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The Journal of Fluorine Chemistry contains reviews, original papers and short communications. The journal covers all aspects of pure and applied research on the chemistry, as well as on the applications of fluorine, and of compounds or materials where fluorine exercises significant effects. This can include all chemistry research areas (inorganic, organic, organometallic, macromolecular and physical chemistry) but also includes papers on biological/biochemical related aspects of Fluorine chemistry as well as medicinal, agrochemical and pharmacological research. The Journal of Fluorine Chemistry also publishes environmental and industrial papers dealing with aspects of Fluorine chemistry on energy and material sciences. Preparative and physico-chemical investigations as well as theoretical, structural and mechanistic aspects are covered. The Journal, however, does not accept work of purely routine nature.

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Characterization of new compounds
All new organic, organometallic and macromolecular compounds should be fully characterized with relevant physical and spectroscopic data. Microanalyses should be included whenever possible. Under appropriate circumstances, high-resolution mass spectra may serve in lieu of microanalysis, if accompanied by suitable NMR criteria for sample homogeneity, e.g. spectra copies in the Electronic Supplementary Data.

For new inorganic compounds and solid state materials single-crystal or powder diffraction results are not, except special cases, sufficient as the only means of characterization. Appropriate for the particular sample spectroscopic and analytical methods such as IR spectroscopy, NMR spectroscopy, mass spectrometry, electronic spectroscopy, electron microscopy (TEM and SEM) and elemental analysis must prove the bulk composition. Some sort of surface analysis might be appropriate, e.g. XPS, EDAX, AFM and SFM.

Compound characterization must be comprehensive, and follow the order shown below for organic compounds: compound name (and assigned number in text); physical state of compound (e.g. crystal, amorphous, liquid, oil), melting and/or boiling point (if applicable); optical rotation $[\alpha]_D$ and/or circular dichroism measurements (if optically active); UV, IR, $^1$H NMR, $^{13}$C NMR, $^{19}$F NMR, MS. “...gave colorless liquid: bp 82–83°C (12 mbar); or ...white needles: mp 83–85°C; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ −110 (c 1.4, CHCl$_3$); IR (KBr); v 1730 (s) and 1260 (ester), 860 and 840 (Me$_3$Si), and 710(m) cm$^{-1}$ (Ph); $^1$H NMR..."

NMR spectral data should only be presented in full if they have not been published separately elsewhere, in which case only relevant references should be quoted. Data must be specified as $^1$H NMR, $^{13}$C NMR or $^{19}$F NMR and should indicate the frequency of the instrument, the solvent used and the (internal) standard. Chemical shifts should be quoted in δ units relative to TMS ($^1$H and $^{13}$C) or CCl$_3$F (in lieu TFA) ($^{19}$F) with indication of whether the signal is a singlet s, doublet d, doublet of
doublets dd, triplet t, multiplet m, etc. $^1$H NMR, $^{13}$C NMR and $^{19}$F NMR spectral data should specify the hydrogen, carbon or fluorine concerned, using the recommended IUPAC numbering, and should be given to two decimal places ($^1$H, $^{19}$F NMR) or one decimal place ($^{13}$C NMR). For example: $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 1.74 (d, 3H, $^3$J$_{HF}$ = 22 Hz, CH$_3$)$_2$, 3.57 (AB, 1H, $^2$J$_{HH}$ = 11 Hz, $^3$J$_{HF}$ = 23 Hz, CH$_2$Br), 3.61 (AB, 1H, $^2$J$_{HH}$ = 11 Hz, $^3$J$_{HF}$ = 16 Hz, CH$_2$Br), 7.27 (m, 5H, arom. H). $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ 14.1 (s, C-5), 115.2 (d, $^2$J = 21 Hz, C-3), 131.9 (d, $^3$J = 8 Hz, C-2), 135.2 (d, $^4$J = 3 Hz, C-1), 161.7 (d, $^1$J = 245 Hz, C-4). $^{19}$F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl$_3$): $\delta$ −81.50 (t, 3F, $^3$J$_{FF}$ = 9 Hz, CF$_3$)$_2$, −105.74 (m, 2F, CF$_2$), −124.52 (m, 2F, CF$_2$), −126.24 (m, 2F, CF$_2$).

Mass spectral data

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Elemental analysis results

Elemental analysis results must be given in the form: "Anal. calcld for C$_{16}$H$_{15}$F$_3$N$_2$O$_3$: C, 56.47; H, 4.44; N, 8.23; found: C, 56.25; H, 4.37; N 8.28."

X-ray crystallography.

X-ray crystallography. Only essential data (e.g. a three-dimensional structural drawing with bond distances) should be included in manuscripts. A complete list of data in CIF (Crystallographic Information File) format should be prepared separately and deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk for further information), before the paper is submitted. A footnote indicating this fact is to be included in the manuscript, e.g. "crystallographic data (excluding structure factors) for the structures in this paper have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as supplementary publication nos. CCDC...... Copies of the data can be obtained, free of charge, on application to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK, (fax: +44 1223 336033 or e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk)."

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