

Engage 2

GUIDELINES ON OPEN PUBLICATION



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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Participant organization full name	Short name
Deep Blue Srl	DBL
TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITAET BRAUNSCHWEIG	TUBS
Univerzitet u Beogradu - Saobracajni fakultet	UB-FTTE
FUNDACION INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACION INNAXIS	INX
FREQUENTIS AG	FRQ
EASN TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION SERVICES BVBA	EASN
EUROCONTROL - EUROPEAN ORGANISATION FOR THE SAFETY OF AIR NAVIGATION	ECTL
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TRIESTE	UNITS
THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER LBG	UoW

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Publishing ATM research

Preamble. The impact of EC funding programmes is measured, among other indicators, by the number of publications in peer-reviewed (high impact) journals. Moreover, the Commission supports open access in its funding programmes, mainly referring to open access to peer-reviewed scientific publications (primarily research articles published in academic journals) and scientific research data (e.g. supporting data for publications).

What, where and how to publish

What. If you have made an advance in the areas of methodology, algorithms, change management, or policy, etc., it is important to have it published. In some research areas, journal publications are important, while conferences and congresses may be important in other areas. There are few aviation-only academic journals, but many are transportation-related. Other research area dedicated journals publish ATM-related research, as long as the specific topic fits within the journal's objectives. For example, the [Geoscientific Model Development](#) journal publishes ATM-related research that deals with weather, climate, and other areas of geoscience.

Where. Identify the area where the advance is best positioned. For example, new controller workstations could improve the way of working for air traffic controllers, as measured by human factor indicators. In this case, human factors, psychology or ergonomic journals might be the best fit. In other areas, it is more important to get the work accepted in peer-reviewed conferences. Annexes A and B contain a (non-exhaustive) list of peer-reviewed journals (with short descriptions), and conferences, respectively.

How. Every journal and conference has a description of journal objectives (calls for papers for conferences), and usually guidelines for authors. The guidelines cover formatting, ethics and the description of authors' contributions, etc. Important parts of an article submitted for peer review are:

- Introduction – introduce the problem and state your contribution to the state-of-the-art.
- Literature review – present past research and how it relates to your work.
- Methodology – describe the methods/algorithms/models and the data¹ used in the work. Both need to be described in a way that allows other researchers to repeat the work.
- Results – present the results in a way that demonstrates your contribution to the state-of-the-art; use significance testing and comment on sampling/bias etc., where appropriate.
- Discussion and conclusions – general discussion, concluding remarks and next steps, without repeating material already presented. Limitations are often discussed here.

¹ The data source and the parts used (e.g. fields) need to be described, even when proprietary data is used. The data do not need to be shared (in many journals sharing is an option), but it has to be possible for others to request the same type of data from the data provider, in case they want to repeat the work. Lack of such a description may lead to a desk rejection of a paper.

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- References – these should follow the journal/conference guidelines and allow access to the work cited (e.g. ‘Project X, Deliverable 10’, is not sufficient).

Review process and paper access

Peer-review. Different papers and conferences apply different types of peer-review:

- Single anonymized review - the names of the reviewers are hidden from the author, but the author names are visible to reviewers.
- Double anonymized review (or double-blind) - both the reviewer and the author are anonymous.
- Triple anonymized review - both the reviewer and the author are anonymous, and neither the reviewer nor author identity is made visible to the decision-making editor.
- Open peer-review - when both the reviewer and author are known to each other during the peer review process.

Open access to publications. Horizon Europe, and consequently SESAR JU funding, requires that journal articles published are openly accessible, free of charge. Different models of open access are available (some journals offer more than one):

- **Green:** also known as self-archiving – refers to making a work published with a publisher, and available to the public for a fee, available to the public in an institutional or disciplinary open access repository. Usually subject to embargo by the publisher. Horizon Europe accepts embargos of 6-12 months duration.
- **Gold:** articles are made openly available to the public on the publisher's platform, typically in exchange for an article processing charge (APC) which can be 1000-3000 euros per article. It should be noted that many major publishers have created agreements with academic and research institutions where the authors belonging to these institutions can publish a certain number of articles free of charge during the year (subject to the annual caps). It might be worth checking with academic colleagues if this is an option in the chosen journal through their institution.
- **Diamond:** where journals and platforms do not charge fees to either authors or readers, making the article free to publish and free to access.

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Annex A Peer-reviewed journals

Below is a non-exhaustive list of journals that publish ATM-related research.

Journal	Publisher	Open access	Peer-review	Impact factor
European Journal of Transport and Infrastructure Research (EJTIR)	TU Delft	Diamond	Double-blind	2.1
Journal of Open Aviation Science (JOAS)	TU Delft	Diamond	Open	Not yet available
Journal of Air Transport Management	Elsevier	Gold and green*	Double-blind	3.6
Transportation Research Part A Policy and Practice	Elsevier	Gold and green*	Single	6.8
Transportation Research Part B Methodological	Elsevier	Gold and green*	Single	6.3
Transportation Research Part C Emerging Technologies	Elsevier	Gold and green*	Single	7.9
Transportation Research Part D Transport and Environment	Elsevier	Gold and green*	Single	7.7
Transportation Research Part E Logistics and Transportation Review	Elsevier	Gold and green*	Double-blind	8.8
Transportation Research Record (TRR)	Sage Journals	Gold and green	Single	1.8
Aerospace	MDPI	Gold	Single	2.2
AIAA Journal of Air Transportation	AIAA	Green*	?	2.8
CEAS Aeronautical Journal	Springer	Gold and green*	Single	Not available
Remote Sensing	MDPI	Gold	Single	4.1
Geoscientific Model Development	EGU and Copernicus Publications	Diamond-like	Open	4.9
Transactions on Aerospace and Electronic	IEEE Xplore	Gold and green*	Single	5.7
Transport Policy	Elsevier	Gold and green*	Double blind	5.3
The Aeronautical Journal	Cambridge University Press	Gold and green*	Single	1.6

*Check the embargo on green open access articles, not to exceed 12 months.

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Annex B Congresses and conferences

Below is a (non-exhaustive) list of conferences.

Conference	Submission	Peer-review	Paper access	Index	Registration
<u>SESAR Innovation Days</u>	Full paper	Single	Open, with DOI	Scopus	Free
<u>US-Europe Air Transportation Research & Development Symposium</u>	Full paper	Single	Open with an assigned DOI and a special journal issue of top papers	Scopus	Paid
<u>OpenSky Network Symposium</u>	Abstract, then full paper after acceptance	Single and open	Open, via publication in JOAS	Via JOAS	Paid
<u>ICAS congress</u>	Abstract, then full paper after acceptance	Single	Open	Scopus	Paid?
<u>I-CNS</u>	I-CNS	Single?	Via ICNS proceedings on IEEE Xplore, with DOI, requires paying access	?	?
<u>EASN International Conference</u>	Abstract, then full paper (8-page limit) after conference (same content presented during the conference)	Single?	Open, via proceedings and special issues	Scopus, CNKI, CNPIEC, DOAJ?	Paid
<u>CEAS conferences</u>	Abstract, then full paper after acceptance	Single	?	Scopus	Paid
<u>Digital Avionics System Conference</u>	Abstract, then full paper after acceptance	Double-blind	Via DASC proceedings on IEEE Xplore, with	?	Paid

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			DOI, requires paying access		
<u>ATRS</u>	Abstract, full paper for awards	?	For delegates	none	Paid
<u>TRB Annual Meeting</u>	Full paper	Single	For delegates. Exceptional paper might get transferred to TRR for further review	?	Paid