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Talanta provides a forum for the publication of original research papers, preliminary communications, and critical reviews in all branches of pure and applied **analytical chemistry**. Papers are evaluated based on established guidelines, including the fundamental nature of the study, scientific novelty, substantial improvement or advantage over existing technology or methods, and demonstrated analytical applicability. Original research papers on fundamental studies, and novel **sensor** and **instrumentation development**, are especially encouraged. Novel or improved applications in areas such as **clinical** and **biological chemistry**, **environmental analysis**, **geochemistry**, and **materials science** and **engineering** are welcome.

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Since classical spectrophotometric measurements and applications (including derivative spectrophotometry), fluorimetry, solvent extraction, titrimetry, chemometrics, etc. are well established and are considered routine analytical methods, studies in such areas should demonstrate a unique and substantial advantage over presently known systems. New reagents or systems should demonstrate clear advantage, and their presentation should be comprehensive rather than generating a series of similar papers for several analytes or similar reagents. Modifications of reagents should demonstrate significant improvements. Obvious application of known chemistries or methods to established instrumental techniques are discouraged.

Application of established analytical approaches to relatively simple matrices having no major interferences, such as pharmaceutical preparations, are discouraged unless considerable improvements over other methods in the literature are demonstrated. Papers dealing with analytical data such as stability constants, pKa values, etc. should be submitted to more specific journals, unless novel analytical methodology is demonstrated, or important analytical data are provided which could be useful in the development of analytical procedures.

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Analytical performance of methods should be determined, including interference and matrix effects, and methods should be validated by comparison with a standard method, or analysis of a certified reference material. The developed method should especially comprise information on selectivity, sensitivity, detection limits, accuracy, and reliability. However, applying official validation or robustness studies to a routine method or technique does not necessarily constitute novelty. Proper statistical treatment of the data should be provided. Relevant literature should be cited, including related publications by the authors, and authors should discuss how their proposed methodology compares with previously reported methods.

Since classical spectrophotometric measurements and applications (including derivative spectrophotometry), fluorimetry, solvent extraction, titrimetry, chemometrics, etc. are well established and are considered routine analytical methods, studies in such areas should demonstrate a unique and substantial advantage over presently known systems. New reagents or systems should demonstrate clear advantage, and their presentation should be comprehensive rather than generating a series of similar papers for several analytes or similar reagents. Modifications of reagents should demonstrate significant improvements. Obvious application of known chemistries or methods to established instrumental techniques are discouraged.

Application of established analytical approaches to relatively simple matrices having no major interferences, such as pharmaceutical preparations, are discouraged unless considerable improvements over other methods in the literature are demonstrated, and may be more appropriate for a pharmaceutical journal. Papers dealing with analytical data such as stability constants, pKa values, etc. should be submitted to more specific journals, unless novel analytical methodology is demonstrated, or important analytical data are provided which could be useful in the development of analytical procedures.

Types of paper

Papers are evaluated based on established guidelines, including the fundamental nature of the study, scientific novelty, substantial improvement or advantage over existing technology or methods, and demonstrated analytical applicability. Original research papers on fundamental studies, and novel sensor and instrumentation development, are encouraged. Novel or improved applications in areas such as clinical and biological chemistry, environmental analysis, geochemistry, materials science and engineering, and analytical platforms for omics development are welcome. Short communications comprise more abbreviated studies that demonstrate new concepts and applicability.

Criteria

Analytical performance of methods should be determined, including interference and matrix effects, and methods should be validated by comparison with a standard method, or analysis of a certified reference material. The developed method should especially comprise information on selectivity, sensitivity, detection limits, accuracy, and reliability. However, applying official validation or robustness studies to a routine method or technique does not necessarily constitute novelty. Proper statistical treatment of the data should be provided. Relevant literature should be cited, including related publications by the authors, and authors should discuss how their proposed methodology compares with previously reported methods.

Established Methods

Since classical spectrophotometric measurements and applications (including derivative spectrophotometry), fluorimetry, solvent extraction, titrimetry, chemometrics, etc. are well established and are considered routine analytical methods, studies in such areas should demonstrate a unique and substantial advantage over presently known systems. Standard chemometrics for optimization is not novel, but solving a problem or analyzing data may be appropriate. New reagents or systems should demonstrate clear advantage, and their presentation should be comprehensive rather than generating a series of similar papers for several analytes or similar reagents. Modifications of reagents should demonstrate significant improvements. Obvious application of known chemistries or methods to established instrumental techniques are discouraged.

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Papers dealing with analytical data such as stability constants, pKa values, etc. should be submitted to more specific journals, unless novel analytical methodology is demonstrated, or important analytical data are provided which could be useful in the development of analytical procedures.

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[1] J. van der Geer, J.A.J. Hanraads, R.A. Lupton, The art of writing a scientific article, *J. Sci. Commun.* 163 (2010) 51–59.

Reference to a book:

[2] W. Strunk Jr., E.B. White, *The Elements of Style*, fourth ed., Longman, New York, 2000.

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

[3] G.R. Mettam, L.B. Adams, How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in: B.S. Jones, R.Z. Smith (Eds.), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*, E-Publishing Inc., New York, 2009, pp. 281–304.

Reference to a website:

[4] Cancer Research UK, *Cancer statistics reports for the UK*. <http://www.cancerresearchuk.org/aboutcancer/statistics/cancerstatsreport/>, 2003 (accessed 13.03.03).

Reference to a dataset:

[dataset] [5] M. Oguro, S. Imahiro, S. Saito, T. Nakashizuka, Mortality data for Japanese oak wilt disease and surrounding forest compositions, *Mendeley Data*, v1, 2015. <https://doi.org/10.17632/xwj98nb39r.1>.

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