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DESCRIPTION

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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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 [α]D and/or circular dichroism measurements (if optically active); UV, IR, 1H NMR, 13C NMR, 19F NMR, MS. “...gave colorless liquid: bp 82–83°C (12 mbar); or ...white needles: mp 83–85°C; [α]D25 = −110 (c 1.4, CHCl3); IR (KBr); v 1730 (s) and 1260 (ester), 860 and 840 (Me3Si), and 710(m) cm−1 (Ph); 1H 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 1H NMR, 13C NMR or 19F 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 (1H and 13C) or CCl3F (in lieu TFA) (19F) with indication of whether the signal is a singlet s, doublet d, doublet of doublets dd, triplet t, multiplet m, etc. 1H NMR, 13C NMR and 19F NMR spectral data should specify the hydrogen, carbon or fluorine concerned, using the recommended IUPAC numbering, and should be given to two decimal places (1H, 19F NMR) or one decimal place (13C NMR). For example: 1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3): δ 1.74 (d, 3H, 3JHF = 22 Hz, CH3), 3.57 (AB, 1H, 2JHH = 11 Hz, 3JHF = 23 Hz, CH2Br), 3.61 (AB, 1H, 2JHH = 11 Hz, 3JHF = 16 Hz, CH2Br), 7.27 (m, 5H, arom. H). 13C NMR (75 MHz,
CDCl₃): δ 14.1 (s, C-5), 115.2 (d, 2J = 21 Hz, C-3), 131.9 (d, 3J = 8 Hz, C-2), 135.2 (d, 4J = 3 Hz, C-1), 161.7 (d, 1J = 245 Hz, C-4). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃): δ −81.50 (t, 3F, 3JFF = 9 Hz, CF₃), −105.74 (m, 2F, CF₂), −124.52 (m, 2F, CF₂), −126.24 (m, 2F, CF₂).

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Elemental analysis results must be given in the form: “Anal. calcd for C₁₆H₁₅F₃N₂O₃: C, 56.47; H, 4.44; N, 8.23; found: C, 56.25; H, 4.37; N 8.28.”

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