HELVETICA

chimica acta

Instructions for Authors (2019)

General Policy

The journal Helvetica Chimica Acta (Helvetica) publishes original and significant contributions of fundamental research in all branches of experimental and theoretical chemistry. The key selection criteria are originality and quality of the work, as well as the breadth of interest to readers and subscribers.

Manuscripts should be submitted for publication as Full Papers, Communications, Essays, Letters to the Editor, Reviews, or Notes.

The manuscript should be submitted online via the online submission service Editorial Manager (https://www.editorialmanager.com/helvchimacta/default.aspx).

To submit your manuscript, please follow these instructions. Manuscripts must be formatted using the New Helvetica Templates (either double column layout Double-Column-Helvetica template or single column layout Single-Column-Helvetica template) as a single Microsoft Word file that contains the text, all figures, and tables. Additional files containing Supporting Information associated with the manuscript should be uploaded separately.

Helvetica does not publish manuscripts that have already appeared in print or electronically. The author must inform the editor of manuscripts submitted, soon to be submitted, or in press at other journals that have a bearing on the manuscript being submitted to Helvetica. The Ethical Guidelines for Publication issued by the European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences are followed and applied by the editors of Helvetica. Authors should reveal all sources of funding for the work presented in the manuscript and should declare any conflict of interest.

If the manuscript is a revised/extended version of a manuscript previously rejected by Helvetica, the author must inform the editor about the previous submission in the cover letter and explain in detail which changes have been made.

Publication of a manuscript implies that the authors agree to transfer copyright to Wiley-VHCA when the contribution is accepted for publication. Publication cannot proceed without a signed copy of this agreement. Publication in Helvetica is free of charge. There are no costs for color figures. Helvetica publishes yearly twelve issues in electronic version only. All contributions are peer-reviewed by independent referees.

Preparation of Manuscripts

General Considerations. Manuscripts must be submitted in English. Careful preparation of the manuscript and adherence to the format and conventions of Helvetica as outlined in these Instructions for Authors is required.

A representative structural formula or scheme should be provided for the Table of Contents. The maximum available space for this graphical abstract is 7 × 17 cm.

Manuscripts 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.
- **Small Capital**: symbols of molar and normal concentrations (m and n), δ and ω, the names of the discoverer in the nomenclature of genera, species, or varieties.
- **Boldface Italic**: the italicized terms and prefixes in headings.

Title. a) The title of a manuscript, being of great importance for attracting readers’ interest and for information retrieval, should clearly and accurately provide information on the content and emphasis of the work. The use of abbreviations, symbols, chemical formulae, and references in a title is strongly discouraged. First letters of nouns, adjectives, and verbs are capitalized. b) The authors’ full first names, middle initials, and last names should be given, followed by the address(es) of the contributing laboratory or laboratories. The author to whom correspondence and/or inquiries should be directed is indicated with an asterisk (*). Footnotes may be added to specify the present mailing address(es) of the author(s). The corresponding author’s mailing address and e-mail address should also be included.
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.

Keywords. Authors can ensure that a keyword search within Wiley Online Library (WOL) leads to a list that is as complete as possible of relevant publications in many Wiley-VCH journals (see the list at the start of the common keyword catalogue) by preferably using keywords from this catalogue. The catalogue is subdivided to facilitate the search for keywords but can also be completely searched. Some of the keywords are used in more than one area. As with all such records, a few guidelines facilitate its use, and these are briefly explained below:

1. At least two of the maximum of five keywords assigned to an article must come from this list.
2. Named reactions will be incorporated only in exceptional cases. Generally, the reaction type is selected instead. For example, 'cycloadditions' instead of 'Diels–Alder reactions' and 'rearrangement' instead of 'Claisen rearrangement'.
3. Heteroanalogues of compounds are mainly classified under the C variants, for example, (hetero)cumulenes, (hetero)dienes. A few aza and phospha derivatives are exceptions.
4. Compounds with inorganic components that are central to the article are listed under the element, for example, iron complexes under 'iron' and, if appropriate, the ligand type. Some group names such as 'alkali metals' exist alongside the names of important members of the group, for example, 'lithium'. In such cases the group name is used for these members only when comparative studies are described. The members that do not appear separately are also categorized under the group name.
5. A keyword in the form 'N ligand' is only chosen if a considerable portion of the article deals with the coordination of any ligand that coordinates through the atom concerned (in the example, nitrogen).
6. Spectroscopic methods are assigned as keywords only if the article is about the method itself or if the spectroscopic technique has made an important contribution to the problem under investigation.
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.
8. An attempt has been made to avoid synonyms and to select more general concepts rather than specialized terms. Thus the term 'double-decker complexes' is excluded in favor of 'sandwich complexes'.
9. Enzymes should be assigned to one of the six main enzyme classes (hydrolases, isomerases, ligases, lyases, oxidoreductases, transferases).

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.

Conclusion(s) should present the summing up of the achieved points, should demonstrate the importance of your ideas, and should propel the reader to a new view of the subject.

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

Author Contribution Statement. Authors are required to include a statement describing the contribution of each author to the manuscript.

Experimental Section. The Experimental Section should only contain the most essential parts of your experimental procedures; the rest should be reported into the Supporting Information. Taken together, the experimental data in the main manuscript and the Supporting Information should be given in sufficient detail to enable others to repeat your work. In theoretical reports, technical details such as computational methods should likewise be confined to an appropriately named section.

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 $^{13}$C-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.


References.

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]. 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, volume number (in italics) and page numbers (in numerals). In the text, reference to author(s) of cited works should be made without giving initials, e.g., ‘... as shown by Kamata and Wasada [8]; if the reference carries the names of three or more authors it should be quoted as ‘Bourgeois et al. [4]; if Bourgeois is the first author, or as ‘Diederich and coworkers [4]; if Diederich is the senior author.

Attention is drawn to the following conventions: a) Names of all authors of cited publications should be given. Use of ‘et al.’ in the list of references is not accepted. b) Only the initials of first and middle names should be given. c) The name of the journal and volume number cited should be given in italics. d) Composite references should not be used. e) In references described as ‘personal communications,’ an affiliation should follow the name(s) of the person(s) cited. [5]


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

References

[5] H. Vančík (Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Zagreb), personal communication.

In the text, reference to author(s) of cited works should be made without giving initials, e.g., ‘... as shown by Kamata and Wasada [8]; if the reference carries the names of three or more authors it should be quoted as ‘Bourgeois et al. [4]; if Bourgeois is the first author, or as ‘Diederich and coworkers [4]; if Diederich is the senior author.

Please double-check your references, for example by using CrossRef, to ensure correct (online) links.

Footnotes. Footnotes, i.e., explanations or comments on the text, should be kept to a minimum. Each one should be indicated in the manuscript by a superscripted number, e.g., ‘... is implied’, otherwise...’, and numbered sequentially throughout the manuscript. Each footnote should appear at the bottom of the page of the manuscript in which it is first mentioned. Footnotes must not be included with the references.

Tables. Tables are edited in the text and therefore should not be sent as graphical elements. They should be set up using the table tools of Word. Tables should be
used to ensure clear, concise presentation of data should only be subdivided by three horizontal lines (head rule, neck rule, foot rule). Each table must be referred to in the text, given suitable captions. Column headings should be as short as possible but must define units unambiguously. When necessary, an abbreviated or symbolic column heading should be used and explained in the table heading or in a footnote. Footnotes to tables should be labeled a, b, c, etc., and typed at the bottom of the table.

Illustrations. Illustrations (structural formulae, figures, schemes) should, if possible, be designed for reduction to a one-column format (8 cm wide). The maximum width is the two-column format (17 cm wide). For optimum reproduction, illustrations should be larger than the desired final size. We recommend: font for script, Arial; size of lettering, 3–3.5 mm; total maximum width, 14 cm (or 28 cm for two-column width) for 60% reduction. Preferred graphics programs are ChemDraw, Adobe Illustrator, and Adobe Photoshop, restricted use holds for PowerPoint, Adobe Acrobat, and Microsoft Word, unusable are ChemWindows, C-Design, Origin, and MacDraw Pro. Acceptable formats within all graphics programs are JPF, TIFF, and EPS. The quality of the graphical material is of particular importance: low-resolution JPEG and GIF files are not suitable. The resolution for stick diagrams in a bitmap format (*.bmp files) must be at least 600 dpi. The resolution for raster figures (e.g. ORTEP representations with shading) and for color figures must be at least 300 dpi.

Please also refer to our style files and templates (ChemDraw template) available at http://www.helvchimacta.ch/chemicaldrawing.htm.

For authors using the ChemDraw program, the following preferences should be selected: bond spacing 15% of length, 7-pt Helvetica or Arial font for atom labels, 10-pt Helvetica or Arial font for captions, fixed length 11.9 pt, bold width 1.4 pt, line width 0.42 pt, margin width 1.4 pt, hash spacing 1.4 pt.

The page setup should be set to 100%. With appropriate margin settings, a maximum width of 17 cm should be created for structure blocks, schemes, and equations. Compound numbers should be in boldface type, but not atom labels or captions.

Color reproduction of Figures, Schemes and/or formulae is strongly encouraged and free of charge.

Good-quality representations of graphical material are a prerequisite for publication in Helvetica. Please consult the IUPAC Recommendations on Graphical Representation of Stereochemical Configuration and Standards for Chemical Structure Diagrams (see J. Brecher, Pure Appl. Chem. 2008, 80, 277). Italicize symbols of physical quantities, but not their units (e.g., T for temperature, in contrast to T for the unit Tesla, but K as unit; J, but Hz; a, but nm), stereochemical information (cis, Z, R, etc.), locants (N-methyl, tert-butyl) and symmetry (C2v). Chemical formulae should be numbered with boldface Arabic numerals (e.g., 1). Labels of axes are to be separated from their units by square brackets (e.g., T [K]) and the upper and right-hand lines joining the axes are to be removed. Abbreviations such as Me, Et, Bu, Pr, Bu, and Ph (not ø) may be used in formulae. General substituents should be indicated by R1, R2 (not R2, which means 2 R) or R, R'. The spatial arrangement of the substituents should be indicated by hatched and solid wedges. A minus sign must be as long as the crossbar of a plus sign. Microscopy images (optical, electron, or scanning probe) should always contain a scale bar.

Nomenclature. All new compounds should be named in accordance with the rules and recommendations of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC), the International Union of Biochemistry (IUB), and the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (IUPAP). As an additional guideline, the Index Guide of Chemical Abstracts should be consulted. The use of ACD/Name (version 2018) is recommended.

For common solvents, reagents, or other compounds, the molecular formulae or accepted abbreviations may be used: e.g., CHCl3, NaCl, SOCl2, MeOH, DMF, DMSO, THF, Py. An ad hoc abbreviation may be used for a name or formula that occurs repeatedly. This has to be clearly defined, e.g., tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).

Different alkyl or arylalkyl radicals should be designated with superscripted numbers: R1, R2, R3, etc. (Subscripts are used only to denote stoichiometry.) Aryl radicals should be designated by Ar1, Ar2, etc., all others by X, Y, etc. (e.g., X = O, Y = NH2, Z = Br).

Individual atoms should be referred to as C(2), N(5) (not C-2 and N-5), etc. For ‘hydrogen atom attached to carbon atom 4’, etc., Helvetica prefers the notation H–C(4).

Units and Their Symbols. SI Units are to be used, especially in contributions dealing with physical chemistry. Significant figures should be respected.

Crystal-Structure Analysis. Authors must deposit their data before submitting their manuscripts or update data already available, so that referees can retrieve the information directly from the database. Please use the free online Checkcif service provided by the International Union of Crystallography and submit the Checkcif report along with your manuscript. Please ensure that the data deposited with the database are identical to those in the manuscript.
Crystallographic data should not be sent as Supporting Information but should be deposited with either the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre for organic and organometallic compounds or with the Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe for inorganic compounds, elements, metals, and minerals.

If a crystal structure analysis is not an essential part of the manuscript, only a footnote is required indicating where the detailed results can be found. Otherwise, the following data should be given in the manuscript: crystal dimensions, crystal system, space group, unit cell dimensions and volume, $\rho_{calc}$, $2\theta_{max}$, radiation, wavelength, scan mode, temperature of measurement, no. of measured and independent reflections, no. of reflections included in refinement, $\sigma$ limits, whether and how Lorentzian polarization and absorption corrections were performed ($\mu$, min/max transmission), method of structure solution and program, method of refinement and program, no. of parameters, treatment of H-atoms, $R$, $wR$, whether refined against $|F|$ or $|F|^2$, residual electron density, and the database in which the detailed results are deposited. An ORTEP-type plot will not be reproduced when it merely serves to confirm the structure of a synthetic intermediate.

For organic and organometallic compounds: Send your data including author and journal details in CIF format to the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ (UK); tel: (+44)1223-336-408; fax: (+44)1223-336-033; e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk; see also www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/depositing.html). The data will be assigned a registry number, which should be included with the following standard text in the manuscript: ‘CCDC-… contain(s) the supplementary crystallographic data for this work. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.’

For inorganic compounds: The Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe only accepts data deposited in electronic form (in CIF format). Send the data by e-mail (or on disk) to FIZ, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen (Germany); tel: (+49)7247-808-205; fax: (+49)7247-808-666; e-mail: crysdata@fiz-karlsruhe.de; www.fiz-karlsruhe.de under ‘Products’. You will be given a CSD number, which should be included with the following standard text in the manuscript: ‘Further details of the crystal structure investigation(s) can be obtained from the Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany (fax: (+49)7247-808-666; e-mail: crysdata@fiz-karlsruhe.de) on quoting the depository number CSD-…’

For proteins: Protein Data Bank (www.rcsb.org/pdb/home/home.do).

Supplementary Material. All material that is intended to be published as Supporting Information should be presented succinctly. This material undergoes the peer review process and must therefore be included with the original submission. The author bears full responsibility for the content of the Supplementary Material. Color and animated multimedia applications are welcome and published online at no cost to the author or reader. Please refer to such applications in the article itself where appropriate (see the Supplementary Material).

Supplementary Material should not include crystallographic data that are available from CCDC or FIZ.

To submit multimedia files that exceed 5 MB in size, please save them on your web server, but do not link to them. Send us the URL so we can download the files and make them available to referees and, if accepted, to readers. Please use suitable compression technology to avoid exceedingly large movie files (>10 MB) for the benefit of referees’ and readers’ bandwidth and storage capacity. Also, please make sure that your movies are saved in a common format (such as MPEG, AVI, QuickTime, GIF) that can be played on at least two different computer platforms (out of Windows/MacOS/Linux). Smaller files can simply be uploaded via the Editorial Manager.

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