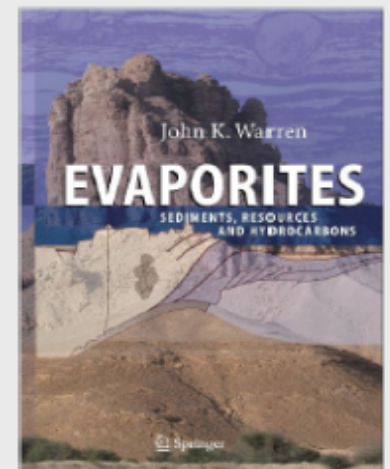
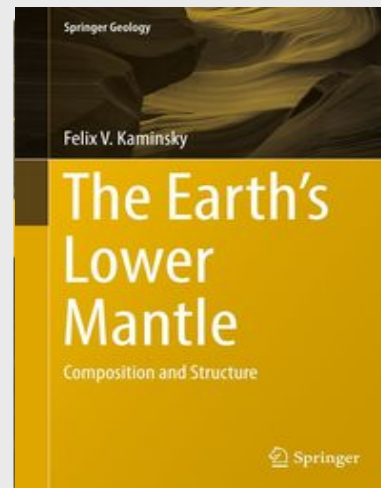
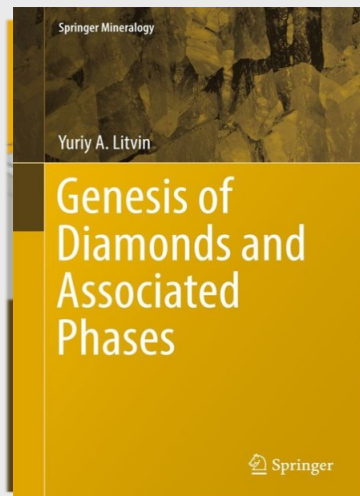
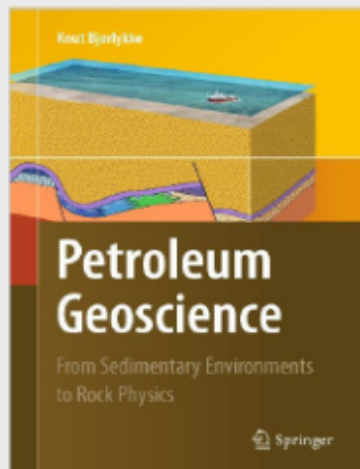


1. Monograph

A scholarly book, or a treatise, on a single subject or a group of related subjects. A non-serial work (not in a series), often singled authored but also co-authored. Often called a 'research monograph'

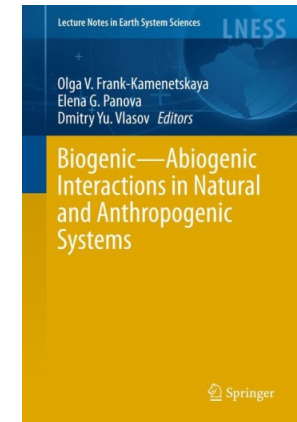
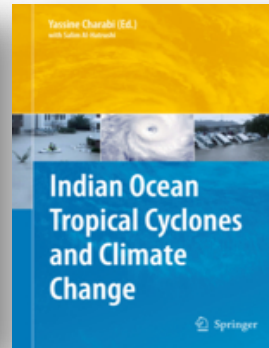
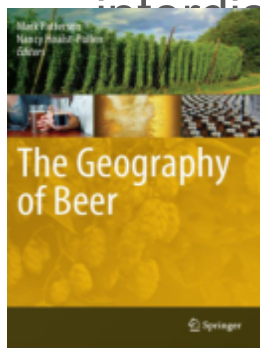
2. Textbook

A course book, a formal manual of instruction in a specific subject, especially for use in schools, colleges, Universities. Designed to meet demands of a particular course. Often with exercises, questions and solutions. Target audience, students.



3. Edited volume

Also known as a contributed volume. Invited works. Often one or more volume editors. Organized thematically. Wide focus,



4. Proceedings

Collection of academic papers published in the context of an academic conference, congress, symposium, summer school, workshop, etc.

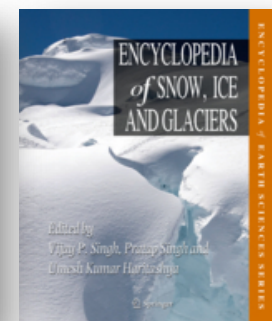
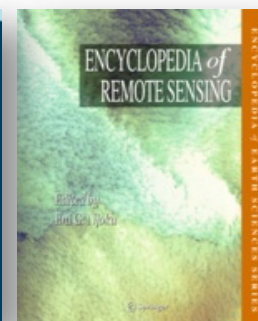
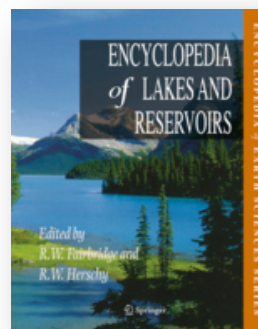
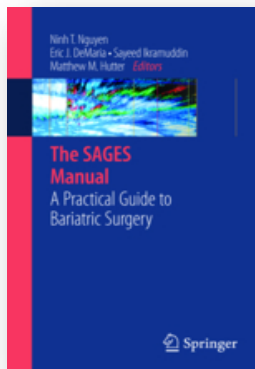
Sometimes sponsored by a Society or Association, usually

Name of the university/ Date of workshop

including abstracts or reports of papers presented by the participants.

5. Professional texts

Written for industry or commerce, often as a manual, guide, data compendium, written for use by professionals.



6. MRW – Major Reference Works

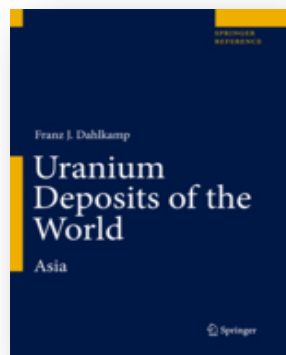
A single or multi-volume reference work that provides general background on either a wide range of topics or a more specialized discipline, for example an encyclopedia

Name of the university / Date of workshop

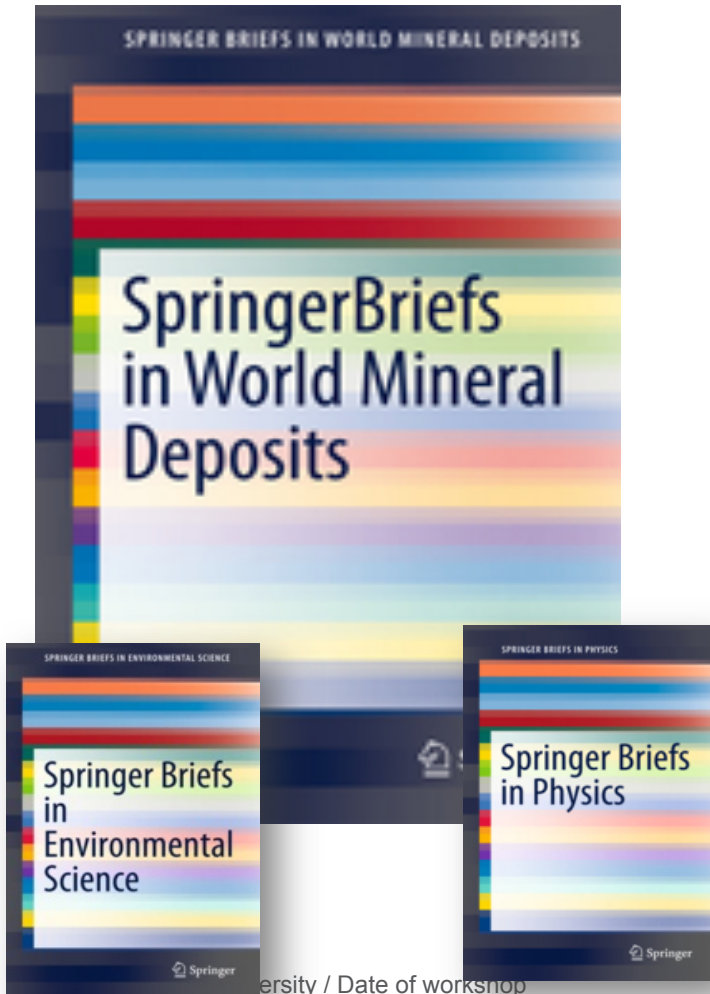
SPRINGER NATURE

7. Handbooks (Springer Reference)

Similar to MRW's, a concise compilation of approved key information on methods of research, general principles, and functional relationships



8. Briefs



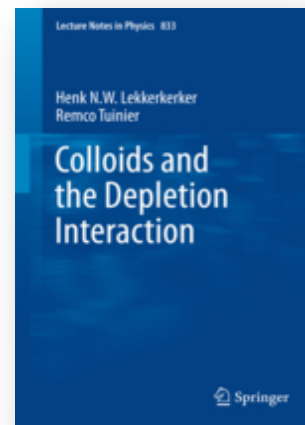
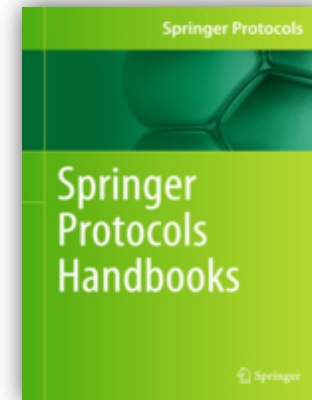
- concise summaries of cutting-edge research
- compact refereed monographs under the editorial supervision of an international advisory board and publish 8 to 12 weeks after acceptance
- 50 to 125 pages with a clear focus
- timely reports of state-of-the art analytical techniques, bridges between new research results, snapshots of hot and/or emerging topics, literature reviews, and in-depth case studies

9. Popular science

11. Thesis

12. Springer Protocols

13. Lecture Notes



If you have an idea...

- Contact your editor

Alexis Vizcaino

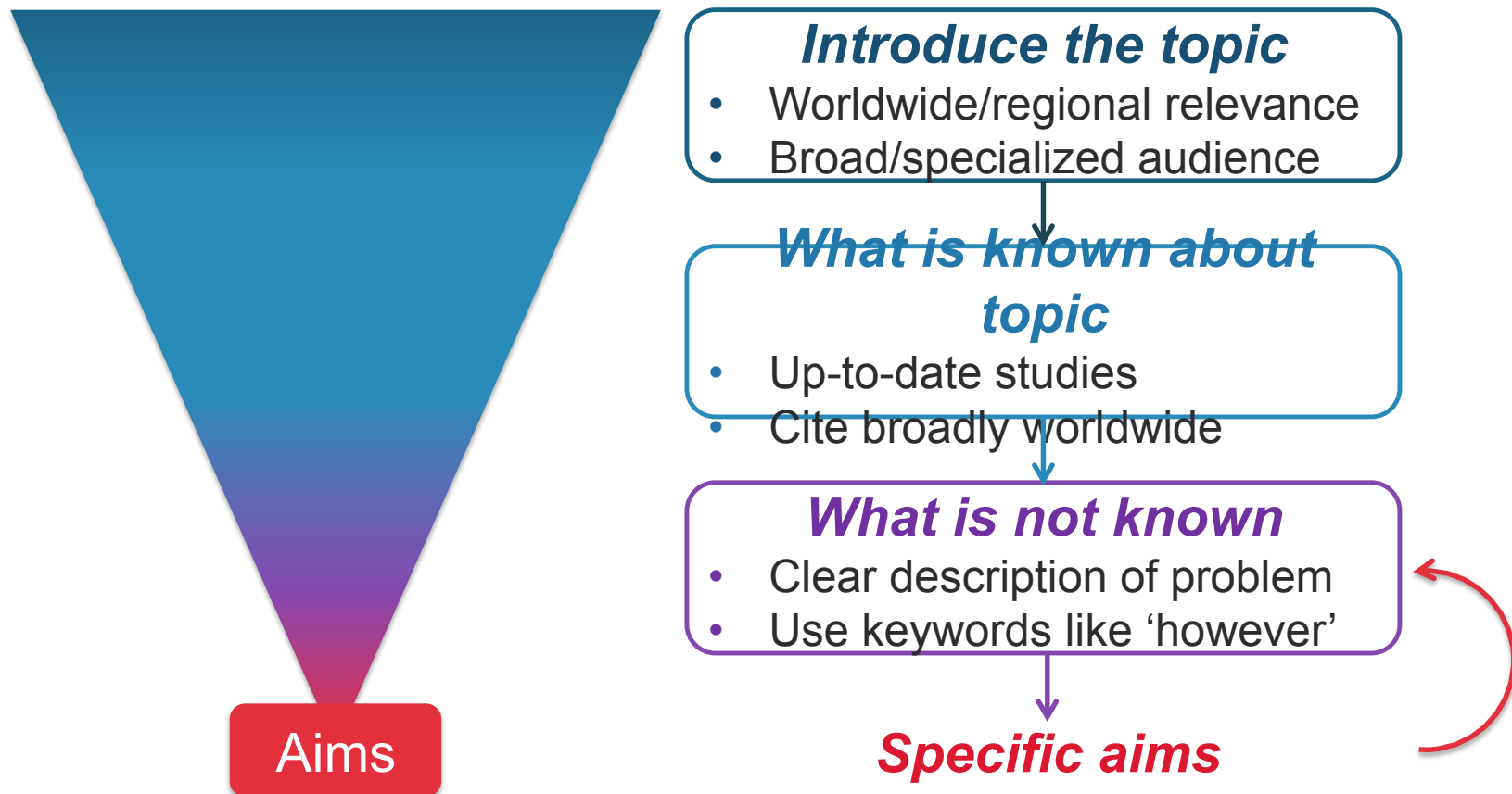
alexis.vizcaino@springer.com



Logical Manuscript Structure

Introduction

Why does your study need to be done ?



Methods

What do they need to know?

Who/what was used in the study

- Samples or participants
- Materials (where purchased)

How you conducted the study

- Methodology and techniques
- Discuss specific conditions and controls

How you analyzed your data

- Quantification methods/software
- Statistical tests (consult a statistician)

Guide your readers through your findings

Logical presentation

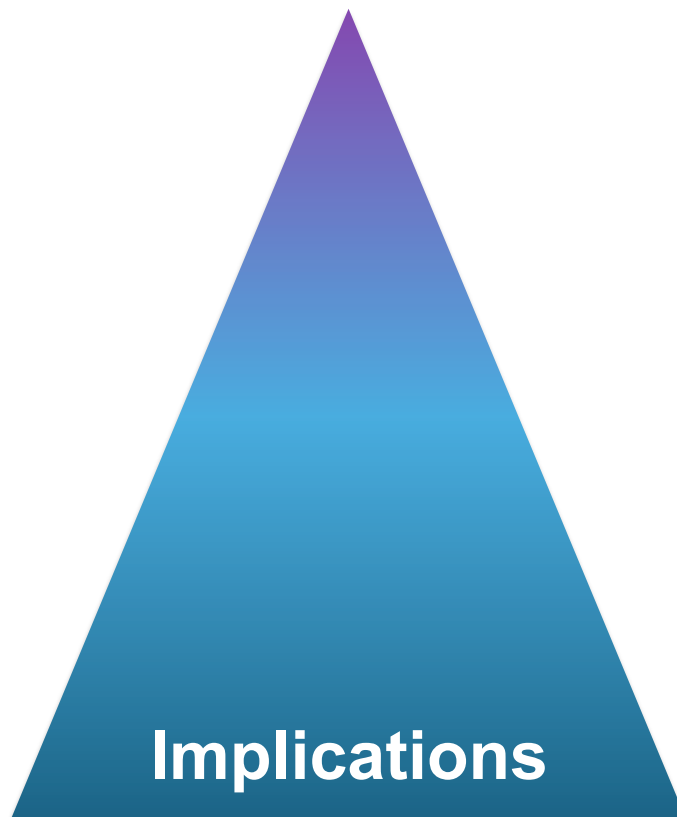
1. Initial observation
2. Characterization
3. Application

Example:

1. Fabricate new membrane for water treatment
2. Evaluate physical and chemical properties (e.g., under different temperatures/pressures)
3. Efficacy in removing particulate contamination

Discussion

How your study contributes to the field



Summarize what you did

- Begin with research problem
- Briefly describe study design
- Summarize key findings

Interpret your findings

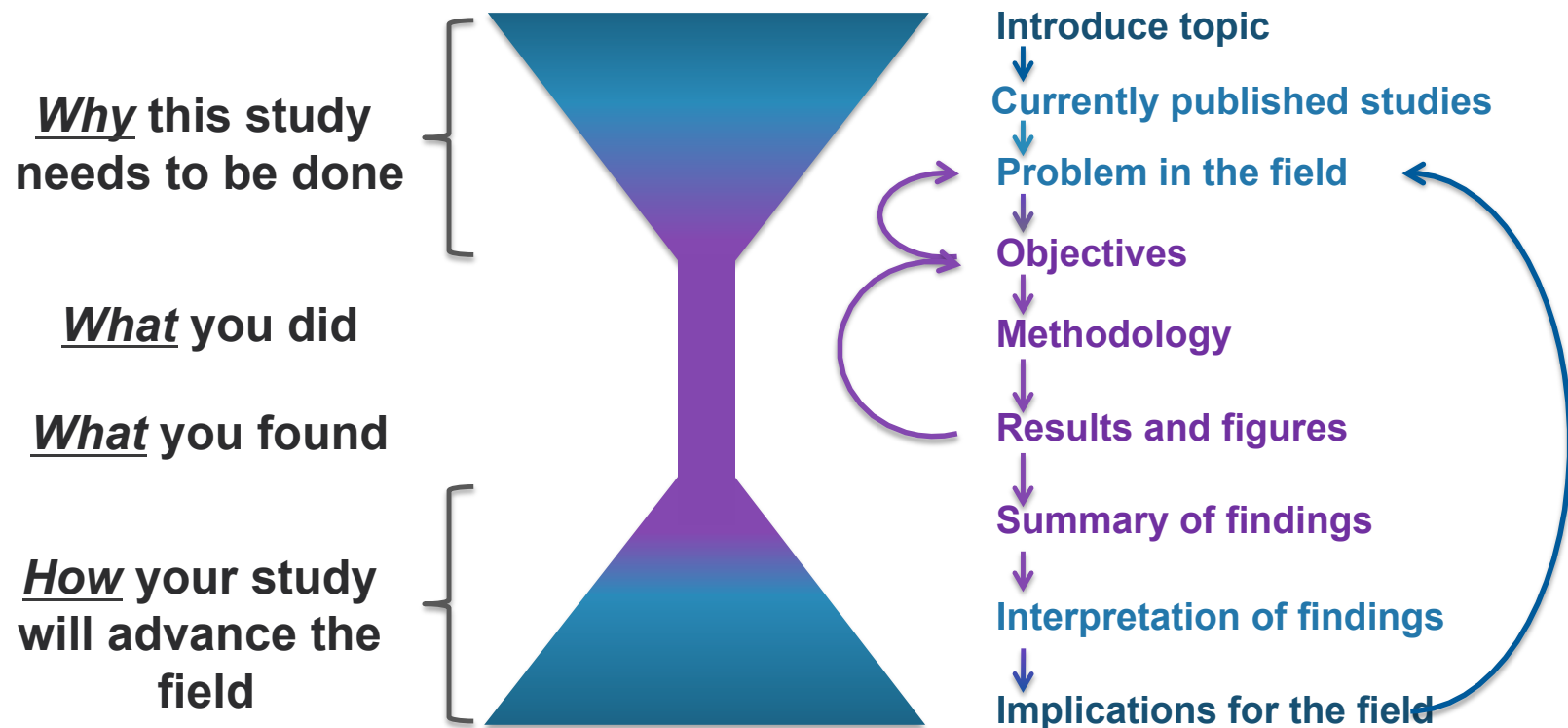
- Similarities & differences
- Unexpected/negative results
- Limitations

Why important to the field

- Main conclusion
- Implications

Logically linking your ideas

Answer the ***four key questions*** for your reader



Logically link your ideas throughout your manuscript

Titles – Get your reader's attention

Should include...

- ✓ What's important
- ✓ Keywords for indexing
- ✓ Conciseness (<20 words)

Should avoid...

- ✗ Questions
- ✗ Describing methodology
- ✗ Abbreviations

Your title should be a concise summary of what's most important

A good Abstract should ...

Be brief

State the objectives and scope of the study/investigation

Describe the methods employed

Summarize the results

State the principal conclusions


Avoid abbreviations unless necessary

Avoid references

Efficient Publication Strategy

Think – Check – Submit

(www.thinkchecksubmit.org)


CHECK

Reference this list for your chosen journal to check if it is trusted.

- Do you or your colleagues know the journal?
 - Have you read any articles in the journal before?
 - Is it easy to discover the latest papers in the journal?
- Can you easily identify and contact the publisher?
 - Is the publisher name clearly displayed on the journal website?
 - Can you contact the publisher by telephone, email, and post?
- Is the journal clear about the type of peer review it uses?
- Are articles indexed in services that you use?
- Is it clear what fees will be charged?
 - Does the journal site explain what these fees are for and when they will be charged?
- Do you recognise the editorial board?
 - Have you heard of the editorial board members?
 - Do the editorial board mention the journal on their own websites?
- Is the publisher a member of a recognized industry initiative?
 - Do they belong to the [Committee on Publication Ethics \(COPE\)](#) ?
 - If the journal is open access, is it listed in the [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#) ?
 - If the journal is open access, does the publisher belong to the [Open Access Scholarly Publishers' Association \(OASPA\)](#) ?
 - Is the publisher a member of another trade association?

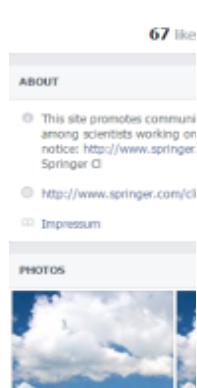
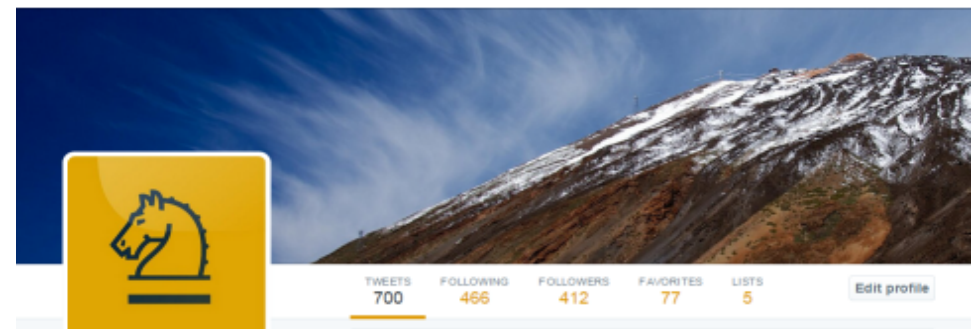
Only submit to a journal if you can answer **yes** to all of these questions!

Successful Journal Submission

[Title for presentation / Date to go here]

Cover letters – What to include (~1 page)

Introduce your manuscript	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manuscript title• Article type
Why study is important	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brief background• Research problem & aims
What you found	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study design• 1 or 2 key findings
Why suitable for the journal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conclusion• Interest to the readership
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Include/exclude reviewers• Publication ethics



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Publishing ethics

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- ▶ Ethical responsibilities of authors
- ▶ Compliance with ethical standards
- ▶ Disclosure of potential conflicts of interest
- ▶ Research involving human participants and/or animals
- ▶ Informed consent
- ▶ Springer's Guide on Publishing Ethics
- ▶ Fighting plagiarism, piracy and fraud
- ▶ Predatory journals and references
- ▶ Interactive course

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nature.com

Introduction

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The Nature journals' authorship policy.

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