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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

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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



Fig. 1 An example figure caption – the image is from the *Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics* cover gallery.

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

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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.⁸

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 `mchem` 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 `\dagger`.

§ 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.



Fig. 2 An image from the *Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics* cover gallery, set as 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

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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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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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 Conflicts of interest 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.⁸

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