VACUUM

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Description p.1
- Audience p.2
- Impact Factor p.2
- Abstracting and Indexing p.2
- Editorial Board p.2
- Guide for Authors p.4

DESCRIPTION

Vacuum is an international rapid publications journal with a focus on short communication. All papers are peer-reviewed, with the review process for short communication geared towards very fast turnaround times. The journal also published full research papers, thematic issues and selected papers from leading conferences.

A report in Vacuum should represent a major advance in an area that involves a controlled environment at pressures of one atmosphere or below.

The scope of the journal includes:
1. Vacuum; original developments in vacuum pumping and instrumentation, vacuum measurement, vacuum gas dynamics, gas-surface interactions, surface treatment for UHV applications and low outgassing, vacuum melting, sintering, and vacuum metrology. Technology and solutions for large-scale facilities (e.g., particle accelerators and fusion devices). New instrumentation (e.g., detectors and electron microscopes).
2. Plasma science; advances in PVD, CVD, plasma-assisted CVD, ion sources, deposition processes and analysis.
3. Surface science; surface engineering, surface chemistry, surface analysis, crystal growth, ion-surface interactions and etching, nanometer-scale processing, surface modification.

The aim of the short communications is to enable researchers to rapidly share their most exciting work with their colleagues. The expected time from submission to final decision is approximately 6.4 weeks.

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AUDIENCE

Surface Scientists, Materials Scientists.

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INTRODUCTION
Vacuum is an international rapid publications journal with a focus on short communication. All papers are peer-reviewed, with the review process for short communication geared towards very fast turnaround times. The journal also published full research papers, thematic issues and selected papers from leading conferences. A report in Vacuum should represent a major advance in an area that involves a controlled environment at pressures of one atmosphere or below.

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2. Plasma science; advances in PVD, CVD, plasma-assisted CVD, ion sources, deposition processes and analysis.

3. Surface science; surface engineering, surface chemistry, surface analysis, crystal growth, ion-surface interactions and etching, nanometer-scale processing, surface modification.


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**Pressure:** Authors are asked to use bar (bar), millibar (mbar) or the pascal (Pa). The SI unit of pressure is the pascal (Pa), the special name for the newton per square metre (N m⁻²). The standard atmosphere (atm) is defined in ISO 31/111-1978 (E) as exactly 101.325 kPa. The standard atmosphere should only be used to define a reference environment and not as a pressure unit. The 'bar' has become widely used as a unit of pressure in vacuum measurement.

1 bar = 10⁻⁵ Pa exactly
1 millibar (mbar) = 100 Pa exactly.

Other units of pressure are sometimes to be found in published literature but their use is deprecated in ISO 31/111-1978(E) and in some countries their use is unlawful for certain purposes. A table of conversion factors for such units is given below to allow authors to change their units to pascals or millibars.

The pascal can be combined with other SI units to give the units for other quantities commonly measured in vacuum science and technology. Some examples of these quantities are given below.
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The SI unit for volumetric rate of flow such as is used when expressing the speed of a vacuum pump is cubic metre per second \( (\text{m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}) \). The speed of most mechanical pumps is expressed in terms of cubic metre per hour \( (\text{m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1}) \).

\[
1 \text{ m}^3 \text{ h}^{-1} = 1/3600 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1} 0.000278 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}.
\]

The speed of most high vacuum pumps such as diffusion and turbomolecular pumps is expressed in terms of liter per second \( (\text{l} \text{s}^{-1}) \).

\[
1 \text{ l} \text{s}^{-1} = 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3 \text{s}^{-1}.
\]

**Leak rate:** Authors are asked to use pascal metre cube per second \( (\text{Pa} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}) \) or millibar litre per second \( (\text{mbar} \text{l} \text{s}^{-1}) \).

The SI unit for leak rate is pascal metre cube per second \( (\text{Pa} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}) \). Other commonly used units of leak rate with their conversion to the SI unit are given in the table.

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The SI unit for outgassing rate from surfaces is pascal metre cube per second per square metre \( (\text{Pa} \text{ m}^3 \text{s}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}) \). Other commonly used units of outgassing rate with their conversion to the SI unit are given in the table.

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### Table of conversion factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity measured in (2) Multiply by (3) Resulting number in (4) Multiply column (3) by (5) Resulting number in (4) Multiply column (3) by (5) Resulting number in (4) Multiply column (3) by (5) Resulting number in</th>
<th>Column (3)</th>
<th>Column (5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>torr</td>
<td>133.322 Pa</td>
<td>0.01 mbar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- 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.
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A detailed guide on electronic artwork is available.

You are urged to visit this site; some excerpts from the detailed information are given here.
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TIFF (or JPG): Bitmapped line drawings: use a minimum of 1000 dpi.
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