Information for Authors, 1994

Refereeing policy

Chemical Communications publishes preliminary accounts of original and significant research likely to appeal to a wide general readership or be of great interest to the specialist. Each communication should usually be followed by a full paper, but acceptance in *Chemical Communications* does not ensure subsequent publication with the Society.

Authors must guarantee that all work submitted to *Chemical Communications* is not concurrently being considered by other journals and should include with their submission a brief outline of the reasons why they feel that publication in *Chemical Communications* is justified.

Each communication will be sent to two independent referees, and a further referee if they disagree. Firm agreement between two referees is necessary for either acceptance or rejection; authors who disagree strongly with the result may appeal to the *Chemical Communications* Editorial Board through the Editor.

Short articles that are detailed enough for a definitive paper should be submitted to *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin, Dalton, or Faraday Trans.*, *The Analyst, Journal of Chemical Research*, or the *Journal of Materials Chemistry*. Communications from Russia and other states of the former Soviet Union should be submitted to *Mendeleev Communications*.

Administration

The Editorial Office will send an acknowledgement of receipt, but authors should contact the editorial secretary if one is not received within a reasonable time.

Communications will be refereed as quickly as possible though delays may occur during busy periods such as holidays. A decision will be sent to the author as soon as two concurring opinions are received.

It is helpful if authors provide, in addition to their full contact address, telephone and fax numbers and, if possible, an E-mail address. They should state explicitly if fax and/or E-mail should be used to send referees' comments.

Proofs and a reprint order form will be sent by first-class/air mail to the person submitting the article or to a person designated by them. Fifty reprints are provided free and extra can be purchased.

Manuscripts

General.—Communications should be brief and **not exceed two pages** in the printed form including Tables and illustrations—a maximum of 1500 words for a purely textual communication.

Lengthy introductions and discussion, extensive data, and excessive experimental details and conjecture should not be included. Figures and Tables will only be published if they are essential to understanding the paper.

Submission of supplementary data for the referees' information is particularly helpful.

Copy.—**Four** copies of the manuscript should be provided, at least one copy typed, on one side of the paper only, with double line spacing and wide margins. The title page must include the following:

- A succinct title indicating the content and serving as points of entry for information retrieval purposes, with nouns and adjectives only capitalised.
- The authors' names, with one forename for each, with an asterisk indicating the author for correspondence.
- The establishment(s) at which the work was carried out and each author's affiliation. Second addresses are published only for the correspondence author.
- A one-sentence summary stating the main finding(s) reported, in the form: "Sodium reacts with water" not "The reaction of sodium with water has been studied".

Inferior, superior, Greek and italic characters need not be marked unless ambiguity is likely.

Bibliographic references.—References are cited in the text using superior numbers and typed in numerical sequence on a separate sheet in the following style: A. N. Author, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1994, 1. The reference section should not contain footnotes that do not cite the literature.

Footnotes.—Footnotes are indicated using the following characters: † ‡ § ¶ ‖ ** †† *etc.*

Acknowledgements.—Only acknowledgements of financial support and to persons involved with the work will be published.

Illustrations.—Structure reference numbers must be cited in numerical order in displayed formulae. Captions to Schemes and Figures should be typed on a separate sheet.

Original line drawings and/or photographs with suitable line thicknesses for reduction to a width of *ca.* 6 cm should be provided with lettering in light pencil. A reproduction of any structures produced using chemical drawing software should also be provided.

The Editorial Office welcomes the submission of ChemDraw version 3.0.1 illustrations on disc provided these are in the correct format (the program contains an RSC stationery pad). A 3.5" disc in Macintosh format containing the appropriate preference files and column guides can be requested from the Manager, Journals, at the Society's Cambridge office.

Nomenclature

IUPAC nomenclature and symbolism is followed.

Selected IUPAC nomenclature publications.

- *Nomenclature of Organic Chemistry, Sections A–F and H*, 1979 edn., Pergamon, Oxford; the "Blue Book".
- *A Guide to IUPAC Nomenclature of Organic Compounds*, Blackwell, Oxford, 1993.
- *Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry*, Blackwell, Oxford, 3rd edn., 1990; the "Red Book".
- *Quantities, Units and Symbols in Physical Chemistry*, Blackwell, Oxford, 2nd edn., 1993; the "Green Book".
- *Compendium of Macromolecular Nomenclature*, Blackwell, Oxford, 1991; the "Purple Book".
- *Biochemical Nomenclature and Related Documents*, Portland, London, 1992.
- *Compendium of Chemical Terminology: IUPAC Recommendations*, Blackwell, Oxford, 1987; the "Gold Book".

Further advice can be sought through the Editorial Office, preferably *via* letter or fax.

Molecular-modelling guidelines

Molecular-modelling studies will be refereed to the same standard as other communications; authors should consult the Instructions for Authors in Issue No. 1 of *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans.* for further submission requirements.

Crystallographic studies

Results of structure determination using X-ray techniques will be published only if the data are essential to the arguments in the communication, and the data are fully refined.

The summary (and the title) of such articles should make reference to the reporting of a crystallographic analysis.

Authors should provide hard copies of concise and legible supplementary information for each structure solved.

- Completed abstract form, which may be photocopied from *Chemical Communications*, Issue No. 1 or obtained from the editorial secretary.
- Atomic coordinates.
- Bond lengths and angles.
- Thermal parameters (U_{ij} in Å^2 or defined by a given formula).
- Observed and calculated structure factors.
- Full experimental details.

On publication, appropriate data will be deposited at the **Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road, Cambridge, UK CB2 1EZ**. Data for compounds not containing *organic* carbon will be deposited at the **Fachinformationszentrum Karlsrühe, z.H. Dr P. Luksch, D-7514 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen 2, Germany**. Requests for data to these addresses should be accompanied by the full literature citation.

Fully refined data published in communication form may fulfil an archival role and, therefore, may obviate the need for further detailed refereeing if the full paper is submitted to one of the Society's journals. If the data are discussed in detail they will be refereed again.

On acceptance, the author may supply the X-ray data (text only in ASCII format) for deposition. Data may also be E-mailed to DEPOSIT@UK.AC.CAM.CHEMCRYS (JANET).

Submission checklist

- Full contact address, telephone and fax numbers and an E-mail address if available.
- **Four** copies of the manuscript double line spaced with wide margins, including the information described above.
- Originals of each line drawing and/or photograph supplied on individual sheets.
- **Three** copies of a note giving the reasons why the work should be published in *Chemical Communications*.
- Supplementary information for the referees if appropriate, *e.g.* X-ray diffraction data (**two** copies only), spectroscopic data not included in the manuscript.
- Identifying data for any microorganisms described.

Common abbreviations

Common acronyms may be found in the "Green Book", pp. 126–132. The following need not be defined.

Compounds

Hacac	pentane-2,4-dione
AIBN	azoisobutyronitrile
binap	2,2′-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1′-binaphthyl
bpy	2,2′-bipyridine
Bn	benzyl
Boc	*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl
Bz	benzoyl
cod	cycloocta-1,5-diene
dabco	1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane
DCC	1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
dien	diethylenetriamine
DMAP	4-dimethylaminopyridine
DME	dimethoxyethane
DMF	*N,N*-dimethylformamide
H_4edta	ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
en	ethylenediamine
LAH	lithium aluminium hydride
LDA	lithium diisopropylamide
MCPBA	*m*-chloroperbenzoic acid
phen	1,10-phenanthroline
TCNQ	tetracyanoquinodimethane
TEA	triethanolamine
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
THF	tetrahydrofuran
tris	tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane
TTF	tetrathiafulvalene
Z	benzyloxycarbonyl

Techniques

AFM	atomic force microscopy
BET	Brunauer–Emmett–Teller
CD	circular dichroism
CI-MS	chemical ionization mass spectrometry
COSY	homonuclear correlation spectroscopy
CP-MAS	cross-polarization magic angle spinning
CT	charge transfer
CV	cyclic voltammetry
EI-MS	electron impact/ionization mass spectrometry
ENDOR	electron nuclear double-beam resonance
EPR	electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy
ESCA	electron spectroscopy for chemical analysis
EXAFS	extended X-ray absorption, fine structure
FAB	fast atom bombardment
FT	Fourier transform
GC	gas chromatography
GLC	gas–liquid chromatography
HOMO	highest occupied molecular orbital
HPLC	high-performance liquid chromatography
HRMS	high resolution mass spectrometry
IR	infrared
LC	liquid chromatography
LUMO	lowest unoccupied molecular orbital
MS	mass spectrometry
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
NOE	nuclear Overhauser effect
NOESY	(two-dimensional) nuclear Overhauser effect spectroscopy
ORD	optical rotatory dispersion
PES	photoelectron spectroscopy
(S)SCE	(standard) saturated calomel electrode
SOMO	singly occupied molecular orbital
STM	scanning tunnelling microscopy
TEM	transmission electron microscopy
TLC	thin-layer chromatography
UV–VIS	ultraviolet–visible spectroscopy

CAMBRIDGE CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC DATA CENTRE: ABSTRACT FORM

Compound Name
Diagram *(conventional chemical structural diagram)*
Formula *(each residue to be formulated ,eg.* $C_2H_3O_2^-$, Na^+, $2H_2O$*)*

a(Å) *with estimated error*		*b*(Å) *with estimated error*		*c*(Å) *with estimated error*	
alpha(deg.)*with estimated error*		beta(deg.) *with estimated error*		gamma(deg.) *with estimated error*	
Space Group	Z	R-factor(s) R wR	Temp(K)	Radiation ☐ X ☐ N	Powder Data Yes ☐ No ☐
Intensity Measurement ☐ densit. ☐ diffr. ☐ other(*specify*)			Volume(Å^3)	Mol. Weight	Mp(°C)
Absolute Configuration Determined ☐ Yes ☐ No		Colour CAS RN		Dm (g cm^{-3}) Dx (g cm^{-3})	
Polymorph Indicator *(eg. low-temp. form)*					
Drug *(indicate, where appropriate, type of drug, activity, etc.)*					
Disorder *(specify nature of disorder with reference to atom labels in coordinate list)*					