This seminar covers various aspects of getting published and aims especially at those at the beginning their scientific career. Getting published in a peer-reviewed journal is a central objective for practically every scientist. It is important for personal satisfaction as well as central to advancing one’s career. To get published, the manuscript to be submitted must represent a good, hopefully exciting “story”. The story states the problem to be studied, the approach, method, findings, interpretations, and conclusions. Editors look increasingly not only at the quality of “storytelling” but the degree of advancement in the field, the potential impact, and excitement it may generate among peers and the community at large.

In order to be published, a manuscript has to pass two barriers: the editorial barrier and the reviewer barrier. To make that happen, much care has to be invested in crafting the manuscript, assuming that the research part is done well. Crafting the manuscript includes many facets such as appropriate use of English, good design of graphics, etc. I will elaborate on them, revealing the “secrets” that will convince editors that your work is worth to be reviewed and published.

Besides giving practical advice, I will also touch upon formal questions such as publication ethics, plagiarism, and copyright. There will be ample time for questions.

**André Anders** is the Director of the Leibniz Institute of Surface Engineering (IOM) and a Professor of Applied Physics at Leipzig University, and since 2014 also the Editor-in-Chief of Journal of Applied Physics. He studied Physics in Poland, Germany, and Russia (then Soviet Union), and was for 26 years a Staff/Senior Scientist at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA. He has extensively published on plasmas and thin films; his three books and over 350 papers are cited more than 14,000 times. He is a Fellow of the American Physical Society (APS), the American Vacuum Society (AVS), the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), and the Institute of Physics (IoP, UK).