

Guide for Authors

COORDINATION CHEMISTRY REVIEWS



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EDITOR



Professor A.B.P. Lever, the founding editor of *Coordination Chemistry Reviews*, was born in London in 1936 and was educated at the Imperial College of Science and Technology (B.Sc. and Ph.D.). Subsequently he worked as a Post-Doctoral Fellow for Professors Nyholm and Lewis (now Lord Lewis) at the University College London, before taking up a Lectureship at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, in 1962. In 1967 he moved to Canada to take up an Assistant Professorship at York University in Toronto where he was subsequently promoted to Full Professor in 1972. Professor Lever's interests lie

in electronic spectroscopy of inorganic systems, chemical computation, inorganic electrochemistry, phthalocyanine chemistry and electroanalytical chemistry leading to chemical sensors. Of late he has been especially involved in the theory and physical properties of inorganic complexes of redox active ligands. He has published over 250 papers, is the author of two editions of "Inorganic Electronic Spectroscopy" (Elsevier Science 1968 and 1984), co-editor of "The Phthalocyanines; Properties and Applications" (with C.C. Leznoff), Vols. 1–3, of a Series of Physical Bioinorganic Chemistry Texts (with Harry B. Gray), 5

volumes and co-editor (with E.I. Solomon) of 2 volumes of “Inorganic Electronic Structure and Spectroscopy” (John Wiley, 1999), and Editor of Vols. 1 and 2 of “Comprehensive Coordination Chemistry II”, a 10 volumes set—Series Editors Thomas J. Meyer and Jon McCleverty (Elsevier, 2004). In 1997 he was promoted to Distinguished Research Professor by York University. In 2000 he was honoured with a two year Killam Research Fellowship sponsored by the Canada Council for the Arts, and in July, 2002 was honoured with the Linstead Award for Career Achievements in Phthalocyanine Chemistry.

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1. Aims and scope

The journal offers rapid publication of review articles on topics of current interest and importance in coordination chemistry. The term ‘coordination chemistry’ is interpreted broadly, and includes all aspects of inorganic and physical inorganic chemistry inclusive of organometallic chemistry. In general the reviews survey developments in a particular area during the last few years, or discuss the results obtained with a particular technique. Special issues are published from time to time on topics of current interest and importance. These special issues may also focus on contributions from a specific country or area of the world, or contain the proceedings of invited lectures to major international conferences. Full book length articles also appear occasionally. Good reviews are essential educational tools for those working in inorganic chemistry. *Coordination Chemistry Reviews* will continue to act as a focal point for informative critical surveys of inorganic and physical inorganic chemistry.

2. Abstracting and Indexing services

Chemical Abstracts, Current Contents – Physical, Chemical Earth Sciences, PASCAL/CNRS.

3. Types of contributions

- Reviews (invited and unsolicited)
- Plenary contributions from selected international conferences
- Letters to the Editor
- Book Reviews

Prospective authors should contact the Editor concerning their proposed article, to ensure that it is suitable for publication in CCR and does not overlap other contributions.

4. Submission of contributions

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It is useful for refereeing purposes to include a hardcopy and an electronic copy, if possible, of the submitted manuscript with the graphics (figures, schemes etc.) embedded in the text in their desired locations. However, when submitting the final revised version, graphics should be separated out on individual pages AND also each one should be supplied individually as a separate file in an acceptable graphic format. This includes molecular formulae embedded in a manuscript, which should be supplied as individual files, preferably in Chemdraw format (see <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/ccr>).

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Coordination Chemistry Reviews has no page charges.

5. Preparation of manuscripts on disk

5.1. Main Text

Articles prepared using any of the more popular wordprocessing packages are acceptable but please note the following points.

- Submissions should be made on a double-density or high-density 3.5" disk. We can also accept electronic submission on Zip disks and CD-ROMS.
- The disk format, word-processor format, file name(s) and the title and authors of the article should be indicated on the disk.

- The disk should always be accompanied by a hardcopy version of the article, and the content of the two should be identical.
- The disk text **must** be the same as that of the final refereed, revised manuscript.
- Disks formatted for either IBM PC compatibles or Apple Macintosh are preferred. If you can provide either of these, our preference is for the former.
- The article should be saved in the native format of the word processor used, e.g. WordPerfect, Microsoft Word, etc.
- Although most popular word processor file formats are acceptable, we cannot guarantee the usability of all formats. If the disk you send us proves to be unusable, we will publish your article from the hard copy.
- Please do not send ASCII files as relevant data may be lost.
- There is no need to spend time formatting your article so that the printout is visually attractive (e.g. by making headings bold), as most formatting instructions will be removed upon processing.
- Leave a blank line between each paragraph and between each entry in the list of bibliographic references.
- Tables should preferably be placed in the **same electronic file** as the text. Authors should consult a recent issue of the Journal for table layout.

5.2. Graphics

General

Both scanned and computer-generated illustrations, either in colour or black and white, are acceptable.

Requirements

The following requirements are to be met:

Hardcopy must be sent unless the author submits their manuscript electronically. Since we cannot a priori guarantee the usability of your graphic file(s), hard copies of all illustrations should accompany the accepted printout of the manuscript in all cases. One set should be in a publishable condition.

Disks: Files should preferably be submitted on disk, either IBM or Macintosh. Submission via e-mail is not recommended for large files.

Format: TIFF or EPS files are preferred. TIFF files should preferably be compressed, but only LZW (Macintosh) compression is acceptable. Please note that corrections in EPS figures are only possible if they have been prepared with Adobe Illustrator 3.0 or higher versions. The usability of other formats is to a large extent dependent on the information you supply us with concerning the soft- and hardware used. It is a good idea to put the relevant information in the header of the file.

Resolution: Drawings made with Adobe Illustrator and Aldus Freehand (Macintosh) and CorelDraw (IBM/DOS) generally give good results. Drawings made in WordPerfect or Word generally have a too low resolution; only if made at a much higher resolution (1016 dpi) can they be used. Files of scanned line drawings are acceptable if done at a minimum of 1016 dpi. For scanned halftone figures a resolution of 300 dpi is sufficient. Scanned figures compressed with JPEG usually give no problems. Please note that scanned figures cannot be enlarged, only reduced.

On page VII you will find a pictorial presentation of our disk requirements.

5.3. Free online colour reproduction

Submit colour illustrations as original photographs, high quality computer prints or transparencies, close to the size expected in publication, or as 35 mm slides. Polaroid colour prints are not suitable. If, together with your accepted article, you submit usable colour figures then Elsevier will ensure, at no additional charge, that these figures will appear in colour on the web (e.g., ScienceDirect and other sites) regardless of whether or not these illustrations are reproduced in colour in the printed version. For colour reproduction in print, you will receive information regarding the possible costs from Elsevier after receipt of your accepted article. For further information on the preparation of electronic articles, please see <http://www.authors.elsevier.com/artwork>.

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6. Manuscript preparation

This is detailed in pictorial form on pages V and VI.

6.1. Language

Papers will be published in English. Authors' manuscripts must be consistent in style, spelling and syntax.

6.2. Estimation of length

For a rough estimate of the final length of their printed article, authors should count 850 words per full two-column page and four illustrations per page.

6.3. Keywords

A maximum of six keywords should be indicated below the abstract to describe the contents of the manuscript. Keywords should be selected, if appropriate, from the following classes: theoretical methods, experimental

methods, phenomena, materials, and applications. For a recommended list of keywords used in the Journal please visit the Journal's website at www.elsevier.com/locate/ccr.

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Illustrations may be printed free of charge in colour, on a case by case basis, if they are judged by the Editor to be essential to the presentation. Generally, however, the publisher and author will each bear part of the extra costs involved. It is worthwhile to note that if an author(s) requires colour for a number of figures, grouping them together on the same page (where possible) will reduce the colour cost incurred, as colour is charged per page not per figure. Please also see section 5.3 on free colour reproduction on the web.

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The *Guide for Authors* for preparing manuscripts for submission to *Coordination Chemistry Reviews* may change from time to time, the latest Guide can be found at <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/ccr>.

9. Plan of a typical manuscript

Authors' names linked to addresses by superscript letters

Concise, informative title

Metallization of polythiophenes¹

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Abstract

Basic to an understanding of electronic, optical and transport properties of conjugated polymers is a knowledge of the underlying electronic structure, the so-called band structure. In this paper, the concept of band structure in one-dimensional conjugated systems is developed for the non-expert in solid state physics. The results of combined theoretical-experimental studies are illustrated with several examples.

Keywords: Conjugated polymers; Electronic structure; Band structure

1. Introduction

Quantum chemical basis

Stationary states, energy eigenvalues
It is perhaps trivial to state that if one could merely solve the (time-dependent) Schrödinger equation for a particular molecule, then one could, in principle, compute all observable properties of the molecule. Except for a few well-chosen small molecules, the task of computing the stationary states of the molecule, even with today's computers, is formidable. The level of approximation at which, in practice, modern band structure models are based, is defined without detailed elaboration, and referred to the literature for earlier relevant work [1-6].

2. Experimental

PJHT was prepared as previously described [1]. The idealized molecular structure of PJHT made in this manner is shown in Fig. 1. PJHT thin films were prepared by spinning a chloroform solution (1 mg/ml) onto an Al substrate.

3. Results

3.1. Cu/PJHT

In the pristine system, the unresolved C(1s) and S(2p) core level maxima appear at 285.0 eV and -164.0 eV, respectively. The S(2p) spectra measured prior to deposition contain two resolvable peaks, as seen in Fig. 2. These two peaks are due to spin-orbit coupling (S(2p_{3/2}), S(2p_{1/2})) and are in the expected ratio of 1:2. The 2p_{3/2} peak at -165.3 eV and the 2p_{1/2} peak at -15 eV both had full width at half-maximum values (FWHM) of 1.3 eV. The spectrum of the pristine material indicates that only one type of S is present and the measured values agree with those detailed earlier [7-10].

Essential for all papers: a concise, informative abstract, 4-6 keywords

Double spacing with wide margins

Section titles and subtitles numbered consecutively

Details for corresponding author, fax, e-mail, dedication, etc.

¹Dedicated to Professor Hiroo Inokuchi.

²Corresponding author. Fax: +41 21 235 444, e-mail: i.holmes@raisin.saph
Present address: Institute of Physical and Organic Chemistry, Rostov University, Rostov-on-Don 344104, Russian Federation.

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4. Conclusions
The use of X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy has revealed that Cu and Ag react exclusively with S sites on PJHT. Cu more extensively than Ag. Au does not react with this polymer. This is in keeping with the expected order of chemical reactivity of these metals.

Acknowledgements
The authors wish to thank the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada and the Fonds pour la Formation de Chercheurs et l'Aide à la Recherche du Québec for funding this research.

- References
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 - [8] A. Fischer, Thesis, Delft University of Technology, The Netherlands.

Sample	Preparation condition			ESR parameters	
	Pressure (GPa)	T (°C)	Reaction time	g	ΔH (G)
CuPC-LW	ambient pressure (vacuum)	380	10 min	2.150 (g)	85 (ANP)
				2.051 (g)	155 (ANP)
				2.054 (g)	155 (ANP)
CuPC-400	5	400	10 min	2.236 (g)	4
				2.054 (g)	4
				2.115 (g)	4

Table 1. X-band ESR parameters of the broad anisotropic localized on copper in poly-CuPC compounds synthesized at various temperatures

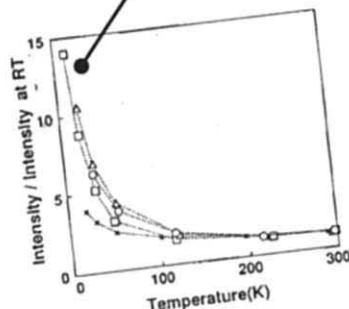


Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of the intensity of the ESR spectra: x, PTCD-60W; □, PTCD-10W; ○, perylene-10W.

Fig. 2. SEM micrograph of the electrode prepared from 0.1 M pyrrole solution coated on a glass substrate. The polymer matrix was extracted using DMSO (reproduction 73%).



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graphs of high contrast.
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the photograph.

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10. Disk information pictorially

