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美国化学会ACS期刊投稿与写作

厦门大学

2024年10月23日

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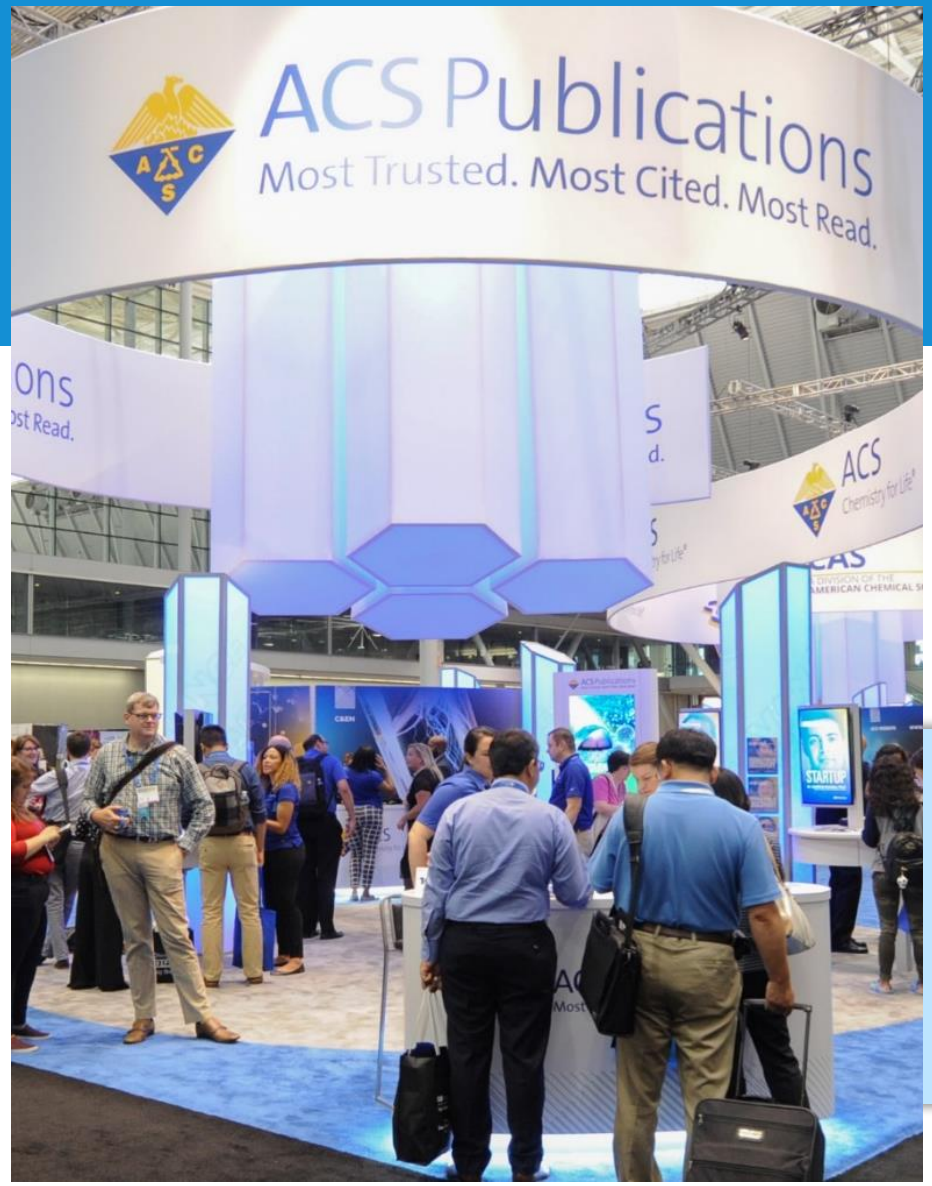

ACS Is the World's Largest Scientific Society

- 出版高品质的专业科学期刊
- 促进化学及相关学科的交流与发展

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多个国家

150,000+
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https://pubs.acs.org

出版 80 多种高品质的专业科学期刊

2024年 JCR 期刊引证报告：ACS期刊的影响因子中位数为 4.8，总引用次数超过 440 万。

美国化学会志 JACS 保持在化学领域里是被引用次数最多的期刊。

部分期刊在各自学科领域内是被引用次数最多的期刊之一：

Analytical Chemistry
Crystal Growth & Design
Journal of Medicinal Chemistry
Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry

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WE COVER EVERY ASPECT OF CHEMISTRY

ACS 的很多期刊是跨学科的，涵盖了广泛的研究领域课题的前沿研究成果。研究需要寻求的答案可能不仅限于一种 ACS 期刊。

ACS 期刊涵盖的学科领域包括但不限于：

无机化学
有机化学
有机金属化学
分析化学

物理化学
理论与计算化学
高分子科学
化学教育

能源 催化
材料科学
纳米科学

农业与食品化学
生物与药物化学
化学工程与工业化学
地球、空间与环境化学

Journal of the American Chemical Society 美国化学会志

2023 Impact Factor: 14.4 | Citations: 568,265

美国化学会志 **JACS** 创刊于 **1879** 年，是美国化学会出版的第一本期刊和旗舰期刊，也是世界上所有化学和科学交叉领域的杰出期刊。

JACS 是化学领域里被引用次数最多的跨学科化学期刊，目前每年发表大约 **2500** 篇科研文章，每周出版一期。

发表化学各个领域里顶尖的基础和应用研究成果。

期刊收录研究方向：化学，跨学科化学

Indexed in: CAS, SCIE, Scopus, PubMed, etc.

Chemical Reviews 化学评论

2023 Impact Factor: 51.4 | Citations: 230,794

Chemical Reviews 是最受推崇同时也是排名最高的期刊之一，涵盖了化学学科所有的研究领域，为有机化学，无机化学，物理化学，分析化学，理论化学和生物化学各领域的重要研究提供全面，权威，关键和可读性强的综述文章。

除了综述文章以外，期刊定期出版权威专题，重点关注新兴研究领域的单一主题或方向。

期刊收录研究方向：化学，跨学科化学

Indexed in: CAS, SCIE, Scopus, PubMed, etc.

Organic-Inorganic Chemistry 有机与无机化学

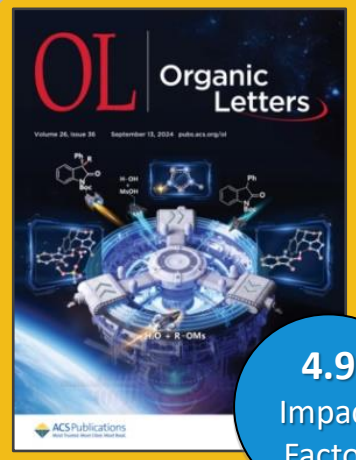
- **The Journal of Organic Chemistry**

有机化学领域的著名期刊

3.3 Impact Factor

- **Organic Letters**

有机化学被引用次数最多的期刊之一



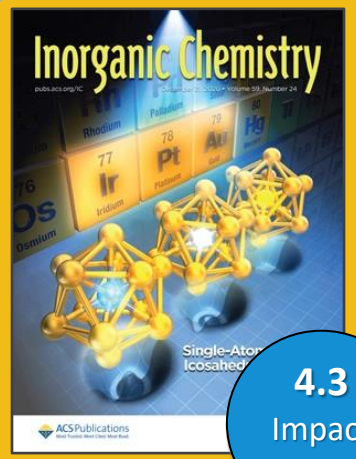
4.9 Impact Factor

3.1 Impact Factor

- **Inorganic Chemistry**

无机化学领域被引用次数最多的期刊

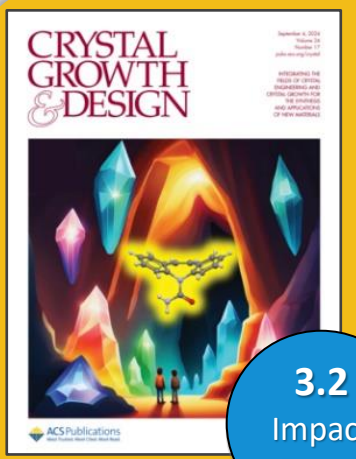
2.5 Impact Factor



4.3 Impact Factor

- **Crystal Growth & Design**

晶体学领域被引用次数最多的期刊



3.2 Impact Factor

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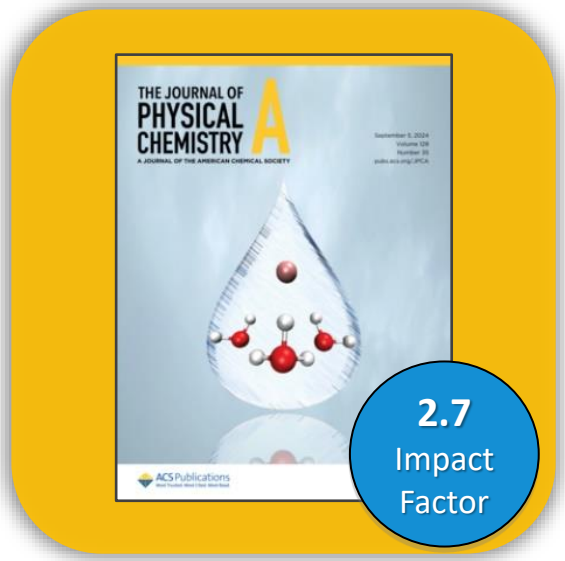
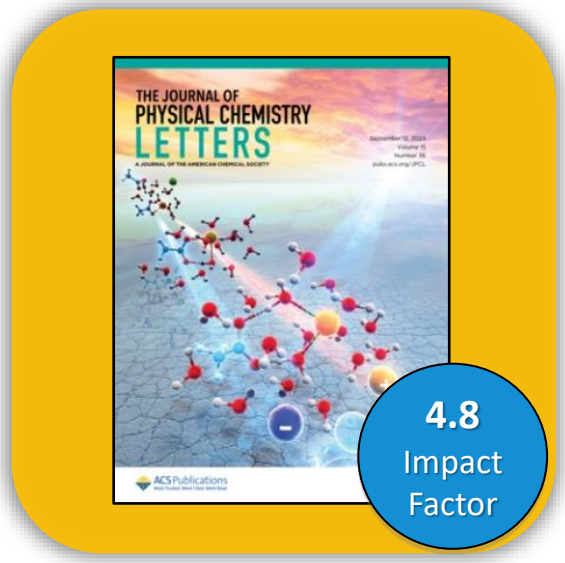
Physical Chemistry 物理化学

The Journal of Physical Chemistry A
分子、离子、自由基、团簇和气溶胶物理化学的实验、理论和计算研究



The Journal of Physical Chemistry B
生物物理、生物化学、生物材料和软物质领域的实验、理论和计算研究

The Journal of Physical Chemistry C
纳米、低维和块状材料物理化学的实验、理论和计算研究;界面的化学转变;以及能量转换和储存



The Journal of Physical Chemistry Letters
物理化学领域的快报类期刊

Analytical Chemistry 分析化学

2023 Impact Factor: 6.7 | Citations: 153,592

Analytical Chemistry是分析化学领域被引用次数最多的同行评审期刊，收录了分析化学所有分支的原创研究。

研究方向包括但不限于生物分析化学、生物工程、化学分析、环境科学、鉴证和医学。主题通常包括化学反应和选择性、化学计量学与数据处理、电化学、元素与分子表征、成像、仪器、质谱、微米/纳米尺度系统、组学、传感、分类、光谱学和表面分析。论文中若采用已有的分析方法，则应该阐述该分析方法的重要用途及显著提升，或者有重要分析物。

期刊收录研究方向：化学，分析化学

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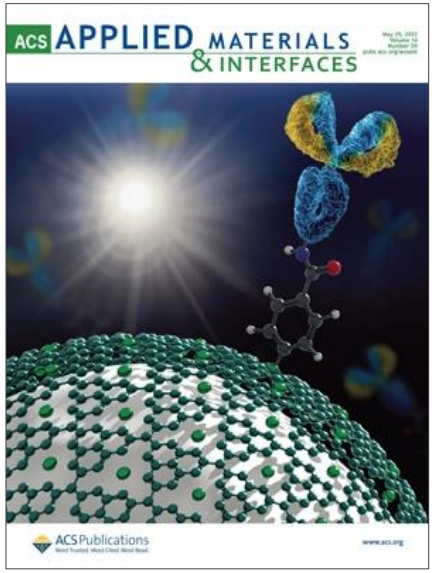
Applied Materials Science & Engineering 应用材料系列期刊



ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces

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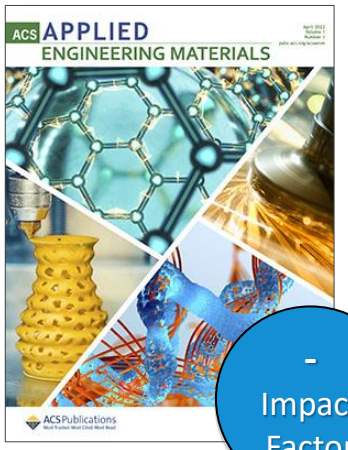
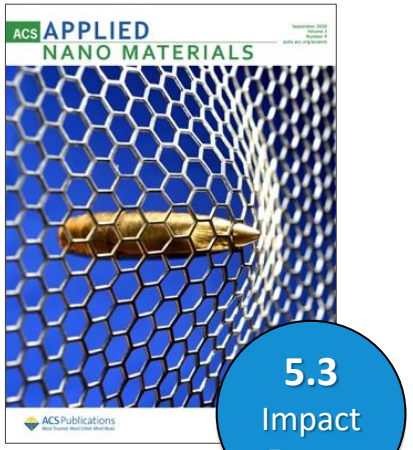
4.3 Impact Factor

5.4 Impact Factor



- Impact Factor



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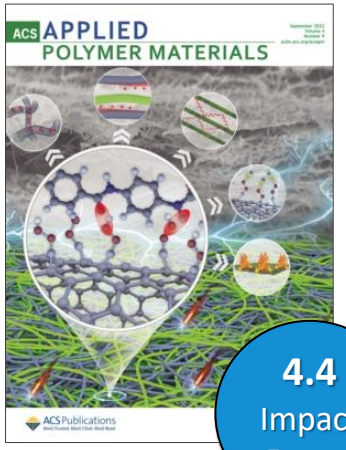

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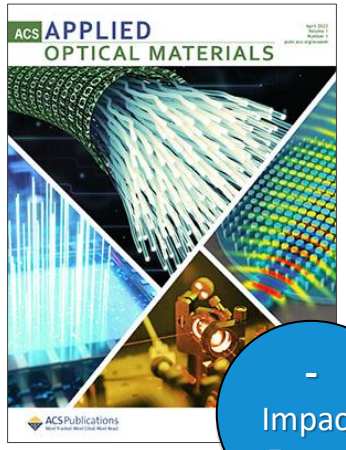


- Impact Factor

ACS AMI子刊

生物材料 Bio

电子材料 Electronic

能源材料 Energy

工程材料 Engineering

纳米材料 NANO

聚合材料 Polymer

光学材料 Optical

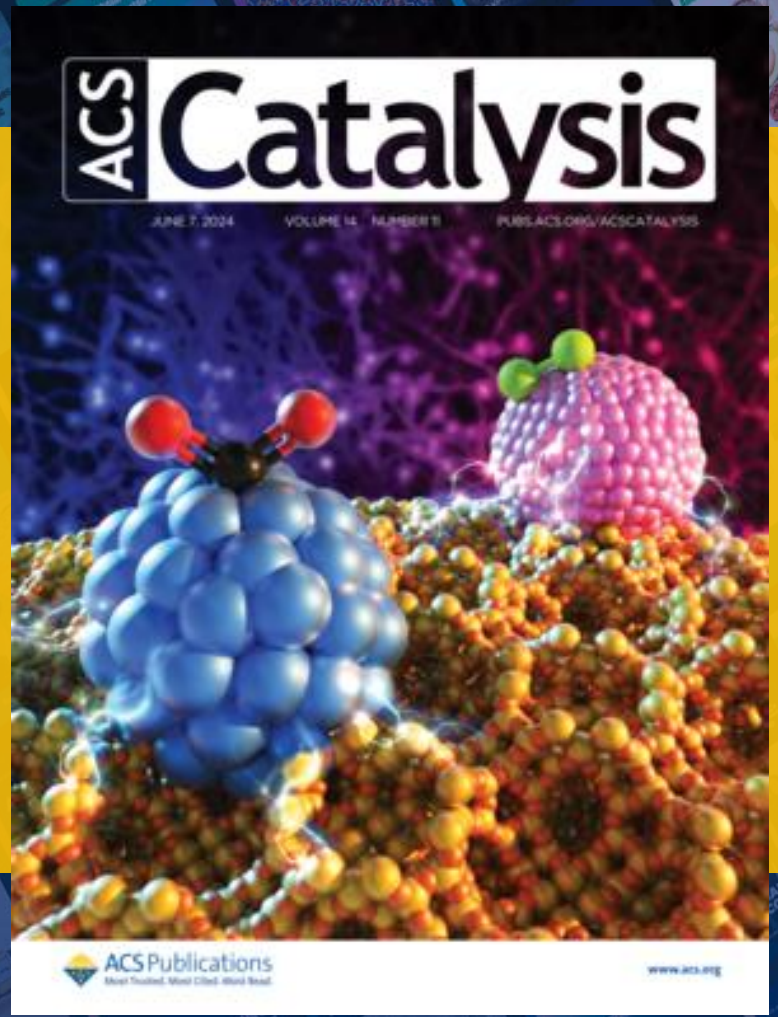
ACS Catalysis 催化领域的权威期刊

2023 Impact Factor: 11.3 | Citations: 130,342

1. 催化各个分支领域（均相催化、多相催化、酶催化）的多学科催化科学研究。

2. 报导催化研究进展，具有独特的催化反应性能，在分子或原子级别上理解催化机理的研究。

3. 强调采用通用的标准（转换率、 转换数和选择性）表征催化剂。



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Nanoscience and Nanotechnology 纳米科学与技术

ACS NANO

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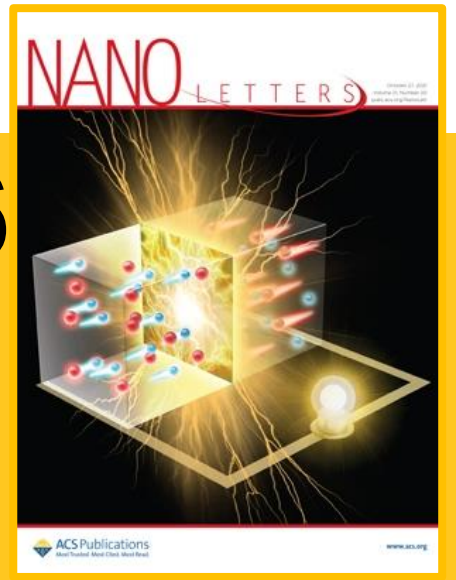
15.8

IMPACT FACTOR

9.6



NANO LETTERS

快速报告是刊载纳米科学和技术所有领域的基础、应用和新兴研究成果的期刊。符合其范围的主要标准之一是至少融合两个不同领域或学科。

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Open Access Journals

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ACS Central Science

Launched in 2015

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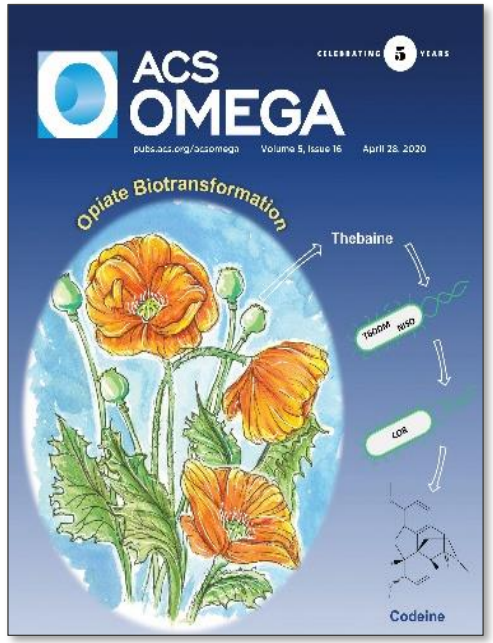

ACS Omega

Launched in 2016

IMPACT FACTOR

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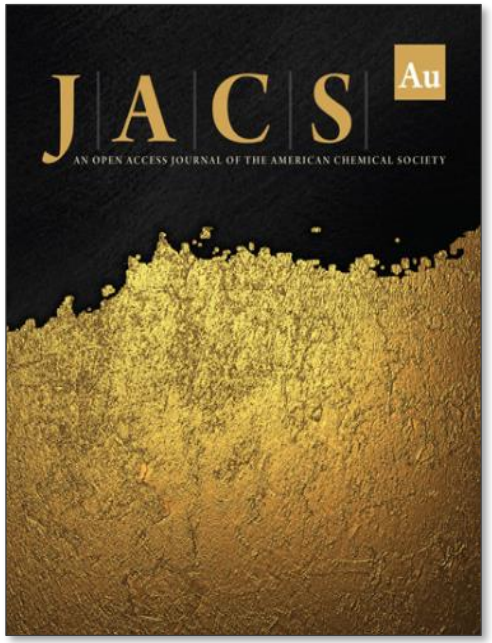

JACS Au

Launched in 2021

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8.5

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- ACS Bio & Med Chem Au
- ACS Engineering Au
- ACS Environmental Au
- ACS Materials Au
- ACS Measurement Science Au
- ACS Nanoscience Au
- ACS Organic & Inorganic Au
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- ACS Polymers Au

ACS Central Science，ACS Omega，JACS Au 多学科化学期刊

ACS 与中国的高校及科研机构的合作期刊

Precision Chemistry	2023	University of Science and Technology of China
Chemical & Biomedical Imaging	2023	Nanjing University
Environment & Health	2023	the Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, CAS

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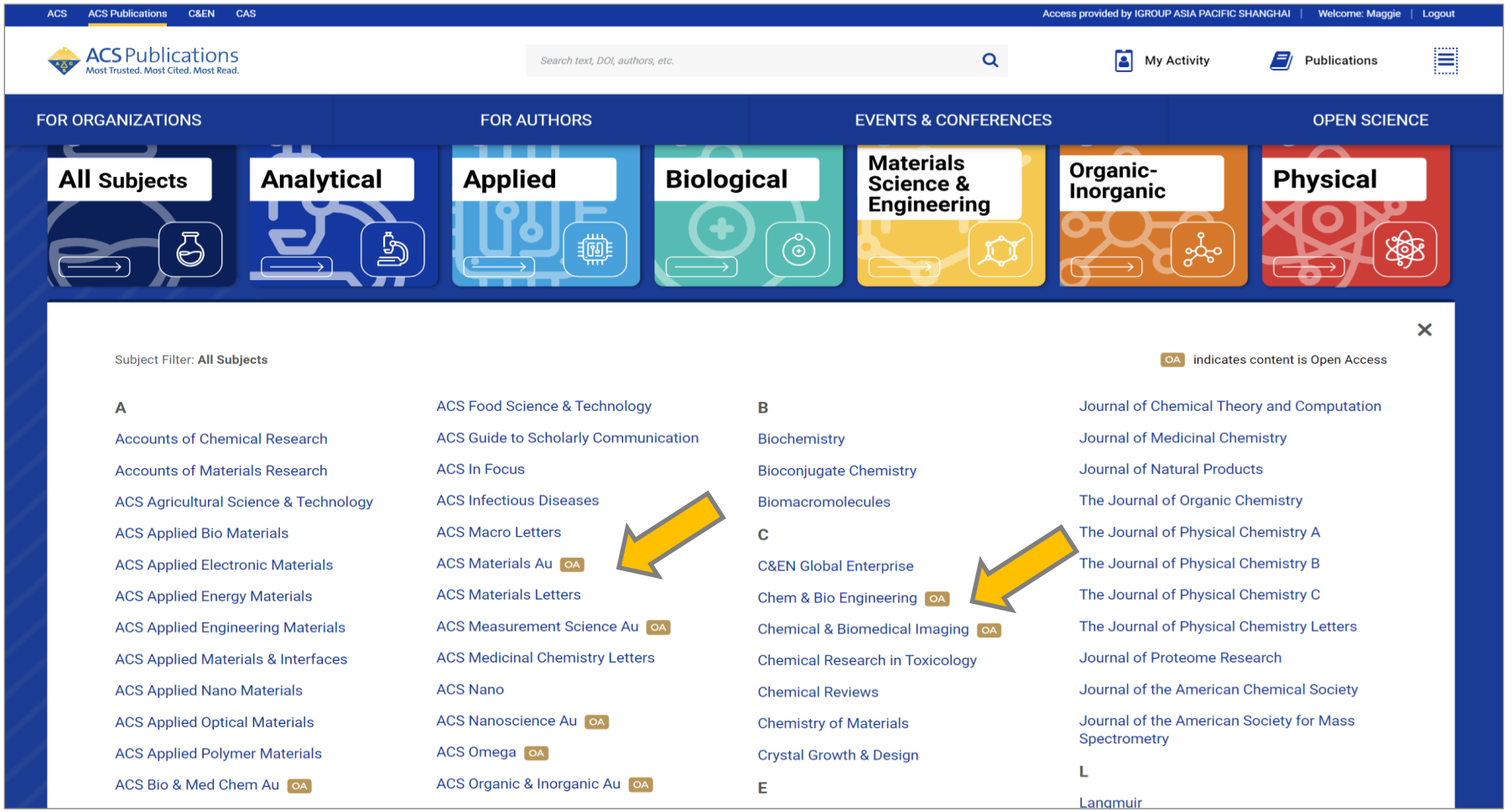

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COMMUNICATION | July 3, 2024

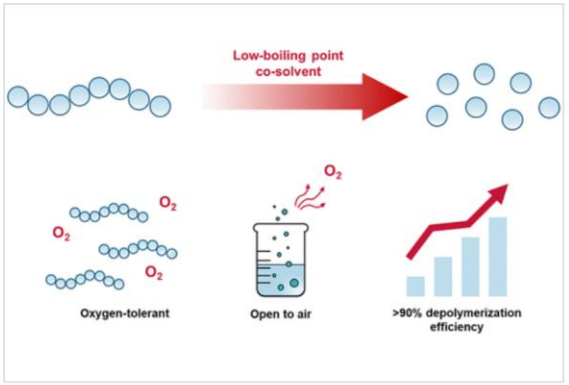
Open-Air Chemical Recycling: Fully Oxygen-Tolerant ATRP Depolymerization

Stella Afroditi Mountaki, Richard Whitfield, Evelina Liarou, Nghia P. Truong, and Athina Anastasaki*

Open PDF | Supporting Information (1)

Abstract

While oxygen-tolerant strategies have been overwhelmingly developed for controlled radical polymerizations, the low radical concentrations typically required for high monomer recovery render oxygen-tolerant solution depolymerizations particularly challenging. Here, an open-air atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP) depolymerization is presented, whereby a small amount of a volatile cosolvent is introduced as a means to thoroughly remove oxygen. Ultrafast depolymerization (i.e., 2 min) could efficiently proceed in an open vessel, allowing a very high monomer retrieval to be achieved (i.e., ~91% depolymerization efficiency), on par with that of the fully deoxygenated analogue. Oxygen probe studies combined with detailed depolymerization kinetics revealed the importance of



Journal of the American Chemical Society
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Published July 3, 2024

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Radical Stitching Polymerization and Its Alternating Copolymerization
July 2, 2024 | *Journal of the American Chemical Society*
Yusuke Hamada, Soya Togawa, and Ryo Shintani*

Mild Catalytic Degradation of Crystalline Polyethylene Units in a Solid State Assisted by Carboxylic Acid Groups

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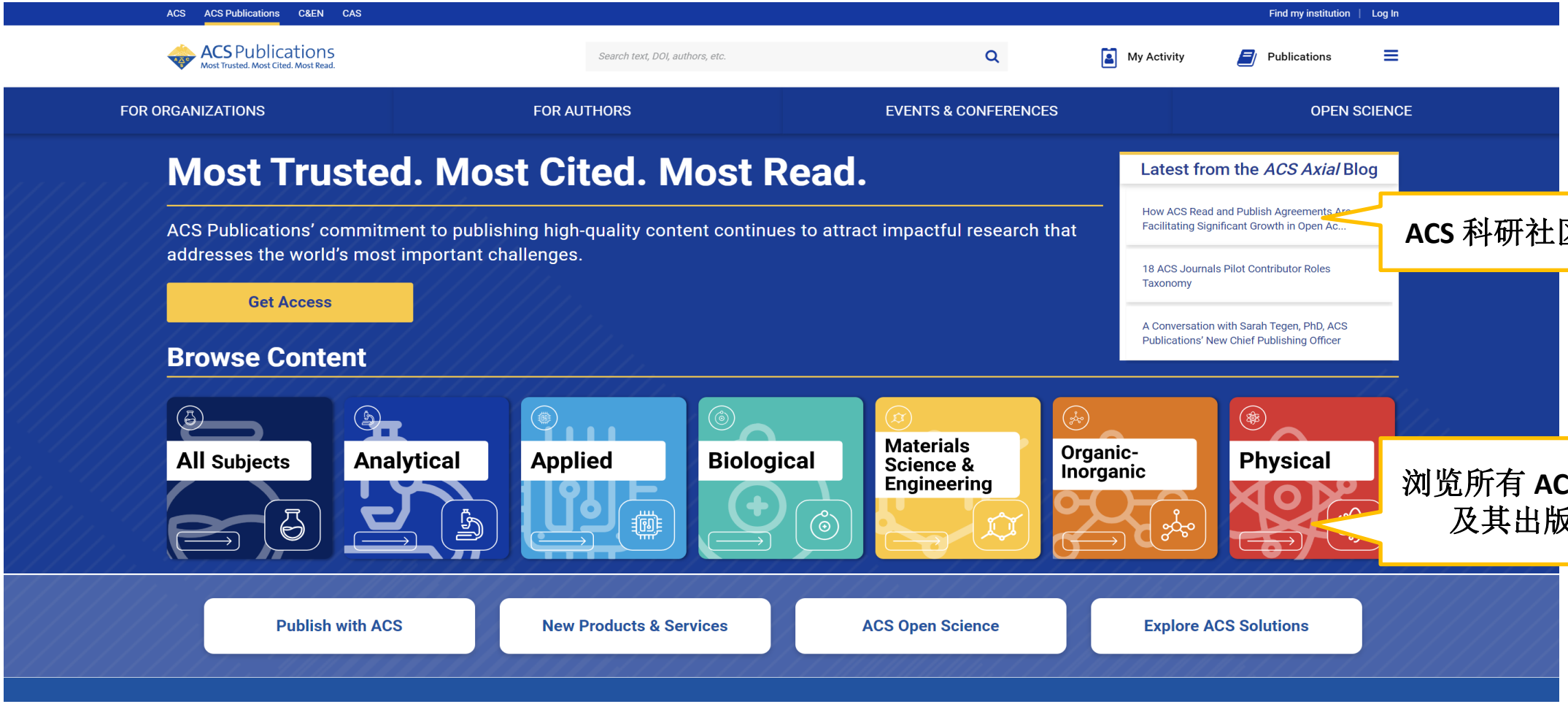

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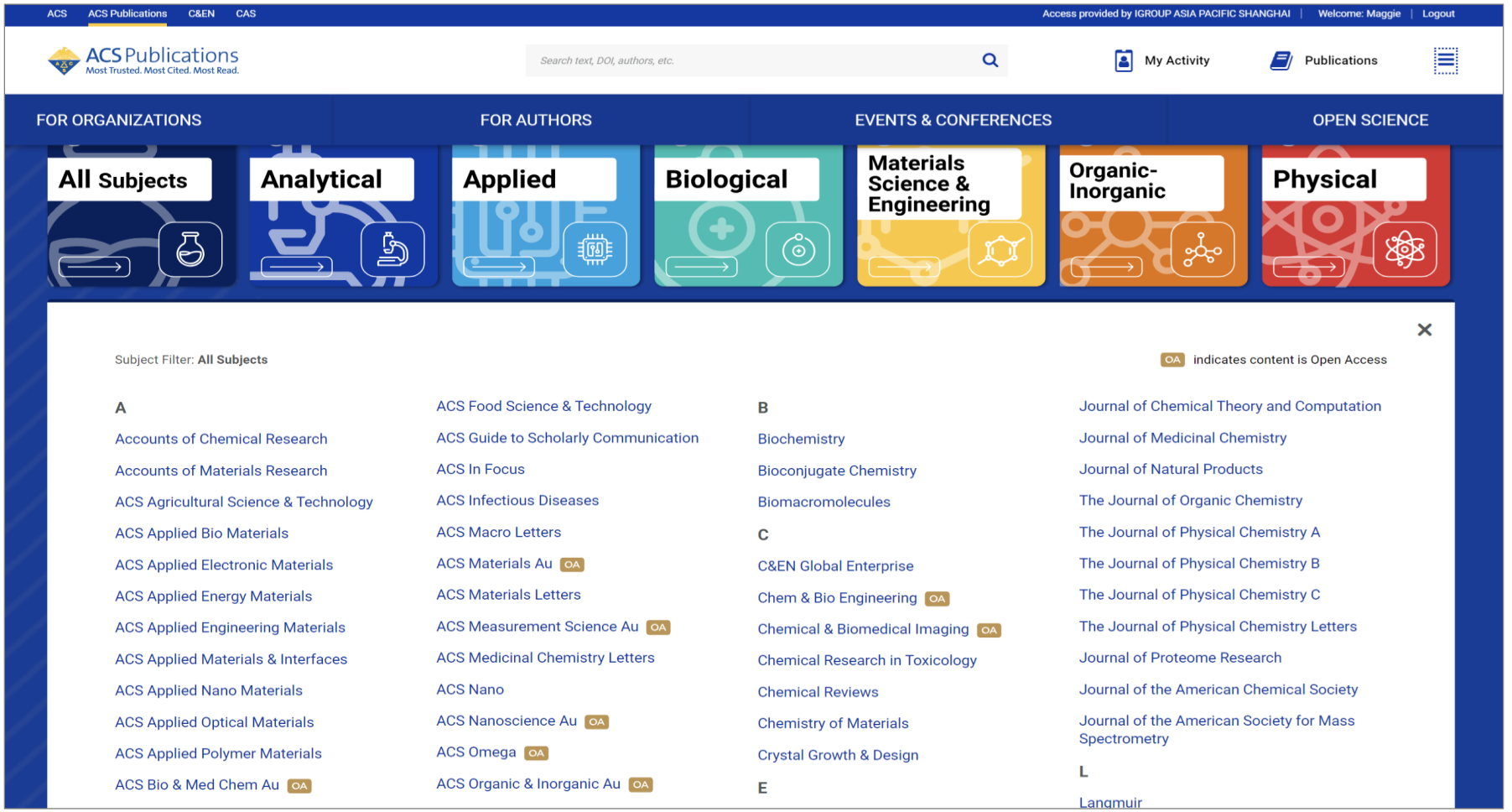

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Journal of the American Chemical Society

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jacs@jacs.acs.org

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Aims & Scope

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43,219,948	14.4	14.8	568,265	24.4	28.2	66.9	13.9

Data as of 2023. | *Measurements in median days. | View all Metrics

Aims & Scope

of the American Chemical Society, founded in 1879, is the flagship journal of the American Chemical Society and eeminent journal of chemistry and interfacing areas of science. The journal considers submissions in core fields not limited to:

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- Biological and medicinal chemistry, and biotechnology
- Sustainable and environmental chemistry
- Computational and theoretical chemistry
- Materials and nanoscience
- Energy and catalysis
- Chemical engineering
- Earth, atmospheric and space chemistry
- Chemical education

Aims & Scope
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Event

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ARTICLE | March 19, 2024

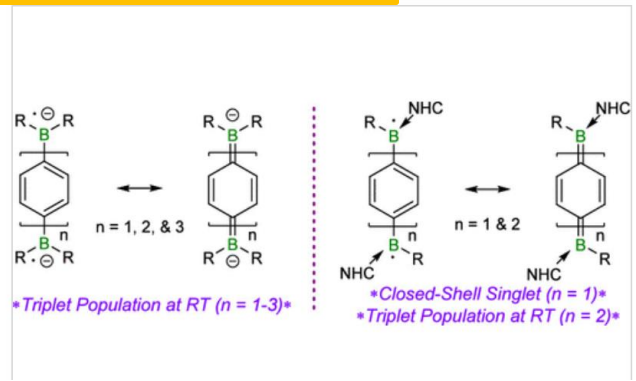
Dianionic and Neutral Diboron-Centered Classical Diradicaloids

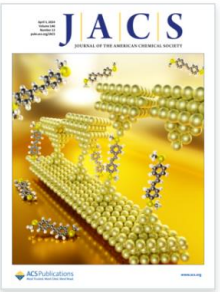
Ayan Das, Benedict J. Elvers, Nicolas Chrysochos, Sk Imraj Uddin, Tejaswinee Gangber, Ivo Krummenacher, Dipanti Borah, Anshika Mishra, Maheswaran Shanmugam*, Cem B. Yildiz*, Holger Braunschweig*, Carola Schulzke*, and Anukul Jana*

Open PDF | Supporting Information (1)

Abstract

Herein, we report the syntheses and electronic structures of crystalline dianionic as well as neutral diboron-centered classical diradicaloids as boron analogues of classical Thiele, Chichibabin, and Müller (this only for dianionic diradicaloids!) hydrocarbons. These are based on borane radical anion and NHC-stabilized boryl radical spin carriers, respectively. All these dianionic diboron-centered diradicaloids exhibit triplet population at room temperature regardless of the π-conjugated spacer: *p*-phenylene, *p*,*p*′-biphenylene, or *p*,*p*″-terphenylene. In the case of neutral diboron-centered diradicaloids, the





Journal of the American Chemical Society
Cite this: *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2024, 146, 13, 9004–9011
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Published March 19, 2024

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Recommended Articles

Trapping of a Terminal Int… Dinitrogen Reduction: Mor… Hydrazines in Two Steps f…
April 10, 2024 | *Journal of the American Chemical Society*
Maximilian Rang, Myron Heinz, Anel Halkić, Marco Weber, Rian D.…

标题&作者

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Abstract 摘要

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JACS JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Breaking a Molecular Scaling Relationship Using an Iron–Iron Fused Porphyrin Electrocatalyst for Oxygen Reduction

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Figures References SI Supporting Info

Subjects

Catalysts | Crystal Structure | Electrodes | Pyrroles | Redox Reactions

Introduction

Catalysts are essential to the efficient performance of technological systems and all living organisms. However, molecular scaling relationships (1−4) involving trade-offs between thermodynamic and kinetic performance metrics can limit their effectiveness. The Sabatier principle (5,6) indicates that optimal catalysis occurs when the binding between a catalyst and its substrate is *"just right"* and of intermediary strength. In other words, the interactions should be neither too strong nor too weak; otherwise, the binding of the reactants or desorption of the products will limit the reaction rate. Such trade-offs between thermodynamic and kinetic performance metrics also apply to electrocatalytic reactions, as exemplified in the benchmarking of homogeneous molecular electrocatalysts via comparisons of catalytic Tafel plots (7,8) relating the turnover frequency (TOF) of a molecular catalyst to the overpotential (η) (Figure 1a). In this analysis, TOF is the ratio of moles of product ($N_{product}$) produced over a set unit of time, in which the catalyst is stable, versus the moles of total catalysts contained within the *reaction-diffusion layer* (N_{cat}), a region near the electrode surface, where the concentration profiles of electro-activated versus nonactivated catalysts differ from their bulk values (eq 1). (8) Correspondingly, η is defined as the difference in absolute value between the applied electrode potential (E_{app}) and the equilibrium potential of the reaction being catalyzed (E_{eq}; eq 2). (9−11)

$$\mathrm{TOF} = \frac{N_{\mathrm{product}}}{N_{\mathrm{cat}}} = \frac{\mathrm{TOF}_{\max}}{1 + \exp\left[\frac{F}{RT}(E_{\mathrm{app}} - E_{\mathrm{cat/2}})\right]} \quad (1)$$

References

This article reference

1. Pérez-Ramírez, J.; Scaling Relationships DOI: 10.1038/s4192

View

2. Masa, J.; Schuhma Electrocatalysis. *J. S* 2181− 2182, DOI: 10

View

3. Nie, W.; McCrory, C. C. L. Strategies for Breaking Molecular Scaling Relationships for the Electrochemical CO_2 Reduction Reaction. *Dalton Trans.* **2022**, *51*, 6993−7010, DOI: 10.1039/D2DT00333C

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4. Kulkarni, A.; Siahrostami, S.; Patel, A.; Nørskov, J. K. Understanding Catalytic Activity Trends in the Oxygen

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References
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Supporting Information
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Supporting Information 支持信息

Supporting Information
文章的支持信息描述研究工作的完整实验细节，实现可重复性。

Content
化合物，表格，实验等应以在文章中的提及顺序呈现，对应稿件中使用的编号系统。

Reversible Spatiotemporal Control of Induced Protein Degradation by Bistable PhotoPROTACs

ck Pfaff[1,+], Kusal T. G. Samarasinghe[2,+], Craig M. Crews[2,3,4] and Erick M. Carreira[1]

nt of Chemistry and Applied Biosciences, Laboratory of Organic

r-Prelog-Weg 3, 8093 Zürich, Switzerland

partment of Molecular, Cell, and Developmental Biology, Yale Universit

Haven, CT 06511, United States

pt of Chemistry, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06511, United States

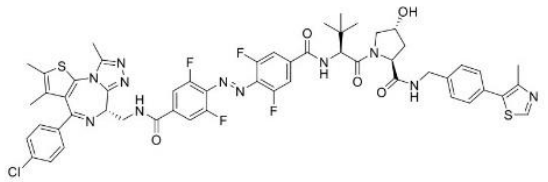
pt of Pharmacology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06511, United State

Content

活性化合物命名，编号
结构式
合成步骤

活性化合物表征分析
Rf, NMR, IR, ESI-HRMS

(2S,4R)-1-((S)-2-(4-((E)-(4-((((S)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,3,9-trimethyl-6H-thieno[3,2-f][1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]diazepin-6-yl)methyl)carbamoyl)-2,6-difluorophenyl)diazenyl)-3,5-difluorobenzamido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoyl)-4-hydroxy-N-(4-(4-methylthiazol-5-yl)benzyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (photoPROTAC-1)



JQ-1 amine **18** (10.5 mg, 28.0 µmol, 1.00 equiv) and acid **S4** (21.4 mg, 28.0 µmol, 1.00 equiv) were dissolved in anhydrous DMF (0.28 ml, 0.1 M). DIPEA (12 µl, 85 µmol, 3.00 equiv) and HATU (11.3 mg, 30.0 µmol, 1.05 equiv) were added to the reaction mixture at room temperature. After 2 hours, the reaction mixture was quenched by addition of sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ and the aq. phase was extracted three times with EtOAc. The combined org. layers were washed with brine and dried over sodium sulfate. Residual DMF and tetramethylurea were removed by lyophilization after freezing in a water/dioxane mixture. The crude product was further purified by flash column chromatography (94% EtOAc/4% iPrOH/2% H_2O) to afford **photoPROTAC-1** as an orange oil (16.0 mg, 14.0 µmol, 51%).

Rf = 0.36 (85% EtOAc/10% iPrOH/5% H_2O).

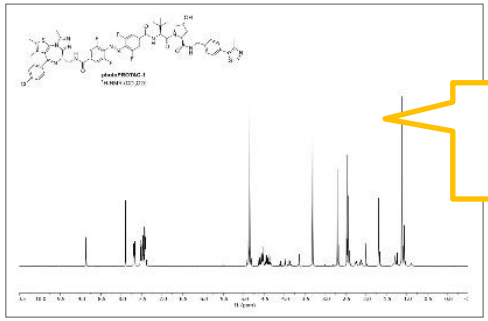
^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) δ = 8.87 (s, 1H), 7.70 (dd, J = 5.1, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.67 (dd, J = 5.1, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.44 – 7.40 (m, 4H), 4.91 (s, 1H), 4.65 – 4.50 (m, 4H), 3 (dd, J = 13.6, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.35 (d, J = 15.4 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (dd, J = 11.0, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.29 – 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.15 – 2.09 (m, 1H), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 9H).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CD_3OD) δ = 174.4, 172.0, 166.8, 166.7, 166.5, 157.4, 156.1, 155.3, 153.0, 152.2, 149.0, 140.3, 139.2, 138.1, 138.1, 134.3, 133.5, 133.4, 133.3, 133.3, 132.0, 132.0, 131.5, 131.4, 131.3, 130.4, 129.8, 129.0, 113.4, 113.1, 71.1, 60.9, 59.9, 58.2, 56.8, 43.7, 42.9, 39.0, 37.2, 27.1, 15.8, 14.4, 12.9, 11.6.

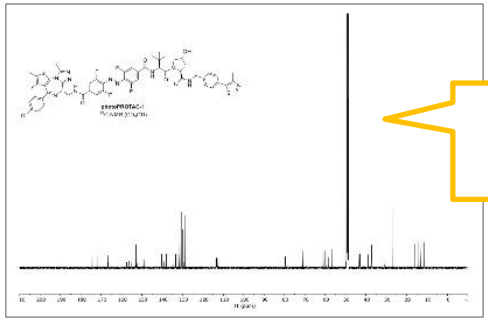
19F NMR (471 MHz, CD_3OD) δ = -121.4, -121.5.

IR: 3322, 2925. 28855, 1665, 1533, 1427, 1343, 1243, 1090, 1047, 967, 843.

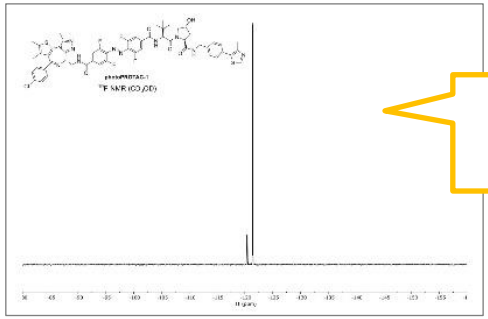
ESI-HRMS: calcd. for $C_{54}H_{51}ClF_4N_{11}O_5S_2$ $[M+H]^+$ 1108.3135, found 1108.3144.



^{1}H-NMR



^{13}C-NMR



^{19}F-NMR

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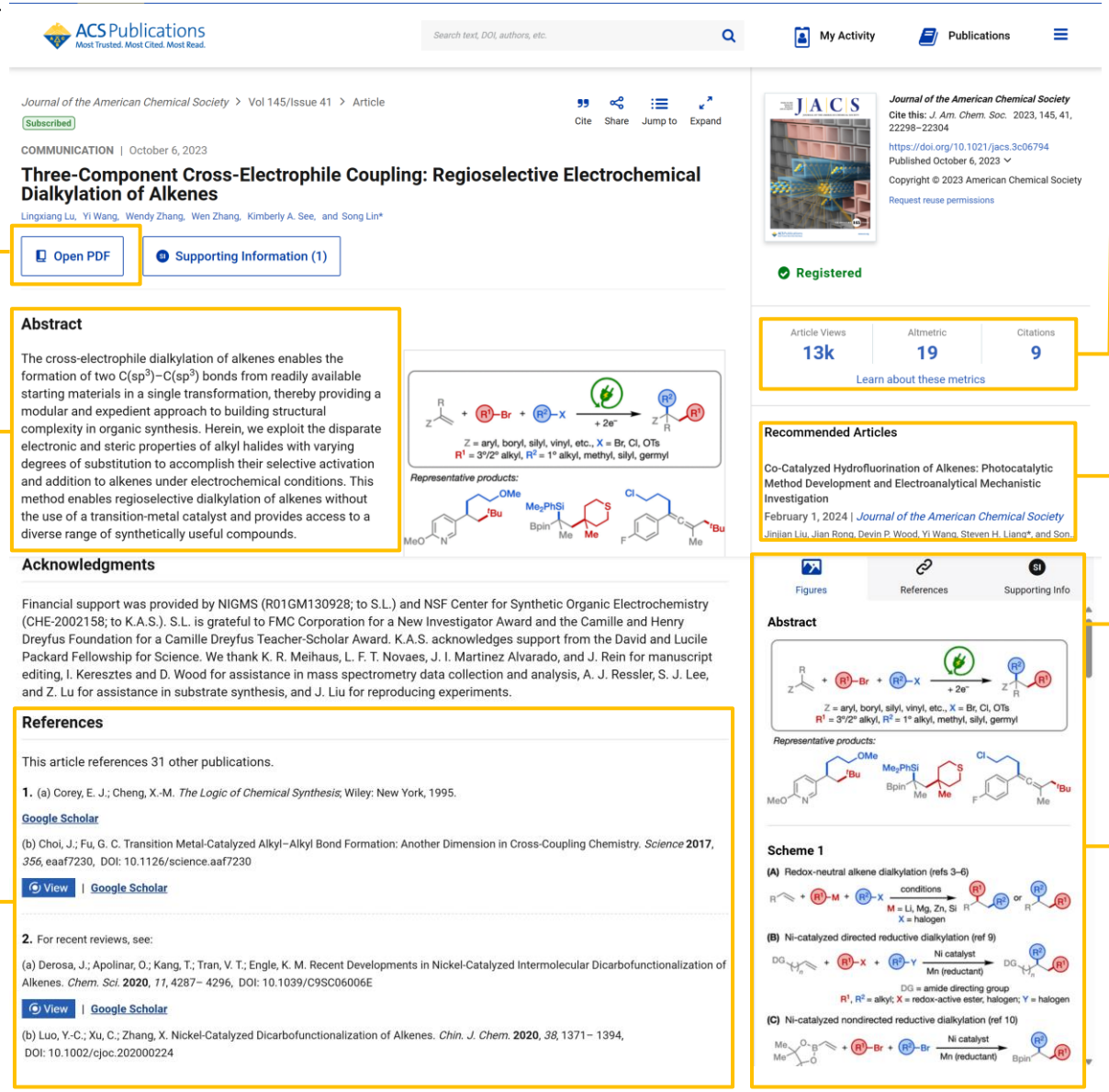

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Citations 被引次数

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期刊科技论文的基本框架和写作要点

Q.你会从哪里开始写自己的论文呢？

A. 建立提纲

B. 标题 & 摘要

C. 结论

D. 图片或表格

E. 其它部分：如实验环节，数据处理等

科技论文写作的基本架构

前段

中段

后段

科技论文写作基本架构——IMRD Structure

Abstract

Why they did it ?

How they did it ?

What did they find ?

What does it mean ?

Introduction

What is known about the topic ?

What is not known ?

What questions the authors asked and answered ?

Methods

What experiments were done to answer the questions stated in the introduction ?

Results

What has been found ?

Discussion

How the results support the conclusion ?

Conclusion

What did they find ?

Better explain them ?

What is the next ?

Title 标题

- 形式　名词性的短语结构
- 表达　我的研究内容 **What is it about ?**

  我的研究结果 **What did we find ?**
- 避免　复杂难懂的缩写：**B97-1，DEF2Y**

  复杂的命名或分子式：**$[(PBO)Pd(NCMe)_2][OTf]_2$**

  难以证实或主观的词语：**First, Only, Novel ……**

  把标题写成设问句：**Why …… ? How …… ?**

Title 标题

标题案例：

- Radical Route to 1,4-Benzothiazine Derivatives from 2-Aminobenzenethiols and Ketones under Transition-Metal-Free Conditions

  合成 1,4-苯并噻嗪衍生物的新方法

- 11-Step Total Synthesis of Pallambins C and D

  天然物 Pallambins C/D 的全合成

- Cu and Cu-Based Nanoparticles: Synthesis and Applications in Catalysis

  铜与铜基纳米粒子：催化中的合成与应用

Abstract 摘要

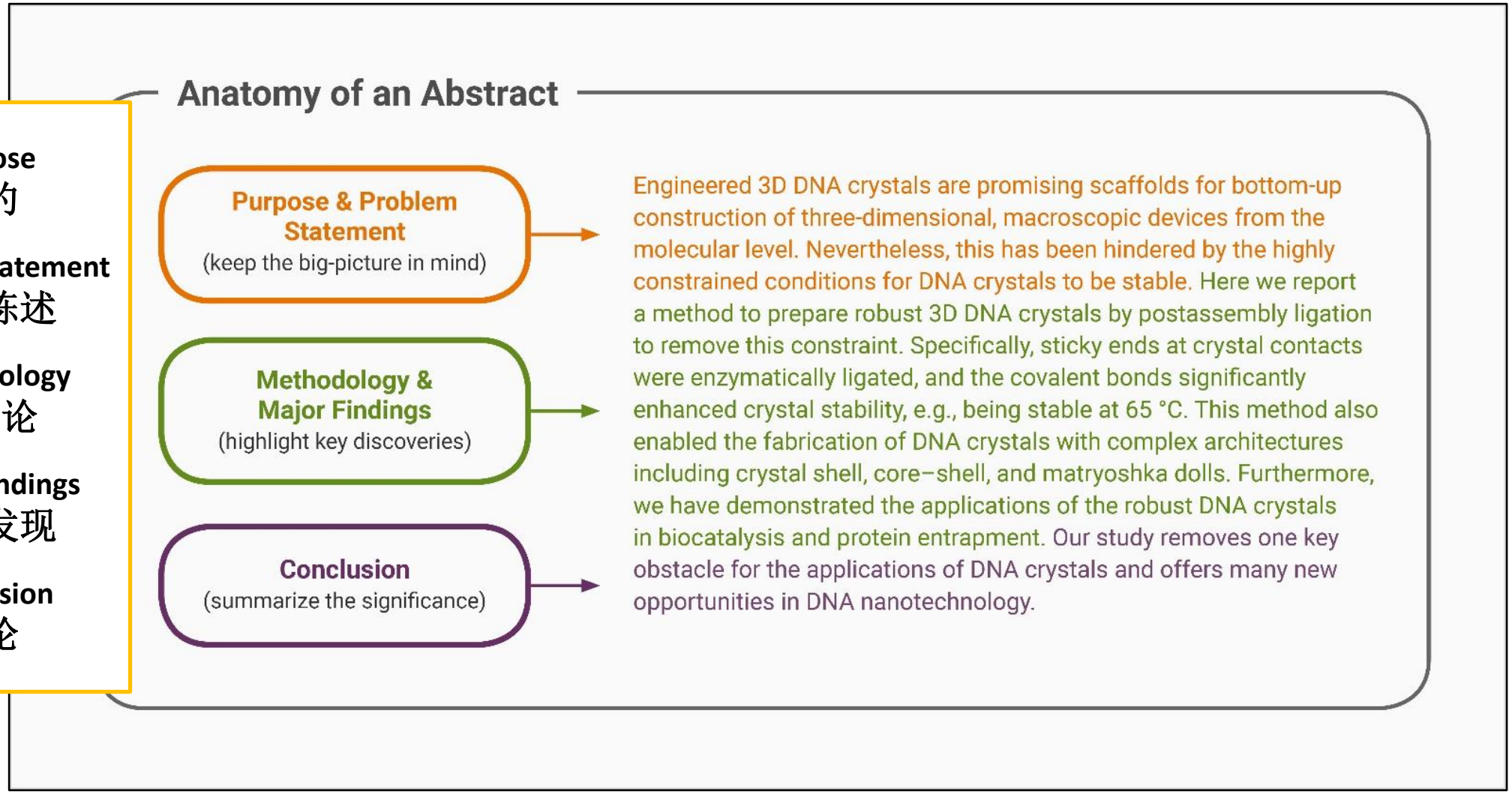
Purpose
目的

Problem Statement
问题陈述

Methodology
方法论

Major Findings
主要发现

Conclusion
结论



Abstract 摘要

摘要的写法可以包含五个部分，按以下顺序：

目的	介绍主题，传达其对广泛领域的重要性，并解释“大局”
问题陈述	正在解决什么科学问题
方法论	强调所采用的关键途径、方法和分析
主要发现	强调研究的结果和成果，解释数据内容并提醒读者
结论	强调这项工作的意义及其影响。为什么这项工作意义重大？这项研究可能会带来什么结果？

Abstract 摘要

摘要不应包括：

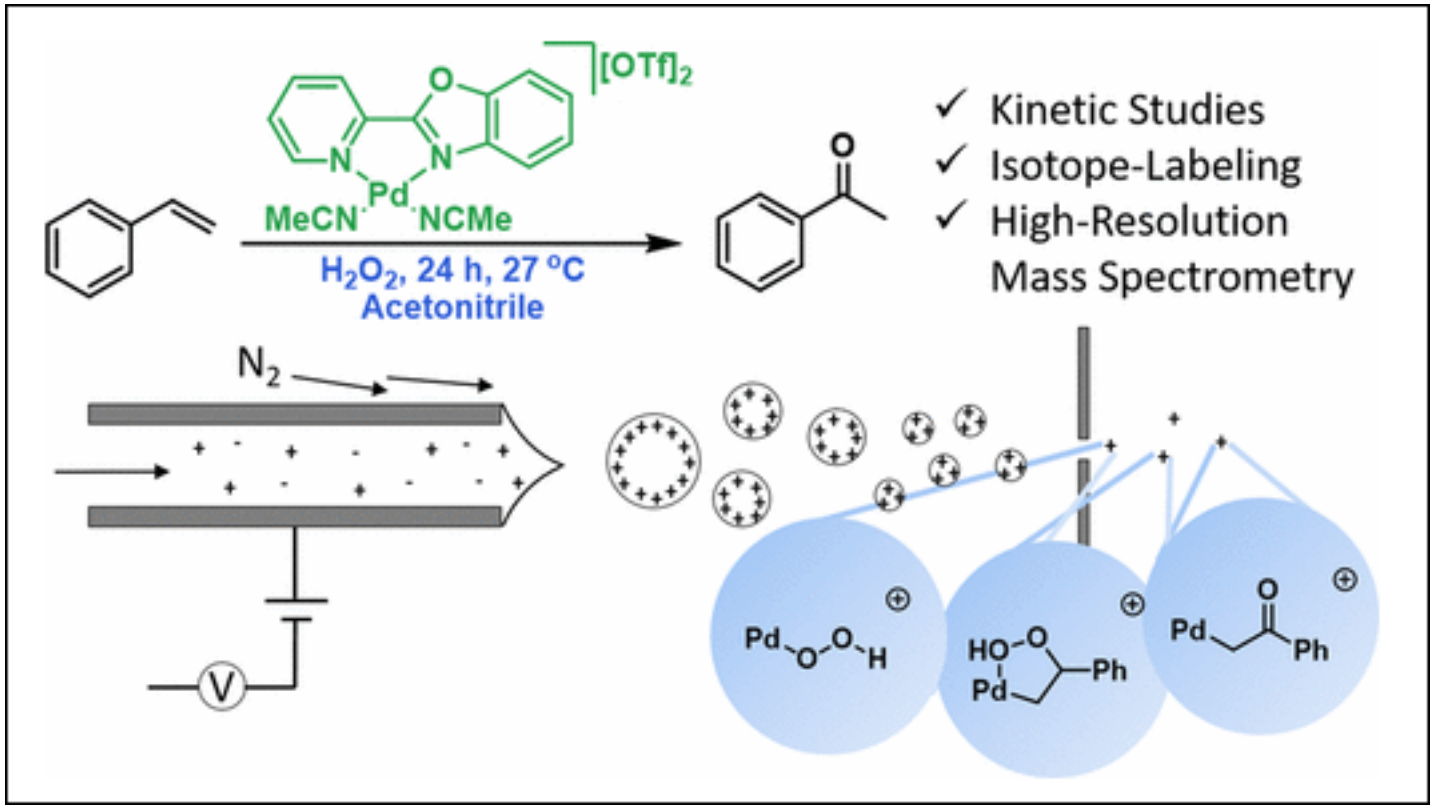
- 过多的介绍性句子
- 过多或不相关的实验细节和数值数据
- 参考引文，因为读者可能无法访问它们
- 未定义的首字母缩略词或缩写
- 未经证实的主张或与数据相矛盾或不受数据支持的信息
- 超出期刊允许的字数

Graphics 图片

思考：设计哪些图片，讲述你的科研故事。

- Be clear
- Be precise
- Informative
- Support your text

- Use color
- Original
- Unpublished



J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2017, 139 (36), pp 12495–12503

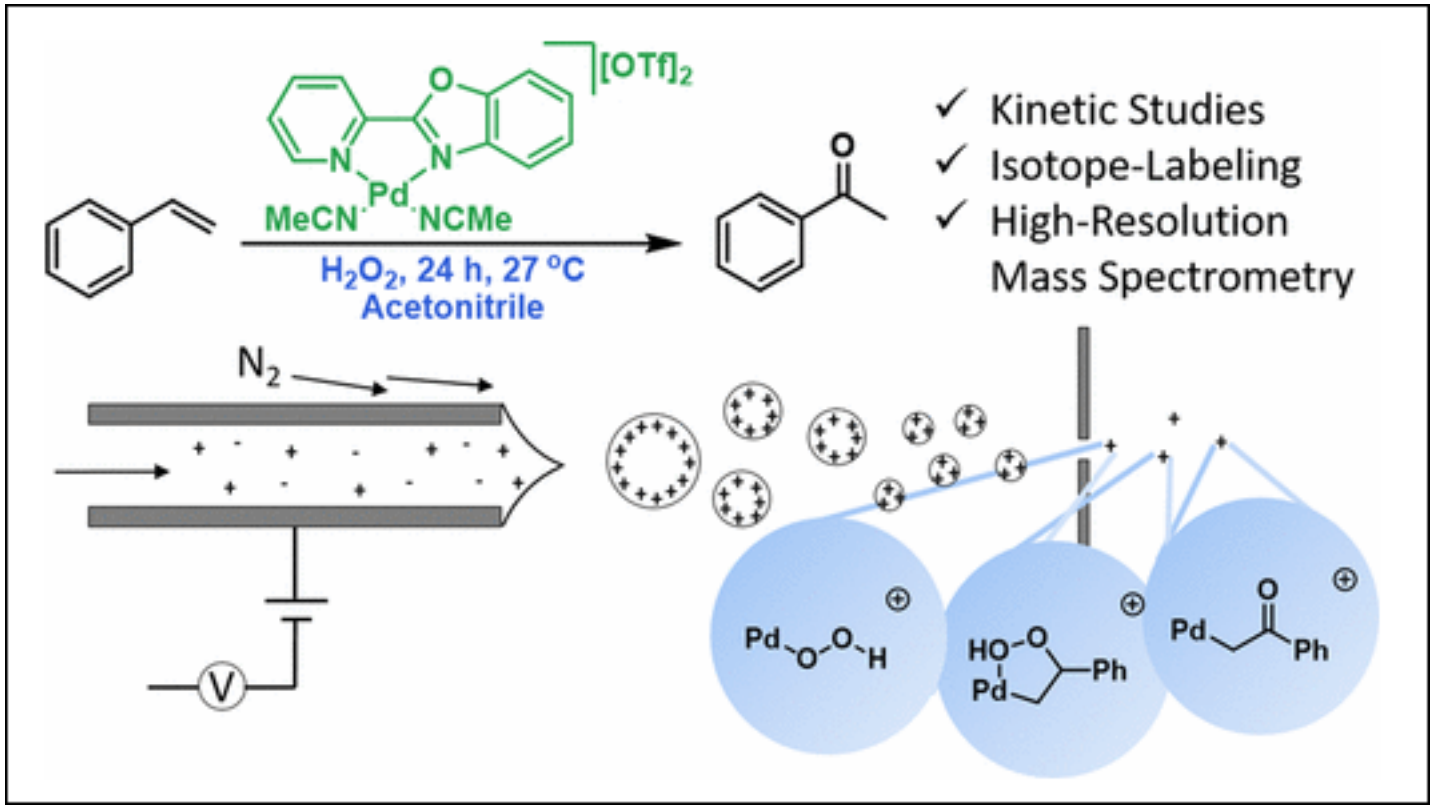
Graphics 图片

- Be clear
- Be precise
- Informative
- Support your text

- Use color
- Original
- Unpublished

Mechanism of Catalytic Oxidation of Styrenes with Hydrogen Peroxide in the Presence of Cationic Palladium(II) Complexes

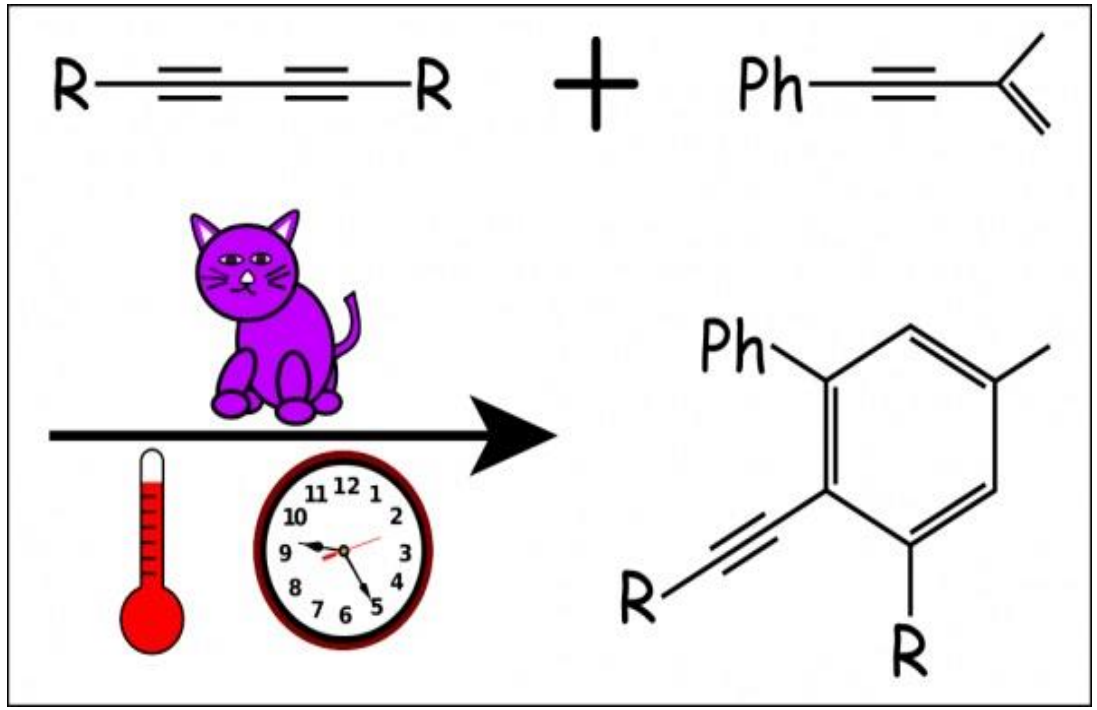
苯乙烯与过氧化氢在阳离子钯催化剂作用下的催化氧化机理



J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2017, 139 (36), pp 12495–12503

Graphics 图片

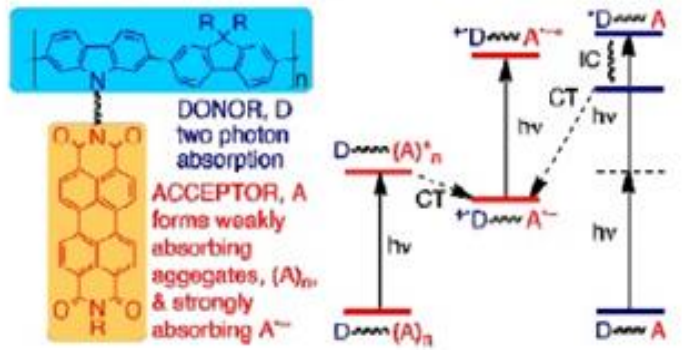
思考：它们是合格的图片吗？



Graphics 图片

思考：这些图片有什么区别？

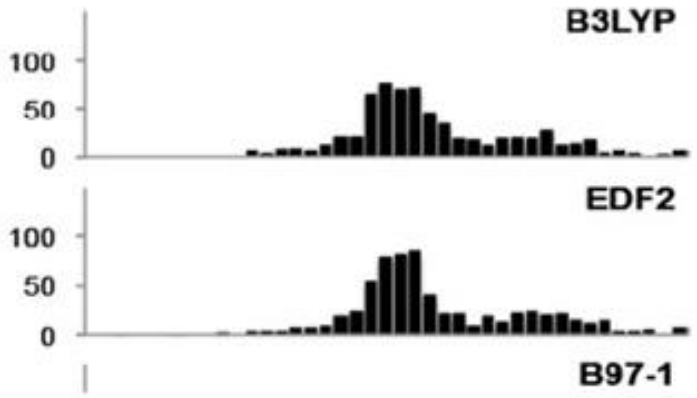
GOOD GRAPHICS



This graphic has a good balance of images and description. All of the type is crisp and easy to read.

√

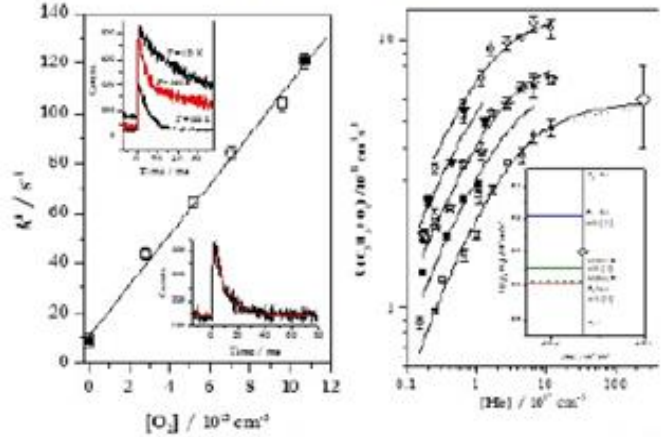
POOR GRAPHICS



Graphic is uninteresting and not informative.

×

POOR GRAPHICS



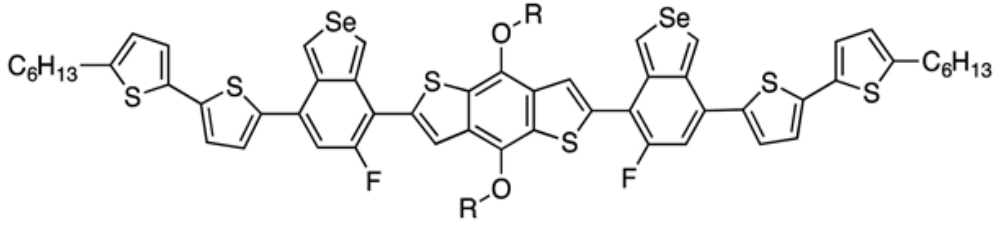
Graphic is very cluttered and most of the fonts are too small or faint to be readable.

×

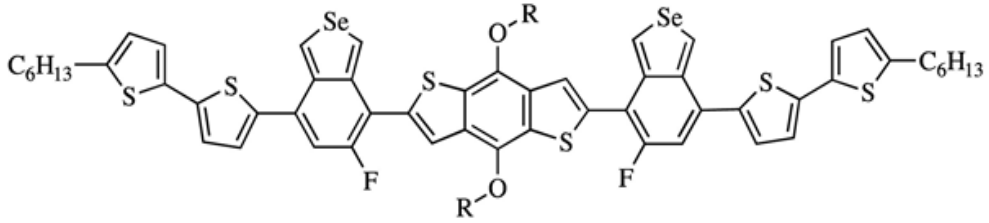
Graphics 图片

How to draw chemical Compounds with ChemDraw ?

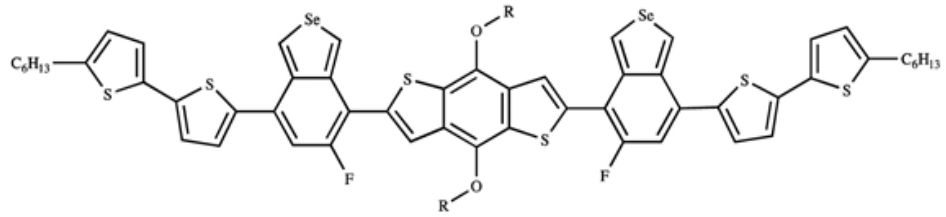
Good: ACS document setting (Helvetica)



Not great: ACS document setting, font changed to Times



Bad: ACS document setting, but very small Times font



Question: Which font looks best in a scientific figure?

Answer:
Arial or **Helvetica**, always.

Materials (Arial)
Materials (Helvetica)
Materials (Times)
Materials (Times New Roman)
Materials (Calibri)

Times is a 'serif font ○ = serif
Helvetica is a sans-serif font

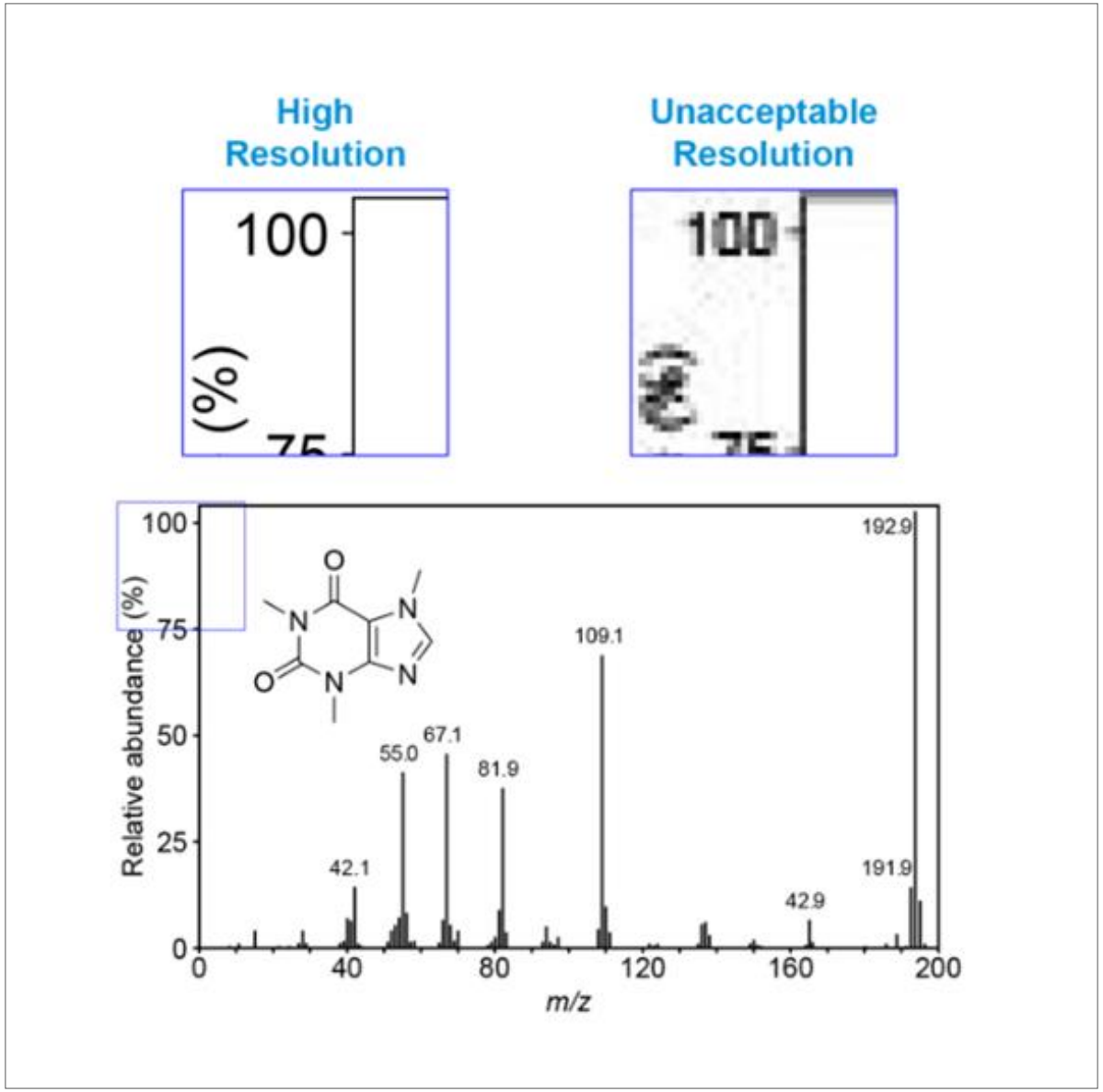
Graphics 图片

Minimum Resolution 最低分辨率

- Black and white line art, 1200 dpi
- Grayscale art, 600 dpi
- Color art, 300 dpi

Size 尺寸

- Single-column graphics： 240 points wide
- Double-column graphics： 300 - 504 points
- The maximum depth： 660 points
- Caption： 12 pts
- Fonts： Helvetica or Arial



Language and Text 语言

英文论文写作时有哪些误区需要注意避免呢？

02 注意区分易混淆的单词和短语

01 避免使用不恰当的词语和句式

03 使用性别中立语言

Language and Text 语言

避免使用不恰当的词语

避免使用缩略词：

✗ wasn’t

√ was not

✗ in the lab

√ in the laboratory

Language and Text 语言

避免使用 it is, there are, this is 这类句式结构：

✗ It is a procedure that is often used.

√ This procedure is often used.

✗ There are seven steps that must be completed.

√ Seven steps must be completed.

Language and Text 语言

使用性别中立语言

~~Policeman~~	Police officer
~~Chairman~~	Chair
~~Man-made~~	synthetic, artificial, etc.
~~Stewardess~~	Flight attendant
~~The corresponding author should place an asterisk after his name.~~	The name of the corresponding author should be followed by an asterisk.

Language and Text 语言

科技论文写作的目的：

1. 简化，准确
2. 避免个人感情色彩
3. 语句使用的准确性是高效写作的目标

Document Templates 稿件格式

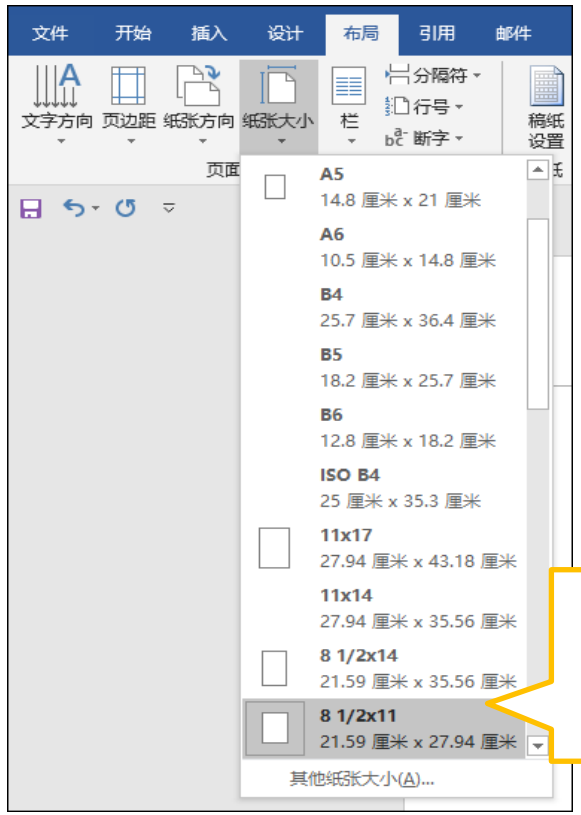
Acceptable Software by File Designation

A list of acceptable software formats for each File Designation is provided below. Files that are not in an acceptable format will be rejected by the ACS Paragon Plus system.

Manuscript File	File Extension
Microsoft Word 97 or higher (PC)	.doc, .docx, .dot, .rtf
Microsoft Word 98 or higher (Mac)	.doc, .docx, .dot, .rtf
Word Perfect up through version 9 (PC)	.wp, .wpd, .rtf
Word Perfect 3.5 (Mac)	.wp, .rtf
TeX/LaTeX/REVTeX	.zip

Manuscript PDF File	File Extension
Portable Document Format	.pdf

Graphic for Manuscript	File Extension
Tagged Image File Format	.tif
Portable Document Format	.pdf



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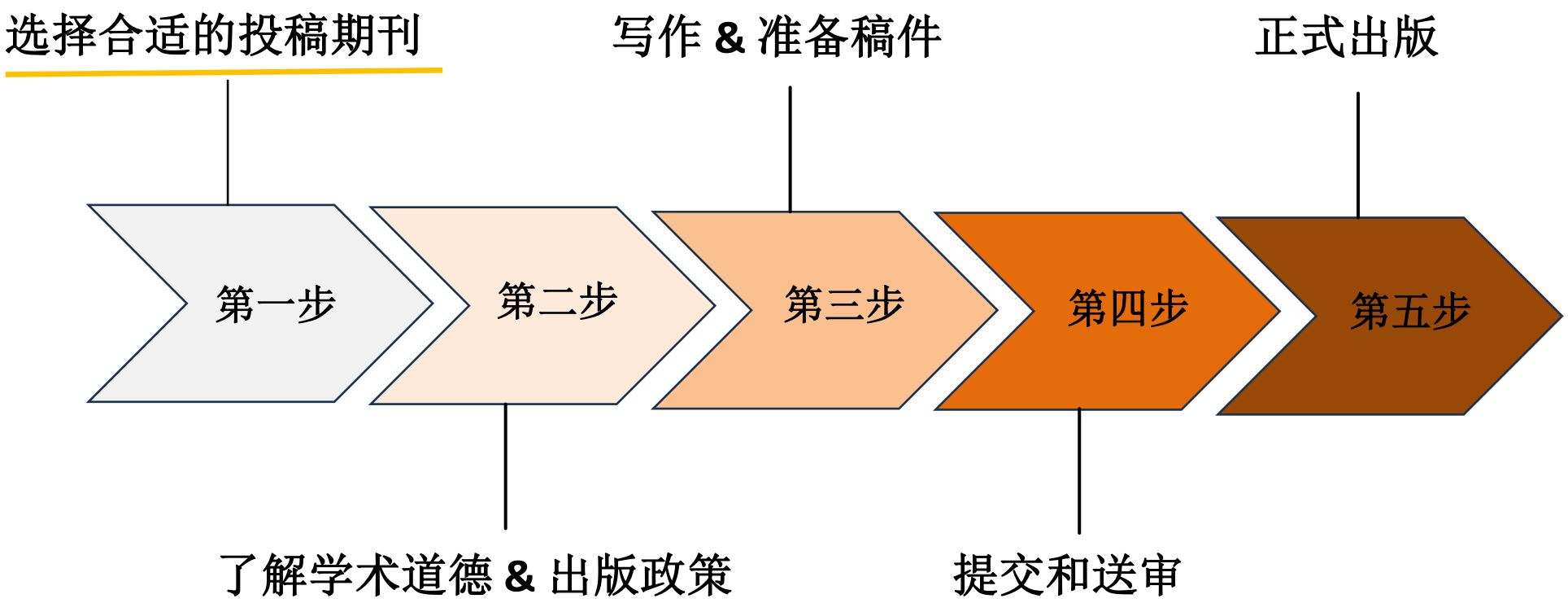

选择合适的投稿期刊 Q&A

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怎样选择合适的 ACS 期刊进行投稿？

定性+定量–根据研究成果选择不同定位的期刊，即使不是领域顶刊，通常也是本领域的专业科学期刊。

选择合适的投稿期刊

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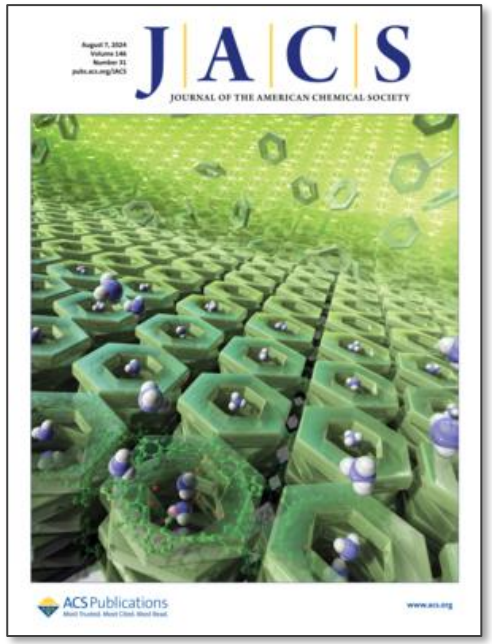

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14.4

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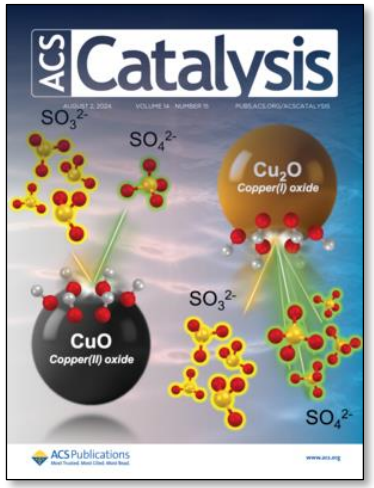

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Environmental Science & Technology

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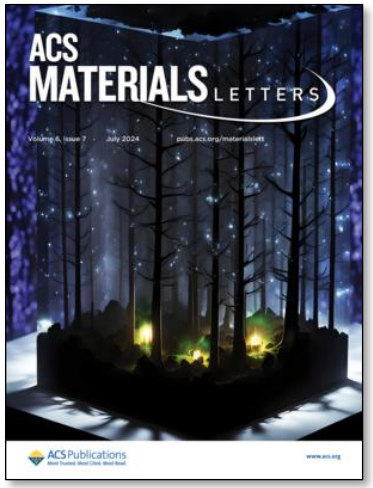

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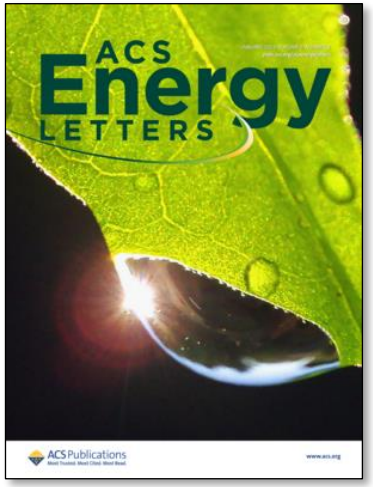

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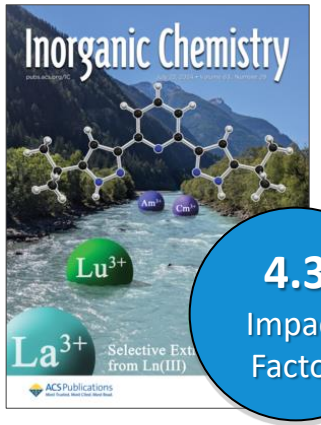
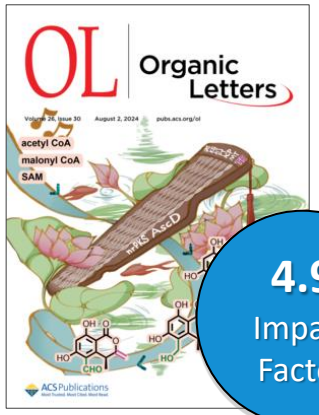


4.3 Impact Factor

无机化学



4.9 Impact Factor

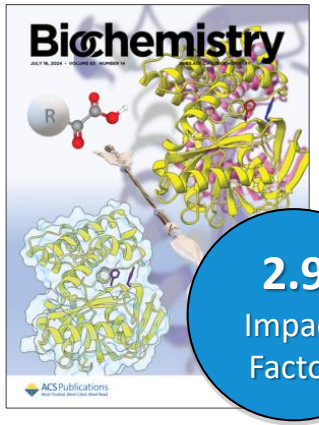
有机化学

6.7 Impact Factor

分析化学

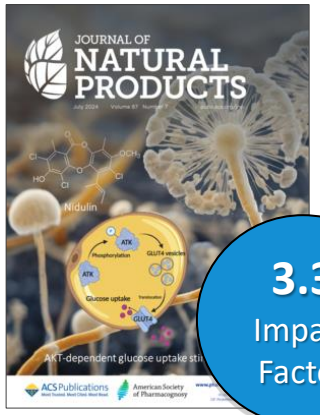
5.1 Impact Factor

高分子科学



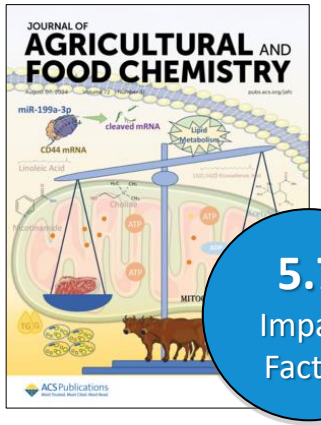
2.9 Impact Factor

生物化学



3.3 Impact Factor

天然物研究



5.7 Impact Factor

农业与食品科学

2.9 Impact Factor

地球化学

选择合适的投稿期刊 Q&A

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怎样选择合适的 ACS 期刊进行投稿？

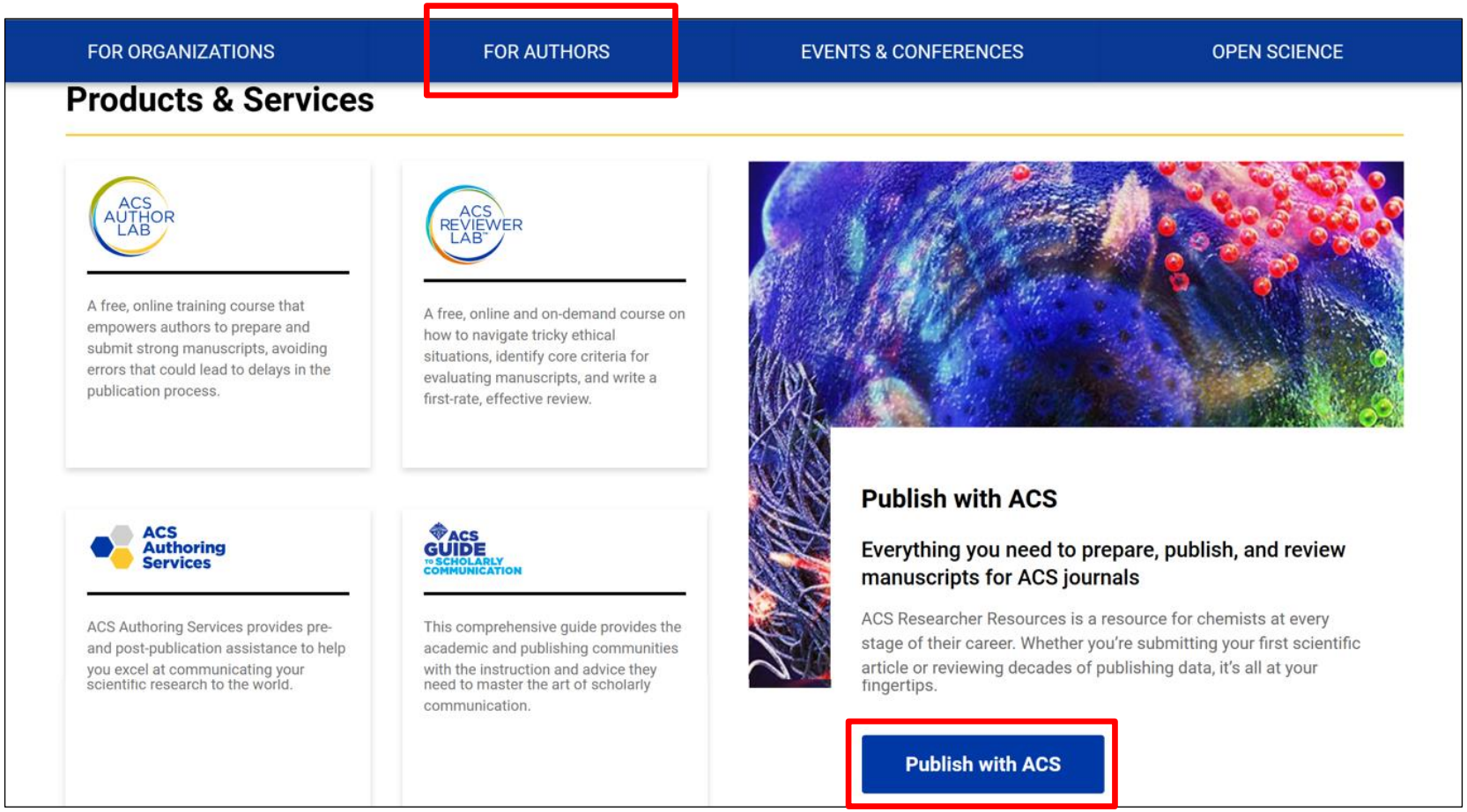
定性+定量-根据研究成果选择不同定位的期刊，即使不是领域顶刊，通常也是本领域的专业科学期刊。

怎样判断稿件合适某本专业科学期刊？

参考期刊投稿指南 **Author Guidelines** 和期刊范围 **Journal Scope**，自己的研究成果至少需要与之相关。这些信息可以在**ACS**投稿中心找到 https://publish.acs.org/publish

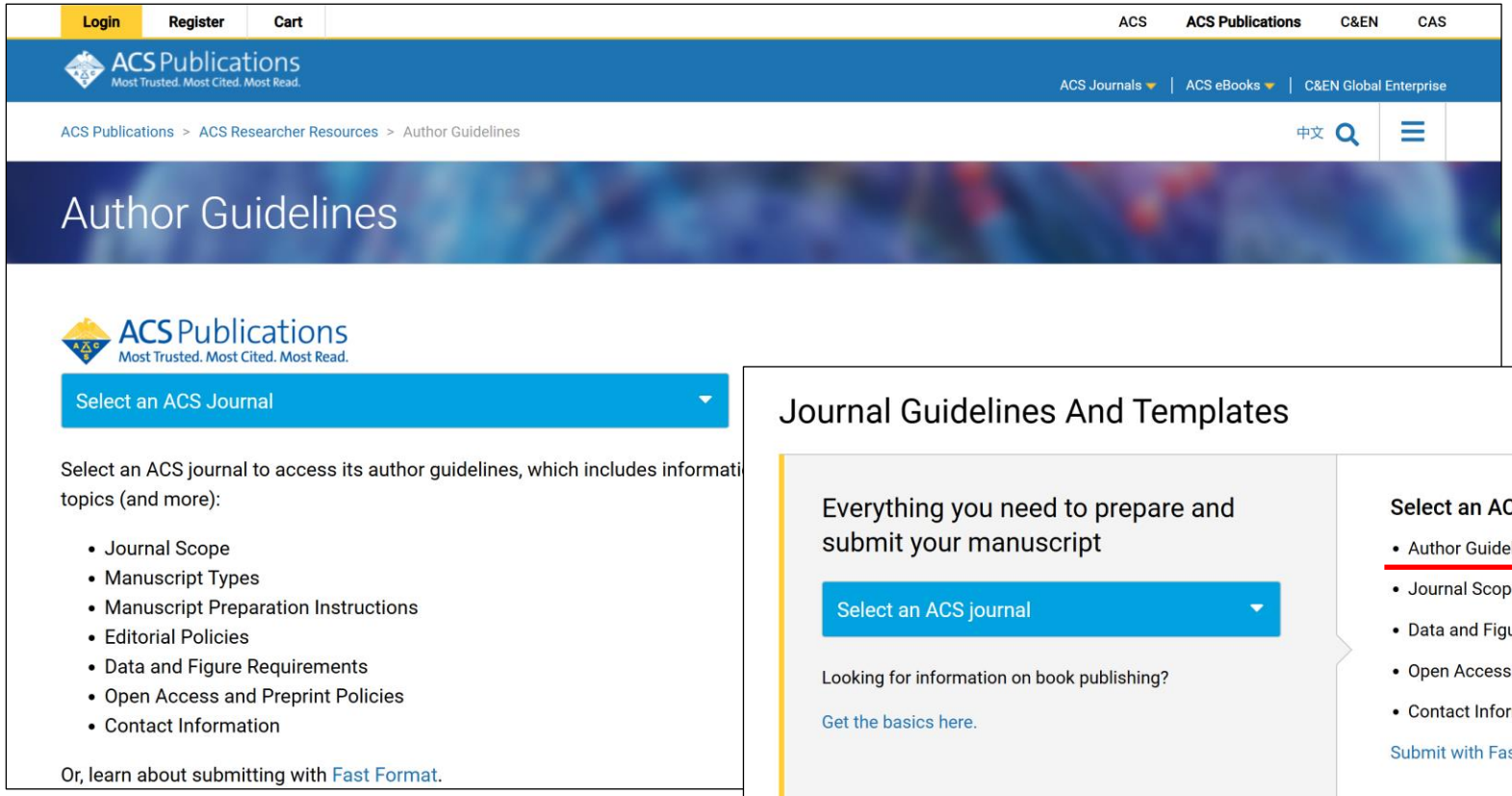
选择合适的投稿期刊

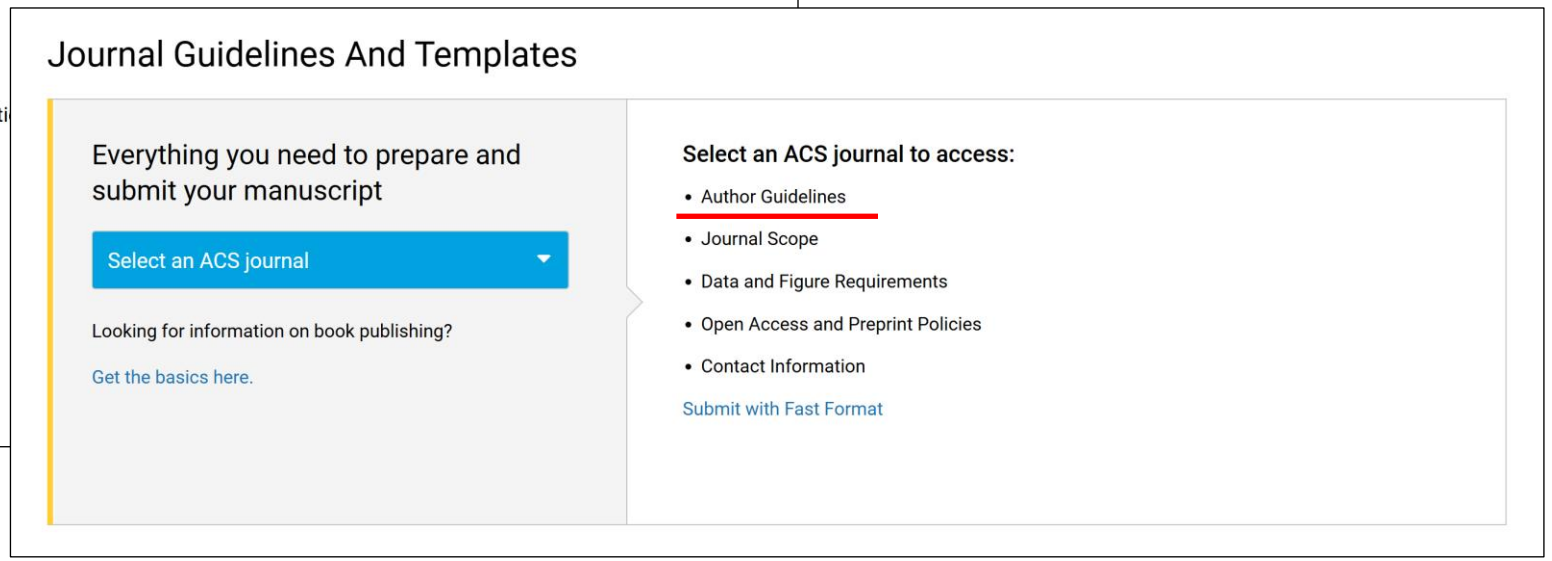
- 阅读期刊投稿指南Author Guidelines



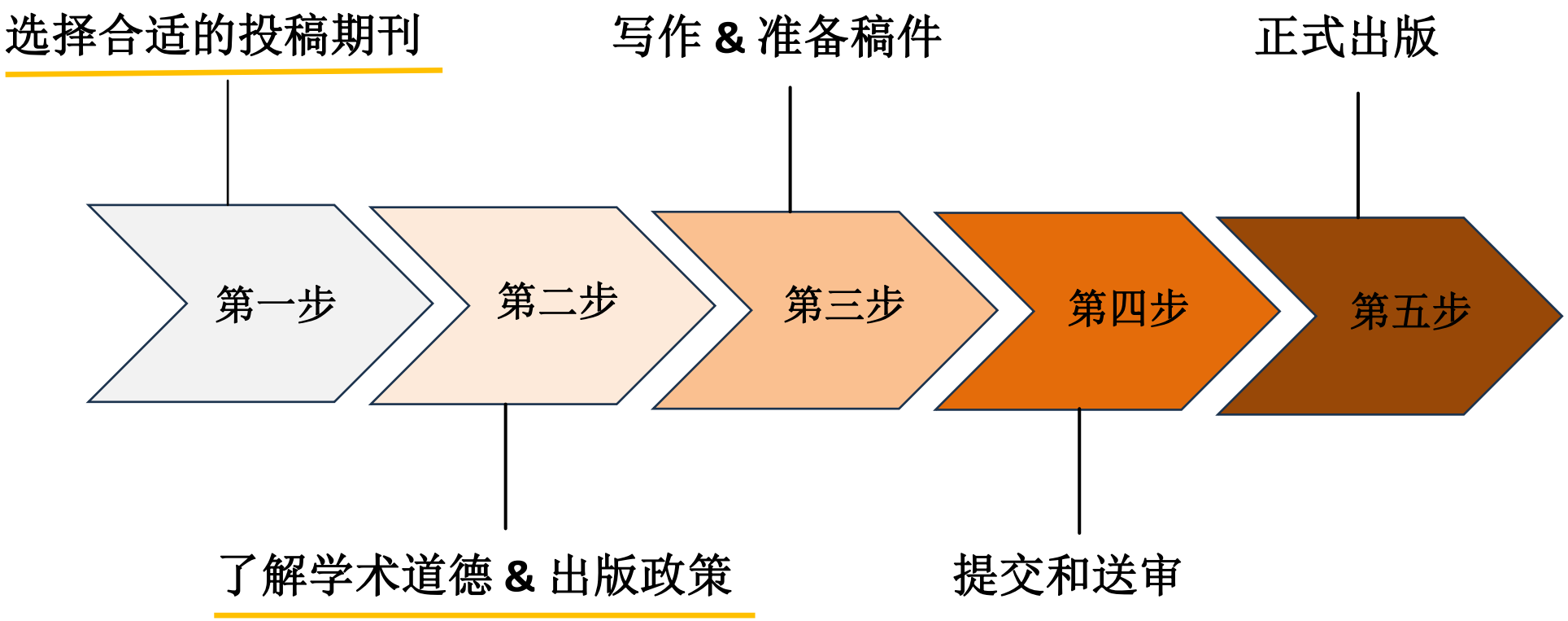
选择合适的投稿期刊

- 阅读期刊投稿指南Author Guidelines





期刊投稿流程



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Products & Services

ACS AUTHOR LAB

A free, online training course that empowers authors to prepare and submit strong manuscripts, avoiding errors that could lead to delays in the publication process.

ACS REVIEWER LAB

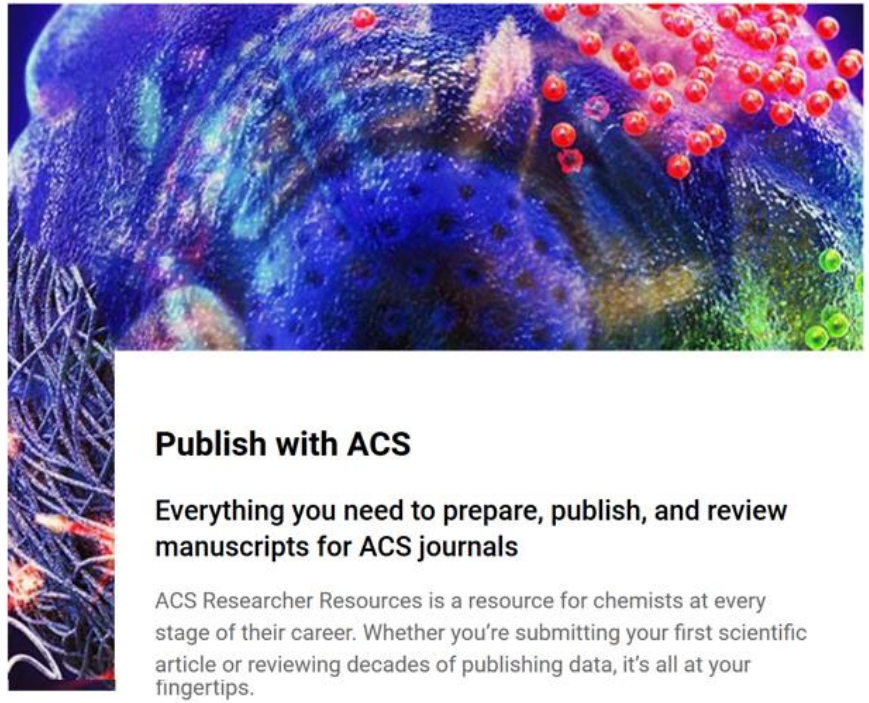
A free, online and on-demand course on how to navigate tricky ethical situations, identify core criteria for evaluating manuscripts, and write a first-rate, effective review.

ACS Authoring Services

ACS Authoring Services provides pre- and post-publication assistance to help you excel at communicating your scientific research to the world.

ACS GUIDE TO SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

This comprehensive guide provides the academic and publishing communities with the instruction and advice they need to master the art of scholarly communication.



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Manuscript Preparation and Submission

- Templates and Guidelines
- Language and Editing Services
- Artwork Editing Services
- ACS Paragon Plus
- File Types Requirements
- Data Guidelines

Publishing with ACS

- The Publishing Process
- Benefits of Publishing with ACS
- Grants, Fellowships and Awards
- Book Publications
- List of ACS Journals

Research Sharing and Open Access

- Preprint Policies and Options
- Open Access
- Sharing and Promotion Guidance

ACS Publishing Policies

- Copyrights & Permissions
- Journal Publishing Agreement (JPA)
- Ethical Guidelines
- Research Data Policy
- Posting Policies
- Publication Ethics
- Publishing Integrity
- Special Issue and Guest Editor Guidelines

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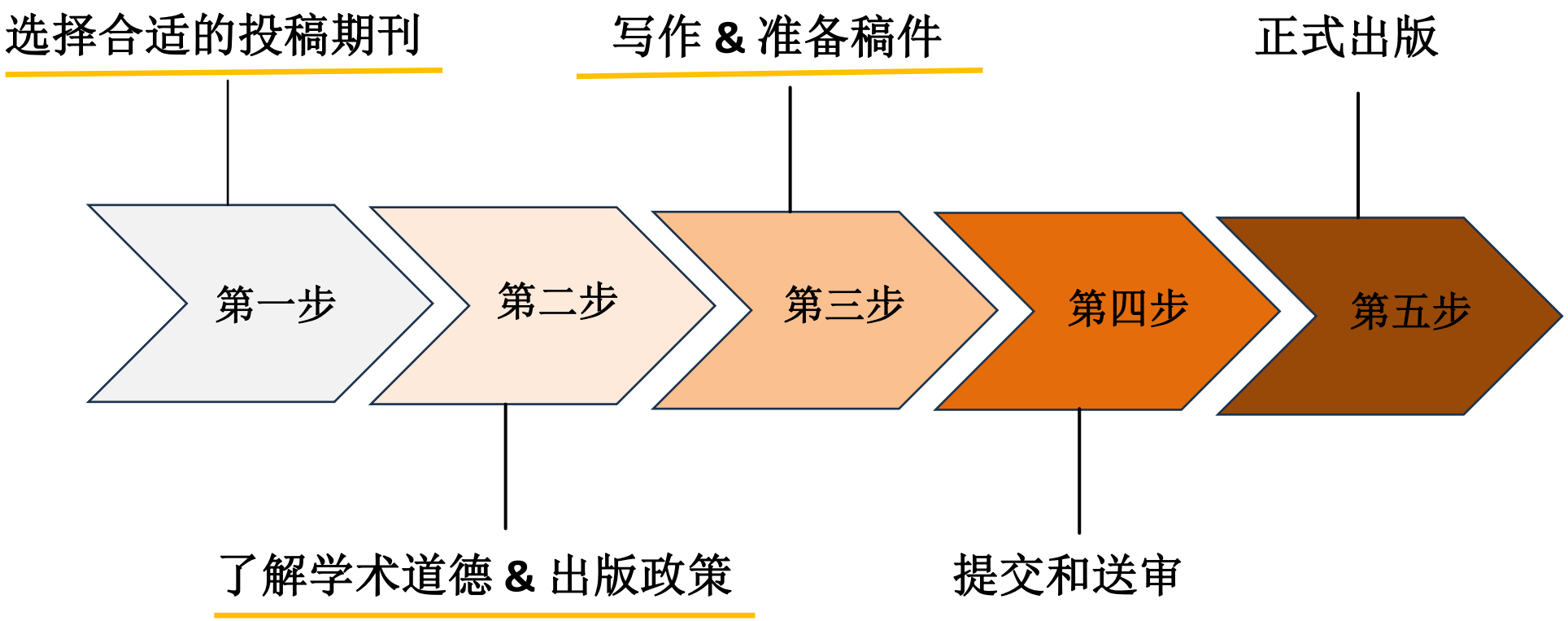
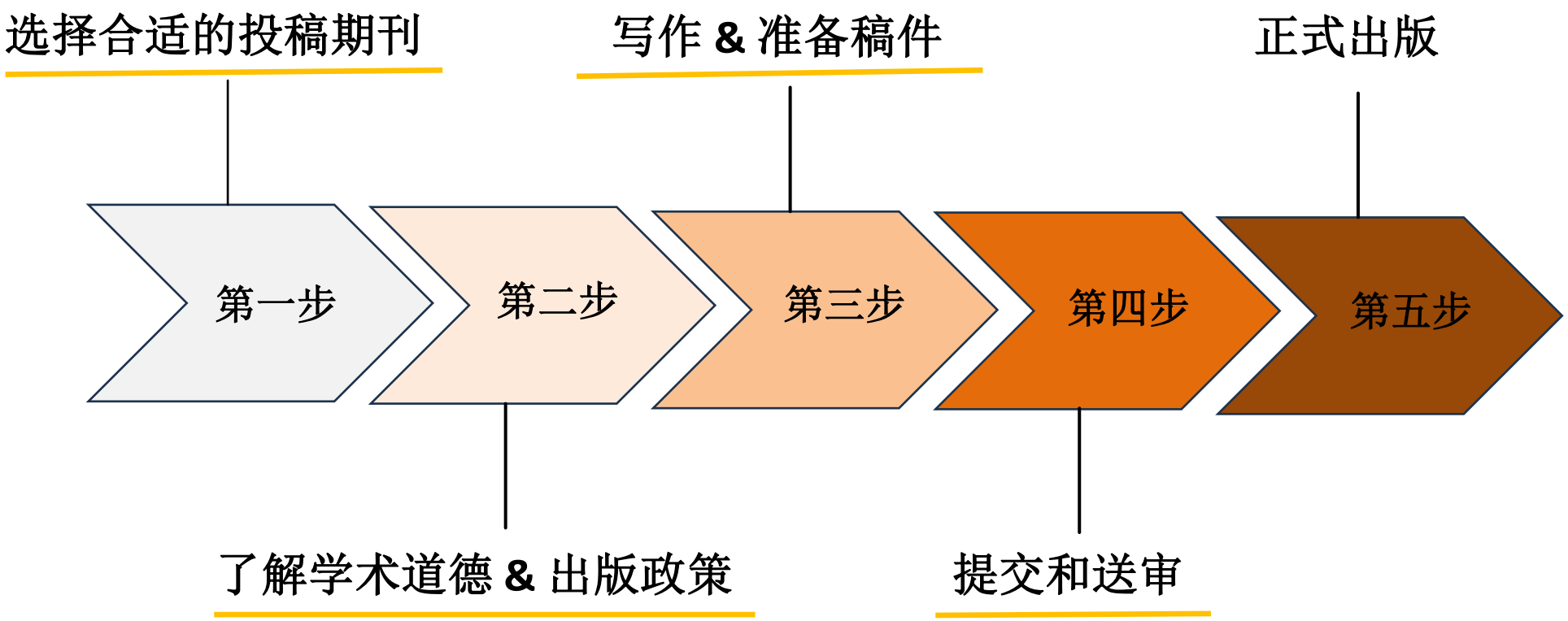
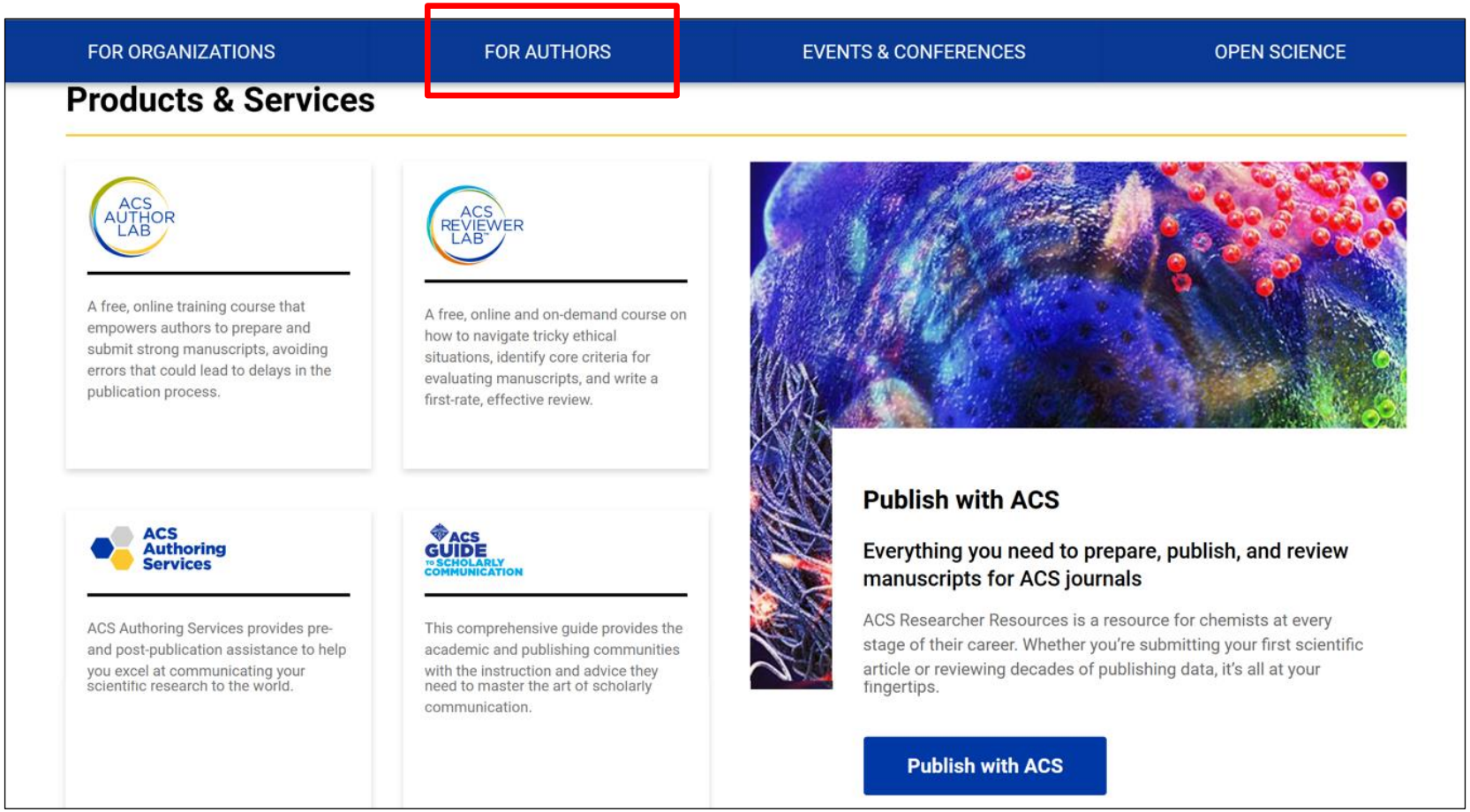


期刊投稿流程



选择合适的投稿期刊

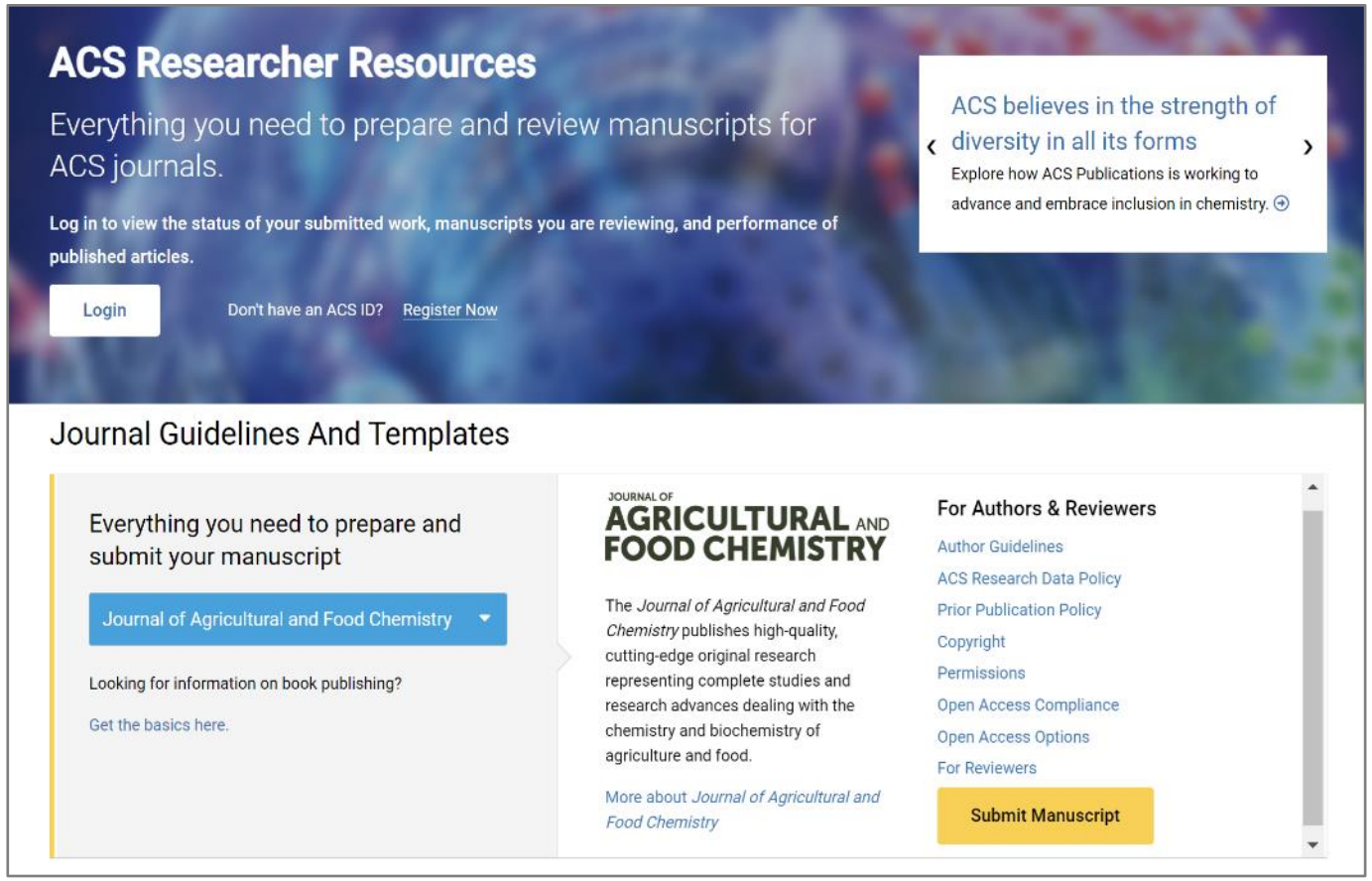
- 投稿平台ACS Researcher Resources



提交稿件 publish.acs.org/publish

投稿平台ACS Researcher Resources

- 准备和上传稿件
- 作者投稿指南
- 了解同行评议
- 了解出版政策



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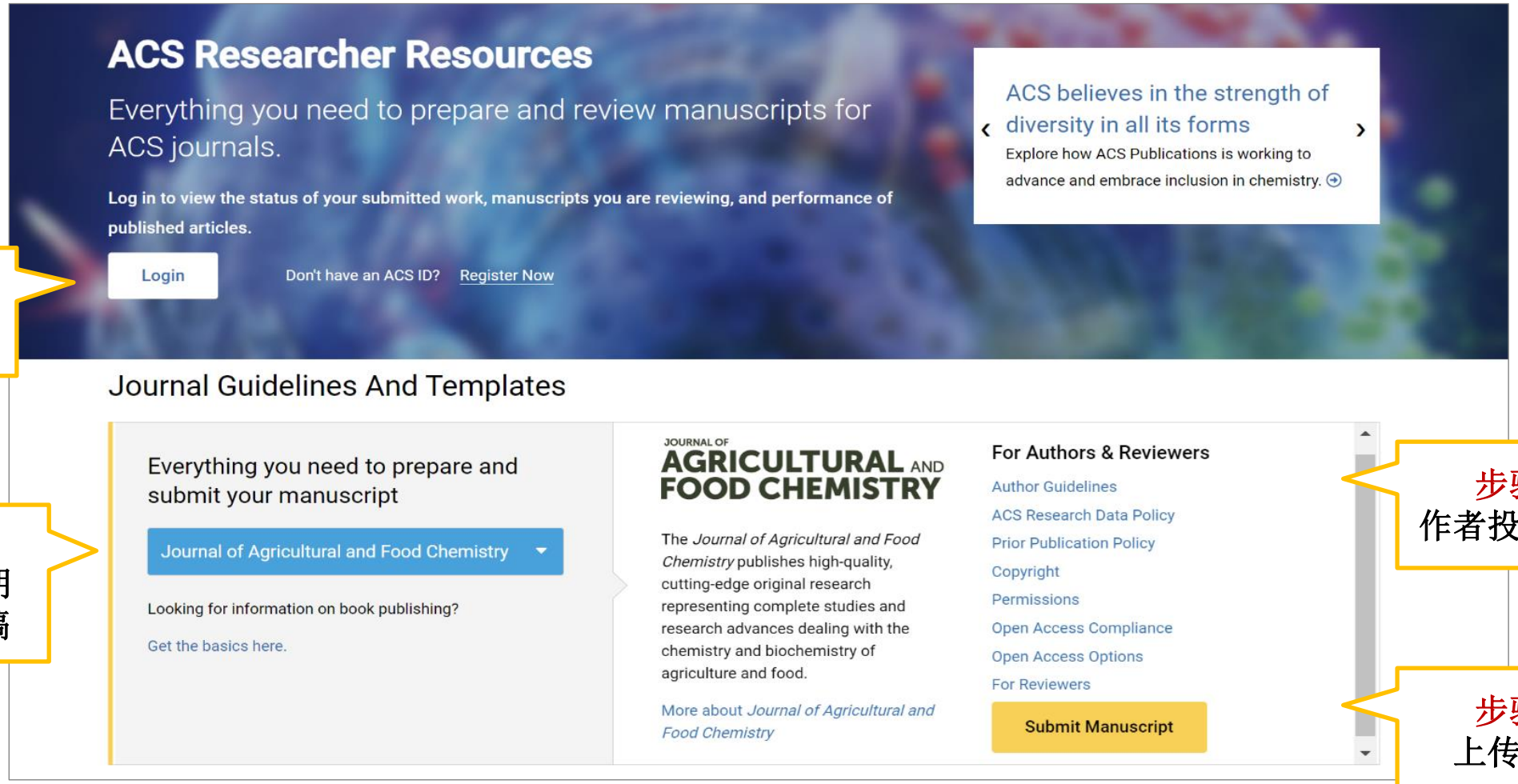


步骤 1
注册 ACS ID

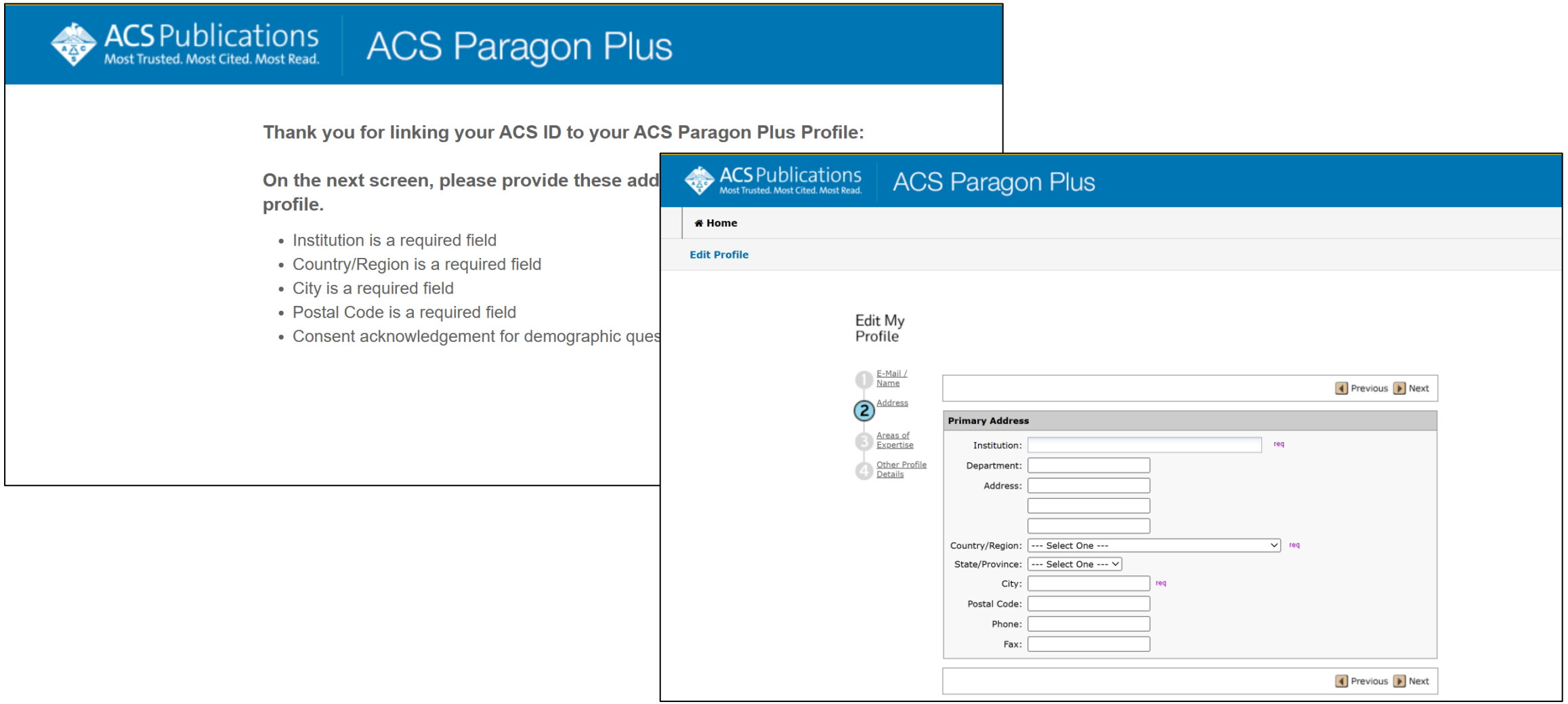
步骤 2
选择 ACS 期刊进行投稿

步骤 3
作者投稿指南

步骤 4
上传稿件

投稿步骤

- 填写作者信息*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profile.
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Institution:
Department:
Address:
Country/Region:
--- Select One ---
State/Province:
City:
Postal Code:
Phone:
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req

投稿步骤

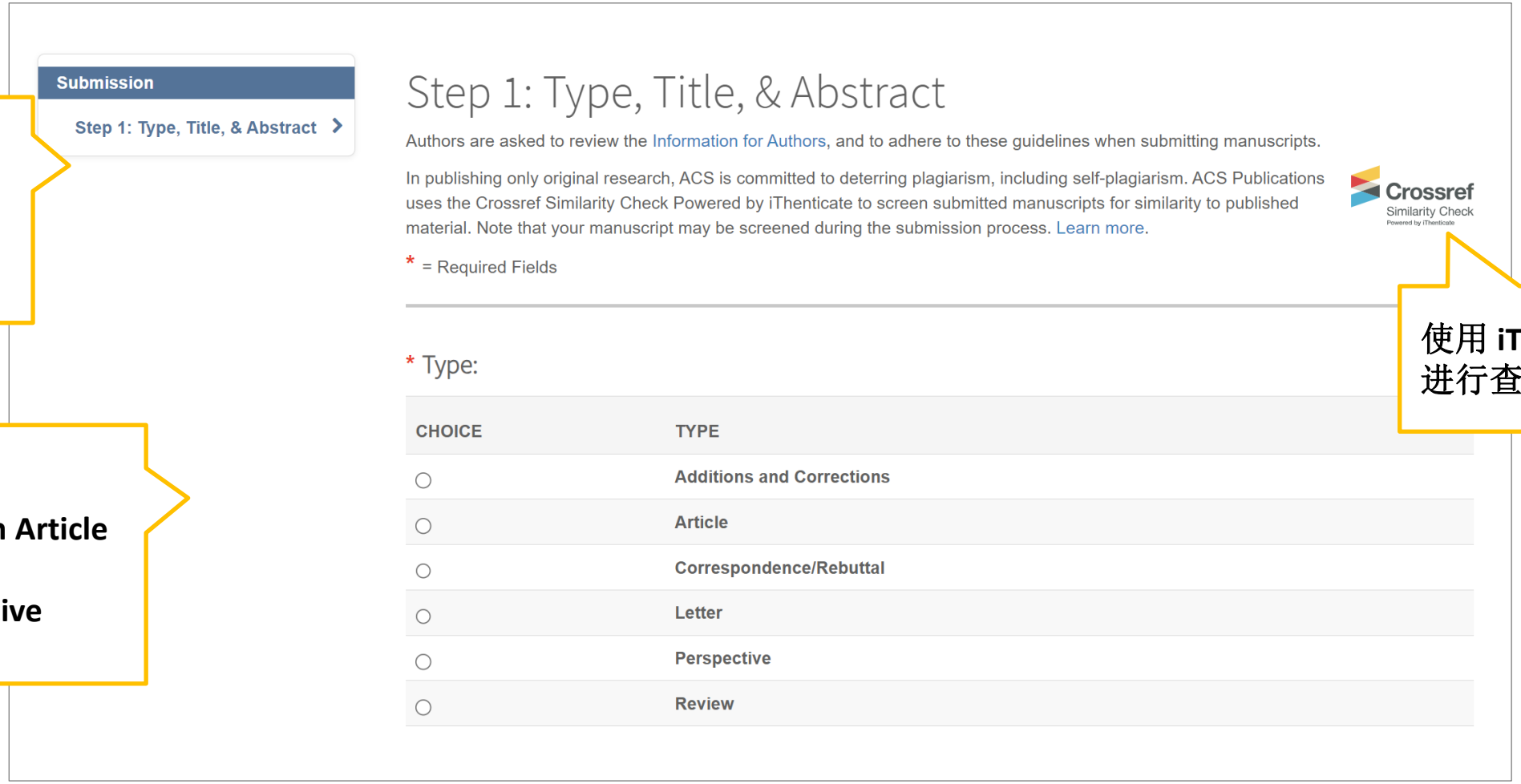
Step 1

Step 1

类型 **Type**
标题 **Title**
摘要 **Abstract**

类型 Type

研究 **Research Article**
快报 **Letter**
观点 **Perspective**
综述 **Review**



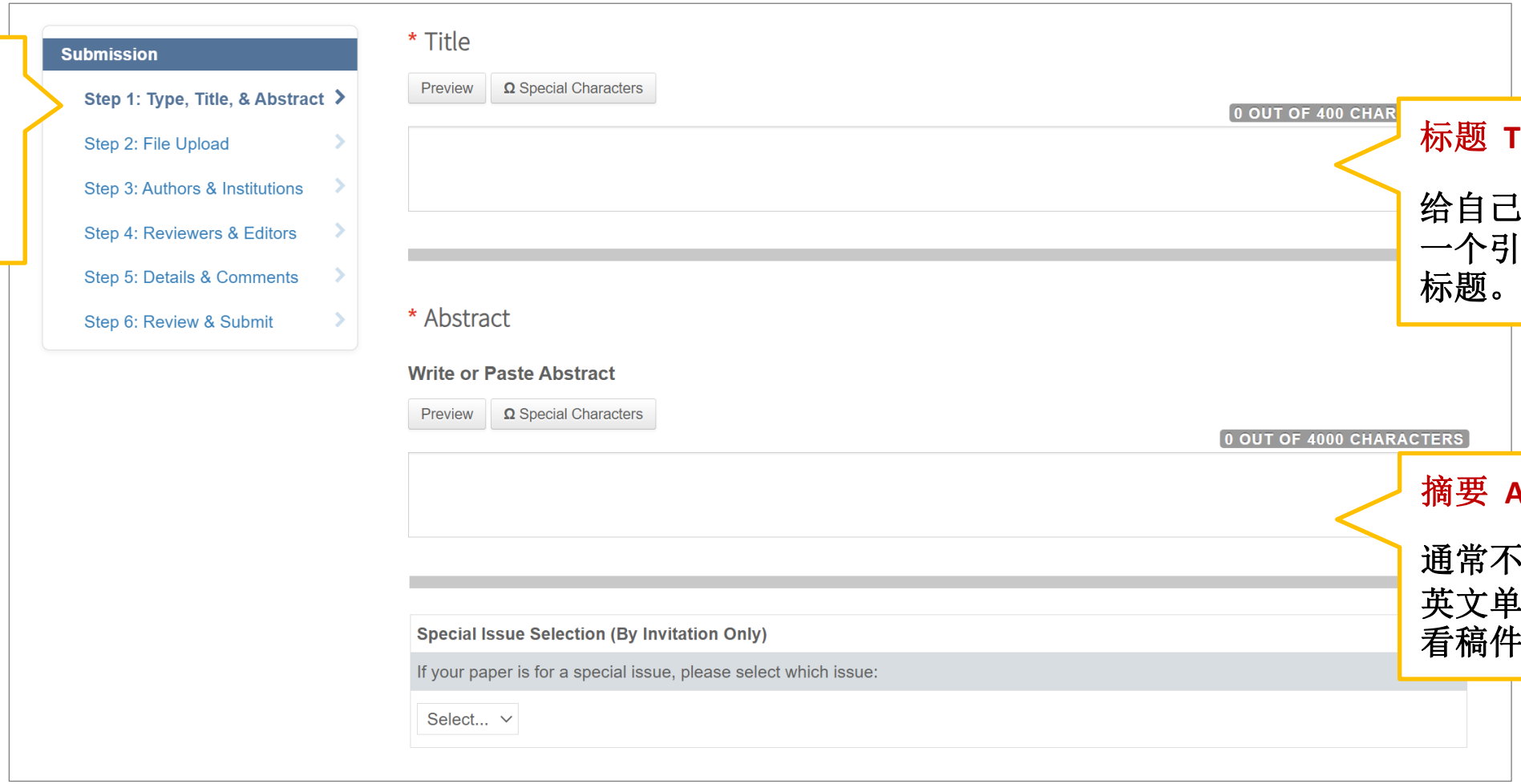
使用 **iThenticate** 进行查重检测

投稿步骤

Step 1

Step 1

类型 **Type**
标题 **Title**
摘要 **Abstract**



标题 Title

给自己的文章起一个引人注目的标题。

摘要 Abstract

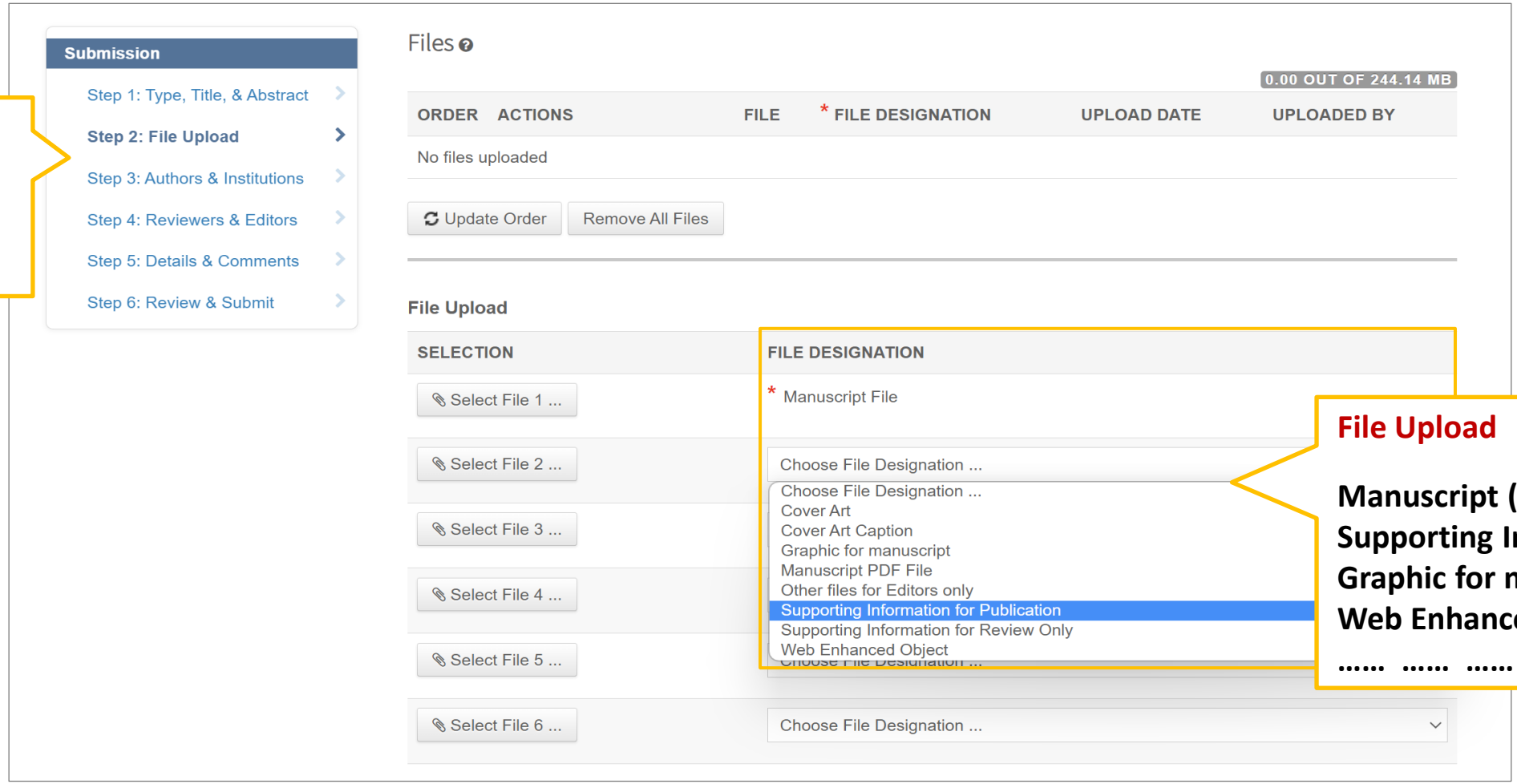
通常不超过 **250** 英文单词，具体看稿件要求。

投稿步骤

Step 2

Step 2

File Upload
上传文件



File Upload

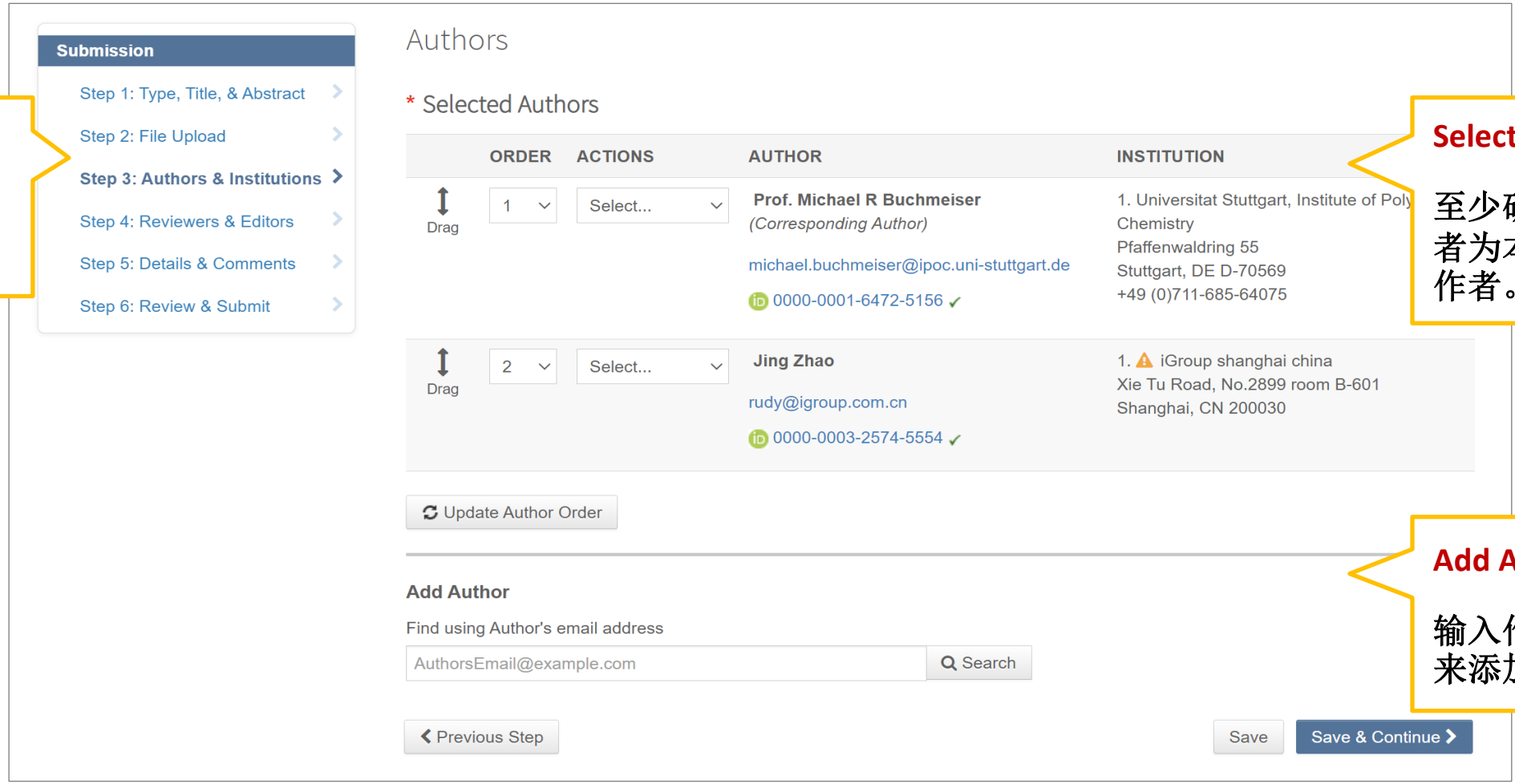
Manuscript (Word/PDF)
Supporting Information
Graphic for manuscript
Web Enhanced Object
…… …… ……

投稿步骤

Step 3

Step 3

Authors
投稿作者



Selected Authors

至少确定一名作者为本文的通讯作者。

Add Author

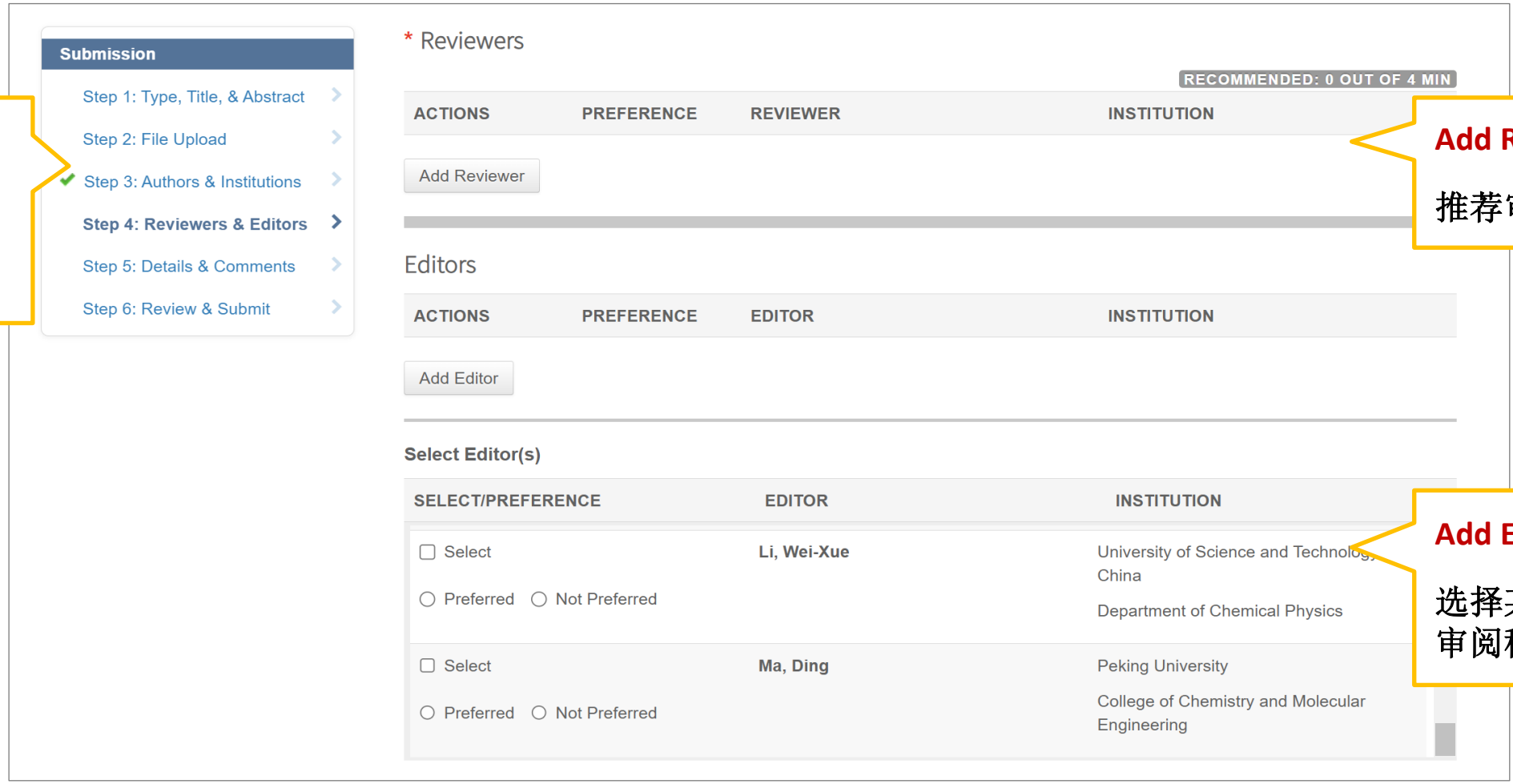
输入作者的邮箱来添加作者。

投稿步骤

Step 4

Step 4

Reviewers & Editors
审稿人和编辑



Add Reviewer

推荐审稿人

Add Editor(s)

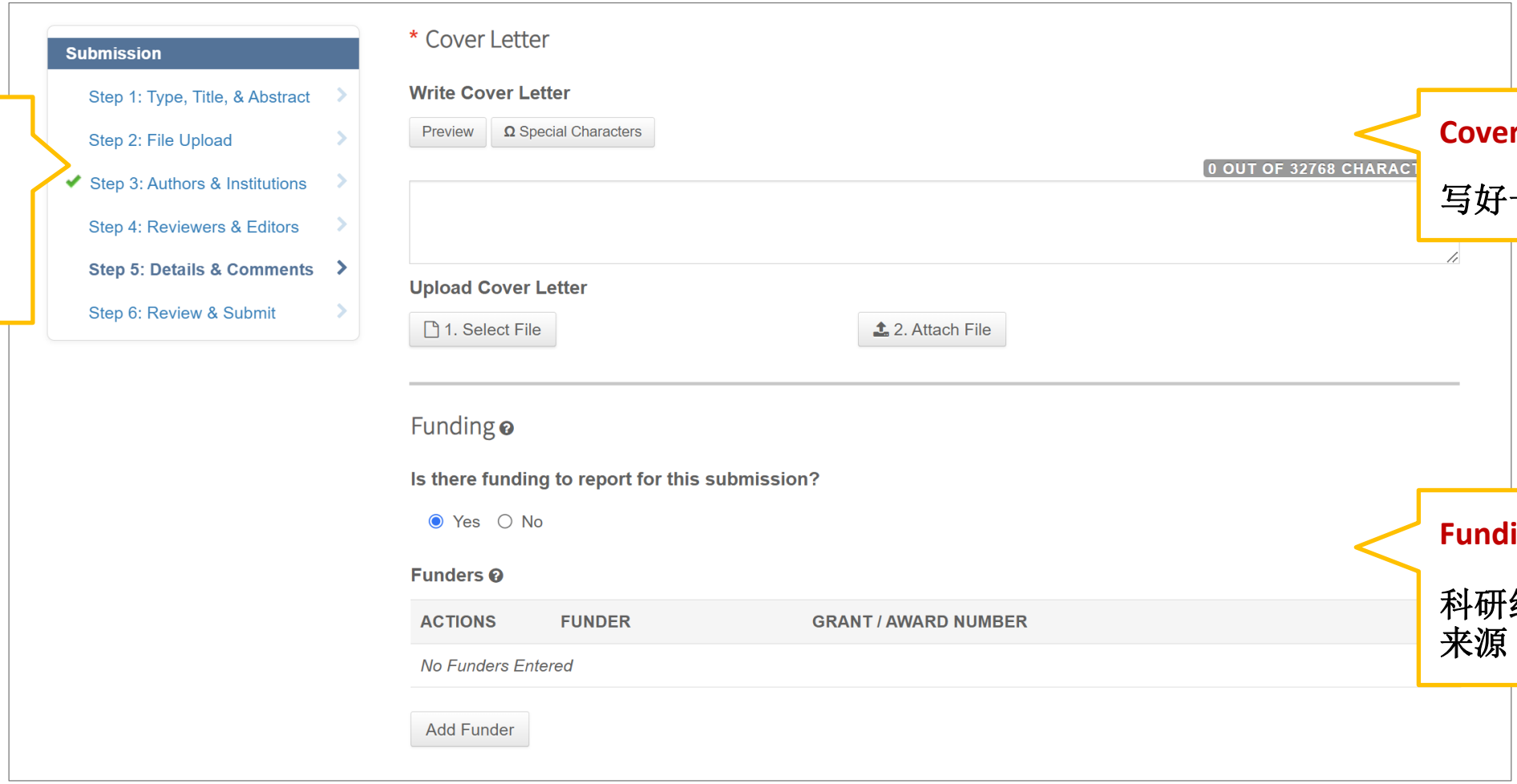
选择某位编辑审阅稿件

投稿步骤

Step 5

Step 5

Details & Comments
其它细节信息



Cover Letter

写好一封投稿信

Funding

科研经费的资助来源

写好一封投稿信 Cover Letter

Dear Professor *XXX* ,

稿件标题，提及投稿的期刊

We wish to submit our manuscript “TITLE” for publication in “ACS XXXX Journal” .

研究工作的重点和亮点

We describe a new, non-natural enzyme-catalyzed reaction, aziridination of olefins via intermolecular nitrene transfer.

We discovered that a variant of cytochrome P450BM3 used in our previous studies of intermolecular sulfimidation also catalyzes aziridination.

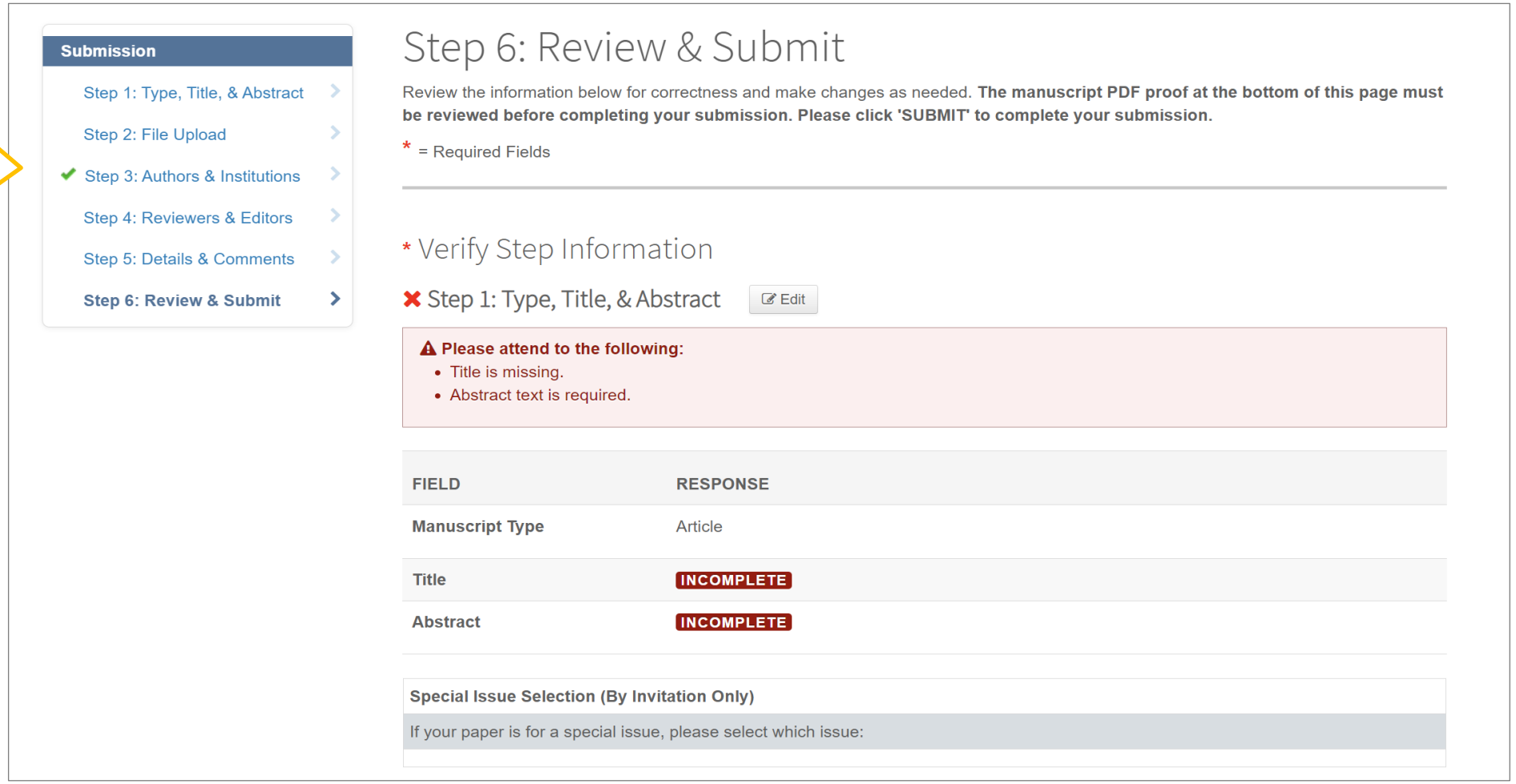
We were able to improve this activity more than **50-fold** and the enantioselectivity of enzyme-catalyzed aziridination was improved to **99% ee** for a range of styrenyl substrates.

投稿步骤

Step 6

Step 6

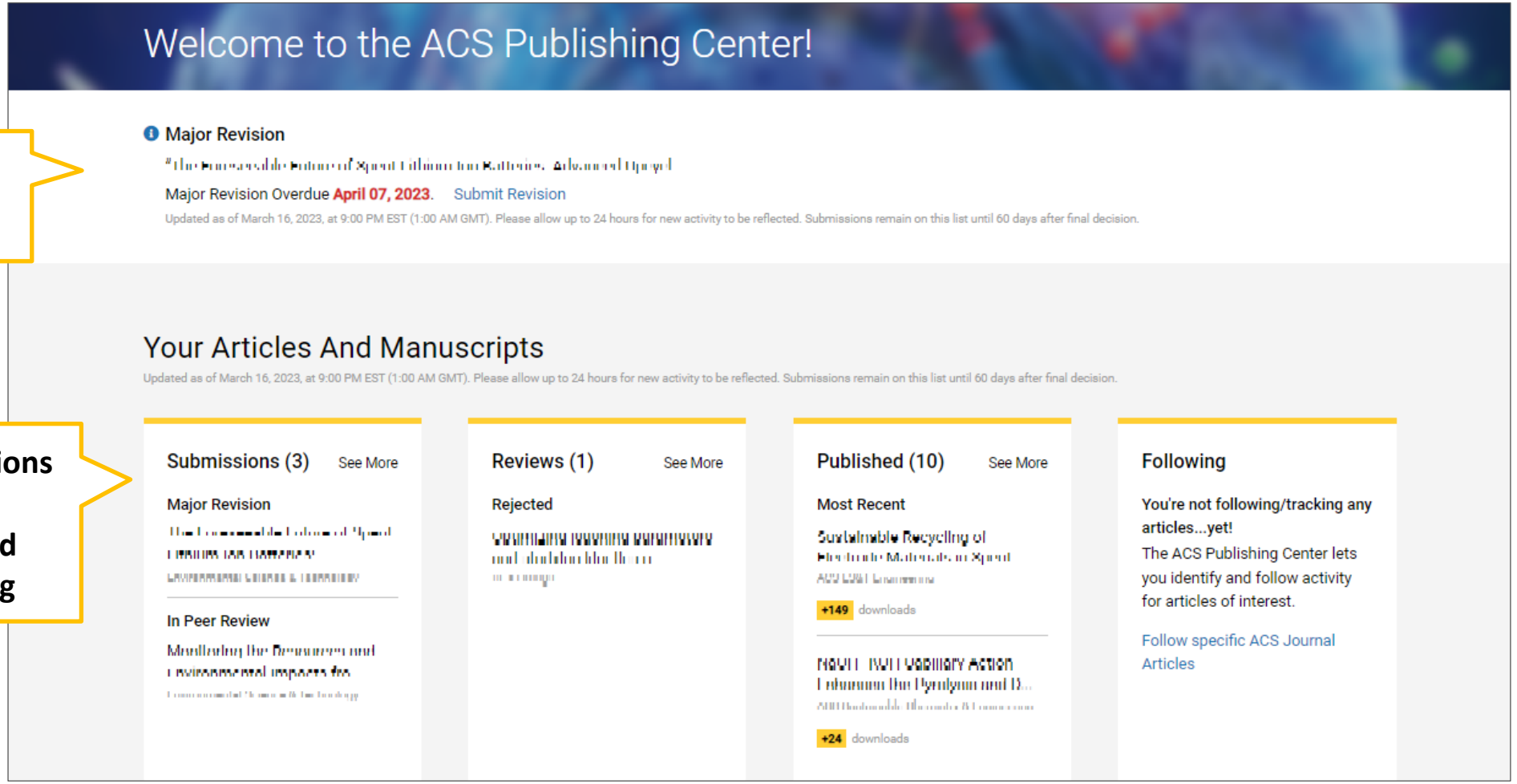
Review & Submit
系统审核提交



ACS Researcher Resources 投稿平台

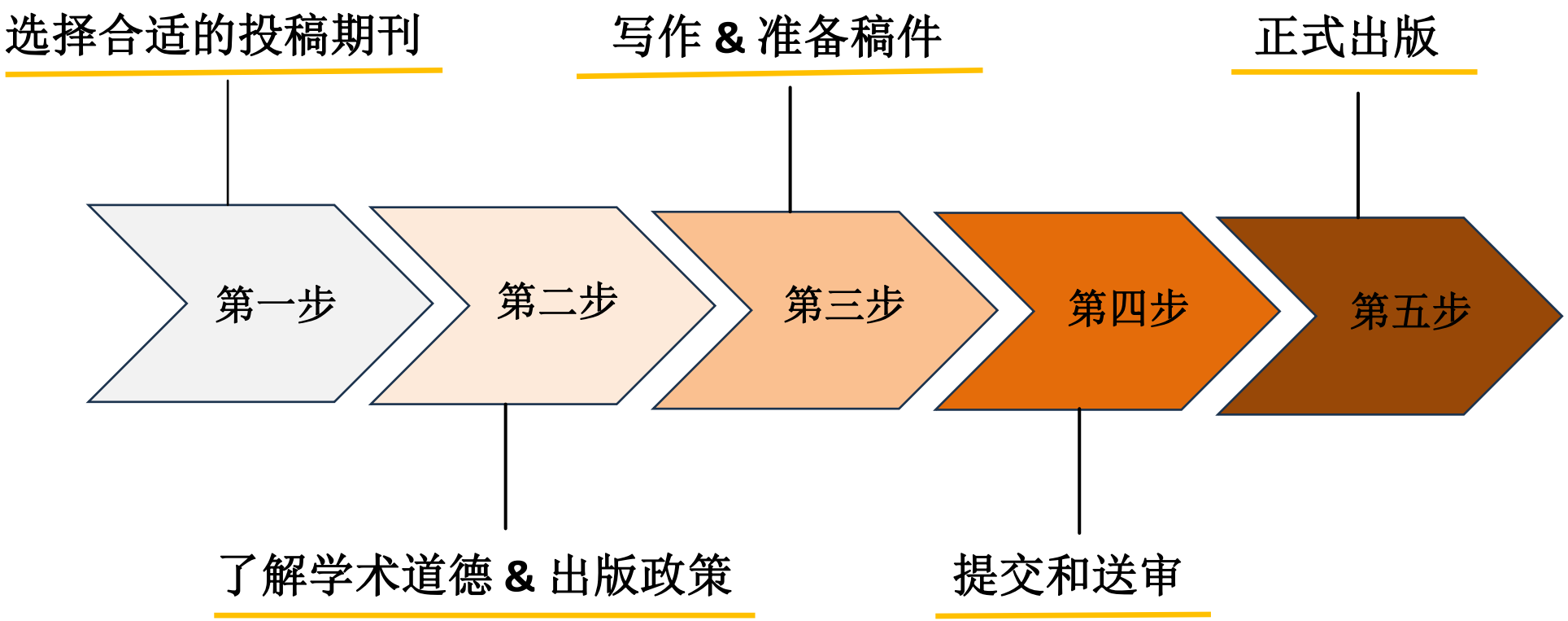
作者目前需要处理的稿件

发表 **Submissions**
评审 **Reviews**
出版 **Published**
跟进 **Following**



期刊投稿流程

文章更正-校对稿件-出版信息确认
即将发表 **ASAP Publication**
分享发表的文章到 **Social Media**



同行评审 **Peer Review**
审稿决定 **Provide a Decision to Author**

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ACS期刊审稿流程和同行评议知识

Publishing Process

开展科研实践

论文写作

期刊投稿

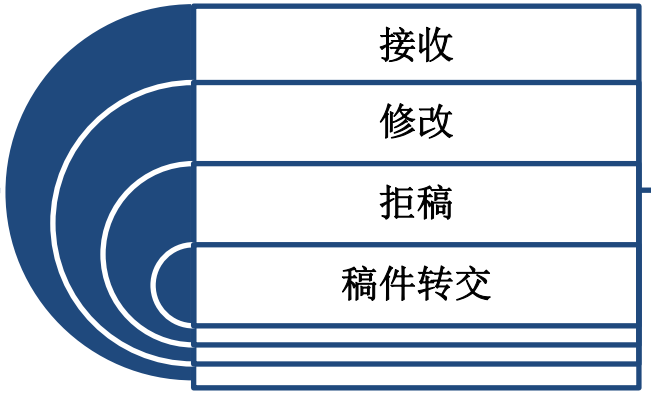
同行审稿人
进行评审

副编辑审稿

主编初审

稿件检测

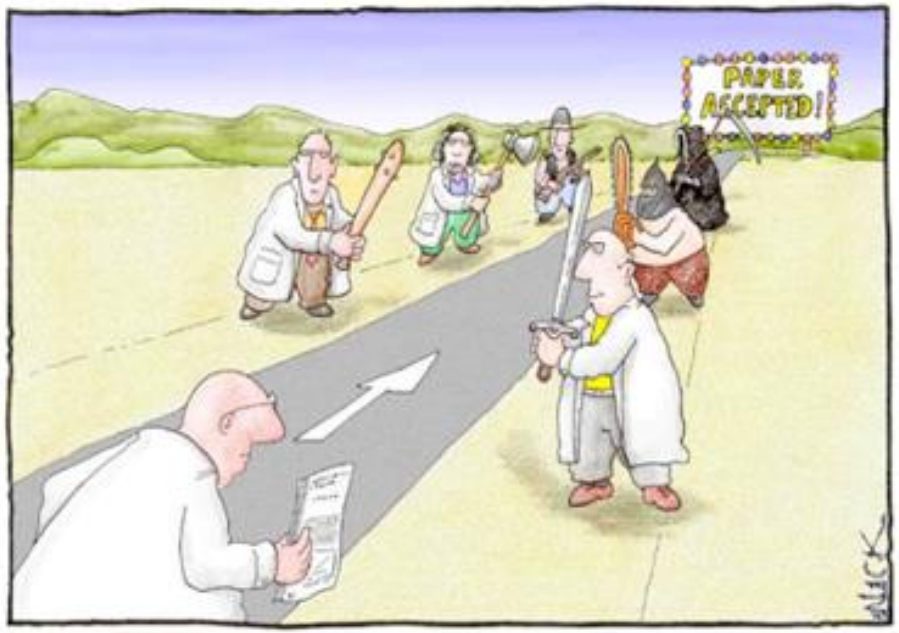
审稿人意见
编辑决定



编辑校正
数字出版

编辑初审 Editorial Review (Pre-Screening)

- 编辑从哪些方面判断文章是否适合本期刊？
  - Scope　　符合范围
  - Scientific merit　　科学价值
  - Significance　　意义和重要性
- 初审之后，快速作出决定：
  - Peer Review Process　　同行评审
  - Immediately Reject　　拒稿
- 初审的作用：
  - 避免稿件堆积
  - 做出快速回复



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as 'quite an improvement.'

审稿人评审 External Review

1 符合范围 Appropriate Scope

The work should resonate with the journal's target audience, which improves its chances for reaching its intended readers.

2 新颖原创 Novelty/Urgency

The manuscript should be original and provide insight into a challenging problem or fundamental issue, advancing the discipline in a timely way. Avoid reporting just an incremental improvement with a slightly different set of conditions.

3 技术要求 Technical Validity

The research should be well designed, and the experiments, data collection and interpretation should be completed at a high level.

4 稿件质量 High Quality

The manuscript should be clear, concise, and formatted correctly. If the writing is confusing and contains grammatical errors, reviewers may be unable to judge the scientific quality.

合理推荐审稿人 Suggested Reviewers

1. 优秀的审稿人能对稿件提出恰当的改进意见

1) 对该领域有广泛的知识和理解
2) 能对实验，技术或解释进行技术评估
3) 能够提供建设性的，公正的，不具有偏见的意见

2. 选择审稿人需要避免

1) 朋友
2) 同事
3) 潜在的利益冲突

3. 编辑部的选择

编辑有选择地邀请推荐审稿人以及审稿团队的学者，确保公平的审稿过程。

回复评审意见

1. 仔细阅读编辑决定和审稿人评语

Read the decision letter and reviewer comments.

2. 及时回复，注意时间期限，回复每一条评语并注明改动

Be timely!

Respond to each comment, noting what changes (if any) were made.

If you cannot complete a revision by the deadline, contact the editorial office to request an extension.

3. 如果有不同意见，请用科学的语言回复 (特殊情况：申诉)

If you disagree with a comment, that is okay – but make sure the editor understands why you disagree. Use science to back up your argument.