

Scientific publishing within the new “Open Science” world: how to write for high-impact factor journals

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Associate Editor

WILEY

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in a Special Issue of ***Physica Status Solidi (b)***

Workshop participants are strongly
encouraged to contribute!

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(2019)

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www.pss-b.com
basic solid state physics

9
2019

Special Section
Nanocarbon Photonics and Optoelectronics
Guest Editor: Alexander N. Obraztsov

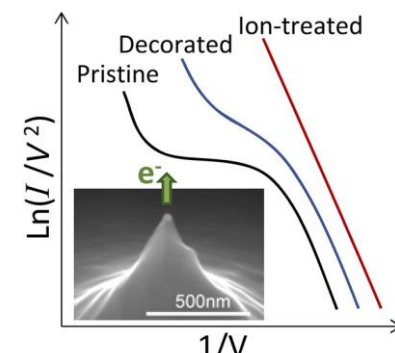
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Original Paper | [Full Access](#)

A Comparative Study of Field Emission From Pristine, Ion-Treated and Tungsten Nanoparticle-Decorated p-Type Silicon Tips

Victor I. Kleshch ✉ Pavel Serbun, Dirk Lützenkirchen-Hecht, Anton S. Orekhov, Victor E. Ivanov, Christian Prommesberger, Christoph Langer, Rupert Schreiner, Alexander N. Obraztsov



Original Paper | [Full Access](#)

Stretching and Tunability of Graphene-Based Passive Terahertz Components

Konstantin G. Batrakov ✉ Nadezhda I. Volynets, Alesia G. Paddubskaya, Polina P. Kuzhir, Maria Stella Prete, Olivia Pulci, Evgeni Ivanov, Rumiana Kotsilkova, Tommi Kaplas, Yuri Svirko

Guest Editors : Alexander Obraztsov and Yuri Svirko



- MSc, PhD (Chemistry) | University of Bologna, IT
Theoretical Photochemistry | Imperial College, UK
- Post-doc (Physics) | Freie Universität 
- Post-doc (Material Science) | Polytechnique Montreal 
- Scientific Content Editor | ResearchGate 
- Associate Editor | Wiley (Materials Science & Physics) 

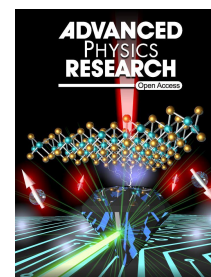
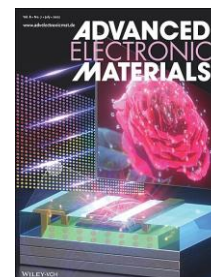
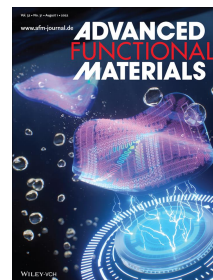


Imperial College
London



Alexander von Humboldt
Stiftung/Foundation

Dr. Gaia Tomasello
gtomasello@wiley.com



Outline of this publishing seminar:

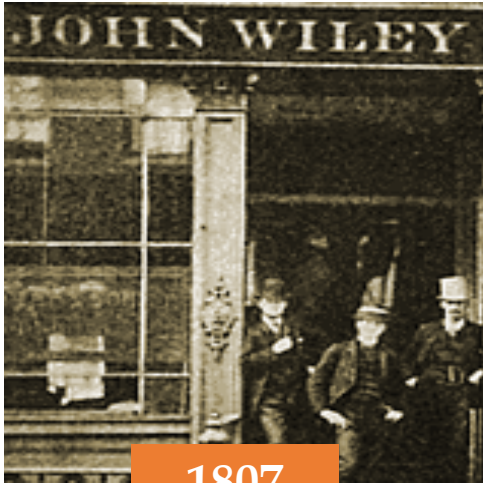
1. Introduction to Wiley:
from the *Advanced* brand to *PSS* family
2. Open access and the transitional agreement
3. Peer Review process: tips on how to write a scientific paper to make it to peer review (*and what to avoid...*)

Concluding remarks



Our beginning

- Throughout 212 years of excellence, we have never wavered in our belief that knowledge can change the world.



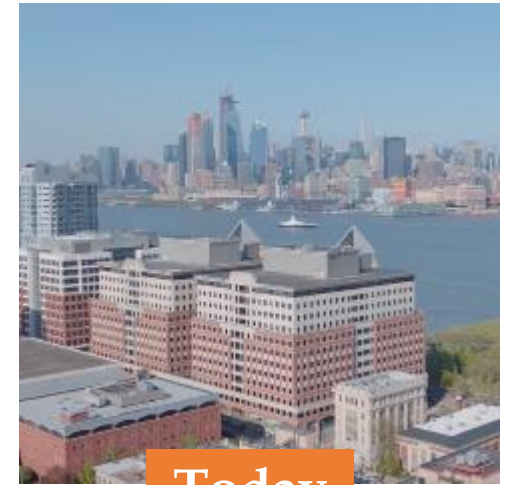
1807

Charles Wiley opened a print shop in New York City, publishing literary fiction and non-fiction.



mid 1800s

John Wiley & Sons began focusing on science, technical, and engineering publishing.



Today

Seven generations later, Wiley is one of the oldest independent publishing companies.

We are global

We work around the world to help share knowledge

Our customers are in over **200** countries, and we meet them where they are.

Our **76** offices and facilities in **30** countries span the globe to provide services and support.

Our **5000+** employees work every day to bring knowledge to the world help our customers succeed.



Why publishing?

- Make your research **public**
- **Fame** – recognition by your peers
- **Fortune** – promotions, grants applications
- Papers provide the **basis for further research**



Research should be competitive but fair!

Our community

We don't do it alone

RESEARCHERS



Our products for researchers make the publishing process easier and help their work get noticed.

- Video abstracts
- Wiley Researcher Academy
- Editorial tools

LIBRARIANS



Our products for librarians make access easy and intuitive so patrons can find what they need.

- Wiley Online Library
- Wiley Digital Archives
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SOCIETIES



Our products for societies help their members access the latest research and discipline trends.

- Hubs
- Web products
- Taxonomies

CORPORATIONS



Our products for corporations help them find new audiences and customers.

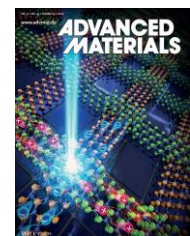
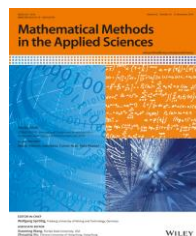
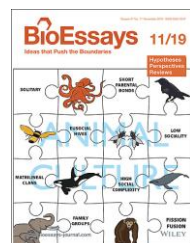
- Marketing
- Lead generation
- Advertising
- Special projects

LIFE SCIENCES

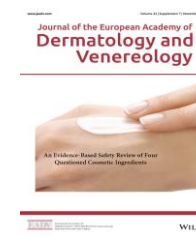
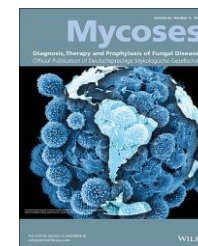
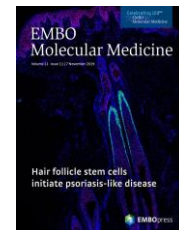
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CURRENT
PROTOCOLS
A Wiley Brand

HEALTH SCIENCES



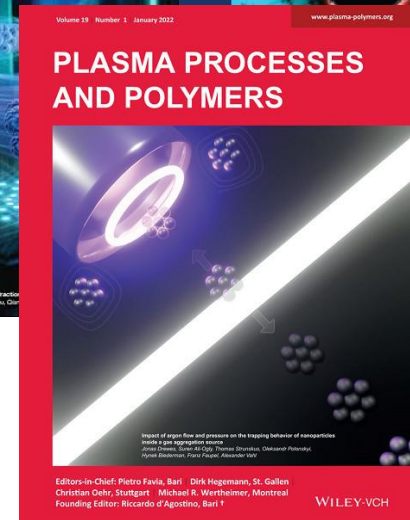
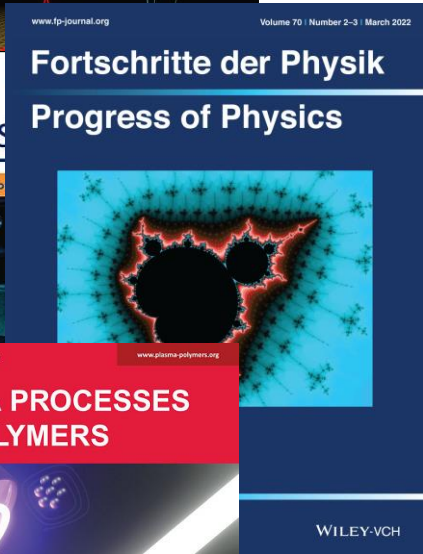
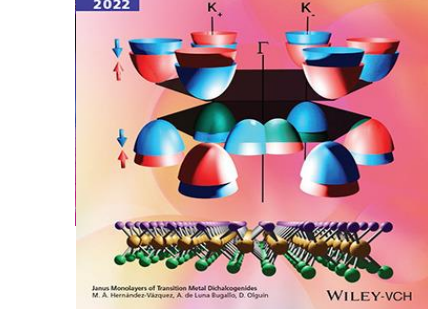
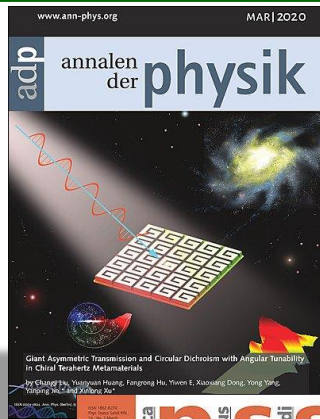
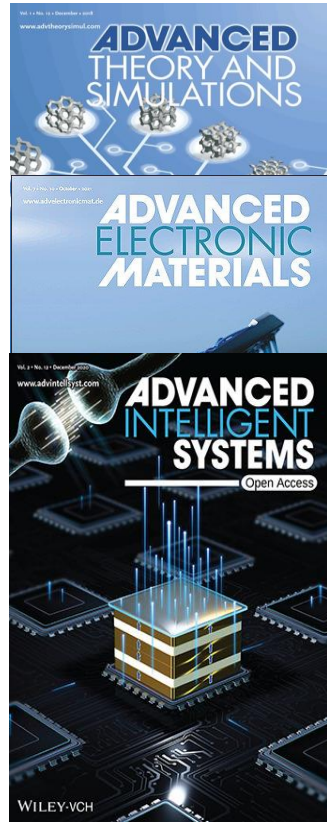
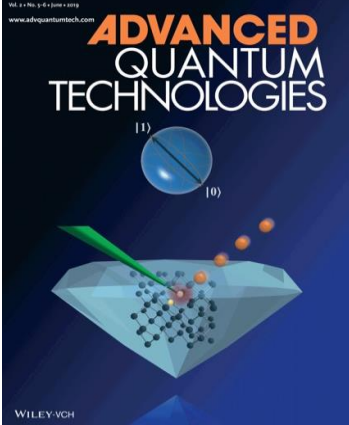
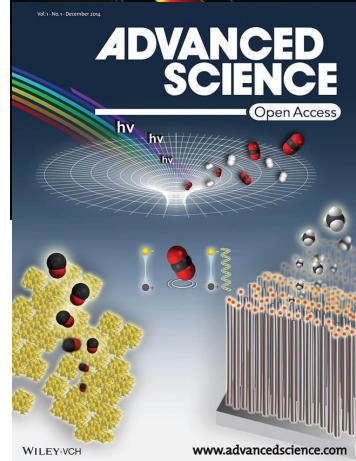
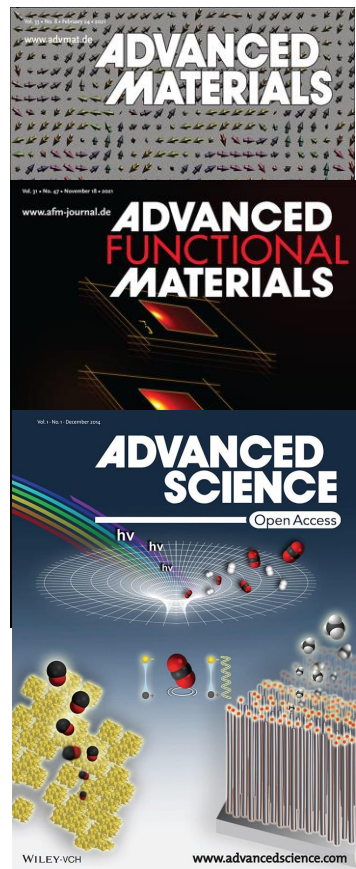
Open Access



PHYSICAL SCIENCES

SOCIAL SCIENCES

MATERIALS SCIENCE & PHYSICS



external

In-house

A person is hiking on a mountain trail at sunset. The person is silhouetted against the bright orange and yellow light of the setting sun. The trail is rocky and uneven, and the surrounding landscape is rugged with steep slopes and sparse vegetation. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue, with some clouds visible. The overall mood is adventurous and serene.

Meet the *Advanced* family

Engineering & Technology

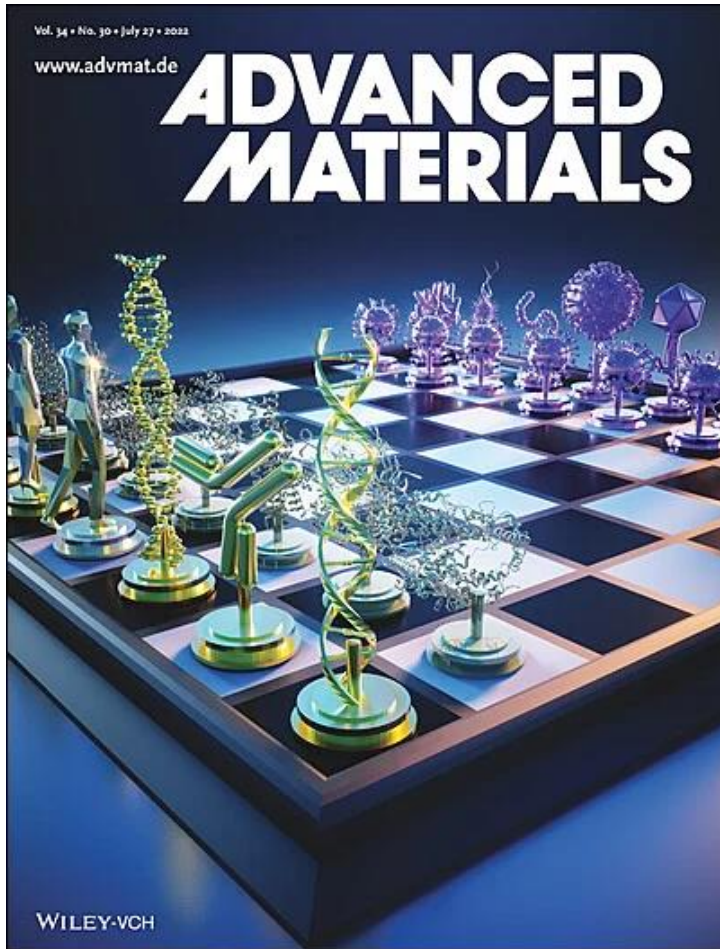
Healthcare & Life Science

Sustainability & Energy Science

Polymer Science



Advanced Materials

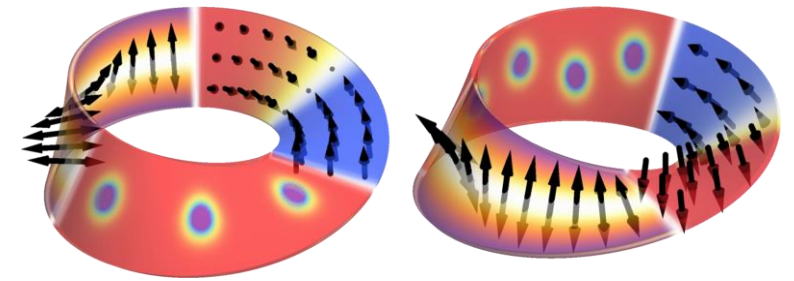


Breakthrough research in:

- Photonics
- Electronics
- Condensed Matter Physics
- Interface Science
- System and Modelling
- Biomedical Engineering

Weekly (52 issues per year)

Impact Factor
32.086
(2022)



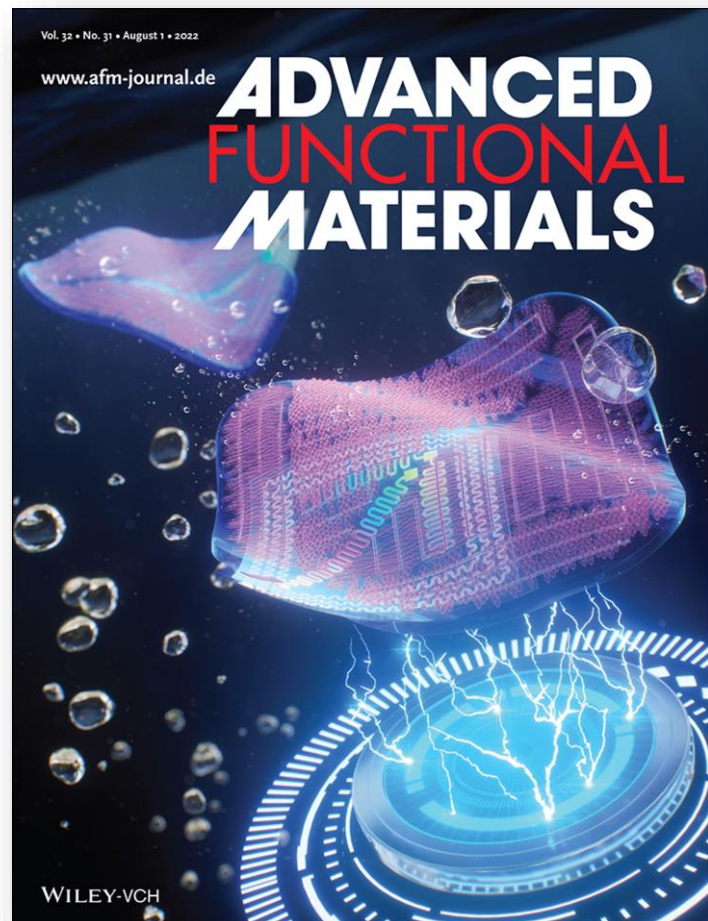
ADVANCED MATERIALS

Review | Open Access |

New Dimension in Magnetism and Superconductivity: 3D and Curvilinear Nanoarchitectures

Denys Makarov , Oleksii M. Volkov, Attila Kákay, Oleksandr V. Pylypovskyi, Barbora Budinská, Oleksandr V. Dobrovolskiy

Advanced Functional Materials

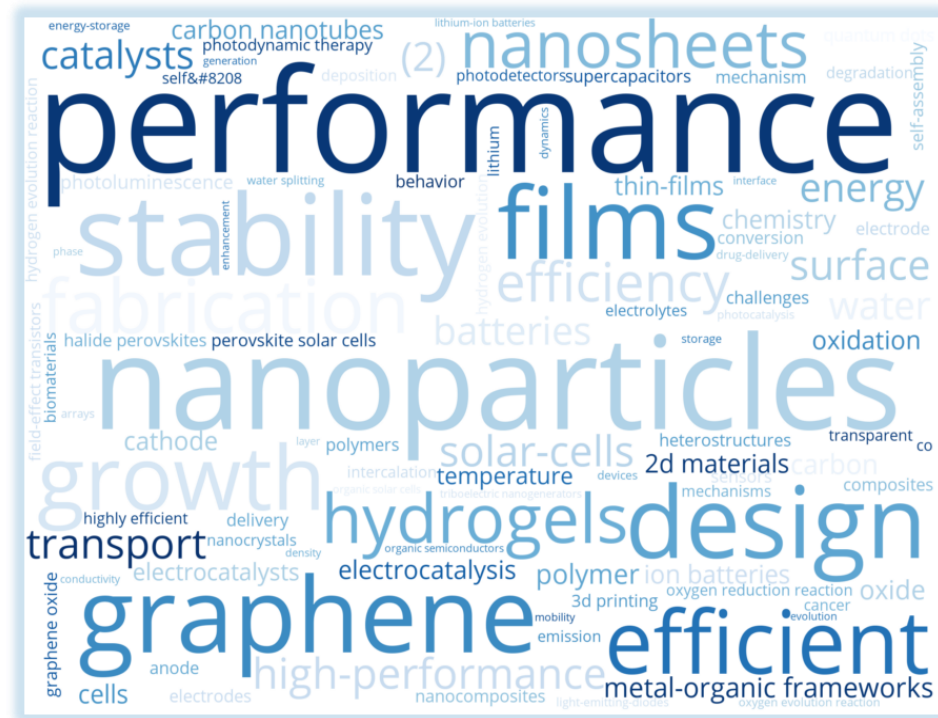


Breakthrough research in:

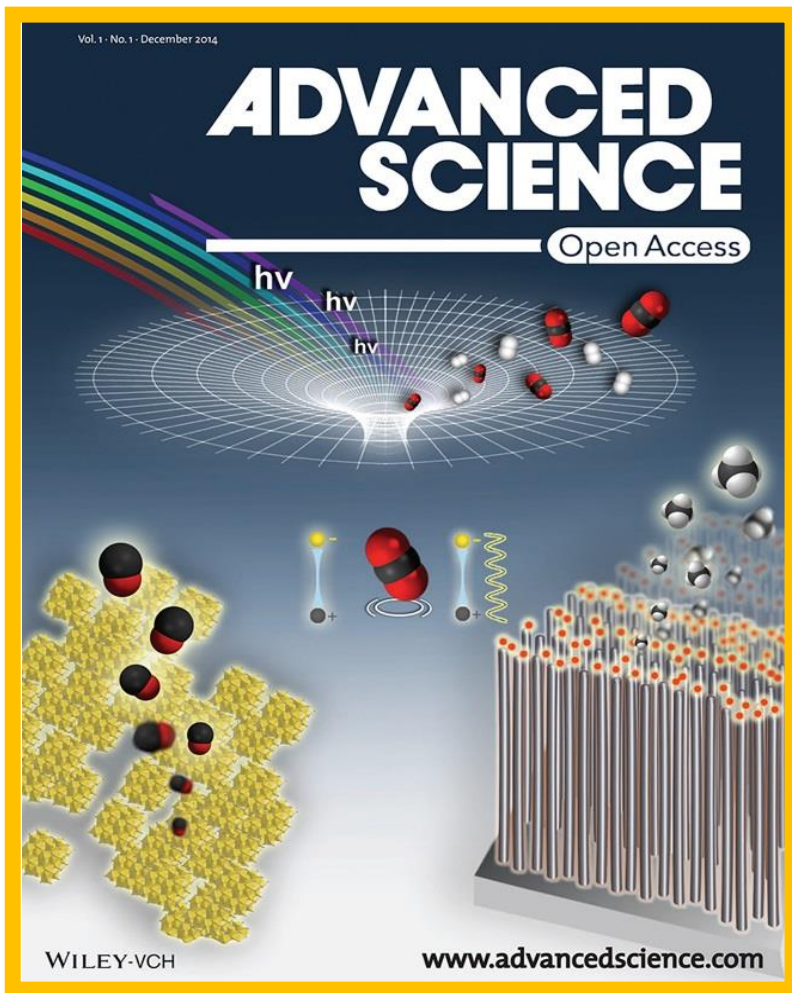
- Energy Storage
- Interface Science
- Photonics
- Electronics
- Biomedical Engineering
- Diagnosis & Therapy
- Condensed Matter Physics

Weekly (52 issues per year)

Impact Factor
19.924
(2022)



Advanced Science



Launched in 2014, has now an impact factor of 17.521 (2022); it is well-known for its interdisciplinary nature (from physical to life and social sciences) rapid publication, high visibility

GOLD

OPEN ACCESS

Upon an Article Publication Charge, and the article is immediately freely available online for all to read, download, and share – two ways to OA (fully OA journal vs subscription journal)

Celebrating Excellence in the Advanced Materials Family: Women in Materials Science

First published: 1 January 2021 | Last updated: 1 February 2022

WOMEN
in
MATERIALS SCIENCE

**ADVANCED
SCIENCE**
Open Access



Open access: Helping researchers share their work with the world
www.wileyopenaccess.com

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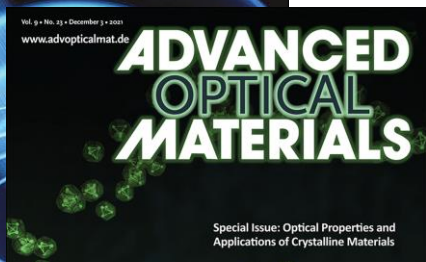
WILEY

Advanced sister journals family: (Optics & Photonics)



Laser & Photonics Reviews (LPR)

mostly focused on reviews and perspectives, publishes also original papers with top-quality (IF 13.138) content covering the current range of photonics and optics, both theoretical and experimental.



Advanced Optical Materials (AOM)

launched in 2013 optics (IF 9.926), with a scope dedicated to publish breakthrough discoveries and fundamental research in photonics, plasmonics, optoelectronics, metamaterials, and more.



Advanced Photonics Research (ADPR)

As a member of the Advanced X Research titles it was launched in 2020, ADPR is an international **Gold Open Access** journal publishing significant and high-quality results in all areas of the thriving field of optics, physics, biophotonics, electrooptics, quantum photonics, nanophotonics, optofluidics.

Celebrating Excellence in Advanced Optical Materials: Women in Photonics

First published: 1 January 2021 | Last updated: 28 June 2021

WOMEN
in
PHOTONICS

Advanced Optical Materials Hall of Fame

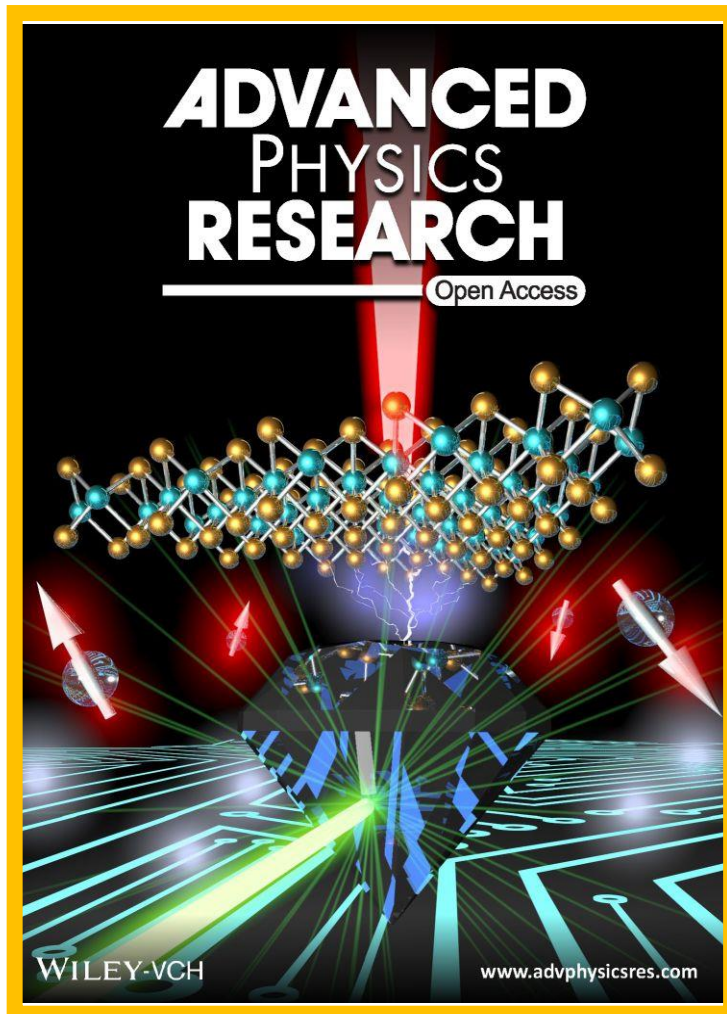
First published: 1 January 2018 | Last updated: 3 March 2022

ADVANCED OPTICAL MATERIALS
HALL of FAME

ADVANCED PHYSICS RESEARCH

Open Access

is now open for submissions!



- Condensed matter physics, materials physics, semiconductor physics;
- Physics of correlated systems, quantum physics, magnetism, spintronics, superconductivity, etc.
- Optics, photonics, plasmonics, etc.
- Atomic physics, molecular physics, computational physics, etc.
- High-energy physics, particle physics, nuclear physics, astrophysics, etc.

AUTHOREA

Discover and publish cutting edge, open research.

Browse 19,682 multi-disciplinary research preprints

COVID-19 2216	TERRESTRIAL 495	INFECTIOUS DISEASES 406	GENERAL 402	CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY 369
EPIDEMIOLOGY 333	ONCOLOGY 326	VERTEBRATE 305	VIRUS 279	ECOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT 277
ECOSYSTEM 256	GENERAL OBSTETRICS 261			



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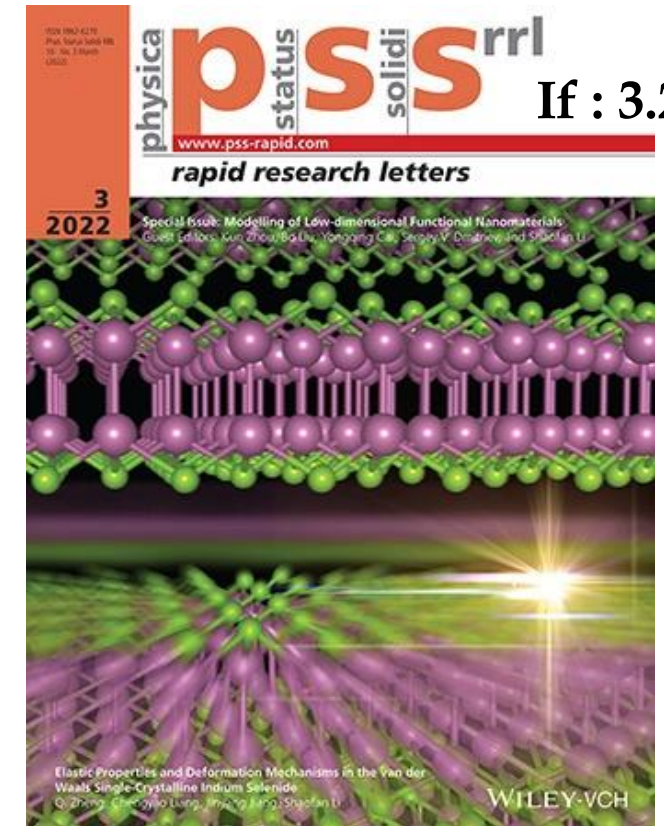
Physica Status Solidi *family*



If : 2.170



If : 1.782



If : 3.277



WILEY

A person is standing in a dark, rocky cave. A bright light source, possibly an opening or a fire, is visible in the distance, creating a strong silhouette effect. The cave walls are covered in intricate, vein-like patterns. The overall atmosphere is mysterious and exploratory.

What is open access?

Open access publication means immediate, permanent, free, online availability to articles.

Open access helps you share your work with the world.

Definition of open research

*... broad term, covering the many exciting developments in how **science is becoming more open, accessible, efficient, democratic, and transparent.** This Open Science revolution is being **driven by new, digital tools** for scientific collaboration, experiments and analysis and which **make scientific knowledge more easily accessible** by professionals and the general public, anywhere, at any time ...*

- European Commission



Gold Open Access & OA benefits

- The article is **published in a fully open access journal** or **openly in a hybrid journal**
- Article publication charge (APC) is typically applied
- Article is usually published under a Creative Commons (CC) license and **author usually retains the copyright**
- **same high-quality** peer review, production, and publishing **standards** as subscription-based articles
- Article **can be immediately shared** on personal, institutional or public websites, **enabling broader distribution and increased visibility**



GOLD

*Some institutional funding policies may differ for gold OA APCs

Open research

OPEN ACCESS

Increasing accessibility of publicly funded research



OPEN DATA

Enabling reproducibility and verification of researcher data, methodology, and reporting standards



OPEN PRACTICES

Embracing greater transparency throughout the research process



OPEN COLLABORATION

Supporting inclusive and networked research practices



OPEN RECOGNITION & REWARD

Helping to integrate researcher identification and evaluation tools



The OA Revolution



policy landscape &
publisher experimentation

funders & national governments

processes & systems
begin to change

2020 & Beyond

- More agreements between national/state consortia and publishers
- Further refinement of Plan S
- Practical solutions to overcome the difficulties of this large shift

Different types of Open Access

GOLD

The article is immediately, freely available online for all to read, download, reuse and share

An Article Publication Charge (APC) is typically applied. This may be covered by an institution or funder

Published under a Creative Commons (CC) license, author retains copyright

GREEN

Author self-archives a version of the subscription article in an online repository (embargo period, 12 or 24 months, may apply) and retains the right to use their articles for certain purposes

BRONZE

Subscription articles are made free to read by the publisher, are not formally licensed for reuse (no fee or charge, but publisher is not under any obligation to keep the article free to read)

DIAMOND

The article is immediately, freely available online for all to read, download, reuse and share; author retains copyright; no fees to publish – usually covered by the publisher, sponsor or not-for-profits

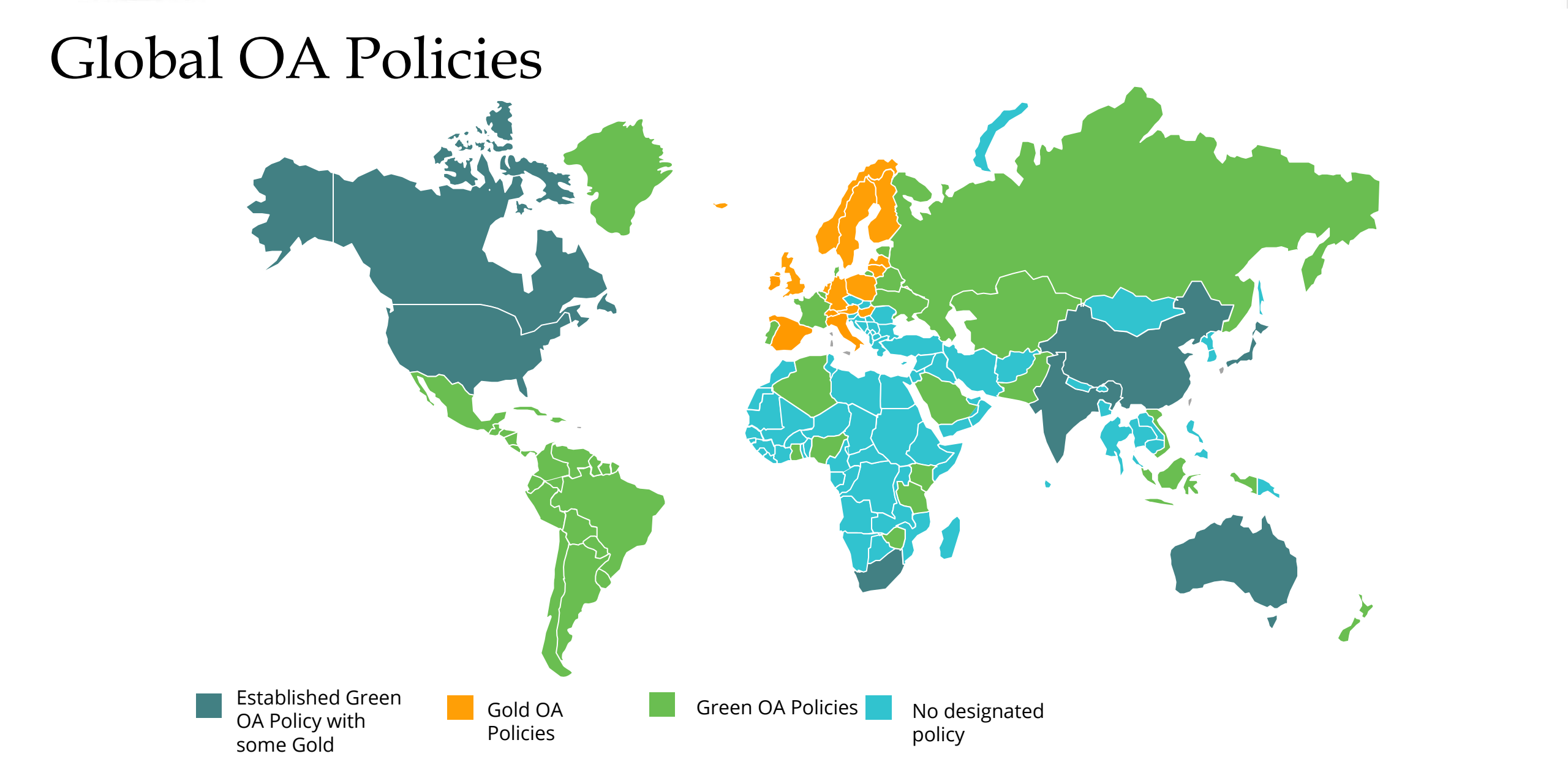


Bring your research to a bigger audience with Open Access



Open access: Helping researchers share their work with the world
www.wileyopenaccess.com

A decorative horizontal graphic consisting of several overlapping, wavy bands of color. From top to bottom, the colors are a light tan, a medium brown, a dark brown, and a black band. The waves are smooth and flowing, creating a sense of movement.





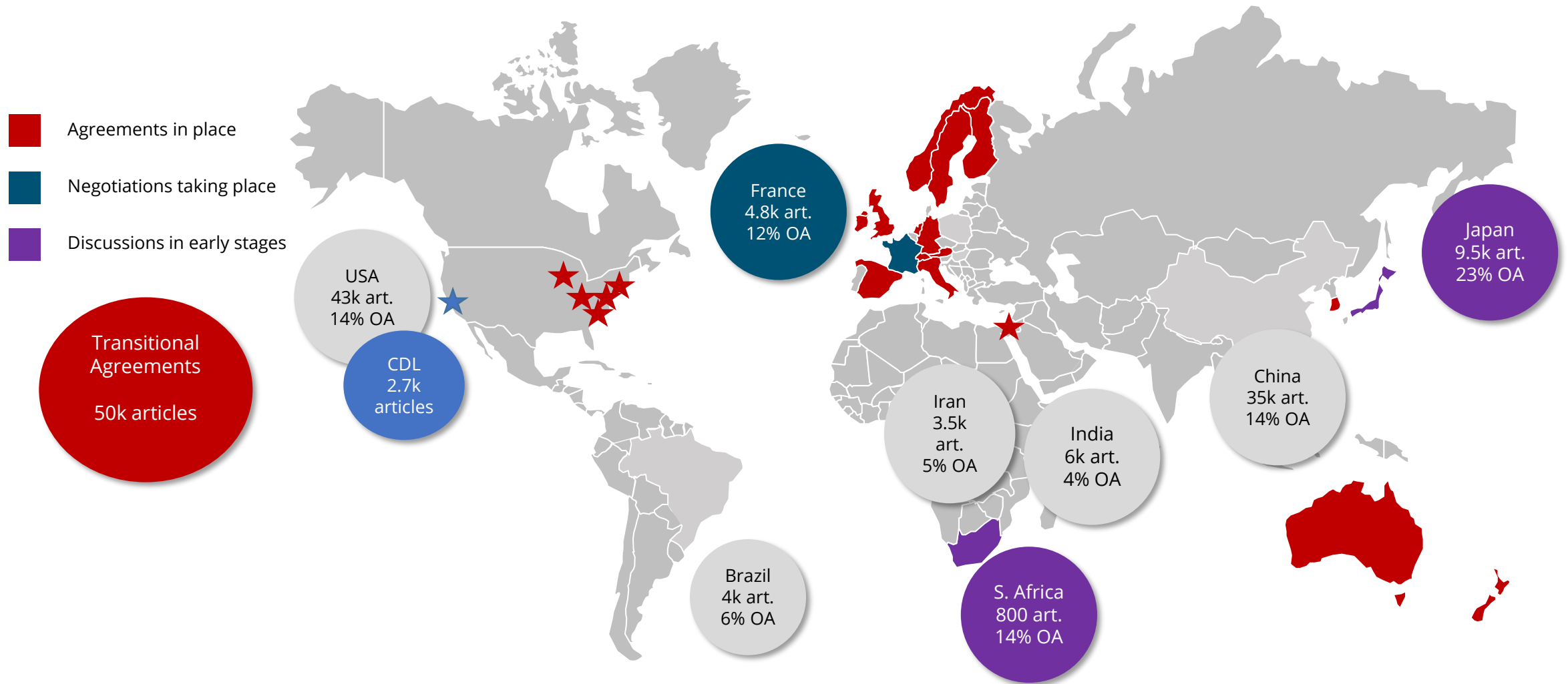
How is Wiley supporting you in this transition?

Transitional Agreement (definition)

Transitional agreements (TAs) allow researchers **unlimited access (reading)** to journals, **plus coverage of Article Publication Charges** (APCs) when authors choose to publish open access

Open Access publishing options on a larger scale, at **no costs for Authors** (or with discounts on APCs)

Transformational Agreements - What's Next?



Transformational Agreements - EMEA



Country	Consortium	Approx Wiley Output	Eligible Institutions	Read Access	Hybrid OA	Gold OA	Discount on Gold APCs?
Netherlands	VSNU	2400	15	✓	✓	✗	✗
Austria	KEMO	650	24	✓	✓	✗	✗
Norway	Unit	250	50	✓	✓	✓	✓
Germany	DEAL	9500	707	✓	✓*	✓	✓
Hungary	EISZ	500	13	✓	✓	✓	✗
Sweden	Bibsam	1850	45	✓	✓	✓	✓
Finland	FinELib	865	22	✓	✓	✓	✓
UK	Jisc	9,500	151	✓	✓	✓	✓
Italy	CRUI	2800	65	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ireland	IReL	530	10	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spain	CRUE-CSIC	2900	59	✓	✓	✗	✓
Switzerland	CSAL	1600	46	✓	✓	✗	✓
Israel	MALMAD	880	24	✓	✓	✗	✗
Slovenia	CTK	125	10	✓	✓	✗	✗
Denmark	RDL	1000	30	✓	✓	✗	✗
Cyprus	CLC	50	8	✓	✓	✗	✗

The Wiley / Project FinElib agreement (2020-2022)

opens research results from Finland to a global readership

Check your eligibility!

- ✓ All **primary research** and **review articles** qualify
- ✓ You must publish open access in one of Wiley's **fully open access journals** or a subscription journal that offers **Online Open (hybrid journal)**.
- ✓ You must be the responsible **corresponding author** who is affiliated with an [eligible FinElib institution](#) at the point of acceptance
- ✓ You should **select your institution affiliation** during the submission process and this affiliation must be stated on the published paper



For more information on this and other Transitional Agreements, please visit:



Open access: Helping researchers share their work with the world
www.wileyopenaccess.com

There are clear advantages when you choose to publish open access with Wiley

You can be confident that your work has the best chance to be read, cited and shared. Here's the data to prove it.



3x Downloads

On average, open access articles were downloaded 3x as much as subscription articles



1.7x Citations

Open access articles were cited nearly twice as much compared to subscription articles



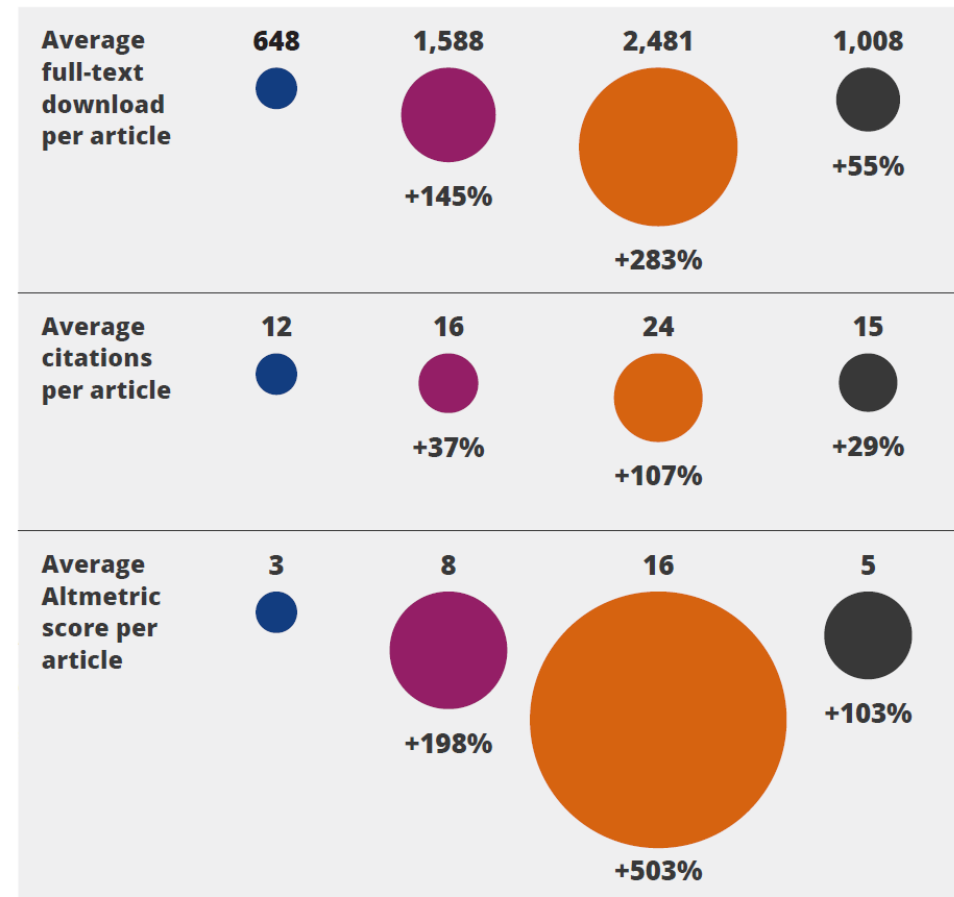
4.5x Altmetric Score

Open access articles received 4.5x as much Altmetric attention as subscription articles

See the **white paper** on The Wiley Network
www.wiley.com/network

Article performance four years after publication across all publication models:

Subscription articles Articles in a fully open access journal Open access articles published in a hybrid journal Delayed open articles (free to read after an embargo period)



What other benefits for authors?

The aim of each agreement is to **help democratize open access publishing** for all researchers at participating institutions covered under each consortium



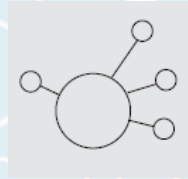
Simple process

Authors don't need to arrange payment (APCs are paid centrally by their eligible institution)



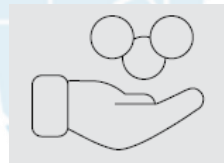
Increased access and readership

Articles published open access are **immediately freely available online** for all to read, download, and share



Subject coverage is broadened

Transitional agreements are a way to create **parity towards OA for all fields of research** – not just those that traditionally offered APC funding



Compliance with funder mandates

Transitional agreements open routes to **publishing OA in line with** the increasing number of **funder mandates**

A person is hiking on a mountain trail at sunset. The person is silhouetted against the bright orange and yellow light of the setting sun. The trail is rocky and steep, and the surrounding landscape is rugged and mountainous. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue, with some clouds visible. The overall mood is adventurous and serene.

The *Peer Review* process

The role of a peer review editor

- Manuscript assessment
- Reviewer selection
- Decision making
- Journal strategy
- Community interaction

Acquisition, up-to-date knowledge, hot topics, etc.

- News, publicity, marketing
- Scientific publishing ethics



**Manuscript
submitted**

The editorial workflow

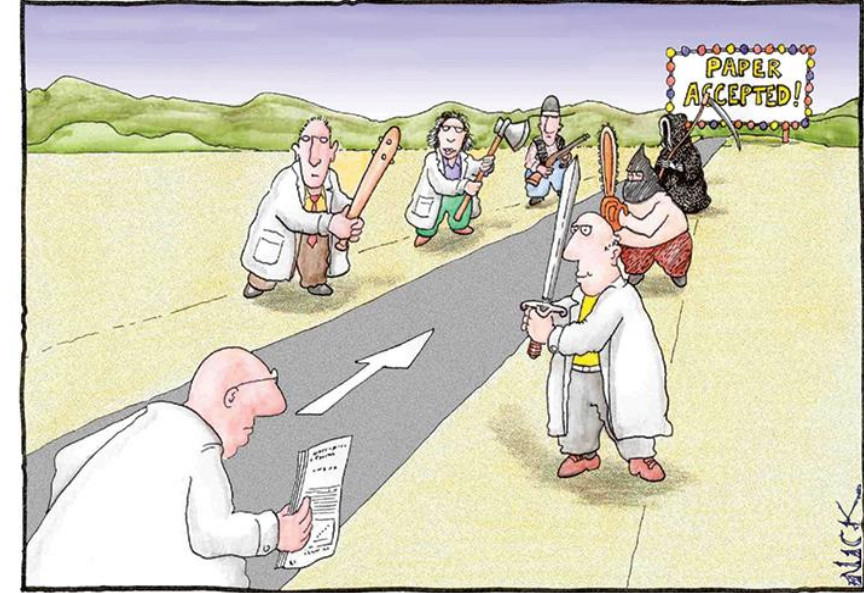
**Editorial
Screening**

**Peer-
review**

**Editorial
Decision**

Depending on the
journal, **60-80%**
don't make it past
screening

Direct reject or
transfer to a sister
journal

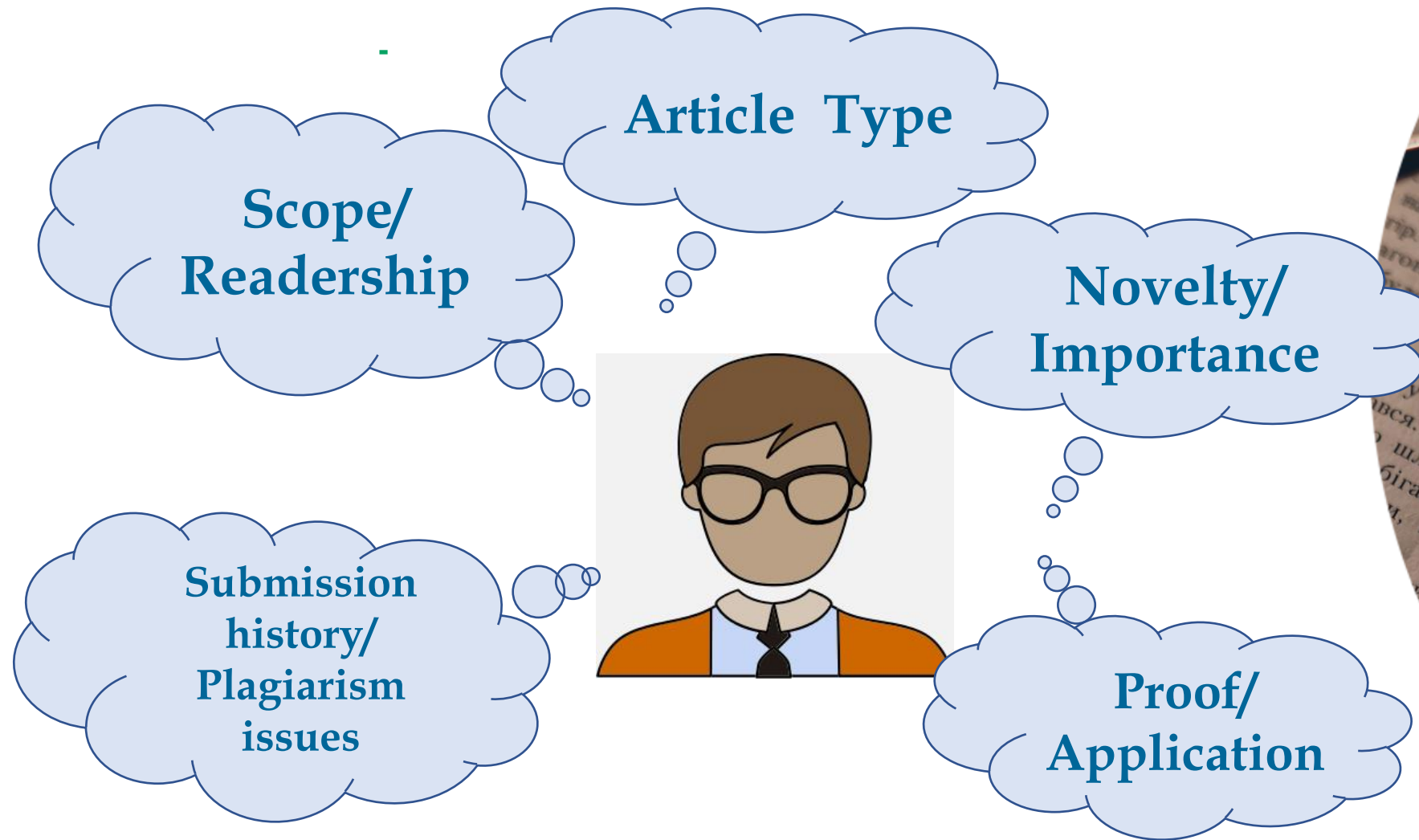


Cartoon by Nick Kim, Massey University, Wellington

What does an editor look for?



What does an editor look for?



What does an editor look for in *Advanced* journals

Characterization / proof of existence

Is there proper proof that the compound or structure aimed for has indeed been created?

Broad readership appeal

Is this a source of inspiration for others?
Can this method or idea be applied to help overcome other challenges out there?

Synthesis / fabrication

Is it a new material or system?
Is it only a variant of previous methods or similar materials, i.e., incremental?

Proof of usefulness in application

Is there a concrete demonstration of feasibility, or only speculation on uses?

New properties or abilities

Is it superior to previous materials / devices or has an entirely new functionality?



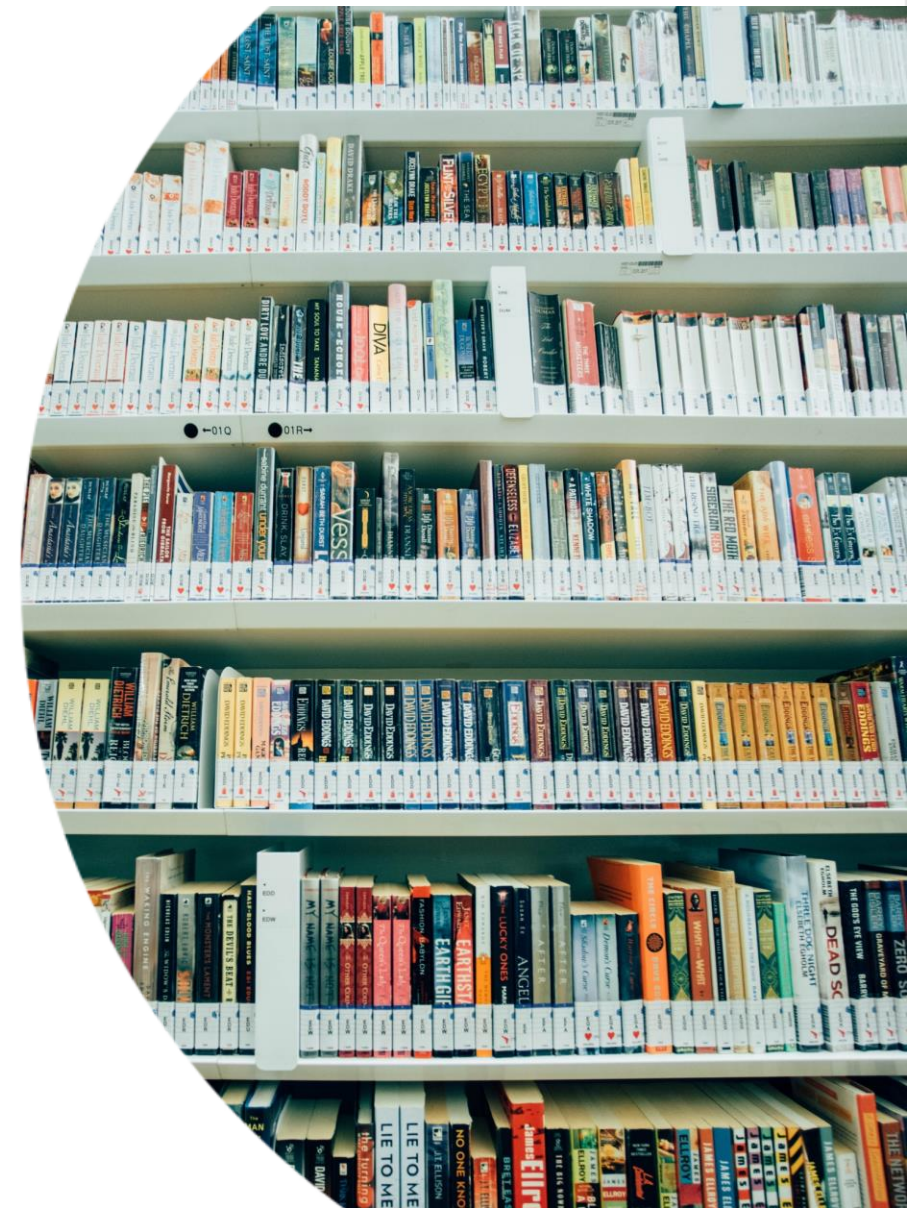
What makes a good title?

- What did you **do**?
- What did you **find**?

~~Study of the effect of~~ water salinity on frog size

Salt water makes Argentine Horn Frogs smaller

- ✓ Specific
- ✓ Concise
- ✓ Contains many keywords



Let's talk Cover Letter (**DO's**)

- Why does your paper **fit** this journal?
- Why is this **topic** important?
- What is the **key result**?
- What is the **significance** of your result?
- How does it **advance** the field?



Let's talk Cover Letter **(DONT's)**

- Don't be **vague**
- Don't write a **long essay**
- Don't **oversell** your work
 - “new” → “novel” → “**groundbreaking**”
 - “good” → “excellent” → “**amazing**”



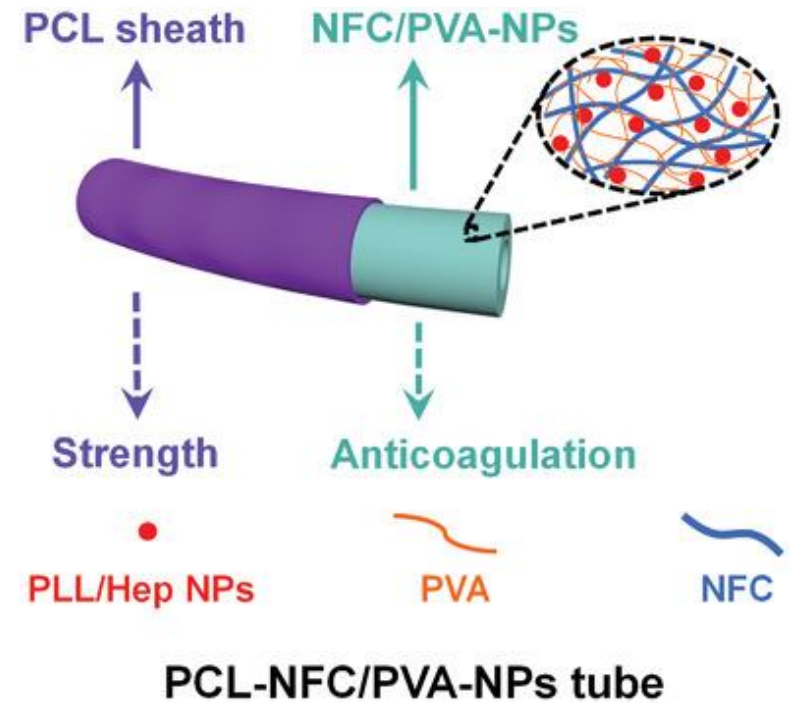
What makes a good **abstract**?

- Importance of research to a broad audience
- Introduce the procedure simply
- Describe the experiment briefly
- Offer a brief overview of the results
- Include keywords, omit abbreviations



What makes a good figure?

- Figures are “read” first by editors, by reviewers, and by the readers
- Figures summarize the results
- Figures should be designed for clarity, simplicity and impact
- ... and in good quality



b) ~~S~~

d) S

A well-designed figure is worth a thousand words

References are important

- Puts your work in context

Comparison to the standard system that is being used and/or to other similar systems that have been reported “recently”.

- Recent

“Recently” in materials science – pretty much in any research field– should not be more than two or three years ago.

- Always be precise

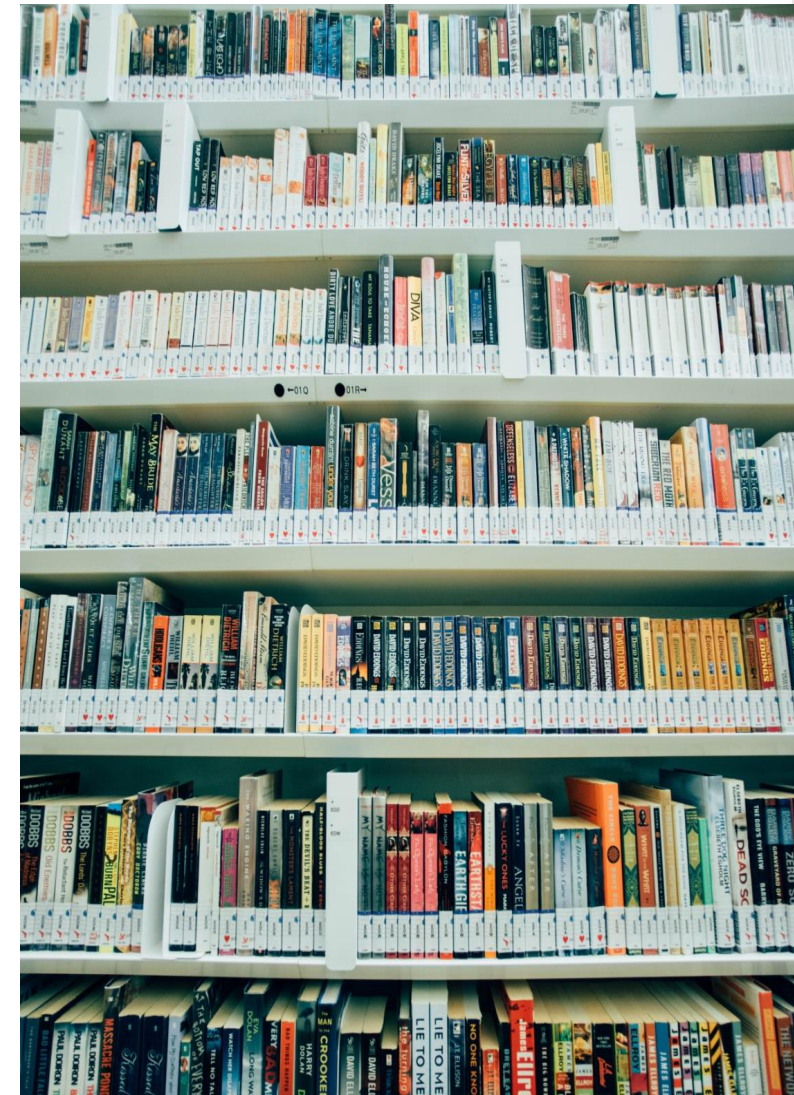
“The use of X in combination with Y has been rarely reported.
[no reference]”

Are there reports? Cite them.

Are there none? Say it.

- Comparisons

Tables with compared values are a plus.



Avoid plagiarism

Silicon (Si) has a great potential as a photoelectrode because it is an earth-abundant element with several desirable properties, including a narrow energy band gap of ~ 1.2 eV, high carrier mobility, stability over a wide pH range, non-toxicity, and commercial availability.^[11] Si is a key material in the solid-state photovoltaic industry, whilst modified Si has been used increasingly in solid/liquid photoelectrochemistry. For example, the surface of a p-Si was doped heavily with donor (n^+ p-Si) to acquire a larger open circuit voltage in photoelectrochemical (PEC) H_2 production.^[12-13] Metal oxides were deposited on the surface of the n-Si photoanodes as a protective layer in PEC water oxidation.^[14] Although planar p-Si is promising,^[15] charge carrier recombination can occur due to the low diffusion length of the minority carriers in the same absorber thickness.^[16] However, a wire-array geometry possesses long optical paths for efficient photon absorption and increased collection efficiency for the minority carrier. A comparison of planar p-Si and p-Si wire arrays indicated

Small matches of frequently used standard terms or expressions.

formate formation of the planar and wire electrodes were similar at $< 10\%$, presumably due to the same surface characteristics. In an attempt to catalyze formate production, Sn nanoparticles were strategically photo-electrodeposited onto the p-Si electrodes because of its

3

Inevitable/
Harmless

pH and others-driven smart surfaces. The change of pH value will dominate stereo configurations of binary cooperative complementary molecules, yielding hydrophilic or hydrophobic molecular segments exposed to the water contact. Smart surfaces that can switch between superhydrophilicity and superhydrophobicity using i-motif DNA have been reported.^[74] This macroscopic surface phenomenon originates from the collaborative effects of surface microstructure and collective nanometer scale motion of DNA nanomachine. They modified hydrophilic DNA with a fluoride-containing hydrophobic group and immobilized it onto a gold surface through a gold-thiol bond to create an intelligent switching surface. Under basic conditions (pH 8.5), the i-motif structure of DNA molecules on the surface converted into the stretched single-stranded structure. The original state of the DNA was able to recover by adding acid. Thus, pH-driven switching could be manipulated among the two states. Accordingly, the water CA on rough surfaces was 8.8° at pH 4.5, and the CA was 148.3° at pH 8.5.

Electrowetting is a more mature technique that can induce a transition of droplets from Cassie to Wenzel state.^[75] However, traditional electrowetting always happens on a liquid-solid contact area, which can not realize a localized controlled wetting state transition. Recently, a patterned wetting-state transition on a superhydrophobic aligned composite nanorod array (ACNA) surface has been built based on a photoelectric co-operative wetting process.^[76-78] The patterned wetting-state transition can induce a localized wetting adhesion switching on liquid/solid interfaces. For example, when the applied voltage was below the threshold value of electrowetting, a drop of red ink placed on the ACNA surface was in the Cassie state, with air trapped in the troughs between the individual nanorods. Then, a patterned wetting-state can transfer to the Wenzel state through the UV irradiation due to the existing electrocapillary pressure. Since the liquid/solid interface without illuminating was still governed by Cassie's state, the redundant liquid could be easily removed, yielding patterned liquid printing.

11

Unacceptable/
Outrageous

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"Besides your general opinion, please give clear reasons for rejection or acceptance!"

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Carefully consider reviewer comments

Not all changes have to be made, but...

...you need convincing arguments
for changes not made

Prepare revision

Make changes to the manuscript

Highlight changes in manuscript

Point-by-point response letter to all reviewer issues

Response likely will go back to reviewers



Need to convince both reviewers *and* editor

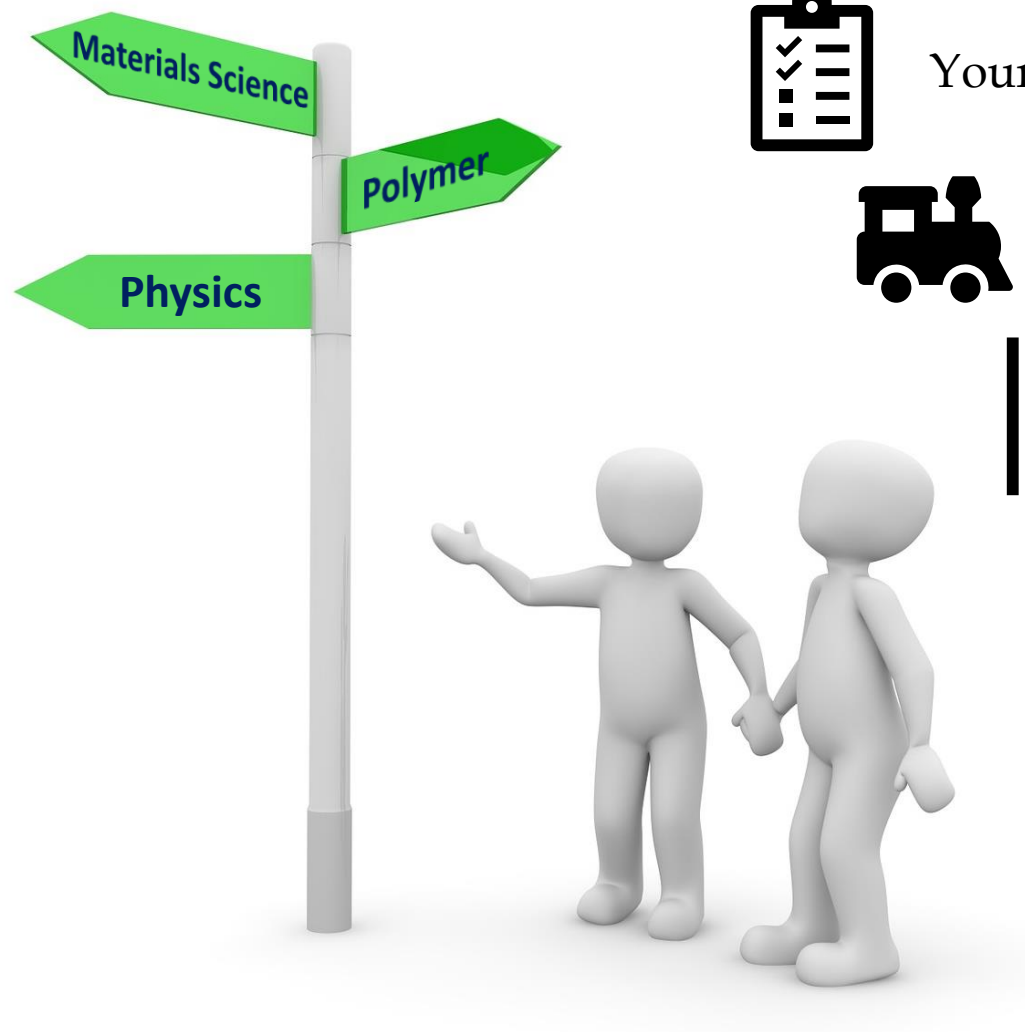
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- Motivation is unclear/not sufficiently important for this journal
better systems/methods already reported
does not address a really important challenge
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you can guess the outcome from the title, even as a non-specialist
- Technical/scientific concerns
method/analysis/science behind the work is incorrect
- Claims/conclusions are not supported by data
- Too preliminary
- Ethical concerns
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- Unclear/illogical presentation

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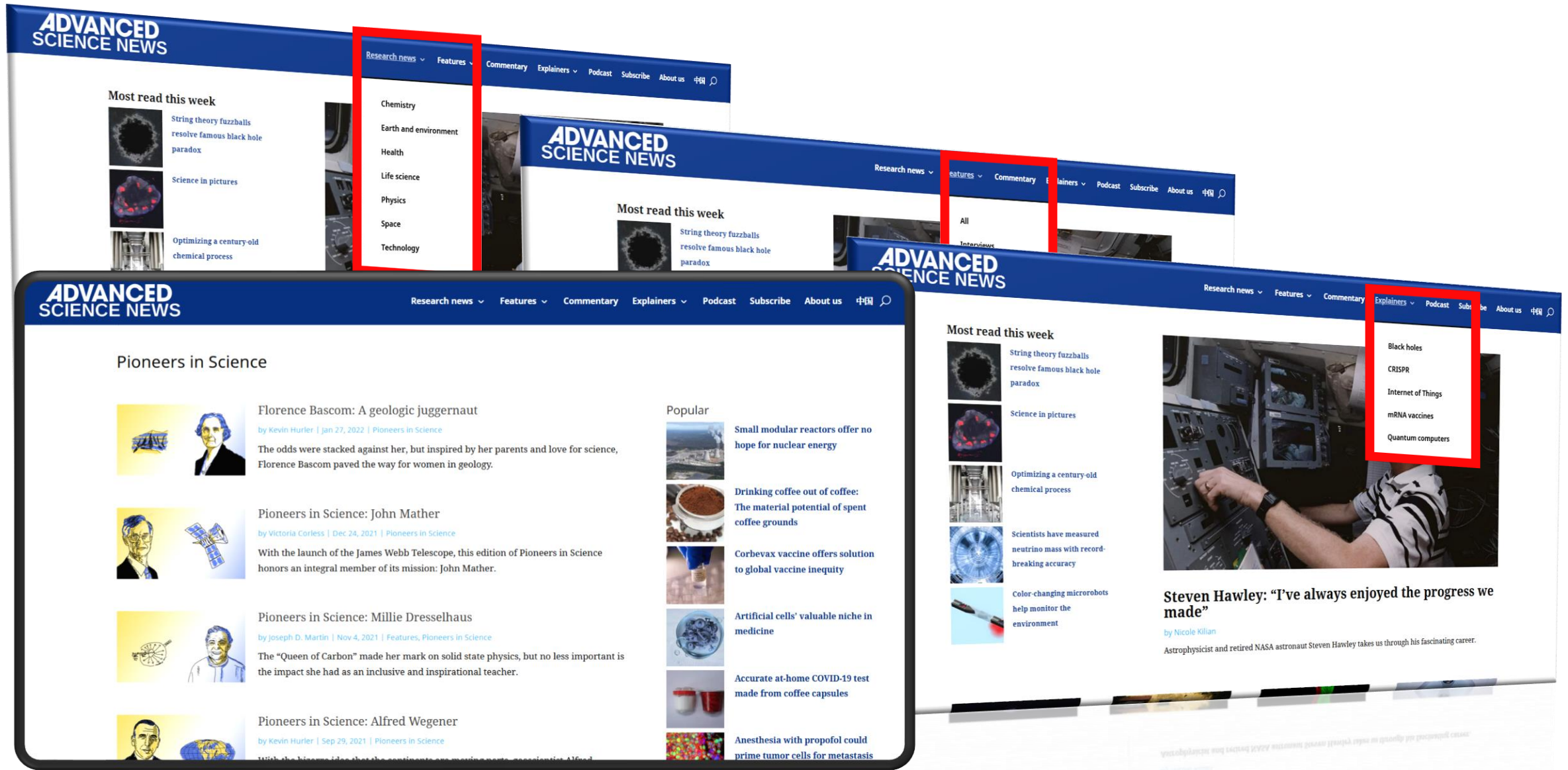
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- QUESTIONS

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