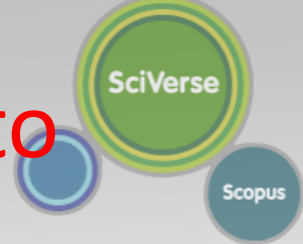
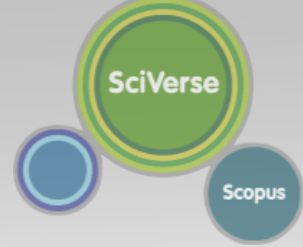


Assessing Journals for Inclusion into Scopus



Professor Evan Bieske
*School of Chemistry
University of Melbourne*
&
*Scopus Subject Chair for Chemistry, Physics and Materials
Sciences*



What's ahead

- Scopus
- Content Selection and Advisory Board
- Requirements for journal submission to Scopus
- Journal evaluation by Scopus
- Building a robust journal
- Summary & questions

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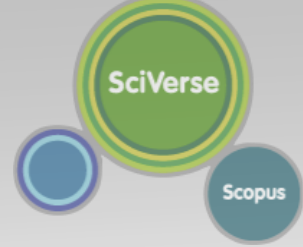
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1. Peer reviewed content
2. Regular publication schedule
3. Registered ISSN
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(Adopted by Council on November 10, 2002)
(Original version adopted by Council on 3 November 1991.)

The Constitution of the American Physical Society states that the objective of the Society shall be the advancement and diffusion of the knowledge of physics. It is the purpose of this statement to advance that objective by presenting ethical guidelines for Society members.

Each physicist is a citizen of the community of science. Each shares responsibility for the welfare of this community. Science is best advanced when there is mutual trust, based upon honest behavior, throughout the community. Acts of deception, or any other acts that deliberately compromise the advancement of science, are unacceptable. Honesty must be regarded as the cornerstone of ethics in science. Professional integrity in the formulation, conduct, and reporting of physics activities reflects not only on the reputations of individual physicists and their organizations, but also on the image and credibility of the physics profession as perceived by scientific colleagues, government and the public. It is important that the tradition of ethical behavior be carefully maintained and transmitted with enthusiasm to future generations.

The following are the minimal standards of ethical behavior relating to several critical aspects of the physics profession. Physicists have an individual and a collective responsibility to ensure that there is no compromise with these guidelines.

Research Results

The results of research should be recorded and maintained in a form that allows analysis and review. Research data should be immediately available to scientific collaborators. Following publication, the data should be retained for a reasonable period in order to be available promptly and completely to responsible scientists. Exceptions may be appropriate in certain circumstances in order to preserve privacy, to assure patent protection, or for similar reasons.

Fabrication of data or selective reporting of data with the intent to mislead or deceive is an egregious departure from the expected norms of scientific conduct, as is the theft of data or research results from others.

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Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the concept, design, execution or interpretation of the research study. All those who have made significant contributions should be offered the opportunity to be listed as authors. Other individuals who have contributed to the study should be acknowledged, but not identified as authors. The sources of financial support for the project should be disclosed.

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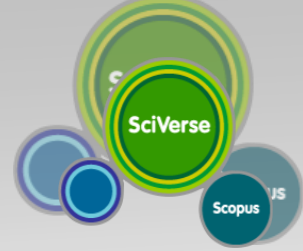


Assessment Criteria

1. Journal Policy
2. Quality of Content
3. Journal Standing
4. Regularity
5. Online availability

Assessment Criteria

- Journal Policy
 - Convincing editorial scope
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 - Geographical diversity of editorial board
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Case Study

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- Published by Korean Space Society
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In the journal, some of the covered technical areas are

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- Spacecraft Guidance and Navigation
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Assessment Criteria

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 - Convincing editorial scope
 - Level of peer review
 - Geographical diversity of editorial board
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Journal Policy - Purpose



The Journal of Astronomy and Space Sciences (JASS) is an international journal devoted to the publication of fundamental and applied investigations on all aspects of astronomy, space science, and space technology. It is published quarterly and is the official publication of the Korean Space Science Society. This The Journal is an open access journal, ; consequently, articles are free for all users to read and use. Topics also suitable for publication also include astrophysics, observational astronomy, archaeoastronomy, astrodynamics, geodesy, planetary science, solar physics, spacecraft guidance and navigation, satellite dynamics and control, and all applications of space technology.

Journal policy

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Title: **Journal of Astronomy and Space Sciences**
 Journal subtitle: **[Not applicable]**
 ISSN: **2093-5587**
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 ISBN: **[Not applicable]**
 Journal has no ISSN assigned: **[Not applicable]**

Information related to journal policy

Primary publisher: **The Korean Space Science Society**
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 Region: **Asia Pacific (without Russia/CIS, Middle East)**
 Major publisher : **No**
 Published by learned society: **The Korean Space Science Society**
 Society acronym: **[Not applicable]**
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 Primary field (as determined by Scopus): **Physics & Astronomy**
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 Start year of first predecessor: **1984**
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 Nr. of items per year: **45**
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Level of peer-review ⓘ:	<input type="radio"/> No peer-review / Main-editor peer-review <input type="radio"/> Open peer-review <input checked="" type="radio"/> Single-blind peer-review <input type="radio"/> Double-blind peer-review	✓
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Research Paper

J. Astron. Space Sci. 27(2), 75-80 (2010)
DOI: 10.5140/JASS.2010.27.2.075



New Light Curve Analysis for Large Numbers of Eclipsing Binaries I. Detached and Semi-Detached Binaries

Young-Woon Kang¹

Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Astrophysical Research Center for the Structure and Evolution of the Cosmos (ARCSEC), Sejong University, Seoul 143-747, Korea

Several survey observations have produced light curves of more than five thousand eclipsing binaries for last 15 years. Future missions such as the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST), the Panoramic Survey Telescope and Rapid Response System (Pan-STARRS) and Gaia are expected to yield hundreds thousands of new variable stars and eclipsing binaries. Current methods require a week to analyze the light curves of an eclipsing binary for its physical and orbital parameters. The current methods of analyzing the light curves will be inadequate to treat the overwhelming influx of new data. Therefore we developed a new method to treat large numbers of light curves of eclipsing binaries. We tested the new method by analyzing more than one hundred light curves of the detached and semi-detached eclipsing binaries discovered in the Small Magellanic Cloud and present their fitted light curves with observations.

Keywords: stars, eclipsing binaries, data analysis, fundamental parameters

1. INTRODUCTION

Eclipsing binary stars have been discovered since the Algol was recognized as an eclipsing binary. Up to 1990 approximately 4,000 eclipsing binaries including 3,546 binary systems listed in "A Finding List for Observers of Interacting Binary Stars" (Wood et al. 1980) have been discovered in our Galaxy. Approximately 465 eclipsing binaries were discovered in the direction of the galactic center at the beginning of the optical gravitational lensing experiment (OGLE) (Udalski et al. 1997) as a result of their dark matter searches using gravitational microlensing effects. Even if a large number of eclipsing binaries have been discovered in the Galaxy, analysis of the light curves has not been carried out for last 15 years. Approximately only 400 of 5,000 eclipsing binaries have been analyzed using their light curves and radial velocity curves. It is also quite a surprise that the data for the light curves and radial velocity curves of around only 200

eclipsing binaries are available in public domain.

The existence of eclipsing binaries in nearby galaxies such as the Large and Small Magellanic Clouds (LMC and SMC) and the Andromeda Galaxy (M31) has been known from photographic photometry for several decades. Nearly 200 eclipsing binaries had been identified up to 1,990 chiefly from their photographic light curves. Large survey observations of eclipsing binaries in the LMC and SMC had been carried out by several groups. The major surveys yielding light curves of the eclipsing binary stars in the LMC include EROS project (Grison et al. 1995), MACHO project (Alcock et al. 1997a), and OGLE project (Wyrzykowski et al. 2003). The EROS project provided a catalogue of 79 certain or probable eclipsing binary stars in the central bar of the LMC. The MACHO project reported light curves for 611 eclipsing binary stars in the LMC (Alcock et al. 1997b). Wyrzykowski et al. (2004) presented light curves of approximately 1,300 eclipsing binary stars detected in the SMC, collected from 1997 to 2000. Each

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Research Paper

J. Astron. Space Sci. 27(2), 89-96 (2010)
DOI: 10.5140/JASS.2010.27.2.089



On the Period Change of the Contact Binary GW Cephei

Chun-Hwey Kim^{1,2†}, Mi Hwa Song¹, Joh-Na Yoon², Jang Hae Jeong^{1,2}, Taek-Soo Jeoung^{1,2}, Young-Jae Kim^{1,2}, and Jung Yeb Kim^{1,2}

¹Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju 361-763, Korea
²Chungbuk National University Observatory, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju 361-763, Korea

BVR CCD observations of GW Cep were made on 15 nights in November through December 2008 with a 1-m reflector at the Jincheon station of the Chungbuk National University Observatory. Nineteen new times of minimum lights for GW Cep were determined and added to a collection of all other times of minima available to us. These data were then intensively analyzed, by reference to a *O-C* diagram, to deduce the general form of period variation for GW Cep. It was found that the *O-C* diagram could be interpreted as presenting two different forms of period change: an exclusively quasi-sinusoidal change with a period of 32.6 years and an eccentricity of 0.16; and a quasi-sinusoidal change with a period of 46.2 years and an eccentricity of 0.36 superposed on an upward parabola. Although a final conclusion is somewhat premature at present, the latter seems more plausible because late-type contact binaries allow an inter-exchange of both energy and mass between the component stars. The quasi-sinusoidal characteristics were interpreted in terms of a light-time effect due to an unseen tertiary component. The minimum masses of the tertiary component for both cases were calculated to be nearly the same as the 0.23-0.26 M_{\odot} -ranges which is hardly detectable in a light curve synthesis. The upward parabolic *O-C* diagram corresponding to a secular period increase of about 4.12×10^{-4} d/yr was interpreted as mass being transferred from the lesser to more massive component. The transfer rate for a conservative case was calculated to be about $2.66 \times 10^4 M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$ which is compatible with other WUMa-type contact binaries.

Keywords: eclipsing binaries, GW Cephei, period change, light-time effect, mass transfer

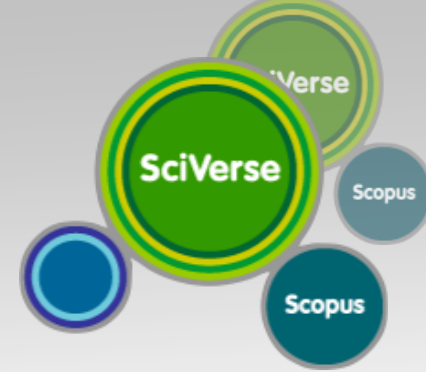
1. INTRODUCTION

Since the light variability of GW Cep (CSV 5941, EV 7, Sp = G3, P = 0.3188d) was discovered by Strohmeyer (Geyer et al. 1955), it has been the subject of several investigations aiming to determine its basic system parameters. The first photoelectric light curve was measured by Melnunger & Wenzel (1965), who classified GW Cep as a WUMa eclipsing binary with a G3 spectral type. After their study photoelectric or CCD observations of the system were made and/or analyzed by Hoffmann (1982), Kaluzny (1984), Landolt (1992), Pribulla et al. (2001a), and Lee et al. (2010). There have been no reports of spectro-

scopic observations until now, with the detailed history of the system described by Lee et al. (2010). Through the results of the investigations above, the following consensus of the general photometric properties of GW Cep has been reached: (1) GW Cep belongs to Binnejdijk's (1970) W-subtype of late-type contact binaries and has a total eclipse of about 24 minutes at primary eclipse; (2) two solar-type stars ($T_1=5,800\text{K}$ and $T_2=6,108\text{K}$) with unequal mass ($q=0.379$) and moderate contact ($f=0.174$) are revolving circularly around their common center of mass, with a high orbital inclination of 84.4 degrees; (3) GW Cep has displayed remarkable light changes both during and between eclipses, implying strong magnetic activity in

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Assessment Criteria




- Journal Policy
 - Convincing editorial scope ✓
 - Level of peer review ✓
 - Geographical diversity of editorial board
 - Geographical diversity of authors
- Quality of Content
 - Academic contribution to field ✓
 - Clarity of abstracts ✓
 - Quality and conformity with stated aims ✓
 - Readability ✓
- Journal Standing
 - Citedness of journal
 - Editor standing
- Regularity of publication
- Online availability
 - Content available on-line
 - English language homepage
 - Quality of homepage

A screenshot of the JASS (Journal of Astronomy and Space Sciences) homepage. The page features a header with the JASS logo, the journal title, and ISSN information. A navigation menu on the left includes sections for General Information, Submission & Review, and Archives. The main content area displays a cover image of a satellite in space, followed by a list of articles and a section for the current issue. The page is well-organized and professional, reflecting the journal's status as an open access journal.


Journal Standing

- Journal policy
- Quality of content (sample articles)
- Journal Standing**
- Regularity
- Online availability

Journal Standing

	Editor 1	Editor 2	Editor 3
Author profile in Scopus:	Open profile in Scopus	Open profile in Scopus	Open profile in Scopus
Number of papers in Scopus:	41	79	27
Cited by:	66	185	157
H-index (based on Scopus) 	6	8	7

Scopus tab : [Not applicable]



Citations in Scopus : [Open Citations in Scopus](#)

Indicator of journal citedness quantity : 9%

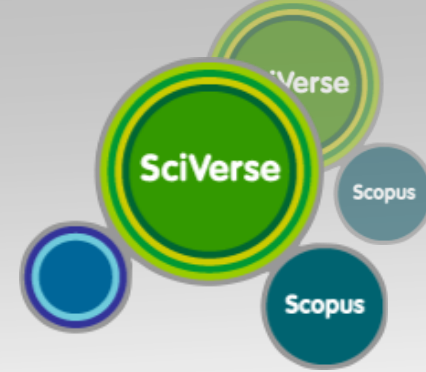
Indicator of journal citedness quality : 4

Indicator of journal citedness recency : 21%

Scoring

Criteria	Please give your score	Scopus Team score
Citedness of journal 	<input type="radio"/> Not cited <input type="radio"/> Poorly cited <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fairly cited <input type="radio"/> Well cited <input type="radio"/> Extremely well cited	✓
Editor standing 	<input type="radio"/> Not cited <input type="radio"/> Poorly cited <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fairly cited <input type="radio"/> Well cited <input type="radio"/> Extremely well cited	✓

Assessment Criteria



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 - Editor standing ✓
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The image is a screenshot of the Journal of Astronomy and Space Sciences (JASS) homepage. The page features a blue header with the JASS logo and the text 'Journal of Astronomy and Space Sciences'. Below the header, there are several sections: 'GENERAL INFORMATION' with links to 'About the Journal', 'Editorial Committee', and 'Information for Authors'; 'SUBMISSION & REVIEW' with links to 'Authors', 'Reviewers', 'Editors', 'Editor-in-Chief', 'Editorial Committee', and 'Editorial Office'; 'ARCHIVES' with links to 'Current Issue', 'Search for Articles', and 'Back Issues'. The main content area includes a large image of a satellite in space, a section for 'Announcement' with a link to 'Invitation of articles', and a section for 'CURRENT ISSUE : Vol. 28, Number 3, September, 2011'. The footer contains logos for 'The Korean Space Science Society', 'KOFST', and 'NRF'. The page also includes a list of articles with their titles and authors, such as 'WZ Cephei: A Dynamically Active W UMa-Type Binary Star' by Jang Hae Jeong^{1, 2} and Chun-Hwey Kim^{1, 21}.

Regularity

Journal policy | Quality of content (sample articles) | Journal Standing | **Regularity** | Online availability



Regularity

Most recently published issue: **Year: 2010 , Issue nr: 2**

What would have been the most recently published issue: **Year: 2010 , Issue nr: 2**

Last checked on: **2010-08-05 00:00:00.0**



Scoring

Criteria	Please give your score	Scopus Team score
Regularity of publication 	<input type="radio"/> By 4 or more issues delayed <input type="radio"/> By 2-3 issues delayed <input type="radio"/> By 1 issue delayed <input checked="" type="radio"/> Published on time	




Online availability - Homepage

Journal policy Quality of content (sample articles) Journal Standing Regularity **Online availability**

Online Availability

Covered by ISI Web of Science (WoS): **No**
 Covered by major bibliographic database(s): **Yes**
 Bibliographic database(s) (other): - **The SAO/NASA Astrophysics Data System (ADS)- Journal list of the National Research Foundation of Korea**
 DOI's registered with CrossRef : **Yes**
 Content available online: **Yes**
 URL electronic content: **Open electronic content**
 English-language homepage available: **Yes**
 Quality of homepage (suggested score) : **Good**

Scoring

Criteria	Please give your score	Scopus Team score
Content available online 	<input type="radio"/> Recent content not available online <input checked="" type="radio"/> Recent content available online	✓
English-language homepage available 	<input type="radio"/> Not in English <input type="radio"/> Partly in English <input checked="" type="radio"/> Entirely in English	✓
Quality of homepage 	<input type="radio"/> No homepage available <input type="radio"/> Extremely poor <input type="radio"/> Poor <input type="radio"/> Fair <input type="radio"/> Good <input type="radio"/> Extremely good	

GENERAL INFORMATION

About the Journal
Editorial Committee
Information for Authors

SUBMISSION & REVIEW

Authors
Reviewers
Editors
Editor-in-Chief
Editorial Committee
Editorial Office

ARCHIVES

Current Issue
Search for Articles
Back Issues



Announcement

• Invitation of articles

more



Editor-In-Chief
Sang-Young Park
(Yonsei University, Seoul)

Journal of Astronomy and Space Science is an international journal devoted to the publication of fundamental and applied investigations on all aspects of astronomy, space science and space technology. It is published quarterly and is the official publication of the Korean Space Science Society. This Journal is open access journal, consequently, articles are free for all users to read and use. Manuscripts must be prepared according to the instructions that follow; those that do not conform or are incomplete may be returned for correction prior to review. Each article published is assigned a unique DOI that serves to identify the article in a digital environment.

In the journal, some of the covered technical areas are

- Astrophysics
- Archaeoastronomy
- Geodes
- Solar Physics
- Satellite Dynamics and Control
- Spacecraft Systems
- Observational Astronomy
- Astrodynamics
- Planetary Science
- Spacecraft Guidance and Navigation
- Applications of Space Techno



CURRENT ISSUE : Vol. 28, Number 3, September, 2011

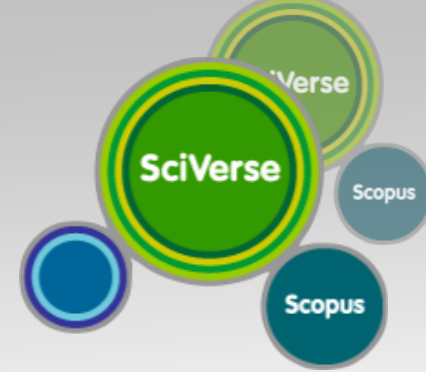
• WZ Cephei: A Dynamically Active W UMa-Type Binary Star

Jang Hae Jeong^{1, 2} and Chun-Hwey Kim^{1, 2†} [¹Department of Astronomy and Space Science, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju 361-763, Korea ²Chungbuk National University Observatory, Chungbuk National University, Cheongju 361-763, Korea]

• Mid-latitude Geomagnetic Field Analysis Using BOH Magnetometer: Preliminary Results

Junga Hwang^{1†}, Kyuchool Choi¹, Jaejin Lee¹, Young-Deuk Park¹, and Dong-Hun Ha² [¹Space Science Research Center, Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute, Daejeon 305-348, Korea ²Gyeongnam Science High School, Jinju 660-851, Korea]

Assessment Criteria



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The screenshot shows the homepage of the Journal of Astronomy and Space Sciences (JASS). The header includes the JASS logo, the journal title, and the text 'Open Access Journal'. It also displays the ISSN numbers (2093-5587 and 2093-1409) and navigation links for HOME, LOG IN, and REGISTER. The main content area features a large image of a satellite in space with the journal title overlaid. Below this, there are sections for 'GENERAL INFORMATION' (About the Journal, Editorial Committee, Information for Authors), 'SUBMISSION & REVIEW' (Authors, Reviewers, Editors, Editor-in-Chief, Editorial Committee, Editorial Office), and 'ARCHIVES' (Current Issue, Search for Articles, Back Issues). A sidebar on the right contains an 'Announcement' section with links for 'Invitation of articles' and 'more'. The main text area describes the journal's focus on fundamental and applied investigations in astronomy, space science, and space technology. It lists covered technical areas such as Astrophysics, Archaeoastronomy, Geodesy, Solar Physics, Satellite Dynamics and Control, Spacecraft Systems, Observational Astronomy, Astrodynamics, Planetary Science, Spacecraft Guidance and Navigation, and Applications of Space Techno. The current issue is identified as Vol. 28, Number 3, September, 2011. Two featured articles are listed: 'WZ Cephei: A Dynamically Active W UMa-Type Binary Star' by Jang Hae Jeong^{1, 2} and Chun-Hwey Kim^{1, 2†}, and 'Mid-latitude Geomagnetic Field Analysis Using BOH Magnetometer: Preliminary Results' by Junga Hwang[†], Kyuchool Chol[†], Jaemin Lee[†], Young-Deuk Park[†], and Dong-Hun Ha[†].

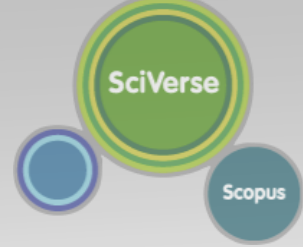
Warning Signs for Poor Journals

- Editors and authors from the same institution
- Plagiarism
- Poor figures
- Bad grammar
- Flawed science
- Uneven quality
- Poor homepage
- Lack of journal focus

Deal Breakers

- Plagiarism
 - republication of articles
- Flawed science
 - Obvious problems with methodology
 - No appropriate recognition of previous work in field
 - Crazy notions (earth is center of universe etc.)
- Broken publication record
 - missing/delayed issues
- Poor or unavailable homepage
- Poor production values
 - bad figures, poor grammar

Building a Robust Journal



- Editors and authors from different institutions and countries
- Solid peer review process
 - External referees not just editors
 - Rejection of a substantial fraction of articles
- Excellent production values
 - Good grammar
 - Figures with consistent style
 - No mistakes
 - Consistent formatting

Summary

- Scopus is eager to expand its coverage to include journals that meet its essential technical requirements and which possess,
 - High level of scholarship
 - Diversity of editorship and authorship
 - Unbroken publication record over several years
 - Excellent production values
 - Good homepage