DESCRIPTION

Earth and Planetary Science Letters (EPSL) is a leading journal for researchers across the entire Earth and planetary sciences community. It publishes concise, exciting, high-impact articles ("Letters") of broad interest. Its focus is on physical and chemical processes, the evolution and general properties of the Earth and planets - from their deep interiors to their atmospheres. EPSL also includes a Frontiers section, featuring invited high-profile synthesis articles by leading experts on timely topics to bring cutting-edge research to the wider community.

Benefits to authors
We also provide many author benefits, such as free PDFs, a liberal copyright policy, special discounts on Elsevier publications and much more. Please click here for more information on our author services.

Please see our Guide for Authors for information on article submission. If you require any further information or help, please visit our Support Center

AUDIENCE

All earth scientists.
ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

Astrophysics Data System
Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts
CAS
Compendex
GeoRef
Science Citation Index
Science Citation Index Expanded
OCLC ArticleFirst
Oceanic Abstracts
INSPEC
Engineering Village - GEOBASE
Meteorological and Geoastrophysical Abstracts
Scopus
Pollution Abstracts
Current Contents - Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences
Science & Technology Collection™
Zoological Record
Water Resources Abstracts
Petroleum Abstracts
Environment Index
Academic Search (EBSCO)
Current Abstracts (EBSCO)
TOC Premier
Science and Technology Collection
OCLC Contents Alert
Personal Alert
ProQuest
Engineering Index Monthly
Arts & Humanities Search
Web of Science
Referativnyi Zhurnal VINTI-RAN (Russian Academy of Sciences)

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editors-in-Chief
Yemane Asmerom, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States of America
Quaternary Paleoclimate, Paleoceanography, Surface Processes
Jean-Philippe Avouac, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California, United States of America
Active tectonics, Seismology, Geodynamics, Geomorphology, Structural Geology, Thermochronology, Rock Mechanics
James Badro, Institute of Earth Physics of Paris, Paris, France
Planetary Interiors, Solid Earth, High Pressure Physics, Experimental Petrology, Mineral Physics, Planetary Differentiation
Huiming Bao, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
Isotope effects, reaction pathways, Earth history, geochemical cycles; atmospheric chemistry
Rebecca Bendick, University of Montana System, Missoula, Montana, United States of America
Geodynamics, Geodesy, Continental Tectonics, Active Tectonics, Earthquake Mechanics, Numerical Simulation, Natural Hazard Communication
Laurence Coogan, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
Rajdeep Dasgupta, Rice University, Houston, Texas, United States of America
Magmatic Processes, Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology, High-Temperature Geochemistry, Experimental Petrology, Comparative Planetology, Planetary Differentiation, Planetary Habitability, Surface-Interior Feedback
Rosemary Hickey-Vargas, Florida International University, Miami, Florida, United States of America
Volcanology, Igneous and Metamorphic Geochemistry, Mantle Geochemistry, Magmatic Processes, Subduction Zone Processes
Andrew Jacobson, Northwestern University - Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, United States of America
Stable Ca and Sr Isotope Geochemistry, Low Temperature Geochemistry, Earth Surface Processes, Water-Rock Interactions, Chemical Weathering, Paleoceanography

Frederic Moynier, Institute of Earth Physics of Paris, Paris, France
Cosmochemistry, Early Earth, Isotope Geochemistry, Non-traditional Stable Isotopes

Chiara Maria Petrone, Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
Volcanology, Igneous Petrology, Timescales of Magmatic Processes, Igneous Geochemistry

Hans Thybo, Istanbul Technical University, Istanbul, Turkey
Seismology, Solid Earth Geophysics, Geodynamics, Tectonics

Alexander Webb, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China
Tectonics, Structural Geology, Geochronology, Thermochronology, Lithosphere Dynamics, Planetary System Science, Petrology, Geochemistry

Advisory Board

Fabio Arzilli, University of Camerino, Camerino, Italy
Volcanology, Igneous Petrology, Experimental Petrology, Geochemistry of Igneous rocks, Crystallization, Magma degassing and Vesiculation, Magma mixing, Conduit dynamics, Magma reservoir, Crystal mush, Pre- and syn-eruptive conditions, Explosive and effusive eruptions, Subduction zones, Deep carbon cycle, X-ray Computed Tomography

Pierre Beck, Université Joseph Fourier (Grenoble I), Institut de Planetologie et d'Astrophysique de Grenoble, Grenoble, France
Meteorites, Aqueous alteration, Carbonaceous chondrites, Infrared spectroscopy, Shock metamorphism

Andrey Bekker, University of California Riverside, Riverside, California, United States of America
Precambrian geology, sedimentary geochemistry, and sedimentology/stratigraphy.

Martin Bizzarro, University of Copenhagen Center for Star and Planet Formation, Kobenhavn, Denmark
Isotope geochemistry, cosmochemistry, meteorites, planetary sciences

Anne-Sophie Bouvier, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland
Magmatic Processes, Subduction Zone Processes, Isotope Geochemistry, High Temperature Geochemistry

James Channell, University of Florida, Department of Geological Sciences, Gainesville, Florida, United States of America
Magnetic Stratigraphy, Timescales, Paleomagnetism, Alpine Paleogeography

Tianyu Chen, Nanjing University, Qixia District, China
Trace element cycle in the ocean, marine carbon cycle, Cenozoic paleoceanography, sedimentary geochemistry

James Day, University of California San Diego Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California, United States of America
Cosmochemistry, The Moon, Mantle Geochemistry, Isotope Geochemistry, High Temperature Geochemistry, Magmatism, Petrology

Attreyee Ghosh, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India
Geodynamics, Craton formation and evolution

Nadege Hilairet, University of Lille, Lille, France
Subduction zones, Rock deformation, High pressure mineral physics, High pressure experiments

Ian Jackson, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
Mineral and Rock Physics with Applications to Earth Structure and Processes

Philip Janney, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa
Mantle petrology and geochemistry, Trace elements and radiogenic isotopes, Kimberlites and alkaline magmatism, Mantle-derived xenoliths/xenocrystals and megacrysts, Geochemistry of oceanic basalts, Cosmochemistry of refractory inclusions in chondrite meteorites

David Johnston, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America
Earth History, Isotope Geochemistry, and Environmental Microbiology

Jun Korenaga, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America
Geodynamics, Geochemical modeling, Marine geophysics

Jennifer Kung, National Cheng Kung University, Tainan, Taiwan
Mineral physics, High pressure experiments, Crystallography and crystal chemistry, Earth interior

Cin-Ty Lee, Rice University, Houston, Texas, United States of America
Solid-Earth Geochemistry, Igneous Petrology, General Geochemistry, Lithosphere Dynamics

Weiqiang Li, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
Metal stable isotope geochemistry, Chemical sediments, Mineral deposits

Yuan Li, Guangzhou Institute of Geochemistry, Guangzhou, China
Experimental Geochemistry, Planetary Volatiles, Early Earth, Chalophile and Siderophile Elements, Sulfides, Subduction Zone Process
Maureen Long, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America
Seismology, Mantle dynamics, Subduction zones, Lithospheric evolution

Timothy Lyons, University of California Riverside, Riverside, California, United States of America
Sedimentary Geochemistry, Biogeochemical Cycles, Astrobiology

Stephen Mojzsis, Research Center for Astronomy and Earth Sciences, Budapest, Hungary
Geochemistry, Geoastronomy, Geobiology, Astrobiology, Hadean, Archean, Proterozoic

Mainak Mookherjee, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida, United States of America
Mineralogy, Mineral Physics, Solid Earth

Simon Poulton, University of Leeds, Leeds, England, United Kingdom
Geochemical and Biogeochemical Processes in Modern Sediments and Waters with view to applying to understanding of Ancient Environments

Sune Rasmussen, University of Copenhagen, København, Denmark
Abrupt climate change, ice-core analysis and dating

Bruno Reynard, National Centre for Scientific Research, Paris, France
Earth and planetary interiors, Experimental mineralogy and petrology, Mineral and rock physics

Stuart Robinson, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom
Sedimentology and Stratigraphy

Asami Sano-Furukawa, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Naka-gun, Japan
Rock and Mineral Physics, High-Pressure Physics, Experimental Petrology, Planetary Interior

Heather Savage, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, Palisades, New York, United States of America
Faulting, Structural Geology, Friction and Rock Mechanics

Maria Schönbachler, ETH Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
Isotope Geochemistry and Cosmochemistry

Jun Shen, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, China
Mass extinction, Paleoclimatology, Sedimentary geochemistry, Geobiology, Volcanic effect to the ecosystem perturbations

Oliver Shorttle, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom
Igneous processes, Mantle redox, Mantle degassing, Solar system-exoplanet synergy

Julien Siebert, Institute of Earth Physics of Paris, Paris, France
Experimental Petrology, Planetary Differentiation

Karen Smit, University of the Witwatersrand Johannesburg School of Geosciences, Johannesburg, South Africa
Isotope geochemistry, Mantle geochemistry, Mass spectrometry, Diamonds

Ming Tang, Peking University, Beijing, China
Magmatic processes, High-temperature geochemistry, Continent evolution, Early Earth

Fang-Zhen Teng, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, United States of America
Isotope geochemistry, composition and evolution of the crust and mantle, origin of the early solar system.

Kun Wang, Washington University in St Louis, Saint Louis, Missouri, United States of America
Isotope geochemistry and cosmochemistry

Zaicong Wang, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan, China
Siderophile and chalcophile elements, mantle geochemistry, mantle-crust interaction, terrestrial volatile accretion

Peter Zeitler, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, United States of America
Geochronology and thermochronology, tectonics, crustal geodynamics, and Asian geology

Jin Zhang, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, United States of America
Mineral physics, Interiors of the Earth and other planets, Experimental petrology, Laser spectroscopy

Wenlu Zhu, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, United States of America
Experimental rock deformation, Digital rock physics, Fault mechanics, Fracture and flow, Geomechanics
GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

Your Paper Your Way
We now differentiate between the requirements for new and revised submissions. You may choose to submit your manuscript as a single Word or PDF file to be used in the refereeing process. Only when your paper is at the revision stage, will you be requested to put your paper in to a ‘correct format’ for acceptance and provide the items required for the publication of your article.

To find out more, please visit the Preparation section below.

INTRODUCTION
Earth and Planetary Science Letters uses an online, electronic submission system. By accessing the website https://www.editorialmanager.com/epsl/default.aspx you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of the various files. When submitting a manuscript to Editorial Manager, authors need to provide an electronic version of their manuscript. The system automatically converts source files to a single Adobe Acrobat PDF version of the article, which is used in the peer-review process. Please note that even though manuscript source files are converted to PDF at submission for the review process, these source files are needed for further processing after acceptance.

Types of articles
The author should specify a category designation for the manuscript i.e. Letter, Comment and Reply, Erratum/Corrigendum, or Special Issue. The author should select the "Frontiers Paper” article type only if they have been invited by an editor to submit a Frontiers paper.

EPSL discourages the submission of companion papers since they are not in the spirit of short concise Letters. However, occasionally papers may benefit from being published back to back. EPSL will consider "companion"/linked papers on an individual basis (i.e., acceptance of one paper does not guarantee acceptance of the other).

Contact details for submission
Authors should submit their article via Editorial Manager, at https://www.editorialmanager.com/epsl/default.aspx, where they will be guided step-by-step through the creation and uploading of various files. Please use the following guidelines to prepare your article. For further information or assistance please visit our Support Center.

Submission checklist
You can use this list to carry out a final check of your submission before you send it to the journal for review. Please check the relevant section in this Guide for Authors for more details.

Ensure that the following items are present:

One author has been designated as the corresponding author with contact details:
• E-mail address
• Full postal address

All necessary files have been uploaded:
Manuscript:
• Include keywords
• All figures (include relevant captions)
• All tables (including titles, description, footnotes)
• Ensure all figure and table citations in the text match the files provided
• Indicate clearly if color should be used for any figures in print
Graphical Abstracts / Highlights files (where applicable)
Supplemental files (where applicable)

Further considerations
• Manuscript has been 'spell checked' and ‘grammar checked’
• All references mentioned in the Reference List are cited in the text, and vice versa
• Permission has been obtained for use of copyrighted material from other sources (including the Internet)
• A competing interests statement is provided, even if the authors have no competing interests to declare
• Journal policies detailed in this guide have been reviewed
• Referee suggestions and contact details provided, based on journal requirements

For further information, visit our Support Center.

*Cover letters should be directed to the editor and highlight the importance of the manuscript, its relevance to the field, and why it should be published in the journal. Requests for word or figure limit exceptions and indication of conflicts of interest are also appropriate to include. Including a copy of the abstract is not necessary since the abstract already appears in the manuscript itself.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Ethics in publishing
Please see our information on Ethics in publishing.

Studies in humans and animals
If the work involves the use of human subjects, the author should ensure that the work described has been carried out in accordance with The Code of Ethics of the World Medical Association (Declaration of Helsinki) for experiments involving humans. The manuscript should be in line with the Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals and aim for the inclusion of representative human populations (sex, age and ethnicity) as per those recommendations. The terms sex and gender should be used correctly.

Authors should include a statement in the manuscript that informed consent was obtained for experimentation with human subjects. The privacy rights of human subjects must always be observed.

All animal experiments should comply with the ARRIVE guidelines and should be carried out in accordance with the U.K. Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act, 1986 and associated guidelines, EU Directive 2010/63/EU for animal experiments, or the National Research Council’s Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and the authors should clearly indicate in the manuscript that such guidelines have been followed. The sex of animals must be indicated, and where appropriate, the influence (or association) of sex on the results of the study.

Declaration of competing interest
All authors must disclose any financial and personal relationships with other people or organizations that could inappropriately influence (bias) their work. Examples of potential conflicts of interest include employment, consultancies, stock ownership, honoraria, paid expert testimony, patent applications/registrations, and grants or other funding. Authors should complete the declaration of competing interest statement using this template and upload to the submission system at the Attach/Upload Files step. Note: Please do not convert the .docx template to another file type. Author signatures are not required. If there are no interests to declare, please choose the first option in the template. More information.

Conflict of Interest
Authors are expected to select an Editor and suggest reviewers with an area of expertise appropriate to the manuscript’s content and with whom they or any of the co-authors have no conflict of interest. Conflicts of interest with Editors and reviewers include, but are not restricted to: being employed at the same institution; being a current or recent thesis advisor, student, or post-doctoral scholar; being a current or recent co-author or collaborator; or having business or financial relationships. Any such relationship that ended more than 3 years ago will not be considered a potential source of conflict.

If you have any questions about whether you have a conflict of interest with a particular editor or reviewer you are suggesting, please bring this to the attention of the editor at the initial submission stage.

All authors are requested to disclose any actual or potential conflict of interest including any financial, personal or other relationships with other people or organizations within three years of beginning the submitted work that could inappropriately influence, or be perceived to influence, their work. See also https://www.elsevier.com/conflictsofinterest.
Stratigraphic Names
Stratigraphic names should conform to the following chart produced by the Internal Commission on Stratigraphy: http://www.stratigraphy.org/column.php?id=Chart/Time%20Scale. Regarding general usage, early/late should be used for time and lower/upper should be used for rock units.

Declaration of generative AI in scientific writing
The below guidance only refers to the writing process, and not to the use of AI tools to analyse and draw insights from data as part of the research process.

Where authors use generative artificial intelligence (AI) and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, authors should only use these technologies to improve readability and language. Applying the technology should be done with human oversight and control, and authors should carefully review and edit the result, as AI can generate authoritative-sounding output that can be incorrect, incomplete or biased. AI and AI-assisted technologies should not be listed as an author or co-author, or be cited as an author. Authorship implies responsibilities and tasks that can only be attributed to and performed by humans, as outlined in Elsevier’s AI policy for authors.

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by following the instructions below. A statement will appear in the published work. Please note that authors are ultimately responsible and accountable for the contents of the work.

Disclosure instructions
Authors must disclose the use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process by adding a statement at the end of their manuscript in the core manuscript file, before the References list. The statement should be placed in a new section entitled ‘Declaration of Generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process’.

Statement: During the preparation of this work the author(s) used [NAME TOOL / SERVICE] in order to [REASON]. After using this tool/service, the author(s) reviewed and edited the content as needed and take(s) full responsibility for the content of the publication.

This declaration does not apply to the use of basic tools for checking grammar, spelling, references etc. If there is nothing to disclose, there is no need to add a statement.

Submission declaration and verification
Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published previously (except in the form of an abstract, a published lecture or academic thesis, see ‘Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication’ for more information), that it is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out, and that, if accepted, it will not be published elsewhere in the same form, in English or in any other language, including electronically without the written consent of the copyright-holder. To verify compliance, your article may be checked by Crossref Similarity Check and other originality or duplicate checking software.

Data policy
Data Access
All data discussed in the text and presented in figures must either be presented in tabulated form in the paper or its supplemental files; be contained in cited, readily available, persistent sources; or be available in an accessible, persistent depository such as a public database or data archive, if it exists for the specific data type. For appropriate types of data, making the data available in a format that can be downloaded into a spreadsheet from the supplemental files is recommended even if a similar table is presented in text form in the main text. For chemical abundance data, elemental or oxide abundance data must be given unless a compelling reason exists why this is not possible. Derivative chemical parameters such as elemental abundance ratios or abundances normalized to some other parameter may be listed only in addition to the primary abundance data.

Data Availability
Authors are encouraged to include a 'Data Availability' section in their manuscript which is visible in ALL reading formats and may refer to data hosted in ANY repository. It should be placed before the references to provide readers with information about where they can obtain the research data required to reproduce the work reported in the manuscript, and typically consists of a simple sentence giving the URL(s) of and citation(s) to the dataset(s).

Data Quality Information
Authors must provide sufficient information (metadata) about the analytical process and reproducibility of measurements in order that the data quality can be evaluated. Correction procedures must be clearly presented.
For each measured chemical parameter, the analytical technique (e.g. ICPMS, XRF, EMP) and the laboratory where the measurement was performed should be provided, if possible in tabular format. If a parameter has been analyzed by more than one method or in more than one lab, each method must be documented separately. Analytical accuracy and reproducibility should be reported by providing name(s) and measured value(s) of internationally recognized reference samples measured as unknown samples with the estimated uncertainty of the reference standard measurement and the number of measurements.

Sample Information
Essential metadata about natural samples must be provided in order to allow for identification of their origin and type, and to trace their analytical history.
All natural samples for which data are reported require, if applicable, information about the sample location, including latitude and longitude (if these are unknown, coordinates obtained by using Google Earth would suffice); depth below sea level (for marine samples); position within a stratigraphic section or within a core (if applicable). Samples from scientific ocean drilling programs should include complete sample identifiers (e.g. leg, site/hole, core, section, interval) in the data tables. Samples should be classified (e.g. lithology for rocks and sediments, species for minerals and fossils, age). Samples for which previously published data exist should be referred to by the previously used identifiers or, if new sample identifiers are given, cross-referenced to the original identifiers.

Citing Published Data
When citing published data, or showing compilations of published data in figures, sources must be explicitly provided. On-line geochemical databases such as PetDB or GEOROC give full source references as part of their routine output. Because journal formats commonly limit the number of references that can be listed in the main body of a publication, additional data sources should be explicitly listed in on-line electronic supplementary form. It is not sufficient to say: "Data shown were taken from PetDB or GEOROC."

Preprints
Please note that preprints can be shared anywhere at any time, in line with Elsevier's sharing policy. Sharing your preprints e.g. on a preprint server will not count as prior publication (see 'Multiple, redundant or concurrent publication' for more information).

Use of inclusive language
Inclusive language acknowledges diversity, conveys respect to all people, is sensitive to differences, and promotes equal opportunities. Content should make no assumptions about the beliefs or commitments of any reader; contain nothing which might imply that one individual is superior to another on the grounds of age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition; and use inclusive language throughout. Authors should ensure that writing is free from bias, stereotypes, slang, reference to dominant culture and/or cultural assumptions. We advise to seek gender neutrality by using plural nouns ("clinicians, patients/clients") as default/wherever possible to avoid using "he, she," or "he/she." We recommend avoiding the use of descriptors that refer to personal attributes such as age, gender, race, ethnicity, culture, sexual orientation, disability or health condition unless they are relevant and valid. When coding terminology is used, we recommend to avoid offensive or exclusionary terms such as "master", "slave", "blacklist" and "whitelist". We suggest using alternatives that are more appropriate and (self-) explanatory such as "primary", "secondary", "blocklist" and "allowlist". These guidelines are meant as a point of reference to help identify appropriate language but are by no means exhaustive or definitive.

Reporting sex- and gender-based analyses
Reporting guidance
For research involving or pertaining to humans, animals or eukaryotic cells, investigators should integrate sex and gender-based analyses (SGBA) into their research design according to funder/sponsor requirements and best practices within a field. Authors should address the sex and/or gender dimensions of their research in their article. In cases where they cannot, they should discuss this as a limitation to their research's generalizability. Importantly, authors should explicitly state what definitions of sex and/or gender they are applying to enhance the precision, rigor and reproducibility of their research and to avoid ambiguity or conflation of terms and the constructs to which they refer (see Definitions section below). Authors can refer to the Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER) guidelines and the SAGER guidelines checklist. These offer systematic approaches to the use and editorial review of sex and gender information in study design, data analysis, outcome reporting and research interpretation - however, please note there is no single, universally agreed-upon set of guidelines for defining sex and gender.

**Definitions**

Sex generally refers to a set of biological attributes that are associated with physical and physiological features (e.g., chromosomal genotype, hormonal levels, internal and external anatomy). A binary sex categorization (male/female) is usually designated at birth ("sex assigned at birth"), most often based solely on the visible external anatomy of a newborn. Gender generally refers to socially constructed roles, behaviors, and identities of women, men and gender-diverse people that occur in a historical and cultural context and may vary across societies and over time. Gender influences how people view themselves and each other, how they behave and interact and how power is distributed in society. Sex and gender are often incorrectly portrayed as binary (female/male or woman/man) and unchanging whereas these constructs actually exist along a spectrum and include additional sex categorizations and gender identities such as people who are intersex/have differences of sex development (DSD) or identify as non-binary. Moreover, the terms "sex" and "gender" can be ambiguous—thus it is important for authors to define the manner in which they are used. In addition to this definition guidance and the SAGER guidelines, the resources on this page offer further insight around sex and gender in research studies.

**Author contributions**

For transparency, we require corresponding authors to provide co-author contributions to the manuscript using the relevant CRediT roles. The CRediT taxonomy includes 14 different roles describing each contributor’s specific contribution to the scholarly output. The roles are: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; and Writing - review & editing. Note that not all roles may apply to every manuscript, and authors may have contributed through multiple roles. More details and an example.

**Authorship**

All authors should have made substantial contributions to all of the following: (1) the conception and design of the study, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data, (2) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content, (3) final approval of the version to be submitted.

**Changes to authorship**

Authors are expected to consider carefully the list and order of authors before submitting their manuscript and provide the definitive list of authors at the time of the original submission. Any addition, deletion or rearrangement of author names in the authorship list should be made only before the manuscript has been accepted and only if approved by the journal Editor. To request such a change, the Editor must receive the following from the corresponding author: (a) the reason for the change in author list and (b) written confirmation (e-mail, letter) from all authors that they agree with the addition, removal or rearrangement. In the case of addition or removal of authors, this includes confirmation from the author being added or removed.

Only in exceptional circumstances will the Editor consider the addition, deletion or rearrangement of authors after the manuscript has been accepted. While the Editor considers the request, publication of the manuscript will be suspended. If the manuscript has already been published in an online issue, any requests approved by the Editor will result in a corrigendum.

**Article transfer service**

This journal uses the Elsevier Article Transfer Service to find the best home for your manuscript. This means that if an editor feels your manuscript is more suitable for an alternative journal, you might be asked to consider transferring the manuscript to such a journal. The recommendation might be
provided by a Journal Editor, a dedicated Scientific Managing Editor, a tool assisted recommendation, or a combination. If you agree, your manuscript will be transferred, though you will have the opportunity to make changes to the manuscript before the submission is complete. Please note that your manuscript will be independently reviewed by the new journal. More information.

**Copyright**

Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' (see more information on this). An e-mail will be sent to the corresponding author confirming receipt of the manuscript together with a 'Journal Publishing Agreement' form or a link to the online version of this agreement.

Subscribers may reproduce tables of contents or prepare lists of articles including abstracts for internal circulation within their institutions. Permission of the Publisher is required for resale or distribution outside the institution and for all other derivative works, including compilations and translations. If excerpts from other copyrighted works are included, the author(s) must obtain written permission from the copyright owners and credit the source(s) in the article. Elsevier has preprinted forms for use by authors in these cases.

For gold open access articles: Upon acceptance of an article, authors will be asked to complete a 'License Agreement' (more information). Permitted third party reuse of gold open access articles is determined by the author's choice of user license.

**Author rights**

As an author you (or your employer or institution) have certain rights to reuse your work. More information.

Elsevier supports responsible sharing
Find out how you can share your research published in Elsevier journals.

**Role of the funding source**

You are requested to identify who provided financial support for the conduct of the research and/or preparation of the article and to briefly describe the role of the sponsor(s), if any, in study design; in the collection, analysis and interpretation of data; in the writing of the report; and in the decision to submit the article for publication. If the funding source(s) had no such involvement, it is recommended to state this.

**Open access**

Please visit our Open Access page for more information.

**Elsevier Researcher Academy**

Researcher Academy is a free e-learning platform designed to support early and mid-career researchers throughout their research journey. The "Learn" environment at Researcher Academy offers several interactive modules, webinars, downloadable guides and resources to guide you through the process of writing for research and going through peer review. Feel free to use these free resources to improve your submission and navigate the publication process with ease.

**Language (usage and editing services)**

Please write your text in good English (American or British usage is accepted, but not a mixture of these). Authors who feel their English language manuscript may require editing to eliminate possible grammatical or spelling errors and to conform to correct scientific English may wish to use the Language Editing service available from Elsevier's Language Services.

**Submission**

Our online submission system guides you stepwise through the process of entering your article details and uploading your files. The system converts your article files to a single PDF file used in the peer-review process. Editable files (e.g., Word, LaTeX) are required to typeset your article for final publication. All correspondence, including notification of the Editor's decision and requests for revision, is sent by e-mail.

**Paper length**

For regular Letter and invited Frontiers articles, EPSL has a restricted article length of no more than 6500 words in the main text (i.e., from introduction to conclusion). The word count will exclude the abstract, figures, tables, figure and table captions, acknowledgments, references, appendices,
and supplementary files. Headings, citations, and equations within the main text are included in the word count. The total number of figures and tables (counted together) should not to exceed 10 and the number of reference should not exceed 70.

?Comment and Reply? submissions should be short, concise and not exceed 2000 words, with no more than 1 figure and 10 references.

Additional Notes: Large tables taking up more than one page should be submitted as part of Supplementary Material. Excessive use of multi-part figures is not permitted and the editor will make a decision on the suitability of such submissions. Additional figures can be included as part of Supplementary Material which would form part of the electronic version of the paper.

**Line numbering and spacing**

Please insert continuous line numbers in the text of the manuscript. In Word files, this can be found under File: Page Setup: Layout: Line numbers: Add line numbering: Continuous. In the LaTeX template, select `\usepackage{lineno}`.

Please double-space your manuscript before submission.

**Figures over 20MB**

Large files can be difficult for editors and reviewers to download. If the size of all of your figure adds up to over 20MB, please save a low resolution copy of your figures and: Upload your low-resolution figure files as type "Figure". **Figs must be fit for meaningful review.** Upload your high-resolution figure files as type "Figure (high-resolution)". These will not be used for review, but will be sent to production if your article is accepted.

If you have any problems reducing the filesize, please see https://www.elsevier.com/author-schemas/artwork-and-media-instructions or visit our Support Center.

**All figures must be fully legible, including all ornaments, symbols and labelling, at A4 page size, without the reader being forced to enlarge the page in the PDF. If a figure does not fill the full page to the margins, ensure that it does so. All photos/micrographs must show good contrast. All scales must be easily legible**

**Reviewers**

You are requested to provide 5 suggestions for reviewers. The editors request that you not only suggest well-established senior scientists working in your field, but also consider appropriate post-docs. Final decision on reviewers to be invited to assess a given paper is at the discretion of the handling editor.

**PREPARATION**

**Queries**

For questions about the editorial process (including the status of manuscripts under review) or for technical support on submissions, please visit our Support Center.

**NEW SUBMISSIONS**

Submission to this journal proceeds totally online and you will be guided stepwise through the creation and uploading of your files. The system automatically converts your files to a single PDF file, which is used in the peer-review process. As part of the Your Paper Your Way service, you may choose to submit your manuscript as a single file to be used in the refereeing process. This can be a PDF file or a Word document, in any format or layout that can be used by referees to evaluate your manuscript. It should contain high enough quality figures for refereeing. If you prefer to do so, you may still provide all or some of the source files at the initial submission. Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be uploaded separately.

**References**

There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article
number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct.

**Formatting requirements**
There are no strict formatting requirements but all manuscripts must contain the essential elements needed to convey your manuscript, for example Abstract, Keywords, Introduction, Materials and Methods, Results, Conclusions, Artwork and Tables with Captions.

If your article includes any Videos and/or other Supplementary material, this should be included in your initial submission for peer review purposes.

Divide the article into clearly defined sections.

Please note that the typesetter cannot implement corrections to supplementary files and must upload the file exactly as it is provided by the author. For this reason, please do not submit supplementary files with track changes or annotations enabled as the corrections will not be incorporated before publication.

**Peer review**
This journal operates a single anonymized review process. All contributions will be initially assessed by the editor for suitability for the journal. Papers deemed suitable are then typically sent to a minimum of two independent expert reviewers to assess the scientific quality of the paper. The Editor is responsible for the final decision regarding acceptance or rejection of articles. The Editor’s decision is final. Editors are not involved in decisions about papers which they have written themselves or have been written by family members or colleagues or which relate to products or services in which the editor has an interest. Any such submission is subject to all of the journal's usual procedures, with peer review handled independently of the relevant editor and their research groups. More information on types of peer review.

**REVISED SUBMISSIONS**

**Use of word processing software**
Regardless of the file format of the original submission, at revision you must provide us with an editable file of the entire article. Keep the layout of the text as simple as possible. Most formatting codes will be removed and replaced on processing the article. The electronic text should be prepared in a way very similar to that of conventional manuscripts (see also the Guide to Publishing with Elsevier). See also the section on Electronic artwork.

To avoid unnecessary errors you are strongly advised to use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your word processor.

**LaTeX**
You are recommended to use the Elsevier article class elsarticle.cls to prepare your manuscript and BibTeX to generate your bibliography. Our LaTeX site has detailed submission instructions, templates and other information.

**Article structure**

**Subdivision - numbered sections**
Divide your article into clearly defined and numbered sections. Subsections should be numbered 1.1 (then 1.1.1, 1.1.2, ...), 1.2, etc. (the abstract is not included in section numbering). Use this numbering also for internal cross-referencing: do not just refer to 'the text'. Any subsection may be given a brief heading. Each heading should appear on its own separate line.

**Introduction**
State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background, avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

**Material and methods**
Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.

**Experimental**
Provide sufficient details to allow the work to be reproduced by an independent researcher. Methods that are already published should be summarized, and indicated by a reference. If quoting directly from a previously published method, use quotation marks and also cite the source. Any modifications to existing methods should also be described.
Theory/calculation
A Theory section should extend, not repeat, the background to the article already dealt with in the Introduction and lay the foundation for further work. In contrast, a Calculation section represents a practical development from a theoretical basis.

Results
Results should be clear and concise.

Discussion
This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section is often appropriate. Avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Conclusions
The main conclusions of the study may be presented in a short Conclusions section, which may stand alone or form a subsection of a Discussion or Results and Discussion section.

Appendices
If there is more than one appendix, they should be identified as A, B, etc. Formulae and equations in appendices should be given separate numbering: Eq. (A.1), Eq. (A.2), etc.; in a subsequent appendix, Eq. (B.1) and so on. Similarly for tables and figures: Table A.1; Fig. A.1, etc.

Essential title page information
• **Title.** Concise and informative. Titles are often used in information-retrieval systems. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
• **Author names and affiliations.** Please clearly indicate the given name(s) and family name(s) of each author and check that all names are accurately spelled. You can add your name between parentheses in your own script behind the English transliteration. Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below the names. Indicate all affiliations with a lowercase superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full postal address of each affiliation, including the country name and, if available, the e-mail address of each author.
• **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. This responsibility includes answering any future queries about Methodology and Materials. Ensure that the e-mail address is given and that contact details are kept up to date by the corresponding author.
• **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated as a footnote to that author's name. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address. Superscript Arabic numerals are used for such footnotes.

Highlights
Highlights are mandatory for this journal as they help increase the discoverability of your article via search engines. They consist of a short collection of bullet points that capture the novel results of your research as well as new methods that were used during the study (if any). Please have a look at the example Highlights.

Highlights should be submitted in a separate editable file in the online submission system. Please use 'Highlights' in the file name and include 3 to 5 bullet points (maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point).

Abstract
A concise and factual abstract is required. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions. An abstract is often presented separately from the article, so it must be able to stand alone. For this reason, References should be avoided, but if essential, then cite the author(s) and year(s). Also, non-standard or uncommon abbreviations should be avoided, but if essential they must be defined at their first mention in the abstract itself.

Graphical abstract
Although a graphical abstract is optional, its use is encouraged as it draws more attention to the online article. The graphical abstract should summarize the contents of the article in a concise, pictorial form designed to capture the attention of a wide readership. Graphical abstracts should be submitted as a separate file in the online submission system. Image size: Please provide an image with a minimum...
of 531 × 1328 pixels (h × w) or proportionally more. The image should be readable at a size of 5 × 13 cm using a regular screen resolution of 96 dpi. Preferred file types: TIFF, EPS, PDF or MS Office files. You can view Example Graphical Abstracts on our information site.

**Keywords**
Immediately after the abstract, provide a maximum of 6 keywords, using American spelling and avoiding general and plural terms and multiple concepts (avoid, for example, 'and', 'of'). Be sparing with abbreviations: only abbreviations firmly established in the field may be eligible. These keywords will be used for indexing purposes.

**Abbreviations**
Define abbreviations that are not standard in this field in a footnote to be placed on the first page of the article. Such abbreviations that are unavoidable in the abstract must be defined at their first mention there, as well as in the footnote. Ensure consistency of abbreviations throughout the article.

**Acknowledgements**
Collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references and do not, therefore, include them on the title page, as a footnote to the title or otherwise. List here those individuals who provided help during the research (e.g., providing language help, writing assistance or proof reading the article, etc.).

**Formatting of funding sources**
List funding sources in this standard way to facilitate compliance to funder's requirements:

Funding: This work was supported by the National Institutes of Health [grant numbers xxxx, yyyy]; the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA [grant number zzzz]; and the United States Institutes of Peace [grant number aaaa].

It is not necessary to include detailed descriptions on the program or type of grants and awards. When funding is from a block grant or other resources available to a university, college, or other research institution, submit the name of the institute or organization that provided the funding.

If no funding has been provided for the research, it is recommended to include the following sentence:

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

**Math formulae**
Please submit math equations as editable text and not as images. Present simple formulae in line with normal text where possible and use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line for small fractional terms, e.g., X/Y. In principle, variables are to be presented in italics. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text).

**Footnotes**
Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article. Many word processors build footnotes into the text, and this feature may be used. Should this not be the case, indicate the position of footnotes in the text and present the footnotes themselves separately at the end of the article.

**Artwork**

**Electronic artwork**

**General points**
- Make sure you use uniform lettering and sizing of your original artwork.
- Preferred fonts: Arial (or Helvetica), Times New Roman (or Times), Symbol, Courier.
- Number the illustrations according to their sequence in the text.
- Use a logical naming convention for your artwork files.
- Indicate per figure if it is a single, 1.5 or 2-column fitting image.
- For Word submissions only, you may still provide figures and their captions, and tables within a single file at the revision stage.
- Please note that individual figure files larger than 10 MB must be provided in separate source files.

A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available. You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.
Formats
Regardless of the application used, when your electronic artwork is finalized, please 'save as' or convert the images to one of the following formats (note the resolution requirements for line drawings, halftones, and line/halftone combinations given below):
EPS (or PDF): Vector drawings. Embed the font or save the text as 'graphics'.
TIFF (or JPEG): Color or grayscale photographs (halftones): always use a minimum of 300 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Bitmapted line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.
TIFF (or JPEG): Combinations bitmapped line/half-tone (color or grayscale): a minimum of 500 dpi is required.
Please do not:
- Supply files that are optimized for screen use (e.g., GIF, BMP, PICT, WPG); the resolution is too low.
- Supply files that are too low in resolution.
- Submit graphics that are disproportionately large for the content.

Color artwork
Please make sure that artwork files are in an acceptable format (TIFF (or JPEG), EPS (or PDF) or MS Office files) and with the correct resolution. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable color figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in color online (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) in addition to color reproduction in print. Further information on the preparation of electronic artwork.

Figure captions
Ensure that each illustration has a caption. A caption should comprise a brief title (not on the figure itself) and a description of the illustration. Keep text in the illustrations themselves to a minimum but explain all symbols and abbreviations used.

Tables
Please submit tables as editable text and not as images. Tables can be placed either next to the relevant text in the article, or on separate page(s) at the end. Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text and place any table notes below the table body. Be sparing in the use of tables and ensure that the data presented in them do not duplicate results described elsewhere in the article. Please avoid using vertical rules and shading in table cells.

Each table may only take up one page. If the table is larger than one page, please upload as supplementary material for online publication only.

References
Citation in text
Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Any references cited in the abstract must be given in full.

Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list, but may be mentioned in the text. All references included in the reference list must have been accepted for publication and should have a DOI. For references that are accepted, but not yet published, please cite as ?in press?. For references that are accepted, but have not yet been assigned a DOI, please upload a copy of the accepted reference with your submission as a supplementary ?for review only? file. Please update the reference to include the DOI as soon as it is available.

If there are references cited only in supplementary material, please remove them from the main reference list and add them to the bottom of the supplementary material file as a separate supplemental reference list? to keep the supplementary file self-contained. References not cited in the main text will be deleted or moved to a ?Further Reading? list appearing immediately above the main article?s references.

The total number of references should not exceed 70.

Reference links
Increased discoverability of research and high quality peer review are ensured by online links to the sources cited. In order to allow us to create links to abstracting and indexing services, such as Scopus, Crossref and PubMed, please ensure that data provided in the references are correct. Please note that incorrect surnames, journal/book titles, publication year and pagination may prevent link creation. When copying references, please be careful as they may already contain errors. Use of the DOI is highly encouraged.
A DOI is guaranteed never to change, so you can use it as a permanent link to any electronic article. An example of a citation using DOI for an article not yet in an issue is: VanDecar J.C., Russo R.M., James D.E., Ambeh W.B., Franke M. (2003). Aseismic continuation of the Lesser Antilles slab beneath northeastern Venezuela. Journal of Geophysical Research, https://doi.org/10.1029/2001JB000884. Please note the format of such citations should be in the same style as all other references in the paper.

**Web references**

As a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates, reference to a source publication, etc.), should also be given. Web references can be listed separately (e.g., after the reference list) under a different heading if desired, or can be included in the reference list.

**Data references**

This journal encourages you to cite underlying or relevant datasets in your manuscript by citing them in your text and including a data reference in your Reference List. Data references should include the following elements: author name(s), dataset title, data repository, version (where available), year, and global persistent identifier. Add [dataset] immediately before the reference so we can properly identify it as a data reference. The [dataset] identifier will not appear in your published article.

**Preprint references**

Where a preprint has subsequently become available as a peer-reviewed publication, the formal publication should be used as the reference. If there are preprints that are central to your work or that cover crucial developments in the topic, but are not yet formally published, these may be referenced. Preprints should be clearly marked as such, for example by including the word preprint, or the name of the preprint server, as part of the reference. The preprint DOI should also be provided.

**Reference management software**

Most Elsevier journals have their reference template available in many of the most popular reference management software products. These include all products that support Citation Style Language styles, such as Mendeley. Using citation plug-ins from these products, authors only need to select the appropriate journal template when preparing their article, after which citations and bibliographies will be automatically formatted in the journal’s style. If no template is yet available for this journal, please follow the format of the sample references and citations as shown in this Guide. If you use reference management software, please ensure that you remove all field codes before submitting the electronic manuscript. More information on how to remove field codes from different reference management software.

**Reference formatting**

There are no strict requirements on reference formatting at submission. References can be in any style or format as long as the style is consistent. Where applicable, author(s) name(s), journal title/book title, chapter title/article title, year of publication, volume number/book chapter and the article number or pagination must be present. Use of DOI is highly encouraged. The reference style used by the journal will be applied to the accepted article by Elsevier at the proof stage. Note that missing data will be highlighted at proof stage for the author to correct. If you do wish to format the references yourself they should be arranged according to the following examples:

**Reference style**

**Text:** All citations in the text should refer to:

1. **Single author:** the author's name (without initials, unless there is ambiguity) and the year of publication;
2. **Two authors:** both authors' names and the year of publication;
3. **Three or more authors:** first author's name followed by 'et al.' and the year of publication.

Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references can be listed either first alphabetically, then chronologically, or vice versa.

Examples: 'as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999).... Or, as demonstrated (Jones, 1999; Allan, 2000)... Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown ...'

**List:** References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

**Examples:**

Reference to a journal publication:
Reference to a journal publication with an article number:
Reference to a book:
Reference to a chapter in an edited book:
Reference to a website:
Reference to a dataset:
Reference to software:

Journal abbreviations source
Journal names should be abbreviated according to the List of Title Word Abbreviations.

Video
Elsevier accepts video material and animation sequences to support and enhance your scientific research. Authors who have video or animation files that they wish to submit with their article are strongly encouraged to include links to these within the body of the article. This can be done in the same way as a figure or table by referring to the video or animation content and noting in the body text where it should be placed. All submitted files should be properly labeled so that they directly relate to the video file's content. In order to ensure that your video or animation material is directly usable, please provide the file in one of our recommended file formats with a preferred maximum size of 150 MB per file, 1 GB in total. Video and animation files supplied will be published online in the electronic version of your article in Elsevier Web products, including ScienceDirect. Please supply 'stills' with your files: you can choose any frame from the video or animation or make a separate image. These will be used instead of standard icons and will personalize the link to your video data. For more detailed instructions please visit our video instruction pages. Note: since video and animation cannot be embedded in the print version of the journal, please provide text for both the electronic and the print version for the portions of the article that refer to this content.

Supplementary material
Supplementary material such as applications, images and sound clips, can be published with your article to enhance it. Submitted supplementary items are published exactly as they are received (Excel or PowerPoint files will appear as such online). Please submit your material together with the article and supply a concise, descriptive caption for each supplementary file. If you wish to make changes to supplementary material during any stage of the process, please make sure to provide an updated file. Do not annotate any corrections on a previous version. Please switch off the 'Track Changes' option in Microsoft Office files as these will appear in the published version.

Research data
This journal requires and enables you to share data that supports your research publication where appropriate, and enables you to interlink the data with your published articles. Research data refers to the results of observations or experimentation that validate research findings, which may also include software, code, models, algorithms, protocols, methods and other useful materials related to the project.
Below are a number of ways in which you can associate data with your article or make a statement about the availability of your data when submitting your manuscript. When sharing data in one of these ways, you are expected to cite the data in your manuscript and reference list. Please refer to the "References" section for more information about data citation. For more information on depositing, sharing and using research data and other relevant research materials, visit the research data page.

Data linking
If you have made your research data available in a data repository, you can link your article directly to the dataset. Elsevier collaborates with a number of repositories to link articles on ScienceDirect with relevant repositories, giving readers access to underlying data that gives them a better understanding of the research described.

There are different ways to link your datasets to your article. When available, you can directly link your dataset to your article by providing the relevant information in the submission system. For more information, visit the database linking page.

For supported data repositories a repository banner will automatically appear next to your published article on ScienceDirect.

In addition, you can link to relevant data or entities through identifiers within the text of your manuscript, using the following format: Database: xxxx (e.g., TAIR: AT1G01020; CCDC: 734053; PDB: 1XFN).

Research Elements
This journal enables you to publish research objects related to your original research – such as data, methods, protocols, software and hardware – as an additional paper in a Research Elements journal.

Research Elements is a suite of peer-reviewed, open access journals which make your research objects findable, accessible and reusable. Articles place research objects into context by providing detailed descriptions of objects and their application, and linking to the associated original research articles. Research Elements articles can be prepared by you, or by one of your collaborators.

During submission, you will be alerted to the opportunity to prepare and submit a manuscript to one of the Research Elements journals.

More information can be found on the Research Elements page.

Data statement
To foster transparency, we require you to state the availability of your data in your submission if your data is unavailable to access or unsuitable to post. This may also be a requirement of your funding body or institution. You will have the opportunity to provide a data statement during the submission process. The statement will appear with your published article on ScienceDirect. For more information, visit the Data Statement page.

International Geo Sample Number (IGSN)
If you have registered your sample with the SESAR database and have received an IGSN for this sample, please tag your IGSNs in your manuscript. This will enable Elsevier to link the IGSN number to the sample in SESAR if your paper is published online. To tag an IGSN, please use the syntax "IGSN: IGSN number" (e.g., IGSN: HRV0035F0). For more information on SESAR and how to register your samples please visit http://www.geosamples.org/

AFTER ACCEPTANCE

Online proof correction
To ensure a fast publication process of the article, we kindly ask authors to provide us with their proof corrections within two days. Corresponding authors will receive an e-mail with a link to our online proofing system, allowing annotation and correction of proofs online. The environment is similar to MS Word: in addition to editing text, you can also comment on figures/tables and answer questions from the Copy Editor. Web-based proofing provides a faster and less error-prone process by allowing you to directly type your corrections, eliminating the potential introduction of errors. If preferred, you can still choose to annotate and upload your edits on the PDF version. All instructions for proofing will be given in the e-mail we send to authors, including alternative methods to the online version and PDF.
We will do everything possible to get your article published quickly and accurately. Please use this proof only for checking the typesetting, editing, completeness and correctness of the text, tables and figures. Significant changes to the article as accepted for publication will only be considered at this stage with permission from the Editor. It is important to ensure that all corrections are sent back to us in one communication. Please check carefully before replying, as inclusion of any subsequent corrections cannot be guaranteed. Proofreading is solely your responsibility.

**Offprints**

The corresponding author will, at no cost, receive a customized Share Link providing 50 days free access to the final published version of the article on ScienceDirect. The Share Link can be used for sharing the article via any communication channel, including email and social media. For an extra charge, paper offprints can be ordered via the offprint order form which is sent once the article is accepted for publication. Corresponding authors who have published their article gold open access do not receive a Share Link as their final published version of the article is available open access on ScienceDirect and can be shared through the article DOI link.

**AUTHOR INQUIRIES**

Visit the Elsevier Support Center to find the answers you need. Here you will find everything from Frequently Asked Questions to ways to get in touch.

You can also check the status of your submitted article or find out when your accepted article will be published.

© Copyright 2018 Elsevier | https://www.elsevier.com