

Author Guidelines

0. Submission Preparation Checklist

As part of the submission process, authors are required to ensure 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 responsibility for the contents of the paper rests upon the authors and the paper has prepared according to the research and publication ethics (Appendix A) and standards for authors (Appendix B) available at the JAEST website.
- Authors of submitted papers automatically agree to the terms of the Copyright Notice (Appendix D).
- The authors must indicate in the submitted paper the topic of the work. The six topics of JAEST are as follows: A- Electrical, Electronics and Automatic Engineering; B- Thermal, Mechanical and Materials Engineering; C- Geotechnical and Civil Engineering; D- Environmental and Water Resource Engineering; E- Chemical and Process Engineering; F- Architectural and Building Engineering.
- The text adheres to the stylistic and bibliographic requirements outlined in the Author Guidelines as follows.

1. Preparation of the manuscript

File format: All manuscripts should be submitted electronically in ms-word (MS Word 2007 or an earlier version).

Language: Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, not a mixture of these) or French.

Manuscript content:

- **English paper:** Material should be placed in the following order: title, author names, all address of author institutions, abstract, keywords, topic (A . . . F), text, acknowledgments, appendices and references.
- **French paper:** Material should be placed in the following order: English title, French title, author names, all address of author institutions, English abstract, French abstract, English and French key words, topic (A . . . F), text, acknowledgments, appendices and references.

Page setup

- Margins: Top: 2.5cm, Bottom: 2.5cm, Left: 2.5cm, Right: 2.5cm.
- Paper: Portrait, A4 size (21cm x 29.7cm).
- Header/Footer: 1.25cm Each.

Article structure

- Title of article: Calibri or Time New Roman, Font size 16.
- Author(s) name: Please indicate the given name and family name clearly. Use Calibri or Time New Roman, Font size 12.
- Organization name and address: Calibri or Times New Roman, Font size 11.
- Abstract: Calibri or Time New Roman, Font size 11.
- Keywords: Please provide a maximum of 6 keywords, Calibri or Time New Roman, Font size 11.
- Numbered sections: Please divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections (1.Introduction, 2.Materials and methods, 3.Results and discussions etc). The abstract, Acknowledgement and References, glossary and appendix are not included in section numbering. Please use Calibri or Time New Roman, Font size 14.
- Subdivision: Calibri or Time New Roman, Font size 12. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc.
- Full text: The text should be in single-column format with no Line Breaks between Paragraphs. Please use Calibri or Times New Roman, Font size 11, 1.5 line spacing.
- Electronic artwork: TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs, keep to a minimum of 300 dpi. All illustrations should be inserted immediately after the citation in the text or at the end of the article.
- Figure captions: Ensure that each illustration has a caption. Supply captions separately, not attached to the figure.
- Tables: Calibri or Times New Roman, Font size 10, Inserted immediately after the citation in the text.
- **Reference style:**

Citation

Cite references in the text by name and year in parentheses, as in the following examples:

radiation is expressed by the Hottel-Whillier-Bliss equation (Duffie and Beckman 2013)

This observation was confirmed by Ouamane and Lempérière (2006).

This mechanism has been widely studied (Soltani et al. 2003; Zahi et al. 2003; Betka and Moussi 2004).

Reference list

Reference list should appear at the end of the paper and should be alphabetized by the last names of the first author of each work.

Some examples:

Reference to a journal publication:

Betka, A., A. Moussi (2004) Performance optimization of a photovoltaic induction motor pumping system, *Renewable Energy* 29(14): 2167-2181.

Reference to a book:

Duffie, J.A., W.A. Beckman (2013) *Solar Engineering of Thermal Processes: Fourth Edition*, New York, Wiley.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

El Hadrami, I., A. El Hadrami (2009) Breeding date palm, in Breeding Plantation Tree Crops: Tropical Species. Ed. S.M. Jain and P.M. Priyadarshan, New York, Springer, pp. 191-216.

Reference to a paper presented at a conference:

Ouamane, A., F. Lempérière (2006) Design of a new economic shape of weir. Proceedings of the International Symposium on Dams in the Societies of the 21st Century, Barcelona, Spain, pp. 463-470.

2. Submitting Your Manuscript

Authors are asked to submit manuscripts electronically, preferably in MS Word, via the Algerian Scientific Journal Platform (ASJP). If you do not have an account in this platform, you must first register using the following link:

<https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/signup>

If you have already an account on the ASJP web site, please login using the following link:

<https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/submission/115>

3. Peer Review Process

All the submitted papers will undergo a peer-review process. Once a paper is reviewed and accepted for publication in the JAEST, it will be edited to conform to the Journal's style and format.

4. Proofs

Proofs will be sent to the corresponding author and should be returned within 3 days of receipt. Corrections should be restricted to typesetting errors and minor changes.

5. Online publication

Once the author proof has been returned, the final PDF version of the article will be made and the article will be assigned to the current Issue 'In Progress'. This will make the article available online, publically accessible, searchable and fully citable.

6. Print version

Once the volume is completed, the issues are printed as a single document.

Editorial Policies

1. Aims and Scope

The Journal of Applied Engineering Science & Technology, JAEST, (ISSN 2352-9873) is a peer-reviewed biannual journal dedicated to the applied engineering sciences and technology. The objective of this journal is to communicate recent and projected advances in applied engineering science & technology.

The scope of JAEST covers a wide spectrum of subjects including:

- A. Electrical, Electronics and Automatic Engineering;
- B. Thermal, Mechanical and Materials Engineering;
- C. Geotechnical and Civil Engineering;
- D. Environmental and Water Resource Engineering;
- E. Chemical and Process Engineering;
- F. Architectural and Building Engineering.

The journal welcomes manuscripts in English or French that provide information not previously published in the fields of engineering science research. The JAEST publishes also special issues containing the best papers selected from various conferences in sub-fields of applied engineering science and technology.

2. Open Access Policy

The JAEST provides immediate open access to its content on the principle that making research freely available to the public supports a greater global exchange of knowledge.

3. Author Fees

There are no submission or publication fees.

4. Copyright Notice

Authors who publish in the JAEST agree to the following terms:

1. The article has not been previously published, elsewhere either in print or online, nor is it before another journal for consideration (If not, email explanation should be communicated immediately to the Editor).
2. The responsibility for the contents of the paper rests upon the authors.
3. The paper has been prepared according to the research and publication ethics listed below, also available in website of the JAEST.
4. Authors retain copyright and grant the journal right of first publication with the work simultaneously licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License that allows others to share the work with an acknowledgement of the work's authorship and initial publication in the JAEST.
5. Authors are able to enter into separate, additional contractual arrangements for the non-exclusive distribution of the journal's published version of the work (e.g., post it to an institutional repository or publish it in a book), with an acknowledgement of its initial publication in the JAEST.
6. Authors are permitted to post their work online (e.g., in institutional repositories or on their website) prior to and during the submission process, as it can lead to productive exchanges, as well as earlier and greater citation of published work. Any such posting made before acceptance and publication of the work shall be updated upon publication to include a reference to the JAEST and a link to the online abstract for the final published work in the Journal.

5. Peer Review Process

All the submitted papers will be subjected to the following peer review process:

1. The Editor-in-Chief initially reviews briefly all articles submitted to the JAEST for possible publication.
2. A notification of successful submission is sent to the corresponding author.
3. A Section Editor is assigned to take charge of the start of the peer review process.
4. After initial screening, the article is sent out to at least two reviewers with a Referee's Report Form. This process can take between four and eight weeks.
5. Based on the comments of the Referees and the Section Editor, the Editor-in-Chief makes decisions to accept (as is it, with minor or major revisions) or reject paper.
6. After the acceptance decision, The Editor returns reviews to the authors, asking for a prompt and appropriate revision. Revisions must be completed within two months.
7. After receiving the new version of the article with required corrections, the Editor-in-Chief may accept, reject, accept with minor alterations, or sent out for third review.

5. Research and Publication Ethics

Responsibilities of authors (Researchers)

- The research being reported should have been conducted in an ethical and responsible manner and should comply with all relevant legislation.
- Researchers should present their results clearly, honestly, and without fabrication, falsification or inappropriate data manipulation.
- Researchers should strive to describe their methods clearly and unambiguously so that their findings can be confirmed by others.
- Researchers should adhere to publication requirements that submitted work is original, is not plagiarised, and has not been published elsewhere.
- Authors should take collective responsibility for submitted and published work.
- The authorship of research publications should accurately reflect individuals' contributions to the work and its reporting.
- Funding sources and relevant conflicts of interest should be disclosed.

For more detail about the standards for authors, please refer to Appendix B.

Responsibilities of Editors

- Editors are accountable and should take responsibility for everything they publish.
- Editors should make fair and unbiased decisions independent from commercial consideration and ensure a fair and appropriate peer review process.
- Editors should adopt editorial policies that encourage maximum transparency and complete, honest reporting.
- Editors should guard the integrity of the published record by issuing corrections and retractions when needed and pursuing suspected or alleged research and publication misconduct.
- Editors should pursue reviewer and editorial misconduct.
- Editors should critically assess the ethical conduct of studies in humans and animals.
- Peer reviewers and authors should be told what is expected of them.
- Editors should have appropriate policies in place for handling editorial conflicts of interest.

Responsibilities of peer-reviewers

- Evenness: Honest, critical assessment of the research.
- Confidentiality: The manuscript for review is privileged information that the reviewer should never disseminate. A reviewer may only invite a colleague to assist him or her with the review if he had prior obtained approval from the editor or the editorial assistant.
- Plagiarism: A reviewer should not participate in plagiarism of the unpublished information.
- Conflict of Interest: The reviewer must avoid, or disclose, any conflicts of interest.
- Expertise: A reviewer should accept manuscripts for review only in his areas of expertise.
- Punctuality: A reviewer should agree to review only those manuscripts that can be completed on time.
- Ethical Concerns: The reviewer is responsible for reporting suspected duplicate publication, fraud, plagiarism, or ethical concerns about the use of animals or humans in the research.
- Nobility: A reviewer should write reviews in a collegial, constructive manner.

6. Abstracting and Indexing

Google Scholar

Responsible research publication: Standards for authors

This section aims to establish standards for authors of scholarly research publications and to describe responsible research reporting practice. All the information sources of the below standards were cited in the editorial preface to the first volume of the JAEST, March 2015 [Triaridis and Kyrgidis (2010) & Wager and Kleinert (2011 & 2013)].

1. Soundness and reliability

1. The research being reported should have been conducted in an ethical and responsible manner and follow all relevant legislation. [See also the Singapore Statement on Research Integrity, www.singaporestatement.org]
2. The research being reported should be sound and carefully executed.
3. Researchers should use appropriate methods of data analysis and display (and, if needed, seek and follow specialist advice on this).
4. Authors should take collective responsibility for their work and for the content of their publications. Researchers should check their publications carefully at all stages to ensure methods and findings are reported accurately. Authors should carefully check calculations, data presentations, typescripts/submissions and proofs.

2. Honesty

1. Researchers should present their results honestly and without fabrication, falsification or inappropriate data manipulation. Research images (eg, micrographs, x-rays, pictures of electrophoresis gels) should not be modified in a misleading way.
2. Researchers should strive to describe their methods and to present their findings clearly and unambiguously. Researchers should follow applicable reporting guidelines. Publications should provide sufficient detail to permit experiments to be repeated by other researchers.
3. Reports of research should be complete. They should not omit inconvenient, inconsistent or inexplicable findings or results that do not support the authors' or sponsors' hypothesis or interpretation.
4. Research funders and sponsors should not be able to veto publication of findings that do not favour their product or position. Researchers should not enter agreements that permit the research sponsor to veto or control the publication of the findings (unless there are exceptional circumstances, such as research classified by governments because of security implications).
5. Authors should alert the editor promptly if they discover an error in any submitted, accepted or published work. Authors should cooperate with editors in issuing corrections or retractions when required.
6. Authors should represent the work of others accurately in citations and quotations.
7. Authors should not copy references from other publications if they have not read the cited work.

3. Balance

1. New findings should be presented in the context of previous research. The work of others should be fairly represented. Scholarly reviews and syntheses of existing research should be complete, balanced, and should include findings regardless of whether they support the hypothesis or interpretation being proposed. Editorials or opinion pieces presenting a single viewpoint or argument should be clearly distinguished from scholarly reviews.
2. Study limitations should be addressed in publications.

4. Originality

1. Authors should adhere to publication requirements that submitted work is original and has not been published elsewhere in any language. Work should not be submitted concurrently to more than one publication unless the editors have agreed to co-publication. If articles are co-published this fact should be made clear to readers.
2. Applicable copyright laws and conventions should be followed. Copyright material (eg, tables, figures or extensive quotations) should be reproduced only with appropriate permission and acknowledgement.
3. Relevant previous work and publications, both by other researchers and the authors' own, should be properly acknowledged and referenced. The primary literature should be cited where possible.
4. Data, text, figures or ideas originated by other researchers should be properly acknowledged and should not be presented as if they were the authors' own. Original wording taken directly from publications by other researchers should appear in quotation marks with the appropriate citations.
5. Authors should inform editors if findings have been published previously or if multiple reports or multiple analyses of a single data set are under consideration for publication elsewhere. Authors should provide copies of related publications or work submitted to other journals.
6. Multiple publications arising from a single research project should be clearly identified as such and the primary publication should be referenced. Translations and adaptations for different audiences should be clearly identified as such, should acknowledge the original source, and should respect relevant copyright conventions and permission requirements. If in doubt, authors should seek permission from the original publisher before republishing any work.

5. Transparency

1. All sources of research funding, including direct and indirect financial support, supply of equipment or materials, and other support (such as specialist statistical or writing assistance) should be disclosed.
2. Authors should disclose the role of the research funder(s) or sponsor (if any) in the research design, execution, analysis, interpretation and reporting.
3. Authors should disclose relevant financial and non-financial interests and relationships that might be considered likely to affect the interpretation of their findings or which editors, reviewers or readers might reasonably wish to know. This includes any relationship to the journal, for example if editors publish their own research in their own journal. In addition, authors should follow journal and institutional requirements for disclosing competing interests.

6. Appropriate authorship and acknowledgement

1. The research literature serves as a record not only of what has been discovered but also of who made the discovery. The authorship of research publications should therefore accurately reflect individuals' contributions to the work and its reporting.
2. In cases where major contributors are listed as authors while those who made less substantial, or purely technical, contributions to the research or to the publication are listed in an acknowledgement section, the criteria for authorship and acknowledgement should be agreed at the start of the project. Ideally, authorship criteria within a particular field should be agreed, published and consistently applied by research institutions, professional and academic societies, and funders. While journal editors should publish and promote accepted authorship criteria appropriate to their field, they cannot be expected to adjudicate in authorship disputes. Responsibility for the correct attribution of authorship lies with authors themselves working under the guidance of their institution. Research institutions should promote and uphold fair and accepted standards of authorship and acknowledgement. When required, institutions should adjudicate in authorship disputes and should ensure that due process is followed.
3. Researchers should ensure that only those individuals who meet authorship criteria (ie, made a substantial contribution to the work) are rewarded with authorship and that deserving authors are not omitted. Institutions and journal editors should encourage practices that prevent guest, gift, and ghost authorship.

Note:

- Guest authors are those who do not meet accepted authorship criteria but are listed because of their seniority, reputation or supposed influence;
 - Gift authors are those who do not meet accepted authorship criteria but are listed as a personal favour or in return for payment;
 - Ghost authors are those who meet authorship criteria but are not listed.
4. All authors should agree to be listed and should approve the submitted and accepted versions of the publication. Any change to the author list should be approved by all authors including any who have been removed from the list. The corresponding author should act as a point of contact between the editor and the other authors and should keep co-authors informed and involve them in major decisions about the publication (eg, responding to reviewers' comments).
 5. Authors should not use acknowledgements misleadingly to imply a contribution or endorsement by individuals who have not, in fact, been involved with the work or given an endorsement.

7. Accountability and responsibility

1. All authors should have read and be familiar with the reported work and should ensure that publications follow the principles set out in these guidelines. In most cases, authors will be expected to take joint responsibility for the integrity of the research and its reporting. However, if authors take responsibility only for certain aspects of the research and its reporting, this should be specified in the publication.
2. Authors should work with the editor or publisher to correct their work promptly if errors or omissions are discovered after publication.
3. Authors should abide by relevant conventions, requirements, and regulations to make materials, reagents, software or data sets available to other researchers who request them. Researchers, institutions, and funders should have clear policies for handling such requests. Authors must also follow relevant journal standards. While proper acknowledgement is expected, researchers should not demand authorship as a condition for sharing materials.
4. Authors should respond appropriately to post-publication comments and published correspondence. They should attempt to answer correspondents' questions and supply clarification or additional details where needed.

8. Adherence to peer review and publication conventions

1. Authors should follow publishers' requirements that work is not submitted to more than one publication for consideration at the same time.
2. Authors should inform the editor if they withdraw their work from review, or choose not to respond to reviewer comments after receiving a conditional acceptance.
3. Authors should respond to reviewers' comments in a professional and timely manner.
4. Authors should respect publishers' requests for press embargos and should not generally allow their findings to be reported in the press if they have been accepted for publication (but not yet published) in a scholarly publication. Authors and their institutions should liaise and cooperate with publishers to coordinate media activity (eg, press releases

and press conferences) around publication. Press releases should accurately reflect the work and should not include statements that go further than the research findings.

9. Responsible reporting of research involving humans or animals

1. Appropriate approval, licensing or registration should be obtained before the research begins and details should be provided in the report (eg, Institutional Review Board, Research Ethics Committee approval, national licensing authorities for the use of animals).
2. If requested by editors, authors should supply evidence that reported research received the appropriate approval and was carried out ethically (eg, copies of approvals, licences, participant consent forms).
3. Researchers should not generally publish or share identifiable individual data collected in the course of research without specific consent from the individual (or their representative). Researchers should remember that many scholarly journals are now freely available on the internet, and should therefore be mindful of the risk of causing danger or upset to unintended readers (eg, research participants or their families who recognise themselves from case studies, descriptions, images or pedigrees).
4. The appropriate statistical analyses should be determined at the start of the study and a data analysis plan for the prespecified outcomes should be prepared and followed. Secondary or post hoc analyses should be distinguished from primary analyses and those set out in the data analysis plan.
5. Researchers should publish all meaningful research results that might contribute to understanding. In particular, there is an ethical responsibility to publish the findings of all clinical trials. The publication of unsuccessful studies or experiments that reject a hypothesis may help prevent others from wasting time and resources on similar projects. If findings from small studies and those that fail to reach statistically significant results can be combined to produce more useful information (eg, by meta-analysis) then such findings should be published.
6. Authors should supply research protocols to journal editors if requested (eg, for clinical trials) so that reviewers and editors can compare the research report to the protocol to check that it was carried out as planned and that no relevant details have been omitted. Researchers should follow relevant requirements for clinical trial registration and should include the trial registration number in all publications arising from the trial.