WILEY

Wiley 材料学期刊推介及科技论文撰写

李 研

青岛农业大学

2015.5.13

John Wiley & Sons出版集团

- 于1807年在纽约由 John Wiley建立
- 全世界有近5600名员工
- 公司总部在美国新泽西州的Hoboken
- 从1996年起Wiley-VCH (德国)成为 Wiley 的一部分
- Wiley 在线图书馆有一千三百万用户
  与800多家学会建有合作关系

WILEY Publishers Since 1807

Hoboken

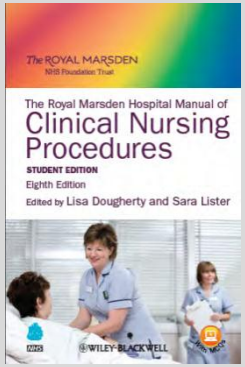
Weinheim

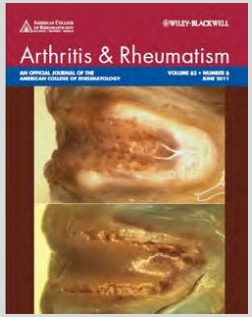
Top Quality Products & Services

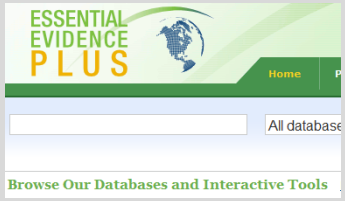
THE COCHRANE LIBRARY
Independent high-quality evidence for health care decision making

Health Sciences

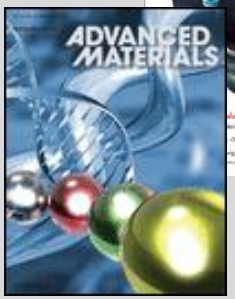
WILEY Interdisciplinary Reviews
NANOMEDICINE AND NANOBIOTECHNOLOGY

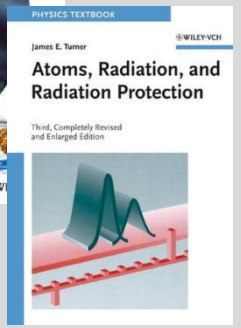




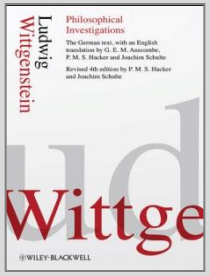


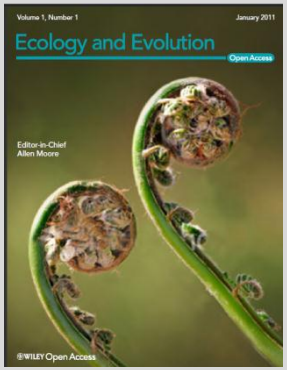
Physical Sciences & Engineering





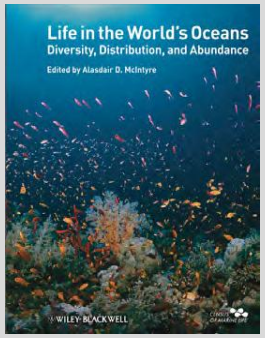
WILEY ONLINE LIBRARY





Life Sciences

Social Sciences & Humanities



Quality Publisher of 450+ Nobel Prize Winners

Shuji Nakamura (中村修二)

physica status solidi (b): Progress in the growth of nonpolar gallium nitride

physica status solidi (RRL): Improved electroluminescence on nonpolar m-plane InGaN/GaN quantum wells LEDs (over 100 citations)

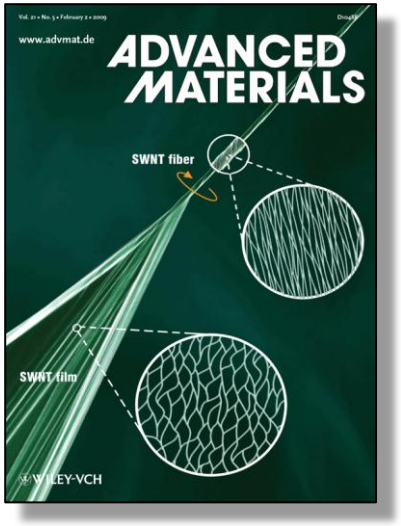
Advanced Materials: InGaN-based blue/green LEDs and laser diodes

A book chapter from *Nitrides with Nonpolar Surfaces: Growth, Properties, and Devices*

Wiley 数据库中的知名期刊及其发展

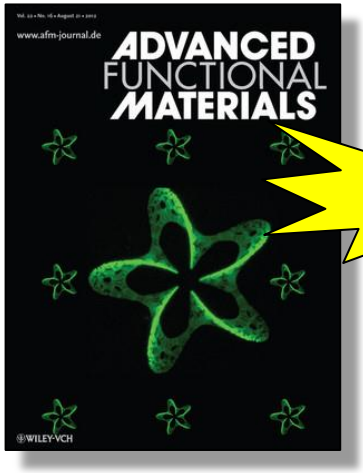
1887

11.336



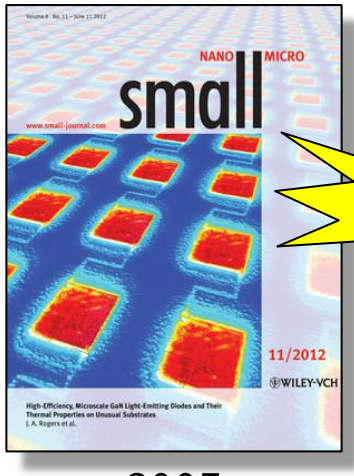
1989

15.409



10.439

2001

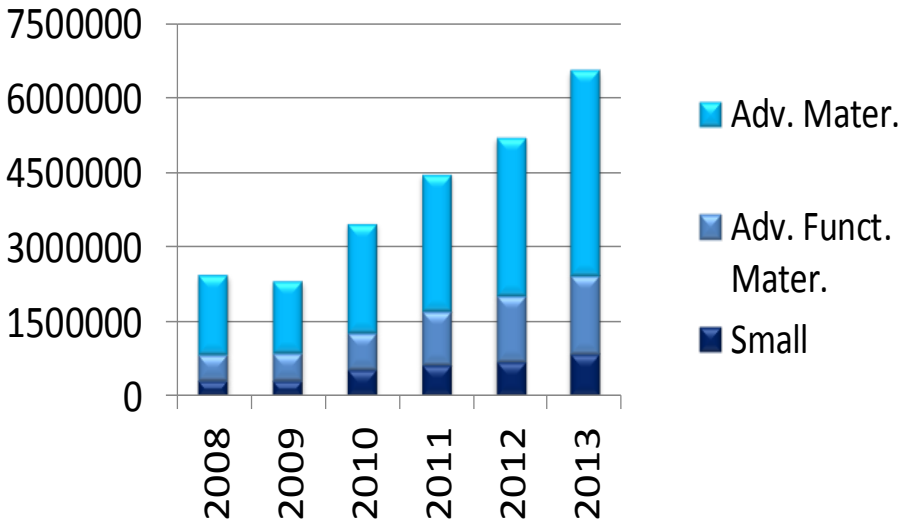


7.514

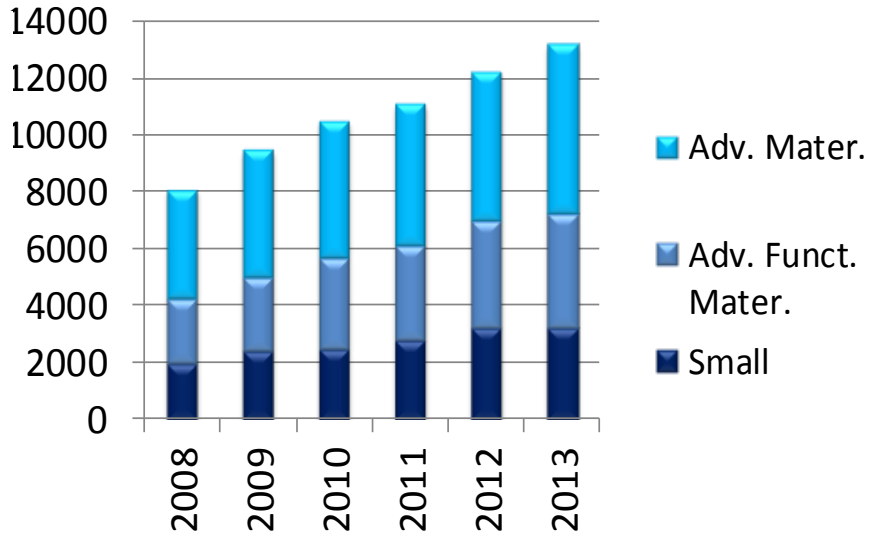
2005

Wiley Materials Flag-ship Journals

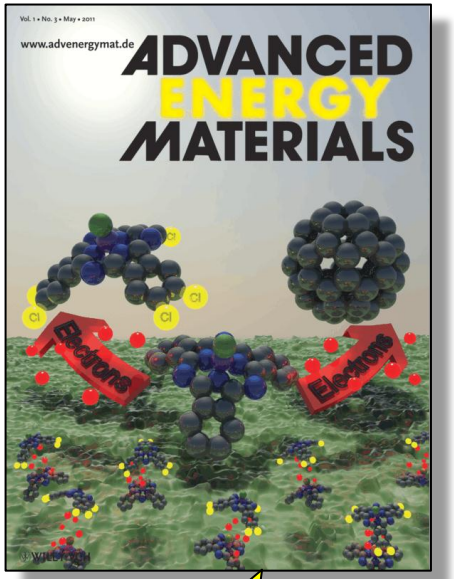
Full-text downloads



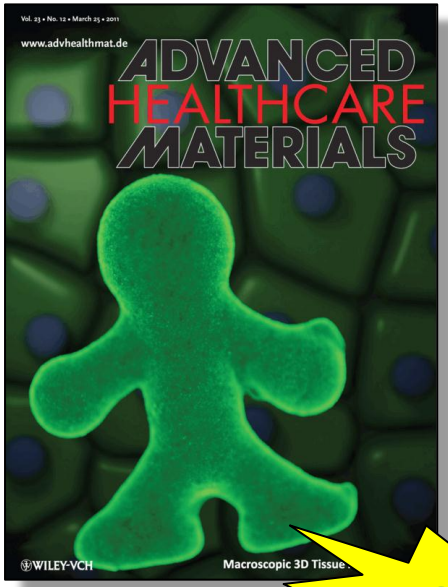
Manuscript submissions



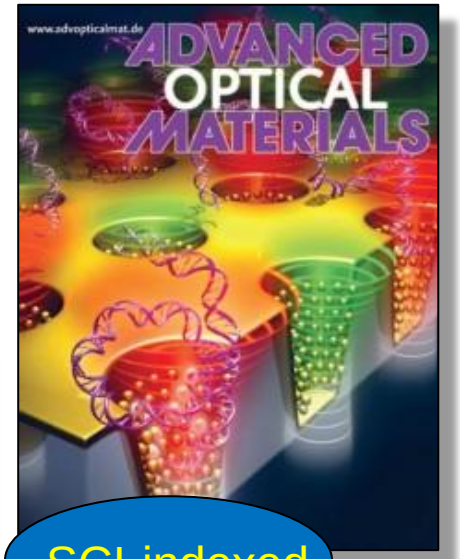
新的期刊 – 带给您更多科研成果和成功的机会



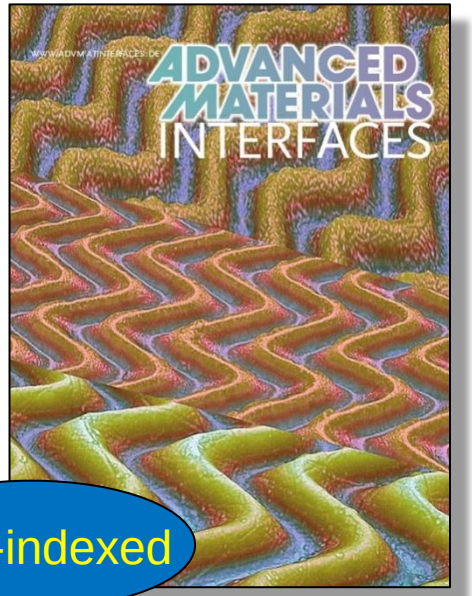
14.385



4.880

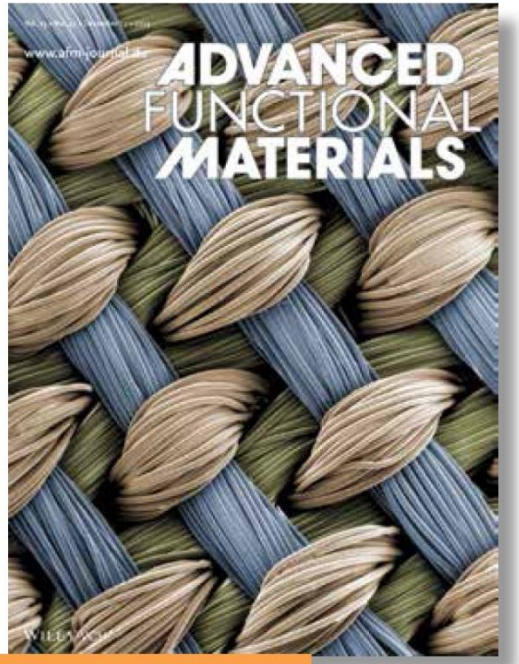


SCI-indexed



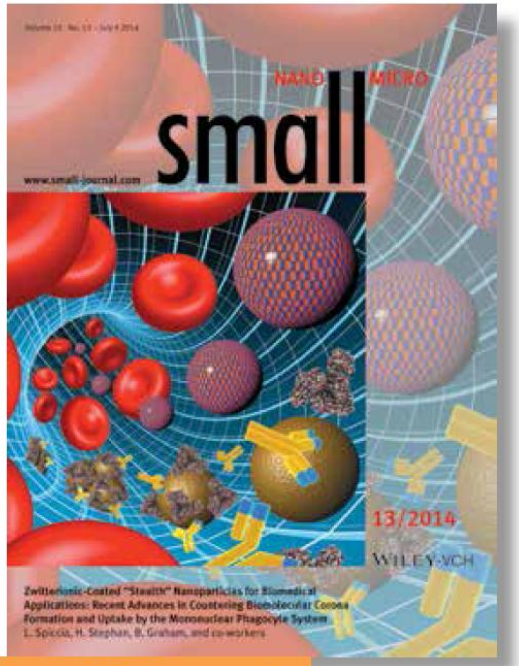
SCI-indexed

“My journal”



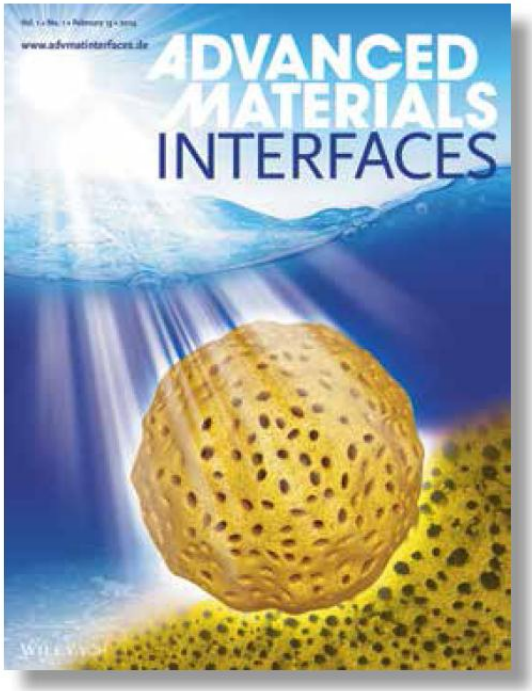
Impact Factor 10.439*

~11 expected in 2015



Impact Factor 7.514*

>8 expected in 2015



First Impact Factor in 2016.

影响因子 (Impact Factor)

$$\text{2011 年影响因子} = \frac{\text{2009年和2010年该刊刊载论文在2011年被引用的总次数}}{\text{2010年和2009年该刊刊载论文的总篇数}}$$

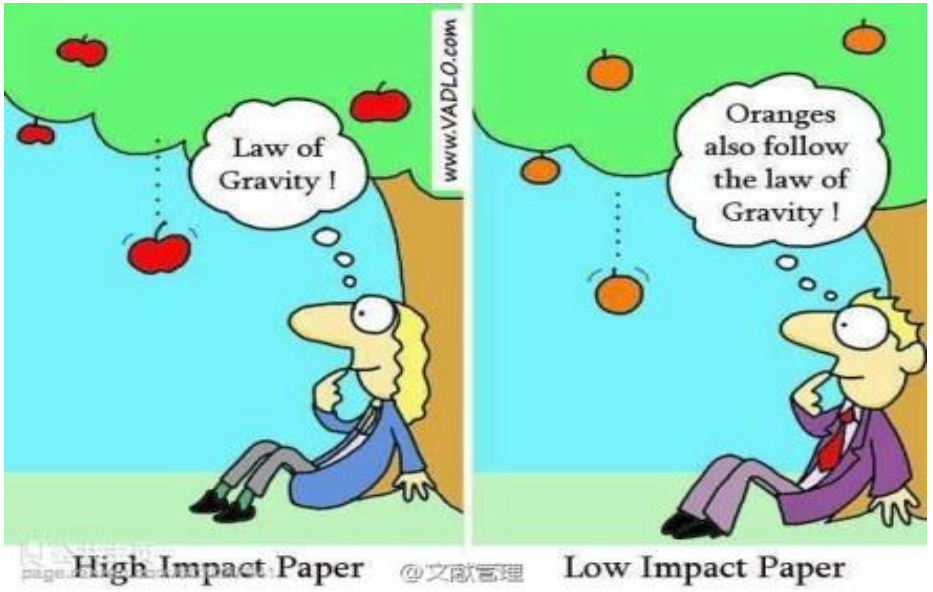
Cites in 2011 to items published in:	2010 =	140	Number of items published in:	2010 =	206
	2009 =	243		2009 =	186
	Sum:	383		Sum:	392

Calculation: $\frac{\text{Cites to recent items}}{\text{Number of recent items}} = \frac{383}{392} = \mathbf{0.977}$

Note: 公式中，分母数字代表可被引用的文献类型，包括 Articles、Reviews 和 Proceedings，而分子中的数字是该刊所发表所有文章的被引用数量总和。

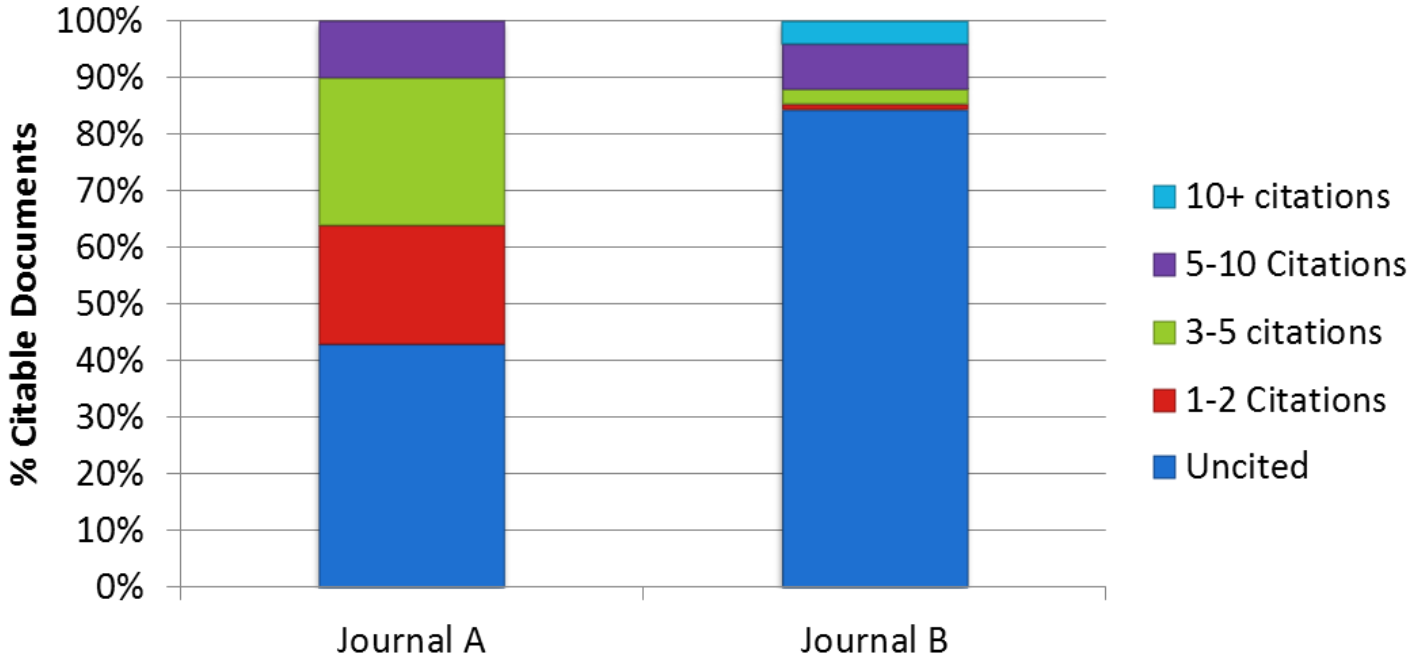
- 发表在高影响因子期刊上的文章，通常新颖性强，阐释较重要科学原理

- 可以被更广泛的读者群获取阅读



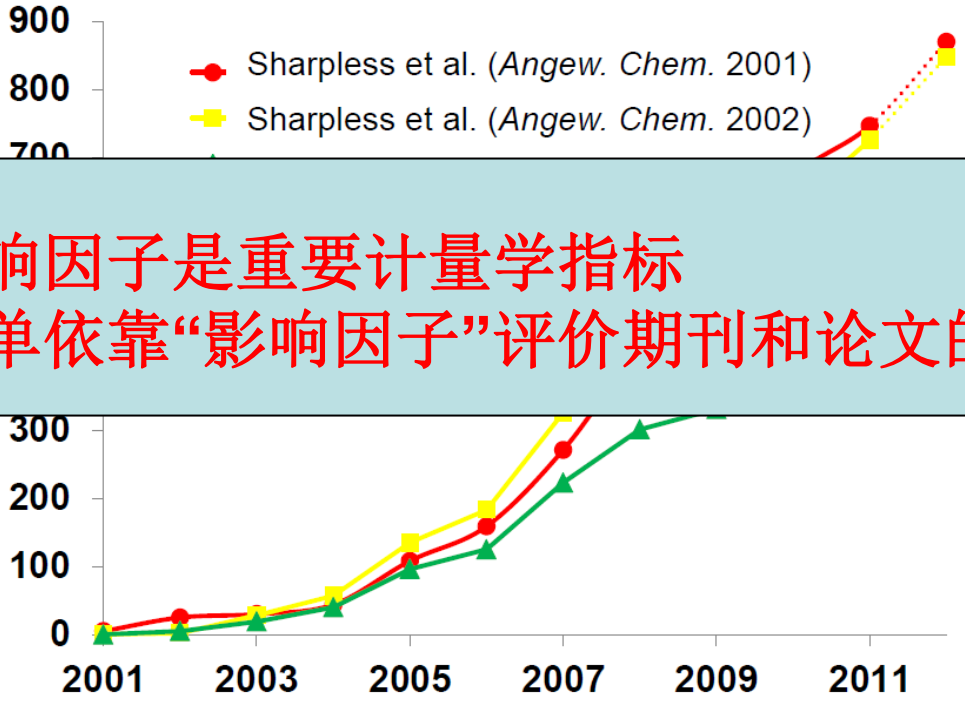
影响因子是平均引用次数，因此并不能反应期刊中各篇论文的引用分布。

下图中，期刊A 和期刊B 具有相同的影响因子， 但两本期刊中论文的被引情况却差别巨大。



影响因子具有时效性，有的文章由于其复杂性和超前性未能被即时认可，其重要性就得不到反映。

例如，有关”Click Chemistry” 的文章在最初两年并没有得到充分重视，对期刊影响因子贡献不大，但发表多年后才体现出其重要意义。



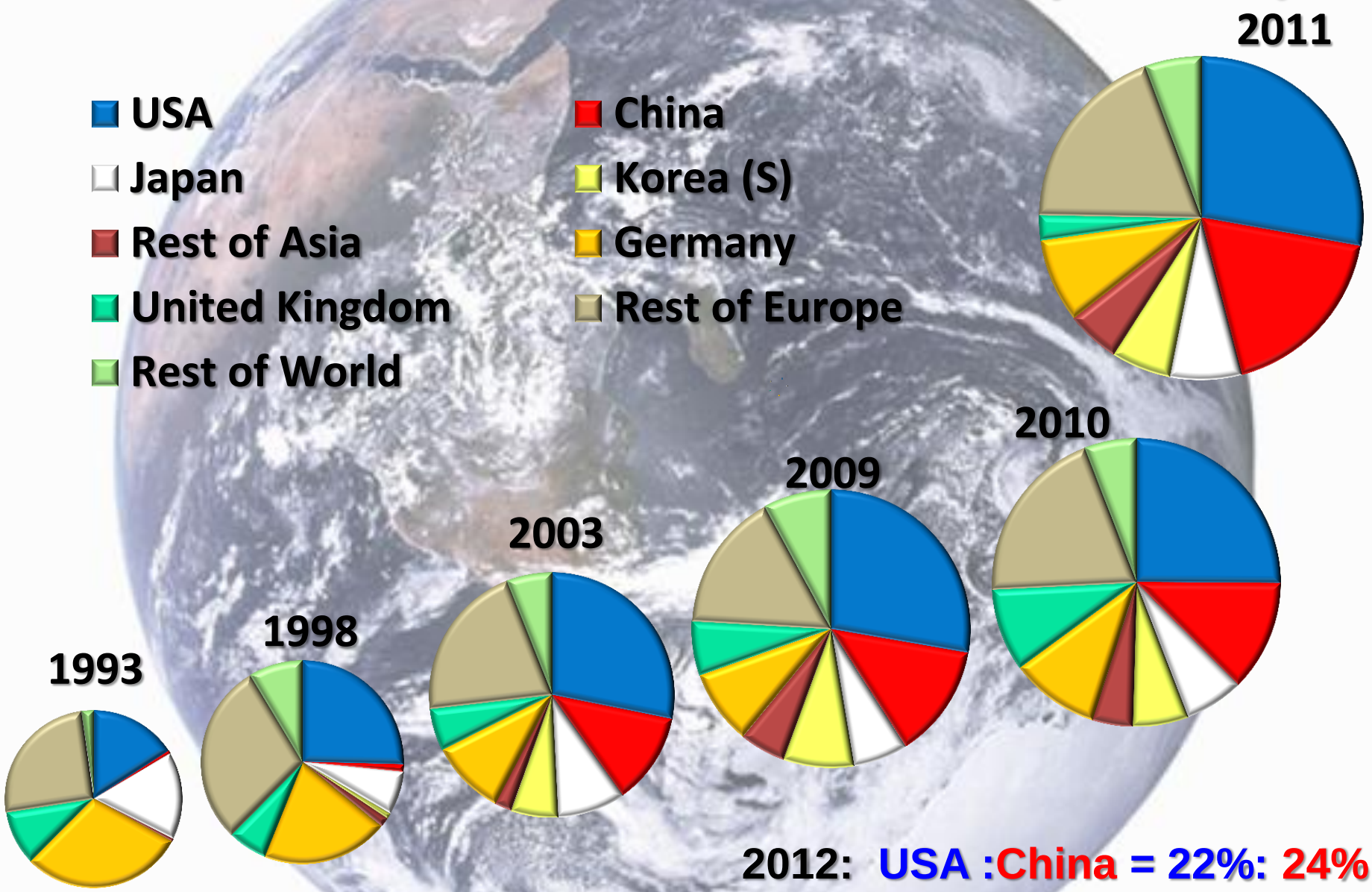
两年影响因子是重要计量学指标
不能简单依靠“影响因子”评价期刊和论文的质量

Avoid Impact Factor Engineering!

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/anie.201206849

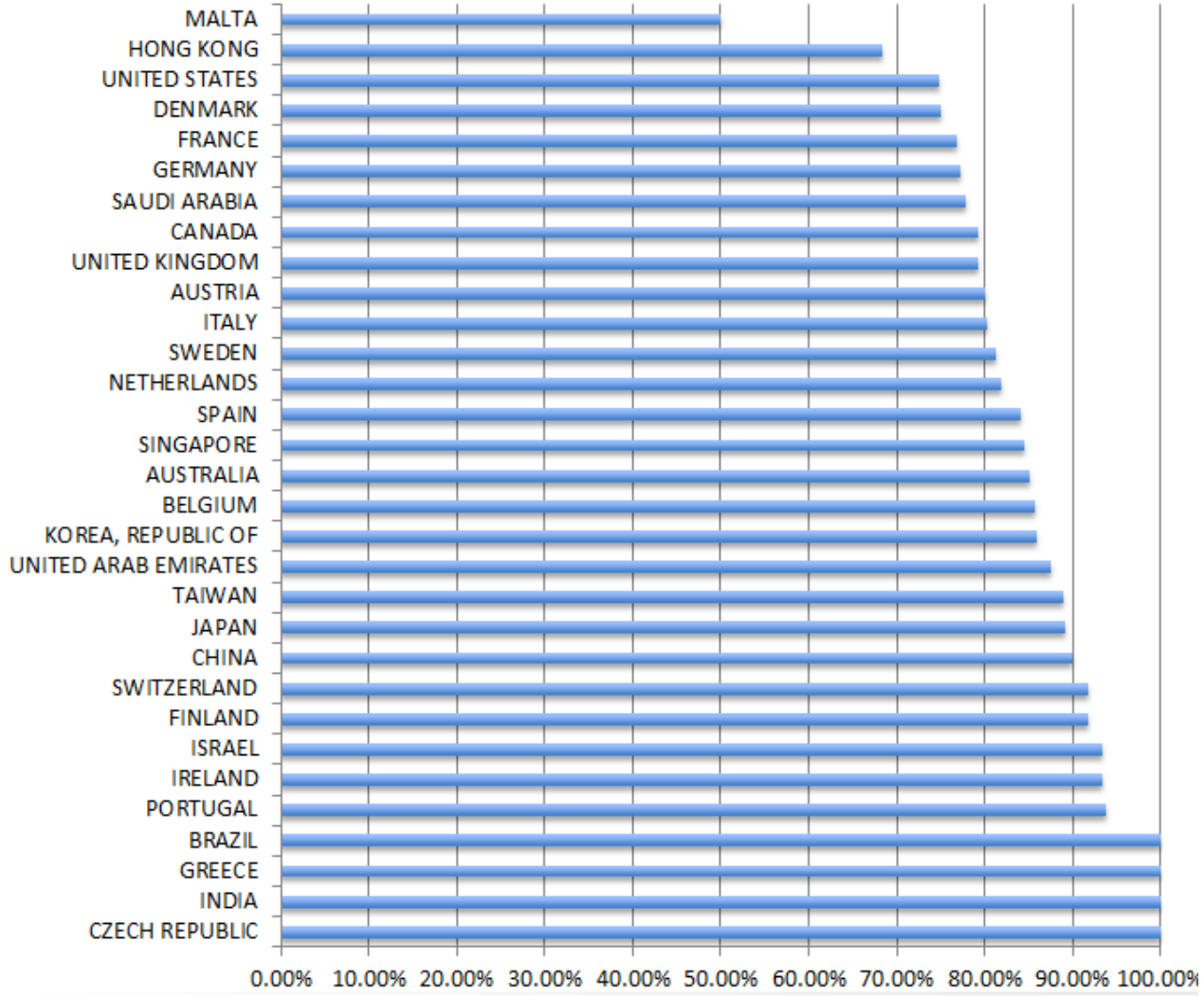
Wiley 与中国

Advanced Materials – Publications by Country



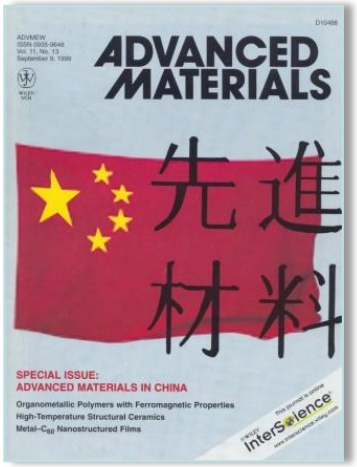
2012: USA :China = 22%: 24%

Rejection Rate by Country (submission)
ADVANCED MATERIALS 2014



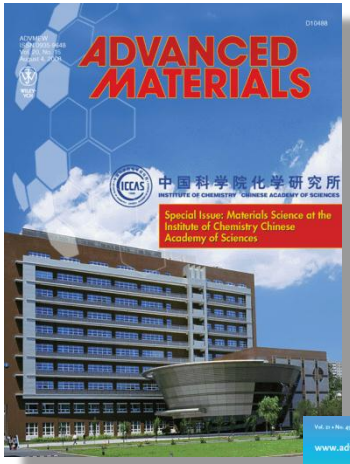
中国科学研究的声望不断提高

不仅是数量，还有质量



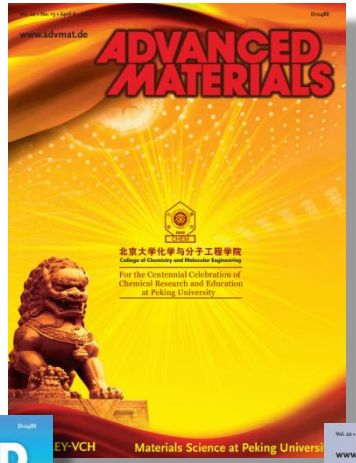
1999

Issue 13: China



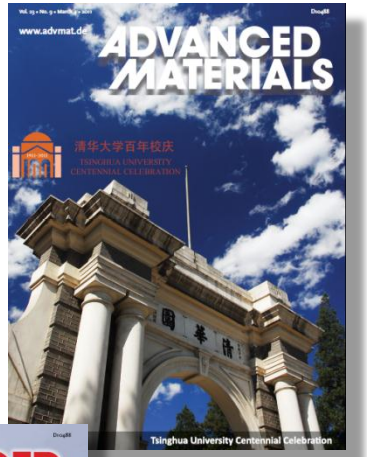
2008

ICCAS



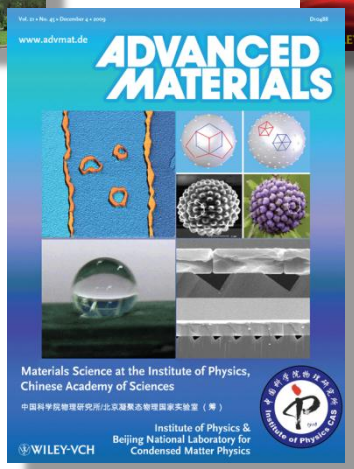
2010

PKU



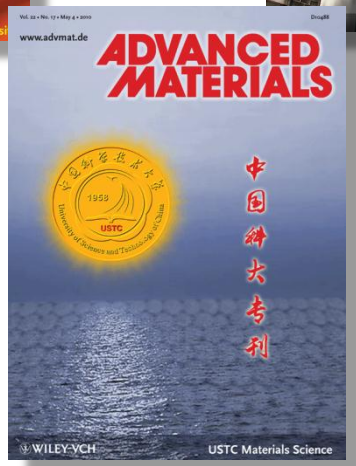
2011

THU



2009

IPCAS



2010

USTC

1999: 报道在全国范围内挑选出的科研成果的特刊。

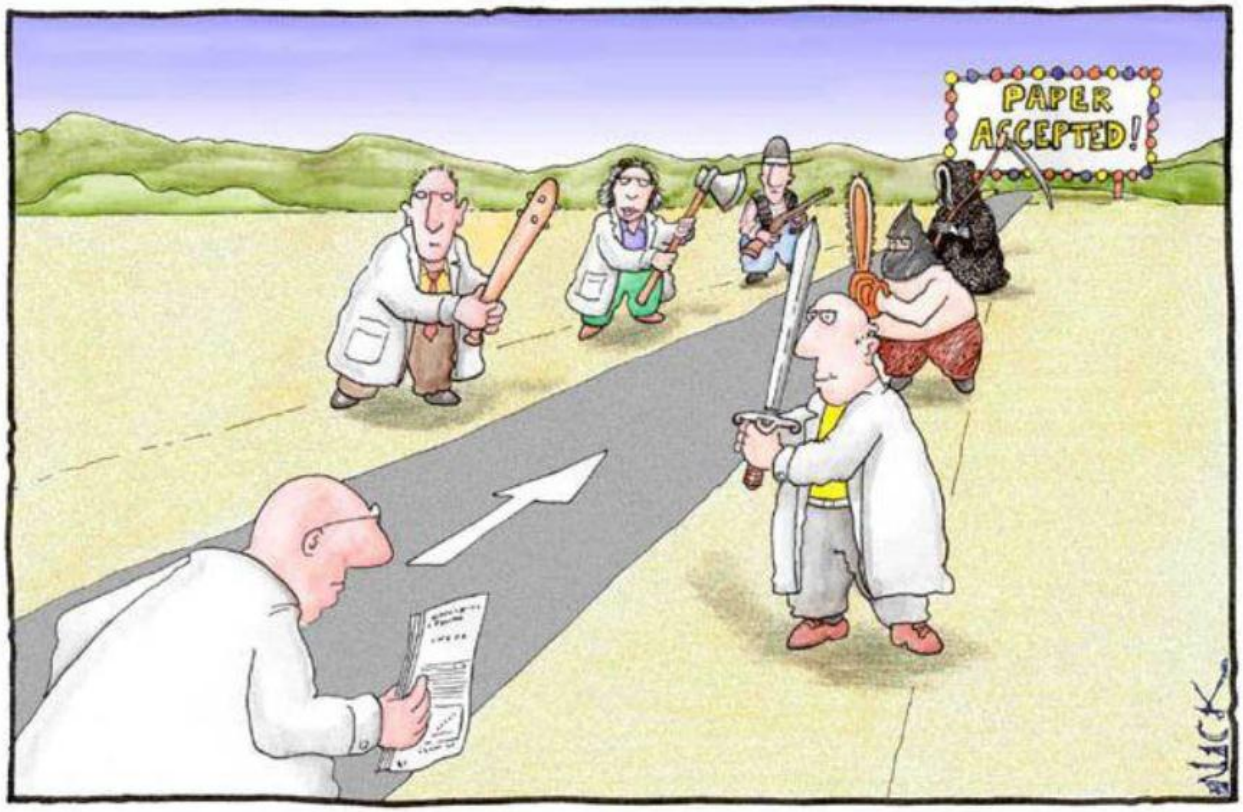
2008—: 顶级的中国科研院校已经有能力出版报道自己研究成果的特刊。

Weinheim/Berlin, Germany

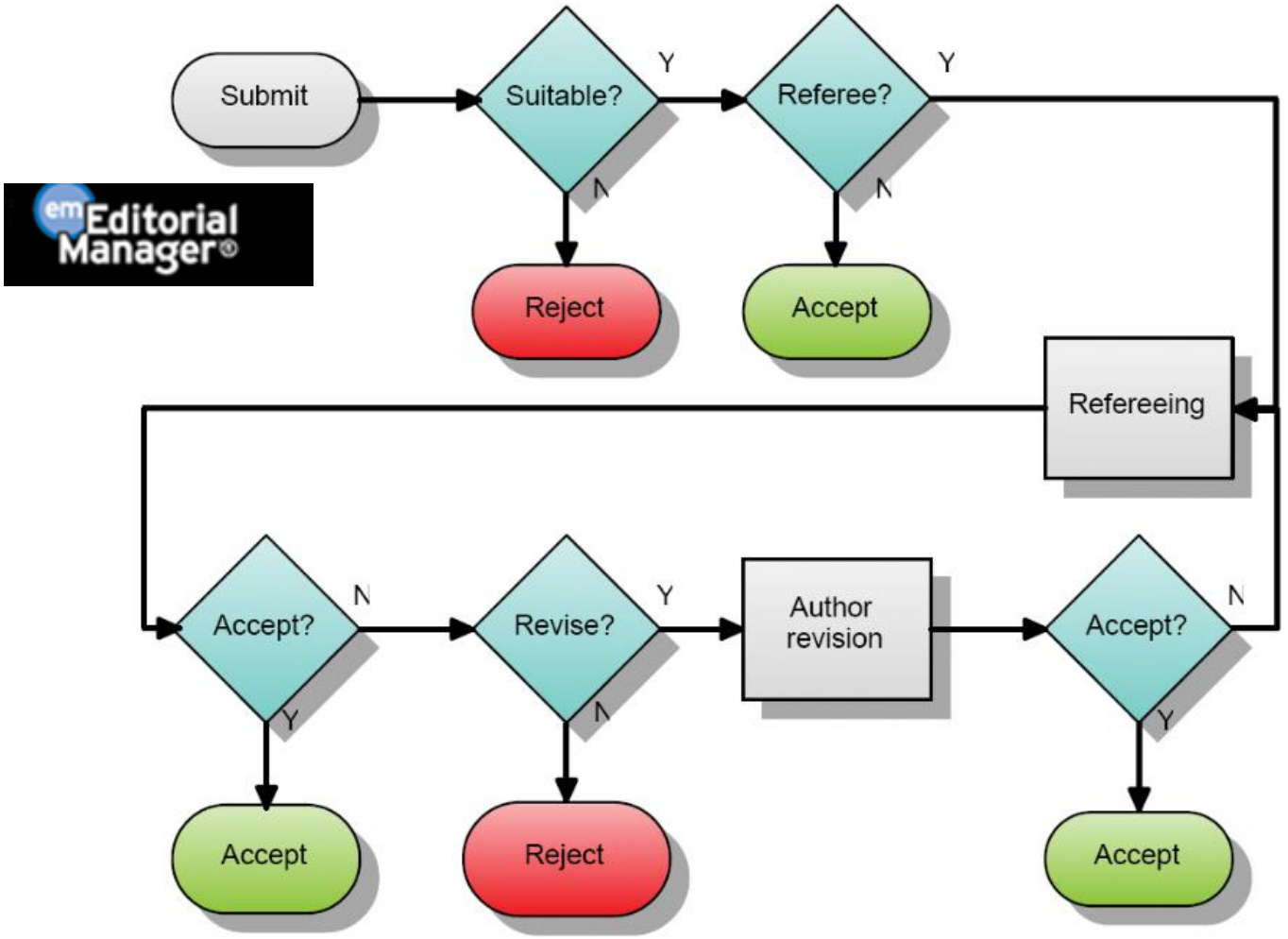
Beijing, China

Hoboken, NJ, USA

稿件的评审流程及写作提示



评审流程


Submit
Suitable?
Y
N
Referee?
Y
N
Reject
Accept
Refereeing
Accept?
N
Y
Revise?
Y
N
Author revision
Accept?
N
Y
Accept
Reject
Accept

编辑们看哪些地方?

当读一篇新的稿件的时候, 编辑们着重评估:

»In conclusion, we have synthesised a novel class of multifunctional nanoparticles which are capable of significantly increasing the photoconversion efficiency of flexible solar cells ...«

稿件的结论

Keyword1	nanotechnology
Keyword2	gold nanorods
Keyword3	cancer therapy
Keyword4	medical imaging
Keyword5	liposomes
Keyword6	micelles

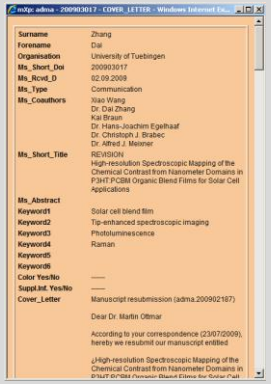
关键词

[1] W. C. W. Chan, S. M. Nie, *Science* 1998,
[2] L. Wang, C. Y. Yang, W. H. Tan, *Nano L*
[3] L. Y. Wang, R. X. Yan, Z. Y. Huo, L. X. Wang, Q. Peng, Y. D. Li, *Angew. Che*
[4] M. Bruchez, M. Moronne, P. Gin, S. We

引用文献

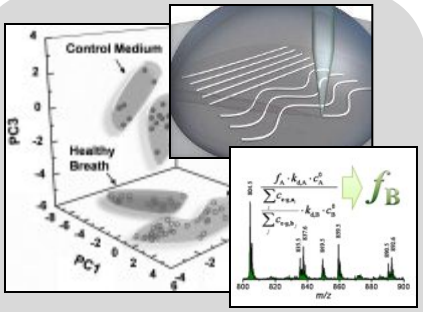
»Upconversion multifunctional n
are synthesised in a core-shell co
from lanthanide-doped $NaYF_4$ by

摘要



投稿信

“能否引发期刊读者群的兴趣？！”



图片和表格

同行评审的结果

- 直接接收：很少

阐述/解释性

2种情况

少数情况：YES。

投到其它期刊

首先针对审稿意见作出修改。

论文题目

- Stable, immunogenic, and nasal-specific formulation of NoV vaccine using VLP and adjuvant components

- Investigation of the Effect of Electric Fields on Capture and Isolation of Circulating Tumor Cells in Conducting Polymer-deposited Microfluidic Device

- Effect of Mg substitution on structural and Magnetic Characteristics of Manganites in La0.8-xSr0.2+xMn1-xTix-yMgyO3 system

论文题目

- Anticorrosive Nanocrystalline Zinc Coatings Developed Using Green Additives

- PEGylated Carbon Nanocapsule: A Universal Carrier for *In Vivo* Delivery of Nanoparticles for Theranostics

- **一般不超过15个词**
- **有趣并容易理解（慎用缩略语，可以使用热点词汇）**
- **论文撰写中不断优化题目**

用心写好Cover letter

- Why is this topic important?
- Why are these results significant?
- What is the key result? (breakthrough!)
- Why is it an advance on previous work?
- Why are you submitting to this journal?
- Why will this journal's readers read it?

Dear Dr. Boss of this journal,

I would like to submit our recent work on graphene to you for consideration as a possible publication in **Advanced Materials** as a **Communication**. The manuscript is entitled 'Tunable Interfacial Properties of Epitaxial Graphene on Metal Substrates' by [...]

Graphene has attracted much recent attention because of its many novel properties. However, most existing investigations have focused on the in-plane characteristics of graphene, while much less is known for the interfacial properties between graphene and substrate, despite the fact that in many measurements as well as in future applications graphene is placed onto a substrate. Therefore, it is highly desirable to understand how graphene interacts with the underlying substrates, and better yet to control their interface properties

...

Why is this topic important?

Why are these results significant?

What is the key result? (breakthrough!)

Why is it an advance on previous work?

Why are you submitting to this journal?

Why will this journal's readers read it?

Get the editor's name right

Get the journal's name right (if you're reusing this cover letter, check that you got all instances of the journal name right!)

Don't waffle – get straight to the point.

...

In this Communication, we report on a study showing the possibility of tuning the interfacial properties (including chemical bonding, electron charge transfer and thermoelectric potential) of epitaxial graphene with different kinds of metal substrates. Furthermore, we have demonstrated the tunability of a physical property, thermoelectricity, with different kinds of metal substrates, which is caused by the different interaction at the interface between graphene and the substrates.

We are confident that our findings are important for successful graphene-substrate interface design in thermoelectric devices using graphene-based heterostructures.

None of the results included in this manuscript has been published or are under consideration elsewhere.

Sincerely,

Why is this topic important?

Why are these results significant?

What is the key result? (breakthrough!)

Why is it an advance on previous work?

Why are you submitting to this journal?

Why will this journal's readers read it?

"A letter isn't good when you can't add more; a letter is good when you can't take away anything more."

图表是为了方便表述实验结果，因为完全用文字来表述会需要很多的叙述，同时很复杂。另一方面图表能反应数据或者图案变化的趋势。

t(time)=15’, T(temperature)=32°, t(time)=0’, T(temperature)=25°;
t(time)=6’, T(temperature)=29°, t(time)=3’, T(temperature)=27°;
t(time)=12’, T(temperature)=32°, t(time)=9’, T(temperature)=31°;

Time(min)	T(°C)
0	25
3	27
6	29
9	31
12	32
15	32

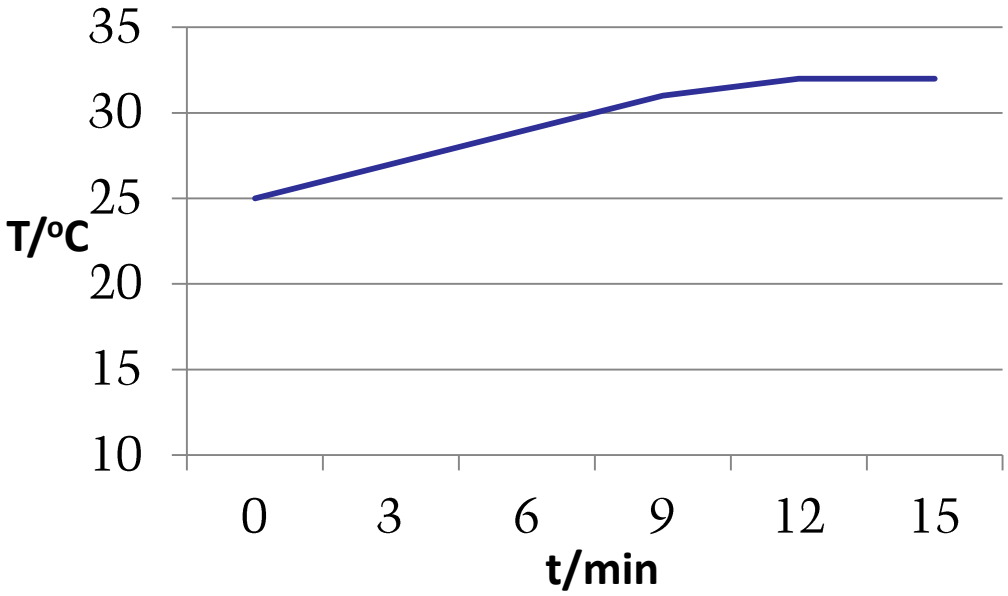
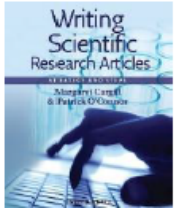


Table or Figure?图还是表

Most useful	Table表	Figure图
When working with... 当要表达...	numbers 数字	shapes 形状
When concentrating on ... 当重点是.....	individual data values 个体数据	overall pattern 总体模式
When accurate or precise actual values are... 当精确的数据是	more important 更重要	less important 不太重要

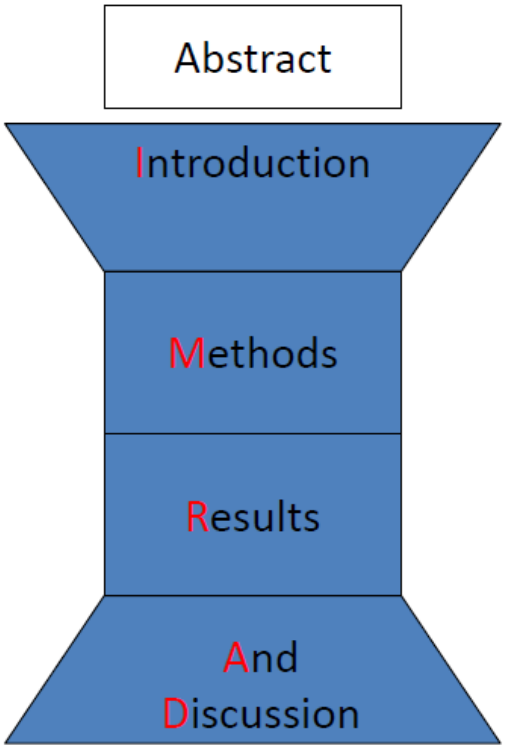


Wiley-Blackwell, March 2009
ISBN 978-1405186193

I-M-R-A-D 论文结构

The IMRAD structure began to be used for scientific papers in the 1940s. By the 1970s 80% of all papers used IMRAD. Since the 1980s it is the standard for original papers.

But, ALWAYS check the Instructions-to-Authors since some journals may deviate from this structure, i.e. separating Discussion and Conclusions or putting the Materials and Methods section after the Discussion/Conclusions!



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但是，有些期刊要求可能要略有变化，如将讨论与结论分开，或把材料与方法部份放在讨论与结论后面，请查阅期刊的作者指南。

The order of writing your manuscript in the IMRaD format starts with the easiest

The easiest to write is …

Methods and Results ← write **during** the research

Discussion and Introduction ← write **after** selecting target journal

Abstract and Title ← write **last**

"Don't underestimate how hard it is or how long it takes to write a good paper."

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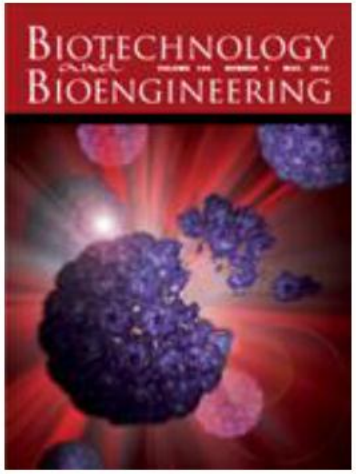

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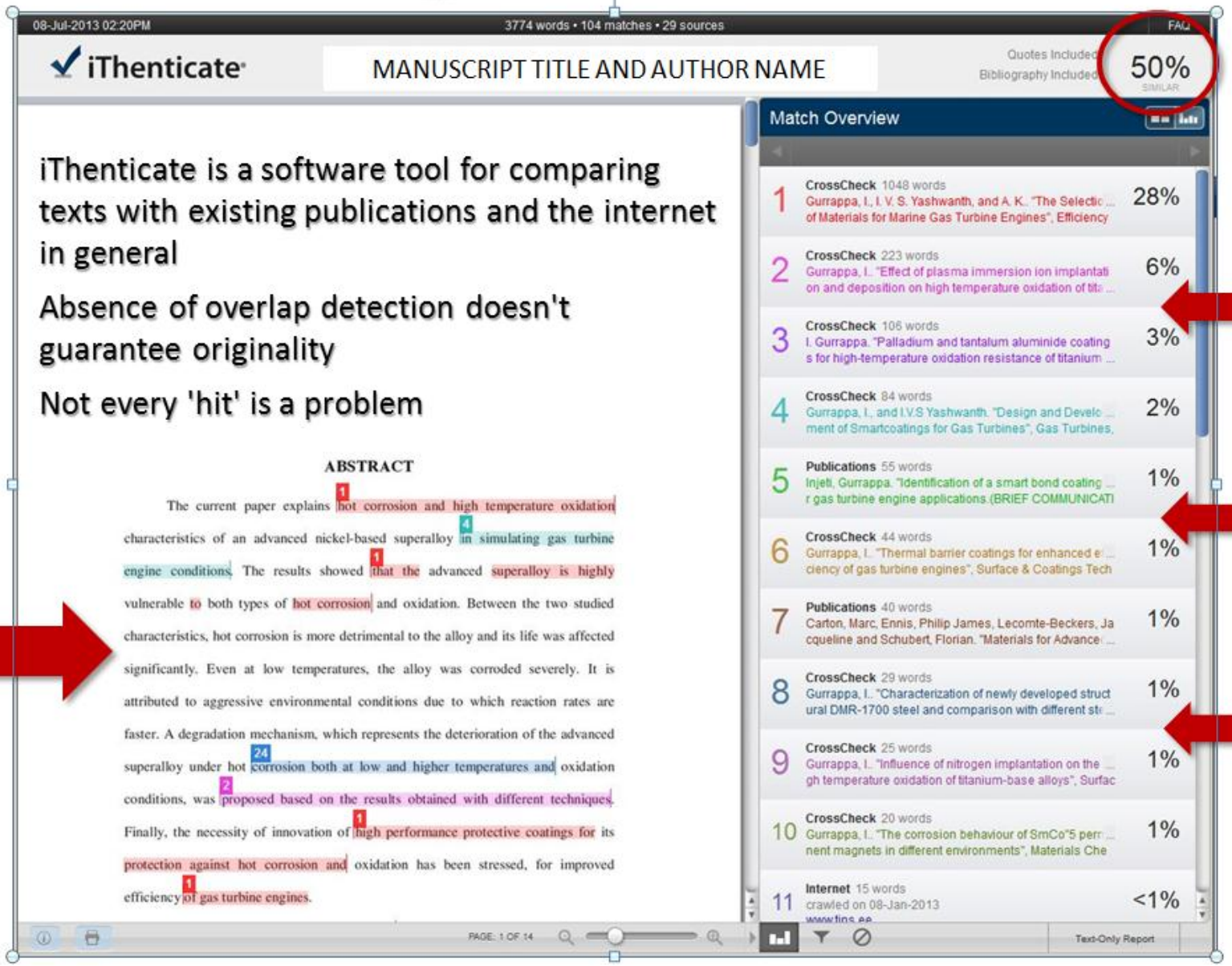

Working with iThenticate

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Literature references

Characterisation and other standard procedures

Multi-word compound names and techniques

Frequently used grammatical structures

"You'll never achieve zero overlap."

Case Studies: What's Plagiarism And What Isn't?

1. Inevitable / Harmless

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 …bility.[11] Si is a …y material in the solid-state photovoltaic industry, whilst mo…ied Si has …en used increas…ly … For exam… 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 that the latter exhibits a significantly lower reflectance[17] and 0.1–0.3 V higher anodic onset potentials in PEC water splitting processes.[13,18]

With this in mind, this study attempted, for the first time, to fabricate Sn-coupled p-Si nanowire arrays for application to solar CO_2 conversion. Vertically aligned, free-standing p-Si nanowire arrays of varying lengths were grown on p-Si wafers using an electroless chemical etching technique. The wire arrays prepared using this method exhibited a > 0.5 V higher anodic onset potential … in photocurrent generation a… formate formation of the plan… the same surface characte… nanoparticles were strategical…

Experimental Section

Fabrication of p-type Si nanowire electrodes

An Ag-catalyzed electroless chemical etching method was used to prepare vertically aligned, freestanding …icon na…wire ar… electrodes. For this, p-type Si (100) waf… (WaferKorea, … B-dop… at 10^{14} … based … resistivity of 1…0 Ω … manufactu… information) were rinsed with acetone, 2-propanol, and ultrapure deionized water. During the chemical etching process, the backsides of the Si wafers were covered with Teflon tape. The substrates were dipped in a piranha solution (H_2SO_4/H_2O_2 = 3 in volume) for 5 min and then in HF (5%) for 1 min to remove the surface oxides. To deposit the Ag seed layer, the substrates were dipped into an aqueous solution of $AgNO_3$ (10 mM) and HF (5 M)

11

for 3 min and rinsed thoroughly with deionized water. Finally, they were immersed into an aqueous solution of H_2O_2 (0.27 M) and HF (5 M) for various times (1–10 h) to grow the wire … …move the residual Ag from the Si … …ing a stream of N_2. For the … …es (1.5 cm × 1.0 cm) onto which a … …t of the back side. After drying at … …and only a certain fraction of the …

$Fe_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}S$. The structure changes and their electrochemical behaviours are discussed in detail in this paper.

2. Results and discussion

2.1 Structure and electrochemical performance

The morphology and crystal structure of the three as prepared compounds were characterized by SEM and XRD. As shown in the SEM images of Figure 1, the particle size ranges from several micrometers to tens of micrometers, and particle size becomes larger and more non-uniform as the Fe content increases. From the X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns (Figure 2a,b,c), *it is very interesting to find that $Fe_{0.2}Mn_{0.8}S$ and $Fe_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}S$ have the same crystal structure as MnS, but the diffraction peaks shift to*

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For the fully charged state (Figure 9, state I: 3 V), the Fe and Mn nanoparticles are consumed and p[40] crystallized phases are formed. Only the first FT peak can be seen while the peak features at longer distances are attenuated, suggesting a reduction in crystallinity and/or particle size. The first FT peak located at ~1.8 Å exhibits shorter distance in comparison with the crystallized pristine $Fe_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}S$. This agrees well with

What about this one?

If the source is cited somewhere in the manuscript, it could still be ok.

Experimental section:

Material synthesis[74]d characterization:

All the samples were prepared by using a solid state reaction method. For FeS, MnS and $Fe_xMn_{1-x}S$ (x=0.2, 0.5, 0.8), the Fe and/or Mn powder, S powder were carefully ground and tabletted. The[65] the tablets were sealed into vacuum quartz tube and heat-treated to 900°C for 40 h. After cooling dow[39]o room temperature, the obtained samples were grou[] electrode pr[] The [] using a scan[] electron m[] samples w[] using Cu-Ka radiation (1.5405Å), and the exact lattice parameters were obtained by refining the XRD data using Fullprof.

El[2]trochemistry test:

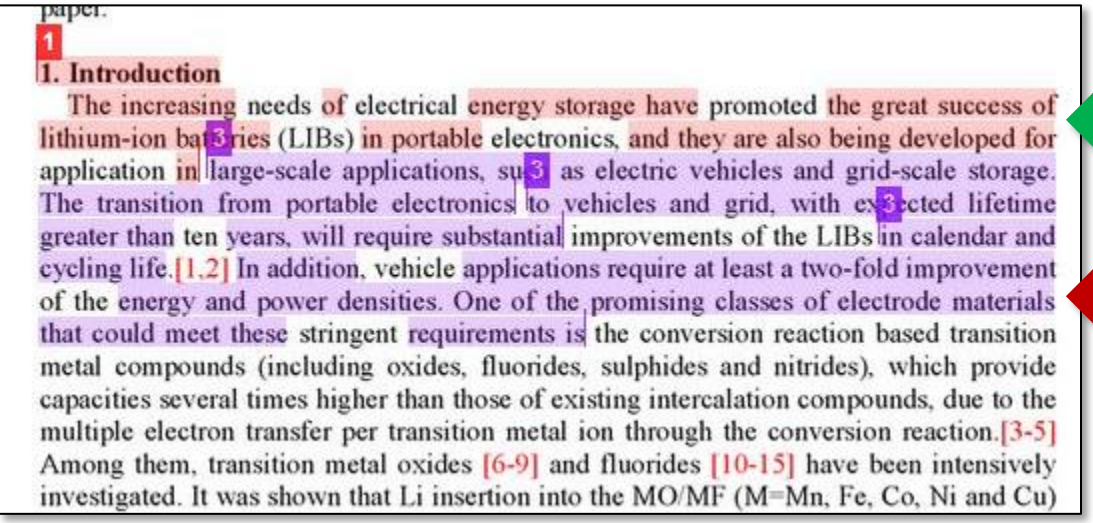
The working electrode was prepared by spreading the slurry of the active materials (70 wt.%), acetylene bla[2] (20 wt.%) and sodium alginate binder (10 wt.%) on Cu foil with the distilled water as solvent. The electrode was dried at 100°C in vacuum for 10 h before use. The coin cells were assembled with pure lithium foil as the counter electrode, and a glass fiber as the separator in an argon-filled glove box. The charge/discharge measurements w[43] carried out on a Land BT2000 battery test system (Wuhan, China) at a current rate of 0.1C (1C=600 mA g^{-1}) under room temperature. The MnS and $Fe_xMn_{1-x}S$ (x[43]2, 0.5, 0.8) electrodes were discharged and charged between the voltage range of 0.1–2.5 V. The voltage range for the FeS electrode was 1.0–2.5 V.

2. Tolerable

Looks bad, but it's about standard experimental procedures – very difficult to rephrase, and why would one intentionally describe the same method differently? That could be understood.

This looks worse, doesn't it?

Let's have a look at this example from an Introduction ....what do you think?



paper.

1

1. Introduction

The increasing needs of electrical energy storage have promoted the great success of lithium-ion batteries (LIBs) in portable electronics, and they are also being developed for application in large-scale applications, such as electric vehicles and grid-scale storage. The transition from portable electronics to vehicles and grid, with expected lifetime greater than ten years, will require substantial improvements of the LIBs in calendar and cycling life.[1,2] In addition, vehicle applications require at least a two-fold improvement of the energy and power densities. One of the promising classes of electrode materials that could meet these stringent requirements is the conversion reaction based transition metal compounds (including oxides, fluorides, sulphides and nitrides), which provide capacities several times higher than those of existing intercalation compounds, due to the multiple electron transfer per transition metal ion through the conversion reaction.[3-5] Among them, transition metal oxides [6-9] and fluorides [10-15] have been intensively investigated. It was shown that Li insertion into the MO/MF (M=Mn, Fe, Co, Ni and Cu)

The red overlap is harmless (hundreds of papers on topic published already)

The purple overlap is highly questionable. This was probably lifted intentionally from the source paper and only minimally modified.

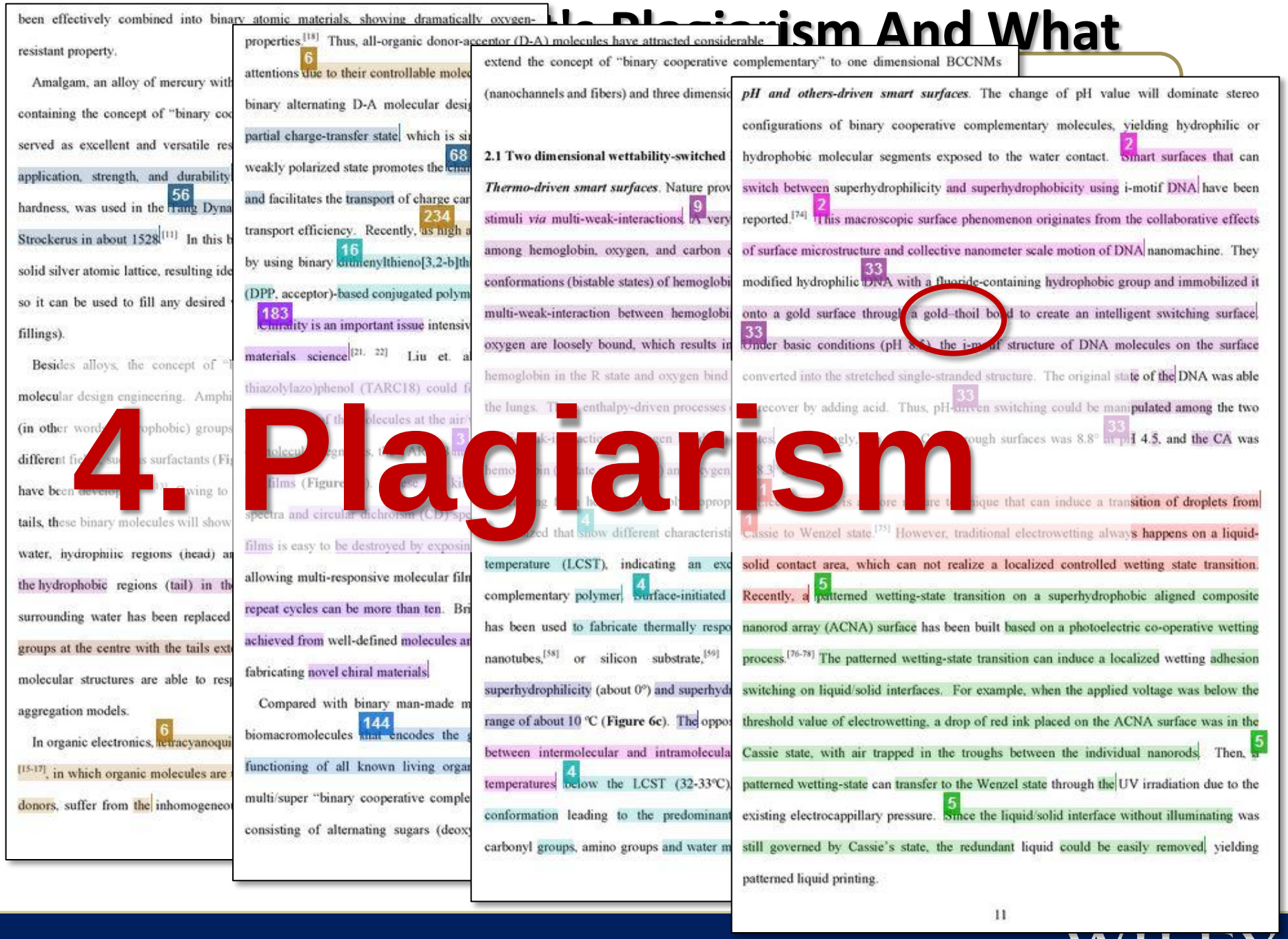
3. Questionable...

If a manuscript displays a number of such overlaps, coincidence can be ruled out – especially when the number of sources is very limited.

“Not every overlap is the author's fault or intention – coincidences possible!”

...ism And What

4. Plagiarism



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–thoil bond to create an intelligent switching surface. Under basic conditions (pH 8.6), 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

Self-Plagiarism (text recycling)

Green light

Red light

Method

Introduction

Discussion/Conclusion

Data

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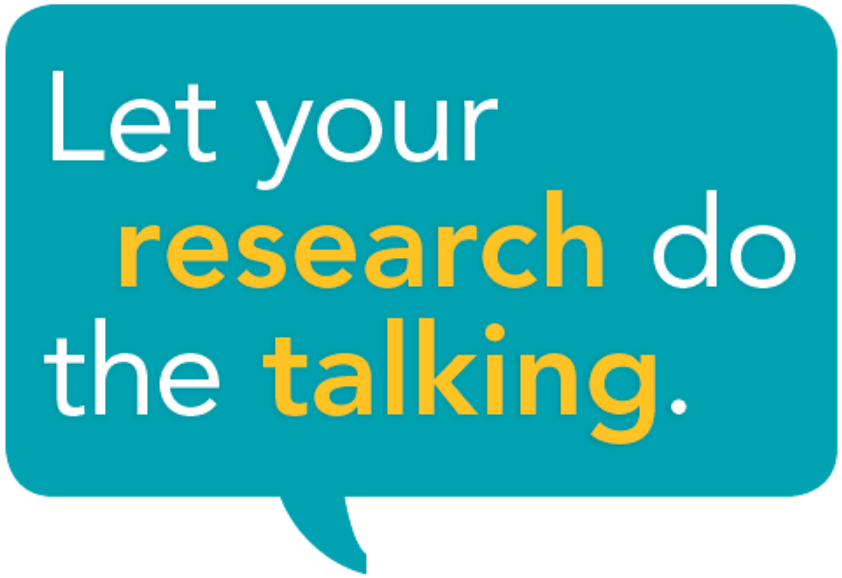

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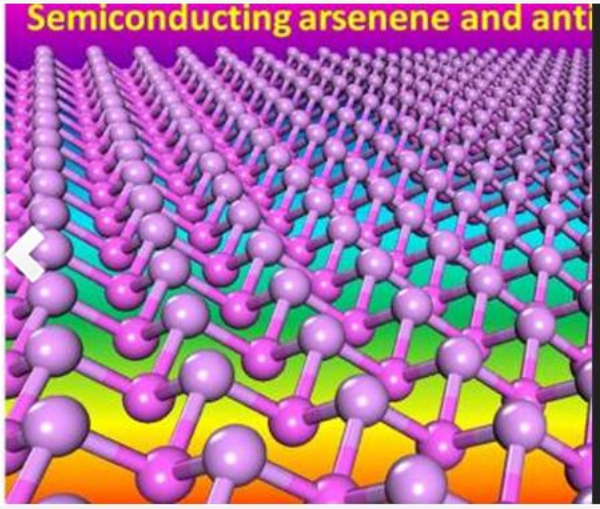

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