FORENSIC SCIENCE INTERNATIONAL: DIGITAL INVESTIGATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Editorial Board p.2
- Guide for Authors p.6

ISSN: 2666-2825

DESCRIPTION

As of 2020 Digital Investigation is continued as Forensic Science International: Digital Investigation, advancing digital transformations in forensic science. FSI Digital Investigation covers a broad array of subjects related to crime and security throughout the computerized world. The primary pillar of this publication is digital evidence and multimedia, with the core qualities of provenance, integrity and authenticity. This publication promotes advances in investigating cybercrimes, cyberattacks and traditional crimes involving digital evidence, using scientific practices in digital investigations, and reducing the use of technology for criminal purposes. This widely referenced publication promotes innovations and advances in utilizing digital evidence and multimedia for legal purposes, including criminal justice, incident response, cybercrime analysis, cyber-risk management, civil and regulatory matters, and privacy protection. Relevant research areas include forensic science, computer science, data science, artificial intelligence, and smart technology. This journal is used by investigative agencies and forensic laboratories, computer security teams, practitioners, researchers, developers, and lawyers from industry, law enforcement, government, academia, and the military to share their knowledge and experiences, including current challenges and lessons learned in the following areas:

- **Research and development**: Novel research and development in forensic science, computer science, data science, and artificial intelligence applied to digital evidence and multimedia. New methods to deal with challenges in digital investigations, including applied research into analysing digital evidence and multimedia, exploiting specific technologies, and into preparing for and responding to computer security incidents.

- **Cyber-criminal investigation**: Develop new methods of online investigation and analysis of financially motivated cyber-crime such as banking Trojans, phishing, ransomware and other forms of cyber-fraud. In addition, researching future criminal activity involving peer-to-peer payments and crypto currencies.

- **Cyber-risk management**: Improved ways of using digital evidence to address security breaches involving information systems, methods to find zero day attacks and to perform cyber threat intelligence. The techniques and findings of digital investigations are essential in drawing post-incident conclusions, which are vital feedback components of the security policy development process, and managing risk appetite.

- **Case Notes**: Brief investigative case studies with practical examples of how digital evidence is being used in digital investigations, forensic analysis, and incident response. Case Notes can also describe current challenges that practitioners are facing in cybercrime and computer security, highlighting areas that require further research, development or legislation. The format for Case Notes is simple and short: case background, any technical or legal challenges, the digital evidence and multimedia involved, processes and/or tools used, and outcomes (e.g., solutions, barriers, need for R&D). Please check the following example for preferred Case Note format: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1742287618301713.

- **Scientific practices**: Novel approaches to strengthening the scientific foundation and rigor of digital
investigations, and to increasing the reliability of and confidence in processes, analysis methods, results, and conclusions involving digital evidence and multimedia. **Effective practices**: Studies that assess new practices in digital investigations and propose effective approaches to handling and processing digital evidence. **Survey papers**: Discussion of current methods and future needs relevant to digital investigations, including analysing digital evidence and multimedia from computers, smart technology, mobile phones, memory, malware, network traffic, as well as systems that support enterprises, telecommunications, and satellites. In addition, advanced approaches to analysing digital evidence and multimedia, including novel applications of artificial intelligence and data analytics. **Application analysis**: Novel approaches to analysing applications on mobile devices and computers from a digital forensic perspective. Analysis may include configuration and log data, network telemetry and cloud storage, live memory artifacts, and indications of compromised and abused applications. Proposed methods should go beyond a single version of an application and be generalized to multiple versions of an application, or a general category of applications (e.g. social networking), on multiple platforms (Android, iOS). In addition, strong work in this area will extend the functionality of an existing open source tool, or provide a new open source tool. Also of interest are approaches to performing validation and quality assurance of forensic software that must be updated frequently to support new applications. Such papers should be structured around investigative questions that are commonly encountered in digital investigations, concentrating on the users and their activities rather than only on technical elements. **Tool reviews**: Evaluation and comparison of specialized software and hardware used to preserve, survey, examine, analyse or present digital evidence and multimedia, deepening our understanding of specific tools, and highlight any needed enhancements. **Future challenges**: Analysis of new technologies, vulnerabilities and exploits which may create opportunities for criminality and/or computer security incidents, but which require further work in order to determine how their use can be investigated and the evidential opportunities they may create. **Registered reports**: Studies that assess methods critically, and evaluating the reliability, statistical power, and reproducibility of results. Such reports can include tests and experiments with negative results, not just positive. **Legal analysis and updates**: Carefully considered commentary by legal experts on recent cases involving digital evidence and multimedia, forensic applications and computer security risk management, relevant legal developments, privacy issues, and legislative limitations. **Evidence accessibility**: exploring safe, fair, and feasible methods of acquiring digital evidence from protected sources such as DRM, encrypted traffic, encrypted storage, and locked proprietary devices, while taking individual privacy and ethical aspects into consideration.  

Author Note: General methods for detecting forgery in digital photographs or videos are not within scope of Forensic Science International: Digital Investigation, and will be rejected without review. To be within scope of this Journal, any novel forgery detection method must be evaluated using datasets that are representative of actual digital investigations. In addition, improvements over existing methods must be clearly demonstrated. It is recommended that authors provide a working implementation of their proposed method to enable others to test it using their own datasets for comparison with existing methods.


**EDITORIAL BOARD**

*Editor-in-Chief*
Eoghan Casey, University of Lausanne School of Criminology and Forensic Science, Lausanne, Switzerland

*Associate Editors*
Zeno Geradts, Nederlands Forensisch Institute, Rijswijk, Netherlands
Bruce Nikkel, Bern University of Applied Sciences, Bern, Switzerland

*Legal Panel*
Chris Kelly, Boston, Massachusetts, USA
Marco Provvidera, New York, USA
Brian Roux, Hanry Law
Giuseppe Vaciago, Milano, Italy
Ian Walden, London, United Kingdom

Editorial Board
David Baker, The Mitre Corporation, McLean, Virginia, United States
Brian Carrier, Basis Technology Corp, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States
Michael E. Cohen, Velocidex Innovations, Australia
Pavel Gladyshev, University College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
Chris Hargreaves, University of Oxford / HARGS Solutions Ltd, United Kingdom
Hans Henseler, University of Applied Sciences Leiden / Tracks Inspector
David-Olivier Jaquet-Chiffelle, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
Nigel Jones, Technology Risk Limited, London, United Kingdom
Nicole Lang Beebe, University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas, United States
Troy Larson, Microsoft Research, Redmond, Washington, United States
Angus Marshall, n-gate ltd, Darlington, United Kingdom
Golden Richard III, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, United States
Vassil Roussev, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, United States
Bradley Schatz, Schatz Forensic, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
Peter Sommer, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, United Kingdom
Philip Turner, DXC Technology UK and Ireland, United Kingdom

Board of Referees
Frank Adelstein, Architecture Technology Corporation New York (ATC-NY), Ithaca, New York, United States
Philip Anderson, Northumbria University, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom
Olga Angelopoulou, University of Hertfordshire, Hatfield, United Kingdom
Cosimo Anglano, Università del Piemonte Orientale Computer Science Institute - DiSIT, Alessandria, Italy
Endre Bangerter, Bern Fachhochschule, Biel-Bienne, Switzerland
Andrew Barnes, UK Home Office, United Kingdom
Justin R Bartsh, Naval Criminal Investigative Service, United States
Harm van Beek, Netherlands Forensic Institute, Department of Digital Technology and Biometry, The Hague, Netherlands
Suman Beros, SEC ITFL
Raoul Bhoedjang, Netherlands Forensic Institute, The Hague, Netherlands
David Billard, HEG - School of Business Administration, Switzerland
Georg Blome
Alexandre Borges, Black Storm Security
Owen Brady, UK Financial Services Regulator, United Kingdom
Frank Breitinger, University of New Haven, West Haven, Connecticut, United States
Susan Brenner, University of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, United States
Sam Brotherton, US Customs and Border Protection, United States
Ian Bryant, Centre for Protection of National Infrastructure, London, United Kingdom
Emlyn Butterfield, Leeds Beckett University, Leeds, United Kingdom
Fedderico Cervelli, Reparto Investigazioni Scientifiche Carabinie, Parma, Italy
Yoan Chabot, Orange Labs Research and Development, Belfort, France
Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, University of South Australia Division of IT Engineering and the Environment, Adelaide, Australia
Fred Cohen, All.Net & Affiliated Companies, Livermore, California, United States
David A. Dampier, Mississippi State University, United States
Suvrojit Das, National Institute of Technology Durgapur, Durgapur, India
Patrick De Smet, Institut National de Criminalistique et Criminologie, Brussels, Belgium
Ali Dehghantanha, University of Salford, Manchester, United Kingdom
Jason Doyle, National Cyber Investigative Joint Task Force, United States
Denis Edgar-Nevill, Canterbury Christ Church University, Canterbury, United Kingdom
Tobias Eggendorfer, Eggendorfer IT-Beratung & Datenschutz, Germany
Erwin van Eijk, Netherlands Forensic Institute, The Hague, Netherlands
Mattia Epifani, Reality Net
Barry Foster, Standard Chartered Bank
Kevvie Fowler
Virginia Franqueira, University of Derby, Derby, United Kingdom
Eric Freyssinet, Criminal Research Institute National Police Force, Pontoise France
Ian Fulton, Forensic Science Northern Ireland, Carrickfergus, County Antrim, United Kingdom
Benjamin, C.M. Fung, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Simon Garfinkel, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg Maryland, United States
Thomas Glor, TU Dresden, Dresden, Germany
Kate Greenwood, UK Financial Conduct Authority, United Kingdom
Cor Veenman, Netherlands Forensic Institute, The Hague, Netherlands & Leiden University, Leiden, The Netherlands
Hein Venter, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa
Tim Vidas, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States
Jan Peter van Zandwijk, Netherlands Forensic Institute, Department of Digital and Biometric Traces, The Hague, Netherlands
Rob Zirnstein, Forensic Innovations, Inc., United States
INTRODUCTION

Forensic Science International: Digital Investigation covers a broad array of subjects related to crime and security throughout the computerized world. The primary pillar of this publication is digital evidence, with the core qualities of provenance, integrity and authenticity.

This widely referenced publication promotes innovations and advances in utilizing digital evidence for legal purposes, including criminal justice, incident response, cybercrime analysis, cyber-risk management, civil and regulatory matters, and privacy protection. Relevant research areas include forensic science, computer science, data science, artificial intelligence, and smart technology.

Types of Paper
This journal is used by investigative agencies and forensic laboratories, computer security teams, practitioners, researchers, developers, and lawyers from industry, law enforcement, government, academia, and the military to share their knowledge and experiences, including current challenges and lessons learned in the following areas:

Research and development:
Novel research and development in forensic science, computer science, data science, and artificial intelligence applied to digital evidence and multimedia. New methods to deal with challenges in digital investigations, including applied research into analysing digital evidence and multimedia, exploiting specific technologies, and into preparing for and responding to computer security incidents.

Cyber-criminal investigation:
develop new methods of online investigation and analysis of financially motivated cyber-crime such as banking Trojans, phishing, ransomware and other forms of cyber-fraud. In addition, researching future criminal activity involving peer-to-peer payments and crypto currencies.

Cyber-risk management:
Improved ways of using digital evidence to address security breaches involving information systems, methods to find zero day attacks and to perform cyber threat intelligence. The techniques and findings of digital investigations are essential in drawing post-incident conclusions, which are vital feedback components of the security policy development process, and managing risk appetite.

Case Notes:
Brief investigative case studies with practical examples of how digital evidence is being used in digital investigations, forensic analysis, and incident response. Case Notes can also describe current challenges that practitioners are facing in cybercrime and computer security, highlighting areas that require further research, development or legislation. The format for Case Notes is simple and short: case background, any technical or legal challenges, the digital evidence involved, processes and/or tools used, and outcomes (e.g., solutions, barriers, need for R and D). Please check the following example of published Case Note for preferred format: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1742287618301713

Scientific practices:
Novel approaches to strengthening the scientific foundation and rigor of digital investigations, and to increasing the reliability of and confidence in processes, analysis methods, results, and conclusions involving digital evidence.

Effective practices:
Studies that assess new practices in digital investigations and propose effective approaches to handling and processing digital evidence.

Survey papers:
Discussion of current methods and future needs relevant to digital investigations, including analysing digital evidence and multimedia from computers, smart technology, mobile phones, memory, malware, network traffic, as well as systems that support enterprises, telecommunications, and satellites. In addition, advanced approaches to analysing digital evidence and multimedia, including novel applications of artificial intelligence and data analytics.
Application analysis:
Novel approaches to analysing applications on mobile devices and computers from a digital forensic perspective. Analysis may include configuration and log data, network telemetry and cloud storage, live memory artifacts, and indications of compromised and abused applications. Proposed methods should go beyond a single version of an application and be generalized to multiple versions of an application, or a general category of applications (e.g. social networking), on multiple platforms (Android, iOS). In addition, strong work in this area will extend the functionality of an existing open source tool, or provide a new open source tool. Also of interest are approaches to performing validation and quality assurance of forensic software that must be updated frequently to support new applications. Such papers should be structured around investigative questions that are commonly encountered in digital investigations, concentrating on the users and their activities rather than only on technical elements.

Tool reviews:
Evaluation and comparison of specialized software and hardware used to preserve, survey, examine, analyse or present digital evidence and multimedia, deepening our understanding of specific tools, and highlight any needed enhancements.

Future challenges:
Analysis of new technologies, vulnerabilities and exploits which may create opportunities for criminality and/or computer security incidents, but which require further work in order to determine how their use can be investigated and the evidential opportunities they may create.

Registered reports:
Studies that assess methods critically, and evaluating the reliability, statistical power, and reproducibility of results. Such reports can include tests and experiments with negative results, not just positive.

Legal analysis and updates:
Carefully considered commentary by legal experts on recent cases involving digital evidence, forensic applications and computer security risk management, relevant legal developments, privacy issues, and legislative limitations.

Evidence accessibility:
Exploring safe, fair, and feasible methods of acquiring digital evidence from protected sources such as DRM, encrypted traffic, encrypted storage, and locked proprietary devices, while taking individual privacy and ethical aspects into consideration.

Submission checklist
You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:
One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
• E-mail address
• Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:
Manuscript:
• Include keywords
• All figures (include relevant captions)
• All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
• Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
• Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print
Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)
Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations
• Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and 'grammar checked'
• All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
• Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
• A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
• Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
• Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

For further information, visit our Support Center.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing
Please see our information pages on Ethics in publishing and Ethical guidelines for journal publication.

Declaration of interest
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors should complete the declaration of interest statement using this template and upload to the submission system at the Attach/Upload Files step. If there are no interests to declare, please choose: 'Declarations of interest: none' in the template. This statement will be published within the article if accepted. More information.

Submission declaration and verification
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify originality, your article may be checked by the originality detection service Crossref Similarity Check.

Preprints
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier’s sharing policy. Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).

Use of inclusive language
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Articles should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader, should contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of race, sex, culture or any other characteristic, and should use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, for instance by using 'he or she', 'his/her' instead of 'he' or 'his', and by making use of job titles that are free of stereotyping (e.g. 'chairperson' instead of 'chairman' and 'flight attendant' instead of 'stewardess').

Changes to authorship
Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed. Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.
Article transfer service
This journal is part of our Article Transfer Service. This means that if the Editor feels your article is more suitable in one of our other participating journals, then you may be asked to consider transferring the article to one of those. If you agree, your article will be transferred automatically on your behalf with no need to reformat. Please note that your article will be reviewed again by the new journal. More information.

Copyright
Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see more information on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete an 'Exclusive License Agreement' (more information). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

Author rights
As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

Elsevier supports responsible sharing
Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

Role of the funding source
You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement then this should be stated.

Funding body agreements and policies
Elsevier has established a number of agreements with funding bodies which allow authors to comply with their funder's open access policies. Some funding bodies will reimburse the author for the gold open access publication fee. Details of existing agreements are available online.

Open access
This journal offers authors a choice in publishing their research:

Subscription
- Articles are made available to subscribers as well as developing countries and patient groups through our universal access programs.
- No open access publication fee payable by authors.
- The Author is entitled to post the accepted manuscript in their institution's repository and make this public after an embargo period (known as green Open Access). The published journal article cannot be shared publicly, for example on ResearchGate or Academia.edu, to ensure the sustainability of peer-reviewed research in journal publications. The embargo period for this journal can be found below.

Gold open access
- Articles are freely available to both subscribers and the wider public with permitted reuse.
- A gold open access publication fee is payable by authors or on their behalf, e.g. by their research funder or institution.

Regardless of how you choose to publish your article, the journal will apply the same peer review criteria and acceptance standards.
For gold open access articles, permitted third party (re)use is defined by the following Creative Commons user licenses:

Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY)
Let others distribute and copy the article, create extracts, abstracts, and other revised versions, adaptations or derivative works of or from an article (such as a translation), include in a collective work (such as an anthology), text or data mine the article, even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit the author(s), do not represent the author as endorsing their adaptation of the article, and do not modify the article in such a way as to damage the author's honor or reputation.

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs (CC BY-NC-ND)
For non-commercial purposes, let others distribute and copy the article, and to include in a collective work (such as an anthology), as long as they credit the author(s) and provided they do not alter or modify the article.

The gold open access publication fee for this journal is USD 2750, excluding taxes. Learn more about Elsevier's pricing policy: https://www.elsevier.com/openaccesspricing.

Green open access
Authors can share their research in a variety of different ways and Elsevier has a number of green open access options available. We recommend authors see our open access page for further information. Authors can also self-archive their manuscripts immediately and enable public access from their institution's repository after an embargo period. This is the version that has been accepted for publication and which typically includes author-incorporated changes suggested during submission, peer review and in editor-author communications. Embargo period: For subscription articles, an appropriate amount of time is needed for journals to deliver value to subscribing customers before an article becomes freely available to the public. This is the embargo period and it begins from the date the article is formally published online in its final and fully citable form. Find out more. This journal has an embargo period of 24 months.

Elsevier Researcher Academy
Researcher Academy is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.

Language (usage and editing services)
Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the English Language Editing service available from Elsevier's WebShop.

Submission
Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

Submit your article
Submission for all types of manuscripts to Digital Investigation proceeds totally online. Via the Elsevier Editorial System Website for this journal at https://www.evise.com/profile/api/navigate/DIIN, you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of various files. When submitting a manuscript to Elsevier Editorial System, authors need to provide an electronic version of their manuscript. For this purpose only original source files are allowed, (no PDF files). Authors should select a category designation for their manuscripts (article, priority communication, research note, etc.)

PREPARATION
Peer review
This journal operates a single blind review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor's decision is final. More information on types of peer review.

Use of word processing software
It is important that the file be saved in the native format of the word processor used. The text should be in single-column format. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. In particular, do not use the word processor's options to justify text or to hyphenate words. However, do use bold face, italics, subscripts, superscripts etc. When preparing tables, if you are using a table grid, use only one grid for each individual table and not a grid for each row. If no grid is used, use tabs, not spaces, to align columns. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). Note that source files of figures, tables and text graphics will be required whether or not you embed your figures in the text. See also the section on Electronic artwork.
To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

LaTeX
You are recommended to use the Elsevier article class elsarticle.cls to prepare your manuscript and BibTeX to generate your bibliography.
Our LaTeX site has detailed submission instructions, templates and other information.

Article structure
Subdivision - numbered sections
Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

Introduction
State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

Material and methods
Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

Theory/calculation
A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results
Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion
This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions
The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.
Essential title page information

• **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.

• **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lowercase superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.

• **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. **Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.**

• **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

**Highlights**

Highlights are a short collection of bullet points that convey the core findings of the article. Highlights are optional and should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point). You can view example Highlights on our information site.

**Abstract**

A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

**Graphical abstract**

Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.

Authors can make use of Elsevier's Illustration Services to ensure the best presentation of their images and in accordance with all technical requirements.

**Keywords**

Immediately after the abstract, provide a list of 5-10 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, "and", "of"). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

**Abbreviations**

Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

**Acknowledgements**

Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

**Formatting of funding sources**

List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:
Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, please include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Nomenclature and units
Any measurements must be in SI (System Internationale) units.

Math formulae
Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images. Present simple formulae in line with normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

Footnotes
Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors can build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Otherwise, please indicate the position of footnotes in the text and list the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article. Do not include footnotes in the Reference list.

Image manipulation
Whilst it is accepted that authors sometimes need to manipulate images for clarity, manipulation for purposes of deception or fraud will be seen as scientific ethical abuse and will be dealt with accordingly. For graphical images, this journal is applying the following policy: no specific feature within an image may be enhanced, obscured, moved, removed, or introduced. Adjustments of brightness, contrast, or color balance are acceptable if and as long as they do not obscure or eliminate any information present in the original. Nonlinear adjustments (e.g. changes to gamma settings) must be disclosed in the figure legend.

Electronic Artwork
General points
- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Save text in illustrations as "graphics" or enclose the font.
- Only use the following fonts in your illustrations: Arial, Courier, Times, Symbol.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Provide captions to illustrations separately.
- Produce images near to the desired size of the printed version.
- Submit each figure as a separate file.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available on our website: https://www.elsevier.com/artworkinstructions

You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.

Formats
Regardless of the application used, when your electronic artwork is finalised, please "save as" or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):
- EPS: Vector drawings. Embed the font or save the text as "graphics".
- TIFF: color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.
- TIFF: Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.
- TIFF: Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale): a minimum of 500 dpi is required.
- DOC, XLS or PPT: If your electronic artwork is created in any of these Microsoft Office applications please supply "as is".

Please do not:
• Supply embedded graphics in your wordprocessor (spreadsheet, presentation) document;
• Supply files that are optimised for screen use (like GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); the resolution is too low;
• Supply files that are too low in resolution;
• Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

All illustrations should be large enough to withstand 50% reduction and still be easily readable

Color artwork
Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF), or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in color in the printed version. For color reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article. Please indicate your preference for color: in print or online only. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.

Figure captions
Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Text graphics
Text graphics may be embedded in the text at the appropriate position. If you are working with LaTeX and have such features embedded in the text, these can be left. See further under Electronic artwork.

Tables
Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

References
Citation in text
Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full. Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. If these references are included in the reference list they should follow the standard reference style of the journal and should include a substitution of the publication date with either 'Unpublished results' or 'Personal communication'. Citation of a reference as 'in press' implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

Web references
As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

Data references
This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

Reference management software
Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal's style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use
reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

Users of Mendeley Desktop can easily install the reference style for this journal by clicking the following link:
http://open.mendeley.com/use-citation-style/digital-investigation

When preparing your manuscript, you will then be able to select this style using the Mendeley plug-ins for Microsoft Word or LibreOffice.

Reference style
Text: All citations in the text should refer to:
1. Single author: the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
2. Two authors: both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. Three or more authors: first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references can be listed either first alphabetically, then chronologically, or vice versa.

Examples: ‘as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999)…. Or, as demonstrated (Jones, 1999; Allan, 2000)... Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown …’

List: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:
Reference to a journal publication:

Reference to a journal publication with an article number:

Reference to a book:

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Reference to a website:

Reference to a dataset:
[dataset] Oguro M, Imahiro S, Saito S, Nakashizuka T. Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions, Mendeley Data, v1; 2015. https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1. Note shortened form for last page number. e.g., 51–9, and that for more than 6 authors the first 6 should be listed followed by "et al." For further details you are referred to "Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts submitted to Biomedical Journals" (J Am Med Assoc 1997;277:927–34) (see also Samples of Formatted References).

Journal abbreviations source
Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations.

Video
Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include links to these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file's content. In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the file in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum size of 150 MB per file, 1 GB in total. Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect. Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For
more detailed instructions please visit our video instruction pages. Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content.

**Data visualization**
Include interactive data visualizations in your publication and let your readers interact and engage more closely with your research. Follow the instructions here to find out about available data visualization options and how to include them with your article.

**Supplementary material**
Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

**Research data**
This journal encourages and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings. To facilitate reproducibility and data reuse, this journal also encourages you to share your software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.

Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. If you are sharing data in one of these ways, you are encouraged to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

**Data linking**
If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

**Mendeley Data**
This journal supports Mendeley Data, enabling you to deposit any research data (including raw and processed data, video, code, software, algorithms, protocols, and methods) associated with your manuscript in a free-to-use, open access repository. During the submission process, after uploading your manuscript, you will have the opportunity to upload your relevant datasets directly to Mendeley Data. The datasets will be listed and directly accessible to readers next to your published article online.

For more information, visit the Mendeley Data for journals page.

**Data in Brief**
You have the option of converting any or all parts of your supplementary or additional raw data into one or multiple data articles, a new kind of article that houses and describes your data. Data articles ensure that your data is actively reviewed, curated, formatted, indexed, given a DOI and publicly available to all upon publication. You are encouraged to submit your article for Data in Brief as an additional item directly alongside the revised version of your manuscript. If your research article is
accepted, your data article will automatically be transferred over to Data in Brief where it will be editorially reviewed and published in the open access data journal, Data in Brief. Please note an open access fee of 600 USD is payable for publication in Data in Brief. Full details can be found on the Data in Brief website. Please use this template to write your Data in Brief.

Data statement
To foster transparency, we encourage you to state the availability of your data in your submission. This may be a requirement of your funding body or institution. If your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post, you will have the opportunity to indicate why during the submission process, for example by stating that the research data is confidential. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page.

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Online proof correction
Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors.
If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.
We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

Offprints
The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized Share Link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Both corresponding and co-authors may order offprints at any time via Elsevier’s Webshop. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

AUTHOR INQUIRIES
Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch.
You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | https://www.elsevier.com