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This is the title[†]

Full Name,^{*a} Full Name,^{b‡} and Full Name^a

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The abstract should be a single paragraph which summarises the content of the article. Any references in the abstract should be written out in full e.g. [Surname *et al.*, *Journal Title*, 2000, **35**, 3523].

The main text of the article¹ should appear here.

0.1 This is the subsection heading style

Section headings can be typeset with and without numbers.²

0.1.1 This is the subsubsection style.

These headings should end in a full point.

0.1.1.1 This is the next level heading. For this level please use `\paragraph`. These headings should also end in a full point.

1 Graphics and tables

1.1 Graphics

Graphics should be inserted on the page where they are first mentioned (unless they are equations, which appear in the flow of the text).³

EXAMPLE IMAGE

Fig. 1 An example figure caption.

1.2 Tables

Tables typeset in RSC house style do not include vertical lines. Table footnote symbols are lower-case italic letters and are typeset at the bottom of the table. Table captions do not end in a full point.^{4,5}

Table 1 An example of a caption to accompany a table

Header one (units)	Header two	Header three
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12

Adding notes to tables can be complicated. Perhaps the easiest method is to generate these manually.[§]

2 Equations

Equations can be typeset inline e.g. $y = mx + c$ or displayed with and without numbers:

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\epsilon x} r^2 = 2r \quad (1)$$

You can also put lists into the text. You can have bulleted or numbered lists of almost any kind. The `mhchem` package can also be used so that formulae are easy to input: `\ce{H2SO4}` gives H_2SO_4 .

For footnotes in the main text of the article please number the footnotes to avoid duplicate symbols. e.g. `\footnote[num]{your text}`. The corresponding author * counts as footnote 1, Supplementary Information (SI) as footnote 2, e.g. if there is no SI, please start at `[num]=[2]`, if SI is cited in the title please start at `[num]=[3]` etc. Please also cite the SI within the main body of the text using †.

Conclusions

The conclusions section should come in this section at the end of the article, before the Author contributions statement and/or Conflicts of interest statement.

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^b Address, Address, Town, Country.

[†] Additional footnotes to the title and authors can be included e.g. 'Present address:' or 'These authors contributed equally to this work' as above using the symbols: ‡, §, and ¶. Please place the appropriate symbol next to the author's name and include a `\footnotetext` entry in the the correct place in the list.

[§] Footnotes should appear here. These might include comments relevant to but not central to the matter under discussion, limited experimental and spectral data, and crystallographic data.

EXAMPLE IMAGE

Fig. 2 A two-column figure.

Table 2 An example of a caption to accompany a table – table captions do not end in a full point

Header one	Header two	Header three	Header four	Header five	Header six	Header seven
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Author contributions

We strongly encourage authors to include author contributions and recommend using CRediT for standardised contribution descriptions. Please refer to our general author guidelines for more information about authorship.

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Data availability

A data availability statement (DAS) is required to be submitted alongside all articles. Please read our full guidance on data availability statements for more details and examples of suitable statements you can use.

Acknowledgements

The acknowledgements come at the end of an article after the conclusions and before the notes and references.

Notes and references

For the reference section, the style file `rsc.bst` can be used to generate the correct reference style.[§]

1. Citations should appear here in the format A. Name, B. Name and C. Name, *Journal Title*, 2000, **35**, 3523;

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