GUIDE FOR AUTHORS

(Revised—January 1969)

Policy. The JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL AND ENGINEERING DATA is a quarterly directed to the publication of experimental or, in some cases, derived data in sufficient detail to form a working basis for applying the information to scientific or engineering objectives. Experimental methods should be referenced or described in enough detail to permit duplication of the data by others familiar with the field. Published or standardized procedures and their simple modifications need not be described, but a readily available reference should be cited. The data should be presented with such precision that information may be easily obtained from the paper within the stated limits of uncertainty of the experimental background. For most studies, a tabular or a mathematical description is preferred to the use of graphical representation. Graphical depiction should be used primarily to portray the effect of the independent variables upon the behavior. A measure of statistical agreement of smoothed data with the experimental background be ackground be included.

Scope. The subject matter of the Journal may be conveniently divided into four categories, each covering a specific portion of the technical data of interest in the fields of chemistry and chemical engineering.

Experimental or, in some cases, derived data relating to pure compounds or mixtures are included. The data usually are reported for a range of states. Quantitative results in the fields of phase equilibria, thermal or material transport, and thermodynamics are examples of the subject matter.

Manuscripts based on published experimental data will be considered. A description of the methods employed in establishing the reported properties should be included along with a statistical statement of the accuracy. There must be a significant and tangible contribution resulting from the reorganization, coordination, or systematic presentation of such available experimental information. Methods of predicting properties of pure substances or mixtures fall in this category.

Data based on experiment to aid in the identification or in the utilization of new or little known organic or inorganic compounds are suitable for publication. Such information need not cover a range of states if it satisfies the requirements for accuracy that are associated with the identification or the utilization of the material in question. Measurements of fundamental physical properties such as density, viscosity, index of refraction, and limited critically chosen spectroscopic records are examples.

Specific comment on the way in which the data have been obtained and the significance of such data should be included. Discussion of theory and preparative detail and techniques may or may not be appropriate to the objectives of the manuscript. Comment on new procedures or on standardized organic procedures may also be appropriate. Extensive tabulation of ultimate analyses and standardized preparative details should be provided as appended tables and descriptive material to be deposited with the National Auxiliary Publications Service of the American Society for Information Science (formerly American Documentation Institute).

Papers relating primarily to newly developed or novel synthesis of compounds will be considered. Sufficient experimental data of established accuracy concerning the properties of the compound in question must be included to identify the material. Manuscripts pertaining to the synthesis of organic compounds will be published in a separate section entitled "Organic."

The following manuscript preparation guide is published to aid authors in writing and editors in expediting review and publication.

Title. Use specific and informative titles. A main title and a subtitle are preferred to one lengthy title.

Abstract. JC&ED papers carry brief abstracts at the begining of each paper. Authors are requested to supply these, clearly written for possible use by *Chemical Abstracts* as a verbatim abstract, and preferably not to exceed 16 to 20 typewritten lines.

Authorship. Be consistent in authorship designation. Given name and initial of second name are generally adequate for correct identification. Omit titles. Give complete mailing address of place where work was conducted. If current address is different, include it in a footnote on title page of article.

Text. Give essential information in a concise fashion. Avoid wordiness and unnecessary detail. Avoid unnecessary duplication in text, tables, and graphs. Incorporate footnotes in text.

Tables. RAW DATA. JC&ED exists to publish actual data. However, the author must limit the entries in a table to a useful number. For example, multiple measurements can be expressed as a mean, with a statement giving deviation. The authors are encouraged to submit unsmoothed experimental data if, in the authors' opinion, such information enhances the lasting value of the contribution.

SMOOTHED DATA. Smoothed data tables are published if they cannot be expressed as an equation, and if they serve a purpose beyond that of the raw data. For example, tables of raw thermodynamic data are usually very difficult to use. Entries in smoothed data tables should be kept to the minimum required for accurate interpolation.

Figures and Graphs. JC&ED frequently publishes graphs of data even when they repeat tables. When data points are shown on such graphs, they should be unsmoothed, so as not to give a false impression of experimental accuracy and curve fit. Charts should be in such form as to be useful in engineering calculations. Whenever possible they will be published in large enough size to be read to at least ordinary engineering accuracy. Should space become a critical problem, we would choose tables in preference to graphs to provide greater accuracy.

Nomenclature. Follow nomenclature style of *Chemical Abstracts*; as far as possible, avoid trivial names. If trade names are used, define at point of first use.

Use consistent dimensions and give units for all terms employed. Whenever symbolic nomenclature is employed include a "Nomenclature" section at end of paper, giving dimensions and units for all terms. Write out names of Greek letters and other special symbols in margin of manuscript at point of first use. Some typed letters of the alphabet used to represent numbers can be misinterpreted-e.g., "el" and one, or "oh" and zero. Clearly identify to avoid ambiguity.

Equations and Formulas. Write all equations and formulas clearly and number equations consecutively. Place superscripts and subscripts accurately; avoid superscripts that may be confused with exponents. Complicated structural formulas, including those containing benzene rings, must be submitted as drawing

Safety. Authors are requested to call special attention—in both their manuscripts and their correspondence with the editors—to safety considerations such as explosive tendencies, special precautionary handling procedures, and toxicity.

Acknowledgment. Include only necessary credits in the acknowledgment section at the end of text. Include financial support in a note after Literature Cited.

Literature Cited. Keep literature references to a minimum. In some areas where much work has been done, citing all prior references could take more space than the new data. Our purpose is to publish data, not literature searches. List citations at the end of the article, in alphabetical order according to author, patentee, or equivalent. Number consecutively and use appropriate number (in parentheses) to indicate reference in text. Do not list references as "in press" unless they have been formally accepted for publication. Do not list a reference under anonymous. Give complete information as in following example:

- (1) Bates, R.G., "Determination of pH," pp. 241, 282, Wiley, New York,
- 1964. (2) Chen, D.H.T., M.S. thesis, University of Rhode Island, Kingston,
- R.I., 1961. (3) Ferris, L.M., Kibbey, A.H., Bradley, M.J., U. S. Atomic Energy,
- Comm. Rept. ORNL-3196, 1961. (4) Goates, J.R., Ott, J.B., Mangelson, N.F., J. Phys. Chem. 67, 2874 (1963).
- (1000).
 (5) Hudgins, C.M., Division of Petroleum Chemistry, 144th Meeting, ACS, Los Angeles, Calif., March 1963.
- (6) Luthy, R.V. (to California Research Corp.), U. S. Patent 2,855,444 (Oct. 7, 1958).
- (7) Pollard, J.D., FMC Corp., Baltimore, Md., private communication, 1962.
- (8) Venniz, A.J., Weber, J.H., J. CHEM. ENG. DATA 7, 169 (1962).

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