

Master en Técnicas y Ciencias de la Calidad del Agua

Universidad de Granada

Granada, 17-19 diciembre 2012

¿Cómo escribir, publicar y difundir un artículo científico?

3ª edición

Emilio Delgado López-Cózar

Catedrático de Metodología de la Investigación

Universidad de Granada



Grupo de investigación EC3

Evaluación de la ciencia y de la comunicación científica

Guión



Escribir



Publicar



Difundir



¿Qué es un trabajo de investigación?

Aquel trabajo que tiene el propósito de aportar **conocimiento nuevo**, es decir, **original y no conocido**, utilizando el **método científico** para adquirirlo, es decir, ateniéndose a un **procedimiento sistemático** y empleando una **metodología de recogida y tratamiento de los datos contrastada**

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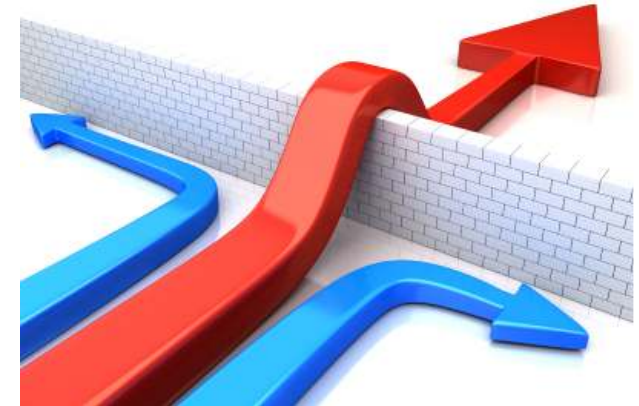
Resolver

un problema

¿Cómo se hace una investigación?

Las fases de una investigación

- *Definir el problema*
- *Buscar información*
- *Diseñar la investigación (la metodología)*
- *Recopilar los datos*
- *Tratar y analizar los datos*
- *Comunicar la investigación*
 - *Redactarla y Publicarla*



¿Por qué es necesario comunicar la investigación?

*El método científico (el ethos de la ciencia) exige que el conocimiento científico sea difundido **públicamente** para que la comunidad pueda **contrastar su fiabilidad, verificar su validez y hacer uso** del mismo.*

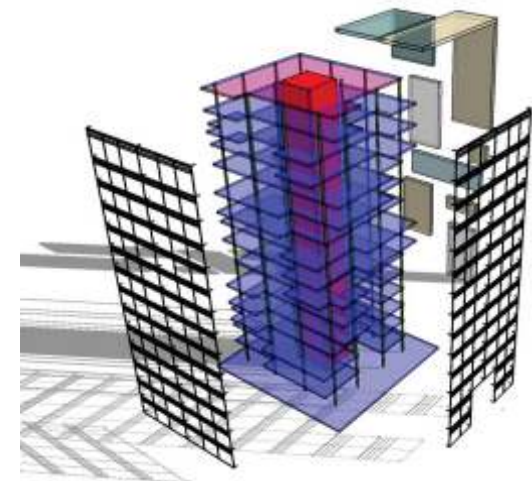
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*Asegurar el **reconocimiento**: el investigador **registra sus contribuciones, retiene la propiedad de sus ideas y fija su prioridad en los descubrimientos.***

El conocimiento reconocido

La estructura de un artículo científico





On-farm treatment of dairy soiled water using aerobic woodchip filters

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Solids–liquid separation

ABSTRACT

Dairy soiled water (DSW) is produced on dairy farms through the washing down of milking parlours and holding areas, and is generally applied to land. However, there is a risk of nutrient loss to surface and ground waters from land application. The aim of this study was to use aerobic woodchip filters to remove organic matter, suspended solids (SS) and nutrients from DSW. This novel treatment method would allow the re-use of the final effluent from the woodchip filters to wash down yards, thereby reducing water usage and environmental risks associated with land spreading. Three replicate 100 m² farm-scale woodchip filters, each 1 m deep, were constructed and operated to treat DSW from 300 cows over an 11-month study duration. The filters were loaded at a hydraulic loading rate of 30 L m⁻² d⁻¹, applied in four doses through a network of pipes on the filter surface. Average influent concentrations of chemical oxygen demand (COD), SS and total nitrogen (TN) of 5750 ± 1441 mg L⁻¹, 602 ± 303 mg L⁻¹ and 357 ± 100 mg L⁻¹, respectively, were reduced by 66, 86 and 57% in the filters. Effluent nutrient concentrations remained relatively stable over the study period, indicating the effectiveness of the filter despite increasing and/or fluctuating influent concentrations. Woodchip filters are a low cost, minimal maintenance treatment system, using a renewable resource that can be easily integrated into existing farm infrastructure.

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1. Introduction

Dairy farming is a key sector in Irish agriculture and dairy products represent over a quarter of all Irish agri-food exports (Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, 2010). Rising population levels, improved standards of living, and changing dietary patterns, particularly in Asia (Fuller and Beghin, 2004; OECD/FAO, 2009), have all contributed to increased demand for dairy food products. This increased demand has been, and will continue to be, met by more intensive agricultural practices (European Communities, 2008). The Farm Structure

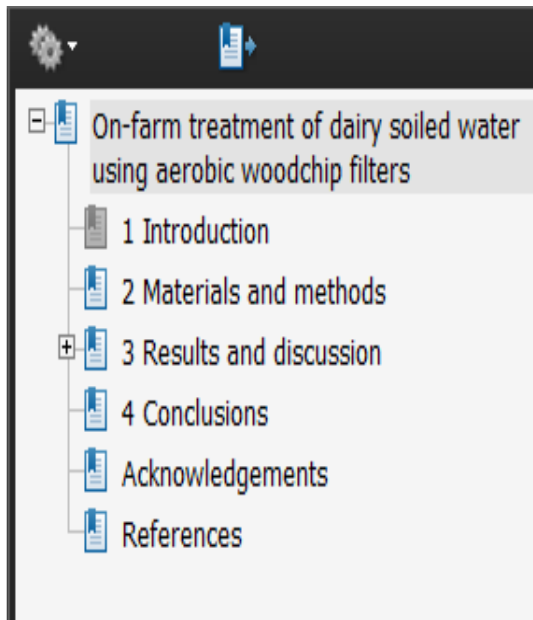
Survey of 2007 (CSO, 2008) highlighted the trend towards a smaller number of dairy cow herds with increasing herd sizes. In 2007, there were a greater number of cow herds in the 50–99 head category compared with 1991 when the majority of cow herds fell within the 10–19 head category (CSO, 2008). Intensification on farms may lead to the production of greater volumes of wastewater, which will require effective management options.

Agricultural activities are recognised as significant sources of nutrient inputs to European waters (EEA, 2002). These may contribute to a deterioration in water quality in the form of

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IDENTIFICACIÓN

- Título**
- Autores: nombres y filiación profesional**
- Resumen**
- Palabras clave**

TEXTO

- IMRYD: Introducción, Material y Métodos, Resultados, Discusión y Conclusiones**
- Tablas, gráficos e ilustraciones**

- Agradecimientos**
- Lista de referencias bibliográficas**
- Apéndices (infrecuente)**

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Título, resumen, palabras clave, autores


Siendo los elementos que **menor espacio** ocupan, son los **más visibles** y lo que tienen más probabilidad de ser **leídos**

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water pollution



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On-farm treatment of dairy soiled water using aerobic woodchip filters

Author(s): Ruane, EM (Ruane, Eimear M.)^{1,2}; Murphy, PNC (Murphy, Paul N. C.)¹; Healy, MG (Healy, Mark G.)²; French, P (French, Padraig)¹; Rodgers, M (Rodgers, Michael)²

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Times Cited: 0 (from Web of Science)

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Abstract: Dairy soiled water (DSW) is produced on dairy farms through the washing-down of milking parlours and holding areas, and is generally applied to land. However, there is a risk of nutrient loss to surface and ground waters from land application. The aim of this study was to use aerobic woodchip filters to remove organic matter, suspended solids (SS) and nutrients from DSW. This novel treatment method would allow the re-use of the final effluent from the woodchip filters to wash down yards, thereby reducing water usage and environmental risks associated with land spreading. Three replicate 100 m² farm-scale woodchip filters, each 1 m deep, were constructed and operated to treat DSW from 300 cows over an 11-month study duration. The filters were loaded at a hydraulic loading rate of 30 L m⁻² d⁻¹, applied in four doses through a network of pipes on the filter surface. Average influent concentrations of chemical oxygen demand (COD), SS and total nitrogen (TN) of 5750 +/- 1441 mg L⁻¹, 602 +/- 303 mg L⁻¹ and 357 +/- 100 mg L⁻¹, respectively, were reduced by 66, 86 and 57% in the filters. Effluent nutrient concentrations remained relatively stable over the study period, indicating the effectiveness of the filter despite increasing and/or fluctuating influent concentrations. Woodchip filters are a low cost, minimal maintenance treatment system, using a renewable resource that can be easily integrated into existing farm infrastructure. (C) 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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Language: English

Author Keywords: Dairy soiled water; Woodchip; Filter; Wastewater filtration; Nitrogen removal; Agricultural wastewater treatment; Solids-liquid separation

KeyWords Plus: ECOLOGICAL TREATMENT SYSTEM; SYNTHETIC WASTE-WATER; CONSTRUCTED WETLAND; LEACHING LOSSES; NITRATE REMOVAL; SURFACE WATERS; SAND FILTERS; NITROGEN; DENITRIFICATION; EFFLUENT

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E-mail Address: eimear.ruane@gmail.com

¿Cómo escribir el TÍTULO?

El título es al trabajo lo que el nombre a la persona
Debe plenamente significativo: claro, preciso, breve y atractivo

- **Tema central: unidad de análisis y variables**
- **Evitar palabras y expresiones vacías** (*en torno, aproximación, estudio, análisis...*)
- **Usar descriptores extraídos de tesauros de la especialidad**
- **Evitar abreviaturas, acrónimos, símbolos y fórmulas poco conocidas**
- **Uso de la voz activa**
- **Preferible la forma enunciativa a la interrogativa**

¿Cómo escribir el TÍTULO?

On-farm treatment of dairy soiled water using aerobic woodchip filters

Modelling spatial and temporal scales for spill-over and biomass exportation from MPAs and their potential for fisheries enhancement

Risk of water pollution due to ash-sludge mixtures: column trials

What impact might mitigation of diffuse nitrate pollution have on river water quality in a rural catchment?

¿Cómo escribir el RESUMEN?

Debe ser una representación precisa y breve del contenido del trabajo

- **¿Qué debe contener?**
 - **Objetivos del trabajo**
 - **Unidad de análisis y principales variables estudiadas**
 - **Diseño y método de investigación empleado para la recogida de datos**
 - **Hallazgos fundamentales**
 - **Principales conclusiones obtenidas**
 - **Debe contar con la extensión prescrita por las normas de presentación de originales de la revista**
- **¿Qué no debe contener?**
 - **Información que no figure en el texto**
 - **Abreviaturas, acrónimos, símbolos o fórmulas poco conocidas**
 - **Referencias bibliográficas**

¿Cómo escribir el RESUMEN?

ABSTRACT

Dairy soiled water (DSW) is produced on dairy farms through the washing-down of milking parlours and holding areas, and is generally applied to land. However, there is a risk of nutrient loss to surface and ground waters from land application. The aim of this study was to use aerobic woodchip filters to remove organic matter, suspended solids (SS) and nutrients from DSW. This novel treatment method would allow the re-use of the final effluent from the woodchip filters to wash down yards, thereby reducing water usage and environmental risks associated with land spreading. Three replicate 100 m² farm-scale woodchip filters, each 1 m deep, were constructed and operated to treat DSW from 300 cows over an 11-month study duration. The filters were loaded at a hydraulic loading rate of 30 L m⁻² d⁻¹, applied in four doses through a network of pipes on the filter surface. Average influent concentrations of chemical oxygen demand (COD), SS and total nitrogen (TN) of 5750 ± 1441 mg L⁻¹, 602 ± 303 mg L⁻¹ and 357 ± 100 mg L⁻¹, respectively, were reduced by 66, 86 and 57% in the filters. Effluent nutrient concentrations remained relatively stable over the study period, indicating the effectiveness of the filter despite increasing and/or fluctuating influent concentrations. Woodchip filters are a low cost, minimal maintenance treatment system, using a renewable resource that can be easily integrated into existing farm infrastructure.

¿Cómo escribir las **PALABRAS CLAVE**?

Deben ayudar a la descripción del contenido del artículo y a su correcta recuperación por parte de las bases de datos y buscadores

- **Significativas** (no palabras vacías: *análisis, descripción...*)
- **Se refieren a conceptos ligados al tema del trabajo:** *generales, específicos, relacionados...*
- **Número suficiente:** entre 5 y 10. Cuantas más mejor siempre que no se supere lo fijado por las instrucciones a autores de la revista
- **Extraídas de un tesoro:** UNESCO, MESH
- **No limitarse a repetir las que figuran en el título**

¿Cómo escribir las PALABRAS CLAVE?



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- 'Indice' para la lista permutada

polución

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[¿Necessita ayuda?](#)

Lista temática

Lista de siete temas principales, y sus respectivos microtesauros los cuales reagrupan los términos de acuerdo al tema escogido.

2 Ciencia

[Buscar](#)

[¿Necessita ayuda?](#)

Contaminación del agua [471]
English term: Water pollution
Terme français: Pollution de l'eau
Русский термин : Загрязнение воды

MT 2.60 Polución, catástrofes y seguridad

UP Polución del agua

TG Contaminación [326]

....TG2 Deterioro ambiental [951]

TE Agua residual [173]

TE Contaminación marina [800]

TE Eutroficación [57]

TR Bacteria [44]

TR Calidad del agua [467]

TR Contaminación industrial [112]

TR Contaminación petrolera [77]

TR Degradación de suelos [68]

TR Ecosistema acuático [154]

TR Fertilizante [58]

TR Ingeniería fluvial y lacustre [29]

TR Medio ambiente acuático [52]

TR Muestreo de aguas [77]

TR Plaguicida [94]

TR Producto químico [44]

TR Química del agua [104]

TR Río [376]

TR Virus [45]

¿Cómo escribir las *PALABRAS CLAVE*?

On-farm treatment of dairy soiled water using aerobic woodchip filters

Keywords:

Dairy soiled water

Woodchip

Filter

Wastewater filtration

Nitrogen removal

Agricultural wastewater treatment

Solids–liquid separation

KeyWords Plus: ECOLOGICAL TREATMENT SYSTEM; SYNTHETIC WASTE-WATER; CONSTRUCTED WETLAND; LEACHING LOSSES; NITRATE REMOVAL; SURFACE WATERS; SAND FILTERS; NITROGEN; DENITRIFICATION; EFFLUENT

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¿Quiénes son los autores y cómo debemos nombrarlos?

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Se recomienda adoptar un Nombre Bibliográfico Único, es decir, firmar todos los trabajos siempre de la misma manera. Es recomendable elegir una forma de firma que identifique lo más claramente al investigador y le distinga de los demás. Los investigadores noveles tienen la oportunidad de elegir un Nombre Bibliográfico desde el comienzo de su carrera y deben mantenerlo a lo largo de su vida profesional. Se sugiere utilizar una de las siguientes formas de firma:

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Departament de Ciències Experimentals i de la Salut, Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), Edifici Dr. Aiguader (Campus del Mar), Doctor Aiguader, 80, 08003 Barcelona, España.

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* Corresponding author. Livestock Systems Research Department, Animal and Grassland Research and Innovation Centre, Teagasc, Moorepark, Fermoy, Co. Cork, Ireland. Tel.: +353 87986523; fax: +353 2542340.



¿Quién debe figurar como autor?

El deber ser

Solo debieran firmar un trabajo quienes hubieran participado en estas tres funciones

- La concepción, diseño, recogida O análisis e interpretación de los datos
- Redacción y revisión crítica del trabajo.
- Y sean capaces de asumir la responsabilidad de su contenido

IDEAR

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ANALIZAR O INTERPRETAR LOS DATOS

REDACTAR O REVISAR EL BORRADOR



¿Qué debemos evitar?

- Excluir a verdaderos autores (autores fantasmas)
- Incluir como autores a quienes no hayan contribuido sustancialmente al trabajo (fantasmas de autores)
- No respetar el orden de autoría acordado (alfabético, según contribución...)

¿Quién debe figurar como autor?

¿Qué se quiere evitar?



El poder ser

Las relaciones sociales son muy complejas



¿Y a efectos de evaluación?

El número de autores se tiene en cuenta

El orden de firma importa

El texto del trabajo

El formato IMRYD

- **I**ntroducción
 - ¿Cuál es el problema? ¿Por qué? ¿Para qué? estudiarlo
- **M**aterial y Métodos
 - ¿Qué hemos hecho?
 - ¿Cómo? ¿Con qué medios?
- **R**esultados
 - ¿Qué encontramos?
- **D**iscusión y Conclusiones
 - ¿Qué significan los resultados?

Cómo escribir la INTRODUCCIÓN

Debe explicar qué se quiere saber, porqué es necesario saberlo y declarar con nitidez qué aportará el estudio a lo que ya se sabe

¿Cuál es el problema de investigación? Conduce a la definición

¿Por qué queremos saberlo?

Conduce a la justificación

¿Para qué queremos saberlo?

Conduce a los objetivos

Uno o dos párrafos para cada aspecto y en este orden

- **Identificar, delimitar y definir el problema de investigación**
- **Fundamentar, justificar y razonar el problema de investigación**
- **Efectuar la revisión bibliográfica: ¿No habrá sido ya investigado por otros y el problema estará resuelto? Veamos, pues, lo que se sabe y fijemos el estado de la cuestión**
- **Fijar los objetivos del trabajo**
- **Formular las hipótesis**



Cómo escribir la *INTRODUCCIÓN*

1. Introduction

Dairy farming is a key sector in Irish agriculture and dairy products represent over a quarter of all Irish agri-food exports (Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries, 2010). Rising population levels, improved standards of living, and changing dietary patterns, particularly in Asia (Fuller and Beghin, 2004; OECD/FAO, 2009), have all contributed to increased demand for dairy food products. This increased demand has been, and will continue to be, met by more intensive agricultural practises (European Communities, 2008). The Farm Structure

Survey of 2007 (CSO, 2008) highlighted the trend towards a smaller number of dairy cow herds with increasing herd sizes. In 2007, there were a greater number of cow herds in the 50-99 head category compared with 1991 when the majority of cow herds fell within the 10-19 head category (CSO, 2008). Intensification on farms may lead to the production of greater volumes of wastewater, which will require effective management options.

Agricultural activities are recognised as significant sources of nutrient inputs to European waters (EEA, 2002). These may contribute to a deterioration in water quality in the form of

Dairy soiled water (DSW) is water from concreted areas, hard stand areas, and holding areas for livestock that has become contaminated by livestock faeces or urine, chemical fertilisers and parlour washings (SI No.610 of 2010; Martínez-Suller et al., 2010). It contains high and variable levels of nutrients such as nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P), as well as other constituents such as spilt milk and cleaning agents (Fenton et al., 2008). Its composition is inherently variable (Table 1) due to the different facilities and management practises that exist on farms, seasonal changes in weather, and management practices (Ryan, 1990; Mingoue et al., 2010). Dairy

In order to reduce costs and labour requirements, simple low-maintenance systems utilising natural processes are preferable for the treatment of waste streams on dairy farms. Constructed wetlands (CW) have been investigated for the treatment of agricultural wastewaters (Mantovi et al., 2003; Dunne et al., 2005; Wood et al., 2007). Sand filters (SF), noted for their simplicity, and low capital and operating costs, have been used to treat synthetic DSW at laboratory-scale (Campos et al., 2002; Healy et al., 2007). Constructed wetlands and SFs,

Cómo escribir la *INTRODUCCIÓN*

Woodchip filters may be effective in treating DSW. Woodchip is already in use on farms to provide outdoor standing areas for cattle during the winter months (Vinten et al., 2006; O'Driscoll et al., 2008). A study in Scotland (Vinten et al., 2006) found that filtration through these outdoor woodchip standing areas, known in Scotland as Corrals, resulted in a 5- to 10-fold decrease in faecal indicator bacteria concentrations and dissolved organic carbon (DOC) when compared with

Studies have examined the potential of wood-based products to treat various types of contaminated water such as groundwater, high in nitrate, contaminated by septic systems (Robertson et al., 2000; Schipper and Vojvodic-Vukovic, 2001; Schipper et al., 2010a), aquaculture, other high-strength wastewaters (Healy et al., 2006; Saliling et al., 2007), and subsurface drainage water (Greenan et al., 2006). These

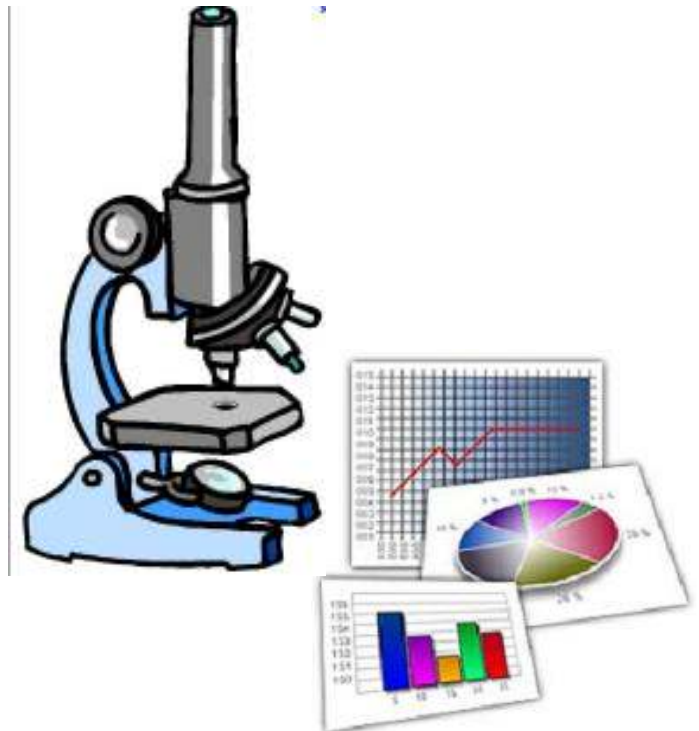
The aims of this paper were: (i) to assess the performance of woodchip filters, operated under normal farm conditions, to treat DSW (ii) to conduct an economic appraisal of the filters taking construction, recurring and operational costs into consideration, and (iii) to elucidate options for the treatment and/or re-use of final effluent from the filters. To address these aims, three replicate woodchip filters were constructed on a research farm at Teagasc, Moorepark Research Centre in South West Ireland. Each filter was capable of treating DSW generated by 100 cows. The filters were operational for eleven months and filter performance was tested by monitoring influent and effluent waters for nutrients, SS and COD.

2. Materials and methods

¿Cómo escribir *MATERIAL Y MÉTODOS*?

Debe describir de forma pormenorizada y transparente los materiales, instrumentos, técnicas, métodos a emplear para la recopilación, tratamiento, análisis e interpretación de los datos

¿Qué vamos a hacer?,
¿Cómo, con qué medios, cuándo, dónde?



¿Cómo escribir **MATERIAL Y MÉTODOS**?

Uno o dos párrafos para cada aspecto y en este orden

- ¿De qué o quién se quiere saber algo? Se trata concretar el sector de la realidad que se ha investigado y del cual se han obtenido los datos **Unidades de análisis/observación**
- ¿Cuántos analizar? **Universo, muestra, estudio de caso**
- ¿Qué aspectos estudiar? **Variables**
- ¿Cómo recoger los datos? **Diseño experimental/observacional, descriptivo, seccional/longitudinal...**
- ¿Qué instrumentos y técnicas se utilizarán para recoger los datos?
- ¿Cómo se analizarán y tratarán los datos? **Parámetros estadísticos**

¿Cómo escribir MATERIAL Y MÉTODOS?

2. Materials and methods

Three replicate farm-scale filter pads were constructed at the Teagasc Animal and Grassland Research and Innovation Centre, Moorepark, Co. Cork, Ireland. The farm filters were operated for a study period of eleven months, from October 2009 (winter) to August 2010 (summer/autumn), inclusive. Each filter pad was constructed to the same specifications. The filter pads had a footprint of 12 m × 12 m, a depth of 1 m, and a top surface area of 100 m² (Fig. 1). The base of the filters was sloped at 1:10 towards a centre line which contained a 101.6 mm-diameter perforated pipe to collect effluent after it passed through the filter. The perforated collection pipe, running half the length of the base, was sloped 1:20 downwards towards a single deepest point (Fig. 1). All the effluent exited the base of the filter at this point. A 0.5 mm-deep plastic waterproof

To assess the maximum amount of P the filter media was capable of adsorbing, a P adsorption isotherm test was carried out on the wood used in the woodchip filter. Solutions containing four known concentrations of PO₄-P were made up: 21.51, 46.06, 61.4 and 92.13 mg PO₄-P L⁻¹. Approximately 5 g of wood was added to a container and was mixed with 115 ml of each solution concentration (*n* = 3). Each mixture was then shaken for 24 h using an end-over-end mixer. The solids were separated from the mixture using a centrifuge and tested for PO₄-P. The data obtained was then modelled using a suitably fitting adsorption isotherm (Langmuir or Freundlich).

The decrease in the concentration of nutrients and other water quality parameters was calculated as the influent concentration minus the effluent concentration, expressed as a percent of the influent concentration.

3. Results and discussion

¿Cómo escribir RESULTADOS?








Debe describir precisa y sintéticamente los hallazgos, presentarse con claridad y organizarse lógicamente

¿Qué hemos encontrado?

Uno o dos párrafos para cada aspecto y en este orden

- **Los resultados deben ser acordes con los objetivos**
- **Comunicar los resultados sin calificarlos: mera descripción. No valorar**
- **Emplear el tiempo pasado: se trata de informar sobre los datos que fueron obtenidos en el momento de realizar los experimentos u observaciones**
- **Si los resultados se pueden exponer de forma numérica, en tablas, o de forma gráfica o icónica mediante ilustraciones adecuadas, se hará de este modo, porque simplifica la realidad, la reduce sintéticamente y la objetiva**
- **La palabra se utiliza en esta sección para resaltar los aspectos más destacados (valores normales, máximos, mínimos)**

¿Cómo escribir *RESULTADOS*?

-  3 Results and discussion
-  3.1 Organic carbon and SS removal
-  3.2 Nitrogen conversion
-  3.3 Phosphorus retention
-  3.4 Impact of seasonal variations and influent concentrations on the data
-  3.5 Economic appraisal of woodchip filter construction and operation
-  3.6 Management options for woodchip effluent

¿Cómo confeccionar Tablas y Figuras?

- **Las imágenes gráficas (figuras) deben usarse cuando es importante llamar la atención sobre un proceso (los incrementos, las disminuciones, o la ausencia de cambios con el tiempo, o bajo distintas condiciones experimentales); o bien cuando interesa dar una idea de los tamaños relativos de los valores obtenidos en los distintos grupos.**
- **Las tablas deben emplearse cuando se tienen que resumir muchos datos y cuando hace falta proporcionar los valores exactos obtenidos.**
- **Por lo tanto, las figuras proporcionan información cualitativa o semicuantitativa, mientras que las tablas contienen datos cuantitativos.**
- **Ojo: no duplicar la información en tablas y gráficas**

¿Cómo confeccionar Tablas y Figuras?

- **Las figuras y tablas tienen una numeración independiente y consecutiva (Fig 1, tabla 1)**
- **Deben ser autoexplicativas, sencillas y de fácil comprensión**
- **Tener un título breve y claro**
- **Indicar la fuente de origen de la información (lugar y fecha. Nota a pie de figura o tabla)**
- **Incluir las unidades de medida en el encabezamiento de cada columna**
- **Explicar las abreviaciones en nota a pié de tabla**

¿Cómo confeccionar Tablas y Figuras?

Table 2 – Mean chemical composition of influent and effluent dairy soiled water (DSW) treated in three woodchip filter pads over one year of operation.

	Influent	Effluent	Decrease %
	mg L ⁻¹		
COD _T	5750 (1441)	1961 (251)	66
COD _F	1744 (488)	987 (133)	43
TN	357 (100)	153(24)	57
Particulate N	140 (65)	64 (41)	54
TN _F	217 (64)	74 (16)	58
Dissolved Org N	202.15 (63)	64.80 (25)	68
NH ₄ -N	134 (45)	37 (10)	72
NO ₂ -N	1.66 (2)	4.69 (2)	-182
NO ₃ -N	12.88 (10)	22.46 (8)	-74
Mineral N	14.54 (10)	27.15 (17)	-87
Org N	207.43 (77)	91.64 (45)	56
PO ₄ -P	36.01 (17)	24.70 (3)	31
SS	602 (303)	84 (19)	86
pH	7.6 (0.2)	7.8 (0.3)	-3

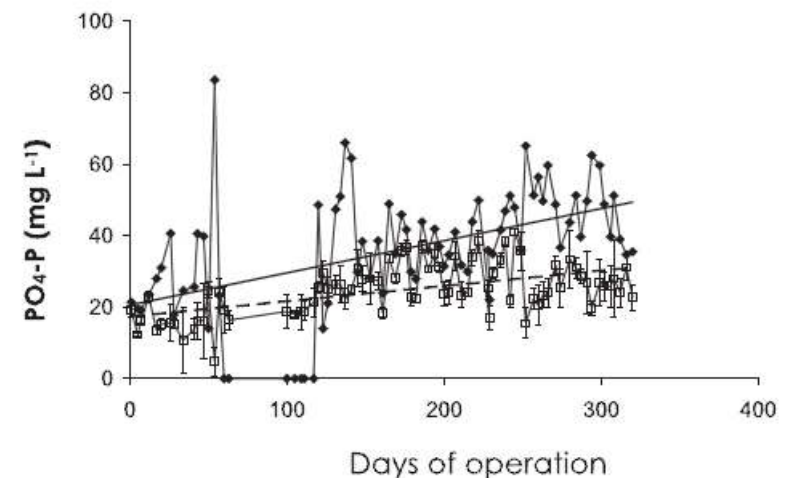


Fig. 4 – The influent and effluent concentration (mg L⁻¹) of suspended solids (SS), chemical oxygen demand (COD) and ortho-phosphorus (PO₄-P). Closed diamond indicates influent measurements. Open square indicates effluent measurements. Fitted linear regression lines are also shown for influent (solid line) and effluent measurements (hatched line). Standard deviations are shown for effluent concentrations.

¿Cómo escribir DISCUSIÓN Y CONCLUSIONES?

Debe analizar, interpretar y valorar los resultados fijando las conclusiones

¿Qué significa lo que hemos encontrado?

Uno o dos párrafos para cada aspecto y en este orden

- **Exponer el significado de los resultados alcanzados**
- **Declarar las posibles limitaciones de los métodos de estudio empleados**
- **Comparar los resultados con los de otros estudios**
- **Señalar explícitamente las aportaciones, consecuencias prácticas o derivaciones del trabajo**
- **Sugerir líneas futuras susceptibles de investigación. El trabajo empieza con una pregunta y termina con otra (ojo: no con la misma)**
- **Las deducciones, interpretaciones y conclusiones deben ser congruentes con los resultados y los objetivos del estudio**

¿Cómo escribir DISCUSIÓN Y CONCLUSIONES?

3.3. Phosphorus retention

An average influent concentration of $36 \pm 17 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ was recorded for $\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$. This decreased by 31% to an average effluent concentration of $24.7 \pm 3 \text{ mg L}^{-1}$ (Table 2). This is similar to the decrease of 35% achieved by Morgan and Martin (2008) in a study investigating DSW treatment using an ecological treatment system of aerobic and anaerobic reactors and subsurface wetlands. Using the Langmuir isotherm, the

duration of the study (Fig. 2). The effluent concentrations reflected these fluctuations, which would suggest that the average rate of decrease of 72% was close to the maximum rate achievable by the filters (Fig. 2). Robertson et al. (2005) and Schipper et al. (2010b) found that once immobilization of N was complete, no substantial long-term removal of $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ by adsorption, anaerobic reduction of NO_3 to NH_4

Conclusions

The main conclusions from this study are:

This farm-scale filter study confirmed the effectiveness of woodchip filters to treat DSW under normal operational conditions.

Analysis of three farm-scale woodchip filters operating for a duration of 11 months shows that they were capable of decreasing the SS, COD, TN and $\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$ concentrations of fresh DSW by 86, 66, 57 and 31%, respectively.

Physical filtration was the principal mechanism of decreasing influent nutrient concentrations in the filters. Mineralisation, nitrification and biological degradation were active processes within the filters. Sorption and biological uptake on the filter media also contributed to decreasing nutrient concentrations.

- Woodchip filters are capable of producing an effluent that is consistent in SS and nutrient concentration despite fluctuations in influent concentration.
- Effluent from the filters may be applied to the land. The woodchip filter decreases the influent SS, and the resulting effluent contains nutrients, such as $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, $\text{NH}_4\text{-N}$ and $\text{PO}_4\text{-P}$, that are readily plant available. The decrease in the concentration of SS in the effluent means that infiltration of DSW into the soil should be enhanced, delivering nutrients to the plant root system and decreasing potential for ammonia volatilisation. These characteristics of the effluent should improve the fertiliser value of nutrients in DSW.

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Debe incluir el agradecimiento a las personas o entidades que han contribuido al trabajo y que no deben figurar como autores

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Dairy soiled water (DSW) is produced on **dairy** farms **through** the washing-down of milking parlours and holding areas, and is generally applied to land. However, there is a risk of nutrient loss to surface and ground waters from land application. The aim of this study was ...

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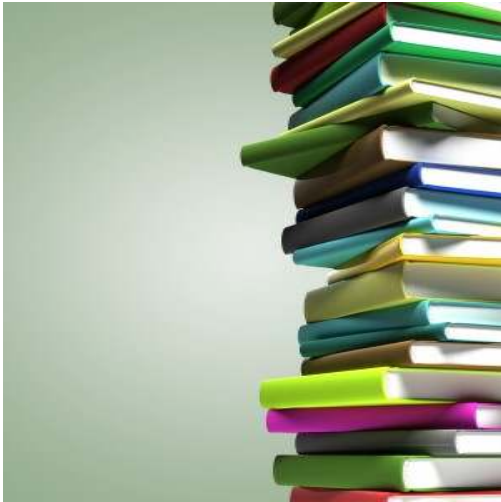
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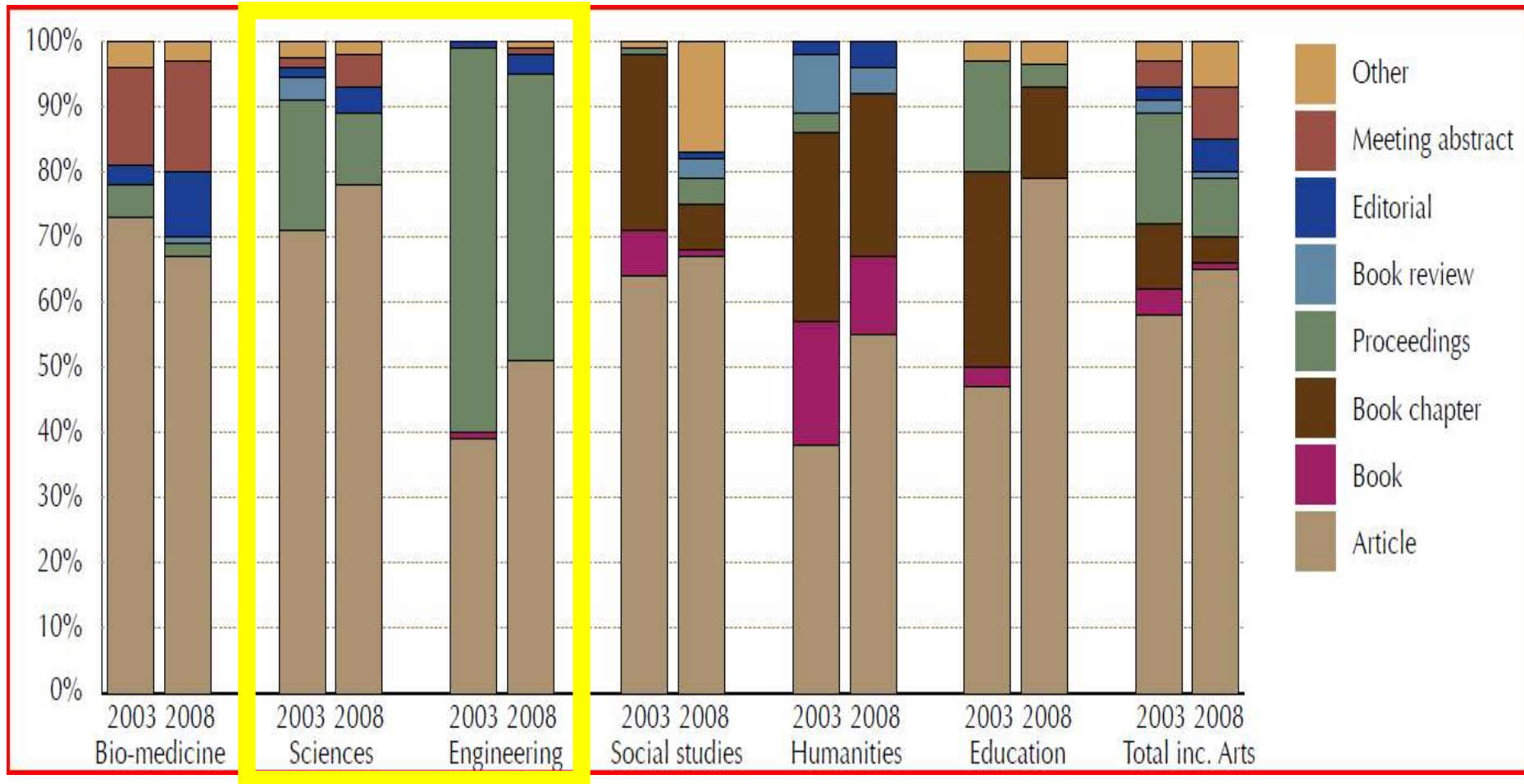


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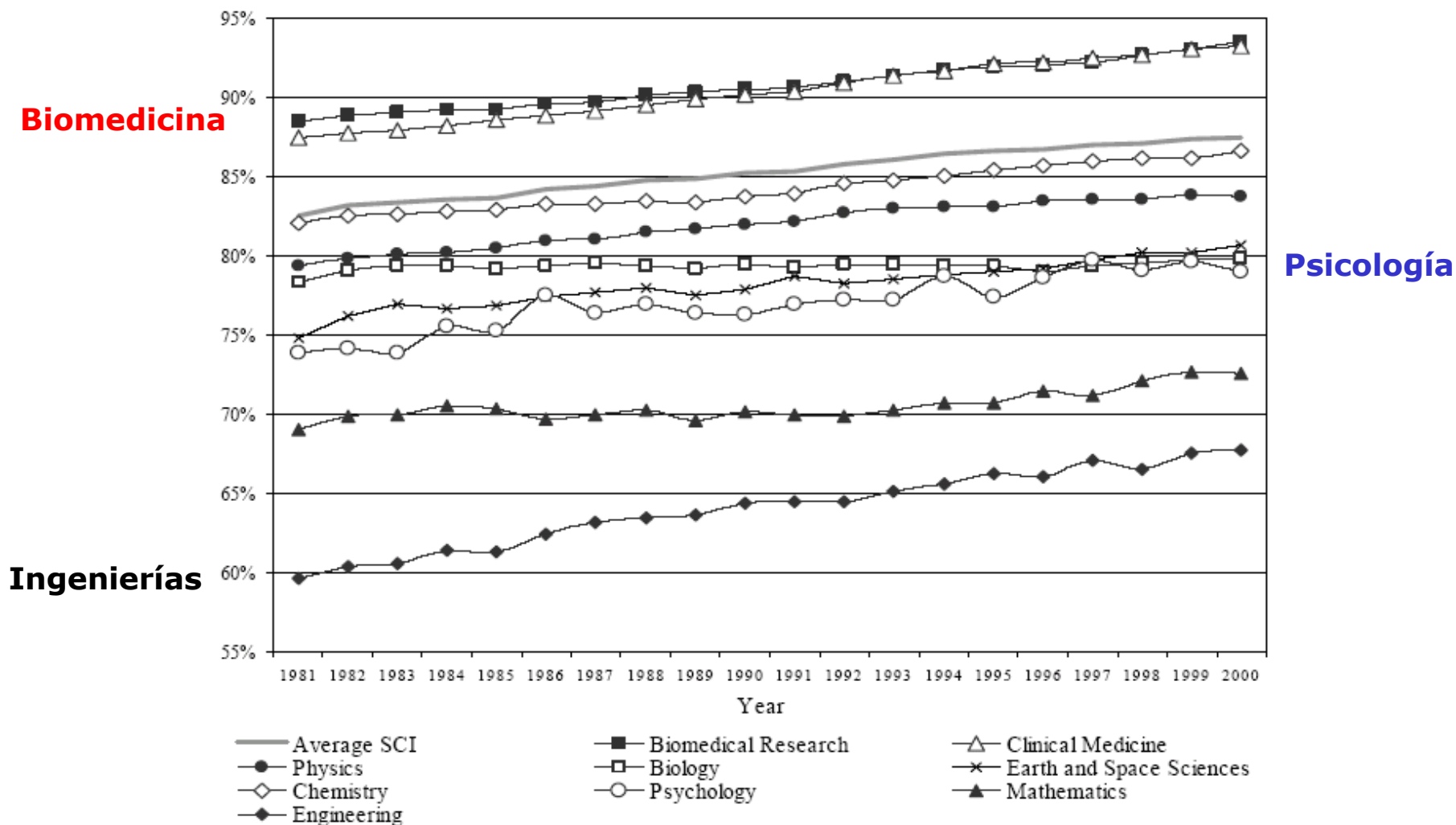
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Excepto en las Ingenierías: Informática...

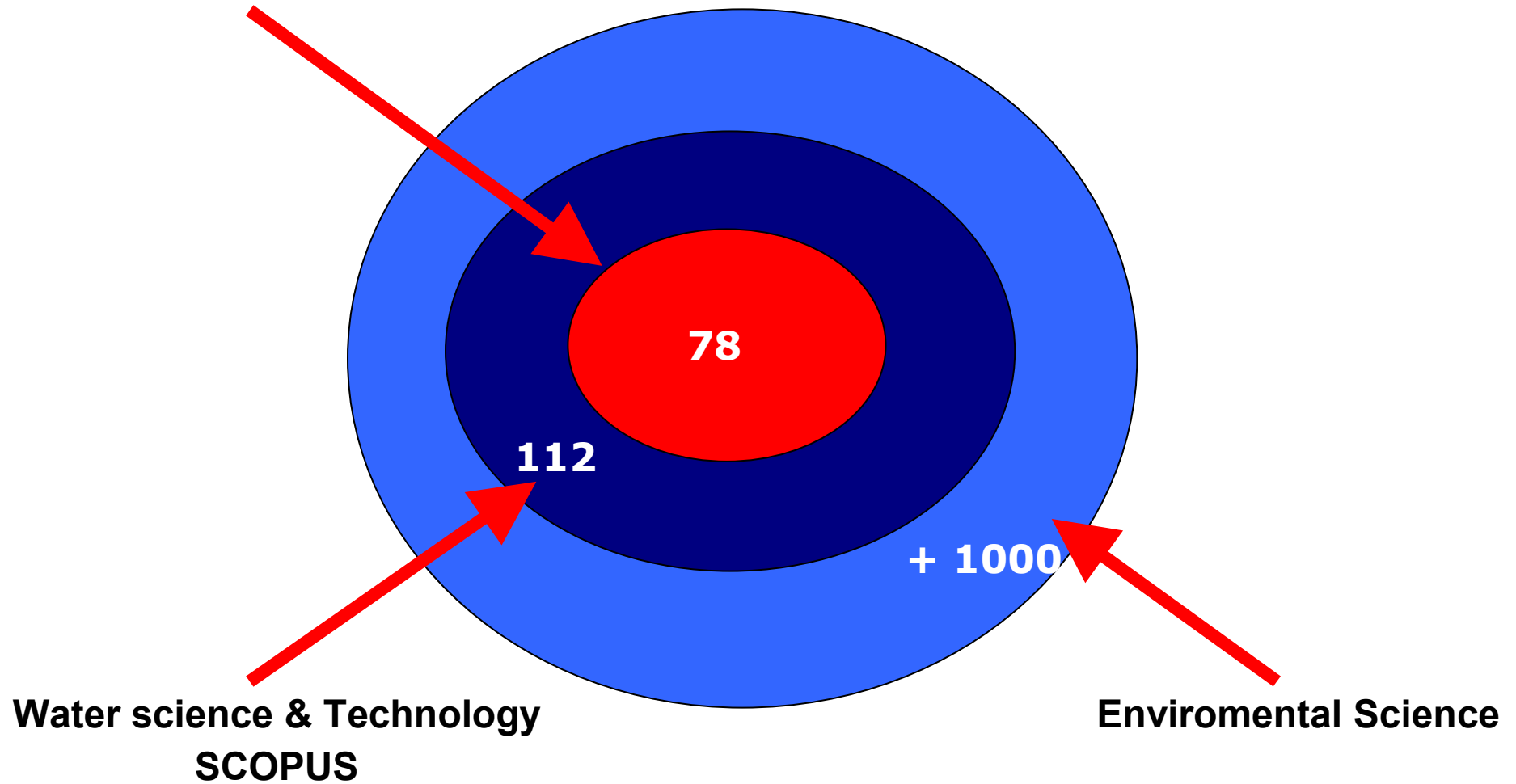
No son un fin en si mismo, sino un medio de anunciar futuros trabajos y de pasárselo bien

Si no hay más remedio: Solo en organizados por asociaciones internacionales o nacionales de periodicidad fija, que publican actas del congreso con contribuciones completas seleccionadas previamente mediante evaluación externa por pares



Revistas sobre “el agua” y sus

Journal Citation Reports
Water resources



¿En qué revista publicar?
¿Cómo seleccionarla?

¿A qué público nos queremos dirigir?

Audiencia

Audience

Chemists, biologists, microbiologists, immunologists, limnologists, civil engineers, sanitary engineers and chemical engineers.



Profesional

Académico

¿Cuál es el ámbito temático cubierto por la revista?

¿Encaja nuestro artículo en el Scope de la revista
¿Qué declara la propia revista en su SCOPE?

Water Research

Welcome to the online submission and editorial system for *Water Research*.

Water Research publishes refereed, original research papers on all aspects of the science and technology of water quality and its management worldwide. A broad outline of the journal's scope includes:

- Treatment processes for water and wastewaters, municipal, agricultural and industrial, including residuals management.
- Water quality standards and the analysis, monitoring and assessment of water quality by chemical, physical and biological methods.
- Studies on inland, tidal or coastal waters and urban waters, including surface and ground waters, and point and non-point sources of pollution.
- The limnology of lakes, impoundments and rivers.
- Solid and hazardous waste management, including source characterization and the effects and control of leachates and gaseous emissions.
- Environmental restoration, including soil and groundwater remediation.
- Analysis of the interfaces between sediments and water, and water/atmosphere interactions.
- The application of mathematical and modelling techniques.
- Public health and risk assessment.

¿Qué revista-s publican artículos sobre nuestro tema?

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dairy Wastewater in Topic
Example: oil spill mediterranean*

AND filtration or treatment in Topic
Example: oil spill mediterranean*

Field: Source Titles	Record Count
WATER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	66
BIORESOURCE TECHNOLOGY	44
WATER RESEARCH	33
ECOLOGICAL ENGINEERING	22
DESALINATION	15

¿Qué revista-s publican artículos sobre este tema? Recientemente

▼ Publication Years

2010 (65)

2008 (51)

2012 (49)

2011 (45)

2009 (42)

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Field: Source Titles	Record Count
BIORESOURCE TECHNOLOGY	12
WATER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	10
WATER RESEARCH	9
ECOLOGICAL ENGINEERING	5
JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	5
SCIENCE OF THE TOTAL ENVIRONMENT	5

¿Publica la revista este tipo de artículo? Leer las instrucciones a autores de la revista



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(a) A FULL PAPER is a contribution describing original research, including theoretical exposition, extensive data and in-depth critical evaluation, and is peer reviewed. *Water Research* does not accept case studies, unless it is a study that has a wide impact on the industry. The total length of a manuscript including figures, tables and references must not exceed 8000 words.

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Factor de impacto

¿Es una revista de impacto o con impacto?

Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title <i>(linked to journal information)</i>	ISSN		
			Total Cites	Impact Factor
1	WATER RES	0043-1354	38793	4.865
2	HYDROL EARTH SYST SC	1027-5606	3706	3.148
3	WATER RESOUR RES	0043-1397	26072	2.957
4	J HYDROL	0022-1694	21362	2.656
5	DESALINATION	0011-9164	16941	2.590
6	HYDROL PROCESS	0885-6087	10194	2.488
7	ADV WATER RESOUR	0309-1708	4389	2.449
8	ENVIRON TOXICOL	1520-4081	2105	2.407
9	J CONTAM HYDROL	0169-7722	3595	2.324
10	CLEAN-SOIL AIR WATER	1863-0650	946	2.177
11	J WATER CLIM CHANGE	2040-2244	23	2.167
12	ECOHYDROLOGY	1936-0584	339	2.133
13	WATER RESOUR MANAG	0920-4741	2305	2.054
14	RIVER RES APPL	1535-1459	1696	2.028
15	AGR WATER MANAGE	0378-3774	4799	1.998
16	NAT HAZARD EARTH SYS	1561-8633	2045	1.983
17	AQUAT CONSERV	1052-7613	1782	1.929
18	CATENA	0341-8162	3959	1.889
19	GROUND WATER	0017-467X	3560	1.785
20	J AM WATER RESOUR AS	1093-474X	2991	1.782



¿Publica la revista rápidamente los artículos que recibe?

Article history:

Received 25 April 2011

Received in revised form

28 September 2011

Accepted 30 September 2011

Available online 20 October 2011

Article history:

Received 22 November 2011

Received in revised form

8 February 2012

Accepted 4 March 2012

Available online 14 March 2012

Article history:

Received 20 January 2012

Received in revised form

17 March 2012

Accepted 19 March 2012

Available online 30 March 2012

¿Tiene mucha demora en la publicación?

Revista quincenal que publica 30-35 artículos por fascículo



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89



Silver nanoparticle-alginate composite beads for point-of-use drinking water disinfection Original Research Article

In Press, Corrected Proof, Available online 12 September 2012

Shihong Lin, Rixiang Huang, Yingwen Cheng, Jie Liu, Boris L.T. Lau, Mark R. Wiesner

Mi menú

Primer plato
Water Research




Segundo plato
Water Research and Technology

Postre
Bioresource Technology

Leer las instrucciones a autores de las revistas seleccionadas

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Guide for Authors

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Water Science and Technology

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These notes are to help authors prepare papers that may be selected following peer review for publication in *Water Science and Technology*. It is your responsibility as author to follow the instructions below.

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1.2. Have your typescript read by at least two other persons to avoid typing errors.

1.3. Major corrections cannot be undertaken by either the editor or the publishers; if your paper is not prepared in accordance with these instructions it may not be considered further. Where requested to do so in the course of the peer review process, authors must revise their papers within one month of the request; otherwise the contribution will be considered withdrawn.

1.4. Proofs will be sent by e-mail to the listed corresponding author. Any corrections must be returned within one week of receipt and should only cover typesetting errors.

1.5. If your paper is selected for publication you will be expected to sign our copyright transfer form. Where necessary you must obtain permission to publish material and for using any other material protected by copyright. Provision is made on the form for work performed for the United States Government (for which Copyright cannot be assigned) and other extenuating circumstances.

2. Preparation of electronic versions

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Types of Paper

The journal welcomes full papers, short communications, comments, letters to the Editor, and will publish review articles upon invitation.

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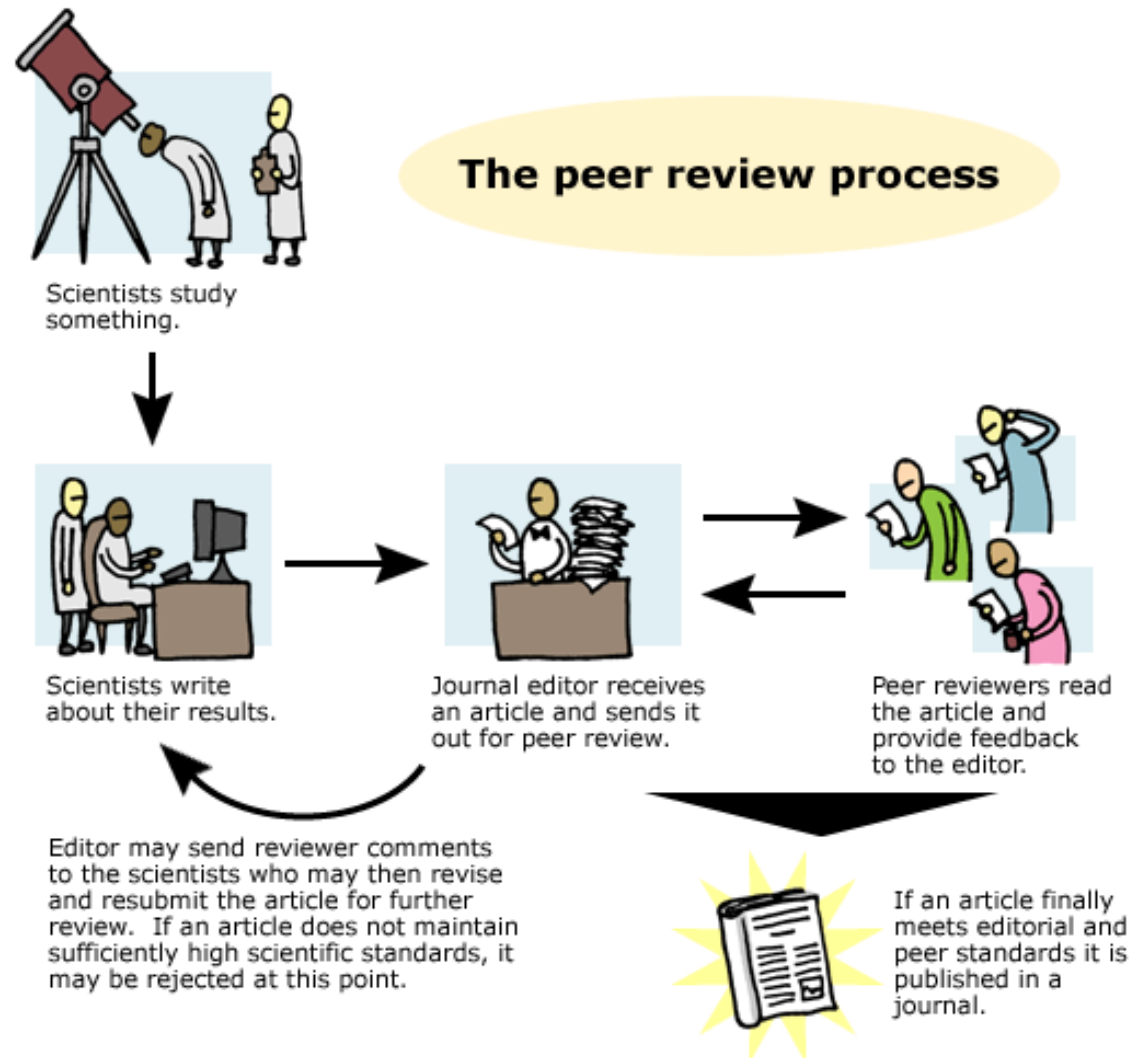
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La relación con la revista**

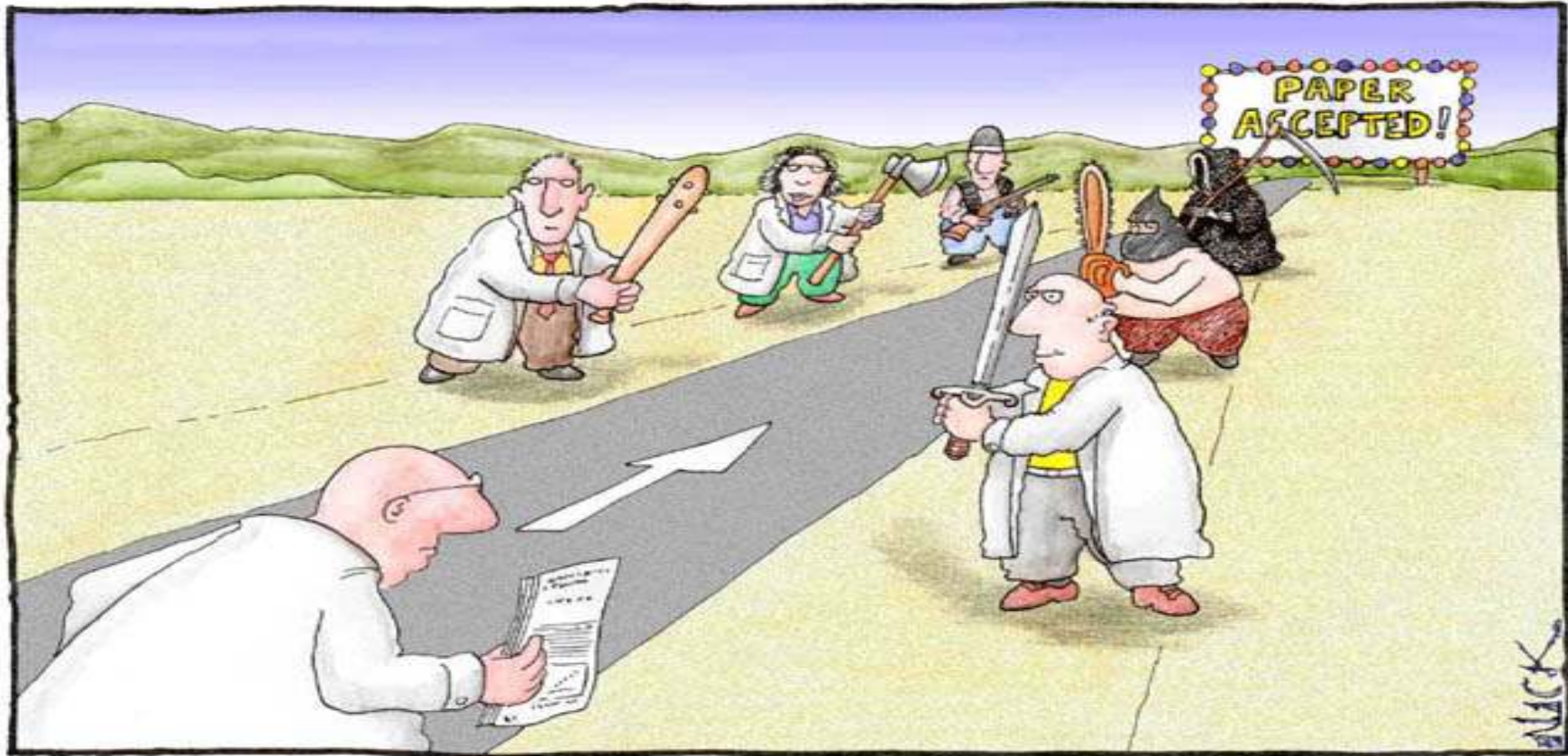
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- Revisión y contestación sugerencias revisores
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El peer review

¿Lotería, tráfico de influencias o ciencia pura?



Solo publicaréis en medios de comunicación **“arbitrados”**: aquellos que disponen de **revisión por pares** (vuestros trabajos serán evaluados de forma anónima por dos o más expertos, pares, colegas...)

Peer review

El arbitraje científico

- **¿Funciones que cumple**
 - Selecciona algunos trabajos buenos y rechaza muchos trabajos malos
 - Pretende garantizar la validez interna del trabajo pero no lo consigue siempre
 - Mejora la presentación formal de los trabajos
 - Reduce la avalancha de información
 - Enseña a los autores a escribir el trabajo mejor
- **Funciones que no cumple**
 - No detecta el fraude científico (datos falsos, manipulados, maquillados)
 - No detecta el plagio (salvo cuando el plagiado es el revisor)
 - No detecta la publicación duplicada
 - No garantiza la validez externa del trabajo

Peer review

El arbitraje científico

¿Es el sello que garantiza la calidad de las revistas científicas?

La gran falacia del sistema: todavía no existen suficientes evidencias empíricas y científicas que demuestren esta aseveración

Conclusiones

Es el sistema menos malo: funciona pero deja a mucha gente insatisfecha

Es un proceso humano, sujeto a abusos y errores

Enviar el artículo

- **Leer previamente las instrucciones de la revista sobre la forma de enviar el trabajo: puede que se fijen requisitos especiales (documentos a remitir) y forma de realizarla (hoy día se hace online)**
- **Redactar carta o correo de remisión. Debe contener:**
 - **Título del trabajo**
 - **Indicar lo más novedoso e importante de nuestros hallazgos ¿de qué va el trabajo y por qué es relevante?**
 - **Señalar las razones por las que el trabajo es especialmente apropiado para la revista elegida ¿por qué elegí esta revista para publicar?**
 - **Sección de la revista en la que se desea publicar el artículo**

Enviando el artículo: carta de presentación

From:

Sent: 11 September 2012 07:59

To: Information.Science@creatifica.com

Subject: JIS-2033 - Manuscript "Coverage, field specialization and impact of scientific publishers indexed in the 'Book

Dear

Please consider the following manuscript entitled "Coverage, field specialization and impact of scientific publishers indexed in the 'Book Citation Index". In this paper we analyse the disciplinary coverage of this new database focusing on publisher presence and impact. We present the Book Citation Index distribution by discipline and country, we explore publishers disciplinary profile and we calculate the impact these publishers have according to this database. Also, a critical analysis of the database coverage is made pointing out the problems encountered and stressing the cautions researchers and especially bibliometricians must take when using it.

In this sense, we believe this contribution is of great interest as no other publication has been found exploring the capabilities of this novel database. The interest of this database lies not just only on the expectation any other database produced by Thomson Reuters awakes within the Library Science community, but also on the peculiarities of such a database. This is the first citation index focused on monographs and if it is proved to be a reliable tool, it could open a new range of opportunities for research evaluation especially for the fields of Social Sciences and Humanities. But its launch is not only of interest for bibliometricians, it also must draw the attention of librarians and publishers who now must judge the value of such resource. For this reason, we consider JIS to be the most suitable journal for publication as our target audience are information and library scientists.

The present manuscript has not been published or submitted to any other journal.

Yours sincerely,

The Authors.

Enviar el artículo



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casi podríamos decir que insólita situación**

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Thank you for your contribution.

Sincerely,

Professor Blaise Cronin
Editor-in-Chief
Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology

Rechazo directo
El trabajo no encaja
en la revista

Ni desalientos.....

Ni depresiones



Rechazo directo

El trabajo no encaja en la revista

La gran pregunta

¿Apelar?

¿tiene sentido?

Hay que pensarlo, pero seamos pragmáticos

los editores difícilmente

reconsideran una decisión de este tipo

Remisión a revisores

EL ASPECTO CLAVE

Encontrar buenos revisores (competentes, auténticos “pares”, honestos, rápidos y educados)

- **¿Quién selecciona a los revisores?** El Editor o el editor asociado
- **¿Cuántos actúan?** Normalmente DOS y se recurre a un tercero si existe disensión absoluta entre las opiniones de los dos revisores
- **¿Es anónima la revisión?: Prácticas diversas.**
 - Los revisores conocen la identidad de los autores pero los autores no conocen la de los revisores
 - Los revisores NO conocen la identidad de los autores y los autores tampoco la de los revisores
 - Todos se conocen
- **¿Puede ser anónima la revisión?** A día de hoy es difícil, dados los medios de que disponemos para identificar las huellas que los autores dejan

Los revisores opinan

Originality:

Does the paper contain new and significant information adequate to justify publication?

Reviewer 1	Reviewer 2	Reviewer 3
Minor Revision	Reject	Major Revision
<p>This paper presents a descriptive study which analyses the Thomson Reuters' Book Citation Index Database (BKCI) in terms of publishers, indexed by country, discipline and impact. Four research questions are posed. The analysis covers the period of 2005-2012 (May 2012); it is recognized by the authors that more time may be needed to analyse the impact data. This research has generated new and significant information to justify publication</p>	<p>Original and potentially interesting</p> <p>You have identified the Book Citation Index as a fruitful subject for study. Your analysis of the coverage of this index in terms of subjects and publishers, and other bibliometric statistics is potentially interesting, but your paper has a number of significant weaknesses that would need to be addressed in order to make it suitable for publication:</p> <p>You refer to your research questions (p.4) What are they?</p> <p>Both the Abstract and the Introduction could do more to argue the rationale for this research. Why do we want to know what you have found out?</p>	<p>To my knowledge, there are no other papers yet describing the contents of the Book Citation Index.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The first "error" mentioned in the abstract could also be a design choice. It is open to dispute whether for a search for a book, citations to the book and citations to the chapter should be retrieved.</p> <p>Under "originality/value", you say that, "this database which is the first citation index that covers monographs". This is not quite true, as Google Scholar and Google Books, respectively, cover monographs, as well.</p>

Los revisores opinan

Relationship to Literature:

Does the paper demonstrate an adequate understanding of the relevant literature in the field and cite an appropriate range of literature sources? Is any significant work ignored?

<p>As far as this reviewer knows, the main literature is cited</p>	<p>Some positioning, but could explain this more fully</p> <p>You do not offer a separate literature review - which would position your work in relation to, for example, similar studies for journals.</p>	<p>The paper has no formal literature review. I would suggest adding a few paragraphs putting the work in context through, e.g., reviewing coverage studies of related databases (Web of Science; Google Scholar; other, field-specific databases)</p>
--	---	--

Los revisores opinan

Methodology:

Is the paper's argument built on an appropriate base of theory, concepts or other ideas? Has the research or equivalent intellectual work on which the paper is based been well designed? Are the methods employed appropriate?

<p>The methodology is appropriate. The presentation of data analysis is clear and concise; it flows smoothly into the results section. Relevant references to the literature are included</p>	<p>Not really - sme descriptive data is gathered, but the data gathered and the talbes presented are more guided by common sense that previous research or theory</p>	<p>The descriptive approach is OK for a first paper on the Book Citation Index. For some additional remarks, see my detailed comments below.</p> <p>Methodology section should be renamed "methods".</p> <p>Table 1: FNCl – Here, the definition should also be given, not only the reference.</p>
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Los revisores opinan

Results:

Are results presented clearly and analysed appropriately?

<p>Do the conclusions adequately tie together the other elements of the paper?: Yes.</p> <p>One typo needs to be corrected Pag 6 of 18, line 22 and 23 where it reads Palgarve (7783), Springer (4164) and Routledge (3369) Should read Springer (7783), Palgarve (4164) and Routledge (3399)</p>	<p>Various tables are included</p> <p>In Tables 2 and 3 - how does the distribution of subjects and publishers match the book publishing sector for the same types of books? Surely this comparison is necessary before you can make any useful comments about the value of BCI?</p> <p>You have loaded your tables into the system twice - so in fact, your article (single spaced) is only 12 pages long.</p>	<p>The description of the BKCI (first two paragraphs) should be made clearer. How can the 2807 book chapters have no ISBN? And when books account for 4-6%, and chapters for 4-9% of the index, then what is the rest composed of? Please re-write this section</p> <p>In the presentation of the results, you should make clear what are characteristics of the BKCI, and what are general characteristics of the publisher. E.g., on p. 5, you say that, "Springer seems to be the most multidisciplinary publishers as it is present in all fields, ...". This may simply be the case because Springer indeed is a more multidisciplinary publisher than the others.</p> <p>Regarding Fig. 1, what does the country of the publisher really say? Springer is German, and Elsevier is Dutch, but they both publish internationally. Both their books are mainly in English. So, I think a language distribution of the books/chapters in the BKCI would be more revealing.</p> <p>Books published in relation to the country they are published in should be compared to the general distribution of books published between BKCI is biased in that regard. You could not blame the BKCI for reproducing the actual situation in the book publishing market.</p> <p>Please review all the statements made in your paper re this advice.</p> <p>I do not understand Fig. 2. Please give at least a</p>
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Los revisores opinan

Results:

Are results presented clearly and analysed appropriately?

reading example. Also, when using percentages, numbers should add up to 100, not 1.

"Impact": Please make clear: Citations from other books are also from SCI, SSCI, AHCI?

Your comments on "Annual Reviews": You should consider that review articles generally generate more citations than research articles. + Add some references.

Fig. 3: "Nr of Books = 1000" should read "Nr of Books \geq 1000"

Table 5: Problem B – Is this actually a problem or a design decision? See above.

p. 9, discussion: "We observe that 33 scientific publishers concentrate 90% of the whole share."

Again, is this BKCI specific or just represents the worldwide scientific output of books? Please add some sentences.

"This has not been achieved by this product, as England and the US alone represent 75.05% of the total share..." – This may have to do with languages. Please add some sentences.

Conclusion:

Please add a few sentences on serials in BKCI vs. in SCI; SSCI, AHCI. ARIST may be a good example of a book series covered in SSCI

Los revisores opinan

Implications for research, practice and/or society: Does the paper identify clearly any implications for research, practice and/or society?

<p>This paper is relevant for anyone interested in this new information resource, BKCI by Thomson and Reuters, especially in its ability to give a clearer research evaluation picture. This study has also pointed out two serious errors in the BKCI data; the Book Citations Index does not retrieve all citations for the books and chapters and the book citations do not include citations to their chapters. These omissions are very relevant for those doing bibliometric studies and for researchers using BKCI to analyse the impact of their publications.</p>	<p>Could be further developed</p>	<p>An implications section should be added</p>
---	-----------------------------------	--

Los revisores opinan

Quality of Communication:

Does the paper clearly express its case, measured against the technical language of the fields and the expected knowledge of the journal's readership?

<p>Has attention been paid to the clarity of expression and readability, such as sentence structure, jargon use, acronyms, etc.: The paper is written in a clear and concise way.</p>	<p>Has attention been paid to the clarity of expression and readability, such as sentence structure, jargon use, acronyms, etc.: Very poor</p> <p>Your article is very difficult to read - it is laden with grammatical and terminological idiosyncracies and minor inaccuracies. I urge you to contract a native England language speaker as an editor</p>	<p>The paper is well understandable, but needs thorough proofreading.</p>
---	---	---

Rechazo tras revisión

Dear Dr.

Your manuscript # JASIST-[2012-07-0377](#) entitled "Coverage, field specialization and impact of scientific publishers indexed in the ... which you submitted to the Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology, has been refereed and, I am sorry to say, will not be accepted for publication.

The referees' comments are appended to this letter and referees' attached comments (if any) are linked from Manuscript Central (from your Submitting Author Dashboard in Manuscript Central by selecting "Manuscripts with Decisions" and clicking on "view decision letter").

Thank you for considering the Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology for the publication of your research. I hope the outcome of this specific contribution will not discourage you from submitting other manuscripts in the future.

Sincerely,
Professor Blaise Cronin
Editor-in-Chief

Rechazo tras revisión

Referees' Comments to Author:

Reviewer: 1

Comments to the Author

This paper describes some counts of material in the new Thomson-Reuters book citation index. It isn't analytical and therefore is not at a level appropriate for JASIST.

The only item of interest here is the inadequacy of citation counts reported in the book index. However, it is possible that the book index only counts citations from other books. The authors need to find Thomson-Reuters statement about what the book citation counts are meant to represent and report that here. Is it citations from SCI and SSCI and the indexed books, or just indexed books, or just indexed journals??? Perhaps this result, once put in context properly would be appropriate for a letter to the editor.

The paper also suffers from severe difficulties with the English language.

Reviewer: 2

Comments to the Author

The authors seek to answer three questions regarding the book citation Index launched by Thomson Reuters. The three questions are regarding the distribution of disciplines and countries, publishers and the impact of publishers.

The paper is presenting a descriptive study as stated by the authors on page 5 line 56. The descriptive nature of their study is also the weakness of it. It is a description of the content in the BKCI and the research questions can hardly be characterized as research questions. There is a section called "discussion" but there is little to discuss.

I would strongly recommend the authors to focus on a specific aspect of the BKCI and concentrate their efforts on that. An example could be the uncitedness factor. There is sufficient existing literature and theories to warrant a publication within this area. But a general description of the database content of BKCI is not enough.

Aceptación con modificaciones leves

Las hacemos cuanto antes

Dear Mr.

Your manuscript Manuscript # JASIST-2012-06-0337 entitled "On the use of Biplot analysis for multivariate bibliometric and scientific indicators" which you submitted to the Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology has been refereed.

The referees' comments are appended to this letter and referees' attached comments (if any) are linked from Manuscript Central (<http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jasist>; from your Submitting Author Center, select "Manuscripts with Decisions" and click on "view decision letter").

A revised version of your manuscript that takes into account the referees' comments will be reconsidered for publication. Please note that submitting a revision of your manuscript does not guarantee acceptance. The revised version may be re-reviewed by the referee(s) before a decision is made.

Please also make sure that you provide a detailed response to the referees' comments.

**En cualquier caso siempre debemos contestar a los revisores
punto por punto bien para agradecer la sugerencia realizada
bien para contestarla y no seguir la recomendación**

En última instancia el editor juzgará

Aceptación con modificaciones sustanciales

- **Significa que hay que hacer cambios importantes (recoger nuevos datos, variar el diseño...)**
- **Puede llevar un tiempo significativo**

Revisión y contestación sugerencias revisores

Se elaborarán dos documentos:

- 1. En el primero se contestará a cada comentario de los revisores en sentido positivo o negativo**
- 2. En el segundo se indicará exactamente cuales son las modificaciones introducidas. Se indicará exactamente la página, párrafo y línea y la modificación realizada**

Revisión y contestación sugerencias revisores

Response to the Reviewers JASIST-2012-06-0337

Title of the paper: On the use of Biplot analysis for multivariate bibliometric and scientific indicators.

Authors: Daniel Torres-Salinas, Nicolas Robinson-Garcia, Evaristo Jiménez-Contreras, Francisco Herrera, Emilio Delgado López-Cózar

After analyzing and taking into account the referees' comments and suggestions the main changes introduced in the new version of the paper are the following ones:

- Section 2.2. has been rewritten as suggested by #Reviewer 1 changing its perspective into a more intuitive and less technical one, referring the reader to the new 'Appendix Biplot methodology in terms of spectral decomposition' for a more mathematical approach.
- Table 1 has been deleted as it has been considered unnecessary after changes in the methodology section were made and table 2 has been modified inserting a new column in which variables are defined.
- Figures 2 and 5 have been modified as suggested by #Reviewer 1. Data has been normalized and figures redone. This has not affected on the interpretation of Figure 2. Regarding Figure 5, section 3.4 has been improved with a more accurate description of the techniques used when comparing with the Biplot methodology and with new comments regarding the interpretation of Figure 5.
- The description of results has been improved following reviewers suggestions, especially regarding cases 2 and 3 where an emphasis has been made when describing the cases positioning and the latent variables that emerge when representing the data using the Biplot technique.

Thanks are due to the two anonymous reviewers for their constructive suggestions. This comment was introduced in the Acknowledgments of the revised manuscript.

Revisión y contestación sugerencias revisores

REVIEWER 1

RV: Reviewer

AA: Author Answers

Introduction

RV:

Line 42. Gabriel's quote is incorrect, is not 1972, but 1971. This mistake is repeated several times throughout the text.

AA:

This error has been corrected as indicated by the reviewer.

RV:

Page 3

Line 25. The author/s talk about Principal Components as an alternative to eigenvector techniques. However, a Principal Component is precisely an eigenvector. So, that is inaccurate and misleading.

AA:

According to the reviewer's suggestion we have deleted Eigenvector solutions from the text. Where it said:

“Traditionally, the main classifying methodologies employed for representing bibliographic data have been those based on multivariate analysis such as Eigenvector solutions, Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDS), Principal Component Analysis (PCA) or Correspondence Analysis (Börner, Chen & Boyack, 2003), for instance”

It now says:

“Traditionally, the main classifying methodologies employed for representing bibliographic data have been those based on multivariate analysis such as Multi-Dimensional Scaling (MDS), Principal Component Analysis (PCA) or Correspondence Analysis (Börner, Chen & Boyack, 2003), for instance”

Also, the abstract has been modified accordingly.

Revisión y contestación sugerencias revisores

Estimada Sra:

Se remite la versión revisada del artículo con referencia 984, teniendo en cuenta los comentarios de los evaluadores. A continuación se responde a las sugerencias de los revisores, y se indican los cambios introducidos en el manuscrito.

Con carácter general se han atendido a las diferentes cuestiones sugeridas por los revisores. De este modo se ha realizado una revisión en profundidad del artículo. El cambio más significativo del trabajo es que se ha realizado el análisis estadístico de los resultados para las diferentes tipologías de grupo (A,B,C,D) mediante la prueba de Kruskal-Wallis. Dicho análisis muestra ahora claramente las áreas donde se detectan diferencias estadísticamente significativas y aquéllas en las que esto no se produce. El apartado de discusión y conclusiones se ha modificado, consecuentemente, para señalar dichas circunstancias.

Basándonos en dicho análisis, se han incluido nuevas tablas para dar cabida a la información estadística, mientras que, siguiendo las sugerencias de los referees, se han eliminado los boxplots y las figuras de las secciones de Resultados y de Discusión. Asimismo, se han modificado sustancialmente las tablas en aras de una mayor claridad para el lector, simplificando su lectura.

Del mismo modo, y dado que se apuntaba alguna sugerencia en cuanto a la decisión de dejar fuera del análisis de impacto y visibilidad a los grupos sin producción internacional, se ha reconsiderado dicha decisión. En esta nueva versión del manuscrito, el análisis de los indicadores de visibilidad e impacto se ha extendido a los grupos sin producción, modificando y simplificando la metodología, que era confusa y no estaba completamente justificada. Creemos que de este modo, la metodología es más certera en su intento de determinar la posible relación entre tamaño de grupo de investigación y rendimiento científico.

Teniendo en consideración, pues esta exhaustiva revisión del manuscrito en las secciones de Resultados y de Discusión, y las modificaciones puntuales introducidas en las secciones de Introducción y de Metodología, a continuación se contesta de manera pormenorizada a los comentarios de los revisores, y se detallan los diversos cambios realizados

Revisión y contestación sugerencias revisores

Comentario del revisor: 3. Relacionado con el aspecto anterior, en el apartado 4 de resultados, página 7-8, se dice...."hay que resaltar asimismo que en equipos de Recursos Naturales, Medicina, Clínica-Salud y Ciencias Sociales se detectaron grupos sin ningún miembro en las escalas de catedrático, profesor titular, contratado doctor o ayudante doctor", sin dejar claro, si dichos grupos se han considerado en el análisis o si han sido excluidos.

Autores: Tiene razón el referee al señalar este punto, que puede crear dudas. Dichos grupos se han incluido en el análisis de los diferentes indicadores. Hay que resaltar que son sólo cuatro los grupos sin miembros en las escalas definidas. Se ha modificado el redactado de ese párrafo para clarificar este aspecto.

"Hay que resaltar asimismo que en cuatro ocasiones (una en Recursos Naturales, dos en Medicina Clínica-Salud y una en Ciencias Sociales), se detectaron grupos sin ningún miembro en las escalas de catedrático, profesor titular, contratado doctor o ayudante doctor. Estos grupos se consideraron en el análisis de los diferentes indicadores."

Comentario del revisor: Por otra parte, en la página 9 se indica "que los resultados se ven determinados más por el número de grupos sin producción que por la eficiencia de los grupos con mayor número de doctores". Se agradecería que se proporcionara más detalle al respecto, pues se genera confusión.

Autores: Coincidimos con los referees en lo confuso del redactado. La sección de Resultados se ha modificado de forma exhaustiva, excluyéndose dicho comentario.

Aceptación definitiva del trabajo

12-Sep-2012

Dear Mr. |

Thank you for submitting your revised manuscript entitled "On the use of Biplot analysis for multivariate bibliometric and scientific indicators" to the Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology. It is a pleasure to accept your manuscript in its current form for publication. The comments of the referee(s) who reviewed your manuscript are included at the bottom of this letter.

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Thank you for your contribution.

Sincerely,

Professor Blaise Cronin
Editor-in-Chief
Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology

Referees' Comments to Author:

Reviewer: 1
Comments to the Author
Requested corrections have been made.

If there are referee comments attached, they can be accessed from your Submitting Author Dashboard by selecting "Manuscripts with Decisions" and clicking on "view decision letter."

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35

36

INTRODUCTION

37

Dairy farming is a key sector in Irish agriculture and dairy products represent over a

38

quarter of all Irish agri-food exports (Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries,

39

2010). Rising population levels, improved standards of living, and changing dietary

40

patterns, particularly in Asia (Fuller and Beghin, 2004; OECD/FAO, 2009), have all

41

contributed to increased demand for dairy food products. This increased demand has

42

been, and will continue to be, met by more intensive agricultural practises (European

43

Communities, 2008). The Farm Structure Survey of 2007 (CSO, 2008) highlighted

DIFUNDIR

Remisión a colegas/especialistas para que hagan una última lectura del trabajo



- **Se mejora del texto**
- **Se contacta con potenciales revisores**
- **Se difunde el texto entre especialistas**

¡ Atención Peligro!: plagio, robo de ideas



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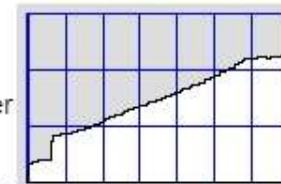
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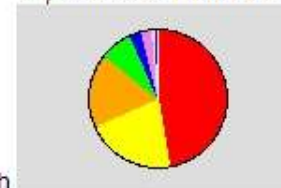
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7	15	University of California eScholarship Repository		238	25	24	21
8	20	NASA Technical Reports Server		60	9	1	416
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10	32	Georgia Tech's Institutional Repository		29	68	55	64
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especialistas en el
tema para que lo lean y
lo citen, si ha el caso**

Addresses:

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2. Kings Coll London, Inst Psychiat, Dept Psychol, London WC2R 2LS, England

E-mail Addresses: a.sepulveda@iop.kcl.ac.uk, o.kyriacou@iop.kcl.ac.uk, j.treasure@iop.kcl.ac.uk

La difusión 2.0



Torres-Salinas, Daniel; Delgado López-Cózar, Emilio. Estrategia para mejorar la difusión de los resultados de investigación con la Web 2.0. *El Profesional de la Información*, 2009, 19:5, 534-539.

Para terminar...

un par de consejos



Continuidad

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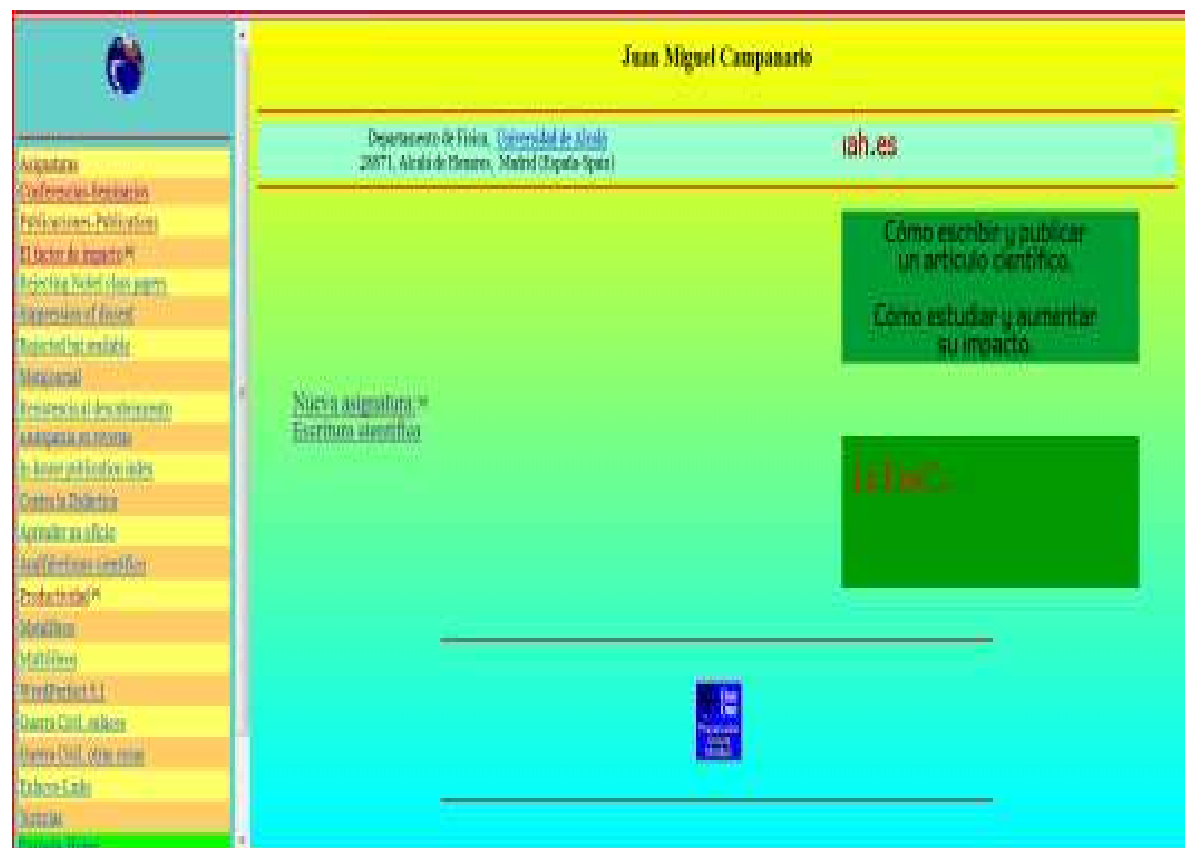
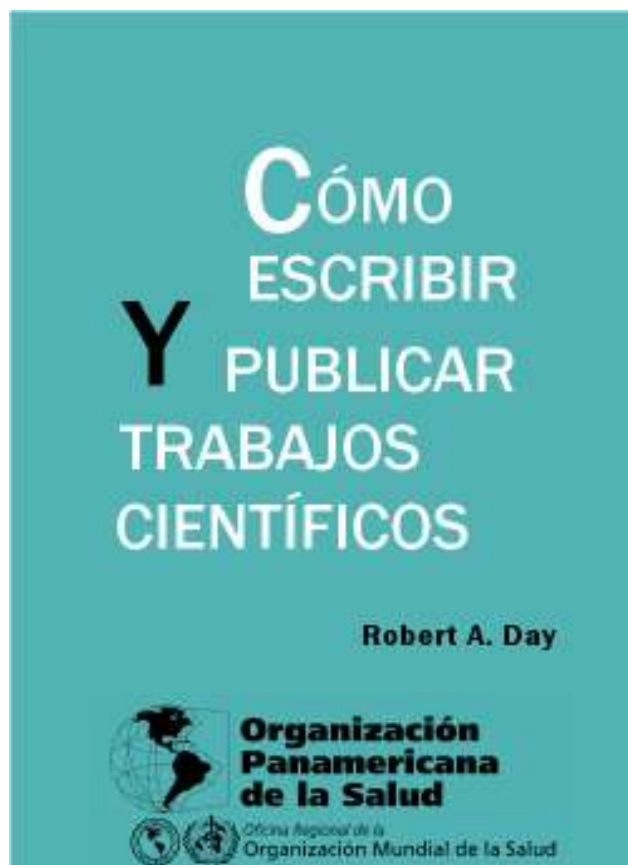
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Buenas preguntas..... conducirán.....



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http://www.ease.org.uk/pdfguidelines/EASE_Guidelines-June2011-Spanish.pdf

Bibliografía complementaria

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Ruiz Pérez, R.; Delgado López-Cózar, E.; Jiménez Contreras, E. Criterios del Institute for Scientific Information para la selección de revistas científicas. Su aplicación a las revistas españolas: metodología e indicadores. International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology, 2006, 6(2): 401-424

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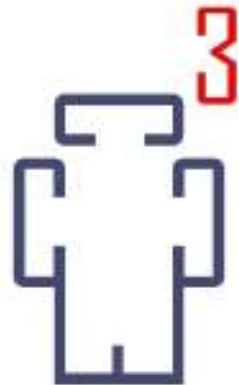
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Delgado López-Cózar, E. ISO standards for the presentation of scientific periodicals: Little known and little used by Spanish biomedical journals. Journal of Documentation (Londres), 1999, 55(3): 288-309

Muchas gracias por su atención

Emilio Delgado López-Cózar

edelgado@ugr.es



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