

05.05.2026

Scientific Publishing


From Writing to Sharing

Dr. Michael Bachmann & Dr. El Knappe

Program

Time	Topic
09:00 – 09:40	Part 01
	Break 5`
09:45 – 10:30	Part 02
	Break 15`
10:45 – 11:15	Part 03
	Break 5`
11:20 – 12:00	Part 04

 Slides ?
 Lib4RI website: <https://www.lib4ri.ch/trainings>

 Feedback !
 Direct, email, social media, ...

Introduction

Why do you want to publish? Why bother at all?

What is your current understanding of the scientific publishing process:

- Have you written a scientific manuscript before?
- Have you gone through the peer-review process?
- Have you published a paper as a corresponding author?
- Have you reviewed a paper?

What questions do you have about the scientific writing process?

- Structure and content of a scientific paper
- Selecting a journal for my article
- The submission process
- The peer review process
- The publication process
- What does Open Access mean
- Copyright & licenses
- How to share my work



Scientific Publishing

- How to find help and how to improve
 - This course
 - Writing lab
 - Lib4RI website + info sheets
 - (AI) tools
 - Colleagues
 - Journals
 - Read, read, read
 - Practice, practice, practice
 - Find out what you like and develop your style.



Resources to help with scientific writing

Getting started with the writing process:

Concept mapping & outlining

Method to organize your thoughts

Many resources exist, but try here are two options:

[Concept mapping](#) & [Outlining](#)

Essential principals on clear and consice writing:

Elements of Style by William Strunk Jr.

Rules and examples of how to communicate more effectively while writing

A very concise reference

Full book available online via [Project Gutenberg](#)

English tenses:

Which tense when?

The tense will change depending on which section you are writing. Here are a few references to help:

[UNR](#) & [AJE](#)

Writing & research:

Whitesides' way of doing research

“Writing is an integral part of research, not a separate activity”

Use writing to help manage your research


Link to a presentation on the method [here](#)

Whitesides, 2004, Adv. Mat., doi:10.1002/adma.200400767

Scientific writing and publishing process:

[Lib4RI info sheet & website](#)

Quick review version of this presentation as well as copies of this presentation



Do you have additional resources you like? Let us know!

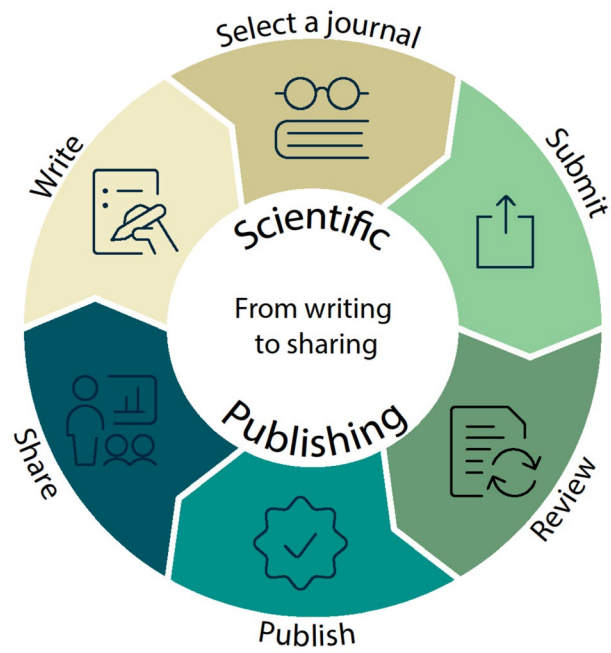
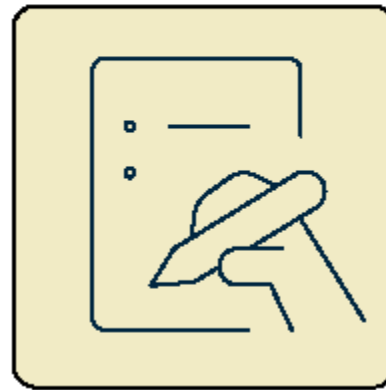
Scientific publishing changes a lot

- Preprints vs. Peer-reviewed
- Open access, open data, open science
- Innovating peer review system
- Increasing number of authors, shared positions in author list (contributed equally)
- Only 1 round of revision?
- Relevance of impact factor
- ...

 Check your journals of interest: website → «For Authors» section

 Discuss with others about their experiences

Write

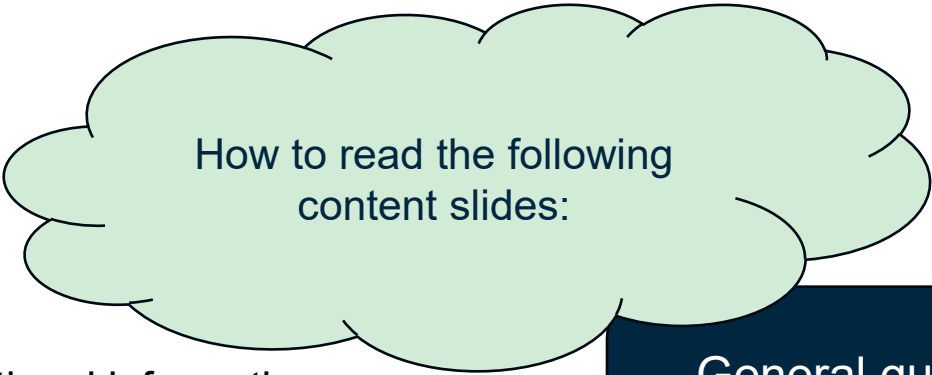


What's the most important part of the manuscript in your field?

What's the hardest part of the manuscript for you?

What part of the manuscript do you write first?

Section title



How to read the following content slides:

- Slight description and additional information on the section

Light hearted meme or picture:

General guideline to help you think about what should go in each section

This can vary greatly by field. This was developed with a physical science scientific article in mind.

Typical components of each of these sections

A general approach/thought process for each section
Based on conversations between W.P. Gardner & E. Knappe

Tips and resources you might find helpful

Possible sections of a research article

- Title
- Authors
- Affiliations
- Keywords
- Highlights\Key points
- Layman description\Plain language summary
- Abstract
- Graphical abstract
- Introduction
- Material & Methods
- Figures and Tables
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusions
- Supplementary Material
- Acknowledgements
- Author contributions
- References
- ...

Tip: Check your journal ‘For author’ section on their website to know which sections are required and their associated requirements. Not every section is needed before acceptance.

Title

- **Concise, specific, engaging**
- Do:
 - Title that is easily searchable/indexed
 - Sparks curiosity
- Don't:
 - Use unnecessary jargon
 - Abbreviations
 - Ending a title in a question mark

What to consider when developing your title:

What is your main finding?

What is new/interesting?

3-5 keywords

Combine & refine into a short, specific and interesting title

Key points\Highlights

- Short and sweet
- Meant to convey the main point or conclusions of the article
- Typically, are limited in length

What is the main point of your article?

What do you want the readers to take away?

Tip: Sometimes its helpful to write down your key points and have them handy as you develop your manuscript. This can help make sure you are staying “on theme” or help refine and change your key points as you develop your manuscript.

Abstract

- Standalone summary
- Editors and readers will decide if they read your article based on the title and the abstract.
- Abstract and title can have length limitations – be sure to check before submission

Tip: Some researchers find it easiest to write the abstract after the rest of the paper is written.

What did you do? (~1 sentence)


How did you do it? (~2-3 sentences)

Key results (~2-3 sentences)

Implications/impact (Final sentence)
Broad new process/insight

Plain language summary/Layman description

- Short summary of your paper using non-technical terms
- Used to explain your research to a broader audience
 - This is your “elevator pitch”
 - How would you explain your research to a family member, friend or a non-researcher?



SIMPLE WRITER
 WRITE LIKE UP GOER FIVE AND THING EXPLAINER

PUT WORDS HERE

Try to explain your **research** simply.

YOU USED SOME LESS SIMPLE WORDS

research

xkcd.com/simplewriter/

Tip: Need help reducing technical terms/scientific jargon? Check out: <https://scienceandpublic.com/>

RESEARCH ARTICLE

10.1029/2019JB018469

Key Points:

- The Turkana Depression accommodates divergence through localized extension
- African extension is accommodated by a combination of high and low strain rates
- Topographic gradients appear to influence the style of extension throughout the African rift system

Supporting Information:

- Supporting Information S1
- Supporting Information S2

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Citation:

Knappe, E., Bendick, R., Ebinger, C., Birhanu, Y., Lewi, E., Floyd, M., et al. (2020). Accommodation of East African Rifting across the Turkana Depression. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Solid Earth*, 125, e2019JB018469. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2019JB018469>

Received 31 JUL 2019

Accepted 30 JAN 2020

Accepted article online 12 FEB 2020

Accommodation of East African Rifting Across the Turkana Depression

E. Knappe¹, R. Bendick¹, C. Ebinger², Y. Birhanu¹, E. Lewi³, M. Floyd⁴, R. King⁴, G. Kianji⁵, N. Mariita⁶, T. Temtime⁷, B. Waktola³, B. Deresse³, M. Musila⁶, J. Kanoti⁵, and M. Perry¹

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Abstract Geodetic observations in the Turkana Depression of southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya constrain the kinematic relay of extension from a single rift in Ethiopia to parallel rifts in Kenya and Uganda. Global Position System stations in the region record approximately 4.7 mm/year of total eastward extension, consistent with the ITRF14 Euler pole for Nubia-Somalia angular velocity. Extension is partitioned into high strain rates on localized structures and lower strain rates in areas of elevated topography, as across the Ethiopian Plateau. Where high topography is absent, extension is relayed between the Main Ethiopian Rift and the Eastern Rift across the Turkana Depression exclusively through localized extension on and immediately east of Lake Turkana (up to 0.2 microstrain/year across Lake Turkana). The observed scaling and location of active extension in the Turkana Depression are inconsistent with mechanical models predicting distributed stretching due to either inherited lithospheric weakness or reactivated structures oblique to the present-day extension direction.

Plain Language Summary The continent of Africa is breaking up into multiple pieces. This divergence is accommodated through extension along the East African Rift System. The Turkana Depression, which lies on the border of Ethiopia and Kenya, is of interest due to its previous rifting episodes, low elevation compared to the surrounding rift system, and location linking more prominent rift valleys to the north and south. Global Position System observations of surface velocities show that extension in the Turkana Depression is confined to a narrow region, not distributed across a broad area. These results suggest the East African Rift System is accommodating the breakup of the African continent through a combination of distributed deformation in areas with high topography and localized extension across low elevation rift basins.

Short, concise, descriptive

What I want readers to take away from reading this paper, especially the last point

Abstract breakdown:

What did I did : use geodetic observations in east Africa to constrain kinematics

How I did it : GNSS observations

Key results : areas of high topography = high strain rates localized on structures and low strain rates across the plateaus; Low topography (Turkana Depression) = exclusively localized strain rates

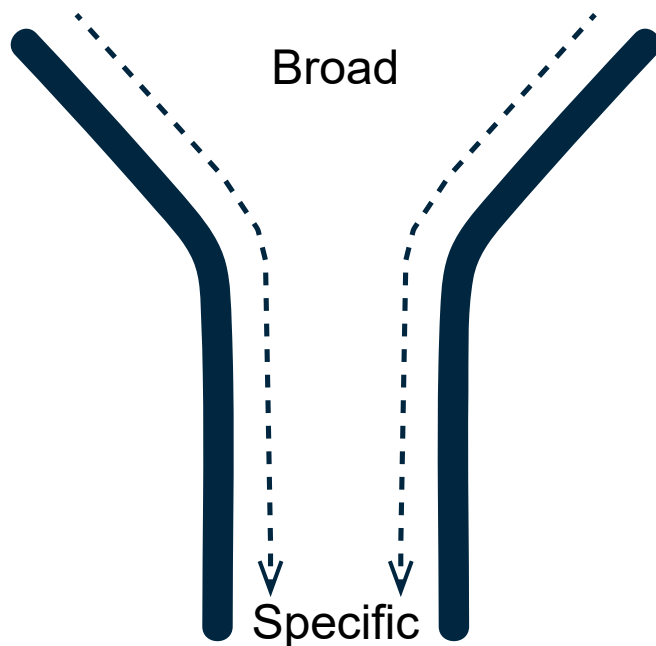
Implications : Mechanical models are not accurately representing the rift

A researcher in my field will be able to understand this

Everyone should understand this section. Honestly, I think I could have done better here. There is too much jargon.

Introduction

- Set up the context and importance of your objectives
- Typically starts broad and becomes more specific



Problem statement (broad, ~1 paragraph)
 Why is this research important? What is the broad problem?

Scientific background (~2-3 paragraphs)
 What has been done? What do we already know?

Statement of contribution (last sentence in scientific background)
 What is the problem this research is addressing?

Remaining question (Final paragraph)
 What is the contribution this research is making?
 1-2 sentence on the basic method used
 Fundamental results and implications
 “In this paper we investigate....”

Methods

- Detailed procedure
- Enough information so that someone can repeat your experiment
- Some details can go in the supplement, but anything in the supplement must be referred to in the main text
 - For short articles, (e.g. communications) this entire section may be in the Supplementary materials

Method of solution – how did you do it

- Theory/equations
- Lab/field measurements
 - Models
 - Numerical code
- Materials, chemical
- Instrumental techniques
 - Data analysis
- Domain/geographic region
- Boundary/initial conditions/parameters

Results

- Findings without interpretation
- Put the results that are needed to answer the question you proposed in the introduction
- No interpretation in the results – save it for the discussion

What did you find?

Majority of this section is likely to be tables and figures

Make sure you write good captions – e.g. someone should be able to understand the figure/table just without reading the manuscript and only reading the captions. Some researchers will only look at the figures/tables and not read the manuscript.

Results

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Journal of Cell Science (2022) 135, jcs258764. doi:10.1242/jcs.258764

between the two cases mentioned above. This is highlighted by the magnified panel for talin-1 in Fig. 1 which shows focal adhesions with continuous and spot-like organizations of talin-1 next to each other.

Thus, SIM gave the impression of spatial distributions within focal adhesions that differed between different adhesome proteins but also depended on the phosphorylation status, as shown for pPax-Y118 in comparison to paxillin.

Phosphorylated paxillin organizes in clusters with regular spacing to each other

Surprised by the difference in the paxillin and pPax-Y118 staining patterns, we decided to analyze their spatial organization in a quantitative manner. We labeled endogenous paxillin in REFs, as well as pPax-Y118 (Fig. 2A). Magnifications of single focal adhesions confirmed our earlier observation that paxillin is organized rather homogeneously throughout adhesions, while pPax-Y118 localized in discrete clusters (Fig. 2A'–A''). To analyze differences between spatial distribution of paxillin and pPax-Y118, we applied two independent methods to detect intensity peaks and to measure distances between these peaks. We used a published ImageJ-based plugin (NanoJ Core, Laine et al., 2019) to measure nearest-neighbor (NN) distances and independently developed a custom-written MATLAB routine that measures the center-to-center distance of the intensity maxima of labeled proteins (Fig. S1A). Using both methods, we analyzed our SIM images of pPax-Y118 and performed an analysis of paxillin labeling using the NN method as reference. From these distance values, we created histograms and plotted the average distance distribution based on

histograms from independent experiments (Fig. 2B). These distance distribution plots revealed a narrower distance distribution of pPax-Y118 intensity peaks compared with that of paxillin and a peak distance that was shifted towards shorter distances for pPax-Y118. A quantitative comparison confirmed the impression of shorter distances between pPax-Y118 maxima (Fig. 2C; 555 nm with NN measurements and 469 nm with our MATLAB-based algorithm) compared with paxillin (616 nm). The distance distribution of pPax-Y118 also appeared more centered around the peak indicating less variation in distances between intensity maxima. We quantified the full-width half-maxima (FWHM) of distance distributions (Fig. 2D), which indeed revealed significantly smaller FWHM for pPax-Y118 compared with paxillin. Our MATLAB code also allowed us to measure the diameters of detected spots (Fig. 2E; paxillin, 332 nm; pPax-Y118, 267 nm) and to plot the number of detected spots within an adhesion against the length of that adhesion (Fig. 2F). Additionally, we tested the spatial distribution of vinculin (Fig. S1B–D) and found that the distances between vinculin maxima were broadly distributed, similar to those of paxillin.

Overall, these data and their analyses showed that pPax-Y118 forms 'spots' or spatially constrained clusters. These clusters are closer to each other and have a more regular spacing compared with clusters analyzed for paxillin. We believe that these analyses correspond well with the visual impressions from Fig. 1 and Fig. 2A, and show that pPax-Y118 has a stronger tendency to be constrained in clusters whereas paxillin and vinculin seem to lack a well-defined pattern within adhesions.

Additionally, to confirm that the differences in spatial distribution were not induced by labeling artefacts, we performed titration

Bachmann et al., JCS, 2022, doi: :10.1242/jcs.258764

Context

Content

Conclusion

Tip: Try the context-content-conclusion (C-C-C) scheme

Mensh and Kording, 2017, Plos Comput Biol, look for Rule 3 : <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1005619>

Figures & Tables

- Communicate complex information
- Should be referred to in manuscript in chronological order
- Check the author's guide for your journals limitations/recommendations
 - Some journals figures/tables count towards word count/publication lengths

Tip: Keep components of the figures so you can easily edit them later. Figures are often changed in the review process so keeping the code/data/files for ease of editing will save you time later.

Good Captions

e.g. someone should be able to understand the figure/table just without reading the manuscript and only reading the captions. Some researchers will only look at the figures/tables and not read the manuscript.

Easily readable axes and labels

Generally this larger than you think

Consider color blindness

e.g. many people can not differentiate between green and red\

Figures

How would you improve this figure?

Bigfoot Sighting

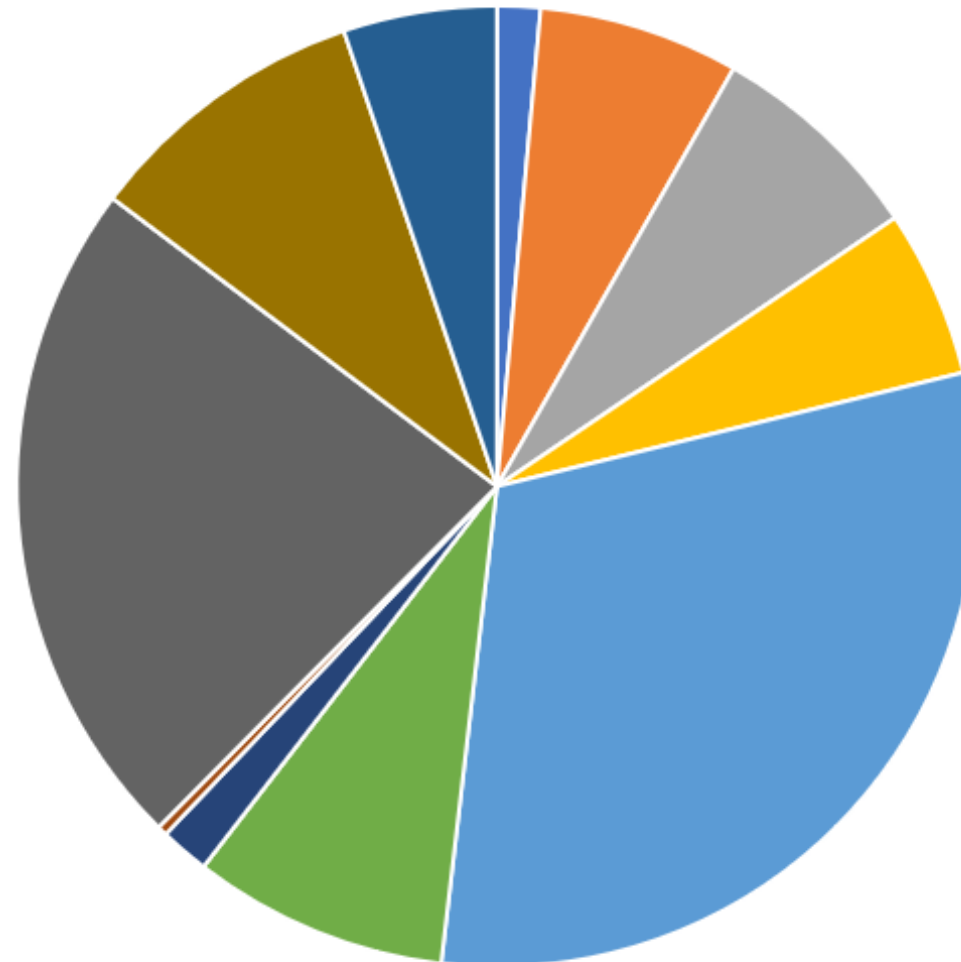


Figure 1. Fig shows where Bigfoot was seen.

■ Alaska ■ Alabama ■ Arkansas ■ Arizona ■ California ■ Colorado ■ Connecticut ■ Delaware ■ Florida ■ Georgia ■ Iowa

Data provided by BFRO (Bigfoot Field Researchers Organization)

Resources for good figures

[Ten Simple Rules for Better Figure Making](#) article

[Simplified Science Publishing](#) blog post

[The Visual Display of Quantitative Information](#)
by Edward Tufte

Great book on making good figures
Physical copies at all the Lib4RI library locations

Discussion

- Interpretation and evaluation of your results
- No new data should be brought up in the discussion
- Refer to results chronologically

Answer your question

Compare your results

- Discuss nuance (anomalies, specific data)
- Limitations of your study

Compare results to what exists in the literature

Implications/significance of findings

Conclusion

- In some fields, conclusion paragraphs are not needed
- Typically short, precise and impactful

Tip: Link the conclusion and the introduction, sometimes its helpful to write at similar times.

Contribution – what did you do

Summarize important results
Try not to be repetitive with the discussion

Broad implications and other possible applications

Some fields include future possibilities/direction
Others recommend against doing this – e.g. this should be obvious if the paper is well written and/or this is something you are already working on and will publish soon so unnecessary to include here

Acknowledgements

- Funding agencies & grants
- Software/models used (if not your own)
- Data used (if not your own)
- Additional help:
 - Sometimes a really helpful review can be indicated here
 - If someone helped with data collection/field work or was vital in facilitating your work but was not an author

References

- Some paper have citation limits
 - Do not cite just to cite
 - Make sure you the citation represents the statement

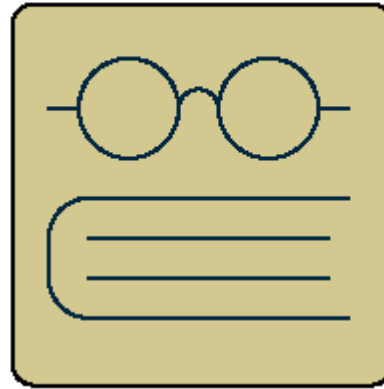
Tip: We recommend using a reference management software like Zotero so that formatting can be easily changed. Check out our [website](#) and [trainings](#) for more info on literature management software.

Supplement

- Generally there is no limit on how large the supplement can be
- All supplementary material must be referred to in the text
- Where all the details that are not needed to understand your work but are necessary for reproducibility can go
 - Can include:
 - Materials and methods (if more detail is needed than in your methods)
 - Data sets
 - Tables
 - Code
 - More detailed discussion (prohibited in some journals...)
 - Extra figures
 - Equations
 - Multimedia files

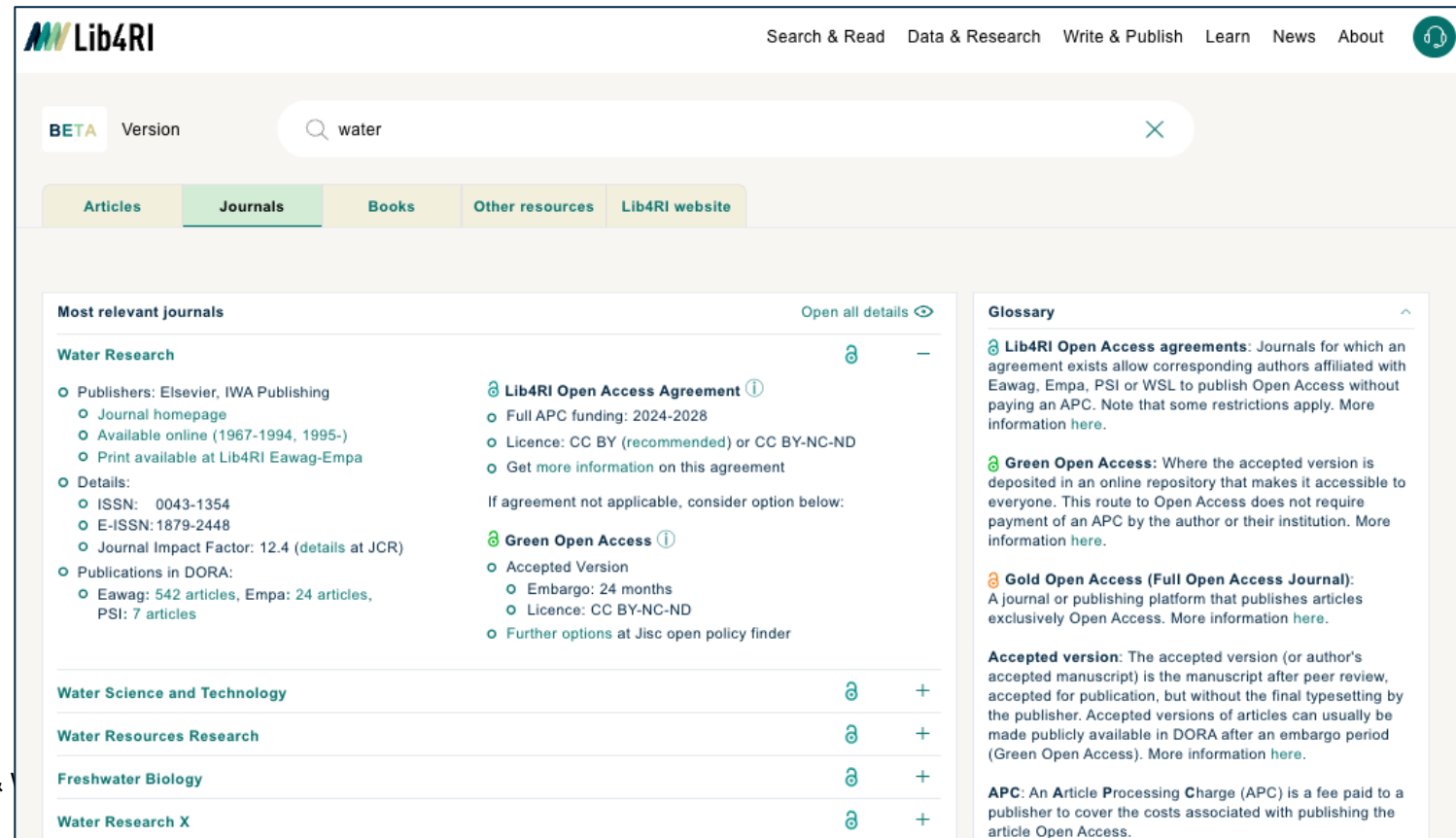
Tip: Good data management is the key to reproducibility. Start good practices early! Need help managing your data, check out our [website](#)/training series on research data management.

Select a journal



Picking the correct journal, what should you consider?

- Topic/relevance
- Target audience
- Funding requirements
- Open Access?
- Funding requirements
- PI and co-author suggestions
- Length requirements
- Don't know where to start?
 - What journals have you been using?
 - What do co-authors recommend?



The screenshot shows the Lib4RI website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Lib4RI logo and links for Search & Read, Data & Research, Write & Publish, Learn, News, and About. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar with the text 'water' and a search icon. The search results are displayed under the 'Journals' tab, which is highlighted in green. The results are organized into a table with columns for journal titles, details, and open access options.

Journal Title	Details	Open Access Options
Water Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Publishers: Elsevier, IWA Publishing ○ Journal homepage ○ Available online (1967-1994, 1995-) ○ Print available at Lib4RI Eawag-Empa ○ Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ISSN: 0043-1354 ○ E-ISSN: 1879-2448 ○ Journal Impact Factor: 12.4 (details at JCR) ○ Publications in DORA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eawag: 542 articles, Empa: 24 articles, PSI: 7 articles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lib4RI Open Access Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Full APC funding: 2024-2028 ○ Licence: CC BY (recommended) or CC BY-NC-ND ○ Get more information on this agreement ○ If agreement not applicable, consider option below: ○ Green Open Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accepted Version <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Embargo: 24 months ○ Licence: CC BY-NC-ND ○ Further options at Jisc open policy finder
Water Science and Technology		+
Water Resources Research		+
Freshwater Biology		+
Water Research X		+


On the right side of the screenshot, there is a 'Glossary' section with definitions for various open access terms:

- Lib4RI Open Access agreements:** Journals for which an agreement exists allow corresponding authors affiliated with Eawag, Empa, PSI or WSL to publish Open Access without paying an APC. Note that some restrictions apply. More information here.
- Green Open Access:** Where the accepted version is deposited in an online repository that makes it accessible to everyone. This route to Open Access does not require payment of an APC by the author or their institution. More information here.
- Gold Open Access (Full Open Access Journal):** A journal or publishing platform that publishes articles exclusively Open Access. More information here.
- Accepted version:** The accepted version (or author's accepted manuscript) is the manuscript after peer review, accepted for publication, but without the final typesetting by the publisher. Accepted versions of articles can usually be made publicly available in DORA after an embargo period (Green Open Access). More information here.
- APC:** An Article Processing Charge (APC) is a fee paid to a publisher to cover the costs associated with publishing the article Open Access.

Tip: Still don't know which journal to pick? Consider checking out Bison: <https://service.tib.eu/bison/>

The Dark Side: Paper mills and predatory journals

- Use common sense
- [Beall's List – of Potential Predatory Journals and Publishers](#)
 - Included MDPI and Frontier journals
 - Famous, but criteria are criticized for being vague and subjective
- [MDPI Journals: 2015 -2021 | Dan Brockington](#)
- [The SNSF is no longer funding Open Access articles in special issues](#)
- Helpful checks to identify trustworthy journals:
<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/journals/>



Elsevier classifies itself as a “data analytics” company and Nature is publicly traded on the stock exchange

Article types

- Content
- Length
- Audience

Original research & findings:

- Articles
- Communications

Review:

- Reviews

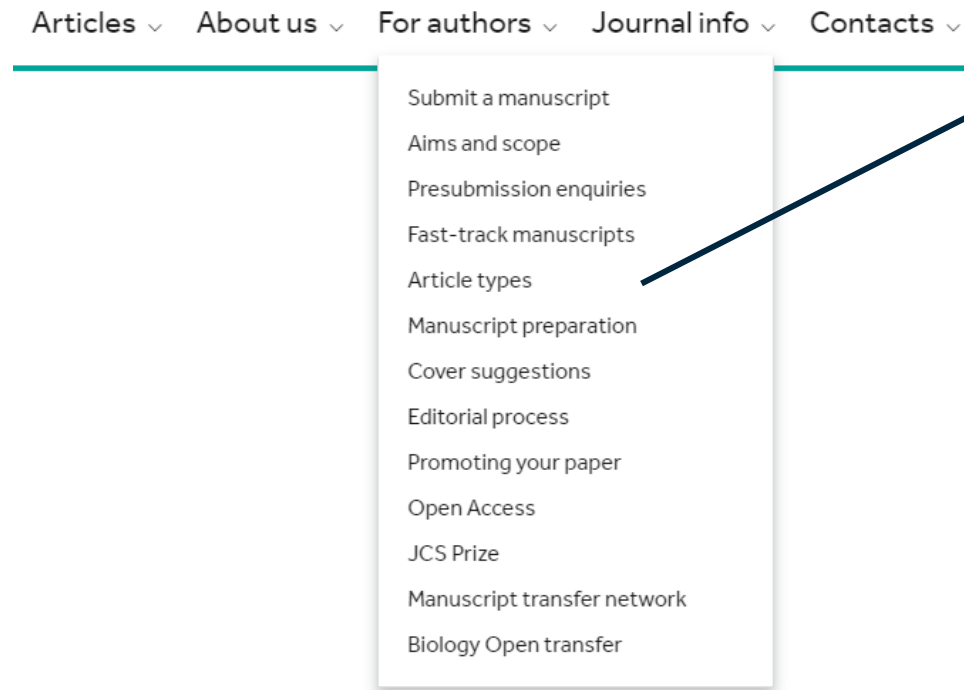
Opinions:

- Perspectives
- Comments
- Letter to the editor

Your content determines the article type, not the other way around.

Exercise

- Check your preferred journal for available article types and for the conditions that apply.



Article types

- [Research Articles](#)
- [Short Reports](#)
- [Tools and Resources](#)
- [Fast track](#)
- [Reviews](#)
- [Cell Science at a Glance posters](#)
- [Opinions and Hypotheses](#)
- [Correspondence](#)

Research Articles

Research Articles should be fully documented reports of original research and are always peer reviewed. The total length of the article should not exceed 8,000 words, including figure legends but not references, with no more than 8 display items (figures and tables). Additional display items (figures, tables, movies, datasets) may be published online at the discretion of the editor and reviewers. Supplemental material is strictly limited to 50 Mb per article. For more information on how to prepare a Research Article, please see the [manuscript preparation page](#).

[Back to top](#)

Short Reports

Short Reports are short, high-impact, peer-reviewed papers. Reports must not exceed 3,000 words, including figure legends but not references, and can contain up to four display items (figures or tables). The style of a Short Report follows that of a Research Article in Journal of Cell Science, the only difference being that Results and Discussion sections are combined into a single section.

[Back to top](#)

Have a journal in mind?

- Check out if the library has agreements or can support publishing open access in that journal using the [library search tool](#).

Tip: Make journals' OA policies part of your decision where to publish. It can save you thousands of CHF!

Questions:

- openaccess@lib4ri.ch
- <https://www.lib4ri.ch/open-access>

The screenshot shows the Lib4RI website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'water' and a search icon. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs for 'Articles', 'Journals', 'Books', 'Other resources', and 'Lib4RI website'. The 'Journals' tab is selected.

The main content area displays 'Most relevant journals' for the search term 'water'. The first journal listed is 'Water Research'. A yellow box highlights the 'Water Research' entry, showing its details and OA policies:

- Water Research**
 - Publishers: Elsevier, IWA Publishing
 - Journal homepage
 - Available online (1967-1994, 1995-)
 - Print available at Lib4RI Eawag-Empa
 - Details:
 - ISSN: 0043-1354
 - E-ISSN: 1879-2448
 - Journal Impact Factor: 12.4 (details at JCR)
 - Publications in DORA:
 - Eawag: 542 articles, Empa: 24 articles, PSI: 7 articles

The highlighted entry also shows the following OA policies:

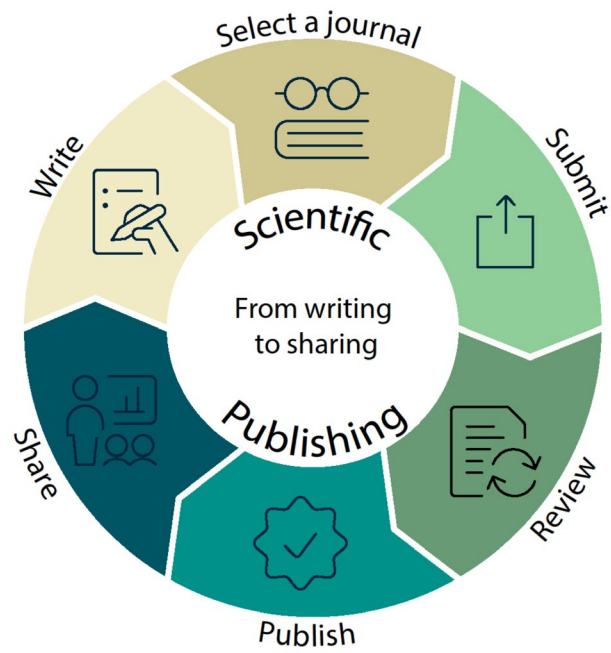
- Lib4RI Open Access Agreement**
 - Full APC funding: 2024-2028
 - Licence: CC BY (recommended) or CC BY-NC-ND
 - Get more information on this agreement
- If agreement not applicable, consider option below:
- Green Open Access**
 - Accepted Version
 - Embargo: 24 months
 - Licence: CC BY-NC-ND
 - Further options at Jisc open policy finder

Below the highlighted entry, there is a table of other journals:

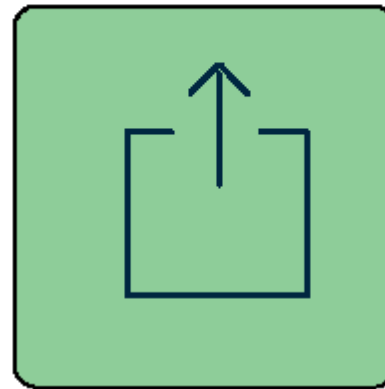
Journal Title	Open Access Icon	Plus Icon
Water Science and Technology	Open Access Icon	+
Water Resources Research	Open Access Icon	+
Freshwater Biology	Open Access Icon	+
Water Research X	Open Access Icon	+

On the right side of the page, there is a 'Glossary' section with the following entries:

- Lib4RI Open Access agreements:** Journals for which an agreement exists allow corresponding authors affiliated with Eawag, Empa, PSI or WSL to publish Open Access without paying an APC. Note that some restrictions apply. More information here.
- Green Open Access:** Where the accepted version is deposited in an online repository that makes it accessible to everyone. This route to Open Access does not require payment of an APC by the author or their institution. More information here.
- Gold Open Access (Full Open Access Journal):** A journal or publishing platform that publishes articles exclusively Open Access. More information here.
- Accepted version:** The accepted version (or author's accepted manuscript) is the manuscript after peer review, accepted for publication, but without the final typesetting by the publisher. Accepted versions of articles can usually be made publicly available in DORA after an embargo period (Green Open Access). More information here.
- APC:** An Article Processing Charge (APC) is a fee paid to a publisher to cover the costs associated with publishing the article Open Access.



Submit



Format your submission – General considerations

- Preference for a format can depend on whether people read the article printed or on an electronic device

bioRxiv preprint doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2024.09.16.613204>; this version posted September 16, 2024. The copyright holder for this preprint (which was not certified by peer review) is the author/funder, who has granted bioRxiv a license to display the preprint in perpetuity. It is made available under aCC-BY 4.0 International license.

Structural Repetition Detector: multi-scale quantitative mapping of molecular complexes through microscopy

Alonso Mendes¹, Bruno M. Saravá¹, Guillaume Jacquemet^{1,2,3}, João I. Mamede¹, Christophe Letierier¹, and Ricardo Henriques^{1,4,5,6}

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²TUM School of Engineering, Technical University of Munich, Germany
³IGFLAMES Research Flagship Center, Aalto University, Espoo, Finland
⁴TUM School of Life Sciences, Technical University of Munich, Germany
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⁶LA-Maxwell Laboratory, CRIC, IMP, CASP2023, Newcastle, Newcastle, United Kingdom

From molecules to organelles, cells exhibit recurring structural motifs across multiple scales. Understanding these structures provides insights into their functional roles. While super-resolution microscopy can visualize such patterns, manual detection in large datasets is challenging and biased. We present the Structural Repetition Detector (SRD), an unsupervised computational framework that identifies repetitive biological structures by exploiting local texture redundancy. SRD formulates structure detection as a similarity-matching problem between local image regions. It detects recurring patterns without prior knowledge or constraints on the imaging modality. We demonstrate SRD's capabilities on various fluorescence microscopy images. Quantitative analysis of three datasets highlights SRD's utility: estimating the periodicity of spectrin rings in neurons, detecting HIV-1 viral assembly, and evaluating microtubule dynamics modulated by EB3. Our open-source language and Fiji plugin enables unbiased analysis of repetitive structures across imaging modalities in diverse biological contexts.

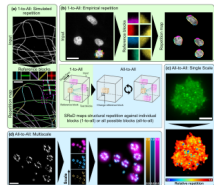


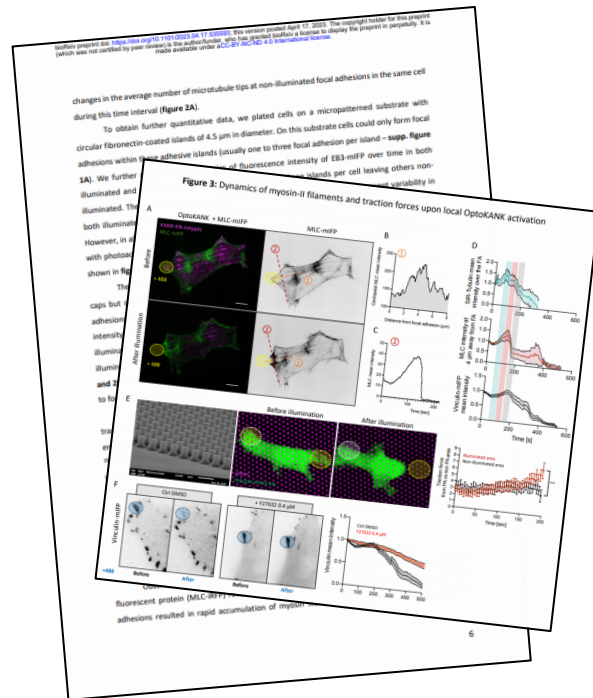
Fig. 1. Applications of the Structural Repetition Detector (SRD) Algorithm in Fluorescence Microscopy. A. Detection of Structural Repetition Using Similarity Matching. B. Structure mapped with STORM analysis for repetitive patterns using enhanced structural blocks. C. Colored regions in repetition map corresponding to motifs of same colored blocks above. D. Detection of Structural Repetition using Laplacian Blocks. E. Cell nuclei stained with DAPI used to assess repetitive structural patterns using manually extracted structural blocks. Colored regions in repetition map correspond to motifs of same colored blocks in previous subpanel. F. Global Repetition Detection. Jurkat cell expressing inducible HIV-1 Gag GFP fusion protein analyzed using global repetition detection. Image probe for structural repetition using all possible structural patterns. Repetition map reveals structures not easily detectable in input image and from repetitive redundancy. G. Multiscale Global Repetition. X-ray-like atomic nucleus probe imaged with STORM revealed using different lengths to detect structural repetitions at various scales. Repetition map identifies repeated structures from single nucleosomes through to nucleosomes clusters (black) and nuclear pore units (orange). Center panel: Simplified SRD algorithm workflow illustrating key steps from input preprocessing to repetition map generation.

biological structures by exploring local texture redundancy. SRD formulates structure detection as similarity matching between local image regions, allowing pattern detection without prior knowledge or microscopy modality constraints. We demonstrate SRD's capabilities on fluorescence microscopy images of diverse cell types and structures, including micro-

Mendes et al. | bioRxiv | September 16, 2024 | 1–21

Mendes et al., *bioRxiv.org*, 2024, doi: 10.1101/2024.09.16.613204

Aureille et al., *bioRxiv.org*, 2023, doi: 10.1101/2023.04.17.535593



Journal-like style vs. free style
 Some journals allow that your first submission is formatted according to your own preferences, others have guidelines. Check the journals author portal/for authors section.

Make your life easier
 Stay somewhat close to journal guidelines to avoid heavy reformatting later on

Use line numbers
 Make your reviewers lives (and thus yours) easier by having the line numbers to refer to. Pick the line spacing that is easy for you to read (unless the journal specifies)

Tip: Programs like LaTeX can make changing formatting easy. Check out our training on [Getting started with LaTeX](#)

The actual submission process

- Expect a lengthy process.
- The information you need during the submission process is more important than you think:
 - Authors' names, affiliations, address and ORCID (as they prefer)
 - Funding information
 - Acknowledgements
 - ...

Get familiar with the submission platform

Make yourself familiar with the requirements of the platform and the kind of information you will need.

Gather all necessary information before the actual submission

Some information will need time to acquire → plan ahead.

Tip: Your ORCID credentials work as login for many journals. Another good reason to have an ORCID account!

Cover Letter

- Relevance and content of cover letters are very field and journal dependent.
 - Discuss with experienced coauthors – ask for examples
 - Check the author's guide on the journal's webpage
 - Ask the journal / editor
 - Out-of-the-ordinary circumstances of your submission (prior discussion with editors, transferred peer review files, transfer from another journal, resubmission, ...)
- In some fields the cover letter is incredibly important and must be thoughtfully written, in others it is less important

The cover letter can be an elevator pitch to the editor

Why suited for the journal and its audience?

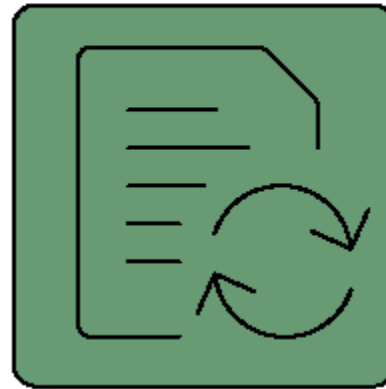
Suggesting and excluding reviewers

Some journals allow, or even require, this. Exclusions will be considered if you have good reasons.

**Congratulations
on submitting
your research
paper!**



Review



Receiving Reviews on your submitted paper

Condolences on receiving reviews about your research paper!

Tip: Tight deadline? Extensive revisions? Email the editor to see if you can get an extension. Best done well before the deadline – and not guaranteed.

Typical structure of a review

Title and authors

Summary

The reviewer's summary of the manuscripts findings/contributions to the field with their comments on whether the manuscript's findings are interesting, well supported, and/or novel. (~1 paragraph)

Major Revisions

The larger issues that the reviewer feels are very important for the author to address. What big picture things need to be clarified, expanded upon, tested, etc..

Minor Revisions

The smaller issues the author should address. Smaller points that need clarification, small figure adjustments, spelling mistakes or rephrasing of sentences that don't make sense.

Recommendation

Where the reviewer tells the editor if the paper should be rejected, accepted with major or minor revisions or accepted without revision (not sure this ever happens)

Confidential comments

Section to raise concerns about ethics or other topics the reviewer does not wish the authors to see.

Receiving Reviews on your submitted paper

Peer review mostly improves your publication.
Ideally, your peers invested time and effort to improve your submission. Try to understand their reasoning and follow their suggestions when possible.

Don't take the reviews personally.
A lot of revisions does not mean a bad paper.

Work on reviewer comments with experienced colleagues
Experience can help when finding the appropriate response to reviewer comments

Not every recommendation needs to be followed
You can refuse to implement certain reviewer comments if you provide good reasons.

Tip: A reviewer's comment doesn't make sense because they didn't understand you correctly?
→ Don't explain it another time in your answer to them! Instead, find the source of confusion and change it

Being a reviewer yourself

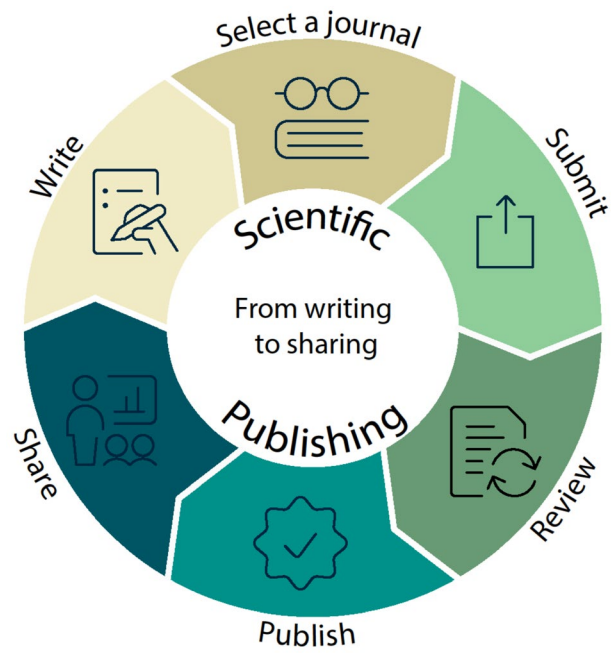
- Being a reviewer can be a valuable experience but it is also time consuming.
- Typical possibilities to get involved:
 - Senior researchers often involve junior researchers when they review.
 - Platforms like pubpeer.com encourage the reviewing of preprints and are open to anyone.

Resources on how to be a good reviewer:

[Step by Step Guide to Reviewing a Manuscript | Wiley](#)

[How to write a peer review | PLOS](#)

[Reviewer Guidelines | Research Involvement and Engagement](#)



Publish



Editorial proofs

- Last chance for making easy changes.
 - Ensure author information is correct and up to date.
 - Double check everything.
- Tight deadline? Ask for extension.
- Then celebrate!

Editorial proofs

Take your time and be thorough. Corrections after this stage are much more difficult.

Acceptance, OA, copyrights, payments

OA, copyright, payments
 Make sure that you informed yourself about these aspects **before** you submitted!

Lib4RI search tool
 Provides up to date information on the RI's OA agreements with journals

General information

- Corresponding authors affiliated to Eawag, Empa, PSI or WSL can publish Open Access free of charge in all hybrid OA Nature Research journals. Nature Reviews, Nature Protocols, and Scientific American are excluded as these journals do not offer an Open Access option. Pure OA Journals (e.g. Nature Communications, Scientific Reports) are also excluded.

Eligible journals

- Download the [list of eligible Nature Research journals](#).
- Nature Reviews, Nature Protocols, and Scientific American are excluded as these journals do not offer an Open Access option. Pure OA Journals (e.g. Nature Communications, Scientific Reports) are also excluded.
- The [Lib4RI Search Tool](#) makes it easy to identify journals eligible for OA publishing without direct costs for authors.

Eligible article types

- Eligible article types: Original Paper, Analysis, Article, Letter, Brief Communication, Registered Report, Resource, Technical Report.

Gold Open Access





- APC: 5690 EUR (DOAJ), verify on journal homepage
- Check Lib4RI Fund (if APC < CHF 2500)
- Check SNSF Fund (if project is SNSF funded)
- License: CC BY (recommended) or CC BY-NC-ND
- Further details at DOAJ

Tip: Still need help, email us at openaccess@lib4ri.ch

Tip: Make journals' OA policies part of your decision where to publish. It can save you thousands of CHF!

Creative Common (CC) licenses and why they matter

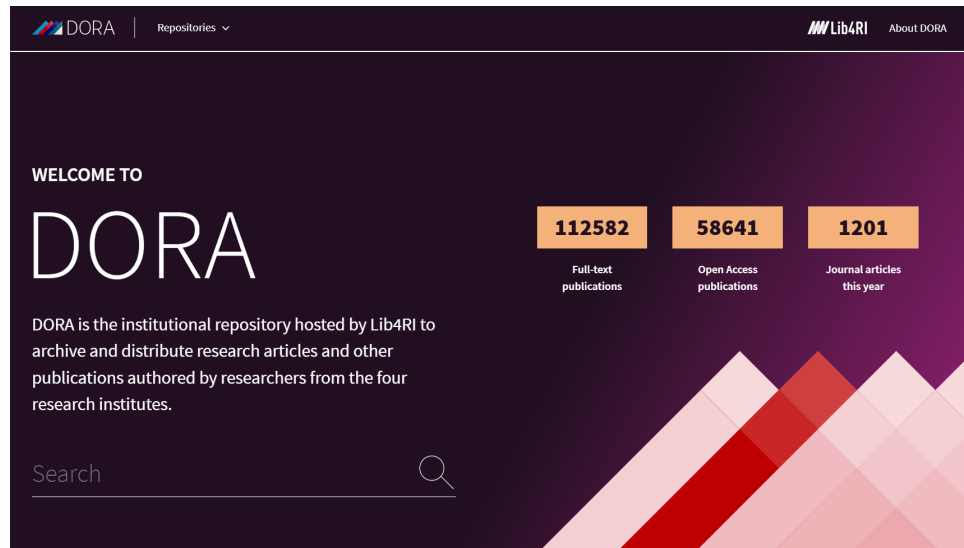
- Traditional publishing: Copyright transferred to the publisher
 - You need to pay to read your own article...
- CC licenses:

	BY	Attribution	give attribution to the author and link to the licence	mandatory
	SA	ShareAlike	derivative works need to be made available under same licence	optional
	NC	NonCommercial	re-use is only permitted for non-commercial purposes	optional
	ND	NoDerivatives	the work must not be modified	optional

- **CC BY highly recommended for publishing your articles**

Tip: Need help making a decision, Creative Commons has a [License Chooser](#) that recommends licenses.

Digital Object Repository At the 4RIs (DORA 4RI)



DORA
DORA is the institutional repository for all 4 RIs. DORA stores almost all publications of 4RI researchers.

Services @ DORA

- DORA reminds and informs you about ways to make your publication Open Access (OA)
- DORA makes your OA publications available to the public (and non-OA publications available to 4RI members)

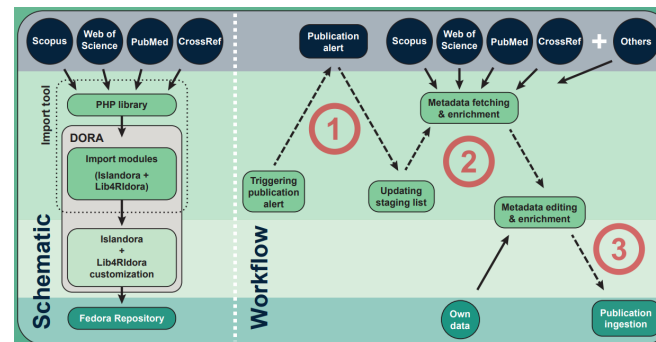
Manual ingestion: <https://www.lib4ri.ch/dora>

Submit your publications to DORA

As a service to our users, we developed an [ingestion workflow](#) to automatically include publications in DORA. However, you can still manually submit remaining publications with the forms below for each research institute. Please keep in mind the [content policy](#).

Submit to DORA Eawag	➔	Submit to DORA PSI	➔
Submit to DORA Empa	➔	Submit to DORA WSL	➔

Automatic ingestion:



Tip: You want to list your publications on your institutional website?
<https://www.lib4ri.ch/integrating-publication-lists-your-webpage>
(only DORA-listed publications, though)

Share



Sharing your research among scientists

- Why would you share your research?
- Have already done it? What was your experience?
- Impact: What makes a finding impactful? What makes a finding a topic in coffee breaks at work? Or in a coffee break with non-scientist friends?
- Increased visibility in academic circles (e.g., number of citations) “spills over” into non-academic circles (e.g., blogs, science communicators, ...)

Tip: Check our tips on how to increase your visibility: <https://www.lib4ri.ch/increase-your-visibility>

Sharing within academic circles remains relevant

- Besides publishing your paper, this includes:
- presenting at scientific conferences
 - writing a review paper, linking your findings to existing literature
 - sharing via social media among collaborators and colleagues



Raphael, *The School of Athens* painted 1509-1511, from wikipedia

Unique identifiers – formal aspects of sharing

- Maybe 20 million scientists in the world, publishing around 3 million articles per year.
- How to find you and your work?

ORCID: Open Researcher and Contributor ID

Serves also as login credential for many journals, often listed next to your name on publications, stays with you when leaving institutes.

ORCID profile includes your employment history, funding sources, awards, publications. Can serve as an online CV.

Google Scholar

Another way to list your publications. Also includes citations, personal citation metrics (H-index). Includes publications and citations that are not listed by other sources (e.g. Scopus, Web of Science).

ResearcherID by Web of Science

ScopusID by Scopus

Tip: Preference for different identifiers can be field specific → discuss with your colleagues.

Copyright, DOI, open access– formal aspects of sharing

- Maybe 20 million scientists in the world, publishing around 3 million articles per year.
- How to find you and your work?

DOI: Digital Object Identifier

DOIs are persistent, unique, and associate metadata with objects (including papers, datasets, etc.).

Open Access and CC license

Open Access to your article, published under a creative commons license, ensures that your article easily reaches everyone who wants to read it.

Tip: Need a DOI for your work? The library can issue one: check our [website](#).

Narrative style CVs – the new SNSF CV

- [Your curriculum vitae – all about the CV format](#)
- SNSF introduced a new CV format in 2022 that you need to use when you apply for SNSF funding.
- More emphasis on achievements beyond publications and citation numbers.

- Net academic age: “This time span between your graduation and the submission of the funding application is your net academic age, calculated in full-time equivalents (FTE).”
 - Net academic age relates to your assessment compared to others. Eligibility for a grant can be measured differently!!!

The new SNSF CV

1. Education and training
2. Previous and current employment
3. Major achievements with selected works
4. Net academic age
5. ORCID ID number

Major achievements with selected works

“Describe in your own words 1-3 of your major achievements with selected works across your whole career.

...

Give a **maximum of ten work samples as reference**, distributed across the achievements in any way. **All types of work are eligible** – for example articles in scientific journals, chapters of books, conference papers, data sets, etc.”

Sharing your research with the public

- Communicating your science with the public is time consuming and difficult...
- ... but it is part of the job for scientists that are paid with taxpayers' money.
- For the public, the number of voices can be relevant for judging “correctness”.
 - 99% of climate scientists agree on climate change.
 - But if you only hear from 1% of them, it might appear 50:50

Science communication can be done on all levels.

Write Wikipedia articles, share layman descriptions on insta etc., Pint of Science and other events, ...

Doing science communication practices many transferable skills.

Adjusting complexity, seeing other viewpoints, “normal” writing, presentation skills, ...

Publish or perish? Or: When are you successful as a scientist?

- Publishing many bad articles should not be the goal
- (high) impact factor
 - It is a journal based metric that does not reflect the quality of your publication
- Establish your personal brand
 - Consistently publish articles in good quality about a core topic and become the recognized expert for this topic

Preprints – Sharing your research faster

- What is a preprint?
 - A manuscript that has not undergone peer review and is without any formatting by a journal.
 - Basically your submitted version of a “normal” research paper
- What is the advantage of publishing a preprint?
 - Fast (no waiting for editors and peer reviewers), also means priority / less risk of being scooped
 - Cheap way to publish your results open access and to share it with everyone
 - Flexible with style, format, content, ...
- What is a risk?
 - Make sure that “real” publishing is still possible and that your journal / publisher of choice is ok with a prior publication of your results as a preprint: [List of academic publishers by preprint policy - Wikipedia](#)
- Examples of preprint servers: arxiv.org, biorxiv.org, medrxiv.org, zenodo.org, ...



Patents

- Patenting can provide you with new opportunities to turn your discovery into a product that benefits not only you but also society at large.
- Interested? Discuss this opportunity early with your technology transfer office. They offer advice, specialized courses, and everything you need to navigate intellectual property and patenting.
- You cannot patent anything that you have already published.
 - This includes preprints, “normal” publications, website content, social media posts, blogs, podcasts, ...
 - If you organize it well and in advance, patenting won't prevent or even delay you from publishing.

Tip: You're a member of LS2 (Life Sciences Switzerland)? → [Program - Patenting in Life Sciences & Chemistry 2025 - meetings.ls2.ch](https://meetings.ls2.ch/Program-Patenting-in-Life-Sciences-&Chemistry-2025)

Resources on patenting:

[Eawag and Empa: Empa - Knowledge and Technology Transfer / Legal – Research](#)

[PSI: Industry Collaboration at PSI: Your Partner for Innovation | Industry | PSI](#)

[WSL-Project Office: Grants-Legal-KTT https://intra.wsl.ch/de/forschung/project-office#c9386 \(intranet\)](https://intra.wsl.ch/de/forschung/project-office#c9386)

[Swiss Institute of Intellectual Property: Home - Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property](#)

[Patents | Lib4RI](#)

AI / LLM Tools

- You need to check the rules of your respective journal.
- In case of doubt: Contact the editorial office!
- Rules of good scientific conduct remain valid:
 - No plagiarism
 - No image manipulation
 - Proper citations
 - No data manipulation
 - ...

What is your current understanding of the scientific publishing process:



Menti.com w/ code 6886 0771

Again, this is to help us
continue to improve
this course in the future

Thank you for your attention.



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2026

Copyright & Creative Commons Licences & Open Access

Dr. Michael Bachmann, Lib4RI



Swiss Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights

o https://fedlex.data.admin.ch/eli/cc/1993/1798_1798_1798/en

The screenshot shows the Fedlex website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'The Federal Council' and 'Federal law'. Below this, the Swiss flag and the text 'Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft, Confédération suisse, Confederazione Svizzera, Confederaziun svizra' are visible. The main header identifies 'Fedlex The publication platform for federal law' and includes a search bar. The breadcrumb trail reads: 'Home > Classified Compilation > 2 Private law - Administration of civil justice - Enforcement > 23 Intellectual property and data protection > 231.1 Federal Act of 9 October 1992 on Copyright and Related Rights (Copyright Act, CopA)'. The main content area displays '231.1' and a note that the text is not an official language of the Swiss Confederation. The title 'Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights (Copyright Act, CopA)' is prominently displayed, along with its effective date and the fact that it was amended in 2017. A table of 'All versions of this law' lists dates from 2004 to 2022. The 'Tools' section includes a 'Language comparison' link. The 'Additional information' section provides decision and in-force dates. The 'Tools' section includes a 'Language comparison' link.

- o The Berne Convention, an international agreement governing copyright, was signed in 1886
 - o slow uptake
 - o several revisions
 - o now: 180+ contractors

The screenshot shows the WIPO website. The top navigation bar includes 'Media', 'Meetings', 'Contact Us', and 'IP Portal'. The WIPO logo is prominently displayed. Below the logo, there is a search bar and a navigation menu with 'IP Services', 'Policy', 'Cooperation', 'Resources', 'About IP', and 'About WIPO'. The breadcrumb trail reads: 'Home > Resources > WIPO-Administered Treaties'. The main heading is 'Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works'. The text below explains that the convention, adopted in 1886, deals with the protection of works and the rights of their authors. A 'Members' section is visible on the right, listing 'Contracting parties' and 'Members of the Berne Union'.

Chapter 1: Works

Art. 2 Definition of works

- 1 Works are literary and artistic **intellectual creations with an individual character**, irrespective of their value or purpose.
- 2 They include, in particular:
 - a. literary, **scientific** and other linguistic works;
 - b. musical works and other acoustic works;
 - c. works of art, in particular paintings, sculptures and graphic works;
 - d. works with scientific or technical content such as **drawings, plans, maps** or three-dimensional representations;
 - e. works of architecture;
 - f. works of applied art;
 - g. photographic, cinematographic and other visual or audiovisual works;
 - h. choreographic works and works of mime.
- 3 **Computer programs** are also works.
- 4 **Drafts, titles and parts of works**, insofar as they are intellectual creations with an individual character, are also protected.

<=> Patents

- ↪ A patent gives its owner the right to exclude others from making, using, selling, and importing an invention for a limited period of time, usually twenty years.

(Wikipedia)

Swiss Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights

Chapter 2: Author

Art. 6 Definition

The author is **the natural person who has created the work.**

Art. 7 Joint authorship

¹ Where **two or more persons** have contributed as authors to the creation of a work, copyright belongs to all such persons jointly. (...)

US Copyright Law

(Exceptions)

105. Subject matter of copyright: United States Government works

Copyright protection under this title is **not available for any work of the United States Government, (...)**

201. Ownership of copyright

(b) **In the case of a work made for hire, the employer or other person for whom the work was prepared is considered the author for purposes of this title, and, unless the parties have expressly agreed otherwise in a written instrument signed by them, owns all of the rights comprised in the copyright.**

Chapter 3: Scope of Copyright

Art. 9 Recognition of authorship

- 1 **The author has the exclusive right to his own work** and the right to recognition of his authorship.
- 2 The author has the exclusive right to decide whether, when, how and under what author's designation his own work is **published** for the first time. (...)

Art. 10 Use of the work

- 1 The author has the exclusive right to decide whether, when and how his work is **used**. (...)

Art. 11 Integrity of the work

- 1 The author has the exclusive right to decide:
 - a. whether, when and how the work may be **altered**;
 - b. whether, when and how the work may be used to create a **derivative work** or may be included in a collected work.
- 2 **Even where a third party is authorised by contract or law** to alter the work or to use it to create a derivative work, **the author may oppose any distortion** of the work that is a violation of his personal rights.
- 3 It is permissible to use existing works for the creation of parodies or other comparable variations on the work.

Chapter 6: Term of Protection

Art. 29 In general

- 1 A work is protected by copyright as soon as it is created, irrespective of whether it has been fixed on a physical medium.
- 2 Protection expires:
 - a. in the case of computer programs, 50 years after the death of the author;
 - b. in the case of all other works, **70 years after the death of the author.**
- 3 Where it is has to be assumed that the author has been dead for more than 50 or 70 years respectively, protection no longer applies.

Afterwards



If unclear



Orphan works

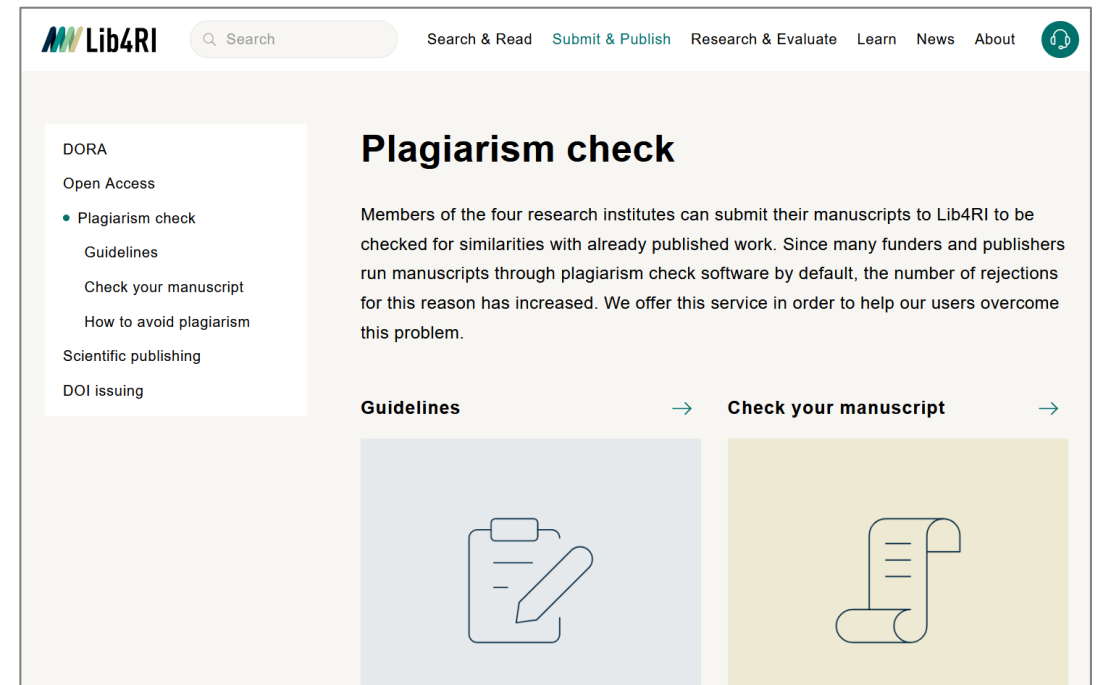
Chapter 5: Exceptions to Copyright

Art. 25 Quotations

- 1 Published works **may be quoted** if the quotation serves as an explanation, a reference or an illustration, and the extent of the quotation is justified for such purpose.
- 2 The quotation **must be designated as such and the source given**. Where the source indicates the name of the author, the name must also be cited.

Hot Topic: AI based tools

see also: our web page on LLMs & AI tools



The screenshot shows the Lib4RI website interface. At the top left is the Lib4RI logo. To its right is a search bar with the text 'Search'. Further right are navigation links: 'Search & Read', 'Submit & Publish', 'Research & Evaluate', 'Learn', 'News', and 'About'. A user profile icon is visible in the top right corner. On the left side, there is a vertical menu with the following items: 'DORA', 'Open Access', 'Plagiarism check' (which is highlighted with a blue dot), 'Guidelines', 'Check your manuscript', 'How to avoid plagiarism', 'Scientific publishing', and 'DOI issuing'. The main content area features the heading 'Plagiarism check'. Below the heading is a paragraph of text: 'Members of the four research institutes can submit their manuscripts to Lib4RI to be checked for similarities with already published work. Since many funders and publishers run manuscripts through plagiarism check software by default, the number of rejections for this reason has increased. We offer this service in order to help our users overcome this problem.' Below the text are two buttons: 'Guidelines' with a right-pointing arrow and 'Check your manuscript' with a right-pointing arrow. Underneath the 'Guidelines' button is a light blue box containing a white icon of a clipboard with a pencil. Underneath the 'Check your manuscript' button is a light yellow box containing a white icon of a rolled-up document.

Chapter 5: Exceptions to Copyright

Art. 19 Private use

- 1 **Published works may be used for private use.** Private use means:
 - a. any personal use of a work or use **within a circle of persons closely connected to each other**, such as relatives or friends;
 - b. any use of a work by a teacher and his class **for educational purposes**;
 - c. the copying of a work in enterprises, public administrations, **institutions**, commissions and similar bodies **for internal information** or documentation.
- 2 Persons entitled to make **copies of a work for private use may also have them made by third parties** subject to paragraph 3; libraries, other public institutions (...)
- 3 The following are **not permitted** outside the private sphere defined in paragraph 1 letter a
 - a. **the complete or substantial copying of a work** obtainable commercially; (...)

US Copyright Law

Chapter 1: Subject Matter and Scope of Copyright

107. Limitations on exclusive rights: Fair use

(...) the fair use of a copyrighted work, (...) for purposes such as **criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching** (including multiple copies for classroom use), **scholarship, or research**, is not an infringement of copyright.

In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the **factors** to be considered shall include

- (1) the **purpose and character of the use**, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;
- (2) the **nature of the copyrighted work**;
- (3) the amount and substantiality of **the portion used** in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- (4) the **effect** of the use **upon the potential market** for or value of the copyrighted work.

Chapter 5: Exceptions to Copyright

Art. 20 Remuneration for private use

- ² (...) Any person who reproduces works in any manner for private use under Article 19 paragraph 1 letter b or letter c, (...) **owes remuneration to the author.**
- ⁴ Claims for remuneration may only be asserted by the authorised **collective rights management organisations.**

Copyright collecting societies in Switzerland

- ↗ SUISA - music
- ↗ Suissimage - audio-visual works
- ↗ SSA (Société Suisse des Auteurs) - dramatic works and audio-visual works
- ↗ **ProLitteris - literature, photographs and arts**
- ↗ SWISSPERFORM - related rights



The screenshot shows the ProLitteris website interface. At the top left is the ProLitteris logo, which consists of a green triangle pointing right followed by the text 'ProLitteris'. To the right of the logo are navigation links: 'Dokumente', 'FAQ', 'Suche' (with a magnifying glass icon), and 'Sprache'. Below the navigation is a main heading 'Urheber, Verlage' and a sub-heading 'Urheber, Verlage'. Under the sub-heading, there is a paragraph: 'Publizieren Sie Texte oder Bilder, als Journalistin, Fotograf, Wissenschaftlerin, Schriftsteller, Künstlerin, Illustrator? Vertreten Sie einen Verlag?'. On the left side of the page, there are three vertical menu items: 'Registrierung bei ProLitteris', 'Verteilung der Vergütungen', and 'Generalversammlung'. At the bottom of the page, there is a paragraph: 'ProLitteris ist in der Schweiz und in Liechtenstein für die Verwertung bestimmter Rechte zuständig (Texte und Bilder)'.

Swiss Federal Act on Copyright and Related Rights

Chapter 5: Exceptions to Copyright

Art. 24d Use of works for the purposes of scientific research

- ¹ For the purposes of scientific research, it is permissible to reproduce a work **if the copying is due to the use of a technical process** and **if the works to be copied can be lawfully accessed**.
- ² On conclusion of the scientific research, the copies made in accordance with this article may be retained for archiving and backup purposes.
- ³ This article does not apply to the copying of computer programs.

See also:

Text & Data Mining

<https://www.lib4ri.ch/textdatamining>

Journal Publishing Agreement – Elsevier

Copyright protected material

available at <https://www.elsevier.com/about/policies/copyright>

Assignment of copyright

I hereby assign to the Copyright Owner [i.e. the publisher!] the copyright in the manuscript identified above (...). This assignment of rights means that I have **granted to the Copyright Owner the exclusive right to** publish and reproduce the Article, or any part of the Article, in print, electronic and all other media (whether now known or later developed), in any form, in all languages, throughout the world, for the full term of copyright, and the right to license others to do the same, effective when the Article is accepted for publication.

- Modify critical topics in the copyright transfer agreement such as „exclusive" transfer of "all" rights.
It doesn't have to be all or nothing.
- Alternatively, add an addendum (e.g. SPARC <https://sparcopen.org/our-work/author-rights/>) that retains these rights

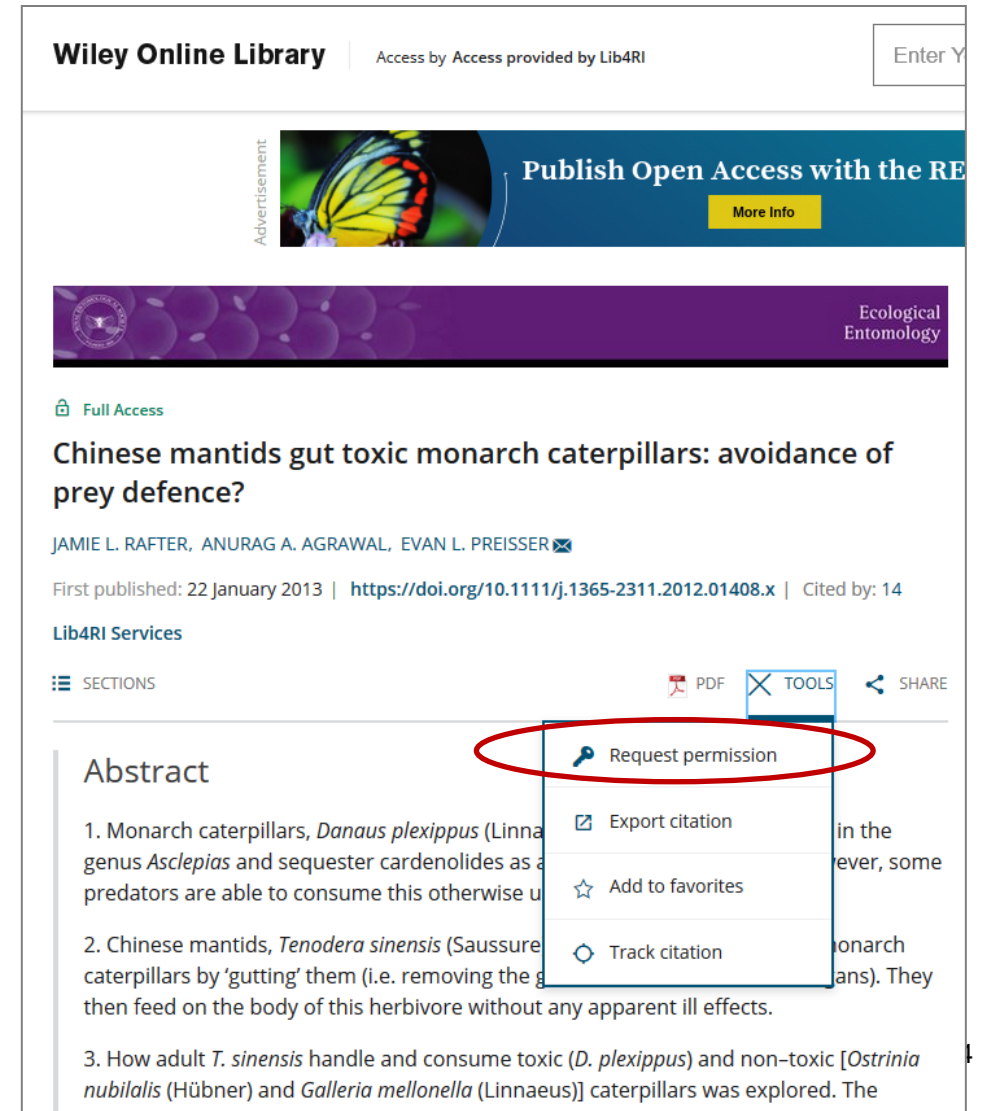


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Damien Bouffard¹ and Alfred Wüest^{1,2}

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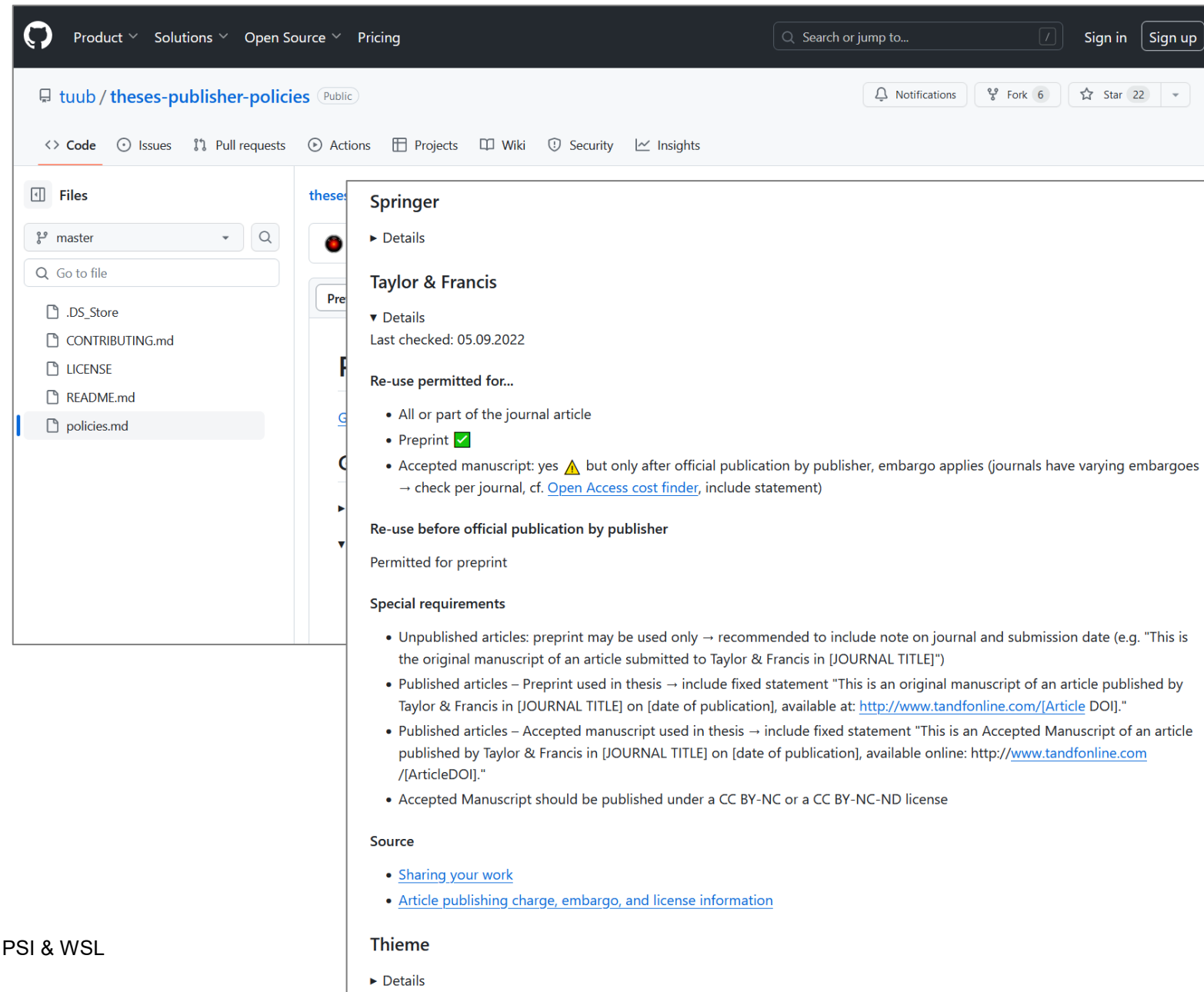
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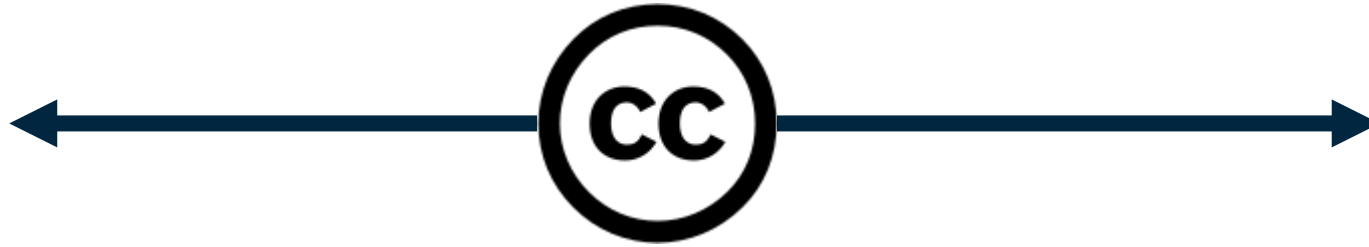
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Global Change Biology

PERSPECTIVE 

A simple explanation for declining temperature sensitivity with warming

E. M. Wolkovich , J. Auerbach, C. J. Chamberlain, D. M. Buonaiuto, A. K. Ettinger, I. Morales-Castilla, A. Gelman,

First published: 05 August 2021 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15746>

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Recently, multiple studies have reported declining phenological sensitivities (Δ days per $^{\circ}\text{C}$) with higher temperatures. Such observations have been used to suggest climate change is reshaping biological processes, with major implications for forecasts of future change. Here, we show that these results may simply be the outcome of using linear models to estimate nonlinear temperature responses, specifically for events that occur after a cumulative thermal threshold is met—a common model for many biological events. Corrections for the apparent decline. C estimates based on cal without any shift in the to identify when and h

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Choimaa Dulamsuren, Markus Hauck 

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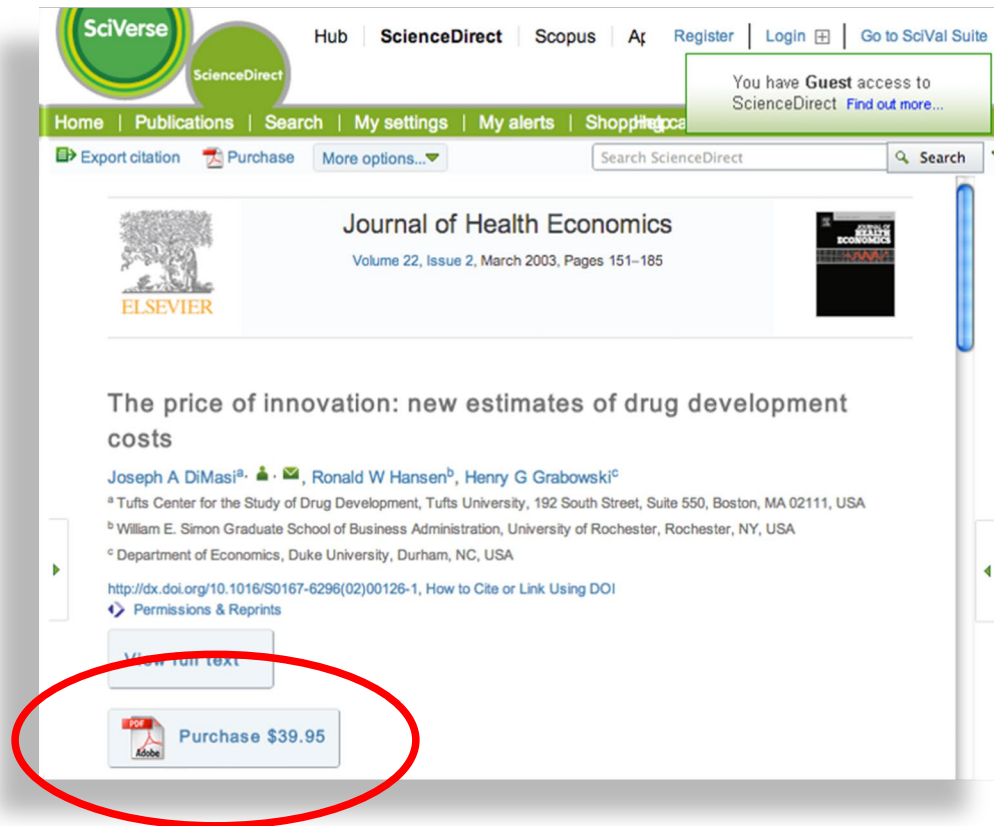
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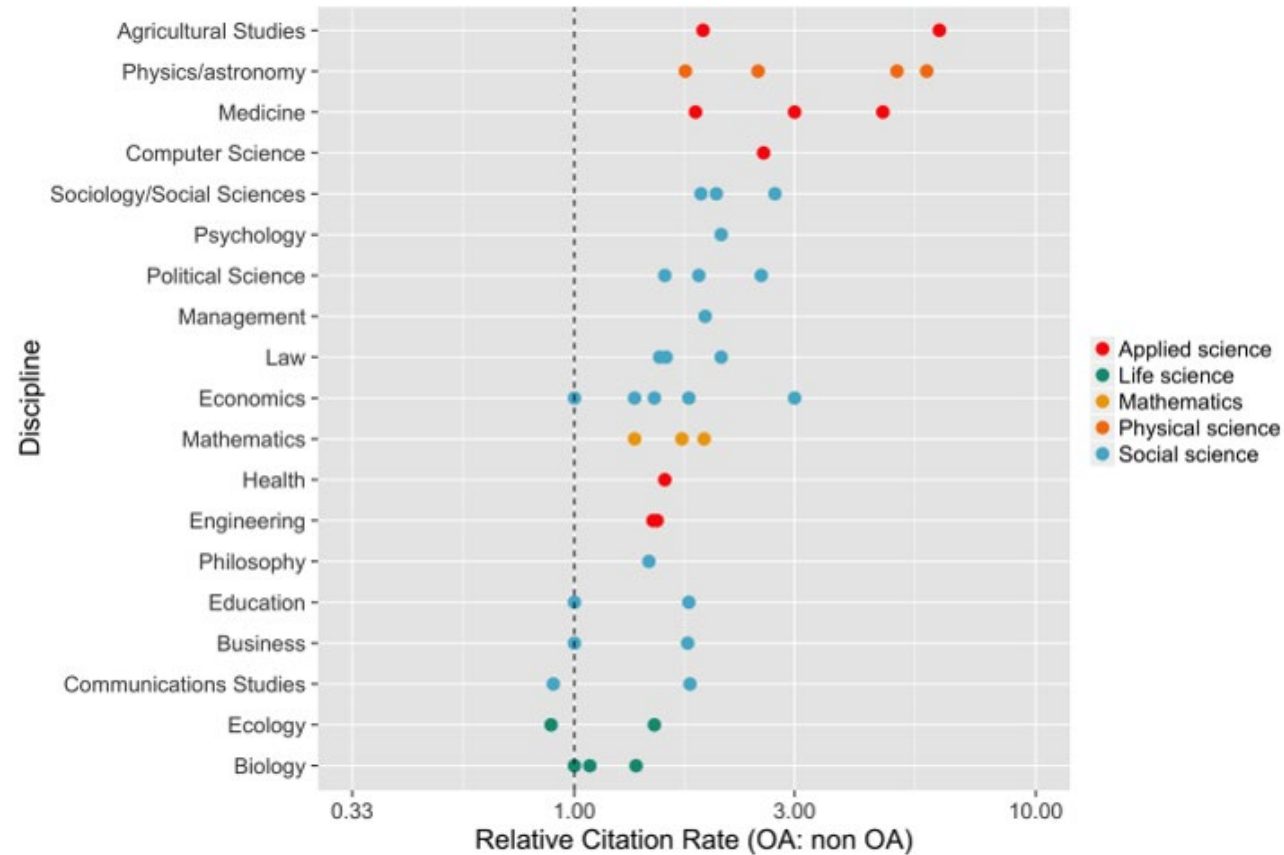
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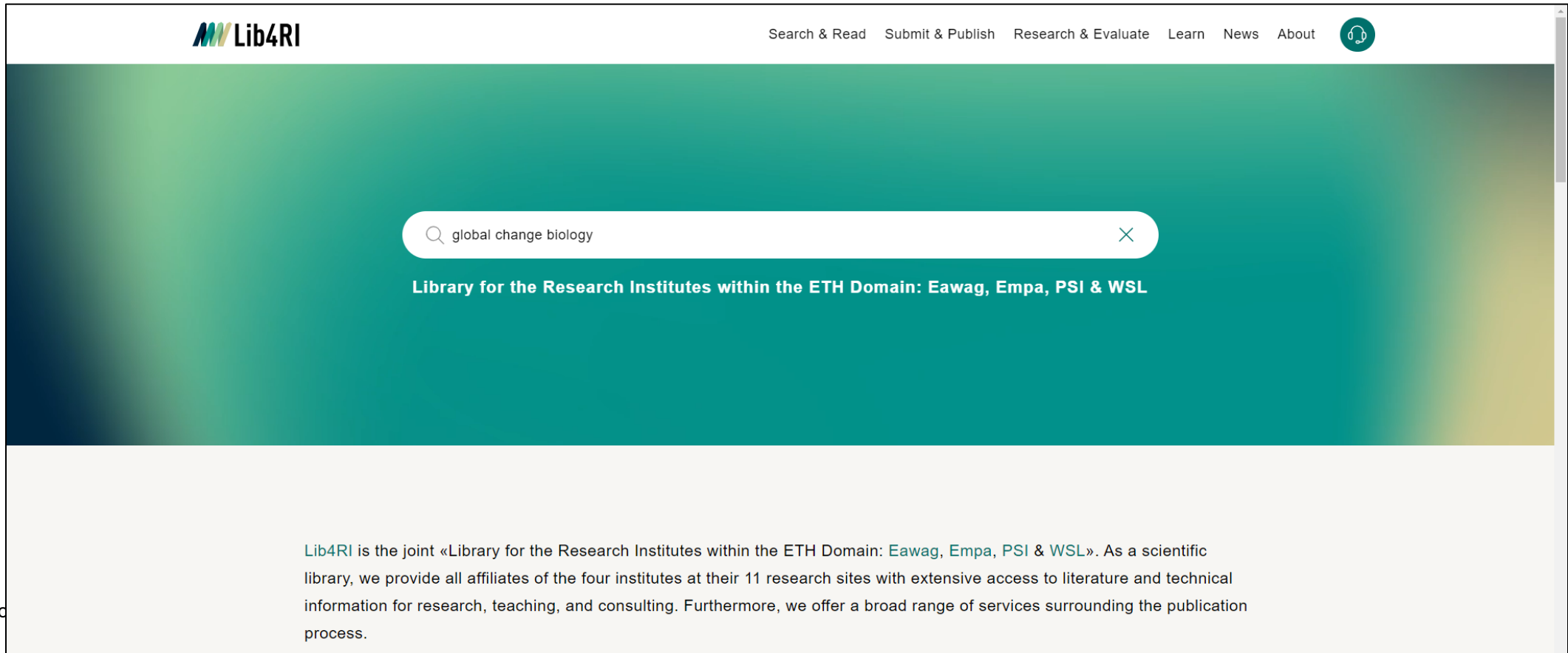
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