HELVETICA
chimica acta

Instructions for Authors (2019)

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

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

Manuscripts should be subdivided into labeled sections, *e.g.*, **Introduction, Results and Discussion, Conclusions, Experimental Section, Acknowledgement, Author Contribution, References**.

Special types of print should be used as follows:

- **Boldface**: headings, designated numbers of chemical compounds.
- *Italic*: subheadings, configurational prefixes ((*R*)-, (*S*)-, *cis*-, *trans*-, *etc.*), Latin words or abbreviations, trade names of chemical compounds (first letter should be capitalized), names of authors if mentioned in the text.
- SMALL CAPITAL: symbols of molar and normal concentrations (M and N), D and L, the names of the discoverer in the nomenclature of genera, species, or varieties.
- ***Boldface italic***: the italicized terms and prefixes in headings.

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

Abstract. The abstract should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results, and major conclusions; it should be self-explanatory and intelligible without reference to the text. For a typical contribution, an 800- to 1000-character abstract is usually adequate.

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

1. At least two of the maximum of five keywords assigned to an article must come from this list.
2. Named reactions will be incorporated only in exceptional cases. Generally, the reaction type is selected instead. For example, 'cycloadditions' instead of '*Diels–Alder* reactions' and 'rearrangement' instead of '*Claisen* rearrangement'.
3. Heteroanalogues of compounds are mainly classified under the C variants, for example, (hetero)cumulenes, (hetero)dienes. A few aza and phospha derivatives are exceptions.
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5. A keyword in the form 'N ligand' is only chosen if a considerable portion of the article deals with the coordination of any ligand that coordinates through the atom concerned (in the example, nitrogen).
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7. 'Structure elucidation' is intended only if the crux of the paper is a structural elucidation or if a combination of several spectroscopic techniques were needed for conclusive solution of the structure.
8. An attempt has been made to avoid synonyms and to select more general concepts rather than specialized terms. Thus the term 'double-decker complexes' is excluded in favor of 'sandwich complexes'.
9. Enzymes should be assigned to one of the six main enzyme classes (hydrolases, isomerases, ligases, lyases, oxidoreductases, transferases).

Introduction. The introduction should state the purpose of the investigation. The status of the latest research of the topic to be discussed should be briefly presented with leading references.

Results and Discussion. The results and discussion may be combined or kept separate and may be further divided by subheadings. This section should not be cluttered with technical details. Abbreviations and acronyms should be used sparingly and consistently. Where they first appear in the text, they should – apart from the most common ones, such as IR, UV, and NMR – be defined; you may prefer to explain large numbers of abbreviations and acronyms in a footnote on the first page.

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

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

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

Equipment and conditions used for the measurement of physical data should be described at the beginning of the *Experimental Section* in the *General Section*. Quantities of reactants, solvents, *etc*. should be included in parentheses (*e.g*., triphenylstannyl chloride (0.964 g, 2.5 mmol) in toluene (20 ml)) rather than in the running text. Physical data should be quoted with decimal points and negative exponents (*e.g*., 25.8 $JK^{-1}mol^{-1}$). The identity of all new compounds must be fully characterized by appropriate analytical methods (*e.g*., NMR spectroscopy, X-ray crystal

structure analysis, elemental analysis). The purity of all new compounds should be verified by elemental analysis, to an accuracy of within ±0.4%. In special cases, for instance, when the compound is unstable or not available in sufficient quantities for complete analysis, the exact relative molecular mass obtained from a high-resolution mass spectrum (HR-MS) and a clean ^{13}C-NMR spectrum (as *Supporting Information* for inspection by the referees) should be supplied. These data should be given in the *Supporting Information* in the event that they exceed the scope of the *Experimental Section*.

Preferred presentation of physical data: R_f = 0.38 ($CHCl_3$/MeOH 9:1). M.p. 20 – 21 °C. $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = −13.5 (*c* = 0.2, acetone). UV (MeOH): 320 (5000). IR (KBr): 1780, 1790 (C=O). ^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, (D_8)THF): 2.41 – 2.32 (*m*, H–C(5)); 1.33 (*q*, ^3J(H,H) = 8.0, CH_2); 0.92 (*t*, ^3J(H,H) = 8.1, Me). ^{13}C-NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 72.5 (*d*, C*C*H); 26.8 (*s*, Me); 6.5 (*d*, ^1J(C,P) = 156.9, CHP). HR-MS: 315.1495 ([*M* + H]$^+$, $C_{21}H_{19}N_2O^+$; calc. 315.1497). Anal. calc. for $C_{12}H_{10}BrNOS$ (296.18): C 48.66, H 3.40, N 4.73; found: C 48.41, H 3.22, N 4.82. Please give data in this order.

References. The list of references should be numbered sequentially in the order as they appear in the text including table and figure legends. The numbers should be set in brackets, thus [2], [3][14], or [5 – 8]. References are to be collected in numerical order at the end of the main text. Titles of journals must be abbreviated according to *Chemical Abstracts* (*cf. Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index* (*CASSI*)). After the authors' names, the title of the article should follow. Then, the journal title (in italics) should be followed (no comma) by the year of publication (in boldface), comma, volume number (in italics), comma, first page till last page, period.

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Examples of references to book chapters,[6] books,[7] patents,[8] computer programs,[9] and Ph.D. theses [10] are also given.

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

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[1] J. A. Bodkin, M. D. McLeod, 'The Sharpless asymmetric aminohydroxylation', *J. Chem. Soc., Perkins Trans. 1* **2002**, 2733 – 2746.

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[6] H. A. Krassig, in 'Cellulose Structure, Accessibility and Reactivity', Ed. M. B. Huglin, Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, Yverdon, 1992, Vol. 11, p. 6.

[7] J. D. Dunitz, 'X-Ray Analysis and the Structure of Organic Molecules', Verlag Helvetica Chimica Acta, Basel, and VCH, Weinheim, 1995.

[8] T. Kamata, N. Wasada, Jap. Pat. 2-204469, 1990, p. 381 – 384.

[9] G. M. Sheldrick, SHELXL97, Program for the Refinement of Crystal Structures, University of Göttingen, Germany, 1997.

[10] B. R. Peterson, Ph.D. Thesis, University of California at Los Angeles, 1994.

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

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