

Ethical Guidelines to Publication in *Opto-Electronic Advances*

Opto-Electronic Advances (OEA) follows closely the existing Elsevier policies and the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)'s guidelines. Here provide a set of ethical guidelines for persons engaged in every publishing process, especially, for authors, editors, and peer reviewers.

1. Ethical Obligations of Authors

Authors should forbear from misrepresenting research results which could damage the trust in the journal and ultimately the entire scientific endeavor. Maintaining integrity of the research and its presentation can be achieved by following the rules of good scientific practice, which includes but not limited to:

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is a serious breach of ethics and is defined as the substantial replication, without attribution, of significant elements of another document already published by the same or other authors. In publishing only original research, OEA is committed to deterring plagiarism, including self-plagiarism. Submissions are screened for similarity check using CrossCheck's iThenticate software. Note that your manuscript may be screened throughout the review process.

Duplicate submission

Authors should avoid duplicate submission, which is a form of self-plagiarism and is the most common ethics violation encountered. Duplicate submission is the submission of substantially similar papers to more than one journal, unless it is a resubmission of a manuscript rejected for or withdrawn from publication.

Integrity and Originality

OEA is committed to publishing only original research. Fragmentation of research reports should be avoided. No data should be fabricated or manipulated (including images) to support conclusions.

Conflict of Interest Statement

During manuscript submission, OEA authors are required to disclose the nature of any competing and/or relevant financial interest. Conflicts of interest must be clearly stated at the time of manuscript submission and will be included in the published article. The statement should describe all potential sources of bias, including affiliations, funding sources, and financial or management relationships, that may constitute conflicts of interest. If no conflict of interest is declared, the following statement will be published in the article: "The authors declare no competing financial interest."

Coauthor Notification

The co-authors of a paper should be all those persons who have contributed sufficiently to the scientific work reported and who share responsibility and accountability for the results. Other contributions should be indicated in an "Acknowledgments" section. During manuscript submission, the submitting author must provide contact information (full name, email address,

institutional affiliation and mailing address) for all of the coauthors. The submitting author should have sent each living co-author a draft copy of the manuscript and have obtained the co-author's assent to co-authorship of it. Deceased persons who meet the criterion for inclusion as co-authors should be so included, with a footnote reporting date of death.

Ethics on the Use of Humans and Animals in Research

The OEA ethical guidelines provide mandatory standards of practice in research using animals and human subjects. Authors must include a brief statement (placed in the section describing the studies' Material and Methods) identifying the institutional and/or licensing committee (i.e. Institutional Review Board, Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee) that approved the experiments. In the case of human subjects authors must also provide a statement that study samples were obtained through the informed consent of the donors (or the reason for lack of consent explained — for example, that the data were analyzed anonymously).

2. Ethical Obligations of Editors

Editors is guided by the policies of the journal's editorial board and constrained by such legal requirements as shall then be in force regarding libel, copyright infringement and plagiarism.

An editor should give unbiased consideration to all manuscripts offered for publication, judging each on its merits regardless the gender, religion, nationality, or institutional affiliation of the author(s). An editor should respect the intellectual independence of authors.

3. Ethical Obligations of Reviewers

Since the reviewing of manuscripts is an essential step in the publication process, scientists have an obligation to do a fair share of reviewing.

A reviewer should act promptly and submit a report in a timely manner. If the circumstances hinder prompt attention to it or you feel inadequately qualified to judge the reported research, please decline through the online system immediately. Any suggestions for alternate reviewers at this time would be very helpful.

A reviewer of a manuscript should judge the quality of the manuscript objectively. A review should be as constructive and helpful as possible.

A manuscript under review should be treated as a confidential document. Reviewers should not use or disseminate the unpublished manuscript.

Reviewers should not review manuscripts in which they have conflicts of interest (financial, institutional, competitive or collaborative, or other relationships) with any of the authors, companies, or institutions connected to the papers. If in doubt, the reviewer should decline promptly, advising the editor of the possible conflict of interest.