

American Chemical Society Publication Guidelines

TITLE. The title should accurately, clearly, and concisely reflect the emphasis and content of the paper. The title must be brief and grammatically correct

AUTHOR NAMES. Include in the byline all those who have made substantial contributions to the work, even if the paper was actually written by only one person. Use first names, initials, and surnames (e.g., John R. Smith) or first initials, second names, and surnames (e.g., J. Robert Smith). Do not use only initials with surnames (e.g., J. R. Smith) because this causes indexing and retrieval difficulties and interferes with unique identification of an author. Do not include professional or official titles or academic degrees. At least one author must be designated with an asterisk as the author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

AUTHOR ADDRESS: The affiliation should be the institution where the work was conducted.

ABSTRACT: All manuscripts must be accompanied by an abstract. The abstract should briefly state the problem or purpose of the research, indicate the theoretical or experimental plan used, summarize the principal findings, and point out major conclusions. The optimal length is one paragraph.

KEYWORDS: If you are submitting your paper to a journal that requires keywords, provide significant keywords to aid the reader in literature retrieval.

MANUSCRIPT TEXT: For full guidelines, please see instructions below for *Analytical Chemistry* publications.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Generally the last paragraph of the paper is the place to acknowledge people, organizations, and financing (you may state grant numbers and sponsors here). Avoid use of phrases like “we (I or the authors) would like to thank” and “we (I or the authors) wish to thank”, instead use “we (I or the authors) thank”. Follow the journal’s guidelines on what to include in the Acknowledgments section.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION PARAGRAPH: The contents of Supporting Information may include the following: (1) large tables, (2) extensive figures, (3) lengthy experimental procedures, (4) mathematical derivations, (5) analytical and spectral characterization data, (6) molecular modeling coordinates, (7) modeling programs, (8) crystallographic information files (CIF), (9) instrument and circuit diagrams, (10) and expanded discussions of peripheral findings.

FIGURE CAPTIONS: Each figure must have a caption that includes the figure number and a brief description, preferably one or two sentences. The caption should immediately follow the figure with the format “Figure X. Figure caption.”. All figures must be mentioned in the text consecutively and numbered with Arabic numerals. The caption should be understandable without reference to the text. It is preferable to place the keys to symbols used in the figure in the caption, not in the artwork. Ensure that the symbols and abbreviations in the caption agree with those in the figure itself and in the text and that the figure is already sized appropriately.

SCHEME TITLES: Chemical reactions and flow diagrams may be called schemes. Schemes may have brief titles describing their contents. The artwork for each scheme should immediately follow the scheme title. The title should follow the format “Scheme X. Scheme Title”. All schemes must be mentioned in the text consecutively and numbered with Arabic numerals. Schemes may also have footnotes, inserted after the artwork.

CHART TITLES: Lists of structures may be called charts. Charts may have brief titles describing their contents. The title should follow the format “Chart X. Chart Title”. Charts may also have footnotes. To insert the chart into the template, be sure it is already sized appropriately and paste it immediately after the chart title.

TABLES: Each table must have a brief (one phrase or sentence) title that describes its contents. The title should follow the format “Table X. Table Title”. The title should be understandable without reference to the text. Put details in footnotes, not in the title. Define nonstandard abbreviations in footnotes.

Use tables when the data cannot be presented clearly as narrative, when many precise numbers must be presented, or when more meaningful interrelationships can be conveyed by the tabular format. Tables should supplement, not duplicate, text and figures. Tables should be simple and concise. It is preferable to use the Table Tool in your word-processing package, placing one entry per cell, to generate tables.

REFERENCES: In many journals, references are placed at the end of the article, while in others they are treated as footnotes. In any case, place your list of references at the end of the manuscript. The appropriate placement will be made as part of the editorial process. In ACS publications, references are cited in three ways: superscript numbers, italic numbers on the line and in parentheses, and by author name and year of publication in parentheses inside the punctuation. Please use the appropriate style for the journal for which you are submitting your manuscript. Authors are responsible for the accuracy and completeness of all references. Authors should check all parts of each reference listing against the original document. Detailed information on reference style can be found in *The ACS Style Guide*, 2nd ed., available from Oxford Press.

Analytical Chemistry Publication Guidelines

Length

The maximum length of research articles is seven journal pages. Absent a convincing justification by the authors, the Editor will normally require condensation of longer papers. For estimation purposes, authors should use 1000 words per journal page, with a figure (not including the caption) or table counting as 200 words.

Text

Consult the publication for the general writing style. Write for the specialist. It is not necessary to include information and details or techniques that should be common knowledge to those in the field.

General organization. Indicate the breakdown among and within sections with center heads and side heads. Results and Discussion follow the Experimental Section. Keep all information pertinent to a particular section, and avoid repetition.

Introduction. The introduction should state the purpose of the investigation and must include appropriate citations of relevant, precedent work but should not include an extensive review of marginally related literature. If the manuscript describes a new method, indicate why it is preferable to older methods. If the manuscript describes an improved analysis of a substance, the competing methods must be referenced and compared. Absence of appropriate literature references can be grounds for rejection of the paper.

Experimental section. Use complete sentences (i.e., do not use outline form). Be consistent in voice and tense. For apparatus, list only devices of a specialized nature. List and describe preparation of special reagents only. Do not list those normally found in the laboratory and preparations described in standard handbooks and texts. Because procedures are intended as instructions to permit work to be repeated by others, give adequate details of critical steps. Published procedures should be cited but not described, except where the presentation involves substantial modifications. Very detailed procedures should be presented in Supporting Information.

Safety considerations. Describe all safety considerations, including any procedures that are hazardous, any reagents that are toxic, and any procedures requiring special precautions, in enough detail so that workers in the laboratory repeating the experiments can take appropriate safety measures. Procedures and references for the neutralization, deactivation, and ultimate disposal of unusual byproducts should be included.

Results and discussion. The results may be presented in tables or figures; however, many simple findings can be presented directly in the text with no need for tables or figures. The discussion should be concise and deal with the interpretation of the results. In most cases, combining results and discussion in a single section will give a clearer, more compact presentation.

Conclusions. Use the conclusion section only for interpretation and not to summarize information already presented in the text or abstract.

References. References to notes/comments and to the permanent literature should be numbered in one consecutive series by order of mention in the text. The complete list of literature citations should be placed on a separate page, double-spaced, at the end of the manuscript. Reference numbers in the text must be superscripted. The accuracy and completeness of the references are the authors' responsibility.

Use *Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index* abbreviations for journal names, and provide publication year, volume, and page number (inclusive pagination is recommended). *Chemical Abstracts* reference information for foreign publications that are not readily available should also be supplied.

List submitted articles as "in press" *only* if formally accepted for publication, and give the volume number and year, if known. Otherwise, use "submitted to" or "unpublished work" with the name of the place where the work was done and the date. Include name, affiliation, and date for "personal communications". Examples of the reference format:

(1) Ho, M.; Pemberton, J. E. *Anal. Chem.* **1998**, 70, 4915–4920.

(2) Bard, A. J.; Faulker, L. R. *Electrochemical Methods*, 2nd ed.; Wiley: New York; 2001.

(3) Francesconi, K. A.; Kuehnelt, D. In *Environmental Chemistry of Arsenic*; Frankenberger, W. T., Jr., Ed.; Marcel Dekker: New York, 2002; pp 51–94.

Acknowledgment. Authors may acknowledge technical assistance, gifts, the source of special materials, financial support, meeting presentation information, and the auspices under which work was done, including permission to publish. If the article is dedicated to another scholar, a brief statement such as, "This article is dedicated to [name]", can be included.

Figures and tables

Do not use figures or tables that duplicate each other or material already in the text. Calibration plots will not normally be published; give the information in a table or in the text. Do not include tables or figures that have already been published. If the use of a large number of figures is desired to illustrate a phenomenon, the figures can be published as Supporting Information. Straight-line figures are often not needed; the information they convey can be described sufficiently (and in less space) in the text.

Tables. Prepare tables in a consistent form, furnish each with an appropriate title, and number consecutively in the order of appearance in the text. Each table should be on a separate separate page and collated at the end of the manuscript.

Figures. The quality of the submitted electronic files determines the final quality of the published illustrations. Diagrams, graphs, charts, and other artwork should be created with dark text and lines on white or other light backgrounds. In general, bar graphs are a waste of space and are discouraged.

Remember that artwork and graphs must fit a one-column (8.25 cm) or two-column (17.78 cm) format. The maximum height is 24 cm. For best results, submit illustrations in the actual size at which they should appear. If artwork will need to be reduced, choose a lettering size large enough to be legible after the figure is reduced. Avoid using complex textures and shading; these do not reproduce well. To show a pattern, use a simple crosshatch design.

Photographs should be full-size, in high-resolution files. If possible, please size the photographs so that they are single- or double-column width, to avoid the need for reduction. Color reproduction, if approved by the Editor, will be provided at no cost to the authors. Color illustrations should only be submitted if essential for clear communication. Information on the prices of black-and-white or color reprints will be provided when the manuscript is in production.

Figure captions. On one page, include a double-spaced list of all captions and legends for illustrations. Make the legend a part of the caption instead of inserting it within the figure.