

Abstract Cover letter

Igor Pašti

Istraživanje

- **Identifikacija tematike/Pretraga literature**
- Postavka eksperimenta
- Izrada eksperimenta
- Analiza i diskusija rezultata
- Priprema publikacije
- Proces publikovanja



Identifikacija teme – predmeta istraživanja

Zašto?

Da li postoji veza između broja pomorandži u prodavnici sa ukupnim brojem proizvoda bez glutena?



vs.



Istraživanje

- Identifikacija tematike/Pretraga literature
- **Postavka eksperimenta**
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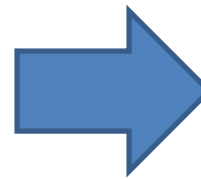
Postavka eksperimenta

- Analiza broja prodavnica
- Prebrojavanje proizvoda
- Prikupljanje podataka
- Izbor statističke metode
- ...

Istraživanje

- Identifikacija tematike/Pretraga literature
- Postavka eksperimenta
- **Izrada eksperimenta**
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Izrada eksperimenta

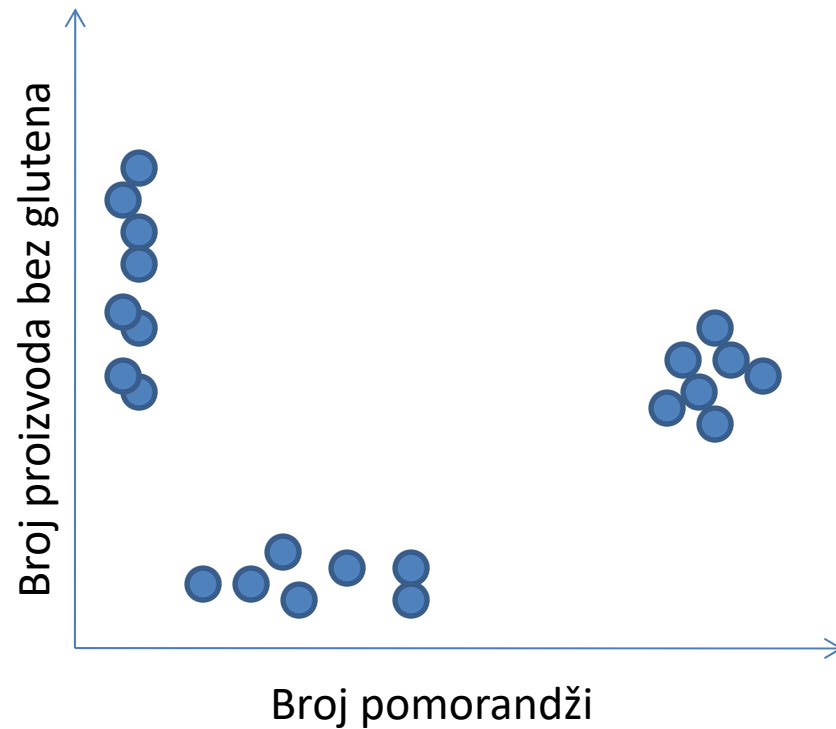
A square matrix of numbers, likely representing a data set or a feature matrix. The numbers are arranged in a grid and are color-coded (red, green, blue, yellow) to represent different categories or values. The matrix is 20 rows by 20 columns.

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Istraživanje

- Identifikacija tematike/Pretraga literature
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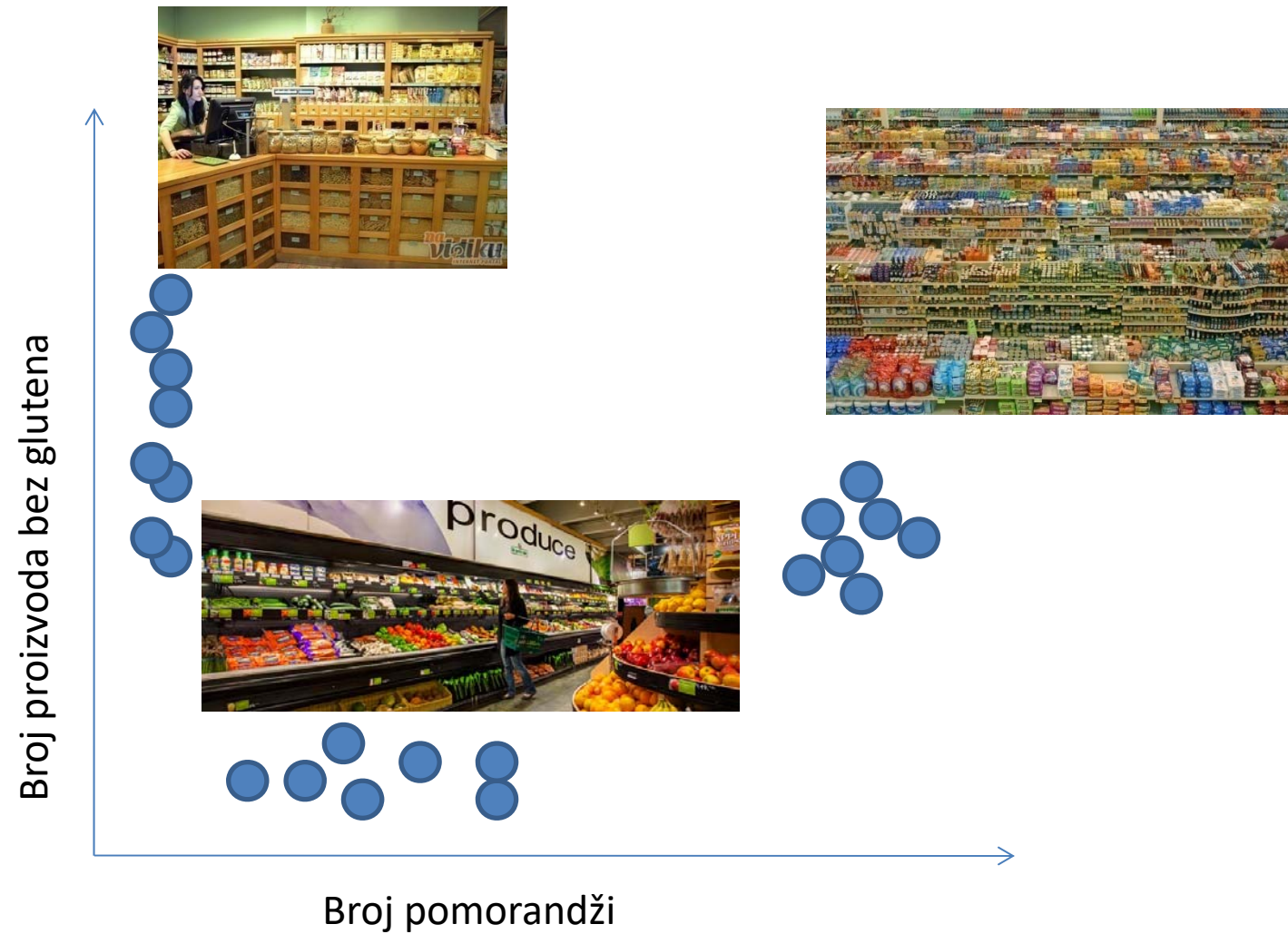
Analiza i diskusija rezultata



Zaključci:

1. Ima li korelacije
2. Ima li grupisanja
3. Može li se povezati sa tipom prodavnice

Analiza i diskusija rezultata



Glavni zaključci su...



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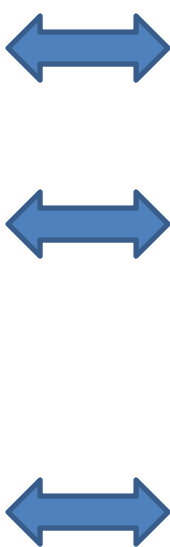
Priprema publikacije

- Odabir časopisa (kriterijumi)
- Priprema manuscripta
- Korekcije, korekcije, korekcije
- Još korekcija...
- Slanje manuscripta
- Proces recenzije / revizije
- Čestitamo, objavili ste rad

WRITING SCIENTIFIC PAPERS/research articles



Struktura članka

- Uvod
 - Materijal / metode / experimental
 - Rezultati
 - Diskusija
 - Zaključak
 - Literatura
- 
- The diagram illustrates the structure of an article, showing two columns of sections connected by double-headed arrows, indicating a reciprocal relationship between them.
- Identifikacija tematike/Pretraga literature
 - Postavka eksperimenta
 - Izrada eksperimenta
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Struktura članka

ABSTRAKT

- Uvod
- Materijal / metode / experimental
- Rezultati
- Diskusija
- Zaključak
- Literatura

Abstrakt

- An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or any in-depth analysis of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the paper's purpose.
- Gary Blake and Robert W. Bly, *The Elements of Technical Writing*, pg. 117. New York: Macmillan Publishers, 1993. ISBN 0020130856

Indian J Psychiatry. 2011 Apr-Jun; 53(2): 172–175.

doi: [10.4103/0019-5545.82558](https://doi.org/10.4103/0019-5545.82558)

PMCID: PMC3136027

PMID: [21772657](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21772657/)

How to write a good abstract for a scientific paper or conference presentation

[Chittaranjan Andrade](#)

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This article has been [cited by](#) other articles in PMC.

Abstract

[Go to:](#) ☒

Abstracts of scientific papers are sometimes poorly written, often lack important information, and occasionally convey a biased picture. This paper provides detailed suggestions, with examples, for writing the background, methods, results, and conclusions sections of a good abstract. The primary target of this paper is the young researcher; however, authors with all levels of experience may find useful ideas in the paper.

Keywords: Abstract, preparing a manuscript, writing skills

INTRODUCTION

[Go to:](#) ☒

- “Only a reader with a very specific interest in the subject of the paper, and a need to understand it thoroughly, will read the entire paper.”
- “Thus, for the vast majority of readers, the paper does not exist beyond its abstract.”

Tipovi abstrakta

- Descriptive
- Informative
- Structured
- Semi-structured
- Non structured

Tipovi abstrakta

- Descriptive

This type of abstract is usually very short (50–100 words). Most descriptive abstracts have certain key parts in common. They are:

- ☐ Background
- ☐ Purpose
- ☐ Particular interest/focus of paper
- ☐ Overview of contents (not always included)

Tipovi abstrakta

- Informative

From these abstracts, you must get the essence of what your report is about, usually in about 200 words. Most informative abstracts also have key parts in common. Each of these parts might consist of 1–2 sentences. The parts include:

- ☐ Background
- ☐ Aim or purpose of research
- ☐ Method used
- ☐ Findings/results
- ☐ Conclusion

Tipovi abstrakta

- Structured

A structured abstract has a *paragraph for each section: Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, and Conclusion* (it may even include paragraphs for the objectives or other sections).

Tipovi abstrakta

- Semi-structured

A semi-structured abstract *is written in only one paragraph, where each sentence corresponds to a section*. All the sections of the article are present as in the structured abstract

Tipovi abstrakta

- Non structured

When the abstract *does not present divisions between each section*, and it may not even present any of them, it is a non-structured abstract. The sentences are included in a sole paragraph. This type of presentation is *ideal for descriptive abstracts*

Planiranje abstrakta

Introduction—what is the topic?

Statement of purpose?

Summarize why have other studies not tackled similar research questions?

How has the research question been tackled?

How was the research done?

What is the key impact of the research?

Nekoliko primera (ACS author guide)

One or two sentences providing background on the problem.

Two or three sentences summarizing the methodology and results.

A concluding sentence highlighting the significance of the study.

Nitrogen oxides, including nitrogen dioxide and nitric acid, react with mineral dust particles in the atmosphere to yield adsorbed nitrate. Although nitrate ion is a well-known chromophore in natural waters, little is known about the surface photochemistry of nitrate adsorbed on mineral particles. In this study, nitrate adsorbed on aluminum oxide, a model system for mineral dust aerosol, is irradiated with broadband light ($\lambda > 300$ nm) as a function of relative humidity (RH) in the presence of molecular oxygen. Upon irradiation, the nitrate ion readily undergoes photolysis to yield nitrogen-containing gas-phase products including NO_2 , NO , and N_2O , with NO being the major product. The relative ratio and product yields of these gas-phase products change with RH, with N_2O production being highest at the higher relative humidities. Furthermore, an efficient dark reaction readily converts the major NO product into NO_2 during post-irradiation. Photochemical processes on mineral dust aerosol surfaces have the potential to impact the chemical balance of the atmosphere, yet little is known about these processes. In this study, the impact that adsorbed nitrate photochemistry may have on the renoxification of the atmosphere is discussed. (*J. Phys. Chem. A* 2009, 113, 7818–7825).

Nekoliko primera (ACS author guide)

Polymer-fullerene bilayer heterostructures are suited to study excitonic processes in conjugated polymers. Excitons are efficiently quenched at the polymer-fullerene interface, whereas the polymer-vacuum interface is often considered as an exciton-reflecting interface. Here, we report about efficient exciton quenching close to the polymer-vacuum interface of spin-coated MDMO-PPV (poly[2-methoxy-5-(2'-ethyl-hexyloxy)-*p*-phenylenevinylene]) films. The quenching efficiency is estimated to be as high as that of the polymer-fullerene interface. This efficient quenching is consistent with enhanced intermolecular interactions close to the polymer-vacuum interface due to the formation of a “skin layer” during the spin-coating procedure. In the skin layer, the polymer density is higher; that is, the intermolecular distances are shorter than in the rest of the film. The effect of exciton quenching at the polymer-vacuum interface should be taken into account when the thickness of the polymer film is on the order of the exciton diffusion length; in particular, in the determination of the exciton diffusion length. (*J. Phys. Chem. B* 2009, 113, 9104–9109).

Nekoliko primera (ACS author guide)

Nanostructured metallic architectures have unique and highly attractive properties, including large optical field enhancements resulting in strong light scattering and absorption. Modification of prefabricated nanostructures by simple galvanic displacement (GD) allows for the design of new nanomaterials with enhanced optical properties. In this paper, we have studied the optical properties of two families of Ag fractals before and after GD in a Au(III) solution. The new nanomaterials showed significantly improved optical enhancing properties that allowed for straightforward and highly reproducible single-molecule detection by surface-enhanced resonance Raman scattering (SERRS). (*J. Phys. Chem. C* 2009, 113, 12897–12900).

Da probamo



vs.



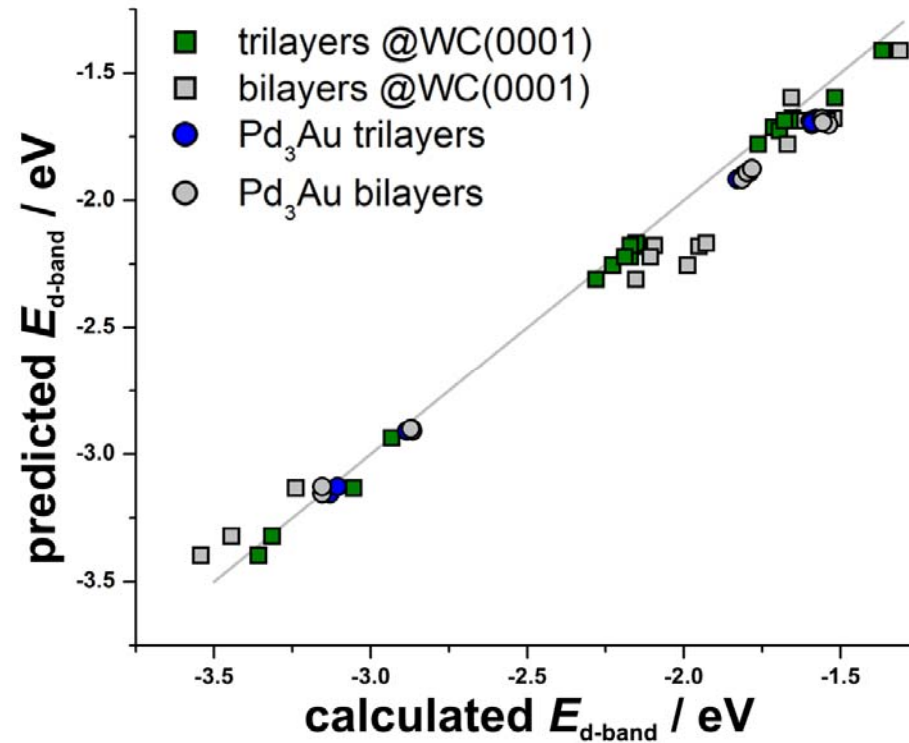
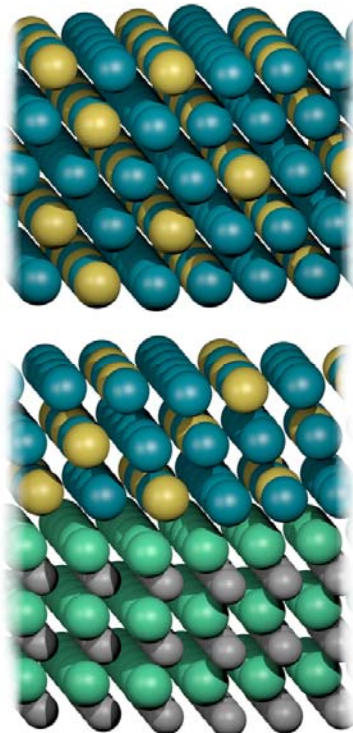
- Introduction—what is the topic?
- Statement of purpose?
- Summarize why have other studies not tackled similar research questions?
- How has the research question been tackled?
- How was the research done?
- What is the key impact of the research?

Nemojte da...

- Koristite skraćenice
- Izbegavajte reference
- Koristite jednostavan jezik
- Nemojte da kopirate zaključak



OK, sada malo ozbiljnije



Istraživanje

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Identifikacija teme – predmeta istraživanja

Zašto?

**Može li se na osnovu debljine sloja katalizatora na
nekoj podlozi predvideti njegovo ponašanje?**

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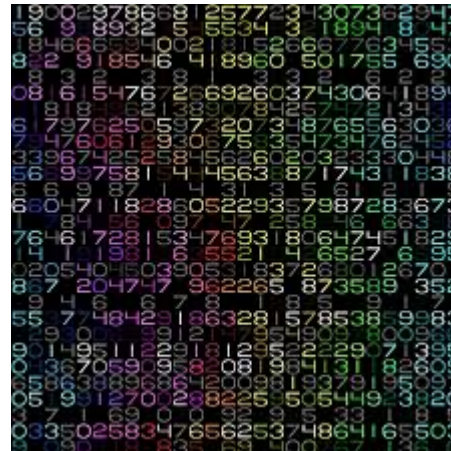
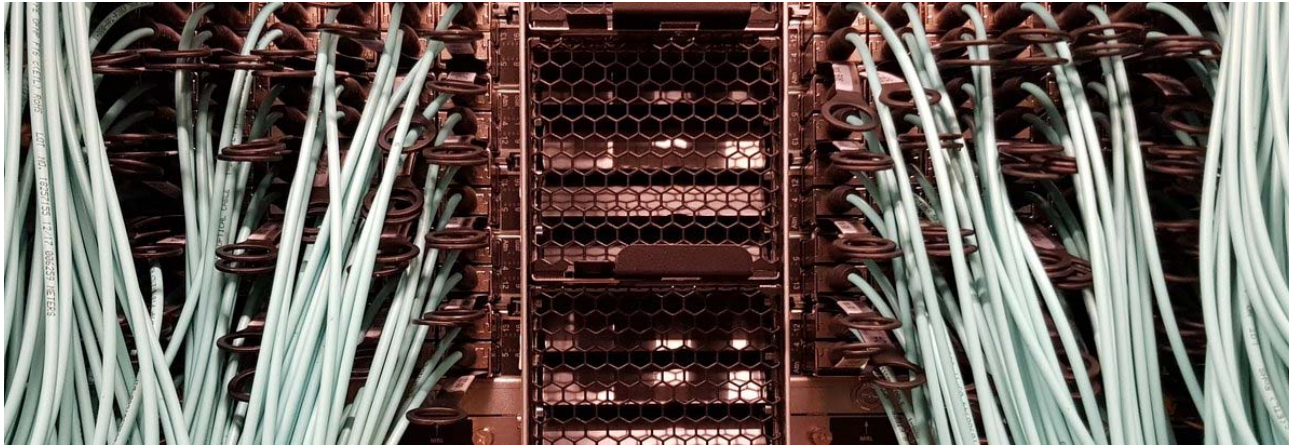
Postavka eksperimenta

- Experiment – teško
- *In silico* experiment
- Postavka modela
- Reprezentacija realnog katalizatora
- Reprezentacija modela
- Izbor računske metode

Istraživanje

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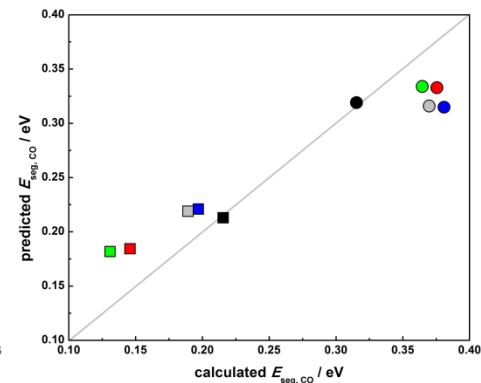
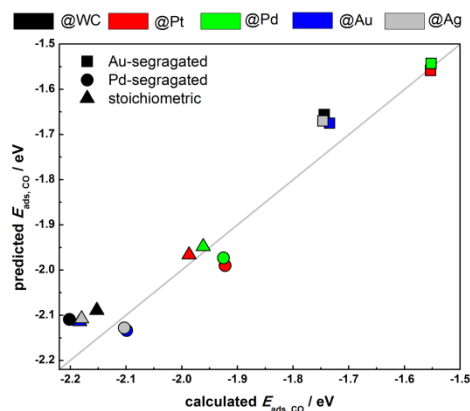
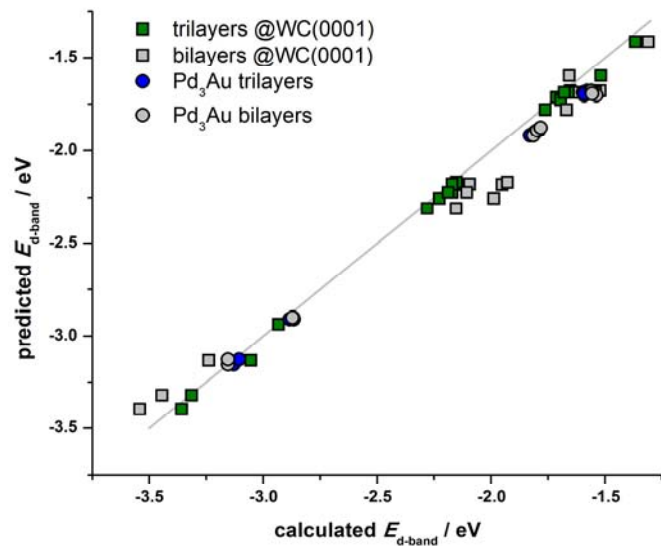
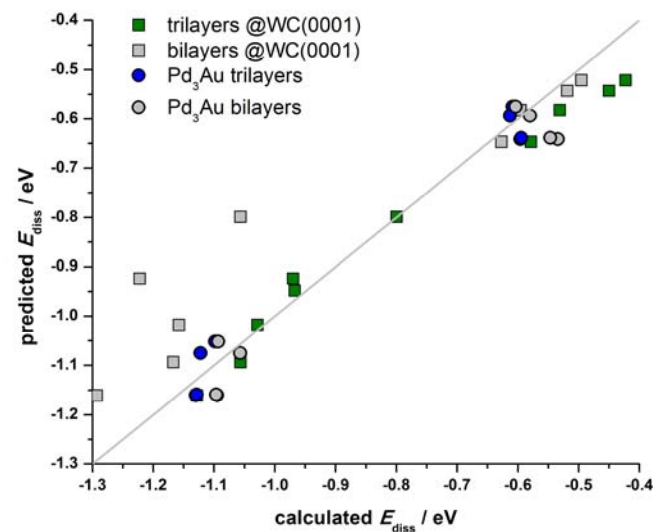
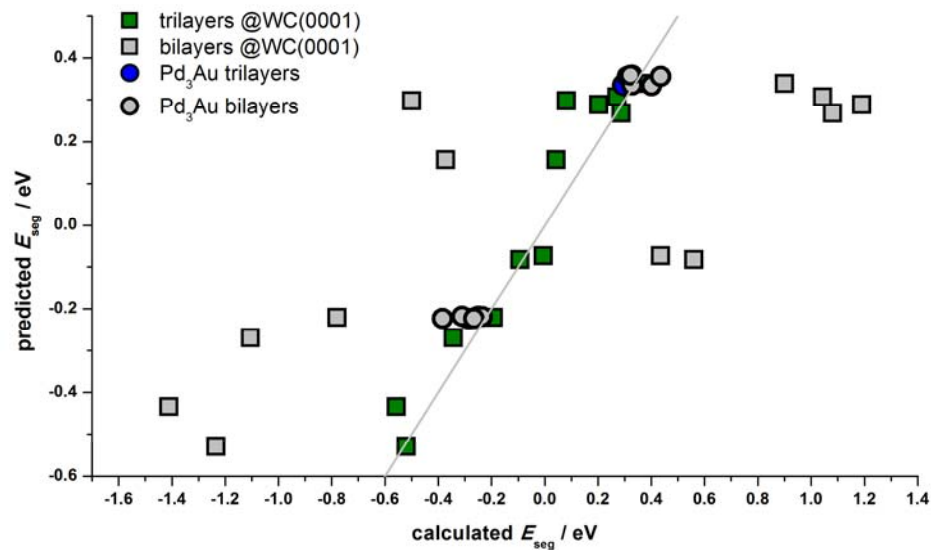
Izrada eksperimenta



Istraživanje

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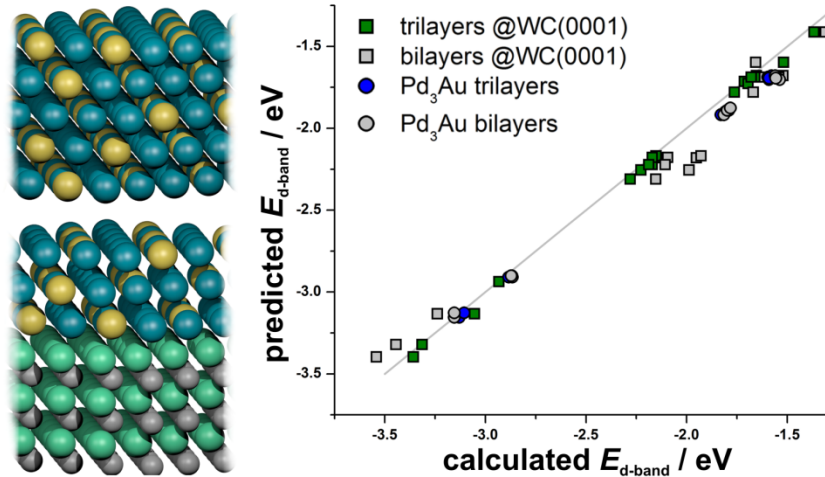
Analiza i diskusija rezultata



Glavni zaključci su...



Da probamo



- Introduction—what is the topic?
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- Summarize why have other studies not tackled similar research questions?
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Lattice mismatch as the descriptor of segregation, stability and reactivity of supported thin catalyst films

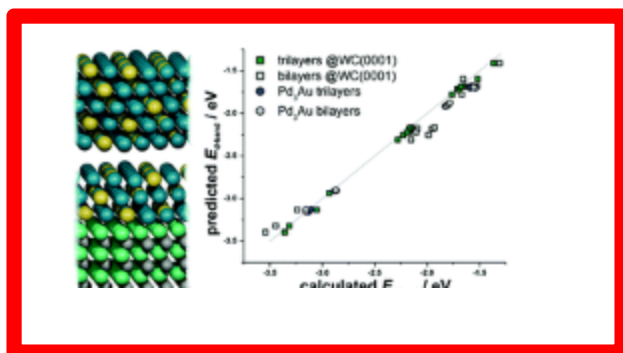


Edvin Fako^{ab}, Ana S. Dobrota^a, Igor A. Pašti^{*ac}, Núria López^b, Slavko V. Mentus^{ac} and Natalia V. Skorodumova^{de}

⊕ Author affiliations

Abstract

The increasing demand and high prices of advanced catalysts motivate a constant search for novel active materials with reduced contents of noble metals. The development of thin films and core-shell catalysts seems to be a promising strategy along this path. Using density functional theory we have analyzed a number of surface properties of supported bimetallic thin films with the composition A_3B (where $A = \text{Pt}$ and Pd , and $B = \text{Cu}$, Ag and Au). We focus on the surface segregation, dissolution stability and surface electronic structure. We also address the chemisorption properties of Pd_3Au thin films supported by different substrates, by probing the surface reactivity with CO . We find a strong influence of the support in the case of mono- and bilayers, while the surface strain seems to be the predominant factor in determining the surface properties of supported trilayers and thicker films. In particular, we show that the studied properties of the supported trilayers can be predicted from the lattice mismatch between the overlayer and the support. Namely, if the strain dependence of the corresponding quantities for pure strained surfaces is known, the properties of strained supported trilayers can be reliably estimated. The obtained results can be used in the design of novel catalysts and predictions of the surface properties of supported ultrathin catalyst layers.



ŠTA JE OVO??????

Article HTML

Supplementary files

Supplementary information
PDF (489K)

Publication details



The article was received on 27 Oct 2017, accepted on 08 Dec 2017 and first published on 08 Dec 2017

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Article type: Paper

DOI: 10.1039/C7CP07276G

Citation: *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2018, 20, 1524-1530

BibTex

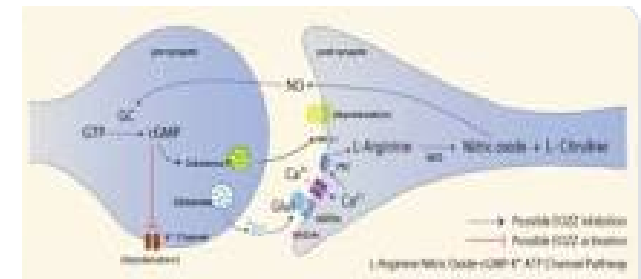
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Graphical abstract / Table of Content entry

A **Graphical Abstract** is a single, concise, pictorial and visual summary of the main findings of the article. This could either be the concluding figure from the article or a figure that is specially designed for the purpose, which captures the content of the article for readers at a single glance.



Graphical abstract - Elsevier

<https://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/graphical-abstract>

Question

Asked 4 years ago



Noble K Kurian

17.26 · Indian Council of Medical Research

How to create a graphical abstract ?

Now most of the journals need graphical abstract for the article to be published. Is there any general guidelines for preparing graphical abstracts ? Is there any software available design graphical abstracts ?

All Answers (59)



[Linas Balciauskas](#)

Nature Research Centre

4 years ago

First of all - what is the title and text abstract?

3 Recommendations



[Linas Balciauskas](#)

Nature Research Centre

4 years ago

Šarolta, it is graphic abstract, not geographic

3 Recommendations



[Linas Balciauskas](#)

Nature Research Centre

3 years ago

Idea is most important, not the software

3 Recommendations

Graphical abstract / Table of Content entry

Author instructions

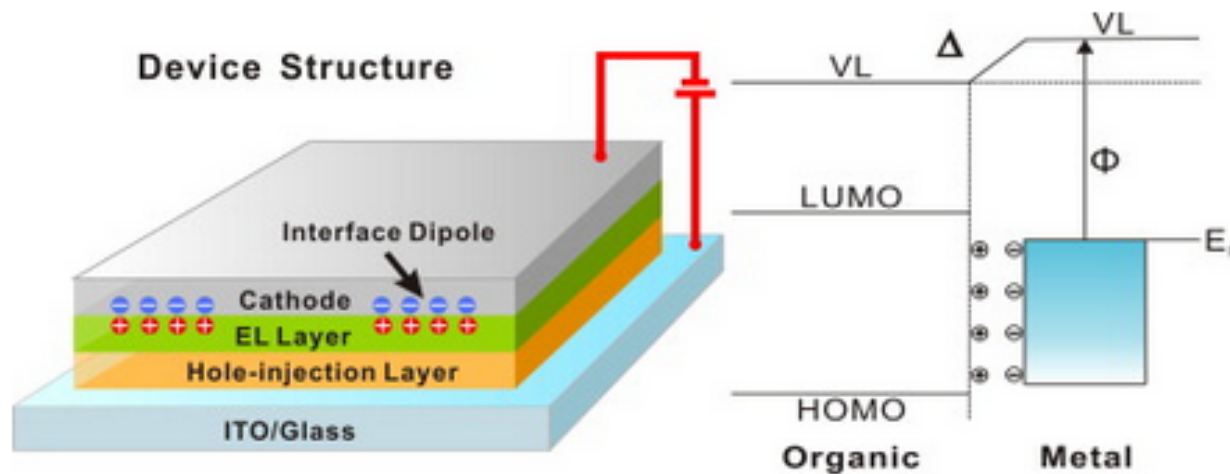
A Graphical Abstract should allow readers to quickly gain an understanding of the main take-home message of the paper and is intended to encourage browsing, promote interdisciplinary scholarship, and help readers identify more quickly which papers are most relevant to their research interests.

Authors must provide an image that clearly represents the work described in the paper. A key figure from the original paper, summarising the content can also be submitted as a graphical abstract.

<https://www.elsevier.com/authors/journal-authors/graphical-abstract>

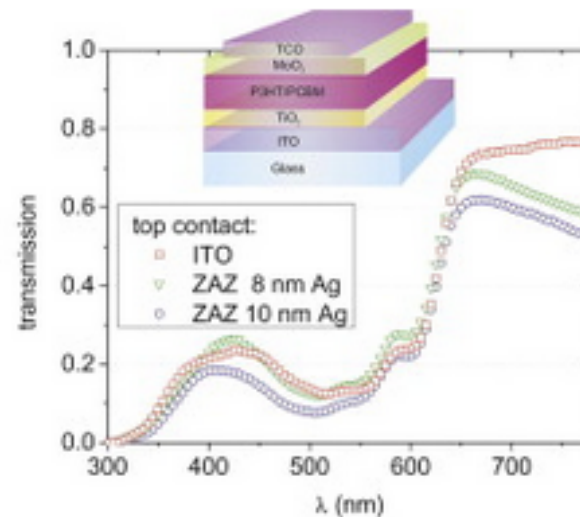
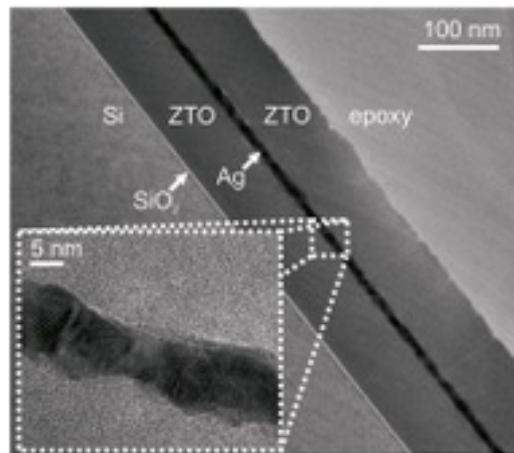
Nekoliko dobrih primera (prema Elsevier-u)

Example 14: Modifying organic/metal interface via solvent treatment to improve electron injection in organic light emitting diodes, Q. Wang, Y. Zhou, Organic Electronics, Volume 12, Issue 11, November 2011, Pages 1858-1863. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.orgel.2011.07.021> ↗



Nekoliko dobrih primera (prema Elsevier-u)

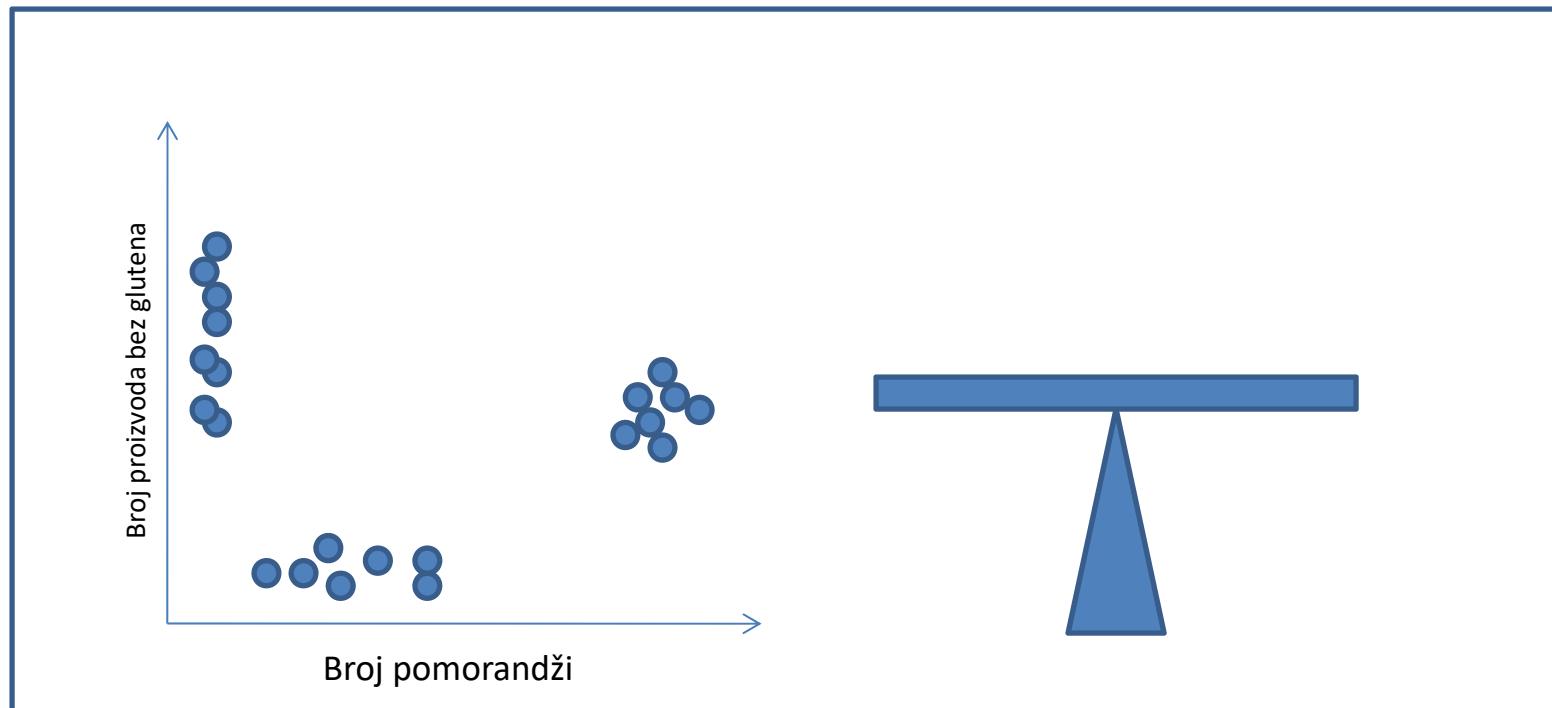
Example 15: Efficient large area semitransparent organic solar cells based on highly transparent and conductive ZTO/Ag/ZTO multilayer top electrodes, Thomas Winkler, Hans Schmidt, et al., Organic Electronics, Volume 12, Issue 10, October 2011, Pages 1612-1618.<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.orgel.2011.06.015> ↗



Da probamo



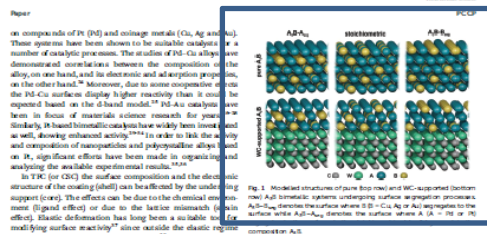
vs.



OK, sada malo ozbiljnije

Metodologija/model

rezultat



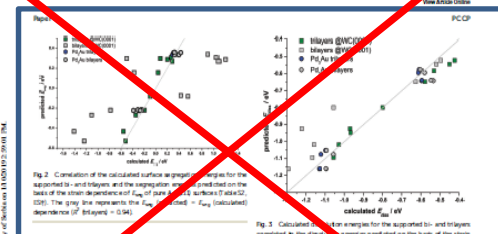
on compounds of Pt (Pd) and coinage metals (Cu, Ag and Au). These systems have been shown to be suitable catalysts for a number of catalytic processes. The studies of Pd-Cu alloys have demonstrated correlations between the composition of the alloy, on one hand, and its electronic and adsorption properties, on the other hand.¹⁸ Moreover, due to some cooperation between the Pd-Cu surface display higher reactivity than it could be expected based on the d-band model.¹⁹ Pd-Au catalysts have been in focus of materials science research for years.^{20–22} Similarly, Pt-based bimetallic catalysts have widely been investigated as well. Among enhanced activity^{23,24} in order to link the activity and composition of nanoparticles and polymeric alloys based on Pt, significant efforts have been made in organic and analyzing the available experimental results.^{25,26}

In TFC (or CFC) the surface composition and the electronic structure of the coating (shell) can be affected by the underlayer support (overlayer). The effects can be due to the chemical environment (ligand effect) or due to the lattice mismatch (strain effect). Elastic deformation has long been a valuable tool in modifying surface reactivity²⁷ since outside the elastic regime different types of relaxation may happen.²⁸ The understanding of the changes of different properties of a thin catalyst film with its thickness and the ability to predict such properties are of great importance for practical applications. Hence, here we analyze the segregation, stability, in terms of dissociation, and the electronic structure of the $A_{1-x}B_x$ (where $A = Pt, Pd$, and $B = Cu, Ag$, and Au) systems supported by WC(0001) and compare them to those obtained for the corresponding pure strained alloy surfaces. We have chosen WC as a support as it has a very strong ligand effect.^{29–31} Also, we compare the properties of this PtAu layer supported by different substrates (Pd, Ag, Pt, Au, and WC) with those of the pure strained PtAu surface. For the case of PtAu overlayers, we investigate the reactivity, which we probe with CO, chosen due to its importance in many catalytic processes.³² Also, we study the segregation trends under the conditions of CO adsorption. We show that the effect of the support is largely lost already for bilayers and that their properties can be predicted as pure strained alloy surfaces.

2. Computational details

The calculations were performed using the VASP code as implemented in the Quantum ESPRESSO distribution³³ within the Prowler-Bucke-Iterative³⁴ (PBI) functional. The plane wave kinetic energy cut-off was 36 Ry, while the charge density cut-off was 376 Ry. The first irreducible Brillouin zone was sampled using a Γ -centered $4 \times 4 \times 1$ point grid.

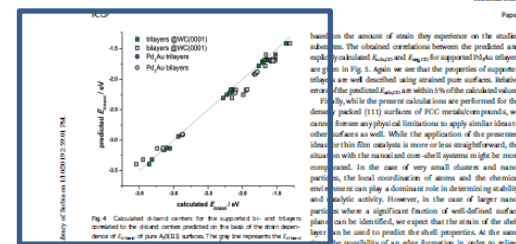
Selected bimetallic systems were constructed from Pt or Pd (metal A) and Cu, Ag or Au (metal B) with the 1:1 atomic ratio of composition $A_{0.5}B_{0.5}$. The pure strained compounds were modeled as 1-layer slabs of the (111) orientation. The WC-supported thin catalysts were modeled as bi- and trilayers, typically grown on six layers of WC with the (0001) orientation (Fig. 1). The overlayers contained 4 atoms per layer. Additionally, PtAu overlayers were also modeled using 1-layer thin slabs on other



are certain deviations of the "predicted" values from the calculated ones. The prediction of the sign of the segregation energy, however, is in good agreement with the explicitly calculated values. Upon reaching the thickness of the overlayers in the range of 1–3 layers, the prediction of the surface composition on the basis of the behavior of pure strained bimetallic compounds that constitute the overlayer. Next, we turn to the dissociation stability issues of supported overlayers. The dissociation of surface atoms was modeled as a vacancy formation by removing one atom of a particular kind (A or B) from the surface. The most stable segregated surface was used for dissociation stability (see Tables 1 and 2 for the results for supported trilayers). Similar calculations were carried out for segregated strained $A_{0.5}B_{0.5}$ surfaces modeled as 1-layer slabs (Table 3, Fig. 3). We use the d -band dissociation energies are negative which, according to eqn (2), indicate that the studied bimetallic systems are prone to dissociation than the corresponding pure metallic phases. Moreover, there is a very pronounced dependence of E_{diss} on the lateral strain. As surface gets more compressed, E_{diss} gets more positive indicating a deactivation of the latter. Using the E_{diss} vs strain dependencies for pure $A_{0.5}B_{0.5}$ surfaces (Table 3) and Fig. 3, we compared the dissociation energy for supported overlayers. We again compared the calculated and predicted E_{diss} (Fig. 3) and obtained exceptionally good agreement in the case of supported trilayers. In the case of supported bilayers, the agreement between the calculated and predicted values is worse.

Finally, we calculated the d -band centers of the supported overlayers of the supported layers can be extracted on the basis of the lateral mismatch between the overlayer and the substrate (or surface atoms) already there for trilayers, using pure strained surfaces as models. For thinner overlayers the ligand effect of the support is very pronounced and it significantly affects the surface properties. Although not presented here, we evaluated the total properties (when applicable) for overlayers as well. In this case, no correlation with predicted values was found due to a very strong influence of the support and, therefore, an explicit modeling should be performed for each system in question.

In addition, we investigated whether a similar prediction could be used for the reactivity and segregation behavior in a selected atmosphere. We performed such an analysis for the case of the supported PtAu overlayers using CO as a probe. CO adsorption was investigated on segregated (both Pd and Au) and monometallic PtAu overlayers on 5 different supports (Pt surface is used). We considered all possible adsorption sites and identified the preferred ones. As indicated by the



preliminary³⁵ three-fold sites were most favored. The reactivity of these surfaces is greatly influenced by the chemical composition and also surface strain. E_{ads} was found to be between -2.15 and -1.55 eV. We find that in the presence of CO the surface segregation of both Pd and Au is not favored in all the cases and that the surfaces with a monometallic composition are by 0.30–0.50 eV lower in energy than the segregated surfaces. Furthermore, we calculated the CO adsorption energies for pure PtAu(111) surface (Pt segregated, Au segregated and monometallic one) and also the segregation energies under the conditions of CO adsorption as a function of strain (Tables 4, S10). Finally, these dependencies were used to predict E_{ads} and E_{sep} for strained PtAu overlayers

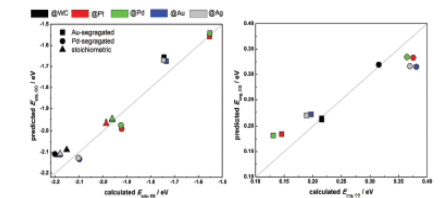
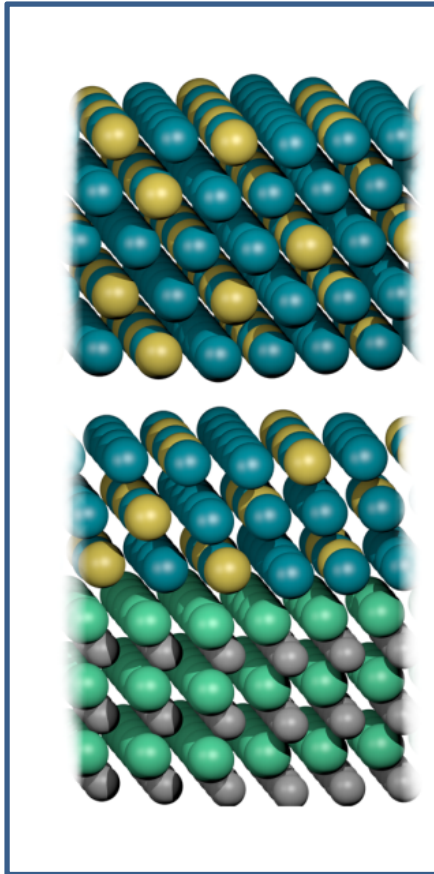
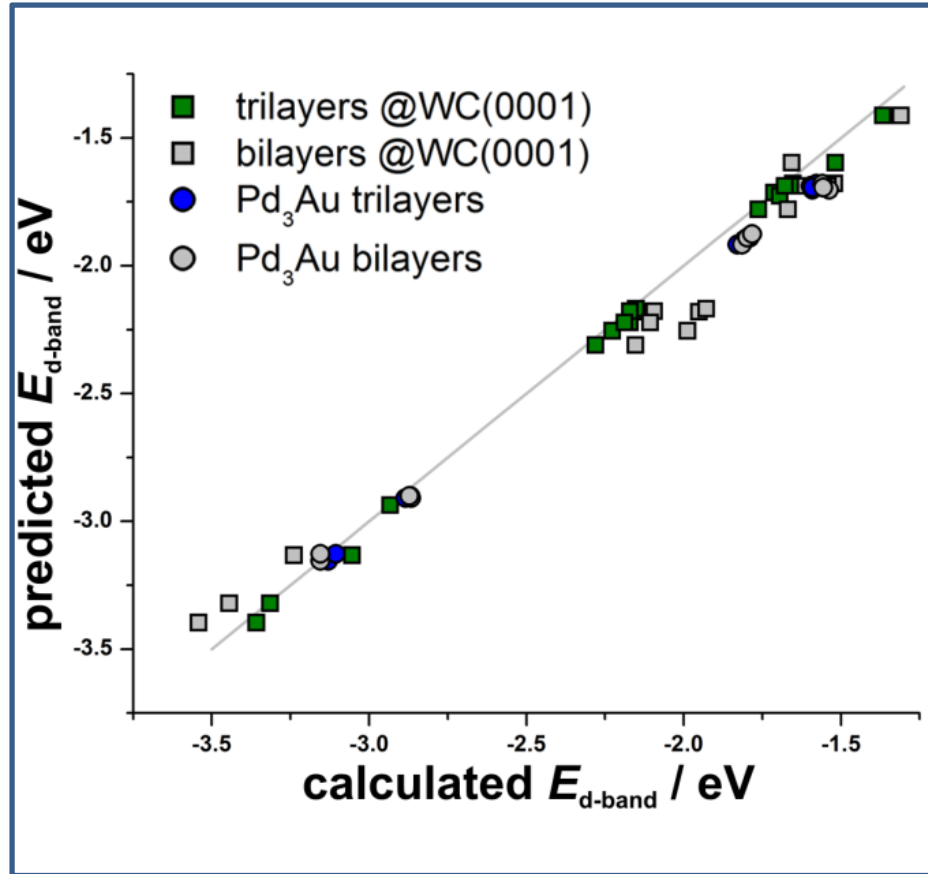


Fig. 3 Comparison of the calculated and predicted properties for PtAu overlayers on different substrates. CO adsorption energies (E_{ads}) and surface segregation energies (E_{sep}) are shown. The plot shows calculated E_{ads} (eV) on the y-axis versus calculated E_{sep} (eV) on the x-axis. Data points are shown for PtAu (blue circles), PtAg (green circles), and PtCu (red circles). A grey line represents the E_{sep} (calculated) dependence of E_{sep} (calculated).

OK, sada malo ozbiljnije



Metodologija/model



rezultat

Istraživanje

- Identifikacija tematike/Pretraga literature
- Postavka eksperimenta
- Izrada eksperimenta
- Analiza i diskusija rezultata
- Priprema publikacije
- **Proces publikovanja**

Proces publikovanja

- Korak 1 – pošaljite manuscript u odabrani časopis
- Po pravilu, časopis će tražiti objašnjenje zašto vaši rezultati treba da budu publikovani baš kod njih.

Cover letter

Question Asked 5 years ago



Subramanyan Namboodiri Varanakkottu

32.34 · National Institute of Technology Calicut

How important is the cover letter when submitting an article to a journal?

Any thoughts/experiences on the importance of cover letters to the editor when submitting a paper? What are the major points we should include there? Do editors reject a paper based on the quality of the covering letter?

Scientific Publication

Journal Articles

Journal Editing

Academic Writing

Peer Review



Linas Balciauskas

Nature Research Centre

5 years ago

Point of view of editor:

-if system asks for the cover letter, better to make it not formal, like "please find manuscript for publication"

- if not, I will gladly see cover letter, explaining position of the author about his paper, why journal was chosen, if there is any conflicts of interest, possible reviewers, NOT recommended reviewers and WHY, etc.

- just e-mail and manuscript files make me think, that author do not care about his paper.

6 Recommendations

Cover Letter

Authors must prepare and submit, with their manuscript, a cover letter which includes the following information:

- TITLE OF THE SUBMITTED MANUSCRIPT:
- LIST OF ALL AUTHORS' NAMES AND AFFILIATIONS:
- A SHORT STATEMENT (<50 words) OF THE PRECISE PROBLEM OR OBJECTIVE ADDRESSED IN THE PAPER:
- A VERY BRIEF (<100 words) DESCRIPTION OF THE ESSENCE OF YOUR APPROACH:
- A LIST OF THE SPECIFIC MAJOR NOVEL CONTRIBUTIONS (up to 3) REPORTED HERE:
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- THE NAMES, EMAILS, AND HOMEPAGE URLS OF FOUR EXPERTS COVERING THESE AREAS AND FIELDS (by expert, we refer to someone who has published several high quality papers in that technical area in the last five years and who is recognized internationally as an expert in one of the fields you listed above):
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◆◆◆

Cover Letter

Lattice mismatch as the descriptor of segregation, stability and reactivity of supported thin catalyst films



Edvin Fako^{a,b}, Ana S. Dobrota^a, Igor A. Pašti^{*a,c}, Núria López^b, Slavko V. Mentus^{a,c} and Natalia V. Skorodumova^{a,c}

Author affiliations

Abstract

The increasing demand and high prices of advanced catalysts motivate a constant search for novel active materials with reduced contents of noble metals. The development of thin films and core-shell catalysts seems to be a promising strategy along this path. Using density functional theory we have analyzed a number of surface properties of supported bimetallic thin films with the composition A_3B (where $A = \text{Pt}$ and Pd , and $B = \text{Cu}$, Ag and Au). We focus on the surface segregation, dissolution stability and surface electronic structure. We also address the chemisorption properties of Pd_3Au thin films supported by different substrates, by probing the surface reactivity with CO . We find a strong influence of the support in the case of mono- and bilayers, while the surface strain seems to be the predominant factor in determining the surface properties of supported trilayers and thicker films. In particular, we show that the studied properties of the supported trilayers can be predicted from the lattice mismatch between the overlayer and the support. Namely, if the strain dependence of the corresponding quantities for pure strained surfaces is known, the properties of strained supported trilayers can be reliably estimated. The obtained results can be used in the design of novel catalysts and predictions of the surface properties of supported ultrathin catalyst layers.



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Dear Editor,

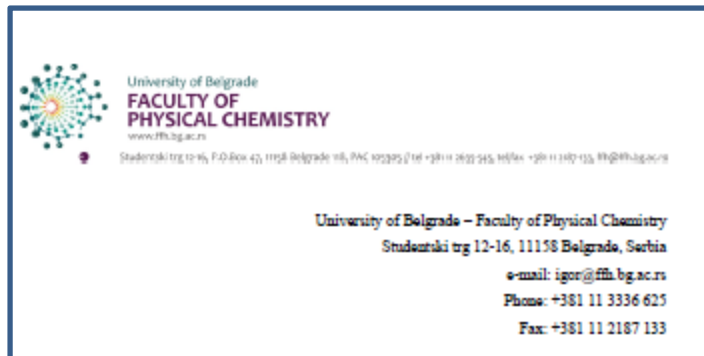
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Core-shell architectures are crucial to reduce the use of expensive metals in catalysis. Typically the core can be prepared by a cheap material while the shell is the active phase containing one or two metals. By means of Density Functional Theory we have investigated the properties of thin supported bimetallic catalysts films, focusing on the segregation, dissolution and the electronic structure. We show that already for shells formed by alloy trilayers the parameters with decisive role for catalyst performance can be reliably estimated on the basis of lattice mismatch between the support and the overlayer. Namely, by comparing the calculated segregation energies, dissolution energies and the d -band centers for the supported bimetallic layers with the estimated ones using the database for pure strained bimetallic systems, we conclude that the effects of support fade for trilayers and supported films behave like pure strained surfaces. We also show that similar conclusion holds for the adsorption as shown when using CO as a probe molecule. We hope that the content of the present manuscript can be of high interest for the readership of *Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics*.

All the authors have agreed on the contents of the manuscript and approved its submission. The article has not been submitted to any other journal. No conflict of interest exists in connection with this article.

With best regards,
Dr. Igor A. Pašti

Cover Letter



Autori imaju instituciju koja stoji iza njih

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Šta bismo hteli

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Zašto i kako

Cover Letter



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Tehnički detalji, etika u publikovanju

Da probamo



vs.



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Maximegalon Institute of Slowly and Painfully Working Out the Surprisingly Obvious

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...

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- Prodajte svoju priču najbolje što znate
- Nauka je

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Suze i Znoj**

