Schizophrenia Research: Cognition is a companion title to the largest specialist journal in the field, Schizophrenia Research. This international, peer-reviewed open access journal publishes articles on cognition in schizophrenia, broadly defined. The journal publishes original articles, concise research reports, brief reports, letters to the editor, and review papers. Submissions on all aspects of cognition in schizophrenia will be welcome, including clinical neuropsychology, neurocognition, social cognition, functional capacity, cognitive, affective, and social neuroscience, and aspects of everyday outcome as related to cognition. Articles that compare the impact of cognition and other influences on outcome in schizophrenia will also be published. Articles on descriptive characteristics, genetic influences, pharmacological and nonpharmacological treatments, and neuroimaging correlates of these aspects of cognition are welcomed. The journal will also consider submissions aimed at cognition in conditions related to schizophrenia and will also consider articles on cognitive functioning as a marker of vulnerability in various potentially at-risk populations. The journal is online-only and articles will be rapidly available after their acceptance.

ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

- Embase
- PubMed Central
- Scopus
- Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI)
- Web of Science
- Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-Chief
Philip D. Harvey, University of Miami School of Medicine, Miami, Florida, United States of America

Associate Editors
Christopher Bowie, Queen’s University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada

Special Issue Editor
Kathryn Lewandowski, McLean Hospital, Belmont, Massachusetts, United States of America
**Editorial Board**

**Monica Aas**, King's College London Social Genetic & Developmental Psychiatry Centre, London, United Kingdom  
**Amelie M. Achim**, Laval University, Québec, Quebec, Canada  
**André Alemán**, University Medical Centre Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands  
**Kelly Allott**, The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia  
**Rosa Ayensa-Arriola**, Marquis of Valdecilla University Hospital Radiodiagnosis Service, Santander, Spain  
**Marta Bosia**, University Life-Health Saint Raphael, School of Medicine, Milano, Italy  
**Benjamin Buck**, University of Washington, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Seattle, Washington, United States of America  
**Katherine Burdick**, BRIGHAM AND WOMENS HOSPITAL, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America  
**Roberto Cavallaro**, Vita Salute San Raffaele University Library, Milano, Italy  
**Raymond Chan**, Institute of Psychology Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China  
**Anthony David**, University College London, London, United Kingdom  
**Michael Davidson**, University of Nicosia Medical School, Lefkosia, Cyprus  
**André-Akalin Füzt**, City University of London, Department of Psychology, London, United Kingdom  
**Joanna Fiszdon**, Yale School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America  
**Michael F. Green**, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States of America  
**William Horan**, University of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California, United States of America  
**Lana Kambeitz-Iankovic**, University Hospital Cologne, Köln, Germany  
**Richard S.E. Keefe**, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, United States of America  
**Dan Koren**, University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel  
**Matthew M. Kurtz**, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, United States of America  
**Anil K. Malhotra**, Zucker Hillside Hospital, Glen Oaks, New York, United States of America  
**Susan R. McGurk**, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America  
**Raquelle Mesholam-Gately**, Harvard Medical School, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America  
**Raeanne C. Moore**, University of California San Diego, Department of Psychiatry, La Jolla, California, United States of America  
**Mor Nahum**, Hebrew University - Hadassah School of Occupational Therapy, Jerusalem, Israel  
**David Penn**, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States of America  
**Amy Pinkham**, The University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, Texas, United States of America  
**Antoinette Prouteau**, University of Bordeaux, Talence, France  
**J. Daniel Ragland**, University of California Davis Imaging Research Center, Sacramento, California, United States of America  
**Volker Roder**, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland  
**Susan Rossell**, Swinburne University of Technology, Hawthorn, Victoria, Australia  
**Gregory Strauss**, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, United States of America  
**Chika Sumiyoshi**, Fukushima University, Fukushima, Japan  
**Tomiki Sumiyoshi**, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Tokyo, Japan  
**Jagadisha Thirthalli**, Institute of Mental Health, Chennai, India  
**Anja Vaskinn**, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway  
**Eva Velthorst**, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, Department of Psychiatry, New York, New York, United States of America  
**Eduard Vieta**, Universitat de Barcelona Institute of Neurosciences, Barcelona, Spain  
**Sophia Vinogradov**, University of Minnesota Twin Cities, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States of America  
**Mark Weiser**, Sheba Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel  
**Til Wykes**, King's College London Institute of Psychiatry Psychology and Neuroscience, London, United Kingdom  
**Xiangyang Zhang**, Institute of Psychology Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

**Early Career Editorial Board Members**

**Tate Halverson**, Durham VA Health Care System, Durham, North Carolina, United States of America  
**Lei Liu**, Peking University School of Psychological and Cognitive Sciences, Beijing, China  
**Suhas Satish**, National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, India
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Instructions for Authors

Schizophrenia Research: Cognition is an international, peer-reviewed open access journal publishing articles on cognition in schizophrenia, broadly defined. The journal publishes original articles, concise research reports, brief reports, letters to the editor, and review papers. Submissions on all aspects of cognition in schizophrenia will be welcome, including clinical neuropsychology, neurocognition, social cognition, functional capacity, cognitive, affective, and social neuroscience, and aspects of everyday outcome as related to cognition. Articles that compare the impact of cognition and other influences on outcome in schizophrenia will also be published. Articles on descriptive characteristics, genetic influences, pharmacological and nonpharmacological treatments, and neuroimaging correlates of these aspects of cognition are welcomed. The journal will also consider submissions aimed at cognition in conditions related to schizophrenia and will also consider articles on cognitive functioning as a marker of vulnerability in various potentially at-risk populations. The journal is online-only and articles will be rapidly available after their acceptance. All articles will be peer reviewed and if accepted for publication in the Journal, authors will be notified of this decision and at the same time be required to pay an Article Processing Fee of $2000 (full-length articles) and $750 (concise and brief reports). Reviews and Letters will be published at no charge as will papers submitted by authors from Research 4 Life countries.

There will be a 75% discount on the Article Processing Fee for all full-length manuscripts submitted to Schizophrenia Research: Cognition by December 31, 2014. In turn, the Article Processing fee for 2014 will be $500 for full-length articles and $250 for short reports. Following payment of this fee articles will be made universally available at no further charge through ScienceDirect (https://www.sciencedirect.com/) and through the Journal's own website, http://www.SchizResCognition.com

Uniform Requirements


Article Information

Research Papers: Structure: Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, and ReferencesAbstract: Limited to 250 words, semi-structured (no titles or references)Total Word Limit: 3,000 wordsChecklist: http://www.consort-statement.org Short Communications: Structure: One body of text with no sub-titlesAbstract: 250 words or noneTotal Word Limit: 1,500 words Review Articles: Structure: Reviews should provide clear introducing and concluding sections. Subtitles are at the author's discretion.Abstract: Limited to 250 words, semi-structuredTotal Word Limit: 3,000 words

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Schizophrenia Research: Cognition adheres to the ICMJE definition of authorship and authors are requested to review this at: http://www.icmje.org/ethical_1author.html. Each author must have a specific role in the manuscript. Overall management/ supervision of a laboratory alone or a position of chairmanship alone does not constitute an authorship role.

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 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. For more information on the types of peer review, please visit: elsevier.com/reviewers/peer-review.

Authorship

All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following:
(1) The conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data.
(2) Drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content.
(3) Final approval of the version to be submitted.

Declarations

When submitting a paper authors must declare the following aspects:
(1) **Conflicts of Interest**: At the end of the text, under a subheading 'Conflict of interest statement', 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.

(2) **Ethical Approval** (if required): Work on human beings that is submitted to *Schizophrenia Research: Cognition* should comply with the principles laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki (*Recommendations guiding physicians in biomedical research involving human subjects. Adopted by the 18th World Medical Assembly, Helsinki, Finland, June 1964, amended by the 29th World Medical Assembly, Tokyo, Japan, October 1975, the 35th World Medical Assembly, Venice, Italy, October 1983, and the 41st World Medical Assembly, Hong Kong, September 1989*). The manuscript should contain a statement that the work has been approved by the appropriate ethical committees related to the institution(s) in which it was performed and that subjects gave informed consent to the work. Studies involving experiments with animals must state that their care was in accordance with institution guidelines. Patients and volunteers names, initials, and hospital numbers should not be used.

(3) **Funding Sources**: All sources of funding should be declared as an acknowledgement at the end of the text. Authors should declare the role of study sponsors, if any, in the study design, in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript; and in the decision to submit the manuscript for publication. If the study sponsors had no such involvement, the authors should so state.

(4) **Acknowledgements**: All contributors who do not meet the criteria for authorship as defined above should be listed in an acknowledgements section. Examples of those who might be acknowledged include a person who provided purely technical help, writing assistance, or a department chair who provided only general support. Authors should disclose whether they had any writing assistance and identify the entity that paid for this assistance.

---

**Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing**

The below guidance only refers to the writing process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyse and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

Where authors use generative artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, authors should only use these technologies to improve readability and language. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control, and authors should carefully review and edit the result, as AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete or biased. AI and AI-assisted technologies should not be listed as an author or co-author, or be cited as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans, as outlined in Elsevier’s *AI policy for authors*.

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by following the instructions below. A statement will appear in the published work. Please note that authors are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work.

**Disclosure instructions**

Authors must disclose the use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by adding a statement at the end of their manuscript in the core manuscript file, before the References list. The statement should be placed in a new section entitled ‘Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process’.

*Statement: During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [NAME TOOL / SERVICE] in order to [REASON]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.*

This declaration does not apply to the use of basic tools for checking grammar, spelling, references etc. If there is nothing to disclose, there is no need to add a statement.

**Submission declaration**

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.

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).

Preprint posting on SSRN
In support of Open Science, this journal offers its authors a free preprint posting service. Preprints provide early registration and dissemination of your research, which facilitates early citations and collaboration.

During submission to Editorial Manager, you can choose to release your manuscript publicly as a preprint on the preprint server SSRN once it enters peer-review with the journal. Your choice will have no effect on the editorial process or outcome with the journal. Please note that the corresponding author is expected to seek approval from all co-authors before agreeing to release the manuscript publicly on SSRN.

You will be notified via email when your preprint is posted online and a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) is assigned. Your preprint will remain globally available free to read whether the journal accepts or rejects your manuscript.

For more information about posting to SSRN, please consult the SSRN Terms of Use and FAQs.

Use of inclusive language
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek gender neutrality by using plural nouns ("clinicians, patients/clients") as default/wherever possible to avoid using "he, she," or "he/she." We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition unless they are relevant and valid. When coding terminology is used, we recommend to avoid offensive or exclusionary terms such as "master", "slave", "blacklist" and "whitelist". We suggest using alternatives that are more appropriate and (self-) explanatory such as "primary", "secondary", "blocklist" and "allowlist". These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.

Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses

Reporting guidance
For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

Definitions
Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed
roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

Author contributions
For transparency, we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The CRediT taxonomy includes 14 different roles describing each contributor’s specific contribution to the scholarly output. The roles are: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles. More details and an example.

Randomized Controlled Trials
All randomized controlled trials submitted for publication in Schizophrenia Research: Cognition should include a completed Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) flow chart. Please refer to the CONSORT statement website at http://www.consort-statement.org for more information. Schizophrenia Research: Cognition has adopted the proposal from the ICMJE which require, as a condition of consideration for publication of clinical trials, registration in a public trials registry. Trials must register at or before the onset of patient enrolment. The clinical trial registration number (ISRCTN) should be included at the end of the abstract of the article. For this purpose, a clinical trial is defined as any research project that prospectively assigns human subjects to intervention or comparison groups to study the cause-and-effect relationship between a medical intervention and a health outcome. Studies designed for other purposes, such as to study pharmacokinetics or major toxicity (e.g. phase I trials) would be exempt. Further information can be found at http://www.icmje.org.

Article transfer service
This journal uses the Elsevier Article Transfer Service to find the best home for your manuscript. This means that if an editor feels your manuscript is more suitable for an alternative journal, you might be asked to consider transferring the manuscript to such a journal. The recommendation might be provided by a Journal Editor, a dedicated Scientific Managing Editor, a tool assisted recommendation, or a combination. If you agree, your manuscript will be transferred, though you will have the opportunity to make changes to the manuscript before the submission is complete. Please note that your manuscript will be independently reviewed by the new journal. More information.

Copyright
Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'License Agreement' (see more information on this). Permitted third party reuse of 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.

Open access
Please visit our Open Access page for more information.

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.
**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**


**PREPARATION**

**Queries**

For questions about the editorial process (including the status of manuscripts under review) or for technical support on submissions, please visit our Support Center.

**Peer review**

This journal operates a single anonymized 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. Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups. More information on types of peer review.

**Title**

Your title page, numbered as 1, should give the title in capital letters (not exceeding 100 letters), a running title (not exceeding 50 letters) and the authors names (as they are to appear), affiliations and complete addresses, including postal (zip) codes. The author and address to whom correspondence should be sent must be clearly indicated. Please supply telephone number, postal address, and e-mail addresses for the corresponding author.

**Highlights**

Highlights are optional yet highly encouraged for this journal, as they increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the example Highlights.

Highlights 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).

**Abstract**

Our system requires that an abstract be provided to the system for each article. For articles which do not require an abstract, please simply N/A when prompted during the submission process.

**Keywords**

A list of three to six keywords should be supplied; full instructions are provided when submitting the article online.

**Units and Abbreviations**

Système Internationale (SI) units should be used, with the traditional equivalent in parentheses where appropriate. Conventions for abbreviations should be those detailed in: Baron DN, ed. Units, Symbols, and Abbreviations: A Guide for Biological and Medical Editors and Authors. 5th edition. London: Royal Society of Medicine Services, 1994.

**Figures**

Figures of good quality (minimum 92 DPI) should be uploaded separately from the text. Permission to reproduce illustrations should always be obtained before submission and details included with the captions.
Tables
Tables should be uploaded separately from the main text, bear a short descriptive title, and be numbered in Arabic numbers. Tables should be cited in the text.

References

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.

Preprint references
Where a preprint has subsequently become available as a peer-reviewed publication, the formal publication should be used as the reference. If there are preprints that are central to your work or that cover crucial developments in the topic, but are not yet formally published, these may be referenced. Preprints should be clearly marked as such, for example by including the word preprint, or the name of the preprint server, as part of the reference. The preprint DOI should also be provided.

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.

Reference style
Manuscripts should use the Harvard style for references. 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.

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 should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically.

Examples: "as demonstrated (Allan, 1996a, 1996b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1995). Kramer et al. (2000) 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.

Journal References: All authors should be included when there are six or fewer. When seven or more authors are present, the first three should be recorded followed by et al. This should be followed by the year, title of article, name of journal abbreviated according to Index Medicus (see http://www.nih.nlm.gov), volume, issue (if recorded), and first and last pages. For example: Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J., Lupton, R.A., 2000. The art of writing a scientific article. J. Sci. Commun. 163 (2) 51-59.

Reference to a book:
Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Reference to datasets:

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, which may also include 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).

Research Elements
This journal enables you to publish research objects related to your original research – such as data, methods, protocols, software and hardware – as an additional paper in a Research Elements journal.

Research Elements is a suite of peer-reviewed, open access journals which make your research objects findable, accessible and reusable. Articles place research objects into context by providing detailed descriptions of objects and their application, and linking to the associated original research articles. Research Elements articles can be prepared by you, or by one of your collaborators.

During submission, you will be alerted to the opportunity to prepare and submit a manuscript to one of the Research Elements journals.

More information can be found on the Research Elements page.

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.
Submission Preparation Checklist

As part of the submission process, authors are required to check off their submission's compliance with all of the following items, and submissions may be returned to authors that do not adhere to these guidelines. The submission has not been previously published, nor is it before another journal for consideration (or an explanation has been provided in Comments to the Editor). The submission file is in Microsoft Word, OpenOffice, RTF, or WordPerfect document file format. Where available, URLs and access dates for the references have been provided. ALL illustrations, figures, and tables are placed within the text at the appropriate points, rather than at the end.

- The text is single-spaced
- uses a 12-point font
- employs italics, rather than underlining (except with URL addresses)

The text adheres to the stylistic and bibliographic requirements outlined in these Author Guidelines. If submitting to a peer-reviewed section of the journal, the instructions in Ensuring a Blind Review have been followed. Please submit your manuscript and illustrations as outlined herein to: https://www.editorialmanager.com/scog/default.aspx

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Visit https://www.elsevier.com/authors for the facility to track accepted articles and set email alerts to inform you of when an article’s status has changed. The website also provides detailed artwork guidelines, copyright information, frequently asked questions and more. Contact details for questions arising after acceptance of an article, especially those related to proofs, are provided after registration of an article for publication.

Proofs

One set of page proofs in PDF format will be sent by e-mail to the corresponding author, which they are requested to correct and return within 48 hours. Elsevier now sends PDF proofs that can be annotated; for this you will need to download Adobe Reader version 7 available free from http://get.adobe.com/reader. Instructions on how to annotate PDF files will accompany the proofs. The exact system requirements are given at the Adobe website: http://www.adobe.com/products/reader/tech-specs.html.

If you do not wish to use the PDF annotations function, you may list the corrections (including replies to the Query Form) in an e-mail. Please list your corrections quoting line number. If, for any reason, this is not possible, then mark the corrections and any other comments (including replies to the Query Form) on a printout of your proof and return by fax, or scan the pages and e-mail, or by post.

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. We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Therefore, it is important to ensure that all of your 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. Note that Elsevier may proceed with the publication of your article if no response is received.

Online proof correction

To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. 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, at no cost, will be provided with a PDF file of the article via e-mail. The PDF file is a watermarked version of the published article and includes a cover sheet with the journal cover image and a disclaimer outlining the terms and conditions of use.

**Offprints**
The corresponding author will be notified and receive a link to the published version of the open access article on ScienceDirect. This link is in the form of an article DOI link which can be shared via email and social networks. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication.

**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