

Field chief editors

About this journal



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Copyright state...
Quality

Mission & scope

Frontiers in Human Neuroscience publishes research that advances our understanding of the brain mechanisms supporting cognitive and social behavior in humans, in both healthy and diseased states. It is indexed in PubMed Central (PMC), Scopus, Web of Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE), and the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).

Led by Field Chief Editors Srikantan S Nagarajan (University of California, USA) and Jessica A Turner (the Ohio State University, USA), this multidisciplinary

provides a forum for studies that show how these processes unfold during development, mature in adulthood, and often decline in aging.

The journal welcomes submissions spanning all areas of human cognitive, social, developmental and translational neuroscience using any research approach. Topics include:

- brain health and clinical neuroscience
- brain imaging and stimulation
- brain-computer interfaces
- cognitive neuroscience
- interacting minds and brains
- motor neuroscience
- sensory neuroscience
- speech and language.

Similarly crucial, Frontiers in Human Neuroscience encourages contributions that support the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 3: good health and well-being; SDG 4: quality education; and SDG 10: reduced inequalities.

Manuscripts that focus solely on clinical or medical aspects of human health, such as disease diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis, without a foundation in neuroscience are not suitable for publication in this journal. Similarly, studies that primarily focus on public health issues, epidemiology, or health policy without a foundation in the understanding of the human brain and its functions are outside the scope of this journal.

Frontiers in Human Neuroscience is committed to advancing the study of the human brain by allowing unrestricted access to articles and communicating scientific knowledge to researchers and the

follow the best practices for reporting and conducting studies using MRI proposed by the Organization for Human Brain Mapping, referred to as **COBIDAS criteria**.

Manuscripts reporting EEG or MEG data should follow the best practices for reporting and conducting studies using those technologies also developed by the Organization for Human Brain Mapping.



Frontiers in Human Neuroscience is a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics.

Facts

Short name

Front.
Hum.
Neurosci.

Abbreviation

fnhum

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Search Engine (BASE), Biological
Abstracts, BIOSIS Previews, CNPIEC,
CNKI Scholar. Committee on

Journal sections

Frontiers in Human Neuroscience is composed of the following Specialty sections:

Brain Health
and Clinical
Neuroscience



Brain
Imaging and
Stimulation



Brain-
Computer
Interfaces



Cognitive
Neuroscience



Human
Neuroscience
Archive



Interacting
Minds and
Brains



Motor
Neuroscience



Sensory
Perceptual
Neuroscience



Speech
and
Language



The specialty sections of Frontiers in Human Neuroscience welcome submission of the following [article types](#): Brief Research Report, Case Report, Clinical Trial, Correction, Data Report, Editorial, FAIR²

When submitting a manuscript to Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, authors must submit the material directly to one of the specialty sections. Manuscripts are peer-reviewed by the Associate Editors and Community Reviewers of the respective specialty section.

Open access statement



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- The authors' identities are visible to the reviewer
- Reviewer and the author identities are

names and affiliations are published on all Frontiers' articles.

Frontiers applies the most rigorous and unbiased reviews, established in the high standards of our review system. Only the top certified research, evaluated objectively through quantitative online article level metrics, is disseminated to increasingly wider communities as it gradually climbs the tiers of our tiering system from specialized expert readership towards public understanding.

We have a number of procedures in place to support and ensure the quality of the research articles that are published:

1 Editorial board quality ^

- Only leading experts and established members of the research community are appointed to Frontiers' editorial boards. Chief Editors, Associate Editors and Community Reviewers are listed with their names and affiliations on the journal pages and are encouraged to publicly list their publication credentials.

2 Associate Editor assignment quality ^

- Associate Editors oversee the peer review and take the final acceptance decision on manuscripts. Editorial decision power is distributed in Frontiers, because we believe that many experts within a community should be able to shape the direction of science for the benefit of society.

○ Submitting authors can choose a

manuscript. There is no guarantee for this preference of choice, Associate Editors can decline invitations any time, and the Handling Editor can also be over-ridden by the Chief Editor before they are invited to edit the article or at any other stage.

- Associate Editors are mandated to only accept to edit a manuscript if they have no conflicts of interest ([as stated here](#) and in their review invitation and assignment emails).
- If it becomes clear that the Associate Editor has a conflict of interest or is unable to perform the peer review adequately, a new Associate Editor can be assigned to the manuscript by the Chief Editor, who has full control to intervene in the peer review process at any time.
- The associate Editor initially checks that the article meets basic quality standards and has no obvious objective errors.

3 Reviewer assignment quality

- The Associate Editor can then personally choose and invite the most appropriate Reviewers to handle the peer review, including Community Reviewers or external Reviewers.
- The Associate Editor is aided in this by our review forum software and interface, which suggests the most relevant Community Reviewers based

- After a certain time frame and if no Reviewers have in the meantime been assigned to the manuscript, Frontiers' platform automatically invites the most appropriate Community Reviewers based on constantly updated and improved algorithms that match Reviewer expertise with the submitted manuscript.
- Community Reviewers and external Reviewers are mandated to only accept to review a manuscript if they have no conflicts of interest ([as stated here](#) and in their review invitation and assignment emails).
- Frontiers' algorithms are constantly fine-tuned to match Community Reviewers with manuscripts, and additional checks are being coded into the platform, for example regarding conflicts of interest.
- If it becomes clear that a particular Reviewer has a conflict of interest or is unable to perform the peer review adequately, they will be replaced with an alternative Reviewer by the Associate Editor or Chief Editor, who will be alerted and has full control to intervene into the peer review at any time.

4 Independent review stage quality

- In the independent review stage the assigned Reviewers perform an in-depth review of the article

adopted to article types – with the goal to facilitate rigorous evaluation according to objective criteria and our [review guidelines](#).

5 Interactive review stage quality ^

- The Associate Editor assesses the reviews and activates the interactive review – informing the authors of the extent of revisions that are required to address the Reviewers' comments, and starting the interactive discussion forum where authors and also the Reviewers get full access to all review reports.
- Manuscript and review quality at this stage are enhanced by allowing authors and Reviewers to discuss directly with each other in real-time until they reach consensus and a final version of the manuscript is endorsed by the Reviewers.
- Reviewer identity is protected at this stage to safeguard complete freedom of opinion.
- Reviewers can recommend rejection at this stage if their requests to correct objective errors are not being met by the authors or if they deem the article overall of insufficient quality.
- Should a dispute arise, authors or Reviewers can trigger an arbitration and will alert the Associate Editor, who can assign more Reviewers

constructive revision stage.

6 Decision stage quality ^

- The decision to accept an article needs to be unanimous amongst all Reviewers and the handling Associate Editor.
- The names of the Associate Editor and Reviewers are disclosed on published articles to encourage in depth and rigorous reviews, acknowledge work well done on the article and to bring transparency and accountability into peer review.
- Associate Editors can recommend the rejection of an article to the Chief Editor, who needs to check that the authors' rights have been upheld during the peer-review process, and who can then ultimately reject the article if it is of insufficient quality, has objective errors or if the authors were unreasonably unwilling to address the points raised during the review.
- Chief Editors can at any stage of the peer review step in to comment on the review process, change assigned Editors, assign themselves as a Reviewer and even as the Handling Editor for the manuscript, and therefore have full authority and all the mechanisms to act independently in their online editorial office to ensure quality.

7 Safeguards against financial conflicts of ^

Frontiers staff, can make acceptance decisions based on reviews performed by external experts acting as Community Reviewers or Reviewers. None have a financial incentive to accept articles, i.e. they are not paid for their role as Associate Editor or community Reviewer, and any award scheme is not linked to acceptances of manuscripts.

- Chief Editors receive an honorarium if their specialty section or field reaches certain submission levels. However, this honorarium is based on the total number of **submitted** articles during a calendar year, and **not** the number of accepted articles. Therefore they also have no financial incentive to accept manuscripts.

8 Post-publication stage quality ^

- The Frontiers platform enables post-publication commenting and discussions on papers and hence the possibility to critically evaluate articles even after the peer-review process.
- Frontiers has a community retraction protocol in place to retract papers where serious concerns have been raised and validated by the community that warrant retraction, including ethical concerns, honest errors or scientific misconduct.