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# **Guide for Authors**

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# Aims and Scope

The *Journal of Fluorine Chemistry* publishes original papers and short communications describing both pure and applied research on the chemistry and applications of fluorine, and of compounds where fluorine exercises significant effects. The *Journal of Fluorine Chemistry* covers inorganic, organic, analytical, organometallic, physical chemistry and also welcomes papers on biochemistry, medicinal, combinatorial, environmental, polymer and industrial chemistry. Preparative and physico-chemical investigations as well as theoretical, structural and mechanistic aspects are also covered. Review papers and fluorine chemistry syntheses are also published, although it is useful to contact an Editor before preparing these. Papers are occasionally published from selected symposia; conference organizers should initially contact one of the Regional Editors for further details.

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#### **Types of Contributions**

- Review papers
- Original papers
- Short communications
- Fluorine chemistry synthesis
- Papers from selected symposia

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\*Part 9 in the series "Fluorinating reagents" followed by a numbered reference to the previous part.

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This should give the **minimum** historical data needed to give appropriate context to the author's investigation and its relationship to other similar research previously or currently being conducted. Only information essential to the arguments should be presented. Much data can be taken for granted or quoted in abbreviated form or included as supplementary information for publication in the web version of the Journal.

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"Telomerisation of trifluoroethene with acetone"

"2-Deoxy-2-fluoro-1,3,5-tri-O-benzoyl-a-D-arabinofuranose (3)"

The Experimental Procedures employed should be concise but sufficiently detailed that a qualified researcher will be able to repeat the studies undertaken, and these should emphasize either truly new procedures or essential modifications of existing procedures. Experimental details normally *omitted* include: (1) method of preparation of common chemical derivatives, (2) excessive details of separation of compounds, e.g. preparation of columns, TLC plates, column and fraction size.

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"... gave needles: mp 83–85 °C;  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$  –110° (*c* 1.4, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (KBr); *v* 1730(s) and 1260 (ester), 860 and 840 (Me<sub>3</sub>Si), and 710(m) cm<sup>-1</sup> (Ph); <sup>1</sup>H NMR ..."

*NMR spectral data* should only be presented in full if they have not been published separately elsewhere in which case only relevant references should be quoted. Data must be specified as <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR or <sup>19</sup>F NMR and should indicate the frequency of the instrument, the solvent used and the internal standard. Chemical shifts should be quoted in  $\delta$  units relative to TMS (or CCl<sub>3</sub>F) with indication of whether the signal is a singlet *s*, doublet *d*, doublet of doublets *dd*, triplet *t*, multiplet *m*, etc. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectral data should specify the carbon concerned, using the recommended IUPAC numbering (e.g. C-1, C-2), and should be given to one decimal place. For example:

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (25.15 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 30.1 (*t*, C-5), 74.1 (*d*, C-6), 121.7 (*d*, C-3), 144.2 (*s*, C-4)

<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectral data (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 0.68 (3H, s, H-18), 0.88 (6H, d, J = 6 Hz, H-26 and H-27), 0.90 (3H, d, J = 5 Hz, H-21), 4.34 (1H, q,  $J_{6\alpha,7\alpha} = 4.5$  Hz,  $J_{6\alpha,7\beta} = 2$ Hz, H-6), 4.21 (1H, m,  $W_{1/2} = 18$ Hz, H-3α). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (56.4 MHz, CCl<sub>3</sub>F): δ-88.0 (m, 1F, NF), -68.3 (dt, 3F, J = 13.5 Hz, CF<sub>3</sub>N), -82.0 (tt, 3F, J = 13.5 Hz,

<sup>15</sup>F NMR (56.4 MHz, CC1<sub>3</sub>F): 6-88.0 (m, 1F, NF), -68.3 (dt, 3F, J = 13.5 Hz, CF<sub>3</sub>N), -82.0 (tt, 3F, J = 13.5 Hz, CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>).

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Elemental analysis results must be given in the form: "Anal. Calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>4</sub>N: C, 63.2; H, 5.3. Found: C, 62.9; H, 5.4."

#### Acknowledgments

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#### Journal article:

[1] V.A. Petrov, C.G. Krespan, B.E. Smart, J. Fluorine Chem. 77 (1996) 139–142.

Patent:

[2] E.T. McBee, O.R. Pierce, H.M. Metz, US Patent 2 899 454 (1959).

Abstract of paper presented at meeting:

[3] J.G. Riess, in: Proceedings of the 219th American Chemical Society meeting on blood substitutes, liquid breathing, and more, all with fluorocarbons, San Francisco, CA, 27 March 2000, Fluorine Division, Paper 17. *Book:* 

[4] W.A. Sheppard, C.M. Sharts, Organic Fluorine Chemistry, W.A. Benjamin, New York, 1997, pp. 39–96. *An article in an edited book:* 

[5] H.J. Eméleus, Metallic compounds containing fluorocarbon radicals and organometallic compounds containing fluorine, in: J.H. Simons (Ed.), Fluorine Chemistry, Vol. 2, Academic Press, New York, 1954, pp. 321–336 (Footnote). **Tables**: Many types of data can be most effectively presented in tabular form, authors should consult a current issue for examples. Tables are numbered in sequence as they are to appear in the text, using **Arabic** numerals. *Vertical rules should not be used*. Tables should be provided for reproduction at single or double column width. *Title*: The title should accurately and concisely describe the content of the table. Each column should have a *Column heading*: these should be short – use abbreviations liberally. Most important, column headings should name the parameter and unit of measure listed in the column. *Footnotes*: to a table may be used to expand column headings and are indicated by superscript, lower case letters<sup>a, b, c</sup>.

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$$\frac{spacer n R}{10 - N = CH - 1 CN}$$

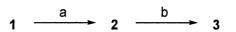
$$\frac{11}{11} - NHC(O) - 2 OMe$$

$$\frac{12}{12} - C(O)O - 4 F$$

If reagents and solvents used, and other information on procedures, are to be indicated on a formula scheme, this may be done with abbreviations, molecular formulae, etc. placed along the arrows, taking care to avoid excessive detail.

$$1 \xrightarrow{\text{LiN}_3, \text{THF}} 2 \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2, \text{Pd-C}} 3$$

Alternatively, the information may be given in a legend to the scheme, and keys to the legend placed above the arrows, as in the following example.



In legend: (a) LiN<sub>3</sub>, THF; (b) H<sub>2</sub>, PdC, EtOH/H<sub>2</sub>O

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