Identify two or three important findings emerging from the experiments. Make them the central theme of the article.

Note good and bad writing styles in the literature. Some are simple and easy to follow, some are just too complex.

Note the readership of the journal that you are considering to publish your work.

Prepare figures, schemes and tables in a professional manner.

(Pay attention to quantification of data accuracy, significant digits, error bars.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Representation</th>
<th>Significant Digits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1x10⁻³</td>
<td>one sig fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.00100</td>
<td>1.00x10⁻³</td>
<td>three sig figs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Revision and galley proof

- The manuscript is usually reviewed by 2-3 reviewers
- Reviewers point out deficiencies and/or suggestions to improve the scientific content
  - Read their comments carefully. (If reviewer misunderstands a point, the point probably needs revision or additional support.)
    - Do not blame the reviewer for his/her misunderstanding!
- Be polite and respectful when disagreeing a reviewer’s comment
- Include a point-by-point explanation of changes made in the text in response to reviewers’ comments
- Once again, carefully read the paper for its accuracy in presenting the data
- Submit the revised version
- Once accepted for publication you should receive the galley proof within a month. This is one last chance to make any final corrections.
For more research tips

See http://www.nd.edu/~pkamat