EurJIC
European Journal
of Inorganic Chemistry

1.General Information

The *European Journal of Inorganic Chemistry (EurJIC)* publishes 36 issues per year.

Manuscripts should be submitted online using our online submission service at http://www.manuscriptXpress.org. 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. If graphics are included at the end of the manuscript, try to fit as many as possible onto a single page. 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 the latest version of a submitted paper** and to **upload the document file 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.

- EurJIC 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.** If a manuscript is, in fact, a revised/extended version of a manuscript previously rejected by EurJIC, **the author must inform the editor about the previous submission in the cover letter and explain in detail which changes have been made**. The *Ethical Guidelines for Publication in Journals and Reviews* issued by the European Association for Chemical and Molecular Sciences (EuCheMS) are followed and applied by the editors of EurJIC. **Authors should reveal all sources of funding for the work presented in the manuscript and should declare any conflict of interest.**
- Manuscripts containing **animal experiments** must include a statement in the Experimental Section to state that permission was obtained from the relevant national or local authorities. The institutional committees that have approved the experiments must be identified and the accreditation number of the laboratory or of the investigator given where applicable. If no such rules or permissions are in place in the country where the experiments were performed, then this must also be clearly stated. Manuscripts with experiments with **human subjects** or **tissue samples** from human subjects must contain a disclaimer in the Experimental Section to state that informed signed consent was obtained either from the patient or from next of kin.
- 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 the editor deems colour to be 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. A template of our cover page, **eurjiccover.pdf**, can be reached by clicking the link "For Authors" on our journal homepage (http://www.eurjic.org), to help you visualize the final effect of your design.

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

On behalf of our authors who are also US National Institutes of Health (NIH) grantees, Wiley-VCH will deposit the peer-reviewed version of the manuscript in PubMed Central (PMC). PMC may display the material 12 months after Wiley-VCH has published the article. By assuming this responsibility, we will ensure that our authors are in compliance with the NIH request and make certain that the appropriate version of the manuscript is deposited. We await the release by PMC of the protocols regarding manuscript submission. We reserve the right to change or rescind this policy.

2. Types of Contributions

EurJIC publishes articles on inorganic, organometallic, bioinorganic, physical inorganic and solid-state chemistry. EurJIC is a fully peer-reviewed journal. 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 8–10

1.5-line-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 Supporting Information for refereeing purposes, and marked as such. A justification for urgent publication should accompany submission.

- **A Microreview** is a highly focused overview of a selected topic. In general it includes a concise overview of the author's own research; reference to all appropriate work by others is essential, but the Experimental Sections of the original papers should not be repeated. 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 in 25–30 1.5-line-spaced pages or 10–12 typeset pages. Microreviews will undergo peer review.

3. Manuscript Preparation

3.1 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 3.2). Page numbers are essential: use the automatic pagination function incorporated in your word processing software. 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 ✧ Abstract ✧ Main Text including Introduction, Results and Discussion etc. ✧ Experimental Section ✧ Acknowledgments (optional) ✧ Captions ✧ Tables ✧ References ✧ Schemes and Figures ✧ Graphical Abstract including a short text (max. 350 characters) and a graphical element (use of free colour is strongly recommended). Refer to the homepage Table of Contents template (http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jabout/27721/2005_guidelines.html). ✧ For Microreviews only: Biographical sketches and a portrait-quality photograph of all authors (when several authors from one institution are involved, group photographs are preferred).

3.2 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.

Abbreviations and acronyms should be used sparingly and consistently. Where they first appear in the text, the complete term − apart from the most common ones such as NMR, IR, thf, *t*Bu etc. − should also be given.

In the Experimental Section, quantities of reactants, solvents etc. should be included in parentheses [e.g. A solution of triphenylphosphane (500 mg, 1.91 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 mL) was added to...].

NMR spectroscopic data should be quoted as in the following example: ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz, C_6D_6, 25 °C): δ = 1.3 (s, 18 H, $SiMe_3$), 0.9 (d, $^3J_{H,H}$ = 5.7 Hz, 2 H, 2-H) ppm. For each chemical shift, additional information should be given in the order: multiplicity, coupling constant, number of protons, assignment.

The purity of all new compounds should be verified by elemental analysis to an accuracy 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 and a clean ^{13}C NMR spectrum (as additional material for inspection by the referees) should be supplied.

Symbols of physical quantities, but not their units (e.g. *T* for temperature, *J*, λ), stereochemical information (*cis*, *trans*, *Z*, *R*), locants (*N*-methyl), symmetry and space groups ($P2_1/c$), and prefixes in formulas (*t*Bu) or compound names (*tert*-butyl) **must be in italics**. Latin phrases, such as "in situ", should not.

Stereochemical descriptors, such as D- and L-, and molar (M) or normal (N) should be in **small capitals**. 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, ä, à, ã, Å.

There are three types of hyphens: normal dashes (-), en dashes (–), and em dashes (−). 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$^+$ – CH3]

C–H bond
Tables 2–4
carbon–oxygen bond
C–N stretch
Diels–Alder reaction
structure–activity relationship
80–100 mg
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 and small graphical items that appear in captions) must be submitted camera-ready on separate pages after acceptance of the manuscript (see Section 3.5).

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.

If practical, authors should use a systematic name (IUPAC or Chemical Abstracts) for each title compound in the Experimental Section. Please avoid complicated, multi-line names if a simpler version (e.g. alcohol **4**, ketone **5**, compound **6**) could be used instead. EurJIC follows the IUPAC rules of nomenclature as updated by the latest recommendations and revisions.

According to a recent recommendation [N. G. Connelly, T. Damhus, R. M. Hartshorn, A. T. Hutton (Eds.), *Nomenclature of Inorganic Chemistry IUPAC Recommendations 2005*, RSC Publishing, Cambridge, UK, **2005**]:

- “Names of anionic ligands, whether inorganic or organic, are modified to end in ‘o’. In general, if the anion name ends in ‘ide’, ‘ite’ or ‘ate’, the final ‘e’ is replaced by ‘o’, giving ‘ido’, ‘ito’ and ‘ato’, respectively. It follows that halide ligands are named fluorido, chlorido, bromido and iodido, and coordinated cyanide is named cyanido. In its complexes, except for those of molecular hydrogen, hydrogen is always treated as anionic, and therefore ‘hydrido’ is used for hydrogen coordinating to all elements including boron.”
- “In the formulae for coordination entities, ligands are now ordered alphabetically according to first symbol of the abbreviation or formula used for the ligand, *as written*, irrespective of the charge.”
- “No numerical subscript should follow the square bracket used to enclose a whole coordination entity of a neutral (formal) coordination compound.”

For further details, please see the “Frequently Asked Questions” section (http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/jabout/27721/2005_faq.html) at the journal website and IUPAC publications and websites.

3.3 Tables

Use the Insert Table command from the Table menu or use the Insert Table button on the Standard toolbar for creating tables, and use tabs ONLY to move between cells.

3.4 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.

Journal titles should be abbreviated according to the Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index (CASSI).

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 a composite reference is subdivided into parts a), b) etc. For example:

[1] a) A. Einstein, A. N. Other, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2003**, 1–15; b) R. Schoenfeld, *The Chemist’s English*, 3rd ed., VCH, Weinheim, **1990**, p. 111.

If a paper has been published online but has not appeared in print yet, it is cited by listing the author names and then the abbreviated title of the journal followed by the DOI number, e.g.:

[1] J. J. Schneider, J. Engstler, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, DOI: 10.1002/ejic.200501145.

3.5 Graphics

Graphics are schemes, figures, equations and small graphical items that appear in captions. Graphics differ fundamentally from the text portion of your manuscript in that they must be scanned or electronically processed. Schemes should be self-explanatory: reaction conditions should therefore be given above the arrows rather than in the caption.

In the revised version please submit **each graphic in its own file** within a graphic folder. For good reproduction, the following formats are preferred: *.cdr, *.cdx, *.tif, *.pdf, *.psd, *.ai, *.fh, *.qxd, *.pct, *.eps. The resolution should be a minimum of 300 dpi and 600 dpi for bitmap graphics.

Consult the following table for the appropriate size of lettering. Lettering smaller than 3.0 mm will reproduce poorly. Please use only one size of lettering per graphic and the same letter font for all graphics.

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.

The settings for one-column graphics constructed with Chem Draw are: Print Setup: Orientation Portrait. Caption and Label Settings: Font Times New Roman, Font Style Standard, Size 12. 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, Bn (benzyl), Bz (benzoyl), Hal, L, M (metal), X (heteroatom).

4. 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 from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

NOTE: Please use the free online **Checkcif** service provided by the International Union of Crystallography and submit the Checkcif report along with your manuscript: http://journals.iucr.org/services/cif/checkcif.html.

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

5. 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.eurjic.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.*).

6. Basic Keyword List

To increase the relevance of articles found by search engines of Wiley InterScience, we have compiled a keyword catalogue common to our chemistry journals 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 categorized 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
Surface plasmon resonance
Trace analysis
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 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
Glycolipids
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
Oxidoreductases
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
Fluorinated ligands
Hydride ligands
Isocyanide ligands
Macrocyclic ligands
N ligands
N,O ligands
N,P ligands
O ligands
Oxo 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
Reactive 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
Hydrothermal synthesis
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
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
Mechanical properties
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

Miscellaneous

History of science

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
Carboxylation
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 solvents
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
Diastereoselectivity
Enantioselectivity
Hyperconjugation
Kinetic resolution
Regioselectivity
Strained molecules
Structure elucidation
Tautomerism
Valence isomerization

Physical Chemistry and Chemical Physics (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 Resonance 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
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 studies
Magnetic properties
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