on the thermal performance evaluation of flat plate solar collector with nanofluids are available. As such no study on full size (1.4 m^2) tilted DASC under actual outdoor condition is available. An attempt has been made in the present paper, to experimentally study the effect of Al_2O_3-H_2O nanofluid flowing as thin film over

Third Stage: Statements that indicate the need for more investigation. (Research gap/novelty of the study)

increased.

On the basis of the comprehensive literature review, the entropy generation, the exergy destruction and the pressure drop analysis of flat plate solar collectors using nanofluid as an absorbing medium had rarely been reported. The main objectives

medium with suspended oxides in water inside a flat plate solar collector. On the basis of the broad literature review, the entropy generation, the exergy destruction and the pressure drop analysis of a flat plate solar collectors using SWCNT nanofluid as a working medium were rarely reported.

The main aim of this study is on the expanded exergy, entropy generation, the exergy destruction and the pressure drop analysis for a flat plate solar collector using different nanofluids with different flow rates and volume fractions.

collector. A review of the literature shows that there is no work on the flat-plate solar collector performance using CuO/water as the working fluid. For this purpose, a commercial flat plate collector is selected to carry out the experiments in North–East of Iran during summer 2012. The effect of the absorbing medium mass flow rate on the collector efficiency is investigated. The efficiency values of nanofluid and water (as two working fluids) are compared.

- **Fourth Stage:** Very specific statements giving the purpose/objectives of the writer's study.

Focus, Aim, Objective:

The objective of the present work paper is to investigate ...

In this work we propose a simulation which uses ...

The objective of this study is to develop ...

This paper will focus on/examine/give an account of ....

The objectives of this paper are to determine whether ....

This paper seeks to address the following questions:

This paper critically examines/discusses/traces ....

The aim of this paper is to determine/examine ....

The aim of this study was to evaluate and validate ....

The present study examined numerically the ....

This study was spawned from the lack of research of ....

The objective of this paper is to numerically study ....

- **Fifth stage:** Significant of the study.

Significant of the study

To accomplish this aim and to respond to a recent call for research to…

The findings of this study will help…..

The contribution of this study is obvious as the resulting outcomes can be capitalized as guidelines to ….

The current study contributes to our knowledge by addressing four important issues. First, ….

- **First Stage:** general statements about a field of research to provide the reader with a setting for the problem to be reported.

General descriptions of the relevant literature

Research into X has a long history.
The literature has emphasized the importance of ...
Different theories exist in the literature regarding ...
More recent attention has focused on the provision of ...
There are relatively few historical studies in the area of ...
A great deal of previous research into X has focused on ...
A large and growing body of literature has investigated ...
Much of the current literature on X pays particular attention to ...
For many years, this phenomenon was surprisingly neglected by ...
There is a large volume of published studies describing the role of ...
Over the past decade, most research in X has emphasized the use of ...
In recent years, there has been an increasing amount of literature on ...
The generalisability of much published research on this issue is problematic.
During the past 30 years, much more information has become available on ...
A considerable amount of literature has been published on X. These studies ...
The first serious discussions and analyses of X emerged during the 1970s with ...
Historically, research investigating the factors associated with X has focused on ...
What we know about X is largely based upon empirical studies that investigate how ...

- **First Stage:** general statements about a field of research to provide the reader with a setting for the problem to be reported.

General reference to previous research or scholarship: research topic prominent

The X problem has been extensively studied.
Xs have been studied extensively in vitro, using …
X has been intensively investigated recently due to its …
Markers for the prediction of X have been widely investigated.
X has also been shown to reverse the anti-inflammatory effects of Y in …
Factors thought to be influencing X have been explored in several studies.
The geology of X has been addressed in several small-scale investigations and …
The roles of X have been studied extensively (Jones, 1989; Johnson, 1994; Smith, 1998).
The causes of X have been widely investigated (Jones, 1987; Johnson, 1990; Smith, 1994).
X has been identified as a major contributing factor to the decline of many species of … (1).
The relationship between X and Y has been widely investigated (Smith, 1985; Jones, 1987, …

- **Second Stage**: More specific statements about the aspects of the problem already studies by other researchers. (literature review)

1. Author as a subject

Jones *et al.* (2001)	compared the rate of ... labelled these subsets as ... measured both components of the ... used a survey to assess the various ... identified parents of disabled children as ... set up a series of virtual experiments using ... examined the flow of international students ... carried out a number of investigations into the ... studied the effects of X on unprotected nerve cells. analysed the data from 72 countries and concluded that ... interviewed 250 undergraduate students using semi-structured ... performed a similar series of experiments in the 1960s to show that ... reviewed the literature from the period and found little evidence for this ... conducted a series of trials in which he mixed X with different quantities of ... investigated the differential impact of formal and non-formal education on ...

- **Second Stage**: More specific statements about the aspects of the problem already studies by other researchers. (literature review)

2. Time frame reference

In 1959, a seminal article was published entitled ...
In 1889, Brown performed a bilateral ablation of the ...
In 1859, the publication of X had a major impact on ...
In 1965, Jones published his major historic survey of ...
In 1975, Smith *et al.* published a paper in which they described ...
In 1984, Jones *et al.* made several amino acid esters of X and evaluated them as ...
In 1981, Smith and co-workers demonstrated that X induced in vitro resistance to ...
In 1990, Patel *et al.* demonstrated that replacement of H2O with heavy water led to ...
In 1990, Al-Masry *et al.* reported a new and convenient synthetic procedure to obtain ...

Thirty years later, Smith (1974) reported three cases of X which ...
In the 1950s, Gunnar Myrdal pointed to some of the ways in which ...
Following World War 1, Fleming actively searched for anti-bacterial agents.
Almost 20 years ago, Jones (1985) formulated his X theory, centred around ...

- **Second Stage**: More specific statements about the aspects of the problem already studies by other researchers. (literature review)

3. Research topics as

A seminal study in this area is the work of ...
One study by Smith (2014) examined the trend in ...
A recent study by Smith and Jones (2012) involved ...
A recent systematic literature review concluded that ...
A longitudinal study of X by Smith (2012) reports that ...
Preliminary work on X was undertaken by Abdul Karim (1992).
A key study comparing X and Y is that of Smith (2010), in which ...
The first systematic study of X was reported by Patel *et al.* in 1986.
Detailed examination of X by Smith and Patel (1961) showed that ...
Analysis of the genes involved in X was first carried out by Smith *et al.* (1983).
A significant analysis and discussion on the subject was presented by Smith (1988).
The study of the structural behaviour of X was first carried out by Rao *et al.* (1986).
A small scale study by Smith (2012) reached different conclusions, finding no increase in ...
The study by Jones (1990) offers probably the most comprehensive empirical analysis of ...

- **Second Stage**: More specific statements about the aspects of the problem already studies by other researchers. (literature review)

4. Research objectives as

In an analysis of X, Smith *et al.* (2012) found ...
In a follow-up study, Smith *et al.* (2009) found that ...
In an investigation into X, Smith *et al.* (2012) found ...
In a comprehensive study of X, Jones (2001) found that ...
In a study conducted by Smith (1978), it was shown that ...
In studies of rats given X, Smith and colleagues found that ...
In another major study, Zhao (1974) found that just over half of the ...
In a study which set out to determine X, Smith (2012) found that ...
In a randomised controlled study of X, Smith (2012) reported that ...
In a large longitudinal study, Smith *et al.* (2012) investigated the incidence of X in Y.
In one well-known recent experiment, limits on X were found to be .... (Al-Masry, 2013)

- **Second Stage**: More specific statements about the aspects of the problem already studies by other researchers. (literature review)

5. Statement

The roles of X have been studied extensively (Jones, 1989; Johnson, 1994; Smith, 1998).
The causes of X have been widely investigated (Jones, 1987; Johnson, 1990; Smith, 1994).
X has been identified as a major contributing factor to the decline of many species of … (1).
The relationship between X and Y has been widely investigated (Smith, 1985; Jones, 1987, …

- **Second Stage**: More specific statements about the aspects of the problem already studies by other researchers. (literature review)

CRITICAL REVIEW ON THE

Highlighting contradict findings

However, a number of studies show that significant differences do exist, albeit findings are somewhat contradictory.

Author found differences suggesting that….

In contrast, Author concluded that ....

In contrast, the study by Author indicated that ....

The above findings contradict the study by Author. Author examined…

However, interestingly, this is contrary to a study conducted by Author.

Despite prior evidence [2],….

These results were contradicted by the experiments of Author who considered ….

However, it was later shown by Author that ….

- **Second Stage**: More specific statements about the aspects of the problem already studies by other researchers. (literature review)

Highlighting similar findings

The research study by Author also found ....

Author also found that ....

Furthermore, Author concluded that ....

Furthermore, Author showed that ....

In addition, according to Author …

In addition, Author showed that …

The finding is consistent with findings of past studies by Author, which ....

The above finding is consistent with the study by Author. Author examined…

Research finding by Author also points towards..

…is consistent with literature [4].

- **Second Stage**: More specific statements about the aspects of the problem already studies by other researchers. (literature review)

Similarly, Author found …

Author added that the …..

This is supported by Author study which reveal that …..

Author also provided ...

.... and found similar results to those obtained by Author.

In addition to work of Author A, Author B provides …

..... by Author also showed similar results.

This is consistent with the …. of Author, which showed that ....

Good LR

Nevertheless, study by Brosnan and Lee (1998) found the opposite to be true. Although their study showed no gender difference in computer anxiety, in the United Kingdom sample, males reported more computer anxiety than the females in the Hong Kong sample. Fogarty (1996) found that even though there was no significant gender differences in role conflict and role ambiguity, males were found to significantly experience higher level of role overload compared to the females. These findings are supported by the findings of Nobile and McCormick (2007) and Ragu-Nathan *et al.* (2008) which showed that males significantly experienced higher level of stress than their females' counterpart.

On the other hand, Martocchio and O'Leary (1989) claimed that men and women did not experience stress differently, both psychogical and physiological

stress in the workplace, which is consistent with the findings of Ivancevich *et al.* (1983). Similar results were also reported in the studies of Ibrahim *et al.* (2007) and Barkhuizen and Rothmann (2008). The findings of Burke (2008) supported these findings as her study showed no significant gender difference in the technological stress experienced by the baccalaureate nurse educators in Lousiana.

In addition, Burke (2005) also reported that the level of technological stress experienced by her respondents did not significantly differ according to other demographic variables (age, ethnic origin, education level, working experience, and computer experience). Furthermore, Ibrahim *et al.* (2007) did not find any significant difference in stress level with respect to the types of occupation held by their respondents while Barkhuizen and Rothmann (2008) noted no significant difference in workplace stress in terms of age.

In contrast, Ivancevich *et al.* (1983) discovered that the employees who were more senior and who were higher in the organisational hierarchy perceived greater stress compared to the others. Meanwhile, Martin *et al.* (2001) also discovered significant age differences in the stress level measured. Nevertheless, younger participants were found to experience more stress in the financial and environmental domains whilst the older participants experienced more stress in the health domain. In Nobile and McCormick (2007) study, it was revealed that occupational stress among teachers decreased with age. Teachers in the 20-30 age category were significantly more stressed with student discipline issues.

Moreover, Nobile and McCormick's (2007) study also indicated significant

Good LR

Results and Discussion

- Results and discussions section is the most important part of the manuscript in which critical analysis of the results are done.
- Any limitations of the results presented or techniques used in the study are to be highlighted in this section.
- Care should be taken to avoid any errors of logic and facts.
- Sufficient number of Figures and Tables with good quality

Results and Discussion

Discussion of Results

The discussion of the results begin with …

This finding highlights…

The finding of the present study suggest that

The findings suggest that …..

The finding provides evidence that …

This study indicates that …

The results of the present study also suggest that..

The present findings also suggest that …

Our finding revealed that …

Among the plausible explanations for these findings is that ….

The most striking result to emerge from the data is that .....

Interestingly, this correlation is related to .....

The correlation between X and Y is interesting because .....

The more surprising correlation is with the .....

The single most striking observation to emerge from the data comparison was .....

Reference to previous research: support

These results agree with the findings of other studies, in which ...
These results are consistent with those of other studies and suggest that ...
The results of this study will now be compared to the findings of previous work.
The results of this study are in keeping with previous observational studies, which ...

These results	further support the idea of ... confirm the association between ... are consistent with data obtained in … match those observed in earlier studies. are in agreement with those obtained by … are in line with those of previous studies. are in accord with recent studies indicating that … seem to be consistent with other research which found ... mirror those of the previous studies that have examined ... are consistent with those of Smith and Jones (2015) who ... are in agreement with Smith's (1999) findings which showed ... support previous research into this brain area which links X and Y. corroborate the ideas of Smith and Jones (2008), who suggested that ...

Results and Discussion

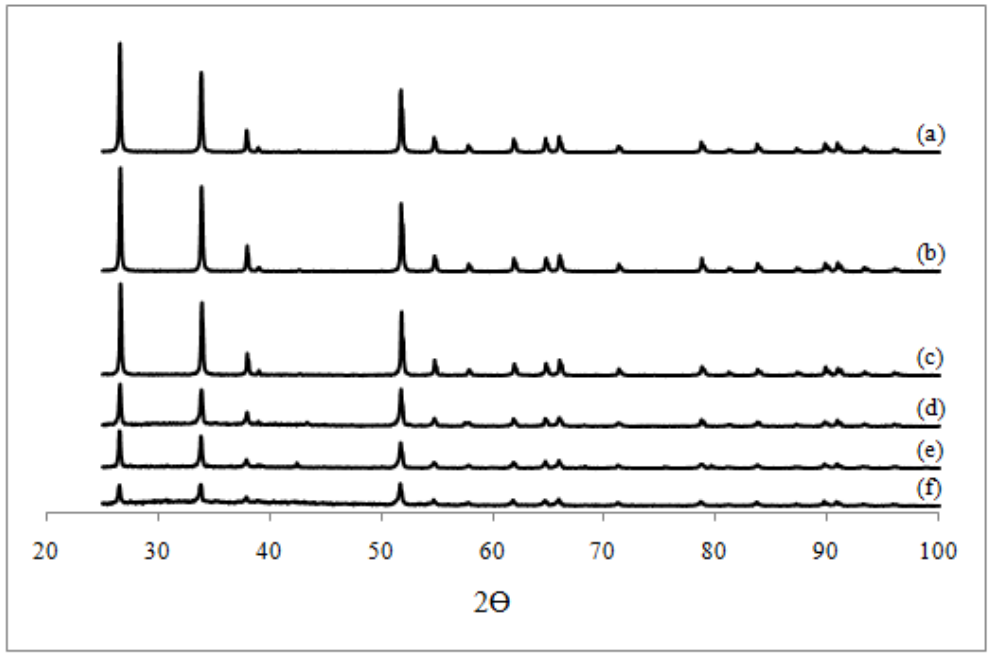
Highlight your findings!!!!!

Unexpected outcome

What is surprising is that ...
Surprisingly, X was found to ...
One unanticipated finding was that ...
Surprisingly, no differences were found in ...
This finding was unexpected and suggests that ...
It is somewhat surprising that no X was noted in this condition ...
These findings are somewhat surprising given the fact that other research shows ...
Contrary to expectations, this study did not find a significant difference between ...
However, the observed difference between X and Y in this study was not significant.
However, the ANOVA (one way) showed that these results were not statistically significant.

Results: Figure

Fig. 7. XRD patterns of catalysts calcined at different temperature for 2 hours; (a) Un-sulfated SnO_2 (b) 500°C for SO_4^{2-}/SnO_2, (c) 400°C for SO_4^{2-}/SnO_2, (d) 300°C for SO_4^{2-}/SnO_2-Al_2O_3 (3), (e) 300°C for SO_4^{2-}/SnO_2-SiO_2 (3) and (f) 300°C for SO_4^{2-}/SnO_2.



Conclusions

- The conclusions section should very important points describing the important findings of the work
- This section should re-inforce the originality of the work presented.
- Should be consistent with the objectives - highlight the achievements.

Conclusions

Restatement of aims

This paper has argued that ...
This essay has discussed the reasons for ...
In this investigation, the aim was to assess ...
The main goal of the current study was to determine ...
The purpose of the current study was to determine ...
This project was undertaken to design ... and evaluate ...
The present study was designed to determine the effect of ...
The second aim of this study was to investigate the effects of ...
Returning to the question posed at the beginning of this study, it is now possible to state that ...

This study set out to	predict which ... establish whether ... determine whether ... develop a model for ... assess the effects of ... investigate impact of ... better understand the ... find a new method for ... evaluate how effective ... assess the feasibility of ... test the hypothesis that ... explore the influence of ... gain a better understanding of ... objectively measure and assess ... examine the relationship between ... compare the two ways of treating ... critically examine the ways in which ... evaluate a new method of measuring ... provide the first systematic account of ... understand the views and experiences of ... review in detail the available information on ...

Conclusions

Summarising research findings

This study has identified …
This study has shown that …
The research has also shown that …
The second major finding was that …
These experiments confirmed that …
X made no significant difference to …
This study has found that generally …
The investigation of X has shown that …
The results of this investigation show that …
X, Y and Z emerged as reliable predictors of …
Multiple regression analysis revealed that the …
The most obvious finding to emerge from this study is that …
The relevance of X is clearly supported by the current findings.
One of the more significant findings to emerge from this study is that …

Conclusions

The main finding can be summarized as follow: 1..2..

The following conclussions can be made: 1..2…

Important conclussions drawn from this work include: 1…2…

The following conclussions were obtained. 1)….2)..

Analysis of the computed results show the following: 1)…..2)…

In summary, the current study unveils just the tip of iceberg of ….

The following is a summary of conclusions. 1…2)…

Conclusions

Significance of the findings

The evidence from this study suggests that ....

The results of this study indicate that ....

The findings of this study suggest that ....

The X that we have identified therefore assists in our understanding of the role of ....

These findings enhance our understanding of ....

This research will serve as a base for future studies and ....

The current findings add substantially to our understanding of ....

The current findings add to a growing body of literature on ....

The study has gone some way towards enhancing our understanding of ....

The present study, however, makes several noteworthy contributions to ....

The findings from this study make several contributions to the current literature. First,…

Conclusions

Recommendations for further work

This research has thrown up many questions in need of further investigation. Further work needs to be done to establish whether ....

It is recommended that further research be undertaken in the following areas: Further experimental investigations are needed to estimate ....

What is now needed is a study involving ....

More broadly, research is also needed to determine ....

Further research might explore/investigate ....

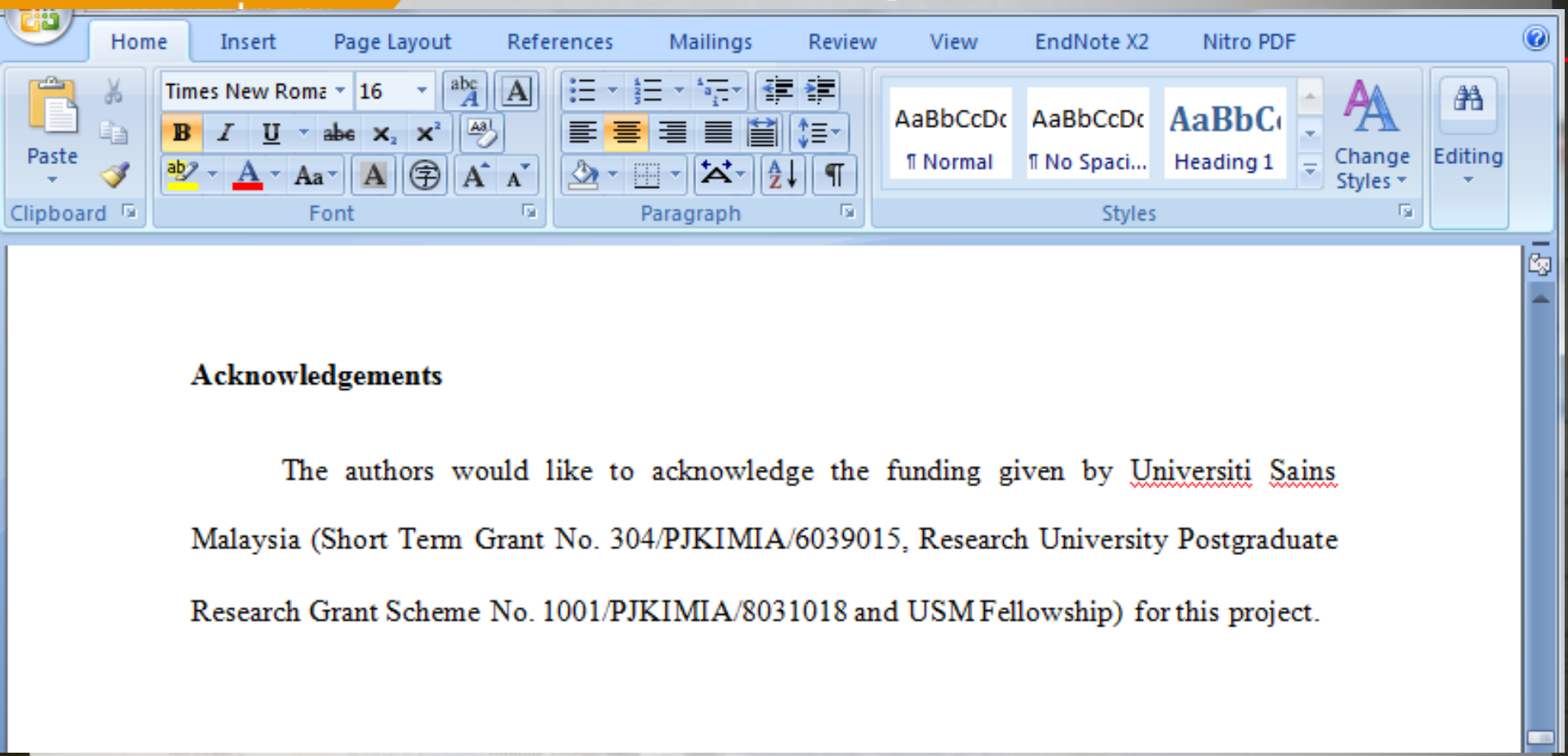
Further research in this field/regarding the role of X would be of great help in ....

Further investigation and experimentation into X is strongly recommended. A number of possible future studies using the same experimental set up are apparent. It would be interesting to assess the effects of ....

More information on X would help us to establish a greater degree of accuracy on this matter. If the debate is to be moved forward, a better understanding of .... needs to be developed.

These findings provide the following insights for future research: ....

Acknowledgement



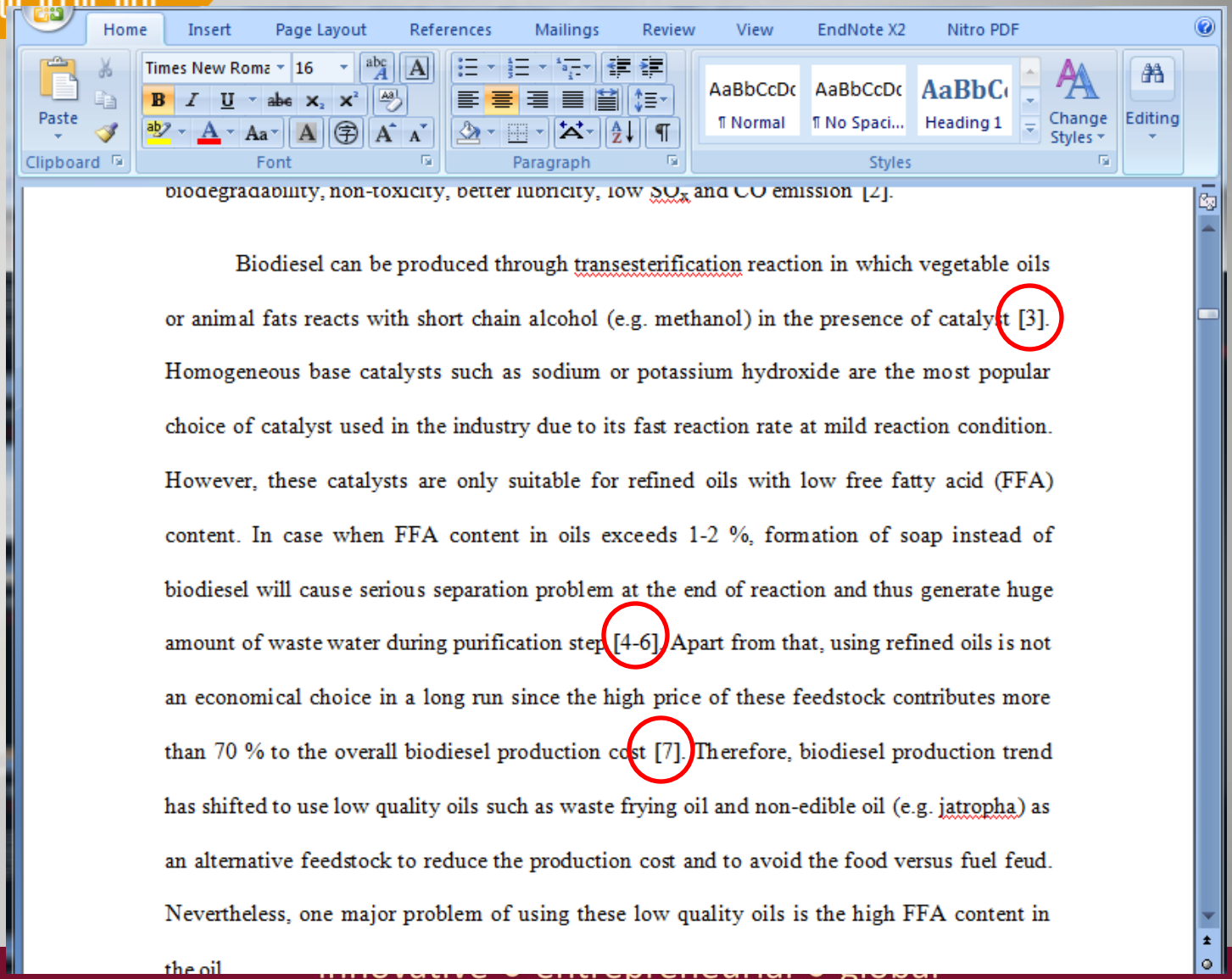
Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge the funding given by Universiti Sains Malaysia (Short Term Grant No. 304/PJKIMIA/6039015, Research University Postgraduate Research Grant Scheme No. 1001/PJKIMIA/8031018 and USM Fellowship) for this project.

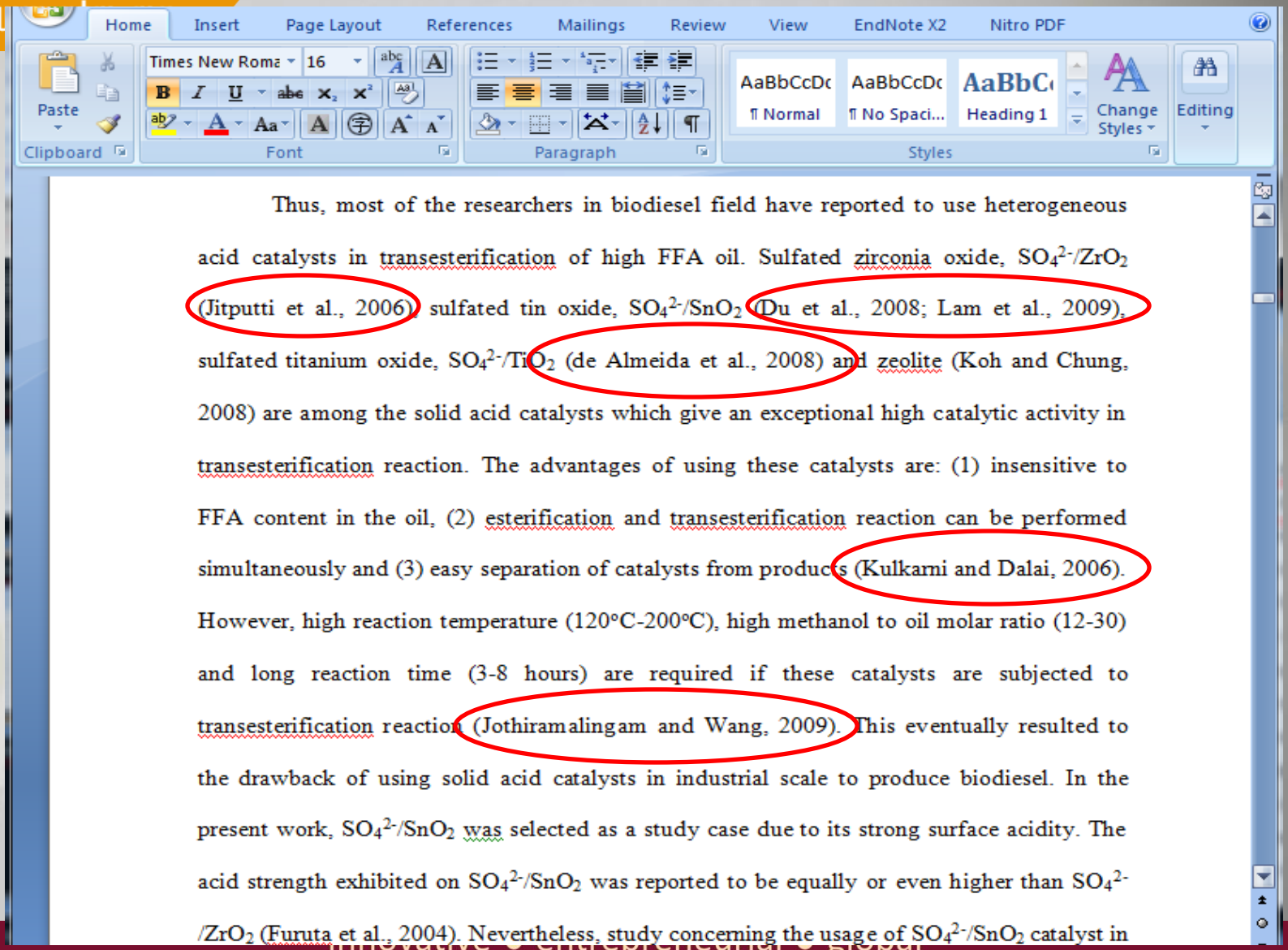
Reference

- Harvard
- Numbering
- IEEE
- Endnote (Software)
- Others

References: Type 1

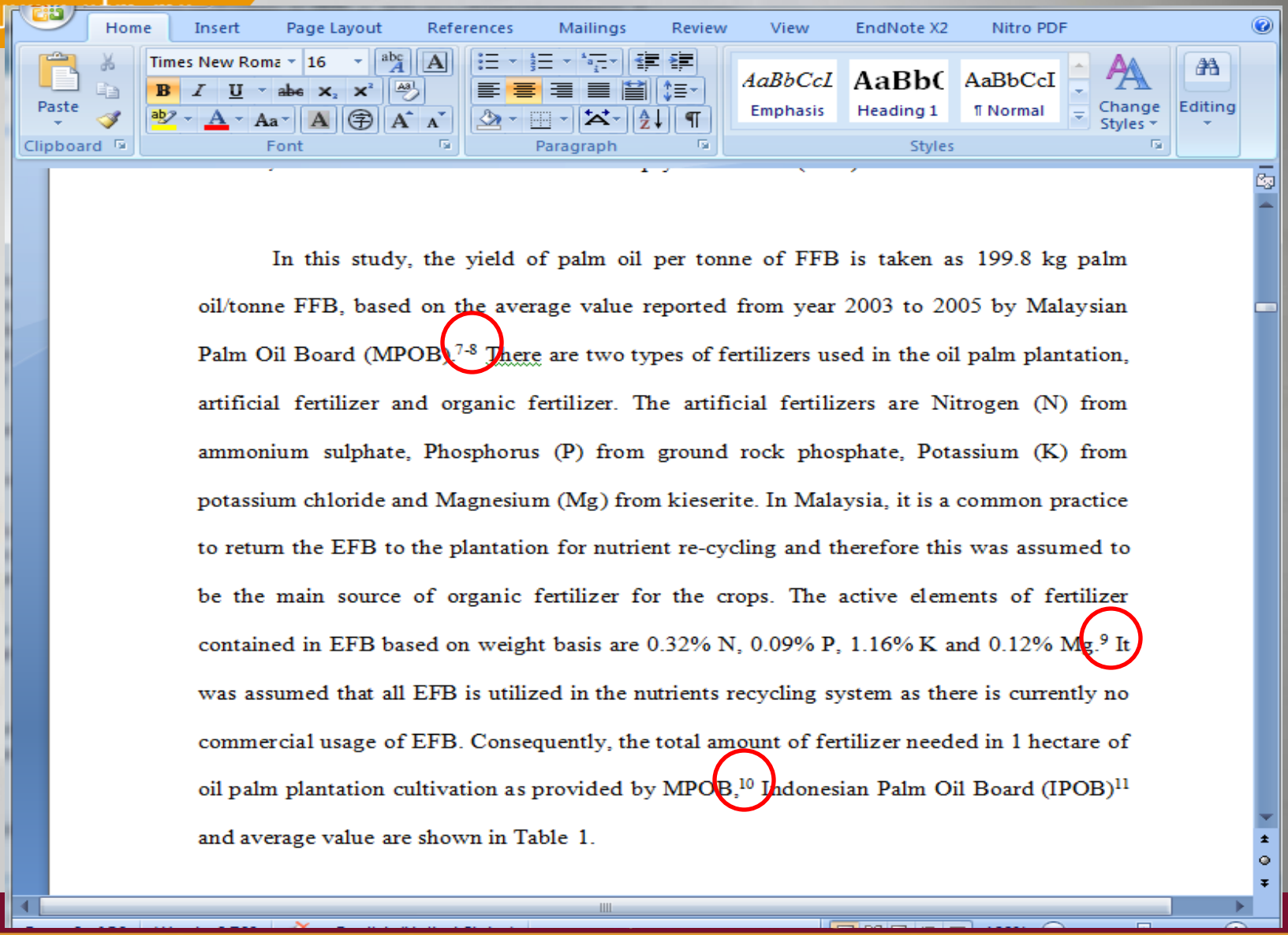


References: Type 2



Thus, most of the researchers in biodiesel field have reported to use heterogeneous acid catalysts in transesterification of high FFA oil. Sulfated zirconia oxide, SO_4^{2-}/ZrO_2 (Jitputti et al., 2006), sulfated tin oxide, SO_4^{2-}/SnO_2 (Du et al., 2008; Lam et al., 2009), sulfated titanium oxide, SO_4^{2-}/TiO_2 (de Almeida et al., 2008) and zeolite (Koh and Chung, 2008) are among the solid acid catalysts which give an exceptional high catalytic activity in transesterification reaction. The advantages of using these catalysts are: (1) insensitive to FFA content in the oil, (2) esterification and transesterification reaction can be performed simultaneously and (3) easy separation of catalysts from products (Kulkarni and Dalai, 2006). However, high reaction temperature (120°C-200°C), high methanol to oil molar ratio (12-30) and long reaction time (3-8 hours) are required if these catalysts are subjected to transesterification reaction (Jothiramalingam and Wang, 2009). This eventually resulted to the drawback of using solid acid catalysts in industrial scale to produce biodiesel. In the present work, SO_4^{2-}/SnO_2 was selected as a study case due to its strong surface acidity. The acid strength exhibited on SO_4^{2-}/SnO_2 was reported to be equally or even higher than SO_4^{2-}/ZrO_2 (Furuta et al., 2004). Nevertheless, study concerning the usage of SO_4^{2-}/SnO_2 catalyst in

References: Type 3



In this study, the yield of palm oil per tonne of FFB is taken as 199.8 kg palm oil/tonne FFB, based on the average value reported from year 2003 to 2005 by Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB).[7-8] There are two types of fertilizers used in the oil palm plantation, artificial fertilizer and organic fertilizer. The artificial fertilizers are Nitrogen (N) from ammonium sulphate, Phosphorus (P) from ground rock phosphate, Potassium (K) from potassium chloride and Magnesium (Mg) from kieserite. In Malaysia, it is a common practice to return the EFB to the plantation for nutrient re-cycling and therefore this was assumed to be the main source of organic fertilizer for the crops. The active elements of fertilizer contained in EFB based on weight basis are 0.32% N, 0.09% P, 1.16% K and 0.12% Mg.[9] It was assumed that all EFB is utilized in the nutrients recycling system as there is currently no commercial usage of EFB. Consequently, the total amount of fertilizer needed in 1 hectare of oil palm plantation cultivation as provided by MPOB,[10] Indonesian Palm Oil Board (IPOB)[11] and average value are shown in Table 1.

Strategies for publishing in academic journals

Before sending the paper to journal

- Have the paper read by several people. Listen to what they say, especially if same criticism comes up several times. Check and recheck spelling, figures, references, legends etc . Reviewers can be really annoyed by careless editing and mistakes that can reflect badly on the authors.

- Make sure you follow strictly all the requirements of the journal about electronic submission etc.

- Some have a specific checklist and Front Page format (key words; contact Information; e-mail address etc.

Manuscript Language

- Authors must ensure that the text of the manuscript is free from errors of English.
- If in doubt authors should get their manuscript checked and copy edited (proof read) by some one with better command of written in English.

WHY IS LANGUAGE IMPORTANT?

Save your editor and reviewers the trouble of guessing what you mean

Complaint from an editor:

"[This] paper fell well below my threshold. I refuse to spend time trying to understand what the author is trying to say. Besides, I really want to send a message that they can't submit garbage to us and expect us to fix it. My rule of thumb is that if there are more than grammatical errors in the abstract, then I don't waste my time carefully reading the rest."

Manuscript Formatting

- The total length of the manuscript should not exceed 30- 40 pages of text typed on plain paper, double spaced, single column mode including tables.
- The number of figures should not exceed 10.

Submitting the paper

- Traditional submission (by mail)
- Electronic submission
- As one or more e-mail attachments
- Via a journal Web site (EES)-online submission
- Inclusion of a cover letter (conventional or electronic)
- Completion of required forms-for example, declaration

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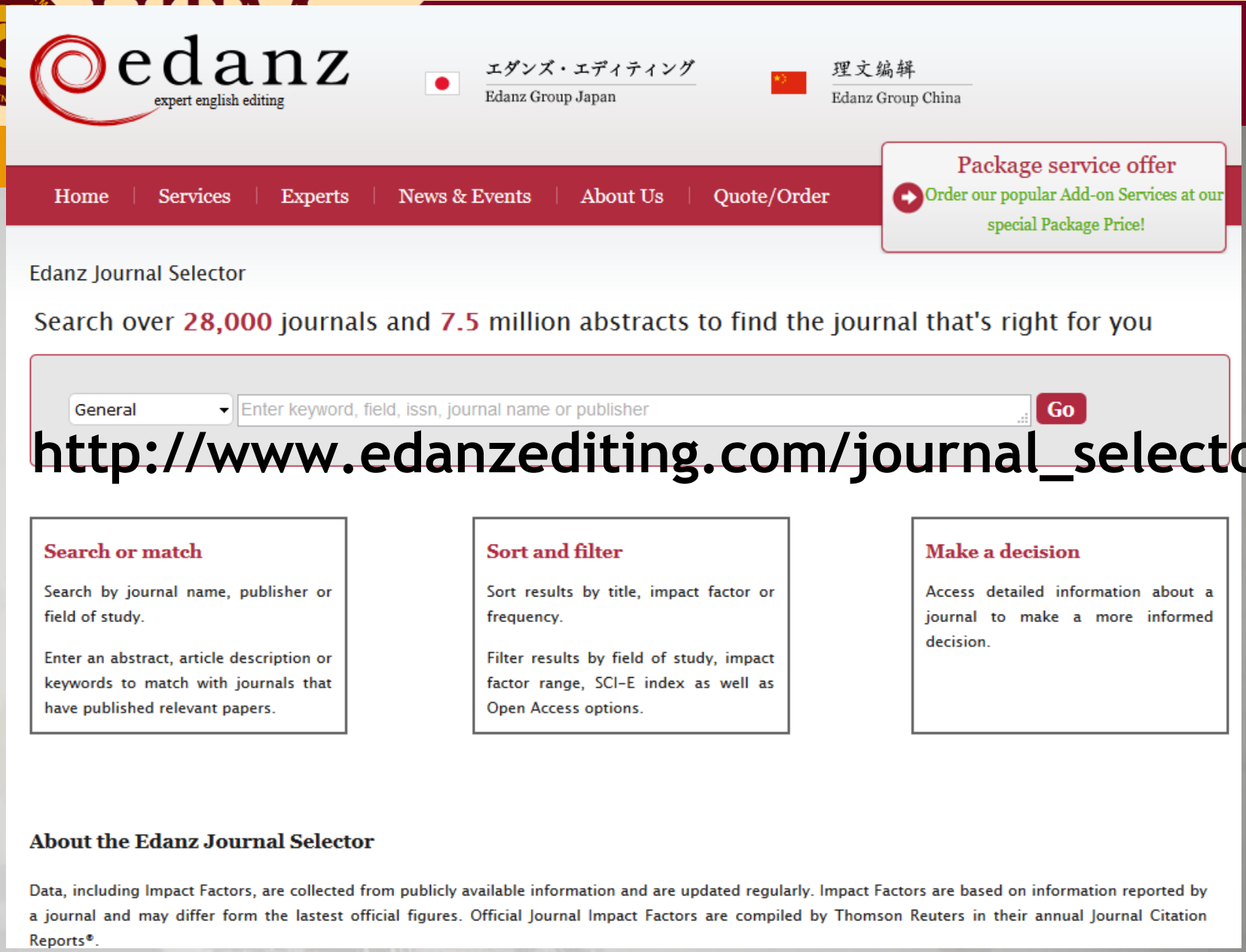
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General | nanofluid, heat transfer | Go

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Impact Factor: 1.83 | Impact Factor Year: 1

Published by ASME International

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ISSN: 0022-1481 | EISSN: 1528-8943

Heat Transfer Research

Heat Transfer Research (ISSN1064-2285) presents archived theoretical, applied, and experimental papers selected globally. Selected papers from technical conference proceedings and academic laboratory reports are also published. Papers are selected and reviewed by a group of expert associate editors, guided by a distinguished advisory board, and represent the best of current work in the field. Heat Transfer Research is published under an exclusive license to Begell House, Inc., in full compliance with the International Copyright Convention. Subjects covered in Heat Transfer Research encompass the entire field of heat transfer and relevant areas of fluid dynamics, including conduction, convection and radiation, phase change phenomena including boiling and solidification, heat exchange design and testing, heat transfer in nuclear reactors, mass transfer, geothermal heat recovery, multi-scale heat transfer, heat and mass transfer in alternative energy systems, and thermophysical properties of materials.

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Only journals with

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- ☐ With an Impact Factor Range
  - 0 to 100
- ☐ Indexed in SCI-E
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Frequency:

Any

Cover Letter:

- Title and author(s) of paper
- Type of submission (full length article/ technical note)
- Fact that paper is new and not being submitted elsewhere
- Why the paper is important
- Some possible peer reviewers (some journal request that)

- Include a cover letter outlining the originality and important findings of the paper and why it will be of interest to the typical audience of the journal you have selected.

- Sometimes it is helpful to suggest possible referees.

- It can save time to send a “pre-submission enquiry” to the editor. This should outline in the most persuasive way the importance of your paper. Then the editor can reply with either encouragement to send the complete paper for review or a polite suggestion that you send it to another journal.

Cover letter: Example

Dr. Lee Keat Teong
School of Chemical Engineering,
Engineering Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia,
Seri Ampangan, Nibong Tebal,
14300, SPS,
Penang, Malaysia

Editor,
Bioresource Technology

15 May 2010

Manuscript entitled "Reactive extraction for production of biodiesel from Jatropha Curcas L. seed using ethanol as alcohol source"

Dear Editor,

I am herewith enclosing the above manuscript for possible publication in your esteemed journal of Bioresource Technology. I hope you will find the manuscript in order.

On behalf of all authors, I would like to declare that all authors mutually agree for its submission in Bioresource Technology journal. Besides, this manuscript is an original work by all the authors and has not been submitted earlier to Bioresource Technology and also to other journals.

The significance of this manuscript is the reporting of a relatively new biodiesel production technology using reactive extraction from *Jatropha curcas L.* oil seeds that has a promising role to fill as a more cost-effective processing technology. Compare to conventional biodiesel production method, reactive extraction can successfully carry out the extraction of oil and subsequent esterification/transesterification process to fatty acid ethyl esters (FAEE) simultaneously.

The selected classifications for this manuscript with code in bracket is 'Biodiesel Production' (30.010).

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Dear Editor

Enclosed please find a manuscript entitled "Simulation of Forced Convection in a Channel with Nanofluid by the Lattice Boltzmann Method“ which we would like to submit for publication in Nanoscale Research Letters. We believe that the novel idea applying lattice Boltzmann method for predicting heat transfer enhancement using nanofluid in channel with extended surface would appeal to the readership of the Journal. We confirm that this manuscript has not been published elsewhere and is not under consideration by another journal. All authors have approved the manuscript and agree with its submission. Thank you for your consideration of our work.

Sincerely Yours
Dr. Nor Azwadi Che Sidik
Department of Thermofluid
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Malaysia

UTM Fakulti Kejuruteraan Mekanikal
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA
UNIVERSITI PENYELIDIKAN

Fakulti Kejuruteraan Mekanikal
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
81310 UTM Johor Bahru
Johor Darul Ta'zim
Malaysia

Dear Editor

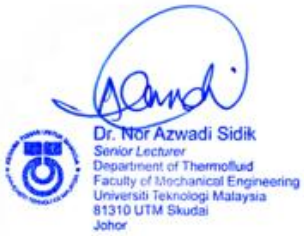
I am pleased to submit a manuscript entitled **"Mixed Convective Nanofluids Flow in a Vertical Channel having Forward-Facing Step Having A Baffle."** to be considered for publication in International Communications in Heat and Mass Transfer. I confirm that this manuscript has not been published elsewhere and is not under consideration by other journals. All authors have approved the review, agree with its submission and declare no conflict of interest on the manuscript. Thank you for your consideration of our work.

Looking forward for a favourable reply from you soon.

Thank you

With regards

Dr.Nor Azwadi Che Sidik
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering,
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia.
Email: azwadi@fkm.utm.my



What do Editors want?

- Excitement/ “wow”
- Importance
- Originality
- Relevance to the audience
- True
- Clearly written
- Engagingly written

Peer Review

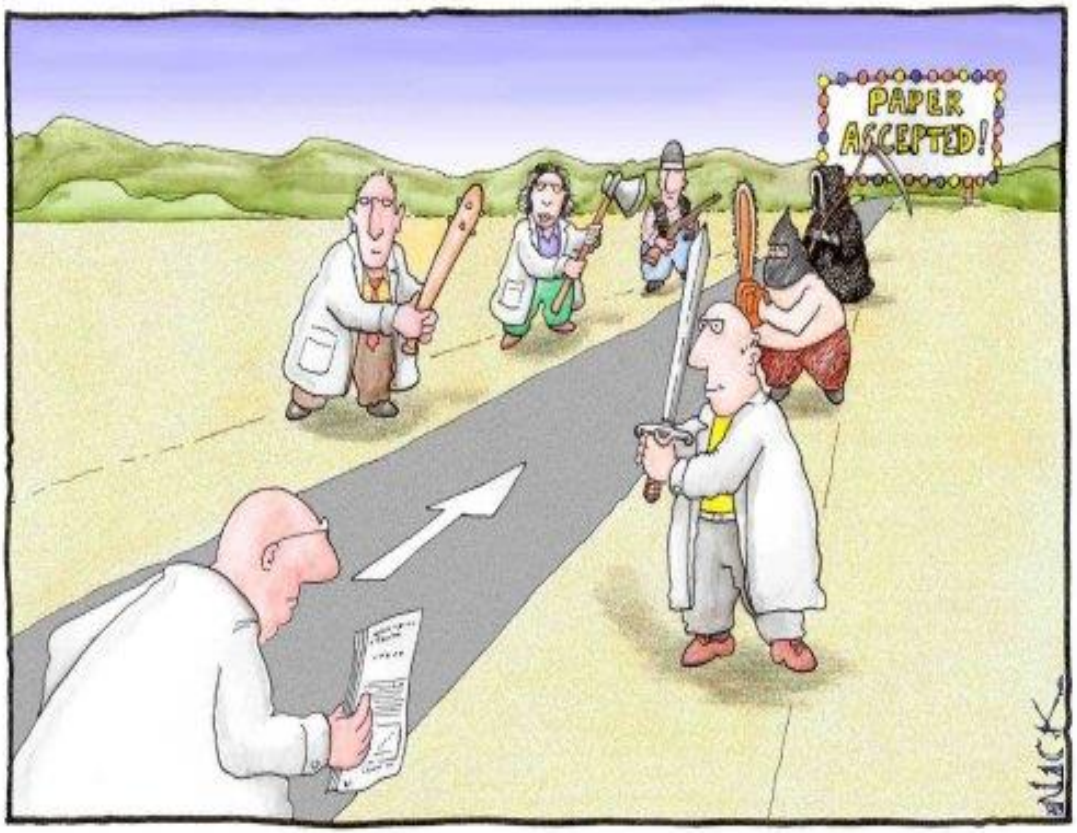
Purposes:

- To help the editor decide whether to publish the paper
- To help the authors improve the paper, whether or not the journal accepts it.
- **Some ways peer reviewers are identified**:

References, literature searching, editors' knowledge, databases, authors' suggestions

Problems with peer review

- Slow
- Expensive
- A lottery
- Ineffective
- Biased
- Easily abused
- Can’t detect fraud



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as ‘quite an improvement.’

Review Process

- It may take from 1 week to 3 years
- One to 5 reviewers along with editorial comments
- Some journals editors assess submission and provide decisions if no new contributions
- Accept/reject/revise
- Proof preparation for checking by authors
- Corrections by production dept.
- In press/queue/article in press
- Completion (vol, issue, page number, year):

WHAT DOES A REVIEWER CHECK?

- Concise summary of the work in Abstract
- Language
- Flow of materials (organizations/presentation of paper)
- Appropriate number of tables and figures
- References/ tables/ figures are not cited properly/mismatch
- Introduction (length, objectives & novelty)

The editors and reviewers need to make recommendation whether your paper is acceptable:

- In its present form
- After a minor revision
- After a major revision
- As a short communication
- Not at all
- Outside the scope of this journal
- Be prepared for rejection

- Be prepared for rejection and don't take it too hard.
- Remember that very few papers are immediately accepted.
- Resubmit your paper if the journal wanted to accept it with changes. Alternatively, if the journal rejects it, send it to another journal.