OndePublicar.com: A Collaborative Web Platform about Academic Events and Journals Accepting Paper Submissions

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Abstract. *OndePublicar.com is a collaborative Web system that integrates dynamic information about academic events and journals, along with their Call for Papers (CFP). The system combines multiple bibliometric indicators (Qualis CAPES, SJR, SNIP), offers advanced search capabilities, and maintains a calendar of upcoming CFPs. It allows any user to suggest publication venues and CFPs, while accredited curators validate the entries. Approved entries are enriched with bibliometric data and indexed via Apache Solr, achieving a median latency of 0.47s under 10,000 concurrent queries. OndePublicar.com distinctive features include: (i) a unified repository combining a CFP calendar with national and global quality metrics of journals and events classified by field; (ii) an open, scalable architecture for venue and CFP discovery; and (iii) a collaborative curation model.*

1. Introduction

Choosing where to publish a scientific article is a strategic decision that directly influences the visibility, impact, and even the funding of research and academic scholarships [Bahadoran et al. 2020, Babor et al. 2017]. This decision involves multiple factors, such as the thematic scope of the publication, the rigor of the peer review process, editorial response time, target audience, and the bibliometric indicators associated with the publishing venue [Rison et al. 2017, Thompson 2007].

Traditionally, this process was guided by informal recommendations from advisors, colleagues, or past experiences. However, with the growing number of journals and scientific events [Rowley et al. 2022] — an average annual increase of 8% to 9% [Landhuis 2016] — it has become increasingly necessary to rely on tools that assist researchers in identifying suitable venues for their publications [Dehdarirad et al. 2020, Gündoğan et al. 2023]. Various platforms have emerged, especially in the international context, such as ChronosHub [Beard et al. 2022], DOAJ[1], call4paper[2], Resurchify[3], and WikiCFP[4], among others. These tools offer features such as search by field, country, and metrics like Impact Factor, CiteScore, SJR, and h-index, as well as information on open access policies and publication fees [Roldan-Valadez et al. 2019].

However, despite this ecosystem of solutions, significant gaps remain: few platforms combine journals and conferences in a single environment; only decentralized initiatives consider the main Brazilian evaluation system, Qualis CAPES [Jaffé 2020]; and

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[1]`https://doaj.org/`
[2]`https://www.call4paper.com/`
[3]`https://www.resurchify.com/`
[4]`http://www.wikicfp.com/`

community-driven curation and unified CFP calendars are still rare. Despite our efforts, we found no tool that include all these features.

In this context, we propose the platform ***OndePublicar.com***[5], a collaborative Web solution aimed at the Brazilian academic community. Its main goal is to unify the discovery of opportunities to submit paper for publication in academic journals and events (such as special issues, conferences, etc.). It offers functionalities such as advanced search, filters by field of knowledge and bibliometric indicators — including Qualis CAPES, SJR, and SNIP [Kalita et al. 2018] — as well as a calendar for exploring open CFPs. The platform also encourages community participation, allowing users to suggest events and journals directly through the Web application. These suggestions are subsequently validated by credentialed members of the academic community, who have administrative access for curating and approving submissions.

From a technical standpoint, the platform is composed of a responsive frontend built with React + TypeScript, using Material-UI to deliver a consistent and accessible visual interface. The backend is managed through an API generated with Directus, which handles data administration and exposes the database in a structured and secure manner. The search functionality is powered by Apache Solr, enabling fast, faceted, and keyword-based queries across indexed journal and conference data. Results can be filtered and ordered by several relevance criteria, such as impact indexes and classification in the Qualis-CAPES system. All validated records are ordered in a relational PostgreSQL database, structured to support consistency checking and integration of key entities such as users, events, journals, community submissions, and subject areas.

The main contributions of this work are: (i) the development of a bilingual (PT/ EN) platform for the discovery of scientific journals, events and open CFPs, with support for both international quality metrics and the Qualis CAPES; (ii) the proposal of a curation model by members of the academic community; and (iii) a technical architecture that can support other initiatives. By proposing a solution adapted to the national context, we aim to mobilize the academic community to adopt, test, and contribute to the continuous improvement of the platform in this and future development phases.

2. Related Work

2.1. Platforms for Discovering and Evaluating Scientific Publication Venues

Several platforms have been developed to assist authors in selecting suitable scientific journals for submission, each with different scopes and functionalities. Journal-Guide [Mudrak 2015] allows searches by title, abstract, and subject area, offering recommendations based on textual similarity with the manuscript, which makes it useful for a wide range of academic fields. However, it lacks coverage of scientific events and integration with national evaluation systems such as Qualis CAPES [Lima et al. 2021].

Similarly, ChronosHub adopts a differentiated approach by incorporating funder guidelines and open access policies, by offering suggestions aligned with the requirements of funding agencies [Beard et al. 2022]. Nonetheless, its interface is considered unintuitive, and its adoption in the Latin American context remains limited. The Directory of

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[5]https://ondepublicar.com/

Open Access Journals (DOAJ) operates as an exclusive directory of open-access journals, with filters by language and area [Morrison 2017], but it does not offer bibliometric metrics neither cover conferences, limiting its applicability.

Meanwhile, recommendation systems from publishers such as Elsevier and IEEE provide suggestions based on manuscript features like title and abstract, being effective within their respective portfolios [Park et al. 2012]. However, by being limited to their own publications, these tools do not provide a comprehensive view of the editorial landscape, nor do they integrate external indicators. Additionally, some platforms operate as closed-source systems, offering little transparency regarding the criteria used in their recommendations — a notable example is the Web of Science manuscript matcher [Yeung 2019], whose internal logic on user data is not publicly disclosed.

The discovery of conferences and symposia is usually addressed by more specific tools. One of the best-known is *WikiCFP*, which organizes CFPs by date, field, and keyword [Iana et al. 2019]. The platform supports tracking via alerts and shows event history by edition. Its focus is on Computer Science and Engineering. The *Call4Paper* platform also lists CFPs, allowing filters by area, location, and submission deadline, besides sorting by deadline. Its coverage is multidisciplinary, but the consistency of information can vary significantly, as the curation is automated and there is no integration with evaluation systems [Hoang et al. 2016]. In general, these tools focus more on technology fields and provide limited or no coverage of Latin American events.

Therefore, these tools use different technologies and databases, and some may even exclude relevant journals due to database limitations. These constraints highlight the need for more integrated [Fitzgerald and Wong 2023], clear, and regionally sensitive solutions — especially in Brazil, where the Qualis stratum plays a central role in the evaluation of scientific output [Lima et al. 2021].

2.2. Systems for Evaluating Journal and Events Quality

In the Brazilian context, the Qualis CAPES system is the main reference for evaluating national scientific output [Marchlewski et al. 2011]. Its original data are available on the Sucupira platform [Maia et al. 2020]. Journals are classified by subject area in strata ranging from A1 (highest) to C (not recommended), based on criteria such as impact factor, indexation, circulation, editorial history, and adherence to good scientific practices [Jaffé 2020]. Despite its broad adoption, Qualis has received recurring criticism. For example, there are claims that it may overvalue low-impact national journals or underrepresent highly relevant international outlets in some area, thereby hindering the internationalization of Brazilian scientific production [Gabardo et al. 2018]. Another criticism is that the current system only considers the impact the events and journal, and not the quality of the articles themselves.

A new evaluation model, approved by CAPES for the 2025–2028 cycle, introduces changes to this system. The classification of intellectual output will focus on individual articles rather than on the journals in which they are published. However, journal-level analysis remains relevant. One of the procedures defined in the new methodology continues to rely on bibliometric indicators of the publication venue as a basis for article-level classification. As such, metrics such as impact factor, indexation, and SNIP will continue to influence the evaluation process.

Moreover, journals retain a structuring role in the visibility, dissemination, and indexing of scientific output. The choice of journal affects both the reach and citation potential of articles, factors that may be considered in the quantitative and qualitative dimensions of the new evaluation model [CAPES 2024, Jabur and Schmidt 2024, CTC-ES 2024]. Unfortunately, the implementation details of this new model still present several uncertainties, particularly regarding area-specific criteria and the widespread dissemination of its guidelines. For this reason, it is likely that researchers and graduate programs will, for a significant period, continue to use the currently available Qualis strata as a primary reference when selecting journals and evaluating scientific output.

Internationally, various metrics are used to assess journal reputation. The Journal Citation Reports (JCR) [Jaafar et al. 2021], by Clarivate Analytics provides comprehensive journal profiles — including the Journal Impact Factor (JIF), ranking quartiles and citation distributions[6]. The most traditional indicator is the JIF, which measures the average number of citations received in the previous two years [Archambault and Larivière 2009]. Elsevier's Scopus database offers additional indicators: CiteScore, based on a four-year citation window; SCImago Journal Rank (SJR), which accounts for the prestige of citing journals; and SNIP, which normalizes impact based on subject area[Waltman et al. 2013]. Google Scholar Metrics uses the h5-index, which reflects how many articles from a journal have been highly cited in the last five years, providing a measure of recent impact [do Nascimento et al. 2021]. Although its coverage is broader and includes publications in PT or ES, the lack of database curation and subject-area filtering reduces its precision in formal evaluation contexts [Canto et al. 2022].

2.3. Comparative Synthesis

Table 1 presents a comparative synthesis of the analyzed platforms, including both those focused on journals and those centered on conferences. The criteria considered include: coverage (journals and/or CFPs), presence of bibliometric metrics, integration with Qualis CAPES, information curation, and advanced search functionalities.

Table 1. Comparative synthesis of platforms and the *OndePublicar.com* proposal

Platform	Journals	CFPs	International Metrics	Qualis CAPES	Unified Search
JournalGuide	Yes	No	Yes	No	Partial
ChronosHub	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
DOAJ	Yes	No	No	No	Partial
SciELO	Yes	No	Partial (own analytics)	Partial	Yes
Elsevier / IEEE Finders	Yes	No	Yes (internal)	No	Partial
WikiCFP	No	Yes	No	No	Partial
Call4Paper / ICA	No	Yes	No	No	Partial
Sucupira	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
OndePublicar.com (proposal)	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**

As shown, none of the currently available platforms simultaneously cover all five central criteria considered in this study. While international tools offer strong metrics and textual search, they fail to consider Qualis or scientific events. In contrast, CFP-oriented

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[6]https://jcr.clarivate.com/

platforms tend to have limited scope, lacking curation or integration with evaluation systems. Thus, there is no solution that combines international metrics, integration with Qualis CAPES, community curation, and unified search for both journals and events.

3. The OndePublicar Platform Proposal

Given the aforementioned limitations, the ***OndePublicar.com*** platform was conceived as a collaborative Web solution to support researchers in identifying journals and academic events along with their CFPs. The system's objectives are derived from both functional requirements — related to the discovery, curation, and enrichment of information about academic venues — and non-functional requirements — related to usability, performance, and continuous database maintenance.

In terms of functional requirements, the platform aims to: (i) centralize records of journals/events and CFPs into a unified and searchable structure; (ii) enable combined searches using various filters, such as field of knowledge, country, venue type, submission deadlines, Qualis ranking, and international metrics (SJR, SNIP); (iii) display call-for-papers deadlines in a navigable calendar; and (iv) incorporate a community collaboration workflow, through which users can suggest new records that are later validated by expert curators. Regarding non-functional requirements, the proposal emphasizes: (i) high responsiveness and compatibility with different screen sizes, enabling smooth usage on mobile devices; (ii) an accessible interface compliant with WCAG 2.1 guidelines; and (iii) architectural modularity to allow the inclusion of new data sources and services.

The platform is designed for researchers, graduate students, academic managers, and R&D institutions. It specifically addresses the needs of Brazilian researchers who struggle to find high-quality venues aligned with national standards like Qualis CAPES and open for submissions. Its use of international metrics and a bilingual interface also makes it suitable for a global scientific audience.

3.1. Database

The platform's database is implemented according to the logical relational schema shown in Figure 1, which details the production tables, their primary and foreign keys, and the data types adopted in the current deployment. This schema materialises the core domain entities—journals, events, calls for papers, users (authenticated accounts), submissions (community suggestions) and areas (knowledge fields)—and organises them through explicit foreign-key relationships that guarantee referential integrity.

The initial population of the database fully incorporated the most recent available version — the 2017–2020 quadrennium — of the Qualis CAPES system via the Sucupira platform [Maia et al. 2020], covering all journals classified by area and stratum, as well as the only public list of conferences evaluated by the Computer Science field. This integration resulted in a listing of approximately 160,000 journals and events. It provides the platform with a unique advantage in both national and international ecosystems, allowing users to apply Qualis-based filters directly within the search and calendar interfaces. The ongoing data ingestion process consists of three main steps: (i) visitors to the Web application suggest new records via structured forms; (ii) suggestions remain in a `pending` status until validated by expert curators, who may edit, approve, or reject entries through the admin panel; and (iii) approved data is added to the official database and indexed by the Apache Solr search engine, becoming publicly accessible.
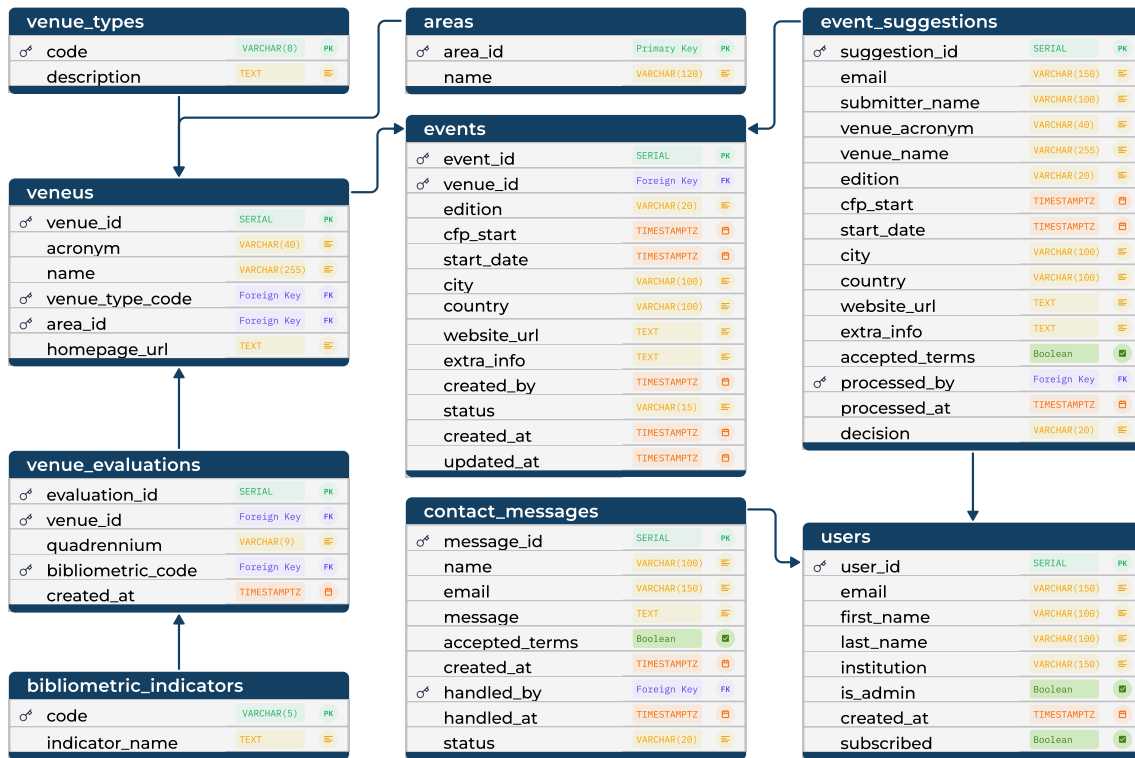
Figure 1. Logical relational schema of the main database.

3.2. Automatic Enrichment of Bibliometric Data

Once a new journal or event is validated, the system triggers automated metadata enrichment routines based on sources such as: (i) SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)[SCImago Lab 2025], which provides metrics by subject area, quartiles, and impact; (ii) Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP), via CWTS[Journal Indicators 2025], which adjusts article impact based on disciplinary citation patterns; and (iii) the Qualis CAPES database, accessed through the Plataforma Sucupira. The data are pre-extracted, considering the most recent versions available, and stored in our institutional database. To expand the coverage of academic events, we perform scraping on selected platforms, such as Call4Papers, resulting in the structured extraction of approximately 2,000 international events. Additional Web scraping routines across different sources are planned to keep the event list up to date, enabling its approval or rejection by the administrative users.

4. System Architecture

The architecture was designed with a focus on modularity, scalability, and ease of maintenance. All components are containerized using Docker, with support for orchestration and deployment automation, facilitating the solution's replicability and version control.

4.1. Layered Overview

The system structure is organized into four main layers: (i) Presentation Layer: implemented as a single-page Web application using React, responsible for the user interface and communication with the API; (ii) Application Layer: composed of backend services that expose the database via a RESTful API and manage automated workflows for curation and data enrichment; (iii) Indexing Layer: dedicated to textual search and dynamic

filtering, powered by Apache Solr; (iv) Persistence Layer: based on a PostgreSQL relational database that stores validated records from the platform, including events, journals, knowledge areas, and community submissions. These layers are connected through RESTful APIs, enabling horizontal scalability and independent component replacement.

4.2. Frontend and Backend of the Application

The frontend was developed with React and TypeScript, using the Material-UI (v5) library to ensure responsiveness, accessibility, and a cohesive visual identity. It operates as a single-page application (SPA), structured into reusable components, with local state managed by useState and global state via the Context API. Requests to the backend are
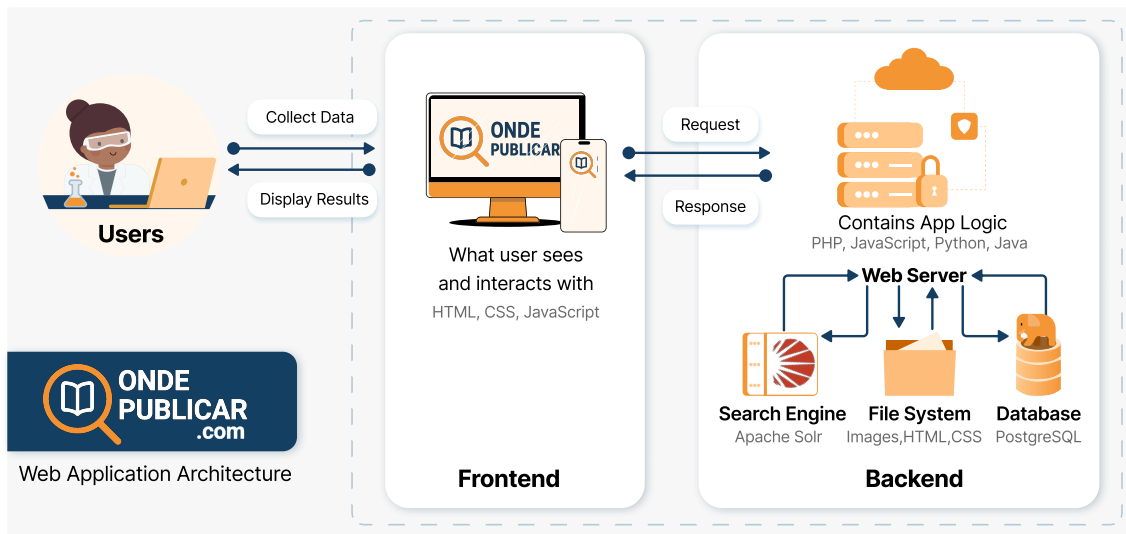

Figure 2. Architecture showing the flow between interface and backend

handled using the axios library, with interceptors for injecting JWT tokens and handling errors. Techniques such as lazy loading, code splitting, and memoization are applied to improve performance on devices with limited network capacity. Figure 2 presents the high-level architecture of the Web application.
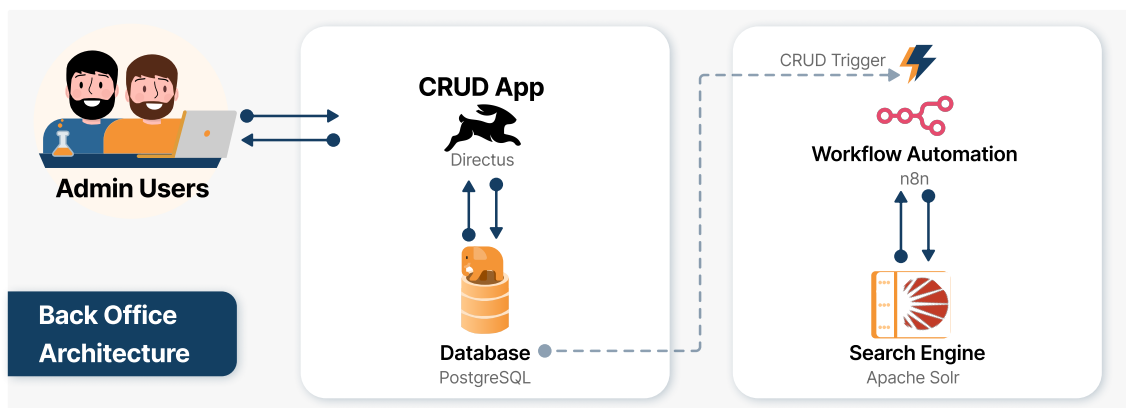

Figure 3. BackOffice architecture using Directus for CRUD, with n8n and Solr.

The backend is structured around two main components: (i) Directus, a headless CMS that exposes the PostgreSQL database as a secure, typed RESTful API, and also

provides the administrative interface (or back office) accessible only to curators; and (ii) n8n, a visual automation tool that coordinates workflows related to curation, notifications, data enrichment via external APIs, and Solr index updates. Figure 3 illustrates the back office process, in which CRUD operations trigger automated routines.

The entire platform runs on a VPS (4 vCPU, 16 GB RAM, NVMe SSD), with all services containerised via Docker Engine 26.1.3 and orchestrated through Docker Compose 3.8. The backend relies on PostgreSQL 15 and Apache Solr 9.8.1, exposed by an Express.js API (currently transitioning from v4.18.2 to v5.1.0) and a React 18.2/Vite 5.1 frontend written in TypeScript 5.2.2.

4.3. Search Engine (Apache Solr)

To support fast textual searches and dynamic filtering, the platform adopts Apache Solr, built on Lucene. It indexes entities such as journals and events, allowing keyword searches, structured filters (e.g., area, type, country), and sorting by relevance or date. The index structure supports autocomplete, facet filtering, and language analysis. Updates are performed asynchronously via n8n after record approval.

The choice of Solr stems from limitations of relational databases like PostgreSQL in handling large-scale faceted textual searches [Sahatqija et al. 2018]. Advantages of Solr include [Grainger and Potter 2014]: (i) native support for boolean operators, facets, and combined filters; (ii) horizontal scalability via SolrCloud; (iii) internal caching for frequent queries; and (iv) SQL support.

A recent study compared Solr to Elasticsearch across various indexing and querying scenarios [Deniz et al. 2023]. In tests using three data volumes (17 MB, 75 MB, and 300 MB), Solr was faster in all indexing cases and responded with lower latency in seven out of ten queries, also demonstrating greater stability under memory constraints.

4.3.1. Query Load Testing in OndePublicar using Solr

To measure the impact of concurrency on response time, a test was executed against a Solr instance running in Docker on a VPS (4 vCPU, 16 GB RAM, 200 GB NVMe, 16 TB bandwidth), varying the number of simultaneous connections on a collection of 180k documents based on the full Qualis CAPES list. Table 2 shows the results.

Table 2. Latency by concurrency level in Solr (180k documents).

Concurrent Connections	Min. (s)	Max. (s)	Avg. (s)	Success (%)
1	0.026	0.026	0.026	100
100	0.026	0.051	0.043	100
1.000	0.033	1.848	0.516	100
10.000	0.043	3.387	2.472	100

The minimum response time remains low (26–56 ms) even under high load, indicating that the server processes some requests quickly due to caching. Still, the success rate stayed at 100% in all scenarios, showing that Solr handled all requests without errors—even under spikes of thousands of parallel connections.

To complement the tests, the platform was made publicly available through targeted campaigns on the authors' social-media profiles and on the official channels of the Federal University of Santa Catarina, including the institutional news item published at [Agecom/UFSC 2025]. During the four days following the announcement (1–4 July 2025), Google Analytics recorded approximately 50K page views and peaks of about 300 concurrent users, as measured by the standard `gtag.js` script embedded in the frontend. External monitoring by UptimeRobot—probing every 5 min, with a public report at [UptimeRobot 2025]—showed 100% availability, reinforcing the conclusions drawn from the load test.

5. User Interface and Experience

The platform interface was developed based on the *mobile-first* paradigm and the Material Design guidelines, ensuring a cohesive visual experience and intuitive navigation across devices of different sizes.

5.1. Web Navigation and Page Organization

The Web version of the platform is composed of functional pages designed for different user flows: (i) the homepage provides a central search tool with combinable filters for discovering journals and events; (ii) the academic calendar displays submission deadlines and event dates, with filtering options; (iii) the submission page allows users to suggest new records; (iv) the contact page offers a direct feedback channel; (v) the registration page enables users to sign up for alerts; and (vi) the About page presents an institutional overview of the platform.
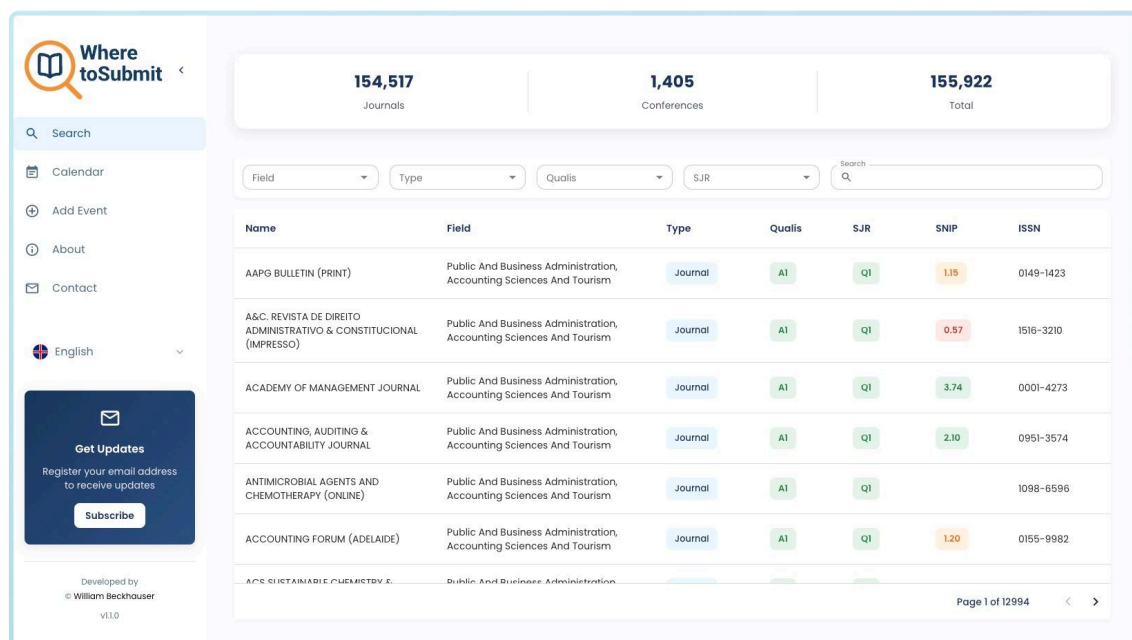

Figure 4. Search interface for journals and conferences with filters.

The homepage and search engine serve as the user experience core (Figure 4), enabling queries by keywords combined with faceted filters such as area, type, country, and bibliometric classifiers. Another key feature is the interactive calendar, as illustrated

in Figure 5, which displays submission deadlines and event dates in a browsable monthly view, with filtering support. This tool facilitates real-time tracking of open deadlines.
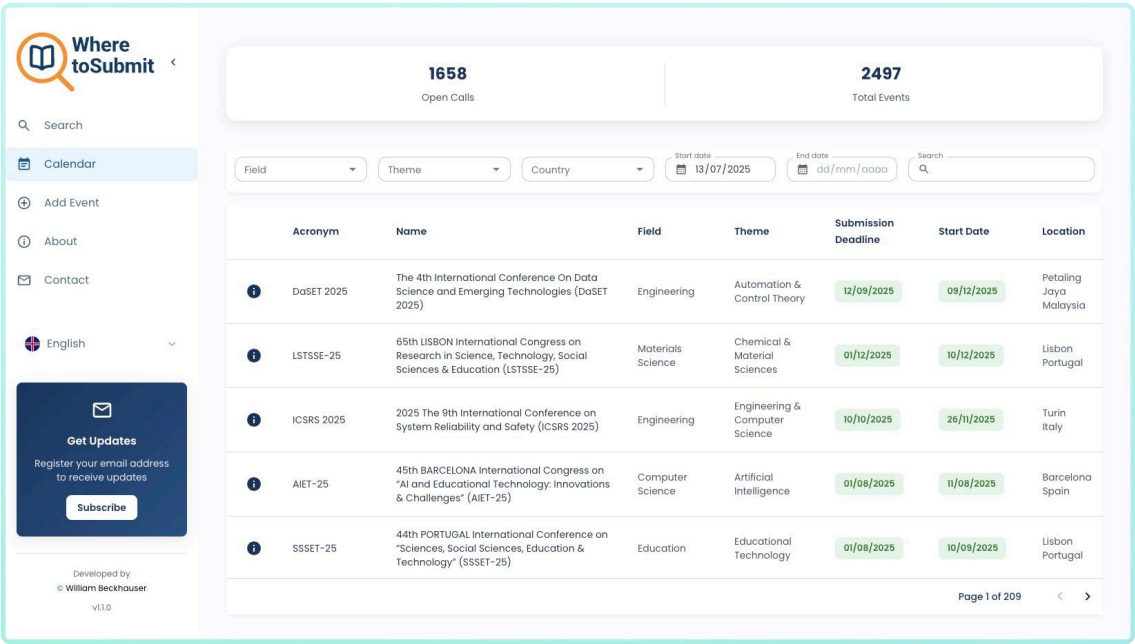

Figure 5. Interactive calendar showing conference dates, deadlines.

5.2. Mobile Version and Responsive Design

The application was designed with mobile compatibility in mind. The layout uses responsive breakpoints defined by Material-UI, and components automatically adapt to touch-based interfaces. On mobile devices, pages are reorganized into card-based formats, with sidebar navigation using drawers.Conditional rendering logic is implemented via the useMediaQuery API, allowing different component versions to be displayed according to screen width. Figure 6 shows the mobile interface of the platform.
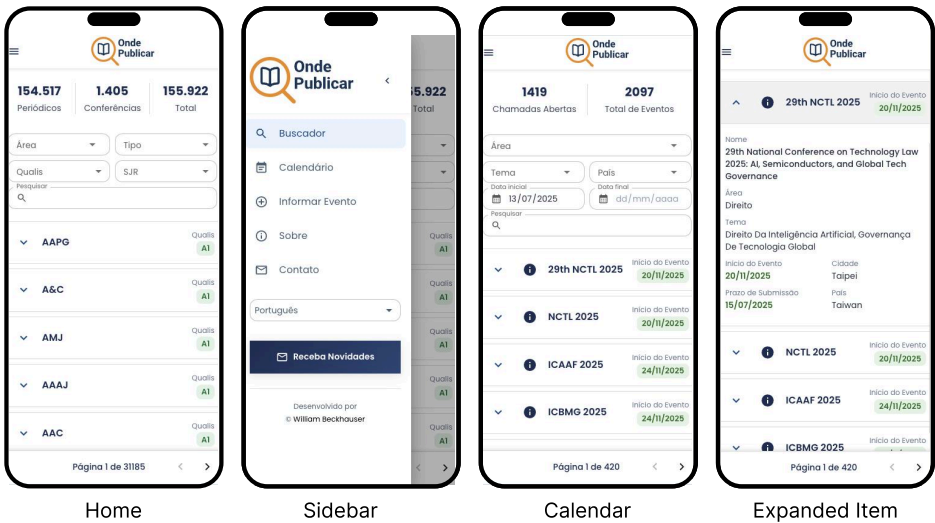

| Home | Sidebar | Calendar | Expanded Item |

Figure 6. Mobile interface illustrating screens such as the home and calendar.

5.3. Forms and User Interactions

The platform's forms — such as those for suggesting events and journals or contacting the support team — follow a unified pattern of validation and usability. Fields are validated in real-time, with visual messages indicating required inputs and error correction. Submissions are asynchronous and accompanied by confirmation messages or error alerts.

Critical actions, such as approvals within the curation panel, are always mediated by confirmation modals, while successful actions are signaled by snackbars, ensuring predictability in user interactions.

6. Curation and Community Collaboration

The application adopts a hybrid curation model in which authenticated users can suggest new events and journals, while validation is carried out by credentialed curators.

6.1. Submission and Validation Workflow

The curation process follows three main stages: (i) submission via online forms with required fields such as title, Website, area, country, and dates; (ii) validation, where moderators review and approve or edit the suggestions through the administrative panel; and (iii) publication, with immediate indexing in Solr and activation of data enrichment routines. Status changes are triggered via the back office, which invokes an n8n workflow that updates the database status and indexes, and sends an email to the user notifying them of their submission's status.

6.2. Curation Panel

The back office panel provides curators with features such as: (i) listing records by status and area; (ii) detailed view of submissions; (iii) actions for approving, editing, or rejecting with justification; and (iv) moderation history by user.
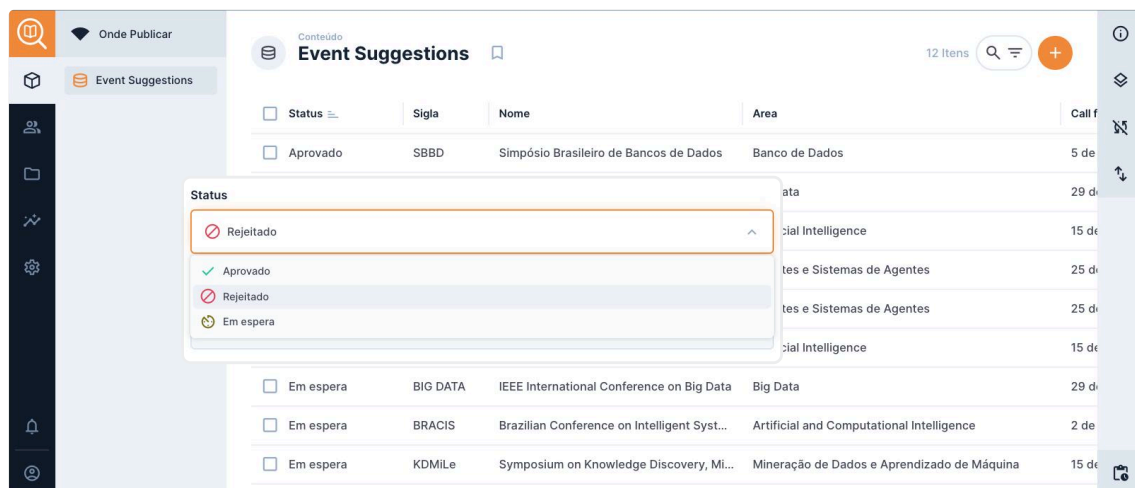

Figure 7. Administrative panel (back office) with curation tools for CRUD.

6.3. Security and Reliability

Mechanisms ensure the integrity of the database: (i) validations in forms; (ii) sanitization against code injection and XSS attacks; (iii) JWT-based authentication with role-based access control; and (iv) logging for audit purposes.

7. Conclusion

This paper introduced OndePublicar.com, a web platform that unifies dispersed data on scientific journals and open-CFP events into a searchable structure enriched with national (Qualis CAPES) and international metrics. Community-driven curation—where authenticated users suggest entries and designated curators validate them—ensures data quality before indexing. Although CAPES is shifting toward article-level evaluation, journal indicators and existing Qualis strata will remain relevant in the short to medium term.

7.1. Future Directions

We await the publication of the new Qualis CAPES guidelines to refine our automatic venue classification procedures. Parallel to this, we plan to broaden coverage—especially in under-represented fields—and to leverage our Spanish and English domains (`dondepublicar.com` and `wheretosubmit.com`) to reach a wider audience.

Building on the EchoRAG framework [Beckhauser and Fileto 2024], we are developing *Onde Publicar Chat*, an LLM-powered RAG assistant underpinned by a knowledge graph that stores event frequency, call-for-paper timelines, thematic areas and bibliometric indicators. We also intend to provide detailed venue profiles that consolidate key metadata—dates, locations, scope and submission history—to facilitate user exploration.

Finally, the next release will introduce an authenticated member area: only users with a verified e-mail address will be allowed to submit new CFP entries, each account being subject to a daily quota. The submission endpoint will be protected by re-CAPTCHA v3 and server-side rate-limiting, preventing automated bots from overwhelming the system while preserving the community-driven nature of the platform.

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