

Last updated: September 17, 2024 [View the latest guidelines online](#)

Manuscript Submission Requirements Checklist

- **Submit with Fast Format:** ACS journals have simplified formatting requirements with a streamlined and standardized review-ready format for an *initial* manuscript submission. Include article titles in references.
- **Cover Letter:** must include a paragraph explaining why your manuscript is appropriate for *ACS Physical Chemistry Au*, clearly indicating what key advance(s) are described in the work relative to the state-of-the-art, and a statement confirming the manuscript has not been previously published by any of the authors and/or is not under consideration for publication in another journal at the time of submission.
- **Suggested Reviewers:** Submit names and email addresses of at least six scientists from at least three different countries who could evaluate the work. These suggested reviewers must not be former mentors or mentees nor collaborators or co-authors from the past five years.
- **Disclosure of previous submissions:** If the manuscript was previously rejected by *ACS Physical Chemistry Au*, provide the manuscript number and a detailed response to each reviewer's comments. If the manuscript was previously declined by any other journal, even without external peer review, this must be disclosed; however, providing the journal name and additional information is optional.
- **Disclosure of prior publication & ACS Physical Chemistry Au preprint policy:** Submitted work must not be published elsewhere or concurrently submitted to another journal. Posting submitted manuscripts on a pre-print server is permitted in accordance with *ACS Physical Chemistry Au* policy and must be disclosed upon submission to the journal.
- **Author list with affiliations:** List of authors, order of authors, author affiliations, and manuscript title must be the same on all pieces of the submission and match the electronic entry at submission.
- **Manuscript Type:** Article, Letter, Review, Perspective, Correspondence/Rebuttal, or Addition and Correction
- **Title and Abstract:** Be clear and concise, reflect the emphasis and content of the manuscript. Titles and abstracts of manuscripts may not contain the words "New", "Novel", or "First"; "Superb", "Excellent", "Exceptional", "Outstanding" or other similar descriptive words discouraged unless rigorously supported by a thorough comparison with the state-of-the-art in the manuscript. Acronyms and abbreviations are not permitted in manuscript titles, unless they are broadly familiar to readers in all disciplines of chemistry.
- **Graphics (Figures/Tables/Schemes):** Text should be clear and legible, ideally with Arial or Helvetica fonts, with fonts no smaller than 8 pt. Chemical structures should be presented in ACS format. Authors should use drawing packages with journal-based templates, if possible. These contain the appropriate bond widths, bond lengths, fonts, and other settings recommended by *ACS Physical Chemistry Au*. Figures must be mentioned in the text in consecutive order and number with Arabic numerals. Avoid inset figures.
- **References:** Include article titles in references.
- **Safety:** Authors must emphasize any unexpected, new, and/or significant hazards associated with the work.
- **Table of Contents graphic:**

- required, dimensions of 3.25 inches by 1.75 inches (approx. 8.25 cm by 4.45 cm)
- **Cover Art** (optional): Authors may submit images to be considered for the cover (TIF, JPG, PNG or EPS files with a resolution of at least 300 dpi for pixel-based images). The image size is 8.19 inches (20.8 cm) wide × 10 inches (25.4 cm) high at 300 ppi.
- **Supporting Information** (if any): must be included at the time of electronic submission. Include the heading “Supporting Information” followed by the manuscript title, author list, and affiliations. Tables, Schemes, and Figures should be written as Table S1, Figure S1, Scheme S1, etc. All pages of the PDF Supporting Information should be numbered consecutively. Copies of all related works that are “in press”, “accepted”, or “submitted” for publication or in the late stages of preparation must be uploaded as Supporting Information for Review Only at the time of submission. References that are only available online should be cited by the Digital Object Identifier (DOI).
- **Administrative considerations:** All manuscripts must not be under consideration or published elsewhere; manuscripts will be screened with plagiarism software; information on whether the manuscript has been previously considered elsewhere must be provided; do not forget to list funding sources and utilize ORCID.

Scope of the Journal

[ACS Physical Chemistry Au](#) is an open access journal, which publishes original, fundamental and applied research on all aspects of physical chemistry. The journal publishes new and original experimental, computational and theoretical research of interest to physical chemists, biophysical chemists, chemical physicists, physicists, material scientists, and engineers. An essential criterion for acceptance is that the manuscript provides new physical insight or develops new tools and methods of general interest. Some major topical areas include: Molecules, Clusters and Aerosols; Biophysics, Biomaterials, Liquids and Soft Matter; Energy, Materials and Catalysis

Manuscript Types

Articles should report a significant advance in a subfield of chemistry, being characterized by the editor and referees as an advance representing the top 10% of articles published annually in that field. Articles must be of high scientific quality, originality, significance, and conceptual novelty. Articles that mainly expand findings that were previously published as Letters in *ACS Physical Chemistry Au* or elsewhere and that only incorporate experimental data, without greatly expanded scope and without providing new insights or conceptual breakthroughs, will be declined or recommended for Manuscript Transfer to specialized journals. Similarly, articles that are mainly routine extensions of previously published related work will be declined or recommended for Manuscript Transfer to specialized journals.

Use of the template for Articles is strongly encouraged but is not required. If an author chooses not to use a template to prepare an Article, only Times and Symbol fonts and 1.5 or double line spacing should be used. Other fonts may cause problems when the PDF files used for review are created. Also, if the template is not used, the document mode or its equivalent in the word-processing program should be used; i.e., files should not be saved in “Text Only” (ASCII) mode. If a non-Western version of word-processing software is used to prepare the manuscript, the file should be saved in rich-text format (RTF).

Articles should cover their subjects with thoroughness, clarity, and completeness but should be as

concise as possible. Abstracts to Articles are typically limited to 300 words and should summarize the significant results and conclusions.

Letters are short publications that report results whose immediate availability to the science and engineering community is deemed important. A Letter must convey the scientific findings concisely in a brief abstract, main text, and graphical elements as determined by word count not exceeding 2,200 words, including titles/footnotes/captions of approximately five graphics (typically 2 inches long in a single column). References are not included in word count to allow article titles to be included at submission. To calculate word count within the word processing application, select all text from abstract through end of main text (excluding title, authors, affiliations, and content after main text) and view the word processor's word count data. Letters exceeding the word count limit must be shortened before acceptance. Note: *ACS Physical Chemistry Au* encourages submission of Letters ranging from approximately 1,200-2,200 words (equivalent to 2-4 formatted journal pages), with more concise submissions appropriate for the most urgent new findings of exceptional significance.

All graphics and tables must be placed near the point of first mention in the text of the manuscript (not grouped at the end of the document) and must be sized according to current guidance. Long notes are not permitted in the References section; information not directly germane to the Letter can be included as Supporting Information. Letters can be complete publications, but follow-up publication may be justified when the research is continued and a more complete account of the work is deemed necessary, especially for the most urgent concise Letters noted above. Special efforts will be made to expedite the reviewing and the publication of Letters. The time for proofreading the galley proofs is relatively short. For this reason, authors of Letters should ensure that manuscripts are in final, error-free form when submitted. A [template for Letters](#) is available.

Reviews are topical, forward looking, and of general interest to the readership. Length is flexible (6–20 or more pages). A good review critically evaluates existing work of multiple groups in a field or across disciplines, provides a logical organization, and makes the material more easily available to those not expert in the area through clear text and figures. Reviews should lay out the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. Reviews should contain an abstract and appropriate references. The use of graphics to illustrate key concepts is strongly encouraged. Reviews include a graphical Table of Contents entry. Reviews also include ~8–10 keywords and a vocabulary section in which 5–7 terms extracted from the text are defined in one or two sentences.

Perspectives are personal reviews of a field or area by one or a small team of authors, and they are focused rather than comprehensive. Perspective authors are asked to assess the current status of the field with an emphasis toward identifying key advances being made or those advances that are needed, and with an eye to the future. An *ACS Physical Chemistry Au* Perspective should touch base with the current literature, including key contributors and references, but will primarily serve to inspire and help direct future research efforts. Authors may be invited by the Editor to submit Perspectives. Perspectives may not exceed 10,000 words in abstract, main text, and graphical elements.

Authors interested in contributing a Review or Perspective should email the Editor, Gemma Solomon (solomon-office@physchemau.acs.org), providing a single document that includes the following information for consideration:

1. Proposed Review or Perspective title
2. Corresponding author names, affiliations, and websites
3. A short (~400 word) description of the focused topic
4. A list of 5-10 lead references that will form the foundation of the manuscript
5. A list of recent review articles published on this topic, written by the submitting authors or

others, and an explanation of how the proposed review will differ in focus and advance the literature on the subject.

Correspondence/Rebuttal. Correspondence is a technical contribution providing, with supporting material, a respectful but alternative point of view to a publication that has appeared in *ACS Physical Chemistry Au*. The author of the original publication may be invited to write a Rebuttal. The Correspondence and Rebuttal will appear in the same issue of the journal, when possible.

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While this document will provide basic information on how to prepare and submit the manuscript as well as other critical information about publishing, we also encourage authors to visit [ACS Researcher Resources](#) for additional information on everything that is needed to prepare (and review) manuscripts for ACS journals and partner journals, such as

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- [ACS Reviewer Lab](#), a free online course covering best practices for peer review and related ethical considerations.
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- [ACS Inclusivity Style Guide](#), a guide that helps researchers communicate in ways that recognize and respect diversity in all its forms.

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Submit with Fast Format

All ACS journals and partner journals have simplified their formatting requirements in favor of a streamlined and standardized format for an initial manuscript submission. Read more about the requirements and the benefits these serves authors and reviewers [here](#).

Manuscripts submitted for initial consideration must adhere to these standards:

- Submissions must be complete with clearly identified standard sections used to report original research, free of annotations or highlights, and include all numbered and labeled components.
- Figures, charts, tables, schemes, and equations should be embedded in the text at the point of relevance. Separate graphics can be supplied later at revision, if necessary.
- When required by a journal's structure or length limitations, manuscript templates should be used.
- References can be provided in any style, but they must be complete, including titles. For information about the required components of different reference types, please refer to the [ACS Style Quick Guide](#).

- Supporting Information must be submitted as a separate file(s).

Document Templates and Format

ACS Physical Chemistry Au does not require the use of any document templates. General information on the preparation of manuscripts may be found in the [ACS Guide to Scholarly Communication](#).

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See the list of [Acceptable Software](#) and appropriate [File Designations](#) to be sure your file types are compatible with ACS Paragon Plus. Information for manuscripts generated from [TeX/LaTeX](#) is also available.

Cover Letter

A cover letter must accompany every manuscript submission. During the submission process, you may type it or paste it into the submission system, or you may attach it as a file.

The letter must provide the corresponding author's name, title, affiliation, and e-mail address. All Editorial correspondence concerning receipt, status, review, revision, and publication of a manuscript will be sent only to one person who has been designated as the corresponding author during the evaluation period. The corresponding author is responsible for communicating the manuscript status to all co-authors of the manuscript and for obtaining the co-authors' assent to any substantial changes of content or interpretation made during revision. While a cover letter with designate a single corresponding author who serves as the primary contact during the submission and review process, additional corresponding authors may be designated with asterisks in collaborative manuscripts, with the number of corresponding authors not to exceed three.

The cover letter must include a paragraph explaining why your manuscript is appropriate for *ACS Physical Chemistry Au*. This paragraph should clearly indicate what key advance(s) is/are described in the work. The letter may suggest the name of an appropriate *ACS Physical Chemistry Au* Associate Editor. However, manuscript assignment to an Associate Editor is ultimately at the discretion of the Editor-in-Chief. Non-preferred Associate Editors and reviewers may be denoted in the cover letter, along with a reason for their designation.

The cover letter should provide explicit assurance that the manuscript is not under consideration for publication and has not been published elsewhere. Please note any submission to a preprint server such as ChemRxiv, bioRxiv, or arXiv in the cover letter and include a link to the preprint, and as appropriate, state how the manuscript has been adjusted/updated between deposition and submission.

Manuscript Text Components

Title. Titles should clearly and concisely reflect the emphasis and content of the manuscript. Titles are of great importance for current awareness and information retrieval and should be carefully constructed for these purposes. Titles of manuscripts may not contain the words "New" or "Novel" nor any part number or series number without permission from the Editor. Claims of precedence should not be made in a title, so use of "First" in titles for this purpose is prohibited. Additionally, "Superb", "Excellent", "Exceptional", "Outstanding" or other similar descriptive words, are strongly

discouraged. Acronyms and abbreviations are not permitted in manuscript titles, unless they are broadly familiar to readers in all disciplines of chemistry. Titles should not be phrased as a question.

Author List. Bylines should include all those who have made substantial contributions to the work. To facilitate indexing and retrieval and for unique identification of an author, use first names, initials, and surnames or first initials (e.g., Jody R. Smith), second names, and last names (e.g., J. Riley Smith). Do not use only initials with surnames (e.g., J. R. Smith). Deceased persons who meet the criteria for inclusion as coauthors should be included, with an Author Information note indicating the date of death. Do not include professional or official titles or academic degrees. At least one, or optionally more than one but fewer than four authors must be designated with an asterisk as the author(s) to whom reader correspondence regarding the published manuscript may be addressed.

The full names and e-mail addresses of all co-authors must be provided on the Authors & Institutes page upon submission of the manuscript in ACS Paragon Plus. Use of ORCID identifiers is encouraged.

Addition or deletion of an author or authors after submission of the manuscript requires justification from the corresponding author and is subject to approval by the Editor.

Institution Address. The author affiliation(s) listed should be the institution(s) where the work was conducted. If the present address of an author differs from that at which the work was done, that address should be given in an Author Information note.

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Abstract. All Articles, Letters, and Perspectives) must be accompanied by an abstract, including an Abstract (TOC) graphic, which should state briefly the purpose of the research, the principal results, and major conclusions. Abstracts of manuscripts may not contain the words “superb”, “excellent”, “exceptional”, “outstanding”, or other similar descriptive words unless rigorously supported by a thorough comparison with the state-of-the-art in the manuscript. Like manuscript titles, the words “New”, “First”, or “Novel” are also generally disallowed in the abstract. The abstract should not generally exceed 200/300 (Letter/Article) words. Pasting the abstract in the text box on the Web submission page does not replace the need for including an abstract in the manuscript document.

Keywords. All Articles, Letters, and Perspectives must be accompanied by 5–8 keywords. These keywords will appear in the PDF version of the article and will also be used as a search term in the HTML version of the article.

Text (Articles). The first paragraphs of an Article should explain the motivation for and import of the work, where it fits in the development of the field and of chemistry, and perhaps why it should be of interest to chemists in other areas. It should be possible to do this without excessively increasing the length of the Article. Extensive reviews of the literature cannot be accepted. Thoughtful use of schemes and figures (with well-composed captions) is recommended, so that even casual browsers can discern the nature of the work. Well-known procedures should be

designated by name, or literature references to them should be given. Experimental results are of lasting value and should be clearly and logically presented in a separate section. Standard Article format must be used for preparing a manuscript for submission as an Article, including section headings and a proper Introduction, a complete Experimental Section (unless placed in the Supporting Information), Results, and Discussion. The addition of a Conclusion section at the end of the manuscript, which briefly summarizes the principal conclusions of the work, is recommended. If desired for clarification, section headings may be given Arabic numbers and subsections numbered in decimals (e.g., subsection 2.1 and subsection 2.2).

Text (Letters). Section headings (Introduction, Experimental Section, Conclusion, etc.) should not be used in a Letter.

Safety. Authors must emphasize any unexpected, new, and/or significant hazards or risks associated with the reported work. For each manuscript that reports experimental procedures, authors must include an affirmative statement about safety in the Experimental Section of the full article or the main text of a Letter. Further information may be included or re-introduced in the Supporting Information.

Appendices. Appendix sections must be placed in the Supporting Information.

Dedications. All dedications must appear in the Acknowledgment section and are subject to approval by the Editor.

Abbreviations. Acronyms and abbreviations that are not broadly familiar to readers in all disciplines of chemistry should be introduced in parentheses following the full term on its first appearance in the text. Do not include a separate Abbreviations list.

Acknowledgment. Dedications and notes acknowledging financial or professional assistance to the conduct of research or indicating presentation at a meeting should be brief and placed in the Acknowledgment section.

Author Information Notes. The e-mail address(es) of the corresponding author or authors must be provided as a Corresponding Author note. Present addresses for individual authors that differ from the address(es) at which the work was done should be given in a Present Address(es) note.

Statements about author contributions to the work or equal contributions of work should be included as a separate statement.

References and Footnotes. *All the references and footnotes must be placed together in a list at the end of the manuscript text.* In the Web edition, many of them will have links to other Web resources, such as the corresponding abstracts in *Chemical Abstracts* and the full text from other American Chemical Society journals. Because of this electronic linking, and to aid scientific research, *it is crucial that authors verify the accuracy of all references.*

Unnecessarily long lists of references should be avoided, and excessive self-citation is not permitted. However, authors must reference all previous publications in which portions of the present work have appeared. Each literature reference should be assigned one number and placed in the text as a superscript Arabic numeral. Footnotes to the text should be combined with references and numbered in ordinal sequence. Long footnotes should be avoided in Articles and are not permitted in Communications; additional data and peripheral discussion should be placed

in the Supporting Information rather than in footnotes.

Bibliographic references to classified documents and reports or references to unpublished materials that are not generally available to the scientific public should not be used. Authors must obtain written permission from any person whose work is cited as a personal communication, unpublished work, or work in press. Copies of letters of permission and documentation should be appended to the cover letter file. If the manuscript is accepted but the necessary permissions have not been received, the Editor will ask the author to remove the reference(s) and dependent text.

List submitted articles as “in press” only if they have been formally accepted for publication. Otherwise, use “unpublished work” with the name of the place where the work was done and the date. For work published online (ASAP, in press), the DOI should be furnished in addition to the author name(s), article title, journal name, and year. DOI is an accepted form of citation before and after the article appears in an issue.

Example of a journal reference:

Yue, Q.; Liu, W.; Zhu, X. n-Type Molecular Photovoltaic Materials: Design Strategies and Device Applications. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 11613–11628.

Example of an in-press journal reference:

Ham, J. S.; Park, B.; Son, M.; Roque, J. B.; Jurczyk, J.; Yeung, C. S.; Baik, M.-H. ; Sarpong, R. C–H/C–C Functionalization Approach to N-Fused Heterocycles from Saturated Azacycles. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, DOI: 10.1021/jacs.0c04278.

Example of a reference to a book with no editors:

Desiraju, G. R.; Vittal, J. J.; Ramanan, A. *Crystal Engineering: A Textbook*. World Scientific Publishing Co Pte Ltd: Singapore, 2011.

Example of a reference to a book with editors:

Byrn, S. R.; Stowell, J. G. Impurities in Drug Substances and Drug Products. In *Validation of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients*; Berry, I.R., Harpaz, D., Eds.; CRC Press: Boca Raton, 2001; pp 271–292.

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Supporting Information

This information is provided to the reviewers during the peer-review process (for Review Only) and is available to readers of the published work (for Publication). Supporting Information must be submitted at the same time as the manuscript. See the list of [Acceptable Software by File Designation](#) and confirm that your Supporting Information is [viewable](#).

If the manuscript is accompanied by any supporting information files for publication, these files will be made available free of charge to readers. A brief, nonsentence description of the actual contents of each file, including the file type extension, is required. This description should be labeled Supporting Information and should appear before the Acknowledgement and Reference

sections. Examples of sufficient and insufficient descriptions are as follows:

Examples of sufficient descriptions: “Supporting Information: ^1H NMR spectra for all compounds (PDF)” or “Additional experimental details, materials, and methods, including photographs of experimental setup (DOC)”.

Examples of insufficient descriptions: “Supporting Information: Figures S1-S3” or “Additional figures as mentioned in the text”.

When including supporting information for review only, include copies of references that are unpublished or in-press. These files are available only to editors and reviewers.

Research Data Policy

All ACS journals strongly encourage authors to make the research data underlying their articles publicly available at the time of publication.

ACS Physical Chemistry Au applies ACS Research Data Policy **Level 1**, meaning the journal encourages all authors to publicly share all the data underlying the results reported in the paper, preferably via archiving in an appropriate public repository. Authors are also encouraged to provide a [Data Availability Statement](#) describing the public availability of the data supporting the article’s conclusions. Publicly available data sets should be [cited appropriately](#).

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Research data is defined as materials and information used in the experiments that enable the validation of the conclusions drawn in the article, including primary data produced by the authors for the study being reported, secondary data reused or analyzed by the authors for the study, and any other materials necessary to reproduce or replicate the results.

Data Requirements

Reproducibility of Results

It is essential that papers provide enough information so that calculations and experiments can be reproduced by others. We encourage authors to use Supporting Information for this purpose, which is publicly available free of charge on the internet upon publication, regardless of whether or not the accompanying article is made open access.

Guidelines for Computational Results

Below are the general guidelines from *Pure Appl. Chem.* 1998, 70, No. 10, 2047–2049 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1351/pac199870102047>) for manuscripts reporting the results of electronic structure calculations, force field parameters, and other potential energy surface information. Further details are listed in the guidelines authored by J. E. Boggs (*Pure Appl. Chem.* 1998, 70, No. 4, 1015–1018 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1351/pac199870041015>)). Both sets of guidelines can be viewed online at <http://iupac.org/publications/pac/reports/year/1998/>. While these papers refer to electronic structure and molecular dynamics calculations, the concepts stated below apply to all calculations.

- If a paper mentions any calculations that are integral to the study (i.e., the precise quantitative results are central to the conclusions drawn) computational details must be described.

- Reproducibility of computations should be a defining goal in reporting computational results. Sufficient technical details should be provided to allow a reader to reproduce the results of any calculations. Of course, strict reproducibility of computations may be precluded by differences among computers (e.g., differences in operating systems, host-based algorithms, machine precision, etc.), software (e.g., installation procedures and programming modifications), and applications (e.g., for probabilistic methods such as Monte Carlo calculations).
- A description of the results of any published calculation must be available for scientific scrutiny by other investigators. Ordinarily this will best be achieved if the authors place full details of the calculation (e.g., structures, energies, frequencies, dynamical quantities, etc.) in a repository (such as Supporting Information to the paper) that is accessible via the Internet. Otherwise, it is the responsibility of the investigator to make such information available upon request. Depending on the specific circumstances, the appropriate data to be deposited might be final output structure(s) or the input structure(s) that would allow another investigator to replicate the computational experiment.
- Electronically deposited structures should be written in a format that is machine readable by readily available modelling or translating programs.
- An adequate specification of the computer program used to carry out the calculations is essential. If the calculations were carried out with commercially available software, the investigator must list the source, version number, and force field employed. Any program modifications and any differences from the published version (including changes in parameters) must be fully described or available to other investigators upon request. Changes in parameters, program options (e.g., dielectric constant, nonbonded cutoffs, etc.) affecting reproducibility of the calculation, and program constraints must be fully described in the article. If the program is not available, commercially or otherwise, the authors must specify sufficient detail that the calculation could be reproduced.
- The issue of convergence must be adequately addressed. An iterative calculation is considered to have converged when further iterations will not significantly alter the results. Convergence criteria should be reported (e.g., energy change per iteration or energy gradient for geometry optimization of a single structure).

Guidelines for Experiments

Authors are expected to provide sufficient detail to enable a trained professional to reproduce routine measurements and synthetic procedures. Authors are required to provide crystallographic or surface structure data as Supporting Information in crystallographic information file (CIF) format. For quantitative optical measurements, the specifics and usable range of the photodetector should be reported.

Teams of ACS editors have identified best practices in certain fields to guide authors in the reporting of experimental results. Please refer to them, as needed:

- Best Practices for the Reporting of Colloidal Inorganic Nanomaterials (<http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/acs.chemmater.5b02323>)
- Best Practices for Reporting on Heterogeneous Photocatalysis (<http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/am504389z>)
- Best Practices in Perovskite Solar Cell Efficiency Measurements. Avoiding the Error of *Making Bad Cells Look Good* (<http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/acs.jpcclett.5b00289>)
- Best Practices for Reporting on Energy Storage (<http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/acsami.5b06029>)

- Best Practice in Photocatalysis: Comparing Rates of Apparent Quantum Yields? (<http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/acs.jpcllett.5b00521>)

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Graphics should be inserted into the main body whenever possible. Please see Appendix 2 for additional information.

Any graphic (figure chart, scheme, or equation) that has appeared in an earlier publication should include a [credit line](#) citing the original source. Authors are responsible for [obtaining written permission](#) to re-use this material.

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Preparing for Submission

Manuscripts, graphics, supporting information, and required forms, as well as manuscript revisions, must all be submitted in digital format through [ACS Paragon Plus](#), which requires an ACS ID to log in. Registering for an ACS ID is fast, free, and does not require an ACS membership. Please refer to Appendix 1 for additional information on preparing your submission

Prior Publication Policy

Submission of a manuscript to *ACS Physical Chemistry Au* is contingent upon the agreement by all the authors that the reported work has not received prior publication and that no portion of this or any other closely related work is under consideration for publication.

ACS Physical Chemistry Au authors may deposit an initial draft of their manuscript in a preprint service such as [ChemRxiv](#), [bioRxiv](#), [arXiv](#), or the applicable repository for their discipline before the manuscript is accepted for publication in *ACS Physical Chemistry Au*. Authors may revise the preprint version of their manuscript up until a final acceptance decision has been issued. Please note any use of a preprint server in the cover letter and include a link to the preprint, and as appropriate, state how the manuscript has been adjusted/updated between deposition and submission. All other prior/redundant publication is forbidden. Upon publication in *ACS Physical Chemistry Au*, authors should add a link from the preprint to the published article via the Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Some preprint servers, including ChemRxiv and bioRxiv, add this link for authors automatically after publication. For further details, contact the Editorial Office. For the ACS Publications policy on theses and dissertations, click [here](#).

Editorial Policies

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All manuscripts are subject to critical, single-anonymized peer review. It is to be understood that the final decision relating to a manuscript's suitability rests solely with the Editor. The journal disapproves of attempts by authors to determine the identity of reviewers. This journal's policy is to neither confirm nor deny speculation about the identities of reviewers.

Providing Potential Reviewer Names

Authors are required to provide the names of at least four reviewers, working in at least three

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Appendix 2: Preparing Graphics

Resolution

Digital graphics pasted into manuscripts should have the following minimum resolutions:

- Black and white line art, 1200 dpi
- Grayscale art, 600 dpi
- Color art, 300 dpi

Size

Graphics must fit a one- or two-column format. Single-column graphics can be sized up to 240 points wide (3.33 in.) and double-column graphics must be sized between 300 and 504 points (4.167 in. and 7 in.). The maximum depth for all graphics is 660 points (9.167 in.) including the caption (allow 12 pts. For each line of caption text). Lettering should be no smaller than 4.5 points in the final published format. The text should be legible when the graphic is viewed full-size. Helvetica or Arial fonts work well for lettering. Lines should be no thinner than 0.5 point.

Color

Color may be used to enhance the clarity of complex structures, figures, spectra, and schemes, etc., and color reproduction of graphics is provided at no additional cost to the author. Graphics intended to appear in black and white or grayscale should not be submitted in color.

Type of Graphics

Table of Contents (TOC)/Abstract Graphic

Consult the Guidelines for [Table of Contents/Abstract Graphics](#) for specifications.

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Figures

A caption giving the figure number and a brief description must be included below each figure. The caption should be understandable without reference to the text. It is preferable to place any key to symbols used in the artwork itself, not in the caption. Ensure that any symbols and abbreviations used in the text agree with those in the artwork.

Charts

Charts (groups of structures that do not show reactions) may have a brief caption describing their contents.

Tables

Each table must have a brief (one phrase or sentence) title that describes the contents. The title should be understandable without reference to the text. Details should be put in footnotes, not in the title. Tables should be used when the data cannot be presented clearly in the narrative, when many numbers must be presented, or when more meaningful inter-relationships can be conveyed by the tabular format. Tables should supplement, not duplicate, information presented in the text and figures. Tables should be simple and concise.

Schemes

Each scheme (sequences of reactions) may have a brief caption describing its contents.

Chemical Structures

Chemical structures should be produced with the use of a drawing program such as ChemDraw.

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