Editorial for Volume 9 of Turkish Journal of Electromechanics & Energy and

"New Challenges in Academic Publication Ethics"

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We are glad to present you the Volume 9 of Turkish Journal of Electromechanics & Energy (TJEE). The current issue of the TJEE (Vol 9. No:1 January-April 2024) consists of five articles. Three of these articles have been selected from **the 5th International Conference of Materials and Engineering Technology (TICMET'23)** held on November 13-16, 2023, in Trabzon, Türkiye. The first study by **Topal and Can** addresses development and critical design of magnetic torque rod for low-earth orbit satellites. The second paper by **Polat et al.** investigated the control electron movement with magnetic field in electrospinning method. The third study by **Beldjaatit and Sebbagh** from Algeria deals with modeling, and simulation of wind turbine using MATLAB/Simulink. The fourth study by **Kütük and Kapucu** from Gaziantep University investigated AC motor selection in machine design applications. Finally, the last study in this issue by **Köse et al**. addresses microwave effect on drying behavior and quality parameters of green tea leaves. We would like to convey our thanks to **Professor Necip Fazıl YILMAZ** of Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Türkiye, chair of 5th International Conference of Materials and Engineering Technology (TICMET'23), and guest editor of this special issue in TJEE.

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New Challenges in Academic Publication Ethics

As the number of journals and scientific publications increase continuously all over the world, originality and contribution of these new studies to the existing knowledge become a serious issue. Albert Einstein said that "Many people say that it is the intellect which makes a great scientist. They are wrong: it is character." in which probably implied the ethical issues in conducting research [1]. The system of moral principles, values and standards that examines concepts such as benefit, good, bad, right and wrong, and determines what is good and bad in individual and group behavioral relationships is called as ethics [2, 3]. Science ethics imposes a number of obligations on the person who does science, during the research process that he/she performs, and while sharing the results of this process with the public, as a guide that shows the moral path that should be followed, those who are engaged in must comply.

Scientific publication ethics include but not limited to statutory and ethics approval, informed consent, data manipulation and research fraud, plagiarism, simultaneous submission, duplicate publication, self-citation, consent to reproduce published material, ethics of authorship, and conflicts of interest issues[4].

To maintain the integrity and credibility of medical research and to nourish the trust of public in scientific endeavors, all authors must follow the rules of good scientific publication practice and should stick to the following responsibilities [5]:

- *Do not fabricate or manipulate the data*
- *Avoid plagiarism and give proper acknowledgment to other works*
- *Decide the order of authorship prior to writing the paper to avoid future conflicts*
- *Declare whether research work has been published or presented before*
- *Declare conflict of interest*
- *Avoid ghost/gift/guest authorship*
- *Do not submit the manuscript to more than one journal for simultaneous consideration*
- *Take approval from an institutional ethics committee before conducting research*
- *Last but not the least, take direct responsibility for appropriate portions of the content.*

The American Physiological Society (APS) noted the distribution of ethical issues in APS publications from 1996 to March 2004 as in Table 1 [6].

Table 1. *Distibution of ethical issues in APS publications [6].*

Ethical Issue	Percentage (%)
Reduntant publication	24
Animal welfare concerns	16
Duplicate publications	15
Author disputes	14
Human welfare concerns	8
Data Fabrications	8
Plagiarism	7
Conflicts of interest	5
Other (Review bias, submission problems)	3

In order for a scientific article to be considered ethically problem-free, scientific rules and values must be adhered to from the writing stage. In this case, there are issues that the scientific journal editor should pay attention to as well as the ethical rules that concern the researchers. With the introduction of artificial intelligence in manuscript preparation, new challenges are being experienced in academic publishing. It is increasingly becoming difficult to detect the originality of the manuscripts even though there are numerous plagiarism detection softwares as the machine learning-based approaches successfully generate rephrased texts that can not detected easily. Some journals have already accepted AI use as long as it's purpose is explained by authors while other journals are either do not allow AI use or evaluating the matter, currently. Elsevier, for example, requires authors to explicitly state the use of AI "to improve readability and language of the work and not to replace key authoring tasks such as producing scientific, pedagogic, or medical insights, drawing scientific conclusions, or providing clinical recommendations. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control and all work should be reviewed and edited carefully, because AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete, or biased. The authors are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work. " In addition, Elsevier does not accept the use of AI to create or alter images in submitted manuscripts [7]. Publishers, in general, hold the researchers responsible from the content and its accuracy, as MDPI states that "authors are fully responsible for the content of their manuscript, even those parts produced by an AI tool, and are thus liable for any breach of publication ethics" [7, 8]. Another common feature AI policy of various publishers is that AI can not be accepted as an author of a manuscript [7-10].

To address such academic publishing ethical issues, not only the researchers but also the publishers should observe some basic rules as follows [1, 11]:

- *The journal must have an ethics policy*
- *Authors' contribution to the article should be requested from the corresponding author*
- *The similarity ratio should not exceed certain value (e.g. 10-20%,). Nevertheless, it is chalenging to sustain same level of originality in research and review type of papers*
- *Impartiality and diversity in the selection of referees should be sustained*
- *Institution and author diversity in articles accepted for publicationneeds to be observed*
- *The proportion of publications belonging to the editor/chief editor/owner/editorial board members is suggested to be kept as small as possible.*

We, as TJEE editors, are aware of these challenges, and pay attention to ethical rules with outmost concern and try to strive the quality in academic publishing.

Hope to meet you again in our next issue.

Editors-in-Chief
Ömer Necati CORA, Ph.D & Mustafa Ergin ŞAHİN, Ph.D

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