



Instructions for Authors (2020)

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A representative structural formula or scheme should be provided for the Table of Contents. The maximum available space for this **graphical abstract** is 11 × 7 cm.

Manuscripts should be kept to minimum length, and, for clarity, each work should be subdivided into labeled sections, *e.g.*, **Introduction, Results and Discussion, Conclusions, Experimental Section, Acknowledgement, Author Contribution, References.**

Special types of print should be used as follows:

- **Boldface:** headings, designated numbers of chemical compounds.
- *Italic:* subheadings, configurational prefixes ((*R*)-, (*S*)-, *cis*-, *trans*-, etc.), Latin words or abbreviations, trade names of chemical compounds (first letter should be capitalized), names of authors if mentioned in the text, scientific names of organisms.
- SMALL CAPITAL: symbols of molar and normal concentrations (M and N), D and L, the names of the discoverer in the nomenclature of genera, species, or varieties.
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Abstract. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results, and major conclusions; it should be self-explanatory and intelligible without reference to the text. For a typical contribution, an 800- to 1000-character abstract is usually adequate.

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3. Heteroanalogues of compounds are mainly classified under the C variants, for example, (hetero)cumulenes, (hetero)dienes. A few aza and phospho derivatives are exceptions.
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7. 'Structure elucidation' is intended only if the crux of the paper is a structural elucidation or if a combination of several spectroscopic techniques were needed for conclusive solution of the structure.
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Introduction. The introduction should state the purpose of the investigation. The status of the latest research of the topic to be discussed should be briefly presented with leading references.

Results and Discussion. The results and discussion may be combined or kept separate and may be further divided by subheadings. This section should not be cluttered with technical details. Abbreviations and acronyms should be used sparingly and consistently. Where they first appear in the text, they should – apart from the most common ones, such as IR, UV, and NMR – be defined; you may prefer to explain large numbers of abbreviations and acronyms in a footnote on the first page.

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Acknowledgements should be brief. A person can be thanked for assistance or for comments. Acknowledgements can contain grant and contribution numbers.

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Example: A.-B. C. and D. E. performed the experiments, analyzed the data, and wrote the article. F. G. contributed samples/reagents/materials/analysis tools and analyzed the data. H. I. and J. K. conceived and designed the experiments.

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Equipment and conditions used for the measurement of physical data should be described at the beginning of the *Experimental Section* in the *General Section*. Quantities of reactants, solvents, etc. should be included in parentheses (e.g., triphenylstannyl chloride (0.964 g, 2.5 mmol) in toluene (20 ml)) rather than in the running text. Physical data should be quoted with decimal points and negative exponents (e.g., 25.8 JK⁻¹mol⁻¹). The identity of all new compounds must be fully characterized by appropriate analytical methods (e.g., NMR spectroscopy, X-ray crystal structure analysis, elemental analysis). The purity of all new compounds should be verified by elemental analysis, to an accuracy of within ±0.4%. In special cases, for instance, when the compound is unstable or not available in sufficient quantities for complete analysis, the exact relative molecular mass obtained from a high-resolution mass spectrum (HR-MS) and a clean ¹³C-NMR spectrum (as *Supporting Information* for inspection by the referees) should be supplied. These data should be given in the *Supporting Information* in the event that they exceed the scope of the *Experimental Section*.

Preferred presentation of physical data: $R_f = 0.38$ (CHCl₃/MeOH 9:1). M.p. 20 – 21 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -13.5$ ($c = 0.2$, acetone). UV (MeOH): 320 (5000). IR (KBr):

1780, 1790 (C=O). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, (D₈)THF): 2.41 – 2.32 (*m*, H–C(5)); 1.33 (*q*, ³*J*(H,H) = 8.0, CH₂); 0.92 (*t*, ³*J*(H,H) = 8.1, Me). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): 72.5 (*d*, CCH); 26.8 (*s*, Me); 6.5 (*d*, ¹*J*(C,P) = 156.9, CHP). HR-MS: 315.1495 ([*M* + H]⁺, C₂₁H₁₉N₂O⁺; calc. 315.1497). Anal. calc. for C₁₂H₁₀BrNOS (296.18): C 48.66, H 3.40, N 4.73; found: C 48.41, H 3.22, N 4.82. Please give data in this order. Please note that *Helvetica* represents **multiplets** in the ¹H-NMR part as ranges as shown in this example: 4.23–4.29 (*m*, 2 H).

References. The citations should be up to date and informative, but not excessive. The list of references should be numbered **sequentially** in the order as they appear in the text including table and figure legends. The numbers should be set in brackets, thus [2], [3,14], or [5 – 8], and in superscript. References are to be collected in numerical order at the end of the main text. Titles of journals must be abbreviated according to *Chemical Abstracts* (cf. *Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI)*). After the authors' names, the title of the article should follow. Then, the journal title (in italics) should be followed (no comma) by the year of publication (in bold-face), comma, volume number (in italics), comma, first page till last page, period.

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For users of **Endnote**, please download the **Endnote Style-File** and put it in your Styles' directory on your computer.

References

- [1] J. A. Bodkin, M. D. McLeod, 'The Sharpless asymmetric aminohydroxylation', *J. Chem. Soc., Perkins Trans. 1* **2002**, 2733 – 2746.
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- [9] G. M. Sheldrick, SHELXL97, Program for the Refinement of Crystal Structures, University of Göttingen, Germany, 1997.
- [10] B. R. Peterson, Ph.D. Thesis, University of California at Los Angeles, 1994.
- [11] <http://www.helvchimacta.ch>; Accessed December 10, 2016.

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