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创新出版、创新服务 - IOP在路上

徐涛 | 中国区经理

DRAA第十七届数据库培训周

长春



Overview

- IOP 和IOP Publishing简介
- IOP与DRAA
- 新的出版模式
- 新的阅读体验
- 新的客户服务

长春印象



中国一汽



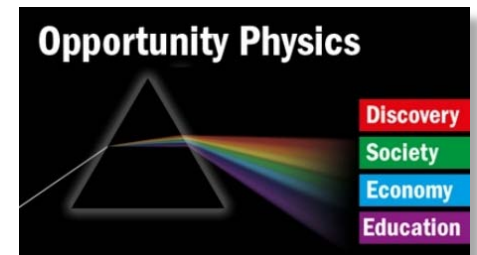
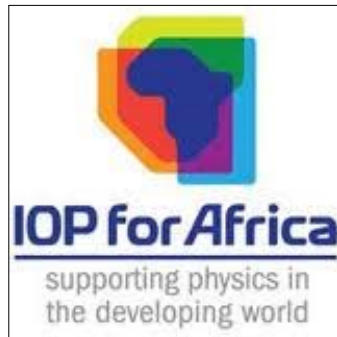
长春电影制片厂

IOP
Institute of Physics



关于英国物理学会 Institute of Physics

- 成立于1874年的学术协会
- 全球范围内现有超过50,000会员
- 其使命是推动物理学教育、研究和应用的发展
- 与政策制定者、学生、教育工作者和大众紧密联系
- www.iop.org

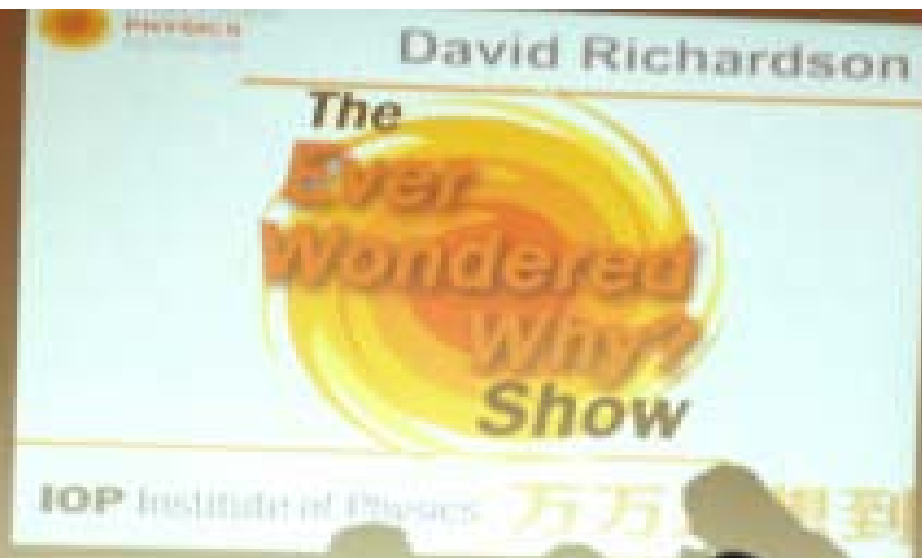


关于英国物理学会出版社 - IOP Publishing

- IOPP是IOP下属的非营利性学术出版和传播机构
- 总部设在英国布里斯托（Bristol），并在费城、华盛顿、慕尼黑、北京和东京设有办公室
 - 全球共有360名员工
- IOPP是一个全球性机构，仅有5%的期刊作者和收入来自英国
- 为其他学协会和研究机构提供出版服务，这些机构包括：中国物理学会、中科院、欧洲核子研究组织、美国天文学会、日本应用物理学会等
- 所有利润均被用于支持英国物理学会

IOP出版社参加中国科学节





2018年IOP出版社在中国举办了超过30场学术讲座

欢迎英国物理学会首席执行官代表团来访北京大学物理学
Welcome Institute of Physics, UK
to Visit the School of Physics, PKU



A presentation slide for IOP Publishing. The slide features the IOP logo in large red letters, with the tagline "IOP Publishing | science first" below it. To the right is a QR code. Below the QR code, the text reads "IOP journals and get best published". At the bottom, there is contact information for Mingfang Li, including his title as IOP China Area Editor, his affiliation with Hunan Normal University, the date of the presentation (28 June 2016), and his email address (mingfang.li@iop.org, China.iop.org, IOPscience.iop.org). The slide is displayed on a large screen in a lecture hall.







IOP期刊的学科覆盖范围

- 天文学及天体物理学
- 生物学
- 化学
- 计算科学
- 教育学
- 工程学
- 材料学
- 数学
- 测量学
- 医学
- 纳米技术
- 物理学

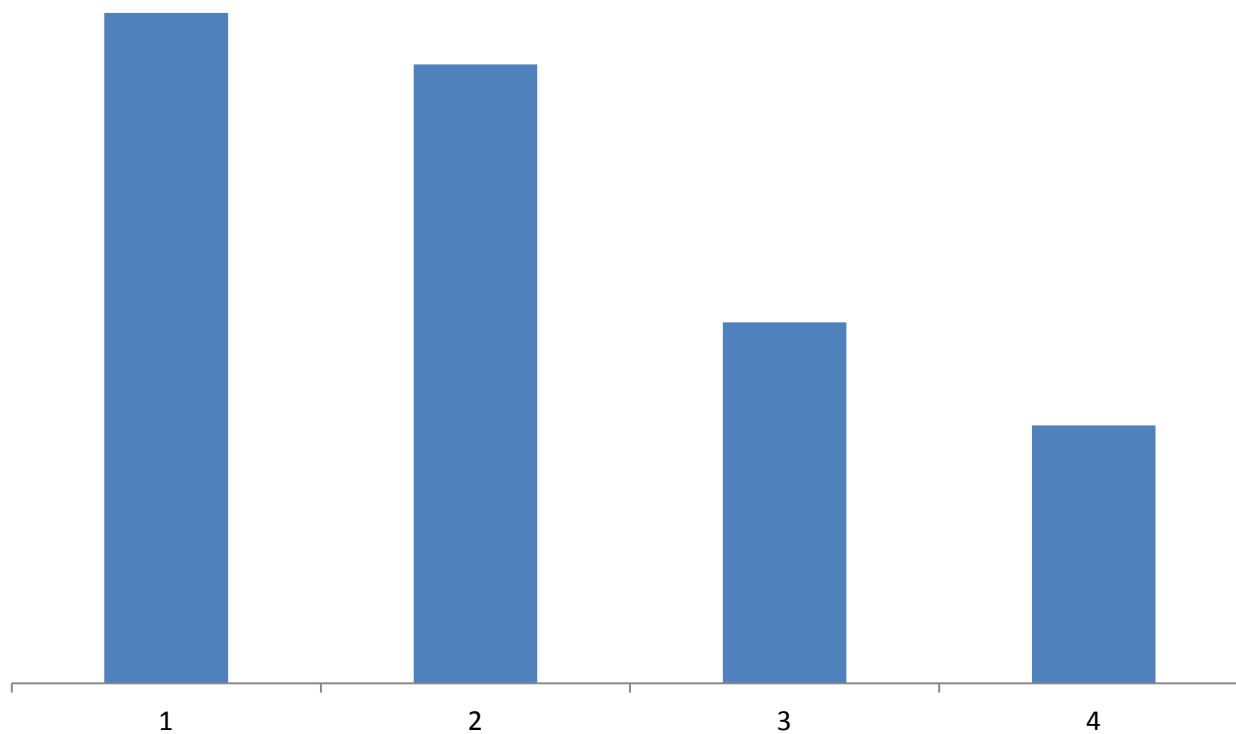
IOP出版下列学协会的期刊

英国物理学会	中国物理学会	欧洲物理学会
德国物理学会	法国物理学会	俄罗斯科学院
欧洲光学学会	国际计量局	伦敦数学学会
国际原子能机构	瑞典皇家科学院	中科院等离子所和中国力学学会
医学物理和工程学会	日本国家材料研究所	国际呼吸研究协会和国际呼吸气味研究学会
日本流体力学会	放射保护学会	意大利里雅斯特国际高级研究生院
中国天文学会	美国天文学会	

2018年中国用户的下载量与投稿量

- 下载量全球排名第一
- 投稿量全球排名第一

IOP期刊分区情况 – JCR



NSTL与IOP的合作

- 2009年国家科技图书文献中心（NSTL）与IOP签署回溯全国授权协议

IOP 66种过刊

Turpion 12种过刊

- 2011年NSTL与IOP签署14种合作出版社的现刊全国授权协议

中国高校用户可以免费浏览

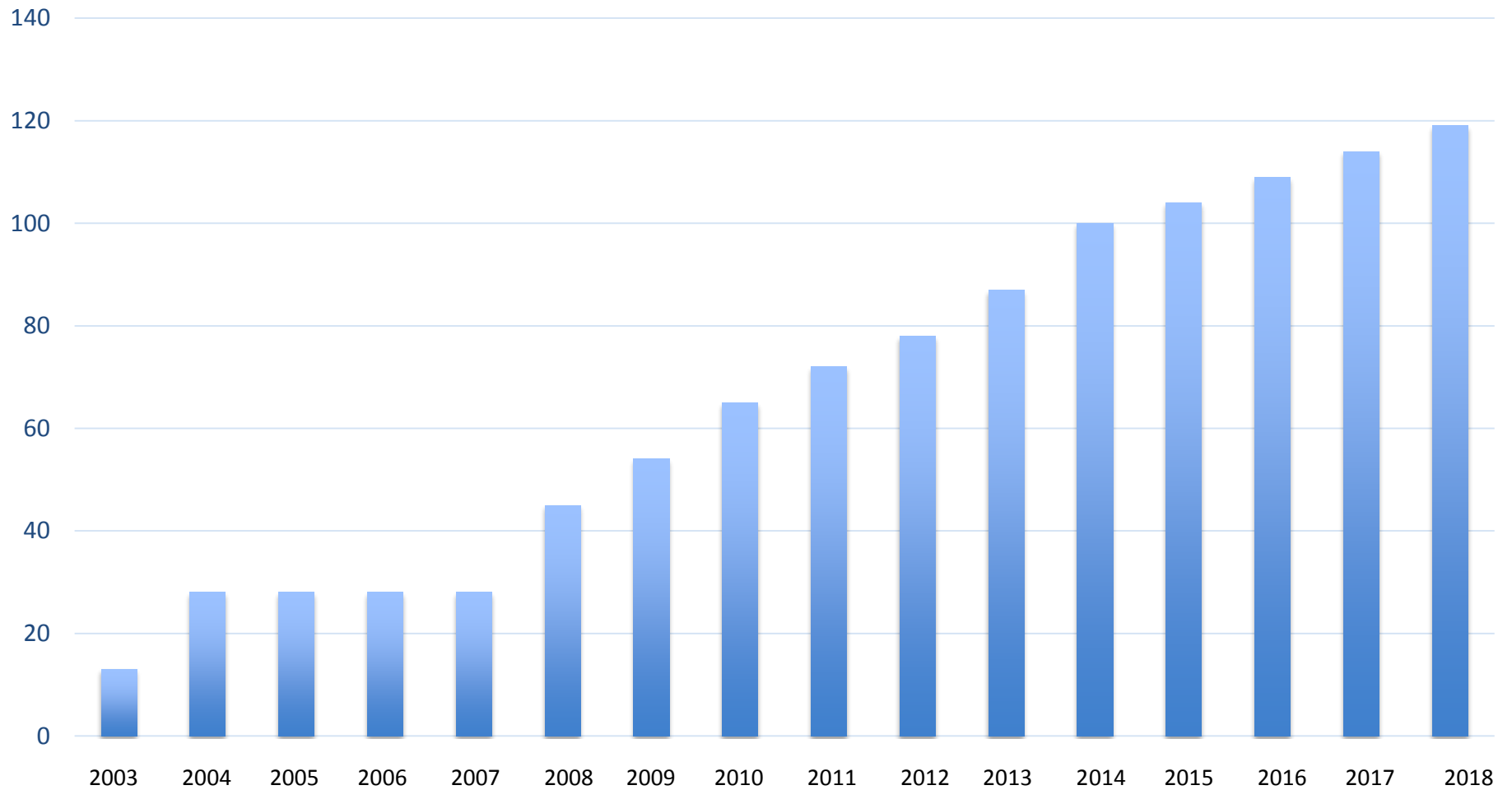
IOP-DRAA集团概况

- IOP为DRAA集团成员开放63种电子期刊，63种电子期刊100%被SCI收录，47种期刊影响因子高于2。期刊综合影响因子：3.173
- 2002年开始组团

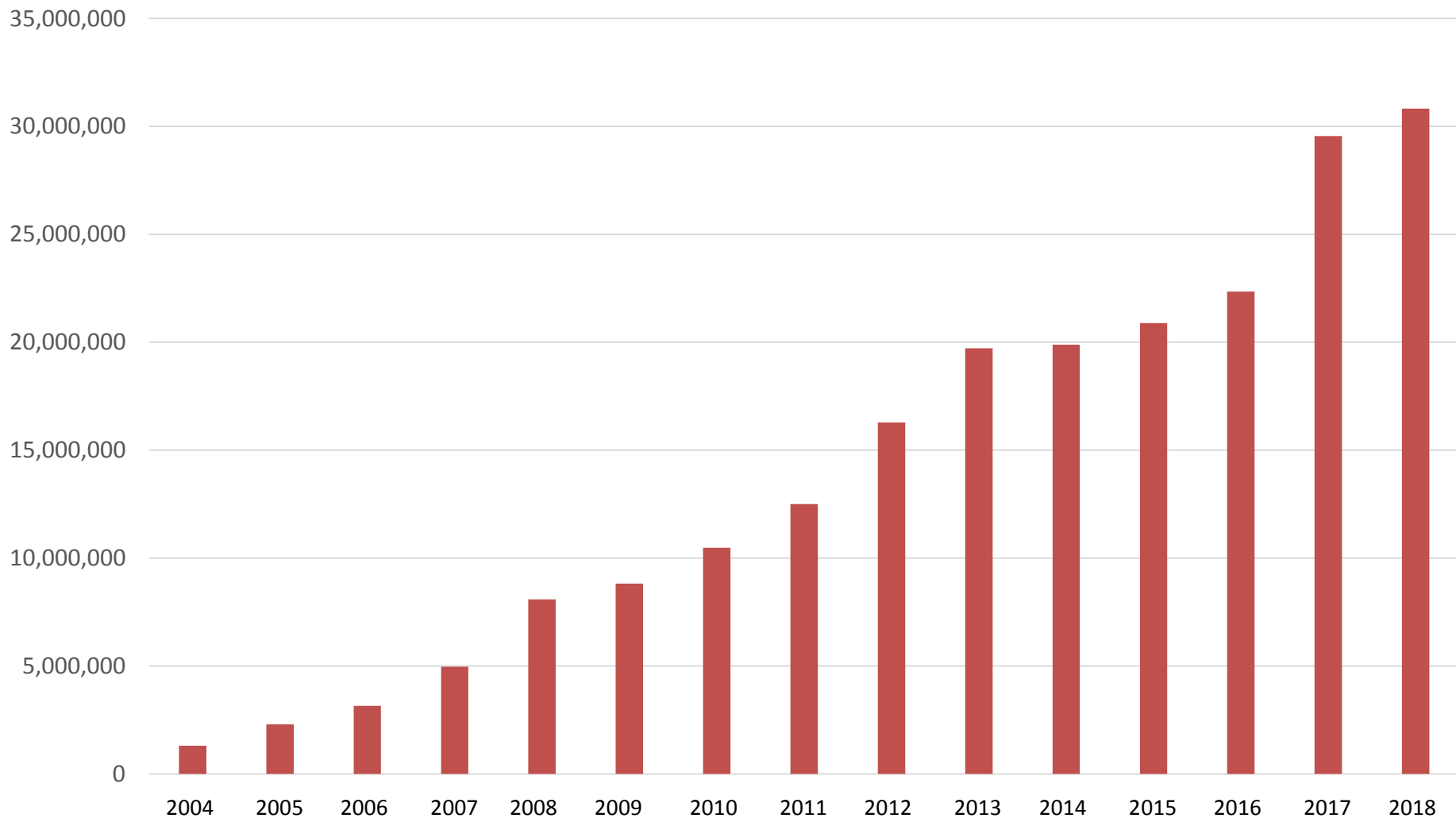
CALIS与IOP的合作

- IOPP会定期向CALIS提供期刊数据，CALIS将数据进行本地镜像，已解决国内高校用户对于IOP电子期刊永久访问权的问题。
- CALIS本地站点：<http://iop.calis.edu.cn/>

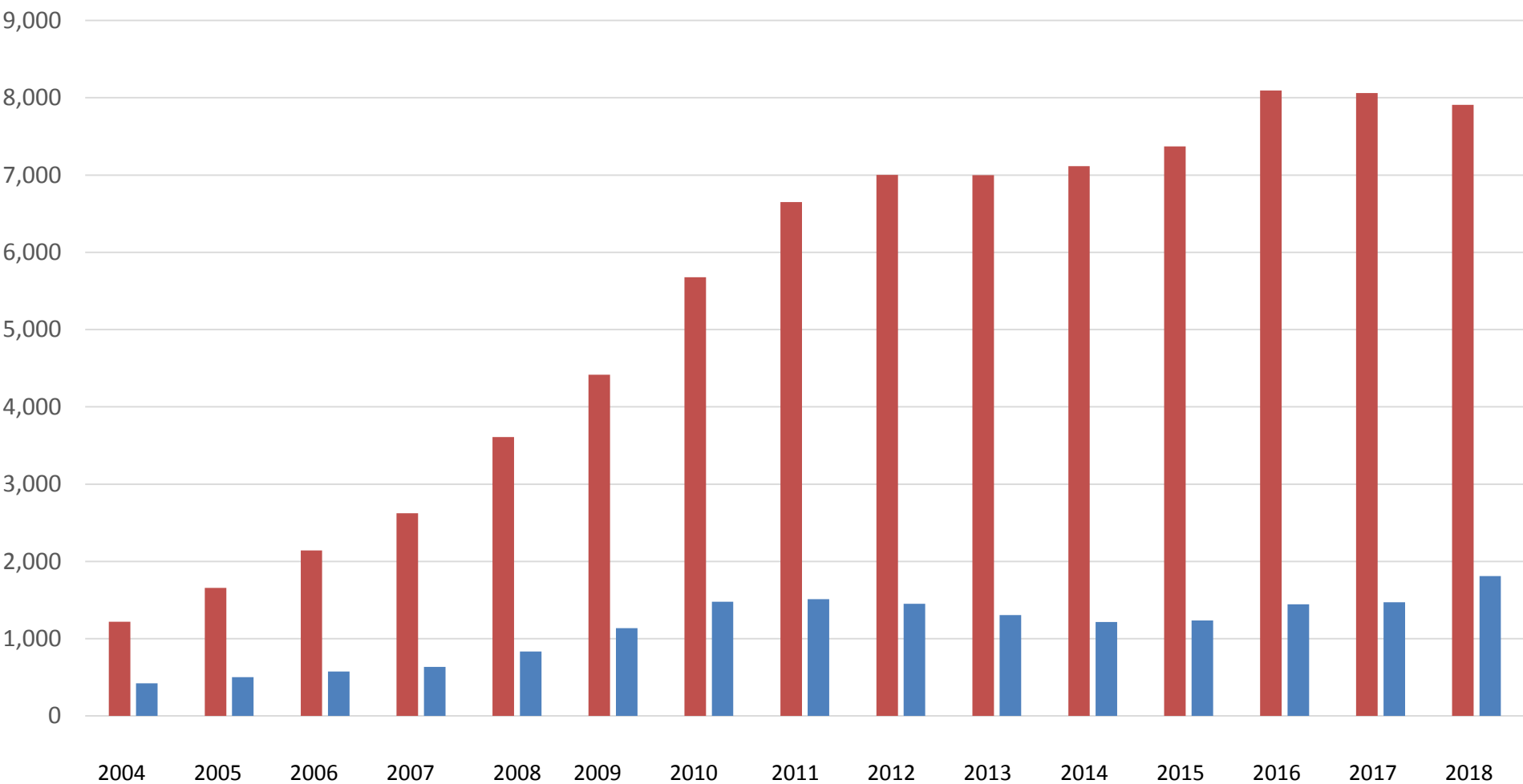
China Consortia Members Growth



DRAA成员下载量示意图



DRAA成员投稿量示意图



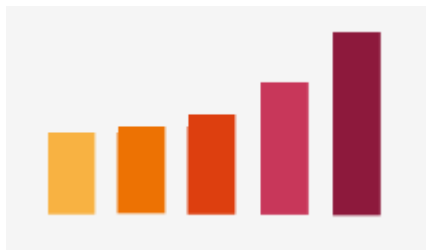
全新的出版模式

- 同时提高期刊的论文量和品质
- 期刊影响力逐年提高
- 增加OA出版

期刊影响力逐年提高



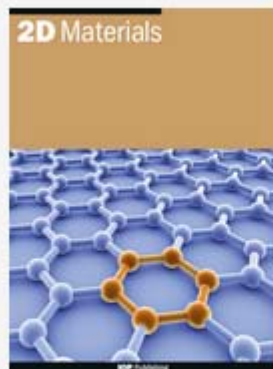
2018年，IOPP三分之二以上的期刊影响因子上升，28个期刊被纳入一区。



2018年的论文数达到68,651篇，比2017年增加40%。



14.257



7.042



6.634



6.838



4.057

Topic Growth

Photonics – 5% *p.a.*

Materials – 7% *p.a.*

Energy – 18% *p.a.*

J Phys
Photonics



J Phys
Materials

J Phys
?

J Phys
Energy

2018年OA出版概况



2018年，IOP共出版7本OA期刊。



2018年，IOP期刊发表的OA论文数增加了30%。



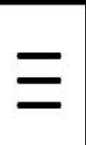
IOP的跨学科OA期刊——Journal of Physics Communications的论文数增加了300%。



IOP Conference Series发表了40,000多篇论文。

全新的阅读体验-IOP Science平台功能升级

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- 交互式图表
- 可变数据公式



despite being nearer – because it is more dynamic than M87*, changing on the scale of minutes rather than days.

The results are published in [Astrophysical Journal Letters](#).



Event Horizon Telescope takes first-ever image of a black ...

The Event Horizon Telescope has released the first-ever image of a blac...

Credit: K. Akiyama et al and APJL

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Luminosity L_{solar}

Mass M_{solar}

Position X AU

Position Y AU

Star B ✖

Temperature K

Luminosity L_{solar}

Mass M_{solar}

Position X AU

Position Y AU

Star C ✖

Temperature K

Luminosity L_{solar}

Mass M_{solar}

Position X AU

Position Y AU

+

Parameters

Model

Plot region

Minimum X AU

Maximum X AU

Minimum Y AU

Maximum Y AU

Aspect Ratio

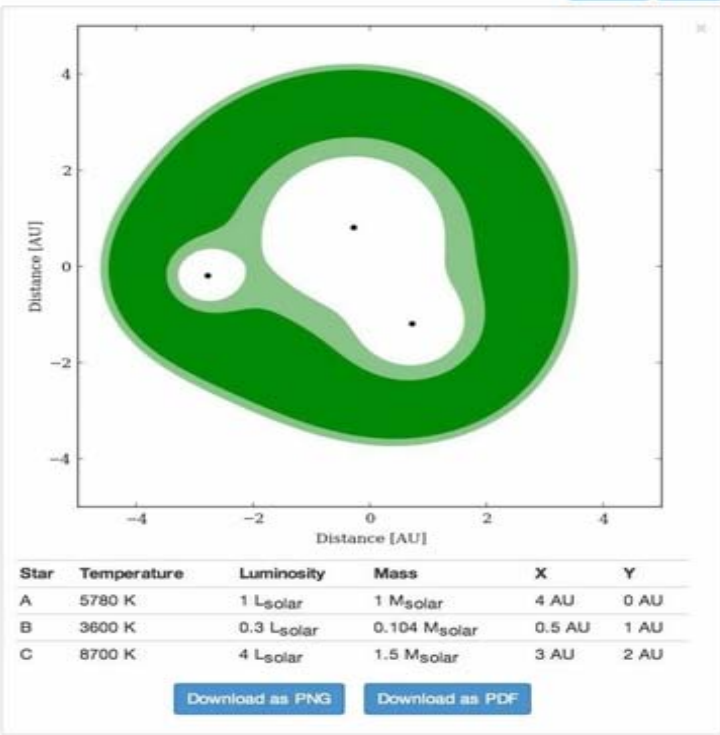
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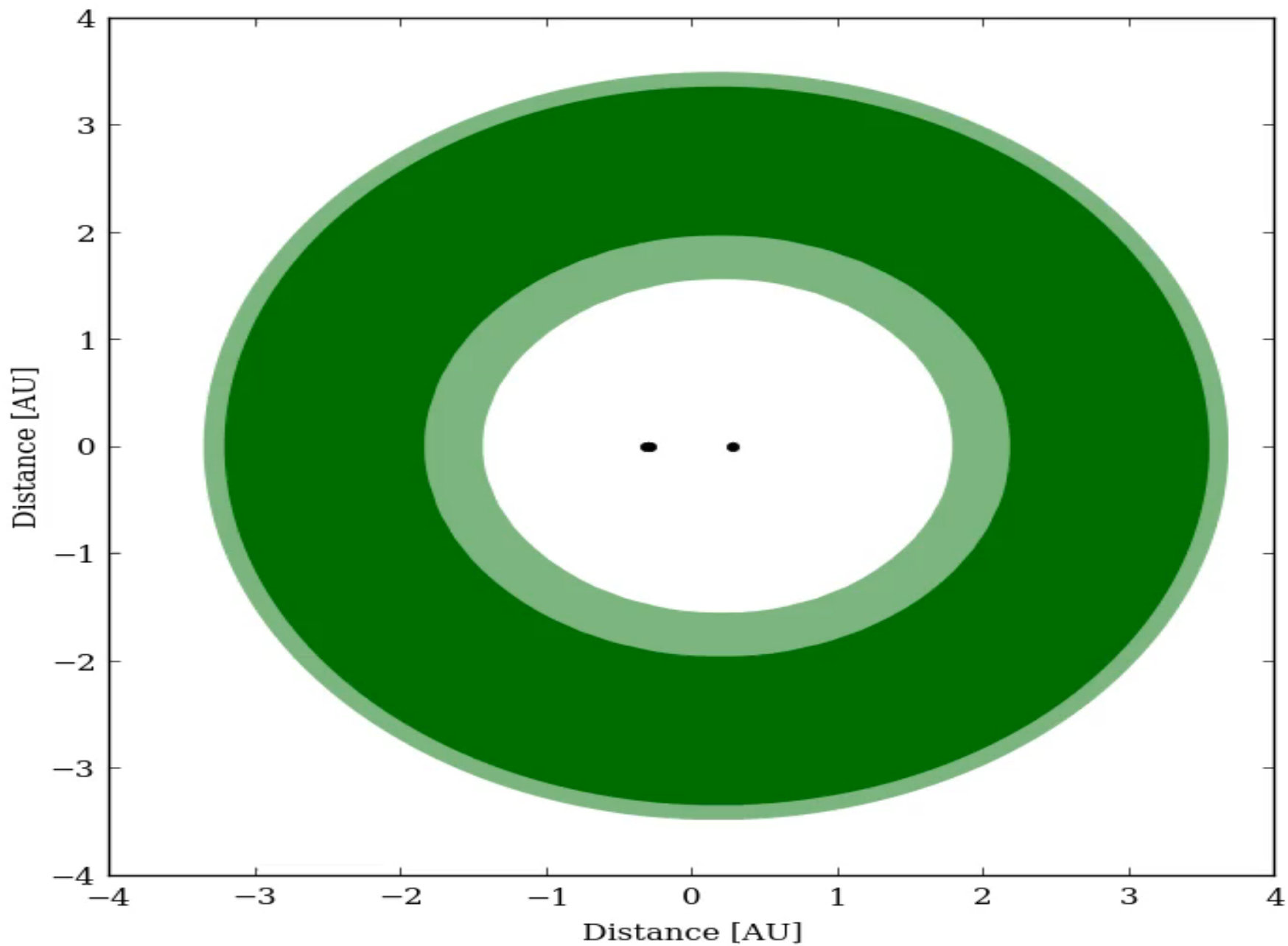
Center on center of mass

Keep history

Render

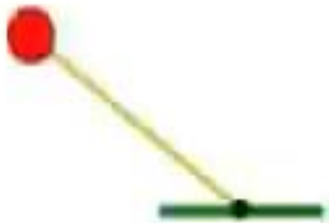
Render Clear





Pendulum Driven by $\tau = F\cos(\omega t)$

Phase Plot: $\dot{\theta}$ vs θ





Electronic structure

Author: David K Ferry
[Show affiliations](#)

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 D K Ferry 2013 *Semiconductors* chapter 2. doi:10.1088/978-0-750-31044-4ch2
 Published September 2013.
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Abstract

It is reasonably obvious to anyone that an electron moving through a crystal in which there is a large number of atoms will experience a transport behavior significantly different from an electron in free space. Indeed, in the crystal the electron is subject to a great many quantum mechanical forces and potentials. The point of developing an understanding of the electronic structure is to try to simplify the multitude of forces and potentials into a more condensed form, in which the electron is replaced by a quasi-particle with many of the properties of the electron, but with significant differences in these properties.

MathJax On | Off

Equations can be rendered using MathJax [\(more information\)](#).

2.1. Periodic potentials

In most crystals, the interaction with the nuclei, or lattice atoms, is not negligible. However, the lattice has certain symmetries that the energy structure must also possess. The most important is periodicity, which is represented in the potential that will be seen by a nearly-free electron. Suppose we consider a one-dimensional crystal, which will suffice to illustrate the point, then for any vector L , which is a vector on the lattice, we will have

$$V(x+L) = V(x) \tag{2.1}$$

When we consider a one-dimensional lattice, this means that it may be written as $L = na$, where n is an integer and a is the spacing between atoms. L then represents the periodicity of the lattice, and it is this periodicity that must be imposed upon the wave functions arising from the Schrödinger equation.

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_0} \frac{d^2\psi(x)}{dx^2} = E\psi(x) \tag{2.2}$$

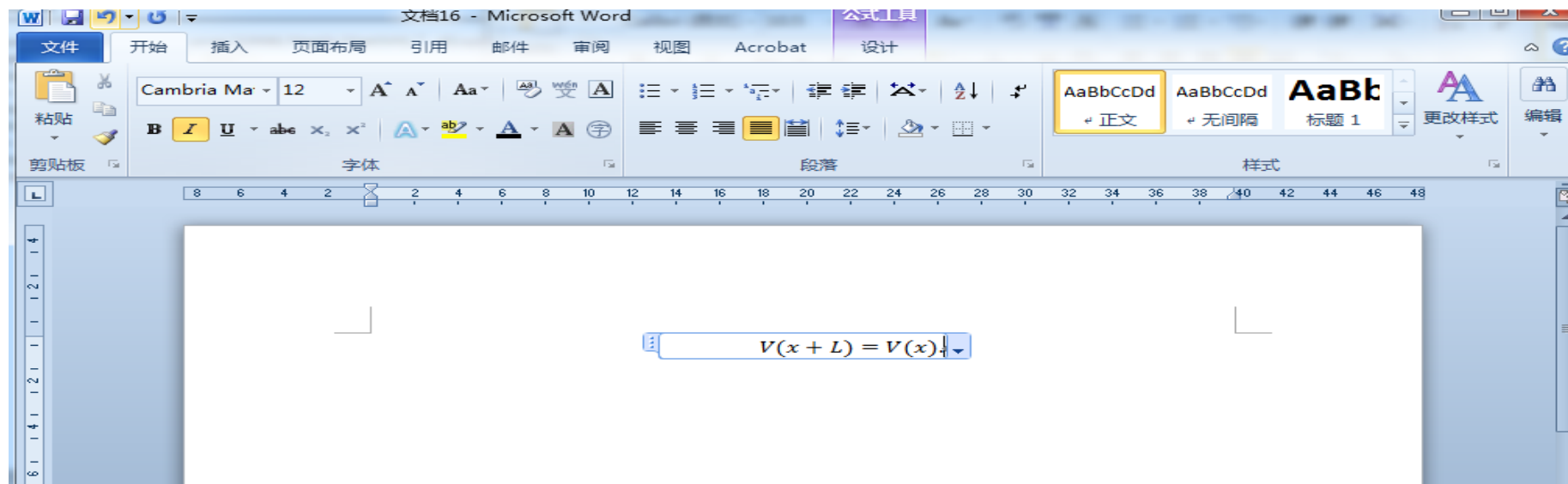
Here, and throughout, we take m_0 as the free-electron mass. If the potential is weak, the solutions will be close to those of the free electrons, which we will address shortly. The important point here is that if the potential has the periodicity of (2.1) the solutions for

```

MathJax Equation Source - Google Chrome
about:blank

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Thanks！！