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赵璟

ACS Product & Training Specialist

Friday, November 20, 2020 | 江南大学

1870

1875

1879

1880

1885



14.612
Impact Factor

1905

JOURNAL

OF THE

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME I.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE:

H. ENDEMANN, Editor,
ARNO BEHR,
GIDEON E. MOORE.

ABSTRACTORS:

P. T. AUSTEN,
J. P. BATTERSHALL,
ARNO BEHR,
E. H. S. BAILEY,
A. BOURGOUNGON,
P. CASAMAJOR,
H. ENDEMANN,
GIDEON E. MOORE,
EDGAR EVERHART,
JAS. H. STEBBINS, JR.,
GEO. A. PROCHAZKA.

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综述期刊 Chemical Reviews / Accounts of Chemical Research 美国化学会志 Journal of the American Chemical Society

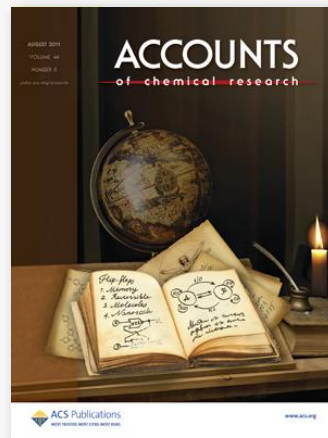
■ Chemical Reviews

期刊影响因子在 multidisciplinary chemistry categories 中名列第一，说明该期刊已成为各化学领域对重要成果展开全面评论的重要科学资源。主要发表关于开创性研究的权威综述，这些综述在化学领域中被公认是最全面的。



2019 IMPACT FACTOR

52.758



2019 IMPACT FACTOR

20.832



2019 IMPACT FACTOR

14.612

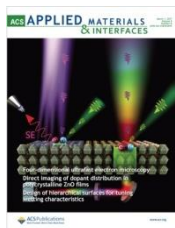
■ Accounts of Chemical Research

主要对近期的研究进展进行简要总结，对化学及相关领域的基础和应用研究进行简单易懂的概述。

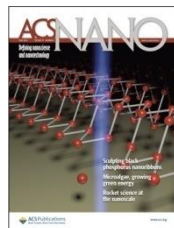
■ Journal of the American Chemical Society

美国化学会志 JACS 是化学领域中获得引用最多的期刊(2019年的引用数超过50万)，持续领先于其他主要的综合性化学期刊。

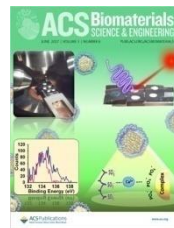
材料科学期刊 Materials Science



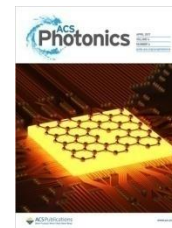
*ACS Applied
Materials &
Interfaces*
IF = 8.758



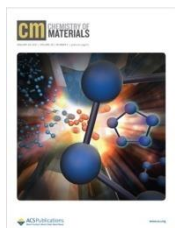
ACS NANO
IF = 14.588



*ACS Biomaterials
Science &
Engineering*
IF = 4.152



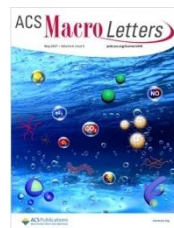
*ACS
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IF = 6.864



*Chemistry of
Materials*
IF = 9.567



*NANO
Letters*
IF = 11.238



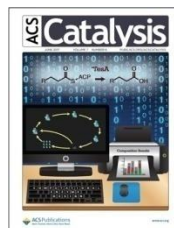
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Letters*
IF = 6.042



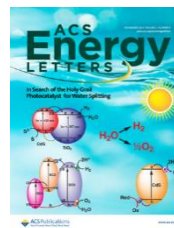
*ACS
Central
Science*
IF = 12.685



Langmuir
IF = 3.557



*ACS
Catalysis*
IF = 12.350

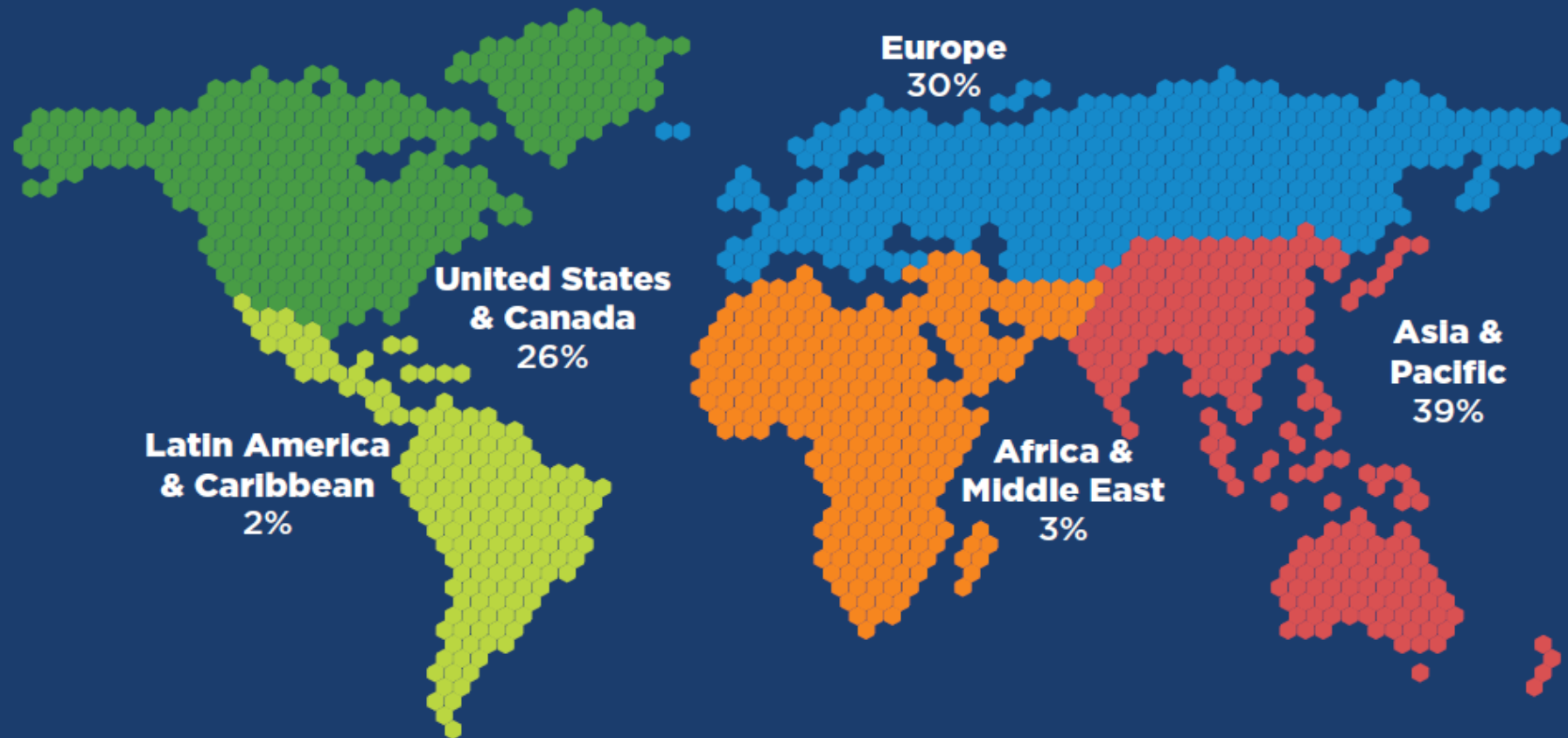


*ACS
Energy
Letters*
IF = 19.003

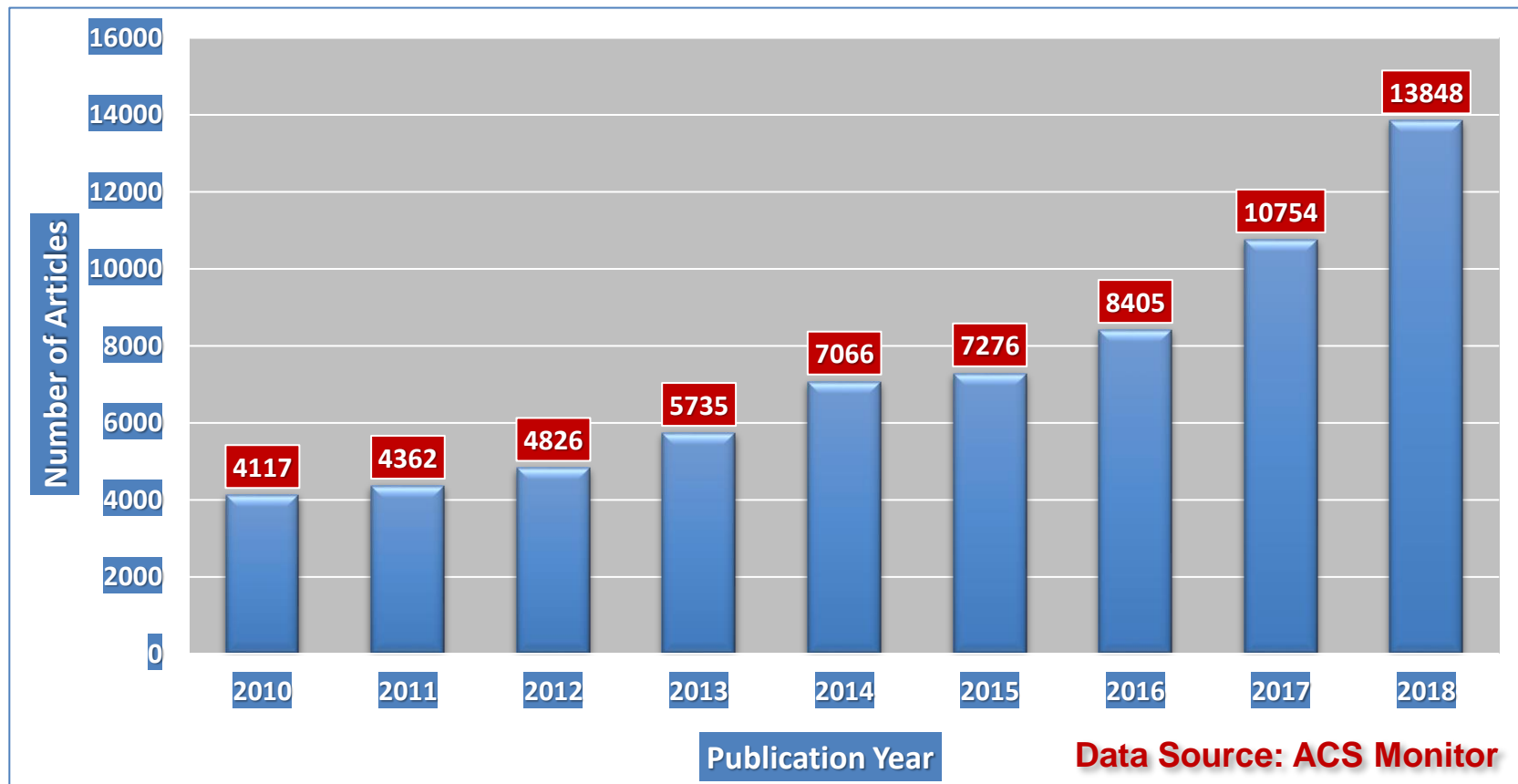


JACS
IF = 14.612

ACS Published Manuscripts by Author Origins in 2018



中国作者在ACS期刊的发文统计 (2010 - 2018)



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了解ACS出版政策

publish.acs.org/publish

The screenshot shows the ACS Publishing Center website. At the top, there is a blue header with the ACS Publications logo and navigation links for ACS Journals, ACS eBooks, and CAEN Global Enterprise. Below the header, the main content area features a large banner with the text "ACS Publishing Center" and "Everything you need to prepare and review manuscripts for ACS journals." There are links for "Login" and "Register Now". A sidebar on the right contains a "Feedback" button and a section titled "Journal Guidelines And Templates" with a dropdown menu to "Select an ACS journal" and a list of links: "Author Guidelines", "Journal Scope", "Data and Figure Requirements", and "Open Access and Preprint Policies".

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Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry

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2. 选择 Journal

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AGRICULTURAL AND
FOOD CHEMISTRY

The *Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry* publishes high-quality, cutting-edge original research representing complete studies and research advances dealing with the chemistry and biochemistry of agriculture and food.

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Submit Manuscript

3. 投稿指南

4. 上传稿件

Submission

Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract >

第1步：
稿件的文献类型，
标题，摘要

Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract

Authors are asked to review the [Information for Authors](#), and to adhere to these guidelines when submitting manuscripts to be published as **Just Accepted** manuscripts. Please review these submission requirements before beginning the submission process: [Requirements for Just Accepted Manuscripts](#)

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和Crossref进行原创性检测

* = Required Fields

* Type:

CHOICE	TYPE
<input type="radio"/>	Additions and Corrections
<input type="radio"/>	Article → 研究文献
<input type="radio"/>	Correspondence/Rebuttal
<input type="radio"/>	Letter → 快报
<input type="radio"/>	Perspective
<input type="radio"/>	Review → 综述

Submission

Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract >

Step 2: File Upload >

Step 3: Authors & Institutions >

Step 4: Reviewers & Editors >

Step 5: Details & Comments >

Step 6: Review & Submit >

* Title

标题

Preview

Ω Special Characters

0 OUT OF 400 CHARACTERS

* Abstract

摘要

Preview

Ω Special Characters

0 OUT OF 4000 CHARACTERS

Write or Paste Abstract

Special Issue Selection (By Invitation Only)

If your paper is for a special issue, please select which issue:

Select... ▼

- Submission**
- Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract >
 - Step 2: File Upload >
 - Step 3: Authors & Institutions >
 - Step 4: Reviewers & Editors >
 - Step 5: Details & Comments >
 - Step 6: Review & Submit >

Files ⓘ

第2步: 稿件上传

0.00 OUT OF 244.14 MB

ORDER	ACTIONS	FILE	* FILE DESIGNATION	UPLOAD DATE	UPLOADED BY
No files uploaded					
<input type="button" value="Update Order"/>		<input type="button" value="Remove All Files"/>			
File Upload					
SELECTION	FILE DESIGNATION				
<input type="button" value="Select File 1 ..."/>	* Manuscript File				
<input type="button" value="Select File 2 ..."/>	Choose File Designation ...				
<input type="button" value="Select File 3 ..."/>	Choose File Designation ...				
<input type="button" value="Select File 4 ..."/>	Journal Publishing Agreement				
<input type="button" value="Select File 5 ..."/>	Cover Art				
<input type="button" value="Select File 6 ..."/>	Cover Art Caption				
	Graphic for manuscript				
	Manuscript PDF File				
	Other files for Editors only				
	Supporting Information for Publication				
	Supporting Information for Review Only				
	Web Enhanced Object				
	Choose File Designation ...				

Manuscript PDF
Supporting Information
Graphic for manuscript
Journal Publishing Agreement
Other files for Editors only

- Choose File Designation ...
- Choose File Designation ...**
- Journal Publishing Agreement
- Cover Art
- Cover Art Caption
- Graphic for manuscript
- Manuscript PDF File
- Other files for Editors only
- Supporting Information for Publication
- Supporting Information for Review Only
- Web Enhanced Object

- Submission**
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 - Step 2: File Upload >
 - Step 3: Authors & Institutions >**
 - Step 4: Reviewers & Editors >
 - Step 5: Details & Comments >
 - Step 6: Review & Submit >

Authors

→ 第3步: 填写投稿作者

* Selected Authors

	ORDER	ACTIONS	AUTHOR	INSTITUTION
↑ Drag	1 ▾	Select... ▾	▲ Michael R. Buchmeiser <i>(Corresponding Author)</i> michael.buchmeiser@ipoc.uni-stuttgart.de	1. University of Stuttgart
↑ Drag	2 ▾	Select... ▾	Mr. Jing Zhao rudy@igroup.com.cn	1. ▲ iGroup shanghai china Xie Tu Road, No.2899 room B-601 Shanghai, CN 200030

→ 至少确定一位通讯作者

↻ Update Author Order

Add Author

→ 添加投稿作者

Find using Author's email address

AuthorsEmail@example.com

← Previous Step

Save

Save & Continue >

Submission	
Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract	>
Step 2: File Upload	>
Step 3: Authors & Institutions	>
Step 4: Reviewers & Editors	>
Step 5: Details & Comments	>
Step 6: Review & Submit	>

Step 4: Reviewers & Editors → 第4步: 填写审稿人和编辑

You must suggest at least 6 reviewers before completing the submission of your manuscript. You must also suggest at least 1 editor. Designate reviewers and editors below as appropriate.

* Preferred Reviewers 审稿人

RECOMMENDED: 0 OUT OF 6 MIN

ACTIONS	PREFERENCE	REVIEWER	INSTITUTION
---------	------------	----------	-------------

Add Reviewer

* Preferred Editors 了解期刊的编辑

RECOMMENDED: 0 OUT OF 1 MIN

ACTIONS	PREFERENCE	EDITOR	INSTITUTION
---------	------------	--------	-------------

Add Editor

编辑的名字与机构

Select Editor(s)

SELECT	EDITOR	INSTITUTION
<input type="checkbox"/> Select Reason 0 OUT OF 100 CHARACTERS <input type="text"/>	Banin, Uri	Hebrew University of Jerusalem Institute of Chemistry and the Center for Nanoscience and Nanotechnology

Step 5: Details & Comments

第5步: 填写其它信息

* Cover Letter

Cover Letter

Write Cover Letter

Funding

Preview

Ω Special Characters

Conflict of Interest

Unpublished Work

0 / 32768 CHARACTERS

Graphics Software

Previous Submission

Confirm Ethical Guidelines

Upload Cover Letter

1. Select File

2. Attach File

Funding ⓘ

Is there funding to report for this submission?

Yes No

Funders ⓘ

ACTIONS

FUNDER

GRANT / AWARD NUMBER

No Funders Entered

Add Funder

Submission

Step 1: Type, Title, & Abstract >

Step 2: File Upload >

Step 3: Authors & Institutions >

Step 4: Reviewers & Editors >

Step 5: Details & Comments >

Step 6: Review & Submit >

第6步:

Review & Submit

审核填写信息

完成稿件提交

ACS 期刊的审稿时间

■ ACS 期刊的审稿时间是多久？

答：对于不同的 ACS 期刊，审稿时间长度略有不同。

通常来说，审稿得到回复的时间在 4 - 6 周，Letters 稿件更快 1 - 2 周。

OA 开源期刊 ACS Omega，从投稿到最终出版，只要 4 周。

ACS 期刊的投稿选择

■ ACS 的顶级期刊：JACS, Chemical Reviews, ACS Central Science (通常 IF > 10)

■ ACS 的专业科学期刊：有机化学 JOC 分析化学 Anal. Chem. 环境 EST
农业与食品化学 JAF C 高分子 Macromolecules 物理化学 JPC A, B, C

SCI 科技论文基本结构

前段

标题

摘要

关键字

中段

正文

I 引言
M 方法
R 结果
D 讨论

后段

C 结论

SI 资料

致谢

参考文献

标题，摘要，图片，语言
投稿信 **Cover Letters**

Title 起一个引人注目的标题

◆ 简明扼要，通常是名词性的短语结构

◆ 避免 复杂且难以理解的缩写： **B97-1**, **DEF2Y**

复杂的语法，命名或分子式： **[(PBO)Pd(NCMe)₂][OTf]₂**

难以证实的断言或者主观的词语： “**First**”, “**Only**”, “**Novel**” ...

把标题写成设问句： “**Why ?**”

◆ 表达： **TOPIC - focussed** (What is it about ?)

RESULT - focussed (What did we find ?)

Abstract 摘要

ACS Abstract Guide 摘要的组成

Objective/Sensing Issue | How this was addressed | Findings

Example of an abstract for a conceptual paper




A challenge for sensors detecting ultralow amounts of analyte is that for reliable sampling, large volumes of samples must be analyzed. The implication of large volumes is slow response times. Herein, we introduce the concept of utilizing conductive gold-coated magnetic nanoparticles (Au@MNPs) as 'dispersible electrodes', which serve as the active element in the selective capture and direct electro-analytical quantification of analytes. The Au@MNPs are modified with self-assembled monolayers containing a peptide for the selective detection of Cu^{2+} . The particles scavenge any Cu^{2+} in solution and are then magnetically drawn back to the macroelectrode where the Cu^{2+} is detected amperometrically. This concept reduces response times and decreases detection limits by bringing the sensor to the analyte rather than the conventional paradigm of the analyte finding the sensor. The higher sensitivity and lower detection limit is shown to be because all the analyte in the sample is collected, while the shorter response times are because by dispersing the Au@MNPs in solution, the diffusional pathlength of the analyte is drastically reduced.

Graphics 图片

- Be clear, precise
- Informative
- Support your text
- Use color
- Original
- Unpublished

Article

Mechanism of Catalytic Oxidation of Styrenes with Hydrogen Peroxide in the Presence of Cationic Palladium(II) Complexes

Katherine L. Walker[†] , Laura M. Dorman[†] , Richard N. Zare[†] , Robert M. Waymouth^{††} , and Mark J. Muldoon[‡] 

[†] Department of Chemistry, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, United States

[‡] School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT9 5AG, United Kingdom

J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2017, 139 (36), pp 12495–12503

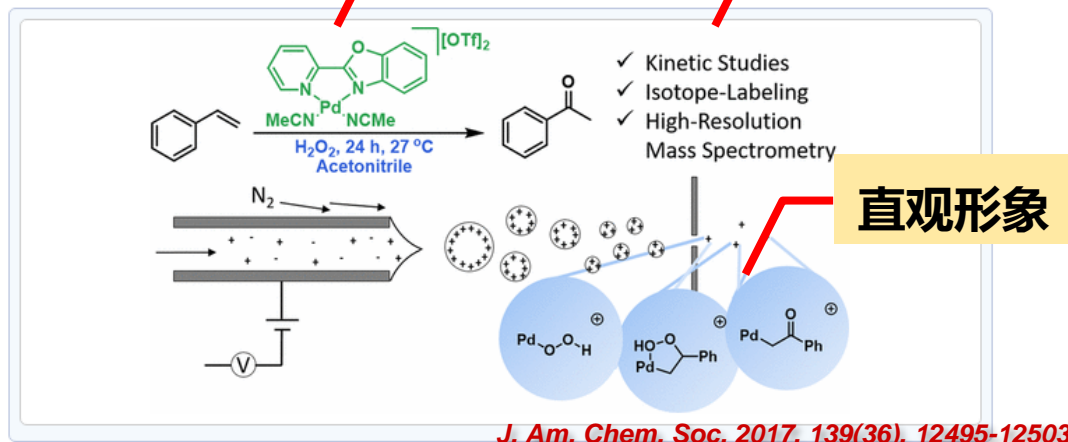
DOI: 10.1021/jacs.7b05413

Publication Date (Web): August 29, 2017

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*waymouth@stanford.edu, *m.j.muldoon@qub.ac.uk

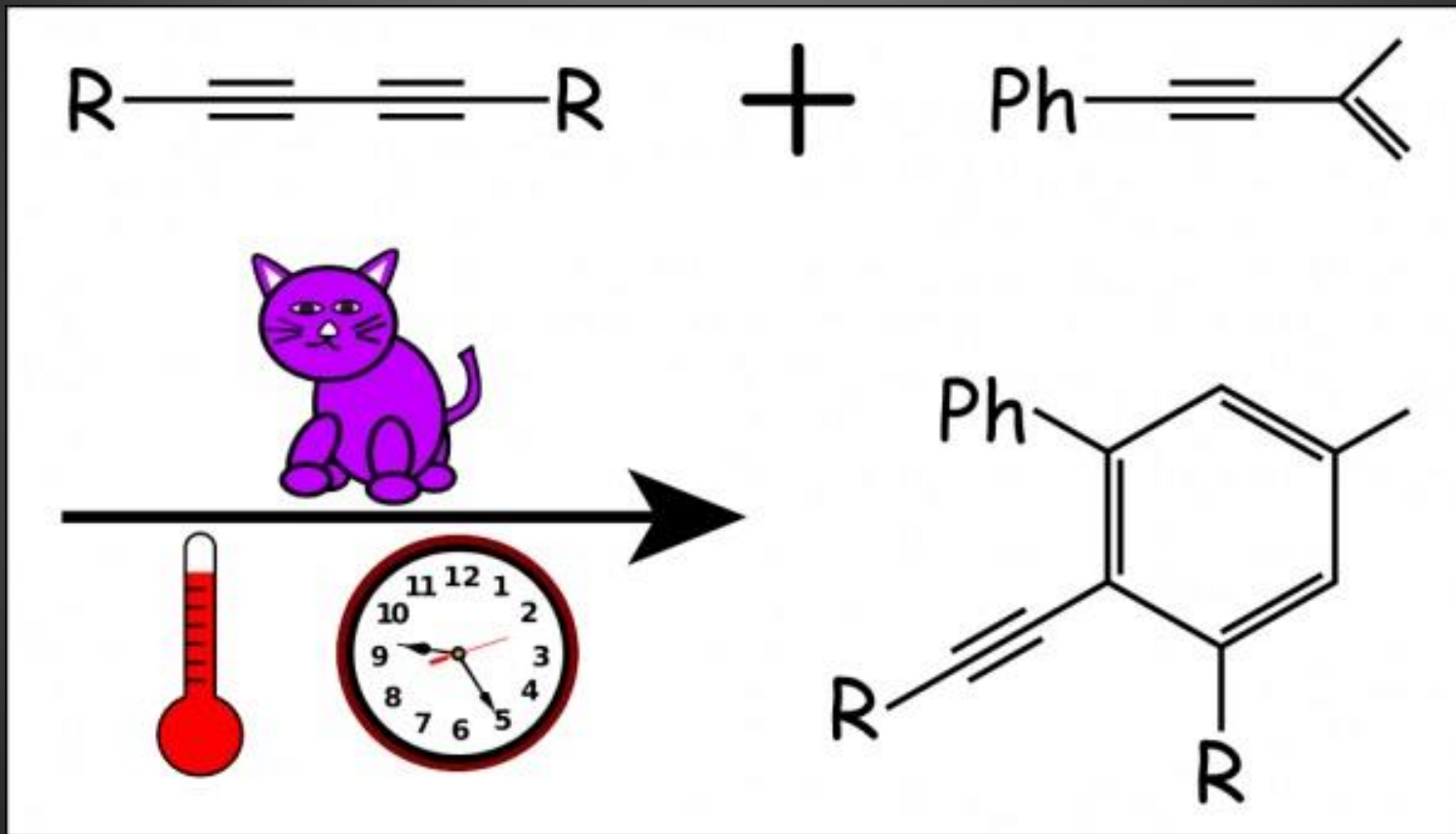
Abstract



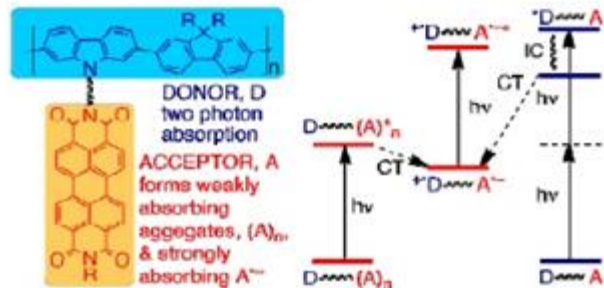
您能理解到这幅图片是关于室内植物的大气丙酮吸收吗？



不鼓励使用漫画或卡通化的图片（猫：代表了一种催化剂???)



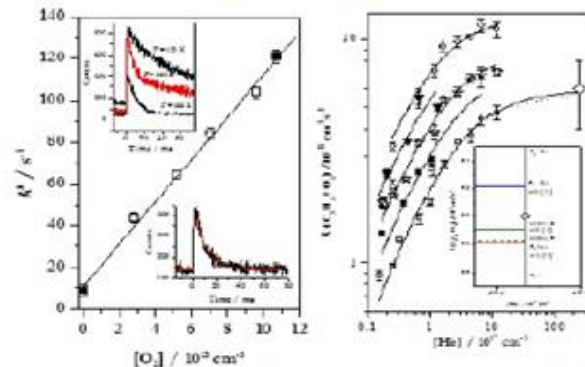
GOOD GRAPHICS



This graphic has a good balance of images and description. All of the type is crisp and easy to read.



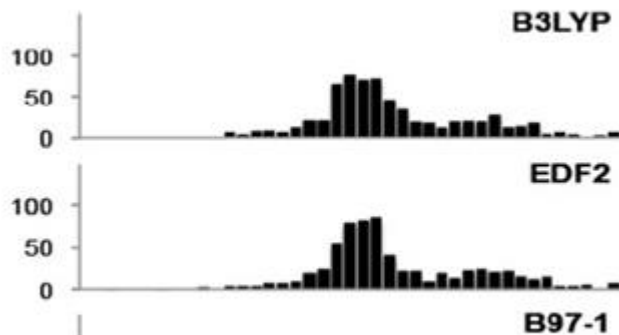
POOR GRAPHICS



Graphic is very cluttered and most of the fonts are too small or faint to be readable.



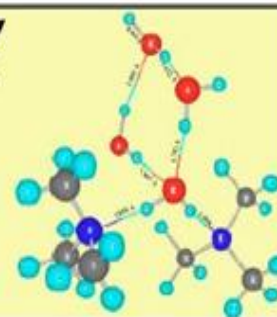
POOR GRAPHICS



Graphic is uninteresting and not informative.

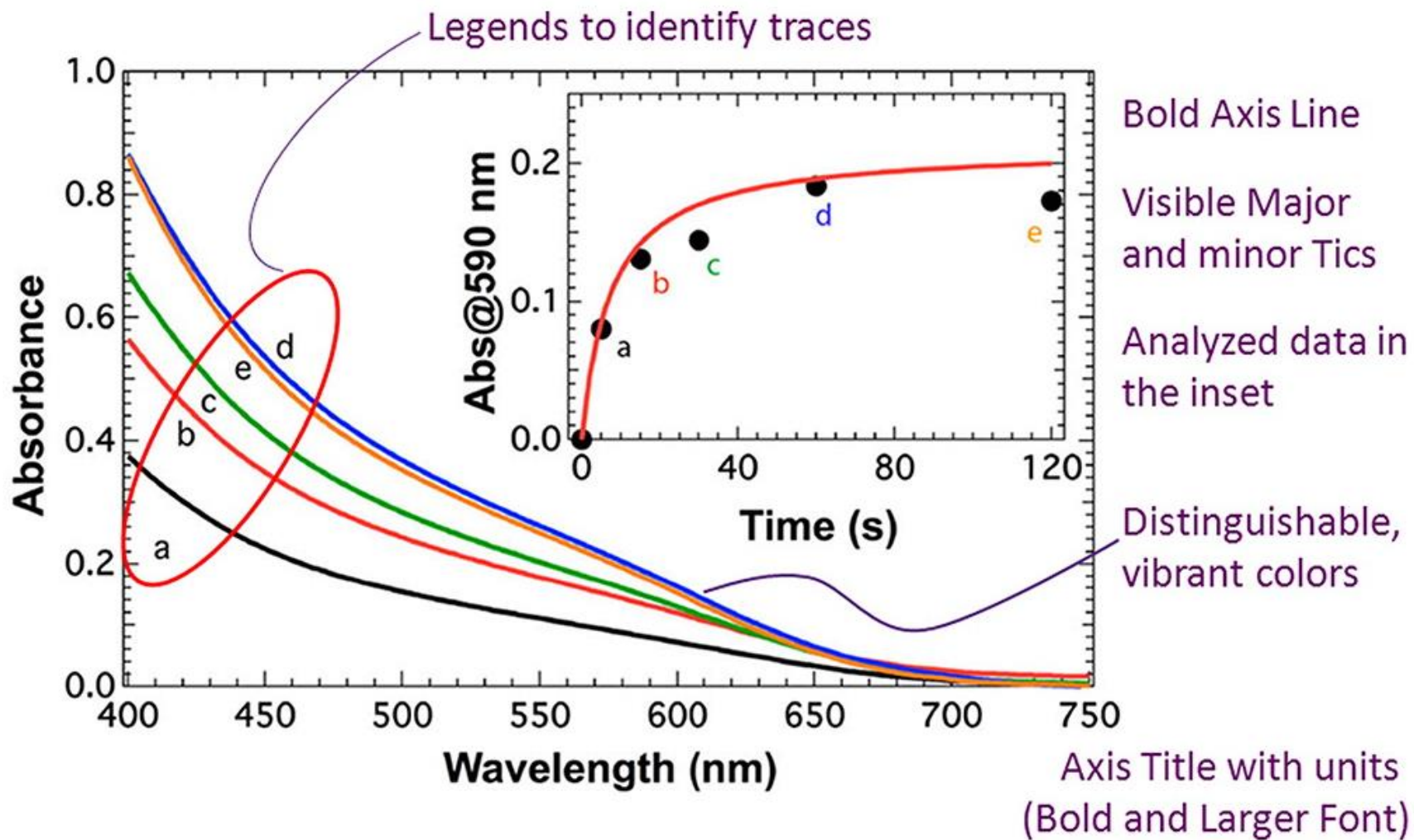


*H-bonded
Trimethyl
amine-
Water
Cluster*



The font is too big, the image says nothing about the article, and the type on the image is unreadable.





Minimum Resolution:

Black and white line art **1200 dpi**

Grayscale art **600 dpi**

Color art **300 dpi**

Size:

single-column graphics

240 points wide

double-column graphics

300 and 504 points

maximum depth

660 points

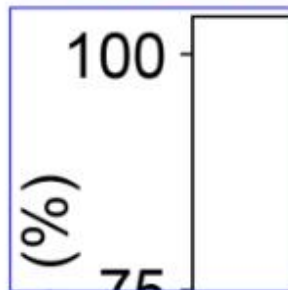
Caption

12 pts

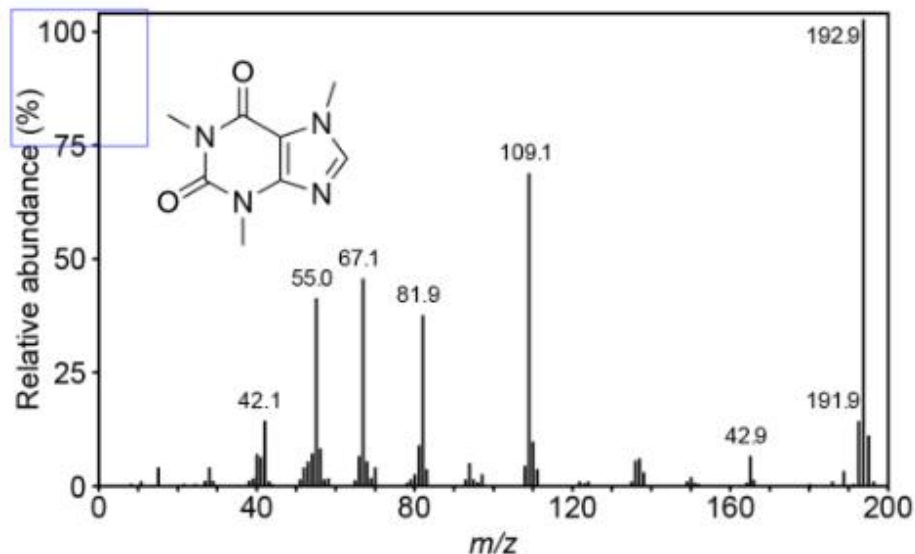
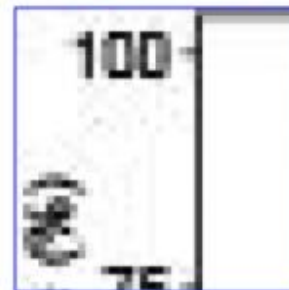
Fonts

Helvetica or Arial

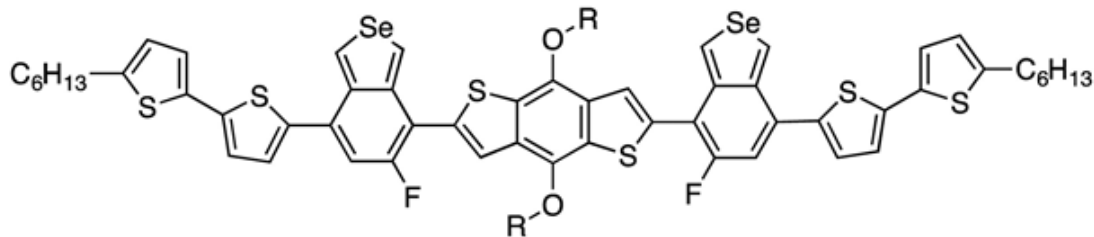
High
Resolution



Unacceptable
Resolution



Good: ACS document setting (Helvetica)



Materials (Arial)

Materials (Helvetica)

Materials (Times)

Materials (Times New Roman)

Materials (Calibri)

g, font changed to Times

Question: “Which font looks best in a scientific figure?”

Answer: “Arial or Helvetica, always.”

Times is a ‘serif font’ ○ = serif

Helvetica is a sans-serif font

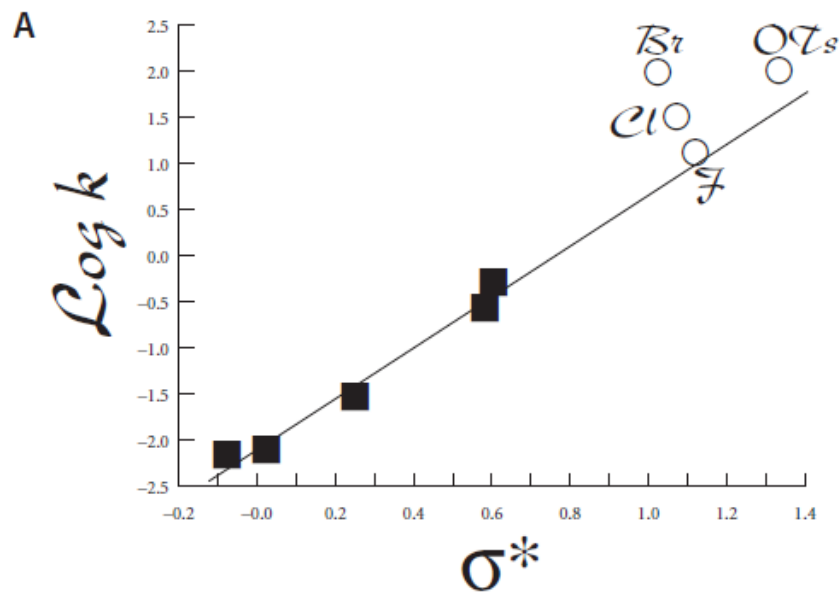


Figure 15-2. (A) Example of a poorly rendered line graph, with lines that are too thin, a type font that is too ornate, and type and symbols that are sized disproportionately to the figure. (B) Example of the same line graph properly rendered.

Source: Adapted from Alunni, S.; De Angelis, F.; Ottavi, L.; Papavasileiou, M.; Tarantelli, F. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2005, 127, 15151–15160. Copyright 2005 American Chemical Society.

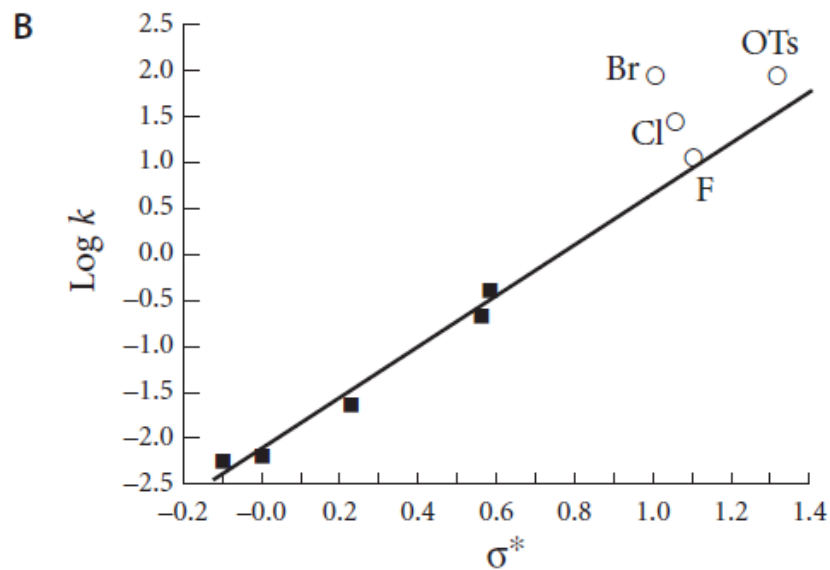
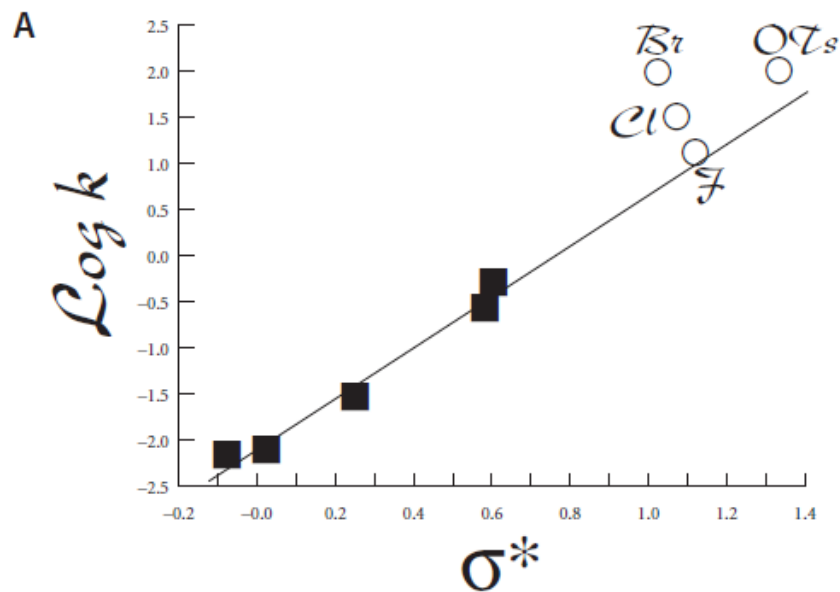


Figure 15-2. (A) Example of a poorly rendered line graph, with lines that are too thin, a type font that is too ornate, and type and symbols that are sized disproportionately to the figure. (B) Example of the same line graph properly rendered.

Source: Adapted from Alunni, S.; De Angelis, F.; Ottavi, L.; Papavasileiou, M.; Tarantelli, F. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2005, 127, 15151–15160. Copyright 2005 American Chemical Society.



怎样把格式写得更漂亮

ORGANIC LETTERS – COMMON ABBREVIATIONS & FORMATTING CHECKLIST

(For additional abbreviations & formatting details, see the [ACS Style Guide](#) and [Organic Letters Author Guidelines](#))

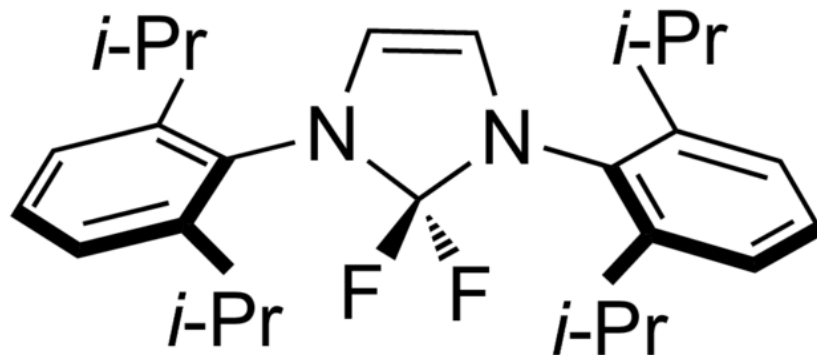
COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Term/Description	Example	Note
Å	angstrom	4 Å	Space between # and Å
aq	aqueous	aq	No period
°C	degrees Celsius	100 °C	Space between # and °C
cat.	catalyst	cat.	With period
compd	compound	compd 5	No period
ee	enantiomeric excess	ee	No periods – Add 's for plural – e.g. ee's
eq	equation	eq 7	No period – Add s for plural – e.g. eqs 2-4
equiv	equivalent	2 equiv	Space between # and equiv – No period
h	hour	6 h	Space between # and h – No period
min	minute	20 min	Space between # and min – No period
mol	mole	10 mol %	Space between mol and %
quant	quantity	quant	No period
ref	reference	ref 3	No period – Add s for plural – e.g. refs 3-5
rt	room temperature	rt	No period
<i>t</i>	temperature <i>or</i> time	<i>t</i>	No period – <i>Italicized</i>
temp	temperature	temp	No period

FORMATTING CONVENTIONS

- Reagents and solvents are lowercase in all text, tables, and graphics:
 - toluene 甲苯 **toluene**
 - acetone 丙酮 **acetone**

- Trade names and proper nouns are capitalized in all text, tables, and graphics:
 - PhenoFluor



Synonym:

1,3-Bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2,2-difluoro-4-imidazoline

TABLE FORMATTING

Sample Table

entry	acid	cat. (mol %)	solvent	time (h)	compd	yield (%)
1	3a	2 (5)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	12	1a	35
2	3a	6 (20)	MeOH	24	1b	72

Column headings: 首行: 小写, gray 15%

- Lowercase
- Light gray background shading (select gray 15% in Word)

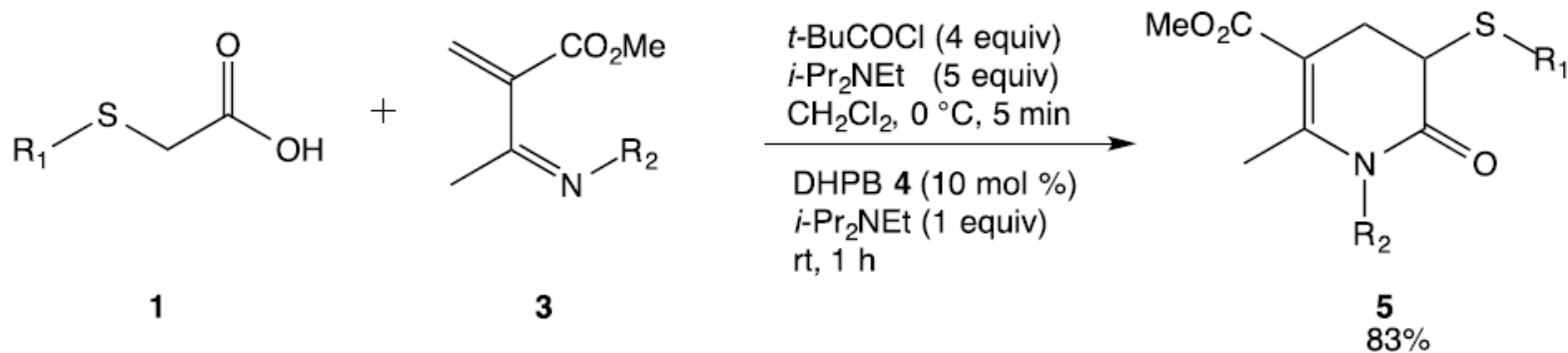
Units of measure next to column headings – acceptable formats:

- Parentheses: yield (%) time (h)
- Comma: yield, % time, h
- Slash: yield/% time/h

No lines

SCHEME FORMATTING

Sample Scheme



- Font either Arial or Helvetica in structures and text
- Reagents and conditions are above/below arrows
- No punctuation at the end of line(s)
- Acceptable formats for yield:

- In parentheses after compound name:

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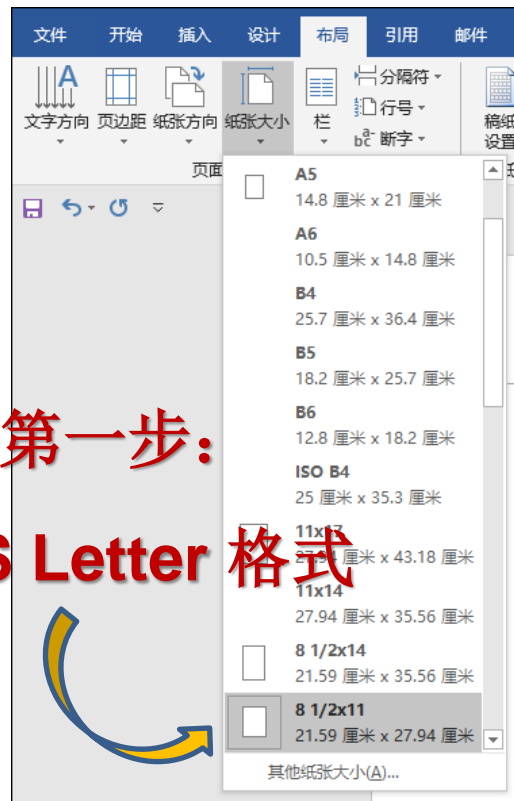
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We discovered that a variant of cytochrome P450BM3 used in our previous studies of intermolecular sulfimidation also catalyzes aziridination.

We were able to improve this activity more than **50-fold** and the enantioselectivity of enzyme-catalyzed aziridination was improved to **99% ee** for a range of styrenyl substrates.（具有亮点的关键性数据）

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This work should be of interest to the broad audience that ACS XXXXX Journal wishes to reach. It touches on evolution ---- how new enzyme Activities can appear and be improved through evolution ---- as well as Inorganic catalysis, biocatalysis, and chemical synthesis.

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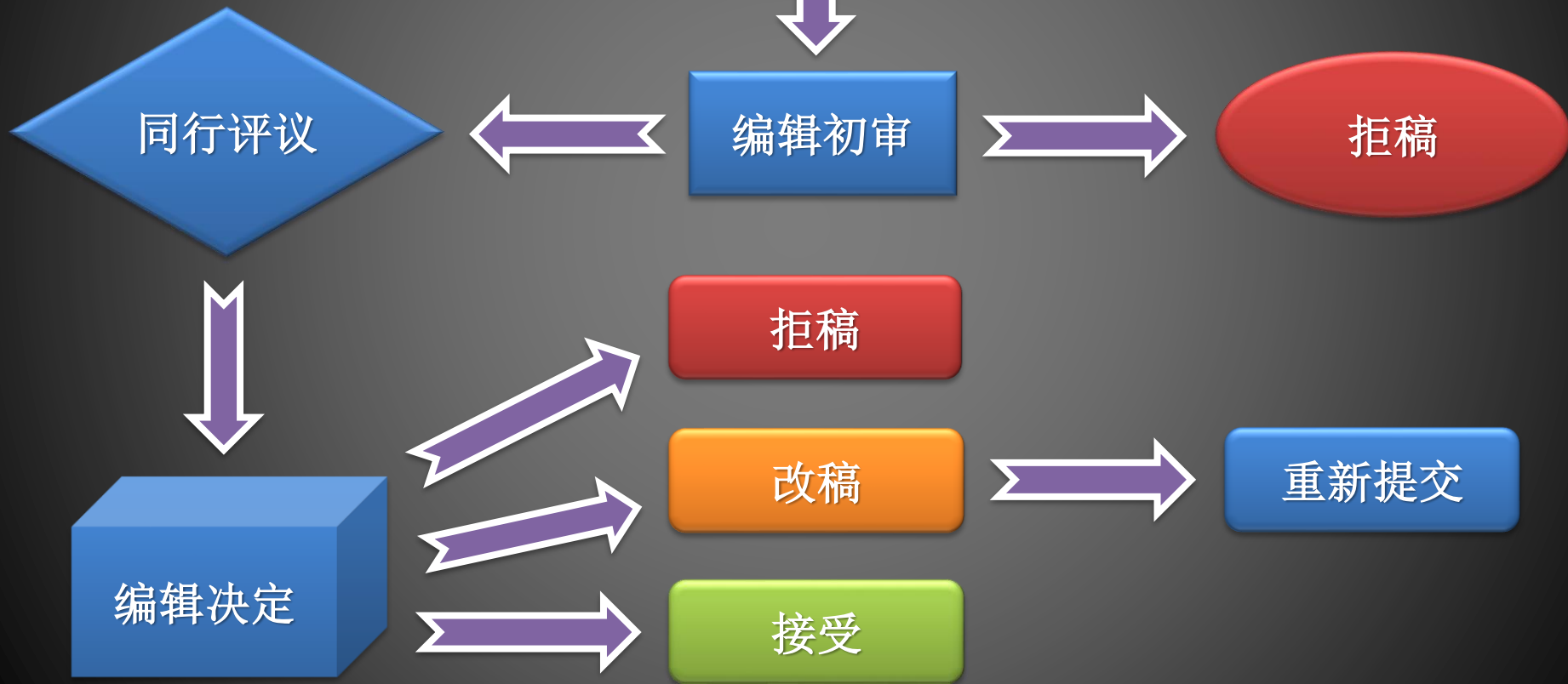
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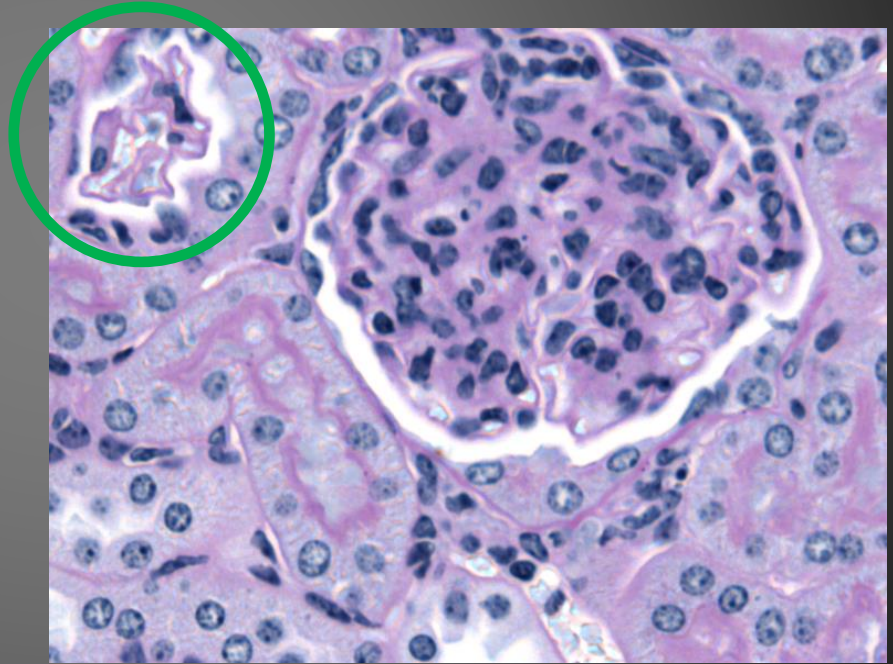
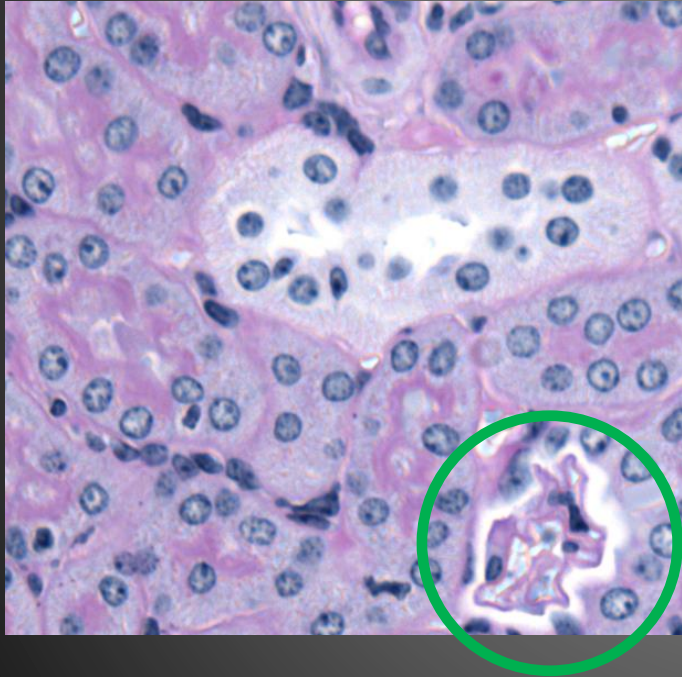
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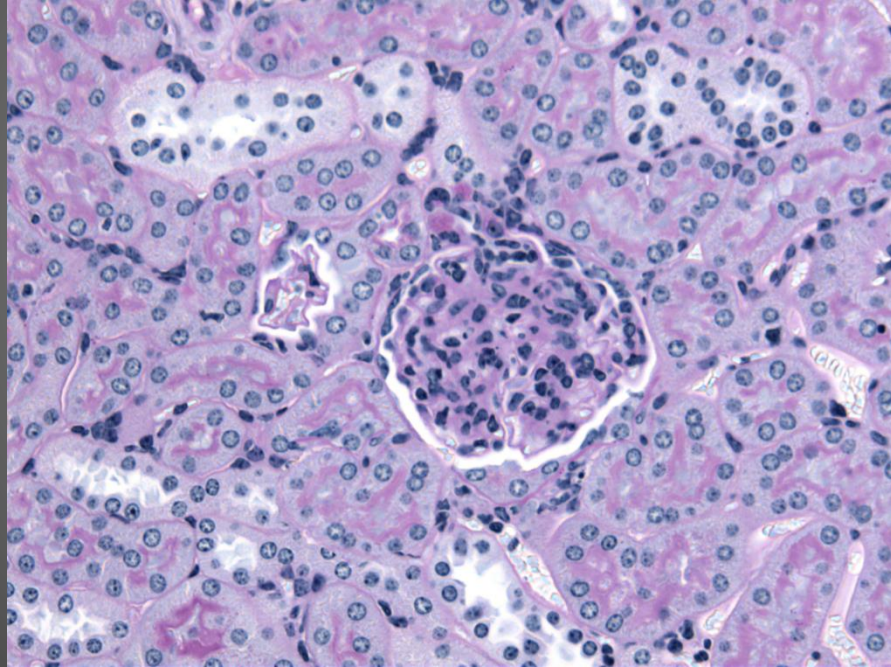
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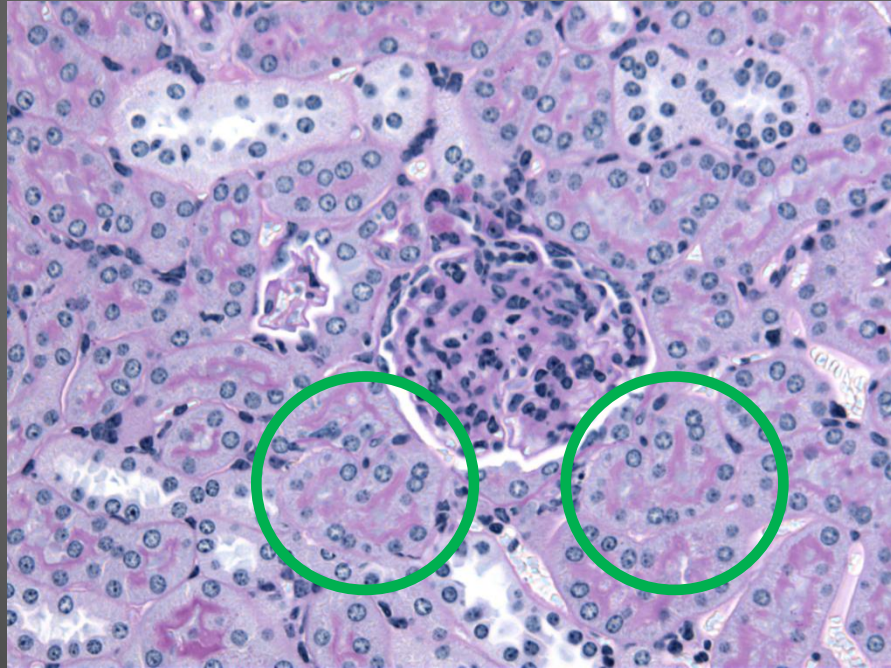
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Mechanical Reconfiguration of Stereoisomers

Kelly M. Wiggins[†], Todd W. Hudnall[†], Qilong Shen[‡], Matthew J. Kryger[‡], Jeffrey S. Moore[‡]
and Christopher W. Bielawski^{*†}

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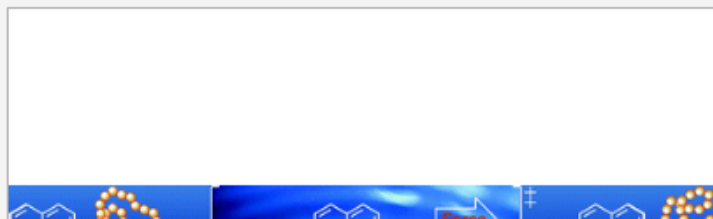
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Abstract

Poly(methyl acrylate) of varying molecular weight was grown from the enantiopure ditopic initiator (*R*)- or (*S*)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-bis-(2-bromoisobutyrate). Subjecting CH₃CN solutions of high-molecular-weight derivatives (*M_N* > 25 kDa) to sonication at 0 °C resulted in >95%



Retraction of “Mechanical Reconfiguration of Stereoisomers”

Kelly M. Wiggins, Todd W. Hudnall, Qilong Shen, Matthew J. Kryger, Jeffrey S. Moore, and Christopher W. Bielawski*

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2010**, *132*, 3256–3257. DOI: 10.1021/ja910716s

Based on an investigation conducted by The Office of Research Integrity at The University of Texas at Austin, it was determined that the data and scientific conclusions of this article are unreliable as a result of scientific misconduct by one of the co-authors affiliated with the University at the time of its publication. The authors retract this article accordingly.

The original paper was published February 18, 2010 (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 3256–3257. DOI: 10.1021/ja910716s), and retracted March 11, 2015.

Retraction:

基于德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校诚信研究办公室进行的一项调查，在发表这篇文章时，由于该大学的一名联合作者在科学上的不端行为，因此确定这篇文章的数据和科学结论是不可靠的。作者据此撤回了这篇文章。

Electronic Supporting Information

This paper was retracted on March 11, 2015 (*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, DOI: 10.1021/ja561988).

Mechanical Reconfiguration of Stereoisomers

Kelly M. Wiggins,¹ Todd W. Hudnall,¹ Qilong Shen,² Matthew J. Kryger,²
Jeffrey S. Moore² and Christopher W. Bielawski^{1*}

¹ Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712

² Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, IL 61801

E-mail: bielawski@cm.utexas.edu

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General Considerations. (S)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-bis-(2-bromo-isobutyrate) (S)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2-(2-bromo-isobutyrate) (S)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2-(2-pivalate) and (S)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-bis-(pivalate) were prepared following literature procedures. All other chemical reagents were purchased from commercial sources and used without additional purification. All syntheses were performed under an inert atmosphere of nitrogen using standard Schlenk techniques in a nitrogen-filled drybox. Solutions were dried over 3Å molecular sieves, or Al_2O_3 and degassed (via a Q5 catalyst) using a Vacuum Atmospheres Company solvent purification system (Model No. 10990), and then subsequently stored over molecular sieves (3Å) in a drybox. ¹H and ¹³C NMR data were collected on a Bruker DMX 400 MHz and Varian Mercury 300 MHz spectrometers. Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in ppm and are referenced downfield from TMS (in CDCl₃) using the methyl acetate peak as an internal standard (CDCl₃, 7.26 ppm for ¹H and 170.0 ppm for ¹³C NMR, respectively). Sonication experiments were carried out under sonication (S-50000 and Materials VC-500 Liquid Cell Ultrasonic pressure operating at 20 kHz applied with a 12.8 cm sapphire tip titanium probe. Current source was controlled via a Bruker UV-vis spectra were recorded using a Perkin Elmer Instruments Lambda 35 spectrometer. CD spectra were recorded on a Jasco J-1515 CD spectropolarimeter. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained with a QTOF microspectrometer (CD, Elemental analysis was performed at Midwest Analytical, LLC (Hillsdale, NY). Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was performed using a Mettler-Toledo TGA/SDTA851 under an atmosphere of N₂ at a nitrogen flow rate of 30 °C min⁻¹. Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) was performed on a Waters system equipped with a VE 1222 pump, a VE 7510 injector, five deactivated polystyrene columns (5- μ MHE-80N and 5-MHE-80N-2) (crosslinked by 20% crosslinker), a PL-GEL C10 500 column (linear) and arranged in series. Molecular weights and polydispersity data are reported relative to polystyrene standards in tetrahydrofuran (THF). Optical rotation measurements were obtained using an AT-GRA-100 automatic polarimeter.

(S)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2-(pivalate)-2'-(2-bromo-isobutyrate). To a stirred solution of (S)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2-(2-bromo-isobutyrate) (100 mg, 0.27 mmol) and triethylamine (0.65 mL, 0.86 mmol) in CHCl₃ (3 mL), cooled to 0 °C, was added dropwise 2-bromo-isobutyronitrile (0.64 mL, 0.26 mmol). The resulting suspension was allowed to slowly warm to ambient temperature and stirred for an additional 30 h. After diluting the resulting reaction mixture with additional CHCl₃, until the total volume was 20 mL, it was poured slowly into ice/water (20 mL) and stirred for 30 min. The organic layer was then separated, and the nonorganic phase extracted with CHCl₃ (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with a saturated solution of NaHCO₃ (1 x 20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and then passed over a short plug of neutral alumina. This solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford the desired product as a white powder (0.72 mg, 0.22 mmol) in 85% yield. mp: 128–122 °C. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400.27 MHz): δ 7.12 (t, 4H, m, H-C1), 1.25 (t, 3H, CH₃-C1), 1.46 (s, 3H, CH₃-C2), 7.26–7.36 (m, 5H, Ar-C1), 7.82–7.90 (m, 3H, Ar-C2), 7.91 (t, 2, =C-H), 2H, Ar-C3), 7.95 (d, 2, =C-H), 3H, CH₃.

*Correspondence: C. Bielawski, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 1021–1022.
†E-mail: L. Shen, Q. Shen, T. W. Hudnall, C. W. Bielawski (cbielawski@cm.utexas.edu).

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Attempts at Thermally Racemizing S_{100k} . The decomposition temperature of S_{100k} was determined to be 344 °C by TGA (Figure S1A). A 50 mL round bottom flask was charged with S_{100k} (300 mg), nitrogen purged PdO (10 mL), and a stir bar, and then fitted with a reflux condenser. After vigorously refluxing the resulting solution under nitrogen in a sand bath thermostated to 270 °C for 72 h, it was poured into *ex vivo* methanol. The precipitated polymer was isolated by filtration, dried under reduced pressure, and examined by CD spectroscopy in CHCl₃ (Figure S1B).

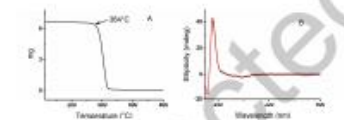


Figure S3. (A) TGA of S_{100k} under nitrogen at a scan rate = 30 °C min⁻¹. (B) CD spectra of S_{100k} in CH₂Cl₂ (0.6 mg/mL) before (black) and after (red) being refluxed in PdO for 72 h.

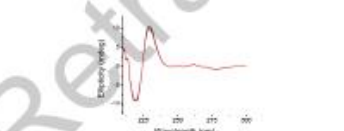


Figure S4. CD spectra of an end-functionalized PMA ($M_n = 80.5$ kDa, PDI = 1.02) prepared from (S)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2-(pivalate)-2-(2-bromo-isobutyrate) and methyl acrylate in CH₂Cl₂ (0.1 mg/mL) before (black) and after (red) being subjected to sonication for 24 h.

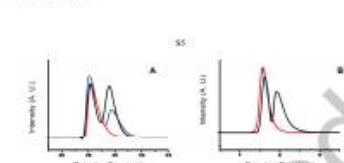


Figure S12. (A) HPLC chromatogram of *rac*-2,2'-binaphthol (black), (S)-2,2'-binaphthol (blue) after being heated in PdO at 270 °C for 24 h under an atmosphere of nitrogen (blue). (B) HPLC chromatogram of (S)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-bis-(pivalate) (black), (S)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-bis-(pivalate) (red), (S)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-bis-(pivalate) after being heated in PdO at 270 °C for 24 h under an atmosphere of nitrogen (blue). HPLC conditions: Chiralpak OD column (250 x 4 mm) solvent: 55%–45% isooctane in hexane (v/v), flow: 0.5 mL/min, UV detection: 254 nm.

Figure S10. Gel permeation chromatogram of an ultrahigh molecular weight polymer prepared from *rac*-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-bis-(2-bromo-isobutyrate) and methyl acrylate. The plot shows intensity vs retention time (min) from 0 to 10. The black curve is for the polymer before sonication and the red curve is for the polymer after 24 h of being subjected to sonication in CH₂Cl₂ (red line; $M_n = 156$ kDa, PDI = 1.93).

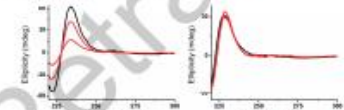


Figure S11. CD spectra of CDCl₃ solutions of (A) (S)-2,2'-binaphthol (0.05 mg/mL) and (B) (S)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'-bis-(pivalate) (0.05 mg/mL) before (black) and after (red) being heated in the melt (240 °C, used bath) for 3 and 65 h. The former sample showed a 30% loss in CD signal intensity after 3 h and 75% loss after 65 h. No significant change in CD signal intensity was observed in the latter sample even after being heated for 65 h.

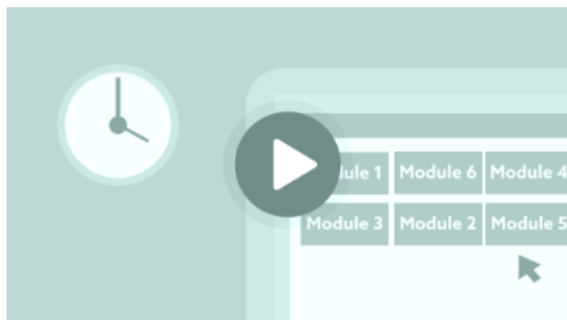


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5. 评估表达和出版规范

文章表达非常关键。使用课程中的工具评估稿件整体表达，并识别安全性和数据方面潜在的问题。



2. 同行审稿的道德准则

学习如何应对在同行审稿过程中可能出现的有争议道德问题、潜在的利益冲突和个人偏见。



4. 评估意义和技术质量

审稿人的关键职责是评估稿件的科学性和可能产生的影响。了解如何有效衡量影响力和评价技术质量。



6. 撰写审稿报告

优质的审稿包含哪些因素？学习如何写出一篇优质审评并清晰地表达您的观点。



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

This certificate is awarded to

Jing Zhao

For successfully completing the online course ACS Reviewer Lab, demonstrating their understanding on the principles of high quality of peer review including reviewer ethics, instructions for reviewers, and tools and components for writing a constructive review.

July 02, 2019

DATE GRANTED

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sarah Tegen".

Sarah Tegen, PhD

Vice President, Global Journals Development



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Questions ?

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