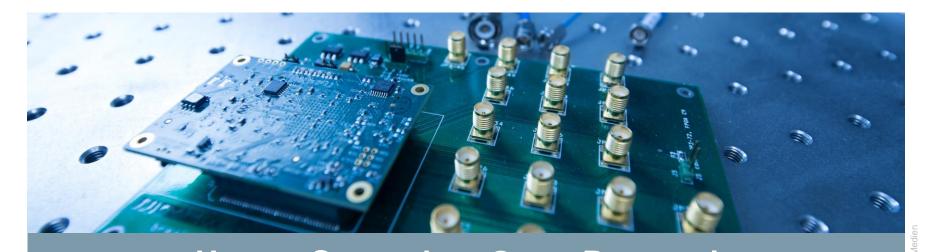
Communication and Information Centre, kiz





How to Strengthen Grant Proposals

Open Access Workshop for Postdocs

Dr Jonas Mirbeth





Content of today's course

- 1. Changes in how science is published
 - The scientific publication system
 - Open Access (OA)
- 2. More visibility by publishing preprints and postprints
 - OA mandate in research funding
 - Preprints and postprints
 - Open Access Repositories in Europe
- Preprints and postprints in publication strategies

1. Changes in how science is published

Open Access in Germany

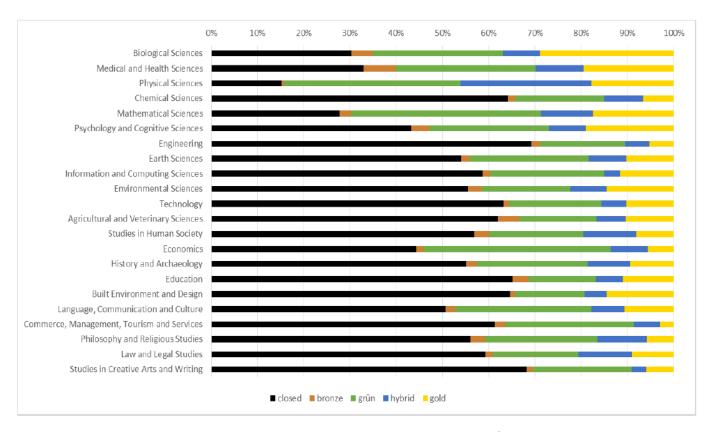
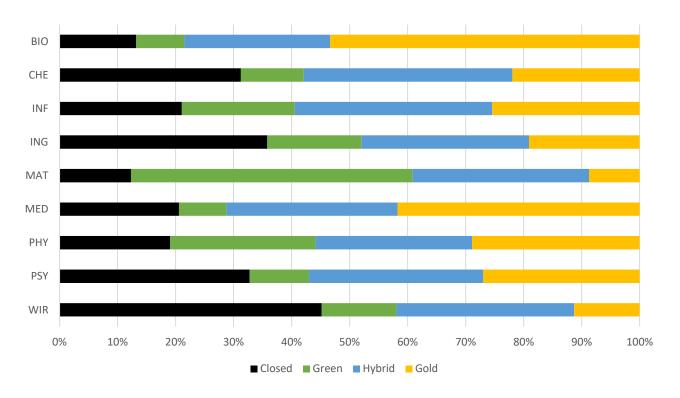


Abbildung 11: Open Access Anteile deutscher Publikationen nach Fachgebieten bei Unpaywall/Dimensions aus den Publikationsjahren 2005-2019

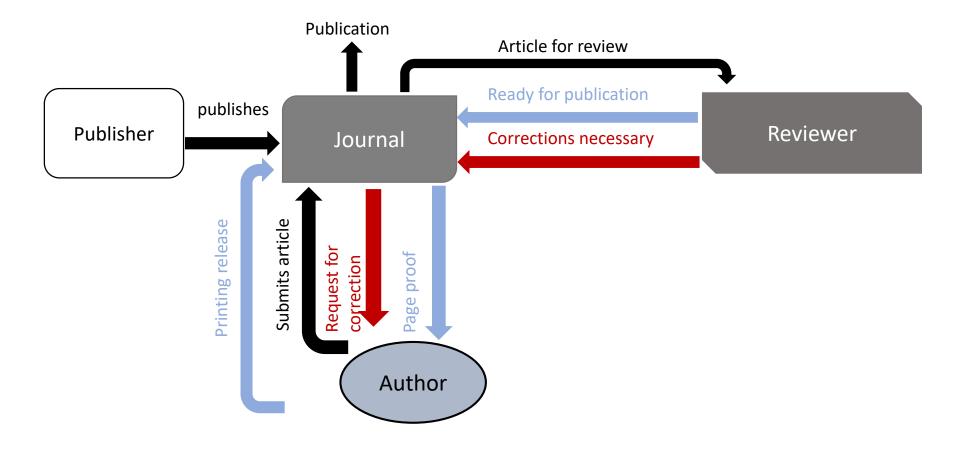
I. Barbers u. P. Pollack (2021), Open Access in Deutschland. Entwicklung in den Jahren 2005-2019, https://juser.fz-juelich.de/record/892826, Copryight: The Authors.

Open Access at Ulm University

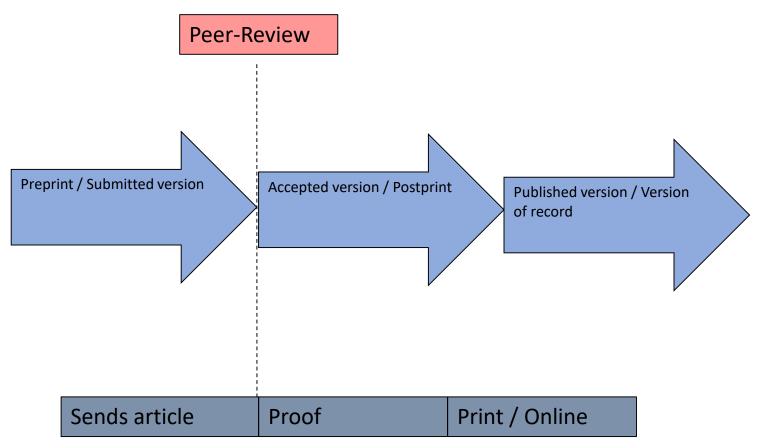


Open Access shares at Ulm University by subject area, 2021-2023, all authors, Open-Access-Monitor (Web of Science), https://openaccess-monitor.de/publications, Accessed: Oct 14, 2024.

Peer review in scientific publishing



Publication in scientific journals. Different versions of a journal article



Terms taken from the Sherpa Romeo Glossary, https://v2.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/about.html, Accessed: Oct 14, 2024.

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Müller, Uwe et al. DINI Certificate for Open Access Repositories and Publication Services 2019. 2020, https://doi.org/10.18452/21759.









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Closed Access vs Open Access. An example

Dyes and Pigments 208 (2022) 110863



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

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Short communication

(2,6-Dichloro-4-iodophenyl)bis(2,4,6-trichlorophenyl)methane as a precursor in efficient cross-coupling reactions for donor and acceptor functionalized triphenylmethyl radicals

Mona E. Arnold, Alexander J.C. Kuehne

Institute of Organic and Macromolecular Chemistry, Ulm University, Albert-Einstein-Allee 11, 89081, Ulm, Germany

ABSTRACT

To date, the functionalization of the size 3,45 existionsphere/lunchly induced iTM0 is remixed to strong electron donating groups, whereas each substitutes give only lower nor necknoin yields. Here, we present the symbols of a mone-induced desirative of the protomated TIM presence of HTM0. It resears each substitutes a give access to spikespherely indicals functionalized with the respective electron donating or electron accepting groups. Bell FITM or excess consumer limitations in accessibility and yellow TITM radical intentionalized with where electron donating groups and electron accepting groups, such that the protomation of the control of the substitute of the subst

1. Introduction

Stable light-emitting radicals represent a powerful class of open-shell luminophores with technical capability for new applications in organic quantum technology. In electroluminescent devices, open-shell emitters can evade problems of spin-statistics, which limits the performance of closed-shell emitters to a maximum of 25% quantum efficiency [1-3]. Furthermore, the spin angular momentum and the related magnetic moment of the unpaired electron renders such molecules interesting as gubits in quantum information processing applications [4.5] and as microscopic sensors to probe local magnetic fields [6,7]. However, nerchlorotriphenylmethyl (PTM) or tris(2.4.6-trichlorophenyl)methyl (TTM) radicals with their propeller structure exhibit only marginal quantum efficiencies and high photoluminescence quantum yields ϕ are achieved only after functionalizing the TTM molecule with an electron donor [8,9]. Various substituents can be attached to PTM via its para-iodized precursor, however, typically multiple functionalization occurs [10,11]. A selective synthesis for mono para-iodized PTM is absent [12]. For TTM, donor motifs such as N-carbazole can be introduced via radical mediated aromatic substitution to obtain mono-substituted TTM-Cz at 41% yield with $\phi = 64\%$ in cyclohexane [13-15]. However, also in this case multiple functionalization can decrease the yield of the typically

desired mono-substituted product for strong electron donors. More

weakly electron donating groups such as 3-carbazole, phenyl carbazole, and pentacene have been introduced to one of the three p-chlorides of TTM by palladium catalyzed Suruki coupling. Unfortunately, the yield for the desired mono-substituted radical precursor is only between and 20%, after conversion to the radical between 6 and 16% [8,9]

The development of a synthetic strategy to couple substituents more efficiently and more selectively to the TTM ratial case—independent of their electron donating or accepting nature — would enable a broader variety of light-emitting radical. This access to a greater videntity of tailored molecular structures will enable a better understanding of the effect that lead to strong emission, high stability, and color tumbility. However, to date these extructures are abonat and coupling of electronaccepting units to the TTM radical has only been achieved by C-N coupling delivering multi-functionalized products, obviating the generation of further understanding and exploitation of these high potential materials [16.3].

In this article, we report the synthesis of (2.6-dichloro-i-losophenyth bits (2.4,6-tichlorophenyl)methane (1) a mono-iolaid edirativate via (2.4,6-trichlorophenyl)methane (HTM). I reacts with high yields in galladium catalyade cross-coupling reactions. We present a variety of otherwise inaccessible donor- and acceptor-functionalized TTM radicals and characterise their emission.

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Arnold et al. 2022, <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dyepig.2022.110863</u> © 2022 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessing the agreement between the pneumatic and the flow-centrifuge method for estimating xylem safety in temperate diffuse-porous tree species

- S. S. Paligi¹ (a), R. M. Link^{1,2} (b), E. Isasa¹ (b), P. Bittencourt³, J. S. Cabral^{4,5}, S. Jansen⁶ (b),
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Drought tolerance traits; flow-centrifuge; method comparison; plant pneumatics; Pneumatron; transport; vulnerability curve; xylem embolism resistance.

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S. S. Paligi and R. M. Link contributed equally to this work.

Editor B. Choat

Received: 16 March 2023; Accepted: 6 July 2023

doi:10.1111/olb.13573

ABSTRACT

- The increasing frequency of global change-type droughts has created a need for fast, accurate and widely applicable techniques for estimating xylem embolism resistance to improve forecasts of future forest changes.
- We used data from 12 diffuse-porous temperate tree species covering a wide range of xylem safety to compare the pneumatic and flow-centrifuge method, two rapid methods used for constructing xylem vulnerability curves. We evaluated the agreement between parameters estimated with both methods and the sensitivity of pneumatic measurements to the duration of air discharge (AD) measurements.
- There was close agreement between xylem water potentials at 50% air discharged (PAD), estimated with the Premunatron, and 50% loss of hydraulic conductivity (PLC), estimated with the flow-centrings method (mean signed deviation: 0.12 MPa, Pearson correlation: 0.96 after 1.5 s of gas extraction). However, the relationship between the estimated slopes was more variable, resulting in lower agreement in the xylem water potential at 12% and 88% PAD/PICC. The agreement between the two methods was not affected by species-specific vessel length distributions. All presumatic parameters were sensitive to AD inc. Overall agreement was highest at relatively short.
- Our results highlight the value of the Pneumatron as an easy and reliable tool to estimate 50% embolism thresholds for a wide range of diffuse-prous temperate angiosperms. Further, our study provides a set of useful metrics for methodological comparisons of vulnerability curves in terms of systematic and random deviations, as well as overall agreement.

INTRODUCTION

Over the last decades, unprecedented climate fluctuations and the resulting hoster drought events have led to large-scale tree mortality events worklowide (Allen et al. 2010, 2015; Brando et al. 2019). Such tree mortality events are increasingly likely (Brodribb et al. 2020), given the global rise in frequency, intensity and duration of drought spells predicted by current dimate projections (cf. Field et al. 2012; Trenberth et al. 2014).

A better understanding of the physiological mechanisms underlying tree mortality is necessary to improve predictions of demographic and compositional changes in forest ecosystems (Alen et al. 2019a, McDowdl et al. 2013a, 2013b). This has created increased interest in traits quantifying the vulnerability of sylem to drought-induced embosium (Choat et al. 2018, Brodribb et al. 2020), usually expressed as the parameters of sylem vulnerability curves (Vo.5). These curves describe the consecutive loss of hydraulic conductance (percentage loss of conductivity, PLC) with increasingly negative sylem pressures

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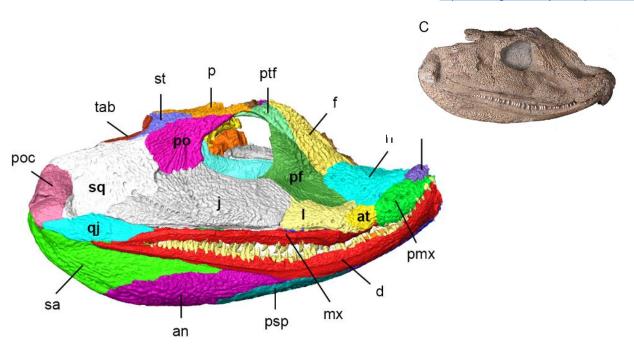


Fig. 1: The original "squished" skull of *Acanthostega*. Modified from <u>Porro et al. 2015</u>, CC-BY 4.0 (<u>https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0</u>).

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Center for Research Strategy and Support (Res.UL), https://www.uni-ulm.de/index.php?id=89262.

Open access mandate: Funding acknowledgments

PHYSICAL REVIEW X 13, 031012 (2023)

Efficient Information Retrieval for Sensing via Continuous Measurement

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(Received 22 November 2022; revised 25 April 2023; accepted 26 June 2023; published 31 July 2023)

Continuous monitoring of driven-dissipative quantum-optical systems is a crucial element in the implementation of quantum metrology, providing essential strategies for achieving highly precise measurements beyond the classical limit. In this context, the relevant figure of merit is the quantum Fisher information of the radiation field emitted by the driven-dissipative sensor. Saturation of the corresponding precision limit as defined by the quantum Cramér-Rao bound is typically not achieved by conventional, temporally local continuous-measurement schemes such as counting or homodyning.

To address the outstanding open challenge of efficient retriemission field, we design a novel continuous-measurem measurement bases as captured by matrix-product states effectively by injecting the emission field of the sensor into a module, which "decodes" specific input matrix-product state and performing conventional continuous measurement at th construction of the decoder by exploiting the time-reversal ti channels, thereby establishing a universal method to achie for generic sensor designs based on continuous measureme formula for the evaluation of the quantum Fisher informa dissipative open sensors. We illustrate the power of our sc including linear force sensors, fiber-interfaced nonlinear sensors, and demonstrate that it can be robustly implement

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevX.13.031012

I. INTRODUCTION

An ongoing pursuit in the field of quantum sensing is

YANG, HUELGA, and PLENIO

continuous measurement proposed in the present work may prove to be a powerful tool for other quantum technological applications including, e.g., the efficient certification and tomography of large-scale multiphoton entangled states for quantum simulation [62,102,103] and computation [104],

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

D. Y. acknowledges Ji-Yao Chen, Koenraad Audenaert, and Theodoros Ilias for helpful discussions. We thank Benjamin D'Anjou for proofreading, and Madalin Guta and Peter Zoller for useful comments on the manuscript. This work was supported by the ERC Synergy grant HyperQ (Grant No. 856432) and the EU projects OuMicro (Grant No. 101046911). We acknowledge support by the state of Baden-Württemberg through bwHPC and the German Research Foundation through Grant No. INST 40/575-1 FUGG (JUSTUS 2 cluster). Part of the numerical simulations were performed using the QuTIP library [105] and the QuSpin package [106].

Note added.-Recently, we became aware of a related work [107] on achieving the quantum Cramér-Rao bound for discrete, homogeneous Markov chains via adaptive measurements

PHYS. REV. X 13, 031012 (2023)

 $\sqrt{\rho_{S(E)}}$ conveniently. As a result, the quantum fidelity of the environment state [cf. Eq. (16)] can be expressed as

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{F}_{\mathrm{E}}(\theta_1,\theta_2) &= \mathrm{tr}_{\mathrm{E}}\left(\sqrt{\sum_{k,k''}} f_{kk''}(\theta_1,\theta_2) |k(\theta_1,T)\rangle_{\mathrm{E}} \langle k''(\theta_1,T)|\right) \\ &= \mathrm{tr}(\sqrt{f}), \end{split}$$
(A2)

in which we define the kernel

$$\begin{split} f_{kk''}(\theta_1,\theta_2) &= s_k(\theta_1,T) s_{k''}(\theta_1,T) \sum_{k'} (s_{k'}^2(\theta_2,T) \\ &\times_{\mathbb{E}} \langle k(\theta_1,T) | k'(\theta_2,T) \rangle_{\mathbb{E}} \langle k'(\theta_2,T) | k''(\theta_1,T) \rangle_{\mathbb{E}}) \end{split}$$

and the $D \times D$ matrix f via $f_{kk''} = f_{kk''}(\theta_1, \theta_2)$. Next, we relate Eq. (A2) to the generalized density operator of the sensor $\mu_{\theta_1,\theta_2}(T)$; cf. Eq. (18). Adopting the Schmidt decomposition Eq. (A1), the generalized density operator can be expressed as

$$\mu_{\theta_1,\theta_2}(T) = \sum_{kk'} s_k(\theta_1,T) s_{k'}(\theta_2,T)_{\mathbb{E}} \langle k'(\theta_2,T) | k(\theta_1,T) \rangle_{\mathbb{E}}$$

Yang et al. 2023, https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevX.13.031012, CC BY 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

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Open access mandate: EU

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DFG-Research Funding

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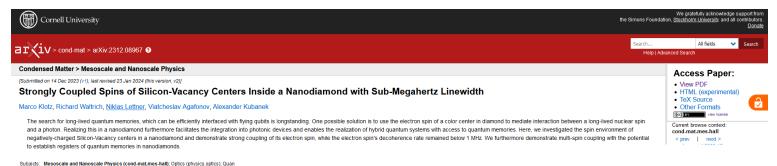
DFG-Vordruck 2.00 - 01/22

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Preprints. An example from ArXiv



Cite as: arXiv:2312.08967 © [cond-mat.mes-hall] (or arXiv:2312.08967.00 [cond-mat.mes-hall] for this version)

Submission history

From: Richard Waltrich [view email]
[v1] Thu, 14 Dec 2023 14:17:35 UTC (140 KB)
[v2] Tue, 23 Jan 2024 14:50:37 UTC (140 KB)

Strongly Coupled Spins of Silicon-Vacancy Centers Inside a Nanodiamond with Sub-Megahertz Linewidth

M. Klotz, ¹, R. Waltrich, ¹, N. Lettner, ¹, V. N. Agafonov, ³ and A. Kubanek ¹, Institute for Quantum Optics, Ulm University, 89081 Ulm, Germany

² Center for Integrated Quantum Science and Technology (IQST),

Ulm University, Albert-Einstein-Allee 11, 89081 Ulm, Germany.

³ GREMAN, UMR 7347 CNRS, INSA-CVL, Tours University, 37200 Tours, France

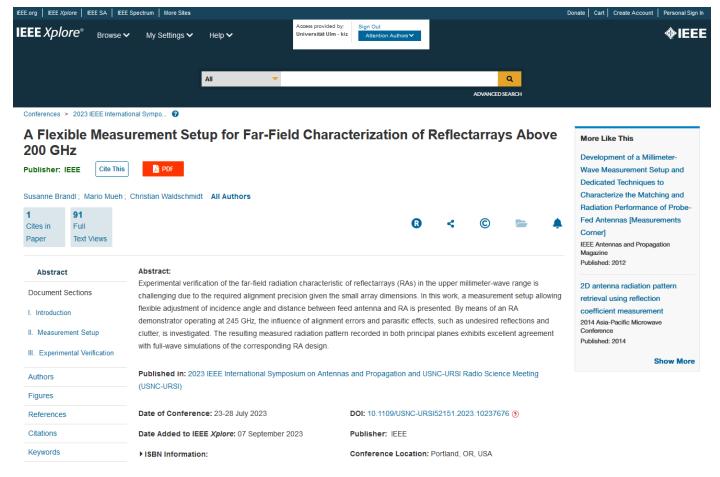
(Dated: January 24, 2024)

The search for long-lived quantum memories, which can be efficiently interfaced with flying qubits is longstanding. One possible solution is to use the electron spin of a color center in diamond to mediate interaction between a long-lived nuclear spin and a photon. Realizing this in a nanodiamond furthermore facilitates the integration into photonic devices and enables the realization of hybrid quantum systems with access to quantum memories. Here, we investigated the spin environment of negatively-charged Silicon-Vacancy centers in a nanodiamond and demonstrate strong coupling of its electron spin, while the electron spin's decoherence rate remained below 1 MHz. We furthermore demonstrate multi-spin coupling with the potential to establish registers of quantum memories in nanodiamonds.

23 Jan 202

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Postprints. The conference paper at IEEE ...



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Research publishing conditions



Open Access pathways permitted by this journal's policy are listed below by article version. Click on a pathway for a more detailed view.



Sherpa Romeo: Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, The Royal Society, ISSN Print: 0962-8452, Electronic: 1471-2954, online: https://www.sherpa.ac.uk/romeo/, Accessed: Oct 14, 2024.

Open Access Repositories in Europe

Number of respondents

There were **394 responses** from **34 countries** in Europe (Figure 1), with 10 countries (Austria, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, UK) that each had over 15 responses. In certain areas, we provide a small snapshot of certain results of each of these countries and have undertaken a more in-depth analysis of the situation.

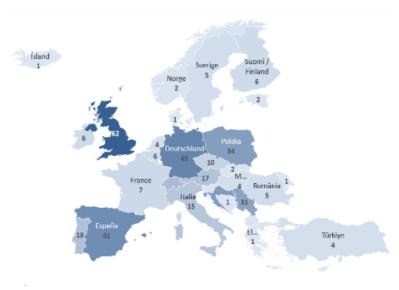


Figure 1: Geographic distribution of survey respondent repositories

Current State and Future Directions for Open Repositories in Europe Results of Survey of Open Repositories in Europe, 2023, https://zenodo.org/records/10255559, CC BY 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

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- Research data

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2. Preprints and postprints in publication strategies

How to make use of preprint und postprint-publications!

Questions that your research group should clarify in the course of the publication process:

- ✓ Authorship and ORCiD
- ✓ Journal or conference target lists / Open Access funding conditions
- ✓ Preprints
- ✓ Postprints
- √ Communicate your results, share your findings with the wider community.

Preprints and postprints in publication strategies: authorship

Authorship: Clarify who takes on which role:

- Corresponding authorship,
- conceptualisation,
- methodology,
- software,
- formal analysis,
- data curation,
- writing (design/review/editing)

• ...

Preprints and postprints in publication strategies: ORCiD



Does everyone in your research group already all have an Open Research and Contributor ID?

- ORCiD is used to uniquely identify authors:
 - Increasingly requested by publishers when submitting manuscripts and by research funding organisations when applying for third-party funding, etc.
- ORCiD is used to maintain your own author profile:
 - Scientific curriculum vitae (authors decide which content should be visible)
 - Third-party funds acquired
 - Publication list free of charge
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 - → Can continue to be used if you change institution,
 - → Can be linked and synchronised with profiles in databases (such as WoS, Scopus)

Text Fußzeile

Preprints and postprints in publication strategies: journal target lists

Journal- and conference target lists:

- Data bases:
 - Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ),
 - Web of Science (WoS),
 - Journal Citation Report (JCR),
 - · Scopus,
 - Dimensions
- Check-list tools: <u>Think. Check. Submit</u> (journals) / <u>Think. Check. Attend</u> (conferences)
- Beware: <u>Predatory Publishing!</u>

Text Fußzeile

Preprints and postprints in publication strategies: OA funding requirements

Open Access funding requirements:

- Clarify research funding requirements (German Research Foundation (DFG), EU, Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) ...)
- Clarify Open Access funding options at Ulm University
- Open Access agreements from publishers

Preprints in publication strategies

Preprints:

- Preprint Server Directory: https://asapbio.org/preprint-servers
- arXiv,
- bioRxiv,
- ChemRxiv
- medRxiv,
- Preprints.org

Postprints in publication strategies

Postprints / Self-archiving:

- Self-archiving on OPARU: https://oparu.uni-ulm.de/home
- Submit your list of publications.
- We advice you on <u>how to publish Open Access</u>.

Preprints and postprints in publication strategies: share with the wider community

- Maintaining your own author profile in ORCiD
- Exchange and networking in social media
 - Academia, ResearchGate, LinkedIn, scientific blogs, Instagram, Mastodon ...
- Citation tracking with
 - Google Scholar, Web of Science (WoS), Scopus
- Search for calls and collaborations: Connect by Yerun
 - Prerequisite: Affiliation with Ulm University and a visible ORCiD profile

Conclusion

Is your research group writing a funding application with an OA component? Do you have questions about open licences, copyright, and the publication process?

Get in touch with us!

- √ Create a publication strategy
- ✓ Get in touch with our <u>publication conselling service</u> at kiz
- √ Find information on Open Access: https://www.uni-ulm.de/open-access/
- ✓ Publish preprints self-archive postprints
- √ Communicate your results, share your findings with the wider community

https://www.uni-ulm.de/open-access

Communication and Information Centre, kiz



Thank You for Your Attention!

Open Access Week 2024

Monday, 21 October 2024

Deal & other Transformative Agreements

Tuesday, 22 October 2024

Author identification with ORCID

Wednesday, 23 October 2024

How to Strengthen Grant Proposals. Open Access Workshop for Postdocs

Thursday, 24 October 2024

Will My Open Access Article Be Used to Train A.I.? How Do I Protect Myself?

