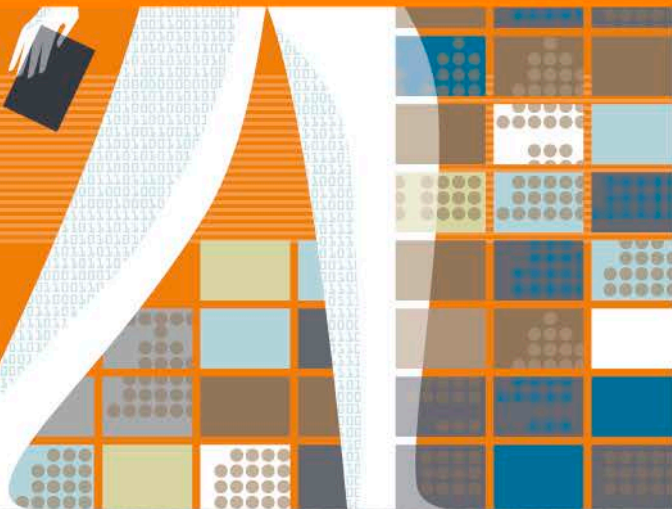


Publishing workshop – Hanoi

How to write an English paper



Presenter: Duc Le

August, 2015

Outline

- Elsevier
- How to get published
 - Before you begin
 - Select your audience
- Writing the paper
 - Using proper scientific language
 - Editors expectations
 - The review process
- What not to do
- Author rights
- How to get the right attention for your publication



Elsevier journal publishing volume

1,000 new editors per year

20 new journals per year

- Organize editorial boards
- Launch new specialist journals

>700 million
downloads by
>11 million
researchers in
>120 countries!

12.6 million
articles available

3 million
Print pages

190 years of back issues scanned, processed and data-tagged

Solicit &
manage
submissions

Publish &
Disseminate

Production

Edit &
prepare

Manage
Peer Review



600,000+ article submissions per year

40-90%
rejected by
> 13,000
Editors (100 in UB)

557,000+
reviewers
1 million
Reviewer reports

6.5 million
author/publisher
communications /year

280,000 new articles produced per year (>3,000 from UB)

Outline

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Before you begin.....

Your personal reason for publishing



- However, editors, reviewers, and the research community don't consider these reasons when assessing your work.

Always keep in mind that.....

.... your paper is your passport
to your community !

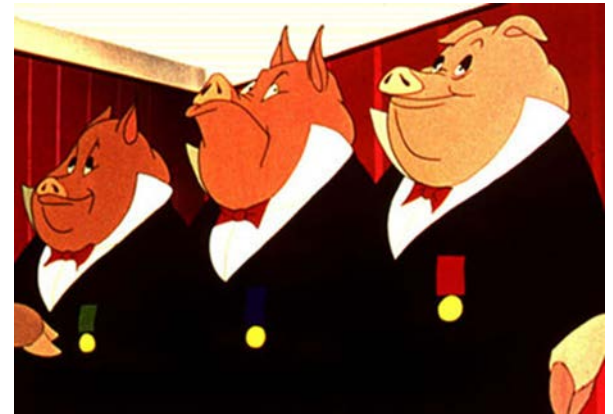


Thought Question

- *What is it that distinguishes an excellent article from a poor one?*

"All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others."

- George Orwell - *Animal Farm*





Anthony DeMaria, MD
Editor-in-Chief of J. American College of Cardiology

- The preparation of a research paper begins with the planning of the project.
- A well planned project will inherently address most recommendations for preparing a research paper.
- However, presentation can make a difference

How do you know you are ready to publish?

Do you have information that advances understanding in a certain scientific field?

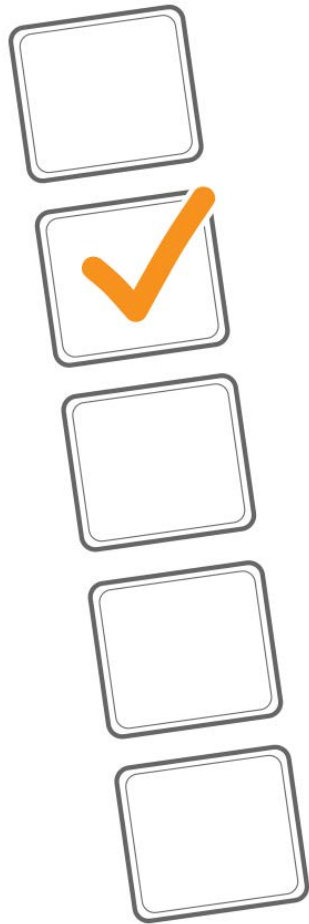
- Presenting new, original results or methods
- Rationalizing, refining, or reinterpreting published results
- Reviewing or summarizing a particular subject or field

or

Do you have information that is of use, to others?


- Adaptations to Methods / Method Development - refining, adapting or customizing existing methods
- Data
- Software

If YES - you are ready to publish!
You will now need a strong manuscript



What makes a strong manuscript?

- Has a novel, clear, useful, and exciting message
- Presented and constructed in a logical manner
- Reviewers and editors can grasp the scientific significance easily



Editors and reviewers are all busy scientists –
make things easy to save their time

Novelty

- Being the first report is best
- Being definitive in an area of controversy
- Extending and confirming prior findings
- Presenting the largest study
- Presenting confirmatory data is least
 - Especially “in the current era”

Types of manuscripts



Full articles

- Substantial, complete and comprehensive pieces of research
Is my message sufficient for a full article?



Letters or short communications

- Quick and early communications
Are my results so thrilling that they should be shown as soon as possible?



Review papers

- Summaries of recent developments on a specific top
- Often submitted by invitation

Types of manuscripts – New!



- **MethodsX** (www.methodsx.com)
 - Adaptations and customizations to methods



- **Data in Brief** (<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/data-in-brief/>)
 - Publish, share and reuse datasets



- **SoftwareX** (<http://www.journals.elsevier.com/softwarex>)
 - Acknowledges the impact of software on research

Ask your supervisor and colleagues for advice on manuscript type.
Sometimes outsiders see things more clearly than you.

Selecting the right audience.....

What does the impact factor mean?

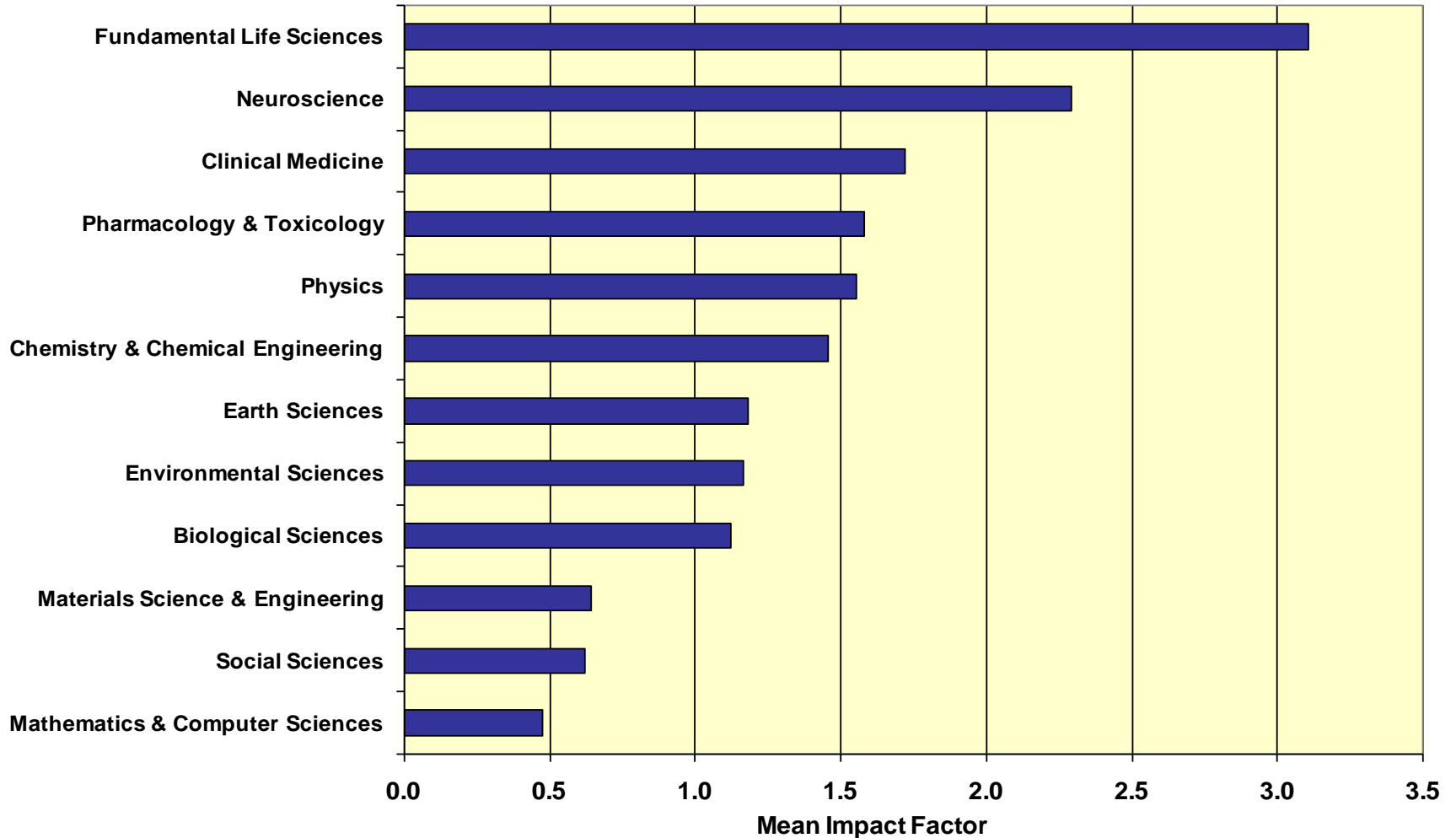
Impact Factor

[the average annual number of citations per article published]

- For example, the 2014 impact factor for a journal would be calculated as follows:
 - A = the number of times articles published in 2012 and 2013 were cited in indexed journals during 2014
 - B = the number of "citable items" (usually articles, reviews, proceedings or notes; not editorials and letters-to-the-Editor) published in 2012 and 2013
 - 2014 impact factor = A/B
- e.g. 600 citations = 2
 150 + 150 articles

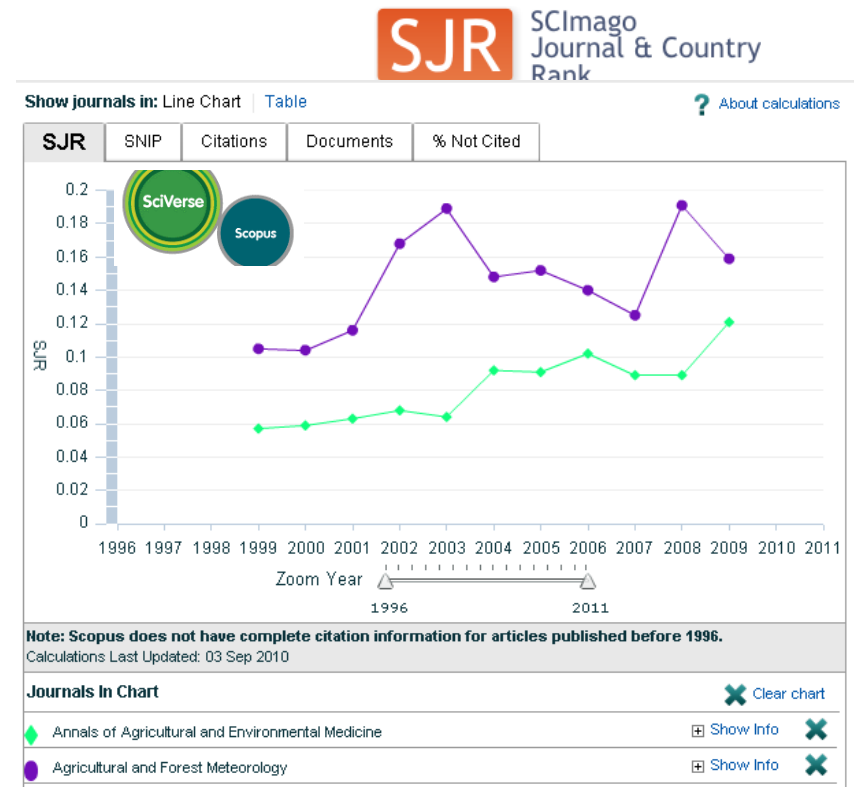


Influences on Impact Factors: Subject Area



Additional metrics

- SciVal Spotlight
- SCImago Journal & Country Ranking
- SNIP
- Hirsch Index / h-index
- Journal Analyzer
- Eigenfactor (<http://www.eigenfactor.org/>)
- Article level metrics (ELife and PLoS One)



Identify the right audience for your paper

- Identify the sector of readership/community for which a paper is meant
- Identify the interest of your audience
- Is your paper of local or international interest?

Do not just “descend the stairs”



Top journals

Nature, Science, Lancet, NEJM,



Field-specific top journals



Other field-specific journals



National journals

The impact factor can give you a general guidance, but it should NOT be the sole reason to choose a journal.

Choosing the right journal

- Aim to reach the intended audience for your work – does the scope fit?
- Choose only one journal, as simultaneous submissions are prohibited
- Supervisor and colleagues can provide good suggestions
- Shortlist a handful of candidate journals, and investigate them:
 - Aims
 - Scope
 - Accepted types of articles
 - Current hot topics
 - *Go through the abstracts of recent publications*

Articles in your reference list will usually lead you directly to the right journals.

The Journal Finder Tool on Elsevier.com

ELSEVIER

Type here to search on Elsevier.com



Advanced search

Follow us:



Help & Contact

Journals & books

Solutions

Authors, editors & reviewers

About Elsevier

Community

Store

For Authors

Journal authors' home

Author Rights

Ethics

Agreements

Open access

Author services

Authors' Update

Early career researchers

Book authors' home

Sharing your article

Journal and article metrics

Promote your article

Elsevier for authors

How to publish in an Elsevier journal

Every year, we accept and publish more than 250,000 journal articles. Publishing in an Elsevier journal starts with finding the right journal for your paper. If you already know which journal, you can enter the title directly in the search box below. Alternatively, click on the 'Start matching' button to find a suitable journal based on the abstract of your article.

Publishing
process

Find a journal

Prepare your
paper

Submit paper

Check status

Match your abstract to a journal

Start matching

or

Search for a journal by name

Search for a Journal



The Elsevier publishing process step by step

1. Find the right journal

The first step is finding the right journal for your paper. Among the thousands of journals and books published by Elsevier are some of the world's most prominent and respected medical, scientific and technological publications. These include The Lancet, Cell, Tetrahedron Letters and a host of others. Find a journal match for your abstract by clicking on the blue 'Start matching' button above.

Outline

- Elsevier
- How to get published
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- What not to do
- Author rights
- How to get the right attention for your publication



General Structure of a Research Article

- Title
- Abstract
- Keywords

Make them easy for indexing and searching! (informative, attractive, effective)

-
- Main text (IMRAD)
 - Introduction
 - Methods
 - Results
 - And
 - Discussions

Journal space is not unlimited.
Make your article as concise as possible.

-
- Conclusion
 - Acknowledgements
 - References
 - Supplementary Data

Work in progress: What it will look like

The final article

GENERAL



SPECIFIC



GENERAL



Do publishers correct language?

***No! It is the
Author's
responsibility...***



***...but
resources are
available***

Manuscript language: *Overview*



Accurate



Concise



Clear



Objective

Manuscript language: *Sentences*



Write direct and short sentences



One piece of information per sentence



Avoid multiple statements in one sentence

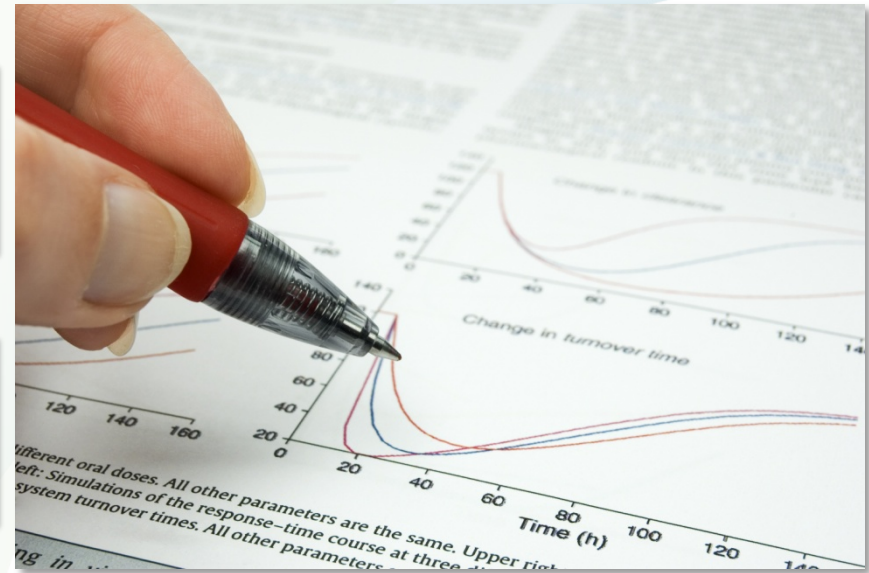
Manuscript language: *Tenses*

Present tense:

for known facts & hypotheses

Past tense:

for experiments conducted & results



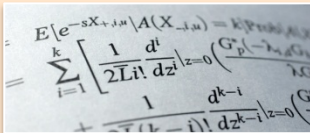
Manuscript language: *Grammar*



Use active voice to shorten sentences



Avoid abbreviations



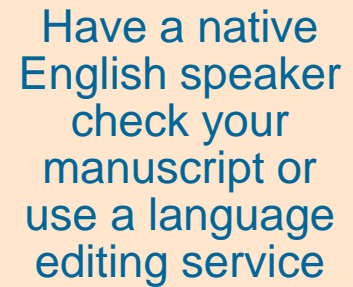
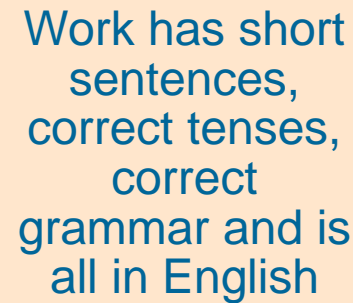
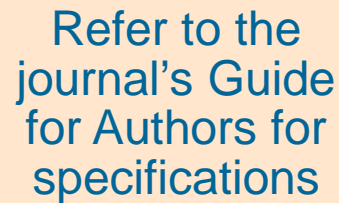
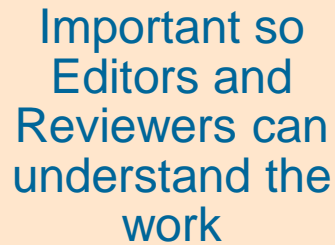
Minimize use of adverbs



Eliminate redundant phrases



Double-check unfamiliar words or phrases



Am I using proper manuscript language?

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 EBioMedicine
 Vol. 2, Iss. 1, January 2015

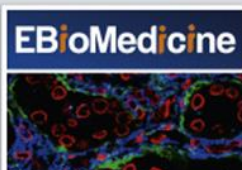

FAQ

[Is EBioMedicine indexed?](#)[View All FAQs.](#)

About EBioMedicine

EBioMedicine: a new OA journal

On the Cover



The Fight Against Cervical Cancer

Vol. 2, Issue 1, p1

[Abstract](#) | [Full-Text HTML](#) | [PDF](#)

mTOR Inhibitors in Cancer: What Can We Learn from Exceptional Responses?

David J. Kwiatkowski, Nikhil Wagle

Vol. 2, Issue 1, p2-4

Language (usage and editing services)

Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the English Language Editing service available from Elsevier's WebShop (⇒ <http://webshop.elsevier.com/languageediting/>) or visit our customer support site (⇒ <http://support.elsevier.com>) for more information.

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Hypermethylation of RASAL1: A Key for Renal Fibrosis

Yuanjie Mao

Vol. 2, Issue 1, p7-8

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How Can We Predict Treatment Outcome for Depression?

Martin Walter, Anton Lord

Vol. 2, Issue 1, p9-10

[Abstract](#) | [Full-Text HTML](#) | [PDF](#)

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 Genomic Analysis of Evolution and
 Disease in the Human Genome

Altmetrics

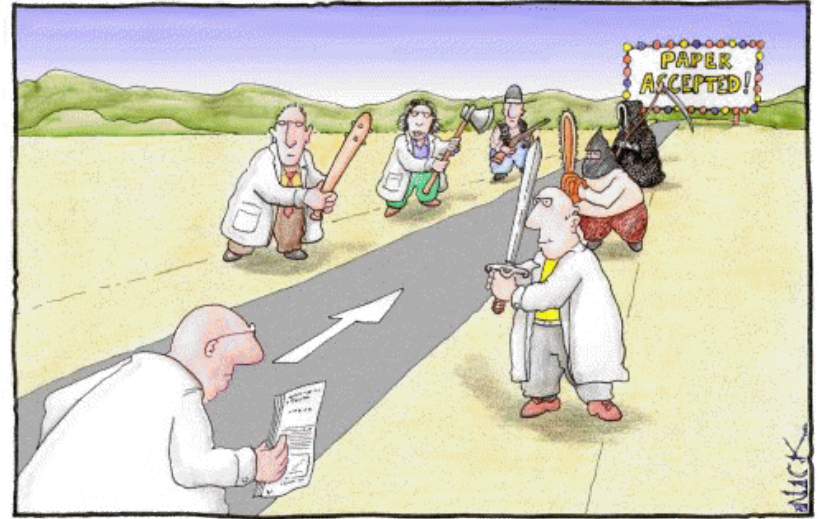
Editors-in-Chief

The process of writing – building the article



Author Expectations vs Editor & Reviewer Expectations

Authors sometimes experience peer review as distress they need to get through to publish their work.



However, the best editors and reviewers tend to view themselves as teachers rather than critics.

The goal is to improve the work published – for the sake of the authors, readers and science overall.

Editor Expectations

- Cover letter
- In-scope vs out-of-scope papers
- Research quality and novelty
- Guide for Authors
- Ethical conducts of research
- Reporting standards
- Plagiarism

Cover Letter

- Submit to the journal
- Mention the journal
- Note special features of interest

Suggested reviewers

Professor H. D. Schmidt
School of Science and Engineering
Northeast State University
College Park, MI 10000
USA

January 1, 2008

Dear Professor Schmidt,

Enclosed with this letter you will find an electronic submission of a manuscript entitled "Mechano-sorptive creep under compressive loading - a micromechanical model" by John Smith and myself. This is an original paper which has neither previously nor simultaneously in whole or in part been submitted anywhere else. Both authors have read and approved the final version submitted.

Mechano-sorptive is sometimes denoted as accelerated creep. It has been experimentally observed that the creep of paper accelerates if it is subjected to a cyclic moisture content. This is of large practical importance for the paper industry. The present manuscript describes a micromechanical model on the fibre network level that is able to capture the experimentally observed behaviour. In particular, the difference between mechano-sorptive creep in tension and compression is analysed. John Smith is a PhD-student who within a year will present his doctoral thesis. The present paper will be a part of that thesis.

Three potential independent reviewers who have excellent expertise in the field of this paper are:

Dr. Fernandez, Tennessee Tech, email1@university.com
Dr. Chen, University of Maine, email2@university.com
Dr. Singh, Colorado School of Mines, email3@university.com

I would very much appreciate if you would consider the manuscript for publication in the *International Journal of Science*.

Sincerely yours,

A. Professor

Final approval from all authors

Explanation of importance of research

Authorship

- Policies regarding authorship can vary
- One example: the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (“Vancouver Group”) declared that an author must:
 - substantially contribute to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
 - draft the article or revise it critically for important intellectual content; and
 - give their approval of the final full version to be published.
 - ALL 3 conditions must be fulfilled to be an author!

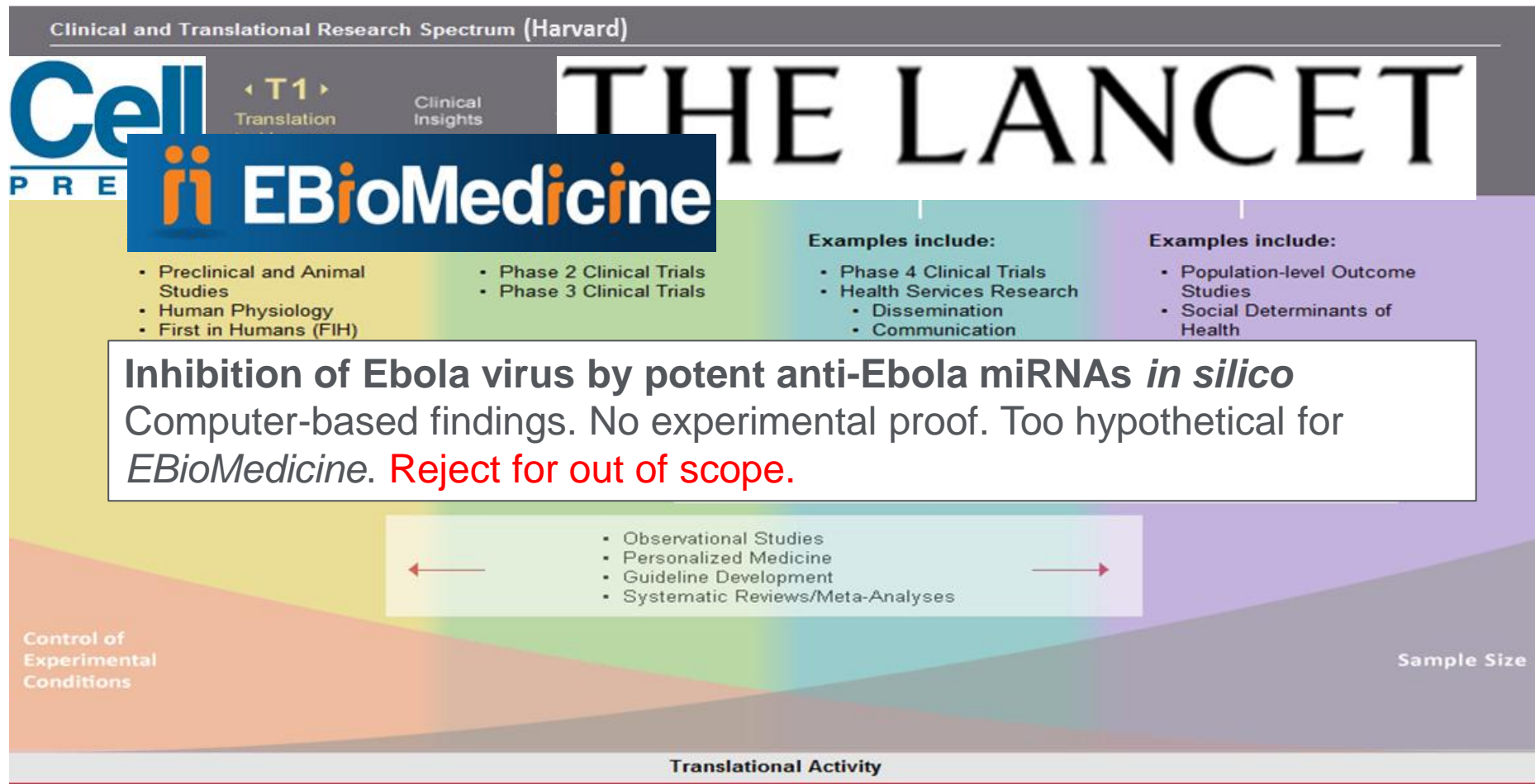


All others would qualify as “Acknowledged Individuals”

Authorship - Order & Abuses

- General principles for who is listed first
 - First Author
 - Conducts and/or supervises the data generation and analysis and the proper presentation and interpretation of the results
 - Puts paper together and submits the paper to journal
 - Corresponding author
 - The first author or a senior author from the institution
 - Particularly when the first author is a PhD student or postdoc, and may move to another institution soon.
- Abuses to be avoided
 - Ghost Authors: leaving out authors who should be included
 - Gift Authors: including authors who did not contribute significantly

Scope



Research quality and novelty

***In Vitro* Antitumour Activity of *Xanthium strumarium* on Human Cervical Cancer Cells**

Authors showed that extracts from a herbal plant (*Xanthium strumarium*) could inhibit growth and increase apoptosis of HeLa cells. No controls. Simplistic approach, no explanation of possible mechanisms of action of active substances in the plant extract. **Reject for low quality.**

TOTAL AND SEGMENTAL COLON TRANSIT TIME STUDY IN CONSTIPATION

50 constipation patients and 25 healthy controls. Technique used (radio opaque markers) is not new, findings on colon transit time (CTT) in Indian population is not new (see ref. 6,8,12 of the paper). Findings are all as expected (CTT was higher in constipation patients). **Reject for lack of novelty.**

Read the Guide for Authorsagain and again

- Find it on the journal homepage of the publisher, e.g. www.ebiomedicine.com
- Keep to the Guide for Authors in your manuscript
- It will save your time



Your Paper Your Way

Ethics Committee approval

- Experiments on humans or animals must follow applicable ethics standards
 - e.g. most recent version of the Helsinki Declaration and/or relevant (local, national, international) animal experimentation guidelines
- Approval of the local ethics committee is required, and should be specified in the manuscript
- Informed consents from human subjects involved in the study
 - Authors to obtain and keep confidentially
- Editors can make their own decisions as to whether the experiments were done in an ethically acceptable manner
 - Sometimes local ethics approvals are way below internationally accepted standards

Reporting standards

- Recommended minimum set of items for reporting data
- Each standard is developed and maintained by an expert group
- To achieve complete and transparent reporting, and critical appraisal and interpretation of reported data
- Endorsed/upheld by journals

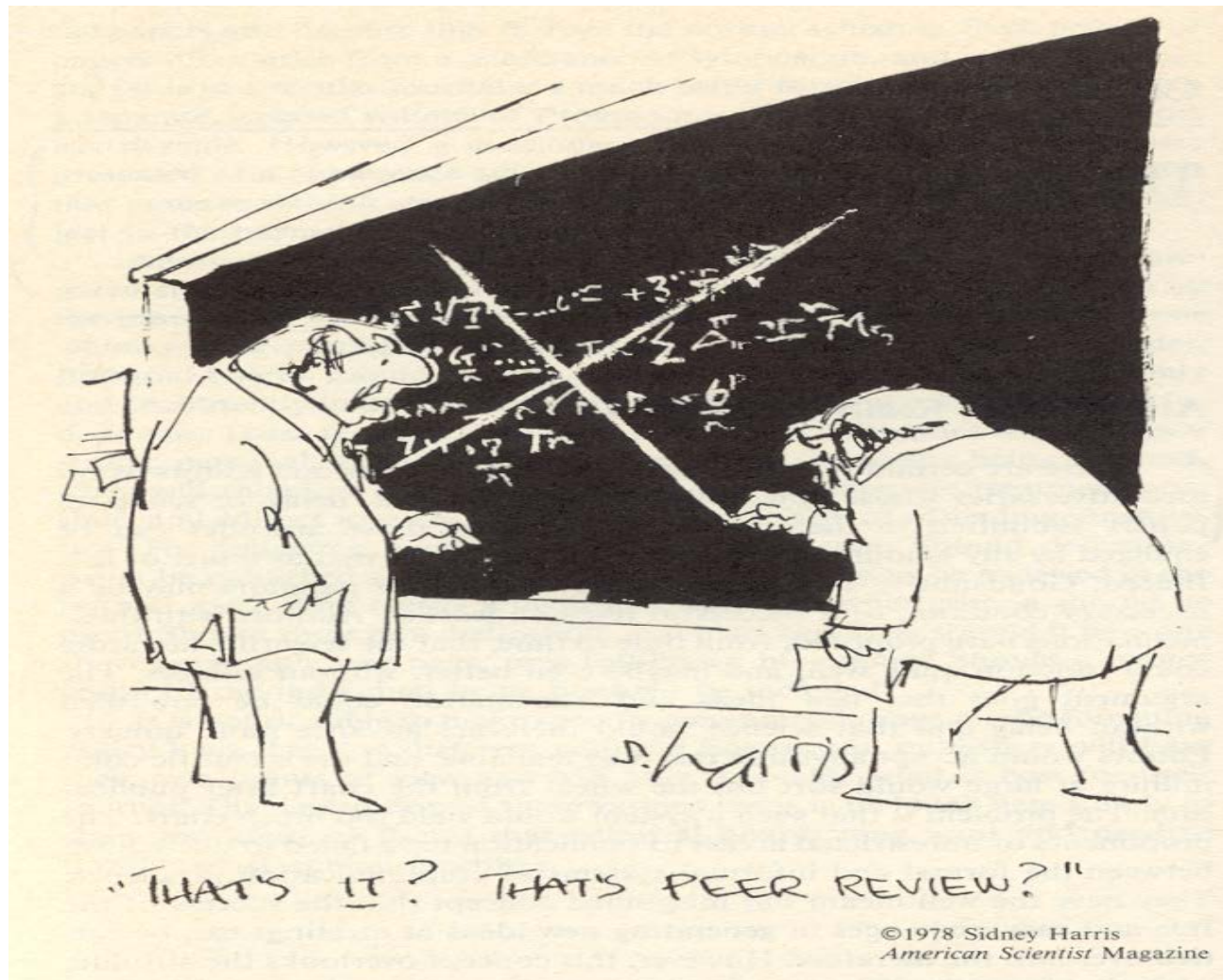
Reporting standards

Study type	Reporting standard	
Clinical trials	<u>CONSORT</u>	CONsolidated Standards Of Reporting Trials
Animal preclinical studies	<u>ARRIVE</u>	Animal Research: Reporting of In Vivo Experiments
Observational cohort and case-control studies	<u>STROBE</u>	STrengthening the Reporting of OBservational studies in Epidemiology
Systematic reviews and meta-analyses	<u>PRISMA</u>	Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses
Genetic association studies	<u>STREGA</u>	Strengthening The REporting of Genetic Associations
Genetic risk prediction studies	<u>GRIPS</u>	Genetic Risk Prediction Studies
Diagnostic tests	<u>STARD</u>	STAndards for the Reporting of Diagnostic accuracy studies
Microarrays	<u>MIAME</u>	Minimum Information About a Microarray Experiment

Make every attempt to make the first submission a success

- No one gets it right the first time!
 - Write, and re-write
- Suggestions
 - After writing a first version, take several days of rest. Come back with a critical, fresh view
 - Ask colleagues and supervisor to review your manuscript. Ask them to be highly critical, and ***be open to their suggestions.***

Peer Review



©1978 Sidney Harris
American Scientist Magazine

Peer Review

- Peer review is clearly imperfect
- Many key articles have been rejected
- Many accepted articles not read or cited
- Articles usually published somewhere
- *Peer review is best system available*

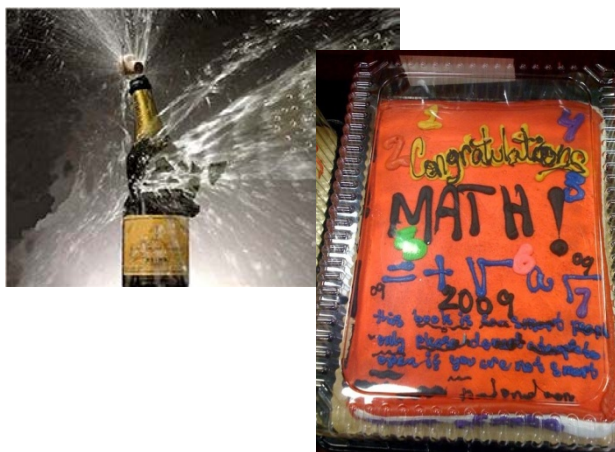
Anthony DeMaria, MD
Editor-in-Chief of J. American College of Cardiology



First Decision: “Accepted” or “Rejected”

Accepted

- Very rare, but it happens



- Congratulations!
 - Cake for the department
 - Now wait for page proofs and then for your article online and in print

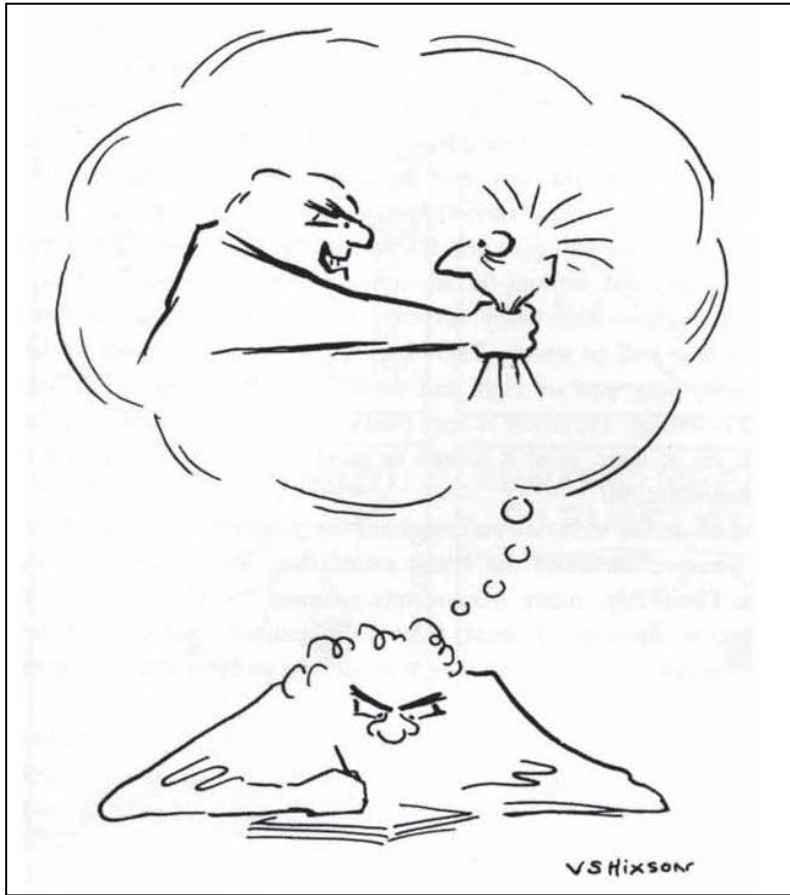
Rejected

- Probability 40-90% ...
- Do not despair
 - It happens to everybody
- Try to understand WHY
 - Consider reviewers' advice
 - Be self-critical
- If you submit to another journal, begin as if it were a new manuscript
 - Take advantage of the reviewers' comments
 - The same reviewer may again review your manuscript!
 - Read the Guide for Authors of the new journal, again and again.

First Decision: “Major” or “Minor” Revision

- Minor revision
 - Basically, the manuscript is worth being published
 - Some elements in the manuscript must be clarified, restructured, shortened (often) or expanded (rarely)
 - Textual adaptations
 - “Minor revision” does NOT guarantee acceptance after revision!
- Major revision
 - The manuscript may be worth being published
 - Significant deficiencies must be corrected before acceptance
 - Involves (significant) textual modifications and/or additional experiments

Be Professional



“Thank you for your detailed and lengthy criticism of my manuscript. I will be sure to incorporate your suggestions in my next draft.”

Manuscript Revision

- Cherish the chance of discussing your work directly with other scientists in your community.
- Prepare a detailed Response Letter
 - Copy-paste each reviewer comment, and type your response below it
 - State specifically which changes you made to the manuscript
 - Include page/line numbers
 - No general statements like “Comment accepted, and Discussion changed accordingly.”
 - Provide a *scientific* response to comments to accept,
 - or a convincing, solid and polite rebuttal when you feel the reviewer was wrong.
 - Write in such a manner, that your response can be forwarded to the reviewer without prior editing
- Do not do yourself a disfavoured, but cherish your work
 - You spent **weeks** and **months** in the lab or the library to do the research
 - It took you **weeks** to write the manuscript

*Why then run the risk of avoidable rejection
by not taking manuscript revision seriously?*

Authors response to reviewers comments

- Welcome the comments with an open mind
- Always respond in a point-by-point manner, include the original comments and provide answers immediately underneath
- Indicate whether you agree or disagree with the critics, provide reasons and evidence for your answers
- Be professional in your answers, even when you disagree (e.g., we respectfully disagree with the reviewer in this particular point...)
- Be specific, don't just say "we agree, changes have been made"
- Indicate *where* changes made to the manuscript (page no., line no.)
- Indicate *what* changes have been made to the manuscript (within the answer, and in the manuscript using track changes)

Authors response to reviewers comments

- Incorporate your reasons and evidence in the actual manuscript where appropriate – especially where you disagree with the reviewer comments
- Remember that the majority of reviewers peer-review papers in their spare time voluntarily out of their goodwill – so thank them for their comments on your paper!
- Be thorough and try your best
- If the editor has also include his/her decision along with the reviewers' comments – and the decision is to reject your paper – first examine the comments in detail, and if you think you can address them satisfactorily, it's always worth a try to appeal the editor's decision and request a re-examination of your paper after revision. Most journals uphold one appeal from the authors.

Rejection: not the end of the world

- Everyone has papers rejected – do not take it personally.
 - Try to understand why the paper was rejected.
 - Note that you have received the benefit of the editors and reviewers' time; take their advice seriously!
 - Re-evaluate your work and decide whether it is appropriate to submit the paper elsewhere.
-
- **If so, begin as if you are going to write a new article.**

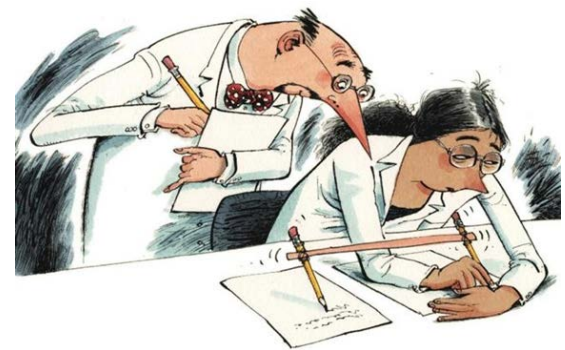
Outline

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 - Using proper scientific language
 - Editors expectations
 - The review process
- What not to do
- Author rights
- How to get the right attention for your publication



Publish *and* Perish – if you break ethical rules

- Ethics problems with scientific articles are on the rise *globally*.
- International scientific ethics have evolved over centuries and are commonly held throughout the world.
- Scientific ethics are not considered to have national variants or characteristics – there is a *single ethical standard* for science.



M. Errami & H. Garner
A tale of two citations
Nature 451 (2008): 397-399

Plagiarism detection tools

- Elsevier is participating in 2 plagiarism detection schemes:
 - Turnitin (aimed at universities)
 - iThenticate (aimed at publishers and corporations)
- Manuscripts are checked against a database of 20 million peer reviewed articles which have been donated by 50+ publishers, including Elsevier.
- All post-1994 Elsevier journal content is now included, and the pre-1995 is being steadily added week-by-week
- Editors and reviewers
- Your colleagues
- "Other" whistleblowers
 - "The walls have ears", it seems ...



Data fabrication and falsification

Fabrication: Making up data or results, and recording or reporting them

“... the fabrication of research data ... *hits at the heart of our responsibility to society*, the reputation of our institution, the trust between the public and the biomedical research community, and our personal credibility and that of our mentors, colleagues...”

“It can *waste the time of others*, trying to replicate false data or designing experiments based on false premises, and can lead to therapeutic errors. It can never be tolerated.”

Professor Richard Hawkes
Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy
University of Calgary

“The most dangerous of all falsehoods is a slightly distorted truth.”

G.C.Lichtenberg (1742-1799)

Figure manipulation

As long as they don't obscure or eliminate info present in the original image



Must be disclosed in the figure legend

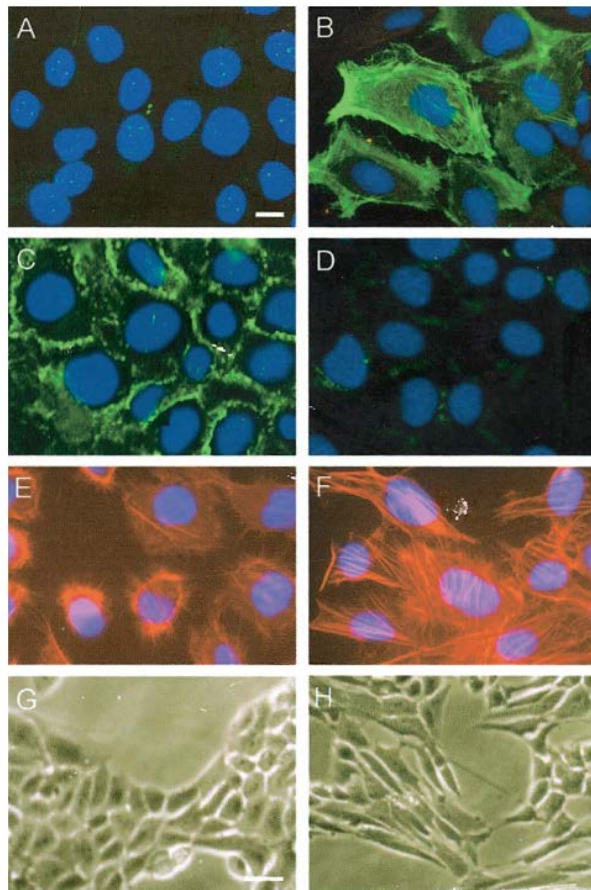


Figure Manipulation

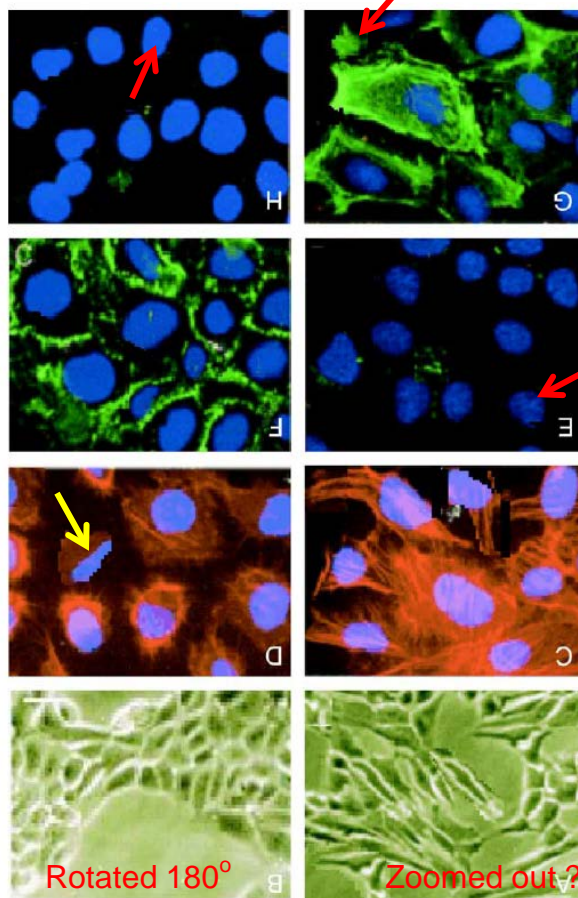
Example - Different authors and reported experiments



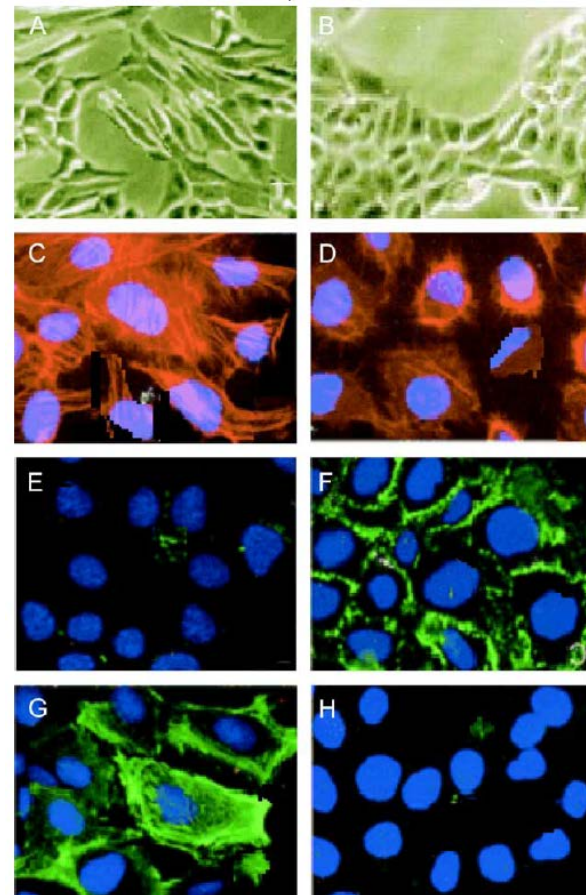
Am J Pathol, 2001



Life Sci, 2004
Rotated 180°



Life Sci, 2004



doi:10.1016/j.sigpro.2005.07.019 Cite or Link Using DOI

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RETRACTED: Matching pursuit-based approach for ultrasonic flaw

Available online 24 August 2005.

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief and Publisher. Please see <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy>.

Reason: This article is virtually identical to the previously published article: "New matching pursuit-based algorithm for SNR improvement in ultrasonic NDT", *Independent Nondestructive Testing and Evaluation International*, volume 38 (2005) 453 – 458 authored by N. Ruiz-Reyes, P. Vera-Candeas, J. Curpián-Arteaga, J. Mata-Campos and J.C. Cuevas-Martínez.

the echoes issuing from the flaws to be detected. Therefore, it cannot be cancelled by classical time averaging or matched band-pass filtering techniques.

Many signal processing techniques have been utilized for signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) improvement in ultrasonic NDT of highly scattering materials. The most popular one is the split spectrum processing (SSP) [1–3], because it makes possible real-time ultrasonic test for industrial applications, providing quite good results. Alternatively to SSP, wavelet transform (WT) based denoising/detection methods have been proposed during recent years [4–8], yielding usually to higher improvements of SNR at the expense of an increase in complexity. Adaptive time-frequency analysis by basis pursuit (BP) [9,10] is a recent technique for decomposing a signal into an optimal superposition of elements in an over-complete waveform dictionary. This technique and some other related techniques have been successfully applied to denoising ultrasonic signals contaminated with grain noise in highly scattering materials [11,12], as an alternative to the WT technique, the computational cost of the BP algorithm being the main drawback.

In this paper, we propose a novel matching pursuit-based signal processing method for improving SNR in ultrasonic NDT of highly scattering materials, such as steel and composites. Matching pursuit is used instead of BP to reduce the complexity. Despite its iterative nature, the method is fast enough to be real-time implemented. The performance of the proposed method has been evaluated using both computer simulation and experimental results, even when the input SNR (SNR_{in}) is lower than 0 dB (the level of echoes matching the microstructures is above the level of the echoes).

2. Matching pursuit

Matching pursuit was introduced by Mallat and Zhang [13]. Let us suppose an approximation of the ultrasonic backscattered signals $s[n]$ as a linear

space. We define the over-complete dictionary as a family $D = \{g_i; i = 0, 1, \dots, L\}$ of vectors in H , such as $\|g_i\| = 1$.

The problem of choosing functions $g_i[n]$ that best approximate the analysed signal $s[n]$ is computationally very complex. Matching pursuit is an iterative algorithm that offers sub-optimal solutions for decomposing signals in terms of expansion functions chosen from a dictionary, where l^1 norm is used as the approximation metric because of its mathematical convenience. When a well-designed dictionary is used in matching pursuit, the non-linear nature of the algorithm leads to compact adaptive model.

In each step of the iterative procedure, vector $g_i[n]$ which gives the largest inner product with the analysed signal is chosen. The contribution of this vector is then subtracted from the signal and the process is repeated on the residual. At the m th iteration the residue is

$$r^m[n] = \begin{cases} s[n] & m = 0, \\ r^{m-1}[n] + a_{km}[n]g_k[n], & m \neq 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where a_{km} is the weight associated to optimum atom $g_k[n]$ at the m th iteration.

The weight a_k^m associated to each atom $g_k[n] \in D$ at the m th iteration is introduced to compute all the inner products with the residual $r^m[n]$:

$$a_k^m = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle}{\langle g_k[n], g_k[n] \rangle} = \frac{\langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle}{\|g_k[n]\|^2} = \langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle. \quad (2)$$

The optimum atom $g_{k_{km}}[n]$ (and its weight $a_{k_{km}}[n]$) at the m th iteration are obtained as follows:

$$g_{k_{km}}[n] = \underset{k \in D}{\operatorname{argmin}} \|g_k[n]\|^2 = \underset{k \in D}{\operatorname{argmax}} |a_k^m| = \underset{k \in D}{\operatorname{argmax}} |\langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle|. \quad (3)$$

The computation of correlations $\langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle$ for all vectors $g_k[n]$ at each iteration implies a high computational effort, which can be substantially reduced using an updating procedure derived from Eq. (1). The correlation updating procedure [13] is performed as follows:

$$\langle r^{m+1}[n], g_k[n] \rangle = \langle r^m[n], g_k[n] \rangle - \langle r^m[n], g_{k_{km}}[n] \rangle \langle g_{k_{km}}[n], g_k[n] \rangle. \quad (4)$$

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24 February 2011 Last updated at 11:38 GMT







German minister loses doctorate after plagiarism row

Germany's defence minister has been stripped of his university doctorate after he was found to have copied large parts of his work from others.

Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg, an aristocrat who lives in a Bavarian castle, admitted breaching standards but denied deliberately cheating.

Analysis revealed that more than half of his thesis had long sections lifted word-for-word from the work of others.



Mr Guttenberg failed to name sources for parts of his PhD thesis

So far the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, has stood by the minister.

The University of Bayreuth decided that Mr Guttenberg had "violated scientific duties to a considerable extent".

It deplored the fact that he had lifted sections of text without attribution.

Last week Mr Guttenberg said he would temporarily give up his PhD title while the university investigated the charges of plagiarism. He admitted that he had made "serious mistakes".

His thesis - Constitution and Constitutional Treaty: Constitutional Developments in the US and EU - was completed in 2006 and published in 2009.

Chancellor Merkel insisted on Monday that she was standing by her defence minister, who was seen as something of a rising star in her conservative coalition

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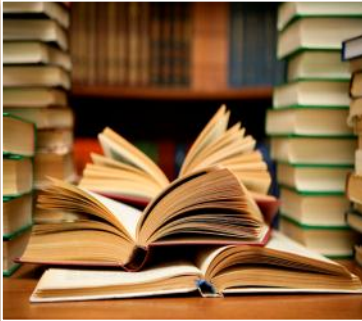
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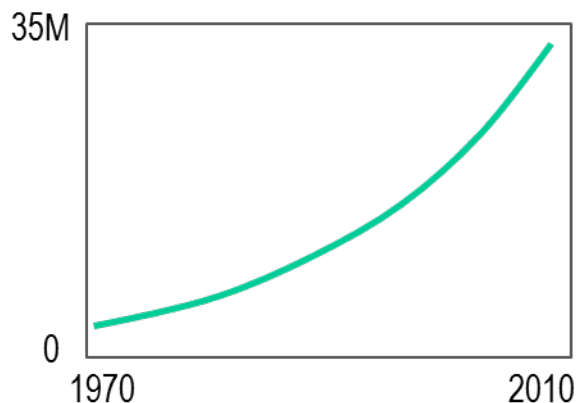
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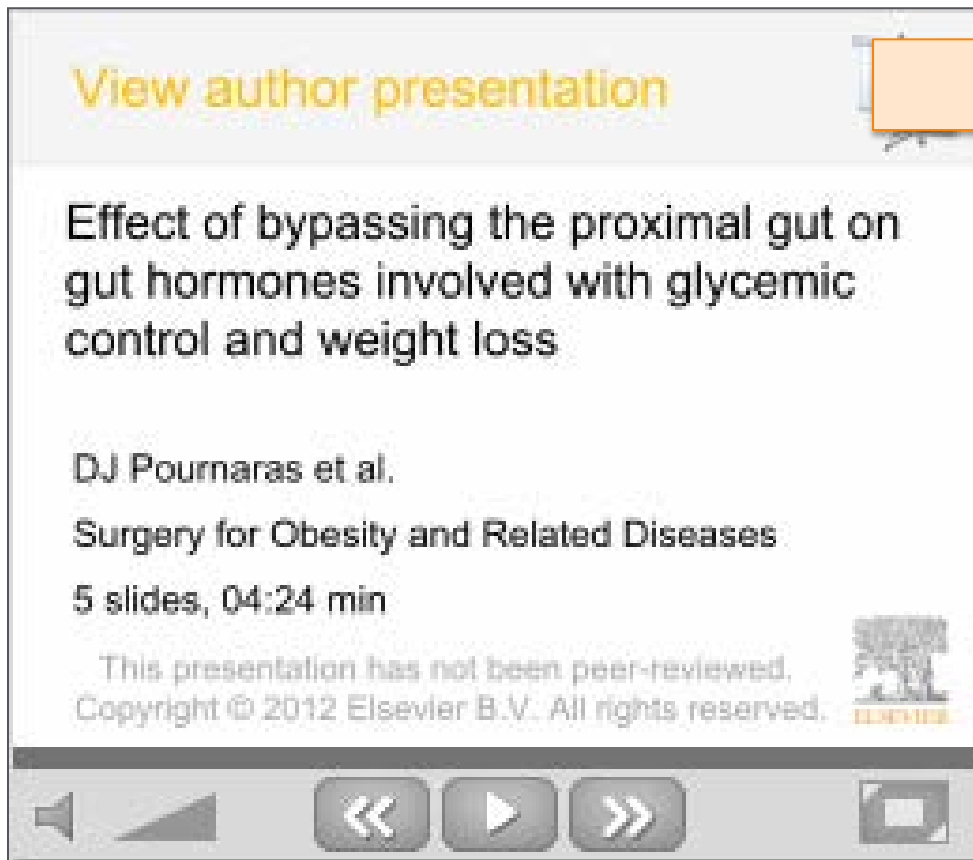
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