

## 用户指南

# PNAS网站导航

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# 开始

PNAS通过订阅提供，所有内容在6个月内免费。  
PNAS订阅者可以完全访问PNAS网站上的所有内容，包括新发表的研究、前沿事项文章和其他特别出版物。

对于拥有活跃订阅的机构，任何用户只要有一个被批准的IP地址，就可以从PNAS主页([www.pnas.org](http://www.pnas.org))访问该期刊的全部内容。

在PNAS主页上，用户可以搜索特定的文章;按文集、刊号或主题浏览已发表的文章;注册电子邮件提醒;访问作者中心;探索前沿事项;和更多。

## 关于PNAS



《美国国家科学院院刊》(PNAS)创刊于1914年，是美国国家科学院(NAS)的同行评议期刊，是广泛涵盖生物、物理和社会科学领域的高影响力原创研究的权威来源。《PNAS》是PNAS的旗舰期刊，也是世界上被引用最多的综合性多学科科学期刊之一，每年发表3500多篇研究论文。该期刊覆盖全球范围，面向全球所有研究人员开放投稿。

欲了解更多关于PNAS的信息，请访问<https://www.pnas.org/about>。

欲了解更多关于PNAS Nexus的信息，请访问:<https://www.pnasnexus.org>。

# 可访问性

2022年2月，PNAS重新命名和设计了其网站。PNAS强调多学科、包容性和可访问的出版方法。PNAS对可用性和可访问性进行了改进，确保PNAS资源可被来自全球各地访问该网站的不同人群阅读和使用。

要了解更多信息，请阅读PNAS更新中的品牌重塑博客系列：

- 欢迎访问PNAS更名和重新设计网站<https://www.pnas.org/post/update/pnas-rebrand-and-new-website>
- 设计新网站<https://www.pnas.org/post/update/designing-new-website>
- 使网站可访问<https://www.pnas.org/post/update/making-website-accessible>
- 在 <https://www.pnas.org/post/update/easier-experience-readers-and-authors> 为读者和作者提供更轻松的体验
- 额外的网站改进<https://www.pnas.org/post/update/additional-website-improvements>

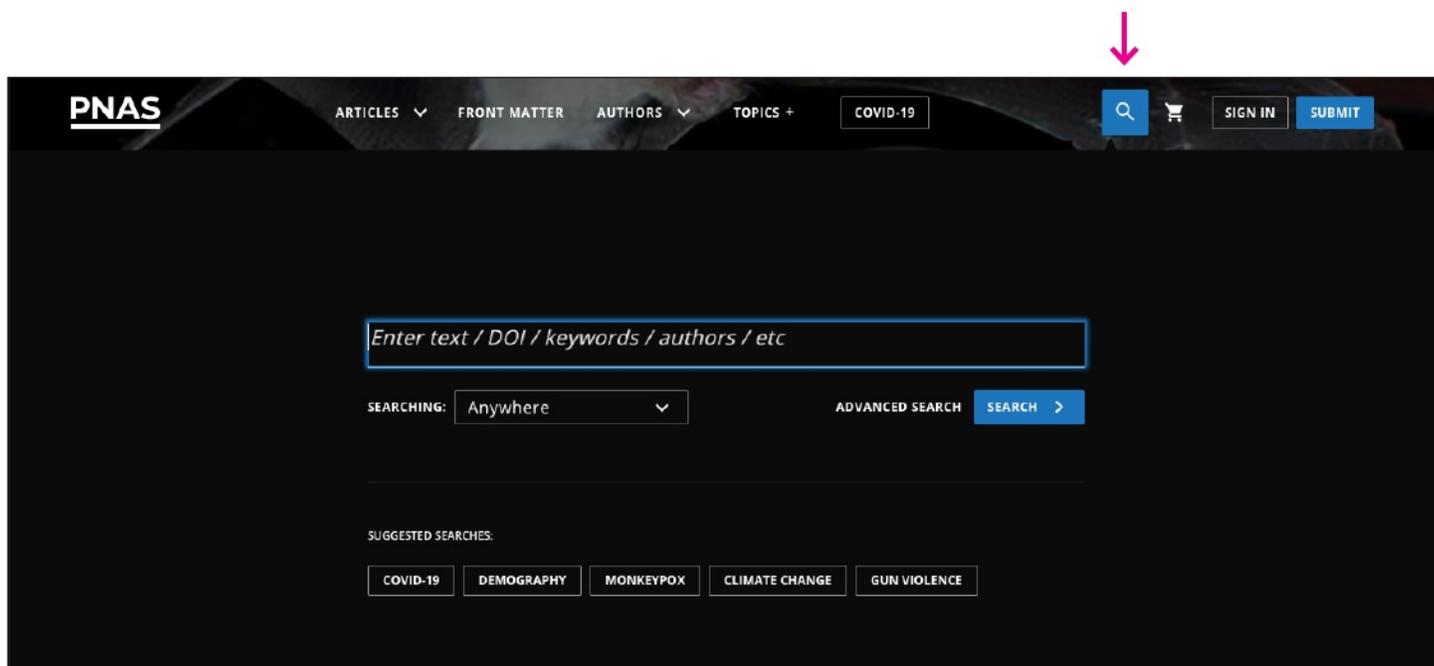
欲了解更多信息，请阅读PNAS无障碍声明<https://www.pnas.org/about/accessibility>。

# 进行搜索

## 基本的搜索

要对1915年至今的PNAS论文进行基本搜索，请在导航栏的右上角找到放大镜。在下拉窗口中，在搜索框中输入全文或部分文章标题、相关关键词或作者姓名。搜索框还有自动补全功能，可以让你在开始输入时更快地完成搜索。该网站将生成作者姓名、文章标题、特殊功能等预测。按下“enter”键或点击蓝色的“search”按钮，即可显示结果。

探索建议搜索部分，它会推荐新闻或科学热门话题中的相关文章，点击建议搜索部分下的相应按钮即可查看结果。



### 你知道吗?

您还知道您可以通过搜索PNAS来查找PNAS Nexus内容吗?

## 高级搜索。

使用高级搜索(<https://www.pnas.org/search/advanced>)除了输入基本搜索信息之外，还可以输入更具体的信息，例如出版的年份或日期范围、摘要中的关键字、文章访问权限，或者是否在PNAS或PNAS Nexus上发表。

**PNAS** ARTICLES ▾ FRONT MATTER AUTHORS ▾ TOPICS +

SEARCH SIGN IN SUBMIT

### Advanced Search

ADVANCED SEARCH CITATION SEARCH SEARCH HISTORY SAVED SEARCHES

**TYPE** **KEYWORD**

All Content ▾ e.g., Neuroscience +

**PUBLISHED IN:**

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences

e.g., Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, PNAS Nexus

**PUBLICATION DATE:**

ALL DATES

LAST

Select interval ▾

RANGE

**FROM** **TO**

Select Month ▾ Select Year ▾ Select Month ▾ Select Year ▾

**ADVANCED** ▾

CLEAR APPLY

#### Search Tips

**BOOLEAN SEARCHES**

You can use the Boolean Operators AND, OR, and NOT within search fields. By default, an AND relationship is assumed between search terms unless another operator is specified.

**SEARCHING FOR AUTHORS**

To search for multiple authors, separate each author name with either AND or OR. Using AND will search for content that has been co-authored by the authors. Using OR will search for content that has been authored by either of the authors.

**SEARCHING FOR PHRASES**

Enclose your search term with quotation marks to search for an exact match of that phrase. Without quotation marks, articles including all of the search terms somewhere in the article will be listed. For example, searching for "civil war" will find articles containing that exact phrase.

**WILDCARDS**

Use a question mark (?) in a search term to represent any one character and use an asterisk (\*) to represent zero or more characters. For example, searching for Europe\* will find results containing Europe and European. Wildcards cannot be used at the start of a search term or when searching for phrases in quotes.

**DOIS**

Search for DOIs using the format 10.1073/pnas.2025764118 (do not add <https://doi.org/>).

要运行高级搜索，输入搜索参数并点击“应用”按钮即可。

要删除当前搜索参数，请点击“清除”按钮。

# 优化搜索

通过点击搜索栏下方的“细化”，调整下拉菜单中的搜索参数，对高级搜索结果进行微调。

The screenshot shows the PNAS website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'PNAS' on the left and 'ARTICLES', 'FRONT MATTER', 'AUTHORS', and 'TOPICS' on the right. A search bar is located in the top right corner with a magnifying glass icon and buttons for 'SIGN IN' and 'SUBMIT'. Below the navigation bar, the main content area displays 'Plant Pathology' as the search term. A 'REFINE' dropdown menu is open, showing three tabs: 'ADVANCED OPTIONS', 'SAVED SEARCHES', and 'SEARCH HISTORY'. The 'ADVANCED OPTIONS' tab is active and contains several sections: 'TYPE' with 'All content' and 'Abstract' options; 'KEYWORD' with 'Plant Pathology' and 'Pathogens' options; 'PUBLISHED IN:' with 'Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences' selected; and 'PUBLICATION DATE:' with 'RANGE' selected. The 'RANGE' section includes 'FROM' and 'TO' fields with month and year selectors. At the bottom of the menu are 'CLEAR' and 'APPLY' buttons. The background shows search results for 'Plant Pathology', including a snippet about a global human pandemic.

## 过滤和保存搜索结果

通过作者、出版物、关键词、主题和文章类型过滤结果可以缩小相关文章的范围。你还可以按字母顺序、相关性、日期、浏览次数最多和引用次数最多对结果进行排序。

一旦搜索结果填充完毕，点击结果页面顶部的“保存搜索”按钮保存搜索结果。通过保存搜索结果，拥有账户简介的用户(注册用户)也可以为符合保存搜索条件的文章注册电子邮件提醒。有关注册帐户配置文件和注册电子邮件提醒的更多信息，请参阅“注册电子邮件提醒和时事通讯”部分。

要查找已保存的搜索，注册用户应点击其帐户配置文件左侧导航栏中的“已保存搜索”。

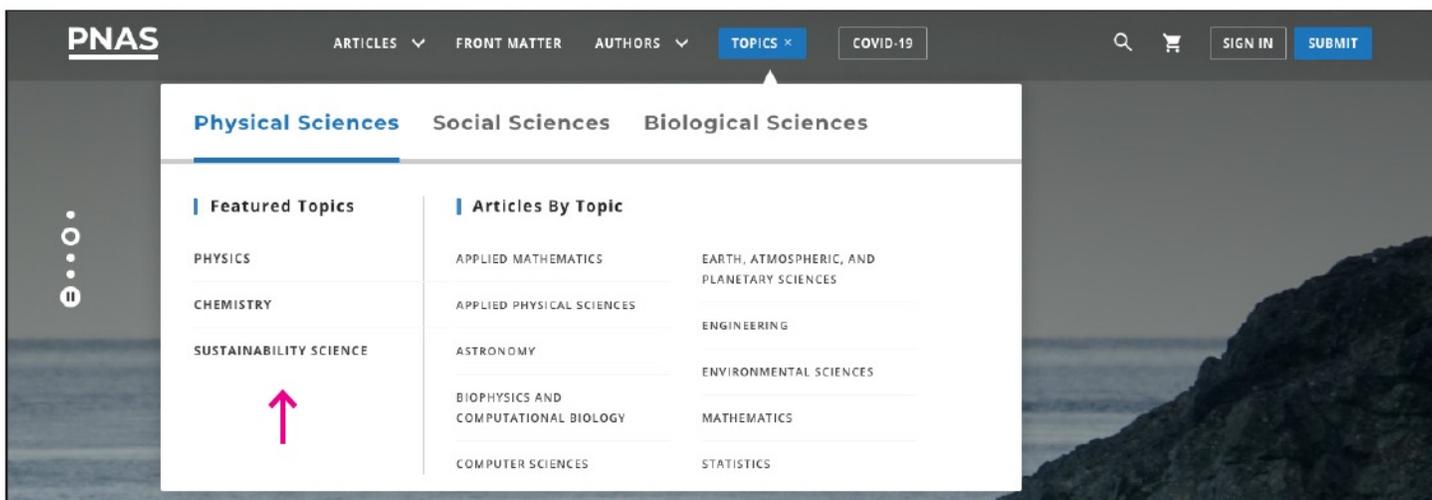
The screenshot shows the PNAS website search results for "Plant Pathology". The page features a navigation bar with "ARTICLES", "FRONT MATTER", "AUTHORS", and "TOPICS +". A search bar is located in the top right corner, with "SIGN IN" and "SUBMIT" buttons. Below the search bar, the page title "Plant Pathology" is displayed, along with a "SEARCH" button and a "REFINE" dropdown. The search results section shows "1935 RESULTS FOR 'PLANT PATHOLOGY'" and a "SAVE SEARCH" button. A "FILTERS" button is also present. The "PUBLICATION DATE" filter is active, showing a bar chart and a date range from 1915 to 2023. The "AUTHOR" filter is also active, showing a list of authors and their corresponding number of results. The search results are displayed in a list format, with the first article titled "Plant virus evolution under strong drought conditions results in a transition from parasitism to mutualism". A "SORT BY" dropdown menu is open, showing options: "DATE", "MOST VIEWED", "MOST CITED", and "ALPHABETICALLY". The "RELEVANCE" option is selected and highlighted with a red arrow. The "SAVE SEARCH" button is also highlighted with a red arrow.

# 内容部分

## 特色主题

特色主题允许您轻松浏览特定主题领域的最新内容。要访问这些页面，单击主页导航中的“主题”，特色主题页面将出现在左侧导航中，在物理科学，社会科学和生物科学下。

这些特色主题页面汇编了PNAS内容的专题集合，包括研究文章、Front Matter内容、评论、观点和信件。此外，特色主题页面为您提供各种专题问题和科学会议播客剧集的链接。



- **人类学**(<https://www.pnas.org/anthropology>):人类学研究，包括生物和物理，以及文化人类学。
- **化学**(<https://www.pnas.org/topic/chem>):研究化学科学，包括生物化学、无机化学、有机化学和物理化学。
- **物理**(<https://www.pnas.org/topic/phys>):物理科学研究，包括应用物理科学;天文学;地球、大气和行星科学;和物理。
- **可持续发展科学**(<https://www.pnas.org/sustainability-science>):研究自然系统和社会系统之间的相互作用，以及这些相互作用如何影响可持续性的挑战。

## 收藏页面

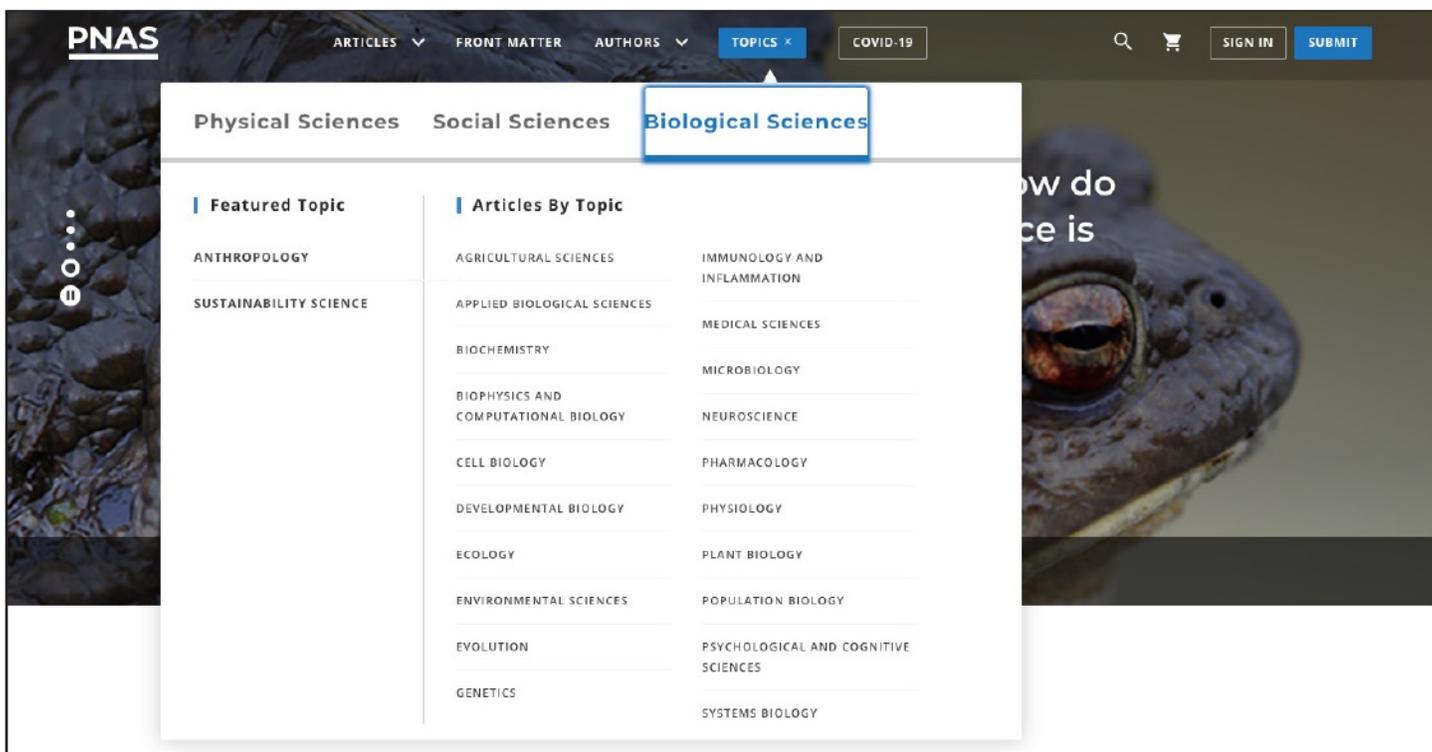
下面列出了您可能感兴趣的其他重要内容区域。

- **经典**(<https://www.pnas.org/topic/classics>): 从PNAS档案具有里程碑意义的论文，具有重要的科学报告，经受住了时间的考验。
- **前沿问题**(<https://www.pnas.org/front-matter>): PNAS的扩展，免费杂志内容部分，在一般层面上从新的角度讨论科学故事。更多信息可以在用户指南的“前沿问题”部分找到。
- **教学资源**(<https://www.pnas.org/teaching-resources>): PNAS信息和工具，以加强课程设置和鼓励课堂讨论。

## 按主题浏览

通过点击主页导航中的“主题”，按主题搜索研究文章，然后将创建一个下拉菜单，提供超过25个多学科科学主题供您选择。

一旦你点击一个主题，你会导航到一个单独的页面，上面有一个与该主题相关的文章列表。



## 论文选集

您可以在“论文选集”页面上浏览按不同类别分组的文章。您可以通过导航到PNAS网站的页脚或访问<https://www.pnas.org/about/collected-papers>找到这一部分。然后从超过25个类别中进行选择，包括研究和非研究内容。

## 问题列表

你可以浏览存档的PNAS研究文章从1915年至今。点击主页导航栏“文章”下的“问题列表”或PNAS网站页脚。你也可以通过输入网址:<https://www.pnas.org/loi/pnas>直接访问该页面。在这里，你可以先点击十年，再点击年份，查看特定年份的所有已发表文章。

The screenshot shows the PNAS website's 'Issues Archives' page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the PNAS logo, links for 'ARTICLES', 'FRONT MATTER', 'AUTHORS', and 'TOPICS', along with search, shopping cart, and 'SIGN IN' buttons. The main heading is 'Issues Archives'. Below this, there are two rows of decade and year links: '2020s', '2010s', '2000s', '1990s', '1980s', '1970s', '1960s', '1950s', '1940s', '1930s', '1920s', '1910s' in the first row, and '2023', '2022', '2021', '2020' in the second row. The '2023' link is highlighted. Below the links, a section titled '2023' displays four issue covers:

- Issue 1:** 'ISSUE IN PROGRESS', February 7, 2023 | Vol. 120 | No. 6. Cover is solid blue with 'PNAS' in white.
- Issue 2:** 'CURRENT ISSUE', January 31, 2023 | Vol. 120 | No. 5. Cover features a landscape with mountains and a dog.
- Issue 3:** 'SPECIAL FEATURE', January 24, 2023 | Vol. 120 | No. 4. Cover features a circular micrograph of cells.
- Issue 4:** January 17, 2023 | Vol. 120 | No. 3. Cover features a close-up of fibrous biological structures.

点击特定年份后，就会出现一个问题列表。点击某个特定的问题，你可以访问目录，查看特定文章类型的列表(即评论和观点)，订购该问题的打印副本，了解封面图像等等。

## 当前问题

您可以将鼠标悬停在主页导航中的“文章”上，点击“当前问题”或点击主页上的“当前问题”来访问当前问题。

在问题封面下面的当前问题页面上，您会发现包含有关封面图像，目录或报头，当前问题的打印副本和过去问题的附加信息的链接。

- **关于封面:**阅读封面图片的背景细节，包括相关的研究文章和照片来源。
- **目录(PDF格式):**查看所有当前问题的文章列表，按主题和部分组织。要接收当前问题eTOC的每周电子邮件警报，请参阅本指南的“注册电子邮件警报”部分获取说明。
- **报头(PDF格式):**查看所有权，版权，权限和订阅的详细信息。
- **订购打印副本:**通过外部网站订购打印问题和封面。
- **查看过去的问题:**请参阅本指南的“问题列表”部分。

## 文章

在研究文章页面上探索几个不同的功能。在文章标题的正上方，你会看到文章分类信息，以及社交媒体和电子邮件分享按钮，以向你的受众传达重要和相关的文章。

在文章标题正下方，你会看到作者的联系方式、发表日期和文章ID信息。在工具文章菜单中，您还可以找到文章视图的快照视图，并能够跟踪引用(参见“注册引用警报”部分)，将文章收藏到阅读列表中，并下载文章的引用格式和PDF文件。

The screenshot shows the PNAS website interface for a research article. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'PNAS' on the left and 'ARTICLES', 'FRONT MATTER', 'AUTHORS', and 'TOPICS +' in the center. On the right side of the navigation bar are search, shopping cart, 'SIGN IN', and 'SUBMIT' buttons. Below the navigation bar, the article title 'Charge transfer as a mechanism for chlorophyll fluorescence concentration quenching' is prominently displayed. Above the title, it says 'RESEARCH ARTICLE | BIOPHYSICS AND COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY' and includes social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Email. Below the title, the authors 'Susannah Bourne-Worster, Oliver Feighan, and Frederick R. Manby' are listed with a link to 'Authors Info & Affiliations'. Further down, there is a line of text: 'Edited by Thomas Renger, Johannes Kepler Universität Linz, Linz, Upper Austria; received June 28, 2022; accepted December 15, 2022 by Editorial Board Member Shaul Mukamel'. Below this is the publication date 'January 23, 2023', the issue information '120 (5) e2210811120', and the DOI link 'https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2210811120'. A small icon indicates 292 views. To the right of the article title and author information are icons for a bell, a bookmark, a quote, and a PDF icon. On the left side of the article, there is a vertical menu with the PNAS logo and 'Vol. 120 | No. 5'. The menu items are: Significance, Abstract, Results, Discussion, Materials and Methods, Data, Materials, and Software Availability, Acknowledgments, Supporting Information, and References. The main content area on the right features a 'Significance' section with a grey background. The text in this section reads: 'The light-absorbing molecules (chlorophyll) in photosynthetic organisms must be held close together to achieve efficient energy transport but in solution, such close proximity leads to rapid energy loss (quenching). The hypothesized quenching mechanism is photoinduced charge separation followed by rapid charge recombination but this has never been proven. We confirm the feasibility of this mechanism using detailed calculations to show that charge separation outcompetes fluorescence (i.e., induces quenching) at chlorophyll separations compatible with the concentrations at which quenching is observed. Moreover, we reveal that the stiff photosynthetic protein environment inhibits quenching by preventing chlorophyll pairs from adopting a suitable'. On the far right, there is a vertical toolbar with icons for a magnifying glass, a refresh icon, a search icon, a link icon, a PDF icon, and a share icon. At the bottom right, there is a 'PDF' button with a 'Help' link below it.

在文章的主体部分，是文章两侧的浮动功能，当你滚动页面时，这些功能会跟随你。左边是章节导航栏，它会帮助你快速跳转到文章的不同区域，包括讨论、参考文献、材料和方法。右边是关键指标和作者信息的快捷键。

另一个需要注意的功能是右下角的箭头。当你向下滚动文章时，箭头周围的圆圈会填满，表示距离页面结束还有多远。如果你点击圆圈中心的箭头，你就会被带到页面的顶部。

**PNAS** | Charge transfer as a mechanism for chlorophyll fluorescence concentration quenching

**PNAS**

Vol. 120 | No. 5

- Significance
- Abstract
- Results
- Discussion
- Materials and Methods
- Data, Materials, and Software Availability
- Acknowledgments
- Supporting Information
- References

**Fig. 3.**

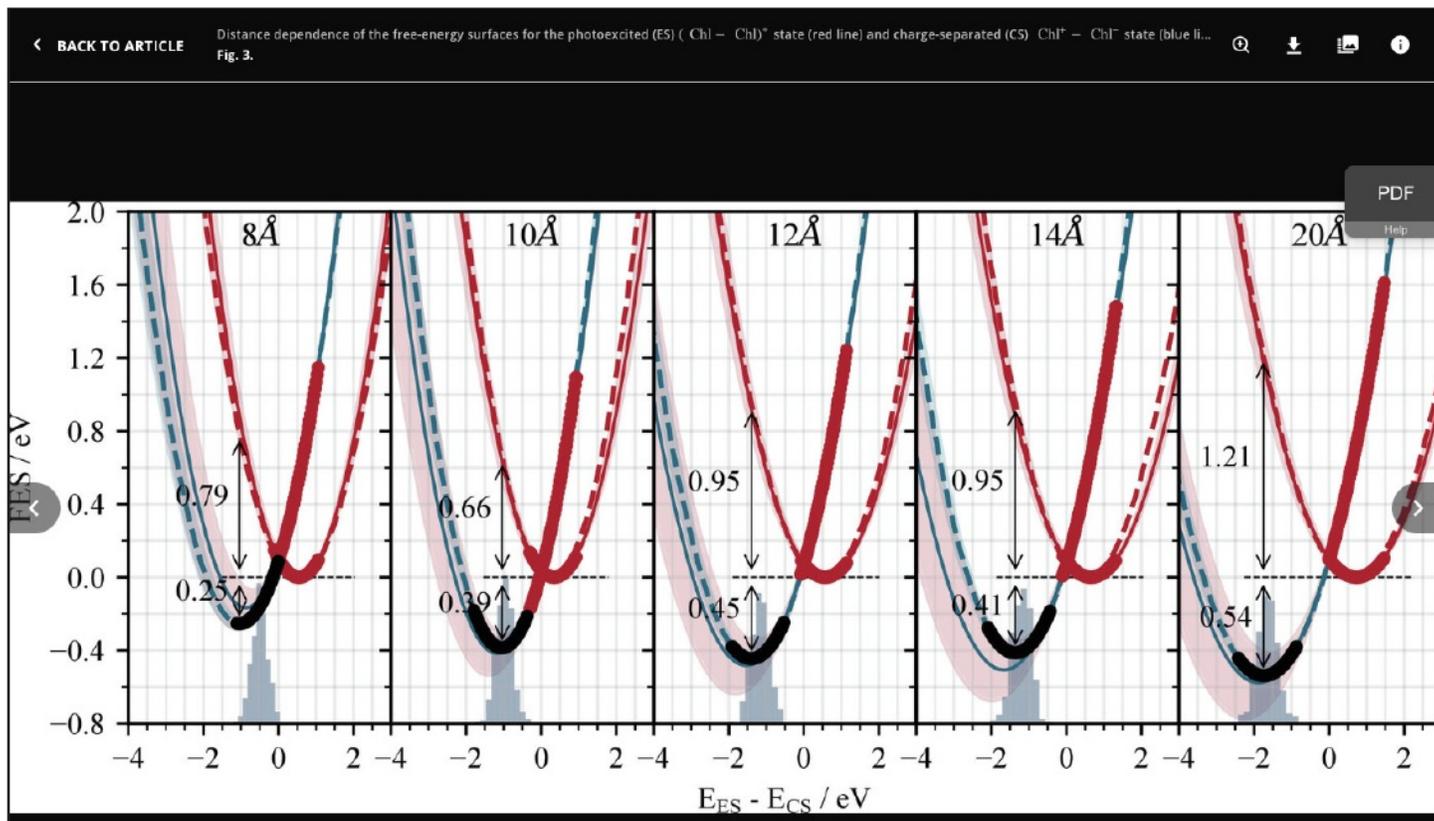
*Distance dependence of the free-energy surfaces for the photoexcited (ES) (Chl - Chl)<sup>\*</sup> state (red line) and charge-separated (CS) Chl<sup>\*</sup> - Chl<sup>-</sup> state (blue line) of chlorophyll pairs in a solution of diethyl ether. The Mg-Mg separation is indicated at the top of each panel. As in Fig. 1C, the solid red CS surfaces are derived from the distribution of energy gaps sampled along charge-separated MD trajectories using Eq. 3 and the corresponding solid blue line by simply adding the energy gaps (along the x-axis) to the solid CS surface. The dashed red line is derived from sampling  $E_{CS} - E_{CS}$  along the charge-separated trajectory and the dashed blue line from sampling  $E_{CS} - E_{CS}$  and  $E_{ES} - E_{CS}$  along the ground-state trajectory, in the same way as shown in Fig. 1A. Sampled regions of the surfaces are indicated by a thicker line, with red showing regions that were sampled in the charge-separated trajectory and black showing regions that were sampled in the ground-state trajectory. The regions of uncertainty (shaded regions) are derived from the dashed surfaces, since these have a significantly lower uncertainty (due to direct sampling of the ES minimum). The ground-state thermal distribution is illustrated by the blue histogram.*

PDF

Help

At this separation, the charge-separated state lies slightly higher in energy than the first excited state, with a free energy difference between the minima of the two surfaces of 0.39 [0.38, 0.39]eV. This is broadly in agreement with optical measurements of chlorophyll, ES energy = 1.9eV (26); CS energy = ionization energy + electron affinity = 2.6eV (27), although under different experimental conditions to those modeled here. The reorganization energy

你可以在一个单独的窗口中放大所有的图形。只需将鼠标悬停在图形上单击“在查看器中打开”按钮即可查看单个图形，或直接单击图形以调出图库视图。



# 科学会议播客

PNAS主持播客科学会议。你可以在<https://www.pnas.org/about/science-sessions-podcast>上收听。每集都配有全文文字记录和相关关键词。探索与PNAS作者、NAS成员、杰出研究人员和政策制定者访谈的各种播客。

**PNAS** ARTICLES FRONT MATTER AUTHORS TOPICS + SEARCH CART SIGN IN SUBMIT

## Science Sessions Podcast

Welcome to Science Sessions, the PNAS podcast program

### Recent podcasts

SCIENCE SESSIONS PODCAST | JANUARY 30, 2023  
**Revisiting the history of animal extinctions**  
Researchers document animal extinctions in the Ediacaran Period that may have precede...

SCIENCE SESSIONS PODCAST | JANUARY 16, 2023  
**The music of Mesozoic bush crickets**  
Bo Wang and Chunpeng Xu describe how fossilized katyids provide insight into the...

SCIENCE SESSIONS PODCAST | JANUARY 3, 2023  
**How a neural network taught itself chess**  
Tom McGrath describes how the neural network AlphaZero taught itself how to play...

SCIENCE SESSIONS PODCAST | DECEMBER 19, 2022  
**Honeybees: Nature's puzzle solvers**  
Orit Peleg, Golnar Fard and Francisco López Jiménez explain how honeybees overcome...

### About

Listen to brief conversations with cutting-edge researchers, Academy members, and policymakers as they discuss topics relevant to today's scientific community. Learn the behind-the-scenes story of work published in PNAS, plus a broad range of scientific news about discoveries that affect the world around us. All podcast episodes...

## 你知道吗?

这本杂志为你提供了来自各自领域的各种专家的大量播客。

# PNAS更新

在<https://www.pnas.org/updates>的PNAS更新博客部分中，与PNAS的最新变化和公告保持同步。

**PNAS** ARTICLES ▾ FRONT MATTER AUTHORS ▾ TOPICS + 🔍 🛒 SIGN IN SUBMIT

## PNAS Updates

*Recent changes and announcements from PNAS*

### Recent posts

**PNAS**  
**Reflections on First Early-Career Researcher Workshop at PNAS**

PNAS UPDATES | FEBRUARY 1, 2023

**Reflections on First ECR Workshop at PNAS**

PNAS recognizes the critical role of ECRs and plans to build on the success of the ECR...

**PNAS**  
**2022 Selected Highlights**

PNAS UPDATES | DECEMBER 19, 2022

**Selected highlights of 2022**

Every year, PNAS highlights 12 articles that have made a large impact on public...

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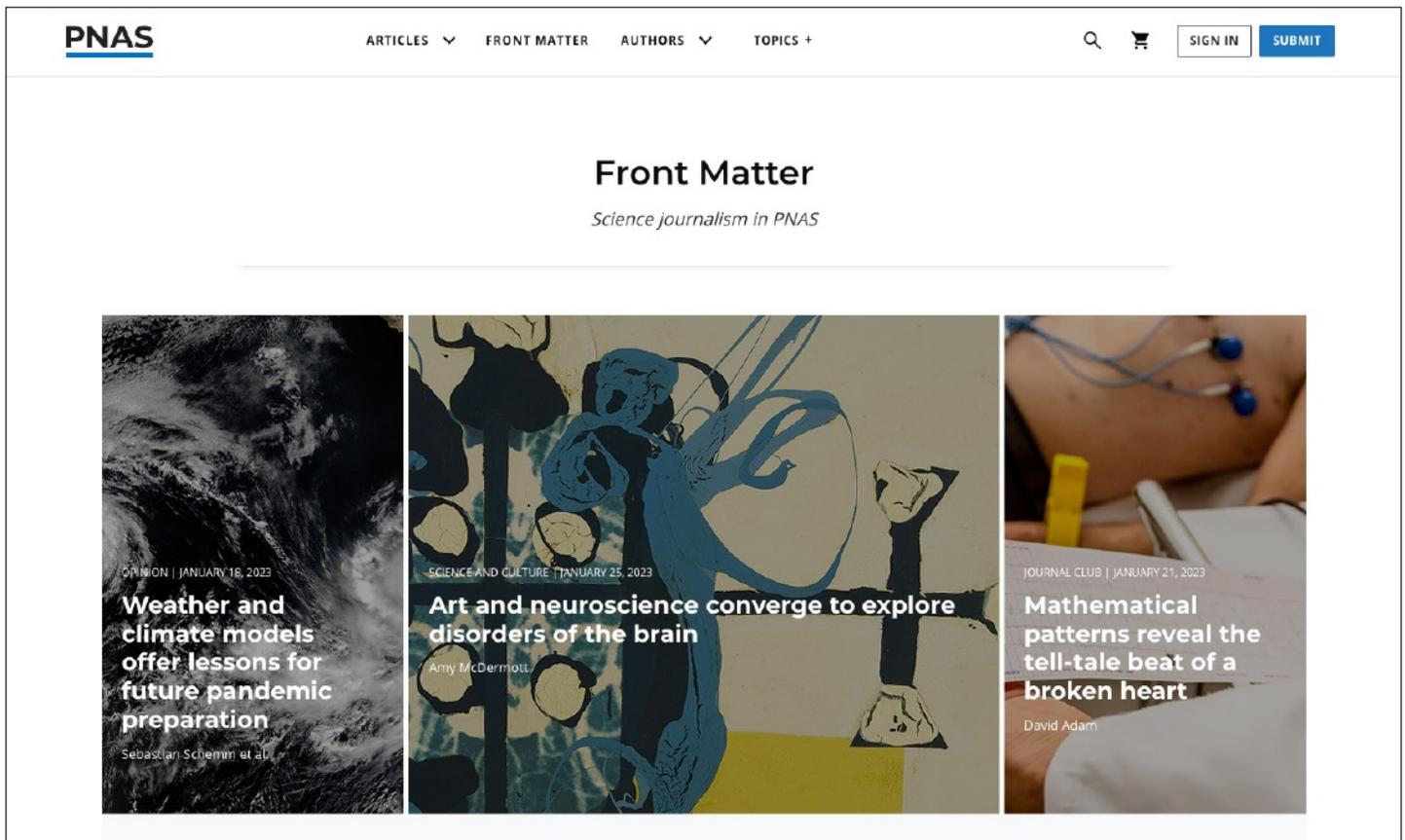
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**PNAS**

## 前沿事项

PNAS在2013年扩展了PNAS的前沿事项部分。这个科学新闻版块旨在让读者在一般性的讨论层面上参与科学故事，以有趣的方式处理科学故事。

从主页导航栏或<https://www.pnas.org/front-matter>访问PNAS前沿事项部分。



The screenshot shows the PNAS website's 'Front Matter' section. At the top, the PNAS logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'ARTICLES', 'FRONT MATTER', 'AUTHORS', and 'TOPICS' are in the center. On the right, there are search, shopping cart, 'SIGN IN', and 'SUBMIT' buttons. Below the navigation, the 'Front Matter' title is centered, with the subtitle 'Science journalism in PNAS'. A horizontal line separates the title from a grid of three featured articles. Each article has a distinct background image and text overlay.

**PNAS** ARTICLES ▾ FRONT MATTER AUTHORS ▾ TOPICS + 🔍 🛒 SIGN IN SUBMIT

### Front Matter

*Science journalism in PNAS*

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OPINION | JANUARY 18, 2023

#### Weather and climate models offer lessons for future pandemic preparation

Sebastian Schemm et al.

SCIENCE AND CULTURE | JANUARY 25, 2023

#### Art and neuroscience converge to explore disorders of the brain

Amy McDermott

JOURNAL CLUB | JANUARY 21, 2023

#### Mathematical patterns reveal the tell-tale beat of a broken heart

David Adam

浏览网站上的六个前沿事项部分:

- **新闻专题:**对科学热点或趋势问题的肩膀上。
- **观点:**顶尖科学家就科学和科学家面临的问题发表意见。
- **核心概念:**介绍已经成为其他人的科学领域中心的主题。
- **科学与文化:**科学为文化的许多方面提供信息并与之交叉。
- **内部工作:**从肩膀上观察科学家的实践，无论是通过他们的实地工作，他们的主题，还是他们在进行研究过程中创造的材料。
- **期刊俱乐部博客**(<https://www.pnas.org/journal-club>):由期刊俱乐部小组成员(<https://www.pnas.org/journal-club/journal-club-panelists>)、博士后和NAS成员实验室的研究生选出的最新重要、及时的期刊文章。

# 作者中心

PNAS有一个专门的空间，为潜在的作者提供信息，称为作者中心。通过主页导航栏上的下拉菜单或输入网址：<https://www.pnas.org/author-center>访问作者中心。

左边的导航可以让你快速跳转到不同的信息区域。你可以找到当前的征稿活动、投稿信息、接受的文章类型、出版费用等等。

The screenshot shows the PNAS Author Center website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the PNAS logo and links for ARTICLES, FRONT MATTER, AUTHORS, and TOPICS. A search icon, a shopping cart icon, and buttons for SIGN IN and SUBMIT are also present. The main heading is 'PNAS Author Center'. Below this, there is a large blue box with the text: 'Submit to the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (PNAS) and have your research discovered by millions of researchers in the Biological, Physical, and Social Sciences.' A blue button labeled 'SUBMIT YOUR MANUSCRIPT' is positioned below this text. To the left, a navigation menu is visible, with a pink arrow pointing to it. The menu includes sections like 'Author Center Home', 'Call for Papers' (with a sub-link for 'Animal Communication'), 'Submitting your Manuscript' (with sub-links for 'Article Types', 'Initial Submissions', 'Revised Submissions', 'Manuscript Formatting Guidelines', and 'Journal Cover Images'), 'Member-Contributed Submissions', 'Editorial and Journal Policies' (with sub-links for 'Peer Review Process' and 'Editorial Policies'), and 'Publication Charges' (with sub-links for 'Article Processing Charges', 'Licenses for PNAS Articles', 'Open Access Policy', and 'Author Rights and...'). Below the navigation menu, there is a section titled 'About PNAS' which states: 'PNAS has been at the forefront of scientific research for over a century. Established in 1914 as the peer reviewed journal of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), PNAS is now one of the largest and most-cited multidisciplinary scientific journals in the world, with a global readership and more than 3,500 research articles published annually.' To the right of this section is a box titled 'Submit to PNAS Nexus' which says: 'PNAS Nexus welcomes high-quality original research from across the biological, medical, physical, social, and political sciences, and engineering and mathematics. Of particular interest are those articles with broad, interdisciplinary appeal. Learn more about submitting your research to PNAS Nexus.' Below this box is a purple button labeled 'INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS'. Further down, there is a section titled 'Why Submit to PNAS?' and another titled 'Comprehensive scientific coverage' which states: 'PNAS publishes exceptional research in all branches of the Biological, Physical, and Social Sciences. Innovation often happens at the margins, and we are particularly interested in research that crosses disciplinary bounds, answers questions with broad scientific impact, or breaks new ground.' To the right of this section is a blue circular icon with a white atomic symbol.

# 多样性和包容性

PNAS努力使订阅者和贡献者感到受欢迎，无论种族，性别，性别，能力或背景如何。为此，我们改进了我们的可访问性，并努力以所有人都能理解的方式呈现我们的信息。欲了解更多信息，请访问<https://www.pnas.org/about/diversity-inclusion-pnas>。

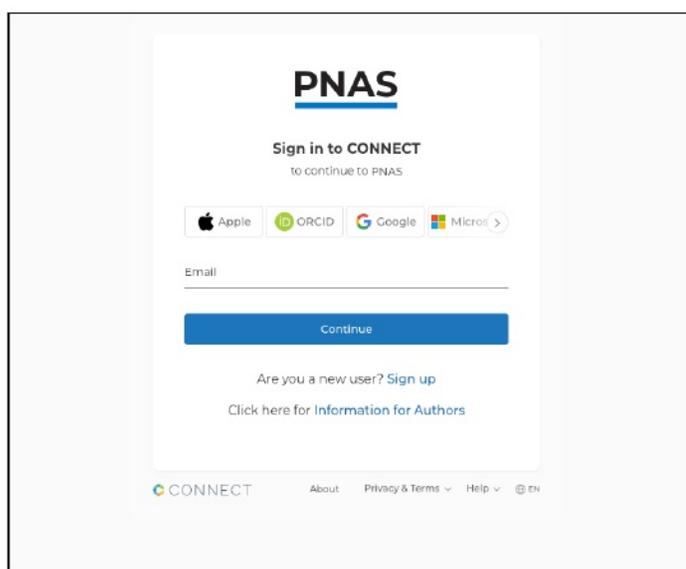
## 注册电子邮件警报和新闻通讯

任何用户都可以免费注册每周eTOC警报和/或创建更多定制的电子邮  
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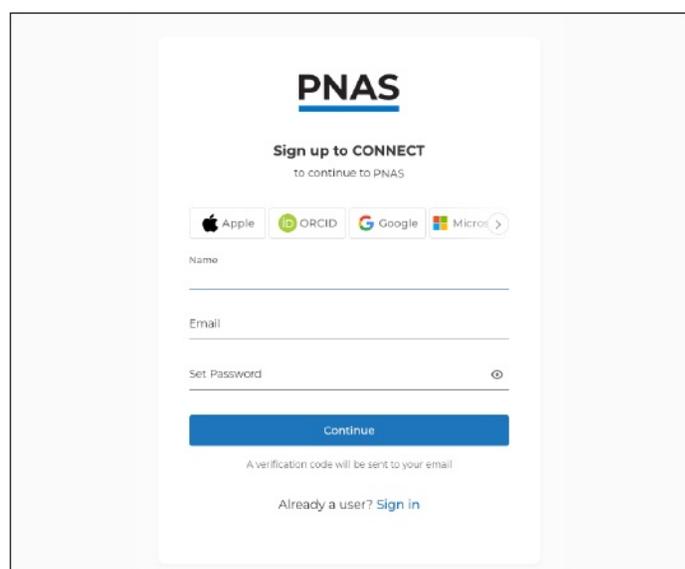
### 创建帐户

要接收电子邮件提醒，您必须首先注册一个PNAS帐户。在主页的左上角，找到“Sign In”按钮。点击该按钮后，您可以选择继续进入个人或机构登录界面。对于个性化的电子邮件提醒，选择“个人登录”选项并继续进入登录界面。

要注册一个帐户，点击“注册”链接，并提供您的姓、名和与您的帐户相关联的电子邮件地址。



登录。

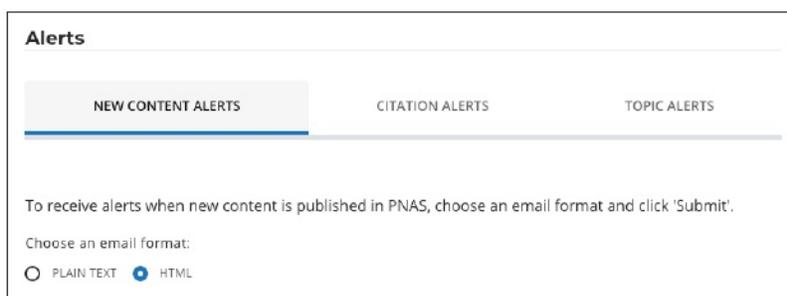


注册一个账户

登录后，通过点击右上角“你的名字”上的下拉选项，进入帐户配置文件。在左侧导航菜单中，单击“警报”并选择首选设置。一定要点击“提交”按钮，保存对警报设置的任何修改。

## 注册新内容警报

如果您希望在新内容发布时收到通知，请导航到“新内容警报”选项卡并选择您的首选项。确保点击“提交”按钮保存任何更改。



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To receive alerts when new content is published in PNAS, choose an email format and click 'Submit'.

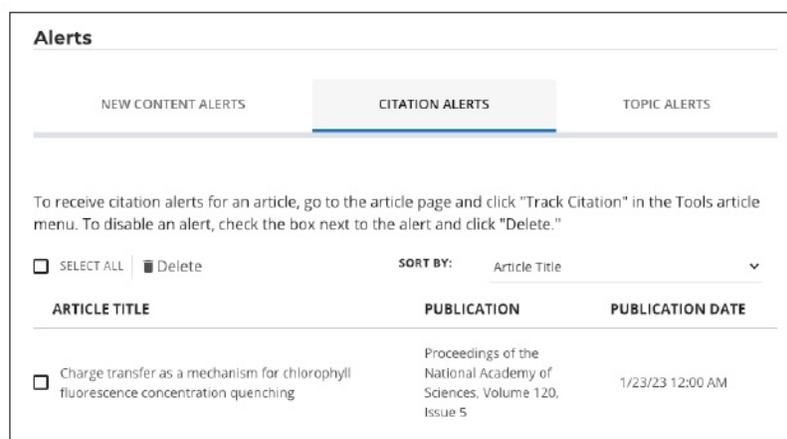
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要接收一篇文章的引文提醒，请进入文章页面，点击“工具文章”菜单中的“跟踪引文”。要禁用提醒，请选中提醒旁边的复选框，然后点击“删除”。

通过阅读本指南的“文章”部分，了解如何跟踪引用。



**Alerts**

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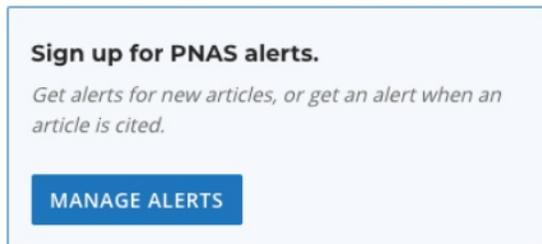
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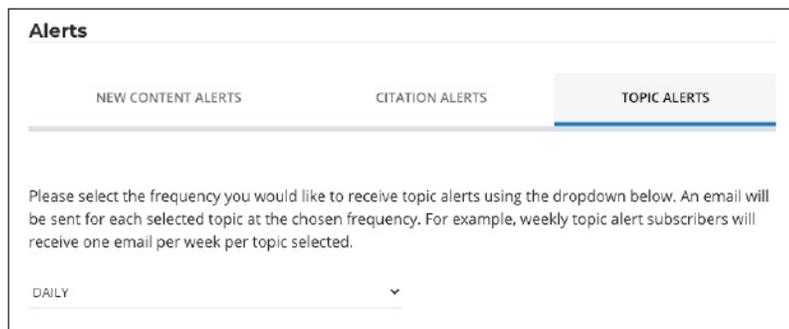
ARTICLE TITLE	PUBLICATION	PUBLICATION DATE
<input type="checkbox"/> Charge transfer as a mechanism for chlorophyll fluorescence concentration quenching	Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Volume 120, Issue 5	1/23/23 12:00 AM

## 注册主题电子邮件警报

当您登录到您的帐户配置文件时，您可以通过首先使用导航栏中的“主题”按钮导航到所需的主题登陆页面，然后单击“管理警报”按钮来注册主题电子邮件警报。



您将被引导到帐户配置文件中的警报页面，以修改警报首选项。在那里，您可以选择接收主题电子邮件提醒的频率。你也可以选择和删除任何保存的主题提醒来禁用它们。



### 你知道吗?

你可以注册各种主题电子邮件。

## 注册PNAS集锦

注册免费时事通讯《PNAS精要》——一个顶级科学研究、新闻、简介等的集合，每月两次发送到你的收件箱，方法是使用电子邮件提醒页面上的“订阅”链接，或者直接访问URL: <https://bit.ly/pnas-highlights>。

# 通过社交媒体进行联系

关注PNAS和*PNAS Nexus*的社交媒体渠道，您可以参与PNAS在线社区。PNAS的社交媒体页面突出了有新闻价值的文章，期刊内的部分，论文征集，以及关于PNAS和*PNAS Nexus*的一般信息。

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## *PNAS Nexus*

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一定要在你的社区里点赞、转发和分享杂志的帖子。

## RSS源

所有PNAS RSS源位于:<https://www.pnas.org/about/rss>。您可以通过点击feed链接直接访问feed页面，将RSS源添加到您的浏览器或选择的feed阅读器中。

您还可以通过剪切并粘贴提要链接到提要阅读器中来添加PNAS RSS源。

## 联系

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