

From Research to Publication: Good Practices, Ethics and How to Write a Good Scientific Paper

Albert Ansmann

**Leibniz Institute for Tropospheric Research,
Leipzig, Germany**

Member of the



TROPOS
Leibniz Institute for
Tropospheric Research

Albert Ansmann, TROPOS, lidar/radar aerosol/cloud obs.

My role at TROPOS:

- Senior scientist in the background: comments/discussions/fine tuning of ideas, strategies, actions, papers, supervision of PhD students
- Support: Limassol, Tel Aviv, Dushanbe, Tirana, Chile

Member of the



Leibniz Institute for
Tropospheric Research

LACROS at Invercargill, New Zealand

(46.4°S)

September 2025 – April 2027



Fluorescence backscatter channel
Dual-FOV pol.-sensitive channels

35 GHz
Radar

Microwave
Radiometer

Parsivel
Disdrometer

Polly^{XT} Lidar

Doppler
Lidar

Sun
Photometer

Radiation
station

94 GHz
Radar

20 GHz
Radar
(MRR)

Rain
gauge

CHM15kx
Ceilometer

Filter
Sampler

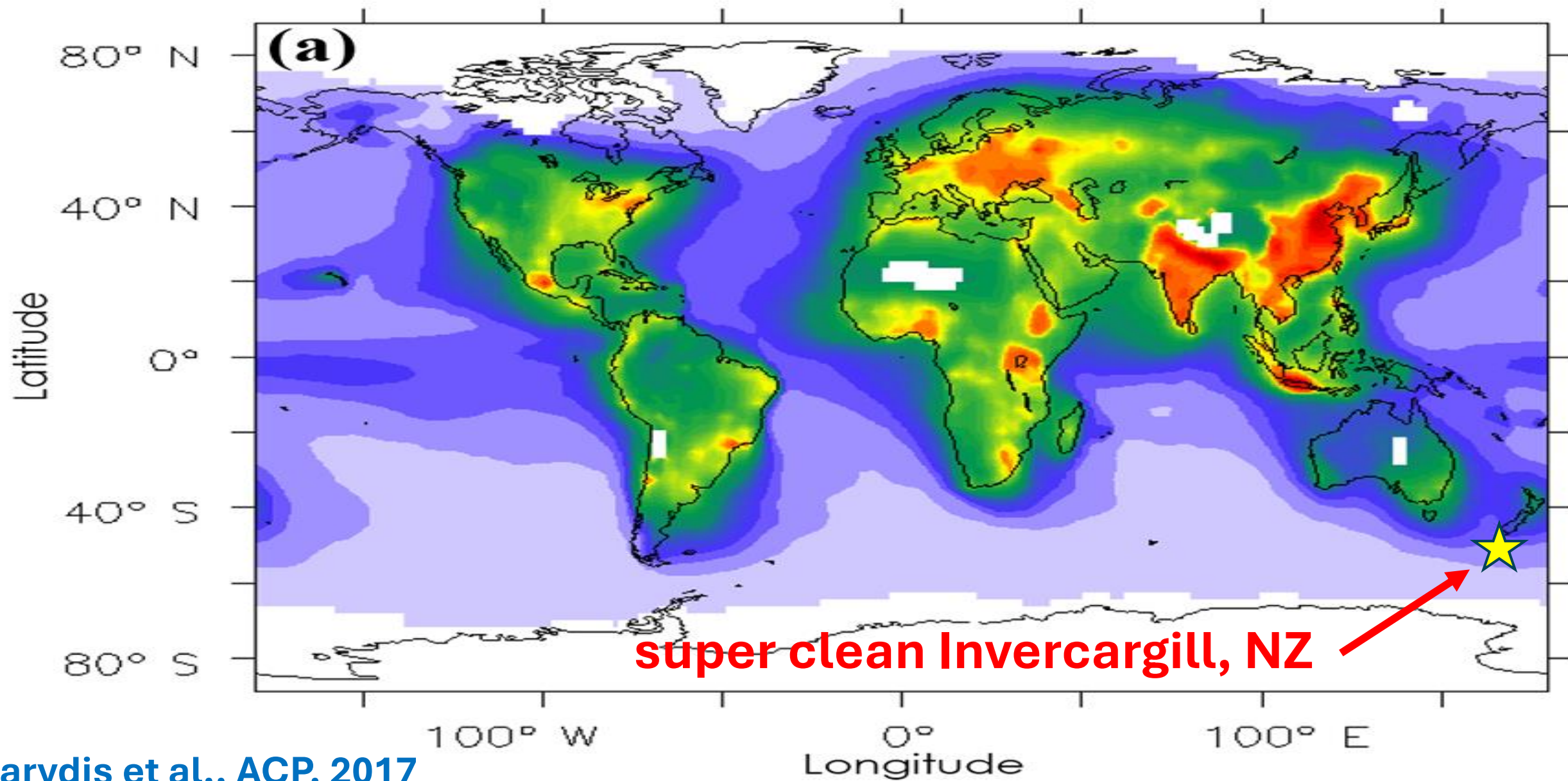
CL61
Ceilometer

SMPS

2D-Video
Disdrometer

N. N.

N. N.



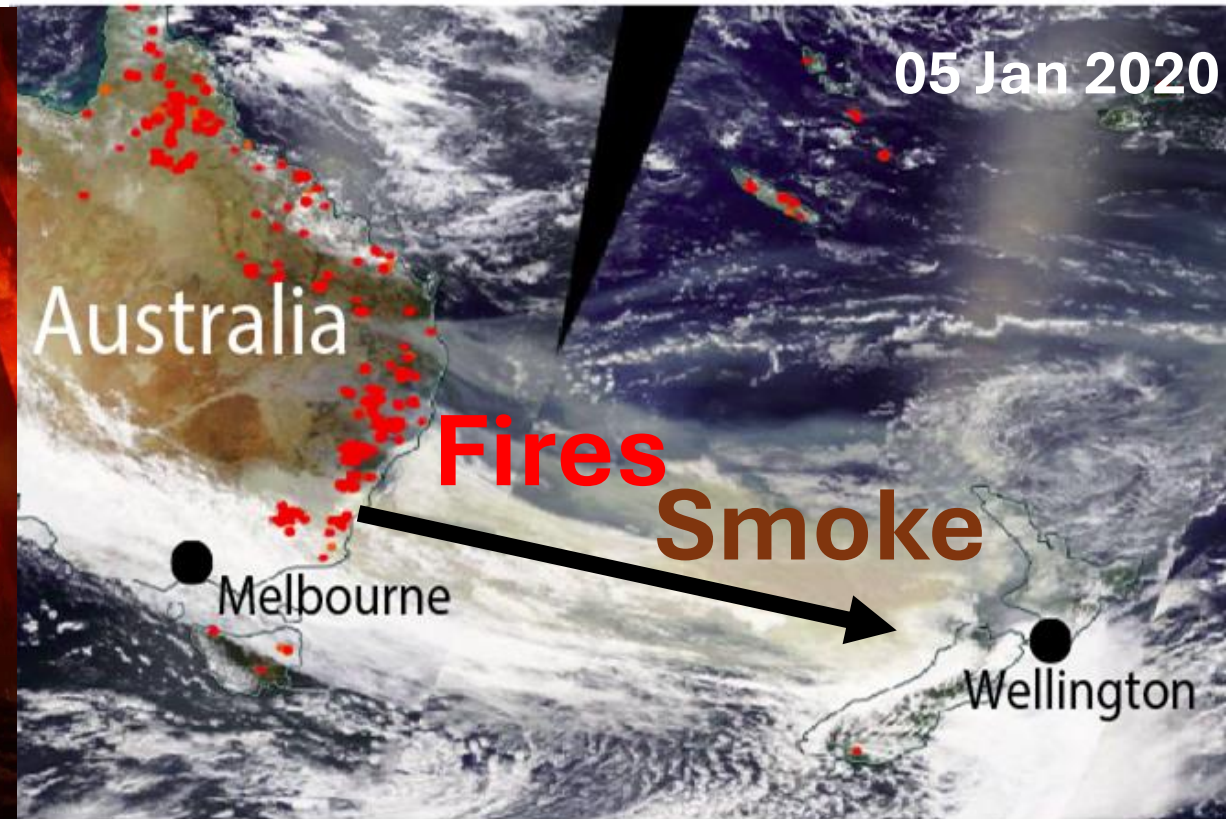
Karydis et al., ACP, 2017

Australian fires 2019/2020

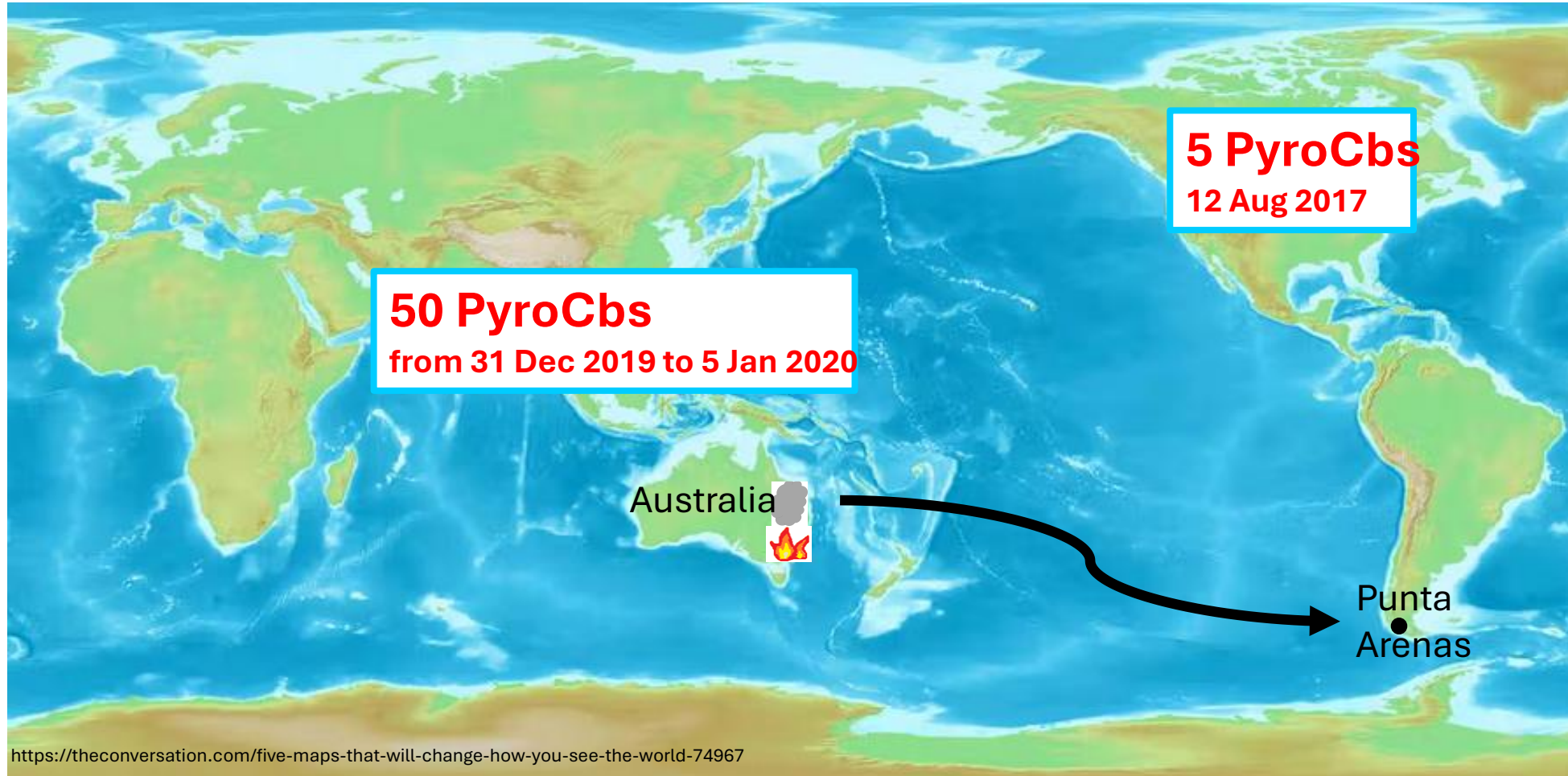
Australia 2020



<https://robbreport.com/travel/resorts/luxury-hotel-stays-benefit-australia-wildfire-relief-2892734/>



Smoke far range transport to Punta Arenas (Chile)



31 Oct 2019, 86°N,
123°E

*... drifting with the
pack ice from
October to May ...*



Ansmann et al., ACP, 2025a

ARM HSRL lidar

Polarstern

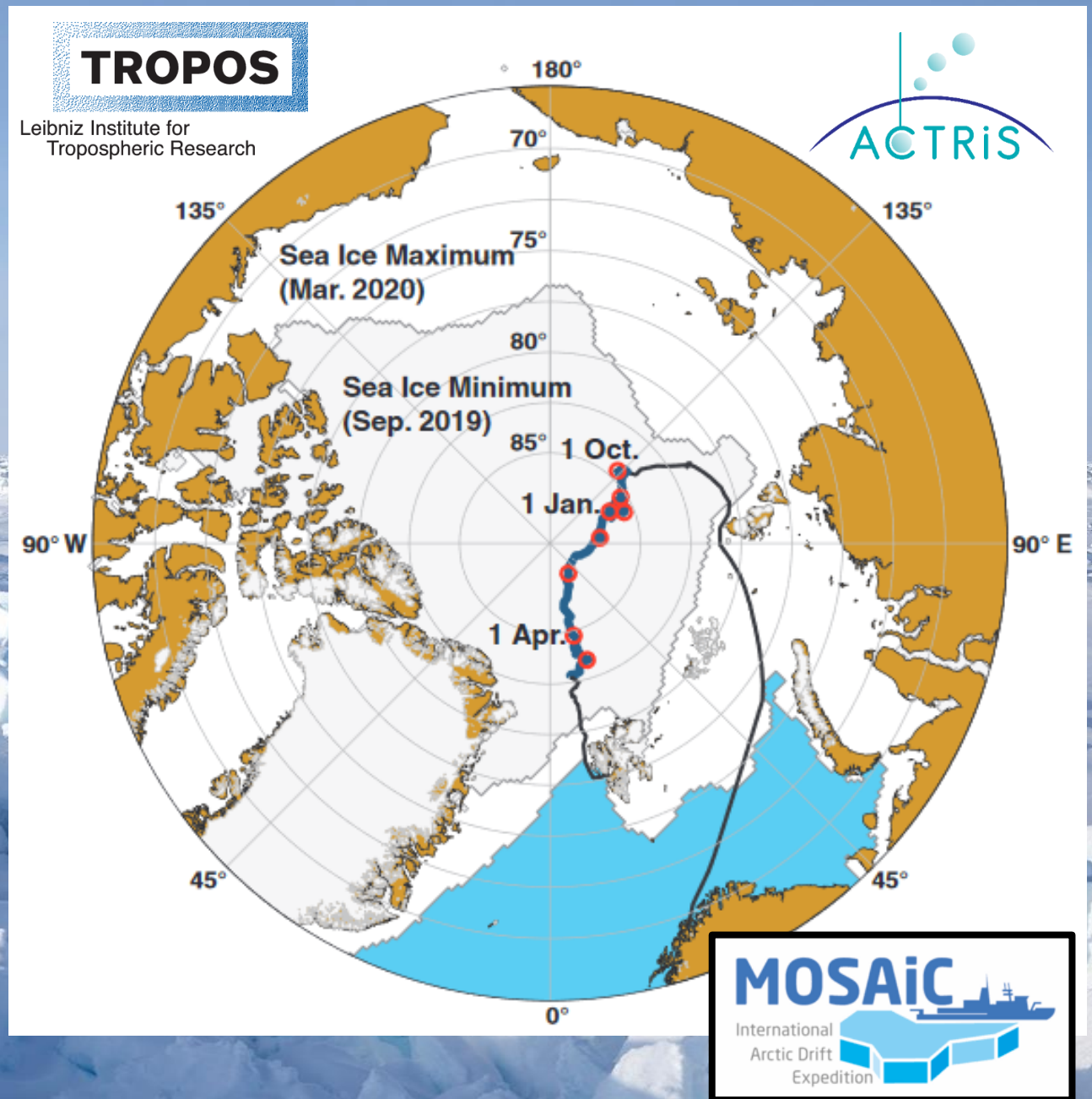
TROPOS Polly lidar
5° off zenith pointing

The picture was taken by Jakob Stark and shown within the Geo journal report of Ester Horvath (<https://geo.pageflow.io/gefangen-im->



10 April 2020

Engelmann et al., ACP, 2021



OCEANET-Atmosphere at Neumayer III (70.7° S, 8.3° W) Antarctica



Solar/terrestrial radiation
Sky camera
Microwave radiometer (RPG)
Disdrometer
Sun/Sky/Lunar photometer (Cimel/Aeronet)
Doppler wind lidar (Abacus/TROPOS)
Raman lidar Polly-XT (TROPOS)
35 GHz cloud Doppler radar (METEK)



Radenz et al., BAMS, 2025



Neumayer III, 70°S, Antarctica, 17 July 2023, 22:33 UTC

COALA: Continuous Observations of Aerosol-cLoud interaction in *Antarctica*, Jan 2023- Dec 2023

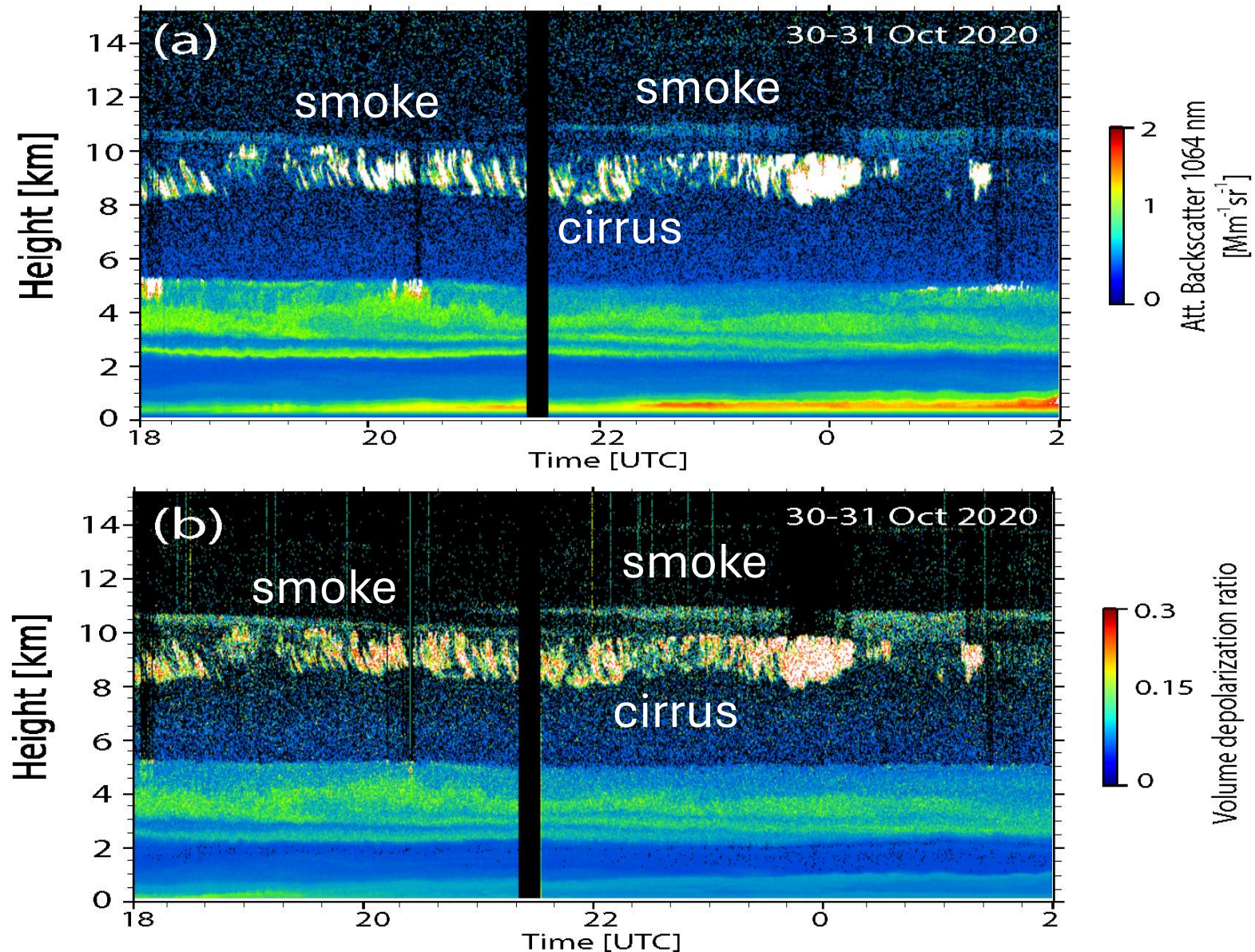
Californian wildfire smoke initiates ice formation over the Eastern Mediterranean



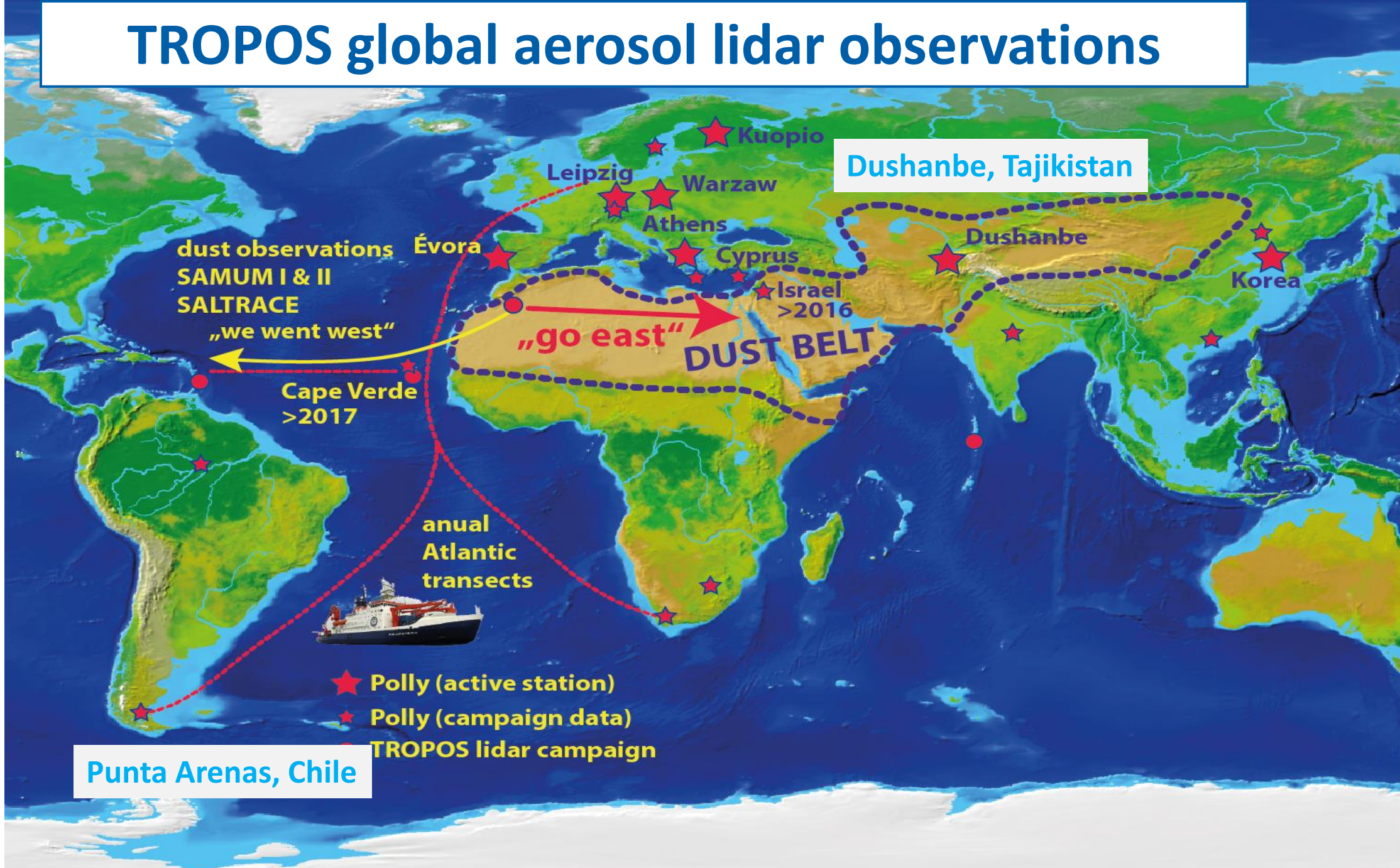
Cyprus Atmospheric
Remote Sensing
Observatory (CARO),
Limassol, Cyprus



Mamouri et al., ACP, 2023



TROPOS global aerosol lidar observations



Albert Ansmann, TROPOS, lidar/radar aerosol/cloud obs.

My paper work:

- First paper in 1985, >300 papers (~70 written by myself), citations: 30000!
- About 10-15 reviews per year!
- ACP reviewer of the year 2025 (among >2500 reviewers)!
- Guest Editor of several ACP/AMT Special Issues
- Editorial board; Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society

Member of the



Leibniz Institute for
Tropospheric Research

Leipzig, Germany 19

From Research to Publication: Good Practices, Ethics

According to google search assist:

Good practices in research and scientific publications include ensuring integrity, transparency, and accountability in the research process. Researchers should publish their results comprehensively and make them accessible, while adhering to ethical guidelines and standards of good research practice.

Most journals follow respective guidelines and authors are guided by clear instructions.

Of high importance is: authorship, acknowledgements, and properly recognising contributions when using existing datasets, instruments and open-source software.

... and proper referencing (citations, literature) especially in introductions (review of the research field, defining the research gaps).

Best Practice Protocol for the Validation of Aerosol, Cloud, and Precipitation Profiles (ACPPV)

Marinou, E., Amiridis, V., Hostetler, C., Koopman, R., Cecil, D. J., Moisseev, D., Tackett, J., Gross, S., Baars, H., Redemann, J., Marengo, F., Baldini, L., Tanelli, S., Fielding, M., Janisková, M., Tanaka, T., O'Connor, E., Fjæraa, A. M., and the ACPPV consortium

Living Planet Symposium | 23 - 27 June 2025 Vienna, Austria

Committee on Earth
Observation Satellites



Importance of Ethical Guidelines

Adhering to ethical guidelines is essential for:

- Protecting Participants: Ensuring the rights and welfare of research subjects.**
- Promoting Trust: Building public confidence in scientific research.**
- Enhancing Collaboration: Fostering a culture of respect and integrity among researchers.**

By following these principles and guidelines, researchers contribute to the advancement of knowledge while upholding the highest standards of ethical conduct.

Key Principles of Good Research Practice

- **Integrity:** Researchers must ensure their work is honest and reliable.
- **Transparency:** All research findings should be reported clearly and accurately.
- **Accountability:** Researchers are responsible for their work and must acknowledge any errors.

Common Misconduct in Research

Research misconduct undermines the credibility of scientific work. The main types include:

- **Plagiarism:** Presenting someone else's work or ideas as one's own.
- **Fabrication:** Making up data or results and recording or reporting them.
- **Falsification:** Manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes to misrepresent findings.
- **AI-based writing...** is a danger as well...

What are the consequences of plagiarism in scientific research

Plagiarism in scientific research can lead to

- manuscript rejection,
- loss of academic reputation,
- disciplinary action by institutions,

How can researchers ensure transparency in their publication?

Researchers can ensure transparency in their publications by openly sharing their methods, data, and materials, allowing others to verify and build upon their findings. Additionally, they should adhere to established guidelines for reporting and publishing, such as those promoting data sharing and the publication of all results, including null findings

What are the best practices for reporting research results accurately

Report results objectively and without interpretation, using clear language and logical organization, and include all relevant findings—even those that do not support your hypothesis—to maintain ethical standards.

Present data with appropriate precision, report sample sizes and variability measures (e.g., standard deviation), and use tables or figures to support clarity and reproducibility.

Methods to Disseminate Research: A Primer
Bernadette Capili¹, Joyce K Anastasi²

Am J Nurs. 2024 Jun 20;124(7):36–39. doi: [10.1097/01.NAJ.0001025644.87717.4c](https://doi.org/10.1097/01.NAJ.0001025644.87717.4c)

Communicating research findings is essential to ensure knowledge acquired can assist with

- **advancing a field,**
- **changing practice and policy,**
- **learning from the challenges and barriers encountered during the study**

Disseminating research results allows other research professionals, stakeholders, and the public to benefit from the knowledge generated from the study.

Disseminating findings can significantly increase the impact of the research

Where to Communicate Research Findings

To communicate the information to the intended audience, use various methods, including journals, conferences, social media platforms, websites, and traditional media outlets.

Additionally, build relationships with influencers (i.e., active members of a professional organization – such as the conference planning committee members; clinicians with a large following on social media) within that target demographic who can help promote the findings.

Journal Publication

- Publishing research studies in peer-reviewed journals are the primary method by which other investigators can read others' research.
- Select a journal that best fits the topic area.
- Select the journal that is used by your research community (competitors)!
- Publishing in such journals will help increase the visibility of the research. Additionally, if a journal is not well-indexed but is still the best fit for the study, check that it is included in *Google Scholar*, where other researchers can find it.

<https://scholar.google.com/intl/en/scholar/inclusion.html#overview>.

Some journals are only **open-access**, or some have a hybrid option that allows the author(s) to select if they want an open-access article or traditional access, wherein only journal subscribers or those who pay can read their work.

Regardless of the type of journal selected (open-access only or hybrid), **open-access** articles are easily accessed and read for free without needing a subscription to the journal.

Key Principles of Good Research Practice

- **Integrity:** Researchers must ensure their work is honest and reliable.
- **Transparency:** All research findings should be reported clearly and accurately.
- **Accountability:** Researchers are responsible for their work and must acknowledge any errors.

Common Misconduct in Research

Research misconduct undermines the credibility of scientific work. The main types include:

- **Plagiarism:** Presenting someone else's work or ideas as one's own.
- **Fabrication:** Making up data or results and recording or reporting them.
- **Falsification:** Manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes to misrepresent findings.
- **AI-based writing...** is a danger as well...

AI tools for writing: different tools serve different purposes. Choose the task and output. Good prompt is a subject of knowledge and experience

Tool and website	What it does for you	Check before you trust it
ChatGPT chatgpt.com	Brainstorming, outlining, editing, coding. Critiques your draft.	Invents facts and references. Verify every one.
Claude claude.ai	Long-form reading and writing. Feedback on argument, structure and clarity.	Fluent prose hides errors and unsupported claims.
Gemini gemini.google.com	Writing and synthesis inside Google Docs, Drive and Gmail.	Check the sources it used and what it saw.
Jenni AI jenni.ai	Academic writing. "B...	Confirm each citation and claim in the original paper.
NotebookLM notebooklm.google.com	Upload your files and get summaries.	Grounded in your files. Still check interpretations and quotations.
Perplexity perplexity.ai	Web search for current information fast.	Search summaries do not replace reading the papers.
Consensus consensus.app	Answers research questions from peer-reviewed papers.	Check design and sample size of each study behind the answer.
Elicit elicit.com	Finds papers. Extracts study details into tables for literature reviews.	Extraction misses context. Judge the methods yourself.
Scite scite.ai	Shows whether later papers support or contradict a cited claim.	Classification errs. Read the citing sentence.
ResearchRabbit researchrabbit.ai	Maps related papers, authors and citation networks.	Network visibility is no proof of quality or completeness.

Provided by
Alexandra Chudnovsky,
Tel Aviv University

AI tools for writing: different tools serve different purposes. Choose the task and output. Good prompt is a subject of knowledge and experience

Tool and website	What it does for you	Check before you trust it
ChatGPT chatgpt.com	Brainstorming, outlining, editing, coding. Critiques your draft.	Invents facts and references. Verify every one.
Claude claude.ai	Long-form reading and writing. Feedback on argument, structure and clarity.	Fluent prose hides errors and unsupported claims.
Gemini gemini.google.com	Writing and synthesis inside Google Docs, Drive and Gmail.	Check the sources it used and what it saw.
Jenni AI jenni.ai	Academic drafting with in-text citations while you write. “Build” peer review	Confirm each citation and claim in the original paper.
NotebookLM notebooklm.google.com	Upload your own set of papers. Ask questions and get summaries tied to those sources.	Grounded in your files. Still check interpretations and quotations.
Perplexity perplexity.ai	Web search with linked sources. Finds leads and current information fast.	Search summaries do not replace reading the papers.
Consensus consensus.app	Answers research questions from peer-reviewed papers.	Check design and sample size of each study behind the answer.
Elicit elicit.com	Finds papers. Extracts study details into tables for literature reviews.	Extraction misses context. Judge the methods yourself.
Scite scite.ai	Shows whether later papers support or contradict a cited claim.	Classification errs. Read the citing sentence.
ResearchRabbit researchrabbit.ai	Maps related papers, authors and citation networks.	Network visibility is no proof of quality or completeness.

**These tools can help you write a paper,
but they cannot give you the scientific judgment.
That judgment comes from doing research,
reading widely, examining evidence critically,
and learning from reviewers and editors**

**Today- you cannot do science and write
papers without knowing AI basics....**

...only Albert can do that.... A FOSSILE!

A good prompt is a set of instructions, not a request

Weak prompt

“Write a paper on air pollution in cities.”

You get fluent text, invented references and no structure.

Five parts of an excellent prompt

Role: name the editor and the field.

Sources: use only your own papers.

Order: outline first, text second.

Style: add rules from a trusted guide.

Check: ask for claims you must verify.

Excellent prompt for a paper section (copy and adapt)

You are an editor at [journal] and an expert in [field]. Help me draft the [section] of a paper on [research question]. Use only the 12 PDFs I uploaded.

1. Outline first: one claim, its evidence and its source per paragraph. Wait for my approval. **Tip 3**
2. Never invent a reference, number or quotation. Give source and page for each claim. Write NOT IN SOURCES when you find none.
3. Put the main finding first in the abstract, each paragraph and each sentence. **Tip 9**
4. Use active voice and short sentences. Keep one term per concept. Define each abbreviation once. Cut filler. **Tips 10 to 13**
5. Report exact numbers, such as 47% higher ($p < 0.001$). **Tip 15**
6. Follow the [journal] length and reference style. **Tips 20, 23**
7. End with a list of claims I must verify and my weakest argument.

Student: I will check every claim and rewrite the text myself.

<https://www.journalmetrics.org/blog/academic-writing-publishing-tips>

Student checklist after every AI draft

- Open each cited paper and confirm the claim. Delete any reference you cannot find.
- Compare every number with your data, tables and code.
- Run your own search for papers the AI missed, using your reference manager (**Tip 7**).
- Rewrite each paragraph in your own voice and remove generic phrases. Pass/check test for AI language (otherwise you might be rejected)
- Read the text aloud (**Tip 16**).
- Check the journal policy on AI use and add the required statement.
- Keep a record of your prompts. Editors ask for process details more often each year.

50 Essential Academic Writing and Publishing Tips: Expert Strategies for Research Success

Practical, actionable advice for writing better papers, navigating peer review, and building a strong publication record

Dr. Meng Zhao|Physician-Scientist · Founder, LabCat AI

Published: January 2025, Updated: April 2026

You will find the text here:

<https://www.journalmetrics.org/blog/academic-writing-publishing-tips>

Success in academic publishing requires more than just good research. It demands strong writing skills, strategic thinking, persistence, and an understanding of how the publishing system works.

Whether you're a graduate student publishing your first paper or an experienced researcher aiming for higher-impact journals, the right strategies can significantly improve your outcomes.

This comprehensive guide compiles 50 essential tips covering every aspect of academic writing and publishing, from daily writing habits to responding to reviewer comments.

What This Guide Covers

- **Writing process and productivity tips**
- **Strategies for clear, effective writing**
- **Journal selection and submission advice**
- **Navigating peer review successfully**
- **Building and maintaining publication momentum**
- **Career-stage specific guidance**

Part 1: Developing Productive Writing Habits

Tip 1: Write Every Day, Even If Just for 30 Minutes

Regular writing maintains momentum, keeps you connected to your work, and produces more output than waiting for "enough time" to write. Morning writing works best for many researchers before emails and meetings consume mental energy.

Tip 2: Separate Writing and Editing

Don't edit while you write your first draft. Write first, edit later. Get your ideas down without worrying about perfect phrasing.

Tip 3: Start with an Outline

Before writing prose, create a detailed outline. List your main points, subpoints, and the evidence supporting each claim. A solid outline prevents writer's block and ensures logical flow.

Tip 6: Overcome Perfectionism

Perfectionism is the enemy of productivity. Your first draft will not be perfect—and that's fine. Give yourself permission to write badly at first. Remember that even the most elegant published papers started as rough drafts. Focus on getting ideas down; polish comes later.

Tip 7: Use Reference Management Software

Tools like Zotero, Mendeley, or EndNote save enormous time. They store PDFs, organize citations, and automatically format references in any journal style.

Part 2: Writing Clear, Effective Scientific Prose

Tip 9: Put the Main Point First

Lead with your most important information. In abstracts, put your main finding in the first sentence. In paragraphs, lead with the topic sentence. Readers shouldn't have to hunt for your key message.

.... be short!!!!

Tip 10: Use Active Voice (When Appropriate)

While passive voice has its place in scientific writing, active voice is often clearer and more direct. "We analyzed the data" is clearer than "The data were analyzed."

Tip 11: Cut Unnecessary Words

Scientific writing should be precise, not verbose. Eliminate filler phrases:

"due to the fact that" becomes "because";

"in order to" becomes "to";

"a majority of" becomes "most."

After writing, go back and cut 10-15% of the words—your writing will be stronger for it.

Tip 12: Be Consistent in Terminology

Don't vary terms for the same concept to avoid repetition. Consistency prevents confusion. Create a glossary of key terms during writing to ensure consistency.

Tip 16: Read Your Writing Aloud

Reading aloud helps catch awkward phrasing, run-on sentences, and unclear passages.

If you stumble while reading, your readers will too.

This technique is especially helpful for identifying sentences that are too long.

Break them into shorter, less complex, clearer sentences.

Part 3: Choosing the Right Journal and Submitting Strategically

Tip 17: Read Recent Issues Before Submitting

Don't rely only on journal descriptions or impact factors. Read 3-4 recent issues to understand what the journal actually publishes. Look at article types, topics, methodologies, and writing styles.

Tip 18: Consider Journal Prestige and Timeline Trade-offs

High-impact journals often have longer review times and lower acceptance rates. If you need quick publication (for job applications, tenure review, or timely results), a solid mid-tier journal with faster review may serve you better than a long shot at a top journal. Balance prestige with pragmatism.

Tip 21: Write a Compelling Cover Letter

Don't waste your cover letter on boilerplate text. Explain why your research is significant, why it fits this journal specifically, and what gap it fills. Make editors want to read further. A strong cover letter can tip the scales during initial editorial assessment, especially for competitive journals.

Tip 22: Suggest Appropriate Reviewers

When journals request reviewer suggestions, provide them. Suggest established researchers familiar with your topic who aren't direct collaborators or competitors. Provide complete contact information. While editors aren't obligated to use your suggestions, they often appreciate them, especially for specialized topics.

Tip 23: Follow Formatting Guidelines Precisely

Use the journal's reference style, figure specifications, and word limits. Attention to detail matters.

Tip 24: Check Everything Before Clicking Submit

Always review the compiled PDF proof carefully before final submission. Check that figures appear correctly, equations display properly, and all sections are complete. Errors in conversion or missing elements can occur. Catching these before the editor sees them prevents embarrassment and delays.

Part 4: Navigating Peer Review Successfully

Tip 25: Don't Take Reviewer Comments Personally

Harsh reviewer comments can sting, but they're about your manuscript, not about you. Take a day to process emotional reactions before responding. Then approach comments objectively as professional feedback that can improve your paper. Even unfair criticism often contains a kernel of truth worth addressing.

Tip 26: Address Every Single Comment

In your revision letter, respond point-by-point to every reviewer comment, even minor ones. If you made the suggested change, explain what you did. If you disagree, explain respectfully why.

Tip 27: Be Respectful When Disagreeing

You don't have to accept every suggestion, but disagree respectfully. Explain your reasoning with evidence and citations. Show you considered the comment seriously even if you didn't implement the change.

Tip 28: Make Changes Visible

When submitting revisions, use track changes or highlighting to show what you modified.

Part 5: Building and Maintaining Publication Momentum

Tip 33: Always Have Multiple Papers in Progress

Don't work on one paper from start to finish before starting the next. Maintain a pipeline: some papers in data analysis, some in writing, some under review, some in revision. This strategy prevents complete stops when one paper hits obstacles and maintains steady publication output.

Tip 34: Start Writing Before Data Collection Ends

You can write the introduction and methods while data collection continues. You already know your research question and procedures—document them now. When data analysis finishes, you'll be halfway done rather than starting from scratch.

Tip 35: Turn Conference Presentations into Papers

Conference presentations often contain most of the material needed for a paper. After presenting, immediately draft a manuscript based on your talk and poster. The work is fresh in your mind, and you've already received informal peer feedback. Don't let conference presentations languish unpublished—they represent effort that can yield additional academic credit.

Tip 36: Collaborate Strategically

Collaborations can dramatically increase productivity by sharing workload, combining expertise, and accessing new data or methods. Choose collaborators who are reliable, complement your skills, and share your work ethic. Clear authorship discussions before starting prevent conflicts later. Good collaborators make you more productive..

Tip 38: Set Publication Goals

Establish concrete publication targets: "Submit three papers this year" or "Publish two papers in Q1 journals." Goals provide direction and motivation. Break annual goals into quarterly targets. Review progress regularly and adjust strategies if you're falling behind. What gets measured gets done.

Tip 39: Build on Your Published Work

Your published papers are foundations for future research. Follow-up studies that extend, challenge, or apply your findings are natural next steps. This approach builds a coherent research program while making literature reviews easier—you're already familiar with relevant work. Reviewers appreciate seeing researchers develop ideas systematically over time.

Tip 40: Don't Let Perfect Be the Enemy of Good

You could always do one more analysis, one more experiment, one more literature search. But at some point, additional work yields diminishing returns. Learn to recognize when a manuscript is good enough to submit. You can always do more in a follow-up paper. Published papers advance your career; perpetually unfinished ones don't.

Part 6: Career-Stage Specific Strategies

Tip 41: For Graduate Students: Publish from Your Dissertation

Don't wait until after graduation to publish. Each dissertation chapter can potentially become a paper. Submit early and often—you want publications on your CV when you hit the job market. Work with your advisor to identify publishable projects and realistic timelines. Multiple published papers dramatically improve job prospects.

Tip 42: For Postdocs: Balance New Projects and Finishing Prior Work

Postdocs must juggle publishing dissertation work with starting new projects in their postdoc lab. Allocate time for both. Finish your dissertation papers quickly—they represent completed work that can yield publications with less effort than new projects. But also invest in your postdoc research to show you can develop independent research directions.

Tip 43: For Early-Career Faculty: Establish Publication Rhythm Early

The habits you establish in your first faculty years shape your entire career. Build publication into your regular workflow rather than treating it as something you do when you find time. Protect writing time. Maintain the pipeline approach. Don't let teaching and service completely consume research time. Your tenure case depends on consistent publication.

Tip 44: For Mid-Career Researchers: Mentor Junior Colleagues

Mentoring students and postdocs in writing and publishing multiplies your productivity. Teaching others to write well produces more papers than doing all the writing yourself. Collaborative papers with mentees also benefit them while contributing to your publication record. Good mentorship creates a virtuous cycle of productivity.

Tip 45: For Senior Researchers: Write Reviews and Perspectives

Senior researchers have the expertise and perspective to write high-impact review articles and perspective pieces. These papers synthesize fields, identify important questions, and often become highly cited. They also typically face less stringent review than empirical papers since you're summarizing rather than presenting new data.

Part 7: Additional Expert Tips

Tip 47: Engage with Your Published Work

After publication, share your work through social media, institutional press releases, and presentations. Engage with people who cite or comment on it. Published papers that gather attention are more valuable for your career than those that sink without trace. You've done the work of research and writing—invest a bit more effort in dissemination.

Tip 48: Learn from Papers You're Reviewing

Serving as a peer reviewer teaches you about writing and publishing. You see what works and what doesn't in others' manuscripts. You learn what reviewers look for and what mistakes to avoid. Every paper you review is a masterclass in scientific writing—both positive and negative examples teach valuable lessons.

Tip 49: Invest in Writing Development

Take writing workshops, read style guides, study well-written papers in your field. Writing is a skill that improves with practice and instruction. Books like "The Elements of Style," "Writing Science," or "They Say / I Say" provide valuable guidance. Many universities offer writing support—use these resources. Better writing means more acceptances and higher-impact publications.

Tip 50: Celebrate Your Successes

Academic publishing involves frequent rejection and criticism. When you get an acceptance, celebrate it. Share good news with colleagues and supporters. Acknowledge your hard work. Celebrating successes maintains motivation and reminds you why you do this work. Every published paper represents a genuine achievement—recognize it as such.

Quick Reference: 10 Most Important Tips

1. Write regularly—daily if possible, even for short periods
2. Start with a detailed outline before writing prose
3. Put your main points first in abstracts, paragraphs, and sentences
4. Read recent issues before submitting to any journal
5. Follow journal guidelines precisely
6. Address every reviewer comment thoroughly and respectfully
7. Maintain a pipeline of multiple papers at different stages
8. Learn from rejection rather than taking it personally
9. Set concrete publication goals and track progress
10. Don't let perfect be the enemy of good—submit when ready

Conclusion: Publishing Success is a Learnable Skill

Academic writing and publishing success doesn't come from innate talent—it comes from developing effective habits, learning the system, and applying strategic approaches consistently. The tips in this guide represent distilled wisdom from thousands of successful researchers who have navigated the challenges you face.

You don't need to implement all 50 tips simultaneously. Start with a few that address your current biggest challenges. Master those, then add more strategies gradually. Over time, these practices become second nature, and your publication productivity increases while the process feels less daunting.

Remember that every published researcher has faced rejection, struggled with writing, and dealt with harsh reviewer comments. The difference between those who succeed and those who don't isn't ability—it's persistence, strategy, and the willingness to learn from experience. Your research deserves to be published. These strategies will help you make it happen.

Some additional remarks from my side ...

- Tell stories! Remember how you came to the topic, how you arranged the way to solve the problem (filled the knowledge gaps) ... that usually leads to a natural, understandable argumentation in papers.
- **Co-authors should have clearly contributed to the scientific contents. Taking care of funding or managing of the team is not sufficient.**
- **All co-authors should read the paper and provide comments. Force them! They are unbiased readers and may help to make the manuscript better readable.**
- **However, when the draft is (almost) ready for dissemination among co-authors, one should remove it from the table for 1-2 weeks, and then read it again... with eyes of a 'normal' reader, who is reading the text for the first time.**