О чем стоит подумать если хочешь опубликовать статью в высокорейтинговом журнале (Q1)

Tips from the editorial board member of Scientific Reports

Орехова Е.В.

Новый рейтинг российских научных журналов Science Index

14.03.2023

Рейтинг Science Index :

SI = 8*IF5 + 7*H10 + 4*HA3 + 4*LN3

IF5 - нормированный импакт-фактор журнала по ядру РИНЦ за 5 лет;

H10 - нормированный индекс Хирша по ядру РИНЦ статей в журнале за 10 лет;

HA3 - средний нормированный индекс Хирша по ядру РИНЦ авторов статей в журнале за 3 года;

LN3 - средняя длина текста статей за 3 года.

Сравнение показателей российских журналов в рейтинге Science Index по направлению «Психология»

1.	Психологический журнал WOS,Scopus,RSCI,ВАК	9,207
2.	Культурно-историческая психология WOS,Scopus,RSCI,ВАК	8,458
3.	Консультативная психология и психотерапия WOS,Scopus,ВАК	8,027
4.	Психологическая наука и образование WOS,Scopus,RSCI,ВАК	7,968
5.	Журнал высшей нервной деятельности им. И.П. Павлова WOS,Scopus,RSCI,ВАК	7,778
6.	Суицидология WOS,ВАК	7,367
7.	Вопросы психологии WOS,Scopus,RSCI,ВАК	7,335
8.	Социальная психология и общество WOS,Scopus,RSCI,ВАК	7,256
9.	Экспериментальная психология WOS,RSCI,ВАК	7,077

Impact Factor (IF): показатель качества журнала

- Основным показателем качества журнала является его импакт-фактор (IF): среднее количество цитирований статей из журнала, опубликованных за последние два года, в текущем году.

- IF - это только одно число, которое зависит от многих факторов, таких как размер научного сообщества в данной области, специализация журнала, его "популярности" в конкретной области исследований в данный период времени, а также от того, насколько журнал является специализированным.

- Показатель SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) - это мера престижа научных журналов, учитывающая как количество ссылок, полученных журналом, так и престиж журналов, из которых эти ссылки были получены.

	Title	Type	↓ SJR	H index	Total Docs. (2022)	Total Docs. (3years)	Total Refs. (2022)	Total Cites (3years)	Citable Docs. (3years)	Cites / Doc. (2years) IF	Ref. / Doc. (2022)
1	Annual Review of Psychology	journal	9.226 Q1	266	30	86	4448	2659	83	26.89	148.27
2	Psychological Bulletin	journal	7.635 Q1	345	22	124	6441	2990	120	22.27	292.77
3	Annual Review of Organizational Psychology and Organizational Behavior	journal	7.036 Q1	66	18	53	2238	849	50	14.53	124.33
4	Annual Review of Clinical Psychology	journal	6.744 Q1	134	22	65	2911	1369	64	18.98	132.32
5	Psychological Science in the Public Interest	journal	6.295 Q1	56	5	19	576	276	10	16.08	115.20
6	Journal of Applied Psychology	journal	6.130 Q1	324	129	332	14798	4160	329	11.94	114.71
7	Personality and Social Psychology Review	journal	5.709 Q1	177	19	43	3643	716	43	12.86	191.74
8	Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science	journal	5.649 Q1	34	16	102	956	1411	97	13.09	59.75
9	Nature Human Behaviour	journal	5.639 Q1	79	223	666	10311	9097	442	18.24	46.24

										IF	
908	Cultural-Historical Psychology	journal	0.306 Q3	7	51	148	1521	137	147	0.96	29.82
909	European Journal of Adapted Physical Activity	journal	0.306 Q3	8	10	40	486	46	38	1.08	48.60
910	International Journal of Human Rights in Healthcare	journal	0.306 Q3	16	86	138	4049	168	124	1.05	47.08
911	International Perspectives in Psychology: Research, Practice, Consultation	journal	0.305 Q3	9	28	56	1221	69	50	1.11	43.61
912	OCNOS	journal	0.304 Q3	15	20	72	823	62	72	0.92	41.15
913	Psihologija	journal	0.304 Q3	19	24	66	1257	71	66	1.17	52.38
914	International Journal of Dream Research	journal	0.303 Q3	17	31	125	1314	103	124	0.76	42.39
915	PPmP Psychotherapie Psychosomatik Medizinische Psychologie	journal	0.303 Q3	45	90	262	1912	160	172	0.62	21.24
916	Journal of Evidence-Based Psychotherapies	journal	0.302 Q3	21	18	52	900	68	52	1.32	50.00
917	Eurasian Journal of Applied Linguistics	journal	0.301 Q3	9	49	84	2016	206	84	2.66	41.14

- Q1?.... печатаемся на английском

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  - Публикуйтесь в журнале, который Вы читаете.
    - Open access Journals
    - Hybrid Journals (open access option)

- **Open access**
  - Преимущество: более широкая аудитория
  - Намного более широкий выбор журналов
  - Недостаток: цена публикации (которая примерно пропорциональна IF)

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0010-938X	Corrosion Science	Hybrid	4,250	3,880	3,400	477,530
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0195-6671	Cretaceous Research	Hybrid	3,140	2,860	2,510	352,810
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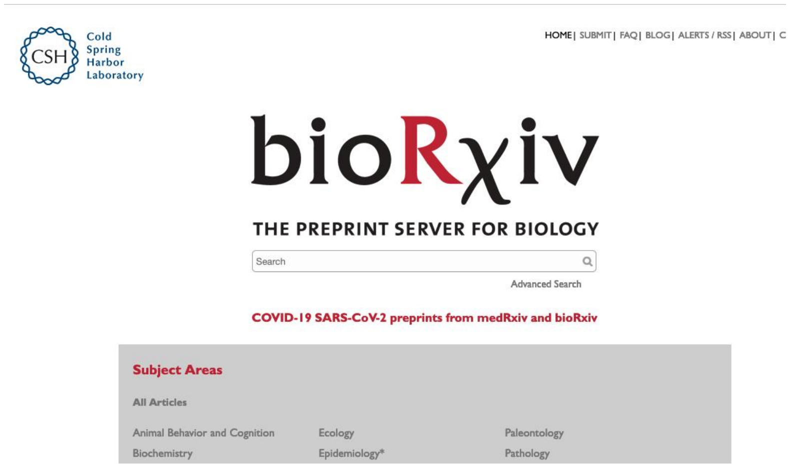

Narrowband gamma oscillations propagate and synchronize throughout the mouse thalamocortical visual system

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Summary

Rhythmic oscillations of neural activity permeate sensory systems. Studies in the visual system propose that broadband gamma oscillations (30 – 80 Hz) facilitate neuronal communication underlying visual perception. However, broadband gamma oscillations within and across visual areas show widely varying frequency and phase, providing constraints for synchronizing spike timing. Here, we analyzed data from the Allen Brain Observatory and performed new experiments that show narrowband gamma (NBG) oscillations (50 – 70 Hz) propagate and synchronize throughout the awake mouse thalamocortical visual system. Lateral geniculate (LGN) neurons fired with millisecond precision relative to NBG phase in primary visual cortex (V1) and multiple higher visual areas (HVAs). NBG in HVAs depended upon retinotopically aligned V1 activity, and neurons that fired at NBG frequencies showed enhanced functional connectivity within and across visual areas. Remarkably, LGN ON versus OFF neurons showed distinct and reliable spike timing relative to NBG oscillation phase across LGN, V1, and HVAs. Taken together, NBG oscillations may serve as a novel substrate for precise coordination of spike timing in functionally distinct subnetworks of neurons spanning multiple brain areas during awake vision.

Introduction

Oscillations of neural activity are thought to play an important role in both representing and communicating sensory information across the brain. Extensive studies in visual cortex have shown that broadband gamma (30 – 80 Hz) oscillations vary with visual stimulus features and visual task performance (Fries et al., 2001; Gray et al., 1989), leading to the hypothesis that synchronized gamma activity across visual brain areas facilitates neuronal communication underlying perception (Fries, 2015; Singer and Gray, 1995). However, recent work identifies several limitations for broadband gamma oscillations to both represent sensory stimuli and synchronize communication across brain areas (Kohn et al., 2020; Ray and Maunsell, 2015). First, broadband gamma oscillations measured simultaneously across brain areas show high variability in frequency, amplitude, and phase. Second, there is no "central clock" that coordinates broadband gamma oscillations across brain areas at millisecond timescales. Third, broadband gamma oscillations typically emerge slowly after stimulus onset and then fluctuate continuously with stimulus features. All these factors pose constraints for maintenance of spike timing precision and synchronization across widespread visual areas. Instead, broadband gamma oscillations may primarily reflect timescales of local cortical excitation and inhibition (Buzsaki and Wang, 2012; Cardin, 2016; Sohal, 2016). If, however, an oscillation acts primarily to coordinate visual activity across brain areas, then it should 1) show consistent frequency and phase across regions, 2) show synchronization at the visual input layers across these regions, and 3) enforce neurons to fire at distinct oscillation phases according to visual feature preferences.

Recent studies have unveiled a novel narrowband gamma (NBG) oscillation in the mouse visual system. Unlike broadband gamma activity, NBG in primary visual cortex (V1) shows a highly stereotyped oscillation frequency (central peak between 50 – 70 Hz), narrow bandwidth (5 – 7 Hz), and is not generated by visual stimulus features. NBG in mouse V1 arises spontaneously during wakefulness (Niell and Stryker, 2010), disappears in total darkness, and propagates directly from lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN; Saleem et al., 2017) and likely

from retina (Storchi et al., 2017), echoing findings from the cat visual system (Castelo-Branco et al., 1998; Neuenschwander and Singer, 1996). Remarkably, NBG in mouse V1 also varies with arousal and behavioral state (Haider et al., 2013; Niell and Stryker, 2010; Saleem et al., 2017; Vinck et al., 2015), and its strength predicts visual perceptual performance (Speed et al., 2019). This suggests that NBG could serve to coordinate activity across visual areas underlying perception. However, it is unknown if NBG activity propagates beyond V1 to higher visual areas (HVAs) that are also involved in visual perception. If NBG does invade HVAs, it is unknown how this depends on V1 activity, if NBG is tightly synchronized across visual cortical areas, or if NBG enforces spike timing of neurons depending on their visual stimulus preferences. Answering these questions requires large-scale, simultaneous neural recordings from LGN, V1, and HVAs, perturbations of NBG across areas, and a framework for detecting and quantifying population and single-neuron level NBG activity.

Here we addressed these questions by analyzing the Allen Brain Observatory Visual Coding dataset of multi-site simultaneous Neuropixels recordings (Allen Brain Observatory, 2019; Siegle *et al.*, 2021), and by performing recordings from HVAs during simultaneous optogenetic inactivation of V1. We found strong evidence for NBG activity propagation and synchronization throughout the mouse thalamocortical visual system. We found many neurons in LGN, V1, and HVAs that showed significantly synchronized NBG spiking, and these neurons showed greater likelihood for pairwise functional interactions than neurons lacking NBG activity. NBG in LGN was tightly synchronized with local field potential (LFP) oscillations in the input layers of V1 and HVAs, and NBG in HVAs showed retinotopic dependence on V1 activity. Surprisingly, LGN neurons preferring dark (OFF) versus bright (ON) visual stimuli fired spontaneously at distinct phases of NBG oscillations; these feature and phase preferences in LGN spikes were aligned with NBG activity in V1 and multiple HVAs according to their position along the anatomical hierarchy. Together, these findings show that NBG oscillations effectively synchronize spiking in functionally distinct groups of neurons throughout the awake mouse visual system, identifying a novel potential substrate for rapid communication and coordination of visual information across the brain.

Results

Correlated NBG spiking across LGN, V1, and HVAs

We first verified NBG communication from LGN to V1 in the Allen Brain Observatory – Visual Coding-Neuropixels dataset, and then found evidence for correlated NBG spiking across LGN, V1, and HVAs. Our starting point was to examine simultaneous Neuropixels recordings of spikes in LGN and V1 (Fig. 1A). Consistent with prior reports, (Saleem *et al.*, 2017; Schneider et al., 2021), many individual LGN neurons showed NBG power (between 50 – 70 Hz) in their spike autocorrelograms (ACGs; Fig. S1). Further, we found that cross-correlograms (CCGs) of many LGN-V1 pairs also showed correlated spiking oscillating at NBG frequencies (Fig. 1B). We identified NBG neurons as those with CCGs that fulfilled several quantitative metrics of significant NBG power (see Methods and Fig. S1). Correlated NBG spiking between LGN and V1 neuron pairs was highly specific: the same LGN neuron could show significant NBG firing synchronized with some V1 neurons (Fig. 1B), but not others recorded simultaneously and just tens of microns away on the probe (Fig. 1C). In this example session, we found many significant NBG CCGs between LGN - LGN neuron pairs (Fig. 1D; n = 57), and between LGN - V1 neuron pairs (n = 21), and LGN - HVA neuron pairs (n = 8). CCGs between these same NBG neurons and other neurons recorded simultaneously showed no significant NBG power in any CCG (Fig. 1E), ruling out global synchronization and instead suggesting that only specific neurons show correlated NBG firing across the visual system. Across all sessions with LGN single unit recordings in the Allen dataset (n = 32 recordings), 35% of all LGN neurons were classified as NBG neurons (n = 455; Table S1), while the remainder were classified as non-NBG neurons.

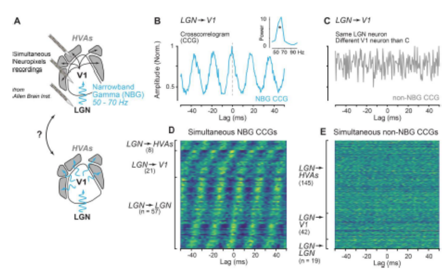


Figure 1. Synchronized narrowband gamma (NBG) activity across thalamocortical visual areas

A. Simultaneous multisite Neuropixels recordings from lateral geniculate nucleus (LGN), primary visual cortex (V1), and higher visual areas (HVAs) from the Allen Brain Observatory Visual Coding - Neuropixels dataset were examined for evidence of NBG oscillations from LGN to V1 (top), and for evidence of NBG activity across LGN, V1, and HVAs (bottom).

B. Example spike cross-correlogram (CCG) between a NBG neuron in LGN and a V1 neuron during spontaneous activity in an example session (170 mins of simultaneous recording with ~161k LGN spikes and ~393k V1 spikes). Neurons in each area were classified as NBG neurons if their autocorrelograms showed significant spectral power in the 50 – 70 Hz range, or if the CCG showed significant NBG power (inset; see Methods and Fig. S1).

C. Same NBG LGN neuron in B, and CCG with a non-NBG neuron in V1 during spontaneous activity during the same session as B. Neurons without significant 50-70 Hz power in autocorrelations or cross-correlations classified as non-NBG. Non-NBG neuron recorded on probe site adjacent to the one in B.

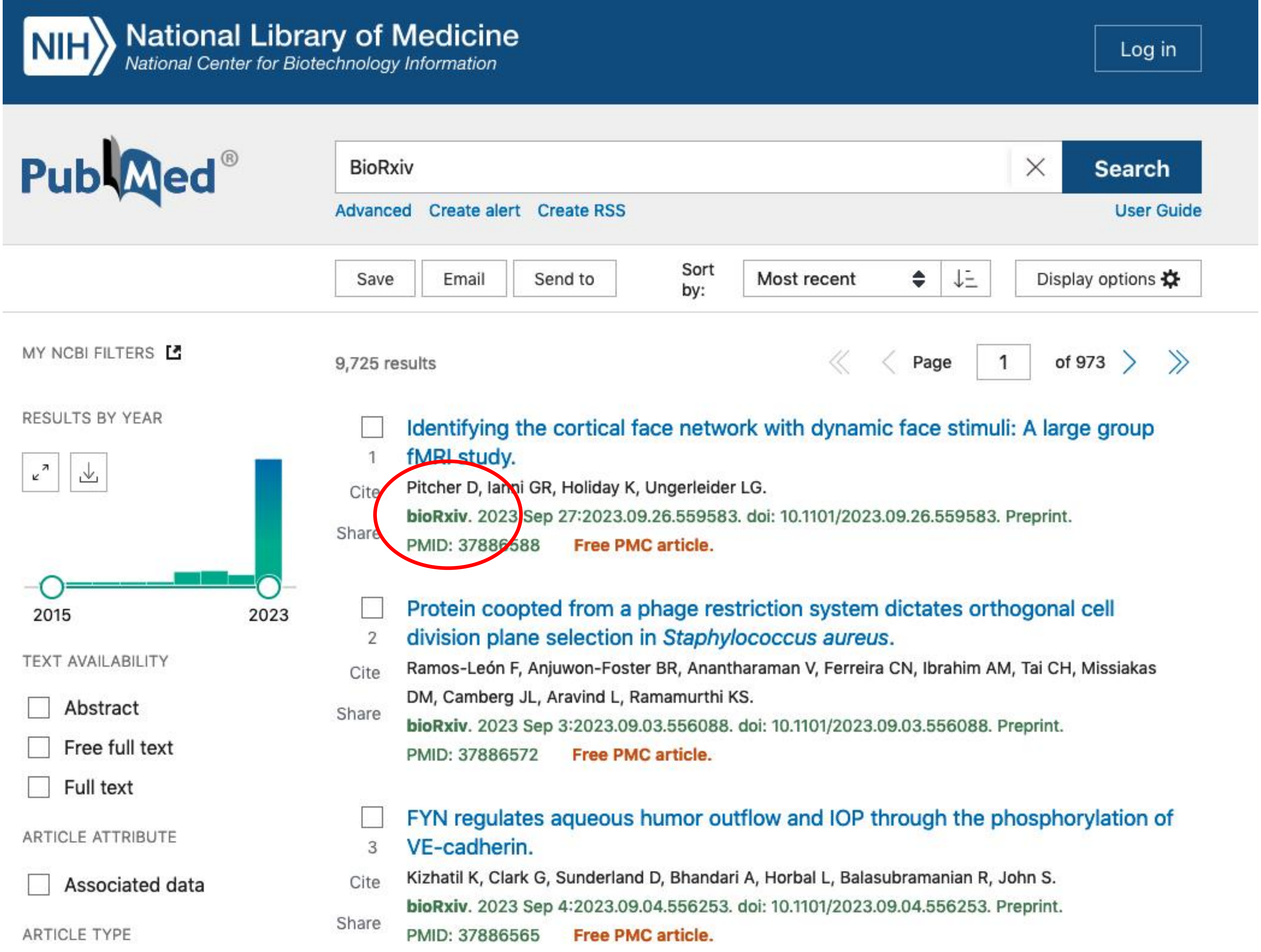
D. Cross-correlograms between NBG LGN neuron in B, and all other simultaneously recorded NBG neurons in LGN (n = 57), V1 (n = 21) and higher visual areas (n = 8) in same example session. Heatmap shows each CCG normalized to peak amplitude (yellow) and sorted by peak lag for visualization of oscillatory firing. Plot excludes one NBG cell in LGN for display.

E. Cross-correlograms between the same NBG LGN neuron as B-D and all simultaneously recorded non-NBG

NBG power in CCGs within session (>8k pairwise CCGs). Third, identification of NBG neurons using CCGs showed high overlap with identification based solely on spike autocorrelograms (ACGs; Fig. S1), and our main results were unchanged even when we restricted analysis solely to NBG neurons identified with ACGs, as will be evident later.

NBG local field potential (LFP) oscillations across V1 and HVAs were synchronized with spikes of NBG LGN neurons. We examined V1 LFPs triggered on simultaneously recorded spikes of NBG neurons in LGN (Fig. 2A). We used current source density analysis (Fig. S2) to localize the earliest current sink that corresponds to input layer 4 (L4) of V1, then calculated the spike triggered LFP (stLFP) at this site relative to NBG LGN neuron spikes during spontaneous activity. An example V1 L4 stLFP showed clear and significant NBG oscillations (Fig. 2CB; 55.6 Hz), with LGN spikes preceding the LFP trough by 5.6 ms. We then identified the putative functional input layers of HVAs in the same way (Fig. S2) and calculated the stLFP in HVAs relative to NBG LGN spikes. As expected, the stLFP power was greatest in V1 (Fig. 2C) but also showed elevated power in the lateral HVAs (RL, LM) compared to the medial ones (PM, AM; schematic in Fig. 2A). Importantly, stLFP NBG power was significantly reduced when triggered from non-NBG LGN neuron spikes in the same recordings (-6.9 ± 6.9 dB reduction on average), a significant difference in all areas except PM (V1: $p < 1e\text{-}3$; RL: $p < 0.04$; LM: $p < 3e\text{-}4$; AL: $p < 6e\text{-}4$; AM: $p = 0.03$; PM: $p = 1$; Wilcoxon rank sum tests). We then plotted stLFP power versus hierarchy scores that directly reflect feedforward versus feedback anatomical connectivity (Harris et al., 2019), and found a significant correlation between the anatomical hierarchy and stLFP then computed histograms of NBG LGN neuron spikes aligned to peaks of cortical LFP filtered for NBG frequencies (Methods). We found clear periodicity in LGN spiking relative to continuous NBG LFP phase in V1 (Fig. 2E; example session cycle histogram). We quantified the amount of sinusoidal power in cycle histograms by computing their signal to noise ratio (SNR; see Methods) and found that LGN spike cycle histograms showed greatest SNR in V1, followed by lateral (RL, LM) then medial HVAs (PM, AM; Fig. 2F). We again used non-NBG LGN neurons as an internal control, and found cycle histograms of NBG neurons showed significantly greater power relative to cortical LFP in all areas (V1: $p < 3e\text{-}5$; RL: $p < 2e\text{-}3$; LM: $p < 2e\text{-}4$; AL: $p < 4e\text{-}3$; AM $p < 4e\text{-}3$) except PM ($p = 0.14$), and significantly steeper relationship of histogram SNR power in NBG neurons relative to non-NBG neurons in the same recordings (-19.9 dB across areas for NBG neurons vs -4.6 dB for non-NBG neurons, $p < 5e\text{-}7$). We plotted cycle histogram SNR power versus anatomical hierarchy scores, and again found a significant correlation (Fig. 2H; $r = -0.9$; $p = 0.02$). These findings with stLFP and cycle histograms suggest that NBG activity in LGN and V1, the major source of feedforward cortical input to the HVAs (Siegle *et al.*, 2021), may contribute to propagation of NBG activity across the visual cortical hierarchy.

Indeed, we found that the strength of NBG across HVAs depended upon retinotopically aligned feedforward input from V1. We performed new experiments (not part of the Allen Brain Observatory dataset) to verify NBG in LGN, and causally assess contributions of V1 to NBG activity in HVAs. We first confirmed strong and prevalent NBG spiking in our recording conditions with Neuropixels recordings from LGN (nearly 25% of all LGN neurons classified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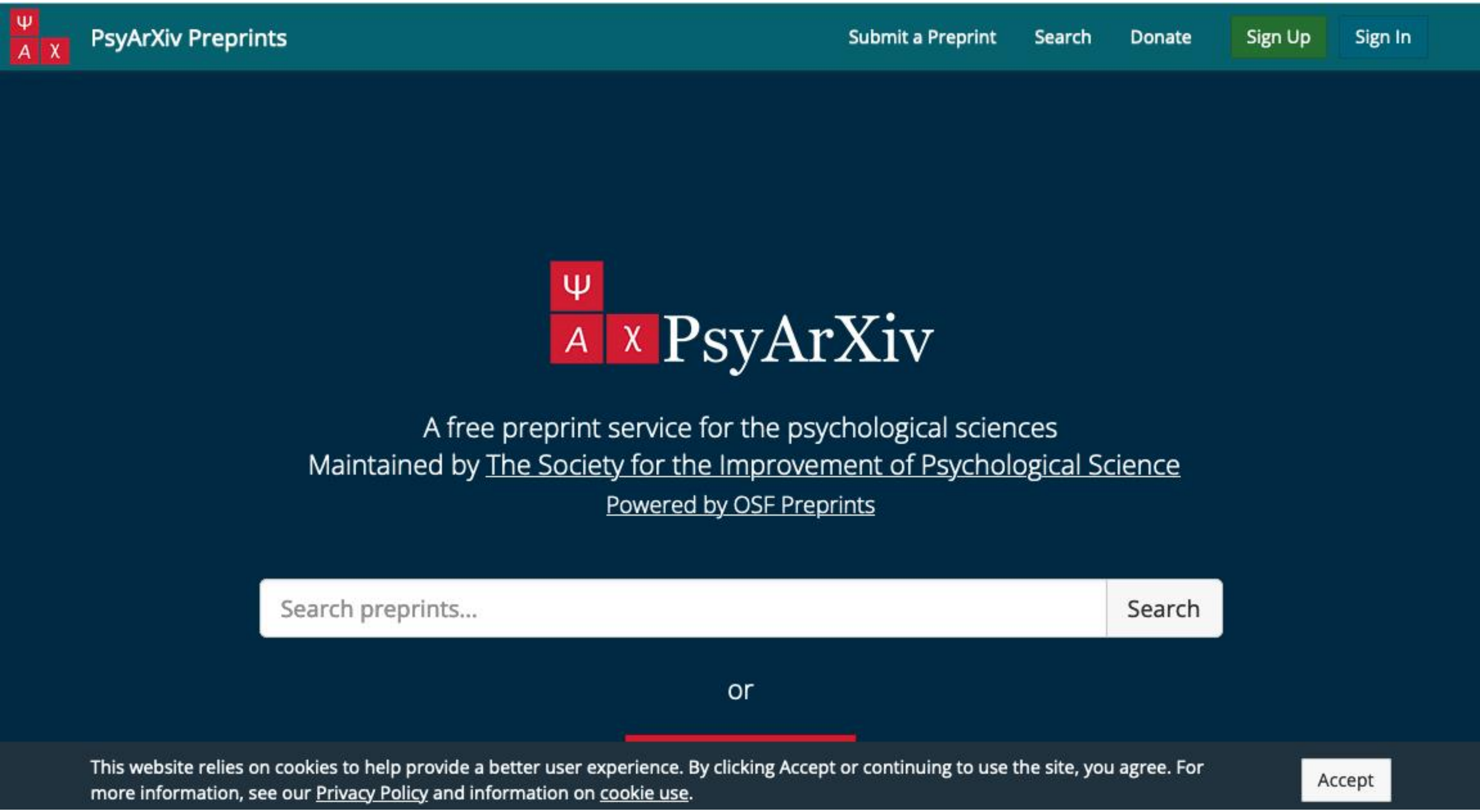

Публикация - что представляет собой сильная статья?

- Имеет четкую, полезную и захватывающую идею.
- Логично построена и изложена.
- Рецензенты и редакторы могут легко понять значение работы.

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  - Читабельность
  - Исследование отвечает этическим нормам

Cover letter

Dear Editor

On behalf of my co-authors, I am pleased to submit the attached manuscript for consideration for publication in Scientific Reports.

Постановка проблемы:

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is characterized by persistent challenges in social communication. Novel therapies are under development to help individuals with these challenges, however the ability to show a benefit is dependent on a sensitive and reliable measure of treatment effect. Traditionally, measuring communicative abilities requires the use of subjective and time-consuming surveys to be completed by a caregiver or clinician.

Контекст:

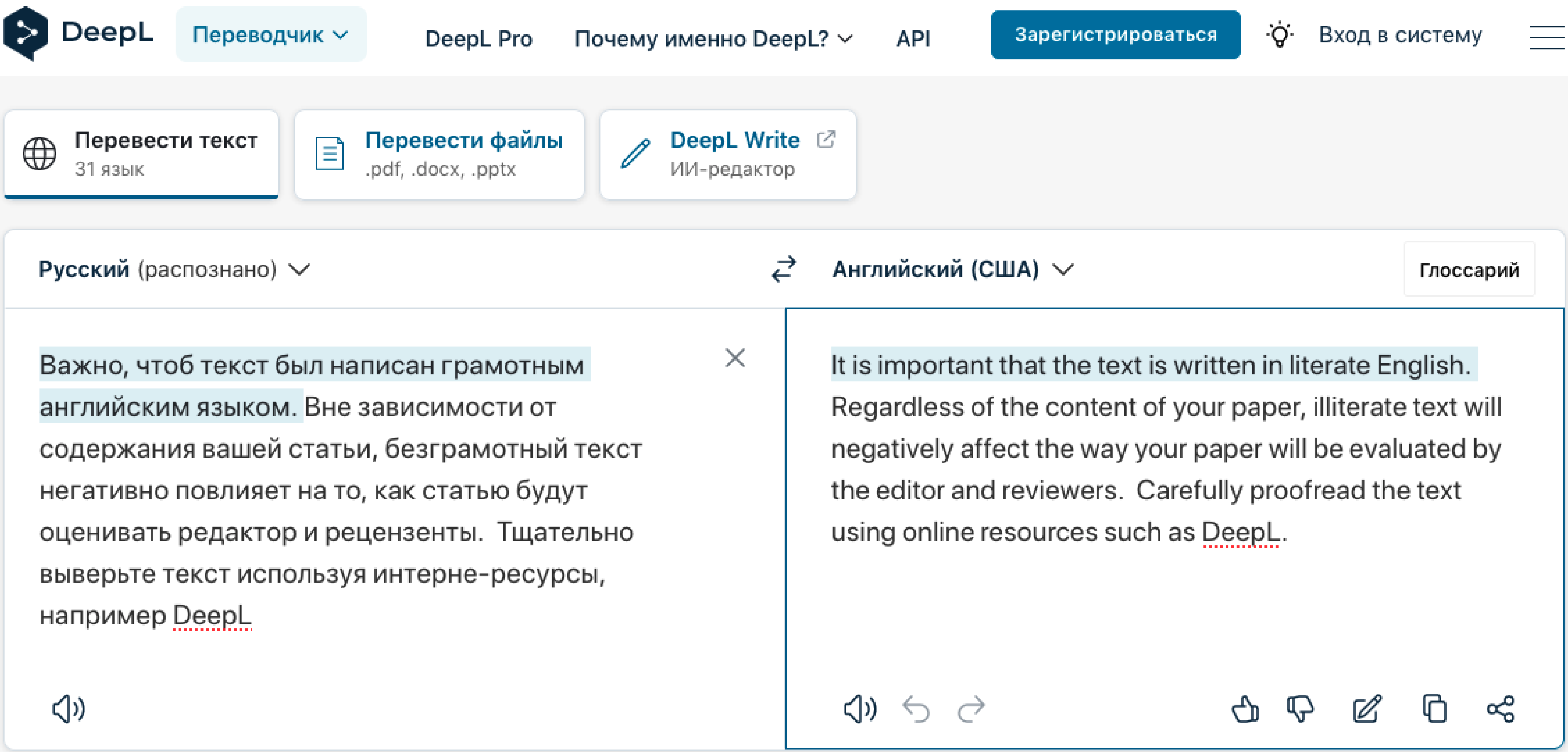
Studies in recent years have shown that features derived from natural conversations can provide objective measures of communicative abilities. Conversations at home are also more ecological, and can be administered more frequently, perhaps giving them added sensitivity to change. However, the results from these studies have relied on manual transcriptions from trained professionals. In order to protect patient privacy, and also to bypass this time-consuming and costly process, fully automated machine learning algorithms need to be applied that can automatically segment a conversation to identify who is talking when. This process is known as speaker diarization, and has seen much progress in recent years.

Чем замечательно Ваше исследование, зачем его публиковать:

In this manuscript, we describe, for the first time, the successful application of a speaker diarization algorithm onto a large cohort of ASD participants as they recorded conversations with their caregiver over the course of a clinical trial. In addition, we calculated a simple feature to measure talkativeness (the average duration that a participant would speak for within their turn). We found a significant correlation between this feature and the Vineland Adaptive Behaviour Scales (VABS) expressive communication score (r=0.51, p=7x10-5), which is the primary clinical measure of communicative abilities in ASD. Our results show that natural conversations can be used to obtain measures of talkativeness, and that this measure can be derived automatically, thus showing the promise of objectively evaluating communication challenges in ASD.

We believe that this manuscript will be of great interest to the readers of Scientific Reports. We build upon several studies related to digital assessments of ASD that have been published in Scientific Reports in recent years1–8, by demonstrating the potential for remote monitoring to evaluate novel disease-modifying therapies for ASD in clinical trials.

Язык: встречают по одежке…



Язык

- Пишите короткими предложениями.
- Пишите кратко, по существу.
  - Отечественный психолог Л. С. Выготский ~~обратил свое внимание на восприятие фонем и~~ установил, что «всякая фонема воспринимается и воспроизводится как фонема на фоне фонем, то есть восприятие фонемы происходит только на фоне человеческой речи» [16].
- Избегайте ‘русизмов’
  - [Peculiarities of EEG dynamics in cognitive activity demanding persistent attention in patients with schizophrenia and schizoaffective psychosis and their relatives] [Article in Russian]
- Возьмите ‘положительный пример’ и попытайтесь написать в том же стиле.

Принципы оценки манускрипта в журнале *Scientific Reports*

- Научная обоснованность (Критерий "научной обоснованности" охватывает как методы, так и анализ)
- Техническая качественность выполнения
- Методологическая и статистическая надежность
- Воспроизводимость
- Материал всесторонне проанализирован
- Выводы полностью подтверждены данными
- Данные обсуждается в контексте предшествующей литературы
- Оригинальный вклад в существующее знание

Резюме/Abstract

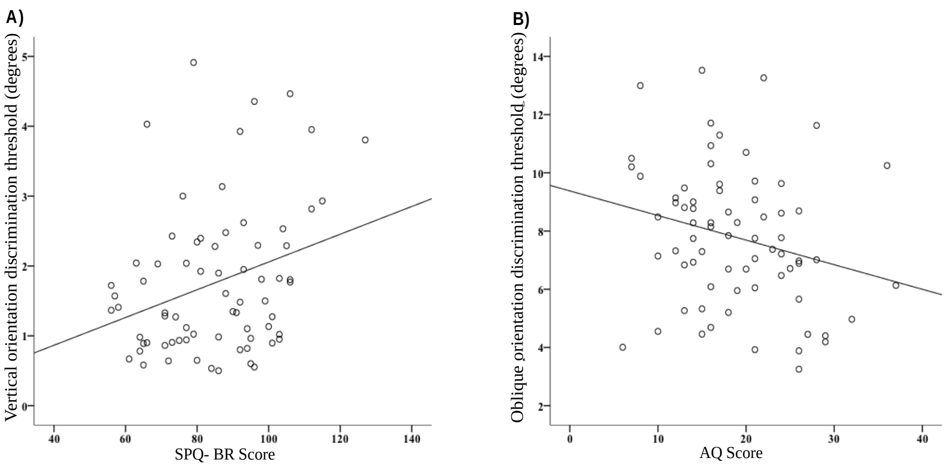
- Чрезвычайно важная часть статьи.
- Краткий, но содержательный.
  - ~~В статье мы расскажем про…~~
- Необходимо
  - *Introduction*: очертить проблему
  - *Methods*: кратко описать пути решения
  - *Results*: описать основные результаты
  - *Discussion and Conclusions*: О чем говорят Ваши результаты и как они дополняют современные знания в соответствующей области. Новизна. [Практическая значимость]

Введение: что особенно важно?

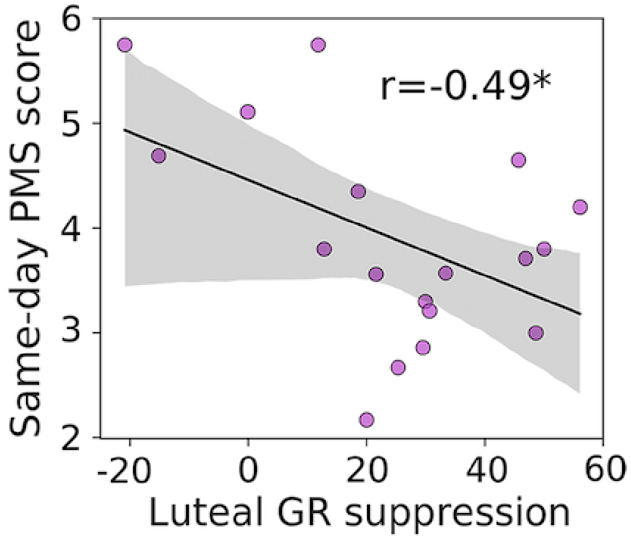
- Четкая постановка задачи во введении. Заключение должно адресоваться к введению.
- Исследование должно быть помещено в контекст других современных [зарубежных] исследований по данной теме. Адресация к соответствующей литературе.
- Важно правильно использовать терминологию принятую в данной области.

Рисунки

Плохо



Хорошо



- Крупные, читаемые подписи. Хороший контраст.

Цитирование

- Прочитайте или хотя бы внимательно просмотрите статью, перед тем как ее цитировать.
- Неверное цитирование производит крайне негативное впечатление.

Revision

- Уважение к рецензентам.
- Ответ на каждый вопрос/пункт замечания.
- Ответы должны выражаться в изменениях в тексте (track changes, line…., page ….), либо в подробных объяснениях почему Вы считаете нецелесообразным вносить предложенные изменения.

Удачи !