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Publishing Science in Tribology: The Past, Present and Future of Tribology Letters

Ashlie Martini¹ · David L. Burris² · Juliette Cayer-Barrioz³ · Nicholas D. Spencer⁴ 

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Abstract

The last 25 years have seen immense changes, both in the world generally and in scientific publishing. It is now hard to imagine that our original editorial responsibilities included managing filing cabinets full of manuscripts and making frequent trips to the post office! In this first Invited Viewpoint, we have invited ourselves to highlight some of the key breakthroughs that have been made on topics that are within the scope of *Tribology Letters*, i.e., breakthroughs in the science of tribology. We also bring your attention to some unique, existing features of the journal, as well as new ways in which *Tribology Letters* will be more functional for you in the future. Finally, we share our views on publishing tribology research more generally, with the aim of encouraging publication decisions that benefit the tribology community as a whole.

Keywords Tribology Letters · Tribology Publishing · Breakthroughs in Tribology

1 Tribology Letters Scope, History and Impact

Tribology Letters recently clocked up its first quarter century. During that time, we have published over 3000 articles within the general area of “tribological science”—understanding the mechanisms that lead to tribological phenomena—on topics ranging from controversies in the tribology of curling [1–3] to the tribocorrosion of lollipops [4].

First, what do we mean by tribological science? Tribology is the science and engineering of interacting surfaces in relative motion and related phenomena, including lubrication, adhesion, friction and wear. At *Tribology Letters*, founded by two surface scientists, we are interested in the SCIENCE of tribology, focusing on mechanistic insights and the fundamental understanding of tribological phenomena.

Tribology Letters has published many excellent papers within the topic of tribological science over the years. Here, we would like to highlight just a few of the most impactful articles—chosen by the editors as examples of papers that have changed the way the community thinks about various aspects of tribology.

Over the last two decades, contributions to *Tribology Letters* have helped shape how we understand the physical origins of friction and how those insights can be applied to practical friction control. Early experimental work showing how the stick–slip characteristics of atomic-scale friction measurements can map directly to the lattice of model samples [5] suggested that fundamental interatomic potentials are the physical basis of friction. This insight paved the way for contact-damping effects [6–9], thermolubricity [10, 11], superlubricity [12, 13] and other means of friction control.

This basic science met engineering at the macroscale interface. Studies with stable polymer interfaces, for example, have shown compelling evidence of macroscale thermolubricity [14]. Small-amplitude, high-frequency oscillations, the mechanical analog to thermal energy, have been used to activate slip and suppress friction of many practical materials systems [15]. Diamond-like carbons (DLCs) and 2D materials such as single-crystal MoS₂ and graphene achieve “superlow” friction coefficients by effectively flattening the potential-energy (p.e.) landscape [16–19]. By manipulating the p.e. landscape in this way,

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oriented 1D nanotube forests have been used to toggle between very high and very low friction [20, 21].

Elastohydrodynamic lubrication (EHL) has long been a mystery from the scientific perspective. However, in the last fifteen years, new methods, both experimental and computational, have started to reveal not only *what* happens in EHL, but *how* it happens. For example, an experimental study that enabled scientists to “see” inside an EHL contact showed that EHL friction arises from the shear of a highly pressurized and confined “fluid” that is trapped between the elastic contact of the two opposing surfaces [22]. The relative contributions of the Couette and Poiseuille terms to friction were subsequently differentiated for Newtonian fluids [23]. *Tribology Letters* has also hosted a lively and engaging debate [24, 25] over the most appropriate rheological models for EHL studies involving tribological scientists from around the world.

The journal has published many other studies aimed at understanding and controlling friction in the full-fluid-film or boundary/mixed lubrication regimes. Such approaches consist of modifying the surface topography (see, for instance, [26] for full-film regimes and [27] for molecular films) and/or the surface chemistry via adsorption of or functionalization with appropriate species [28–35].

Tribology Letters has been home to many papers focused on understanding tribofilms. It is well known that lubricant additives protect surfaces via films that form, wear and reform during operation. However, these processes cannot be directly observed. So, tribology scientists have developed creative ways to monitor and learn about this important process; see, for example, [36–38]. Similar methods have been used to study transfer-film formation, stability and suppression of friction and wear of high-performance carbon and MoS₂-based solid lubricants [39, 40].

Some of these high-performance solid lubricants were tested in low-earth orbit outside the International Space Station in one of the most ambitious undertakings in the tribology literature [41]; in fact, these were the first active experiments in the Materials International Space Station Experiments (MISSE) program. A key discovery of that effort was the tribochemical and tribological degradation of an ultra-low-wear alumina–PTFE composite originally chosen for its chemical inertness. This observation motivated follow-up studies showing how tribochemistry, catalyzed by the nanofiller and supported by environmental moisture, stabilizes the interface and ultimately enables ultra-low wear rates [42, 43]. The absence of environmental humidity in the space environment precluded these favorable tribochemical processes, which disrupted the primary wear-reduction mechanism.

Tribology Letters has published influential papers on the tribology–biology interface, which have helped us to understand the structure and properties of natural tribological

structures such as cartilage [44–48], probe the biological response of epithelial or endothelial cells to friction [49–52], or even describe novel systems with the potential for imitating natural tribological materials [53–55]. Clearly, this is a booming field and we expect this to continue to be an important part of the journal.

A great debate in the tribology community has to do with the meaning of “contact” at the nanoscale. At larger scales, real or apparent contact area can be defined and quantified relatively easily. However, for single asperities or nanoscale devices, where the contact comprises a few to hundreds of atoms, the definition of contact is less clear. Many papers published in *Tribology Letters* have tackled this challenge. Some of the most impactful papers on this topic were published by the late Mark Robbins [35, 56, 57]. Mark, who served on the Editorial Board of our journal, was a giant in the field of tribology science and he will be missed by us all. *Tribology Letters* is currently preparing a special issue “Mark Robbins, *in memoriam*”—in memory of Mark and his contributions to our field and our community.

In addition to the standard article types, *Tribology Letters* has published many impactful *Methods* papers. Such papers focus on new experimental or data-analysis methods, testing procedures or theoretical approaches that are relevant to the field of tribology. *Methods* papers are an important article type because they enable researchers to not only read about others’ results, but to reproduce them and learn about best practices. *Tribology Letters* has published *Methods* papers on topics including AFM calibration [58–60], measurement of hydrodynamic oil films using ultrasonic reflection [61], measurement of real contact areas [62, 63], analytical models (including freely available code for their solution) for atomic friction [64] and in situ methods for tribology generally [65].

Lastly, *Tribology Letters* publishes *Review* articles, by invitation, that summarize the state of the art in specific aspects of tribological science. The most highly cited paper published in *Tribology Letters* to-date is “The history and mechanisms of ZDDP” by Hugh Spikes [66]. The review presented this important topic from a scientific perspective and has shaped the way the tribology community thinks about ZDDP and similar additives. A review of ionic liquids has also racked up hundreds of downloads in the past few years and particularly focused on the fundamental mechanisms of ionic liquid lubrication at the nanoscale [67]. Lastly, a highly cited review focusing on the tribology of human skin summarized the history and latest research in this close-to-home topic [68]. The best *Review* papers are those that not only summarize a topic, but place it in a broader context and then demonstrate how various studies complement or contrast with each other.

2 New Journal Features

Preprint sharing is already an important part of the publication process in many fields, especially in the physics community, which started the *arXiv* in 1991. The fields of biology and medicine have also established their own preprint sharing servers in the meantime. We are pleased to announce that Springer Nature is now offering *In Review* to *Tribology Letters* authors. Manuscripts from authors who opt in will be publicly accessible as preprints via Research Square, a platform designed to promote open research discussions before and after publication. This service accelerates visibility among funders and colleagues, enables citation during peer review and offers community-wide feedback and discussion both prior to and after publication. The use of *In Review* is, of course, optional and authors will be asked during the submission process whether they want their preprint to be shared using this service.

Another benefit of publishing with *Tribology Letters* is *SharedIt*, which is a Springer Nature content-sharing initiative that allows you to post unique links to your article anywhere for non-commercial, personal use, including on social-media platforms, your own websites, or an institutional repository. *SharedIt* enables authors to share their work with their friends, colleagues, students and social media followers. These links provide free full-text view-only access to all *Tribology Letters* articles by anyone from anywhere. To share any *Tribology Letters* paper, simply locate the paper on our website, scroll to the bottom of the page and press the ‘*Get shareable link*’ button.

3 Innovative Manuscript Types

You probably saw our first “Challenge” article on contact mechanics [69], in which a number of tribologists, worldwide, were asked to predict adhesion between two surfaces of defined topographies. The resulting article, with its 35 authors, as well as a series of nine articles [70–78] that go into more detail in the methods involved and discuss some related controversies, constitutes a tremendously instructive insight into the state of the art of the contact mechanics field, contrasting the strengths and weaknesses of a wide variety of approaches. We are open to your suggestions for further challenge articles!

Data Notes are a new type of article that focuses on big datasets that are generally difficult to obtain, but of interest to the community for further interpretation, analysis or application. These might be, for example, obtained with a unique instrument or collected from a one-time event such

as a space mission or an earthquake. The data have to be of interest to the community, unique and deemed by the reviewers to be reliable. More information can be found in our instructions for authors [79]. Our first *Data Note* has just appeared [80], and the corresponding 150+ sets of friction data are available free-of-charge on the data repository Dryad [81].

Lastly, this paper is the first example of a new article type, *Invited Viewpoint* [82]. This type of article is intended to provide authors with a means of expressing a scientific opinion, with the goal of encouraging communication within the tribology community. *Invited Viewpoint* articles need not report new data or methods, but should be focused on some aspect, or perhaps controversy, within the scope of tribological science. *Invited Viewpoint* articles are by invitation only.

4 Why Publish in Tribology Journals?

Our focus is on the *science* of tribology, rather than on purely engineering topics, which are the specialties of other journals. We thus aim to publish papers that move forward our understanding of tribology fundamentals, whether this be in friction, lubrication, wear, or the contact interface itself. One challenge that authors face is that there are so many different tribology journals available. It is therefore important that journals clarify their scope or at least their emphasis areas within tribology. Understanding the emphases of the many different tribology journals can both help authors place their papers appropriately and guide readers in their literature searches.

A related challenge within the tribological community is that higher-impact journals in other fields such as physics or surface chemistry solicit tribology-themed papers. These journals have attracted and received the credit for some of our best tribology research. The net result is reduced impact factors for tribology journals, which then increases the pressure on us to publish our best tribology research elsewhere. However, by taking advantage of the new initiatives reviewed here and submitting our best tribological science papers to *Tribology Letters*, we can reverse this negative cycle and benefit the entire tribology community. Tribological science has a bright future and we look forward to working with you to publish your latest and most significant research in this exciting field!

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Declarations

Conflict of interest All authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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