Guidelines for Authors

EurJIC
European Journal
of Inorganic Chemistry

1. General Information

The *European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry* (*EurJIC*) is published twice monthly.

Manuscripts should be submitted online using our online submission service at http://webeos.wiley-vch.de/osm/jsp/osm.jsp. You should prepare a **single file containing all tables, graphics, supporting information (where appropriate) etc.** Acceptable file formats are **Microsoft Word, Rich Text Format, Postscript and PDF**. Avoid the use of page breaks even between the title page and the introduction, and try to fit as many graphics as possible onto a single page if they are not inserted into the correct position in the text. The file should have margins of 2 cm and be 1.5-line spaced.

Authors can follow the progress of their manuscript on their **personal homepage**, which is created automatically upon initial registration. This homepage is the same for the family of Wiley-VCH European journals and can be used to **store all versions of a submitted paper** and to **upload the revised manuscript after acceptance**. Your referee reports for the family of Wiley-VCH European journals are also archived here.

No paper copies of the manuscript are required when using this system.

- The author must inform the editor of all manuscripts submitted, soon to be submitted, or in press at other journals that have a bearing on the manuscript being submitted.
- The correspondence author of a Microreview will receive a complimentary copy of the journal along with a PDF file of his/her paper restricted to 50 printouts; the correspondence author of other articles will receive a PDF file restricted to 25 printouts. Colour figures can be reproduced. Unless essential for the understanding of a paper, authors will be requested to make a contribution towards the costs of colour reproduction. Details will be provided after acceptance of the manuscript.
- We encourage authors to submit pictures for the cover page.

IMPORTANT: Any manuscript already available on personal/group web pages will be considered by the editors as already published and will not be accepted.

2. Types of Contributions

EurJIC publishes articles on synthetic organic chemistry, bioorganic chemistry and physical organic chemistry. All contributions undergo peer review. An author may appeal against the decision on his/her manuscript, in writing. Three types of contributions are accepted for publication:

- **Full Papers** are articles with an Experimental Section that describe a significant contribution to the development of an area of research of importance. There are no restrictions placed on the length of a Full Paper.
- **Short Communications** are brief reports on results of high significance and urgency. Generally, they are no longer than 12−16 double-spaced pages or 3−4 typeset pages. An Experimental Section (as a separate paragraph or as part of the references) is desirable; if it is not included in the paper, the experimental data should be submitted as Supplementary Material for refereeing purposes, and marked as such.
- **A Microreview** introduces the reader to a particular area of an author's research through a concise overview of a selected topic. As a rule, Microreviews are written on invitation, although unsolicited articles are also welcome. It is recommended, however, to contact the editor before submitting an unsolicited Microreview. The content should balance scope with depth; it should be a focused review of 25−30 double-spaced pages or 6−8 typeset pages. Reference to important work from others that is significant to the topic should be included. Microreviews will be refereed but will have no Experimental Section.

A modular version of these Guidelines is available as separate PDF files on the internet at http://www.eurjic.org.

3. Document Templates

Document template files have been created to assist authors in preparing manuscripts for the *European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry.* Use of this easy-to-follow tool facilitates manuscript preparation, reduces revision and shortens publication times.

The files **eurjournw97.dot** for PC, **eurjourn.dot** for Mac (Mac Word 6) or **eurjournoffice2001mac.dot** (Mac Word 2001) can be downloaded from our Guidelines on the World Wide Web (http://www.eurjic.org), where more information on their use may be found.

4. Manuscript Preparation

4.1 General

The whole of the manuscript should be 1.5-line spaced and in a large script (Times New Roman, 12 pt). We recommend that you prepare your text with **Microsoft Word (PC or Macintosh versions)** (see Section 4.2). Use the automatic pagination function incorporated in your word processor to number the pages; do not insert page numbers by hand. Leave a 2-cm margin around the perimeter of each page. **The figures, schemes and graphical abstract in the accepted version should be camera-ready**. Consult a current issue of the journal for an overview of the format. A manuscript should comprise: ☐ Title Page ☐ Keywords ☐ Main Text ☐ Experimental Section ☐ Acknowledgments (optional) ☐ Captions ☐ Tables ☐ References ☐ Schemes and Figures ☐ Graphical Abstract (without text). ☐ For Microreviews only: Biographical sketch and a portrait-quality photograph.

4.2 Text

The text should be typed with carriage returns (hard returns) only at the end of a paragraph, title, heading, and similar features. Avoid end-of-line word divisions.

Use character formatting for italic and bold characters. Avoid any *special style sheets* to format these features. Write *capital letters* using the keyboard (shift + letter key), **not** the format “Capital letter” in Word.

Use only characters from the Symbol and Normal Text character sets, especially when inserting Greek letters and characters with umlauts, accents, tildes, etc.: α, Å, ã, ä, à.

There are three types of hyphens: normal dashes (-), N-dashes (−), and M-dashes (—) on your keyboard. Use these as illustrated — spacing is important too — in the following examples:

well-known reaction
six-membered ring
3-position of the ring
signal-to-noise ratio
Mo-K_α
1,2-dicyanobutane
p-tert-butylphenol
(−)-tartaric acid
$[M^+ - CH_3]$
80−100 mg

C−H bond
Tables 2−4
carbon−oxygen bond
C−N stretch
Diels−Alder reaction
structure−activity relationship
carried out at −10°C
cm^{-1}

Use the symbol × where appropriate, rather than the letter x:
... washed with water (2 × 150 mL) ...
Use the double quotation marks “...” rather than „...“, "..." or «...»

Graphics (including structural formulas, schemes, figures, equations, small graphical items that appear in captions, and tables containing graphical items) must be submitted camera-ready on separate sheets after acceptance of the manuscript (see Section 4.5).

The Field, Object, or Formula-Editor commands on the Insert menu should be avoided, consult the table below to create the depicted graphical symbols.

Instead of these graphical symbols	$P\bar{1}$	L_2^{2+}	$\tilde{\nu}$	$[\alpha]_D^{20}$
please use these text alternatives	*P*1bar	$L_2{}^{2+}$	nu(tilde)	$[\alpha]_D{}^{20}$

Lines or **arcs**, for example to indicate ring compounds, cannot be used within the text. Another method for indicating such compounds must be devised. Please contact the Editorial Office if any help is needed.

4.3 Tables

Use the Insert Table command from the Table menu or use the Insert Table button on the Standard toolbar for creating tables. Exception: Tables *containing* embedded graphical items are treated as graphics and will be scanned. Please do not use hard returns or tabs within the cells of a table; instead use a *soft return* (shift + return).

4.4 References

We strongly recommend the use of the Endnotes feature of Word. If you prefer not to use this function, references should be indicated by numbers in square brackets as superscripts and, if applicable, after punctuation (example: text.[1]). Use the Format Font menu. In the case of Endnotes the square brackets are not needed.

The Author is responsible for correct citations. The *European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry* is a member of Cross Ref. (http://www.crossref.org), a service which links reference citations to the online content that those references cite. This can only function if the citations are accurate. Please ensure that only one reference is cited under each reference number. For example:

[1] A. Einstein, A. N. Other, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2003**, 1−15.
[2] P. Pat, A. Pandy, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2003**, *7*, 222−229.

rather than:

[1] A. Einstein, A. N. Other, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2003**, 1−15; P. Pat, A. Pandy, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2001**, *7*, 222−229.

References subdivided into parts a, b, etc. are, however, acceptable. For example:

[1] [1a] A. Einstein, A. N. Other, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2003**, 1−15.
[1b] P. Pat, A. Pandy, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2001**, *7*, 222−229.

4.5 Graphics

Graphics are schemes, figures, equations, small graphical items that appear in captions, and tables containing graphical items. Graphics differ fundamentally from the text portion of your manuscript in that they must be scanned or electronically processed and will appear in the journal exactly as they are submitted. In the revised version please submit **each graphic in its own file** within a graphic folder. The following formats are preferred: *.chm, *.cdr, *.cdx, *.doc, *.wmf (windows metafile), *.pdf, *.pct, *.tif, *.eps. For good reproduction the resolution should be a minimum of 300 dpi. If you wish to embed graphics in Winword, please send us two files only, one containing the text and one containing all graphics.

Consult the following table for the appropriate size of lettering. Lettering smaller than 3.0 mm will reproduce poorly. Use only one size of lettering per graphic, and please use a font like Times (or Times New Roman) which distinguishes between l (small L) as in HCl (hydrochloric acid) and I (capital i) as in HCI (iodocarbene).

Table 1. Guide for preparing graphics

		Maximum Graphic Width[a]	
Letter Size	**Font**	**1-Column Format**	**2-Column Format**
	Times New Roman		
3.0 mm	12	13 cm	26 cm
3.5 mm	**14**	**15 cm**[b]	–
4.0 mm	**16**	**17 cm**[b]	–
4.5 mm	18	19 cm	–

[a] Most graphics are in 1-column format. [b] We prefer lettering of 3.5 or 4.0 mm with maximum graphic widths of 15 or 17 cm, respectively.

Note that the graphical abstract must be in one-column format. Typically, one-column graphics constructed with ChemDraw should have the following settings: Print Setup: Orientation Portrait. Caption and Label Settings: Font Times New Roman, Font Style Standard, Size 12. **It is not possible to use colour in the Table of Contents**.

These settings help ensure the correct letter-size-to-graphic-width ratio for best reproduction.
Use abbreviations such as R^1, R^2 (not R$_2$), R′, R″, Ph, Me, Et, *i*Pr, *t*Bu, Ph, Bzl (benzyl), Bz (benzoyl), Hal, L, M (metal, not Me), X (heteroatom).

Attention **Macintosh** users: Please note that we cannot handle Mac-formatted Zip media.

Please note these details regarding the graphics files:
If the formula schemes of your manuscript are prepared with ChemDraw, please **save them as separate files when you come to submit your revised version**. They can then be collected in a single zip file for upload on your personal homepage.

All other graphics (formulae, schemes and figures not prepared with ChemDraw) should be saved separately as a *.doc file (Word) or in a Word-compatible graphics format [e.g., bitmap (*.bmp), windows metafile (*.wmf), pict (*.pct)].

6. Crystallographic Data

Authors must deposit the data of X-ray structure analyses in a crystallographic database before submitting their manuscript, so that referees can access the information electronically. The two databases, the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC) and the Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe (FIZ) have the same procedure for the deposition of data and both will be pleased to provide help. In general, you will receive a depository number from the database two working days after electronic deposition. Send your data to the appropriate address below and quote the standard text, including the depository number, in your manuscript.

- **For all compounds without C-H bonds:**

Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe (FIZ)
76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany
Phone: +49-(0)7247/808-205
Fax: +49-(0)7247/808-666;
E-mail: crysdata@fiz-karlsruhe.de
FTP: ftp.fiz-karlsruhe.de (under path /pub/csd)
WWW: http://www.fiz-karlsruhe.de (under "Products and Services ")

Further details of the crystal-structure investigation(s) may be obtained from the Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe, 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany, on quoting the depository number(s) CSD-....

- **For all compounds with at least one C-H bond:**

Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (CCDC)
12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK
Phone: +44-(0)1223/336-408
Fax: +44-(0)1223/336-033
E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk
WWW: http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk

CCDC-****** contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge at www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html [or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: (internat.) +44-1223/336-033; E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk].

NOTE: The International Union of Crystallography has set up a free service to check CIF files. This is based on a rich set of experience with such data: "Checkcif" thoroughly examines crystallographic data in the CIF format for completeness and consistency, and performs geometry and symmetry checks to detect possible errors of analysis, such as high residual electron densities. Authors who submit manuscripts with structural analyses (to be deposited with either FIZ or CCDC) are kindly asked to supply the report generated by the checkcif service.

Finally, before you return your revised manuscript, please update your database entry if necessary.

7. Electronic Supporting Information

A manuscript may include Electronic Supporting Information which will be accessible only on the WWW. Authors must keep a copy to make available to readers who do not have access to the internet. As this material [text, tables, schemes, figures **but not crystallographic (CIF) data** which must be submitted to either the FIZ or the CCDC] undergoes the peer review process, it must be included, clearly marked as "Supporting Information to be published electronically", when the paper is submitted. The following file formats are accepted: MS Winword or ASCII (*.doc, *.txt), MS Excel (*.xls), Encapsulated Postscript (*.eps), Portable Document Format (*.pdf), graphics embedded in MS Winword; if you wish to submit other formats, please consult the Editorial Office. When preparing such material, authors should keep in mind that — once accepted — it will be made available as provided by the author and not edited. Material accepted for electronic publication will be available mostly as PDF files (Adobe Acrobat Reader required) by following the Table of Contents link of EurJIC's WWW home page. A standard text will be added on the first page of the article in the printed version:

- Supporting information for this article is available on the WWW under http://www.eurjoc.org or from the author.

The supporting information file must start with the title of the paper, the authors, and the CASSI abbreviation of the journal to which it was submitted (e.g. *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*).

8. Basic Keyword List

An interjournal browsing facility has been developed for the readers of the WILEY-VCH journals *Advanced Synthesis and Catalysis, Angewandte Chemie International Edition, Chemistry − A European Journal, European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry, European Journal of Organic Chemistry, Zeitschrift für Anorganische und Allgemeine Chemie*, and the precursor journals *Chemische Berichte, Liebigs Annalen*, and *Journal für Praktische Chemie.* On the Internet you will be able to jump between thematically related contributions by mouse click.
To be able to offer this option on the WWW we have compiled a common keyword catalogue that is printed here and is also available online (http://www.eurjic.org).

To assist you in finding keywords they are listed according to categories. You may choose keywords from any category. As with all such records, a few guidelines facilitate the catalogue's use, and these are briefly explained below:
1. As many as possible, but 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, Diels-Alder reactions will be found under "Cycloadditions" and Claisen rearrangements under "Rearrangements".
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 instance, iron complexes under "Iron". Some group names like "Alkali metals" exist alongside the names of important members of the group like "Lithium". In such cases the group name is used for these members only when comparative studies are described. The members not appearing separately are also categorised under the group name.
5. A keyword in the form "N ligand" is only chosen if a considerable portion of the paper deals with the coordination of any ligand ligating through the atom concerned.
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 favour of "Sandwich complexes".

This list will be a "living" catalogue to be flexible enough to absorb the new developments in chemistry. We therefore welcome all suggestions from our authors that might improve its user-friendliness.

Analytical Chemistry and Spectroscopic Methods

- Analytical methods
- Circular dichroism
- Cyclic voltammetry
- Electron diffraction
- Electron microscopy
- Electrophoresis
- ENDOR spectroscopy
- EPR spectroscopy
- EXAFS spectroscopy
- Fluorescence spectroscopy
- Gas chromatography
- High-throughput screening
- Ion chromatography
- Ion exchange
- IR spectroscopy
- Isotopic labeling
- Laser spectroscopy
- Liquid chromatography
- Luminescence
- Mass spectrometry
- Moessbauer spectroscopy
- Neutron diffraction
- NMR spectroscopy
- Photoelectron spectroscopy
- Plasma chemistry
- Raman spectroscopy
- Rotational spectroscopy
- Scanning probe microscopy
- Sensors
- Surface analysis
- Trace analysis
- Surface plasmon resonance
- UV/Vis spectroscopy
- Vibrational spectroscopy
- Water chemistry
- X-ray absorption spectroscopy
- X-ray diffraction
- ZEKE spectroscopy

Biological Chemistry and Chemical Biology (including Biochemistry, Bioinorganic Chemistry, Bioorganic Chemistry, Medicinal Chemistry, and Molecular and Cell Biology

- Allosterism
- Amino acids
- Angiogenesis
- Antibiotics
- Antibodies
- Antifungal agents
- Antigens
- Antisense agents
- Antitumor agents
- Antiviral agents
- Azapeptides
- Azasugars
- Bioinformatics
- Bioinorganic chemistry
- Biological activity
- Biomimetic synthesis
- Bioorganic chemistry
- Biophysics
- Biosensors
- Biosynthesis
- Biotransformations
- C-Glycosides
- Carbohydrates
- Carbon dioxide fixation
- Carotenoids
- Cell adhesion
- Cell recognition
- Cerebrosides
- Chaperone proteins
- Cobalamines
- Cofactors
- Combinatorial chemistry
- Cyclitols
- Cyclodextrins
- Cytokines
- DNA
- DNA cleavage
- DNA damage
- DNA methylation
- DNA recognition
- DNA replication
- DNA structures
- Dopamines
- Drug delivery
- Drug design
- Electron transport
- Enzyme models
- Enzymes
- Fibrous proteins
- Fluorescent probes
- Gene expression
- Gene sequencing
- Gene technology
- Genomics
- Glycoconjugates
- Glyolipids
- Glycopeptides
- Glycoproteins
- Glycosides
- Glycosylation
- Growth factors
- Helical structures
- Heme proteins
- Hormones
- Hydrolases
- Immobilization
- Immunoassays
- Immunochemistry
- Immunology
- Inhibitors
- Ion channels
- Ionophores
- Isomerases
- Ligases
- Lipids
- Lipophilicity
- Lipoproteins
- Liposomes
- Lyases
- Medicinal chemistry
- Membrane proteins
- Membranes
- Metabolism
- Metalloenzymes
- Metalloproteins
- Micelles
- Molecular evolution
- mRNA
- Mutagenesis
- Natural products
- Neurochemistry
- Neurotransmitters
- Nitrogen fixation
- Nitrogenases
- Nucleic acids
- Nucleobases
- Nucleosides
- Nucleotides
- Oligonucleotides
- Oligosaccharides
- Oligoreductases
- Peptide nucleic acids
- Peptides
- Peptidomimetics
- Pheromones
- Phospholipids
- Photoaffinity labeling
- Photosynthesis
- Phytochemistry
- Polyketides
- Polymerase chain reaction
- Prodrugs
- Prostaglandins
- Protein design
- Protein engineering
- Protein folding
- Protein models
- Protein modifications
- Protein structures
- Proteins
- Proteomics
- Proton transport
- Radiopharmaceuticals
- Receptors
- Redox chemistry
- Ribonucleosides
- Ribozymes
- RNA
- RNA recognition
- RNA structures
- Sensitizers
- Sequence determination
- Sialic acids
- Siderophores
- Signal transduction
- Sphingolipids
- Steroids
- Structure-activity relationships
- Terpenoids
- Toxicology
- Transferases
- tRNA
- Vesicles
- Vitamins

Catalysis

- Asymmetric catalysis
- Autocatalysis
- Biphasic catalysis
- Catalytic antibodies
- Enzyme catalysis
- Heterogeneous catalysis
- Homogeneous catalysis
- Phase-transfer catalysis
- Supported catalysts

Coordination Chemistry: Compound Classes

Cage compounds
Chelates
Clathrates
Cluster compounds
Cuprates
Dendrimers
Heterometallic complexes
Metallacycles
Metallocenes
Nitrogen oxides
Polyoxometalates
Sandwich complexes
Ylides

Coordination Chemistry: Ligand Classes

Alkene ligands
Alkyne ligands
Allyl ligands
Arene ligands
As ligands
Bridging ligands
Carbene ligands
Carbonyl ligands
Carboxylate ligands
Carbyne ligands
Cyclopentadienyl ligands
Diene ligands
Dioxygen ligands
Hydride ligands
Isocyanide ligands
Macrocyclic ligands
N ligands
N,O ligands
N,P ligands
O ligands
Oxo ligands
P ligands
Peroxo ligands
Phosphane ligands
P ligands
S ligands
Si ligands
Tridentate ligands
Tripodal ligands
Vinylidene ligands

Coordination Chemistry: Methodology and Reactions

Carbon dioxide fixation
Chemical vapor deposition
Chiral resolution
Crystal engineering
Ligand design
Matrix isolation
Metathesis
Neighboring-group effects
Nitrogen fixation
O-O activation
Oxidation
Radical reactions
Reduction
Ring-opening polymerization
Solvent effects
Solvolysis
Substituent effects
Template synthesis

Coordination Chemistry: Structure

Agostic interactions
Aurophilicity
Charge transfer
Cooperative effects
Coordination modes
Donor-acceptor systems
Electron deficient compounds
Electronic structure
Electrostatic interactions
Fluxionality
Helical structures
Host-guest systems
Hydrogen bonds
Inclusion compounds
Isolobal relationship
Jahn-Teller distortion
Ligand effects
Metal-metal interactions
Multiple bonds
Noncovalent interactions
Pi interactions
Stacking interactions
Structure elucidation
Through-bond interactions
Through-space interactions

Elements and Element Groups

Actinides
Alkali metals
Alkaline earth metals
Aluminum
Antimony
Argon
Arsenic
Barium
Beryllium
Bismuth
Boron
Bromine
Cadmium
Calcium
Carbon
Cerium
Cesium
Chalcogens
Chlorine
Chromium
Cobalt
Copper
Deuterium
Fluorine
Gallium
Germanium
Gold
Group 13 elements
Group 14 elements
Hafnium
Halogens
Helium
Hydrogen
Indium
Iodine
Iridium
Iron
Krypton
Lanthanides
Lanthanum
Lead
Lithium
Magnesium
Manganese
Mercury
Molybdenum
Neon
Nickel
Niobium
Nitrogen
Noble gases
Osmium
Oxygen
Palladium
Phosphorus
Platinum
Pnicogens
Potassium
Rare earths
Rhenium
Rhodium
Rubidium
Ruthenium
Samarium

- Scandium
- Selenium
- Silicon
- Silver
- Sodium
- Strontium
- Sulfur
- Tantalum
- Technetium
- Tellurium
- Thallium
- Tin
- Titanium
- Tungsten
- Uranium
- Vanadium
- Xenon
- Ytterbium
- Yttrium
- Zinc
- Zirconium

Environmental and Atmospheric Chemistry

- Anions
- Atmospheric chemistry
- Cations
- Chlorine
- Computer chemistry
- Crop protection agents
- Cycloaddition
- Denitrification
- Desulfurization
- Environmental chemistry
- Fluorine
- Gas-phase reactions
- Green chemistry
- Halogenation
- Kinetics
- Molecular dynamics
- Molecular modeling
- Nitrogen oxides
- Oxidation
- Ozone
- Peroxides
- Photochemistry
- Photolysis
- Photooxidation
- Radical ions
- Radical reactions
- Radicals
- Reaction mechanisms
- Reaction intermediates
- Sensors
- Toxicology
- Trace analysis
- Waste prevention
- Water chemistry

Inorganic Chemistry

- Alanes
- Allotropy
- Alloys
- Aluminosilicates
- Amalgams
- Amorphous materials
- Anions
- Automerization
- Autoxidation
- Azides
- Bond theory
- Boranes
- Borates
- Carbene homologues
- Carbides
- Carboranes
- Cations
- Chain structures
- Chromates
- Clathrates
- Cluster compounds
- Cyanides
- Electron-deficient compounds
- Fluorides
- Halides
- High-pressure chemistry
- Host-guest systems
- Hydrates
- Hydrides
- Hypervalent compounds
- Inclusion compounds
- Intercalations
- Intermetallic phases
- Isoelectronic analogues
- Isomers
- Layered compounds
- Lewis acids
- Lewis bases
- Main group elements
- Metal-metal interactions
- Mixed-valent compounds
- Nitrides
- Nonstoichiometric compounds
- Organic-inorganic hybrid composites
- Perovskite phases
- Peroxides
- Phosphaalkenes
- Phosphaalkynes
- Phosphanes
- Phosphazenes
- Platinates
- Pnictides
- Polyanions
- Polycations
- Polychalcogenides
- Polyhalides
- Polymorphism
- Polyoxometalates
- Radical ions
- Radicals
- Silanes
- Silicates
- Sol-gel processes
- Solid-phase synthesis
- Solid-state reactions
- Solid-state structures
- Solvothermal synthesis
- Spinel phases
- Stannanes
- Subvalent compounds
- Synthesis design
- Titanates
- Topochemistry
- Transition metals
- Transuranium elements
- Valence isomerization
- Vanadates
- Zeolite analogues
- Zeolites
- Zincates
- Zintl anions
- Zintl phases

Materials Science: General

- Alloys
- Amorphous materials
- Automerization
- Block copolymers
- Ceramics
- Charge-carrier injection
- Chemical vapor deposition
- Chemical vapor transport
- Clays
- Cluster compounds
- Colloids
- Conducting materials
- Copolymerization
- Crystal engineering
- Crystal growth
- Cyclooligomerization
- Cyclotrimerization
- Dendrimers
- Doping
- Energy conversion
- Fullerenes
- Gels
- Glasses
- Holography
- Imprinting
- Intercalations
- Interfaces
- Intermetallic phases
- Ladder polymers
- Layered compounds
- Liquid crystals
- Materials science
- Membranes
- Mesophases
- Mesoporous materials
- Metal-metal interactions

Metallomesogens
Micelles
Microporous materials
Monolayers
Nanostructures
Nanotechnology
Nanotubes
Nonlinear optics
Polymerization
Polymers
Ring-opening polymerization
Scanning probe microscopy
Semiconductors
Sensitizers
Sensors
Superconductors
Surface chemistry
Thin films
Vesicles
Zeolite analogues
Zeolites

Organic Chemistry: Compound Classes

Alcohols
Aldehydes
Alkaloids
Alkanes
Alkenes
Alkynes
Allenes
Allylic compounds
Amides
Amines
Amino acids
Amino alcohols
Amino aldehydes
Amphiphiles
Anhydrides
Anions
Annulenes
Arenes
Arynes
Azides
Azo compounds
Azomethine ylides
Betaines
Biaryls
Calixarenes
Carbanions
Carbenes
Carbenoids
Carbocations
Carbocycles
Carbohydrates
Carboxylic acids
Carotenoids
Catenanes
Cations
Cavitands
Crown compounds
Cryptands
Cumulenes
Cyanides
Cyanines
Cyclodextrins
Cyclophanes
Dendrimers
Diazo compounds
Dyes/Pigments
Enols
Enones
Enynes
Fatty acids
Fragrances
Fullerenes
Fused-ring systems
Heterocycles
Hydrazones
Hydrides
Hydrocarbons
Ketones
Lactams
Lactones
Ladder polymers
Macrocycles
Mannich bases
Medium-ring compounds
Metallacycles
Natural products
Nitrogen heterocycles
Oxygen heterocycles
Peroxides
Pheromones
Phosphorus heterocycles
Phthalocyanines
Polycycles
Polymethines
Porphyrinoids
Quinodimethanes
Quinones
Radical ions
Radicals
Rotaxanes
Schiff bases
Small ring systems
Spiro compounds
Steroids
Sulfonamides
Sulfur heterocycles
Surfactants
Terpenoids
Ylides
Zwitterions

Organic Chemistry: Methodology and Reactions

Acylation
Aldol reactions
Alkylation
Allylation
Amination
Annulation
Aromatic substitution
Aromaticity
Asymmetric amplification
Asymmetric catalysis
Asymmetric synthesis
Automerization
Autoxidation
Biomimetic synthesis
C-C activation
C-C coupling
C-H activation
C1 building blocks
Carbonylation
Chiral auxiliaries
Chiral pool
Cleavage reactions
Combinatorial chemistry
Cracking
Cross-coupling
Cyclization
Cycloaddition
Cyclotrimerization
Dehydrogenation
Dihydroxylation
Dimerization
Domino reactions
Electrocyclic reactions
Electrophilic addition
Electrophilic substitution
Elimination
Ene reaction
Epoxidation
Flash pyrolysis
Glycosylation
Grignard reaction
Halogenation
Heck reaction
High-pressure chemistry
Hydroamination
Hydroboration
Hydroformylation
Hydrogen transfer
Hydrogenation
Hydrolysis
Hydrosilylation
Hydrostannation
Hydroxylation
Immobilization
Insertion
Ionic liquids
Isomerization
Lithiation
Metalation
Michael addition
Molecular diversity
Multicomponent reactions
Nucleophilic addition
Nucleophilic substitution
Olefination
Oligomerization
Oxidation
Oxygenation
Ozonolysis
Perfluorinated ligands
Pericyclic reaction
Phosphorylation
Photooxidation
Polymerization
Protecting groups
Protonation
Radical reactions
Rearrangement
Reduction
Retro reactions
Ring contraction
Ring expansion
Sigmatropic rearrangement
Solid-phase synthesis
Solvent effects
Solvolysis
Steric hindrance
Substituent effects
Synthesis design
Synthetic methods
Template synthesis
Topochemistry
Total synthesis
Transesterification
Umpolung
Wittig reactions

Organic Chemistry: Stereochemistry and Structures

Atropisomerism
Chemoselectivity
Chiral resolution
Chirality
Configuration determination
Conformation analysis
Conjugation
Enantioselectivity
Hyperconjugation
Kinetic resolution
Regioselectivity
Strained molecules
Structure elucidation
Tautomerism
Valence isomerization

Physical Chemistry (including Electrochemistry, Kinetics, Photochemistry, Radiochemistry, Thermodynamics and Theoretical Chemistry)

Ab initio calculations
Absorption
Acidity
Adsorption
Basicity
Biophysics
Bond energy
Bond theory
Calorimetry
CARS (Coherent Anti-Stokes Raman Scattering)
Charge carrier injection
Charge transfer
Chemisorption
Chromophores
Colloids
Computer chemistry
Conducting materials
Conical intersections
Crystal engineering
Crystal growth
Cyclic voltammetry
Density functional calculations
Donor-acceptor systems
Doping
Electrochemistry
Electron microscopy
Electron transfer
ELF (Electron Localization Function)
Energy conversion
Exchange interactions
Femtochemistry
Fluorescence
Fluorescent probes
Fractals
FRET (Fluorescence Resonant Energy Transfer)
Gas-phase reactions
Gels
Glasses
Group theory
Heats of formation
High-pressure chemistry
High-temperature chemistry
Hot-atom chemistry
Hydrophobic effect
Imaging agents
Intermediates
Ion pairs
Ion-molecule reactions
Ionization potentials
Isotope effects
Isotopes
Kinetics
Langmuir-Blodgett films
Laser chemistry
Lewis acids
Lewis bases
Linear free energy relationships
Liquid crystals
Liquids
Low-temperature chemistry
Magnetic properties (including magnetochemistry)
Matrix isolation
Mesophases
Metallomesogens
Metastable compounds
Microreactors
Molecular dynamics
Molecular electronics
Molecular modeling
Monolayers
Nanotechnology
Neighboring-group effects
Nonequilibrium processes
Phase diagrams
Phase transitions
Photochemistry
Photochromism
Photolysis
Physisorption
Plasma chemistry
Polarized spectroscopy
Quantum chemistry
Radiochemistry
Radiopharmaceuticals
Reaction mechanisms
Reactive intermediates
Redox chemistry
Salt effect
Semiempirical calculations
Single-molecule studies
Singlet oxygen
Sol-gel processes
Solvatochromism
Spin crossover
Statistical mechanics
Statistical thermodynamics
Structure-activity relationships
Superacidic systems
Supercritical fluids
Thermochemistry
Thermodynamics
Time-resolved spectroscopy
Transition states
Viruses
Voltammetry

Supramolecular Chemistry

Aggregation
Host-guest systems
Molecular devices
Molecular evolution
Molecular recognition
Nanostructures
Pi interactions
Receptors
Self-assembly
Supramolecular chemistry